(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 2020 in mega liters per year are as follows: Neal Shoals (Broad River)= 1,655,682; North Anna (North Anna River) = 374,731; Parr (Broad River) = ;1,517,939 Saluda (Saluda River) = 2,177,971; Stevens Creek (Savannah River) = 5,271,694; Gaston (Roanoke River) = 82,610,700; Roanoke Rapids (Roanoke River) = 87,808,735; Bath County (Back Creek) = 1,369,735; and Fairfield (Broad River) = 3,753,513. 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 the 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 (Fairfield) to sustain the downstream aquatic ecosystems. During times of high stream flows, this minimum flow released is 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	Not monitored	We do not monitor sediment loading from our hydroelectric facilities.
Other, please specify	100%	Water Quality and Aquatic Life 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 passed upstream of the Roanoke Rapids Power Station, and 57,328 were passed upstream in 2020. In 2018, transport of eels above the Gaston Dam commenced and 2,923 were passed upstream in 2020. Dominion Energy has transported 4,538 eels above Gaston Power Station since 2018. Construction is underway on the new and improved upstream eel passage facilities at Gaston Power Station which were designed with input from federal and state resource agencies and are scheduled to be constructed and operational in 2021. Simultaneously, Dominion Energy is researching 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	10995101	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 2020 was about the same as in 2019, 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 that 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	10707842	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 2020 were about the same as in 2019, 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	42305	Much higher	Based on our previous definitional threshold for change, our total consumption in 2020 showed an increase due to production conditions, and changes to our water accounting methodology. For example, to avoid attracting manatees with our discharge, one facility temporarily ran cooling systems as closed instead of once-through. During these periods, evaporative consumption was higher. Water consumption at our power stations can occur through employee usage, evaporative process (e.g., cooling towers), thermal input from cooling or incorporated into waste materials. All of our power stations measure or estimate water consumption associated with some facility processes. The vast 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 attributed 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 2020 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 2020 water withdrawals. This methodology is more consistent to estimate our freshwater consumption than the calculation using withdrawal minus discharge, which we used in 2018 and 2019, due to station specific differences in reporting such as the inclusion of stormwater as a discharge. We expect to see 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 also 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	484.44	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 infrastructure 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 2020. The reported volume of 484 megaliters (MGL)/year includes water withdrawn and used by our Gas Transmission & Storage, Gas Distribution; 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 gas transmission and storage operations.
Total discharges – upstream	255.36	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 infrastructure 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 2020 are about the same compared to 2019. Dominion's upstream discharges remained about the same (within a 25% variation) because our year over year production output remained relatively the same. 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 gas transmission and storage operations. The reported volume of 255 MGL/year includes water discharge from our Gas Transmission & Storage, Gas Distribution; and Wexpro extraction and production facilities.
Total consumption – upstream	229.07	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." The company is fully disclosing the largest known sources of water inputs and outputs. Dominion Energy's gas infrastructure 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 has remained about the same in 2020 as compared to the 2019 because it is consistent with our definitional precedent of "about the same" (<25% change). Total consumption was about the same as the previous year because our production output related to upstream sources remained about the same, and 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 gas transmission and storage operations.
Total withdrawals - midstream/downstream	0.06	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 infrastructure 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 were much lower as compared to the previous year 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 or decrease slightly due to the sale of substantially all of the company gas transmission and storage operations.
Total discharges – midstream/downstream	0	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 infrastructure 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 2020 were much lower compared to 2019 because the reported water withdrawals of our midstream/downstream sources were also much lower. The change is a result of less reported hydrostatic test water withdrawals for operations. 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 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	0.06	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 infrastructure 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 much lower (a greater than 50% reduction) in 2020 compared to 2019 because the reported withdrawal and use of water for hydrostatic testing decreased. We anticipate that in future years, the total downstream consumption will remain relatively the same or decrease slightly due to the sale of substantially all of the company gas transmission and storage operations.
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, 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 WRIs 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 (.05%) was obtained, as compared to total water withdrawals. The change from last year is within a +/-25% change, which falls under our established definition of "About the same". In 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2018, and 2019 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	8460925	About the same	In 2020, we experienced a slight increase (~17%) in freshwater withdrawal volume, falling under our definition for "About the same." Our freshwater withdrawal volume remained about the same compared to 2019 because our power generation operations utilized about the same amount of water in 2020. 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 2021 Water CDP. Fresh surface water is relevant to our operations as many of our facilities require large amounts of water to operate, and 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	2514672	About the same	In 2020, the company experienced a slight decrease (~12%) in brackish/seawater withdrawal volume, falling under our definition for "About the same." Our brackish surface water/seawater withdrawal volume remained about the same because our facilities utilized similar amounts of water during operations. 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 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	4536	About the same	In 2020, we experienced a slight decrease (~20%) in groundwater withdrawal volume, falling under our definition of "About the same." Our non-renewable groundwater withdrawal volume remained about the same compared to 2019 because facilities utilized about the same amount of water in 2020. Groundwater is relevant to our operations because many facilities require water to operate, and many obtain this water through wells and extraction from groundwater. Stations such as Remington, Ladysmith and Cope obtain the majority of their water from groundwater wells. We anticipate that groundwater withdrawals will decrease in the future due to groundwater regulation in South Carolina.
Produced/Entrained water	Relevant	374	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 2020, we are reporting a slight increase (~9%) 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 2019 because facilities utilized about the same amount of water in 2020.
Third party sources	Relevant	14594	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 2019 because facilities utilized about the same amount of water in 2020.

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	8186251	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 2020, we experienced a slight decrease (~6%) in fresh surface water discharge, which falls within our definition of "About the same". Our increase in fresh surface water discharges in 2019 was due to the addition of generation facilities in South Carolina. Operations remained relatively similar in 2020 compared to 2019. We report water usage by percent equity.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Relevant	2520281	About the same	Just as with fresh surface water, a number of our facilities, including our Millstone and Yorktown power stations, are located on bodies of brackish water / seawater (including Long Island Sound and York River). These facilities return the majority of the brackish water/seawater used in station processes to the water body from which it was withdrawn through permitted discharges. For 2020, we experienced a slight decrease (~13%) in brackish/seawater discharge, falling under our definition of "About the same" because our production output has remained about the same. If water withdrawals and consumption continue to decrease, then it is likely and logical that brackish surface water/seawater discharge will also continue to decrease, as there are few changes at the operational level.
Groundwater	Relevant	251	About the same	Groundwater discharge is relevant to our organizations because a very small amount of groundwater injection to water disposal wells (~251 mega liters/year) occurs at our gas extraction facilities. The groundwater discharge volume remained about the same in 2020 compared to 2019 because our production output has remained about the same and we currently manage the water discharged to groundwater injection wells using the same or comparable methods. The company endeavors to further develop the disclosure of significant water uses, particularly where water targets are set. As such, our reported groundwater discharge volume is about the same compared to the previous year because it falls within our threshold of less than 25% change.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	1059	About the same	Just as with brackish surface water, our facilities require somewhere to discharge their withdrawn water. For some facilities, including our Warren County, Bellemeade, and Brunswick power stations, it is not feasible or desirable to discharge to fresh surface water or brackish surface water. These facilities require somewhere to discharge their water, and so the ability to discharge to these third-party destinations is important as it allows these stations to continue operation. For 2020, we are reporting water discharges as about the same compared to 2019 because the slight increase of about 6% (1,000 MGL in 2019 to 1,059 MGL in 2020) falls within our threshold of less than 25% change. Water discharges to third party destinations remained about the same because the production output of these facilities remained about the same.

W1.2j

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

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Relevant	10484812	This is our first year of measurement	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, however our discharges categorized as tertiary treatment undergo additional treatment that 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. Tertiary treatment is 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 because the majority of Dominion Energy water discharges are treated to a level considered to be tertiary. 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	2294	This is our first year of measurement	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. 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 highly relevant because the majority of Dominion Energy water discharges are treated to a level considered to be tertiary. 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	2428	This is our first year of measurement	Less than 1%	Less than 1% of our total discharges are discharged to a third party without treatment. We anticipate 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 to because the majority Dominion Energy water discharges are treated to a level considered to be tertiary. We anticipate 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.

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
0.35	Freshwater consumption	MWh	Much higher	Our water intensity is 0.35 cubic meters of freshwater consumption per net megawatt-hour (i.e. 0.00000035 billion liters/net MWh). 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 better aligns with our air emissions reporting, because we quantify air emissions on an equity share basis. As renewable energy becomes a larger portion of our power generation fleet, it is becoming more relevant to include water consumption at other facilities such as solar and hydropower to the water intensity calculation. Our freshwater consumption is much higher compared to the previous year due to operational conditions and updated water accounting practices to 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, which we used in 2018 and 2019, due to the inclusion of stormwater as a discharge. 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.
69.8	Freshwater withdrawals	MWh	About the same	Our water intensity is 69.8 cubic meters of freshwater withdrawn per net megawatt-hour (MWh) (i.e. non-consumptive fresh surface water withdrawn across all power 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 better aligns with our air emissions reporting. As renewable energy becomes a larger portion of our power generation fleet, it is becoming more relevant to include water consumption at other facilities such as solar and hydropower to the water intensity calculation. Our 2020 freshwater withdrawal intensity of 69.8 is about the same compared to 73.0 in the previous year 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.” 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.

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 26 out of our 117 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 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 all sources used in our western solar operations (24 sites as of Dec 31, 2020), which are included within the 26 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 request reporting at two sources in our eastern power generation operations, to prepare for disruptions or cost changes. 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 based on the suppliers’ ability to provide sufficient water quantity and quality consistent with contractual conditions. In 2020, we were able to procure 100% of the water we needed from suppliers.

Comment

We use responses to the sustainability assessment to benchmark the environmental performance of our supply chain and our suppliers against industry peers. In 2020, we had a 63% response rate, (an 18% increase from 2019) with 57 supplier responders representing 32% of our total procurement spend. 100% of responders answered the industry specific water questions, and 68% of responders answered our request for water specific data metrics and targets. We consider this method of engagement a success if there is a year over year increase in the overall response rate and in the individual supplier environmental scores. Our supplier relationship management program leverages responses to the assessment as well as an internal sustainability evaluation to further understand and evaluate 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 interests and 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:

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;

5. Participating in organizations such as the Climate Action 100+ and the CEO Climate Dialogue.

The Dominion Energy Charitable Foundation provided over $1.6 million in environmental stewardship and education grants to community organizations, including $496,990 being water-related. We prioritize grants that demonstrate lasting community impact. For example, the Nature Conservancy of South Carolina received $50,000 toward a planning process in the Edisto River Basin that will help ensure adequate water supplies for people and nature through 2050.

In 2020 we conducted a Priority Sustainability Issue (PSI) assessment in partnership with the Electric Power Research Institute, which will help us 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
2100000

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (Multiple locations - Potomac, James)

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

Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution
Dominion Energy Virginia entered into a Consent Decree with USEPA and Virginia DEQ to resolve previously reported unpermitted discharges, areas of groundwater seepage, and other alleged CWA violations at various facilities (e.g. Chesterfield, Possum Point, and others) in Virginia and West Virginia. Under the Consent Decree, Dominion Energy is paying a $1.4 million civil penalty to the agencies. The company expects to spend $500,000 to $700,000 on the additional EPA-approved third-party audits and operational activities. The sum of these costs results is an upper-range estimate of $2.1 million. 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 the impact of the Consent Decree as substantive due to anticipated operating costs and the importance we attribute to any alleged violation.

Type of penalty
Fine

Financial impact
366179.54

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (Genesee)

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

Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution
In June of 2020, the State Line Compressor Station in Genesee Township, Pennsylvania experienced a subsurface release of ethylene glycol. The asset was owned and operated at that time by Dominion Energy Transmission, Inc. (DETI). DETI was acquired by Berkshire Hathaway Energy (BHE) on November 1, 2020. Prior to the acquisition, on July 8, 2020, the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission proposed a settlement of $16,179.54 in connection with the release, to which DETI agreed. In response to the incident, DETI located and excavated the affected soil, and subsequently conducted monitoring and other activities at an estimated cost of $350,000. The remediation activities were being conducted under Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection oversight. BHE assumed responsibility for ongoing work after the divestiture.

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.

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, and if so, the discharge may be monitored more closely, or additional treatment 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.

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. 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. Another example is the Mt. Storm Power Station, where we have put operational practices and equipment in place to manage the temperature of the spillway discharge into the stream. 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.

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 stop accepting CCR prior to July 2019 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 Canady’s Station was decommissioned in 2013. Ash is being removed from the Canady’s site for beneficial reuse. The Urquhart and McMeekin Stations have been converted to natural gas and the ash ponds at these stations have been closed or repurposed. In December of 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	We are committed to closing our ash ponds safely and have an ongoing responsibility to monitor the sites. We will meet or exceed all regulations and requirements to ensure protection of human health and the environment. We have worked with local communities and organizations to provide information about the planned closures and provide updates on our plans including meetings and station tours. We follow regulatory requirements from EPA, state agencies, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and local jurisdictions regarding land disturbance, environmental controls, groundwater protection, and other associated parts of the projects. This includes groundwater monitoring, which will continue after closure of the CCR ponds and landfills. Consistent with our standard practice, we implement our EMS for coal ash pond closures, which includes environmental compliance plans, monitoring applicable parameters, written procedures for consistency, self-assessments, internal auditing, staff training, and structural best management practices. At certain facilities (Chesterfield and Mt. Storm power stations) we have converted or are converting from wet ash to dry ash 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. The company is committed to taking any necessary corrective actions to address groundwater impacts as required in our facility solid waste permits. 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. Pursuant to legislation passed by the 2020 Virginia General Assembly, 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 of 2021, we notified the well owners that their wells had been identified for sampling and we requested access to their wells. Sampling commenced in March of 2021, and we anticipate it will be completed by the third quarter of 2021. Results will be sent to VDEQ and Virginia Department of Health. Should testing indicate a water supply well is impacted for any reason, we would provide drinking water treatment or an alternative water supply as required by the statute.
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 do not typically lead to immediate mortality.	Compliance with effluent quality standards Measures to prevent spillage, leaching, and leakages 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. 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 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.
Radiation	A radiological release from our nuclear plants could potentially impact aquatic ecosystems and human health. According 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. 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.

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 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. The company establishes and follows standards and specifications to minimize erosion at each relevant project area, and therefore employs measures such as silt fence and stormwater management structures in areas erosion may occur. We have a goal of 100% compliance with federal, state and local regulations and endeavor to prevent erosion and sedimentation. The success of our erosion and sediment control practices is measured through compliance tracking. We track reportable environmental events and will work to reduce REEs in the future. Water-related REEs declined in 2020 by more than half from 2018. 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. In addition to annual monitoring at key locations, we perform detailed corrosion surveys for an average of 750 miles of transmission pipeline each year to confirm that these protection systems are functioning effectively.

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 a HDD standard operating procedure 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 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.	Measures to prevent spillage, leaching and leakages Emergency preparedness	The company establishes and follows a comprehensive groundwater 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 groundwater 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 more than 2,300 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 — information that 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 infrastructure, 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	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 also 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 hazardous 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 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 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	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 specification to minimize erosion at each relevant project area, and therefore employs 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 the many commitments made by members of the Interstate Natural Gas Association of America in the "Commitments to Responsible Construction", 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.

zero to $1.3 million as a general representation of direct financial investment in communities. Thirty-five community water-related grants totalling nearly $496,990 were provided. For example, $25,000 went to Friends of the DPS Hub Farm in Durham, North Carolina, to help students participate in science programs about wetland ecosystems. Additionally, Kent State University in North Canton, OH received $14,190 for its Water Resources Initiative: STEMM and Environmental Education and Outreach on Water Resources at Kent State University at Stark. Through the Utah Humanities Council and the South Carolina Humanities Council, the Dominion Energy Charitable Foundation also supported the Smithsonian Institute's Museum on Main's exhibition, Water/Ways, in 2020. The exhibit travelled to small-town communities across South Carolina and Utah with a focus on water as an essential component of life on our planet, environmentally, culturally, and historically. Additionally, Dominion Energy has existing partnerships with the Western Reserve Land Conservancy in Ohio and the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy in launching mini-grants programs for water-related improvements. Dominion Energy and the Western Reserve Land Conservancy have awarded more than $175,000 to 38 different watershed groups since its inception. In 2020, The Western Pennsylvania Conservancy awarded $30,000 to 23 local environmental organizations in 12 counties across the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as part of the. The Western Pennsylvania Conservancy and Dominion Energy have awarded over $433,475 in grants since the program's inception. 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
Please select

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
50750.14

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
50739.5

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
10.64

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
31255.34

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
31255.34

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)
19494.8

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
The Bath County Pumped Storage Station reported about the same total water withdrawals, lower total water discharges, and much higher 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 release the water back to the lower reservoir when demand is high. The station operated similarly to 2019 though likely better accounted for stormwater discharges related to total water discharges for power generation, which may account for the lower discharge and higher consumption values.

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
Please select

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
21.37

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0.08

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
0.25

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
1138.27

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
1138.27

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)
-1116.9

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain

The Bremo Power Station reported much lower total water withdrawal volume, much higher total discharge volume, and much lower total consumption volumes compared to the previous reporting year. Bremo Power Station was placed in cold reserve and did not generate power in 2019. All withdrawals are related to dust suppression for coal ash projects and sanitary uses, which accounts for the much lower withdrawals. The much higher total discharge and consumption volumes relate to additional water discharged related to coal ash projects.

Facility reference number
Facility 3

Facility name (optional)
Chesapeake Energy Center

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	James River

Latitude
36.77

Longitude
-76.3015

Located in area with water stress
No

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

Oil & gas sector business division
Please select

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 Chesapeake Energy Center is no longer in service and therefore reported about the same total water withdrawal volume, about the same total discharge volume, and about the same total consumption volumes compared to the previous reporting year. Non-potable water is used on-site (not gauged or metered) for limited toilet use and fire water (i.e. in case of fire). Drinking water is bottled.

Facility reference number
Facility 4

Facility name (optional)
Chesterfield Power Station

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America | James River

Latitude
37.382016

Longitude
-77.383579

Located in area with water stress
No

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

Oil & gas sector business division
Please select

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
575907.88

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
574546.88

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
1361

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
574615.39

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
574615.39

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)
1292.49

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
The Chesterfield Power Station reported about the same total water withdrawal volume, about the same total discharge volume, and much higher total consumption volumes as compared to the previous reporting year. Chesterfield Power Station better accounted for stormwater discharges related to total water discharges for power generation, which may account for the higher consumption values.

Facility reference number
Facility 5

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
Please select

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
2744.98

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
2741.1

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
3.88

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
926.66

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
926.65

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0.02

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
1818.32

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
The Clover Power Station reported higher total water withdrawal volume, about the same total discharge volume, and higher total consumption volumes compared to the previous reporting year. Clover Power Station's net generation was higher compared to 2019, which explains the higher total water withdrawal and higher total water consumption volumes in 2020.

Facility reference number
Facility 6

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
Please select

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
2031.02

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
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
2031.02

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
1058.8

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
1058.8

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)
972.22

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
Cope Station reported lower total water withdrawals, about the same total water discharges, and much lower total water consumption in 2020 compared to the previous reporting years. Cope Station's net generation in 2020 was lower than the net generation in 2019, which may account for the lower water withdrawals and water consumption.

Facility reference number
Facility 7

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
Please select

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 Power Station reported about the same total water withdrawal volume, about the same total discharge volume, and about the same total consumption volumes compared to the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number
Facility 8

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
Please select

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 Gravelneck Power Station reported about the same total water withdrawal volume, about the same total discharge volume, and about the same total consumption volumes compared to the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number
Facility 9

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
Please select

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
2303064.25

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
571.99

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
2302492.26

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)
2308015.94

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
21.77

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
2307993.39

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0.78

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
-4951.69

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
The Millstone Power Station reported about the same total water withdrawal volume, about the same total discharge volume, and about the same total consumption volumes compared to the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number
Facility 10

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
Please select

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
1271750.18

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
1271742.23

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
7.95

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
1426432.03

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
1426432.03

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)
-154681.85

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
The Mount Storm Power Station reported about the same total water withdrawal volume, about the same total discharge volume, and about the same total consumption volumes 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.

Facility reference number
Facility 11

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
Please select

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
2304325.02

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
2304318.93

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
6.1

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
2304804.22

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
2304804.21513408

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)
-479.19

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, about the same total water discharges, and about the same total water consumption as compared to the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number
Facility 12

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
Please select

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
67216.59

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
67136.72

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
79.87

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
50058.51

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
49978.64

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
79.87

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
17158.08

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
The Possum Point Power Station reported higher total water withdrawal volume, about the same total discharge volume, and much higher total consumption volumes compared to the previous reporting year. Possum Point Power Station generated more power in 2020 compared to 2019, which may in part explain the higher water withdrawal and water consumption volumes in 2020.

Facility reference number
Facility 13

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
Please select

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 withdrawal volume, 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.

Facility reference number
Facility 14

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
Please select

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
1035.04

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
735.01

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
300.03

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)
1035.04

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
The Southampton Power Station reported about the same total water withdrawal volume, about the same total discharge volume, and about the same total consumption volumes compared to the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number
Facility 15

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
Please select

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
2849434.68

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
2848964.8

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
469.88

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
About the same

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)
157383.89

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
The Surry Nuclear Station and Gravel Neck Power Station reported about the same total water withdrawal volume, about the same total discharge volume, and about the same total consumption volumes compared to the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number
Facility 16

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
Please select

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
118144.38

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
118128.71

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
15.67

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
111007.15

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
111007.15

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)
7137.23

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Urquhart Station reported about the same volume of total water withdrawals, about the same total water discharges, and much higher total water consumption as compared to the previous reporting year. The station operated similarly to 2019 though likely better accounted for stormwater discharges related to total water discharges for power generation, which may account for the higher consumption values relative to 2019.

Facility reference number
Facility 17

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
Please select

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
2558.93

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
2558.93

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)
1386.21

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
1384.7

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
1.51

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
1172.72

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
The Virginia City Hybrid Energy Center reported much higher total water withdrawal volume, about the same total discharge volume and, much higher total consumption volumes compared to the previous reporting year. Virginia Hybrid Energy Center generated more power in 2020 compared to 2019, which may in part explain the higher level of water usage.

Facility reference number
Facility 18

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
Please select

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
10674.15

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
8991.5

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
1682.65

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
1218.17

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
1218.17

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)
9455.97

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
The Wateree Station reported about the same volume of total water withdrawals, much lower total water discharges, and about the same total water consumption as compared to the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number
Facility 19

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
Please select

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
492892.89

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
492873.88

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
19.01

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
486451.82

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
486451.82

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)
6441.07

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Williams Station reported about the same volume of total water withdrawals, about the same total water discharges, and much higher total water consumption as compared to the previous reporting year. The station operated similarly to 2019 though the increase in total consumption is likely due to outages as well as the testing of a closed cycle cooling system, both of which causes higher consumptive loss.

W5.1a

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified
1-25

What standard and methodology was 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.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?
<Not Applicable>

Water withdrawals – quality

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?
<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified
1-25

What standard and methodology was 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.

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?
<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – volume by treatment method

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?
<Not Applicable>

Water discharge quality – quality by standard effluent parameters

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?
<Not Applicable>

Water discharge quality – temperature

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?
<Not Applicable>

Water consumption – total volume

% verified
1-25

What standard and methodology was 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.

Water recycled/reused

% verified
Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?
<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.

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	The Dominion Energy Environmental Policy Statement articulates that Dominion Energy is fully committed to meeting its customers' energy needs in an environmentally responsible and proactive manner. It includes water target, water use, innovation, and regulatory compliance commitments. 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 innovation, which may include water-related innovation, our financial strength, our ability to meet customer expectations, and our potential effects on the environment. We aim to meet or go above basic obligations to comply with applicable environmental laws and regulations. We do this to protect waterways and support communities we serve. The company Environmental Justice Policy guides our work because we acknowledge the human right to water and sanitation. To ensure fair treatment and sincere involvement, we seek out and listen to a diversity of views. We encourage stakeholder awareness and education through public meetings, direct outreach, and by making company information publicly available on our webpages. 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 those associated with water quality, to obtain executive-level evaluation prior to contracting. In the company Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Report (SCR) 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 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.

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. For example, in July 2020, with guidance from the CEO and senior leadership, the Board of Directors, which includes our CEO as Chair, approved the decision to cancel the Atlantic Coast Pipeline project due to, among other things, an unacceptable layer of uncertainty and anticipated delays attributed, in part, to judicial outcomes on federal permit authority for waterbody and wetland crossings.
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 our 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