



Dominion Energy

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

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C1. Introduction

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Dominion Energy (NYSE: D), headquartered in Richmond, Virginia and incorporated in Virginia in 1983, is one of the nation's largest producers and distributors of energy. Dominion Energy is committed to providing reliable, affordable and increasingly clean energy every day and working to achieve net zero carbon and methane emissions for Scope 1, 2, and material categories of Scope 3 emissions by 2050. Dominion Energy's strategy is to be a leading provider of electricity, natural gas, and related services to customers primarily in the eastern region of the U.S. As of December 31, 2023, Dominion Energy's portfolio of assets included approximately 29.5 GW of electric generating capacity, 10,600 miles of electric transmission lines, 79,300 miles of electric distribution lines and 94,800 miles of gas distribution mains and related service facilities, which are supported by 4,000 miles of gas transmission, gathering and storage pipeline. As of December 31, 2023, Dominion Energy operated in 15 states and served approximately 7 million customers. Such amounts are inclusive of Dominion Energy's gas distribution operations sold to Enbridge during 2024. In November 2022, Dominion Energy announced a top-to-bottom business review, which concluded with our business review investor meeting on March 1, 2024. During this business review, we:*

- Supported bipartisan utility regulation in Virginia that we expect will put Dominion Energy on solid and durable footing;*
- Closed on the sale of our remaining interest in Cove Point LNG to Berkshire Hathaway;*
- Executed three separate definitive agreements to sell three natural gas distribution companies -- The East Ohio Gas Company based in Cleveland, Ohio (which closed in March 2024); Questar Gas Company along with Wexpro Company, based in Salt Lake City, Utah (which closed in May 2024), and Public Service Company of North Carolina, Incorporated, based in Gastonia, North Carolina (which closed in September 2024) -- to Enbridge;*
- Took collective steps to reduce parent-level debt; and*
- Secured an attractive noncontrolling financing partner, subject to regulatory approval, to significantly de-risk the Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (CVOW) commercial project, establishing robust cost-sharing that provides meaningful protection from unforeseen project cost increases, and improving our quantitative and qualitative business risk profile through the creation of a highly credit-positive partnership. The terms "Dominion Energy," "company," "we," "our," and "us" are used throughout this report and, depending on the context of their use, may represent any one of the following: the legal entity, Dominion Energy, Inc., one or more of Dominion Energy, Inc.'s subsidiaries or operating segments, or the entirety of Dominion Energy, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries. The information contained in this report is for general information purposes only. While Dominion Energy, Inc. used its best effort to produce accurate and timely information as of the date of submission to the CDP, we make no representations or warranties of any kind, expressed or implied, about the completeness, accuracy, reliability, suitability, or availability with respect to the information contained in this report for any purpose. Information is being provided as of the date requested, and we undertake no obligation to correct or update any information provided herein or to reflect developments after such information has been provided. GHG emissions information is not necessarily indicative of future GHG emissions information and does not guarantee future GHG emissions information. This report requests information about certain specific risks relating to the operation of our business. Other risks relating to Dominion Energy are detailed from time to time in our most recent SEC filings, including the quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and annual report on Form 10-K. *Net zero does not mean we will eliminate all emissions. Rather, we are working to reduce emissions as much as*

technology and customer affordability allow and offset the remainder through carbon-beneficial programs. Net Zero includes carbon and methane emissions within our direct control (known as Scope 1 emissions), as well as Scope 2 and material categories of Scope 3 emissions, including: electricity purchased to power the grid, fossil fuel purchased for our power stations and gas distribution systems, and consumption of gas sold to our end-use customers.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2023	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

	Does your organization use this unique identifier?	Provide your unique identifier
ISIN code - bond	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	US25746U
CUSIP number	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	25746U
Ticker symbol	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	D

[Add row]

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, for some facilities	See question 7.17.2

[Fixed row]

(1.16.1) For your electricity generation activities, provide details of your nameplate capacity and electricity generation specifics for each technology employed.

Coal - Hard

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

5374

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

8857

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Nameplate capacity is captured under the primary fuel type for each unit, and includes capacity for units that were retired during the reporting year.

Lignite

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

No

Oil

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

1162

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Nameplate capacity is captured under the primary fuel type for each unit, and includes capacity for units that were retired during the reporting year.

Gas**(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source**

Select from:

Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

11072

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

45907

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Nameplate capacity is captured under the primary fuel type for each unit, and includes capacity for units that were retired during the reporting year.

Sustainable biomass**(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source**

Select from:

Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

153

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

1043

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Nameplate capacity is captured under the primary fuel type for each unit, and includes capacity for units that were retired during the reporting year.

Other biomass

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

No

Waste (non-biomass)

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

No

Nuclear

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

6011

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Nameplate capacity is captured under the primary fuel type for each unit, and includes capacity for units that were retired during the reporting year.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage**(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source**

Select from:

No

Geothermal**(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source**

Select from:

No

Hydropower**(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source**

Select from:

Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

532

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

645

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Nameplate capacity is captured under the primary fuel type for each unit, and includes capacity for units that were retired during the reporting year.

Wind

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

12

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

47

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Nameplate capacity is captured under the primary fuel type for each unit, and includes capacity for units that were retired during the reporting year.

Solar

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

2577

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Nameplate capacity is captured under the primary fuel type for each unit, and includes capacity for units that were retired during the reporting year.

Marine**(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source**

Select from:

No

Other renewable**(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source**

Select from:

No

Other non-renewable**(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source**

Select from:

No

Total**(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)**

26893

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

(1.16.1.5) Comment

*Nameplate capacity is captured under the primary fuel type for each unit, and includes capacity for units that were retired during the reporting year.
[Fixed row]*

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?**(1.24.1) Value chain mapped**

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to do so within the next two years

(1.24.8) Primary reason for not mapping your upstream value chain or any value chain stages

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.24.9) Explain why your organization has not mapped its upstream value chain or any value chain stages

*Each year Dominion Energy reviews our supplier base to identify critical suppliers in our value-chain. We focus on critical suppliers in key sectors (such as construction services, and environmental services and materials). We do not currently track or have systems in place to map the entirety of our value chain, however we are assessing the opportunity to collect additional information about upstream suppliers.
[Fixed row]*

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The Dominion Energy Virginia (DEV) 2023 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) includes a Short-Term Action Plan (STAP) that discusses Dominion Energy's current actions to support the 2023 IRP over the next five years (2024-2029) for electric generation, demand-side management (DSM), transmission, and distribution. Generally, the company plans to proactively position itself in the short term to continue supplying reliable, affordable, and increasingly clean energy for the benefit of all stakeholders over the long term. The company also plans to continue analyzing how to meet both its clean energy goals and the requirements of the Virginia Clean Economy Act (VCEA) while continuing to provide safe and reliable service to its customers. The VCEA establishes a mandatory renewable portfolio standard in Virginia. There are mandates for significant developments of renewable energy and energy storage resources, and the retirement of existing carbon-emitting resources. The Dominion Energy South Carolina (DESC) 2024 IRP update likewise includes a STAP, which discusses the short-term actions that the company intends to take. This plan includes generation retirement planning, discussion of planned future generation procurement, a peaking turbine modernization program, and actions related to the implementation of the 2023 DSM Potential Study.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.3) To (years)

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The DEV 2023 IRP covers the 15-year period between 2024 and 2038 (the “Planning Period”) to evaluate Alternative Plans, using 2023 as the base year. Major elements of the Alternative Plans include solar and wind generation, energy storage, nuclear license extensions, the addition of small modular reactors, DSM programs, and retirement of fossil-fueled units. The current plans incorporate only known technologies; the company expects that new technologies could replace today’s technologies over the 15-year Planning Period. The load forecast in the 2023 IRP included a significant increase in the expected peak and energy demand over the Planning Period. This increase is driven primarily by data centers and electrification. The DESC IRP update uses a 20-year planning period for its load forecast. The DESC 2024 IRP update discusses demand and energy forecasts for the 20-year period ending in 2043, required to serve its continued strong customer growth in both its residential and commercial classes as well as new load growth from economic development activities. The 2024 IRP update presents DESC’s plans to safely, reliability, and economically serve this load considering changing environmental regulations and its need to replace existing baseload coal plants with reliable, dispatchable and flexible replacement generation to provide operational flexibility and dispatchable power that the planned significant additions of intermittent and energy-limited resources require.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

15

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

25

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Over the long term, the 2023 DEV IRP uses a 25-year “Study Period” to evaluate Alternative Plans through 2048. The 2023 DEV IRP evaluates the company’s plausible future paths for meeting electric needs of customers. Dominion Energy is working to achieve net zero carbon and methane emissions for Scopes 1, 2, and material categories (electricity purchased to power the grid, fossil fuel for our power stations and gas distribution systems, and consumption of sales gas by natural gas customers) of Scope 3 emissions by 2050, which aligns with other commitments made to clean energy in both Virginia and North Carolina. In Virginia, the VCEA establishes a mandatory renewable portfolio standard aimed at 100% clean energy from DEV’s generation fleet by 2045. The VCEA requires the development of

significant solar, wind, and energy storage resources while also mandating retirement of all carbon-emitting generation units by 2045, unless the retirement of a unit is found to threaten the reliability and security of electric service. The 2024 DESC IRP update evaluated twelve build plans, each of which reflects a unique balance of affordability, environmental considerations, carbon emissions, and generation diversity in meeting customers' future energy needs over the planning horizon. DESC analyzed the twelve build plans across twenty-two individual cases to evaluate how well each performs under a range of different fuel costs, customer loads, and other assumptions.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(2.3.7) Primary reason for not identifying priority locations

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(2.3.8) Explain why you do not identify priority locations

Current value chain engagement is based on prioritized engagement of key and strategic tier one suppliers (high-spend suppliers and suppliers in key sectors) regardless of location.

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Dominion Energy's Board of Directors oversees our long-term strategy and the various risks the company faces, including climate-related risk. The Board believes that Dominion Energy's interests are advanced by responsibly addressing operational, financial, regulatory, or strategic risks. While the Board and its committees oversee risk policies, company management carries them out. Dominion Energy has robust enterprise risk management (ERM) processes embedded throughout the organization. We define risks with a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business as those which would impact our ability to safely deliver sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy while working to achieve net zero carbon and methane emissions by 2050. These risks are identified and managed by our corporate risk group with oversight by the Board of Directors. Risks are evaluated based on quantitative and qualitative factors. Our Form 10-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission contains a description of risks which may have a material impact on our business within Item 1A Risk Factors, which includes sections dedicated to regulatory, legislative, and legal risks, environmental risks, construction risks, operational risks, nuclear generation risks and financial, economic and market risks. Dominion Energy ensures that all significant proposed capital commitments receive the appropriate analysis and review. This review includes but is not limited to risk, legal, accounting, tax, regulatory, treasury, environmental, and public policy.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Dominion Energy's Board of Directors oversees our long-term strategy and the various risks the company faces, including climate-related risk. The Board believes that Dominion Energy's interests are advanced by responsibly addressing operational, financial, regulatory, or strategic risks. While the Board and its committees oversee risk policies, company management carries them out. Dominion Energy has robust enterprise risk management (ERM) processes embedded throughout the organization. We define risks with a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business as those which would impact our ability to safely deliver sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy while working to achieve net zero carbon and methane emissions by 2050. These risks are identified and managed by our corporate risk group with oversight by the Board of Directors. Risks are evaluated based on quantitative and qualitative factors. Our Form 10-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission contains a description of risks which may have a material impact on our business within Item 1A Risk Factors, which includes sections dedicated to regulatory, legislative, and legal risks, environmental risks, construction risks, operational risks, nuclear generation risks and financial, economic and market risks. Dominion Energy ensures that all significant proposed capital commitments receive the appropriate analysis and review. This review includes but is not limited to risk, legal, accounting, tax, regulatory, treasury, environmental, and public policy.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Dominion Energy's Environmental Policy Statement (EPS) prescribes that we operate in full compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The EPS is implemented through our environmental management system (EMS) which includes various water policies, standards, and procedures. Potential water pollutants are identified and classified through our EMS and documented in our facility environmental compliance plan (ECP) with relevant water policies, standards, and procedures. Additionally, Dominion Energy performs groundwater monitoring and surface water monitoring at several sites to identify potential impacts to water resources.

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Dominion Energy historically produced and continues to produce coal combustion residuals (CCR) as a by-product of coal-fired generation operations. CCR is stored and managed in impoundments (ash ponds) and landfills located at 11 different facilities. We started the process of closing ash ponds where ash has already been or will be removed from the ponds in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local environmental regulations and necessary permits. Groundwater monitoring and reporting will continue even after the ponds are closed. CCR composition varies widely depending on the coal type and air pollution control equipment, but may include inorganic pollutants such as lead, copper, silver, selenium, arsenic, and mercury. According to U.S. EPA, inorganic pollutants contained in CCR at elevated levels in water are a potential risk to human health and the environment.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We are committed to closing our ash ponds safely and responsibly monitoring the sites. We have worked with local communities and organizations to provide information about the planned closures and provide plan updates. We follow regulatory requirements regarding land disturbance, environmental controls, groundwater protection (including groundwater monitoring, which continues after closure of the CCR ponds and landfills), emergency action plans, and hazard classification assessments. We implement our Environmental Management System (EMS) for coal ash pond closures, which includes environmental compliance plans, monitoring parameters to comply with effluent quality standards, written procedures for consistency, self-assessments, internal auditing, staff training, and structural best management practices. At Chesterfield, Mt. Storm, A.M. Williams, Cope, and Wateree power stations we have converted or are converting systems to reduce the use of water and ash ponds, limiting the potential for adverse impacts to water and avoiding the potential for spillage, leaching, and leakages. We track reportable environmental events (REEs) and continually work to reduce REEs in our operations.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Solids, characterized as the water quality parameter Total Suspended Solids (TSS), are one of the most common contaminants found in stormwater. They originate from many sources, including but not limited to erosion at construction sites. Solids may contribute to water quality, habitat, and aesthetic problems in waterways. Elevated levels of solids increase turbidity, reduce the penetration of light at depth within the water column, and limit the growth of desirable aquatic plants. Solids that settle out as bottom deposits contribute to sedimentation and can alter and eventually destroy habitat for fish and bottom-dwelling organisms. Solids also provide a medium for the accumulation, transport and storage of other pollutants, including nutrients and metals. Additionally, the generation of electricity using thermal cycles creates heated water used for steam generation. Water from these processes may need to be discharged to maintain water quality in the cycles. These discharges may be at a temperature greater than the ambient water temperature of the receiving stream. The introduction of higher-temperature water may adversely affect the environment of the receiving stream.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Dominion Energy uses an EMS, including employee education, regulatory compliance tracking, self-assessments, and best management practices to ensure stormwater and related TSS are managed properly and in a manner consistent with regulatory requirements. We comply with TSS limits in our permits by managing our water discharges, monitoring them, and employing structural and procedural best practices to address any potential fluctuations. For example, we can install check dams at construction sites to avoid potential spillage, leaching, and leakages. Check dams reduce flow velocities in a ditch or channel, prevent erosion, and trap small amounts of sediment by intercepting flow along a ditch or channel. Dominion Energy establishes and follows standards and specifications to minimize erosion at each relevant project area, employing measures such as silt fence and stormwater management structures in areas erosion may occur. The success of our erosion and sediment control practices is measured through compliance tracking. We track reportable environmental events (REEs) and continually work to reduce REEs in our operations. To mitigate heat-effects on receiving water, water is cooled in cooling towers, ponds, or other devices prior to discharge to receiving streams.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental risks identified
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, only within our direct operations

[Fixed row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

James River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin*Select from:* 1-25%**(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities***Select from:* 1-25%**(3.2.11) Please explain**

Dominion Energy operates facilities in certain river basins that may be subject to changes associated with the Clean Water Act 316(b) Cooling Water Intake and 316(a) Thermal Discharge Rules based on current station sampling and evaluation, as well as groundwater regulations. In addition, reputational risks and costs associated with treating water discharges from the closure of coal ash ponds and water desalination are also substantive. Certain river basins with Dominion Energy facilities are potentially at risk of experiencing regulatory water allocation risk due to limitations to supply water, but only in cases of extreme drought. Some facilities in certain river basins may have flooding risks caused by extreme weather events.

Row 2**(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin****United States of America** Roanoke River**(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin***Select all that apply* Direct operations**(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin**

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Dominion Energy operates facilities in certain river basins that may be subject to changes associated with the Clean Water Act 316(b) Cooling Water Intake and 316(a) Thermal Discharge Rules based on current station sampling and evaluation, as well as groundwater regulations. In addition, reputational risks and costs associated with treating water discharges from the closure of coal ash ponds and water desalination are also substantive. Certain river basins with Dominion Energy facilities are potentially at risk of experiencing regulatory water allocation risk due to limitations to supply water, but only in cases of extreme drought statewide. Some facilities in certain river basins may have flooding risks caused by extreme weather events.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Potomac River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Dominion Energy operates facilities in certain river basins that may be subject to changes associated with the Clean Water Act 316(b) Cooling Water Intake and 316(a) Thermal Discharge Rules based on current station sampling and evaluation, as well as groundwater regulations. In addition, reputational risks and costs associated with treating water discharges from the closure of coal ash ponds and water desalination are also substantive. Certain river basins with Dominion Energy facilities are potentially at risk of experiencing regulatory water allocation risk due to limitations to supply water, but only in cases of extreme drought statewide. Some facilities in certain river basins may have flooding risks caused by extreme weather events.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Long Island Sound

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

- 1-25%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Dominion Energy operates facilities in certain river basins that may be subject to changes associated with the Clean Water Act 316(b) Cooling Water Intake and 316(a) Thermal Discharge Rules based on current station sampling and evaluation, as well as groundwater regulations. In addition, reputational risks and costs associated with treating water discharges from the closure of coal ash ponds and water desalination are also substantive. Certain river basins with Dominion Energy facilities are potentially at risk of experiencing regulatory water allocation risk due to limitations to supply water, but only in cases of extreme drought statewide. Some facilities in certain river basins may have flooding risks caused by extreme weather events.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

- Other, please specify :Chowan River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Dominion Energy operates facilities in certain river basins that may be subject to changes associated with the Clean Water Act 316(b) Cooling Water Intake and 316(a) Thermal Discharge Rules based on current station sampling and evaluation, as well as groundwater regulations. In addition, reputational risks and costs associated with treating water discharges from the closure of coal ash ponds and water desalination are also substantive. Certain river basins with Dominion Energy facilities are potentially at risk of experiencing regulatory water allocation risk due to limitations to supply water, but only in cases of extreme drought statewide. Some facilities in certain river basins may have flooding risks caused by extreme weather events.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

- Other, please specify :Clinch-Powell River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Dominion Energy operates facilities in certain river basins that may be subject to changes associated with the Clean Water Act 316(b) Cooling Water Intake and 316(a) Thermal Discharge Rules based on current station sampling and evaluation, as well as groundwater regulations. In addition, reputational risks and costs associated with treating water discharges from the closure of coal ash ponds and water desalination are also substantive. Certain river basins with Dominion Energy facilities are potentially at risk of experiencing regulatory water allocation risk due to limitations to supply water, but only in cases of extreme drought statewide. Some facilities in certain river basins may have flooding risks caused by extreme weather events.

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

- Santee River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Dominion Energy operates facilities in certain river basins that may be subject to changes associated with the Clean Water Act 316(b) Cooling Water Intake and 316(a) Thermal Discharge Rules based on current station sampling and evaluation, as well as groundwater regulations. In addition, reputational risks and costs associated with treating water discharges from the closure of coal ash ponds and water desalination are also substantive. Certain river basins with Dominion Energy facilities are potentially at risk of experiencing regulatory water allocation risk due to limitations to supply water, but only in cases of extreme drought statewide. Some facilities in certain river basins may have flooding risks caused by extreme weather events.

Row 8

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Savannah River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Dominion Energy operates facilities in certain river basins that may be subject to changes associated with the Clean Water Act 316(b) Cooling Water Intake and 316(a) Thermal Discharge Rules based on current station sampling and evaluation, as well as groundwater regulations. In addition, reputational risks and costs associated with treating water discharges from the closure of coal ash ponds and water desalination are also substantive. Certain river basins with Dominion Energy facilities are potentially at risk of experiencing regulatory water allocation risk due to limitations to supply water, but only in cases of extreme drought statewide. Some facilities in certain river basins may have flooding risks caused by extreme weather events.

Row 9

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Catawba River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

- 1-25%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Dominion Energy operates facilities in certain river basins that may be subject to changes associated with the Clean Water Act 316(b) Cooling Water Intake and 316(a) Thermal Discharge Rules based on current station sampling and evaluation, as well as groundwater regulations. In addition, reputational risks and costs associated with treating water discharges from the closure of coal ash ponds and water desalination are also substantive. Certain river basins with Dominion Energy facilities are potentially at risk of experiencing regulatory water allocation risk due to limitations to supply water, but only in cases of extreme drought statewide. Some facilities in certain river basins may have flooding risks caused by extreme weather events.

Row 10

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

- Other, please specify :Edisto River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

- 1-25%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Dominion Energy operates facilities in certain river basins that may be subject to changes associated with the Clean Water Act 316(b) Cooling Water Intake and 316(a) Thermal Discharge Rules based on current station sampling and evaluation, as well as groundwater regulations. In addition, reputational risks and costs associated with treating water discharges from the closure of coal ash ponds and water desalination are also substantive. Certain river basins with Dominion Energy facilities are potentially at risk of experiencing regulatory water allocation risk due to limitations to supply water, but only in cases of extreme drought statewide. Some facilities in certain river basins may have flooding risks caused by extreme weather events.

Row 11

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

- Other, please specify :Congaree River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

- 1-25%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Dominion Energy operates facilities in certain river basins that may be subject to changes associated with the Clean Water Act 316(b) Cooling Water Intake and 316(a) Thermal Discharge Rules based on current station sampling and evaluation, as well as groundwater regulations. In addition, reputational risks and costs associated with treating water discharges from the closure of coal ash ponds and water desalination are also substantive. Certain river basins with Dominion Energy facilities are potentially at risk of experiencing regulatory water allocation risk due to limitations to supply water, but only in cases of extreme drought statewide. Some facilities in certain river basins may have flooding risks caused by extreme weather events.

Row 12

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

- Other, please specify :Broad River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Dominion Energy operates facilities in certain river basins that may be subject to changes associated with the Clean Water Act 316(b) Cooling Water Intake and 316(a) Thermal Discharge Rules based on current station sampling and evaluation, as well as groundwater regulations. In addition, reputational risks and costs associated with treating water discharges from the closure of coal ash ponds and water desalination are also substantive. Certain river basins with Dominion Energy facilities are potentially at risk of experiencing regulatory water allocation risk due to limitations to supply water, but only in cases of extreme drought statewide. Some facilities in certain river basins may have flooding risks caused by extreme weather events.

Row 13

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Saluda River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.2.8) % organization’s annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Dominion Energy operates facilities in certain river basins that may be subject to changes associated with the Clean Water Act 316(b) Cooling Water Intake and 316(a) Thermal Discharge Rules based on current station sampling and evaluation, as well as groundwater regulations. In addition, reputational risks and costs associated with treating water discharges from the closure of coal ash ponds and water desalination are also substantive. Certain river basins with Dominion Energy facilities are potentially at risk of experiencing regulatory water allocation risk due to limitations to supply water, but only in cases of extreme drought statewide. Some facilities in certain river basins may have flooding risks caused by extreme weather events.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enforcement orders or other penalties

[Fixed row]

(3.3.2) Provide details for all significant fines, enforcement orders and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations in the reporting year, and your plans for resolving them.

Row 1

(3.3.2.1) Type of penalty

Select from:

- Enforcement order

(3.3.2.2) Financial impact

0

(3.3.2.3) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

- Santee River

(3.3.2.4) Type of incident

Select from:

- Effluent limit exceedances

(3.3.2.5) Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

In 2023, a landfill site in South Carolina experienced an exceedance of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) effluent limits of Total Suspended Solids (TSS). A notice of violation (NOV) was received from South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control for violating the NPDES permit limits. Upon receipt of TSS results, the pump was shut off and the site collected and analyzed additional samples to ensure compliance. Project and station management reviewed processes and equipment to ensure they are sufficient. Our goal is to comply with applicable laws and regulations, and we measure the success of our management procedures by striving for a 100% compliance rate. We categorize this event as substantive due to the receipt of an enforcement order.

Row 2

(3.3.2.1) Type of penalty

Select from:

- Enforcement order

(3.3.2.2) Financial impact

6475

(3.3.2.3) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

- Other, please specify :York River

(3.3.2.4) Type of incident

Select from:

- Spillage, leakage or discharge of potential water pollutant

(3.3.2.5) Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

In 2022, an oil leak was discovered at a power station in Virginia and a notice of violation (NOV) was received from Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ). In 2023, VDEQ also issued a consent order with a penalty of 6,475 as a result of the spill. Along with cleanup of the spill, project and station management reviewed processes to ensure they are sufficient, and a peer check was also implemented for required activities. Our goal is to comply with applicable laws and regulations, and we measure the success of our management procedures by striving for a 100% compliance rate. We categorize this event as substantive due to the receipt of an enforcement order and penalty.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

Water

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

The Dominion Energy Environmental Policy Statement states that Dominion Energy is fully committed to providing reliable, affordable, and increasingly clean energy in an environmentally responsible manner that works to protect public health, the environment, and natural and cultural resources. This includes complying with applicable federal, state, and local environmental statutes, regulations, enforceable agreements, and permits; minimizing risks to the environment from unplanned or unauthorized release of hazardous or harmful contaminants; and striving for continuous improvement in our environmental performance. We aim to do what is right for the communities we serve and act consistently with our core values by meeting or going beyond environmental requirements in accordance with certain principles, including implementing sound environmental practices to protect wildlife, conserve habitats, and advance biodiversity. The EMS Executive Steering Committee has oversight of biodiversity reports which biologists are responsible for submitting.

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Corporate Governance Guidelines and Board committee charters

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Dominion Energy's CEO, who is also Chair of the Board of Directors (Board), is responsible for the management and oversight of climate and sustainability-related matters and associated strategy. This responsibility includes identifying and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities, such as those associated with emissions reduction targets, environmental performance, and sustainability initiatives. The CEO is also responsible for our long-term climate strategy, which includes clean energy diversity, innovation and energy infrastructure modernization, and conservation and energy efficiency and associated capital investment. Our Board oversees management's development and execution of the company's strategic initiatives and is assisted by a Board committee in oversight of strategies, activities, and policies regarding environmental sustainability, corporate social responsibility, and public issues of significance that may affect the company's stakeholders; reviewing company sustainability targets and progress towards those commitments; and related innovation initiatives. During 2023, the Board committee with such oversight was the Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility (SCR) Committee, which met three times. Reports received by the SCR Committee may include reports on our charitable contributions and community service program, environmental justice, updates on carbon and methane emission reduction targets, the company's water and climate CDP scores and other sustainability ratings, our climate reporting, and other sustainability-related matters.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Dominion Energy's CEO, who is also Chair of the Board of Directors (Board), is responsible for the management and oversight of climate and sustainability-related matters and associated strategy. This responsibility includes identifying and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities, such as those associated with emissions reduction targets, environmental performance, and sustainability initiatives. The CEO is also responsible for our long-term climate strategy, which includes clean energy diversity, innovation and energy infrastructure modernization, and conservation and energy efficiency and associated capital investment. Certain water-related issues are an inherent part of the CEO's responsibilities and are pertinent to the company's operations, including environmental compliance, financial performance, and long-term strategy as a sustainable organization and responsible corporate citizen. Under the leadership of the CEO and with Board endorsement,

Dominion Energy has several initiatives for sustainable operation. Our Board oversees management’s development and execution of the company’s strategic initiatives and is assisted by a Board committee in oversight of strategies, activities and policies regarding environmental sustainability, corporate social responsibility, and public issues of significance that may affect the company’s stakeholders; reviewing company sustainability targets and progress towards those commitments; and related innovation initiatives. During 2023, the Board committee with such oversight was the Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility (SCR) Committee, which met three times. Reports received by the SCR Committee may include reports on our charitable contributions and community service program, environmental justice, updates on carbon and methane emission reduction targets, the company’s water and climate CDP scores and other sustainability ratings, our climate reporting, and other sustainability-related matters.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization’s board have competency on environmental issues?

	Board-level competency on this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO is responsible for the management and oversight of climate and sustainability-related matters and associated strategy. This responsibility includes identifying and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities, such as those associated with emissions reduction targets, environmental performance, and sustainability initiatives. The CEO is also responsible for our long-term climate strategy, which includes clean energy diversity, innovation and energy infrastructure modernization, and conservation and energy efficiency and associated capital investment. The CEO is supported in this responsibility by the company's EVP and COO and Business Segment Presidents, who have responsibility for helping to develop and implement climate-related strategies and managing related risks and opportunities. Also, every officer at Dominion Energy is responsible for compliance with environmental laws and regulations, including any climate-related requirements, within their areas of responsibility. This includes our VP – Environmental & Sustainability, who is responsible for the development and implementation of training, guidance, and procedures to ensure compliance with federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations, and who is also responsible for ensuring the company's vision and strategy of sustainability is communicated and implemented. In support of effective climate governance, Dominion Energy operates an executive-level Climate Council supported by working groups and strategy teams in developing and overseeing climate-related strategy, initiatives, commitments, and performance. To evaluate the alignment of our capital investments with our business strategy, including our decarbonization strategy, we have an Investment Review Committee (IRC) that ensures all significant proposed investments receive appropriate analysis and review of sustainability and Environmental Justice considerations, among other factors.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO is responsible for the management and oversight of climate and sustainability-related matters and associated strategy. This responsibility includes identifying and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities, such as those associated with emissions reduction targets, environmental performance, and sustainability initiatives. The CEO is also responsible for our long-term climate strategy, which includes clean energy diversity, innovation and energy infrastructure modernization, and conservation and energy efficiency and associated capital investment. The CEO is supported in this responsibility by the company's EVP and COO and Business Segment Presidents, who have responsibility for helping to develop and implement climate-related strategies and managing related risks and opportunities. Also, every officer at Dominion Energy is responsible for compliance with environmental laws and regulations, including any climate-related requirements, within their areas of responsibility. This includes our VP – Environmental & Sustainability, who is responsible for the development and implementation of training, guidance, and procedures to ensure compliance with federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations, and who is also responsible for ensuring the company's vision and strategy of sustainability is communicated and implemented. In support of effective climate governance, Dominion Energy operates an executive-level Climate Council supported by working groups and strategy teams in developing and overseeing climate-related strategy, initiatives, commitments, and performance. To evaluate the alignment of our capital investments with our business strategy, including our decarbonization strategy, we have an Investment Review Committee (IRC) that ensures all significant proposed investments receive appropriate analysis and review of sustainability and Environmental Justice considerations, among other factors.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.3) Please explain

Dominion Energy's Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) provides a monetary reward to eligible employees based on the achievement of the company's annual financial goals and business units' individual operating and stewardship goals. All employees, including C-suite officers, who participate in the 2023 AIP have a portion of their AIP payout tied to the accomplishment of environmental goals, which may be linked to climate change directly or indirectly. The 2023 performance grant issued to officers from Dominion Energy's Long-Term Incentive Plan includes a non-carbon emitting generation capacity goal. For the CEO, approximately 5.2% of 2023 Target compensation was linked to management of this issue. For the CFO, COO, and the Chief Legal Officer, the amount linked to management ranged from approximately 3.9% to 4.3%.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

- Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The 2023 performance grant issued to officers from Dominion Energy's Long-Term Incentive Plan includes a non-carbon emitting generation capacity goal.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This incentive contributes towards our 2050 Net Zero approach.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Board Chair, CEO, CFO, COO, CLO, and all Dominion Energy Employees

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

- Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

Pollution

- Other pollution-related metrics, please specify :Track REEs to enhance current pollution prevention

Engagement

- Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Dominion Energy's Annual Incentive Plan ("AIP") provides a monetary reward to eligible employees, including C-suite officers, based on the achievement of annual company goals. Participants have a portion of their 2023 AIP payout tied to the accomplishment of environmental goals which may be linked to water stewardship.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

In 2023, the AIP environmental goal for the CEO, CFO, COO, and CLO focused on two areas: (1) sustainability engagement whereby each business segment developed and completed an action to support the company's sustainability commitment; and (2) tracking and root cause analysis (RCA) of the company's reportable environmental events (REEs). The rationale for incentivizing sustainability engagement by business segments is incremental as we work to achieve Net Zero by

2050. We used the completion of sustainability actions by each business segment to indicate success. The rationale behind incentivizing the completion of RCAs and using this as a performance indicator is to reduce REEs through process improvement while reinforcing our goal of 100% regulatory compliance.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Engagement

- Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Dominion Energy's Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) provides a monetary reward to eligible employees based on the achievement of the company's annual financial goals and business units' individual operating and stewardship goals. All employees, including C-suite officers, who participate in the 2023 AIP have a portion of their AIP payout tied to the accomplishment of environmental goals. For the 2023 year, the company-wide AIP environmental goal for the CEO, CFO, COO, and CLO focused on two areas: (1) sustainability engagement whereby each business segment developed and completed an action to support the company's sustainability commitment; and (2) tracking and root cause analysis (RCA) of the company's reportable environmental events (REEs).

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Each business area identified one or more actions to advance a sustainability-related project and/or expanded employee education around a sustainability-related issue in their business area. Projects included paperless technology enhancements, remote construction monitoring technology, guidance against single-use materials, educational campaigns, and more. By incentivizing RCAs, our goal is to reduce REEs through process improvement while reinforcing our goal of 100% regulatory compliance.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Engagement

- Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Dominion Energy's Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) provides a monetary reward to eligible employees based on the achievement of the company's annual financial goals and business units' individual operating and stewardship goals. All employees, including C-suite officers, who participate in the 2023 AIP have a portion of their AIP payout tied to the accomplishment of environmental goals. For the 2023 year, the company-wide AIP environmental goal for the CEO, CFO, COO, and CLO focused on two areas: (1) sustainability engagement whereby each business segment developed and completed an action to support the company's sustainability commitments; and (2) tracking and root cause analysis (RCA) of the company's reportable environmental events (REEs).

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Each business area identified one or more actions to advance a sustainability-related project and/or expanded employee education around a sustainability-related issue in their business area. Projects included paperless technology enhancements, remote construction monitoring technology, guidance against single-use materials, educational campaigns, and more. By incentivizing RCAs, our goal is to reduce REEs through process improvement while reinforcing our goal of 100% regulatory compliance.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The 2023 performance grant issued to officers from Dominion Energy's Long-Term Incentive Plan includes a non-carbon emitting generation capacity goal.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This incentive contributes towards our 2050 Net Zero approach.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Engagement

- Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Dominion Energy's Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) provides a monetary reward to eligible employees based on the achievement of the company's annual financial goals and business units' individual operating and stewardship goals. All employees, including C-suite officers, who participate in the 2023 AIP have a portion of their AIP payout tied to the accomplishment of environmental goals. For the 2023 year, the companywide AIP environmental goal for the CEO, CFO, COO, and CLO focused on two areas: (1) sustainability engagement whereby each business segment developed and completed an action to support the company's sustainability commitment; and (2) tracking and root cause analysis (RCA) of the company's reportable environmental events (REEs).

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Each business area identified one or more actions to advance a sustainability-related project and/or expanded employee education around a sustainability-related issue in their business area. Projects included paperless technology enhancements, remote construction monitoring technology, guidance against single-use materials, educational campaigns, and more. By incentivizing RCAs, our goal is to reduce REEs through process improvement while reinforcing our goal of 100% regulatory compliance.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Chief Compliance Officer (CCO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The 2023 performance grant issued to officers from Dominion Energy's Long-Term Incentive Plan includes a non-carbon emitting generation capacity goal.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This incentive contributes towards our 2050 Net Zero approach.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :All Dominion Energy Officers

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

- Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The 2023 performance grant issued to officers from Dominion Energy's Long-Term Incentive Plan includes a non-carbon emitting generation capacity goal.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This incentive contributes towards our 2050 Net Zero approach.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :All Dominion Energy Employees

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Non-monetary reward

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Engagement

- Other engagement-related metrics, please specify :Dominion Energy Innovation

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- The incentives are not linked to an incentive plan, or equivalent (e.g. discretionary bonus in the reporting year)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our innovation strategy is designed to support the clean-energy transition by enhancing performance; increasing earnings; accelerating the culture of innovation; and exploring new markets for existing businesses and new lines of business in adjacent or other markets. At our annual Innovation Expo, the 2022 Chair's Excellence Award went to a team proposing the use of micro-substations to reduce land requirements and reduce costs for data-center developers in Northern Virginia. This is but one example of the many innovations underway at our company — innovations that will keep us at the leading edge of the clean-energy transition.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Dominion Energy Chairman's Excellence awards, various innovation challenges, as well as the Volunteer of the Year awards are examples of ways Dominion Energy encourages our employees to channel their creativity toward the development of innovative products and services geared towards areas such as safety, customer service, and environmental excellence. The winners were recognized on the company's intranet. Each year Charters of the Month recognize employees' ideas for improvement such as installing flow meters to calculate water streams and work to reduce water consumption. The honoree for the 2023 Volunteer of the Year Environment Award was recognized for contributions to the Friends of James River Park System (FOJRPS), an organization involved with the protection, preservation, expansion, and improvement of the James River. Contributions of volunteers include litter management and invasive species removal. Volunteers of the Year are recognized at an annual awards ceremony. A 5,000 contribution is made in the name of each honoree to the charity of their choice. Additionally, winners are publicized in both internal and external media.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Under our Environmental Policy Statement, we are committed to meeting our customers' energy needs in an environmentally responsible and proactive manner that protects human health and the environment. Example commitments include: -Work towards net zero Scope 1 methane and carbon emissions from our electric and gas businesses by 2050, as well as Scope 2 emissions and certain material categories of emissions upstream and downstream of our direct operations. -Promote efficient use of energy and natural resources through conservation, energy management programs, and reduced water usage. -Implement sound environmental practices to protect wildlife (including birds), conserve habitats, and advance biodiversity. -Evaluate risks associated with climate change and develop plans to minimize or mitigate impacts, including consideration of sea level rise, water use, and availability. -Engage with suppliers to enhance environmental sustainability, including practices to reduce water usage and air emissions. -Perform environmental justice reviews of major infrastructure projects to identify potentially vulnerable communities early in the permitting process, and to continue to engage with community stakeholders to improve our outreach strategies. Under our Human Rights Policy, we are committed to respecting international human rights. Our Code of Ethics and Business Conduct and Supplier Code of Ethics outline tools available for reporting environmental noncompliance or other concerns.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to net-zero emissions

Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems
- Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

Climate Action 100+

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

As a supporter of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the Paris Agreement, Dominion Energy believes a candid analysis of risks and opportunities that arise from carefully crafted efforts to address climate change, is essential for carrying out our corporate mission and protecting the interests of all our stakeholders. That is why, since becoming a formal TCFD supporter in October 2020, our 2021 and 2022 Climate Reports are structured according to the recommendations of the TCFD and the four core TCFD elements: Governance, Strategy, Risk Management and Metrics and Targets. Consistent with the TCFD framework and recommendations, these reports present scenario modeling and analysis of potential company pathways consistent with various global-warming trajectories. The scenario modeling and analysis highlights potential Net Zero strategies, considerations, opportunities, and risks while acknowledging the need for a flexible strategy that continues to evolve as technologies, policies and regulations develop over time. Dominion Energy has been selected by the Climate Action 100 (CA100) investor coalition to participate in ongoing engagement with the CA100 coalition.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

dominion-energy-lobbying-and-political-contributions-policy.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

House Registrant ID: 34225 Senate Registrant ID: 45004 Virginia State Board of Election: PAC-12-00399

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Dominion Energy understands that transparency is the cornerstone of public trust, especially as it relates to political advocacy and trade association participation. We believe the company has a history of aligning these external engagements with its core public-service mission of providing reliable, affordable, and increasingly clean energy, and scrutiny of our engagement practices is welcomed. We therefore provide reports of corporate contributions to 527 tax-exempt political organizations and certain contributions to 501(c)(3) and 501(c)(4) tax-exempt organizations. These voluntary reports, taken together with various other timely and complete disclosures, explain why Dominion Energy has repeatedly been identified as a “trendsetter” in political disclosure and accountability by the CPA-Zicklin Index. Dominion Energy’s external engagement activities related to policy, law, and regulation are subject to oversight by both the Board of Directors and senior management. The full Board retains oversight of climate-related matters. The company’s Lobbying and Political Contributions Policy sets guidelines that govern the decision-making of officers in planning lobbying activities, as well as expenditures and engagements. It also establishes the strategies and goals of such activities, which include promoting sound and sustainable policies, legislation, and regulation. The Policy further requires officers to provide regular updates on lobbying activities, expenditures and engagements to the CEO or Business Segment Presidents. Dominion Energy’s Senior Vice President of Corporate Affairs and Communications reports annually to

the Board's Audit Committee on political and lobbying activities, expenditures and governing policies, including payments to trade associations and other tax-exempt organizations that may be used for political purposes. The Audit Committee is composed entirely of independent directors.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Virginia House Bill 1797 (2023)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

Renewable energy generation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Sub-national

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Virginia, USA

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Oppose

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Dominion Energy opposed this bill because it would have imposed an untenable, capacity factor-based performance guarantee on the company's commercial-scale Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind project. In so doing, it would have imperiled a generational clean-energy investment and economic development opportunity. Dominion Energy maintains that customer protection concerns regarding the commercial-scale Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind project have been adequately addressed in the regulatory arena. As part of its Order on Reconsideration dated December 15, 2022, in Case No. PUR-2021-00142, the Virginia State Corporation Commission adopted a set of widely supported customer protections in lieu of a contested performance guarantee.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Ad-hoc meetings

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The commercial-scale Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind project is the single largest clean-energy investment ever undertaken by Dominion Energy. It is essential that the criteria for regulatory approval and cost recovery remain workable given that the project is a key part of both Dominion Energy's Net Zero approach and its implementation of the Virginia Clean Economy Act.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Virginia House Bill 2333 (2023)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

- Low-carbon, non-renewable energy generation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Sub-national

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Virginia, USA

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Ad-hoc meetings

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Dominion Energy has acknowledged that supportive public policy (among other things) is a necessary precondition for long-term decarbonization of the energy sector. The company would have welcomed a signal of legislative support and a framework for greater regulatory certainty regarding future advanced nuclear resources.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Virginia House Bill 397 (2024) Virginia Senate Bill 688 (2024)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

- Renewable energy generation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Sub-national

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Virginia, USA

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Oppose

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Dominion Energy opposed House Bill 397, which would have repealed Virginia's renewable portfolio standard as well as other key provisions of the Virginia Clean Economy Act. The company also opposed Senate Bill 688, which would have modified the Virginia Clean Economy Act to strictly limit utility cost recovery associated with the purchase of an offshore wind lease area right. Both proposals would have unduly injected regulatory uncertainty into Virginia's clean-energy transition and possibly jeopardized future deployment of renewable resources.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Ad-hoc meetings

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Consistent with its all-of-the-above strategy for maintaining a supply-side generation portfolio sufficient to reliably and affordably meet customers' energy needs, the company would seek to deploy solar and offshore wind resources even in the absence of supportive public policy. Even so, as with any major utility infrastructure investment, it is essential that the criteria for regulatory approval and cost recovery remain workable. These bills would have upended the existing, functional regulatory framework and sent unwelcome signals to supply chain companies about Virginia's readiness to embrace new renewable resources. The company continues to support the core provisions of the Virginia Clean Economy Act and thus considers it a success that neither bill advanced through the legislative process.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Virginia Senate Bill 454 (2024)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

- Low-carbon, non-renewable energy generation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Sub-national

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Virginia, USA

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Ad-hoc meetings

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The law lays the groundwork for eventual deployment of small modular reactor technology in Virginia. As dispatchable, zero-carbon resources, small modular reactors feature prominently in the modeling exercises the company completed as part of its 2023 Integrated Resource Plan. Although the law does not authorize cost recovery for project construction activities or otherwise declare advanced nuclear to be in the public interest, it stands as a powerful, bipartisan statement of support for the role small modular reactors are expected to fill in Virginia's increasingly clean energy mix.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Virginia Senate Bill 508 (2024) Virginia Senate Bill 562 (2024)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

- Low-carbon, non-renewable energy generation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Sub-national

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Virginia, USA

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Ad-hoc meetings

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Deployment of neither geothermal heating and cooling systems nor coal mine methane pilot projects are core to Dominion Energy's Net Zero approach or resource deployment strategy in Virginia. Nevertheless, any additional flexibility for utilities to explore lower-cost pathways toward renewable portfolio standard compliance inures to the benefit of customers.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- No, we have not evaluated

Row 6

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Repeal of Virginia's CO2 Budget Trading Program

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

- Emissions trading schemes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Sub-national

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Virginia, USA

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Submission of written comments

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Neither the Virginia CO2 Budget Trading program nor its proposed repeal are central to the achievement of Dominion Energy's climate-related objectives. Through 2023, we cut carbon emissions from our electric generation units by 53% since 2005, and we cut methane emissions from our natural gas business by 50% since 2010. Dominion Energy Virginia is pursuing projects that directly support the goal of reducing power sector CO2 emissions and will continue to pursue these projects irrespective of Virginia's status as a RGGI participant.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

No, we have not evaluated

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

Other trade association in North America, please specify :American Clean Power Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

To enhance our reporting, in 2022 Dominion Energy published a report on memberships in organizations determined to be influential in climate policy. This report includes assessment of association alignment with the company's climate goals and the Paris Agreement and is available to the public online. To combat climate change, American Clean Power Association (ACP)'s goal is to make clean energy the dominant source of electricity in the United States. ACP supports policies that will remove barriers and accelerate growth in America's renewable industry. ACP's priorities include expanding demand for renewable technologies, establishing long-term market certainty, investing in grid modernization and security, and developing a renewable energy workforce. ACP has also applauded the Biden administrations for rejoining the Paris Climate Agreement and stating that climate change is a global threat that requires international collaboration. In addition, ACP supported passage of the IRA's clean energy tax credits.

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

- Edison Electric Institute (EII)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

To enhance our reporting, in 2022 Dominion Energy published a report on memberships in organizations determined to be influential in climate policy. This report includes assessment of association alignment with the company's climate goals and the Paris Agreement and is available to the public online. The Edison Electric Institute (EEI) and its members are united in a commitment to lead a clean energy transformation that brings the benefits of sustainable, affordable and reliable energy to all Americans. EEI advocated for the passage of a robust clean-energy tax package, investment in R&D for commercialization of new technologies and leveraging power sector emission reductions to reduce emissions more broadly. Many of these policies were enacted in recent federal laws, including the IRA. EEI supports the EPA's regulation of methane emissions throughout the natural gas supply chain for new and existing sources, as well as the creation of new rules for the transportation sector to drive electrification. As an investor-owned utility leading the clean-energy transition, Dominion Energy's strategy is closely aligned with EEI as we work to achieve Net Zero emissions and our sustainability goals. Acting as the collective voice for utilities, EEI's policy priorities echo many of our commitments. In particular, EEI's commitment to ensure a clean energy transition that is timely, while not sacrificing reliability and affordability, aligns with our vision and strategy. EEI has voiced its support of President Biden's initial actions on climate change, including the United States rejoining the Paris Agreement. Furthermore, EEI has stated that it is optimistic about the power industry's path to reaching net zero carbon emissions and that the next step on the road to net zero is the development of a bipartisan clean-energy standard that will create a long-term vision for the industry. Membership to the Edison Electric Institute has provided Dominion Energy and its employees with important technical resources, trainings, best practices on generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, safety and security, and more. The organization also serves as a primary voice before federal and state governments on policy matters affecting the utility sector.

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

Other trade association in North America, please specify :Nuclear Energy Institute

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

To enhance our reporting, in 2022 Dominion Energy published a report on memberships in organizations determined to be influential in climate policy. This report includes assessment of association alignment with the company's climate goals and the Paris Agreement and is available to the public online. Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI) is the policy organization of the nuclear technologies industry. With hundreds of members, NEI develops policy on key legislative and regulatory issues affecting the industry. NEI's mission is to promote the growth and use of nuclear energy, envisioning a world powered by clean and reliable energy. NEI's climate policy centers on the capabilities of nuclear energy to meet climate goals. NEI supports new renewable generation as a complement, rather than replacement, for nuclear energy. NEI believes that, as the only resource that can generate carbon-free electricity 24/7, nuclear represents a crucial component of the fastest and most affordable avenue to a reliable and low-carbon clean energy future. NEI voiced support for President Biden's decision to rejoin the Paris Agreement and committed to working with the administration and Congress on federal policies and legislative proposals that are critical to achieving the national goals envisioned by the Agreement. Additionally, NEI has joined the United Nations 24/7 Carbon-Free Energy Compact, which is a global group of companies, policymakers, investors and organizations on a mission to make 24/7 carbon-free energy achievable for all and accelerate the global transition to carbon-free energy systems.

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

- American Gas Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

To enhance our reporting, in 2022 Dominion Energy published a report on memberships in organizations determined to be influential in climate policy. This report includes assessment of association alignment with the company's climate goals and the Paris Agreement and is available to the public online. The American Gas Association (AGA) is committed to reducing their methane gas emissions. Their "Climate Change Position Statement" included several strategies for achieving a significantly lower-carbon energy economy as well as principles for effective national policies aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and addressing climate change. Many of the strategies outlined in AGA's Climate Change Policy Statement, such as expanding energy efficiency programs, modernizing infrastructure, and deploying smart/advanced technologies are consistent with the company's strategies for achieving Net Zero. Dominion Energy serves in a leadership role on the Board of Directors and multiple committees with AGA to help lead advancements in methane reduction, hydrogen, and RNG. AGA has provided Dominion Energy and its employees with opportunities to interact with companies that own or operate local distribution companies. These interactions and relationships allow us to share methane reduction methodologies/technologies and pool our resources to share results of our individual testing and research on emerging carbon free nitrogen and/or carbon resources.

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

- National Association of Manufacturers

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

To enhance our reporting, in 2022 Dominion Energy published a report on memberships in organizations determined to be influential in climate policy. This report includes assessment of association alignment with the company's climate goals and the Paris Agreement and is available to the public online. National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) represents more than 14,000 member companies and the more than 12.8 million men and women who make up the U.S. manufacturing community. NAM's work is centered around four values that make the industry strong and America exceptional: free enterprise, competitiveness, individual liberty and equal opportunity. In "The Promises Ahead" publication, NAM voices support for "bold climate action." At a high level, NAM supports a binding global treaty and a unified federal policy to manage GHG emissions. NAM also encourages investment in energy and water efficiency, grid modernization, the commercialization and deployment of carbon capture, utilization and storage and continued investment in research and development. NAM believes that the Paris Agreement is a step in the right direction, though far from perfect. NAM recommends commencing negotiations to improve on the Paris Agreement and achieve a binding global climate treaty. NAM maintains support for policies that reinforce many of the same commitments Dominion Energy has made as a company. For instance, NAM's recommendation for the commercialization and deployment of carbon capture, utilization and storage technologies, and efforts to improve energy efficiency and grid modernization align with components of our own strategy as we work to achieve Net Zero emissions.

Row 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

- Other trade association in North America, please specify :Power for Tomorrow

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

To enhance our reporting, in 2022 Dominion Energy published a report on memberships in organizations determined to be influential in climate policy. This report includes assessment of association alignment with the company's climate goals and the Paris Agreement and is available to the public online. Power for Tomorrow (PFT) is a non-partisan organization advocating for energy policies focused on ensuring that consumers are protected through sensible regulation of electric companies. PFT is a coalition of energy, consumer, business and policy thought leaders. Launched in the wake of the 2021 Texas energy debacle, PFT is helping to lead the national conversation on how to protect consumers through sensible regulation to promote a clean-energy future and ensure reliable electricity at reasonable rates. PFT supports renewable energy production and believes that the fastest way to deploy renewables is through state regulation of the traditional vertically integrated electric system. While PFT supports renewable energy production, it is not organized to advocate for or against specific resources. Instead, PFT is focused on educating the public about electric utility deregulation and advocating for sensible, consumer-focused electric utility regulation that ensures reliable electricity, protects customers, promotes investment in infrastructure and equitable access to renewable energy and provides all Americans with affordable power. PFT promotes the importance of developing a clean-energy future and encourages clean-energy investment. Dominion Energy is committed to safely providing customers with reliable, affordable and sustainable energy. Therefore, the company is repositioning toward state-regulated, sustainability-focused utility operations. While PFT does not voice explicit support for the Paris Agreement or net zero, its position on sensible, consumer-focused electric utility regulation is key to Dominion Energy achieving its climate-related goals.

Row 7

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

- US Chamber of Commerce

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

To enhance our reporting, in 2022 Dominion Energy published a report on memberships in organizations determined to be influential in climate policy. This report includes assessment of association alignment with the company's climate goals and the Paris Agreement and is available to the public online. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce (U.S. Chamber) is the world's largest business organization. It seeks to connect, inform, and advocate for business growth and serve as an ally to its

members on Capitol Hill, in the courts, in statehouses and in markets around the world. By building relationships with the American people, business leaders, and elected officials, the U.S. Chamber aims to assist its over 3 million businesses and organizations in creating jobs and an economy of opportunity for all Americans. In 2020, the U.S. Chamber published its approach to climate change, which emphasizes the costs of action and inaction and the competitiveness of the U.S. economy. The Chamber believes that climate policy should, in part, support a market-based approach to accelerate GHG emission reductions, embrace technology and innovation, aggressively pursue greater energy efficiency, encourage international cooperation, and promote climate-resilient infrastructure. The Chamber has official observer status at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. In January 2021, the U.S. Chamber welcomed President Biden's action to rejoin the Paris Climate Agreement, stating that "it is critical that the United States restore its leadership role in international efforts to address the climate challenge." Many of the policies identified in the U.S. Chamber's approach to climate change, such as pursuing greater energy efficiency and climate-resilient infrastructure, reducing GHG emissions and investing in new technology and innovation, are consistent with Dominion Energy approach to achieve Net Zero emissions. The U.S. Chamber also echoes our belief in the importance of international cooperation, as represented by the Paris Agreement.

Row 8

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

- Other trade association in North America, please specify :VA Chamber of Commerce

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

To enhance our reporting, in 2022 Dominion Energy published a report on memberships in organizations determined to be influential in climate policy. This report includes assessment of association alignment with the company's climate goals and the Paris Agreement and is available to the public online. The Virginia Chamber of Commerce (Virginia Chamber) is a business organization representing the voice of Virginia's business community. Its mission is to be the leading non-partisan business advocacy organization working in the legislative, civic, and judicial arenas, serving as a force for long-term economic growth in the Commonwealth of Virginia. In its Blueprint Virginia 2030 publication, the Virginia Chamber laid out strategies to encourage energy conservation and efficiency, promote energy diversity (including carbon reducing innovations), support zero carbon investments such as offshore wind and engage diverse and low income communities throughout the clean-energy transition. Additionally, the Virginia Chamber recommends the development and promotion of energy solutions and other programs that cater to companies' sustainability objectives. As a business advocacy organization primarily focused on the Commonwealth, the Virginia Chamber has not actively engaged on federal policies such as the Paris Agreement. However, many of its recommendations in Blueprint Virginia are consistent with Dominion Energy's approach to achieve Net Zero and are facilitative of a just and timely clean-energy transition in the Commonwealth. For example, the Virginia Chamber supports carbon-free investments such as the Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind project as well as grid modernization initiatives and energy efficiency programs that promote grid reliability, affordability, and sustainability.

Row 9

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- Research organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

To enhance our reporting, in 2022 Dominion Energy published a report on memberships in organizations determined to be influential in climate policy. This report includes assessment of association alignment with the company's climate goals and the Paris Agreement and is available to the public online. This initiative advances the next-generation clean energy technologies that are critical to achieving net zero emissions within Dominion Energy and across the broader economy. Hydrogen is one of the most promising of these innovations because of its potential to decarbonize many sectors, including power generation, heating, transportation, shipping and manufacturing. We are excited to partner with the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), the Gas Technology Institute (GTI), and other industry leaders to advance the next frontier of zero-carbon energy.

Row 10

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Bipartisan Policy Center

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Row 11

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

National Governors Association for Best Practices

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

[Add row]

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Governance
- Risks & Opportunities
- Strategy
- Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Throughout

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Dominion-Energy-2023-Annual-Report-and-Annual-Report-on-Form-10-K.pdf

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :GRI-Defined References

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Throughout

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

GRI.pdf

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :SASB

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

Water

Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :SASB-Defined References

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Throughout

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

SASB.pdf

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

Governance

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Throughout

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Dominion-Energy-2024-Proxy-Statement-1.pdf

Row 5

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

Emissions figures

Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Throughout

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

SCR-Report-2023.pdf

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Not defined

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Not defined

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Business division

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment
- Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global targets
- Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets
- Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify

Relevant technology and science

- Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify

Direct interaction with climate

- On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Consistent with the TCFD framework, and to complement our Net Zero approach, a third-party consultant performed scenario modeling and analysis in 2022 of potential company pathways consistent with both 2.1C and 1.5C global-warming trajectories which constructed national market scenarios for the U.S. consistent with the expected energy-sector emissions trajectories under the IEA's global Announced Pledges Scenario and the IEA's Net Zero by 2050 Scenario. The analysis used the 2.1 and 1.5 National Market Scenarios as the backdrop for modeling potential paths for us to achieve our climate goals for our electric and natural gas operations, including the upstream and downstream Scope 3 emissions. The 1.5 National Market Scenario reflects the following assumptions: -Derived emissions reduction levels consistent with IEA's 2021 global Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario -Power sector reaches net zero by 2035 -Dramatic changes in technology, consumer behavior, government policy, etc. -Assumes significantly more electrification in the building sector compared to the 2.1 National Market Scenario; consumer behavior

changes and energy efficiency offset much of the annual electric load growth -National energy demand growth only slightly higher compared to the 2.1 National Market Scenario -Overall, U.S. economy-wide carbon emissions from the energy sector reach zero by 2050. Three scenarios were modeled for the company's electric generation business, which constitutes most of the company's emissions, to achieve Net Zero Scope 1 and Scope 3 emissions by 2050: -Current Policy Scenario (2.1C) -Emerging Technologies Scenario (2.1C) -Accelerated Transition Scenario (1.5C) Two scenarios were modeled for our natural gas business, focusing on reducing customer emissions and evaluating a mix of potential strategies: -Energy Efficiency Scenario (2.1C) -Hybrid Heating Scenario (2.1C) Finally, the emissions trajectories reflecting the scenario modeling results were consolidated for the electric generation and gas businesses to provide comparative company-wide Net Zero reduction scenarios aligned with the 2.1C and 1.5C national market scenarios. For more information, please see our 2022 Climate Report (<https://www.dominionenergy.com/-/media/pdfs/global/company/esg/2022-climate-report.pdf>), which reflects business conditions and structure prior to the outcome of the Business Review, the results of which were announced on March 1, 2024.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To better understand the potential pathways as we work to achieve Net Zero by 2050, we engaged a third-party consultant to model two national market scenarios reflecting different increases in average global temperatures —a 2.1C scenario and a 1.5C scenario consistent with the Paris Agreement. Combined, the results of the scenario modeling and related analysis provide comparative pathways to meet our Net Zero commitment. Three scenarios were modeled for the company's electric generation business, which constitutes most of the company's emissions, to achieve Net Zero Scope 1 and Scope 3 emissions by 2050. A forward-looking capacity expansion and dispatch analytical tool was used to capture the U.S. economy-wide electric sector outlook using the 2.1 and 1.5 National Market Scenarios. The analytical tool optimizes for cost and identifies key investments required over time consistent with the broader energy sector transition under each scenario. The three scenarios include: -Current Policy Scenario (2.1): Uses the 2.1 National Market Scenario; generally aligned with company integrated resource planning assumptions; identifies the least cost approach to remain compliant with existing state and national policies, including the Virginia Clean Economy Act (VCEA). - Emerging Technologies Scenario (2.1): Uses the 2.1 National Market Scenario; assumes that public policy or incentives enable and support advanced dispatchable zero-carbon technologies beyond the levels assumed available in the Current Policy Scenario, including RNG, hydrogen, carbon capture and storage (CCS), and advanced nuclear SMR technology. -Accelerated Transition Scenario (1.5): Uses the 1.5 National Market Scenario; assumes an aggressive pace for emissions reductions resulting in the company's electric generation business reaching net zero by 2035. The analysis presents a snapshot of the potential transition from Dominion Energy's 2021 emissions levels to meeting our 2050 Net Zero commitment and highlights potential Net Zero strategies, considerations, opportunities, and risks while acknowledging the need for a flexible strategy that continues to evolve as technologies, policies, and regulations develop over time. For more detailed information regarding the company's use of scenario analysis, please see our 2022 Climate Report which reflects business conditions and structure prior to the outcome of the Business Review, the results of which were announced on March 1, 2024.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

IEA APS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Business division

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment
- Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global targets
- Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets
- Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify

Relevant technology and science

- Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify

Direct interaction with climate

- On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Consistent with the TCFD framework, and to complement our Net Zero strategy, a third-party consultant performed scenario modeling and analysis in 2022 of potential company pathways consistent with both 2.1C and 1.5C global-warming trajectories. The analysis constructed national market scenarios for the U.S. consistent with the expected energy-sector emissions trajectories under the IEA's global Announced Pledges Scenario and the IEA's Net Zero by 2050 Scenario. The analysis used the 2.1 and 1.5 National Market Scenarios as the backdrop for modeling potential paths for Dominion Energy to achieve our climate goals for our electric and natural gas operations, including the upstream and downstream Scope 3 emissions. The 1.5 National Market Scenario reflects the following assumptions: -Derived emissions reduction levels consistent with IEA's 2021 global Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario -Power sector reaches net zero by 2035 -Dramatic changes in technology, consumer behavior, government policy, and more -Assumes significantly more electrification in the building sector compared to the 2.1 National Market Scenario; consumer behavior changes and energy efficiency offset much of the annual electric load growth -National energy demand growth only slightly higher compared to the 2.1 National Market Scenario -Overall, U.S. economy-wide carbon emissions from the energy sector reach zero by 2050. Three scenarios were modeled for the company's electric generation business, which constitutes most of the company's emissions, to achieve Net Zero Scope 1 and Scope 3 emissions by 2050: -Current Policy Scenario (2.1C) -Emerging Technologies Scenario (2.1C) -Accelerated Transition Scenario (1.5C) Two scenarios were modeled for our natural gas business, focusing on reducing customer emissions and evaluating a mix of potential strategies: -Energy Efficiency Scenario (2.1C) -Hybrid Heating Scenario (2.1C) Finally, the emissions trajectories reflecting the scenario modeling results were consolidated for the electric generation and gas businesses to provide comparative company-wide Net Zero reduction scenarios aligned with the 2.1C and 1.5C national market scenarios. For more detailed information

regarding the company's use of scenario analysis, please see our 2022 Climate Report, which reflects business conditions and structure prior to the outcome of the Business Review, the results of which were announced on March 1, 2024.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To better understand the potential pathways for achieving our Net Zero by 2050 Commitment, we engaged a third-party consultant to model two national market scenarios reflecting different increases in average global temperatures—a 2.1C scenario and a 1.5C scenario consistent with the Paris Agreement. Combined, the results of the scenario modeling and related analysis provide comparative pathways to meet our Net Zero commitment. Three scenarios were modeled for the company's electric generation business, which constitutes most of the company's emissions, to achieve Net Zero Scope 1 and Scope 3 emissions by 2050. A forward-looking capacity expansion and dispatch analytical tool was used to capture the U.S. economy-wide electric sector outlook using the 2.1 and 1.5 National Market Scenarios. The analytical tool optimizes for cost and identifies key investments required over time consistent with the broader energy sector transition under each scenario. The three scenarios include: - Current Policy Scenario (2.1): Uses the 2.1 National Market Scenario; generally aligned with company integrated resource planning assumptions; identifies the least cost approach to remain compliant with existing state and national policies, including the Virginia Clean Economy Act (VCEA). - Emerging Technologies Scenario (2.1): Uses the 2.1 National Market Scenario; assumes that public policy or incentives enable and support advanced dispatchable zero-carbon technologies beyond the levels assumed available in the Current Policy Scenario, including RNG, hydrogen, carbon capture and storage (CCS), and advanced nuclear SMR technology. - Accelerated Transition Scenario (1.5): Uses the 1.5 National Market Scenario; assumes an aggressive pace for emissions reductions resulting in the company's electric generation business reaching net zero by 2035. The analysis presents a snapshot of the potential transition from Dominion Energy's 2021 emissions levels to meeting our 2050 Net Zero commitment and highlights potential Net Zero strategies, considerations, opportunities, and risks while acknowledging the need for a flexible strategy that continues to evolve as technologies, policies, and regulations develop over time. For more detailed information, please see our 2022 Climate Report (<https://www.dominionenergy.com/-/media/pdfs/global/company/esg/2022-climate-report.pdf>), which reflects business conditions and structure prior to the outcome of the Business Review.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2025 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2070 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2030 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2080 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2040 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2090 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2050 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2100 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2060 | |

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Direct interaction with climate

- Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Dominion Energy engaged a third-party consultant with significant expertise in climate risk to complete a physical risk assessment. This assessment analyzed the company's exposure to extreme climate hazards across a sample of our generation, natural gas, and electric transmission and distribution assets; determined the vulnerability of that sample of our assets to climate hazards; and developed additional adaptation strategies the company could consider to mitigate potential impacts. The physical risk analysis evaluated Dominion Energy's climate risk against three warming scenarios through 2100. The three physical warming scenarios in the physical risk analysis utilized the Coupled Model Intercomparison (CMIP6) and Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) / Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) scenarios developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): -SSP1-2.6 (RCP 2.6): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 1.8C. -SSP2-4.5 (RCP 4.5): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 2.7C. -SSP5-8.5 (RCP 8.5): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 4.4C. For each warming scenario, the climate forecast evaluated seven climate hazards (flood, rain, wind, heat, cold, severe storms, and wildfires) on a sample of the company's assets. Overlaying the climate forecasts onto the company's assets provides a view of where, when, and what type of physical risk exposure is predominantly present in our service territories. The consultant assessed the vulnerability of our assets based on each climate hazard and the number of assets that exceed varying exposure thresholds.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The three physical warming scenarios in the physical risk analysis utilized Coupled Model Intercomparison (CMIP6) and Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) / Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) scenarios developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): -SSP1-2.6 (RCP 2.6): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 1.8C. -SSP2-4.5 (RCP 4.5): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 2.7C. -SSP5-8.5 (RCP 8.5): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 4.4C. These scenarios enabled the analysis to evaluate potential physical risk exposure to seven climate hazards (flood, rain, wind, heat, cold, severe storms, and wildfires) on a sample of the company's assets under several warming scenarios ranging from a temperature rise of 1.8C to 4.4C.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2070
- 2080

- 2040
- 2050
- 2060

- 2090
- 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Direct interaction with climate

- Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Dominion Energy engaged a third-party consultant with significant expertise in climate risk to complete a physical risk assessment. This assessment analyzed the company's exposure to extreme climate hazards across a sample of our generation, natural gas, and electric transmission and distribution assets; determined the vulnerability of that sample of our assets to climate hazards; and developed additional adaptation strategies the company could consider to mitigate potential impacts. The physical risk analysis evaluated Dominion Energy's climate risk against three warming scenarios through 2100. The three physical warming scenarios in the physical risk analysis utilized the Coupled Model Intercomparison (CMIP6) and Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) / Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) scenarios developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): -SSP1-2.6 (RCP 2.6): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 1.8C. -SSP2-4.5 (RCP 4.5): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 2.7C. -SSP5-8.5 (RCP 8.5): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 4.4C. For each warming scenario, the climate forecast evaluated seven climate hazards (flood, rain, wind, heat, cold, severe storms, and wildfires) on a sample of the company's assets. Overlaying the climate forecasts onto the company's assets provides a view of where, when, and what type of physical risk exposure is predominantly present in our service territories. The consultant assessed the vulnerability of our assets based on each climate hazard and the number of assets that exceed varying exposure thresholds.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The three physical warming scenarios in the physical risk analysis utilized Coupled Model Intercomparison (CMIP6) and Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) / Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) scenarios developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): -SSP1-2.6 (RCP 2.6): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 1.8C. -SSP2-4.5 (RCP 4.5): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 2.7C. -SSP5-8.5 (RCP 8.5): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 4.4C. These scenarios enabled the analysis to evaluate potential physical risk exposure to seven climate hazards (flood, rain, wind, heat, cold, severe storms, and wildfires) on a sample of the company's assets under several warming scenarios ranging from a temperature rise of 1.8C to 4.4C.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2025 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2070 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2030 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2080 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2040 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2090 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2050 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2100 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2060 | |

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Direct interaction with climate

- Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Dominion Energy engaged a third-party consultant with significant expertise in climate risk to complete a physical risk assessment. This assessment analyzed the company's exposure to extreme climate hazards across a sample of our generation, natural gas, and electric transmission and distribution assets; determined the vulnerability of that sample of our assets to climate hazards; and developed additional adaptation strategies the company could consider to mitigate potential impacts. The physical risk analysis evaluated Dominion Energy's climate risk against three warming scenarios through 2100. The three physical warming scenarios in the physical risk analysis utilized the Coupled Model Intercomparison (CMIP6) and Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) / Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) scenarios developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): -SSP1-2.6 (RCP 2.6): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 1.8C. -SSP2-4.5 (RCP 4.5): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 2.7C. -SSP5-8.5 (RCP 8.5): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 4.4C. For each warming scenario, the climate forecast evaluated seven climate hazards (flood, rain, wind, heat, cold, severe storms, and wildfires) on a sample of the company's assets. Overlaying the climate forecasts onto the company's assets provides a view of where, when, and what type of physical risk exposure is predominantly present in our service territories. The consultant assessed the vulnerability of our assets based on each climate hazard and the number of assets that exceed varying exposure thresholds.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The three physical warming scenarios in the physical risk analysis utilized Coupled Model Intercomparison (CMIP6) and Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) / Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) scenarios developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): -SSP1-2.6 (RCP 2.6): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 1.8C. -SSP2-4.5 (RCP 4.5): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 2.7C. -SSP5-8.5 (RCP 8.5): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 4.4C. These scenarios enabled the analysis to evaluate potential physical risk exposure to seven climate hazards (flood, rain, wind, heat, cold, severe storms, and wildfires) on a sample of the company's assets under several warming scenarios ranging from a temperature rise of 1.8C to 4.4C.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Organization-Wide & Business Division

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

The electric generation scenario modeling results identify capacity and generation resource mixes that include varying combinations of solar and wind generation, storage capacity, and dispatchable low and zero emissions generation to balance intermittent resources and provide peaking support when renewables and storage are unavailable to maintain system reliability. Clean, dispatchable generation sources chosen economically across the scenarios include nuclear (including SMR technology), and CC and CT units using hydrogen, RNG, and/or CCS. Taken as a whole, the variety of resource combinations reflected across the scenarios reinforces the critical need to remain focused on resource diversity as our clean energy strategy evolves. The greater reliance on intermittent renewable resources in all the electric generation scenarios, as well as in the electric transmission reliability and investment analysis, reflect the continuing need to focus on grid

modernization and resiliency, energy storage, and other advanced technologies to enable the clean energy transition and maintain system reliability. The 1.5-aligned scenario for electric generation presents several technology and policy considerations. The significantly greater cost outlays, especially in the near-term, under the 1.5-aligned scenario, would place notably heavier cost burdens on customers and present significant regulatory and permitting challenges. Achieving such a rapid pace of emissions reductions would require predictable, dependable, and rapid wholesale shifts in public policy and technology advancements capable of maintaining system reliability and customer affordability. It also would require supportive regulatory treatment and timely permitting for significant near-term zero-carbon infrastructure development and transmission system enhancements. The physical risk assessment analyzed the company's exposure to extreme climate hazards across a sample of our generation, natural gas, and electric transmission and distribution assets; determined the vulnerability of that sample of assets to climate hazards; and developed additional adaptation strategies the company could consider to mitigate potential impacts. The company has adaptive actions and programs in place to address such exposures and has identified potential future adaptive actions to reduce climate risk exposure for each of our asset classes and climate hazards. As an example, the 2022 Climate Report describes findings of the vulnerability assessment around substation transformers and their potential exposure to flooding, as well as the company's response to this potential risk. For more detailed information, please see our 2022 Climate Report (<https://www.dominionenergy.com/-/media/pdfs/global/company/esg/2022-climate-report.pdf>), which reflects business conditions and structure prior to the outcome of the Business Review, the results of which were announced on March 1, 2024.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

- Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- Products and services
- Upstream/downstream value chain
- Investment in R&D
- Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Decarbonization along with reliability and affordability is a cornerstone of our strategy. Long term, we are working to achieve Net Zero carbon and methane emissions by 2050. The company expanded its clean-energy and modernization programs and projects across its business in 2023. Examples of this ongoing transition projects include: -1.9 billion invested in transmission infrastructure in Virginia and the Carolinas, - Received key approvals for our Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind commercial project (CVOW) — the largest renewable-energy project under construction in America — to ramp up ongoing onshore and offshore construction; -9,000 MW of solar generation in service or development and more than a dozen new solar projects proposed -Added four new utility-scale solar projects to the fleet -Two gas peaking projects approved by the South Carolina Public Service Commission to backstop renewables and provide power when needed.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Fluctuations in weather can affect demand for the company's services. For example, milder than normal weather can reduce demand for electricity and gas distribution services. In addition, severe weather, including hurricanes, winter storms, earthquakes, floods, and other natural disasters can stress systems, disrupt operation of the company's facilities and cause service outages, production delays, and property damage that require incurring additional expenses. Changes in weather conditions can result in reduced water levels or changes in water temperatures that could adversely affect operations at some of Dominion Energy's power stations. Supplier engagement is critical to our ability to successfully deliver clean and reliable energy. Sustainability is integrated into our procurement process and suppliers are expected, at minimum, to comply with all environmental laws and regulations. We encourage all suppliers to work to perform due diligence to understand their potential sustainability risk and environmental impact, and key and strategic suppliers are requested to report annually on managing environmental impacts across their organization, including efforts to measure, trend and minimize GHG emissions across their organization.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

R&D is an important part of Dominion Energy's plan towards building a clean energy future. Dominion Energy is working to achieve net zero carbon dioxide and methane emissions by 2050, and technological advancements will be critical for Dominion Energy to meet this goal. Over the long term, achieving Dominion Energy's clean energy goals will require supportive legislative and regulatory policies in Virginia and North Carolina, technological advancements, grid modernization, and broader investments across the economy. This includes support for the testing and deployment of technologies, such as long duration energy storage; renewable natural gas; vehicle-to-grid; hydrogen; advanced nuclear; and carbon capture and sequestration, all of which have the potential to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

One of the pillars of Dominion Energy's net zero approach is a focus on innovation as a way to advance technology and sustainability. This includes investing in and building upon previously proven technology, including large-scale battery storage, hydrogen and advanced nuclear technology. Dominion Energy's capital expenditure plan for 2025 through 2029 includes a focus on upgrading the electric system in Virginia through investments in additional renewable generation facilities, smart meters, intelligent grid devices and associated control systems, physical and cyber security investments, strategic undergrounding, and energy conservation programs. Dominion Energy also plans to upgrade its gas and electric transmission and distribution networks and meet environmental requirements and standards set by various regulatory bodies. These enhancements are aimed at meeting Dominion Energy's continued goal of providing safe, reliable service while addressing increasing electricity consumption, making Dominion Energy's system more responsive to its customers' desire to more efficiently manage their energy consumption and transforming its grid to be more adaptive to renewable generation resources and battery technologies.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to capital |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revenues | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capital allocation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liabilities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capital expenditures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct costs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Acquisitions and divestments |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indirect costs | |

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks

- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Dominion Energy is pursuing a diverse mix of cleaner, more efficient and lower-emitting methods of generating and delivering energy, while advancing measures to continue reducing emissions from traditional generation and delivery. Diversifying the energy portfolio enables Dominion Energy to provide customers with cleaner options while protecting the power supply from potential disruption. Over the past two decades, Dominion Energy has changed the fuel mix it uses to generate electricity, as well as improved the systems that make up its natural gas operations, to achieve a cleaner future. In addition to reducing GHG emissions, Dominion Energy's environmental strategy has also resulted in measurable reductions of other air pollutants such as NOx, SO2 and mercury and reduced the amount of coal ash generated, and the amount of water withdrawn. Dominion Energy achieved GHG and other air pollutant reductions by implementing an integrated environmental strategy that addresses electric energy production and delivery and energy management. As part of this strategy, Dominion Energy has retired, or committed to retire, several of its fossil fuel electric generating facilities, including those powered by coal, oil and gas with the replacement of this capacity coming from the development of increasingly clean and renewable energy facilities. Renewable energy is an important component of a diverse energy mix designed to meet Dominion Energy's customers' needs for safe, reliable, and affordable energy. As of December 31, 2023, Dominion Energy had 2.5 GW of solar generation capacity in operation across five states and several projects under various stages of development which represented a potential generating capacity of approximately 6.5 GW. Dominion Energy has commenced construction of the CVOW Commercial Project, expected to be placed in service by the end of 2026. Preservation of Dominion Energy's existing carbon-free baseload nuclear generation is also an important component of Dominion Energy's GHG emissions reduction strategy. Virginia Power has received a 20-year extension of the operating licenses for its two units at Surry and for its two units at North Anna. In addition, DESC has commenced the process to extend the operating license for one unit at Summer. Dominion Energy also intends to commence the process to extend the operating licenses for two units at Millstone.

[Add row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Research and Development (R&D) is an important part of Dominion Energy's strategy towards building an increasingly clean energy future. Dominion Energy is working to achieve net zero carbon dioxide and methane emissions by 2050, and one aspect of Dominion Energy's net zero approach is a focus on innovation as a way to advance technology and sustainability. This includes investing in and building upon previously proven technology, including large-scale battery storage, hydrogen and advanced nuclear technology. In addition to Company-led R&D activities, Dominion Energy sponsors a number of programs that encourage innovation. For example, the Company is a lead sponsor of the Low Carbon Resources Initiative, a 7-year, 100 million R&D effort focused on emerging clean energy technologies. In an effort to promote a culture of innovation, we've recently created an Innovation Working Team consisting of subject matter experts across the organization, for purposes of driving innovation through collaboration. Additionally, the Dominion Energy Innovation Center is a non-profit business incubator that provides affordable space, education, mentorship, and networking opportunities to entrepreneurs, with an emphasis on startups in the energy and sustainability area. Through this Center, Dominion hopes to help VA transition to a decarbonized economy led by VA companies. The company is working to support the transition towards clean energy without compromising reliability and affordability through continued study, technological advancement, and innovation.

[Fixed row]

(5.5.7) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

Wind energy generation

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Large scale commercial deployment

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (CVOW) commercial project is a critical component for our climate strategy and is expected to deliver up to 2.6 GW of electricity by 2026. Located 27 miles off the coast of Virginia Beach, the project is transforming the state and local economy while helping Dominion Energy deliver reliable, affordable, and increasingly clean energy. The CVOW commercial project is expected to avoid up to 5 million tons of carbon dioxide annually – the equivalent to planting more than 80 million trees or removing over 1 million non-electric cars off the road each year. The CVOW pilot project became operational in October 2020, consisting of two wind turbines generating 6-megawatts each. The pilot was a series of first for Dominion Energy and the United States. It is the first offshore wind farm installed in federal waters and the first project developed and owned by an electric utility company. It is providing a wealth of data about the wind resource area, and the company is applying lessons learned from the development, permitting, construction, and operation of the pilot to the larger commercial project. The commercial-scale project has received all required federal permits and began monopile construction in Q2 2024. It will consist of 176 wind turbines, which is enough clean, sustainable energy to power up to 660,000 homes. CVOW, which has a targeted completion year of 2026, will serve as a critical resource for meeting the Commonwealth’s objective of carbon-free generation by 2045 and help Dominion Energy reach our Net Zero commitment by 2050.

Row 2

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

Other, please specify :Renewable Natural Gas

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Large scale commercial deployment

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Dominion Energy has invested in Renewable Natural Gas (RNG) projects, which capture waste methane from the decomposition of animal manure and convert that waste into clean, renewable natural gas (RNG). These projects will substantially reduce agricultural methane emissions, while creating a renewable resource for energy consumers. As of December 31, 2023, Align RNG (an equal partnership between Dominion Energy and Smithfield Foods, Inc.) had four swine RNG projects under construction in North Carolina, Arizona and Virginia with an estimated total cost of approximately 210 million. These facilities are expected to be placed in service in 2024 through 2027. Additionally, as of December 31, 2023, 21 dairy renewable natural gas facilities were under construction in Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, Georgia, Kansas, Texas and New Mexico. These facilities are expected to be placed in service in 2024 and 2025. Dominion Energy’s RNG ventures should reduce U.S. agricultural emissions by more than 5.5 million metric tons a year, the equivalent of taking more than 1.2 million non-electric cars off the road for one year or planting more than 90 million trees.

Row 3

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Methane detection and reduction

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

- Small scale commercial deployment

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Dominion Energy is exploring the potential to reduce the methane intensity of its operations through the purchase of Responsibly Sourced Gas (RSG). Large users of natural gas such as electric generators and natural gas utilities have the ability to influence upstream oil and gas producers through the preferential purchasing of lower methane intensity fuels. Dominion Energy Virginia purchased a small quantity of RSG in 2023 and plans to expand RSG purchases in the future if costs allow.

Row 4

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

- Battery storage

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

- Pilot demonstration

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The company is studying the use of energy storage systems on its transmission and distribution system through the pilot program established by the Grid Transformation and Security Act of 2018 (GTSA). The company has three Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) currently operational in the distribution system that were approved by the SCC under the GTSA pilot program: - BESS-1, a 2 MW/4 MWh AC lithium-ion BESS, which is studying the prevention of solar back

feeding onto the transmission grid at a substation located in New Kent County; - BESS-2, a 2 MW/4 MWh AC lithium-ion BESS, which is studying batteries as a non-wires alternative; and - A lithium-ion BESS at Scott Solar Facility to study solar plus storage. In addition to the currently operational BESS, the company is developing three BESS for the transmission system (Dry Bridge, Dulles, and Shands). The company filed a petition with the SCC seeking approval of an additional energy storage pilot, as part of the GTSA, to test three technology alternatives to lithium-ion batteries (BESS) that could discharge power for significantly longer durations. Dominion Energy is evaluating additional opportunities for this pilot program, aimed at understanding the ability of storage to provide backup power and resiliency for the company's customers.

Row 5

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

Other, please specify :Electric School Bus Program

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Small scale commercial deployment

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Electric School Bus Program combines the company's efforts with energy storage technologies and electric vehicles, while at the same time assisting customers' decarbonization efforts. In addition to reducing the carbon footprint of Virginia and improving air quality for students, the batteries in electric school buses can be used to increase the stability and reliability of the grid and can help to facilitate the integration of renewable energy resources such as solar and wind onto the distribution grid. This Electric School Bus Program, coupled with a modernized grid, will allow the company to gain understanding and knowledge related to (i) the changes in system loading due to increased adoption of electric vehicle technology; (ii) the managed charging strategies necessary to accommodate a large presence of EVs on the grid; (iii) vehicle-to-grid (V2G) technology that leverages bus batteries to store and inject energy onto the grid during periods of high demand when the buses are not needed for transport; and (iv) strategic deployment of EVs as resources for the benefit of customers and the grid. Since August 2022, Dominion Energy, in partnership with Thomas Built Buses, Sonny Merryman Inc., Borg Warner, EPRI, and Synop, have successfully demonstrated multiple V2G discharge events on the Dominion Energy Virginia (DEV) distribution system. Including the largest test to date in July 2024, with over 6 MWh of energy discharged across 7 electric school bus sites. Phase 1 of the Electric School Bus Program was implemented in 2019. Out of 34 applicants within DEV's service territory, 15 localities were chosen to receive the first 50 buses. Between 2021 through 2023, in collaboration with the Virginia DEQ, an additional 68 electric school buses were integrated into the Program across 14 new and existing locality partners. The DEQ program utilized funds derived from the VW settlement, with Dominion Energy providing all necessary charging infrastructure. Launched in 2022 with funding from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, the EPA Clean School Bus Program is providing 5 billion dollars nationally over five years to replace existing school buses with zero-emission models. Dominion Energy aims to provide charging support to school districts awarded through the

EPA Program and explore further funding opportunities. To date, the company is supporting 26 localities in VA and 184 electric school buses that have recorded more than 2.5 million miles traveled.

Row 6

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

Other, please specify :Small Modular Reactors

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Applied research and development

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Small modular reactors offer cost, safety, and scalability benefits. The company is exploring advanced nuclear technologies like small modular reactors (SMRs) as an additional resource to provide customers with reliable and affordable clean energy. Given their dispatchable capabilities, SMRs could complement renewable generation, providing power when weather idles solar or wind generation. Their small size and their modular constructability reduce the investment risk associated with traditional nuclear power, and they can be located on brownfields, such as retired fossil-fuel plants or other industrial areas. As part of this effort, the company has issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) from leading SMR nuclear technology companies to evaluate the feasibility of developing an SMR at the company's North Anna Power Station in Louisa County, Va. While the RFP is not a commitment to build an SMR at North Anna, it is an important first step in evaluating the technology and the North Anna site to support Dominion Energy customers' future energy needs consistent with the company's most recent Integrated Resource Plan.

Row 7

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

Other, please specify :Hydrogen

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

- Applied research and development

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Hydrogen is both a fuel and energy carrier that can be used to store and transport energy. Opportunities exist in the production, transportation, and use of hydrogen to support a clean energy future when produced from low- or no-carbon sources. Examples include the use of hydrogen to “co-fire” natural gas generation providing peaking support. Hydrogen produced using excess renewable energy, that may result as increasing amounts of renewable generation resources are added to the grid, provides medium and long-term energy storage opportunities for later use in natural gas power plants. Current applications of hydrogen fuel are limited - future applicability to a larger market will depend on supply development and cost effectiveness.

Row 8

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Renewable Natural Gas

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

- Small scale commercial deployment

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Renewable natural gas (RNG) is derived from biomethane or other renewable resources and is pipeline-quality gas that is fully interchangeable with conventional natural gas. RNG can thus be safely employed in any end use typically fueled by natural gas, including electricity production, heating and cooling, industrial applications, and transportation. Adding RNG as a source of natural gas generation reduces overall GHG emissions. These sources may be expanded based on new technologies to capture RNG from untapped sources and in remote areas. Current applications of renewable natural gas are limited - future applicability to a larger market will depend on supply development and cost effectiveness.

Row 9

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

- Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS)

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

- Basic academic/theoretical research

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

This aspirational technology is an industrial process for large-scale capture of atmospheric CO₂. Direct air capture (“DAC”) technology pulls in atmospheric air then, through a series of chemical reactions, extracts the CO₂ from it while returning the rest of the air to the environment. This is what plants and trees do every day as they photosynthesize, except DAC technology does it much faster, with a smaller land footprint, and delivers the CO₂ in a pure, compressed form that can then be stored underground or reused. The potential of the DAC technology is tied to systems where excess or curtailed renewable energy is available at a very low cost to power the industrial process that removes CO₂ from the air. Utilizing the captured CO₂ to develop other products provides additional support to this process. Captured CO₂ can be produced in a solid form for safe storage creating a “negative emissions” industrial scale process or can be paired with end-use applications such as oil field CO₂ recovery or development of synthetic fuels to provide carbon neutral transportation fuels.

Row 10

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Methane Pyrolysis

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

- Applied research and development

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Methane pyrolysis converts natural gas into hydrogen and solid carbon via thermal decomposition processes. The process aims to provide “clean” hydrogen with significantly lower CO2 emissions using existing natural gas infrastructure. This “clean” hydrogen can then be used in a range of developing clean energy applications, including power generation. The solid carbon can be used in the production of lithium-ion batteries, asphalt, cement aggregates, among others. Current applications of hydrogen fuel sourced from methane pyrolysis are limited - future applicability to a larger market will depend on supply development and cost effectiveness.

Row 11

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

Other, please specify :Advanced Analytics

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Applied research and development

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Advanced Analytics. The economy is experiencing both a rapid increase in computing power and an explosive growth in data. Both trends will allow energy companies to manage the electric grid and aggregate resources in ways that they have not been able to do in the past, providing additional opportunities to reduce CO2 emissions. A precursor to the use of this data is a modernized grid that gathers and aggregates data through advanced metering infrastructure (“AMI”) and intelligent grid devices and incorporates a sophisticated distributed energy resource management system, for planning and operation of the electric grid from a systems perspective.

Row 12

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

Other, please specify :Research Partnership

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

- Applied research and development

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) and Gas Technology Institute (GTI), partnered with Dominion Energy and four other Investor-Owned Utilities, announced that they are embarking on a five-year initiative to accelerate the development and demonstration of low-carbon energy technologies. With the increase of decarbonization goals from private companies and governments, existing technology is not enough to achieve these targets. The Low-Carbon Resources Initiative (LCRI) is an international collaborative spanning the electric and gas sectors that aims to help advance global, economy-wide deep decarbonization. With robust international and domestic sponsorship, the LCRI leverages the collaborative research model employed by both companies, bringing industry stakeholders together to conduct clean energy R&D for society's benefit. Seeded with 10 million from the EPRI collaborative, funding for the initiative is expected to be leveraged many times over its 100 million target through public and private collaboration.

Row 13

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Electrification

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

- Small scale commercial deployment

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Transportation is the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in the United States. As the automotive industry evolves and more consumers embrace EVs, demand for electricity will rise. Similarly, widespread adoption of EVs will require extensive charging infrastructure, which Dominion Energy is well positioned to support and enhance. To accelerate the adoption of EVs, the company provides expert guidance and incentives such as rebates for charging stations at diverse locations. Dominion Energy is a founding member of the National Electric Highway Coalition, a collaboration among electric companies that are committed to providing fast charging stations that will allow the public to drive EVs with confidence along major U.S. travel corridors.

Row 14

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Microgrids

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

- Pilot demonstration

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Microgrids can serve as laboratories to analyze the interplay between Distributed Energy Resources (DERs) and the broader grid. In severe weather, they can offer additional resilience to islanded customers by using their own DERs to meet demand for critical services such as first responder agencies, medical care, and emergency communications. Microgrids also offer new ways to serve customers. For example, utilities could provide microgrid services to customers such as server farms that need continuity of power with minimal voltage variation and low harmonic content. Dominion Energy has set up microgrid projects in its business servicing military bases both within and outside of its regulated service territory. As part of its Grid Transformation Plan, the company is also constructing a microgrid demonstration project at its Locks campus near Petersburg, Virginia, that will provide operational experience needed to prove the viability of advanced grid support capabilities, non-wire energy alternatives, resiliency benefits, and other DER functions on the company's distribution grid. Lastly, we've created a Grants Office to seek federal funding under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. As of May 2024, we have been selected for negotiation of an award on two of our applications, one for a bundle of technologies that would improve strategic asset planning and deployment through more coordinated interconnection, and one for installing electric vehicle chargers.

Row 15

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

- Smart grid integration

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

- Small scale commercial deployment

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The increasing penetration of non-dispatchable renewable energy resources, including those at the distribution level, will make management of the electric system vastly more complex. Managing that complexity will require investment in advanced technology that will allow greater visibility into the system, as well as other tools to manage customer demand. Managed properly, however, Distributed Energy Resources (DERs) can serve as a system resource that can maximize the value of other available resources, and potentially offset the need for future traditional generating resources. Because DERs rely on the distribution system to deliver the electricity they produce, a resilient distribution system is vital to maximizing their value. The distribution system must be reliable and resilient so that it can operate for DERs in the same way the transmission system operates for large, centralized generators. Adding non-dispatchable energy sources will make managing the electric system vastly more complex. Administering that complexity will require advanced technology that will allow greater visibility into the system, as well as other tools to manage customer demand. As generation becomes more decentralized, unpredictable, and weather-dependent, the ability to move electricity more fluidly from generation to load centers will be essential. Automation capability will be needed to manage the voltage volatility associated with higher levels of DERs. Dominion Energy is transforming the distribution grid to allow the company to use the system differently than it does today. Infrastructure resilience, advanced metering infrastructure, a customer information platform, intelligent grid devices, automated control systems, and advanced analytics will enable the company to improve operations. They also will help Dominion Energy better forecast load shape and better predict behaviors, enabling the company to identify and fix grid problems before an outage occurs. All of this will produce a better, more informed customer experience. Lastly, we've created a Grants Office to seek federal funding under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. As of May 2024, we have been selected for negotiation of an award on two of our applications, one for a bundle of technologies that would improve strategic asset planning and deployment through more coordinated interconnection, and one for installing electric vehicle chargers.

[Add row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Shadow Price & Implicit Price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Navigate regulations
- Drive energy efficiency
- Stress test investments
- Drive low-carbon investment
- Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Alignment with the price of a carbon tax
- Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme
- Social cost of climate-related impact

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

CO2 pricing information is provided based on the Integrated Resource Plans (IRP) for Dominion Energy Virginia (DEV) and Dominion Energy South Carolina (DESC). The company has been modeling carbon prices in its IRPs since 2008.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- Scope 1

Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

Differentiated

(5.10.1.7) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

The IRPs for DEV and DESC use different CO2 price forecasts.

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

The 2023 Dominion Energy Virginia (DEV) Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) uses a Federal CO2 price of 3.18/ton starting in 2036 increasing to 9.93/ton in 2038. CO2 prices in the IRP reflect the federal carbon price forecast for 2036 and beyond. In the 2024 Dominion Energy South Carolina (DESC) IRP, DESC developed three CO2 pricing views to reflect the range of possible emissions prices over the coming decades. DESC based its medium CO2 price forecast on the IHS Markit “US Power Sector” forecast, which increases from 20.70/Mton in 2036 to more than 45/Mton by 2050. DESC assumes that a CO2 price is imposed beginning in 2036. For the high view of CO2 prices, DESC assumed that CO2 prices would be 30% higher (26.83/Mton) than the IHS forecast. The price escalates to 80/Mton by 2050. The low view of CO2 prices assumes that they remain at zero.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

0

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

80

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- Capital expenditure
- Operations
- Risk management
- Opportunity management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- No

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

46

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Using a price for carbon allows Dominion Energy to quantify the cost impacts of CO2 emissions and provides a commodity price forecast that reflects the true value of carbon-free options. It also allows for a “level playing field” when evaluating demand side resources of other zero or low emitting supply side resources. The price for carbon is used in all internal modeling of Dominion Energy’s current and future power generation assets. The company has been modeling carbon prices in our Integrated Resource Plans since 2008.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Customers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Investors and shareholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Supplier engagement is prioritized for key and strategic suppliers. Within that population, suppliers with substantive dependencies/impacts are generally those that 1) provide high procurement spend or 2) are in the top 80% of procurement spend for key emissions categories (construction services and relevant materials) as defined by a hot-spot analysis.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

740

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Described in threshold definition

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Supplier engagement is prioritized for key and strategic suppliers. Within that population, suppliers with substantive dependencies/impacts are generally those that 1) provide high procurement spend or 2) are in the top 80% of procurement spend for key emissions categories (construction services and relevant materials) as defined by a hot-spot analysis.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

740

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change
- Business risk mitigation
- Procurement spend
- Reputation management
- Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We encourage all suppliers to work to perform due diligence to understand their potential sustainability risk and environmental impact. We prioritize engagement by focusing on key and strategic suppliers that 1) provide high procurement spend (top 80% of spend), 2) provide services in categories that contribute to high emissions as defined by a hot-spot analysis (including construction services, and environmental services), and 3) provide materials that are material to our operations or are likely to have environmental impact.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water
- Business risk mitigation
- Procurement spend
- Reputation management
- Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We encourage all suppliers to work to perform due diligence to understand their potential sustainability risk and environmental impact. We prioritize engagement by focusing on key and strategic suppliers that 1) provide high procurement spend (top 80% of spend), 2) provide services in categories that contribute to high emissions

as defined by a hot-spot analysis (including construction services, and environmental services), and 3) provide materials that are material to our operations or are likely to have environmental impact.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

All of Dominion Energy's key product and service suppliers are required to review and comply with the company's Supplier Code of Ethics and Business Conduct (Code). The Code is provided to suppliers during standard onboarding and outlines Dominion Energy's minimum expectations of suppliers when working on the company's behalf. The suppliers are expected, at minimum, to share our commitment to safety, ethics and compliance, and sustainability. The Code articulates that clean energy, environmental and social responsibility, serving our customers and community, and the employee experience are key pillars of our sustainability focus. In addition, the Code is also communicated through our Terms and Conditions in the procurement process. A supplier environmental qualification process was developed to assess key and strategic suppliers on environmental sustainability during the procurement process. Prior to award, these suppliers must indicate if they have had any reportable environmental events, notices of violations, consent orders or fines. In addition, they must complete a sustainability evaluation to report on recent environmental performance, management practices for spills and pollution prevention, and waste minimization.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

All of Dominion Energy's key product and service suppliers are required to review and comply with the company's Supplier Code of Ethics and Business Conduct (Code). The Code is provided to suppliers during standard onboarding and outlines Dominion Energy's minimum expectations of suppliers when working on the company's behalf. The suppliers are expected, at minimum, to share our commitment to safety, ethics and compliance, and sustainability. The Code articulates that clean energy, environmental and social responsibility, serving our customers and community, and the employee experience are key pillars of our sustainability focus. In addition, the Code is also communicated through our Terms and Conditions in the procurement process. A supplier environmental qualification process was developed to assess key and strategic suppliers on environmental sustainability during the procurement process. Prior to award, these suppliers must indicate if they have had any reportable environmental events, notices of violations, consent orders or fines. In addition, they must complete a sustainability evaluation to report on recent environmental performance, management practices for spills and pollution prevention, and waste minimization.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

Other, please specify :Attestation/Adherence to a Supplier Code

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Internal Reporting

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Dominion Energy's Supplier Code of Ethics and Business Conduct (Code) outlines Dominion Energy's minimum expectations of suppliers when working on our behalf. The Code articulates that clean energy, environmental and social responsibility, serving our customers and community, and the employee experience are key pillars of our sustainability focus. It is our expectation that suppliers, at minimum, share our commitment to safety, ethics and compliance, and sustainability. The Code is provided to suppliers during standard onboarding and is also communicated through our Terms and Conditions in the procurement process. All of Dominion Energy's key and strategic suppliers are required to review and comply with our Supplier Code of Ethics and Business Conduct. Dominion Energy will fully exercise its contractual remedies to ensure suppliers' compliance obligations and will hold its suppliers responsible for the actions and omissions of their subcontractors. We recently enhanced our review and attestation process to better track supplier compliance. Supply Chain teams continue to identify methods to best drive compliance through this process. However, we directly engage suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies/impact to remedy non-compliance. Suppliers overall receive system-generated reminders to resolve non-compliance in addition to broader Dominion Energy reminders of compliance requirements.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Attestation/Adherence to a Supplier Code

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Internal Reporting

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Dominion Energy's Supplier Code of Ethics and Business Conduct (Code) outlines Dominion Energy's minimum expectations of suppliers when working on our behalf. The Code articulates that clean energy, environmental and social responsibility, serving our customers and community, and the employee experience are key pillars of our sustainability focus. It is our expectation that suppliers, at minimum, share our commitment to safety, ethics and compliance, and sustainability. The Code is provided to suppliers during standard onboarding and is also communicated through our Terms and Conditions in the procurement process. All of Dominion Energy's key and strategic suppliers are required to review and comply with our Supplier Code of Ethics and Business Conduct. Dominion Energy will fully exercise its contractual remedies to ensure suppliers' compliance obligations and will hold its suppliers responsible for the actions and omissions of their subcontractors. We recently enhanced our review and attestation process to better track supplier compliance. Supply Chain teams continue to identify methods to best drive compliance through this process. However, we directly engage suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies/impact to remedy non-compliance. Suppliers overall receive system-generated reminders to resolve non-compliance in addition to broader Dominion Energy reminders of compliance requirements.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

Information collection

- Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
- Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
- Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We conduct an annual sustainability assessment of key and strategic suppliers. The assessment focuses on sustainability policies/practices across their organization, including efforts to measure, trend, and minimize GHG emissions. In 2023, we requested 220 key and strategic tier 1 suppliers, representing 67% of our procurement spend, to complete the assessment. By focusing on critical suppliers in key sectors (such as construction services, and critical materials), we can maximize the impact of our supplier engagement with regards to sustainability and climate-related activities. Responses to the assessment and a supplier environmental qualification are used to evaluate our key and strategic suppliers' sustainability performance and to further evaluate potential sustainability risk. Responses are

factored into a recently developed supplier performance score or the Supplier Sustainability Index (SSI). Through Momentum, an annual supplier centric sustainability event, we continue to educate and engage suppliers on proper disclosure of GHG emissions, and the importance of consistent and accurate reporting. During Momentum we leverage the SSI to recognize & award supplier(s) who align with Dominion Energy's sustainability expectations. As a result of this overall engagement, in 2023 we achieved an 86% response rate to the assessment (a 36% increase from the base year 2020). 47% provided actual GHG emissions data (an increase from 36% in 2022) and 37% have an emissions target in place. After reviewing the SSI and further evaluating responses, we flagged 113 respondents for potential sustainability risk (not actively disclosing emissions, lack of an environmental management system, environmental events, and/or at least one environmental fine exceeding 10,000 within the past 3 years). We plan to directly engage suppliers flagged for potential sustainability risk. We consider these methods of engagement a success if: • all applicable suppliers participating in new awards or contract extensions complete the necessary qualifications, • there is a decrease in the percentage of suppliers flagged for potential sustainability risk • there is a year over year increase in the overall response rate • there is an increase in the percentage of suppliers that are disclosing emissions data and setting emissions reduction targets.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Annual Assessment

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

Other capacity building activity, please specify :Support suppliers in tracking and disclosing

Information collection

Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

- Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We conduct an annual sustainability assessment of key and strategic suppliers. The assessment focuses on sustainability policies/practices across their organization, including questions on water management and efficiency (such as measuring and trending water usage), minimizing use & generation, and setting water-related targets. In 2023, we requested 220 key and strategic tier 1 suppliers, representing 67% of our procurement spend, to complete the assessment. By focusing on critical suppliers in key sectors (such as construction services, and critical materials), we can maximize the impact of our supplier engagement. Additionally, key and strategic suppliers are required to complete an annual sustainability evaluation that includes waste minimization, spill prevention, and pollution prevention. Suppliers that do not pass qualification or fail meet our high environmental standards may not be selected to continue being a supplier for Dominion Energy in the future. Responses to the assessment and a supplier environmental qualification are used to evaluate our suppliers' sustainability performance and to further evaluate potential sustainability risk. As a result of this overall engagement, in 2023 we achieved an 86% response rate to the assessment (a 36% increase from the base year 2020). 19% of requested suppliers provided water withdrawal or discharge metrics and 16% indicated their organization has a water use target in place. We consider this method of engagement a success if there is a year over year increase in the overall response rate and an increase in the percentage of suppliers who set water specific targets. As members of the Sustainable Supply Chain Alliance (SSCA), we are committed to engaging our suppliers to ensure continuous improvement. Through the SSCA, we support further enhancement of the sustainability assessment to ensure critical sustainability components (such as water-security) are included.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Annual Assessment

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Unknown

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

The company's consumer education initiatives include providing demand and energy usage information, educational opportunities, and online customer support options to assist customers in managing their energy consumption. The company's website has a section dedicated to energy conservation that contains helpful information for both residential and non-residential customers, including information about the company's demand-side management (DSM) programs. Through consumer education, the company is working to encourage the adoption of energy-efficient technologies for its residential and non-residential customers. Examples of how the company seeks to increase customer awareness include newsletters, news releases, social media, online calculators, and outreach through its program implementation contractor network and its trade allies. Energy efficiency programs are available to nearly all of our customers. Dominion Energy offers various energy efficiency programs in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina designed to reduce energy consumption. It is important to engage with our customers on energy efficiency, as this will help us contribute to our Net Zero approach.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Conservation and load management play a significant role in meeting the growing demand for electricity and natural gas, while also helping to reduce the environmental footprint of Dominion Energy's customers. Dominion Energy offers various energy efficiency programs in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina designed to reduce energy consumption including programs such as: -Energy audits and assessments; -Incentives for customers to upgrade or install certain energy efficient measures and/or systems; -Weatherization assistance to help income-eligible customers reduce their energy usage; -Home energy planning, which provides homeowners with a step-by-step roadmap to efficiency improvements to reduce gas usage; and -Rebates for installing high-efficiency equipment. Dominion Energy (Virginia/North Carolina) was recognized and awarded the "ENERGY STAR Award for Excellence" in ENERGY STAR Marketing by EPA and for the residential Marketplace Program and received Smart Energy Consumer Collaborative's "SMB Engagement Award" for the Small Business Improvement Program.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We recognize that to be good partners in reducing the environmental effects of our operations, we must work with community leaders and local stakeholders extensively, including by: 1. Holding public meetings and engaging residents during new infrastructure project development; 2. Communicating with our employees on building construction/retrofit and water use; 3. Providing grants for community projects; 4. Enhancing outreach to environmental justice communities identified during project analysis; and 5. Participating in organizations such as the Climate Action 100.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

At all levels of leadership and across the company's value chain, we understand the importance of an enhanced relationship between a utility and the communities it serves, employees, partners, investors and regulatory bodies. Dominion Energy engages with these partners to ensure environmental compliance and water stewardship across all direct and indirect operations and to ensure that the needs and interests of our primary stakeholders are being met. In 2023, 46.7 million was invested in the communities we serve. The Dominion Energy Charitable Foundation awards grants in four focus areas: Basic human needs, Community Vitality, Education, and Environmental Stewardship. In 2023, the Dominion Energy Charitable Foundation awarded more than 1 million in environmental grants to nonprofit organizations and public and private K-12 schools to support programs that educate students and the public about environmental science, protect and preserve natural habitats, improve open spaces and make nature accessible.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Equity share	<i>This approach aligns with the Company's reporting of other environmental and financial metrics.</i>
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Equity share	<i>This approach aligns with the Company's reporting of other environmental and financial metrics.</i>
Plastics	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Equity share	<i>This approach aligns with the Company's reporting of other environmental and financial metrics.</i>
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Equity share	<i>This approach aligns with the Company's reporting of other environmental and financial metrics.</i>

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

Yes, a divestment

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Cove Point LNG; Dominion Privatization Holdings

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

*On September 1, 2023, Dominion Energy completed the sale of its 50% noncontrolling interest in Cove Point LNG to Berkshire Hathaway Energy. Prior to the beginning of the reporting year, Dominion Energy entered into an agreement in which it divested 50% of its ownership of the company's privatization business.
[Fixed row]*

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Dominion Energy continues to improve the accuracy of its greenhouse gas inventory by implementing methodological and boundary enhancements. For the 2023 reporting year, these enhancements include, among other items, the inclusion of small combustion units at power delivery facilities, the inclusion of SF6 emissions at power generation stations, and refinements to the calculation of operating hours of pneumatic devices at upstream gas facilities.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Structural Changes - Base year emissions will be adjusted only under the following conditions: • The acquisition of operations or facilities which existed prior to the organization's base year. • The divestiture of operations or facilities. • Equity share in a facility is changed. Methodology Changes - Base year emissions will be adjusted only under the following conditions: • Protocol or internal changes in emission factors, constants, or methodologies to allow for an equal comparison. • Errors are discovered in previously submitted data that significantly change (greater than 5% difference in total base year emissions) the base year emissions.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Scope 2 emissions consist of transmission and distribution line losses associated with wholesale purchased power, in addition to electricity consumed by company-owned facilities located outside of Dominion Energy's electric service territory. For electricity consumed by company facilities, location-based Scope 2 emissions used as proxy for market-based.

[Fixed row]

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

HFCs

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Emissions are de minimis and therefore not material to organization.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

Based on last known year source was calculated (2021). In this reporting year, the source made up less than 0.001% of the total inventory.

Row 2

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Non-vehicular mobile sources

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Emissions are de minimis and therefore not material to organization.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

Based on last known year source was calculated (2015). In this reporting year, the source made up less than 0.1% of the total inventory.

Row 3

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Methane Emissions during Venting

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Emissions are de minimis and therefore not material to organization.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

A project to reduce emissions of CH₄ during purging was conducted using a ZEVAC machine. Engineering calculations estimated a savings of less than 0.002% of the facility's total emissions. Even using extremely conservative assumptions regarding frequency of purging, emissions associated with this activity would be immaterial.

[Add row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2005

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62183670

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Base year for power operations, which make up the large majority of base year Scope 1 emissions, is 2005. Base year for gas operations is 2010. Base year for other small categories of Scope 1 emissions varies by category.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

315335

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Scope 2 inventory, including baseline emissions, includes emissions from purchased retail electricity as well as T&D losses from purchased wholesale electricity.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

315335

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Location based Scope 2 emissions used as proxy for market based. The Scope 2 inventory, including baseline emissions, includes emissions from purchased retail electricity as well as T&D losses from purchased wholesale electricity.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2812954

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Upstream fuel supply for gas operations only.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12066701

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Includes gross purchased power for power generation and upstream fuel supply for power generation only.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11778908

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*Usage of Dominion Energy titled gas delivered to Dominion Energy retail customers.
[Fixed row]*

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Methodological details
Reporting year	29523724	<i>Includes acquired and divested assets (i.e. 50% equity share in Cove Point) for the time of ownership during the reporting year.</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

444018

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

444018

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions consist of transmission and distribution line losses associated with wholesale purchased power, in addition to electricity consumed by Company-owned facilities located outside of Dominion Energy's electric service territory. For electricity consumed by Company facilities, location based Scope 2 emissions used as proxy for market-based.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3109541

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Indirect emissions from purchased good and services are considered relevant. Calculation includes upstream emissions from natural gas that is purchased by the gas distribution business.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Indirect emissions from capital goods are considered relevant based on Dominion Energy's multi-factor Scope 3 category relevance screening. However, emissions from this source category have not yet been calculated.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

13456396

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Indirect emissions from fuel- and energy-related activities are considered relevant. Calculation includes upstream emissions from fossil fuels that are purchased by the power generation business, as well as upstream emissions from wholesale electricity that is purchased by Dominion Energy and sold to customers.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Indirect emissions from upstream transportation and distribution are not considered relevant based on Dominion Energy's multi-factor Scope 3 category relevance screening. The primary reason for this determination is that nearly all emissions from the upstream transportation and distribution of the products that Dominion Energy purchases are already accounted for in other emission categories, such as Scope 3 Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Indirect emissions from waste generated in operations are not considered relevant based on Dominion Energy's multi-factor Scope 3 category relevance screening. The primary reason for this determination is that waste management represents a de minimis portion of Dominion Energy's total Scope 3 emissions.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Indirect emissions from business travel are not considered relevant based on Dominion Energy's multi-factor Scope 3 category relevance screening. The primary reason for this determination is that business travel represents a de minimis portion of Dominion Energy's total Scope 3 emissions.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Indirect emissions from employee commuting are not considered relevant based on Dominion Energy's multi-factor Scope 3 category relevance screening. The primary reason for this determination is that employee commuting represents a de minimis portion of Dominion Energy's total Scope 3 emissions.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Indirect emissions from upstream leased assets are not considered relevant based on Dominion Energy's multi-factor Scope 3 category relevance screening. The primary reason for this determination is that Dominion Energy leases very few assets, and these assets therefore represent a de minimis portion of Dominion Energy's total Scope 3 emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Indirect emissions from downstream transportation and distribution are not considered relevant based on Dominion Energy's multi-factor Scope 3 category relevance screening. The primary reason for this determination is that Dominion Energy sells only minimal amounts of products that require third party downstream transportation and distribution, and has little influence over the downstream transportation and distribution of these products.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Indirect emissions from processing of sold products are not considered relevant based on Dominion Energy's multi-factor Scope 3 category relevance screening. The primary reasons for this determination is that Dominion Energy sells relatively small amounts of products that require processing by a third party, and has little influence over the processing of these products.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

11905725

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Indirect emissions from the use of sold products are considered relevant. Calculation includes emissions from natural gas that is sold by Dominion Energy to local distribution company (LDC) retail customers.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Indirect emissions from end of life treatment of sold products are not considered relevant based on Dominion Energy's multi-factor Scope 3 category relevance screening. The primary reason for this determination is that Dominion Energy does not sell any products that require end-of-life treatment.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Indirect emissions from downstream leased assets are not considered relevant based on Dominion Energy's multi-factor Scope 3 category relevance screening. The primary reason for this determination is that Dominion Energy owns little to no assets that it leases to other parties.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Indirect emissions from franchises are not considered relevant based on Dominion Energy's multi-factor Scope 3 category relevance screening. The primary reason for this determination is that Dominion Energy does not franchise any of its operations.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Indirect emissions from investments are not considered relevant based on Dominion Energy's multi-factor Scope 3 category relevance screening. The primary reason for this determination is that Dominion Energy's main investments are already included in the Scope 1 Inventory due to the Company's equity share-based reporting boundary. Additionally, Dominion Energy has minimal influence over the indirect emissions from investments held in its pension and trust funds.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other upstream emission sources identified at this time.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other downstream emission sources identified at this time.

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Dominion - Assurance Statement _CY2023.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Pages 1-2

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Dominion - Assurance Statement _CY2023.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Pages 1-2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Dominion - Assurance Statement _CY2023.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Pages 1-2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Pages 1-2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Dominion - Assurance Statement _CY2023.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Pages 1-2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 3

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Use of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Dominion - Assurance Statement _CY2023.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Pages 1-2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

873762

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Emission reductions due to recent divestments involving Cove Point, Hope Gas, and Dominion Privatization Holdings

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2524031

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

11

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

All remaining emissions changes are assumed to be caused by changes in output, including changes to Dominion Energy's generation mix.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

279516

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Primarily due to changes in emissions calculations related to pneumatic instruments in Wexpro's operations.
[Fixed row]*

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

(7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

1589707

(7.12.1.2) Comment

*Includes carbon dioxide emissions associated with combustion of biogenic materials for Dominion Energy's regulated power generation, as well as production of biogenic carbon dioxide from Dominion Energy's Renewable Natural Gas operations.
[Fixed row]*

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

27936018

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1377036

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

75898

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

134772

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.15.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from electric utilities value chain activities by greenhouse gas type.

Fugitives

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

5.91

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

134772

(7.15.3.5) Comment

SF6 emissions from DEV and DESC electric operations

Combustion (Electric utilities)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

27020236

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

11740

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27388057

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Dominion Energy Virginia, Dominion Energy South Carolina, and Contracted Energy (CO2e CO2, CH4, and N2O)
[Fixed row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	29523724

[Fixed row]

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Altavista Power Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7650

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.11

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-79.27

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Bath County Hydro Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.2

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-79.8

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Bear Garden Power Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1146421

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.69

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-78.29

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Brunswick County Generating Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2405627

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.76

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-77.71

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Chesapeake Energy Center

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

418

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.77

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-76.3

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Chesterfield Power Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1293303

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.38

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-77.38

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Clover Power Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

154350

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.87

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-78.7

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Coit Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

522

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

33.98

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.04

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Columbia Energy Center

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1118594

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

33.87

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.01

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Cope Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

978731

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

33.36

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.03

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Darbytown CT Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

85318

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.49

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-77.36

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Elizabeth River CT Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

70923

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.77

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-76.3

Row 13

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Fairfield Pumped Storage Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

34.3

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.33

Row 14

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Gaston Hydro Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.49

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-77.81

Row 15

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Gordonsville Power Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

417757

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.12

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-78.2

Row 16

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Gravel Neck CT Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64535

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.16

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-76.7

Row 17

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Greenville County Generating Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3606741

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.71

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-77.64

Row 18

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Hagood Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19113

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

32.83

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-79.96

Row 19

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Hopewell Power Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7946

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.29

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-77.28

Row 20

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Jasper Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2054267

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

32.35

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.12

Row 21

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ladysmith CT Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

471260

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.07

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-77.51

Row 22

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Low Moor CT Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

196

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.77

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-79.89

Row 23

(7.17.2.1) Facility

McMeekin Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

365877

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

34.05

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.21

Row 24

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Millstone Nuclear Power Station (CT)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1615

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.31

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-72.16

Row 25

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Mount Storm Power Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3659004

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.2

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-79.27

Row 26

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Neal Shoals Hydro Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

34.67

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.45

Row 27

(7.17.2.1) Facility

North Anna Hydro

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.06

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-77.78

Row 28

(7.17.2.1) Facility

North Anna Nuclear Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

256

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.06

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-77.78

Row 29

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Northern Neck CT Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1865

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.94

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-76.71

Row 30

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Parr Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

253

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

34.26

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.33

Row 31

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Parr Hydro Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

34.39

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.12

Row 32

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Possum Point Power Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

742577

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.55

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-77.29

Row 33

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Remington CT Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

165796

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.54

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-77.77

Row 34

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Roanoke Rapids Hydro Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.48

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-77.64

Row 35

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Rosemary CT Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5530

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.45

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-77.65

Row 36

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Saluda Hydro Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

34.03

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.14

Row 37

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Southampton Power Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7977

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.65

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-76.99

Row 38

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Surry Nuclear Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

271

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.16

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-76.69

Row 39

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Urquhart Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

871179

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

33.43

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.91

Row 40

(7.17.2.1) Facility

V.C. Summer

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

268

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

34.29

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.29

Row 41

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Virginia City Hybrid Energy Center

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

754649

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.92

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-82.34

Row 42

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Warren County Generating Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3136862

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.97

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-78.17

Row 43

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wateree Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1690210

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

33.82

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-80.62

Row 44

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Williams Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2079940

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

33.02

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-79.93

Row 45

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Yorktown Power Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1739

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.21

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-76.46

Row 46

(7.17.2.1) Facility

DENC CNG

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

131

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.25

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.09

Row 47

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Distribution Segment (DE NC)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

90411

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.25

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.09

Row 48

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Energy Center (Cary LNG) (LNG Storage)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

898

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.25

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.09

Row 49

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Transmission Pipeline Segment (DENC) (NC)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

136

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.25

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.09

Row 50

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Kings Mountain Compressor Station (T)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10913

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.2

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.36

Row 51

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Mill Spring Station (T)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1348

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.25

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.09

Row 52

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Old Mill Spring Compressor Station (T)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

304

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.25

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.09

Row 53

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Roxboro Station (T)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4153

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.25

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.09

Row 54

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ruffin Station (T)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2179

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.25

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.09

Row 55

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Stem Station (T)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

877

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.25

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.09

Row 56

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Distribution Segment (DEO)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

632043

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.52

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.65

Row 57

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Gathering and Boosting Segment (DE-OH) (160)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50937

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.52

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.65

Row 58

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Gathering and Boosting Segment (DE-OH) (160A)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23671

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.52

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.65

Row 59

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Production Segment (DEO)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

207

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.52

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.65

Row 60

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Chippewa Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34222

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.94

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.68

Row 61

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Robinson Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21253

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.86

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.46

Row 62

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Transmission Pipeline Segment (DEO) (OH)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5243

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.52

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.65

Row 63

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Augusta Compressor Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5748

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.68

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-80.96

Row 64

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Switzerland Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52946

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.83

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-80.87

Row 65

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Distribution Segment (DESC)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

67801

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

33.95

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.04

Row 66

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Transmission Pipeline Segment (DESC)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

493

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

33.95

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.04

Row 67

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Bushy Park LNG Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

891

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

33.01

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-79.92

Row 68

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Salley LNG Station (LNG Storage)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

328

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

33.95

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.04

Row 69

(7.17.2.1) Facility

DEUWI CNG

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

219

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.76

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-111.92

Row 70

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Distribution Segment (DE-ID)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

348

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.76

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-111.92

Row 71

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Distribution Segment (DE-UT)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

159067

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.76

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-111.92

Row 72

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Distribution Segment (DE-WY)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5178

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.76

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-111.92

Row 73

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Transmission Pipeline Segment (DEUWI)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

892

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.76

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-111.92

Row 74

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Magna Station

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

841

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.73

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-112.08

Row 75

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Gathering and Boosting Segment (CW Overthrust Basin)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10970

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.76

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-111.92

Row 76

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Gathering and Boosting Segment (Green River Basin)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62200

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.76

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-111.92

Row 77

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Gathering and Boosting Segment (Uinta Basin) (eGGRT) - Marathon

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15306

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.76

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-111.92

Row 78

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Production Segment (CW Overthrust Basin)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53127

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.76

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-111.92

Row 79

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Production Segment (Green River Basin)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

169995

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.76

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-111.92

Row 80

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Production Segment (Uinta Basin)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14562

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.76

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-111.92

Row 81

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Cardinal

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5230

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.28

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.17

Row 82

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Pine Needle

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

392

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.21

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-79.96

Row 83

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Cove Point

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

410391

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.38

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-76.4

Row 84

(7.17.2.1) Facility

DESC Power Delivery

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20834

Row 85

(7.17.2.1) Facility

DEV Power Delivery

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

112466

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Electric utility activities	27522870	<i>Includes CO2, CH4, N2O, and SF6 emissions from DEV, DESC, and Contracted Energy.</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

5077533

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

127658075

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

132735609

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3836215

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

22055225

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

25891439

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

0

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

8913748

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

149713300

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

158627048

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5077533

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

5077533

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

28408752

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

28408752

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

397585

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

396681

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

903

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

98851738

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

98783024

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

68714

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

132735609

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

132665991

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

69617

[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

	Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)	Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)	Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)
United States of America	1205326	0	1205326.00

[Fixed row]

(7.33.1) Disclose the following information about your transmission and distribution business.

Row 1

(7.33.1.1) Country/area/region

Select from:

United States of America

(7.33.1.2) Voltage level

Select from:

Transmission (high voltage)

(7.33.1.5) Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

17059

Row 2

(7.33.1.1) Country/area/region

Select from:

United States of America

(7.33.1.2) Voltage level

Select from:

Distribution (low voltage)

(7.33.1.5) Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

127621

[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0021

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

29967742

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

14393000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

4

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

This intensity metric measures total company-wide Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions per unit of company-wide revenue. Both emissions and revenue decreased in 2023 compared to 2022.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.2566

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO₂e)

27389570

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

megawatt hour generated (MWh)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

106758105

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Other emissions reduction activities

Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

This intensity metric measures total Scope 1 GHG emissions from Dominion Energy's electric generation business per MWh of electricity produced by Company-owned generation facilities.

[Add row]

(7.46) For your electric utility activities, provide a breakdown of your Scope 1 emissions and emissions intensity relating to your total power plant capacity and generation during the reporting year by source.

Coal – hard

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

9776737

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

1103.84

Oil

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55521

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

1354.17

Gas

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17554872

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

382.40

Sustainable biomass

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

Nuclear

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2411

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.05

Hydropower

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.04

Wind

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

Solar

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

Total

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27389569.54

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

256.56

[Fixed row]

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 1

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Methane (CH4)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Location-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
- Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2005

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

60696917

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

314167

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2812954

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12043935

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11772300

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

26629189.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

87640273.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

97.78

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

99.63

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

99.81

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

99.94

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

99.89

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

98.3

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

28902882

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

442533

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3101778

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13413038

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11899046

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

28413862.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

57759277.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

34.10

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Dominion Energy is working to achieve net zero carbon and methane emissions for Scope 1, 2, and material categories of Scope 3 emissions by 2050. Dominion Energy's Scope 2 emissions consist of transmission and distribution line losses associated with wholesale purchased power, in addition to electricity consumed by company facilities located outside of Dominion Energy's electric service territories. Scope 3 emissions are derived from three material categories: electricity purchased to power the grid, fossil fuel for our power stations and gas distribution systems, and consumption of sales gas by our natural gas customers. These areas cover nearly all Scope 3 emissions that are currently measured and reported as part of the company's Corporate GHG Inventory. *Net zero does not mean we will eliminate all emissions. Rather, we are working to reduce emissions as much as technology and customer affordability allow and offset the remainder through carbon-beneficial programs. Note: Baseline year for Dominion Energy's Net Zero commitment varies. Scope 1 emissions from the electric generation business have a baseline year of 2005, while Scope 1 emissions from the gas distribution business have a baseline year of 2010. Most other emission categories – including all Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions – have a baseline year of 2019.*

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Net zero carbon dioxide and methane emissions by 2050.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our strategy includes continued investment in renewable and zero-carbon power generation and transitioning away from carbon intensive power generation. Actions which have contributed most to achieving this target so far: - Retirement or replacement of more carbon intensive power generation assets and the inclusion of additional renewable generation sources, and - Reductions in methane process and fugitive emissions within Dominion's gas operations.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

01/01/2018

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Business division

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency

Other energy consumption or efficiency, please specify :DSM program target

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2028

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

870

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

797

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

91.6091954023

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :GTSA

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The Grid Transformation and Security Act (GTSA) directs Dominion Energy Virginia to propose at least 870 million in energy efficiency programs over a ten-year period ending in 2028. In December 2023, Dominion Energy Virginia filed for four new demand side management (DSM) program re-designs and four new program bundles, reaching 797 million of the 2018 GTSA proposed programs' goal of 870 million.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

To develop and propose cost-effective and in the public interest energy efficiency programs to accomplish policy goals of reduction of customer bills, reduction in emissions and reduction in carbon intensity.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The company continues to meet and work through the SCC-moderator led stakeholder process to hear about and consider new energy efficiency programs. Many of the ideas generated from these meetings help support the company's annual demand-side management Request for Proposals process ahead of each annual filing. Below are actions which contributed most to achieving this target so far: 1. Meet and work with stakeholders to hear about and consider new energy efficiency programs 2. Ensure available programs are available to all customer classifications. 3. Market and communicate energy efficient products to our communities 4. Propose and offer enhanced version of programs with historically large adoption rates. 5. Engage experts to continue to evaluate the Company's DSM long-term plan.

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Low-carbon vehicles

Percentage of battery electric vehicles in company fleet

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

2

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

75

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

7

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

6.8493150685

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

By 2030, 75% of our passenger vehicle fleet will be electric. In addition to this target, after 2030 all purchases of passenger vehicles will be electric, and all new work-vehicle purchases will be powered by plug-ins or alternative fuels. Note: This climate-related goal is immaterial to Dominion Energy's overall business operations.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

By 2030, 75% of our passenger vehicle fleet will be electric.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In support of our Green Fleet initiative: - We incorporated additional green fleet passenger vehicles into our fleet. - We continued the development of our charging infrastructure.

Row 3

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 3

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Low-carbon vehicles

Percentage of low-carbon vehicles in company fleet

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

10

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

50

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

13

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

7.5000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

By 2030, 50% of our work-vehicles including off-road equipment like forklifts and ATVs/UTVs will be powered by plug-ins or alternative fuels. In addition to this target, after 2030 all purchases of passenger vehicles will be electric, and all new work-vehicle purchases will be powered by plug-ins or alternative fuels. Note: This climate-related goal is immaterial to Dominion Energy's overall business operations.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In support of our Green Fleet initiative: - We incorporated additional green fleet work vehicles into our fleet - We continued the development of our charging infrastructure.

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

01/01/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

- Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Methane (CH4)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Dominion Energy is working to achieve net zero carbon and methane emissions for Scope 1, 2, and material categories of Scope 3 emissions by 2050. Dominion Energy's Scope 2 emissions consist of transmission and distribution line losses associated with wholesale purchased power, in addition to electricity consumed by company facilities located outside of Dominion Energy's electric service territories. Scope 3 emissions are derived from three material categories: electricity purchased to power the grid, fossil fuel for our power stations and gas distribution systems, and consumption of sales gas by our natural gas customers. These areas*

cover nearly all Scope 3 emissions that are currently measured and reported as part of the company's Corporate GHG Inventory. *Net zero does not mean we will eliminate all emissions. Rather, we are working to reduce emissions as much as technology and customer affordability allow and offset the remainder through carbon-beneficial programs.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Net Zero carbon and methane emissions from Scope 1, Scope 2, and certain material categories of Scope 3 by 2050.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

Unsure

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Dominion Energy's progress towards Net Zero is reviewed annually by company management.

[Add row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	`Numeric input
To be implemented	5	171712
Implementation commenced	28	21192182
Implemented	6	271603
Not to be implemented	0	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

271603

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1100000000

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Dominion Energy has one of the largest solar fleets among utility holding companies in the United States. We continue to grow our renewable energy portfolio, with a focus on Virginia. The estimated annual CO₂e savings are based on solar projects that entered service in 2023. In 2023, four new utility-scale renewable energy projects were added to the fleet. Virginia Power plans to invest approximately 1.1 billion in 2024 to acquire or construct several solar facilities to serve utility customers. As of March 2024, we have roughly 9,000 MW of solar generation in service or development — up from zero MW a little more than a decade ago. And in October 2023, we proposed more than a dozen new solar projects, totaling nearly 800 MW, or enough to power 200,000 Virginia homes. Please note: the 'investment required' figure provided represents the approximate investment in 2024 to acquire or construct solar facilities.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Dominion Energy's operations and construction activities are subject to a number of environmental laws and regulations which impose significant compliance costs. Dominion Energy's operations and construction activities are subject to extensive federal, state, and local environmental statutes, rules and regulations relating to air quality, water quality, waste management, natural resources, and health and safety. Compliance with these legal requirements requires Dominion Energy to commit significant capital toward permitting, emission fees, environmental monitoring, installation and operation of environmental control equipment, and purchase of allowances and/or offsets. Additionally, Dominion Energy could be responsible for expenses relating to remediation and containment obligations, including at sites where they have been identified by a regulatory agency as a potentially responsible party. Expenditures relating to environmental compliance have been significant in the past, and the companies expect that they will remain significant in the future. Certain facilities have become uneconomical to operate and have been shut down, converted to new fuel types, or sold. These types of events could occur again in the future. Dominion Energy expects that existing environmental laws and regulations may be revised and/or new laws may be adopted including regulation of GHG emissions which could have an impact on its business. In addition, further regulation of air quality and GHG emissions under the CAA may be imposed on the natural gas sector. Dominion Energy is also subject to federal water and waste regulations, including regulations concerning cooling water intake structures, coal combustion by-product handling and disposal practices, wastewater discharges from steam electric generating stations, management and disposal of hydraulic fracturing fluids and the potential further regulation of polychlorinated biphenyls. In April 2020, the VCEA replaced Virginia's voluntary renewable energy portfolio standard for Virginia Power with a mandatory program setting annual renewable energy portfolio standard requirements based on the percentage of total electric energy generated by Virginia Power, excluding existing nuclear generation and certain new carbon-free resources, reaching 100% by the end of 2045.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Conservation and load management play a significant role in meeting the growing demand for electricity and natural gas, while also helping to reduce the environmental footprint of Dominion Energy's customers and lower their bills. Dominion Energy offers various efficiency programs designed to reduce energy consumption in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, including programs such as: • Energy audits and assessments; • Incentives for customers to upgrade or install certain energy efficient measures and/or systems; • Weatherization assistance to help income-eligible customers reduce their energy usage; • Home energy planning, which provides homeowners with a step-by-step roadmap to efficiency improvements to reduce gas usage; and • Rebates for installing high-efficiency equipment and qualified electric vehicle chargers.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

One of the pillars of Dominion Energy’s net zero approach is a focus on innovation as a way to advance technology and sustainability. This includes investing in and building upon previously proven technology, including large-scale battery storage, hydrogen and advanced nuclear technology. Dominion Energy’s capital expenditure plan for 2025 through 2029 includes a focus on upgrading the electric system in Virginia through investments in additional renewable generation facilities, smart meters, intelligent grid devices and associated control systems, physical and cyber security investments, strategic undergrounding and energy conservation programs. Dominion Energy also plans to upgrade its gas and electric transmission and distribution networks and meet environmental requirements and standards set by various regulatory bodies. These enhancements are aimed at meeting Dominion Energy’s continued goal of providing safe, reliable service while addressing increasing electricity consumption, making Dominion Energy’s system more responsive to its customers’ desire to more efficiently manage their energy consumption and transforming its grid to be more adaptive to renewable generation resources and battery technologies. Dominion Energy has also implemented infrastructure improvements and improved operational practices to reduce the GHG emissions for its natural gas facilities.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We continue to reward innovation to create a culture in which employees are encouraged to experiment. Retaining the attributes that have made us successful, we will place even more emphasis on innovation and customer focus. We continue to look out for disruptions to our industry and partnering with start-ups to infuse energy into our company. The company has implemented “The Chair’s Excellence Awards,” which is utilized to shine a spotlight on our innovation success stories by rewarding and recognizing implemented solutions from employees across the company. The overall winner receives a 5,000 reward and honor of their idea being recognized as “The Innovation of the Year.”

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Using a price for carbon allows Dominion Energy to quantify the cost impacts of CO2 emissions and provides a commodity price forecast that reflects the true value of carbon-free options. It also allows for a “level playing field” when evaluating demand side resources of other zero or low emitting supply side resources. The price for carbon is used in all internal modeling of Dominion Energy’s current and future assets. The company has been modeling carbon prices in our Integrated Resource Plans since 2008.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Dominion Energy’s Annual Incentive Plan (“AIP”) provides a monetary reward to eligible employees based on the achievement of annual company financial and business unit and individual operating and stewardship goals. All employees, including C-suite officers, who participated in the 2023 AIP had a portion of their AIP pay-out tied to the accomplishment of environmental goals which was linked to climate change directly or indirectly. The 2023 performance grant issued to officers from Dominion Energy’s Long-Term Incentive Plan had a non-carbon emitting generation capacity goal.

Row 7

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Other :Climate Council and Investment Review Committee

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In support of effective climate governance, Dominion Energy operates an executive-level Climate Council supported by working groups and strategy teams in developing and overseeing climate-related strategy, initiatives, commitments, and performance. To evaluate the alignment of our capital investments with our business strategy, including our decarbonization strategy, we have a management-level Investment Review Committee that oversees the review of all significant proposed investments, including review of sustainability and environmental justice considerations, among other factors.

[Add row]

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

- Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Energy Efficiency Programs

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

- Other, please specify :DEV Energy Efficiency Programs

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

The demand-side management programs (DSM) help customers reduce energy consumption through programs that include energy audits, energy efficiency measures discounted at point-of-sale purchases, and incentives for customers to upgrade or install certain energy efficient measures and/or systems. The company also offers regulated low-income programs, including a solar program at no cost to qualifying customers and an EnergyShare Weatherization Program to low-income, elderly, and disabled individuals for the installation of measures that reduce heating and cooling costs and enhance health and safety. There are 22 residential and 21 non-residential DSM programs active in Virginia and North Carolina. Newly active residential programs included the Income and Age Qualifying Enhanced Program and the Income and Age Qualifying Home Energy Report. Newer non-residential programs included the Small Business Behavioral Program, Data Centers and Server Rooms Program, Health Care Program, Hotel and Lodging Program, Lighting Systems and Controls Program and an Income and Age Qualifying Program that offered properties that house low-income and aging residents installation of energy-saving measures where the electric bill is managed by the property, rather than the individual resident.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

- Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

- The Avoided Emissions Framework (AEF)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

- Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Hourly energy Usage (kWh) and Metric Tons CO2 per MWh

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Baseline hourly energy usage applicable to efficiency measures

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

- Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

523559

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The methodology utilized is based on the Avoided Emissions Framework published by Mission ([https://misolutionframework.net/pdf/Net-Zero_Innovation_Module_2-The_Avoided_Emissions_Framework_\(AEF\)-v2.pdf](https://misolutionframework.net/pdf/Net-Zero_Innovation_Module_2-The_Avoided_Emissions_Framework_(AEF)-v2.pdf)). As such, the calculation of emissions is based on the product of hourly volumes (kWh saved in this case) times hourly carbon abatement factor - sourced emissions factors obtained from WattTime.org, an independent private non-profit company (WattTime's marginal emissions rate data is proprietary, available via subscription for the year 2022). Hourly energy is based on annualized cumulative hourly savings for all applicable energy efficiency programs operated by Dominion Energy before and through 2022 and included energy-savings measures. WattTime does not rely upon any data from

utilities to model the emissions) for the PJM DC (District of Columbia Area), which covers the Eastern Virginia and Northern North Carolina area, applicable to the Dominion Energy Virginia & North Carolina service area.

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

- Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Renewable Energy Certificates

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

- Other, please specify :Renewable Energy

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Dominion Energy offers a wide variety of affordable renewable energy programs to help customers be a part of a sustainable future. In Virginia, these programs include: -REC Select; -100% Renewable Energy Program; -Dominion Energy Green Power; and -Community Solar. These programs allow customers to support the renewable energy market without installing anything on their home or business. Customers can match all or a portion of their electricity usage with renewable energy generated in Virginia, which helps DEV to add more solar power to Virginia's grid. On the natural gas side of our business, we have several programs that allow customers to offset their GHG emissions: -South Carolina natural gas customers will have a new way to offset their GHG emissions. The Natural Gas Carbon Offset Program (formerly known as GreenTherm), is a voluntary program that offsets carbon emissions from natural gas use in customer's homes and businesses. The program supports projects in South Carolina, and in neighboring states, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

- No

Row 3

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

- Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Energy Efficiency Programs

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

- Other, please specify :Demand Side Management (DSM) Program

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Through the DSM electric portfolio, DESC continued to offer seven residential and three non-residential programs in 2023. To benefit residential and commercial natural gas customers, DESC completed the launch of a suite of four DSM programs for customers leveraging the DSM electric portfolio experience and processes. Both portfolios are designed to assist customers with reducing their energy consumption through programs that include in-home energy assessments, online store discounts for energy efficiency products, education and savings tips and incentives for customers to upgrade or install certain energy efficient measures and/or ENERGYSTAR heating & cooling and water heating equipment. The Neighborhood Energy Efficiency Program (NEEP) was delivered to almost 7,000 electric customers and almost 600 natural gas customers. Offered in a neighborhood sweep approach, NEEP is targeted to neighborhoods where at least 50% of households have income levels equal to or less than 200% of the Federal Poverty Guideline as defined by the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services. The core program provides customers energy efficiency education, an in-home energy assessment and free, direct installation of low-cost energy saving measures.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

- No

[Add row]

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

- Landfill gas

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

This line item represents offsets retired by Dominion Energy South Carolina's Natural Gas Carbon Offset Program (formerly known as GreenTherm), which was started in 2023. The Greenville County Landfill Gas Utilization Project, built, owned, and operated by Greenville Gas Producers, LLC, is a landfill gas (LFG) collection and utilization project taking place at the Enoree landfill in Greer, SC. The Enoree Landfill is a municipal solid waste landfill that opened in 1991 and closed in January of 2007, when it was capped with a high-density polyethylene material. At the time of closure there was approximately 3.5 million tons of waste in place (3.2 million tonnes), with an NMOC emission rate below 12 Mg/yr. The project activity includes methane capture and destruction with an open flare and a modular electricity generation plant. The flare began operating in August 2007. Construction of the electricity generation plant, with an installed capacity of 3.2 MW, was completed in August 2008.

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

- Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

- No

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

- Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- CAR (The Climate Action Reserve)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Consideration of legal requirements
- Other, please specify :Practice-Change Threshold Performance Standard

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Upstream/downstream emissions

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

*The CAR US Landfill protocol addresses a number of other details and eligibility requirements. Full details can be found on the CAR website:
<https://www.climateactionreserve.org/how/protocols/waste/us-landfill>*

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

These credits were purchased and retired on behalf of retail gas customers who opted to offset their natural gas emissions through Dominion Energy South Carolina's Natural Gas Carbon Offset Program (formerly known as GreenTherm).

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Forest ecosystem restoration, HFCs, and Landfill gas

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

In 2023, Dominion Energy purchased and retired carbon credits from a number of projects on behalf of retail gas customers who opted to offset their natural gas emissions through Dominion Energy's GreenTherm (Dominion Energy North Carolina) and CarbonRight (Dominion Energy Utah) programs. Under Dominion Energy Utah's CarbonRight program, the company retired credits from the following projects: - Davis Landfill Gas Offset Project (landfill gas capture/combustion) - South Jordan Landfill (landfill gas capture/combustion) - Spray Foam Alpha (Advanced Formulation Blowing Agents in Foam Manufacturing and Use) - 18 Reserves Forest Carbon Project (Improved Forest Management with Verified Removals) Under Dominion Energy North Carolina's GreenTherm program, the company retired credits from the following projects: - Buncombe County Landfill (landfill gas capture/combustion) - Gaston County Landfill (landfill gas capture/combustion) - Upper Piedmont Landfill (landfill gas capture/combustion) - Johnston County Landfill (landfill gas capture/combustion)

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

- Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

- No

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

- Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

Other regulatory carbon crediting program, please specify :ACR (American Carbon Registry) and CAR (The Climate Action Reserve)

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

These credits were purchased and retired on behalf of retail gas customers who opted to offset their natural gas emissions through Dominion Energy's GreenTherm and CarbonRight programs.

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

The company is fully disclosing the largest known sources of water inputs and outputs, which includes water withdrawn or used by our company at our electric generating stations. We do not track all types of water inputs and outputs for our electric transmission or distribution facilities. Therefore, we are not including information from these facilities. As of December 31, 2023, Dominion Energy's portfolio of assets includes approximately 10,600 miles of electric transmission lines, and 79,300 miles of electric distribution. Individually and collectively, water used at these facilities is significantly less than water withdrawn or used at our electric generation facilities. In general, these facilities purchase water from municipal water authorities or withdraw water from wells. Water risk at these facilities is generally very low.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

Small volume [rainwater]

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

1-5%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Water usage at Dominion Energy electric transmission and distribution facilities accounts for less than 5% of total water usage and therefore Dominion Energy considers it to be de minimis.

Row 2

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

The company is focusing on the largest known sources of water inputs and outputs, which includes water withdrawn or used by our company at our electric generating facilities and certain gas transmission, storage, and production locations. We have service centers, call centers, office buildings, and other administrative offices, but do not track all types of water inputs and outputs for these facilities. Individually and collectively, water used at these facilities is significantly less than water withdrawn or used at our electric generation stations. Therefore, we are not including information from these facilities. In general, these facilities purchase water from municipal water authorities and some water billing information is available for some of these facilities. In the interest of full disclosure, we acknowledge that water pollution incidents may occur at our administrative and operations facilities from time to time notwithstanding our commitment to one hundred percent environmental regulatory compliance. We strive for Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED) Silver-level certification in new office construction, not only to encourage environmental stewardship, but also to provide an optimized work environment for employees. LEED-standard plumbing lowers water usage by 35% on average. In renovations, and in building construction, we leverage LEED best practices, including low-flow water fixtures, water-efficient landscaping, and LED lighting.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

Small volume [rainwater]

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

1-5%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Water usage at Dominion Energy call centers, office buildings, and other administrative sites accounts for less than 5% of total water usage and therefore Dominion Energy considers it to be de minimis.

Row 3

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Dominion Energy has retired or converted coal-fired power generating units at several locations, including Brema, Chesterfield, and Possum Point Power Stations and Chesapeake Energy Center in Virginia as well as the Canadys, Urquhart, and McMeekin stations in South Carolina. Dominion Energy has closed and is currently closing Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) ponds in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local environmental regulations and necessary permits. Existing groundwater and surface water sampling remain in place, and groundwater monitoring will be performed during and after closure. Water stored in the ponds is treated before discharge and meets stringent permit limits. We provide detailed monitoring reports and plans at <https://www.dominionenergy.com/projects-and-facilities/electric-projects/coal-ash>.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

Small volume [rainwater]

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

1-5%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Water usage associated with these CCR management activities is minimal, accounting for less than 5% of total company water usage. We are therefore excluding them from the scope of our disclosure and consider this exclusion to be de minimis.

Row 4

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Business activities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Dominion Energy has divested, or is in the process of divesting, most of its natural gas transmission and distribution business. Individually and collectively, water used in Dominion Energy's remaining natural gas business is significantly less than water withdrawn or used in our electric generation business. Therefore, we are not including data from these facilities.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

Small volume [rainwater]

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

1-5%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Water usage associated with Dominion Energy's natural gas transmission and distribution business is minimal, accounting for less than 5% of total company water usage. We are therefore excluding these activities from the scope of our disclosure and consider this exclusion to be de minimis.

[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

All power stations within scope either measure or estimate water withdrawals. Methods of withdrawal measurement and estimation employed at our facilities include flow totalizers, other flow meters, pump curves, and estimations based on water pump run times. Several stations use a distributed control system (DCS) flow meter that collects data continuously to monitor total water withdrawal volume.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All power stations within scope either measure or estimate water withdrawals. The frequency of measurement and estimation vary depending on facility, but water withdrawals using flow meters and pump curves are often monitored daily whereas estimated withdrawals are more likely to be calculated on a weekly or monthly basis. For example, our North Anna facility calculates circulation water volumes daily as part of the heat rejection calculation.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The primary sources of water at our power stations are surface water withdrawals, groundwater withdrawals and water provided by a third party (municipal or industrial). For example, water intakes can be metered, and flow data compiled monthly (e.g., at Chesterfield Power Station), or flow volumes can be calculated based on the time the water intake pump is operating and recorded hourly.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The primary sources of water at our power stations are surface water withdrawals, groundwater withdrawals and water provided by a third party (municipal or industrial). Water withdrawals are measured or estimated by source at all of our power stations reported in this document. The frequency of withdrawal measurement

and estimation depends on the facility. For example, at Mount Storm Power Station each water intake pump motor amp is monitored, recorded, and archived. The pump motor amp archive is reviewed to see when the pumps were running. If the pumps were running, the hourly flow was estimated by referring to the pump's performance curve.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The method of withdrawal quality measurements varies by facility. At stations that monitor water quality, water samples are gathered and analyzed by Dominion Energy environmental professionals. For example, Surry Power Station monitors pH of intake water (twice per month) and TSS (1 per 6 months). Many stations use river water as make-up to their boilers or cooling towers. In those cases, monitoring water quality may be more often than yearly because monitoring guides the type of treatment.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Generally, the quality of municipal water is not monitored by the company, because there are regulatory requirements that the water be of a specific quality. Of our power generating stations that withdraw from surface water, slightly more than half regularly monitor withdrawal quality based on water permit limits, though a majority of these facilities have assessed incoming water quality at some point in their operations. The method and frequency of withdrawal quality measurements vary by facility but is often completed monthly or annually unless there are regulatory requirements to monitor quality more frequently.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

All power stations within scope measure or estimate water discharges. The method of discharge measurements and estimations varies by facility and discharge point; however, the majority of permitted discharges use flow meters to calculate the total volume of water discharges. Some once-through cooling water discharges are estimated based on volume withdrawn. Several stations use a distributed control system (DCS) flow meter to monitor total water discharges.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All power stations within scope measure or estimate water discharges. The majority of stations report discharge volume information through stormwater discharge permits on a monthly basis. The method and frequency of discharge measurements and estimations varies by facility and discharge point; however, the majority of permitted discharges use flow meters to calculate the total volume of water discharges on a continual, daily, or monthly frequency. For example, Chesterfield Power Station monitors some discharge volumes continuously while other stations measure monthly. To the extent possible, volumes of discharges comprised of only stormwater have been removed from reported totals.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The method of discharge measurements and estimations varies by facility and by outfall; however, most permitted discharges use flow meters to calculate the total volume of water discharges. Discharges are measured at different discharge points (outfalls), both internal and external to each facility. For example, stormwater

leaves Clover Power Station via a settling basin into a creek, while the treated process water discharges to the Roanoke River. These discharges are monitored separately.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All power stations within scope measure or estimate water discharges by destination. Most stations report discharge volume information through industrial stormwater permits. Discharges are measured at different discharge points (outfalls), both internal and external to each facility. The method and frequency of discharge measurements and estimations varies by facility and by outfall; however, most permitted discharges use flow meters to calculate the total volume of water discharges on a continual, daily, or monthly frequency. For example, stormwater leaves Clover Power Station via a settling basin into a creek, while the treated process water discharges to the Roanoke River. These discharges are monitored separately. Stormwater discharge flow volumes and standard water quality parameters are measured at least annually within the first 30 minutes of a discharge causing event. Measurement of process water flows ranges from daily to five days per week.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The method of discharge measurements and estimations varies by facility and by discharge point. The method of measurement for discharge volumes by treatment method is generally metered in accordance with water permit limits.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All power stations measure or estimate water discharges by treatment method. The method and frequency of discharge measurements and estimations varies by facility and by discharge point. For example, Clover Power Station passively treats stormwater using a sedimentation basin whereas process water is treated through sedimentation, pH adjustment, and/or chemical addition (e.g., chlorination/dechlorination). The monitoring frequency of the water volumes varies and ranges from daily to weekly for process water and annually for stormwater.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Discharges are measured at different discharge points (outfalls) both internal and external to each facility. The water quality parameters evaluated vary by facility and by outfall. The method and frequency of discharge measurements and estimations also varies by facility and by outfall. The method of measurement for discharge quality by standard effluent parameters is generally metered and tested in accordance with water permit limits.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All power stations within scope measure or estimate water discharges and collect effluent water quality data. Most stations report water quality information through industrial stormwater permits. Discharges are measured at different discharge points (outfalls) both internal and external to each facility. The water quality parameters evaluated vary by facility and by outfall. The method and frequency of discharge measurements and estimations also varies by facility and by outfall. For example, at Chesterfield Power Station, the treated water discharging from the CCR Pond Closure Project is monitored as often as three times per week for water quality indicators, including total suspended solids, pH, temperature, and oil and grease. Monitoring results are reported weekly. Also, there is monthly testing for toxicity.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Discharges are measured at different outfalls both internal and external to each facility. The water quality parameters evaluated, as well as the method and frequency of discharge measurements and estimations, vary by facility and outfall. The method of measurement for discharge is generally metered and tested in accordance with water permit limits. Any amount of monitoring will depend on characteristics of wastewaters contributing to the discharge and the quality and uses of receiving water.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Pesticides, nitrates, and priority pollutants are monitored in support of permit reissuances, or more frequently if the state environmental agency includes these water quality criteria monitoring in the permit for certain outfalls. For the stormwater outfalls, facilities are only required to monitor these parameters if they are believed present. Wastewater testing depends on the characteristics of the discharge and the uses of the receiving water. For example, specific aquatic life criteria and nutrient discharge reductions apply in the Chesapeake Bay watershed to improve water quality and support aquatic life.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The method of discharge measurements and estimations varies by facility and by discharge point. For example, our Bear Garden facility monitors discharge temperature using a calibrated device immersed in the wastewater. The North Anna Power Station monitors water temperature using a calibrated device, which is immersed in the wastewater until the reading is stabilized. A handheld immersed temperature gauge is used during biological sampling at Mount Storm and North Anna Power Stations.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At the majority of our power stations that discharge process water to surface water, the temperature of the discharge or heat rejection of the units is monitored and reported to the appropriate state agency. The method and frequency of discharge measurements and estimations varies by facility and by discharge point. For example, our Bear Garden facility monitors discharge temperature on a continuous basis using a calibrated device immersed in the wastewater, this data is recorded and used to create the daily average. The North Anna Power Station monitors water temperature at least once per week using a calibrated device, which is immersed in the wastewater until the reading is stabilized. We also record and monitor water temperature of receiving water bodies at various locations in the water body with a handheld immersed temperature gauge during biological sampling, which occurs semi-annually (e.g., at Mount Storm and North Anna Power Stations).

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

All our power stations measure or estimate water consumption associated with facility processes. The method of consumption measurements varies by facility. While methods of measurement vary, most facilities calculate consumption by comparing total withdrawals with total discharges to account for consumptive loss during the power generating process.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water consumption at our power stations occurs through employee usage, evaporative processes (e.g., cooling towers), thermal input from once-through cooling, or incorporation into waste materials. Water consumption is measured at all our facilities within the scope of this response (i.e., significant water uses). Most water withdrawn at facilities with once-through cooling is discharged back to the source. Estimates or actual measurements of the water consumption volume are provided in this report. The method and frequency of consumption measurements vary by facility. Water consumption is often calculated annually, but data is available monthly to evaluate water consumption more frequently.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Some facilities use flow meters to calculate the water that is recycled for power generation and other operations by measuring the amount of water diverted for multiple uses such as make-up water to the scrubber system or for dust suppression. Other facilities estimate the amount reused based on the reduction of water withdrawals for other purposes such as condenser cooling. For example, Warren County Power Station installed equipment in 2019 to meter water recycled onsite.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At different facilities, water is reused and recycled in different ways, leading to variable methods and frequency of measurement depending on the facility. For example, Rosemary Power Station reuses rainwater for cooling and Warren County Power Station installed equipment in 2019 to meter water recycled onsite. Facilities that estimate recycled water calculate the total water reused on a monthly or annual basis. At Chesterfield Power Station, we reuse greywater from a neighboring publicly owned treatment works to remove sulfur dioxide from exhaust flue gases. At Clover Power Station, we use cooling tower blowdown water, boiler blowdown, floor drains (oil & water separators), and sewage treatment plant discharge as water for the air emissions treatment system. Our strategy is to continually implement new water efficiencies to align with our water withdrawal reduction target. Further opportunities for water reuse and reclamation are continually evaluated and may become available.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

These services are measured by monthly water bills if using a municipal water source and metered or estimated if groundwater is used to manage water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All of our power stations within scope provide employees with access to clean drinking water, sanitary facilities, and solid waste management. Solar power facilities with no on-site staff do not. Water provided to employees is 100% safely managed because the company utilizes municipal water, well water or bottled water. Each of these delivery methods are required by federal and state law to meet safe drinking water requirements. For example, at Dominion Energy locations with non-transient, non-community water systems, we are required to report water quality (e.g., bacteria and nitrate) as dictated by the applicable state permit (could be monthly, quarterly, or annually depending on the system size and type).

[Fixed row]

(9.2.1) For your hydropower operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Fulfilment of downstream environmental flows

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:

100%

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

We release environmental flows in accordance with our Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licenses and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits. Our estimated hydroelectric flows for 2023 in mega liters per year are as follows: Neal Shoals (Broad River) 396,842; North Anna (North Anna River) 2,712,205; Parr (Broad River) 2,062,449; Saluda (Saluda River) 849,680; Stevens Creek (Savannah River) 4,111,349; Gaston (Roanoke River) 5,631,024; Roanoke Rapids (Roanoke River) 5,631,024; Bath County (Back Creek) 32,339; and Fairfield (Broad River) 3,253,179. The Bath County and Fairfield power stations are unique among our hydroelectric power stations in that water is stored within two impoundments of differing elevations. In these pumped storage scenarios, water is released from the higher to the lower impoundment through reversible turbines when demand for electricity is high. Later, when the demand is reduced, the turbines are used to pump water from the lower impoundment back into the upper impoundment. Not all of the water flowing into the pumped storage impoundments is retained. A minimum flow is continuously released to Back Creek and Little Back Creek (Bath County) and the Broad River (Parr Hydro) to sustain the downstream

aquatic ecosystems. During times of high stream flows, this minimum flow released may be increased to mimic natural flow variability. The North Anna hydro units are located at the Lake Anna Dam and are associated with the North Anna Power Station, a nuclear power station.

Sediment loading

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:

1 - 25%

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

Typically, there is no requirement or need to monitor sediment transport through the dams and reservoirs on a routine or ongoing basis at the company's hydroelectric facilities. However, at Neal Shoals, the company is required to develop a sediment release plan in consultation with the resource agencies and to consult with the agencies prior to releasing sediments from the facility. The company periodically dewateres the reservoir at Neal Shoals for replacement or maintenance of gates, and we have been required by the consulting agencies to provide estimates of the amount of sediment released during those events and to monitor turbidity downstream of the dam during the period when the reservoir is dewatered. This is intended for the protection of aquatic resources from excessive turbidity and is not a stand-alone sediment monitoring requirement. Additionally, Dominion Energy studied the Bath County Pumped Storage facility's outflow water quality in the earlier years of operation. A water quality report from 1991 includes multiple years of total suspended solid measurements. Where the company does not monitor sediment loading, the justification varies by location. At multiple locations, the facilities experience no issues with sedimentation from a mass transport standpoint due to the immense size of the lake or due to an upstream impoundment that effectively traps most of the upstream sediment. At other locations, primarily run of river facilities, sediment has accumulated to within a few feet of the crest of the dams. However, at these sites the active storage used for power generation is above the dam crests due to use of flashboard or crest gates. Finally, run of river hydroelectric facilities have drag rake systems that keep the forebays clear in front of the intakes, and this helps to minimize bulk transport of sediments through the turbines.

Other, please specify

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:

100%

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

We conduct water quality monitoring and biological monitoring at our hydroelectric facilities to study and manage the diversity of aquatic life in the areas of our hydroelectric operations. For example, in 2009, the Roanoke Rapids and Gaston Hydropower Project in North Carolina began operating eel ladders, or "eelways," to capture, count, and transport American Eels upstream of the Roanoke Rapids Dam. Then in 2018, transport of eels above the Gaston Dam commenced, with the

construction of new and improved eel passage facilities below Gaston being completed in late 2021. The eels are transported above the dams, so they can access their historic range. To date, more than 2 million eels have been passed upstream of the Roanoke Rapids Power Station, and more than 20,000 have been passed upstream of the Gaston Power Station. These facilities were designed with input from federal and state resource agencies. Simultaneously, Dominion Energy is continuing to research options to provide safe, timely, and effective downstream passage for out-migrating adult American Eels from Roanoke Rapids Lake. In Lake Murray, above Saluda Hydro, we collect monthly water quality data. We conduct macroinvertebrate sampling and fish community surveys semi-annually in the Saluda River below Saluda Hydro. Eel and mussel surveys are conducted in the Broad River below Parr Hydro.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

9737365.52

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

For the purpose of questions comparing values to the last reporting year, we are defining the change from the previous year as follows: • greater than 50% less “Much Lower” • 25%-50% less “Lower” • 25% less to 25% more “About the Same” • 25%-50% more “Higher” • greater than 50% more “Much Higher” Our withdrawal volume in 2023 was about the same as in 2022, falling within the 25% less to 25% more margin of “About the same,” because our operations required a similar amount of water withdrawal volumes. Stations are expected to increase or decrease business activity over time to meet energy demand, but overall operations are expected to be about the same cumulatively. Our future water withdrawal volumes may vary and are driven by our future generation portfolio. We anticipate that, as we bring on new generation using little or no water, water withdrawals will be about the same or lower and water intensity will be reduced. We are reporting water usage based on percent equity.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

10349542.97

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

For the purpose of questions comparing values to the last reporting year, we are defining the change from the previous year as follows: • greater than 50% less “Much Lower” • 25%-50% less “Lower” • 25% less to 25% more “About the Same” • 25%-50% more “Higher” • greater than 50% more “Much Higher” Our discharges in 2023 were about the same as in 2022 falling within the 25% less to 25% more margin of “About the same,” because our discharge levels remained relatively the same as our operational processes did not change from the previous year. Stations are expected to increase or decrease business activity over time to meet energy demand, but overall operations are expected to be about the same cumulatively. As we transition to less water dependent power generation, we anticipate that future water discharges will be about the same or lower. We are reporting water usage based on percent equity.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

48687

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water consumption at our power stations occurs through employee usage, evaporative processes, thermal input from cooling or incorporation into waste materials. Our power stations measure or estimate water consumption associated with some facility processes. The majority of water withdrawn at facilities with once-through cooling is discharged back to the source. Using the formula $\text{Withdrawal} - \text{Discharge} = \text{Consumption}$, reported figures do not perfectly balance. This can be due to facilities not fully measuring or monitoring evaporative loss or water recycling from power generation and comingling of stormwater discharges with cooling water discharges. This leads to an overestimation of total discharges and results in a negative consumption value. For example, the location of measurement required by the discharge permit for the North Anna Power Station is at a point beyond which discharged cooling water comingles with water entering the facility via overland flow. Therefore, the measurement includes more than just the cooling water discharge and is greater than the reported cooling water withdrawals. In 2023, we estimated total freshwater consumption of 48,685 megaliters/year based on a coefficient (0.5%) derived from an average percent of water consumed in reporting years 2015-17 and applied to our total 2023 water withdrawals. This methodology was also used in 2021 and 2022 and is more consistent to estimate our freshwater consumption than the formula above. Our consumption in 2023 was about the same as in 2022, falling within a margin of 25% less to 25% more, because our operational processes did not change substantially from the previous year. We expect about the same or lower water consumption in the future as we bring on new generation which will use little or no water. Stations are expected to increase or decrease business activity over time to meet energy demand. We report water usage by percent equity.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

- WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

A water-stressed area is one that may be prone to water shortages, and the World Resources Institute (WRI) measures baseline water stress for most land areas across the globe by finding the ratio of total annual water withdrawals to total available annual renewable supply. Dominion Energy's determination that less than 1% of withdrawals come from water-stressed areas is based on the input of latitude/longitude data of our 36 power-generating facilities which use freshwater. The latitude/longitude are entered into the WRI Aqueduct map tool, and areas with the resulting output of "high" or "extremely high" baseline water stress as described in the CDP Water guidance document are recorded. Solar and gas business facilities were not evaluated, because they require relatively negligible amounts of water. Based on the output, seven traditional power stations are located in "high" or "extremely high" baseline water stress areas. However, only five of those facilities utilize fresh surface water. We further excluded two hydropower facilities from the calculation, because they utilize large company-owned reservoirs and therefore any water stress is largely mitigated. Using the above-described analysis, we determined Dominion Energy facilities in South Carolina and Georgia are not located in high water stress areas according to WRI's Aqueduct tool. Therefore, three facilities listed in the WRI Aqueduct output withdraw fresh water relevant to baseline water stress considerations. When these facilities' water withdrawals were translated into actual water withdrawal volume, the percentage (0.02%) was obtained, as compared to total water withdrawals. This is within a +/-25% change, which falls under our established definition of "About the same." Stations are expected to increase or decrease business activity over time to meet energy demand, but these stations had similar operating conditions from 2021 to 2022 and are expected to have similar operating conditions in the future. In 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, and 2018-21, Dominion Energy reported freshwater withdrawals in the range of 0 to 3% from water-stressed areas when performing similar analyses.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

7555705.52

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In 2023 we experienced a slight decrease (10%) in freshwater withdrawal volume, falling under our definition for “About the same.” Our freshwater withdrawal volume remained about the same compared to 2022 because our power generation operations utilized about the same amount of water in 2023. Some stations had an increase or decrease from 2022 to 2023, but cumulatively water withdrawal was about the same. In Dominion Energy’s Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Report, the company discloses water use trends from 2015 to 2019 for the full suite of power generation facilities within the scope of the 2024 Water CDP. Fresh surface water is relevant to our operations, as many of our facilities require large amounts of water to operate. For many of our locations, including Chesterfield Power Station and North Anna Power Station, the most readily accessible source of water is fresh surface water (namely, rivers and lakes). We are reporting water usage by percent equity.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2164591.05

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our brackish surface water/seawater withdrawal volume in 2023 remained about the same when compared to 2022 because our facilities utilized similar amounts of water during operations and generation output compared similarly to the previous year. Some stations had an increase or decrease from 2022 to 2023, but cumulatively water withdrawal was about the same. Brackish surface water / seawater is relevant to our operations in much the same way as fresh surface water; namely, many facilities require water to continue operations, and for a number of our facilities such as Millstone Power Station, the most readily accessible source of water is brackish/seawater (such as Long Island Sound).

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not characterize the company's groundwater usage as "renewable," rendering renewable groundwater as not relevant to our operations, similar to previous reporting years. All groundwater withdrawals are consumed for power generation or other purposes, thus do not reflect the definition of "renewable."

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

5451.76

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In 2023, we experienced slight decrease in groundwater withdrawal volume, falling under our definition of "About the same". Some stations had an increase or decrease from 2022 to 2023, but cumulatively water withdrawal was about the same. Stations such as Remington, Ladysmith and Cope obtain the majority of their water from groundwater wells. Groundwater is relevant to our operations because many facilities require water to operate, and many obtain this water through wells and extraction from groundwater.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

187

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Produced/entrained water is relevant to our operations, as our natural gas distribution facilities use the water during operations. However, our facilities utilize a relatively insignificant volume of produced / process water in our operations. For 2023, we are reporting a decrease (70%) in produced/entrained water volume, falling under our definition of "Lower." Our produced/entrained water withdrawal volume was lower because a station operated less in 2023 compared to 2022.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

11430.6

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

A number of our stations, including our Bear Garden, Brunswick, Greensville, Hopewell, Warren County, Virginia City Hybrid Energy Center, Columbia Energy Center, Hagood, and Jasper power stations, obtain the vast majority of their water from third-party sources, primarily municipalities. These sources are relevant because they provide a consistent water supply which, unless specifically known to be graywater, is of high quality and tested by a third-party to ensure it meets safe drinking water standards. Dominion Energy's third-party water usage volume lowered compared to 2022 because some facilities operated less in 2023. Some stations had an increase or decrease from 2022 to 2023, but cumulatively third-party water usage was lower in 2023.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

8188069.52

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Fresh surface water discharge is relevant to our operations at a number of our facilities, especially those such as Chesterfield Power Station and Urquhart Power Station, which are located on rivers, withdraw substantial amounts of surface water, and return the majority of the water to the body of water from which it came through permitted discharges. For 2023 we experienced a slight decrease (10%) in fresh surface water discharge, which falls within our definition of "About the same." Operations remained relatively similar in 2023 compared to 2022, thus corresponding to similar fresh surface water discharges. Some stations experienced increases or decreases from 2022 to 2023, but freshwater discharge cumulatively was about the same. We report water usage by percent equity.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

- Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2159434.73

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Just as with fresh surface water, a number of our facilities, including our Millstone and Yorktown power stations, are located on bodies of brackish water/seawater (including Long Island Sound and York River). These facilities return the majority of the brackish water/seawater used in station processes to the water body from which it was withdrawn through permitted discharges. For 2023, our discharge was about the same. We expect that brackish water discharges will remain about the same in the future due to similar operation conditions with potential for slight year over year variations.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We no longer have discharges to groundwater.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2038.71

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Just as with brackish surface water, our facilities require somewhere to discharge their withdrawn water. For some facilities, including our Warren County and Brunswick power stations, it is not feasible or desirable to discharge to fresh surface water or brackish surface water. These facilities require somewhere to discharge their water, so the ability to discharge to third-party destinations is important as it allows these stations to continue operation. For 2023, we are reporting lower water discharges compared to 2022. Some stations experienced increases or decreases from 2022 to 2023, but third-party discharges cumulatively were lower.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

 About the same**(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year**

Select from:

 Change in accounting methodology**(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to**

Select from:

 91-99**(9.2.9.6) Please explain**

The majority of Dominion Energy water discharges are treated to a level considered to be tertiary. Water discharges from generating stations differ from wastewater treatment, and the definitions of treatment do not align exactly with GRI 303-4. Treatment definitions from GRI 303-4 relate more directly to wastewater and sewage treatment rather than the utility sector. However, our discharges categorized as tertiary treatment undergo additional treatment which includes chemical processes such as pH adjustment, chlorination, and dechlorination. Dominion Energy's nuclear and large power generation stations use these techniques, which represent a majority of total water discharges due to existing permitting and regulatory requirements related to water quality from discharges. Examples of these permitting requirements include the Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) permits that stations such as Chesterfield and Possum Point possess. Tertiary treatment is also relevant because we must ensure our discharges do not cause an excursion from ambient water quality standards. We anticipate that the proportion of this level of treatment will remain about the same in future years because the company will continue to ensure discharges do not cause excursions from ambient state and federal water quality standards. Some stations experienced increases or decreases in tertiary treatment from 2022 to 2023, but tertiary treatment cumulatively remained about the same.

Secondary treatment**(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge**

Select from:

 Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Based on a definition from GRI 303-4 (2018), secondary treatment involves the degradation of organic matter and reduction of solids through biological treatment. The removal of nutrients (nitrogen and/or phosphorus) can also be achieved at this level of treatment using a combination of chemical and biological treatments. Secondary treatment is not highly relevant to company operations because the majority of Dominion Energy water discharges are treated to a level considered to be tertiary. This is because of permitting and regulatory requirements at many stations such as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. We anticipate that the proportion of secondary discharge treatment will remain about the same in future years because the company will continue to implement tertiary treatment to ensure discharges do not cause excursions from ambient water quality standards.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1184

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

Less than 1%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Less than 1% of our total discharges are discharged back to the source with primary treatment only and complies with voluntary standards. The majority of our discharge requires tertiary treatment to remove heavy metals and inorganic materials due to regulatory standards. This treats all water for smaller material and particles. Dominion Energy voluntarily treats its remaining discharges for large debris, oils, and grease. Primary treatment includes processes to physically remove suspended solids and floating materials, typically by sedimentation. These treatment methods represent discharges of smaller volumes relative to our stations that use tertiary treatment, which represent a much higher proportion of total discharges. Discharges in 2023 with primary treatment only were lower compared to 2022. Stations that use primary treatment methods only discharged lower volumes in 2023 compared to 2022 based on decreased operations. We anticipate that the proportion of primary discharge treatment will remain about the same in future years because the company will continue to implement tertiary treatment to ensure discharges do not cause excursions from ambient water quality standards.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment is not relevant to Dominion Energy because all discharge volumes are treated with either tertiary, primary, or other treatment methods regardless of discharge destination. Water volumes are only discharged after on-site treatment as dictated by regulatory or voluntary standards or treatment by third parties. Therefore, volume discharged to the natural environment without treatment is 0. We anticipate discharges to the natural environment without treatment will remain about the same, zero, in future years because the company will continue to implement tertiary treatment to ensure discharges do not cause excursions from ambient water quality standards.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2104

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

- About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Less than 1% of our total discharges are discharged to a third party without treatment and complies with regulatory standards. These volumes represent non-hazardous water used for drinking and sanitation at Dominion Energy facilities and as such treatment is the responsibility of the water utilities. The company anticipates discharges to third parties without treatment will remain about the same, zero, in future years because the company will continue to implement tertiary treatment to ensure discharges do not cause excursions from ambient water quality standards.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

- Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

Less than 1%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Other treatment methods are relevant because a large proportion of Dominion Energy's water discharges are non-contact cooling water that are predominantly treated with chlorine. The rationale for chlorine treatment is to protect the cooling system equipment from biofouling. Prior to discharging, the power stations typically treat the water again to remove chlorine. The company anticipates other treatment methods will remain about the same, zero, in future years because the company will continue to implement tertiary treatment to ensure discharges do not cause excursions from ambient water quality standards.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

Nitrates

- Phosphates
- Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

Depending on site, and in some cases regionally specific, conditions Dominion Energy monitors for many of the categories of substances in most of our discharges. Some of these substances may be detected via monitoring. These may include substances on the EU Priority Substance list including, but not limited to: Chromium, Nickel, and Mercury, as well as Nitrates and Phosphates.

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

We are reporting a zero discharge volume to reflect that we are continuously evaluating discharges for pollutants. If these substances are detected in Dominion Energy's discharges, stringent discharge limits are established to ensure that the subject facility does not create an excursion from water quality standards, which are protective of human health and aquatic life.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

- Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

22

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

- 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

During our 2023 Facility Water Risk Assessment (FWRA), we assessed 106 locations or facilities and identified 22 power generation facilities exposed to water risk with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact. Therefore, of the 106 facilities assessed, 22 or 21% were deemed substantive. Importantly, this percentage likely overstates the company's total water risk, because it only includes facilities that were assessed. The company focuses the FWRA on generation facilities that are more likely to have water risk. Therefore, this percentage would be much lower if all company facilities were included in this response.

[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 16

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Parr Hydro

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Broad River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

34.39

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-81.12

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

544843.18

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

544843.18

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

544843.18

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

544843.18

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Southampton Power Station

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Station operates in a “zero-discharge” configuration; process water is reused in industrial systems.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

Other, please specify :Chowan

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

36.65

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-77.0

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

Sustainable Biomass

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

939

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

939

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

939

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 12

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Millstone Nuclear Station

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

Other, please specify :Long Island Sound

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.31

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-72.17

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

Nuclear

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2127497.76

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

2127039.88

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2127040.24

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

2127039.88

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.36

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

457.52

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Roanoke Rapids Power Station

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Roanoke River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

36.48

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-77.64

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

5631024.77

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

5631024.77

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

5631024.77

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

5631024.77

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Clover Power Station

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Roanoke River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

36.87

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-78.7

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

Coal - hard

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1125.81

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1120.02

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

5.78

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

807.29

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

807.29

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

318.52

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Less generation.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 14

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Cope Station

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

Other, please specify :Edisto

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

33.37

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-81.03

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

Other non-renewable

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3004.18

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

3004.18

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

349.33

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

349.33

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2654.84

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 21

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Williams Station

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Santee River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

33.02

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-79.93

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

Coal - hard

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

399458.12

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

399458.12

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

379069.01

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

379069.01

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

20389.1

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Bath County Pumped Storage

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

James River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

38.2

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-79.8

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4959912.83

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

4959903.63

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

9.2

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

32339.82

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

32339.82

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

4927573.01

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Surry Nuclear Station

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

James River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.17

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-76.7

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

Nuclear

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2326211.45

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

2325698.43

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

513.02

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2325698.43

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

2325698.43

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

513.02

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Possum Point Power Station

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Potomac River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

38.55

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-77.29

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

Other non-renewable

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

25426.15

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

25406.47

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

16444.54

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

16444.54

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

8981.61

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This unit is retired.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 19

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Urquhart Station

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Savannah River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

33.43

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-81.91

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

123347.26

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

123347.26

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1951.41

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

1951.41

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1324.13

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Much higher

Row 12

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Chesterfield Power Station

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

- James River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.38

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-77.38

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

Other non-renewable

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

538668.97

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

538330.44

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

186.62

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

541195.87

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

541195.87

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

-2526.91

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Units retired.

Row 13

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Gaston Hydro Power Station

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Roanoke River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

36.49

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-77.81

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

5631024.77

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

5631024.77

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

5631024.77

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

5631024.77

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

- About the same

Row 15**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number**

Select from:

- Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Mount Storm Power Station

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Potomac River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.2

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-79.27

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

Coal - hard

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1322554.62

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1322548.43

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1348985.4

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

1348985.4

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

-26430.78

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Less generation.

Row 16

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Virginia City Hybrid Energy Center

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

Other, please specify :Clinch

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

36.92

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-82.34

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

Coal - hard

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

796.83

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

296.78

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

296.78

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

500.05

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

Row 18

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Gravelneck Power Station

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Included with Surry Nuclear Station

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

James River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.16

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-76.7

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

Other non-renewable

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

15.14

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

15.14

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Much higher

Row 19

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 20

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Wateree Station

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

Other, please specify :Catawba

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

33.83

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-80.62

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

Coal - hard

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

5943.67

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

4994.84

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

948.85

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1951.41

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

1951.41

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

3992.27

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

Row 20

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 13

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Columbia Energy Center

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Congaree

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

33.87

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-81.02

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3081.69

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

3081.69

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

397.37

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

397.37

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2684.32

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The data from previous reporting did not appear to be accurate and was obtained from the supplier.

Row 21

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 15

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Neals Shoals Hydro

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Broad River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

34.67

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-81.45

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

396841.2

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

396841.2

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

396841.2

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

396841.2

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

Row 22

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 17

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Saluda Hydro

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Saluda River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

34.03

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-81.14

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

849677.21

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

849677.21

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

849677.21

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

Row 23

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 18

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Stevens Creek Hydro

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Savannah River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

33.56

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-82.05

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4111349.4

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

4111349.5

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

4111349.5

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

4111349.5

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

Row 24

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 22

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Hagood Station

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Santee River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

32.83

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-79.96

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

8.9

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

3.79

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

5.11

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Dominion Energy's thermoelectric cooling withdrawals are reported annually to the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA). EIA provides procedures for disclosing cooling water volumes to improve the reliability of the data. EIA publishes the data for public review. In addition, the majority of Dominion Energy's cooling water withdrawals and hydroelectric inflows are authorized by the state environmental agency or licensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Authorizations typically include an annual reporting requirement or expectation to submit withdrawal or flow data for agency review prior to reauthorization. State agencies and FERC specify methods for measuring withdrawal quantity. For example, South Carolina specifies standard measurement methods in Regulation 61-119, including but not limited to, flow meters accurate to within ten percent of calibration, and standards or methods employed by the U.S. Geological Survey. The regulation further authorizes South Carolina state agency representatives to enter upon any land or water for the purpose of conducting investigations, examinations, or surveys necessary to carry out its duties and responsibilities, which may include verification of water withdrawal measurements.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The majority of Dominion Energy's cooling water withdrawal volumes and hydroelectric inflows are authorized by the state environmental agency or the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Authorizations are associated with specific sources and typically include an annual reporting requirement or expectation to submit withdrawal or flow data for agency review prior to reauthorization. State agencies and FERC specify methods for measuring withdrawal quantity. For example, South Carolina specifies standard measurement methods in Regulation 61-119, including but not limited to, flow meters accurate to within ten percent of calibration, standards or methods employed by the U.S. Geological Survey. The regulation further authorizes South Carolina state agency representatives may enter upon any

land or water for the purpose of conducting investigations, examinations, or surveys necessary to carry out its duties and responsibilities, which may include verification of water withdrawals by source.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

External verification of water data is the decision of each individual facility; as of yet, no facility gets external verification for the quality of water withdrawals. Currently, there are no plans to verify this within the next two years.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The majority of Dominion Energy's discharges are permitted through the state programs guided by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Under the NPDES programs, the company submits discharge monitoring reports including discharge volumes by destination to the state agency for review and approval (i.e., verification). In addition, state agencies assess penalties for failure to report discharge information truthfully.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

External verification of water data is the decision of each individual facility; as of yet, no facility gets external verification of the volume by treatment method for water withdrawals. Currently, there are no plans to verify this within the next two years.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The majority of Dominion Energy's discharges are permitted through the state programs guided by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), and water quality samples are analyzed by independent laboratories who must follow standard methods and must be certified under the National Laboratory Certification Program. Under the NPDES programs, the company submits discharge monitoring reports using water quality analysis from the certified lab to the state agency for review and approval (i.e., verification). In addition, states assess penalties for failure to report water quality truthfully. Starting in January 2021, the company implemented a groundwater quality assurance program for certain groundwater sampling, which entails standardized contractor training for field sampling, third-party field audits, third-party validation of groundwater analysis by chemists, third-party laboratory audits, as well as centralized groundwater data management.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

1-25

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

External verification of water data is the decision of each individual facility; just as with total water withdrawal volume and total water discharge volume, total water consumption is verified by a few facilities.

[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

14393000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

1478.12

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Our withdrawal volume in 2023 was within the 25% margin of "About the same," because our operations required a similar amount of water withdrawal volumes. We continue to develop less water intensive generation sources and anticipate that as we bring on new generation using little or no water that water withdrawal efficiency will improve in the long term. To align with our corporate target this includes company power generation withdrawal volumes and revenue only.

[Fixed row]

(9.7) Do you calculate water intensity for your electricity generation activities?

Select from:

Yes

(9.7.1) Provide the following intensity information associated with your electricity generation activities.

Row 1

(9.7.1.1) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.35

(9.7.1.2) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

Freshwater consumption

(9.7.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

MWh

(9.7.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.7.1.5) Please explain

Our water intensity is 0.35 cubic meters of freshwater consumption per net megawatt-hour (i.e., 0.00000035 billion liters/net MWh). Dominion Energy utilizes this intensity metric to gauge our overall sustainability progress and to compare our progress to that of our peers. Assessing water efficiency within our operations in this way allows us to evaluate our transition to less water intensive sources per net megawatt hour such as solar and offshore wind energy generation. In order to fully characterize our water use, track our progress in improving our water use, and align our overall sustainability tracking, we based our water intensity reporting on our percent equity share for power generation facilities. This reflects the fact that we operate some power generation facilities in cooperation with other energy companies and cooperatives. This approach aligns with our air emissions reporting because we quantify air emissions on an equity share basis. Our freshwater consumption was about the same in 2023 compared to 2022 due to similar operating conditions and net power generation. We estimate total freshwater consumption based on a coefficient derived from an average percent consumed in reporting years 2015-17. This methodology is more consistent to estimate freshwater consumption than the calculation using withdrawal minus discharge, due to the inclusion of stormwater as a discharge. Our strategy is to continually seek and implement new water efficiencies to align with our water withdrawal reduction target. Our method to align with this target is to capitalize on an opportunity to reuse, reclaim, or recycle water used in the generation of electricity. Additionally, as we approach 2050 and working to achieve Net Zero, we expect to reduce water intensity from both freshwater consumption and freshwater withdrawals as the company transitions to lower water use for power generation such as retirement of units at Pittsylvania and Mecklenburg, and installation of additional solar sites. We anticipate that water intensity levels will remain about the same in the near term and will decrease in the long term as we continue to explore low water use technologies, find innovative ways to increase water efficiency, and transition to less water intensive power generation technologies.

Row 2

(9.7.1.1) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

70.77

(9.7.1.2) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

Freshwater withdrawals

(9.7.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

MWh

(9.7.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.7.1.5) Please explain

Our water intensity is 70.77 cubic meters of freshwater withdrawn per net megawatt-hour (MWh) (i.e., non-consumptive fresh surface water withdrawn across all power generation). Dominion Energy utilizes this intensity metric to gauge our overall sustainability progress and to compare our progress to that of our peers. Assessing water efficiency within our operations in this way allows us to evaluate our transition to less water intensive sources per net megawatt hour such as solar and offshore wind energy generation. In order to fully characterize our water use, track our process in improving our water use, and align our overall sustainability tracking, we based our water intensity reporting on our percent equity share for power generation facilities. This reflects the fact that we operate some power generation facilities in cooperation with other energy companies and cooperatives. This approach aligns with our air emissions reporting. Our 2023 freshwater withdrawal intensity of 70.77 is about the same compared to 74.1 in 2022 due to the continued development of less water intensive generation sources, along with the reduced use of high water intensive sources such as coal and oil. The year over year change value falls within our definition of “about the same.” Our strategy is to continually seek and implement new water efficiencies to align with our water withdrawal reduction target. Our method to align with this target is to capitalize on an opportunity to reuse, reclaim, or recycle water used in the generation of electricity. Additionally, as we approach 2050 and working to achieve Net Zero, we expect to reduce water intensity from both freshwater consumption and freshwater withdrawals as the company transitions to lower water use for power generation such as retirement of units at Pittsylvania and Mecklenburg, and installation of additional solar sites. We anticipate that water intensity levels will remain about the same in the

near term and will decrease in the long term as we continue to explore low water use technologies, find innovative ways to increase water efficiency, and transition to less water intensive power generation technologies.

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

Federal Water Pollution Control Act / Clean Water Act (United States Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Dominion Energy develops and produces natural gas reserves and provides retail natural gas distribution service to its customers. The oils, natural gas liquids, and natural gas produced for sale as products potentially contain one or more hazardous substances designated under the Clean Water Act including benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes. After accounting for the divestment of most of Dominion Energy's gas business, the percentage of revenue associated with the sale of natural gas and natural gas liquids is approximately 3 percent of all operating revenue.

[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Dominion Energy defines power generated from solar, wind, and natural gas technologies as low water impact. Power generation activities in our direct operations and our value chain, specifically purchased solar power, meet the threshold of low water impact when they do not rely on once-through or closed-cycle cooling water systems. Dominion Energy's definition of low water impact is consistent with a 2015 National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) study entitled, "Water Impacts of High Solar PV Electricity Penetration," which refers to solar, wind, and natural gas technologies as, "lower water-intensity." For example, solar and wind power generation (e.g., the Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind project) require relatively negligible amounts of water. Additionally, several newer power stations (e.g., Warren County Power Station, Brunswick County Power Station, Greenville, VCHEC) use air cooled condensers (ACCs) rather than traditional once-through cooling systems. ACCs use condensed turbine exhaust steam inside finned tubes, which are externally cooled by ambient air instead of sea or river water, as in once-through water-cooled plants. Dominion Energy generation has already reduced its water withdrawals by utilizing low water use technologies for new generation and will further reduce water use in the future as we continue to add to our renewable generation portfolio. Since 2013, we have substantially increased our low water intensity generation from solar.

(9.14.4) Please explain

Since 2013, we have improved our low water intensity generation. Our 2023 water intensity is 70.77 cubic meters of freshwater withdrawn per net megawatt-hour (MWh). To fully characterize our water use, track our water use improvement, and align our overall sustainability tracking, we based our water intensity reporting on percent equity share for power generation facilities. This reflects that we operate some power generation facilities in cooperation with other energy companies and cooperatives. This approach aligns with our air emissions reporting. Our 2023 freshwater withdrawal intensity of 70.77 is about the same compared to 74.1 in 2022, with a slight decrease due to the continued development of less water intensive generation sources, along with the reduced use of high water intensive sources such as coal and oil. We anticipate that water intensity levels will decrease as we find innovative ways to increase water efficiency and transition to less water intensive sources per MWh.

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

Yes

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

It is estimated that there are between 6 to 10 million lead service lines in the United States. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) in 1991 to protect public health and reduce exposure to lead in drinking water. On August 4, 2022, EPA published Guidance for Developing and Maintaining a Service Line Inventory as a step to equitably improve public health protection for all through the removal of lead service lines. Pursuant to the guidance, Dominion Energy has conducted lead service line inventories at the nine Dominion facilities that are subject to the LCR and no lead service lines were found. Dominion is in the process of submitting inventories to the required state agencies and will meet the compliance deadline to have all inventory results submitted to state agencies by October 16, 2024. Replacement plans are not required.

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Business division

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

Other water pollution, please specify :Reduction in water pollution

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2016

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

8.6

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

7.74

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In January 2016, the US EPA Effluent Limitation Guidelines (“ELGs”) for the Steam Electric Power Generating Category went into effect. On March 29, 2023, the EPA the proposed to revise previous rule’s best available technology economically achievable (“BAT”) effluent limitations and pretreatment standards for flue gas desulfurization (“FGD”) wastewater and bottom ash transport water (“BATW”) and combustion residual leachate (“CRL”) for existing sources. Dominion Energy is in the process of reducing bottom ash transport water discharges across our direct operations. The goal is no greater than a 10% purge. In 2022, Dominion Energy’s plan was to reduce Mt Storm Power Station BATW discharges by 90% to 7.74 million gallons per day or less with the end of 2023 being the target year for achieving the target. Mt. Storm Power Station completed the installation and commissioning of a zero liquid discharge BATW system on December 31, 2023 and has reduced BATW discharges by 100% over baseline.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

- Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

- Land/water management
- Species management
- Education & awareness

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	<p>Select from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators 	<p>Select all that apply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State and benefit indicators <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

Dominion Energy's operations may be located in or near biodiversity sensitive areas, such as national parks, natural area preserves, state forests, and biodiversity hotspots. A full assessment of our activities has not been conducted; however, we use a variety of measures to protect wildlife and natural habitats, and we engage with both regulatory bodies and subject-matter experts to inform our approach.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

Dominion Energy's operations may be located in or near biodiversity sensitive areas, such as national parks, natural area preserves, state forests, and biodiversity hotspots. A full assessment of our activities has not been conducted; however, we use a variety of measures to protect wildlife and natural habitats, and we engage with both regulatory bodies and subject-matter experts to inform our approach.

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Pinnacle Area Nature Preserve

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Up to 50 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Dominion Energy's operations may be located in or near biodiversity sensitive areas, such as national parks, natural area preserves, state forests, and biodiversity hotspots. For example, the Virginia City Hybrid Energy Center (VCHEC) sourced fuel from gob coal piled along the banks of a Clinch River tributary. The river is nationally known as a biodiversity hotspot. The Clinch contains the nation's greatest concentration of rare and imperiled freshwater animals. Supporting up to 46 species, at least 24 of which are in danger of extinction, the Clinch River is habitat to rare mussels, colorful minnows and darters, and excellent sport fish. The Pinnacle Area Nature Preserve, located less than 50 km from the VCHEC Station, is within the Clinch River Watershed, and supports at least nine rare species and two rare natural communities. The distance between the Pinnacle Area Nature Preserve and VCHEC was determined by measuring the distance from the closest boundary of the power generation site to the preserve on Google Maps.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Physical controls
- Abatement controls
- Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

During the past hundred years of mining, coal that was not suitable for smelting steel or generating electricity, using technology of that era, built up in waste piles. State agencies have declared this waste coal, also known as "gob", to be the greatest threat to the environment and watersheds of Southwestern Virginia. Gob piles can create a substantial sedimentation problem when they lack vegetation and are close to streams. Additionally, un-mined gob coal sites have been known to combust, emitting harmful toxins in the environment and sediment. As a result, downstream water quality may be negatively affected, reducing biodiversity. To mitigate this issue, the company constructed the Virginia City Hybrid Energy Center to process gob and encourage beneficial reclamation of waste coal in the production of electricity. The Virginia City Hybrid Energy Center, a power generation facility that's helping the Clinch River waterways, uses state-of-the-art circulating fluidized bed boilers and air quality control systems to achieve significantly lower emissions than traditional coal-fired power plants. In addition, the facility has a fully lined captive industrial landfill for storage of coal combustion byproducts. All contact water from the landfill collects in a leachate pond to be processed in an on-site wastewater treatment facility. These systems meet or exceed all the current requirements for coal combustion byproduct impoundments and help to preserve the unique biodiversity of the Clinch River and Pinnacle Area Nature Preserve. Working with the Nature Conservancy to help reclaim this area is part of a creative solution to address pollution from abandoned mined land to ensure that the Clinch River can provide clean water for the people, wildlife, and the local economies that depend on it.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Roanoke River National Wildlife Refuge

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Dominion has several electric transmission and/or distribution lines located in areas which are known to foster rare, threatened, and/or endangered species. Special right-of-way (ROW) management and considerations are taken to ensure the plant communities continue to propagate along the electric transmission ROW. Powerline ROWs are maintained as open-canopy habitats to prevent woody growth from damaging powerlines and interfering with line maintenance. Selective herbicides are utilized in ROWs, except in special areas where herbicide treatment is precluded, such as near sensitive resources and waterbodies. Woody species that may interfere with powerline operations are selected for treatment, allowing other plants, such as the rare, threatened and/or endangered species, to continue to thrive without being affected by other management means.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Physical controls
- Abatement controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Dominion Energy Virginia (DEV) must manage the ROW to protect distribution lines. Additionally, electrical lines are rebuilt at or near the end of their service lives to upgrade lines to maintain safe and reliable electric services. Selective herbicide management may be utilized in managed and/or existing ROWs. The selective herbicide management is only as "selective" as the user. There may be collateral damage to adjacent plant species if the herbicide is applied "nonselectively," and a plant affected by herbicide is killed to the root with little chance of survival. Consequently, in the selected sites with known threatened and endangered, and rare plants, herbicide management may not be the best management practice. Certain ROWs are a part of a Memorandum of Understanding between DEV and the Dare County Board of Commissioners. For these ROWs, the company utilizes several alternative management techniques to mitigate disturbing protected species, such as choosing an alternative vegetation management tools or basal/stem injection. For example, maintenance rules were developed between DEV and US Fish and Wildlife Service Roanoke River National Wildlife Refuge (RRNWR) Properties. RRNWR is the largest intact bottomland forest ecosystem, supporting a high density of nesting birds, including rare species. The rules ensure habitats found within the boundary of the RRNWR were managed for the benefit of all wildlife. These rules include removing woody trees with mechanical or authorized chemical means, utilizing only approved pesticides, and pesticide use proposals before application. Additionally, aging transmission lines between substations near RRNWR were rebuilt in 2022. Construction maintained the current ROW and was completed with low environmental impacts, including placing new structures in the same general location as the existing structures. Trees were surveyed by the company's forestry team prior to the start of the project to identify "danger trees," or those which may fall on distribution lines during storms. These were the only trees removed during the project.

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Up to 70 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

DESC manages a natural gas power station and substations less than 25km from Fort Jackson Military Reservation KBA and Congaree National Park. Transmission and electrical lines are connected to substations, which must be managed to ensure safe and reliable distribution of energy.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Physical controls
- Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

DESC must manage the ROW to protect distribution lines. Additionally, electrical lines are rebuilt at or near the end of their service lives to upgrade lines to maintain safe and reliable electric services. Selective herbicide management may be utilized in managed and/or existing ROWs. The selective herbicide management is only as "selective" as the user. There may be collateral damage to adjacent plant species if the herbicide is applied "nonselectively," and a plant affected by herbicide is killed to the root with little chance of survival. Consequently, in the selected sites with known threatened, endangered, and rare plants, herbicide management may not be the best management practice. ROWs that are a part of the MOU utilize several alternative management techniques to mitigate disturbing protected species, such as choosing an alternative vegetation management tools or basal/stem injection. Dominion Energy recognizes that electric transmission rights-of-way (ROWs) are not only routes for critical technical infrastructure, but also contain important ecological features of the landscape. Vegetation management is a critical endeavor on powerline corridors; without it, the transmission of electricity fails. Integrated Vegetation Management (IVM) seeks to understand, justify, choose amongst, selectively apply, and monitor different types of treatments, including mechanical, chemical, cultural, and biological. Its overall goal is to elicit site-specific, ecosystem-

sensitive, economically sensible, and socially responsible treatment effects that lead to refined prevention and control of target pests. Tall growing trees and other plants that can directly interact with conductors and interfere with the safe and reliable transmission of electricity. When managing a ROW, DESC and employ IVM to produce many values, such as supporting wildlife habitats by directly altering to favor a single species or influencing wildlife communities. IVM often creates ecotones, which in turn supports a higher level of biodiversity because of the merging of two different habitats. Dominion Energy utilizing IVM may help to mitigate biodiversity loss as a result of the management of ROWs.

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party	Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not an immediate strategic priority

[Fixed row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

Dominion Energy is committed to providing reliable, affordable and increasingly clean energy every day. Our environmental strategy, as described below, is focused on achieving our voluntary and legislatively mandated greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets as we strive for a sustainable, ethical and just clean energy transition over the coming years. Dominion Energy has set a goal to achieve net zero carbon and methane Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and material categories of Scope 3 emissions: electricity purchased to power the grid, fossil fuel purchased for its power stations and gas distribution systems and consumption of sales gas by natural gas customers by 2050. The Virginia Clean Economy Act (VCEA), includes a mandatory program setting annual renewable energy portfolio standard requirements based on the percentage of total electric energy sold by Virginia Power, excluding existing nuclear generation and certain new carbon-free resources, reaching 100% by the end of 2045. The VCEA includes, among other things, requirements concerning deployment of wind, solar and energy storage resources, as well as provides for certain measures to increase net-metering, including an allocation for low-income customers and incentivizes energy efficiency programs. These are challenging goals, and we remain dedicated to achieving them while continuing to prioritize reliability and affordability for our customers. To meet our customers' needs and to reach our net zero emissions targets, in the near term Dominion Energy has sought and received license extensions for its zero-carbon nuclear facilities at Surry and North Anna and is expanding wind and solar generation as well as energy storage, investing in carbon-beneficial renewable natural gas and using low-carbon natural gas to support the integration of wind and solar generation facilities as well as energy storage facilities into the grid and requesting offers for

responsibly sourced gas from those suppliers who are committed to net zero. The strategy to meet these objectives consists of three major elements which will reduce GHG emissions:

- **Clean energy diversity** – we are pursuing a diverse mix of cleaner, more efficient and lower-emitting methods of generating and delivering energy while advancing measures to continue reducing emissions from traditional generation and delivery. Diversifying the energy portfolio enables us to provide customers with cleaner options while protecting the power supply from potential disruption. Over the past two decades, Dominion Energy has changed the fuel mix we use to generate electricity, as well as improved the systems that make up our natural gas operations, to achieve a cleaner future, resulting in measurable reductions in GHG emissions and other air pollutants such as NOX, SO2 and mercury and reduced the amount of coal ash generated and the amount of water withdrawn. Further, we have retired, or committed to retire, several of our fossil fuel electric generating facilities, including those powered by coal, oil and gas, with the replacement capacity coming from the development of increasingly clean and renewable energy facilities, and worked to preserve our existing carbon-free baseload nuclear generation.
- **Innovation and energy infrastructure modernization** – Dominion Energy is investing in and building upon previously proven technology, including large-scale battery storage, hydrogen and advanced nuclear technology. Dominion Energy's capital expenditure plan for 2025 through 2029 includes a focus on upgrading the electric system in Virginia through investments in renewable generation facilities, smart meters, intelligent grid devices and associated control systems, physical and cyber security investments, strategic undergrounding and energy conservation programs. We also plan to upgrade our gas and electric transmission and distribution networks and meet environmental requirements and standards set by various regulatory bodies.
- **Conservation and energy efficiency** – conservation and load management play a significant role in meeting the growing demand for electricity and natural gas, while also helping reduce the environmental footprint of our customers and lowering customer bills. Dominion Energy offers various efficiency programs designed to reduce energy consumption by customers in its service area, including programs such as energy audits and assessments, incentives for customers to upgrade or install certain energy efficient measures and/or systems, weatherization assistance, home energy planning and rebates for installing high-efficiency equipment and qualified electric vehicle chargers. Over the long term, Dominion Energy's ability to meet its customers' needs for reliable, affordable and increasingly clean energy and achieve net zero emissions will require supportive legislative and regulatory policies, advancements in technology and broader investments across the economy. Dominion Energy will pursue solutions, including pilot programs, of technologies such as large-scale battery storage, carbon capture and storage, small modular reactors and hydrogen if and when they become technologically feasible. Renewable energy is an important component of a diverse energy mix designed to meet Dominion Energy's customers' needs for safe, reliable and affordable energy. As of December 31, 2023, Dominion Energy had 2.5 GW of solar generation capacity in operation across five states and several projects under various stages of development which represented a potential generating capacity of approximately 6.5 GW. Dominion Energy has commenced construction of the 2.6 GW CVOW Commercial Project, expected to be placed in service by the end of 2026 and be able to power approximately 660,000 homes, along with the CVOW Pilot Project which achieved commercial operation in January 2021. As of December 31, 2023, Virginia Power had energy storage projects under various stages of development which represented a potential storage capacity of approximately 1.1 GW. As we consider our overall environmental strategy, we recognize that a sustainable clean energy transition is realistically a long-term objective and therefore the development of a sound transition plan is a fluid process that will change as our business changes and as available resources and technologies are or become available. In November 2022, we announced a top-to-bottom business review, which we concluded with an investor meeting on March 1, 2024. During the review, we methodically and thoroughly examined every aspect of our business. Among other outcomes from the comprehensive business review, we executed three separate definitive agreements to sell three natural gas distribution companies – the East Ohio Gas Company based in Cleveland, Ohio (closed in March 2024); Questar Gas Company along with Wexpro Company, based in Salt Lake City, Utah (closed in May 2024); and the Public Service Company of North Carolina, Incorporated, based in Gastonia, North Carolina (closed in September 2024) – to Enbridge, thereby exiting all regulated gas distribution operations, except for those at DESC. In light of these changes to our business' operations and the forthcoming disclosure requirements under the SEC's new climate disclosure rules, we are continuing to develop and refine a climate transition plan to meet our targets and goals and we expect that our future transition planning will be informed by our annual integrated resource plans as well as EPRI's development of a new emissions target setting methodology, expected to be finalized in 2025. In the meantime, we are continuing and enhancing our existing processes to evaluate climate-related impacts, risks, opportunities, targets and goals. As a primarily regulated utility with operations requiring us to comply with numerous and stringent environmental requirements as we conduct our operations, we are routinely identifying, assessing and managing environmental risks and impacts as an integral part of our daily operations. The risk factors section of our most recent SEC Form 10-K includes discussion of the climate-related risks that we

considered reasonably possible to have a direct or indirect material impact on the company. Additionally, we also integrate climate considerations into our planning and development activities around new infrastructure projects and our overall capital resource planning. Our current 43 billion capital expenditure plan spanning 2025 through 2029 includes a detailed breakdown of the total anticipated expenditures by function, including various categories of investment in zero-carbon generation. This information can be found in the March 1, 2024 Investor Meeting slide presentation on our Investor Relations website. Our Board of Directors continues to oversee our long-term strategy, including the various risks the company faces and the allocation of capital resources, which incorporates various climate-related considerations. In addition, we continue to engage with our shareholders to better understand priorities and perspectives and provide an opportunity to foster constructive dialogue. In addition to frequent investor engagement calls and presentations relating to our financial plan and other business matters, we have a cross-functional management team that regularly engages with shareholders on a variety of other topics, including governance, human capital management, executive compensation, environmental matters, sustainability and other current and emerging issues that are important to our shareholders. As we develop our climate transition plan, Dominion Energy remains steadfastly committed to achieving our climate-related goals and exploring potential pathways for success, engaging with regulators, legislators and our other stakeholders to ensure that we are able to provide the reliable, affordable and increasingly clean energy that powers our customers every day.

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

2022-climate-report.pdf
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Executive Vice President Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Other C-Suite Officer

[Fixed row]

