Dominion Energy - Water Security 2023

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

Dominion Energy, Inc. (Dominion Energy) is one of the nation's largest producers and distributors of energy. As of December 31, 2022, Dominion Energy has a portfolio of approximately 31.0 GW of electric generating capacity; 10,600 miles of electric transmission lines, 78,500 miles of electric distribution lines, and 93,500 miles of gas distribution mains and related service facilities supported by 4,000 miles of gas transmission, gathering, and storage pipeline. As of December 31, 2022, Dominion Energy operates in 15 states and serves approximately 7 million customers.

In November 2022, Dominion Energy announced the commencement of a business review of value-maximizing strategic business actions, alternatives to its current business mix and capital allocation and regulatory options which may assist customers to manage costs and provide greater predictability to its long-term, state-regulated utility value proposition. As part of the on-going business review, Dominion Energy may consider divestiture of all or a portion of certain operations. Pending the results of the business review, Dominion Energy continues to focus on expanding and improving its regulated and long-term contracted electric and natural gas utility businesses while transitioning to a cleaner energy future.

Dominion Energy is committed to safely delivering sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy and to achieving Net Zero carbon and methane emissions by 2050. In February 2022, Dominion Energy expanded its Net Zero commitment to cover Scope 2 and material categories of Scope 3 emissions: electricity purchased to power the grid, fuel for our power stations and gas distribution systems, and consumption by natural gas customers. Under our Net Zero commitment, we have committed to interim targets to cut Scope 1 carbon emissions from our electric operations by 55% by 2030 (compared to 2005 levels) and cut Scope 1 methane emissions from our natural gas business by 65% by 2030 and 80% by 2040 (from 2010 levels). Through 2022, we cut carbon emissions from our electric generation units by 47% since 2005 and we cut methane emissions from our natural gas business by 38% since 2010.

To meet our customers' needs for safe, reliable, and affordable energy and to reach net zero emissions, we are rapidly expanding wind and solar generation as well as energy storage, investing in carbon-beneficial renewable natural gas and pursuing innovative uses of clean burning hydrogen 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 or from those suppliers who are committed to net zero. In 2022, we met key regulatory milestones for our 2.6-gigawatt Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind commercial project and for our four Virginia nuclear reactors, which would allow us to operate them safely and efficiently past 2050.

Dominion Energy's formal environmental justice (EJ) policy, adopted in 2018, ensures that we fully consider and respond to the concerns of all stakeholders regardless of race, color, national origin, or income. We seek to build partnerships and engage with local communities, stakeholders, and customers on environmental issues important to them, including fair treatment, inclusive involvement, and effective communication.

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, and Dominion Energy reports net megawatt-hours (MWh) rather than gross MWh. While Dominion Energy, Inc. used its best effort to produce accurately and timely information as of the date of submission to the CDP, we make no representations or warranties of any kind, express or implied, about the completeness, accuracy, reliability, suitability, or availability with respect to the information contained in this report for any purpose. We have responded to this questionnaire to provide some basic facts about our water use. Information is being provided as of the date requested, and we undertake no obligation to correct or update any information provided herein to reflect developments after such information has been provided. Past water use information is not necessarily indicative of future water use information and does not guarantee future water use 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.

W-EU0.1a

(W-EU0.1a) Which activities in the electric utilities sector does your organization engage in?

Electricity generation
Transmission
Distribution
Other, please specify (Smart grids, microgrids, long-duration battery storage, and demand response.)

W-EU0.1b

(W-EU0.1b) For your electricity generation activities, provide details of your nameplate capacity and the generation for each technology.

	Nameplate capacity (MW)	% of total nameplate capacity	Gross electricity generation (GWh)
Coal – hard	5360	20.03	11918
Lignite	0	0	0
Oil	1373	5.13	302
Gas	10943.5	40.9	46212
Biomass	153	0.57	1135
Waste (non-biomass)	0	0	0
Nuclear	5999	22.42	48144
Fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage	0	0	0
Geothermal	0	0	0
Hydropower	524	1.96	609

	Nameplate capacity (MW)	% of total nameplate capacity	Gross electricity generation (GWh)
Wind	12	0.04	51
Solar	2390.25	8.93	4203
Marine	0	0	0
Other renewable	0	0	0
Other non-renewable	0	0	0
Total	26754.75	100	112574

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1 2022	December 31 2022

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

United States of America

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups in which an equity share is held

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

Yes

W0.6a

(W0.6a) Please report the exclusions.

Exclusion	Please explain
Electric Transmission and Distribution Operations	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, 2022, Dominion Energy's portfolio of assets includes approximately 31.0 GW of electric generating capacity, 10,600 miles of electric transmission lines, and 78,500 miles of electric distribution lines. 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. Water usage at Dominion Energy electric transmission and distribution facilities account for less than 5% of total water usage, and therefore Dominion Energy considers this exclusion to be de minimis. In the interest of full disclosure, we acknowledge that water pollution incidents may occur at our electric transmission and distribution facilities from time to time notwithstanding our commitment to one hundred percent environmental regulatory compliance. For example, Dominion Energy completed a vulnerability assessment for climate-related risks and found that by 2050, 10% of substation transformers will be exposed to flooding greater than two feet during a 1-in-500-year event. In Virginia and North Carolina, as transmission and distribution substations reach end-of-life, or during the course of substation upgrades or expansion, we are evaluating control enclosures in low-lying and flood-prone areas. Elevating control enclosures would substantially reduce or even eliminate the effects of flooding on substations. Additionally, in South Carolina, the company is requesting funding to raise switch houses at specific, flood-prone substations. The company will continue to build on this risk analysis to bolster our climate-related adaptive actions and identify opportunities to enhance long-term resilience.
Call Centers, Office Buildings, and other Administrative Uses	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. Water usage at Dominion Energy call centers, office buildings, and other administrative sites account for less than 5% of total water usage, and therefore Dominion Energy considers this exclusion to be de minimis. 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. In renovations, and in building construction, we leverage LEED best practices, including low-flow water fixtures, water-efficient landscaping, and LED lighting. 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%. In 2021 and 2022, the company constructed the Cayce Fleet Operations facility in South Carolina. It was built to a LEED Silver certification and contained special stormwater and domestic water components. The site catches and contains all of the water runoff, filters it through engineered bioswales, and recycles it through the campus landscaping system. The domestic cold and hot water usage is metered, and the data is captured on the building management software. The site also provides an approximately 50 percent offset in anticipated power consumption through a new solar farm and has electric vehicle charging for two vehicles.
Closure and Post-closure Coal Combustion Residual Management at Retired or Repowered Generation Units	Dominion Energy has retired or converted coal-fired power generating units at several locations, including Bremo and Possum Point Power Stations and Chesapeake Energy Center (CEC) in Virginia as well as the Canadys, Urquhart, and McMeekin stations in South Carolina. Bremo Power Station is located adjacent to the James River and consisted of two coal-fired units that were converted to natural gas in 2014 before ceasing operation in 2019. The station was decommissioned in 2022. The CEC is located adjacent to the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River in the James River watershed and consisted of four coal-fired units and four gas turbines. The coal-fired boilers ceased operations on December 31, 2014 and have been decommissioned. Possum Point Power Station, located along the Potomac River, ceased coal combustion in 2003 and converted its coal-fired units to natural gas/oil. In 2013, coal-fired units at Canadys Station, located in the Edisto River Basin, were retired. Ash is being removed from the Canadys site for beneficial reuse. Units at Urquhart Station in the Savannah River Basin and McMeekin Station in the Saluda River Basin were converted from coal-fired units to gas-fired only units in 2013 and 2014, respectively. In 2020, additional coal-fired units at Urquhart were repowered from coal-fired units to a gas-fired combined cycle arrangement. Ash ponds at Urquhart and McMeekin stations have been excavated, closed, and repurposed. The company continues to manage and monitor coal combustion residuals (CCR) at some retired power stations, including pond closure. Dominion Energy has closed and is currently closing ash 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 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.

Exclusion	Please explain

W0.7

(W0.7) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization.	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	US25746U
Yes, a CUSIP number	25746U
Yes, a Ticker symbol	D

W1. Current state

W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Vital	Neutral	Direct Use: Some of our electricity generating stations rely on freshwater (either surface water or groundwater) for a variety of primary uses, including but not limited to non-contact and ancillary equipment cooling, internal processes, air pollution control, and sanitation. “Vital” was chosen as several of our largest power stations are dependent on freshwater in order to continue operations. The importance of freshwater in our operations is reflected in our commitment to reducing by 50% the amount of freshwater withdrawn for each megawatt-hour (MWh) of electricity we produce by 2030. Based on our 2000 water intensity baseline of 136.2 cubic meters of water per MWh, we have reduced freshwater intensity by 46% and are on track to meet our goal by 2030. We have contingencies, protocols and mechanical systems in place to manage variations in water quality. For example, at the Gordonsville and Bear Garden power stations, among others, we have established backup water supplies at nearby reservoirs. We anticipate that future water dependency from direct use will decrease slightly as the company transitions to lower water use for power generation (e.g., retirement of units such as Pittsylvania and Mecklenburg and installation of additional solar sites). Indirect use: Good quality freshwater is primarily used for the development of fuel sources. We acknowledge that freshwater is essential to some of our suppliers. However, we are not aware of any current indirect water-related risks that cannot be actively handled and managed, leading to the selection of “neutral.” We do not anticipate the importance of indirect water dependence will differ from “neutral” in the future because we maintain a robust supply chain system, including but not limited to alternative suppliers of goods and services should certain suppliers not be able to meet our needs.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Important	Not very important	Direct Use: Some of our electricity generating stations (e.g., Millstone Power Station) rely on recycled and brackish surface water, primarily for non-contact and ancillary equipment cooling. “Important” was selected as these stations require large amounts of recycled or brackish water in order to continue operations. We anticipate that future water dependency from direct use will decrease slightly as the company transitions to lower water use for power generation and increases water recycling. This water source will continue to be important to our direct operations. Indirect Use: There is little use of brackish water in our indirect operations, though it is used heavily in our direct operations. Recycled and brackish water can be used for non-contact and ancillary equipment cooling in manufacturing equipment and supplies the company purchases (e.g., paper). Our suppliers' equipment and processes may require brackish, recycled and produced water only in a limited capacity due to its salinity and other constituents. Fresh water is essential to

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
			our suppliers, but neither we nor our suppliers are aware of any current brackish, recycled, or produced water-related risks in our supply chain that cannot be actively handled and managed, leading to the selection of "Not very important." We do not anticipate the importance of indirect recycled, brackish and produced water dependence will differ from "Not very important" in the future because we maintain a robust supply chain system, including but not limited to alternative suppliers of goods and services should certain suppliers not be able to meet our needs.

W1.2

(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Monthly	All power stations and gas operations 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.	All power stations and gas operations 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	100%	Monthly	The primary sources of water at our power stations and disclosed gas operations 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.	The primary sources of water at our power stations and disclosed gas operations 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 is estimated by referring to the pump's performance curve.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining and coal sectors]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	51-75	Monthly	The method of withdrawal quality measurements varies by facility. Water samples are gathered and analyzed by our staff. For example, Surry Power Station monitors the pH of intake water (twice per month), and TSS (every six months). Many stations use river water as make-up to their boilers or cooling towers, and in those cases monitoring of the water	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 and within-scope gas facilities 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 measure-

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
			quality may be more frequent to support the type of treatment needed for cooling water use.	ments vary by facility but is often completed monthly or annually unless there are regulatory requirements to monitor quality more frequently.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Monthly	All power stations and gas operations 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.	All power stations and gas operations 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	100%	Monthly	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.	All power stations and gas operations 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	100%	Yearly	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.	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	100%	Monthly	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.	All power stations and gas operations 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)	51-75	Monthly	Discharges are measured at different discharge points (outfalls) both internal and external to each facility. The parameters evaluated, method of measurement, and frequency of measurement vary by facility and outfall. The method of measurement for discharge is metered and tested in accordance with water permit limits. Any amount of monitoring depends on the characteristics of the wastewaters contributing to the discharge, the quality, and the uses of the receiving water.	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	76-99	Monthly	The method of discharge measurements and estimations varies by facility and by discharge point. For	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 re-

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
			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.	ported 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	100%	Yearly	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.	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	26-50	Yearly	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.	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. For example, Warren County Power Station, which installed equipment in 2019 to meter water recycled onsite, collected data monthly throughout 2021. Facilities that estimate recycled water calculate the total water reused on a monthly or annual basis.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Yearly	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.	All of our power stations and gas operations 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).

W-EU1.2a

(W-EU1.2a) For your hydropower operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored	Please explain
Fulfilment of downstream environmental flows	100%	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 2022 in mega liters per year are as follows: Neal Shoals (Broad River) = 705,408; North Anna (North Anna River) = 617,967; Parr (Broad River) = 1,900,365; Saluda (Saluda River) = 922,640; Stevens Creek (Savannah River) = 3,808,863; Gaston (Roanoke River) = 5,266,925; Roanoke Rapids (Roanoke River) = 5,282,074; Bath County (Back Creek) = 62,297; and Fairfield (Broad River) = 3,457,827. The Bath County and Fairfield power sta-

	% of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored	Please explain
		tions 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	1 - 25%	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 dewaters 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 standalone 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	100%	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. The eels are transported above the dam, 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 9,021 were passed upstream in 2022. In 2018, transport of eels above the Gaston Dam commenced, and 5,677 were passed upstream in 2022. Dominion Energy has transported 14,687 eels into Lake Gaston from the eelways below Gaston Dam since 2018. Construction of the new and improved eel passage facilities below Gaston Power Station was completed in late 2021. 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.

W1.2b

(W1.2b) 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?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	106342805	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	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"

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
						• 25%-50% more = “Higher” • greater than 50% more = “Much Higher” Our withdrawal volume in 2022 was about the same as in 2021, 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. While the total withdrawals for 2022 appear significantly higher than the reported value in 2021, this is due to the inclusion of hydropower withdrawals that were not present in the previous disclosure but represent about the same total of withdrawals from 2021. This is consistent per CDP guidance and Dominion will continue reporting hydropower withdrawals in the future.
Total discharges	102374543	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	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 2022 were about the same as in 2021, 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. While the total discharges for 2022 appears significantly higher than the reported value in 2021, this is due to the inclusion of hydropower discharges that were not present in the previous disclosure but represent about the same total of discharges from 2021. This is consistent per CDP guidance and Dominion will continue reporting hydropower discharges in the future.
Total consumption	54928	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	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 Withdrawal = Discharge + 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 2022, we estimate total freshwater consumption of 54,928 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 2022 water withdrawals. This methodology was also used in 2021 and is more consistent to estimate our freshwater consumption than the formula above. Our consumption in 2022 was about the same as in 2021, falling within a margin of 25% less to 25% more, because our operational processes did not change from the previous year. We expect about the same or lower water consumption in the future as we bring on new generation which

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
						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.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the proportion, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Less than 1%	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	WRI Aqueduct	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.

W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	103691086	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	In 2022, we experienced a slight decrease (~3%) in freshwater withdrawal volume, falling under our definition of "About the same." In comparison to 2021, power generation operations utilized about the same amount of water in 2022. Some stations had an increase or decrease from 2021 to 2022, however cumulative water withdrawal was similar. In DE's SCR Report, the company discloses water use trends (2015-2019) for the full suite of power generation facilities. Fresh surface water is relevant to our operations – many facilities require large amounts of water to operate. For many locations, including the Chesterfield and North Anna Power Stations, the most readily accessible source of water is fresh surface water. Water usage is reported by percent equity. Hydropower withdrawals are included in the 2022 disclosure, making the freshwater withdrawal total appear higher than 2021. Dominion will continue to report hydropower withdrawals in the future, per CDP guidance.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Relevant	2628461	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Our brackish surface water/seawater withdrawal volume in 2022 remained about the same when compared to 2021 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 2021 to 2022, 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	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	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	Relevant	6384	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	In 2022, we experienced slight decrease in groundwater withdrawal volume, falling under our definition of "About the same". Some stations had an increase or decrease from 2021 to 2022, 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	Relevant	618	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	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 2022, we are reporting an increase (~41%) in produced/entrained water volume, falling under our definition of "Higher." Our produced/entrained water withdrawal volume was higher because a station had higher demand on several units in 2022 compared to 2021.
Third party sources	Relevant	16256	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	A number of our stations, including our Bear Garden, Brunswick, Greensville, Hopewell, Warren County, Virginia City Hybrid Energy Center, Columbia Energy Center, 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 remained about the same compared to 2021 because facilities utilized about the same amount of water in 2022 due to similar operating conditions. Some stations had an increase or decrease from 2021 to 2022, but cumulatively third-party water usage was about the same.

W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	99742824	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Fresh surface water discharge is relevant to operations at several facilities, such as Chesterfield and Urquhart Power Stations, which are located on rivers, withdraw substantial amounts of surface water, and return most of the water to the

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
					original waterbody through permitted discharges. In 2022, we experienced a slight decrease (~2%) in freshwater withdrawal volume, which falls under our definition of "About the same." Our operations remained relative similar comparing 2021 to 2022. Some stations were outliers, however cumulative freshwater discharge was about the same. We reported water usage by percent equity. The inclusion of hydropower withdrawals makes the freshwater withdrawal total for 2022 appear significantly higher than the reported value in 2021 – this data was not present in previous disclosures but represent about the same 2021 total freshwater withdrawals. Dominion will continue to report hydropower withdrawals in the future, per CDP guidance.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Relevant	2628825	Higher	Change in accounting methodology	Like 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 most of the brackish water/seawater used in station processes to the waterbody from which it was withdrawn through permitted discharges. For 2022, we experienced an increase (~46%) in brackish/seawater discharge, falling under our definition of "Higher" because our operations returned slightly more water to sources than in 2021 and we collected water discharge data at a higher resolution. This increase is likely due in part to continued attempts to improve data collection processes and normal variations due to precipitation that must be discharged by the stations to brackish water sources. 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	Relevant	0	Much lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	Groundwater discharges are relevant to our organizations because a very small amount of groundwater injection is occasionally performed at power generation stations depending on the type of activity. No groundwater discharges occurred in 2022, thus were much lower compared to 2021. This was the result of no Dominion activities requiring groundwater discharges in 2022 at power generation locations, which instead discharged to fresh surface water. We anticipate discharges to groundwater to remain about the same in the future due to consistent operations.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	2894	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Just as with brackish surface water, our facilities require somewhere to discharge their withdrawn water. For some facilities, including our Warren County, Bellemeade, 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 2022, we are reporting water discharges as about the same compared to 2021. Some stations experienced increases or decreases from 2021 to 2022, but third-party discharges cumulatively remained about the same.

W1.2j

(W1.2j) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Relevant	12614666	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	91-99	Approximately 12% 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, other than hydropower stations using primary treatment, 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

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
						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 2021 to 2022, but tertiary treatment cumulatively remained about the same.
Secondary treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	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 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	Relevant	89757351	Much higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	81-90	Approximately 86% of our total discharges are discharged back to the source with primary treatment only and complies with voluntary standards. Primary treatment includes processes to physically remove suspended solids and floating materials, typically by sedimentation. Compared to stations that use tertiary treatment, these treatment methods represent a much higher proportion of total discharges due to the large volume of discharges from hydropower stations using primary treatment. Discharges in 2022 with primary treatment only were much higher compared to 2021. Stations that use primary treatment methods only discharged much higher volumes in 2022 compared to 2021 based on increased operations and the inclusion of discharges from hydropower facilities. 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 and the continued operation of our hydropower facilities.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	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	Relevant	2526	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Less than 1%	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	Relevant	0	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Less than 1%	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 as part of internal best management practices. 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 and primary treatment to ensure discharges do not cause excursions from ambient water quality standards.

W1.2k

(W1.2k) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

	Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tonnes)	Category(ies) of substances included	List the specific substances included	Please explain
Row 1	0	Nitrates Phosphates Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive	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.	We are reporting a zero metric ton discharge 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.

W1.3

(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	17174000000	106342805	161.496586440427	Our withdrawal volume in 2022 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 l 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.

W-EU1.3

(W-EU1.3) Do you calculate water intensity for your electricity generation activities?

Yes

W-EU1.3a

(W-EU1.3a) Provide the following intensity information associated with your electricity generation activities.

Water intensity value (m3/denominator)	Numerator: water aspect	Denominator	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
0.37	Freshwater consumption	MWh	About the same	Our water intensity is 0.37 cubic meters of freshwater consumption per net megawatt-hour (i.e., 0.00000037 billion liters/net MWh). Dominion 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 2022 compared to 2021 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 meet our Net Zero goals, 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.
74.1	Freshwater withdrawals	MWh	About the same	Our water intensity is 74.1 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 and the development of our water intensity company target. We also remove hydropower withdrawals from our freshwater withdrawal intensity calculation due to those withdrawals being pass through and consume minimal water. Our 2022 freshwater withdrawal intensity of 74.1 is about the same compared to 72.1 in 2021 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 meet our Net Zero goals, 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 team 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.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
Row 1	Yes	<Not Applicable>

W1.4a

(W1.4a) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Regulatory classification of hazardous substances	% of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list	Please explain
Federal Water Pollution Control Act / Clean Water Act (United States Regulation)	21-40	Dominion Energy's operating revenue from its natural gas utilities includes sales of natural gas that potentially contains one or more hazardous substances designated under the Clean Water Act including benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes. The percentage of revenue associated with the sale of natural gas is 22.53 percent of the company's total operating revenue.

W1.5

(W1.5) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

	Engagement	Primary reason for no engagement	Please explain
Suppliers	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W1.5a

(W1.5a) Do you assess your suppliers according to their impact on water security?

Row 1

Assessment of supplier impact

Yes, we assess the impact of our suppliers

Considered in assessment

Procurement spend

Number of suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

0

% of total suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

Unknown

Please explain

We conduct an annual sustainability assessment on how suppliers manage environmental impacts across their organization. The assessment focuses on identifying environmental best practices, measuring/tracking data, setting targets for continuous improvement and includes questions on water efficiency, minimization, and management.

The assessment currently engages key and strategic tier one suppliers including suppliers with high procurement spend and suppliers in key sectors (construction services, environmental services, and environmental materials). We continue to leverage hot spot analysis to further enhance our engagement practices.

W1.5b

(W1.5b) Do your suppliers have to meet water-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific water-related requirements	Comment
Row 1	Yes, suppliers have to meet water-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts	<Not Applicable>

W1.5c

(W1.5c) Provide details of the water-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Water-related requirement
Reporting against a sustainability index with water-related factors (e.g., DJSI, CDP Water Security questionnaire, etc.)

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement
Unknown

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement
Unknown

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment

Response to supplier non-compliance with this water-related requirement
Retain and engage

Comment
Suppliers are expected, at minimum, to align with DE's sustainability commitment. Annually, select suppliers may be required to complete an assessment on sustainability practices and impacts across their organization. The assessment includes a focus on water efficiency, minimization, and reuse across a variety of industries and asks respondents to indicate whether they are actively measuring and trending water usage. Respondents can also detail their organization's water targets and flag items for improvement year over year. In 2022, we requested 201 of our key and strategic tier 1 suppliers respond to the assessment. Of 153 respondents 41% provided water withdrawal or discharge metrics and 16% indicated their organization has a water use target in place. We continue to engage key and strategic suppliers on water-related factors through the assessment and encourage all suppliers to work to perform due diligence to understand their potential sustainability risk and environmental impact.

W1.5d

(W1.5d) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement
Information collection

Details of engagement
Collect water management information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number
1-25

% of suppliers with a substantive impact
Unknown

Rationale for your engagement
We conduct an annual sustainability assessment on how certain suppliers manage environmental impacts across their organization. The assessment focuses on identifying environmental best practices, setting targets for continuous improvement and includes questions on water management and efficiency such as measuring and trending water usage, minimizing use and generation, and setting water-related targets.

In 2022, we requested 201 of our key and strategic tier 1 suppliers, representing 67% of our procurement spend, and 9% of our suppliers for key products and services to respond to the assessment.

By focusing on critical suppliers in key sectors (such as construction services, and environmental services and materials), we can maximize the impact of our supplier engagement with regards to environmental practices, and potential sustainability risk.

A supplier environmental qualification policy was implemented to ensure that only suppliers who are committed to ensuring environmental compliance are awarded contracts by Dominion Energy. During the bidding process suppliers are required to disclose any recent environmental non-compliances and NOVs. Additionally, suppliers are required to complete an annual sustainability evaluation covering waste minimization, pollution, and spill prevention, and practices for onsite liquids transfer. 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. The high standards that the suppliers are held to has helped to maintain environmental awareness as a focus in the services that are provided to Dominion Energy.

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 ESG components (such as water-security) are included.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
Responses to the annual sustainability assessment and the supplier environmental qualification are used to evaluate our suppliers' sustainability performance and to further understand/evaluate potential sustainability risk of key and strategic suppliers. Responses are factored into a recently developed supplier performance score or the Supplier Sustainability Index (SSI). During Momentum (an annual supplier centric sustainability event) we leverage the SSI to recognize & award supplier(s) who align with Dominion Energy's sustainability expectations.

As a result of this engagement, in 2022 we achieved a 76% response rate (a 20% increase from the base year 2020, and a 14% increase from 2021) with 153 responders representing 53% of procurement spend. This exceeds our 2022 threshold of 75% and is in line with our 2025 goal to achieve at least a 95% response rate.

41% of respondents provided water withdrawal or discharge metrics and 16% indicated their organization has a water use target in place (a 33% increase from 2021). After reviewing the SSI and further evaluating responses further, 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 (1) all applicable suppliers participating in new awards or contract extensions complete the necessary qualifications, (2) there is a decrease in the percentage of suppliers included in the aggregate risk pool (3) there is a year over year increase in the overall response rate (our success threshold is set for 85% in 2023), and (4) there is an increase in the percentage of suppliers that set water specific targets.

Comment
The Supplier Code of Ethics requires suppliers to align with our safety, environmental, and sustainability commitments. We enforce compliance through contractual remedies. 2021 spending guides the 2022 survey process. For commodity suppliers, credit eligibility considers environmental noncompliance. We work with industry coalitions to reduce methane emissions and engage natural gas suppliers. We survey their environmental goals and plan to integrate sustainable suppliers in our overall process.

Type of engagement
Information collection

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

% of suppliers by number
Less than 1%

% of suppliers with a substantive impact
Unknown

Rationale for your engagement
Early each year, Dominion Energy Wexpro departments (Drilling, Completion, and Operations) compile their water use estimates. Our Regulatory Affairs department then engages with applicable water supply sources to ensure that adequate water will be available for our Wexpro Operations, which represents less than 1% of our suppliers and less than 1% of our procurement spend. Dominion Energy Wexpro uses water for the purposes of drilling, completion, workover, field operations, and reclamation efforts. Water for these operations is supplied by private landowners, municipal sources, and Wexpro facilities. Except for the Canyon Creek facility, all other water used in field offices is purchased through municipal sources. We incentivize water suppliers by awarding contracts to those who can supply adequate water for our Wexpro Operations.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
Through our engagement strategy with our Wexpro water suppliers, we are ensuring that adequate water will be available for our Wexpro operations. Furthermore, we are encouraging routine outreach with our suppliers. Success is measured and determined based on the ability for our Wexpro facilities to continue operations (e.g., exploration and production) with no interruptions. In the reporting year, Wexpro facilities continued to operate without interruptions.

Comment

W1.5e

(W1.5e) Provide details of any water-related engagement activity with customers or other value chain partners.

Type of stakeholder
Customers

Type of engagement
Education / information sharing

Details of engagement
Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about your water-related performance and strategy

Rationale for your 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+ and the CEO Climate Dialogue.

For example, to support South Carolina DHEC during a public meeting about the Congaree River on March 30, 2022, a DESC representative was present to address questions and comments. The rationale for DESC's participation was to provide community leaders and local stakeholders with the best understanding of the Congaree River Sediments Site. Frequent community engagement will ensure the community's questions are addressed early in the project, which will allow ongoing public support.

Impact of the 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 2019 alone, we had more than 500 meetings with non-profit leaders. We prioritize engagements that enable us to identify our primary stakeholders and their material issues.

In 2022, the Dominion Energy Charitable Foundation provided over $2.6 million in environmental stewardship and education grants to community organizations, including more than $648,800 in water-related grants. One measure of successful engagement, and therefore an aspect of how we prioritize grants, is lasting community impact. For example, the Port Royal Sound Foundation in South Carolina received $50,000 to support educational programming such as kayak and other water excursions for 3,000+ children annually; a citizen science program in which participants collect water quality data to provide baseline information for future research, track major changes occurring in local waterways, and help educate the community about the importance of the Sound.

Type of stakeholder
Investors & shareholders

Type of engagement
Other

Details of engagement
Other, please specify (Conducted Sustainability Priorities assessment in coordination with investors and shareholders to understand material sustainability issues the perceived impact the Company can have on sustainability issues identified.)

Rationale for your engagement
We disclose information about engagement strategies and frequency in the Stakeholder Engagement section of our annual Sustainability & Corporate Responsibility Report, including engagement with community partners, employees, customers, facility neighbors, government, and shareholders. For investors and shareholders, these include (but are not limited to):

1. Investor calls and meetings throughout the year;
2. The Investor Relations website, updated regularly;

3. The ESG website and various ESG-related disclosures, updated regularly;
4. Presentations at investor meetings and earnings calls, quarterly and throughout the year;
5. Press releases as needed; and
6. The Investor Connection newsletter, produced 3X/year

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

In 2022, we conducted a Sustainability Priorities assessment in partnership with the Electric Power Research Institute. We undertook this work to help understand which issues our stakeholders consider most material and how certain issues rank in terms of priority. This is one way we ensure we are listening to stakeholders, as results inform our sustainability strategies and reporting.

The process involved research and multiple rounds of direct engagement with both internal and external stakeholders — including customers, employees, investors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), suppliers, and community leaders. First, a review of internal and external literature was used to create a preliminary list of sustainability issues. The list was then refined through engagement with company representatives and external stakeholders. Finally, stakeholders were surveyed on the priority each issue merited and the perceived impact our company can have on that issue. The resulting matrix of Sustainability Priorities was presented to members of the DE leadership team for validation.

The matrix, charted alongside the impact DE is perceived to be able to make on those priorities, is included in the 2021 Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Report and reflects the results of this process. Though the matrix suggests certain issues hold more importance than others, it is imperative to note that each issue is a priority for DE and influences the company's sustainability strategy.

Type of stakeholder

Other, please specify (Employees)

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement

Encourage stakeholders to work collaboratively with other users in their river basins toward sustainable water management

Rationale for your 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+ and the CEO Climate Dialogue.

Impact of the 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 2019 alone, we had more than 500 meetings with non-profit leaders. We prioritize engagements that enable us to identify our primary stakeholders and their material issues.

In 2022, we conducted a Sustainability Priorities assessment in partnership with the Electric Power Research Institute, which will help us more fully understand what as-

pects of sustainability our stakeholders value. The matrix of identified sustainability priorities, charted alongside the impact Dominion Energy is perceived to be able to make on those priorities, is included in the 2021 Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Report.

Type of stakeholder
Other, please specify (Employees)

Type of engagement
Education / information sharing

Details of engagement
Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to water-related risks

Rationale for your engagement
In September 2022, the company launched the Sustainability Exchange Network (SEN), a new employee engagement platform focused on sustainability. The platform support employee education and collaboration on key focus areas for the company, including habitat and conservation, Net Zero, and fisheries. SEN was developed to provide a centralized network of information and communications that can be easily accessed and quickly shared. Development of the network was a result of a voluntary survey provided to over 1600 employees assessing familiarity with Dominion Energy's strategy and commitments. Additionally, opportunities are provided to employees to learn more about sustainability-related items through professional communities such as "Lunch and Learn," "We3," and Young Professionals. For example, October 2022, the lunch and learn topic was "Envision Tomorrow Solar," which provided information about future technological advancements to support strong environmental practices at solar sites. These practices include collecting rainfall data to measure historical precipitation and run-off, utilizing remote imagery to track actual conditions onsite in order to protect buffer zones such as wetlands, and monitoring maintenance activities for oil leak prevention.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
SEN is intended to improve employees' knowledge of the company's sustainability strategy, highlight our company's progress, encourage innovative solutions, and enable employees to participate in voluntary initiatives to reduce emissions and improve sustainability advocacy. Furthermore, learning community opportunities provided by the company give employees a space to understand current and/or future opportunities within the company.

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?
No

W2.2

(W2.2) 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	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Enforcement orders or other penalties	

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment

W2.2b

(W2.2b) 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.

Type of penalty
Enforcement order

Financial impact
50000

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	James River

Type of incident
Spillage, leakage or discharge of potential water pollutant

Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution
In 2021, a solar development site in Virginia experienced sediment releases into adjacent waterways, and a notice of violation was received from the VDEQ for the release. In 2022, a consent order was executed and then terminated upon submittal of a $50,000 civil penalty. We remediated the area by removing sediment and applying a wetland seed mix per VDEQ instructions. No additional costs were incurred by Dominion Energy, as corrective actions were the responsibility of the contractor. To avoid a recurrence, stabilization measures and perimeter controls were installed. We also amended the contract terms for similar projects to include enhanced stormwater controls that go beyond regulatory requirements. 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 characterize this event as substantive due to the penalty magnitude.

Type of penalty
Enforcement order

Financial impact
0

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (York)

Type of incident
Spillage, leakage or discharge of potential water pollutant

Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution
In January 2022, an oil leak was discovered at a power station where approximately 25% of the spill reached a discharge canal. The spill was contained using multiple booms and sweeps in the discharge canal, so it did not reach state waters. All required notifications were made to the necessary agencies. The VDEQ issued a Notice of Violation on February 8, 2022 as a result of the spill. Along with the 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 characterize this event as substantive due to the receipt of an enforcement order.

W3. Procedures

W3.1

(W3.1) 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?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified	Please explain
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	Dominion Energy's Environmental Policy Statement prescribes that we operate in full compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The Environmental Policy Statement 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. Applicable water regulations and permit requirements are identified in ECPs as part of EMS implementation. Dominion Energy identifies relevant potential water pollutants in facility ECPs and classifies potential water pollutants consistent with the applicable regulatory program or permit. For example, facilities which discharge wastewaters ("effluent") to surface waters are regulated by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems ("NPDES") and are required to obtain a NDPES permit. Our NPDES permits and corresponding ECPs identify effluent limits which are typically measured in units of milligrams per liter which we monitor in our discharges through sampling and analysis to ensure discharges comply with applicable water quality standards. Each effluent limitation is based upon a specific pollutant relevant to our operations and discharge(s), and each pollutant is classified by the Clean Water Act as conventional, toxic, or nonconventional.	<Not Applicable>

W3.1a

(W3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Water pollutant category

Inorganic pollutants

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Dominion Energy historically produced and continues to produce coal ash, or CCRs, as a by-product of coal-fired generation operations. Ash 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 can cause health and environmental harm through surface water and fish tissue contamination if released to the environment. These inorganic pollutants can cause severe health and environmental problems in the form of cancer and non-cancer risks in humans, lowered IQ among children, and deformities and reproductive harm in fish and wildlife.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

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

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 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 and Mt. Storm power stations we have converted or are converting systems to reduce the use of water as well as to no longer require the use of 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) weekly and will work to reduce REEs in the future. Water-related REEs in 2022 maintained a decrease from the 2018 baseline. This figure is company-wide and includes direct and indirect operations of our electric utilities, including power generation and electrical power delivery.

Water pollutant category

Other physical pollutants

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.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

Please explain

The company uses an Environmental Management System, 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. The company 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) weekly and will work to reduce REEs in the future. Water-related REEs in 2022 maintained a decrease from the 2018 baseline. This figure is company-wide and includes direct and indirect operations of our electric utilities, including power generation and electrical power delivery.

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

Value chain stage
Direct operations

Coverage
Full

Risk assessment procedure
Water risks are assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment
Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?
More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used
Tools on the market
Enterprise risk management
Other

Tools and methods used
WRI Aqueduct
COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
Internal company methods
Scenario analysis

Contextual issues considered
Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Impact on human health
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Regulators
Suppliers
Water utilities at a local level
Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment

Dominion Energy is committed to being an employer of choice while also striving to meet 100% compliance with regulations, including those related to water. According to our 2022 10-K the company employed roughly 17,200 workers, and we acknowledge that sustainability includes being an employer of choice and trusted community partner in addition to being environmentally and socially responsible. These commitments align with the UN Sustainability Development Goal 6 of providing Clean Water and Sanitation. We make sure that all facilities with onsite staff provide employees with access to clean drinking water, sanitary facilities, and solid waste management. Where applicable, we have internal standard operating procedures to assure compliance with company and regulatory drinking water supply and treatment systems requirements. For example, at Bath County Power Station, we test water from the groundwater well for E. Coli bacteria on a monthly basis; results are sent to the Virginia Department of Health's Office of Drinking Water.

The company conducts a comprehensive, company-wide (enterprise) risk assessment process utilizing the COSO ERM Framework which is an industry accepted approach and incorporates direct operations only. The risks assessed include, but are not limited to, financial, operating, compliance, environmental, legal, regulatory, strategic, and reputation risks as well as emerging risks. In 2022, physical risks associated with three potential warming pathways were analyzed through 2100 using the Coupled Model Intercomparison and Representative Concentration Pathway / Shared Socioeconomic Pathway scenarios developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Water quality and water quantity may be evaluated in connection with these risk assessments. The company also assesses water-related risks at the facility-level as far out as 2050, as well as during siting or expansion of infrastructure and facilities and during water permit compliance monitoring and reissuances. The company utilizes tools such as the US Fish and Wildlife Service's Wetlands Mapper and the WRI Aqueduct Water Atlas to assess the status of ecosystems and baseline water stress where power generation and oil & gas facilities are located. The WRI results are used to guide the annual water risk assessment conducted for sustainability disclosures. Finally, we employ long term optimization software to compare alternative plans for the Integrated Resource Plans.

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Partial

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as a standalone issue

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market

Other

Tools and methods used
Internal company methods
External consultants
Other, please specify (TSP)

Contextual issues considered
Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Impact on human health

Stakeholders considered
Customers
Suppliers

Comment
We work with the Sustainable Supply Chain Alliance (SSCA) to engage our suppliers to be more sustainable. As members of the SSCA, Dominion Energy conducts an annual supplier sustainability assessment of environmental practices and determines whether these practices are standard across the supplier's organization. Data aggregation and analysis, as well as tool/process enhancements are coordinated with the consultants Anthesis and DjaoDjin via the SSCA. We use the data gathered by the SSCA to benchmark our environmental performance and progress against industry peers. Additionally, our supply chain risks are evaluated for power generation stations, gas extraction facilities, and certain infrastructure projects periodically, such as during the annual budgeting process, when renegotiating contractual arrangements with water suppliers (every 1+ years), when water withdrawal permits are under renewal with the state agency (generally every 5-15 years), and/or when supporting state-wide water supply planning. Dominion Energy participates in state-wide water supply planning processes, which evaluate water supply needs and risks of all water users, including the company's direct use and third-party suppliers' water use, for 30-50 years in the future. For example, a company Environmental Services technical expert participates in most of the South Carolina State Water Planning Process Advisory (known as PPAC) meetings. Through supplier engagement, industry groups and regulatory agency engagement, we monitor and address supply risks at the company, aquifer or watershed scale.

Value chain stage
Other stages of the value chain

Coverage
Partial

Risk assessment procedure
Water risks are assessed as a standalone issue

Frequency of assessment
Not defined

How far into the future are risks considered?
Up to 1 year

Type of tools and methods used
Other

Tools and methods used
Internal company methods

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Impact on human health
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Regulators
Suppliers
Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment

A Priority Sustainability Issue (PSI) assessment was conducted in 2020 in partnership with the Electric Power Research Institute. The PSI assessment process involved detailed research and multiple rounds of direct engagement with both internal and external stakeholders — including customers, employees, investors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), suppliers, and universities. Water was identified as a PSI through this assessment.

We consider water sustainability and the status of ecosystems and habitats to be highly relevant as part of our water-related risk assessments and environmental management system. We evaluate the status of ecosystems to identify variables such as whether they are drought-prone, home to endemic species, or have freshwater sources within them. We evaluate to what extent our operations may affect these ecosystems, and design compliance plans to minimize impact. As mentioned in our 2021 Sustainability & Corporate Responsibility Report, we are committed to meeting the energy needs of our customers in an environmentally responsible manner. This aligns with the UN Sustainability Development Goals 14 and 15: Life Below Water and on Land, which address the conservation of ecosystems. Through these alignments, we have committed to preserve habitats and protect species, such as pollinators and marine organisms.

We use an environmental management system to mitigate risk to ecosystems and habitats at the facility level. During siting or expansion of infrastructure and facilities, and during water permit compliance monitoring and reissuances, the company utilizes assessment tools. One example is the US Fish and Wildlife Service's Wetlands Mapper. We evaluate the impacts of our generating stations on local wildlife and habitat, including consideration of threatened and endangered species. We routinely conduct biological studies at our power stations to assess the fisheries and habitat in waters around the facilities. Our nuclear power generation operations can be affected by competing uses of the Long Island Sound and the stress they may cause on the ecosystem. The company monitors the aquatic life in the sound and reports on biological sampling results annually to the Connecticut Department of Energy Environmental Protection. These sampling results are evaluated to identify certain correlations and trends using standard statistical methods and tools. Results are further evaluated during permit renewals.

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Describe your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	At Dominion Energy, our corporate purpose is to safely deliver reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy to our customers, while operating as an employer of choice and creating value for our shareholders. We are leading the transition to the clean energy future, staying true to the core values that ground us as we pursue our vision of becoming the most sustainable energy company in America. Dominion Energy's Corporate Strategic Risk team uses a comprehensive company-wide enterprise risk assessment system to identify, assess, and respond to water-related risks within our direct operations. The risk assessment process utilizes the COSO ERM Framework to assess financial, operating, compliance, environmental, legal, regulatory, strategic, and reputation risks as well as emerging risks. In addition, the Company uses WRI Aqueduct Water Atlas to establish baseline water stress levels in ecosystems where our facilities are located. The baseline water stress assessment is used to guide decisions related to risks in our annual water risk assessment which is conducted by Dominion Energy's environmental team. We also conduct an annual sustainability assessment on how certain suppliers manage environmental impacts across their organization. Our rationale is to maintain environmental awareness as a focus in the services that are provided to Dominion Energy.	DE's enterprise risk assessment process on its full direct operations includes, but is not limited to, financial, operating, compliance, environmental, legal, regulatory, and emerging risks that may be water-related, such as water quality or quantity. The risk assessment is conducted using the COSO ERM Framework and incorporates internal company methods during risk evaluation. The risk assessment coverage is beyond 6 years due to the likelihood of emerging risks being realized over the short (1-3), medium (3-5), and long (5-10) risk horizons. Through enterprise and facility-level risk assessments we collectively consider water availability, quality, and stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level; implications on key /raw materials; water regulatory frameworks; status of ecosystems and habitats; and access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees as contextual issues. Our various risk assessment processes consider these either holistically through a business/enterprise risk perspective or individually through specific assessment and compliance activities. For example, the WRI Water Atlas tool evaluates water availability at a basin/catchment level, and we evaluate 'access to fully functioning WASH services' through an employee health and safety lens. 'Implications of water on key commodities for our direct operations is not considered because as an energy provider, we do not have commodities.	Our risk assessment processes may include customers, employees, investors, local communities, NGOs, regulators, and suppliers because interfacing with these stakeholders imparts perspective to highlight important environmental and social details of our identified water-related risks. We engage 'water utilities at a local level and 'other water users at a basin/catchment level' as stakeholders, because Dominion Energy regularly interacts with these stakeholders due to operational water supply and protection needs. By engaging critical suppliers in key sectors (such as construction services, and environmental services and materials), we can maximize the impact of our supplier engagement with regards to environmental practices, and potential sustainability risk.	Environmental staff identify key areas of water risk as observed during planning and compliance activities by employing resource mapping tools and knowledge of permits, compliance progress, and regulatory changes. The business group lead staff, such as an Environmental Compliance Manager, validate which risks may be considered substantive to the overall business. The outcomes of the water risk assessment may be used to inform the internal decision-making process by identifying risk owners and appropriate management methods. Responses to water-related risks range from operational adjustments to infrastructure improvements. The frequency of evaluation varies from weekly for some facilities undergoing active construction to quarterly or annually for routine site assessments. Through supplier engagement, industry groups and regulatory agency engagement, we monitor and address supply risks at the company, aquifer or watershed scale. We implement operational changes and diversify suppliers in response to any risk that could impact our ability to safely deliver reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy to our customers.

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, both in direct operations and the rest of our value chain

W4.1a

(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Dominion Energy's Board of Directors oversees our long-term strategy and the various risks the company faces, including water-related risk. The Board believes that the company's interests are advanced by responsibly addressing these risks, whether they are operational, financial, regulatory, or strategic in nature. While the Board and its committees oversee risk policies, company management carries them out. The company 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 achieving 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, including its Finance and Risk Oversight Committee and Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility (SCR) Committee. Risks are evaluated based on quantitative as well as qualitative factors with levels of potential impact ranging from tens of millions to billions of dollars.

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.

Included within the listing of risks in the 10-K is a risk that our financial performance and condition can be affected by changes in the weather, including the effects of global climate change. 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 or acts of nature, 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 the company's power stations. Furthermore, the company's operations could be adversely affected and their physical plant placed at greater risk of damage should changes in global climate produce, among other possible conditions, unusual variations in temperature and weather patterns, resulting in more intense, frequent and extreme weather events, abnormal levels of precipitation and, for operations located on or near coastlines, a change in sea level or sea temperatures. Due to the location of the company's electric utility service territories and a number of its other facilities in the eastern portions of the states of South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia which are frequently in the path of hurricanes, we experience the consequences of these weather events to a greater degree than many of our industry peers.

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.

The estimated financial impact figures provided herein represent our exposure prior to any possible insurance or rate recovery, which could reduce the financial impact to the company.

W4.1b

(W4.1b) What is the total number of facilities exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what proportion of your company-wide facilities does this represent?

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	18	1-25	During our 2022 Facility Water Risk Assessment (FWRA), we assessed 168 locations or facilities and identified 18 power generation facilities exposed to water risk with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact. Therefore, of the 168 facilities assessed, 18 or 10.71% were deemed substantive. In our 2022 FWRA, no gas facilities or solar sites were identified as exposed to water risks that would have the potential to be financially or strategically substantive to the company. We report the percent of locations or facilities exposed to water related risk during the 2022 operating year (10.71%), which is higher compared to the 2021 operating year (10.65%). Importantly, the percentage likely overstates the company's total water risk, because it only includes facilities that were assessed. The company focuses the FWRA on locations and 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. As of December 31, 2022, Dominion Energy has a portfolio of approximately 31.0 GW of electric generating capacity; 10,600 miles of electric transmission lines, 78,500 miles of electric distribution lines, and 93,500 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, 2022, Dominion Energy operates in 15 states and serves approximately 7 million customers.

W4.1c

(W4.1c) By river basin, what is the number and proportion of facilities exposed to water risks that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what is the potential business impact associated with those facilities?

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	James River

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

5

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

1-25

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

11-20

Comment

Certain facilities in the river basin 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. Several power generation facilities in this river basin are potentially at risk of ex-

periencing regulatory water allocation risk due to limitations to supply water, but only in cases of extreme drought statewide. Some facilities have flooding risks including issues associated with debris build-up during hurricanes. Certain facilities may have risks associated with aquatic resource impacts related to Atlantic sturgeon and oysters.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Roanoke River

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

3

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Less than 1%

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

Less than 1%

Comment

During severe drought, it is possible that a water usage restriction could be levied against power stations in the Roanoke River Basin, which would impact our ability to generate due to lack of water. Flooding risk may cause treatment or holding ponds to overflow and generate unauthorized discharges to adjacent surface waters.

Riparian landowner interest regarding water levels and public safety for the Lake Gaston hydropower facility are important water-related concerns, which we manage. However, they are not risks that are substantive overall.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Potomac River

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

2

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

1-25

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
One facility in the river basin may be subject to change associated with the Clean Water Act 316(b) Cooling Water Intake Rule. Poor water quality due to bio-growth presents ongoing operational challenges for one power station.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (Long Island Sound)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
1-25

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
11-20

Comment
Our power generating facility in the Long Island Sound Basin may be subject to change associated with the Clean Water Act 316(b) Cooling Water Intake and 316(a) Thermal Discharge Rules. The station has conducted thermal studies associated with its discharge permit and has implemented cooling water flow reduction measures (installation of variable speed pump drives, timed pump shutdowns during refueling outages) that reduce entrainment and possibly impingement. There is also a risk for coastal flooding, which may lead to debris build-up.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (Chowan River)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
Less than 1%

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
Less than 1%

Comment
One power generating facility in the Chowan River Basin is subject to flooding risk during extreme weather events. This could lead to lost power generation. Flooding risk is evaluated prior to each significant weather event prediction.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (York)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
1-25

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
In the York River Basin, the power generating facility may be subject to drought risk from potential low lake levels and flooding risk due to being located in a flood susceptible watershed. The facility will be subject to the Clean Water Act 316(b) Cooling Water Intake Rule. These risks could result in increased operational costs or curtailed power generation.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (Clinch-Powell River)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
1-25

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
Less than 1%

Comment
The facility in the Clinch River Basin could have difficulty operating in a flood event, as it is located in a lower watershed with a hydrograph exhibiting a steep rising limb (flashy); flooding may overwhelm rainfall collection systems, thereby impacting operations.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Santee River

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
1-25

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
The facility in the Santee River Basin has the potential risk for change associated with the 316(b) Cooling Water Intake and 316(a) Thermal Discharge Rules, as well as the Effluent Limitation Guidelines. There is potential for the facility to be exempt from the 316(b) Rule under 2022 NPDES permit, but the facility is currently working towards compliance with the rule. The ELG Rule will require a wet flue gas desulfurization wastewater treatment system to be installed and modifications to the ash handling system to meet the ash transport water discharge limitations. There is currently regulatory uncertainty regarding the facility's wildlife impacts, specifically to manatees. The facility installed large culverts to prevent manatees from swimming into the discharge canal, and we are monitoring to determine if further modifications are needed.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Savannah River

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents

Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
1-25

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
The facility in the Savannah River Basin may be susceptible to the 316(b) Cooling Water Intake Rule.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (Catawba)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
1-25

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
The facility in the Catawba basin may be subject to ELG risk. Groundwater monitoring is ongoing at the site of the closed ash pond. We will need to provide additional wastewater treatment to meet ELG standards. However, the current treatment system should only require minor operational changes to comply with the ash transport water provisions of the rule.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (Edisto)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
1-25

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
The facility located in the Edisto basin may be subject to risks associated with the changing groundwater permitting program. The station will have to utilize surface water when there is sufficient surface water supply. This change creates the potential for water quality differences between surface water and ground water that could complicate plant operations.

W4.2

(W4.2) Provide details of identified risks in your direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (Multiple basins in which we operate - Chowan, Clinch-Powell, James, Potomac, Niantic-Long Island Sound, Roanoke)

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical	Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

Primary potential impact
Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description
Our operations can be affected by changes in the weather. Extreme rainfall (including extreme precipitation events, hurricanes, and atmospheric river events) can lead to flash floods that undermine the foundations or inundate common riverbank energy facilities such as power stations. Water risk assessments conducted in 2022 determined that multiple power generation facilities (e.g., Gravel Neck, and Clover) are located in areas that are a potentially substantive flood risk. These power stations are located in the Chowan, Clinch-Powell, James, Potomac, Niantic-Long Island Sound, and Roanoke River basins.

While the company employs numerous mitigation measures, flooding or debris from flooding have the potential to cause these facilities to cease power generation for a short period of time (e.g., two days). Depending on the number of facilities affected and the duration of ceased generation, potential lost generation revenue is estimated to be in the range of $17,000 to $15.37 million.

Flooding conditions at Clover Power Station cause the station to closely monitor outdoor features, such as ponds and to stage pumps to manage water levels. Units at

Gravel Neck are in an area that floods periodically. On the James River and Niantic-Long Island Sound, Surry and Millstone power stations are prone to debris buildup issues during hurricanes.

Timeframe
1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Low

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)
17000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
15370000

Explanation of financial impact
The potential financial impact figure is based on an assumption that an affected station would cease power generation for up to two days. It reflects a high-level approximate cost of $93 per MWh for forgone generation revenue for a pure baseload generator. This approximate cost is based on publicly available Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) indices, plus publicly available historical locational spread and publicly available PJM capacity market prices.

The potential future loss of generation was estimated based on annual 2021 generation data for stations identified through the company's Water Risk Assessment as having risk of ceased operations due to flooding.

The financial impact could vary greatly depending on the location, dates, and duration of time that power generating operations cease. We provide a range with the low figure representing the cost to purchase two days of power for one lower output station and the maximum reflecting the cost to purchase two days of power for all stations having operational risk due to flooding. Two days of foregone generation for the lower output station (Gravel Neck) is roughly 179 MWh. Two days of foregone generation for all stations with substantive flooding risk was estimated to be 165,308 MWh. These estimated production values multiplied by $93 per MWh results in an estimated range of $16,621 to $15,373,668 million (rounded to $17 thousand and $15.37 million).

To calculate the financial impact of this risk, the following formula was utilized: ((annual generation (MWhs) / 365 days) * 2 days lost for generation); MWhs lost * $93 = total cost of the MWhs lost.

$93 per MWh x 179 MWh = $16,621 (rounded to $17,000)

$93 per MWh x 165,308 MWh = $15,373,668 (rounded to $15,370,000)

To the extent severe weather or higher commodity prices due to increased demand affect the cost of fuel for our power stations, those incremental fuel expenses potentially would be recoverable through rates for the company's regulated businesses and reflected in higher wholesale power prices for the company's merchant businesses.

Primary response to risk
Develop flood emergency plans

Description of response
Our facilities are designed to withstand severe weather and other natural events. We incorporate weather resilience into our facility and structure design on an ongoing, case-by-case basis depending on factors such as age of structure, location, etc. Projects may take 1-2 years for minor upgrades and 3-10 years for major upgrades. For example, substation structures are designed to withstand basic wind loads of 90 to 130 mph, three second gusts. Floods do occur from time to time, such as during past hurricanes, and we have contingency plans and storm preparation and recovery plans that assessed on an ongoing basis, as frequently as annually, and improved based upon experience during drills. For example, we have developed flood emergency plans for power generation facilities (e.g., Southampton, Gravel Neck) located in areas that are a potential flood or severe weather risk. We coordinate with state and local emergency management agencies to refine communications and restoration plans and consult with similarly situated utilities in preparation for and restoration following extreme weather events. In 2019, Dominion Energy unveiled its new Storm Center, as an emergency response headquarters to dispatch crews to power outages as soon as possible. On June 1, 2020, the company released a communication notifying communities that we serve about the start of the hurricane season in South Carolina and Virginia as signalled by Tropical Storm Bertha making landfall. We assured customers in Virginia and the Carolinas that they should continue to expect excellent responses from crews during the hurricane season as a result of measures taken to adapt to coronavirus impacts. Crews have access to resources necessary to respond safely and quickly to storm-related outages.

In addition to storm response, the design of its facilities, and its storm recovery plans, the company monitors and assesses the physical risks associated with severe weather conditions on an annual basis and adjusts its planning to reflect the results of that assessment. Planning timescales vary with the location and need but may extend to 20 years in contexts such as relicensing. To assess the financial effects of these physical risks, the company incorporates weather variability into its generation planning process. Historical weather patterns and their respective impacts on demand for electricity and natural gas are utilized.

Cost of response
20000

Explanation of cost of response
The cost of response varies with the magnitude of the flood and the specific facility(ies) impacted by the flood. The company is reporting a cost of response of $20,000, which reflects the single figure cost of renting equipment at one power generation facility for the full hurricane season. To calculate the cost of response, we reviewed past prices for rental equipment, and we are assuming the cost will about remain the same. Generally, the cost of operational adjustments and contingency planning, such as for extreme weather or emergency events, is embedded in our tradition of extensive planning to ensure we provide safe, reliable, and affordable utility service. For example, when a hurricane was forecasted to affect a construction project, the response was to follow contingency plans, secure chemicals, and construction supplies, and temporarily cease construction activity. Potential flooding conditions at Clover Power Station cause the station personnel to closely monitor the dry ash landfill and water levels in the leachate water, wastewater, and stormwater ponds. The personnel cost to increase monitoring or prepare for a hurricane is generally not significantly higher than normal staffing costs. However, there can be an equipment cost of approximately $20,000 to rent pumps for managing the water level at the Outfall 002 runoff pond. Personnel typically wait until the first hurricane preparation to bring the pump on site, and the pumps are retained for the duration of hurricane season. This only occurs in years when a hurricane is forecasted to reach the facility.

Similarly, facilities with impoundments mitigate flooding risk with no additional cost through planning, monitoring forecasts, manipulating reservoir levels and through maintenance. For example, Williams Station cleans out stormwater ditching and ponds routinely, and we recently installed an emergency diesel generator at the "E" polishing pond in the event power lines are taken down.

We manage water levels at Lake Gaston and Roanoke Rapids hydroelectric power stations to balance recreational use, environmental downstream flows, and flood mitigation.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (Multiple basins in which we operate - James and Roanoke)

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical	Other, please specify (Drought and other climate change impacts)

Primary potential impact
Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description
Our operations could be adversely affected by decreased water levels and drought. Certain facilities such as Bath and Clover power stations are at risk of drought and could experience reduction or disruption in power generation. Water is crucial for hydroelectric generation and to provide cooling for traditional power stations. An extreme drought disrupting power generation from certain facilities could increase Dominion Energy's costs by necessitating the purchase of alternate power. While assessing facility-specific risks in 2022, we identified five facilities (e.g., Bath, Clover) which experience potentially substantive drought risk. Power stations in areas with potentially substantive drought risk are located in the James and Roanoke river basins. While our power generation facilities are designed and operated to perform during moderate or transient severe drought, extreme or exceptional drought conditions could potentially affect the quantity and quality of the water that is sourced from the river basin and available for hydroelectric generation and cooling of traditional power generation facilities. We determined substantive drought risk by considering facility-level risk over the past several decades (e.g., the drought of 2002 is considered), the surrounding river basin's baseline water stress as assessed by the World Resource's Institute, and system redundancies to increase resilience to drought disruptions. In the 2022 reporting year, Dominion Energy generated 10.0 thousand MWh on average per week at the facilities subject to drought risk. Based on published data, wholesale price of electricity increases by $0-3 per MWh. Therefore, a one-week drought affecting all of Dominion Energy's applicable power stations could cost $30,086 (rounded to $30,000). Alone, the financial figure does not reflect a substantive risk. Within the context of the company's goal to safely deliver sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy the need to maintain a diligent awareness of drought risk prompts the company to describe drought risk as substantive in this Water CDP.

Timeframe
More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Low

Likelihood
Unlikely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
30000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact
To the extent severe weather or higher commodity prices due to increased demand affect the cost of fuel for our power stations, those incremental fuel expenses potentially would be recoverable through rates for the company's regulated business and reflected in higher wholesale power prices for the company's merchant businesses. For example, in July of 2002 during a record drought in Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia and surrounding states, Dominion Energy customers in Virginia increased their energy usage more than 9.4 percent over the same period in 2001. Higher-than-normal temperatures and triple-digit heat indices sent customers indoors, where they used their air conditioners, fans, and other electrical appliances more frequently. The potential financial impact for drought risk is decreasing as Dominion Energy has been reducing its dependency on water through measures such as the use of air-cooled condensers.

“A Retrospective Study of the 2012-2016 California Drought and its Impacts on the Power Sector,” was published by Kern et al. in 2020. It found that impacts of drought conditions on wholesale electricity prices were modest during the study period whereas other confounding factors (e.g., a polar vortex) caused wholesale electricity prices to increase markedly.

Kern et al. isolated the financial impact of drought and found the annual wholesale price of electricity increased by $0-3/MWh during the prolonged drought. In the 2022 reporting year, Dominion Energy generated a cumulative 10.0 thousand MWh on average per week at the facilities subject to drought risk. Based on the findings of Kern et al the range of wholesale price increase for a one-week drought would be $30,086 (rounded to $30,000).

The following calculations were utilized: (annual generation / 52 weeks in a year) = one week of generation (MWh). Weekly generation (MWh) * $3 per MWh = the financial cost of droughts.

Primary response to risk

Other, please specify (Event Planning)

Description of response

Our facilities are designed to withstand severe weather, which they have been subject to over the last century without significant impact. While assessing facility-specific risks in 2022, we identified five facilities (e.g., Bath, Clover) located in areas which experience potentially substantive drought risk. Drought conditions could potentially affect the quantity and quality of the water that is sourced from the river basin and available for hydroelectric generation and cooling of traditional power generation facilities. In event of an extreme drought, a facility may need to switch from a municipal supply to a reservoir, or a power station may need to switch to a less water-intensive fuel. Our generating plants (e.g., Clover, North Anna) have drought/flood, storm preparation, and recovery plans which are developed through event planning and are routinely improved based upon experience during drills. For example, a lake level contingency plan was developed to inform North Anna Nuclear Power Station’s operations during extreme weather conditions and has been incorporated into the station Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit and spillway operation procedures. We coordinate with emergency management agencies to refine communications and restoration plans and consult with similarly situated utilities regarding extreme weather events. In addition to the design of its facilities and its recovery plans, the company continuously monitors and assesses the physical risks and related financial effects associated with severe weather conditions. In 2021, we completed a report focusing on a climate change scenario analysis for Dominion Energy’s generation portfolio and providing an overview of the company’s strategy to further reduce our carbon footprint. In the report, we identify the influence of future drought on operations at some of our power stations as well as in the company’s value chain.

Cost of response

0

Explanation of cost of response

The cost of response varies with the magnitude of the drought and the specific facility(ies) impacted by the drought. Generally, the cost of contingency planning, such as for extreme weather or emergency events and coordination with internal staff and external emergency plan agencies, is embedded in our tradition of extensive planning to ensure we provide safe, reliable, and affordable utility service. Event planning may be carried out by local government, and Dominion Energy’s role is to comply during extreme drought or drought emergency.

For example, the cost is negligible for Urquhart Station personnel to participate in a local consortium providing input to the Army Corps of Engineers who control the Savanah River elevation and flows.

If Warren County government declares a drought emergency, the Warren County Power Station would comply with the Northern Shenandoah Regional Water Supply Plan, which is developed by the local government and is required by Virginia state law. The Plan seeks to limit non-essential water use during drought. It tiers the approach to implement stricter reductions from Drought Watch to Drought Warning to Drought Emergency. Activities like equipment washing might be "non-essential," but the plan does not list power generation as non-essential.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (Multiple basins in which we operate Catawba, James, Niantic-Long Island Sound, Santee, Savannah and York.)

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Regulatory	Regulatory uncertainty

Primary potential impact

Increased compliance costs

Company-specific description

The Cooling Water Intake Regulations under 316(b) of the Clean Water Act require applicable facilities to comply/operate with specific cooling water intake systems to reduce mortality due to impingement and entrainment. During the 2022 Water Risk Assessment, seven of our power generation facilities (e.g., Chesterfield, Surry, Millstone, North Anna, Urquhart, Wateree, and Williams) were identified as being subject to ongoing potential 316(b) regulatory risk or regulatory uncertainty. These facilities are located in the Catawba, James, Niantic-Long Island Sound, Santee, Savannah, and York River basins. Some facilities have clearly identified steps to achieve compliance, whereas others are subject to some regulatory uncertainty. While we continue to implement studies and technological solutions where needed, state regulatory agencies' interpretation of the rule's requirements and applicability varies. This has created additional, unexpected steps in the studies (e.g., additional peer review), which may result in increased compliance costs. While 316(b) applies to hydropower facilities, it is unclear whether facilities will need to make changes. Dominion Energy is working with the EPA and state regulatory agencies to assess the applicability of Section 316(b) to eight hydroelectric facilities.

Dominion Energy has performed 316(b) studies at 16 facilities to evaluate 316(b) applicability and inform potential compliance strategies. The studies found that 15 facilities are subject to the final regulations. There is a reasonably certain path to reach compliance for the majority of the facilities. Dominion Energy is currently evaluating the need or potential for entrainment controls under the final rule as these decisions will be made on a case-by-case basis after a thorough review of detailed biological, technology, cost, and benefit studies. Dominion Energy is conducting studies and implementing plans as required by the rule to determine appropriate intake structure modifications at certain facilities to ensure compliance with this rule.

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-high

Likelihood

Very likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

11130000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

2373200000

Explanation of financial impact

We provide a range of potential financial impact figures. The minimum financial impact is based on the $12.1 M cost of external consultants to complete the company's 316(b) studies at 16 power stations (e.g., Clover, Possum Point, VC Summer). We provide the maximum potential financial impact to demonstrate the estimated potential magnitude of costs for installing new equipment.

Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) provides that any standard established by state regulatory agencies pursuant to section 301 or 306 of the CWA and applicable to a point source must require that the location, design, construction, and capacity of cooling water intake structures reflect the best technology available (BTA) for minimizing adverse environmental impact.
There is a wide range of potential cost for achieving BTA. The total for a nuclear power station with the highest potential costs ranges from zero for minimal operational changes to $2.3 billion for upgrades to add closed-loop cooling water systems. The need and cost to implement BTA is not known for all stations and will vary by station. For example, Yorktown and Wateree have relatively lower risk of any financial impact.

Any new technology requirements would be incorporated into discharge permits issued by state regulatory agencies beginning in 2020 and will be installed in accordance with schedules established in those permits.

Primary response to risk
Comply with local regulatory requirements

Description of response
We have been actively preparing for implementation of this regulation for over ten years and have been studying technology to protect fish for decades. For example, Dominion Energy conducted a preliminary study in 2005-2006 at the Chesterfield Power Station. The results of the study were published in August 2007 in the Impingement Mortality and Entrainment Characterization Report, Chesterfield Power Station, June 2005 – May 2006. The report described the Ristroph traveling screens, low pressure wash system, and fish return system used to reduce impingement mortality.

The first Ristroph travelling screens were installed at Dominion Power's Surry Station in Virginia in 1977. The existing screen panels were fitted with water-retaining collection buckets at the base of each panel that lifted impinged fish out of the main stream flow as the screens rotated. At the top of the screen assembly, buckets emptied into a collection trough that returned fish to a suitable area in the source waterbody. The initial survival rate for the modified screen at Surry Station, averaged across all species, was 93.3 percent. In 2022, the company continued to evaluate the need and/or potential for control measures under the final regulations as these decisions will be made on a case-by-case basis by the state regulatory agency after a thorough review of detailed biological, technology, cost, and benefit studies.

Cost of response
2373200000

Explanation of cost of response
The estimated cost of responses thus far varies by station. Costs of implementation activities are anticipated to range from $40,000 to $3 million per station but could rise to $2.3732 billion for certain stations if upgrades are needed to add closed-loop cooling water systems. The total cost of the response of $2.3732 billion accounts for biological studies, economic and engineering studies, and preparation of reports for 16 power stations (e.g., Clover, Possum Point, VC Summer) plus the upper-limit estimate for BTA at one station. Estimates generally do not include Dominion Energy personnel costs such as to review reports, coordinate with state environmental agencies, or to perform data collection. These staff costs are embedded in our commitment to meet or exceed environmental requirements.

It is not appropriate to sum potential BTA costs for all stations, because the need and cost to implement BTA is not known for all stations and will vary by station. Some stations will have little to no costs to meet the BTA requirement.

While the impacts of this rule could be material to Dominion Energy's operations, financial condition, and/or cash flows, the existing regulatory frameworks in South Carolina and Virginia provide rate recovery mechanisms that could substantially mitigate any such impacts for the regulated electric utilities.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (Multiple basins: James River, Edisto)

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Regulatory	Increased difficulty in obtaining withdrawals/operations permit

Primary potential impact
Increased cost of capital

Company-specific description
Our Surry and Gravel Neck power generation facility in the James River Basin can be affected by the regulatory programs, which ensure sustainable groundwater use in the Virginia Eastern Groundwater Management Area. Each time the groundwater withdraw permit is renewed, which is every 10-15 years, the facility's use of groundwater must be evaluated and revisited for its potential impacts to water table levels.

Five areas within the state of South Carolina have been designated as Capacity Use Areas (CUA), and groundwater withdrawal permits are required to withdraw and use groundwater if the use is equal to or greater than 3 million gallons in any month. All of the state's capacity use areas are located in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina, the geographic area of the state that is east of the Fall Line. These include river basins where we operate such as Edisto, Savannah River, Catawba, and Santee. Groundwater users who are in designated capacity use areas of the Coastal Plain are required to request a permit to construct and/or operate any well which will use over 3 million gallons in any one month. After assessing the impacts of the CUAs on our operations, we have identified substantive impacts at the Cope Power Station in the Edisto basin, located inside the newly designated "Western Capacity Use Area." When the new CUA was approved, Cope Power Station had to obtain permits for the groundwater wells it has been operating since 1996. As part of the groundwater permitting process, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) has required Cope Power Station to restore the surface water withdrawal equipment to operable status. When the surface water withdrawal equipment has been restored, water usage at the station will be a combination of groundwater and surface water. Permits for usage are subject to review and renewal every 5 years. While the new groundwater rules will require permits at additional facilities, we do not anticipate significant resource investment or obstacles to obtaining the permits. For example, at the Wateree Power Station, low volumes of groundwater are used to provide drinking water.

Timeframe
More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Medium

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)
5806000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
20000000

Explanation of financial impact
The range of figures representing the potential financial impact reflect possible expenditures in the Virginia Eastern Groundwater Management Area (VEGMA) and the Capacity Use Areas of South Carolina (CUAs). The minimum represents permitting costs in the VEGMA and water intake upgrades in the CUA, whereas the maximum represents potential costs to access alternate water supplies in both the VEGMA and the CUA combined.

The costs we have incurred for additional studies and permit reissuances ($806,000) in the VEGMA was added to the cost of surface water intake upgrades in the CUA ($5 million). This figure was used as the minimum because it reflects the lowest costs that we will incur. The $806,000 figure is based on costs incurred during the last permit reissuance for Surry and Gravel Neck power stations, which are itemized as follows. During the permit reissuance, we conducted an aquifer test which cost ap-

proximately $300,000. In addition, the environmental and engineering consultants' fees were approximately $50,000. The permit reissuance fee was $6,000. Based on the results of the study, we replaced two deep aquifer wells and abandoned three wells which cost approximately $450,000.

The additional $5 million contributing to the minimum figure of "$5,806,000" reflects the engineering estimates for the above-described upgrades at the Cope Power Station in the CUA.

The calculation to support this answer is: ($300,000 aquifer test + $50,000 in consultant fees + $6,000 permit costs +$450,000 new wells) + ($5,000,000 engineering estimates for upgrades) = $5,806,000 total costs for groundwater regulations.

To estimate the potential cost of an alternate water supply in the VEGMA, capital expenditures were estimated to be the same as recent engineering estimates, which were developed for a comparable, new water treatment system that was to be potentially installed a similar facility ($15 million). Thus, the maximum figure ($20 million) in the range of potential financial impacts, reflects the higher costs that could be incurred to access additional water supplies in both the VEGMA ($15 million) and CUA ($5 million).

Primary response to risk
Engage with regulators/policymakers

Description of response
We have been actively engaged with our state regulators and trade groups who work to implement and evaluate the groundwater withdrawal regulation. We are a long-standing member of the Virginia Manufacturers Association (VMA), which had multiple members on the Eastern Virginia Groundwater Management Advisory (EVGMA) Committee. Dominion Energy personnel participate by imparting company-specific perspective during periodic VMA conference calls and report back to Dominion Energy colleagues for planning purposes. These calls occur as needed, approximately quarterly. VMA also provides email updates, which technical experts from Dominion Energy Environmental Services distribute internally with an analysis of company impacts. The EVGMA Committee assists the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality with evaluating groundwater evaluation planning to inform source protection strategies.

In addition, a technical expert from Dominion Energy Environmental Services participates in most of the South Carolina State Water Planning Process Advisory (known as PPAC) meetings. The technical expert imparts company-specific perspective to the PPAC meetings and reports back to Dominion Energy colleagues for future planning.

Cost of response
5806000

Explanation of cost of response
The cost of responding through regulator engagement and trade group participation is essentially zero, because the cost of this engagement is embedded in our strategy for environmental stewardship and compliance.

The cost of response reflects the costs incurred during the last permit reissuance for Surry and Gravel Neck stations, plus the estimated costs to update a surface water intake at Cope Power Station. During the permit reissuance for Surry and Gravel Neck, we conducted an aquifer test which cost approximately $300,000. It had to be scheduled during an outage, and the station had to bring in tanks to store water to use for station processes while they were running the test.

In addition, the environmental and engineering consultants' fees were approximately $50,000. The permit reissuance fee was $6,000. Based on the results of the study, we replaced two deep aquifer wells and abandoned three wells which cost approximately $450,000.

The engineering estimate to restore operation of the Cope Power Station surface water intake in the Edisto River is $5 million and entails rehabilitation to pumps, lines, and seals. The intakes do have wedge wire screens, and the plant operated in closed cycle—therefore, from an entrainment and impingement standpoint the best technology is in place. For groundwater-related risk in Virginia and South Carolina, the complete cost of response thus far is $5.8 million, which represents estimates for sur-

face water intake upgrades in the Edisto River, South Carolina, plus the cost of permitting and supporting studies and upgrades to maintain the groundwater withdrawal in Virginia.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (Multiple River Basins: Potomac Catawba and Santee)

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Regulatory	Tighter regulatory standards

Primary potential impact

Increased compliance costs

Company-specific description

In January 2016, the US EPA Effluent Limitation Guidelines ("ELGs") for the Steam Electric Power Generating Category went into effect. The final rule establishes updated effluent limits and standards for wastewater discharges that apply primarily at coal and oil steam generating stations. Affected facilities had to convert from wet to dry or closed cycle coal ash management, improve existing wastewater treatment systems, and/or install new wastewater treatment technologies. By modifying our coal combustion residuals management to meet the CCR Rule, Dominion Energy was able to eliminate or redirect several wastewaters which required additional treatment requirement predicated by the ELGs, and we continue to plan for future ELG compliance. ELG compliance for direct dischargers to a water body is subject to the NPDES permit program under the direction of states and the EPA. Dominion Energy had seven facilities that were subject to additional requirements associated with the 2016 final rule.

In October 2020, the EPA released the Reconsideration final rule that extended the compliance date for bottom ash transport water (BATW) and flue gas desulfurization (FGD) wastewaters, changed the technology-basis for treatment for BATW and FGD wastewater and offered and revised the voluntary incentive program for FGD wastewaters. Individual facilities' compliance dates varied based on circumstances and the determination by state regulators and may range from 2021 to 2028.

In March 2023, the EPA proposed a supplemental rulemaking that strengthened certain discharge limits for BATW, FGD wastewater, coal residual leachate (CRL) and recommended BPJ for legacy wastewaters. The proposal identified zero liquid discharge for BATW and FGD wastewater as the preferred option and established specific limits for CRL. Facilities have until December 2029 to comply with the enhanced limitations unless they qualify for the Early Adopters category which will have until December 2032 to cease burning coal. Based on the latest version of the ELG, the following stations are impacted: Mount Storm in the Potomac River Basin, Williams in the Santee River Basin, and Wateree in the Catawba River Basin.

The existing regulatory frameworks in South Carolina and Virginia provide rate recovery mechanisms that could substantially mitigate any such impacts for the regulated electric utilities.

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-low

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

415500000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact
The single figure potential financial impact is the cost of mitigating the risk by installing new wastewater treatment and pond modifications by 2025, but with some compliance and monitoring costs extending into future years through 2028. Therefore, the primary financial impact is $415.5million.

The actions considered in the financial impact were specific for each station and included consideration of the need for 1) supplemental treatment for existing FGD wastewater treatment, 2) conversion of bottom ash system to a recirculating system, 3) dry fly ash handling, 4) closed-loop bottom ash transport water system with treatment, 5) ash pond pH stabilization, and/or 6) best management practices for impoundments.

Primary response to risk
Comply with local regulatory requirements

Description of response
To comply with the ELG regulatory requirements, we take actions specific to each station, which include all or some of the following: 1) supplemental treatment for existing FGD wastewater treatment, 2) conversion of bottom ash system to a recirculating system, 3) dry fly ash handling, 4) closed-loop bottom ash transport water system with treatment, 5) ash pond pH stabilization, and/or 6) best management practices for impoundments.

For example, at Mount Storm Power Station, the bottom ash system will be converted to a recirculating system to comply with the ELGs. Williams and Wateree stations will need FGD wastewater treatment systems. Williams will also need modifications to the ash handling system to meet the ash transport water discharge limitations. The ash transport waters associated with this system are heavily comingled with other plant wastewater streams, and it will be a significant effort to decouple this transport water from other plant streams and minimize discharge.

FGD pilot studies, evaluating physical/chemical, biological and filtration, are planned at Williams Station during 2022. The Wateree Station is projected to be under the FGD Voluntary Incentive Program by 2028.

Cost of response
14000000

Explanation of cost of response
While the impacts of this rule could be material to Dominion Energy’s operations, financial condition, and/or cash flows, the existing regulatory frameworks in South Carolina and Virginia provide rate recovery mechanisms that could substantially mitigate any such impacts for the regulated electric utilities. Dominion Energy spent over $13,995,000 on ELG compliance in 2022. This figure includes operation and maintenance costs, as well as capital expenditures. Dominion Energy is disclosing ELG compliance costs to convey the level of related investment and not to represent an exacting accounting of all costs. Accordingly, we rounded the Cost of Response to $14 million. At Wateree and Williams power stations, we are planning and designing our compliance approach through ELG engineering studies, including pilot studies and monitoring. We are working toward ELG compliance at Mt. Storm Power Station by installing a closed-loop system for bottom ash sluice water.

W4.2a

(W4.2a) Provide details of risks identified within your value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (Chowan)

Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Regulatory	Increased difficulty in supplier obtaining withdrawals/operations permit

Primary potential impact

Increased production costs due to changing input prices from supplier

Company-specific description

In the Chowan basin, our Southampton power generating facility purchases water from a third-party that withdraws groundwater within the Virginia Eastern Groundwater Management Area. Regulatory controls that limit groundwater withdrawals/operations for the third-party supplier may lead to increasing water costs, which would increase energy production costs for the company facility. For the Southampton power generating facility, the financial impact is anticipated to be $593,300.79 (rounded to $590,000) to $7,111,609.48 (rounded to 7,110,000). At a minimum, increased operation and maintenance costs for water treatment would be incurred if existing stormwater resources could be used to replace the lost groundwater resource. The estimate for these costs would be $590,000. The estimate is based on professional judgement of subject matter experts to account for treatment for solids and other stormwater constituents. Costs could rise to potentially approach roughly $7.11 million to study, design, and install a new water intake infrastructure and treatment. This estimate is based on a new water intake structure construction project occurring at a different power station. We would expect study, design, and engineering costs to be about 10-15% of the project, or roughly $711 K to $1.06 million. Whereas construction and installation would constitute the majority of the cost, roughly $6.05 to $6.4 million.

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Low

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

590000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

7110000

Explanation of financial impact

Strategy and costs will depend upon need for alternative supplies or additional infrastructure/filters, etc.

For the Southampton power generating facility, the potential financial impact could be $590,000 to $7.11 million. We would expect study, design, and engineering costs to be about 10-15% of the project, or roughly $711 K to $1.06 million. Whereas construction and installation would constitute the majority of the cost, roughly $6.05 to $6.4 million.

Operation & Maintenance of Water Treatment cost: $590,000
Study, Design, and Engineering costs: $711,000 – 1,060,000
Construction & Installation costs: $6,050,000 – 6,400,000

At a minimum, increased operation and maintenance costs for water treatment would be incurred if existing stormwater resources could be used to replace the lost groundwater resource. The estimate for these costs would be roughly $590,000. The estimate is based on professional judgement of subject matter experts to account for treatment for solids and other stormwater constituents. Costs could rise to potentially approach roughly $7.11 million to study, design, and install a new water intake infrastructure and treatment. This estimate is based on a new water intake structure construction project occurring at a different power station.

Primary response to risk

Direct operations	Increase investment in new technology

Description of response

Regulatory controls on eastern Virginia's groundwater may lead to increasing water costs from the third-party supplier, which would increase energy production costs for the Southampton power station. We maintain consideration of our stormwater supply as an alternate water supply in order to mitigate the potential risk of supplier difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals/permits. Also, Southampton currently does not discharge process water; rather, the water is recycled. In 2020, Southampton Power Station personnel reported that 300.03 MGL or 29% of the facility's water withdrawals were sourced from groundwater. To maintain potential use of stormwater in the future, the cost is negligible. We hold an industrial stormwater discharge permit to comply with water quality requirements for that potential alternate water supply. We consider the timescale of implementation to be short (1-3 years) and medium (3-5 years) time horizons because we expect to maintain the industrial stormwater discharge permit annually for the next 5 years, at minimum.

Cost of response

5851

Explanation of cost of response

We hold an industrial stormwater discharge permit to comply with water quality requirements, and we maintain consideration to potentially use the stormwater as an alternate water supply. The annual permit fee is $5,851. The current cost of response is permit fees and is insignificant (<1%) of the company's procurement spend. The future cost would not be considered material, because this potential water supplier issue affects just one power generating facility. We consider the timescale of implementation to be short (1-3 years) and medium (3-5 years) time horizons because we expect to maintain the industrial stormwater discharge permit annually for the next 5 years, at minimum.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (Multiple basins in which we operate Chowan, James, Roanoke, Potomac, and York)

Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical	Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

Primary potential impact

Supply chain disruption

Company-specific description

Flooding can cause transportation disruption for supplies utilized in the electric utility value chain (such as coal mining and chemicals). River flooding can also shut down or damage fuel transport infrastructure such as railroads, fuel barge ports, pipelines, and storage facilities Therefore, there is a risk of having to modify or curtail station operations or seek out alternate suppliers. In 2018, flooding in North Carolina caused a vendor for a specific chemical used to treat NOx to notify power generat-

ing facilities, such as Bear Garden, that there could be a disruption in scheduled chemical deliveries. All of our power stations run the risk of supply chain disruption due to flooding or similar adverse travel conditions. According to our annual water risk assessment of power generation facilities, no flooding-related supply chain deficiencies were known to occur in 2022.

According to the U.S. Global Change Research Program and the Department of Energy, most electric service disruptions are caused by transmission and distribution outages. However, it is possible for fuel availability to affect electricity generation reliability and resilience. Coal facilities typically store enough fuel onsite to last for 30 days or more, but extreme cold can lead to frozen fuel stockpiles and disruptions in train deliveries. Natural gas is delivered by pipeline on an as-needed basis. Capacity challenges on existing pipelines, combined with the difficulty in some areas of siting and constructing new natural gas pipelines, have created supply constraints in the past. Renewables supplies are not immune from storage issues, as hydropower is particularly sensitive to water availability and reservoir levels, the magnitude and timing of which will be influenced by a changing climate.

Timeframe
1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Medium

Likelihood
Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)
0

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
5900

Explanation of financial impact
Should flooding occur and cause disruptions in our supply chain, specifically the ability for our power generating stations to receive routine supplies, then alternative sources or supplies are obtained, or, in rare instances, purchasing power from an alternate power generating entity is possible. The cost of fuel and purchased power is generally collected through fuel cost recovery mechanisms established by regulators and does not materially impact net income. In 2018, when a chemical supplier encountered delivery disruption, the cost to procure chemicals from an alternate supplier was on the order of $1000. We estimate that an extreme flooding situation could result in approximately 5 times that cost; up to $5000 which adjusted for inflation in 2022 would be approximately$5,933 (rounded to $5,900). Alone, the financial figure does not reflect a substantive risk. Within the context of the company's goal to safely deliver sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy the need to maintain a diligent awareness of supply-related flooding risk prompts the company to represent the risk in this disclosure.

Primary response to risk

Direct operations	Include in Business Continuity Plan

Description of response
Due to diversification of fuels and chemical supplies, as well as maintaining a diverse power generation fleet, the risk of supply chain disruption due to flooding is largely mitigated.

Strategy and costs will depend upon the need for alternative supplies or additional infrastructure/filters, etc., which can vary from facility to facility. As part of our busi-

ness continuity plan in place to mitigate flood-related supply chain disruption risk, power stations such as Bear Garden in the James River Basin strive to stock-up (e.g., top off chemical tanks) to ensure adequate supply whenever weather events are imminent. Once the arrival date of a named storm in known, personnel at power stations such as Bear Garden assess current volumes of chemicals in onsite storage tanks. The team schedules delivery of chemicals to top off the tanks and those deliveries typically are made the next day. The tanks can hold 200 to 3,000 gallons of chemicals, depending on the type of chemical. For example, tanks for phosphate hold 200 gallons of 2% phosphate and treated water.

Cost of response
0

Explanation of cost of response
Strategy and costs will depend upon need for alternative supplies or additional infrastructure/filters, etc. The cost of response varies with the magnitude of the flood and the specific facility(ies) impacted by the supply chain disruption. Generally, the cost of contingency planning, such as for extreme weather or emergency events, is embedded in our tradition of extensive planning to ensure we provide safe, reliable, and affordable utility service. Alone, the financial figure does not reflect a substantive risk. Within the context of the company's goal to safely deliver sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy the need to maintain a diligent awareness of supply-related flooding risk prompts the company to represent the risk in this disclosure.

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

W4.3a

(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity
Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity
Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity
Where feasible and appropriate, there is a potential opportunity to explore the use of water efficient or low water intensity generation. 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. For example, several power stations (e.g., Warren County Power Station, Brunswick County Power Station, Greensville, VCHEC) use air cooled condensers rather than traditional once-through cooling systems.

Since 2013, we have increased our low water intensity generation from solar substantially. This is a strategic opportunity to help Dominion Energy meet our water-related goal of reducing water withdrawals per megawatt-hour by 50% from 2000 to 2030. Renewable generation of the future is expected to include utility-scale solar, long-duration battery storage, and offshore wind projects. Dominion Energy previously announced it expects to invest in solar generation to achieve its target of 13.4 GW generating capacity in-service by the end of 2035. While an updated investment plan is dependent upon completion of the comprehensive business review, it is expected to reflect a decreased investment in new nonregulated solar generation facilities. As of December 31, 2022, Dominion Energy had 2.4 GW of solar generation capacity in oper-

ation across five states and several projects under various stages of development which represented a potential generating capacity of approximately 7.8 GW. Dominion Energy has commenced development of the CVOW Commercial Project with the 2.6 GW Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind commercial project. As of December 31, 2022, Dominion Energy had projects under various stages of development which represented a potential storage capacity of approximately 1.2GW.

Estimated timeframe for realization
4 to 6 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
116000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact
As compared to other company expenditures such as for fuel and capital improvements, water costs for power generation are generally low. However, an estimate of water-cost savings was carried out to provide a general representation of the savings for a power generation station generating 800,000 MWh per year. We compared water costs at a more water dependent facility, Bear Garden Power Station, with water costs at our full suite of solar energy sites. Solar sites use little to no water, whereas Bear Garden employs wet (conventional) cooling towers. We estimate that for roughly 800,000 MWh of power generation, the company saves $116,000 by improving water efficiency. These figures were derived by calculating the water cost per MWh at Bear Garden and the solar sites using 2022 MWh data and the average cost of water per gallon, then finding the difference between that cost for each when generating 800,000 MWh.

Potential cost of water per 800 MWh at Bear Garden ($116,000) – cost of water at solar sites ($0) = $116,000 savings by improved water efficiency.

Type of opportunity
Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity
Cost savings

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity
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. These opportunities are implemented at certain company facilities, as feasible, because Dominion Energy strives to continually improve environmental performance. For example, at Chesterfield Power Station, we reuse greywater from a neighboring publicly owned treatment works (POTW) to remove sulfur dioxide from exhaust flue gases. We have flow monitors to tell us how much water we receive from the POTW. 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.

Dominion Energy Virginia's Power Generation division has developed an environmental stewardship program to encourage employee involvement. One of the program's projects involved our Bear Garden Power Station in Buckingham County, Virginia. Changing the operation of its cooling tower prevented taking water from the James

River, conserving 50 million gallons per year.

Further opportunities for water reuse and reclamation are continually evaluated and may become available. Facility decisions, however, are highly site-dependent and include numerous other factors in addition to water use. Water reuse and reclamation would allow for facilities to be resilient in the event of regulatory changes that restrict the use of water withdrawals.

Estimated timeframe for realization
4 to 6 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
1900000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
2400000

Explanation of financial impact
The estimated financial impact reflects the cost that could be incurred if the company had to purchase water for certain facilities that currently track and use greywater or recycled water. Based on the range of water costs at Bellemeade and Hopewell power stations, we estimated the potential range in savings the company may be realizing by using greywater for Chesterfield Power Station to be between $382,000 and $824,000. We concluded this by calculating the per gallon water cost and multiplying by the gallons of greywater used at Chesterfield (163,400,000 gallons per year). In addition, we estimated the potential financial savings for the water we recycled in 2022 at stations that measure their water recycling, including Altavista, Clover, Hopewell, Possum, Warren County, Virginia City Hybrid Energy Center, Surry, and Gravel Neck power stations. Millstone, North Anna, Mt. Storm and Williams stations also recycle cooling water, but are not included in the estimate. North Anna and Mt. Storm utilize large company-owned reservoirs and are not likely to purchase water in lieu of recycling. Millstone's Unit 3 and Williams recycle large volumes, and it would not be realistic to purchase the water in lieu of recycling. The eight stations listed above recycled about 300 million gallons in 2022. By multiplying the average purchase price per gallon at other power stations by the number of gallons recycled, we estimate a potential savings of $1.5 million. Therefore, to estimate the potential financial impact from water efficiency, we added savings from greywater use to recycling savings, and we report the range of savings is between $1.9 and $2.4 million.

Type of opportunity
Markets

Primary water-related opportunity
Strengthened social license to operate

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity
We publish water use metrics and data on the company's website and through our annual Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Report. It expresses our commitment to transparency and environmental stewardship to our stakeholders, which may strengthen our social license to operate, as well as potentially change the determination of investors to buy and hold Dominion Energy securities. In our latest Sustainability & Corporate Responsibility Report, Dominion Energy reported the level of freshwater withdrawn to produce power at a rate of 0.000072 billion liters per net megawatt-hour of generation, which is about the same for 2022. Our 2022 water metrics will be available to investors via this Water CDP submittal and also will be published in the 2022 Sustainability & Corporate Responsibility Report later this year.

We are also participating in the Edison Electric Institute Environmental Social Governance (EEI ESG)/Sustainability Metrics Pilot, which provides additional disclosures on water use and intensity for our generation assets. This opportunity to publish water-related metrics online and participate in other water-related disclosures is considered strategic for our company. Our strategy is to continue making our ESG and sustainability communication even more transparent. For example, we mapped the company's ESG disclosures to Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) reporting standards for the first time in 2019, and we continued to map sustainability disclosures to Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well.

In early 2022, the company conducted a sustainability priority assessment in partnership with the Electric Power Research Institute, which informs our sustainability strategies and reporting. The sustainability priority assessment involved outreach to Dominion Energy's external and internal stakeholders and helps the company understand which sustainability issues are most material to our customers, employees, investors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), suppliers, and community leaders.

Estimated timeframe for realization
Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact
Water footprinting a business leads to an increased ability to report water metrics and water-related information to key stakeholders. Because of stakeholder interest in our coal ash pond closures, we post water quality analysis results of our treated discharges to our website. We are committed to water stewardship and water security. We look for opportunities to use less water and to reuse what we do use to help preserve adequate quantities of acceptable, quality water for the communities where we operate and the surrounding ecosystems.

Type of opportunity
Markets

Primary water-related opportunity
Improved community relations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity
While Dominion Energy makes the transition of its energy business to net-zero, the company will be intentional about listening to all perspectives and considering the interests of all our stakeholders. Dominion Energy's robust system of community engagement (including tribal engagement) and its formal policy on environmental justice are meant to ensure that nobody is left behind as we advance our vision of a clean and sustainable energy future.

Water-related issues provide opportunities for community leadership, volunteerism, and local level stakeholder engagement. We regularly engage communities when siting large infrastructure projects and new power stations, we hold public meetings, and we engage landowners. We consider this opportunity to be strategically important

because we recognize that there are potential cost savings by fully vetting plans with communities and making the most informed siting decisions for new construction. Furthermore, we utilize this opportunity in alignment with our commitment to provide reliable, affordable, clean energy in accordance with our values of safety, ethics, excellence, embrace change and teamwork.

For example, since January 2021, we have conducted more than 1,600 outreach encounters with more than 21,943 individuals, sent over 175,000 pieces of mail, held 16 virtual and in person open houses, employed an online tool for the public to leave geo-referenced comments, and engaged early and often with interested tribal nations regarding the Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (CVOW) commercial project off the coast of Virginia Beach. These efforts in turn supported Dominion Energy to ensure it delivered a project that was not only compliant with local interests and regulations, but also was efficient and saved costs by using local workers instead of importing labor. Dominion Energy also engages the communities where we operate through investments in environmental causes and charitable giving. In 2022, Dominion Energy and its Charitable Foundation donated over $2.6 million to environmental causes with $648,800 being water-related grants. Grants that demonstrate lasting community impacts is a focus for Dominion, as seen in a grant for $25,000 that went towards the restoration and protection of the Ogden Bay Waterfowl Management Area.

Estimated timeframe for realization
Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact
Low-medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
2600000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact
In 2022, the Dominion Energy Charitable Foundation awarded $1.5 million in environmental stewardship grants to 115 organizations working to improve natural spaces or teach about the environment. Since 2006, the Dominion Energy Charitable Foundation has donated $40 million to a wide variety of environmental projects across its footprint. To roughly reflect the magnitude of the financial impact from community engagement, we provide the potential range of environmental engagement grants from zero to $2.6 million as a general representation of direct financial investment in communities. More than $648,800 community, water-related grants were provided.

For example, since 2015, the Dominion Energy Watershed Mini Grant Program has supported 41 working watershed groups across Ohio with more than $210,000 in grant funding through a partnership with the Western Reserve Land Conservancy. The funds support groups protecting water quality and watersheds throughout the state.

For example, the Port Royal Sound Foundation in South Carolina received $50,000 to support educational programming and a citizen science program in which participants collect water quality data to provide baseline information for future research, track major changes occurring in local waterways, and help educate the community about the importance of the Sound.

In Utah, support for Sageland Collaborative's Stream Restoration Program is helping improve over 100 miles of degraded streams through the collaborative efforts of local community groups, academic institutions, and volunteers who are committed to increasing stream health across the state. By constructing beaver dam analogues in the Weber, Jordan, and Price River watersheds, Sageland Collaborative's is protecting wildlife habitats, increasing groundwater storage, improving water quality, and more.

Each year, Dominion Energy sponsors “Dominion Energy Riverrock,” the United States’ largest outdoor sports and music festival on the James River in Richmond, Virginia.

W5. Facility-level water accounting

W5.1

(W5.1) For each facility referenced in W4.1c, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number
Facility 1

Facility name (optional)
Bath County Pumped Storage

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	James River

Latitude
38.23

Longitude
-79.82

Located in area with water stress
No

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Hydropower

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
4796974.07

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
4796965.78

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
8.29

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
30017.2

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
30017.2

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
4766956.87

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
The Bath County Pumped Storage Station reported about the same water withdrawals, about the same total water discharges, and about the same total water consumption compared to the previous year. The station consists of two large reservoirs and pumps water from the lower reservoir to the upper reservoir when demand is low and releases the water back to the lower reservoir when demand is high. Not all of the water flowing into the pumped storage impoundments is retained. A minimum flow, that (by definition) we do not account for as a withdrawal or discharge, is continuously released to Back Creek and little Back Creek (Bath County) to sustain the downstream aquatic ecosystems. The station operated similarly in 2022 compared to 2021. For the purpose of questions comparing values to the last reporting year, we are defining the change from the previous year as follows:
• 0-25% Change both Higher or Lower = About the Same
• 25%-50% Change Higher = Higher
• 25%-50% Change Lower = Lower
• 50% or More Change Higher = Much Higher
• 50% or More Change Lower = Much Lower

Facility reference number
Facility 2

Facility name (optional)
Bremo Power Station

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	James River

Latitude
37.71

Longitude
-78.29

Located in area with water stress
No

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Gas

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
25.49

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
3.19

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
21.05

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
1.25

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
530.24

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
530.24

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
-504.75

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
The Bremo Power Station reported about the same water withdrawals, much higher total discharges, and much lower total consumption volumes compared to the previous year. Bremo Power Station did not generate power in 2022 and demolition of the station began in early 2022. The discharge value includes sanitary and stormwater discharges but does not include cooling water discharges. The water consumption in 2022 is much lower compared to 2021 because the reported water budget reflects stormwater that crossed our organizational boundary is included in the comingled discharges at Bremo. Due to the discharge being greater than withdrawals in 2022, more water was returned to the system than was withdrawn for operations. For the purpose of questions comparing values to the last reporting year, we are defining the change from the previous year as follows:
• 0-25% Change both Higher or Lower = About the Same
• 25%-50% Change Higher = Higher
• 25%-50% Change Lower = Lower
• 50% or More Change Higher = Much Higher
• 50% or More Change Lower = Much Lower

Facility reference number
Facility 3

Facility name (optional)
Chesterfield Power Station

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	James River

Latitude
37.38

Longitude
-77.38

Located in area with water stress
No

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Gas

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
759677.76

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
758858.38

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
618

Withdrawals from third party sources
201.38

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
760615.94

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
760615.94

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
-938.18

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
The Chesterfield Power Station reported about the same total water withdrawals, about the same total water discharges, and a much lower total water consumption as compared to the previous reporting year. Chesterfield Power Station operated the river circulating pumps more frequently in 2022 compared to 2021. The station also did not withdraw as much third party water in 2022 due to improved conditions of the river water treatment plant, which aided in lower total water consumption. For the purpose of questions comparing values to the last reporting year, we are defining the change from the previous year as follows:
• 0-25% Change both Higher or Lower = About the Same
• 25%-50% Change Higher = Higher
• 25%-50% Change Lower = Lower
• 50% or More Change Higher = Much Higher
• 50% or More Change Lower = Much Lower

Facility reference number
Facility 4

Facility name (optional)
Clover Power Station

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Roanoke River

Latitude
36.87

Longitude
-78.7

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Coal - hard

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
1790.99

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
1787.48

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
3.51

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
867.53

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
867.53

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
923.46

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
The Clover Power Station reported lower total water withdrawals, about the same total water discharges, and much lower water consumption compared to the previous reporting year. Clover Power Station's much lower water usage is attributed to the fact that the station's net generation was lower for the reporting year. For the purpose of questions comparing values to the last reporting year, we are defining the change from the previous year as follows:
• 0-25% Change both Higher or Lower = About the Same
• 25%-50% Change Higher = Higher
• 25%-50% Change Lower = Lower
• 50% or More Change Higher = Much Higher
• 50% or More Change Lower = Much Lower

Facility reference number

Facility 5

Facility name (optional)
Cope Station

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (Edisto)

Latitude
33.37

Longitude
-81.03

Located in area with water stress
No

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Coal - hard

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
3868.27

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
3868.27

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
346.41

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
346.41

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
3521.85

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Cope Station reported about the same total water withdrawals, lower total water discharges, and about the same total water consumption compared to the previous reporting year. Cope Station's net generation in 2022 was about the same as the net generation in 2021, which accounts for the consistent water consumption. 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.”

Facility reference number
Facility 6

Facility name (optional)
Gaston Hydro Power Station

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Roanoke River

Latitude
36.25

Longitude
-77.66

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Hydropower

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
48046380

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
48046380

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
48046380

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
48046380

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain

The Gaston Hydro Power Station reported about the same total water withdrawals, about the same water discharges, and about the same total water consumption compared to 2021. Gaston's about the same water withdrawals and discharges can be attributed the station operating similarly with net generation in 2022 similar to the net generation in 2021. For the purpose of questions comparing values to the last reporting year, we are defining the change from the previous year as follows:

- 0-25% Change both Higher or Lower = About the Same
- 25%-50% Change Higher = Higher
- 25%-50% Change Lower = Lower
- 50% or More Change Higher = Much Higher
- 50% or More Change Lower = Much Lower

Facility reference number

Facility 7

Facility name (optional)

Gravelneck Power Station

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	James River

Latitude

37.16

Longitude

-76.7

Located in area with water stress

No

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Gas

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

7.19

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

7.19

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
7.19

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
The Gravelneck Power Station reported about the same total water withdrawals, about the same total water discharges, and about the same total water consumption compared to the previous reporting year. Water withdrawn was consumed during the generation process attributing to a zero reported for discharges. For the purpose of questions comparing values to the last reporting year, we are defining the change from the previous year as follows:
• 0-25% Change both Higher or Lower = About the Same
• 25%-50% Change Higher = Higher
• 25%-50% Change Lower = Lower
• 50% or More Change Higher = Much Higher
• 50% or More Change Lower = Much Lower

Facility reference number
Facility 8

Facility name (optional)
Millstone Nuclear Station

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (Long Island Sound)

Latitude
41.31

Longitude
-72.17

Located in area with water stress
No

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Nuclear

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
2448903.26

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
2448469.4

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
433.86

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
2448903.26

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
2448469.4

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
433.86

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
The Millstone Power Station reported about the same total water withdrawals, higher total discharges, and much lower total consumption compared to the previous reporting year. The much lower water consumption for 2022 could be attributed to the station not having an outage. Stations typically observe higher water consumptions coming out of outages. The station operated similarly in 2022 as 2021 and the changes in water usage could also be a factor of improved data collection and reporting. For the purpose of questions comparing values to the last reporting year, we are defining the change from the previous year as follows:
• 0-25% Change both Higher or Lower = About the Same
• 25%-50% Change Higher = Higher
• 25%-50% Change Lower = Lower
• 50% or More Change Higher = Much Higher
• 50% or More Change Lower = Much Lower

Facility reference number
Facility 9

Facility name (optional)
Mount Storm Power Station

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Potomac River

Latitude
39.2

Longitude
-79.27

Located in area with water stress
No

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Coal - hard

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
1349557.7

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
1349542.19

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
15.51

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
1419153.12

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
1419153.12

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
-69595.42

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
The Mount Storm Power Station reported about the same total water withdrawals, about the same total discharges, and much lower total consumption compared to the previous reporting year. The water consumption in 2022 is much lower compared to 2022 because stormwater that crossed our organizational boundary is included in the comingled discharges at Mt. Storm. Due to the discharge being greater than withdrawals in 2022, more water was returned to the system than was withdrawn for operations. For the purpose of questions comparing values to the last reporting year, we are defining the change from the previous year as follows:
• 0-25% Change both Higher or Lower = About the Same

• 25%-50% Change Higher = Higher
• 25%-50% Change Lower = Lower
• 50% or More Change Higher = Much Higher
• 50% or More Change Lower = Much Lower

Facility reference number
Facility 10

Facility name (optional)
North Anna Nuclear Station

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (York)

Latitude
38.06

Longitude
-77.79

Located in area with water stress
No

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Nuclear

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
2211097.53

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
2211088.78

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
8.75

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources

0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
2962013.72

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
2962013.72

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
-750916.19

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
The North Anna Nuclear Station reported about the same volume of total water withdrawals, about the same total water discharges, and much lower total water consumption as compared to the previous reporting year. The North Anna Nuclear Station reported generation about the same as the previous reporting year. The water consumption in 2022 is much lower compared to 2021 because stormwater that crossed our organizational boundary is included in the comingled discharges at North Anna. Due to the discharge being greater than withdrawals in 2022, more water was returned to the system than was withdrawn for operations. For the purpose of questions comparing values to the last reporting year, we are defining the change from the previous year as follows:
• 0-25% Change both Higher or Lower = About the Same
• 25%-50% Change Higher = Higher
• 25%-50% Change Lower = Lower
• 50% or More Change Higher = Much Higher
• 50% or More Change Lower = Much Lower

Facility reference number
Facility 11

Facility name (optional)
Possum Point Power Station

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Potomac River

Latitude
38.55

Longitude
-77.29

Located in area with water stress
No

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Gas

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
79938.56

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
79879.89

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
58.67

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
71054.61

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
71054.61

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
8883.95

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
The Possum Point Power Station reported about the same total water withdrawals, about the same total water discharges, and about the same total consumption when compared to 2021. For the purpose of questions comparing values to the last reporting year, we are defining the change from the previous year as follows:
• 0-25% Change both Higher or Lower = About the Same
• 25%-50% Change Higher = Higher
• 25%-50% Change Lower = Lower
• 50% or More Change Higher = Much Higher
• 50% or More Change Lower = Much Lower

Facility reference number
Facility 12

Facility name (optional)
Roanoke Rapids Power Station

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Roanoke River

Latitude
36.48

Longitude
-77.64

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Hydropower

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
31717976

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
31717976

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
31717976

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
31717976

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
The Roanoke Rapids Power Station reported much lower total water withdrawals, much lower total discharge volume, and about the same total consumption volumes compared to the previous reporting year. Roanoke Rapid's net generation was lower in 2022, as compared to net generation for 2021 which would account for much lower water withdrawals and much lower discharges. For the purpose of questions comparing values to the last reporting year, we are defining the change from the previous year as follows:
• 0-25% Change both Higher or Lower = About the Same
• 25%-50% Change Higher = Higher
• 25%-50% Change Lower = Lower
• 50% or More Change Higher = Much Higher
• 50% or More Change Lower = Much Lower

Facility reference number
Facility 13

Facility name (optional)
Southampton Power Station

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (Chowan)

Latitude
36.65

Longitude
-77

Located in area with water stress
No

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Biomass

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
924.87

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
924.87

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
924.87

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
The Southampton Power Station reported about the same total water withdrawals, about the same total water discharges, and about the same total water consumption compared to the previous reporting year. Water withdrawn was fully consumed during the generation process attributing a 0 for discharges. 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.”

Facility reference number
Facility 14

Facility name (optional)
Surry Nuclear Station

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	James River

Latitude
37.17

Longitude
-76.7

Located in area with water stress
No

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Nuclear

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
2570100.11

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
2569680.94

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
419.17

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
2569680.94

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
2569680.94

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
419.17

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

The Surry Nuclear Station and Gravel Neck Power Station reported about the same total water withdrawals, about the same total water discharges, and much lower water consumption compared to the previous reporting year. The water consumption in 2022 is much lower compared to 2021 because stormwater that crossed our organizational boundary is included in the comingled discharges at Surry, which was not accounted for in 2021. Due to the discharge being greater than withdrawals in 2022, more water was returned to the system than was withdrawn for operations. For the purpose of questions comparing values to the last reporting year, we are defining the change from the previous year as follows:

- 0-25% Change both Higher or Lower = About the Same
- 25%-50% Change Higher = Higher
- 25%-50% Change Lower = Lower
- 50% or More Change Higher = Much Higher
- 50% or More Change Lower = Much Lower

Facility reference number

Facility 15

Facility name (optional)

Urquhart Station

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Savannah River

Latitude

33.43

Longitude

-81.91

Located in area with water stress

No

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Gas

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

123347.26

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

123347.26

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
123347.26

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
123347.26

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
Urquhart Station reported about the same volume of total water withdrawals, about the same total water discharges, and much lower total water consumption as compared to the previous reporting year. A coefficient methodology consistent with total water consumption was used in 2021 to estimate Urquhart's consumption. Consumption methods were revised to reflect that a once through system does not consume water. For the purpose of questions comparing values to the last reporting year, we are defining the change from the previous year as follows:
• 0-25% Change both Higher or Lower = About the Same
• 25%-50% Change Higher = Higher
• 25%-50% Change Lower = Lower
• 50% or More Change Higher = Much Higher
• 50% or More Change Lower = Much Lower

Facility reference number
Facility 16

Facility name (optional)
Virginia City Hybrid Energy Center

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (Clinch)

Latitude
36.92

Longitude
-82.34

Located in area with water stress
No

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Coal - hard

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
972.85

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
972.85

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
243.4

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
243.4

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
729.45

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
The Virginia City Hybrid Energy Center reported about the same total water withdrawals, about the same total discharges, and about the same total water consumption compared to the previous reporting year. Virginia Hybrid Energy Center operated similarly to 2021. 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.”

Facility reference number
Facility 17

Facility name (optional)
Wateree Station

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (Catawba)

Latitude
33.83

Longitude
-80.62

Located in area with water stress
No

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Coal - hard

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
6444.51

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
5323.03

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
1121.48

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
6363.55

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
6363.55

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
80.96

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain

The Wateree Station reported about the same water withdrawals, about the same water discharges, and higher total water consumption as compared to the 2021 reporting year. The primary use of river water at the plant is for makeup of evaporative losses in the scrubber and the cooling towers. The amount of makeup is dependent on many factors such as load, ambient weather conditions, water chemistry and river temperature, which all contributes to year over year changes and may attribute to variations in consumption. For the purpose of questions comparing values to the last reporting year, we are defining the change from the previous year as follows:

- 0-25% Change both Higher or Lower = About the Same
- 25%-50% Change Higher = Higher
- 25%-50% Change Lower = Lower
- 50% or More Change Higher = Much Higher
- 50% or More Change Lower = Much Lower

Facility reference number
Facility 18

Facility name (optional)
Williams Station

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Santee River

Latitude
33.02

Longitude
-79.93

Located in area with water stress
No

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Coal - hard

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
435502.13

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
435502.13

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
435093.91

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
435093.91

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
408.22

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Williams Station reported about the same volume of total water withdrawals, about the same total water discharges, and about the same consumption as compared to the previous reporting year. The station operated similarly to 2021. For the purpose of questions comparing values to the last reporting year, we are defining the change from the previous year as follows:
• 0-25% Change both Higher or Lower = About the Same
• 25%-50% Change Higher = Higher
• 25%-50% Change Lower = Lower
• 50% or More Change Higher = Much Higher
• 50% or More Change Lower = Much Lower

W5.1a

(W5.1a) For the facilities referenced in W5.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified

76-100

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.

Please explain

<Not Applicable>

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified

76-100

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 specifics 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.

Please explain

<Not Applicable>

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

Not verified

Verification standard used

<Not Applicable>

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

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

External verification of water data is the decision of each individual facility; just as with total water withdrawal volume, a number of facilities get external verification from third-party discharge destinations themselves.

Please explain

<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified

76-100

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.

Please explain

<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

% verified

Not verified

Verification standard used

<Not Applicable>

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

% verified

76-100

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.

Please explain

<Not Applicable>

Water consumption – total volume

% verified

1-25

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.

Please explain

<Not Applicable>

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of the scope (including value chain stages) covered by the policy Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Commitment to align with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives Commitment to prevent, minimize, and control pollution Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in direct operations Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or	The Dominion Energy Environmental Policy Statement articulates that we are fully committed to meeting our customers' energy needs in an environmentally responsible and proactive manner that protects both human health and the environment. It includes water use targets, evaluation of water related risks, engagement, environmental justice, and technology and innovation. We commit to water targets to use less water as we transform our fleet to lower carbon. We make a commitment to water stewardship because as we produce energy, our stakeholders expect efficient use of water resources. We commit to evaluate risks associated with climate change and develop plans to minimize or mitigate impacts, including consideration of relevant environmental linkages associated with sea level rise, water use, and availability. We commit to engage with suppliers to enhance environmental sustainability, including practices to reduce water usage. We commit to adopt technologies and apply our own creativity to use less water and reuse what we can when feasible. We commit to 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. We aim to meet or go beyond compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations. We do this to protect waterways and support communities we serve. We established our Contractor/Supplier Environmental Qualification Policy because we hold contractors accountable for their environmental performance. Our water-related standard for procurement under this policy causes a contractor with any reportable environmental event or violation, including water quality, to obtain executive-level evaluation prior to contracting. In our latest SCR Report, we discuss our path toward achieving water security, and our commitment to reducing water consumption through low-water technologies. We provide updates on water-related commitments, including water reduction and withdrawal commitments. We map the company's ESG disclosures to global standards (e.g., SASB, GRI, SDGs) to contribute to transparency and comparability. These are good business practices throughout the entire organization. The policies apply company-wide because it is our duty to protect water resources, and to ensure that communities have a meaningful voice in our planning and development processes.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
		consumption volumes in supply chain Commitment to stakeholder education and capacity building on water security Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Reference to company water-related targets Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	In addition to responsibilities as a Chair of the Board of Directors, the CEO, along with the company's senior officers (including the COO) oversee the company's environmental performance and sustainability initiatives, including water-related issues. 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, DE has several initiatives for sustainable operation. Management regularly reviews our long-term financial plan with the Board. As an example of a water-related decision in 2022, a five-year growth capital plan for 2022 through 2026 was reviewed with the Board which included substantial investments in low-water use technology such as offshore wind and solar generation projects.
Board-level committee	Our Board of Directors and its committees oversee environmental performance and sustainability initiatives, including water-related issues, and receive regular updates on these initiatives, which include offshore wind generation and renewable natural gas projects. The Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility (SCR) Committee, comprised of independent Directors only, assists the Board in its oversight of company performance as a sustainable organization: • Overseeing strategies, activities and policies regarding environmental sustainability, corporate social responsibility, public issues of significance, and related innovation matters that may affect

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
	stakeholders; • Reviewing reports and other significant communications to stakeholders on environmental, sustainability, and social responsibility initiatives and activities; • Reviewing company sustainability targets and progress towards those commitments; and • Overseeing initiatives to support innovation, technology, and sustainability. As an example of a water-related decision in 2022, our five-year growth capital plan for 2022-26 was reviewed with the Board. This growth capital plan includes approximately $22 billion for investments in carbon-free generation and energy storage, including substantial investments in low-water use technology such as offshore wind and solar. The Board's oversight of the company's long-term strategy includes updates on the company's 2.6-gigawatt offshore wind project at each of its regularly scheduled meetings in 2022.

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities	Dominion Energy's Board of Directors and its committees (the Board) oversee environmental performance and sustainability initiatives, including water-related issues, and our long-term growth strategy and clean energy transition. Given the iterative nature of strategy development, the Board's oversight of strategy is embedded in its continuous governance activities throughout the year, including: • Oversight of the long-term financial plan, which is updated in a process that dovetails with annual corporate and segment risk assessments; • Review of safety, sustainability, workforce development, diversity, equity and inclusion, and innovation initiatives; • Regular public policy updates; • Oversight of the company's net zero strategy and progress; • Regular updates on the company's execution of major construction and infrastructure initiatives; and • Oversight of our Ethics & Compliance program, which is tasked with reinforcing the company's strong ethical culture. The Board has implemented a risk governance framework designed to help the directors: • Understand critical risks in the company's business and strategy; • Allocate responsibilities for risk oversight among the full Board and its committees; • Evaluate the company's risk management processes and whether they are functioning adequately; • Facilitate open dialogue between management and directors; and • Foster a risk-aware business culture at the company. This framework is supported by processes and an effective internal control environment that facilitates the identification, management and mitigation of risks and regular communication with the Board. In addition, our enterprise risk management program identifies operational, financial, strategic, compliance, and reputational risks that could adversely affect the execution of the company business model. In 2022, the Board met nine times, and the Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility (SCR) Committee met four times. The SCR Committee meetings included reports on environmental justice, updates on carbon and methane emission reduction targets, our water and climate CDP scores, our climate reporting, and other ESG-related matters. For example, during its December 2021 meeting, the SCR Committee received an ESG presentation led by an outside consultant and discussed investor expectations regarding Board oversight of climate-related matters, which included a presentation by one of the company's largest institutional investors. The Board reviews the company's budget and capital expenditure plan on an annual basis. The VP-Environmental & Sustainability and Chief Innovation Officer also provided reports to the full Board and/or the SCR Committee. In addition, our Compensation and Talent Development (CTD) Committee annually reviews and approves the company's annual incentive plan (AIP) and long-term incentive program (LTIP), including approval of 2022 company-wide environmental and sustainability 2022 AIP goals.

W6.2d

(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on water-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	The primary responsibility of Dominion Energy's Board of Directors is to foster the long-term success of the company, consistent with its fiduciary duty to the shareholders. The Board is responsible for establishing corporate policies and overseeing management of the company. Our Board is comprised of Directors who bring a diverse mix of skills, experiences, and perspectives. They provide quality advice and counsel to Dominion Energy's management and effectively oversee the business and long-term interests of shareholders. In addition, many of our Board members are connected to the communities that we serve, providing valuable feedback and insight into the impacts of Board decisions on customers. These individuals also bring to the Board a wide array of business and professional skills, as well as industry expertise. They are collegial, thoughtful, responsible, and intelligent leaders who are also diverse in terms of age, gender, ethnicity, and professional experience. Our Board is also diverse from a geographic perspective, with directors from five different states, including Virginia, South Carolina, and Utah. Many of the directors serve or have served on other public company boards, enabling our Board to stay apprised of best practices implemented at other companies and promoting informed and effective governance. For example, one board member served, until April 2020, as the President and Chief Executive Officer of American Water Works Company, Inc., the nation's largest publicly traded water and wastewater utility company, and holds a bachelor's degree in Industrial Engineering.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)
Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Water-related responsibilities of this position
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities
Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues
Quarterly

Please explain

The Executive Vice President and COO, who reports directly to the CEO, considers water-related issues on an ongoing basis across all business streams. The COO ensures water usage and quality are addressed in every investment and engages the Board and Board committees on water-related issues such as water risk mitigation strategies and low water use technology investments. In 2022, the COO provided regular reports on the company's 2.6-gigawatt offshore wind project, renewable natural gas projects, and projects to support coal retirement plans. Successful execution of these projects is a key component of our goal to reduce freshwater withdrawals by 50% per MWh of electricity generated by 2030 from 2000 levels. The COO reviews all reportable environmental events (REEs), related trends, and corrective actions, including those with water-related impacts, at least monthly. The COO directly updates the CEO monthly on REEs and at least quarterly discusses root causes and corrective actions.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Water-related responsibilities of this position
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues
As important matters arise

Please explain
The CEO considers water-related issues on an ongoing basis through investor and quarterly earnings calls, shareholder engagement, and as part of his role in overseeing the business segment leaders and company officers. For example, the CEO updated investors on the company's offshore wind project during each quarterly earnings presentation for fiscal year 2022. Business segment leaders oversee critical management and planning for water-related issues, which are discussed with the CEO. In addition, at each regularly scheduled Board meeting, the CEO provides an environmental compliance update, including any notices of violations or reportable environmental event.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Executive Vice President (EVP) and Chief of Staff; Senior Vice President, Chief Legal Officer and General Counsel; and VP-Environmental & Sustainability)

Water-related responsibilities of this position
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities
Conducting water-related scenario analysis
Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact water security
Integrating water-related issues into business strategy
Managing water-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Providing water-related employee incentives

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues
Annually

Please explain
Several additional officers who reported directly to the CEO held responsibilities for water-related issues and in 2022 reported to the Board on water-related issues at least annually, including the Senior Vice President, Chief Legal Officer and General Counsel, and Chief Operating Officer. Each Operating Segment President also has responsibility for helping to develop and implement water-related strategies and managing related risks and opportunities on an ongoing basis. For example, in 2022, the

Board received regular updates on the company's environmental performance, including notices of violations (NOV), reportable environmental events (REEs), orders and penalties, including any related to stormwater & erosion and sediment events.

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	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.

W6.4a

(W6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Contribution of incentives to the achievement of your organization's water commitments	Please explain
Monetary reward	Board chair Corporate executive team Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Chief Operating Officer (COO) General Counsel Other, please specify (Corporate executive team)	Reduction of water pollution incidents	Dominion Energy's Annual Incentive Plan ("AIP") provides a monetary reward to C-suite officers, based on the achievement of annual company goals. Participants have a portion of their 2022 AIP payout tied to the accomplishment of environmental goals which may be linked to water stewardship.	In 2022, the AIP environmental goal 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). 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. Tracking REEs identifies trends and common areas of growth, which therefore allows the Company to identify and reduce issues, such as water pollution incidents.
Non-monetary reward	Other, please specify (All Dominion Energy employees)	Other, please specify (Dominion Energy Innovation)	Our innovation strategy is designed to support the clean energy transition, which includes non-carbon (i.e., low water withdrawal) generation, by exploring new markets for existing businesses and new lines of business in adjacent or other markets; enhancing performance; increasing earnings; and accelerating the culture of innovation through employees who work as Innovation Guides and Innovation Accelerators to move ideas forward and embrace an inno-	The Dominion Energy Chairman's Excellence awards, various innovation challenges, and the Volunteer of the Year awards are examples of ways DE encourages our employees to channel their creativity and develop innovative products and services geared towards areas including environmental excellence. For example, a Spark Tank challenge in 2021 generated an idea to save millions of gallons of water at a power station. In December 2022, the project was implemented, and the Reverse Osmosis Concentrate Recovery System installed as part of the project is expected to reduce the quantity of the power stations annual water withdrawal by an estimated 13.9 million gallons per year. The Spark Tank winners were recognized on the company's intranet and received the 2023 Power Water Award. Each year, Charters of the Month recog-

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Contribution of incentives to the achievement of your organization's water commitments	Please explain
			vation mindset. We pursue that strategy and continue to reinforce our culture of creative problem solving through multiple avenues, including Spark Tank, The Lyra Innovation Lab, and The Chairman's Excellence Awards.	nize employees' ideas for improvement. Ideas include 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, 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 and a $5,000 contribution is made in the name of each honoree to the charity of their choice.

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

Yes, direct engagement with policy makers

Yes, trade associations

Yes, funding research organizations

W6.5a

(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

Our environmental policy statement is implemented through an environmental management system (EMS) which is designed to ensure full compliance with applicable environmental laws, regulations, permits and agreements. Responsibility for execution of our environmental policies is centralized in our Environmental Services, Sustainability and Corporate Affairs groups to ensure that direct and indirect activities undertaken with respect to water policy are consistent with our internal policy, strategy, and commitments. As part of the EMS, we evaluate and track our direct and indirect activities, and we communicate direct and indirect activities including environmental compliance on a quarterly and annual basis to measure against our environmental policy statement.

We align our lobbying activities and trade association participation with our core business and our bedrock principles including principles related to water. As part of our EMS, we regularly assess the positions taken by all national trade associations in which we participate for alignment with our water-related policies by reviewing their comment letters and other publications. For example, if a trade association prepares comments on water policies or regulations that are not in alignment with our water-related policies, strategies, or commitments we engage constructively to work through differences or we may refrain from signing-on to certain comment letters or re-evaluate our participation.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

No, and we have no plans to do so

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Dominion Energy's business objective is to deliver clean, safe, reliable, and affordable energy to our customers in a manner that meets or exceeds regulatory compliance requirements, allows for inclusive community involvement, and maintains long-term financial viability of the company. For this reason, we integrate regulatory changes, risks and opportunities related to water quality and availability into each annual planning cycle. Internal and external experts identify regulatory changes, risks and opportunities, and associated costs and compliance actions are evaluated. Through quarterly management briefings and discussions, the proposed action plans and budgets are considered and incorporated into strategic and financial planning. This process drives evaluation of business units and power stations for long-term viability. In the latest planning cycle, Clean Water Act impingement and entrainment (316 b), thermal (316 a), and coal combustion residual (CCR) rules which relate to water quality and availability were evaluated. For example, as a result of the CCR rule assessment, we have incorporated the closure of our remaining coal ash ponds into our long-term strategic business and financial plan. We selected 11-15 years for long-term time horizon, because a valid water supply permit must be reevaluated and renewed every 15 to 50 years, depending on the region of operation.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Dominion Energy's business objective is to deliver clean, safe, reliable, and affordable energy to our customers in a manner that meets or exceeds regulatory compliance requirements, allows for inclusive community involvement, and maintains long-term financial viability of the company. Our water-specific strategy, in support of our business objective, is to minimize impacts to waterways near our operations and to use less water as we transform our generation fleet and provide natural gas to our customers. For this reason, we integrate regulatory changes, risks and opportunities related to water quality and availability into each annual planning cycle. Internal and external experts identify regulatory changes, risks and opportunities, and associated costs and compliance actions are evaluated. Through quarterly management briefings and discussions, the proposed action plans and budgets are considered and incorporated into strategic and financial planning. This process drives evaluation of business units and power stations for long-term viability. Our strategy to use less water drives choices to include low-water technologies such as air-cooled condensers at the Greensville, Brunswick, and Virginia City Hybrid Energy Center power stations in our budgets and plans to meet energy demand. We selected 11-15 years for long-term time horizon, because a valid water supply permit must be reevaluated and renewed every 15 to 50 years, depending on the region of operation.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Dominion Energy's business objective is to deliver clean, safe, reliable, and affordable energy to our customers in a manner that meets or exceeds regulatory compliance requirements, allows for inclusive community involvement, and maintains long-term financial viability of the company. For this reason, we integrate regulatory changes, risks and opportunities related to water quality and availability into each annual planning and budget cycle, as well as long-term integrated resource plans (IRPs). Internal and external experts identify regulatory changes, risks and opportunities, and associated costs and compliance actions are evaluated. Through quarterly management briefings and discussions, proposed action plans and budgets are considered and incorporated into strategic and financial planning. This process drives evaluation of business units and power stations for long-term viability. In each planning cycle since 2014, Clean Water Act effluent limitation guidelines (ELGs) for water quality protection have been evaluated. For example, an IRP is updated annually to plan how Dominion Energy South Carolina could meet energy demand over the next 15 years. The IRP includes assumptions about expenses that will be required to comply with the effluent limitation guidelines for Wateree and Williams power stations. We selected 11-15 years for long-term time horizon, because a valid water supply permit must be reevaluated and renewed every 15 to 50 years, depending on the region.

W7.2

(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

42

Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

104

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

17

Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

-14

Please explain

Dominion Energy increased water-related CAPEX by 42% and increased OPEX by 17% from 2021 to 2022. The CAPEX increase reflects CCR pond closure and installation of closed loop water treatment.

Dominion Energy anticipates a 104% increase in 2023 CAPEX as costs associated with CCR pond closures continue to increase. Water-related OPEX is expected to decrease by 14%. The expenses supported through asset retirement obligation (ARO) funds have been incorporated into the calculation of capital expense trends.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Consistent with the TCFD framework, and to complement our own Net Zero strategy, we engaged a third-party consultant to perform scenario modeling and analysis of potential company pathways consistent with both 2.1°C and 1.5°C global-warming trajectories. The consultant's analysis presents a snapshot of the potential transition from Dominion Energy's current emissions levels to meeting our 2050 Net Zero commitment, including our interim emission reduction targets. In addition, 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 (including flood and rain) 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.

W7.3a

(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization's business strategy.

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Climate-related	Consistent with the TCFD framework, and to complement our own Net Zero strategy, we engaged a third-party consultant to perform scenario modeling and analysis of potential company pathways consistent with both 2.1°C and 1.5°C global-warming trajectories. The analysis began by constructing national market scenarios for the United States 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 degree and 1.5 degree 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 emissions included in our Net Zero Commitment. In addition, 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, shown below. 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 (RCP2.6): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 1.8°C. -SSP2-4.5 (RCP 4.5): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 2.7°C. -SSP5-8.5 (RCP 8.5): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 4.4°C.	For each warming scenario evaluated under our physical risk assessment, the climate forecast evaluated seven climate hazards (flood, rain, wind, heat, cold, severe storms, and wildfires) on a sample of the company's assets. The analysis assessed the vulnerability of our assets based on each climate hazard and the number of assets that exceed varying exposure thresholds. We are pursuing a diverse mix of cleaner, more efficient, and lower-emitting methods of generating and delivering energy, while advancing aggressive voluntary measures to continue reducing emissions. The renewable energy sources the company is investing heavily in include offshore wind and solar, which aligns with our commitment to reducing water consumption by employing low water technologies. Specific water-related insights under the 2.7°C scenario related to flooding and rainfall. Across all states the highest flood depths would occur in North Carolina, exceeding 1 foot in a 1 in 500-year flood in 2050. The analysis found implications to ground-level assets, like substations and compressor stations, which could fail from flooding. Across all states, the most rainfall occurs in South Carolina, exceeding 14.5 inches in a 1 in 500-year storm in 2050. The analysis identified risk of damage to electrical components should excess rain leak into enclosed assets.	The scenario modeling results and analysis support the company's decarbonization strategy and investment plans to meet our 2050 Net Zero commitment. Overlaying the climate forecasts from the physical risk assessment 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. For example, the vulnerability assessment component of the risk evaluation found that by 2050 in the 2.7°C scenario, 10% of substation transformers will be exposed to flooding greater than two feet for a 1 in 500-year event. These assets are primarily in coastal areas across VA, NC, and SC. To respond to this risk, Dominion Energy is evaluating adaptive measures to infrastructure to be implemented over this timeframe. In VA and NC, as transmission and distribution substations reach end-of-life, or during the course of substation upgrades or expansion, we are evaluating control enclosures in low-lying and flood-prone areas as part of our response strategy. Elevating control enclosures would substantially reduce or even eliminate the effects of flooding on substations. For all new construction, DESC plans to elevate switch houses in coastal regions, as was recently done at the switch house in Isle of Palms. The company will continue to build on this risk analysis to bolster our climate-related adaptive actions and identify opportunities to enhance long-term resilience.

W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

No, and we do not anticipate doing so within the next two years

Please explain

Dominion Energy operates across a wide geographic boundary within the United States, which constitutes a variety of water supply, regulatory, and water quality paradigms.

W7.5

(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	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. The company's focus on reduced use of water volume and improved water intensity reflects Dominion Energy's strategy to reduce water withdrawals per megawatt-hour by 50% from 2000 to 2030. Consistent with United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 6, "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all," 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. 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, Greensville, 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.	<Not Applicable>	Since 2013, we have improved our low water intensity generation. Our 2022 water intensity is 74.1 cubic meters of freshwater withdrawn per net megawatt-hour (MWh). In order to fully characterize our water use, track our water use improvement, and align our overall sustainability tracking, we based our water intensity reporting on our 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 2022 freshwater withdrawal intensity of 74.1 is about the same compared to 72.1 in the previous year due to the continued development of less water intensive generation sources and reduced use of 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.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Do you have any water-related targets?

Yes

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	No, but we plan to within the next two years	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 is conducting lead service line inventories at ten power stations that are subject to the LCR and must submit the inventory results and (if applicable) replacement plans to state agencies by October 16, 2024. Dominion Energy is setting a target in 2023 for environmental field staff to transmit 100% of the inventories to the Company Environmental Lead for LCR compliance by 12/31/2023.
Other	Please select	<Not Applicable>

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Target reference number
Target 1

Category of target
Water withdrawals

Target coverage
Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric
Reduction in total water withdrawals

Year target was set
2018

Base year
2000

Base year figure
136.2

Target year
2030

Target year figure
68.1

Reporting year figure
74.1

% of target achieved relative to base year
91.1894273127753

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain
As an indicator of incremental progress to reduce our overall water use, we compare year to year water withdrawal quantities. The business has reduced its water withdrawals by utilizing low water use technologies for new generation such as our Greensville Power Station. Our ability to achieve a 50% reduction by 2030 from 2000 levels in freshwater withdrawn per megawatt-hour of electricity generated serves as our measure of success for this target. Our 2022 freshwater withdrawal intensity of 74.1 cubic meters of water per megawatt-hour is slightly higher compared to 72.1 in the previous year due to a similar power generating fleet and operating conditions. Based on our 2000 water intensity baseline of 136.2 cubic meters of water per megawatt-hour, we have reduced freshwater intensity by 46% and are on track to meet our goal of 50% reduction by 2030. We anticipate that water intensity levels will lower as we employ low water use technologies and expand our solar and wind generation.

Target reference number
Target 2

Category of target
Water pollution

Target coverage
Business division

Quantitative metric
Reduction in water discharge volumes

Year target was set
2022

Base year
2016

Base year figure
8.6

Target year
2024

Target year figure
7.74

Reporting year figure
8.6

% of target achieved relative to base year
0

Target status in reporting year
New

Please explain
In January 2016, the US EPA Effluent Limitation Guidelines ("ELGs") for the Steam Electric Power Generating Category went into effect. The final rule establishes updated effluent limits and standards for wastewater discharges that apply primarily at coal and oil steam generating stations. Affected facilities are required to convert from wet to dry or closed cycle coal ash management, improve existing wastewater treatment systems, and/or install new wastewater treatment technologies. The effluent limits, deadlines and other allowances were subsequently delayed or extended through additional rule makings. 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. EPA has offered four alternatives for FGD and BATW and identified Option 3, zero liquid discharge, as the preferred BAT. 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 Q1 2024 being the time frame for meeting the target.

W9. Verification

W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?
No, we are waiting for more mature verification standards and/or processes

W10. Plastics

W10.1

(W10.1) Have you mapped where in your value chain plastics are used and/or produced?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Not mapped – and we do not plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	Dominion Energy does not manufacture or distribute plastic products as a part of our core business. We do not currently track or have systems in place to accurately map plastic use or production across the value chain. In line with our waste reduction initiative, we currently engage our suppliers on ways to reduce delivery/distribution waste to warehouses.

W10.2

(W10.2) Across your value chain, have you assessed the potential environmental and human health impacts of your use and/or production of plastics?

	Impact assessment	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Not assessed – and we do not plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	We do not currently track or have systems in place to accurately map plastic use or production across the value chain. Dominion Energy does not manufacture or distribute plastic products as a part of our core business. Accordingly, our assessments of potential environmental and human health impacts related to our business do not include plastics. In line with our waste reduction initiative, we currently engage our suppliers on ways to reduce delivery/distribution waste to warehouses.

W10.3

(W10.3) Across your value chain, are you exposed to plastics-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business? If so, provide details.

	Risk exposure	Value chain stage	Type of risk	Please explain
Row 1	Not assessed – and we do not plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We do not currently track or have systems in place to accurately map plastic use or production across the value chain. Dominion Energy does not manufacture or distribute plastic products as a part of our core business. Accordingly, our assessments of value chain risks related to our business does not include plastics. In line with our waste reduction initiative, we currently engage our suppliers on ways to reduce delivery/distribution waste to warehouses.

W10.4

(W10.4) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place	Target type	Target metric	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Waste management	Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that we collect, sort, and recycle	Dominion Energy tracks and discloses consolidated tonnage of paper, cardboard, plastic, glass reused or recycled. In 2021, the company reported 332 tons of recycled materials. Dominion Energy is in the process of moving to a more sustainable waste collection model at our offices. Rather than having individual trash and recycling bins at each desk, receptacles are placed in a central location on each floor. The practice of centralized waste is more efficient and cost-effective, as custodial staff do not have to spend a significant amount of time going to each individual desk during the waste collection process each night. The custodial staff can tend to a centralized collection systems more often during the day, decreasing overflow, smells and other typical waste collection issues. This method also reduces the use of hundreds of individual bag liners at each desk throughout the year – liners that cannot be recycled. Centralized waste promotes employee well-being as it often encourages employees to get up and stretch their legs and move around during the day.

	Targets in place	Target type	Target metric	Please explain
				Dominion Energy has a supply chain sustainability goal to reduce landfill waste at select supply chain warehouses by 50% in 2025. In 2022, teams reduced waste by 42% from the 2020 baseline (compared to the goal of 20%). Initiatives include a focus on minimizing and diverting plastics, wood, and rubber from the waste stream. We continue to identify other key waste streams and reduction opportunities throughout our supply chain.

W10.5

(W10.5) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers	No	
Production of durable plastic components	No	
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	No	
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	No	
Production of goods packaged in plastics	No	
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	No	

W11. Sign off

W-FI

(W-FI) 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.

Dominion Energy (DE) is committed to delivering safe, reliable, affordable, and increasingly sustainable energy in compliance with relevant laws and regulations. We seek to engage stakeholders and accommodate reasonable input and feedback while balancing our public service obligations. When there is disagreement with our approach, despite our efforts to establish consensus, we believe it is important to review the full record which may or may not be captured in press coverage. Herein we provide context for items that garnered media attention in 2022 and the first half of 2023.

Executive compensation/ESG

At Dominion Energy, we have an obligation not only to safely provide reliable, affordable energy to our customers but also be a good corporate citizen by protecting the environment, diversifying our supplier base, and giving back to and better reflecting the communities we serve. That is why our executive compensation includes elements

that reward the company's performance on environmental and sustainability and on diversity and inclusion matters.

As part of our ongoing governance process, in 2022, we engaged with shareholders who, in the aggregate, represented approximately 50% of our outstanding shares. We discussed a wide variety of issues, including our executive compensation program. Shareholders were generally supportive of our executive compensation program and appreciated our Proxy Statement's clear disclosure. During those engagements, we heard from shareholders that they were pleased with the inclusion of ESG measures within our AIP and requested additional goals within our LTIP. We continued to incorporate safety, diversity, equity and inclusion and environmental compliance and sustainability in our AIP. For our 2022 LTIP performance awards, we also introduced a new goal tied to increasing the company's zero carbon generation capacity over time (10% of the performance grant).

The responsibilities of our Board's Compensation and Talent Development Committee (CTD) includes, amongst other matters, oversight of the company's executive compensation plan, policies and programs. The CTD Committee also consults directly with an independent compensation consultant, as needed, in reviewing and approving the company's executive compensation program's philosophy and strategy to ensure that the program is based on sound compensation practices. Dominion Energy's shareholders have endorsed the company's compensation for executives, including our CEO, – in the 2023 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, 91% of shareholders voting their proxies supported our executive compensation plan.

Details of our CEO's compensation can be found below:

• In the first two full years Robert M. Blue has been CEO of Dominion Energy, 2.5% of his compensation (salary, incentives, and stock awards) has been tied to achieving ESG goals, and 28.6% has been linked to achieving financial goals such as consolidated operating earnings per share (EPS), relative total shareholder return (TSR), and return on invested capital (ROIC). To be awarded incentives for achieving those ESG goals, the company first had to meet an EPS goal.

• The remainder of Mr. Blue's 2022 compensation came from salary and a time-vested stock award.

• For 2023, 80% of Mr. Blue's Annual Incentive Plan will be financial based (EPS) and 10% contingent on ESG goals (the other 10% is a corporate safety goal). For his Long-Term Incentive Plan, 94% is based on meeting financial goals (TSR and EPS) and 6% for an ESG goal related to non-carbon-emitting generation capacity. All of Mr. Blue's non-salary compensation will be performance-based.

Role of natural gas (CTs, LNG, River Neck project)

DE is dedicated to its vision of becoming the nation's most sustainable energy company. Yet even as the company pursues long-term sustainability goals, it must ensure the necessary infrastructure is in place to meet customers' around-the-clock energy needs. DE's bedrock public-service commitment to secure, reliable service requires nothing less. Until and unless advances in renewable energy, long-duration battery storage, advanced nuclear, hydrogen, etc. allow those resources to supplant natural gas without jeopardizing reliability, natural gas infrastructure will remain a part of DE's power generation fleet.

In December 2022, during Winter Storm Elliott, Dominion Energy Virginia experienced multiple days in which every available electric generating unit was dispatched to meet customers' energy needs. That episode highlighted the importance of "dispatchable" facilities—those that can quickly and controllably ramp up and down to keep pace with demand. The company must plan for peaks in demand that occur during nighttime hours or inclement weather, when non-dispatchable resources are unavailable or insufficient to meet demand.

With this in mind, the company expects that new dispatchable facilities will be needed to meet growing customer energy demands. The Chesterfield Energy Reliability Center is one such example. The company proposes to site four natural gas-powered, simple cycle combustion turbines adjacent to its existing Chesterfield Power Station. Subject to regulatory approvals, this project would be capable of generating enough energy to power up to 250,000 homes during peak-demand conditions or when other resources are constrained.

The constraints on intra-day natural gas supplies observed during Winter Storm Elliott also highlighted the importance of maintaining backup fuel supplies for use during peak periods. Dominion Energy Virginia is therefore proposing to add liquefied natural gas (LNG) storage capabilities at its Greensville County Power Station. Addition of LNG storage at the Greensville station will reduce the company's reliance on a single gas pipeline and thereby help mitigate the risk of fuel supply disruptions during natural disasters, extreme weather, or other events.

Meanwhile, Dominion Energy South Carolina continues to experience strong residential, commercial, and industrial growth within its gas distribution service area. To reliably serve the anticipated customer demands associated with this growth, the company proposes to construct a new 15-mile natural gas line in Florence County, SC adjacent to an existing line and along the existing utility corridor. The SC Department of Health and Environmental Control has determined there is reasonable assurance that Dominion Energy will execute its project plans in a manner consistent with the certification requirements of Section 401 of the Federal Clean Water Act, as evidenced by their issuance of the Section 401 Water Quality Certification.

Westinghouse fraud case/post-merger focus.

In 2019, DE completed the merger with SCANA after SCE&G (now DESC) abandoned construction of two new nuclear units at V.C. Summer in 2017. Since the merger, we continue to work to demonstrate our commitment to being a good corporate citizen and providing safe, reliable, and affordable energy to the citizens and businesses of South Carolina. Our employees are actively engaged in the communities we serve, and we are living up to our merger commitments.

Trade associations and political contributions.

DE participates in federal, state, and local trade associations and events reflecting our lines of business and the communities we serve. We do not subscribe to 100% of any organization's beliefs or positions by virtue of membership. While participation provides the best opportunity to shape trade associations' positions to better align with our values, there are circumstances when misalignment may cause the company to refrain from signing-on to certain comment letters depending on the topic, or in some cases, depending on the situation, could cause the company to re-evaluate our membership or participation.

To enhance our reporting, in 2022, we published our 2021 Review of Climate-Related Lobbying and Trade Associations. The report details the guiding principles of Dominion Energy's approach to policy engagement, our climate-related lobbying activities and associated governance and oversight practices It also examines the extent of climate policy alignment between Dominion Energy and trade associations of which the company was a member in 2021, were determined to be involved in climate-related advocacy and where Dominion Energy's financial participation was most substantial. A copy of the report is attached.

Our political contributions are bipartisan and transparent. We are independently recognized in the 2022 CPA-Zicklin Index of Corporate Political Disclosure and Accountability report as a "Trendsetter" among S&P 500 companies for the quality and transparency of our associated disclosures. Our complete Lobbying and Political Contributions Policy is attached.

dominion-energy-lobbying-and-political-contributions-policy.pdf
lobbying-and-trade-association-report.pdf

W11.1

(W11.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Submit your response

Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

No