

Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Sempra's businesses are building infrastructure to deliver cleaner forms of energy in some of the leading economies in North America across our three growth platforms of Sempra California, Sempra Texas and Sempra Infrastructure. Although each of the companies within our growth platforms is a separate legal entity that controls its own day-to-day operations and has its own management team and board of directors, all of the companies share a vision to deliver energy with purpose. Our three growth platforms include:

Sempra California

San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) and Southern California Gas (SoCalGas), also referenced collectively as Sempra California, are energy delivery companies that provide safe, reliable and increasingly cleaner energy to roughly 25 million consumers in Southern and Central California. With a focus on grid resiliency, reducing emissions and integrating more renewable energy onto its networks, they are also supporting California's climate and clean air goals. California is known for advancing new technologies and innovation, a spirit embraced at our California utilities such as research in hydrogen, battery storage, predictive technology and other tools designed to reduce the impact of severe weather events and support the state's ambitious climate goals.

Sempra Texas¹

Sempra Texas includes Oncor, a regulated electric transmission and distribution utility headquartered in Dallas that safely delivers reliable electricity to a population of approximately 13 million Texans. With more than 141,000 miles of transmission and distribution lines, Oncor is the largest pure-play transmission and distribution company in Texas, connecting communities across the state to Texas' diverse energy supplies.

Sempra Infrastructure2

Sempra Infrastructure, headquartered in Houston, is focused on delivering energy for a better world by developing, building and operating, and investing in clean power, energy networks, and LNG and net-zero solutions that are expected to play a crucial role in the energy systems of the future. Through the combined strength of its assets in North America, Sempra Infrastructure (SI) is connecting customers across the globe to modern energy infrastructure to source and transport renewables and natural gas, while advancing carbon sequestration and clean hydrogen.

1 Sempra Texas is comprised of our equity method investments in Oncor Holdings and Sharyland Holdings. Oncor Holdings is an indirect, wholly owned entity of Sempra that owns an 80.25% interest in Oncor. Sempra owns an indirect 50% interest in Sharyland Holdings, which owns a 100% interest in Sharyland Utilities.

2 Sempra indirectly owns a 70% interest in Sempra Infrastructure Partners, which, together with its operating company subsidiaries, primarily makes up the Sempra Infrastructure platform.

2022 scope 1 and 2 emissions data reported in this response is subject to verification.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

No

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Mexico

United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Other, please specify

Please see page 12 of our 2022 Corporate Sustainability Report for boundary details. Oncor is excluded from all aspects of this response.

C-EU0.7

(C-EU0.7) Which part of the electric utilities value chain does your organization operate in? Select all that apply.

Row 1

Electric utilities value chain

Electricity generation

Transmission

Distribution

Other divisions

Gas storage, transmission and distribution
Smart grids / demand response
Battery storage
Micro grids

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	SRE
Yes, an ISIN code	8168511090

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues

Board-level committee	<p>Our Safety, Sustainability and Technology (SST) Committee currently is entirely composed of independent directors under the independence standards established by the NYSE. This committee's responsibilities include, among others, assisting the board: In overseeing the company's risk management and oversight programs and performance related to health, safety, safety culture, security, cybersecurity, technology, climate change, sustainability, human rights and other related environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters (collectively, SST Matters) affecting the company, including employees, customers and the communities in which the company operates; In overseeing the policy, laws and regulations pertaining to SST Matters relating to environmental, health and safety laws, regulations and other ESG developments at the global, national, regional and local levels and evaluating ways to address these matters as part of the company's immediate and longer-term business strategies and operations; In overseeing matters relating to technology developments that advance the company's goals related to SST Matters, including reviewing management's implementation of risk management protocols concerning cybersecurity issues, including breaches and attacks, privacy and infrastructure security; In reviewing and monitoring the company's Human Rights Policy and related implementation efforts, including the company's response to domestic and international developments in human rights that affect the company's business; In reviewing with management and, where appropriate, making recommendations to management and the board of directors regarding the company's policies, practices and strategies concerning SST Matters.</p>
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C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	<p>Overseeing and guiding employee incentives</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p>	<p>The board monitors overall governance processes and delegates specific areas of focus to standing committees. The board has mandated the SST Committee with responsibility for the oversight of the company's risk management and oversight programs and performance related to environmental, health, safety and safety culture, security, cybersecurity, technology, climate change, sustainability, human rights and other related ESG matters. Climate and related implications are woven into the fabric of corporate strategic planning. With significant environmental regulation and exposure to both climate-related risks and opportunities, we believe</p>

C1.1d

6

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	Sempra's board includes board members with extensive experience and leadership in the global energy industry and executive experience and knowledge, including in clean and renewable energy. The board includes a number of directors with extensive leadership experience in the global energy industry where sustainability and greenhouse gas emission reduction has been a top priority. The board chair is co-chair of the Electricity Community and governor of the Oil and Gas Community of the World Economic Forum.

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Developing a climate transition plan

Implementing a climate transition plan

Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

Sempra's Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) reports directly to Sempra's CEO and serves also as Senior Vice President – Corporate Affairs. The Sempra CSO has oversight of sustainability reporting processes, which includes goal setting and ESG performance, as well as the aggregation of data and reporting of emissions performance and efforts related to climate. Sempra's CSO also serves as the primary link between the SST committee of Sempra's board and the sustainability function and helps implement Sempra's sustainability vision. A sustainability steering committee comprised of officers from our companies was formed in 2018. The steering committee works to oversee sustainability efforts under the Sempra sustainability framework and provide a forum to share practices in these areas. Leaders at our businesses oversee and drive climate management at their respective companies. Our businesses also have their own chief sustainability officers and have developed executive-level-sustainability-steering committees to drive their management of climate-related issues.

C1.3**(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?**

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Sempra's management team is focused on long-term-value creation as fundamental to our company's vision. These leaders set our sustainability strategy and help ensure operating company alignment. Collectively, safety, environmental, social and governance measures are weighted at 20% for purposes of determining payouts under Sempra's 2022 performance-based bonus plan in which Sempra's named executive officers participate, where 12% is dedicated to specific safety measures and 8% is dedicated to other specific environmental, social and governance measures. In each case as selected by the Compensation and Talent Development (CTD) committee of the Sempra board of directors, including, among others, improving enterprise processes for internal oversight of cyber defense, increasing D&I trainings for director and manager-level employees, furthering network resilience to address severe weather and wildfire risks and including sustainability aspirations in capital-allocation processes.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

This incentive applies to some named executives where 8% of the 2022 performance-based annual bonus plan was tied to ESG goals selected by the CTD committee. ESG categories are equally weighted and performance results are determined at the discretion of the CTD committee of Sempra's board of directors.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Several components of the 2022 performance-based, annual-bonus plan were related to reducing our greenhouse gas emissions impacts. These included transitioning to 100% renewable electricity for Sempra headquarters and SDG&E and SoCalGas offices and advancing interconnections of more than 6,000 megawatts of new renewable generation on Oncor's transmission network. We also incentivized climate

resiliency, including furthering two or more capital projects to address severe weather and wildfire risks. Lastly, efforts to move forward capabilities related to the energy transition were also included, such as gaining California Public Utility Commission (CPUC) approval to record the costs of significant new capital projects for potential rate recovery in support of hydrogen infrastructure.

Entitled to incentive

Corporate executive team

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

8% of the 2022 performance-based annual bonus plan was tied to ESG goals selected by the Compensation & Talent Development (C&TD) committee. ESG categories are equally weighted and performance results are determined at the discretion of the C&TD committee of Sempra's board of directors.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Several components of the 2022 performance-based annual bonus plan were related to reducing our greenhouse gas emissions impacts. These included transitioning to 100% renewable electricity for Sempra headquarters, SDG&E and SoCalGas offices and advancing interconnections of more than 6,000 megawatts of new renewable generation on Oncor's transmission network. We also incentivized climate resiliency, including furthering two or more capital projects to address severe weather and wildfire risks. Lastly, efforts to move forward

capabilities related to the energy transition were also included, such as gaining CPUC memorandum account approval for significant new capital project in support of hydrogen infrastructure.

Entitled to incentive

Other, please specify

Certain management employees

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Other (please specify)

Further network resilience

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

As part of our performance-based compensation structure, employees whose positions are related to managing environmental and climate change impacts such as developing low-carbon infrastructure, procuring renewable energy, managing energy efficiency programs, and implementing and developing programs related to the energy transition are incentivized to achieve annual goals and targets related to these areas.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

One example in 2022 includes a goal to further network resilience with two or more capital projects to address severe weather and wildfire risks. Operating companies advanced numerous modernization and hardening development projects to address severe weather risks, including the Westside Canal Energy Storage project, Borrego and Palomar green hydrogen pilots and over 10 microgrid projects at SDG&E.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	
Medium-term	1	5	
Long-term	6	10	

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Financial and strategic impacts of each identified risk are assessed and evaluated at various levels within the organization, including by line managers, officers, and senior management teams in each operating company. There are four dimensions that we consider when evaluating risk: health, safety and environmental; operations and reliability; regulatory, legal and compliance; and financial impact. What is understood to be reasonably likely and substantive is evaluated from each of these perspectives (at the operating company level and rolled up into the overall enterprise risk management process), which will vary by risk type. The health, safety and environmental dimension assesses potential hazards to employees, the public, and the environment. The operations and reliability dimension assesses potential disruptions to company operations that would impact customers. For

example, SoCalGas, part of Sempra California, aims to enhance its damage prevention program to decrease the rate of third-party pipeline damages 40% by 2030 compared to a 2020 baseline as a part of environmental and operations and reliability dimensions. The regulatory, legal and compliance dimension assesses potential sanctions imposed by regulators or legal judgments. The financial dimension assesses potential financial losses. For example, SB 100 and SB 1020 requires each California electric utility, including SDG&E, to procure at least 50% of its annual electric energy requirements from renewable energy sources by 2026, 60% by 2030, 90% by 2035 and 95% by 2040. State law also creates the policy of meeting all of California's retail electricity supply with a mix of RPS Program-eligible and zero-carbon resources by 2045. In addition, the Governor of California signed an executive order establishing a new statewide goal to achieve carbon neutrality as soon as possible, and no later than 2045, and achieve and maintain net negative emissions thereafter, and new climate initiatives have been issued in line with this statewide goal, including two executive orders requiring sales of all passenger vehicles to be zero-emission by 2035. It is Sempra's approach to work to mitigate impacts, at times even for those that may fall below the threshold of substantive.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered


Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

Description of process

Sempra and its businesses identify, assess and, where possible, mitigate a broad and complex set of risks commonly associated with the energy industry, as well as risks specific to each operating company. A changing climate has regulatory, operational and reputational impacts on our businesses. Management of climate-related risks is integrated into Sempra's overall approach to risk. At the parent company level, the Sempra board and the Compliance and Enterprise Risk Committee (composed of management-level employees) provide oversight on all identified risk areas. Risk management teams at each operating company and the parent company lead an established enterprise risk management program to assess risks using risk maps and other tools that help identify and monitor business risk exposure. To evaluate these risks, we look at different potential scenarios including the impact of regulatory frameworks and the introduction of technologies that could lead to market changes. We also consider different scenarios related to changes in the physical environment, including models of sea-level rise and extreme weather events.

 Issues are identified by their ability to impact each of our company's core business through impacts on operational costs, costs to customers, reputation, safety and reliability. We monitor climate-related risks, increasingly volatile weather, impacts on insurance markets, emergency preparedness, legal and regulatory developments, as well as public and investor concerns. This serves to identify issues to be monitored on an ongoing basis. The substantive impact of each identified risk is assessed and evaluated at various levels within Sempra and its businesses, including by line managers, officers and senior management teams in each business.

Some climate-related risks are shorter term, such as preparing for a wildfire season exacerbated by drought. Others are medium-term, such as meeting a regulatory target to promote safety, increase operational efficiencies or avoid penalties or fines. Others, such as the potential impact of sea-level rise, are longer-term. These and other risks are considered when planning capital expenditures. SDG&E employs full-time meteorologists, prepares for adverse weather and related impacts, and conducts and reviews studies to assess the degree to which climate change poses a threat to infrastructure, employees and customers. SDG&E routinely plans for impacts to a variety of stakeholders; and reviews, monitors and adjusts insurance coverage as necessary and to the extent the market permits, sharing and transferring risk when and where possible, in addition to other risk mitigation activities.

Physical climate risk example: Part of driving resilient operations includes adapting to changing weather conditions. Sempra's businesses continue to invest in new technologies, such as microgrids, predictive analytics and emergency response systems, to maintain resiliency of operations and support the communities in which they operate. For example, SDG&E is recognized as an industry leader in wildfire prevention and mitigation, which we see as a critical part of our strategy to improve the climate resilience of our infrastructure. The company has invested in establishing a Fire Science and Climate Adaption department for situational awareness that is comprised of meteorologists, community

resiliency experts and fire coordinators. Sempra Infrastructure's emergency response action plans identify various climate-related risks such as wildfires in northern Mexico, earthquakes in central Mexico, and hurricanes in the Gulf Coast, with enhanced communication tools in place for prompt response and action. The Cameron LNG facility has been engineered to withstand hurricane-force winds. The Cameron LNG weather risk management and operations teams have implemented an early alert system to safely evacuate personnel, shut down, and subsequently restore operations of the facility in response to hurricanes and storms in the region. SoCalGas' pipeline system is primarily underground and designed to prevent, withstand, adapt to and quickly recover from disruption. The gas infrastructure system has the potential to enhance and complement a reliable and resilient energy infrastructure supported by cleaner and lower carbon fuels and electricity.

Identifying opportunities: Leaders across our companies assess a wide range of risks and opportunities – including climate-related – as they review capital investments and growth prospects. Sempra's full board participates in an annual strategic planning process to discuss business opportunities. As part of its strategic plan, Sempra is focused on the delivery of cleaner and more secure forms of energy to consumers in North America as well as abroad. Our parent-company-level strategy group is integral in assessing opportunities and is focused on areas that align with Sempra's mission and facilitate the clean energy transition in the markets our businesses serve. Our corporate sustainability steering committee and operating company sustainability committees also provide a mechanism for the discussion of opportunities related to sustainability and climate.

Transition opportunity example: As part of its ongoing process to assess risks and opportunities related to our business, Sempra monitors regulatory and market trends, which include the transition to cleaner fuels as society aims for net-zero GHG emissions by 2050. In 2021, Sempra released its framework for the energy transition, including its aspiration to have net-zero GHG emissions by 2050. Sempra expects that investing in three capabilities, decarbonization, diversification, and digitalization, will strengthen Sempra towards achieving our net-zero aim. One area of focus is RNG, where methane released from the decomposition of organic matter is captured and prevented from being released into atmosphere, and instead, is used as energy for homes, businesses, and vehicles. SoCalGas aims to deliver 5% RNG by the end of 2022 and 20% RNG by 2030 to its "core service" as defined in SoCalGas' Tariff Rule No. 23, by 2030.* SoCalGas achieved 5% RNG deliveries to core customers by the end of 2021 and is on track to reach 20% by 2030 with additional support of the passage of SB1440 for RNG procurement requirements.

*SoCalGas will need the continued support of state regulators and legislators in order to meet its 2030 goal. We can provide no assurance that such support will be received.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	As part of Sempra's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program we assess and address adverse environmental impacts including those related to climate. Our operating companies are subject to energy, climate and environmental laws and regulation that are evaluated as part of our ERM program.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Sempra's ERM program addresses emerging environmental regulations, including those related to climate, in its risk universe. Emerging energy, climate and environmental regulations are assessed and evaluated for any potential impacts to our business.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Sempra's ERM program also considers the impact of transition risk and new technologies. Given the importance of technology to our operating companies (smart meters, smart grid, time-of-use rates, solar net metering, energy storage and battery technology) and a future that could involve further digitalization, our risk assessments include energy, IT, and cybersecurity technologies, in addition to technologies that could disrupt our current way of doing business and require adaptation.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Sempra's ERM program reviews adverse environmental impacts, including those related to climate in its risk universe. The impact of individual risks can range from health/safety/environmental and operational and/or reliability claims, to regulation and compliance claims. For example, legal risks evaluated include claims related to natural disasters that are magnified by climate change.
Market	Relevant, always included	Climate-related concerns are leading to rapid market changes in the energy industry and energy markets. This is evaluated and factored into our risk assessment process.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputational risk is evaluated in our risk assessment process. Sempra and its stakeholders are aware of the effects of climate change and seek ways to limit its impact. This atmosphere of heightened climate-related concern might impact our reputation. We try to mitigate this risk by focusing on safe and efficient operations; setting and working to achieve goals,

		including lower-carbon energy goals; and working to develop new energy resources and technologies, including RNG, hydrogen and energy storage.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	As part of Semptra's Enterprise Risk Management program, Semptra includes an environmental category in its risk universe to address adverse environmental impacts, including those related to climate. Potential impacts of individual risks are assessed in the following areas: Health/Safety/Environmental, Operational and Reliability, Regulation/Legal/Compliance, Financial. One of the primary acute physical risks is the potential for wildfires impacting our communities and infrastructure. Increasing drought conditions in California are increasing the risk of devastating wildfires. We have already experienced this in the San Diego region where SDG&E operates, and it is a factor that is always considered in risk assessments
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	As part of Semptra's Enterprise Risk Management program, Semptra includes an environmental category in its risk universe to address adverse environmental impacts, including those related to climate. Potential impacts of individual risks is assessed in the following areas: Health/Safety/Environmental, Operational and Reliability, Regulation/Legal/Compliance, Financial. A chronic physical risk that is considered in our risk assessment is the potential impact of sea level rise due to climate change.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current regulation

Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Our businesses require permits, licenses, rights-of-way, franchises, certificates and other approvals from federal, state, local and foreign governmental agencies. These approvals may not be granted in a timely manner or at all or may be modified, rescinded or fail to be extended for a variety of reasons. Obtaining or maintaining these approvals could result in higher costs or the imposition of conditions or restrictions on our operations. These approvals require compliance by us and may require compliance by our customers, which could result in modification, suspension or rescission and subject us to fines and penalties in the event of noncompliance. If one or more of these approvals were to be suspended, rescinded or otherwise terminated, including due to expiration or legal or regulatory changes, or modified in a manner that makes our continued operation of the applicable business prohibitively expensive or otherwise undesirable or impossible, we may be required to adjust or temporarily or permanently cease certain of our operations, sell the associated assets or remove them from service and/or construct new assets intended to bypass the impacted area, in which case we may lose some of our rate base or revenue-generating assets, our development projects may be negatively affected and we may incur impairment charges or other costs that may not be recoverable. The occurrence of any of these events could materially adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition, cash flows and/or prospects.

We may invest funds in capital projects prior to receiving all regulatory approvals. If there is a delay in obtaining these approvals; if any approval is conditioned on changes or other requirements that increase costs or impose restrictions on our existing or planned operations; if we fail to obtain or maintain these approvals or comply with them or other applicable laws or regulations; if we are involved in litigation that adversely impacts any approval or rights to the applicable property or assets; or if management decides not to proceed with a project, we may be unable to recover any or all amounts invested in that project. Any such occurrence could cause our costs to materially increase, result in material impairments, and otherwise materially adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition, cash flows and/or prospects.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical

Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Over the past few years, California has been experiencing some of the largest wildfires (measured by acres burned) in its history. Frequent and severe drought conditions, inconsistent and extreme swings in precipitation, changes in vegetation, unseasonably warm temperatures, low humidity, strong winds and other factors have increased the duration of the wildfire season and the intensity, prevalence and difficulty of prevention and containment of wildfires in California, including in SDG&E's and SoCalGas' service territories. Changing weather patterns, including as a result of climate change, could cause these conditions to become even more extreme and unpredictable. These wildfires could jeopardize SDG&E's and SoCalGas' electric and natural gas infrastructure and third-party property and result in temporary power shortages in SDG&E's and SoCalGas' service territories. Certain of California's local land use policies and forestry management practices have been relaxed to allow for the construction and development of residential and commercial projects in high-risk fire areas, which could lead to increased third-party claims and greater losses in the event of fires in these areas for which SDG&E or SoCalGas may be liable. Any such wildfires in SDG&E's and SoCalGas' territories (or outside of these territories in the event the wildfire fund established by applicable California law is materially diminished) could materially adversely affect SDG&E's, SoCalGas' and Sempra's results of operations, financial condition, cash flows and/or prospects.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Other, please specify

Climate Change Concerns

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Climate change and the costs associated with its impacts and mitigation may have the potential to adversely affect our businesses, including by increasing the costs we incur to transmit energy and provide other services, impacting the demand for and consumption of the natural gas we distribute and the energy we transmit (due to changes in costs, weather patterns, the type of energy transmitted as a result of increasing customer preference for carbon-neutral and renewable sources of energy, and other factors), and affecting the economic health of the regions in which we operate.

The energy transition in CA and elsewhere, including decarbonization goals, has introduced uncertainty in investor support over the long term, leading some to reduce investment in or divest from the energy sector. Maintaining investor confidence and attracting capital at a competitive cost will depend in part on successfully demonstrating our ability to reduce emissions associated with our operations and the energy we transmit, consistent with Sempra's aim to have net-zero emissions by 2050 and SDG&E's and SoCalGas' aim to have net-zero emissions by 2045. Our ability to achieve this aim depends on many factors, some of which we do not control, including supportive energy laws and policies, development, availability and adoption of alternative fuels, successful research and development efforts focused on low-carbon technologies that are economically and technically feasible, cooperation from our partners, financing sources and commercial counterparties, customer participation in conservation and energy efficiency programs, and our ability to execute our planned investments in and advancement of our infrastructure. Although we have developed interim targets and various plans designed to support CA in reaching its GHG emissions and renewable energy mandates and our own energy goals, we may not be successful.

We will need to continue to expend capital and employee resources to develop and deploy new technologies and modernize grid systems in our efforts to support the clean energy transition in California and elsewhere and achieve our climate targets and those mandated by applicable authorities, which may not be recoverable in rates or, with respect to our non-regulated utility businesses, may not be able to be passed through

to customers. Any of these outcomes could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition, cash flows and/or prospects.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Comment

Identifier

Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market

Other, please specify

Changes in traditional/fossil natural gas demand

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased asset value or asset useful life leading to write-offs, asset impairment or early retirement of existing assets

Company-specific description

Certain California legislators, as well as stakeholder, advocacy and activist groups, have expressed a desire to limit or eliminate reliance on natural gas as an energy source by advocating increased use of renewables and electrification in lieu of the use of natural gas. Reducing methane also has become a major focus of certain local and state agencies and the U.S. Administration, as well as the CPUC, resulting in passed or proposed legislation, regulation, policies and ordinances to prohibit or restrict the use and consumption of natural gas in new buildings, appliances and other applications. These actions could have the effect of reducing natural gas use over time. CARB, continues to pursue plans for reducing GHG emissions in line with California's climate goals that include proposals to reduce natural gas demand through proposed building decarbonization measures (e.g., zero-emission standards for space & water heaters), or through promoting legislation for increased renewable electricity generation. The CEC's Title 24 requirements mandate that new construction include electric-ready buildings and heat pump technologies beginning in 2023. The CPUC has an ongoing proceeding that seeks to establish a state-wide process to help utilities plan appropriate gas infrastructure portfolios as natural gas usage in the state is expected to decline. This includes a new gas infrastructure General Order (GO 177) requiring site-specific approvals for certain gas infrastructure projects as well as issuance of a CPUC staff proposal to

develop a gas distribution infrastructure decommissioning framework. The CPUC may enact measures to reduce natural gas demand (such as more aggressive energy efficiency programs), promote fuel substitution (such as replacement of natural gas appliances), and order changes (such as its recent decision to eliminate gas line extension allowances for applications submitted on or after July 1, 2023). Substantial reduction in or the elimination of natural gas as an energy source in California without adequate and appropriate recovery of investments could result in impairment of some or all of SoCalGas' and SDG&E's natural gas infrastructure assets if they were not permitted to be repurposed for alternative fuels, were required to be depreciated on an accelerated basis or were to become stranded, which could have a material adverse effect on SoCalGas', SDG&E's and Sempra's results of operations, financial conditions, cash flows and/or prospects.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Comment

Identifier

Risk 5

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market

Changing customer behavior

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Electric utilities in California are experiencing increasing deployment of distributed energy resources (DER), such as solar generation, energy storage and energy efficiency and demand management technologies. California's environmental policy objectives are accelerating the pace and scope of these changes. This growth of DER and demand management will require further modernization of the electric distribution grid to, among other things, accommodate increasing two-way flows of electricity and increase the grid's capacity to interconnect these resources. In addition, enabling California's clean energy goals will require sustained investments in grid modernization, renewable integration projects, energy efficiency programs, energy storage options, operational and data management systems, and electric vehicle infrastructure. The growth of third-party energy storage alternatives and other technologies also may increasingly compete with SDG&E's traditional transmission and distribution infrastructure in delivering electricity to consumers. The CPUC is conducting several proceedings regarding DER and demand

management, including the evaluation of various projects and pilots; changes to the planning and operation of the electric distribution grid to prepare for higher penetration of DER; future grid modernization and grid investments; the deferral of traditional grid investments by DER; and the role of the electric distribution grid operator. These proceedings and the broader changes in California's electricity industry could result in new regulations, policies and/or operational changes that could materially adversely affect SDG&E's and Sempra's results of operations, financial condition, cash flows and/or prospects.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description

Over the next 30 years, energy systems will need to change dramatically to meet local, regional and global climate goals. This includes a focus on decarbonizing the industrial, transportation and power generation sectors. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), global energy-related CO2 emissions grew by 0.9% or 321 Mt in 2022. Decarbonizing these sectors means that grids will need to expand and harden, and zero carbon electrons and molecules will need to work in tandem to meet the energy needs of consumers. Over the same period, global energy demand is expected to increase exponentially, with a majority of the projected increase in emerging markets and developing economies. Innovation and new technologies will be central to society's net-zero goal by 2050.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Sempra's energy transition action plan and strategic outlook is rooted in three key capabilities—decarbonization, diversification and digitalization (the 3Ds)—that we believe will allow us to respond with agility to the evolving energy transition and be prepared to shift as technologies and solutions are commercialized. We are preparing today to capitalize on future innovations, helping us to achieve our aim to have net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050.

Decarbonization: Reducing carbon intensity and lowering GHG emissions of energy is central to decarbonizing the industrial, transportation and power generation sectors. Over time, the energy delivered to customers will need to become less carbon intensive.

Diversification: Bringing new lower- to zero-carbon energy choices to markets is a central part of the global solution, coupled with expansion of distributed networks and storage to improve resiliency.

Digitalization: Integrating real-time information and cutting-edge analytics, artificial intelligence (AI), and technologies benefits network operators and supports improved operational efficiency, safety and service to consumers.

In 2022 we invested \$7.5 billion* in critical infrastructure to help bring cleaner energy sources onto the grid, help strengthen community resilience against extreme weather events and help increase safety and reliability. Over the next five years, we have a capital plan of \$40 billion dedicated to investments in critical new infrastructure to help deliver a more secure, lower-carbon future.

*Represents a non-GAAP financial measure. See page 133 of Sempra's 2022 Corporate Sustainability Report for more information.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Due to the focus on emissions reductions from the transportation sector, we project steady growth in low-emission and zero-emission vehicles, providing SDG&E with the opportunity to help build the charging infrastructure and fueling stations that will be needed and earn a rate of return on these projects. SDG&E is supporting California's goal to transition to zero-emission vehicles by accelerating strategic collaboration of key stakeholders in an effort to deliver an ambitious region-wide clean transportation infrastructure goal, address air pollution and solidify the region as a leader on the global transportation map; and aims to help shape constructive policies and legislation to help promote customer adoption and facilitate an equitable transition. Consistent with California Senate Bill 100 (100% Clean Energy Act of 2018), it is the policy of the state that renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 100% of retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers and 100% of electricity procured to serve all state agencies by 2045. SDG&E estimates Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) program compliance in 2022 at 59%. SoCalGas also has the opportunity to continue to expand its transportation-related efforts with expanded use of RNG in fueling stations in addition to exploring new technologies to provide renewable hydrogen made from RNG. SoCalGas' goal with these projects is to produce emissions-free renewable hydrogen for fuel cell electric cars and other vehicles at a price competitive with gasoline. Another example is the Power Your Drive program. After receiving approval in 2016, SDG&E has installed more than 3,700 electric vehicle charging ports at over 300 locations to support the more than 94,000 electric vehicles in its service territory. The program, features a special rate that encourages electric vehicle drivers to charge their cars when electricity supply, including renewable energy, is plentiful and energy prices are low, thereby reducing the impact on SDG&E's grid.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Comment

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

World-wide demand for cleaner energy is increasing. In areas where Sempra companies operate, including Mexico, governments and consumers are pushing for additional amounts of renewable energy as part of the power generation portfolio and delivered energy. In Mexico, the general climate change law (LGCC) details the country's commitment to reduce GHG emissions 30% by 2020 and 50% by 2050. Therefore, Sempra Infrastructure may have the opportunity to increase revenues through projects that help enable delivery of renewable energy to customers in Mexico and the United States through cross-border opportunities. With existing wind and solar facilities, Sempra Infrastructure may be able to leverage this experience to continue to deliver renewable energy projects to meet demand.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Sempra Infrastructure owns and operates a portfolio of renewable power generation assets and is pursuing opportunities in battery energy storage and clean hydrogen production.

- Renewable energy generated directly contributed to avoiding 1,293,088 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions in 2022.
- Cimarron Wind, a 300-megawatt wind energy facility under development in Tecate, Baja California, is expected to export energy to California through a 20-year Power Purchase Agreement with Silicon Valley Power.
- Volta de Mexicali, a battery energy storage system, is being developed to improve resilience and facilitate deployment of renewable energy in an increasingly integrated cross-border system.
- Signed a Heads of Agreement (HOA) with Avangrid for the joint development of U.S. green hydrogen and ammonia projects powered by renewable sources.*

*This HOA is a non-binding arrangement and does not commit any party to enter into definitive agreements

Comment

Identifier

Opp4

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description

Regulators, consumers, and markets continue to push towards a future with net-zero GHG emissions, as demonstrated by the signing of the Paris Agreement, Executive Orders, and regulations in states like California.

Addressing climate change impacts is a long-term and complex objective that requires a series of initiatives and planning to reduce GHG emissions across all sectors of the economy, in conjunction with business partners, customers, regulatory and policy stakeholders. Over the past several years, our efforts represent a continuation of our longstanding aims to:

- Reduce our carbon footprint where possible today;
- Take measured steps towards maturing solutions where available; and
- Continue to invest in our energy transition action plan. Our energy transition action plan focuses on three key capabilities— decarbonization; digitalization and diversification—which we believe can complement the solutions of today and technologies of the future, while providing customers access to affordable, reliable and cleaner energy solutions.

Innovation and new technologies will be central to society's transition to net-zero GHG emissions goal by 2050, and we believe that investing in the 3Ds will position Sempra to be a leader in that transition.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Our energy transition action plan focuses on three key capabilities—3Ds—which we believe can complement the solutions of today and technologies of the future, while providing customers access to affordable, reliable and cleaner energy solutions. • Decarbonization: Reducing carbon intensity and lowering GHG emissions of energy is central to decarbonizing the industrial, transportation and power generation sectors. Over time, the energy delivered to customers will need to become less carbon intensive. • Diversification: Bringing new lower- to zero-carbon energy choices to markets is a central part of the global solution, coupled with expansion of distributed networks and storage to improve resiliency. • Digitalization: Integrating real-time information and cutting edge analytics, artificial intelligence (AI), and technologies benefits network operators and supports improved operational efficiency, safety and service to consumers.

One example of our businesses' R&D efforts is SoCalGas' [H2] Innovation Experience: SoCalGas' [H2] Innovation Experience demonstrates how renewable hydrogen could be used to transition to clean and resilient energy systems of the future. The [H2] Innovation Experience is one of the first fully integrated demonstration projects that incorporates solar, energy storage, fuel cell and electrolyzer technologies to supply electricity to the home and produce green hydrogen to blend with natural gas for use in the home's tankless water heater, clothes dryer, stove, fireplace and barbeque grill. The [H2] Innovation Experience features an approximately 2,000 sq. ft. home that can use renewable hydrogen in diversified applications such as pure hydrogen in the fuel cell for renewable electricity, hydrogen blended with natural gas to produce lower carbon intensity energy for use in the home, and for hydrogen storage.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

We have a different feedback mechanism in place


Description of feedback mechanism

Sempra engages with our shareholders throughout the year, including spring engagement in connection with our annual shareholders meetings and fall/winter “off-season” engagement. This cadence may be supplemented if the company wishes to gain additional feedback from investors on a particular matter. In general, we have been engaging with shareholders more frequently throughout the year to maintain a steady conversation with our investors about their top priorities, and feedback from our engagement program is provided to our board on an ongoing basis. This regular dialogue with shareholders, which often focuses on ESG topics and is separate from our investor relations team’s engagement efforts (which are often more focused on financial performance), provides Sempra’s board and management team with valuable insight into our shareholders’ priorities and feedback on matters of significance to the company and our shareholders.

Frequency of feedback collection

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

pgs. 51-54

 sempra_csr_2022_rgb.pdf

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios RCP 4.5	Business division		<p>SDG&E and SoCalGas completed a scenario analysis as part of California's 4th Climate Change Assessment. The analysis focused on mid-century exposure, in line with energy infrastructure planning horizons. The methodology included: A literature review of coastal hazards; sector vulnerabilities and concurrent efforts; an exposure analysis to understand where sea level rise (SLR) impacts might intersect with infrastructure; an assessment of potential direct impacts; quantitative modelling and qualitative assessment of indirect impacts due to disruptions at potentially exposed substations, including estimating the value of the lost service to customers, and impacts from service disruptions; and development of potential "flexible adaptation pathways" and priority adaptation measures. The RCP 8.5 50th, 95th, and 99.9th percentile projections were used for planning horizons before 2060, and RCP 4.5 and 8.5 (50th, 95th, and 99.9th percentile) beyond 2060. In absence of coastal hazard models which directly align, the research team evaluated several models and recommended specific scenarios and recurrence intervals of wave and water levels to match the guidance as closely as possible. On the electric side, it was determined that a significant number of assets and services are exposed to coastal hazards related to climate change. Areas of concern for the utility by mid-century are in low-lying areas around bays and estuaries and on the coastline adjacent to erodible cliffs and dunes. The most significant direct impacts could occur from damage to substations near two bays in San Diego. If inundated with sufficient water to damage equipment, these substations could go out of service until flooding recedes and repairs can be made, potentially disrupting service to thousands of customers. Other direct impacts include increased maintenance or repair costs. Natural gas infrastructure is likely to experience increased repair/maintenance needs or localized disruptions. The cumulative impacts of increased costs could not be quantified in this study but could be significant with the number of assets potentially exposed. Widespread disruptions to natural gas infrastructure are not expected due to limited projected exposure to climate hazards, and low system-sensitivity when exposure occurs. Analysis like</p>

			this allows for our companies to plan for future capital projects and determine work necessary to improve our infrastructure's ability to withstand SLR that occurs.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Business division		Please see content in row above.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

What possible future developments need to be probed?

What can Sempra do to align with current and future climate-related legislation?

How can Sempra align with the Paris Climate Agreement and a well below 2 degree or 1.5 degree climate scenario?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

Sempra conducts periodic sustainability-related materiality* assessments to identify key sustainability issues, sets goals in these areas and communicates progress to our stakeholders. The most recent such materiality assessment was conducted in connection with the 2019 corporate sustainability report. As part of the assessment, Sempra:

- Analyzed international sustainability frameworks and standards,
- Interviewed internal and external stakeholders to gain their perspectives on current and emerging priorities. In addition to shareholders, stakeholders included nongovernmental organizations, academia, regulators/government agencies, community members and members of Sempra's and our operating companies' management teams, and
- Assessed results against macro policy and other societal trends. The material ESG issues identified during that assessment were: reliability; affordability; greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; energy transition; public safety; disaster preparedness and response; employee and contractor safety; infrastructure security; and climate risk and resilience. The board oversees management's efforts to establish the safety culture of the Sempra organization through, among other things, the questions they ask, the focus they place on key organizational issues, the messages they give during direct interactions with employees and the overall

compensation programs they approve, including basing a portion of executive compensation on the company's performance on key safety measures. Direct lobbying activities align with relevant policies within the legislative and regulatory jurisdictions in which we operate, such as California's goal to achieve economy-wide carbon neutrality by 2045, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's methane rules, and important global multi-lateral collaborations, including the Paris Agreement's goals of limiting average global warming to well below 2°C above preindustrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C.

*According to GRI's definition of material, for sustainability reporting purposes only.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	<p>While the core products and services (transmission and distribution of gas and electricity) of the Semptra businesses remain unchanged, climate-related risks and opportunities can have a high impact on our business strategy and investment decisions. Semptra and its businesses have been on a sustained path to decarbonize our business operations and the markets we serve with a view towards transitioning to net-zero to aid in keeping global warming below a 1.5-2 degree Celsius change. <small>[11/11/23] [SEP15EP]</small></p> <p>Our energy transition action plan focuses on three key capabilities, decarbonization, diversification and digitalization (3Ds) to support Semptra's ability to be agile and flexible as new technologies of the future are introduced to complement the solutions of today. This further supports the need to balance customers' access to affordable, reliable and cleaner energy solutions. <small>[11/11/23] [SEP15EP]</small></p> <p>As Semptra and its businesses develop and promote new capabilities in these areas, it will help drive our commitments to support long-term, sustainable value for all shareholders and our other stakeholders. <small>[11/11/23] [SEP15EP]</small></p>

		When applied to our own operations, the 3Ds framework is intended to support our aim of having net-zero GHG emissions by 2050, with proof points and illustrative goals across three estimated time periods: 2021-2025, 2026-2030 and 2031-2050. ^[17] _[SEP25]
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Climate risks and opportunities have influenced our strategy related to supply chain in several ways. We recognize the critical role suppliers play in our operations and we support our companies in developing supply chain sustainability programs that include short-term, mid-range and long-term goals. Examples from Sempra California include: • Integrating social responsibility, environmental stewardship, financial and governance aspects into decision-making throughout the supply chain to help improve long-term performance and reduce risk; • Participating in industry groups focused on supply chain sustainability and shared best practices, including the Electric Utility Industry Sustainable Supply Chain Alliance; • Conducting annual sustainability assessments to engage suppliers and better refine our companies' scope 3 GHG emissions; • Engaging outside consultants to periodically benchmark supply chain sustainability program strategy and reassess the companies' supply chain material issues; • Identifying critical suppliers and assessing them periodically for compliance with issues related to sustainability; and • Integrating investment recovery into a sustainable supply chain. Sempra is also a founding member of Veritas, a GTI Energy Differentiated Gas Measurement and Verification Initiative, supporting Sempra Infrastructure and other customers' desires for responsibly sourced natural gas that is produced and transported using established GHG measurement and verification methodologies. The effort brings together scientists, academics, environmental organizations, certification organizations, and industry participants to demonstrate emissions reductions in a consistent, credible, and transparent way. The initiative aims to develop accurate and verified methane emissions intensities and the necessary protocols to calculate measurement-informed methane emissions for natural gas systems.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Society's shift to a cleaner energy future presents both opportunities and risks and has a high impact on R&D activities. The energy transition and reaching net-zero GHG emissions as an industry will require significant innovation and new technologies. Our businesses are investing in R&D opportunities designed to facilitate this transition and allow for investments into our current infrastructure to continue to provide reliable delivery of energy, in addition to the development of new technologies designed to reduce emissions impacts of the energy (electricity and gas) that we deliver. Sempra engages in R&D collaborations with external parties and license technology in an effort to take advantage of climate-

		<p>driven opportunities and address risks. As one example, Sempra has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the U.S. Department of Energy's National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), providing a framework for a joint effort to advance future net-zero energy systems. The MOU, which is not legally binding but sets forth a framework for cooperation, builds off nearly 10 years of ongoing collaboration and will continue current work researching and developing innovative solutions to help shape a lower-carbon future through technology and applications capable of withstanding increasing energy demand and broad adoption while advancing future innovation. The Sempra companies and NREL have collaborated for nearly over a decade on cooperative and multi-year projects exploring the development, access and integration of low-carbon fuels and microgrid technology. In 2013, SDG&E and NREL joined to establish the nation's first utility-owned community microgrid in Borrego Springs, CA, connected to a local 26-megawatt solar field (owned by a third party), two battery storage systems, two generators, and an ultracapacitor. The microgrid, which is being upgraded so that it can operate on 100% clean energy, was designed to provide consistent power flowing to the remote desert town during emergencies and planned outages on the larger grid. In 2017, SoCalGas and NREL partnered to create, validate and integrate the nation's first carbon-free, power-to-gas pilot-system. The technology takes excess renewable electricity, converts it to hydrogen, which is used, stored, or combined with carbon dioxide produce RNG.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>With operations that can be impacted by the physical risks of climate change, our utilities have worked to update infrastructure and operations to mitigate these risks. Climate-related scenario analysis studies, as described in our response to 3.2a provide a pathway and framework to address areas of operations particularly at risk. SDG&E is recognized as an industry leader in wildfire prevention and mitigation, which we see as a critical part of our strategy to improve the climate resilience of our infrastructure. The company has invested in establishing a Fire Science and Climate Adaption department for situational awareness that is comprised of meteorologists, community resiliency experts and fire coordinators. SDG&E has buried thousands of miles of overhead lines and installed a downed line shutoff system. Although we expend significant resources on measures designed to mitigate wildfire risks, these measures may not be effective in preventing wildfires or reducing our wildfire-related losses and their costs may not be fully recoverable in rates. SDG&E is required by applicable California law to submit annual wildfire mitigation plans and could be subject to increased risks if these plans are not approved</p>

		in a timely manner or the measures set forth in the plans are not implemented effectively, as well as fines or penalties for any failure to comply with the approved plans. One of our wildfire mitigation and safety tools is to de-energize certain of our facilities when weather conditions become extreme and there is elevated wildfire ignition risk. These “public safety power shutoffs” have been subject to scrutiny by various stakeholders, including customers, regulators and lawmakers, which could increase the risk of liability for damages associated with these events. ^[1]
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C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments	<p>For years, the Sempra companies have been on a sustained path to decarbonize their own operations and support decarbonization in the markets they serve with an aim to transition to net-zero GHG emissions – to emit no more greenhouse gases than removed from the atmosphere.</p> <p>Capital expenditures have been significantly impacted by this effort to lower environmental impacts and climate-related risks and opportunities in general. This has involved capital expenditures in infrastructure that helps enable the energy transition.</p> <p>Sempra is executing on its largest-ever new five-year capital plan of \$40 billion for 2023-2027*, which calls for new investments in critical infrastructure, such as new electric transmission and distribution investments, utility-scale battery storage and green hydrogen delivery systems, to bring cleaner sources of energy onto the grid. These types of investments are essential to help ensure safe and reliable operations and support growing demand while advancing the energy transition in the markets we serve.</p> <p>*Refers to Sempra’s 2023 – 2027 capital plan which includes \$12.9B of Sempra’s proportionate ownership share of amounts expected to be funded by unconsolidated entities and excludes \$11.2B of projected CapEx attributable to NCI.</p>

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

Intensity target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Business activity

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2015

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

884,811

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

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

884,811

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

100

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

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

40

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

530,886.6

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

550,214

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

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

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

550,214

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

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

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

94.5391162632

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Sempra has set a goal to reduce fugitive emissions: (1) from natural gas transmission and distribution systems by 40% from a 2015 baseline, (2) by 2030. The target includes the following businesses: Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas), San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) and Sempra Infrastructure's Mexico operations (Ecogas utility and owned natural gas pipelines).

SoCalGas and SDG&E have various emission reduction activities underway designed to reduce emissions from natural gas infrastructure. This includes actively monitoring high-pressure pipelines using advanced sensors; capturing natural gas that would otherwise be released into the atmosphere during some pipeline work; and using the latest technologies including drones and handheld sensors to conduct leakage surveys. We have reduced vented emissions from planned transmission work by approximately 94% and 98% in 2021 relative to 2015, at SoCalGas and SDG&E respectively. As a result, nearly 85,300 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) of methane were prevented from being released into the atmosphere during 2021 relative to the 2015 baseline year.

SoCalGas has collectively achieved a reduction of 37% in fugitive methane emissions through 2021 from the 2015 baseline year(3).

- (1) For purposes of this goal, “fugitive emissions” means leaks and vented emissions.^{[[1]]}
(2) SDG&E, SoCalGas and Sempra Infrastructure’s Mexico operations contribute to this goal. The baseline year for Sempra Infrastructure’s Mexico operations is 2019.^{[[1]]}
(3) Natural Gas Leak Abatement 2022 Annual Emissions Report per CPUC Decision 17-06-015. Data for 2022 will be finalized in June 2023 and reported in our 2023 sustainability report.

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

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2019

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

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

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

5,153,303

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

100

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

100

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

91

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

2,576,651.5

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

5,439,155

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

112,461

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

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

5,551,616

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

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

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

-15.4585515348

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Interim target: The aim is to reduce our California utilities and Mexico (non-LNG) operational GHG emissions by 50% compared to a 2019 baseline by 2030. While this target excludes Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions related to our LNG operations. Sempra has set an annual intensity target for LNG related emissions, which is discussed in 4.1b below.

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

In 2022, scope 1 emissions increased by approximately 8% from 2021 due primarily to increased run-time of natural gas-fired power plants as California and other western states experienced unprecedented high temperatures, leading to record demand for electricity. With increased energy demands, these generation facilities have been key to maintaining reliable and affordable access to electricity in the areas where we operate. There are several initiatives underway to help achieve this target. Through 2022 we have: Secured 100% of grid-connected SoCalGas facilities onto a green tariff where local electric utility green tariff program is available (this represents over 86% of all grid-connected company facilities); Installed 947 kW of solar energy at SDG&E's facilities and invested in renewable energy credits to offset remaining energy use; Replaced 36% of SoCalGas' over-the-road fleet with alternative fuel vehicles, contributing to its initiative to replace 50% of its over-the-road fleet with electric, hybrid, renewable gas and fuel cell electric vehicles by 2025; Electrified approximately 23% of SDG&E's light-duty vehicle fleet; Decreased fugitive emissions through 2021 by 37% from a 2015 baseline at SoCalGas. We also continue to invest in our energy transition action plan, focused on decarbonization, diversification and digitalization, which we believe can complement the solutions of today and technologies of the future, while providing customers access to affordable, reliable and cleaner energy solutions.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Business activity

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Intensity metric

Other, please specify

Metric tons of CO₂e per unit of LNG traded

Base year

2020

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.481

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2022

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

20

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

0.3848

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

0

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.2766

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

212.474012474

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The intensity goal above was established for our LNG-related operations. Each year Sempra Infrastructure aims to operate its existing LNG infrastructure at a GHG emissions intensity 20% less than the 2020 baseline. The goal is through 2025. Cameron LNG, the primary LNG operating asset, had its first full year of operations in 2021. As the LNG business gains operational history and continues to grow, we expect to establish new goals.

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

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Int 2

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Business division

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO₂e per megawatt hour (MWh)

Base year

2019

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.289

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.289

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2021

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

0

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

0.289

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-18.69

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
(metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)**

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

Target status in reporting year

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to reduce methane emissions

Net-zero target(s)

Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number

Oth 3

Year target was set

Target coverage

Business division

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

Low-carbon vehicles

Percentage of low-carbon vehicles in company fleet

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

Figure or percentage in base year

0

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

50

Figure or percentage in reporting year

36

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

72

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target is part of SoCalGas' ASPIRE 2045 plan to replace 50% of SoCalGas' over-the-road fleet with electric, hybrid, renewable gas, and fuel cell electric vehicles by 2025. By 2035, SoCalGas plans to operate a 100% zero emission over-the-road fleet. As of the end of 2022, SoCalGas' fleet consisted of 1,607 alternative fuel vehicles (NGV), of a total of 4,493 vehicles, or approximately 36%.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target coverage is specifically for SoCalGas. This is an internal goal to replace 50% of SoCalGas over the road fleet with electric, hybrid, renewable gas and fuel cell electric vehicles by 2025.

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

As of the end of 2022, SoCalGas' fleet consisted of 1,607 alternative fuel vehicles, of a total of 4,493 vehicles, or approximately 36%.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Oth 4

Year target was set

Target coverage

Business division

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

Low-carbon vehicles

Percentage of low-carbon vehicles in company fleet

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2020

Figure or percentage in base year

3.9

Target year

2040

Figure or percentage in target year

100

Figure or percentage in reporting year

25.47

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

22.4453694069

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target is part of SDG&Es' sustainability strategy to transition 30% of its overall fleet to Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEV) by 2030, and operate 100% ZEV by 2040.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target coverage is specifically for SDG&E. SDG&E aims to transition 30% of the fleet to ZEV by 2030 and operate a 100% ZEV fleet by 2040*

*Based on the CPUC and CARB ZEV technologies definition, which includes full battery electric vehicles, plug-in hybrid vehicles and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles.

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

As of the end of 2022, SDG&E's fleet consisted of 431 alternative fuel vehicles, of a total of 1,692 vehicles (25.47%).

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Oth 5

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Business division

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

Low-carbon vehicles

Percentage of battery electric vehicles in company fleet

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2020

Figure or percentage in base year

12.1

Target year

2030

Figure or percentage in target year

100

Figure or percentage in reporting year

23

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

12.4004550626

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

In addition to SDG&E's plan to transition 30% of the fleet to ZEV by 2030 and operate a 100% ZEV fleet by 2040*, SDG&E aims to electrify 100% of their light duty fleet by 2030.

*Based on the CPUC and CARB ZEV technologies definition, which includes full battery electric vehicles, plug-in hybrid electric vehicles and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target only applies to SDG&E.

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

As of year end 2022, approximately 23% of SDG&E's light duty fleet was electrified. Additionally, SDG&E has a related sustainability goal to transition 30% of the fleet to zero-emission vehicles (ZEV) by 2030 and operate a 100% ZEV fleet by 2030. * [111] [SEPSEP]

*Refer to target reference number 'OTH 4' above for details

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Oth 6

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Business division

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

Fossil fuel reduction target

Percentage of fossil fuels in the fuel mix

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2020

Figure or percentage in base year

Target year

2030

Figure or percentage in target year

20

Figure or percentage in reporting year

5

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

SoCalGas has set a goal to deliver 20% RNG to core customers at SoCalGas by 2030 (with an interim goal of 5% by 2025).

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target coverage is specifically for SoCalGas.

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

SoCalGas' mission is to build the cleanest gas utility in North America, by delivering affordable and increasingly renewable energy to its customers. In support of that vision, SoCalGas has set a goal to replace 20% of its traditional natural gas supply delivered to core customers

("core service" as defined in SoCalGas' Tariff Rule No. 23) with RNG by 2030 (with an interim goal of 5% by 2022). By developing renewable gas from California's abundant organic waste streams, SoCalGas is working to meet its climate goals, while diversifying carbon-free energy sources, improving energy resilience and reliability, and also creating additional renewable fuel and jobs for our communities. SoCalGas is also committed to investing in its gas delivery infrastructure while keeping bills affordable for customers. In 2022, SoCalGas achieved its interim aim to deliver 5% RNG to core customers and is on track to reach 20% by 2030. More details can be found on our annual Corporate Sustainability Report: https://csr.sempra.com/wp-content/uploads/sempra_csr_2022_rgb.pdf#page=1

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Abs3

Target year for achieving net zero

2050

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Unsure

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

Addressing climate change impacts is a long-term and complex objective that requires a series of initiatives and planning to reduce GHG emissions across all sectors of the economy in addition to partnership and collaboration with business partners, customers, regulatory and policy stakeholders. Over the past several years, our efforts represent a continuation of our longstanding aims to: reduce our carbon footprint where possible today, take measured steps towards maturing solutions where available, and continue to invest in our energy transition action plan.

For years, the Sempra companies have been on a sustained path to decarbonize their own operations and support decarbonization in the markets they serve. Our energy transition action plan focuses on three key capabilities—3Ds—which we believe can complement the solutions of today and technologies of the future, while providing customers access to affordable, reliable and cleaner energy solutions.

In 2021, Sempra released a Sustainable Financing Framework (Sempra Financing Framework), which outlines the parameters under which we invest in the 3Ds to work toward our net-zero aspirations and advance the energy transition. It establishes criteria for any issuances by Sempra, SDG&E or SoCalGas of sustainable financing instruments and the use of proceeds from such issuances to finance projects aligned with our ESG strategy.

In 2022, SoCalGas became the first gas-only utility in the U.S. to issue green bonds in a public offering. The bonds were issued following the Sempra Financing Framework and SoCalGas raised \$600 million to support specified projects within its sustainability initiatives. The net proceeds from the fixed-rate green bonds will finance and/or refinance sustainability investments in any of these three Sempra Financing Framework categories: pollution prevention and control, green buildings and clean transportation. Eligible projects in those categories may include retrofitting and replacing older pipelines to reduce fugitive methane emissions and prepare them to transport clean fuels such as

hydrogen, advancing fugitive emissions reduction technologies, investing in LEED-certified green buildings, and investing in infrastructure to support clean transportation. [11/11/23]

More information can be found here: <https://www.sempra.com/sites/default/files/2022-04/Sempra-Sustainable-Financing-Framework.pdf>

Target reference number

NZ2

Target coverage

Business division

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Not applicable

Target year for achieving net zero

2045

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Net-zero emissions for San Diego Gas & Electric by 2045.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

Three primary approaches are expected to contribute to economy-wide decarbonization: (1) the consumption of energy from clean electricity, (2) the consumption of energy from clean fuels and (3) the use of carbon removal technologies. The first two approaches provide end users with

decarbonized sources of energy. The third approach directly removes carbon from the atmosphere in situations where clean electricity or clean fuels are cost-prohibitive or technologically infeasible. While reliance on one approach over the other may vary across the different sectors, it is expected that effective economy-wide decarbonization will need to employ a combination of these approaches.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

Three primary approaches are expected to contribute to economy-wide decarbonization: (1) the consumption of energy from clean electricity, (2) the consumption of energy from clean fuels and (3) the use of carbon removal technologies. The first two approaches provide end users with decarbonized sources of energy. The third approach directly removes carbon from the atmosphere in situations where clean electricity or clean fuels are cost-prohibitive or technologically infeasible. While reliance on one approach over the other may vary across the different sectors, it is expected that effective economy-wide decarbonization will need to employ a combination of these approaches.

Target reference number

NZ3

Target coverage

Business division

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Not applicable

Target year for achieving net zero

2045

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Net-zero emissions for SoCalGas by 2045

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

SoCalGas reduced methane emissions by 37% through 2021—exceeding the state’s goal of a 20% reduction by 2025 and nearing the state’s goal of a 40% reduction by 2030.(1)

In 2022, SoCalGas also became the first gas-only utility in the U.S. to issue green bonds in a public offering. The bonds were issued following Sempra’s Sustainable Financing Framework (Sempra Financing Framework) and SoCalGas raised \$600 million to support specified projects within its sustainability initiatives. The net proceeds from the fixed-rate green bonds will finance and/or refinance sustainability investments in any of these three Sempra Financing Framework categories: pollution prevention and control, green buildings and clean transportation. Eligible projects in those categories may include retrofitting and replacing older pipelines to reduce fugitive methane emissions and prepare them to transport clean fuels such as hydrogen, advancing fugitive emissions reduction technologies, investing in LEED-certified green buildings, and investing in infrastructure to support clean transportation.

1 Percentage calculations are based upon a 2015 emissions baseline. Utilities’ progress toward state goals are tracked and reported via CPUC-mandated annual reports.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

In 2022, SoCalGas released its ASPIRE 2045 Sustainability Strategy (https://www.socalgas.com/sites/default/files/2022-02/SoCalGas_Sustainability_Strategy_final.pdf), a set of sustainable business priorities that is anchored by its core values and permeates every area of its organization. Building upon its long-term climate aim to have net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045, ASPIRE 2045 focuses on the clean energy transition, environmental health, social equity, and the safety and well-being of its employees, customers, and the communities it serves.

In February 2022, SoCalGas announced its proposal to develop Angeles Link, an energy infrastructure system that could deliver reliable clean renewable hydrogen to the Los Angeles Basin for use in heavy-duty transportation, industrial processes, electric generation and other “hard-to-electrify” sectors of the Southern California economy. The proposed Angeles Link could significantly decrease demand for natural gas, diesel and other fossil fuels in the Los Angeles Basin, helping to accelerate California’s and the region’s climate and clean air goals.

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation		
To be implemented*		
Implementation commenced*		
Implemented*	40	1,005,646
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Other, please specify

Other, please specify

Transmission Pipeline Blowdown Reductions

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

85,300

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

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Mandatory

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

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

Payback period

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Comment

This initiative is part of Sempra's aim to achieve zero natural gas vented during planned transmission pipeline work (SDG&E and SoCalGas, excludes emergency repairs) by 2030. We reduced vented emissions from planned transmission work by approximately 94% and 98% in 2021 relative to 2015, at SoCalGas and SDG&E respectively. As a result, nearly 85,300 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂ e) of methane were prevented from being released into the atmosphere during 2021 relative to the 2015 baseline year. ^[1]_{SEP}

Initiative category & Initiative type

Other, please specify

Other, please specify
Emission Reductions

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

296,637

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

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Mandatory

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

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

Payback period

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Comment

This initiative is mandatory for SoCalGas and SDG&E and voluntary for Sempra's Mexico gas distribution and transmission operations. Estimated annual savings (CO2e) currently do not include Mexico operations. SoCalGas and SDG&E have various emission reduction activities underway designed to reduce emissions from natural gas infrastructure. This includes actively monitoring high-pressure pipelines using advanced sensors; capturing natural gas that would otherwise be released into the atmosphere during some pipeline work; and using the latest technologies including drones and handheld sensors to conduct leakage surveys. SoCalGas had decreased fugitive emissions through 2021 by 37% from 2015 baseline. ^[1]_{SEP}

For purposes of this goal, “fugitive emissions” means leaks and vented emissions.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Other, please specify

Other, please specify

Energy Efficiency

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

623,709

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

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Voluntary/Mandatory

Mandatory

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

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

207,583,571

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Comment

SDG&E and SoCalGas help customers reduce their energy use and the resulting impact on the environment through energy efficiency and energy conservation programs. Scope: this represents a reduction in scope 3 emissions from use of electricity and natural gas sold to customers, and ultimately scope 1 emissions due to a reduction in demand from customers. In 2022, customer energy efficiency at SDG&E and SoCalGas saved approximately 531 gigawatt-hours of electricity and approximately 47.0 million therms of natural gas.* Approximately \$208 million was allocated by SDG&E and SoCalGas to implement energy efficiency programs for customers in 2022. The energy-saving programs reduced CO2 by an estimated 623,709 metric tons. In California, utilities are typically rewarded through financial incentives for meeting energy efficiency goals.

*Preliminary numbers

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Most U.S. states have a renewable energy requirement or goal and these requirements are a critical part of the domestic energy resource mix. Compliance with renewable portfolio standards in California and Mexico has driven purchases and development of renewable power.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	<p>Energy efficiency programs also play a critical role in reducing emissions. Examples of energy efficiency programs at SDG&E and/or SoCalGas include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time-of-use rates for customers; • Peak-demand campaigns such as “reduce your use” and “dial it down”; and • In-home efficiency programs that provide customers with more efficient appliances, weather stripping and other upgrades at no cost. <p>In 2022, customer energy efficiency programs at Sempra California surpassed goals and saved approximately 531 gigawatt-hours of electricity and more than 47 million therms of natural gas. These efforts avoided more than 623,709 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions. Approximately \$207 million was allocated by SDG&E and SoCalGas to implement energy efficiency programs for customers in 2022.*</p> <p>*Preliminary data.</p>

Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	At SDG&E and SoCalGas there is a dedicated budget for work on developing innovative technology: smart grid, electric vehicles, hydrogen, RNG and carbon capture and storage research and demonstration projects. For example, SoCalGas' H2 hydrogen home is the first project of its kind in the U.S. aiming to show how carbon-free gas made from renewable electricity can be used in pure form or as a blend to fuel clean energy systems of the future. The project was named one of Fast Company magazine's World Changing Ideas and aims to demonstrate the important role of hydrogen in helping the state achieve its carbon neutrality goals.
Employee engagement	We work to educate and support employees as they strive to reduce energy use in facilities and fuel use while driving. We also have employee-driven sustainability teams at several locations that engage employees on reducing their impacts at home and at work.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Sempra's operating companies offer incentives to employees where applicable and SDG&E and SoCalGas offer rebates and incentives to customers. <small>[1] [SEP]</small>
Partnering with governments on technology development	<p>Sempra's operating companies work closely with governments and government agencies, including the California Energy Commission, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and National Labs to advance high-impact, lower carbon technologies. For example, In April 2022, SDG&E signed the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) memorandum of understanding (MOU) to help advance vehicle-to-everything or V2X technology. This effort is intended to combine cutting-edge resources from the DOE National Labs, state and local governments, utilities and private entities to help integrate bidirectional charging into energy infrastructure. This MOU is a non-binding arrangement and does not commit any party to enter into definitive agreements.</p> <p>GKN Hydrogen and Southern California Gas Co. (SoCalGas) announced in June 2022 that the companies will work with the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE's) National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) on an innovative green hydrogen storage solution. GKN Hydrogen's HY2MEGA could enable safe, long duration clean energy storage without the need for compression. At scale, this combined technology could provide resilient power in case of widespread outages. It also highlights the technologies needed to reach carbon neutrality and accelerate clean fuel initiatives. <small>[1] [11] [SEP]</small></p> <p>Two HY2MEGA hydrogen storage subsystems are planned to connect to an electrolyzer and fuel cell at the ARIES facility on NREL's Flatirons Campus near Boulder, Colorado. The electrolyzer will use renewable sources and produce</p>

99

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

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

Other, please specify

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) GHG equivalencies

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

Variety of energy savings products for homes and businesses

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Energy efficiency plays a critical role in reducing emissions. In California, profits are not tied to the amount of energy sold. This policy ("de-coupling") has helped align energy and environmental interests and has facilitated a strong record of energy efficiency performance. Programs include rebates for energy-efficient appliances, demand-response programs, energy-efficient lighting programs, and on-bill financing for retrofits in commercial and government buildings. These programs result in reductions of scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of our customers and scope 3 emissions reported by us.

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

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

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

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

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

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

Other, please specify

Solar and Wind generation

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Sempra Infrastructure can generate 1,044 megawatts of wind and solar power in Mexico.

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

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify

Avoided emissions are calculated considering the emission factor of the Mexican electricity grid. The figure represents the total amount of electricity generated by renewable assets multiplied by the grid emission factor (0.435 ton CO₂e/MWh)

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

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

1,293,088

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Avoided emissions are calculated considering the emission factor of the Mexican electricity grid. The figure represents the total amount of electricity generated by renewable assets multiplied by the grid emission factor (0.435 ton CO₂e/MWh)

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

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

Other, please specify

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

RNG

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Delivery of RNG to customers.

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

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

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

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0

C-EU4.6

(C-EU4.6) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

Decades of work in early-adopted and innovative technologies have helped Sempra's businesses identify and reduce emissions. For example, SoCalGas voluntarily began implementing and developing strong management practices to reduce its fugitive emissions as an original member of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Natural Gas STAR program beginning in the early 1990s. Ongoing infrastructure improvements, such as eliminating high-bleed pneumatic devices and cast-iron pipes, have modernized and tightened the system. Legislation, such as California Senate Bill 1371 "Natural Gas Leakage Abatement," has helped formalize accountability in this area and support the efforts at SDG&E and SoCalGas by codifying requirements for gas distribution utilities to reduce methane emissions, while prioritizing safety, reliability and affordability.

SoCalGas and SDG&E are working to accelerate innovation and advancements in emissions reduction and mitigation strategies and practices. They are not only investing in new technologies, programs and procedures to detect leaks, but also technologies tied to managing our gas infrastructure more effectively. These include:

- Advanced meters to identify leaks on the customer side
- Real-time monitoring of transmission pipelines from a state-of-the-art gas control center
- Fiber optic cables that detect methane leaks and third-party damage to pipelines in real time
- Infrared cameras to check for leaks in newly installed pipelines
- Infrared “point” sensors to detect leaks even before odorant can be detected
- In-line inspection tools, or “smart pigs”
- External corrosion surveying
- Aerial methane mapping to accelerate emissions detection and repair

Sempra is a founding sponsor of the Veritas initiative being led by the Gas Technology Institute. Veritas is a differentiated gas measurement and verification initiative intended to accelerate actions to reduce methane leakage from natural gas systems. Sempra Infrastructure and SoCalGas have been participating in the development of protocols across the entire value chain to uniformly quantify methane emissions. Sempra Infrastructure conducted a demonstration project at its LNG terminals as part Veritas in 2022.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
Row 1	No

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

5,700,977

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

220,586

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

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

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2,884,834

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8,310

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62,800,178

Comment

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Climate Registry: Electric Power Sector (EPS) Protocol

The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol

US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule

Other, please specify

California Air Resources Board (CARB) subpart c, w; CARB oil and gas regulation; Mexico federal guidelines)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

7,164,579

Comment

2022 scope 1 emissions data subject to verification.

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

Currently, SDG&E and SoCalGas calculate scope 2 market-based emissions.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

263,829

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

95,502

Comment

Currently, SDG&E and SoCalGas calculate scope 2 market-based emissions.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source of excluded emissions

Oncor

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Date of completion of acquisition or merger

March 9, 2018

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

Explain why this source is excluded

Oncor Holdings is an indirect, wholly owned entity of Sempra that owns an 80.25% interest in Oncor since May 2018.

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

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

In 2014, a supply chain analysis was conducted for Sempra's headquarters, SDG&E, and SoCalGas suppliers, which provided us with an estimate of greenhouse gas emissions from purchased goods and services (outside of the energy supply chain) based on our 2013 suppliers and spend. Based on this evaluation, Sempra does not consider these emissions to be material compared to other sources.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We do not believe these emissions are material relative to emissions from other sources.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

171,202

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

(TCR's Electric Power Sector Protocol v1.0 Emissions from Purchased Power [MT GHG] = Power Delivered onto System [MWh] x Emission Factor [MT GHG/MWh] This calculation is repeated for each GHG (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O) using the appropriate emission factors.)

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

100

Please explain

Emissions provided are for power purchased on behalf of and delivered to our utility SDG&E's customers.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The primary products in Sempra's supply chain are electricity and natural gas. The emissions that arise from the transportation and distribution of these products are included in our scope 1 and 2 emissions figures. Sempra does not consider any other emissions from transportation and distribution to be relevant relative to emissions from other sources.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We do not believe these emissions are material relative to emissions from other sources.^[1]_{SEP}

Business travel

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3,815

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

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

100

Please explain

Emissions provided are for employee air travel booked through Sempra's travel services companies and may not include all work-related flights taken by employees.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We do not believe these emissions are relevant relative to emissions from other sources. ^[1] _{SEP}

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Leased assets are not a significant part of our operations.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We do not believe these emissions are material relative to emissions from other sources. ^[1] _[SEP]

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Most of the electricity and natural gas sold by Sempra companies is sold to end users and not used as an intermediate product.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

66,474,293

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

(Emissions are calculated with Subpart NN of CARB regulations)

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

100

Please explain

Emissions resulting from the combustion of natural gas sold to SoCalGas, SDG&E and Sempra Infrastructure customers.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Sempra businesses sell natural gas and electricity. End of life treatment is not material for these products.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Sempra does not believe these emissions are material compared to the quantity of emissions from other sources.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Sempra does not have any franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Emissions related to investments have not yet been calculated.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Emissions related to the production and transportation of natural gas used in our operations has not yet been calculated.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We do not believe these emissions are material relative to emissions from other sources. [1] [SEP]

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0.0005

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

7,523,910.59

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

14,439,000,000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

13.15

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Please explain

Scope 1 and 2 emissions increased by 4.31% while revenues increased by 12.30%. These relative increases results in an overall decrease in the intensity factor of 13.15%.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO ₂ e)	GWP Reference
CO ₂	5,242,324.006	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH ₄	1,881,702.444	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N ₂ O	2,901.931	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	3,167.45	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C-EU7.1b

(C-EU7.1b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from electric utilities value chain activities by greenhouse gas type.

	Gross Scope 1 CO ₂ emissions (metric tons CO ₂)	Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH ₄)	Gross Scope 1 SF ₆ emissions (metric tons SF ₆)	Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Comment
Fugitives	162.58	4,982.64	0.7	141,834	

Combustion (Electric utilities)	1,562,757.72	29.29	0	1,582,299	
Combustion (Gas utilities)	170,718	2.56	0	171,044	
Combustion (Other)	0	0	0	0	
Emissions not elsewhere classified	0	0	0	0	

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)
United States of America	5,241,271
Mexico	1,923,309

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO ₂ e)
SDG&E	1,729,050
SoCalGas	1,786,797

Sempra Infrastructure	3,648,732
-----------------------	-----------

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO₂e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO ₂ e	Comment
Electric utility activities	2,792,742.64	Power plant stationary combustion emissions in the U.S. and Mexico

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)
United States of America	246,871	95,502
Mexico	16,958	

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)
SDG&E		77,518

SoCalGas		17,984
Sempra Infrastructure	263,829	

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

No

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Increased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	0		0	

Other emissions reduction activities	96,077.74	Decreased	1.332	The decrease is due to emissions related to fugitive emissions, resulting in a total reduction of approximately 96,078 metric tons CO ₂ e. Our total scope 1 and 2 emissions in the previous year was 7,212,684 metric tons CO ₂ e. Therefore, we arrived at a 1.33% decrease: $(96,078/7,212,684) * 100$.
Divestment	0	No change	0	
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	
Mergers	0	No change	0	
Change in output	0	No change	0	
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	
Change in physical operating conditions	421,849.924	Increased	5.8487	Emissions from electric generation facilities represent approximately 39% of our scope 1 emissions in 2022. A majority of our generation assets are located in California. In 2022, scope 1 emissions increased by approximately 8% from 2021 due primarily to increased run-time of natural gas-fired power plants as California and other western states experienced high temperatures and demand for electricity. With high energy demand, these generation facilities have been key to maintaining reliable and affordable access to electricity in the areas where we operate.
Unidentified	0	No change	0	
Other	0	No change	0	

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	18,198,804	18,198,804
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		142,784	55,880	198,664
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		41,710		41,710
Total energy consumption		184,494	22,559,179	22,685,733

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Coal

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

134,129

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Includes Diesel and Gasoline purchased and consumed

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

18,064,676

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Includes Compressed Natural Gas, Natural Gas, and Liquefied Petroleum Gas.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

18,198,804

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	10,049,096	267,714	3,014,326	41,710
Heat				

Steam				
Cooling				

C-EU8.2d

(C-EU8.2d) For your electric utility activities, provide a breakdown of your total power plant capacity, generation, and related emissions during the reporting year by source.

Coal – hard

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

Lignite

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Oil

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Gas

Nameplate capacity (MW)

2,466

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

7,035

Net electricity generation (GWh)

6,850

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2,795,816

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

397

Comment

Sustainable biomass

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

Other biomass

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

Waste (non-biomass)

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Nuclear

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

Geothermal

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

Hydropower

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

Wind

Nameplate capacity (MW)

515

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

1,521

Net electricity generation (GWh)

1,502

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Solar

Nameplate capacity (MW)

529

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

1,493

Net electricity generation (GWh)

1,471

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Marine

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

Other renewable

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

Other non-renewable

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

Total

Nameplate capacity (MW)

3,510

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

10,049

Net electricity generation (GWh)

9,823

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2,795,816

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

298

Comment

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11,754

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

The Renewable Energy Credit (REC) buyer is SDG&E

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Other, please specify

Green Tariff

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

69,665

Tracking instrument used

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Secured 100% of grid-connected SoCalGas facilities onto a green tariff where local electric utility green tariff program is available (this represents over 86% of all grid-connected company facilities). A green tariff is a price structure, or an electricity rate, offered by a local utility and approved by the CPUC that allows eligible customers to secure up to 100% of their electricity from renewable resources.

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

40,336

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

41,710

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

82,046

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4,320,039

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

4,320,039

C-EU8.4

(C-EU8.4) Does your electric utility organization have a transmission and distribution business?

Yes

C-EU8.4a

(C-EU8.4a) Disclose the following information about your transmission and distribution business.

Country/area/region

United States of America

Voltage level

Distribution (low voltage)

Annual load (GWh)

17,700

Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

2.18

Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Scope 2 (market-based)

Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO₂e)

59,062

Length of network (km)

38,508

Number of connections

687,204

Area covered (km2)

10,619

Comment

Data for SDG&E only. Annual energy losses (%) and the length of network metrics represent distribution only. All other metrics include transmission and distribution. Area covered represents all of SDG&E's service territory.

Country/area/region

United States of America

Voltage level

Transmission (high voltage)

Annual load (GWh)

Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

3.27

Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Scope 2 (market-based)

Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)

Length of network (km)

3,103

Number of connections

Area covered (km2)

10,619

Comment

Data for SDG&E only. Area covered represents all of SDG&E's service territory.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C-EU9.5a

(C-EU9.5a) Break down, by source, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Coal – hard

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Lignite

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Oil

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Gas

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

7,744,442

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

25

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

64

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2000

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

This information reflects Sempra Infrastructure CAPEX plan for 2023 to 2027.

Sustainable biomass

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Other biomass

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Waste (non-biomass)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Nuclear

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Geothermal

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Hydropower

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Wind

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

20,478,805

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

67

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

24

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2020

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

This information reflects Sempra Infrastructure CAPEX plan for 2023 to 2027.

Solar

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

2,435,703

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

8

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

11

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2019

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

This information reflects Sempra Infrastructure CAPEX plan for 2023 to 2027.

Marine

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Other renewable (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Other non-renewable (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

C-EU9.5b

(C-EU9.5b) Break down your total planned CAPEX in your current CAPEX plan for products and services (e.g. smart grids, digitalization, etc.).

Products and services	Description of product/service	CAPEX planned for product/service	Percentage of total CAPEX planned products and services	End of year CAPEX plan
Other, please specify Distributed Energy	Distributed energy (residential/commercial customers) includes: distributed generation; home storage systems; smart appliances/home systems; energy efficiency related campaigns, audits, tariff measures; energy audits, energy management services; electric vehicles/charging network.	351,178,807	1.6	2027
Other, please specify Demand Side Efficiency	Demand-side efficiency (industrial/commercial customers) includes: energy audits, energy management services; lighting, appliances, HVAC systems; tariff measures, contracting for load reduction; smart grid technology; micro-grids, virtual power plants; large-scale storage (>100kWh).	481,476,470	2.1	2027

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a

(C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)	Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years	Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Unable to disaggregate by technology area		100	15,570,000	100	R&D spending is focused on the development of low-carbon technologies like fuel cells, membranes, clean transportation, clean generation, customer end use and gas operations to support the use of low/zero carbon energy like hydrogen and RNG. Reflects R&D spending per Sempra's response to the annual U.S. Census Bureau Business Enterprise Research and Development Survey.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

Scope 3

Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance


Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

 TDM Assurance Statement .pdf

 Assurance Statement SCG.pdf

 Assurance Statement SDGE.pdf

 sempra_csr_2022_rgb.pdf

Page/ section reference

Verification reports for SDG&E, SoCalGas (pages 1-6) and TDM (pages 1-4) are attached.

Relevant standard

The Climate Registry's General Verification Protocol (also known as California Climate Action Registry (CCAR))

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

66

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 AR_Sempra_Infrastructure_2021 (1).pdf

Page/ section reference

Limited independent assurance report on the 2021 Sempra Infrastructure Sustainability Report Begins on page 110.

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

34

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

 TDM Assurance Statement .pdf

 Assurance Statement SCG.pdf

 Assurance Statement SDGE.pdf

Page/ section reference

Verification reports for SDG&E, SoCalGas (pages 1-6) and TDM (pages 1-4) are attached.

Relevant standard

The Climate Registry's General Verification Protocol (also known as California Climate Action Registry (CCAR))

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

73

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 AR_Sempra_Infrastructure_2021 (1).pdf

Page/ section reference

Limited independent assurance report on the 2021 Sempra Infrastructure Sustainability Report begins on page 110.

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

27

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Use of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 AR_Sempra_Infrastructure_2021 (1).pdf

Page/section reference

Limited independent assurance report on the 2021 Sempra Infrastructure Sustainability Report Begins on page 110.

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

31

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C7. Emissions breakdown	Other, please specify Scope 1, and 2 emissions breakdown	ISAE 3000 by the IAASB/IFAC considering the Global Reporting Initiative Standards The Climate Registry's General Verification Protocol	For SDG&E and SoCalGas operations verification of the breakdown of scope 1 and 2 emissions by gas is verified through the climate registry verification process. For Sempra Infrastructure operations, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited to perform a limited assurance process on selected sustainability information corresponding to the year ended December 31, 2022. The GRI indicators below were verified based on GRI standards. 305-1: Direct GHG Emissions 305-2: Energy Indirect GHG Emissions 305-3: Other Indirect GHG emissions 305-5: Reduction of GHG emissions 305-4 GHG Emissions Intensity.
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISAE 3000 by the IAASB/IFAC considering the Global Reporting Initiative Standards	For our Sempra Infrastructure operations in Mexico, we conducted an assurance process of some relevant indicators. 302-1: Energy consumption was verified.
C6. Emissions data	Other, please specify Scope 1 and 2 Emissions (excluding mobile sources)	Mexican standard: NMX-SAA-14064 – 3 – IMNC-2007	Verification required by Mexico's emissions trading system (on trial for three years-2020-2022) and National Emissions Registry Regulation.

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

California CaT - ETS

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

California CaT - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

49

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

27

Period start date

January 1, 2022

Period end date

December 31, 2022

Allowances allocated

9,159,591

Allowances purchased

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

3,515,847

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

95,502

Details of ownership

Comment

Verified scope 1 emissions data for 2022 are not yet available. GHG emissions data provided are unverified and subject to change pending the verification process. We are prohibited by applicable regulations from providing information on allowances purchased.

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) regulations have required the electric sector to obtain GHG emissions allowances corresponding to reported GHG emissions from operations since 2013 and, starting in 2015, from the sale of natural gas to customers for use in California as part of the Cap-and-Trade program. Under the program the CARB set a state-wide maximum limit on total GHG emissions, and this cap declines annually through 2030. We are required then to obtain allowances or qualifying offset credits for each metric ton of GHGs emitted from our operations and from the sale of natural gas to customers for use in California. The availability of allowances will decline over time, and the cost to acquire such allowances is expected to increase. SDG&E has been participating in the California Cap-and-Trade program since its inception in 2013 and SoCalGas since 2015. Each company employs its own strategy for managing the costs of compliance with the California Cap-and-Trade program rules, as well as for identifying opportunities to purchase cost-effective compliance instruments.

SDG&E and SoCalGas use public prices such as the floor price and other public external prices to determine their respective costs of compliance and make decisions. In 2022, the floor (reserve) price was \$19.70. Under rules defined by CARB, SDG&E and SoCalGas are prohibited from disclosing any information about auction strategies. To manage compliance costs, SDG&E created a GHG procurement strategy in its Bundled Procurement Plan that was approved by the CPUC in 2012, 2014 and amended in 2018. This strategy allows SDG&E to employ several procurement mechanisms such as participation in CARB's quarterly allowance auctions, transacting via a request for offers process, transacting via broker and transacting via exchanges. The CPUC adopted similar procurement options for gas utilities in 2014.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price

Other, please specify
Market based price

How the price is determined

Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

Scope(s) covered

Scope 1

Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO₂e)

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO₂e)

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

An internal price of carbon is particularly relevant for our utilities in California, where a cap-and-trade program has been adopted. SDG&E and SoCalGas were asked by the CPUC to calculate cap and trade compliance costs and thus, a proxy price was developed to forecast the price of allowances to protect confidential information related to GHG allowance prices and bid strategies in accordance with regulations. SoCalGas and SDG&E's methodology is based on the forward Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) settlement price of a California Carbon Allowance with December delivery in the forecast year. The proxy for the 2022 GHG emissions price was \$17.91/MT. The Proxy GHG Allowance price is the 5-

day average of forward prices for October 1-4 and October 7 on the ICE for a California Carbon Allowance with December delivery in 2022. We are now looking into other potential uses of this price, such as evaluating benefits of energy efficiency and other internal emissions reduction initiatives.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Other, please specify

Understanding Supplier Behavior

Details of engagement

% of suppliers by number

3.8

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

56

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

There are two ways that SDG&E and SoCalGas collect climate change and carbon information from suppliers. SDG&E is a member of the Sustainable Supply Chain Alliance (SSCA), a non-profit organization of investor-owned utilities across the U.S. to promote supply chain sustainability. Through SSCA, we survey suppliers to understand their environmental impacts, policies, and goal setting around resource use and emissions reduction. The suppliers selected to complete the survey include top-tier suppliers, those identified as part of the Supplier Relationship Management (SRM) program, and any other suppliers critical to the business based on our Supply Management Business Continuity Plans. In 2022, SDG&E and SoCalGas invited 135 suppliers to participate in the SSCA Annual Supplier Sustainability Assessment and achieved a response rate of approximately 56% of overall spend and 79% for invited suppliers. The percentage response rate for invited suppliers is reflected in the 79% shown under “% of suppliers by number.” The number of invited suppliers represents approximately 3.8% of our overall suppliers. SDG&E and SoCalGas are working to streamline this selection process and data collection effort in the future. These suppliers responded by completing the assessment phase of the survey and at least initiating the improvement planning phase. At SoCalGas, suppliers that are identified as critical become part of the SRM program. Suppliers review requests for information as part of the initial phase of doing business. The current SRM supplier areas were determined to be critical based on a segmentation approach in each commodity or service area and SoCalGas has reviewed critical and high-risk suppliers as part of the SRM program annually. The supplier questionnaire highlights sustainability as an area of focus for SoCalGas, creating awareness among suppliers that we consider this area important to engage in business with them and that improvement is encouraged and expected. Through this program, SoCalGas tracks supplier performance and looks for ways to gain efficiencies, in terms of safety, cost, industry best practice, diverse business spend, and environmental impact.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The information provided in this section is for SDG&E and SoCalGas only based on 2022 data and information. These businesses represent most of Sempra's expenditures with suppliers in 2022. Measures of success vary with each method of engagement. With regard to sustainability metrics, success in many cases is receipt of increased information and data related to suppliers' impacts. Through the SSCA Annual Supplier Sustainability Assessment survey, SDG&E and SoCalGas have gathered data that provides baseline sustainability information for the selected suppliers that will help shape the sustainability programs for both utilities. Capital spend is expected to increase over the next five years for both SDG&E and SoCalGas. Therefore, the number of supplier engagements through the SSCA survey is expected to increase. The survey tool gives suppliers a score in the applicable areas, benchmarking dashboards to compare their performance against others in their category, and best practices to increase scores in the applicable areas. Additionally, the tool allows suppliers to create plans in areas the supplier feels best

fits their company to enhance their everyday sustainability activities and thereby raise their scores in the following year. Suppliers are provided percentage scores based on their responses, including a percentage breakdown per area (e.g., Governance & Management, Office/Grounds, Design & Engineering, Procurement, Construction, etc.) to show areas of opportunity for improvement. Each area provides methodologies to enhance performance in the targeted areas. With other programs mentioned, such as the SRM program, success can be measured in terms of reductions in cost and environmental impact. As part of our SRM program at SoCalGas, suppliers meet with the utility and areas associated with the contractor (e.g., Safety, Contractor Controls, Pipeline Integrity, etc.) regularly. During the meeting, the supplier informs us about the efforts they have made regarding environmental, social, and economic sustainability aspects. The information obtained serves to gauge what activities suppliers are currently undertaking, and to define a baseline. Once we are able to get some best practice options, we may look to include a best practice as part of any renegotiated contracts or in the execution of new requests for proposals.

Comment

The information provided in this section is for SDG&E and SoCalGas only based on 2022 data and information.

Type of engagement

Other, please specify

Compliance and Onboarding

Details of engagement

% of suppliers by number

67

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

The information is for SDG&E and SoCalGas only based on 2022 data and information. Sempra's engagement with its suppliers begins with the supplier code of business conduct, which outlines our expectations for supplier behavior including environmental protection and sustainability; human rights; supplier diversity; and health and safety, among other topics. Our standard terms and conditions state that suppliers are to follow all applicable environmental laws and regulations. It is a supplier's responsibility to know and understand the environmental issues associated with the production of their goods and services and be good stewards of the environment. We value suppliers that evaluate their products and services from a total lifecycle perspective, have solid environmental metrics tracking practices, use resources responsibly, reuse and recycle when possible, and work to eliminate environmental incidents. Our California utilities, SDG&E and SoCalGas, have and are currently implementing specific programs to address sustainable business practices with suppliers, including GHG emissions and climate change. Both SDG&E and SoCalGas plan to continue to expand and build upon their supply chain sustainability programs in 2022 through efforts including, but not limited to, implementing processes to incorporate sustainability into their supply chains, working with supplier partners to pursue more sustainable business practices, and prioritizing critical material supply chain risks and opportunities. Currently, SDG&E and SoCalGas evaluate supplier operational impacts through Requests for Proposals (RFPs) above a certain dollar threshold by including sustainability questions that are given weight in the bid award evaluation, which is reflected in the percentage of suppliers for 2022 above.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The information provided in this section is for Sempra California only based on 2022 data and information. These consolidated businesses represent most of Sempra's expenditures with suppliers in 2022. The supplier percentage above is estimated based on the number RFPs that are required to include sustainability questions per company procedures. The percentage of suppliers indicated above (67%) includes the percentage of competitive solicitations with an estimated value over \$1M in which bidders participated. This process allows all bidders to understand the significance of sustainability as part of doing business with Sempra California by requiring bidders to answer sustainability-related questions during the sourcing event. Therefore, our measure for success is receipt of additional information and data related to supplier sustainability efforts.

Comment

The information provided in this section is for SDG&E and SoCalGas only based on 2022 data and information.

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% of customers by number

100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

100

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

California has the fourth-lowest per capita energy consumption in the U.S. per the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), in part because California regulators provide incentives for utilities to achieve energy-efficiency improvements at customer facilities. By improving energy efficiency, the state has avoided the need to build additional power generation facilities. SDG&E and SoCalGas work with their residential, business and industrial customers to determine ways they can save energy and reduce their energy bills. Targeted energy efficiency programs are described on the utilities' websites. For example, the Energy Savings Assistance Program provides energy-saving improvements at no charge to customers that meet certain income requirements. Other programs include on-bill financing of energy upgrades, level-payment plans (which can reduce month-to-month differences in energy bills), time-of-use rates, "Reduce Your Use" days, and many other similar programs. Percent of customers is percent of SDG&E and SoCalGas customers.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Measures of success for energy efficiency programs are megawatt-hours of electricity and therms of natural gas saved. In 2022 energy efficiency programs at SDG&E resulted in electricity savings of 61 GWh. SoCalGas and SDG&E's customer energy efficiency programs saved more than 45,000,000 therms of natural gas in 2022. *Preliminary numbers. ^[1]_{SEP}

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Other, please specify

Supplier Code of Business Conduct

Description of this climate related requirement

From the supplier code of business conduct https://www.sempra.com/sites/default/files/content/files/node-media-document/2022/Policies/Sempra_SCOBC_091421_updates.pdf:

Sempra is committed to protecting and conserving the environment for the benefit of our employees, customers and the diverse communities in which the Sempra Companies serve and provide service. It is the supplier's responsibility to know and understand the environmental issues associated with the production of goods and services they provide. We expect our suppliers to be good environmental stewards. We value suppliers that evaluate their operations, products and services from a total lifecycle perspective in order to propose and implement effective policies and measurable improvements in areas such as:

- Environmental metrics tracking
- Reuse and Recycling
- Air emissions reductions (Volatile organic Compound-VOC's, Greenhouse Gas-GHG's)
- Land restoration
- Responsible resource utilization
- Environmental incidents elimination
- Energy and water use minimization
- Waste reduction

Sempra and its businesses value suppliers who disclose their corporate sustainability results and set measurable goals that reduce environmental impacts.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Other, please specify

Non-compliance can alter our business relationship and could result in the termination of that business relationship.

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate


Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

Sempra believes in a holistic approach to broad energy policy that aligns with the relevant policies of the legislative and regulatory jurisdictions in which our businesses operate (such as California's goal to achieve economy-wide carbon neutrality by 2045 and the U.S. EPA's methane rules) and important global multi-lateral collaborations, including the Paris Agreement's goals of limiting average global warming to well below 2°C above preindustrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C.

 Position_on_US_Energy_Policy_22.pdf

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

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021 to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by our trade associations, in support of our shareholders and our industry as a whole. To assist in this endeavor, we developed a standardized trade association template in consultation with shareholders and other key stakeholders to assess alignment with the Paris Agreement and Sempra's climate positions. This template was sent to U.S.-based trade associations in which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure participates with annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We disclose the results of these efforts in our annual corporate sustainability report.

Trade association policies generally reflect a compromise of the membership, so at times the policy positions and lobbying activities of these associations may not fully align with Sempra's positions on a particular issue, including the Paris Agreement's goal to limit global temperature rise, in which case we work to mitigate risks associated with such misalignment. Specifically, we seek to do this in three primary ways:

1. Education of the association staff and key members.
2. Ongoing engagement with the association to try to move consensus positions.
3. If needed, dissension from association positions, including not providing formal company participation or endorsement.

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

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

Inflation Reduction Act

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Carbon pricing, taxes, and subsidies

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify

Infrastructure, Climate, Energy Tax Credits

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

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

United States of America

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

Description of engagement with policy makers

Sempra engaged directly with federal stakeholders and leveraged trade association memberships to provide input as the IRA was drafted. The company worked with its trade associations to respond to relevant comment requests and other opportunities to provide feedback throughout the implementation process.

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

At Sempra, we believe that our businesses – which includes electric transmission and distribution and natural gas infrastructure, along with various renewable resources and emerging technologies – will play a critical role in helping to enable the transition to a lower carbon energy system. Furthermore, we believe that sound and stable governmental policies create the legal and regulatory framework for global economic development and human progress. Such policies are particularly important to the energy industry, given the long lead times and significant financial commitments often required with energy infrastructure investments. We believe that energy and environmental stakeholders, including consumers, regulators and policymakers must engage in a constructive dialogue to design national energy policies that reflect the realities of the energy market. Our engagement activities are aligned with our Position on U.S. Energy Policy found here:

https://www.sempra.com/sites/default/files/2022-09/Policies-statements/Position_on_US_Energy_Policy_22.pdf

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

CCUS/45QInfrastructure

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify

Carbon Capture

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

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

United States of America

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

Description of engagement with policy makers

Sempra engaged directly with federal legislators and their staff, and hosted briefings for Capitol Hill stakeholders on the environmental benefits of carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) technology. Specifically, Sempra advocated for more robust incentives, including an expanded 45Q tax credit, and eligibility for liquified natural gas facilities, as a cost-effective way to further reduce emissions from the natural gas sector.

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

At Sempra, we believe that our businesses – which includes electric transmission and distribution and natural gas infrastructure, along with various renewable resources and emerging technologies – will play a critical role in helping to enable the transition to a lower carbon energy system. Furthermore, we believe that sound and stable governmental policies create the legal and regulatory framework for global economic development and human progress. Such policies are particularly important to the energy industry, given the long lead times and significant financial commitments often required with energy infrastructure investments. We believe that energy and environmental stakeholders, including consumers, regulators and policymakers must engage in a constructive dialogue to design national energy policies that reflect the realities of the energy market. Our engagement activities are aligned with our Position on U.S. Energy Policy found here: <https://www.sempra.com/sites/default/files/2022-05/PositiononUSEnergyPolicy.pdf>

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

SB905 - Carbon sequestration: Carbon Capture, Removal, Utilization, and Storage Program

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Emissions – CO2

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Sub-national

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

United States of America

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

Description of engagement with policy makers

Sempra's Sacramento advocates worked with legislative staff via meetings, email, telephone calls, and/or position statements, to communicate the Sempra utilities' position on the measures.

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

At Sempra, we believe that our businesses – which includes electric transmission and distribution and natural gas infrastructure, along with various renewable resources and emerging technologies – will play a critical role in helping to enable the transition to a lower carbon energy system. Furthermore, we believe that sound and stable governmental policies create the legal and regulatory framework for global economic development and human progress. Such policies are particularly important to the energy industry, given the long lead times and significant financial commitments often required with energy infrastructure investments. We believe that energy and environmental stakeholders, including consumers, regulators and policymakers must engage in a constructive dialogue to design national energy policies that reflect the realities of

the energy market. Our engagement activities are aligned with our Position on U.S. Energy Policy found here:
https://www.sempra.com/sites/default/files/2022-09/Policies-statements/Position_on_US_Energy_Policy_22.pdf

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

SB-1020 Clean Energy, Jobs, and Affordability Act of 2022

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify

Renewable Minimum targets

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Sub-national

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

United States of America

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

Description of engagement with policy makers

Sempra's Sacramento advocates worked with legislative staff via meetings, email, telephone calls, and/or position statements, to communicate the Sempra utilities' position on the measures.

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

At Sempra, we believe that our businesses – which includes electric transmission and distribution and natural gas infrastructure, along with various renewable resources and emerging technologies – will play a critical role in helping to enable the transition to a lower carbon energy system. Furthermore, we believe that sound and stable governmental policies create the legal and regulatory framework for global economic development and human progress. Such policies are particularly important to the energy industry, given the long lead times and significant financial commitments often required with energy infrastructure investments. We believe that energy and environmental stakeholders, including consumers, regulators and policymakers must engage in a constructive dialogue to design national energy policies that reflect the realities of the energy market. Our engagement activities are aligned with our Position on U.S. Energy Policy found here:
https://www.sempra.com/sites/default/files/2022-09/Policies-statements/Position_on_US_Energy_Policy_22.pdf

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

SB733 - An act to amend the heading of Article 10 (commencing with Section 650) of Chapter 3 of Part 1 of Division 1 of, and to add Sections 652 and 653 to, the Public Utilities Code, relating to energy.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify

Renewable natural gas

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Sub-national

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

United States of America

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

Description of engagement with policy makers

Sempra's Sacramento advocates worked with legislative staff via meetings, email, telephone calls, and/or position statements, to communicate the Sempra utilities' position on the measures.

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

At Sempra, we believe that our businesses – which includes electric transmission and distribution and natural gas infrastructure, along with various renewable resources and emerging technologies – will play a critical role in helping to enable the transition to a lower carbon energy system. Furthermore, we believe that sound and stable governmental policies create the legal and regulatory framework for global economic development and human progress. Such policies are particularly important to the energy industry, given the long lead times and significant financial commitments often required with energy infrastructure investments. We believe that energy and environmental stakeholders, including consumers, regulators and policymakers must engage in a constructive dialogue to design national energy policies that reflect the realities of the energy market. Our engagement activities are aligned with our Position on U.S. Energy Policy found here: https://www.sempra.com/sites/default/files/2022-09/Policies-statements/Position_on_US_Energy_Policy_22.pdf

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

SB1101 - An act to add Section 2212 to the Public Resources Code, relating to carbon sequestration.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Emissions – CO2

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Sub-national

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

United States of America

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

Description of engagement with policy makers

Sempra's Sacramento advocates worked with legislative staff via meetings, email, telephone calls, and/or position statements, to communicate the Sempra utilities' position on the measures.

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

At Sempra, we believe that our businesses – which includes electric transmission and distribution and natural gas infrastructure, along with various renewable resources and emerging technologies – will play a critical role in helping to enable the transition to a lower carbon energy system. Furthermore, we believe that sound and stable governmental policies create the legal and regulatory framework for global economic development and human progress. Such policies are particularly important to the energy industry, given the long lead times and significant financial commitments often required with energy infrastructure investments. We believe that energy and environmental stakeholders, including

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https://www.sempra.com/sites/default/files/2022-09/Policies-statements/Position_on_US_Energy_Policy_22.pdf

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

SB1329 - An act to amend Section 43018.9 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to air pollution.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify

Hydrogen and EV stations

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Sub-national

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

United States of America

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

Description of engagement with policy makers

Sempra's Sacramento advocates worked with legislative staff via meetings, email, telephone calls, and/or position statements, to communicate the Sempra utilities' position on the measures.

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

At Sempra, we believe that our businesses – which includes electric transmission and distribution and natural gas infrastructure, along with various renewable resources and emerging technologies – will play a critical role in helping to enable the transition to a lower carbon energy system. Furthermore, we believe that sound and stable governmental policies create the legal and regulatory framework for global economic development and human progress. Such policies are particularly important to the energy industry, given the long lead times and significant financial commitments often required with energy infrastructure investments. We believe that energy and environmental stakeholders, including consumers, regulators and policymakers must engage in a constructive dialogue to design national energy policies that reflect the realities of the energy market. Our engagement activities are aligned with our Position on U.S. Energy Policy found here:
https://www.sempra.com/sites/default/files/2022-09/Policies-statements/Position_on_US_Energy_Policy_22.pdf

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

SB - 1399 An act to add Chapter 8.5 (commencing with Section 25730) to Division 15 of the Public Resources Code, relating to greenhouse gases.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify

Carbon capture grant program

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Sub-national

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

United States of America

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

Description of engagement with policy makers

Sempra's Sacramento advocates worked with legislative staff via meetings, email, telephone calls, and/or position statements, to communicate the Sempra utilities' position on the measures.

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

At Sempra, we believe that our businesses – which includes electric transmission and distribution and natural gas infrastructure, along with various renewable resources and emerging technologies – will play a critical role in helping to enable the transition to a lower carbon energy system. Furthermore, we believe that sound and stable governmental policies create the legal and regulatory framework for global economic development and human progress. Such policies are particularly important to the energy industry, given the long lead times and significant financial commitments often required with energy infrastructure investments. We believe that energy and environmental stakeholders, including consumers, regulators and policymakers must engage in a constructive dialogue to design national energy policies that reflect the realities of the energy market. Our engagement activities are aligned with our Position on U.S. Energy Policy found here: https://www.sempra.com/sites/default/files/2022-09/Policies-statements/Position_on_US_Energy_Policy_22.pdf

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

SB-1075 Hydrogen: green hydrogen: emissions of greenhouse gases.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Alternative fuels

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Sub-national

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

United States of America

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

Description of engagement with policy makers

Sempra's Sacramento advocates worked with legislative staff via meetings, email, telephone calls, and/or position statements, to communicate the Sempra utilities' position on the measures.

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

At Sempra, we believe that our businesses – which includes electric transmission and distribution and natural gas infrastructure, along with various renewable resources and emerging technologies – will play a critical role in helping to enable the transition to a lower carbon energy system. Furthermore, we believe that sound and stable governmental policies create the legal and regulatory framework for global economic development and human progress. Such policies are particularly important to the energy industry, given the long lead times and significant

financial commitments often required with energy infrastructure investments. We believe that energy and environmental stakeholders, including consumers, regulators and policymakers must engage in a constructive dialogue to design national energy policies that reflect the realities of the energy market. Our engagement activities are aligned with our Position on U.S. Energy Policy found here:
https://www.sempra.com/sites/default/files/2022-09/Policies-statements/Position_on_US_Energy_Policy_22.pdf

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

AB 2302 - An act to add Section 400.4 to the Public Utilities Code, relating to energy.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Alternative fuels

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Sub-national

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

United States of America

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

Description of engagement with policy makers

Sempra's Sacramento advocates worked with legislative staff via meetings, email, telephone calls, and/or position statements, to communicate the Sempra utilities' position on the measures.

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

At Sempra, we believe that our businesses – which includes electric transmission and distribution and natural gas infrastructure, along with various renewable resources and emerging technologies – will play a critical role in helping to enable the transition to a lower carbon energy system. Furthermore, we believe that sound and stable governmental policies create the legal and regulatory framework for global economic development and human progress. Such policies are particularly important to the energy industry, given the long lead times and significant financial commitments often required with energy infrastructure investments. We believe that energy and environmental stakeholders, including consumers, regulators and policymakers must engage in a constructive dialogue to design national energy policies that reflect the realities of the energy market. Our engagement activities are aligned with our Position on U.S. Energy Policy found here:
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Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

AB 1814 - Transportation electrification: community choice aggregators.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Emissions – CO2

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Sub-national

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

United States of America

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

Description of engagement with policy makers

Sempra's Sacramento advocates worked with legislative staff via meetings, email, telephone calls, and/or position statements, to communicate the Sempra utilities' position on the measures.

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

At Sempra, we believe that our businesses – which includes electric transmission and distribution and natural gas infrastructure, along with various renewable resources and emerging technologies – will play a critical role in helping to enable the transition to a lower carbon energy system. Furthermore, we believe that sound and stable governmental policies create the legal and regulatory framework for global economic development and human progress. Such policies are particularly important to the energy industry, given the long lead times and significant financial commitments often required with energy infrastructure investments. We believe that energy and environmental stakeholders, including consumers, regulators and policymakers must engage in a constructive dialogue to design national energy policies that reflect the realities of the energy market. Our engagement activities are aligned with our Position on U.S. Energy Policy found here: https://www.sempra.com/sites/default/files/2022-09/Policies-statements/Position_on_US_Energy_Policy_22.pdf

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

AB 2316 - Public Utilities Commission: customer renewable energy subscription programs and the community renewable energy program.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Electricity grid access for renewables

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Sub-national

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

United States of America

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

Description of engagement with policy makers

Sempra's Sacramento advocates worked with legislative staff via meetings, email, telephone calls, and/or position statements, to communicate the Sempra utilities' position on the measures.

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

At Sempra, we believe that our businesses – which includes electric transmission and distribution and natural gas infrastructure, along with various renewable resources and emerging technologies – will play a critical role in helping to enable the transition to a lower carbon energy system. Furthermore, we believe that sound and stable governmental policies create the legal and regulatory framework for global economic development and human progress. Such policies are particularly important to the energy industry, given the long lead times and significant financial commitments often required with energy infrastructure investments. We believe that energy and environmental stakeholders, including

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

SB 1063 - An act to amend Section 25402 of the Public Resources Code, relating to energy.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify

Energy: appliance standards and cost-effective measures.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Sub-national

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

United States of America

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

Description of engagement with policy makers

Sempra's Sacramento advocates worked with legislative staff via meetings, email, telephone calls, and/or position statements, to communicate the Sempra utilities' position on the measures.

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

At Sempra, we believe that our businesses – which includes electric transmission and distribution and natural gas infrastructure, along with various renewable resources and emerging technologies – will play a critical role in helping to enable the transition to a lower carbon energy system. Furthermore, we believe that sound and stable governmental policies create the legal and regulatory framework for global economic development and human progress. Such policies are particularly important to the energy industry, given the long lead times and significant financial commitments often required with energy infrastructure investments. We believe that energy and environmental stakeholders, including consumers, regulators and policymakers must engage in a constructive dialogue to design national energy policies that reflect the realities of the energy market. Our engagement activities are aligned with our Position on U.S. Energy Policy found here:
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Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

SB 1158 - (Becker) Retail Electricity Suppliers, GHG Emissions, Integrated Resource Plans

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify

Retail Electricity Suppliers, GHG Emissions, Integrated Resource Plans

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Sub-national

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

United States of America

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

Description of engagement with policy makers

Sempra's Sacramento advocates worked with legislative staff via meetings, email, telephone calls, and/or position statements, to communicate the Sempra utilities' position on the measures.

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

At Sempra, we believe that our businesses – which includes electric transmission and distribution and natural gas infrastructure, along with various renewable resources and emerging technologies – will play a critical role in helping to enable the transition to a lower carbon energy system. Furthermore, we believe that sound and stable governmental policies create the legal and regulatory framework for global economic development and human progress. Such policies are particularly important to the energy industry, given the long lead times and significant financial commitments often required with energy infrastructure investments. We believe that energy and environmental stakeholders, including consumers, regulators and policymakers must engage in a constructive dialogue to design national energy policies that reflect the realities of the energy market. Our engagement activities are aligned with our Position on U.S. Energy Policy found here: https://www.sempra.com/sites/default/files/2022-09/Policies-statements/Position_on_US_Energy_Policy_22.pdf

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

SB 1385 - Multifamily Housing Local Solar Program

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Renewable energy generation

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Sub-national

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

United States of America

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

Description of engagement with policy makers

Sempra's Sacramento advocates worked with legislative staff via meetings, email, telephone calls, and/or position statements, to communicate the Sempra utilities' position on the measures.

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

At Sempra, we believe that our businesses – which includes electric transmission and distribution and natural gas infrastructure, along with various renewable resources and emerging technologies – will play a critical role in helping to enable the transition to a lower carbon energy system. Furthermore, we believe that sound and stable governmental policies create the legal and regulatory framework for global economic development and human progress. Such policies are particularly important to the energy industry, given the long lead times and significant financial commitments often required with energy infrastructure investments. We believe that energy and environmental stakeholders, including consumers, regulators and policymakers must engage in a constructive dialogue to design national energy policies that reflect the realities of

the energy market. Our engagement activities are aligned with our Position on U.S. Energy Policy found here:
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C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify

American Council for Capital Formation

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021, to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

50,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership Dues/Payments

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

American Gas Association

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021, to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

1,120,981

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership Dues / Payments

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

American Petroleum Institute

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Mixed

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021, to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

100,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership Dues / Payments

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

Bioenergy Association of California

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021, to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;

- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

27,500

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership Dues / Payments

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

Business Council for Sustainability Energy

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021, to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

61,500

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership Dues / Payments

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

California Business Properties Association

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021, to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded

any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

25,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership Dues / Payments

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

California Business Roundtable

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021, to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
50,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership Dues / Payments

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

California Carbon Capture Coalition

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021, to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

50,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership Dues / Payments

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

California Chamber of Commerce

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Mixed

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021, to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

128,929

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership Dues / Payments

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021, to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

147,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership Dues / Payments

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

California Energy Storage Alliance

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021, to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

46,500

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership Dues / Payments

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

California Hydrogen Business Council

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

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- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

51,500

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership Dues / Payments

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

California Manufacturers & Technology Assoc.

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021, to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

24,750

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership Dues / Payments

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

California Renewable Transportation Alliance

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021, to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

71,500

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership Dues / Payments

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

California Wind Energy Alliance

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021, to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

27,500

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership Dues / Payments

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral Coalition

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021, to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

50,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership Dues / Payments

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

Center for LNG

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021, to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

110,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership Dues / Payments

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

Central City Association of Los Angeles

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021, to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

23,300

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership Dues / Payments

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

Central Valley Business Federation

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Mixed

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021, to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

50,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership Dues / Payments

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

Civil Justice Association of California

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Mixed

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021, to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

27,500

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership Dues / Payments

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

Clean Hydrogen Future Coalition

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021, to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;

- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

90,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership Dues / Payments

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

Coalition for Renewable Natural Gas

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021, to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

82,500

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership Dues / Payments

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Edison Electric Institute (EII)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021, to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their

climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

1,012,120

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership Dues / Payments

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

Greater Houston Partnership

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021, to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra

California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

100,750

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership Dues / Payments

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

Trade association

Other, please specify

Interstate Natural Gas Association of America

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021, to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

210,120

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership Dues / Payments

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

Large Scale Solar Association

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Mixed

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021 to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.-based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

Long Beach Area Chamber of Commerce

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Mixed

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021 to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Mixed

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021 to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

Los Angeles Business Federation

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Mixed

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021 to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

Mid Continent Oil & Gas Association

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021 to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

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- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

Orange County Business Council

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021 to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

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- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

San Diego Regional Chamber of Commerce

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021 to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

Texas Association of Business

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Mixed

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021 to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

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- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

Texas Oil & Gas Association

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021 to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

US Chamber of Commerce

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021 to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

Valley Industry and Commerce Association

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Mixed

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021 to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Trade association

Other, please specify

Western States and Tribal Nations Natural Gas Initiative

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2022, Sempra continued our work started in 2021 to advance standardized climate lobbying disclosures by trade associations, in support of our shareholders and industry as a whole. A request for participation was sent to all U.S.- based trade associations to which Sempra, Sempra California or Sempra Infrastructure pays annual dues or membership fees of \$20,000 or more that include lobbying expenditures. We excluded any trade associations that did not lobby on climate and/or energy policy. We evaluated the trade associations' responses to assess their climate-related policy and advocacy positions and determined:

- Alignment with 27 associations;
- Partial alignment with 10 associations; and
- Misalignment with 0 associations

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization or individual

Other, please specify

Sempra Corporate Political Contributions

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Candidates, political parties, political action committees, and ballot measures

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

1,813,550

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

Sempra makes corporate political contributions in the U.S. as permitted by law only from corporate shareholder funds. Political contributions are made to candidates, political parties, political action committees, and ballot measures in furtherance of public policies that support the company's business interests.

Sempra does not use company funds to make contributions to federal Super PACs or to officeholder accounts, nor does Sempra make independent expenditures to expressly advocate for the election or defeat of federal, state, or local candidates.

Sempra materially complies with all federal, state and local laws as well as reporting requirements governing corporate political contributions. Federal law, for example, forbids corporations from giving monetary or in-kind contributions to candidates for federal office. State and local laws dictate the conditions under which corporate political contributions may be made.

Consistent with our commitment to ethical business conduct, political spending reflects Sempra's interests and is not based on the personal interests of any of our individual officers, directors or employees. Furthermore, no contributions are given in anticipation of, in recognition of, or in return for, any official act.

Additional details can be found here: <https://www.sempra.com/investors/governance/political-engagements-contributions>

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).


Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 sempra_csr_2022_rgb.pdf

Page/Section reference

48-50; 108-117

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment


Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 Sempra-2022-Annual-Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

36-59

Content elements

Risks & opportunities

Comment

Publication

In other regulatory filings

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 2023-Sempra-proxy.pdf

Page/Section reference

14-16

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)	Included in our voluntary framework disclosures in the 2022 corporate sustainability report. pages 108-117. https://www.sempra.com/sites/default/files/2023-04/CSR/sempra-2022-csr-053123.pdf

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	The SST committee of the board of directors responsibilities include, among others, assisting the board: In overseeing the company's risk management and oversight programs and performance related to health, safety, safety culture, security, cybersecurity, technology, climate change, sustainability, human rights and other related ESG matters (collectively, SST Matters) affecting the company, including employees, customers and the communities in which the company operates; In overseeing the policy, laws and regulations pertaining to SST Matters relating to environmental, health and safety laws, regulations and other ESG developments (including biodiversity) at the global, national, regional and local levels and evaluating ways to address these matters as part of the company's immediate and longer-term business strategies and operations; In reviewing with management and, where appropriate, making recommendations to management and the board of directors regarding the company's policies, practices and strategies concerning SST Matters.

		<p>Semptra's CSO reports directly to Semptra's CEO and serves also as Senior Vice President – Corporate Affairs. The Semptra CSO has oversight of sustainability reporting processes, which includes goal setting and ESG performance, as well as the aggregation of data and reporting of performance and efforts related to biodiversity. Semptra's CSO also serves as the primary link between the SST committee of Semptra's board and the sustainability function and helps implement Semptra's sustainability vision. A sustainability steering committee comprised of officers from our companies was formed in 2018. The steering committee works to oversee sustainability efforts under the Semptra sustainability framework and provide a forum to share practices in these areas. Leaders at our businesses oversee and drive climate (including biodiversity) management at their respective companies. Our businesses also have their own chief sustainability officers and have developed executive-level sustainability steering committees to drive their management of climate-related issues, including biodiversity and other topics.</p>
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C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	<p>Commitment to No Net Loss</p> <p>Adoption of the mitigation hierarchy approach</p> <p>Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas</p> <p>Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species</p> <p>Other, please specify</p> <p>Commitments and endorsements vary by project and include the items above.</p>	SDG

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No and we don't plan to within the next two years

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No and we don't plan to within the next two years

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water management Species management Education & awareness Law & policy


C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	Pressure indicators Response indicators

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Biodiversity strategy	Relevant biodiversity information for Semptra is located on page 57 of Semptra's annual corporate sustainability report.  1

 1semptra_csr_2022_rgb.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

This response to CDP contains statements that constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are based on assumptions with respect to the future, involve risks and uncertainties, and are not guarantees. Future results may differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement. These forward-looking statements represent our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this response to CDP. We assume no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

In this response to CDP, forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as “believes,” “expects,” “intends,” “anticipates,” “contemplates,” “plans,” “estimates,” “projects,” “forecasts,” “should,” “could,” “would,” “will,” “confident,” “may,” “can,” “potential,” “possible,” “proposed,” “in process,” “construct,” “develop,” “opportunity,” “initiative,” “target,” “outlook,” “optimistic,” “poised,” “maintain,” “continue,” “progress,” “advance,” “goal,” “aim,” “commit,” or similar expressions, or when we discuss our guidance, priorities, strategy, goals, vision, mission, opportunities, projections, intentions or expectations.

Factors, among others, that could cause actual results and events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement include risks and uncertainties relating to: California wildfires, including potential liability for damages regardless of fault and any inability to recover all or a substantial portion of costs from insurance, the wildfire fund established by California Assembly Bill 1054, rates from customers or a combination thereof; decisions, investigations, inquiries, regulations, denials or revocations of permits, consents, approvals or other authorizations, renewals of franchises, and other actions by (i) the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), Comisión Reguladora de Energía, U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Public Utility Commission of Texas, and other governmental and regulatory bodies and (ii) the U.S., Mexico and states, counties, cities and other jurisdictions therein and in other countries where we do business; the success of business development efforts, construction projects and acquisitions and divestitures, including risks in (i) being able to make a final investment decision, (ii) completing construction projects or other transactions on schedule and budget, (iii) realizing anticipated benefits from any of these efforts if completed, and (iv) obtaining the consent or approval of third parties; litigation, arbitrations, property disputes and other proceedings, and changes to laws and regulations, including those related to the energy industry in Mexico; cybersecurity threats, including by state and state-sponsored actors, of ransomware or other attacks on our systems or the systems of third parties with which we conduct business, including the energy grid or other energy infrastructure, all of which have become more pronounced due to recent geopolitical events; our ability to borrow money on favorable terms and meet our obligations, including due to (i) actions by credit rating agencies to downgrade our credit ratings or place those ratings on negative outlook or (ii) rising interest rates and inflation; failure of foreign governments, state-owned entities and our counterparties to honor their contracts and commitments; the impact on affordability of San Diego Gas & Electric Company’s (SDG&E) and Southern California Gas Company’s (SoCalGas) customer rates and their cost of capital and on SDG&E’s, SoCalGas’ and Sempra Infrastructure’s ability to pass through higher costs to customers due to (i) volatility in inflation, interest rates and commodity prices, (ii) with respect to SDG&E’s and SoCalGas’ businesses, the cost of the clean energy transition in California, and

(iii) with respect to Sempra Infrastructure's business, volatility in foreign currency exchange rates; the impact of climate and sustainability policies, laws, rules, regulations, disclosures and trends, including actions to reduce or eliminate reliance on natural gas, increased uncertainty in the political or regulatory environment for California natural gas distribution companies, the risk of nonrecovery for stranded assets, and our ability to incorporate new technologies; weather, natural disasters, pandemics, accidents, equipment failures, explosions, terrorism, information system outages or other events that disrupt our operations, damage our facilities or systems, cause the release of harmful materials or fires or subject us to liability for damages, fines and penalties, some of which may not be recoverable through regulatory mechanisms or insurance or may impact our ability to obtain satisfactory levels of affordable insurance; the availability of electric power, natural gas and natural gas storage capacity, including disruptions caused by failures in the transmission grid, pipeline system or limitations on the withdrawal of natural gas from storage facilities; Oncor Electric Delivery Company LLC's (Oncor) ability to reduce or eliminate its quarterly dividends due to regulatory and governance requirements and commitments, including by actions of Oncor's independent directors or a minority member director; changes in tax and trade policies, laws and regulations, including tariffs, revisions to international trade agreements and sanctions, any of which may increase our costs, reduce our competitiveness, impact our ability to do business with certain counterparties, or impair our ability to resolve trade disputes; and other uncertainties, some of which are difficult to predict and beyond our control.

These risks and uncertainties are further discussed in the reports that Sempra has filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). These reports are available through the EDGAR system free-of-charge on the SEC's website, www.sec.gov, and on Sempra's website, www.sempra.com. Investors should not rely unduly on any forward-looking statements.

Sempra Infrastructure, Sempra Infrastructure Partners, Sempra Texas, Sempra Texas Utilities, Oncor and Infraestructura Energética Nova, S.A.P.I. de C.V. (IEnova) are not the same companies as the California utilities, SDG&E or SoCalGas, and Sempra Infrastructure, Sempra Infrastructure Partners, Sempra Texas, Sempra Texas Utilities, Oncor and IEnova are not regulated by the CPUC.

This response to CDP may include market, demographic and industry data and forecasts that are based on or derived from independent industry publications, publicly available information, government data and other information from third parties or that have been compiled or prepared by our management or employees. We do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of any of this information, and we have not independently verified any of the information provided by third-party sources. In addition, market, demographic and industry data and forecasts involve estimates, assumptions and other uncertainties and are subject to change based on various factors, including those discussed above. Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on any of this information.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, no use of the words “material” or “materiality” in this response to CDP is intended to refer to or incorporate the concept of materiality under U.S. securities laws or for any other purpose, other than as defined by GRI for sustainability reporting purposes only.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Director, Sustainability	Other, please specify Director

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company’s annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	14,439,000,000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member

Scope of emissions

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

Allocation method

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Other, please specify Lack of protocols	A primary challenge in allocating emissions to different customers is the lack of protocols available for these calculations.
Other, please specify	Together, Sempra's electric and natural gas distribution companies serve a large customer base of approximately 40 million consumers. who may have an electricity supplier other than a Sempra business (e.g. direct access or through a community choice aggregator).

Process is resource intensive	Allocating emissions to commercial and industrial customers on an individual level could become very resource intensive as the interest in this information grows.
Other, please specify Privacy rules	The privacy and security of electricity usage data is protected by the California Public Utilities Commission per Decision 11-07-056.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

Sempra 's operating companies stay informed of updates and changes to greenhouse gas emissions reporting methodologies. Sempra continues to enter into collaborative efforts that are focused on industry led initiatives and the utilization of technology and other tools designed to enhance information transparency. For example, at SDG&E the Green Button was created in response to a challenge issued by the White House to give people timely access to their energy data.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms