Dominion Energy - Water Security 2022

W0. Introduction

W0.1

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

Dominion Energy, Inc. (Dominion Energy and as defined below) is one of the nation's largest producers and transporters of energy. As of December 31, 2021, Dominion Energy has a portfolio of approximately 30.2 GW of electric generating capacity; 10,700 miles of electric transmission lines, 78,000 miles of electric distribution lines, and 95,700 miles of gas distribution mains and related service facilities supported by 6,000 miles of gas transmission, gathering, and storage pipeline. As of December 31, 2021, Dominion Energy operates in 13 states and serves approximately 7 million customers.

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 specifically 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 2021, we cut carbon emissions from our electric generation units by 46% since 2005 and we cut methane emissions from our natural gas business by 38% since 2010.

Our commitment is highlighted by our anticipated investment of up to $73 billion in projects supporting decarbonization efforts from 2022 to 2035. In the near term, we are seeking extension of the licenses of our zero-carbon nuclear fleet in Virginia, rapidly expanding wind and solar generation as well as energy storage, investing in carbon-beneficial renewable natural gas and pursing innovative uses of clean burning hydrogen. These include our expectation to invest up to $21 billion from 2022 through 2035 in solar generation to achieve our target of 13.4 GW generating capacity in-service by the end of 2035 as well as up to $21 billion over the same period in offshore wind generation facilities. We have commenced development of the 2.6 GW CVOW Commercial Project, the largest proposed offshore wind farm on this side of the Atlantic Ocean, which is expected to be placed in service by the end of 2026.

Dominion Energy has continued its transition to a more state-regulated earnings mix, as evidenced by its capital investments in regulated infrastructure, the SCANA Combination, the sale of substantially all of its gas transmission and storage operations, and the divestiture of interests in certain nonregulated generating facilities and natural gas gathering and processing investments.

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 and Battery Storage)

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	5022	18.68	13430.48
Lignite	0	0	0
Oil	1373	5.11	178.98
Gas	10882.5	40.49	47290.42
Biomass	153	0.57	1054.93
Waste (non-biomass)	0	0	0
Nuclear	5991	22.29	47997.08
Fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage	0	0	0
Geothermal	0	0	0
Hydropower	524	1.95	944.97
Wind	12	0.04	49.77
Solar	2916.2	10.85	5882.66
Marine	0	0	0
Other renewable	0	0	0
Other non-renewable	0	0	0
Total	26873.7	100	116829.29

W-OG0.1a

(W-OG0.1a) Which business divisions in the oil & gas sector apply to your organization?

Upstream

Midstream/Downstream

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 2021	December 31 2021

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. As of December 31, 2021, Dominion Energy's portfolio of assets includes approximately 10,700 miles of electric transmission lines and 78,000 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. Therefore, we are not including information from these 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 is therefore considered 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.
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. In the interest of full disclosure, we acknowledge that water pollution incidents may occur at our administrative and operations facilities from time to time notwithstanding our commitment to one hundred percent environmental regulatory compliance. We strive for Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED) Silver-level certification in new office construction, not only to encourage environmental stewardship, but also to provide an optimized work environment for employees. LEED-standard plumbing lowers water usage by 35%. In renovations, and in building construction, we leverage LEED best practices, including low-flow water fixtures, water-efficient landscaping, and LED lighting. 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. Water usage at Dominion Energy call centers, office buildings, and other administrative sites account for less than 5% of total water usage and is therefore considered de minimis.
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 the Chesapeake Energy Center (CEC), as well as the Canadys, Urquhart and McMeekin power stations. The CEC is located adjacent to the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River in Virginia's James River watershed. CEC generated power from four coal-fired units and four gas turbines. The coal-fired boilers ceased operations on December 31, 2014 and have been decommissioned. In 2013, coal-fired units at Canadys Station, located in South Carolina's 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 in South Carolina were converted from coal-fired units to gas-fired only units in 2013 and 2014, respectively. In 2002, 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 closed or 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 the closure. Water stored in the ponds is treated before release and meets stringent permit limits. We provide detailed monitoring reports and plans on our webpages at https://www.dominionenergy.com/projects-and-facilities/electric-projects/coal-ash. Although management of coal combustion residuals remains within our operational control, there is minimal usage of water associated with these activities. We are excluding these management activities from the scope of our disclosure as water usage stemming from these activities accounts for less than 5% of total company water usage and is therefore considered de minimis.

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	ISIN code: US25746U
Yes, a CUSIP number	CUSIP number: 25746U
Yes, a Ticker symbol	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 target to continually reduce freshwater withdrawn and to achieve a 50 percent reduction by 2030 (from 2000 levels) in freshwater withdrawn per megawatt-hour (MWh) of electricity generated. 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. The importance of recycled water is reflected in our facility-level goal to increase produced water recycling at the Wexpro produced water treatment system at the Canyon Creek Unit Produced Water Evaporation Facility. 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 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	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	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. 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. Several stations use a distributed control system (DCS) flow meter that collects data continuously to monitor total water withdrawal volume.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	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, 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. For example, at Mount Storm Power Station each water intake pump motor amp is monitored, recorded, and archived. The pump motor amp archive is reviewed to see when the pumps were running. If the pumps were running, the hourly flow was estimated by referring to the pump's performance curve.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	100%	DE Wexpro typically quantifies the water volume produced during extraction and production operations by adhering to Regulatory Agency requirements and using accepted oil and gas industry volume calculation methods (e.g., tank gauging and strapping charts). During the extraction process, produced water goes through a separator, which diverts water from any gas, and the water goes into a holding tank. When the tank is nearing full, the water volume is measured by gauge during the transfer to a truck. The frequency with which produced water volumes are measured varies from daily to weekly. Another method is employed at our Trail and Canyon Creek fields, and two wells at our Kinney field. Produced water gathering lines run directly from the wells to a disposal facility. This has substantial environmental benefits, because it reduces truck traffic and therefore emissions, as well as wildlife disturbance. Produced water is measured at a continuous frequency by flow meters in gathering lines.
Water withdrawals quality	51-75	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 measurements vary by facility but is often completed monthly or annually unless there are regulatory requirements to monitor quality more frequently. At stations that monitor water quality, water samples are gathered and analyzed by Dominion Energy biologists and environmental professionals. For example, water chemistry of Mt. Storm Lake is evaluated annually during other biological monitoring by Dominion Energy biologists.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	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 on a monthly basis. Some once-through cooling water discharges are estimated based on volume withdrawn. Several stations use a distributed control system (DCS) flow meter that collects data continuously to monitor total water discharges. To the extent possible, volumes of discharges comprised of only stormwater have been removed from reported totals.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	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%	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. The method of measurement for discharge volumes by treatment method is generally metered in accordance with water permit limits.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	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. The method of measurement for discharge quality by standard effluent parameters is generally metered and tested in accordance with water permit limits.
Water discharge quality – temperature	76-99	At the majority of our power stations that discharge process water to surface water, the temperature of the discharge or heat rejection of the units is monitored and reported to the appropriate state agency. The method and frequency of discharge measurements and estimations varies by facility and by discharge point. For example, our Bear Garden facility monitors discharge temperature on a continuous basis using a calibrated device immersed in the wastewater, this data is recorded and used to create the daily average. The North Anna Power Station monitors water temperature at least once per week using a calibrated device, which is immersed in the wastewater until the reading is stabilized. We also record and monitor water temperature of receiving water bodies at various locations in the water body with a handheld immersed temperature gauge during biological sampling, which occurs semi-annually (e.g., at Mount Storm and North Anna Power Stations).
Water consumption – total volume	100%	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). All our power stations measure or estimate water consumption associated with facility processes. 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. 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 is often calculated annually, but data is available monthly to evaluate water consumption more frequently.
Water recycled/reused	26-50	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. 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. Facilities that meter recycled water measure on a monthly basis. For example, Warren County Power Station, which installed equipment in 2019 to meter water recycled onsite, collected data monthly throughout 2021 and communicated this data to station personnel. 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%	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). 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.

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 2021 in mega liters per year are as follows: Neal Shoals (Broad River) = 1,087,230; North Anna (North Anna River) = 617,967; Parr (Broad River) = ,950,198; Saluda (Saluda River) = 1,051,752; Stevens Creek (Savannah River) = 4,638,081; Gaston (Roanoke River) = 60,516,528; Roanoke Rapids (Roanoke River) = 84,627,062; Bath County (Back Creek) = 967,946; and Fairfield (Broad River) = 3,232,157. The Bath County and Fairfield power stations are unique among our hydroelectric power stations in that water is stored within two impoundments of differing elevations. In these pumped storage scenarios, water is released from the higher to the lower impoundment through reversible turbines when demand for electricity is high. Later, when the demand is reduced, the turbines are used to pump water from the lower impoundment back into the upper impoundment. Not all of the water flowing into the pumped storage impoundments is retained. A minimum flow is continuously released to Back Creek and little Back Creek (Bath County) and the Broad River (Parr Hydro) to sustain the downstream aquatic ecosystems. During times of high stream flows, this minimum flow released may be increased to mimic natural flow variability. The North Anna hydro units are located at the Lake Anna Dam and are associated with the North Anna Power Station, a nuclear power station.
Sediment loading	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 stand-alone sediment monitoring requirement. Additionally, Dominion Energy studied the Bath County Pumped Storage facility's outflow water quality in the earlier years of operation. A water quality report from 1991 includes multiple years of total suspended solid measurements. Where the company does not monitor sediment loading, the justification varies by location. At multiple locations, the facilities experience no issues with sedimentation from a mass transport standpoint due to the immense size of the lake or due to an upstream impoundment that effectively traps most of the upstream sediment. At other locations, primarily run of river facilities, sediment has accumulated to within a few feet of the crest of the dams. However, at these sites the active storage used for power generation is above the dam crests due to use of flashboard or crest gates. Finally, run of river hydroelectric facilities have drag rake systems that keep the forebays clear in front of the intakes, and this helps to minimize bulk transport of sediments through the turbines.
Other, please specify	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 10,186 were passed upstream in 2021. In 2018, transport of eels above the Gaston Dam commenced, and 4,472 were passed upstream in 2021. Dominion Energy has transported 9,010 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, and how do these volumes compare to the previous reporting year?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Total withdrawals	10942324	About the same	For the purpose of questions comparing values to the last reporting year, we are defining the change from the previous year as follows: • greater than 50% less = "Much Lower" • 25%-50% less = "Lower" • 25% less to 25% more = "About the Same" • 25%-50% more = "Higher" • greater than 50% more = "Much Higher" Our withdrawal volume in 2021 was about the same as in 2020, falling within the 25% less to 25% more margin of "About the same," because our operations required a similar amount of water withdrawal volumes. Our future water withdrawal volumes may vary, driven by our future generation portfolio. We anticipate that, as we bring on new generation using little or no water, water withdrawals will be about the same or lower and water intensity will be reduced. We are reporting water usage based on percent equity.
Total discharges	10947450	About the same	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 2021 were about the same as in 2020, 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. As we transition to less water dependent power generation, we anticipate that future water discharges will be about the same or lower. We are reporting water usage based on percent equity.
Total consumption	54712	Higher	Based on our previous definitional threshold for change, our total consumption in 2021 increased due to production conditions and our water accounting methodology changes. Total consumption for 2021 was approximately 29% higher than 2020. This may be due to increased generation from sources that consume more water. For example, the Millstone Power Station generated more power in 2021 than 2020, which contributes to a higher total consumption of water. However, it does not impact freshwater consumption because the station withdrawals from a brackish source. 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. In 2021, we estimate total freshwater consumption based on a coefficient (0.5%) derived from an average percent of water consumed in reporting years 2015-17 and applied to our total 2021 water withdrawals. This methodology was also used in 2020 and is more consistent to estimate our freshwater consumption than the formula above, which we used in 2018- 19, due to station-specific differences in reporting such as the inclusion of stormwater as a discharge. We expect about the same or lower water consumption in the future as we bring on new generation which will use little or no water. We will adopt less water dependent power generation which will reduce future water discharges, resulting in operations that are more water efficient. We report water usage by percent equity.

W-OG1.2c

(W-OG1.2c) In your oil & gas sector operations, what are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed – by business division – and what are the trends compared to the previous reporting year?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year %	Please explain
Total withdrawals - upstream	377	About the same	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" Dominion Energy's gas operations, including gas extraction, processing, distribution, transmission, gathering, by-products extraction, and storage operations; continue to withdraw and use significantly less water as compared to our electric generation facilities. The company endeavors to further develop the disclosure of significant water uses, particularly where water targets are set. As such, our total reported upstream withdrawals remained the same compared to the previous year. Dominion's upstream water withdrawals remained about the same (within a 25% variation) because our production output remained relatively the same throughout 2021. The reported volume of 377 megaliters (MGL)/year includes water withdrawn and used by our Gas Transmission & Storage, and Wexpro extraction and production facilities. We anticipate that in future years, the total upstream withdrawals for these operations will remain relatively the same or decrease slightly due to the sale of substantially all of the company's gas transmission and storage operations.
Total discharges – upstream	35	Much Lower	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" Dominion Energy's gas operations, including gas extraction, processing, distribution, transmission, gathering, by-products extraction, and storage operations, continue to discharge and use significantly less water as compared to our electric generation facilities. The company endeavors to further develop the disclosure of significant water uses, particularly where water targets are set. As such, our total reported upstream discharges in 2021 are much lower compared to 2020. Dominion's upstream discharges decreased by over 50%, likely due to the sale of gas operations that previously reported water discharges. We anticipate that in future years, the total upstream discharges will remain relatively the same or decrease slightly due to the sale of substantially all of the company's gas transmission and storage operations. The reported volume of 35 MGL/year includes water discharge from our Gas Transmission & Storage and Wexpro extraction and production facilities.
Total consumption – upstream	342	Higher	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" The company is fully disclosing the largest known sources of water inputs and outputs. Dominion Energy's gas operations, including gas extraction, processing, distribution, transmission, gathering, by-products extraction, and storage operations continue to consume significantly less water as compared to our electric generation facilities. The company endeavors to further develop the disclosure of significant water uses, particularly where water targets are set. The reported volume of total consumption increased in 2021 as compared to the 2020 because it is consistent with our definitional precedent of "higher" (between 25% and 50% change). Total consumption increased slightly due to less water discharges being reported in our gas operations relative to the withdrawals in 2021. We anticipate that in future years, the total upstream consumption by upstream operations will remain relatively the same or decrease slightly due to the sale of substantially all of the company's gas transmission and storage operations.
Total withdrawals - midstream/downstream	0	About the same	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" Dominion Energy's gas operations, including gas extraction, processing, distribution, transmission, gathering, by-products extraction, and storage operations continue to withdraw and use significantly less water as compared to our electric generation facilities. The company endeavors to further develop the disclosure of significant water uses, particularly where water targets are set. Reported withdrawals in 2021 were about the same compared to 2020, but the change is relatively small compared to water withdrawal for generation and upstream activities. The change is a result of less reported hydrostatic test water withdrawals for operations. We anticipate that in future years, the total downstream withdrawals will remain relatively the same.
Total discharges – midstream/downstream	0	About the same	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" Dominion Energy's gas operations, including gas extraction, processing, distribution, transmission, gathering, by-products extraction, and storage operations continue to withdraw and use significantly less water as compared to our electric generation facilities. The company endeavors to further develop the disclosure of significant water uses, particularly where water targets are set. Reported total downstream discharges in 2021 were about the same compared to 2020 due to similar operating conditions. We anticipate that in future years, the total downstream discharges will remain relatively the same due to the sale of substantially all of the company's gas transmission and storage operations. We reuse hydrostatic testing water by "cascading" it from test section to test section, when possible. Once complete, the water may be discharged back to a local waterbody, often the same watershed where it was obtained, if the water is verified to be clean and meets the state water quality standards. This may be the case when we are testing completely new pipelines. For older pipelines, the water must be treated to meet water quality standards, so we haul the water away to a treatment facility or other appropriate waste disposal facility.
Total consumption – midstream/downstream	0	About the same	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" Dominion Energy's gas operations, including gas extraction, processing, distribution, transmission, gathering, by-products extraction, and storage operations continue to withdraw and use significantly less water as compared to our electric generation facilities. The company endeavors to further develop the disclosure of significant water uses, particularly where water targets are set. Reported total downstream consumption was about the same in 2021 compared to 2020 due to similar operating conditions, and we anticipate they will remain relatively the same in future years.
Total withdrawals – chemicals	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total discharges – chemicals	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total consumption – chemicals	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total withdrawals – other business division	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total discharges – other business division	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total consumption – other business division	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress and provide the proportion.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Less than 1%	About the same	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 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 (0.03%) was obtained, as compared to total water withdrawals. This is within a +/-25% change, which falls under our established definition of "About the same." In 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2018, 2019 and 2020, 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	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	8400323	About the same	In 2021, we experienced a slight decrease (~1%) in freshwater withdrawal volume, falling under our definition for "About the same." Our freshwater withdrawal volume remained about the same compared to 2020 because our power generation operations utilized about the same amount of water in 2021. In Dominion Energy's Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Report, the company discloses water use trends from 2015 to 2019 for the full suite of power generation facilities within the scope of the 2022 Water CDP. Fresh surface water is relevant to our operations, as many of our facilities require large amounts of water to operate. For many of our locations, including Chesterfield Power Station and North Anna Power Station, the most readily accessible source of water is fresh surface water (namely, rivers and lakes). We are reporting water usage by percent equity.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Relevant	2519659	About the same	Our brackish surface water/seawater withdrawal volume in 2021 remained about the same when compared to 2020 because our facilities utilized similar amounts of water during operations and generation output compared similarly to the previous year. 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>	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	6366	Higher	In 2021, we experienced an increase (~40%) in groundwater withdrawal volume, falling under our definition of "Higher." Although "Higher," the relative volume increase is minimal when compared to total withdrawals. Our non-renewable groundwater withdrawal volume in 2021 was higher compared to 2020 because the generation and overall operations at stations with active groundwater wells was slightly increased compared to the previous year. 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	437	About the same	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 2021, we are reporting a slight increase (~17%) in produced/entrained water volume, falling under our definition of "About the same." Our produced/entrained water withdrawal volume remained about the same compared to 2020 because facilities utilized about the same amount of water in 2021 due to similar operating conditions.
Third party sources	Relevant	15539	About the same	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 2020 because facilities utilized about the same amount of water in 2021 due to similar operating conditions.

W1.2i

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	9148163	About the same	Fresh surface water discharge is relevant to our operations at a number of our facilities, especially those such as Chesterfield Power Station and Urquhart Power Station, which are located on rivers, withdraw substantial amounts of surface water, and return the majority of the water to the body of water from which it came through permitted discharges. For 2021, we experienced a slight increase (~11%) in fresh surface water discharge, which falls within our definition of "About the same." Operations remained relatively similar in 2021 compared to 2020, thus corresponding to similar fresh surface water discharges. We report water usage by percent equity.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Relevant	1796436	Higher	A number of our facilities, including our Millstone and Yorktown power stations, are located on bodies of brackish water/seawater (including Long Island Sound and York River). These facilities return the majority of the brackish water/seawater used in station processes to the water body from which it was withdrawn through permitted discharges. For 2021, we experienced an increase (~29%) in brackish/seawater discharge, falling under our definition of "Higher" because our operations returned slightly more water to sources than in 2020 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	34	Much lower	Groundwater discharges are relevant to our organizations because a very small amount of groundwater injection is performed through water disposal wells at extraction facilities. The groundwater discharge volume decreased in 2021 compared to 2020 due to the sale of substantially all of the company's gas transmission and storage operations. As such, our reported groundwater discharge volume is much lower when compared to 2020.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	2817	Much higher	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 2021, we are reporting water discharges as much higher compared to 2020. Water discharges to third-party destinations increased due to the greater need for water to be discharged through third-party sources as withdrawals from third-party sources increased slightly. Our discharge to third parties also increased because we have been able to improve our data collection processes from stations that discharge to third parties by receiving the data at a higher resolution to capture a more accurate total for third party discharges.

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	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Relevant	10945189	About the same	91-99	The majority of Dominion Energy water discharges are treated to a level considered to be tertiary. Water discharges from generating stations differ from wastewater treatment, and the definitions of treatment do not align exactly with GRI 303-4. Treatment definitions from GRI 303-4 relate more directly to wastewater and sewage treatment rather than the utility sector. However, our discharges categorized as tertiary treatment undergo additional treatment which includes chemical processes such as pH adjustment, chlorination, and dechlorination. Dominion Energy's nuclear and large power generation stations use these techniques, which represent a majority of total water discharges due to existing permitting and regulatory requirements related to water quality from discharges. Examples of these permitting requirements include the Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) permits that stations such as Chesterfield and Possum Point possess. Tertiary treatment is also relevant because we must ensure our discharges do not cause an excursion from ambient water quality standards. We anticipate that the proportion of this level of treatment will remain about the same in future years because the company will continue to ensure discharges do not cause excursions from ambient state and federal water quality standards.
Secondary treatment	Not relevant	<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 highly relevant to company operations because the majority of Dominion Energy water discharges are treated to a level considered to be tertiary. This is because of permitting and regulatory requirements at many stations such as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. We anticipate that the proportion of secondary discharge treatment will remain about the same in future years because the company will continue to implement tertiary treatment to ensure discharges do not cause excursions from ambient water quality standards.
Primary treatment only	Relevant	49	Much lower	Less than 1%	Less than 1% of our total discharges are discharged back to the source with primary treatment only. Primary treatment includes processes to physically remove suspended solids and floating materials, typically by sedimentation. These treatment methods represent discharges of smaller volumes relative to our stations that use tertiary treatment, which represent a much higher proportion of total discharges. Discharges in 2021 with primary treatment only were much lower than 2020 because a greater proportion of the company's discharges were treated at a higher level. We anticipate that the proportion of primary discharge treatment will remain about the same in future years because the company will continue to implement tertiary treatment to ensure discharges do not cause excursions from ambient water quality standards.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Discharge to the natural environment without treatment is not relevant because the majority of Dominion Energy water discharges are treated to a level considered to be tertiary because the company needs to treat water to an acceptable quality before utilizing it in its operations. 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	2212	About the same	Less than 1%	Less than 1% of our total discharges are discharged to a third party without treatment. 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	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Other treatment methods are not highly relevant because the majority of Dominion Energy water discharges are treated to a level considered to be tertiary. The company anticipates other treatment methods will remain about the same, zero, in future years because the company will continue to implement tertiary treatment to ensure discharges do not cause excursions from ambient water quality standards.

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	13964000000	10942324	1276.14572553326	Our withdrawal volume in 2021 was about the same as 2020, falling within the 25% less to 25% more 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 along with the reduced use of more water intensive sources such as coal and oil. Therefore, we anticipate that as we bring on new generation using little or no water that water withdrawal efficiency will improve in the long term.

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)	Numerator: water aspect	Denominator	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
0.36	Freshwater consumption	MWh	About the same	Our water intensity is 0.36 cubic meters of freshwater consumption per net megawatt-hour (i.e. 0.00000036 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 2021 compared to 2020 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.
72.1	Freshwater withdrawals	MWh	About the same	Our water intensity is 72.1 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. Our 2021 freshwater withdrawal intensity of 72.1 is about the same compared to 69.8 in 2020 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.

W-OG1.3

(W-OG1.3) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities associated with the oil & gas sector?

No, and we have no plans to do so in the next two years

W1.4

(W1.4) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers or other value chain partners

W1.4a

(W1.4a) What proportion of suppliers do you request to report on their water use, risks and/or management information and what proportion of your procurement spend does this represent?

Row 1

% of suppliers by number
1-25

% of total procurement spend
Less than 1%

Rationale for this coverage
We request supplier reporting at 14 of our 147 power generation facilities to ensure that there is sufficient water quantity of appropriate quality to meet operational and regulatory requirements. This supplier reporting is requested for specific facilities to ensure we are mitigating location-specific water supply risks such as the seasonal drought risk at VCHEC. The number of facilities where we engage with suppliers may differ from the number of facilities exposed to water risks, as some risks are inherent to our operations (Coal Ash, 316(b)) and are not dependent on suppliers. We additionally engage with suppliers to mitigate water-related risks, which sometimes results in circumventing water-related risks at facilities. We also request reporting for sources used in our western solar operations (13 sites as of Dec 31, 2021, which are included within the 147 total locations). We ask, "What is the primary origin and source" for panel washing water. “Is it groundwater, what aquifer, what water district?” This ensures traceability of the water allotment. We incentivize the suppliers to respond through contract and professional courtesy. We also engage with our Dominion Energy Wexpro water suppliers on these requirements. The decision to actively engage and request supplier water data is identified by the business group and individual facilities, as individual facilities most closely monitor their reliance on suppliers.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
The information obtained from our suppliers incorporates any activities that could impact the water supply. Some information we request from our suppliers include maintenance activities, volumetric discharges, equipment replacements, water quality, water quantity, and more. Supplier information may be used to plan station operations. For example, for Dominion Energy Wexpro the information obtained from the suppliers is used to plan operations, as water supply from adjacent landowners makes up roughly 100% of water coming into the facilities. Success is measured, generally, as the absence of extreme changes in station operations, the ability for our facilities to operate with no interruptions, and the suppliers’ ability to provide sufficient water quantity and quality consistent with contractual conditions. In 2021, we were able to procure 100% of the water we needed from suppliers.

Comment

W1.4b

(W1.4b) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement
Onboarding & compliance

Details of engagement
Requirement to adhere to our code of conduct regarding water stewardship and management

% of suppliers by number
76-100

% of total procurement spend
76-100

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

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
Dominion Energy provides the company’s Supplier Code of Ethics and Business Conduct to suppliers during onboarding, The onboarding system is designed to engage 100% of key product and service suppliers. The Code is also communicated through our Terms and Conditions in the procurement process. We consider this method of engagement a success if there is a year over year decrease in supplier-related environmental non-compliance. Through our Environmental Management System (EMS), Dominion Energy tracks environmental non-compliance across the company, including events that occur as a result of contractor and supplier activities. Improved engagement with suppliers in adherence of water stewardship and management contributed to a reduction of contractor-caused water related reportable environmental non-compliance events from 2018 to 2021, according to our EMS environmental incident reporting. This figure does not include certain minor events that are not considered to be a risk to human health and the environment. This figure includes company-wide contractor activities, including power generation, gas operations, office buildings and communication centers, and electrical power delivery.

Comment

Type of engagement
Onboarding & compliance

Details of engagement
Requirement to adhere to our code of conduct regarding water stewardship and management

% of suppliers by number
Less than 1%

% of total procurement spend
Less than 1%

Rationale for the coverage of 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

Type of engagement
Other

Details of engagement
Other, please specify (● Information collection (understanding supplier behavior))

% of suppliers by number
1-25

% of total procurement spend
51-75

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
Dominion Energy conducts an annual supplier sustainability assessment on how certain suppliers manage environmental impacts across their organization. The assessment includes questions on water management and efficiency such as measuring and trending water usage, minimizing use and generation, and setting water-related targets. In 2021, we requested 190 of our key and strategic tier 1 suppliers, representing 57% of our key product and service procurement spend, to respond to the assessment. As members of the Electric Utility Industry Sustainable Supply Chain Alliance (EUISSCA), we are committed to engaging our suppliers to ensure continuous improvement.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
We use responses to the sustainability assessment to benchmark the environmental performance of our supply chain and our suppliers against industry peers. In 2021, we had a 67% response rate, (a 25% increase from 2019) with 127 supplier responders representing 47% of our total procurement spend on key products and services. 100% of responders answered the industry-specific water questions, and 43% of responders answered our request for water-specific data metrics. 12% indicated their organization has water targets in place (a 12% increase from 2020). We consider this method of engagement a success if there is a year over year increase in the overall response rate and an increase in the percentage of suppliers who set water specific targets. Supply Chain leverages responses to the assessment as well as an internal sustainability evaluation to further understand and evaluate the potential sustainability risk of key and strategic suppliers.

Comment

W1.4c

(W1.4c) What is your organization's rationale and strategy for prioritizing engagements with customers or other partners in its value chain?

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. 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.

The Dominion Energy Charitable Foundation provided over $2.5 million in environmental stewardship and education grants to community organizations, including more than $777,000 in water-related grants. We prioritize grants that demonstrate lasting community impact. For example, Ducks Unlimited in Utah received $25,000 toward its restoration and protection of the Ogden Bay Waterfowl Management Area, a freshwater marsh in the Great Salt Lake ecosystem. In 2020, we conducted a Priority Sustainability Issue (PSI) assessment in partnership with the Electric Power Research Institute, which will help us more fully understand what aspects of sustainability our stakeholders value. The list of PSIs was presented to the Dominion Energy leadership team for validation.

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?

Yes, enforcement orders or other penalties

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

50700

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 2020, 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 2021, a consent order was executed and then terminated upon submittal of a $50,700 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.

W3. Procedures

W-EU3.1

(W-EU3.1) How does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with your business activities in the electric utilities sector that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

Our environmental compliance activities include identifying and classifying all major water pollutants that are related to our operational activities across our value chain and that may have a negative impact on water ecosystems or human health. By complying with applicable federal and state regulations, we are aligning our systems and efforts with an established national standard and carrying out a commitment to our customers and communities to comply with established standards.

Dominion Energy's classification of potential water pollutants is based on magnitude, local ecosystem conditions, and applicable regulations.

As part of our environmental management system, we create environmental compliance plans which list all environmental compliance requirements including compliance with water standards and the corresponding compliance methodologies. We perform self-assessments of our facilities and projects on a routine basis to confirm continued compliance with state and federal regulations. Training, self-assessment, and overall environmental compliance extend to components of our value chain through specific systems such as contractor training and environmental due diligence during asset acquisition. We have an Environmental Alert process to quickly notify groups within the company who have similar processes when a gap is identified. This has had a profound impact on our ability to react quickly and learn from each other. We follow this process to track and classify reportable environmental events (REEs) and other minor deviations. An REE is a permit deviation, regulatory deviation, environmental release, or other environmental event under operational control of Dominion Energy or a company contractor and must be reported to a regulatory or land management agency. We perform root cause analyses to prevent REEs from recurring. Our policies and protocols for assessing potential detrimental impacts are the same for both our direct operations and throughout other parts of our value chain.

Rigorous protection methods, following established permit and mitigation standards, are employed when constructing infrastructure across or adjacent to waterways. We employ qualified environmental inspectors and re-vegetate post-construction areas to provide immediate and ongoing protection of surrounding waterways and habitat.

The company maintains current NPDES permits that may classify pollutants as conventional, toxic, and nonconventional, to ensure discharges at all of our stations comply with applicable state water quality standards. Through our compliance with the NPDES, our discharge of pollutants is governed by a well-established standard.

During the NPDES permitting process, the state permitting agency and the company work together to determine if any water quality impairments occur in the receiving waters. If so, the discharge may be monitored more closely, or additional treatment may be required to protect the designated uses, such as drinking, fishing and swimming. This discharge water quality monitoring data from the current permit and any additional sample results for parameters listed in the Code of Federal Regulations at 40 CFR 401.15 may be used to ensure subsequent permits appropriately limit discharge of pollutants.

An example of monitoring to protect human health and ensure receiving waters are fishable occurs at Mt. Storm Power Station. The station monitors discharge of process water for metals such as lead, copper, silver, arsenic, and mercury using sensitive detection methods. In addition, stormwater leaving the station is monitored for a suite of parameters such as total suspended solids, total recoverable aluminum, and pH.

We may also address emerging chemicals of concern to ensure the company is positioned to comply with future regulations. For example, Dominion Energy is identifying where the PFAS/PFOS family of chemicals may be utilized and is actively working to find replacement products. For example, Millstone Power Station in Connecticut changed the type of firefighting foam used in compliance with new 2021 PFAS/PFOS regulations.

W-EU3.1a

(W-EU3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants associated with your activities in the electric utilities sector on water ecosystems or human health.

Potential water pollutant	Description of water pollutant and potential impacts	Management procedures	Please explain
Thermal pollution	Cooling water from electric power generating stations has the potential to elevate temperatures in streams and lakes. Depending on waterbody characteristics and aquatic life, the acceptable temperature increase may vary; for example, a trout stream would be more sensitive to temperature change than a larger river. In some waterbodies, the impact is not significant, and a 3-degree Celsius change in temperature may be acceptable. In trout streams, the temperature must stay cool for the trout to thrive and only a one-degree Celsius change is acceptable.	Compliance with effluent quality standards Measures to prevent spillage, leaching, and leakages	Our commitment is always to comply with laws and regulations. Dominion Energy has an environmental management system (EMS), which includes environmental compliance plans that outline compliance methods for all regulatory and permit requirements, including monitoring temperature and operating parameters, biological studies, structural best management practices (BMPs) and written procedures for consistency. Additionally, self-assessments, internal auditing, and staff training are used to support and improve compliance activities. Also, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, permit process and permit-required monitoring are used to ensure discharges comply with state water quality standards and protect designated uses such as fishing, swimming and a diversity of aquatic fauna. To meet these requirements, the company monitors water quality and implements operational and structural BMPs when needed. These operational and structural BMPs serve to avoid potential spillage, leaching, and leakages of thermal pollution. For example, at our Gordonsville power station, the temperature of the discharge from the water treatment pond approached unacceptable limits during the hottest summer months. The station changed the liner of the pond from black to white to deflect solar radiation, and discharge temperatures are consistently lower. In line with our commitment to comply with applicable laws and regulations, we measure the success of our management procedures by striving for a 100% compliance rate. We track reportable environmental events (REEs) at least quarterly and will work to reduce REEs in the future. Water-related REEs in 2021 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.

Potential water pollutant	Description of water pollutant and potential impacts	Management procedures	Please explain
Coal combustion residuals	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. EPA noted in 2010 that the constituents of most environmental concern in CCR are metals. While metals in high concentrations may affect growth in aquatic organisms, EPA notes that some CCR can be used beneficially to adjust the pH of soils to promote plant growth. Ash pond closings are managed to avoid impacts to water quality through the discharge of pollutants or from erosion. First, ponds are “dewatered,” which involves careful treatment on-site using a multistage process to meet or go beyond stringent, government-mandated levels and testing of the water before it is released. We work with firms that specialize in on-site wastewater treatment. The coal ash itself is not released into nearby waterways, just the water that has been put through a rigorous treatment process. In 2019, legislation was passed in Virginia which requires any ash pond located at our Bremo, Chesapeake, Chesterfield or Possum Point power stations that stopped accepting CCR prior to July 2019 to be closed through a combination of excavating the CCR to lined landfills and recycling for beneficial use. We are currently planning implementation of this new requirement. In South Carolina, the Canadys Station was decommissioned in 2013. In December 2019, DESC completed closure and removal of more than 3.5 million dry tons of coal ash from a 100-acre wet storage pond at the Wateree Station. As a result, there are no active ash ponds in South Carolina. Ash that is generated at the three-coal fired generating facilities is beneficially reused or stored in permitted landfills.	Compliance with effluent quality standards Measures to prevent spillage, leaching, and leakages Community/stakeholder engagement Emergency preparedness	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. The company is committed to taking any necessary corrective actions to address groundwater impacts as required in our facility solid waste permits. We measure the success of our management procedures by striving for a 100% compliance rate. Pursuant to legislation passed by the 2020 Virginia Legislature, the company conducted a survey in 2020 to identify drinking water wells within 1.5 miles of our ash ponds at Bremo, Chesapeake, Chesterfield and Possum Point power stations and provided a report to Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ). In February 2021, we notified well owners that their wells had been identified for sampling. 139 property owners granted property access. Sampling occurred from March 2021 to June 2021. Results were sent to VDEQ and Virginia Department of Health. Residents with testing results that indicated a water supply well was impacted for any reason were provided drinking water, a treatment system evaluation, new or upgraded treatment systems, or public water supply connections (if available) as required by the statute. We track reportable environmental events (REEs) at least quarterly and will work to reduce REEs in the future. Water-related REEs in 2021 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.
Hydrocarbons	For our operations, hydrocarbons involved are generally oil and grease, which can adversely impact aquatic ecosystems. Our strategy for hydrocarbon pollutant minimization involves limits set in our NPDES permit process for discharges as well as Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) requirements for storage tanks, drums, totes and equipment. We employ operational procedures to limit discharge of oil and grease, secondary containment for ASTs and USTs, and some treatment capability in our wastewater systems. Implementation of our Environmental Management System supports hydrocarbon pollutant minimization through environmental compliance plans, monitoring applicable parameters, biological studies, written procedures for consistency, self-assessments, internal auditing, staff training, and structural best management practices. In the unlikely event that hydrocarbons levels exceed water quality standards, EPA reports potential disruption of cellular and physiological processes on aquatic organisms such as feeding and reproduction processes, but these exceedances do not typically lead to immediate mortality.	Compliance with effluent quality standards Measures to prevent spillage, leaching, and leakages Emergency preparedness Other, please specify (Secondary containment)	Our commitment is always to comply with laws and regulations. Our strategy for hydrocarbon pollutant minimization involves limits set in our NPDES permit process for discharges as well as Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) requirements for storage tanks, drums, totes, and equipment. We employ operational procedures to limit discharge of oil and grease, including secondary containment, and some treatment capability in our wastewater systems. These procedures minimize potential spillage, leaching and leakages, and support compliance with effluent quality standards. Implementation of our Environmental Management System supports hydrocarbon pollutant minimization through environmental compliance plans, monitoring applicable parameters, biological studies, written procedures for consistency, self-assessments, internal auditing, staff training, and structural best management practices. We meet Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) requirements, which include a written program detailing operating procedures to prevent oil spills; control measures to prevent spills from reaching navigable waters; and countermeasures to contain, clean up, and mitigate the effects of oil spills that reach navigable waters. Having a plan that includes countermeasures for containment and clean up serves as part of our overall emergency preparedness planning. In line with our commitment to comply with applicable laws and regulations, we measure the success of our management procedures by striving for a 100% compliance rate. We track reportable environmental events (REEs) at least quarterly and will work to reduce REEs in the future. Water-related REEs in 2021 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.
Radiation	A radiological release from our nuclear plants could potentially impact aquatic ecosystems and human health. According to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), natural and man-made radiation may come from different sources, but both affect organisms in the same way. Natural radiation that is always present is known as "background" radiation. Background levels can vary greatly from one location to the next. For low levels of exposure, the biological effects are so small they may not be detected. The organism’s immune system is able to repair damage from radiation, chemicals and other hazards. Living cells exposed to radiation could: (1) repair themselves, leaving no damage; (2) die and be replaced, much like millions of body cells do every day; or (3) incorrectly repair themselves, resulting in a biophysical change. NRC regulations assume any amount of radiation may pose some risk and strictly limit the amount of radiation that can be emitted by a nuclear facility, such as a nuclear power plant.	Compliance with effluent quality standards Measures to prevent spillage, leaching, and leakages Emergency preparedness	Our nuclear power plants are operated in an environmentally sensitive manner, consistent with the Dominion Energy Corporate Environmental Policy Statement and in adherence to stringent regulations of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). The NRC has strict rules to keep radiation levels in the environment very low and protect public health and safety. When it reviews a reactor license application, the NRC analyzes the possible impacts to people, animals, plants and sea life. This analysis is part of an Environmental Impact Statement the NRC publishes that also addresses ways to minimize the impacts. The NRC requires nuclear power plants to be designed in a way that keeps radioactive material releases as low as reasonably achievable. To comply with NRC rules, we must also: 1) comply with radiation dose limits for the public, 2) monitor both what is released and the environment around the plant, and 3) report monitoring results annually to the NRC. These reports are posted on the NRC website. For example, at our North Anna Nuclear Power Station, we conduct quarterly fish sampling in Lake Anna to characterize the diverse fish population in the lake, as well as periodic radiological monitoring by collecting fish tissue. Our nuclear power plant licenses include requirements to develop and maintain emergency plans that meet the NRC's comprehensive requirements. Emergency Preparedness (EP) plans ensure U.S. nuclear power plants can implement adequate measures to protect the public in the event of a radiological emergency. The NRC then inspects those plans and evaluates how the plants carry them out during exercises that simulate actual emergencies. Adherence to the Station and Corporate environmental management standards, as well as NRC regulations, ensures that operational and support activities minimize and measure the environmental effect of Dominion Energy nuclear operations. Implementation of our EMS supports radiation minimization through environmental compliance plans, monitoring applicable parameters, biological studies, written procedures for consistency, self-assessments, internal auditing, staff training, and structural best management practices. In line with our commitment to comply with applicable laws and regulations, we measure the success of our management procedures by striving for a 100% compliance rate. We track reportable environmental events (REEs) at least quarterly and will work to reduce REEs in the future.

Potential water pollutant	Description of water pollutant and potential impacts	Management procedures	Please explain
Other, please specify (Total Suspended Solids)	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.	Measures to prevent spillage, leaching, and leakages Emergency preparedness Other, please specify (Measures to Prevent Erosion and Sediment Run-off)	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. In line with our commitment to comply with applicable laws and regulations, we measure the success of our management procedures by striving for a 100% compliance rate. With federal, state and local regulations. The success of our erosion and sediment control practices is measured through compliance tracking. We track reportable environmental events (REEs) at least quarterly and will work to reduce REEs in the future. Water-related REEs in 2021 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.

W-OG3.1

(W-OG3.1) How does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities in the oil & gas sector that may have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

As part of our environmental management system, we create environmental compliance plans that list all environmental compliance requirements, including compliance with water quality standards and the compliance methodologies that are in place for such requirements. These environmental compliance requirements include measures that support our efforts in identifying and classifying all major water pollutants related to our operational activities across our value chain that may potentially have a negative impact on water ecosystems or human health. By complying with applicable federal and state regulations, we are aligning our systems and efforts with an established national standard.

We perform environmental self-assessments of our facilities and projects on a routine basis to confirm continued compliance with local, state, and federal regulations. We may address emerging chemicals of concern, such as the PFAS/PFOS family of chemicals, to ensure the company is positioned to comply with future regulations.

Rigorous protection methods are employed when constructing, operating, or maintaining infrastructure across or adjacent to waterways. We employ qualified environmental inspectors on all large and many small projects. In addition, the construction supervisor provides additional focus to understanding and maintaining strong erosion and sedimentation controls and other mitigative measures to reduce impacts of construction. Rigorous post-construction re-vegetation provides immediate and ongoing protection of surrounding waterways and habitat. HDDs (horizontal directional drills) may be employed in specific waterbody crossings as well as in certain other road or trail crossings to protect waterways, both directly and indirectly. Specific methods are used to prevent inadvertent returns, with immediate response plans in place to mitigate impacts if an unanticipated event occurs. In 2020, we implemented an HDD best management practice document which defines different tiers of HDD and outlines design criteria and best management practices to minimize environmental impacts of HDD projects.

We track reportable environmental events (REEs) and other minor deviations. We perform root cause analyses to prevent REEs from recurring. A REE is a permit deviation, regulatory deviation, environmental release, or other environmental event that was under operational control of Dominion Energy or a company contractor and must be reported to a regulatory or land management agency. Training, self-assessment, and overall environmental compliance extend to components of our value chain through specific systems such as contractor training and environmental due diligence during asset acquisition. We have an Environmental Alert process to notify groups with similar processes quickly when a gap is identified. This has had a profound impact on our ability to react quickly and learn from one another.

The company maintains current National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits that ensure discharges comply with applicable state water quality standards. As such, through our commitment and compliance with the NPDES, our discharge of pollutants is governed by clear and well-established standards. For example, we are committed to managing pollutants, such as total suspended solids, from any of our potential sources. 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 degrade habitat for fish and bottom-dwelling organisms. Through our investment in compliance with these national standards, we are committing to limits on the amount of pollutants that can be discharged. The company implements practices to protect streams and wetlands such as obtaining permits, providing mitigation, and controlling erosion of sediment through innovative and traditional practices.

As detailed in our Supplier Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, our suppliers are expected to share our commitment to ethics and compliance, which includes environmental compliance and stewardship; suppliers are expected to conduct their activities in compliance with applicable laws and regulations and in accordance with our policies, procedures, and work practices. For example, our contractors are expected to adhere to specific policies and procedures related to water-related impacts to natural resources, such as applicable Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans. Suppliers must meet our Supplier Environmental Qualification Policy when engaging in contract negotiations. The policy requires Suppliers of products and services to disclose environmental non-compliances and NOVs to us so we can evaluate whether they meet our environmental standard.

W-OG3.1a

(W-OG3.1a) For each business division of your organization, describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts on water ecosystems or human health of potential water pollutants associated with your oil & gas sector activities.

Potential water pollutant	Business division	Description of water pollutant and potential impacts	Management procedures	Please explain
Hydrocarbons	Upstream Midstream/Downstream	Hydrocarbons are organic compounds, such as benzene and propane, that are found in hot process oil, lube oil, and natural gas liquids stored and handled at Dominion Energy's facilities. The potential impact from a release of these substances may vary based on the volume and magnitude of the leakage. According to the World Health Organization, due to volatilization, biodegradation, and dissolution, only a small proportion of hydrocarbon constituents will be significantly soluble in water. Worst case leakage scenarios could cause adverse impacts on water ecosystems and human health, such as localized contamination of groundwater resources, leading to potential loss of biodiversity or need to remediate drinking water. The company employs structural and procedural best practices pertaining to discharges and follows Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) requirements for storage tanks, totes, drums and equipment. We employ operational procedures to limit discharge of oil and grease, such as secondary containment.	Compliance with effluent quality standards Measures to prevent spillage, leaching and leakages Emergency preparedness	The company establishes and follows a pollution protection plan and spill prevention plan at each relevant facility to ensure that spillage, leaching, and leakages of stored hydrocarbons would not occur. Our comprehensive pollution protection plans employ measures such as installation and maintenance of impermeable secondary containment structures in areas where hydrocarbons are stored. The success of these plans and measures set in place are based on the plan's ability to prevent and mitigate spillage, leaching, and leakages from occurring. For example, Dominion Energy's storage wells and reservoirs are designed to withstand fluctuating pressures associated with the injection and withdrawal of natural gas, season after season. Through regular inspections, we monitor the condition of the lining, or casing, that contains the storage pressure within the wellbores. company wells contain up to three concentric linings. On many, the innermost casing is surrounded with cement from deep in the wellbore to the surface of the ground to provide additional leak prevention. Dominion Energy has been using electronic logging tools to inspect our storage wells since 1973, years before that technique was required by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA). The process involves lowering a high-resolution electronic device into the well to take electromagnetic readings over its entire length. The readings provide important information regarding the condition of the well, which is then used to determine what, if any, remedial work will be performed. We perform well-casing integrity inspections for internal and external corrosion. Through other regular inspections, we verify well status and pressure and look for signs of atmospheric corrosion, venting gas, or leaks. These inspections are complemented by remote monitoring and monitoring of third-party drilling activities in and around our storage pools. And in the unlikely event of a major leak, the company has site-specific emergency plans for each storage field.
Other, please specify (Waste Streams)	Upstream Midstream/Downstream	Various waste streams (solid, liquid, non-hazardous and hazardous) are generated during the maintenance and operation of natural gas systems, including transmission and distribution pipelines and extraction and compression equipment. Wastes are accumulated in designated locations and managed in accordance with regulations. These wastes have the potential to cause adverse impacts on water ecosystems and human health. Impacts such as inhibition of growth, photosynthesis and reproduction, and behavioral effects may result due to chemical composition (salinity, hazardous waste characteristics, presence of compounds such as arsenic, benzene or PCBs) and physical characteristics (volatility, oily nature).	Measures to prevent spillage, leaching and leakages Emergency preparedness Other, please specify (Compliance with waste regulations)	The company uses an environmental management system, including employee education, regulatory compliance tracking, self-assessments and best management practices such as secondary containment to ensure waste materials are managed properly and in a manner consistent with regulatory requirements. The company establishes and follows hazardous waste contingency plans at each applicable facility. The company employs measures such as installation and maintenance of impermeable secondary containment structures in all areas where hazardous wastes are stored. The success of our waste management procedures is determined by our ability to meet our goals of implementing BMPs; complying with federal, state and local regulations; preventing spills; leaching and leakages; and disposing of material properly. Where feasible, we go above and beyond standard requirements to support our goal of 100% compliance.
Other, please specify (Total Suspended Solids)	Upstream Midstream/Downstream	Solids, characterized as the water quality parameter Total Suspended Solids (TSS), are one of the 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 degrade 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.	Measures to prevent spillage, leaching and leakages Emergency preparedness	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 as well as in a manner consistent with regulatory requirements. The company establishes and follows standards and specifications to minimize erosion at each relevant project area, employing measures such as silt fences and stormwater management structures in areas erosion may occur. The success of our erosion and sediment control procedures is determined by our ability to meet a 100% compliance rate to federal, state, and local regulations and our ability to prevent spills, leaching, and leakages. Consistent with regulatory requirements and industry best practices, Dominion Energy restores and revegetates pipeline rights of way and construction work areas. We work with landowners and resource agencies to preserve water and land resources and minimize long-term effects resulting from construction.

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
Other, please specify (Long term optimization software)

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
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 stiving to meet 100% compliance with regulations, especially those related to water. According to our 2021 10-K the company employed roughly 17,100 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 of our power stations and gas 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 applicable company and regulatory drinking water supply and treatment systems requirements. For example, Dominion Energy operates a groundwater well at Bath County Power Station. On a monthly basis, we test our water for bacteria (Coliform and E. Coli); 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. Water-related risks, including 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 resource mapping tools and models, which are often provided by environmental resource agencies. One example is the US Fish and Wildlife Service's Wetlands Mapper. The WRI Aqueduct Water Atlas is utilized to assess baseline water stress levels or overall water risk of power generation and oil & gas facilities located in potentially water-stressed areas. 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
Other

Tools and methods used
Internal company methods
External consultants
Nation specific databases, tools, or standards

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

Stakeholders considered
Customers
Suppliers

Comment
We work with the Electric Utility Industry Sustainable Supply Chain Alliance (EUISSCA) to engage our suppliers to be more sustainable. As members of EUISSCA, Dominion Energy conducts an annual supplier survey that includes an 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 EUISSCA. We use the data gathered by EUISSCA 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
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 accordingly to minimize impact. As mentioned in our 2020 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 Goal 15: Life on Land, which is to protect and promote the sustainable use of our lands. Through this alignment, we have committed to 350 acres of additional pollinator habitat with native species to be established or under development by 2025. 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.

Dominion Energy's (DE's) process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within our direct operations is conducted through our comprehensive, company-wide enterprise risk assessment system, led by the Corporate Strategic Risk team, and involves representatives from all business groups. Additionally, a water risk assessment is conducted by DE's environmental team. 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 include '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 .We have selected water availability, quality, and stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level; implications of water on key commodities/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 considered because 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' was not selected because as an energy provider, we do not have commodities.

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.

The company separately assesses water-related risks annually at the facility-level as far out as 2050 to identify facilities that are subject to water-related risks, such as allocation, drought, water quality, flooding, and regulatory risks. We use tools such as the WRI Water Atlas to prioritize facility engagement. Water-related risks are identified and assessed during activities such as routine environmental site assessments, facility-level annual budgeting, water permitting and compliance processes, siting or expansion of infrastructure and facilities. Environmental staff identify key areas of water risk as observed during these planning and compliance activities by employing tools such as resource mapping tools and models (ex. US Fish and Wildlife Service's Wetlands Mapper), 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.

We track responses to an annual supplier survey and leverage an environmental qualification process to identify and assess potential water risks of key suppliers. Understanding water practices and risks within our supplier base are key to operating sustainably and efficiently. Suppliers not addressing material questions/not meeting expectations are flagged and directly engaged. 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. DE 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. Through supplier engagement, industry groups and regulatory agency engagement, we monitor and address supply risks at the company, aquifer or watershed scale.

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 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 2021 Facility Water Risk Assessment (FWRA), we assessed 169 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 169 facilities assessed, 18 or 10.65% were deemed substantive. In our 2021 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 2021 operating year (10.65%), which is lower compared to the 2020 operating year (11.4%). 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, 2021, Dominion Energy has a portfolio of approximately 30.2 GW of electric generating capacity; 10,700 miles of electric transmission lines, 78,000 miles of electric distribution lines, and 95,700 miles of gas distribution mains and related service facilities, which are supported by 6,000 miles of gas transmission, gathering, and storage pipeline. As of December 31, 2021, Dominion Energy operates in 13 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
Less than 1%

% 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 experiencing 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 buildup during hurricanes. Certain facilities may have risks associated with aquatic resource impacts related to Atlantic sturgeon and oysters (NMFS/VMRC).

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
Less than 1%

% 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
Less than 1%

% 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
Less than 1%

% 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
Less than 1%

% 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
Less than 1%

% 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
Less than 1%

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
Less than 1%

% 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
Less than 1%

% 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
Less than 1%

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

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
Less than 1%

% 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
Less than 1%

% 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 2021 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 $8,000 to $9.2 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)
8000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
9200000

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 $56 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 139 MWh. Two days of foregone generation for all stations with substantive flooding risk was estimated to be 164,867 MWh. These estimated production values multiplied by $56 per MWh results in an estimated range of

$7,770 to $9,232,531 million (rounded to $8 thousand and $9.2 million). 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, Roanoke and York)

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 2021, 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, Potomac, Roanoke, and York 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 2021 reporting year, Dominion Energy generated 282.615 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 $847,845.

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)
847845

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 2021 reporting year, Dominion Energy generated a cumulative 282.6 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 $847,845.

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 2021, 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, Edisto James, Niantic-Long Island Sound, Potomac, 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 2021 Water Risk Assessment, eight of our power generation facilities (e.g., Chesterfield, Surry, Millstone, North Anna, Possum Point, Cope, Urquhart, and Williams) were identified as being subject to ongoing potential 316(b) regulatory risk or regulatory uncertainty. These facilities are located in the Catawba, Edisto, James, Long Island Sound, Potomac, 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)
10200000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
2000000000

Explanation of financial impact
We provide a range of potential financial impact figures. The minimum financial impact is based on the $10.2 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 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 2021, 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
2010000000

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 billion for certain stations if upgrades are needed to add closed-loop cooling water systems. The total cost of the response of $2.01 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 approximately $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. 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 surface 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 rivers)

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 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. 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 has seven facilities that are subject to additional requirements associated with the 2016 final rule, with the most significant requirements corresponding to additional wastewater treatment affecting the following power stations: Chesterfield in the James River Basin, Mount Storm in the Potomac River Basin, Williams in the Santee River Basin, and Wateree in the Catawba River Basin. Due to impending power generation unit closures, ELG risk in the James and York river basins is low. In September 2017, the EPA finalized a rule to postpone the date that the existing Effluent Limitation Guidelines become effective for bottom ash transport water and flue gas desulfurization (FGD) to November 2020. In November 2019, the EPA proposed a revised Effluent Limitation Guidelines rule that includes changes to proposed effluent limitations and compliance deadlines for FGD wastewater and some allowance for the discharge of bottom ash water (which is currently prohibited). In October 2020, the EPA released the final rule that extends the latest dates for compliance. Individual facilities' compliance dates will vary based on circumstances and the determination by state regulators and may range from 2021 to 2028. We continue to manage coal ash and construct treatment

systems to meet the ELG rule. EPA is currently reconsidering the ELG rule, which may impact company decisions. 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)
350000000

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 $350 million. 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
1800000

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 $1,800,000 on ELG compliance in 2021. 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 $500,000 to $6 million. 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 $500,000. 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 $6 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 $600 K to $900 K. Whereas construction and installation would constitute the majority of the cost, roughly $5.1 to $5.4 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)
500000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
6000000

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 $500,000 to $6 million. We would expect study, design, and engineering costs to be about 10-15% of the project, or roughly $600 K to $900 K. Whereas construction and installation would constitute the majority of the cost, roughly $5.1 to $5.4 million. 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 $500,000. 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 $6 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	Other, please specify (Alternative suppliers or 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
4929

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 $4,929. 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 generating 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 2021. 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)
5000

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.

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 business 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.

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 and offshore wind projects. Dominion Energy expects to invest up to $21 billion from 2022 through 2035 in solar generation to achieve its target of 13.4 GW generating capacity in-service by the end of 2035. As of December 31, 2021, Dominion Energy had 2.0 GW of solar generation capacity in operation across five states. In addition, Dominion Energy has projects in seven states under various stages of development which, as of December 31, 2021, represent a potential generating capacity of approximately 7.2 GW. Dominion Energy is developing the largest offshore wind project in the Americas with the 2.6 GW Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind commercial project. Our five-year growth capital plan for 2022-2026 calls for a $32 billion investment to support our clean-energy profile, including a $22 billion investment in zero-carbon generation and energy storage.

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)
85000

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. For example, as part of the company's fourth quarter 2021 earnings call for investors, Dominion Energy provided an estimate of up to $50 billion of cumulative capital investment between 2022 and 2035 related to renewable energy development, including wind and solar-powered electric generation and electric battery storage. 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 $85,000 by improving water efficiency. These figures were derived by calculating the water cost per MWh at Bear Garden and the solar sites, then finding the difference between that cost for each when generating 800,000 MWh.

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)
3600000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
3900000

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 $270,000 and $585,000. We concluded this by calculating the per gallon water cost and multiplying by the gallons of greywater used at Chesterfield (115,580,000 gallons per year). In addition, we estimated the potential financial savings for the water we recycled in 2021 at stations that measure their water recycling, including Altavista, Bear Garden, Hopewell, Jasper, 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 nine stations listed above recycled over 600 million gallons in 2021. By multiplying the average purchase price per gallon at other power stations by the number of gallons recycled, we estimate a potential savings of $3.3 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 $3.6 and $3.9 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 0.00007 billion liters per net megawatt-hour of generation, which is about the same for 2021. Our 2021 water metrics will be available to investors via this Water CDP submittal and also will be published in the 2021 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 disclosures to the Global Reporting Initiative

(GRI) and UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Dominion Energy is currently one of the only companies in the utility industry to map sustainability disclosures to three global frameworks. We have also started work on the company's next sustainability priority issue assessment, which will inform the sustainability topics we include in the forthcoming iteration of our Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Report. The priority issue assessment involves outreach to Dominion Energy's external and internal stakeholders and helps the company determine what sustainability topics matter most to customers, employees, communities, investors, suppliers, and other stakeholders.

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 1,300 outreach encounters with more than 11,500 individuals, sent over 175,000 pieces of mail, held 11 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 2021, Dominion Energy and its Charitable Foundation donated over $2.5 million to environmental causes with $932,116 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)
2500000

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

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

Explanation of financial impact
In 2021, the Dominion Energy Charitable Foundation awarded $2.5 million in environmental stewardship and education grants to 118 organizations working to improve natural spaces or teach about the environment. Over the last 16 years, Dominion Energy has donated over $38 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 $2.5 million as a general representation of direct financial investment in communities. More than $777,000 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. A $50,000 grant to Ducks Unlimited in South Carolina is helping further collaborative environmental stewardship efforts with property owners, community groups, and businesses and safeguarding the Lowcountry wetlands of the ACE (Ashepoo-Combahee-Edisto) Basin – one of the largest undeveloped estuaries on the Atlantic coast. 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. The potential financial impact is zero as we are focusing on improving community relations, rather than a defined monetary impact.

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)
3882132.7

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
3882124.54

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
8.25

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
2692050.79

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
2692050.79

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)
19410

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
The Bath County Pumped Storage Station reported much higher water withdrawals, much higher 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. Due to improved data collection methods by accounting for water data at the individual intake and outfall source level rather than the overall station,

withdrawal and discharge figures are in the much higher range, however, the station operated similarly to 2020. 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)
22.43

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0.94

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
0.44

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
0.44

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0.44

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)
21.99

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
The Bremo Power Station reported about the same water withdrawals, much lower total discharges, and much higher total consumption volumes compared to the previous year. Bremo Power Station did not generate power in 2021 and demolition of the station began in early 2022. All withdrawals were consumed in dust suppression for coal ash projects and sanitary uses and thus 0 discharges were reported. • 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

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)
700212.47

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
699401.1

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
437.52

Withdrawals from third party sources
373.85

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
702434.23

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
702434.23

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)
3595.71

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
The Chesterfield Power Station reported about the same total water withdrawals, about the same total water discharges, and a much higher total water consumption as compared to the previous reporting year. Chesterfield Power Station reports less generation time due to COVID and planned outages, which may account for the higher consumption values because transitioning into and out of outages can use proportionally more water compared to constant operation. 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

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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)
2780.02

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
2776.89

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
3.12

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
917.52

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
917.52

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)
1859.37

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
The Clover 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. Clover Power Station's consistent water use is attributed to the fact that station's net generation was also about the same. 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

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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)
3760.2

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

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
3760.2

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
631

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
631

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)
3129.2

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Cope Station reported higher total water withdrawals, lower total water discharges, and much higher total water consumption compared to the previous reporting year. Cope Station's net generation in 2021 was higher than the net generation in 2020, which may account for the higher water withdrawals and much higher 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)
0

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
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)
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 total water discharges, and about the same total water consumption compared to the previous reporting year. Gaston station reports zero water usage because its water usage is reported under the Roanoke Rapids station's water usage. The employees managing Roanoke Rapids station also oversee the Gaston station. We release environmental flows that, by definition, are not accounted for as a withdrawal or discharge, in accordance with our Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licenses and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits. Our estimated hydroelectric flows for 2021 in mega liters per year for the Gaston Hydro Power Station (Roanoke River) was 60,516,528. 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

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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)
5.83

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

5.83

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)
5.83

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

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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)
2399025.26

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
2398429.44

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
595.82

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
1645427.03

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
1644831.21

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
595.82

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
571.99

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
The Millstone Power Station reported about the same total water withdrawals, lower total discharges, and much higher total consumption compared to the previous reporting year. Data was collected using an updated methodology to remove stormwater discharges from total discharges which leads to the much higher calculated consumption value for the station in 2021. The station operated similarly in 2021 as 2020 and the changes in water usage is mainly due to improved data collection. 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

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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)
1372659.83

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
1372648.88

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
10.95

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
1429725.82

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
1429725.82

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)
6863.31

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
The Mount Storm Power Station reported about the same total water withdrawals, about the same total discharges, and much higher total consumption compared to the previous reporting year. The Mount Storm facility includes Mount Storm lake. A relatively small amount of municipal water is used at the power station, as well. Except for the relatively small amount of water consumed, the remaining water is discharged to the lake and reused by the facility. The Mount Storm Power Station reports an increase net generation which may account for the much higher consumption total. 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

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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)
2563794.13

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
2563787.07

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
7.06

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
3351536.38

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
3351536.38

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)
333.11

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
The North Anna Nuclear Station reported about the same volume of total water withdrawals, lower total water discharges, and about the same 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 and attributes the lower total discharges to statistical variation. 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

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Facility reference number
Facility 11

Facility name (optional)
Possum Point Power Station

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Potomac River

Latitude
38.550534

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)
72757.28

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
72628.58

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
128.7

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
65369.73

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
65369.73

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)
7387.55

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
The Possum Point Power Station reported about the same total water withdrawals, lower total water discharges, and much lower total consumption when compared to the previous reporting year. Possum Point Power Station generated less power in 2021 compared to 2020, which may in part explain the lower water withdrawals and much lower water consumption volumes 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 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)
0.19

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0.19

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
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)
0.19

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
The Roanoke Rapids Power Station reported about the same total water withdrawals, about the same total discharge volume, and about the same total consumption volumes compared to the previous reporting year. The employees managing Roanoke Rapids station also oversee the Gaston Hydro Power Station, and water metrics are combined for the two facilities. Water withdrawn for cooling was fully consumed during the generation process attributing a 0 for discharges. We also release environmental flows that, by definition, we do not account for as a withdrawal or discharge, in accordance with our Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licenses and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits. Our estimated hydroelectric flows for 2021 in mega liters per year for Roanoke Rapids Hydro Power Station (Roanoke River) was 84,627,062. 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)
983.35

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
983.35

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)
983.35

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)
2737167.4

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
2736656.8

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
510.61

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
2736656.8

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
2736656.8

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)
13685.74

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. A coefficient of .005% was used to estimate consumption as the Surry Station does not remove stormwater from their water metrics which may account for the much lower total water consumption. Generation at the station was about the same for 2021 when compared to 2020. 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

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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)
127498.33

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
127498.33

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)
127498.33

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
127498.33

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)
637.49

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 to estimate Urquhart's consumption in order to reflect that some water loss occurs during operations since the 2021 withdrawal and discharges are estimated to be about the same. 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

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Facility reference number
Facility 16

Facility name (optional)
VCHEC

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)
1009.19

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

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
1009.19

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
229.01

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
229.02

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)
780.17

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
The Virginia City Hybrid Energy Center reported much lower total water withdrawals, much lower total discharges, and lower total water consumption compared to the previous reporting year. Virginia Hybrid Energy Center generated slightly more power in 2021 compared to 2020, and lower total water usage may be attributed in part to normal statistical variation and the fuel type mix of coal and biomass used by the station. 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

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)
6312.7

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
5247.44

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
1065.27

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
6249.57

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
6249.58

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)
63.14

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
The Wateree Station reported much lower total water withdrawals, much higher total water discharges, and much lower total water consumption as compared to the previous 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 much lower withdrawals and consumption. The primary driver of the increased discharge year is likely due to rainfall that is discharged through the station's outfalls. 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

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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)
381061.54

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
381042.53

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
19.01

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
379653.21

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
379653.21

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)
447.32

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
Williams 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 station operated similarly to 2020 though the increase in total consumption is likely due to outages as well as use of a closed cycle cooling system activated when manatees congregate in the area of the station discharge. Transitioning into and out of outages can use proportionally more water compared to constant operation. 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
1-25

Verification standard used
External verification of water data is the decision of each individual facility; for a number of facilities, including the Bear Garden power station, third-party water suppliers additionally verify water volumes sent to the station.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% 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 source for water withdrawals. Currently, there are no plans to verify this within the next two years.

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
1-25

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
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 destination for water discharges. Currently, there are no plans to verify this within the next two years.

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
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 quality by standard effluent parameters for water discharges. Currently, there are no plans to verify this within the next two years.

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 business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Description of water-related standards for procurement Reference to international standards and widely-recognized water initiatives Company water targets and goals Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to water-related innovation Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	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 SCR Report, we describe our dependence on water as being key to energy production. We describe how we manage our possible business impacts from water runoff and discharges. 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.

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	Please explain
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 Chief Operating Officer) oversee the company's environmental performance and sustainability initiatives, which include 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 the endorsement of the Board, Dominion Energy has embarked on several initiatives to operate more sustainably. Our five-year growth capital plan for 2022-26 was reviewed with the Board in Dec. 2021 and Jan. 2022 and includes approximately $22 billion for investments in zero-carbon generation and energy storage, including substantial investments in low-water use technology such as offshore wind and solar.
Other, please specify (Board of Directors & Board Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility 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 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.

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 Overseeing acquisitions and divestiture Overseeing major capital expenditures Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility 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; • 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. In addition, the Board hears from outside speakers and engages in Board education regarding sustainability and climate issues. Key areas of the Board's strategic role are its oversight of risk management and sustainability initiatives. 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 2021, 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 and Chief Innovation Officer also provided reports to the full Board and/or the SCR Committee.

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. 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 six 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)

Responsibility
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities

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

Please explain
The Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer (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 2021, 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 MWhr of electricity generated by 2030 from 2000 levels. The COO reviews all 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)

Responsibility
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 call for fiscal year 2021. 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, General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer; and VP-Environmental)

Responsibility
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities

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 2021 reported to the Board on water-related issues at least annually, including the Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Chief Compliance 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 2021, 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	

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	Please explain
Monetary reward	Board chair Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Chief Operating Officer (COO) Other, please specify (All Dominion Energy employees)	Reduction of water withdrawals Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program Other, please specify (Track REEs to enhance current pollution prevention.)	Dominion Energy's Annual Incentive Plan ("AIP") provides a monetary reward to eligible employees including C-suite officers, based on the achievement of annual company goals. Participants have a portion of their 2021 AIP payout tied to the accomplishment of environmental goals which may be linked to water stewardship. In 2021, the AIP environmental goal for the CEO, CFO and COO focused on two areas: (1) environmental sustainability whereby leaders and employees participated in town halls focused on sustainability initiatives; and (2) tracking and root cause analysis (RCA) of the company's reportable environmental events (REEs). The 2022 performance grant issued to officers from Dominion Energy's Long-Term Incentive Plan includes a non-carbon (i.e., low water withdrawal) emitting generation capacity goal to reach 36.0% to 39.5% capacity by December 31, 2024. The rationale for incentivizing town hall participation and decarbonization goals is to facilitate incremental progress toward our 2050 Net Zero emissions target. We used the attendance rate to indicate success of this employee awareness campaign; over 95% of employees attended at least one session. 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. Approximately 87% of the CEO's compensation is tied to pre-approved performance metrics or performance of company stock.
Non-monetary reward	Other, please specify (All Dominion Energy employees)	Other, please specify (Dominion Energy Spark Tank Competition)	The Dominion Energy Chairman's Excellence awards, various innovation challenges, as well as the Volunteer of the Year awards are examples of ways Dominion Energy encourages our employees to channel their creativity toward the development of innovative products and services geared towards areas such as safety, customer service, and environmental excellence. For example, a Spark Tank challenge in 2021 generated an idea for saving 13.9 million gallons of water at a power station, which could support progress toward the company goal to reduce freshwater withdrawals. The winners were recognized on the company's intranet. Each year Charters of the Month recognize employees' ideas for improvement such as installing flow meters to calculate water streams and work to reduce water consumption. One of the 2020 Volunteer of the Year honorees was recognized for his contributions to Pax Natura, an organization that promotes and protects ecological health and well-being of the natural world, including, among other initiatives, watershed protection. Volunteers of the Year may be recognized at an annual expo or a virtual event and on the company web site. These employees pay it forward with a $5,000 donation from the Dominion Energy Charitable Foundation to their non-profit of 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 environmental compliance activities and trends on a quarterly and annual basis to measure against elements of our environmental policy statement.

We align our lobbying activities and trade association participation with our core business and our bedrock principles including environmental sustainability. We regularly assess the positions taken by all national trade associations in which we participate for their alignment with the company's core values, and our participation is reviewed and approved by senior management. If there is a misalignment with an organization's policies, we engage constructively to work through differences. This includes coalitions within organizations with like-minded members. There are circumstances when misalignment may cause the company to 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)

54

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

51

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

8

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

-9

Please explain

Dominion Energy increased water-related CAPEX by 54% and increased OPEX by 8% from 2020 to 2021. The CAPEX increase reflects CCR pond closure and installation of closed loop water treatment, including reuse, whereas the slightly higher OPEX reflects fluctuating water treatment costs (e.g., reverse osmosis, demineralization). Dominion Energy anticipates a 51% increase in 2022 CAPEX as we install water treatment systems and upgrade existing ponds. Construction of a ladder at the Gaston impoundment for the American Eel is another notable capital project in 2021 that is wrapping up in 2022. Water-related OPEX is expected to decrease by 9% as water treatment costs are reduced. 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 TCFD framework-recommended disclosures, we engaged an external consultant in 2021 to perform a 1.5-degree scenario analysis to complement and enhance our internal net zero modeling. The analysis examined three scenarios in which the company could reach its Net Zero goal: one heavily reliant on renewables, one in which resources for renewables are constrained, and one in which advanced nuclear technology or another zero-carbon dispatchable resource plays a substantial role. The study captures a snapshot of the potential transition from our current levels of emissions to a greener electric grid and a sustainable natural gas system. The consultant also evaluated our current vehicle fleet and associated emissions and provided potential pathways for converting the fleet to electric power or alternative fuels. Within that snapshot, the study considers alternative approaches or strategies that the company may pursue to achieve its corporate climate goals.

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	The 1.5-degree climate scenario analysis examined three scenarios in which Dominion Energy could reach its net-zero goal by 2050: one scenario which heavily relied on renewables, one in which resources for renewables are constrained, and one in which advanced nuclear technology or another zero-carbon dispatchable resource plays a substantial role. Potential key drivers considered for these scenarios include public policy changes, market prices, technological advancements, and customer demand.	This was a climate-related scenario analysis that examined pathways for Dominion Energy to reach its net zero goal. While water-related outcomes were not evaluated in this scenario analysis, the 1.5-degree scenario analysis could have implications for water management within the organization. The scenario analysis helps inform our business strategy. The analysis includes renewable sources including offshore wind and solar, which aligns with our commitment to reducing water consumption by employing low-water technologies.	The 1.5 degree climate scenario analysis will help inform our future Integrated Resource Plans in South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, and our gas business. The study also captures a snapshot of the potential transition from Dominion Energy's current levels of emissions to a greener electric grid and a sustainable natural gas system. The study further provides options available to Dominion Energy to consider in achieving its interim emission-reduction goals and reducing certain upstream and downstream GHG emissions contributions relative to the company's overall GHG footprint.

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 2021 water intensity is 72.1 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 2021 freshwater withdrawal intensity of 72.1 is about the same compared to 69.8 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) Describe your approach to setting and monitoring water-related targets and/or goals.

	Levels for targets and/or goals	Monitoring at corporate level	Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals
Row 1	Company-wide targets and goals Business level specific targets and/or goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level Goals are monitored at the corporate level	Water targets, such as water intensity targets, are set by the business group (e.g., electric power generation group, or natural gas systems group, Wexpro group) by reflecting on past trends and future goals. For instance, to set the baseline for our water withdrawal/water intensity target, we quantified power generation for each station during the baseline year (2000) and applied a water intensity factor to estimate water use for that year. Next, to establish the target, we modeled a schedule of new (less water intensive) power generation and closures of more water intensive (coal) units. The water intensity target baseline was updated in 2020 to include the Dominion Energy South Carolina stations that were in operation in 2000, which is the baseline year. Those targets are communicated to the corporate level and approved by management. The targets and also performance to date against them are communicated annually to the Board of Directors' Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility (SCR) Committee. The SCR Committee is composed entirely of independent Directors, assists the Board in its oversight of company performance as a sustainable organization and responsible corporate citizen by: • Overseeing strategies, activities and policies regarding environmental sustainability, corporate social responsibility, public issues of significance, and related innovation matters that may affect our stakeholders; • Reviewing sustainability and climate reporting and other significant communications and disclosures to stakeholders on environmental and social responsibility initiatives and activities; • Reviewing company sustainability targets and progress reports in achieving those commitments; and • Receiving and discussing regular reports from the company's senior management team on sustainability, environmental, innovation, and social responsibility matters.

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Provide details of your water targets that are monitored at the corporate level, and the progress made.

Target reference number
Target 1

Category of target
Water withdrawals

Level
Business

Primary motivation
Reduced environmental impact

Description of target
In efforts to achieve water security, we are committed to reducing water withdrawals through the use of new technology (dry cooled condensers) and the expansion of our renewable-energy fleet. This target is important to the company, as we are committed to reducing water use and finding new ways to conserve the water we do use. Our business plan is expected to result in a 50 percent reduction from 2000 levels in freshwater withdrawn per megawatt-hour of electricity generated by 2030. We are implementing this target business-wide by focusing on building new generation facilities that use low-water use technologies and renewable generation projects that need no water, such as a commercial-scale offshore wind project in the Atlantic Ocean.

Quantitative metric
% reduction in total water withdrawals

Baseline year
2000

Start year
2018

Target year
2030

% of target achieved
47

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 2021 freshwater withdrawal intensity of 72.1 cubic meters of water per megawatt-hour is slightly higher compared to 69.8 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 47% 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.

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water goal(s) that are monitored at the corporate level and the progress made.

Goal
Promotion of water data transparency

Level
Company-wide

Motivation
Corporate social responsibility

Description of goal
We continue to improve our communication transparency on ESG matters with all company stakeholders. Our goal is to engage all levels of employees, including executives, and our full value chain on ESG communication, including water-related disclosures, and thereby promote water data transparency. This goal is important to the company as transparency is one way we hold ourselves accountable at the corporate level, which drives progress on our water stewardship and security goals. 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. As we make and deliver energy to our customers, we try to avoid impacts to waterways or put measures in place to protect them. We are implementing this goal company-wide by participating in programs that provide additional disclosures of our water use, such as the EEI ESG/Sustainability Metrics Pilot and the CDP water response. Furthermore, we publish our water data annually in our Sustainability & Corporate Responsibility Report and on our website. Increasing transparency of our water data is an important goal because it gives the company an opportunity to engage stakeholders by communicating progress against our water goals. Transparency also provides us with helpful feedback on what water issues are most important to our stakeholders so that we can incorporate them into our strategy.

Baseline year
2010

Start year
2018

End year
2023

Progress
We assess progress toward our goal to promote water data transparency by using the following indicators: 1) our stakeholders' ability to see the year-to-year progress of our water data performance and developments and 2) evaluation of our CDP water performance. Our threshold of success rests upon our ability to continue disclosing our water data through various avenues, such as our website and through environmental reporting initiatives. Since 2010, we have been meeting this threshold of success by formally submitting our water response to CDP and have improved our CDP score from Management B in 2018 to Leadership A in 2019 and A- in 2020 and 2021. We reassess this goal annually, and continually identify improvements and opportunities in our ESG transparency. We report here an end year of 2023 to reflect our near-term goals, but it is likely that this goal will be in place and continually updated through 2030.

Goal
Other, please specify (Water Intensity Targets)

Level
Company-wide

Motivation
Reduced environmental impact

Description of goal
In efforts to achieve water security, we are committed to reducing our water intensity levels through the use of new technology (dry cooled condensers) and the expansion of our renewable energy fleet. This goal is important to the company, by reducing the need to withdraw, we are able to reduce discharges and cut down indirect costs associated with withdrawing and discharging water. We are committed to eliminating the need to use water and finding new ways to conserve the water we do use. Our business plan is expected to result in a 50 percent reduction from 2000 levels in freshwater withdrawn per megawatt-hour of electricity generated by 2030, which we also expect to reduce water consumption. We are implementing this goal company-wide by focusing on building new generation facilities that use low-water use technologies and renewable generation projects that need no water, such as a commercial-scale offshore wind project in the Atlantic Ocean.

Baseline year
2000

Start year
2015

End year
2030

Progress
We track our freshwater consumption water intensity levels year to year and use this trend as an indicator of our progress in meeting the goals. For example, in 2021, our freshwater consumption intensity levels remained about the same (0.35 cubic meters of water per megawatt-hour) as compared to the previous year. Our freshwater consumption is much higher compared to the previous year due to an updated water accounting practice to estimate total freshwater consumption using a coefficient and removing stormwater discharges unrelated to power generation where possible. We anticipate that water intensity levels will decrease as we continue to explore low water use technologies, find innovative ways to increase water efficiency, and transition to less water intensive sources per net megawatt hour such as solar and offshore wind energy generation. In the reporting year, we continue to implement this target at our Chesterfield Power Station, which reuses wastewater from the Proctors Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant in parts of its air emissions control equipment. In cooler months, Millstone Power Station uses variable-speed drivers to regulate water and ensure the plant only uses the amount of water necessary to produce power.

Goal
Other, please specify (Water compliance)

Level
Company-wide

Motivation
Other, please specify (Water Compliance)

Description of goal
As part of our commitment towards achieving water security, we are also committed to reducing the potential impacts of the water we use on aquatic life because it may mitigate potential operational impacts we may have on the local communities and environment. We do this by evaluating the water we use for cooling and other technologies. This is important as it would support the company's 100% compliance goal with the EPA's requirements to evaluate and implement the best technologies for reducing the potential to impinge or entrain fish and shellfish in water withdrawals at our power stations. We are implementing this goal company-wide through the development of environmental compliance plans.

Baseline year
2014

Start year
2018

End year
2025

Progress
The company is committed to reducing the potential impacts of the water we use on aquatic life. One indicator of our success in meeting our goal of 100% compliance with applicable federal water-related regulations is our current compliance with 316(b) of the Clean Water Act. Our threshold of success is defined as year over year progress in

evaluating and implementing the best technologies for reducing the potential to impinge or entrain aquatic life in water withdrawals at our power stations. As such, we have commenced or completed studies, such as cost-benefit, engineering, and biological evaluations of cooling water withdrawals from surface waters at 16 power stations (more than 80% of the stations potentially subject to the requirements) to evaluate 316(b) applicability and inform potential compliance strategies. The studies found that 15 facilities are subject to the final regulations. 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. New technology requirements will likely be incorporated into discharge permits issued by state regulatory agencies beginning in 2020-22 and will be installed in accordance with schedules established in those permits.

Goal
Engagement with suppliers to reduce the water-related impact of supplied products

Level
Company-wide

Motivation
Reduced environmental impact

Description of goal
A company-wide goal was established to engage suppliers, industry peers, and employees to enhance environmental and social sustainability in procurement and supply-chain operations. We are implementing this goal by conducting an annual assessment of suppliers on water-related impacts and sustainability practices within their operations. The goal is centered on implementing best practices, minimizing negative environmental impacts and risk (including water risk), and expanding supplier education and evaluation. This goal is important to the company to support our efforts to improve environmental performance, mitigate potential sustainability risk, and minimize reportable environmental events across our value-chain. We conduct an annual sustainability assessment of key suppliers on environmental impacts and sustainability practices across their organization. We leverage responses to assess supplier environmental performance and to drive process improvements. We aim to receive a 95% response rate by 2025 and set a short-term response rate goal for 60% in 2020. We also aim to integrate environmental and sustainability criteria in Dominion Energy's procurement and evaluation processes. A supplier environmental qualification policy, coupled with sustainability evaluations during the procurement process, is utilized to monitor and measure potential sustainability risk. By 2025, we will include environmental and sustainability criteria when evaluating 100% of key suppliers.

Baseline year
2019

Start year
2020

End year
2025

Progress
Dominion Energy conducts an annual supplier sustainability assessment that focuses on measuring and trending water usage, minimizing use and generation, and setting water-related targets. In 2021, we had a 67% response rate (25% increase from 2019). 127 suppliers responded representing 47% of our procurement spend on key products and services. 100% of responders answered the industry-specific water questions. 43% answered our request for water-specific data metrics with 12% indicating their organization has water targets in place (12% increase from 2020). We consider this a success if there is a year-over-year increase in the response rate and increase in the percentage of suppliers who set water-specific targets. A supplier environmental qualification policy was implemented to ensure that only suppliers who are committed to environmental compliance are awarded contracts. During the bidding process, key suppliers are required to disclose any reportable environmental events, notices of violations, consent orders, or fines. Suppliers are required to complete an annual sustainability evaluation to report on recent environmental performance and management practices for spills and pollution prevention, and waste minimization. As members of the EUISSCA we are committed to engaging peers and suppliers on sustainability to ensure continuous improvement. Our supply chain sustainability goals and initiatives continue to evolve as we enhance our focus on air, water, and waste.

Goal
Other, please specify (Replace oil-filled electrical equipment)

Level
Business

Motivation
Reduced environmental impact

Description of goal
We are continuing our process of replacing oil-filled breakers and switchgear for our electric utility distribution businesses. This goal is important to our company and consistent with our commitment to water stewardship because by replacing older switchgear, we mitigate the risk of an oil release to the environment. This program includes the installation of oil containment systems around new and existing power transformer installations. In addition to the goal of replacing oil-filled equipment we continue to use double wall tanks, site containment, and/or temporary containment systems placed under oil processing equipment and tankers during oil filling of transformers. We also maintain a process involving our internal environmental professionals to ensure proper handling of oil.

Baseline year
2019

Start year
2020

End year
2025

Progress
Dominion Energy Virginia continues to make progress eliminating oil-filled switchgear that are nearing end-of-life with an ongoing, proactive replacement program. Dominion Energy Virginia has completed replacing all oil-filled breakers along its transmission system. Dominion Energy South Carolina has undertaken a similar program, replacing more than 60 oil circuit breakers through the end of 2021. We state an end year of 2025. However, this is an interim goal, because we anticipate prioritizing remaining locations as we continue this program based upon a number of factors such as supply chain constraints.

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. 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 2021.

Political advocacy

DE engages in direct lobbying in accordance with our core values. In practice, this means we are, focused on supporting safe, reliable, affordable, and increasingly sustainable energy. Our advocacy furthers our vision to become the most sustainable energy company in the nation, including our expanded Net Zero commitment. It is also intended to reinforce our public service commitments while prioritizing emissions reductions.

In late 2020, we joined a coalition of companies which signed a letter to the incoming Biden Administration calling for rejoining the Paris Agreement and for bold action on climate policy. Several organizations of which we are a member—including C2ES and the CEO Climate Dialogue—were formed for the express purpose of advocating for federal climate policy solutions such as an economy-wide policy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

At the state level, we support the continued decarbonization of our electric generating portfolio. The company was a key stakeholder in developing the Virginia Clean Economy Act, which includes provisions that will result in ongoing emissions reductions. Since the law's passage, we have advocated against repeal or weakening of its cornerstone features. In North Carolina, we participated in stakeholder processes to inform implementation of the Clean Energy Plan, which established a goal of carbon neutrality by 2050. Based on the recommendations of the plan, the legislature passed the landmark Energy Solutions for North Carolina law.

To ensure service reliability and security, we foresee a continued role for low-emissions natural gas—until and unless technological advances allow other resources to meet our customers' 24x7 energy needs. We are cautious of how mandatory electrification could result in greater emissions than using natural gas, to the extent the overall electric generating mix is still more carbon-intensive. Therefore, while we support electrification where it makes sense for our customers, we are wary of policy-driven constraints on strategic flexibility.

We instead support policies that enable innovative carbon-reduction solutions across our electric and gas operations. We are funding research into green hydrogen as an anchor sponsor of the Low Carbon Resources Initiative, for example. We also support development of renewable natural gas facilities which improve the emissions profile of our own operations as well as the agriculture sector, consistent with the Paris Agreement's focus on economy-wide emissions reductions.

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, beginning in 2022, we will publish a report on memberships in organizations determined to be influential in climate policy. This new report will include an assessment of association alignment with the company's climate goals and the Paris Agreement and will be reviewed with the Board of Directors. In addition to retrospective assessment and reporting, we will update processes related to prospective memberships and association renewals or new engagements, as well as outline the steps the company will take to address future misalignment.

Our political contributions are bipartisan and transparent. We are independently recognized in the 2021 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.

Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (CVOW) Project

DE is developing the largest offshore wind project in the Americas, the 2.6 GW CVOW Commercial Project. Criticism of the project has largely centered on cost concerns, although its estimated levelized cost of energy is well below the cost criteria of ~$125 per megawatt-hour outlined in statute. The Virginia State Corporation Commission is currently reviewing our

application for the CVOW Commercial Project, including cost recovery and onshore transmission routing. We are pleased that none of the intervenors in that proceeding oppose approval of the project.

Atlantic Coast Pipeline (ACP)

In July 2020, DE and Duke Energy announced the cancellation of the ACP due to delays and cost uncertainty that threatened the viability of the project. We then worked closely with landowners and agencies to develop the most responsible approach for concluding the project, with the goal of causing minimal impacts to the environment and property. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) approved our proposed restoration plan in March 2022. Following the issuance of a Biological Opinion by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC will seek final FERC authorization to begin restoration work. The restoration process will take ~18 months, followed by 2-3 years of post-restoration monitoring.

Throughout the 5-year project, we engaged extensively with the Union Hill and greater Buckingham County communities in Virginia and learned of several opportunities for us to make a positive difference. Despite the project's cancellation, we honored our multi-year commitment, including a $1.5 million contribution to the Buckingham County Public Safety and Emergency Medical Services Program and $2 million in funding for the South James River Community Foundation and other community organizations. These grants focused on the educational, cultural, and public safety needs identified by residents.

V.C. Summer / SCANA Merger

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.

In July 2021, DESC filed a settlement agreement in its electric rate case before the Public Service Commission of South Carolina. All parties to the case signed the agreement, except for one which indicated they did not oppose it. The Commission unanimously approved the settlement, which notably incorporated certain arrearage forgiveness, energy efficiency funding, and a temporary rider to return EDIT to customers. The settlement shows that we are listening to our customers and key stakeholders.

Renewable Natural Gas

Align RNG (a joint venture between DE and Smithfield Foods) launched the largest hog farm-based renewable natural gas (RNG) partnership in the country. Critics of the Grady Road Project have expressed concerns over socio-environmental impacts. From an environmental perspective, by capturing methane from farms, RNG projects significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural operations by capturing methane. Combined, our current dairy and swine RNG efforts should reduce agricultural carbon dioxide equivalent emissions by more than 5.5 million metric tons/year.

Consistent with the company's environmental justice policy, we tailored community engagement for the project to encourage all residents regardless of race, income or language spoken, to provide meaningful feedback (project information was made available via the project website, English and Spanish language advertisements ran in six newspapers, including one dedicated to the African American community, and several direct mailings to residents and Native American Tribes). One multi-lingual direct mail item included a tear-off response card pre-addressed to NC-DEQ that would automatically enroll the respondent to submit public comment to the agency.

Possum Point

DE's preferred approach for managing coal ash at Possum Point Power Station is to construct an on-site, lined landfill to permanently store the ash required to be excavated from the existing ash pond. This project is one of four coal ash removal projects that must be completed by 2034 in accordance with a statutory cost criterion. The on-site landfill option at Possum Point is the most cost-effective option for customers, minimizes local truck traffic, avoids risks associated with off-site transportation, and results in the shortest project duration (estimated at 8 years), which minimizes overall construction impacts. DE considered several options to transport the ash offsite by rail or barge, and those options were deemed not viable or otherwise cost-prohibitive and/or created risk with meeting the statutory and regulatory timelines. Modern, permitted landfills offer a safe and environmentally protective option for long term storage of coal ash.

W10.1

(W10.1) 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)

W10.2

(W10.2) Please indicate whether your organization agrees for CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed data on your impact and risk response strategies to the CEO Water Mandate's Water Action Hub [applies only to W2.1a (response to impacts), W4.2 and W4.2a (response to risks)].

Yes

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms