

EEI and AGA ESG/Sustainability Reporting

September 2022



Introduction

Duke Energy is among the Edison Electric Institute (EEI) and American Gas Association (AGA) member companies using the voluntary Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) and Sustainability reporting template for investors. This information is being provided in response to interest expressed by investors and other stakeholders for ESG/sustainability information that is consistent across the electric utility sector.

Sustainable Growth Strategy: Clean Energy Transformation

We are taking additional steps toward action on climate change while maintaining our commitment to reliable, accessible and affordable energy for customers and communities. As one of America's largest electric and natural gas utilities, we along with many of our stakeholders share the view that the company can take a leadership role in tackling the greenhouse gas emissions associated with our business and value chain.

This includes:

- Targeting energy generated from coal to represent less than 5% of total generation by 2030 and to fully exit coal by 2035 as part of the largest planned coal fleet retirement in the industry.¹
- Expanding our 2050 net-zero goals to now include Scope 2 and certain Scope 3 emissions.
 - In the electric business, our net-zero goal will include greenhouse gas emissions from the power we purchase for resale, from the procurement of fossil fuels used for generation and from the electricity purchased for our own use.
 - For the natural gas business, it means adding a new net-zero by 2050 goal that includes upstream methane and carbon emissions related to purchased natural gas and downstream carbon emissions from customers' consumption of natural gas sold.

We are currently working to determine the emissions associated with relevant Scope 3 categories. Then we will prioritize the categories for which we have adopted goals and identify what actions the company can take over time to reduce these emissions. Already, we have reduced Scope 1 carbon emissions from electricity generation by 44% from 2005 levels, the equivalent of removing 13 million vehicles from the road. And we are working toward our goals of at least 50% reduction by 2030 and net-zero by 2050 from electricity generation and net-zero methane emissions in the natural gas business by 2030.

Actions in our electricity business include:

- Retired 56 coal units, representing approximately 7,500 MW since 2010.

¹ Subject to regulatory approval.



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- Filed integrated resource plans with preferred scenarios that support exiting coal generation by 2035.
 - Submitted an application to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for a subsequent license renewal for Oconee Nuclear Station to keep this carbon-free energy source running for an additional 20 years. We plan to pursue similar license renewals for each of our nuclear units.
 - Surpassed more than 10,000 MW of owned, operated or purchased renewable energy and remain on track to reach 16,000 MW by 2025 and 24,000 MW by 2030.
 - Partnered with Siemens and Clemson University on a Department of Energy-supported study to evaluate hydrogen integration and utilization at the Duke Energy-owned and operated Clemson University combined heat and power plant. It and other opportunities are continuing to be explored to demonstrate hydrogen for energy generation.
 - Partnered with TerraPower and the Natrium reactor team to provide consulting and in-kind services for the demonstration of this advanced nuclear reactor with integrated thermal storage.
 - Partnered with Honeywell to test its new flow battery technology, which can store and discharge electricity for up to 12 hours, exceeding the duration of lithium-ion batteries, which can only discharge for up to four hours.

Actions in our natural gas utility business include:

- Partnership with Accenture and Microsoft to create a unique satellite leak detection platform designed to measure actual baseline methane emissions from natural gas distribution systems and create an emissions data platform serving as a single source of truth for emissions data.
- Replacement of more than 1,400 miles of cast iron and bare steel pipe, resulting in eliminating more than 95% of the methane emissions previously attributed to the cast iron and bare steel infrastructure.
- Using new technologies to improve measurement and monitoring of methane emissions, including satellite technology and real-time measurement devices to pinpoint and repair leaks faster.
- Deployment of cross compression technology to eliminate venting and/or flaring of natural gas during certain operation activities.
- Increased leak surveys from every five years to every three years and deployed a focused initiative to repair and close open leak inventory on the distribution system, achieving an overall reduction in number of leaks by more than 85% over the past 18 months.
- Developing procurement of responsibly produced and transported natural gas from suppliers that balance low methane emissions with affordable energy for our customers, whenever possible. We are also sharing our environmental priorities with our suppliers and engaging with them to better understand their methane emissions and avoidance measures.
- Implementation of residential and commercial energy efficiency programs to encourage customer's energy use in the most economical, energy-efficient manner, resulting in lower consumer cost and lower emissions.
- Implementation of GreenEdge, a voluntary program available to residential and small business customers to purchase blocks of environmental attribute equivalents that allow customers to offset part or all of their carbon emissions.
- Investing in renewable natural gas (RNG) projects to bring more RNG to market and continuing to work with our jurisdictions to expand RNG availability for our natural gas utility customers.
- We are a sponsor of Veritas, a GTI Energy Differentiated Gas Measurement and Verification Initiative, designed to accelerate actions that reduce methane leakage from natural gas systems and convenes diverse stakeholders in an open and transparent process to develop technical protocols and a widely accepted methodology to quantify methane emissions.

ESG Oversight and Management

Leadership of ESG issues starts with our Chief Executive Officer with oversight from the Board of Directors. The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the company's ESG performance and long-term success. The Chief Sustainability Officer helps define the ESG strategy and partners with business units to develop ESG goals. Senior business leaders are accountable for applicable ESG priorities and goals

and integrating those into respective areas. And, employees help implement departmental initiatives and identify local ESG/sustainability opportunities.

Additional governance is provided by an employee management committee, the ESG Strategy and Disclosures Committee. It was formed to provide additional oversight of ESG strategy, disclosure controls and processes to help align the business units with our ESG strategies and goals.

To help integrate sustainability into the business, Duke Energy has established its ESG Goals, shown on pages 18-20 of the [2021 ESG Report](#), which are updated each year with performance results and revised with new goals as warranted.

Cybersecurity

As one of the nation's largest grid operators and natural gas pipelines operators, Duke Energy's assets and information are critical to delivering essential, reliable services to our customers and communities. Maintaining a steadfast and sophisticated cybersecurity operation is a vital part of that responsibility.

Cybersecurity remains a critical issue for our industry and nation. Additionally, recent geopolitical tensions increased the spotlight on the need for a strong cybersecurity posture. Threat actors continue to evolve their capabilities and coordinate more sophisticated attacks.

We have a highly skilled, cross-functional team of cybersecurity and physical security professionals devoted to identifying and mitigating these threats 24 hours a day. The cybersecurity team collects millions of data points every day and distills the threat data into actionable alerts. In 2021 alone, cybersecurity analysts at Duke Energy conducted hands-on investigations of nearly 33,000 alerts.

To stay ahead of threats, we use a proactive strategy focused on robust cybersecurity standards, a multilayered defense approach as well as leverage bidirectional information sharing with industry-, local-, state- and federal-level partners.

The electric, nuclear power, and natural gas sectors are subject to a range of mandatory regulations and security directives, as well as cybersecurity standards and voluntary guidelines. As we further modernize the grid and accelerate digital transformation across the company, Duke Energy continues to implement advanced security measures for operational technology at our substations, power plants and new grid mechanisms.

We regularly communicate and coordinate with peer utilities, industry partners, security organizations and government agencies – including the Department of Homeland Security, Department of Energy and the Federal Bureau of Investigation – to share intelligence and best practices. In preparation to respond to threats, we hold drills several times a year to test incident response plans and ensure employees understand their roles in an event. Duke Energy leadership and Board of Directors participate in various tabletop exercises that are either hosted by Duke Energy or other outside organizations. The Audit Committee receives updates on cybersecurity and reviews metrics and trends at every regularly scheduled meeting

The company also maintains a team dedicated to educating employees and building their awareness around threats – employing annual cyber responsibility trainings, conducting routine phishing testing as well as creating security awareness resources that can be used enterprisewide.

Additional Resources

Additional resources on Duke Energy's sustainable growth plans and progress are presented below.

[A Message from our CEO Lynn Good](#)

[Duke Energy's ESG Focus – 2021](#)

[Investor Relations News, Presentations and Events](#)

[2021 ESG Report \(selected sections, though please browse the whole report as desired\)](#)

- Clean Energy Transition, pages 24-25

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- Regulated and Commercial Renewable Energy, pages 25-26
 - Energy Storage, page 26
 - Methane Detection and Reduction of Emissions, page 28
 - Coal Plant Retirements, page 29
 - Clean Energy Technologies and Zero-Emitting Load-Following Resources (ZELFRs), page 30-31
 - Energy Equity, pages 41-42
 - Environmental Justice and the Just Transition, pages 45-46
 - Ensuring our employees feel heard, included and enabled, pages 50-51

[Our 2020 Climate Report](#)

[2022 Trade Associations Climate Review](#)

Quantitative Data

2005 was selected as the baseline for all tables through consultations with investors. Not all data are available from 2005 due to lack of information from predecessor companies.

Electricity Generated

Duke Energy has a diverse, increasingly clean generation portfolio. Over 40% of the electricity we generated in 2021 was from carbon-free sources, including nuclear, wind, hydro and solar. Thirty six percent was from lower-carbon natural gas, which emits about half as much carbon dioxide as coal. And about 22% was from higher-carbon coal and oil. Taken together, owned and purchased renewables are equivalent to almost 11% of our electricity generation. See the Statement Regarding Renewable Energy Certificates on page 67 of the [2021 ESG Report](#).

	2005	2020	2021
Total Net Generation for the data year (net megawatt-hours)	235,220,000	209,931,000	215,745,000
Nuclear	75,913,000	73,722,000	75,328,000
Natural Gas	12,161,000	77,843,000	77,679,000
Coal	137,447,000	43,928,000	48,181,000
Petroleum	7,123,000	68,000	214,000
Total Renewable Energy Resources	3,434,000	14,874,000	14,582,000
Biomass/Biogas	0	0	0
Geothermal	0	0	0
Wind	0	6,958,000	7,387,000
Hydroelectric	3,434,000	4,101,000	2,870,000
Solar	0	3,816,000	4,325,000
Contracted Renewable Generation	0	9,221,000	9,088,000

All data, except for contracted renewables, based on Duke Energy's ownership share of generating assets as of December 31 of each calendar year.

Generation Capacity¹

	2005	2020	2021
Total Owned Nameplate Generation Capacity at end of year (megawatts)	45,401	53,436	53,985
Coal	24,999	16,622	15,652
Natural Gas	7,839	20,348	19,788
Nuclear	8,178	8,907	8,907
Petroleum	838	1,019	995
Total Renewable Energy Resources	3,547	6,540	8,599
Biomass/Biogas	-	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-
Hydroelectric	3,547	3,556	3,639
Solar	0	1,560	1,973
Wind	0	1,424	2,987
Contracted Renewable Generation Capacity	0	4,195	4,212

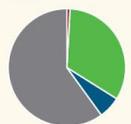
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For more perspective on Duke Energy's generation and generation capacity, please see the 2021 Electricity Generated and Generation Capacity table on page 35 of the [2021 ESG Report](#).

Moving Toward a Cleaner Generation Fleet and Increased Fuel Diversity (Represents total company view)

Transforming the way we produce power
(Generation (MWh) by fuel type)

2005¹



1% Hydro, wind and solar
33% Nuclear
6% Natural gas
60% Coal/oil

2021^{1,2}



7% Hydro, wind and solar
35% Nuclear
36% Natural gas
22% Coal/oil

2030E³



25% Hydro, wind and solar
30% Nuclear
40% Natural gas
5% Coal/oil

¹ 2005 and 2021 data based on Duke Energy's ownership share of U.S. generation assets as of December 31, 2021.

² 2021 data excludes 9,088 GWh of purchased renewables, equivalent to ~4% of Duke Energy's output (PPAs).

³ 2030 estimate will be influenced by customer demand for electricity, weather, fuel and purchased power prices, and other factors.

Investing in the Future: Capital Expenditures, Energy Efficiency (EE) and Smart Meters

Our aggressive ~\$63 billion capital plan over the next five years (2022-2026) is among the largest in the industry, placing us at the forefront of clean energy at scale.

	2005	2020	2021
Total Annual Capital Expenditures (nominal dollars) ¹	\$2,309,000,000	\$10,481,000,000	\$9,590,000,000
Incremental Annual Electricity Savings from EE Measures (megawatt-hours)	N/A	1,680,000 MWh	675,000 MWh
Cumulative Investment in Electric Energy Efficiency Programs	\$59,143,255	\$4,160,907,000	\$4,487,150,000
Percent of Total Electric Customers with Smart Meters	N/A	99	99

2022 projected capital and investment expenditures are \$12,350,000,000. Please see page 33 of the [Fourth Quarter 2021 Earnings Review and Business Update](#) for details of annual capital expenditures as of 2021 and forward-looking estimates for 2022-2026.

Number of Electric Customers

	2005	2020	2021
Total Number of Customers	2,300,000	8,051,000	8,166,000
Business Customers		1,076,000	1,086,000
Residential Customers		6,975,000	7,080,000

Number of customer accounts, with 2020 and 2021 totals as of disclosure publication.

GHG Emissions: Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) and Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e)

	2005	2020	2021
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)			
Total Owned Generation CO ₂ Emissions (metric tons)	139,000,000	74,000,000	77,000,000
Total Owned Generation CO ₂ Emissions Intensity (metric tons/net megawatt-hours)	0.59	0.35	0.36
Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO ₂ e)			
Total Owned Generation CO ₂ e Emissions – Includes CO ₂ , Nitrous Oxide (N ₂ O) and Methane (CH ₄) (metric tons)	139,952,000	74,400,000	77,400,000
Total Owned Generation CO ₂ e Emissions Intensity (metric tons/net megawatt-hours)	0.59	0.35	0.36

Duke Energy has reduced carbon emissions by over 40% since 2005. Our aggressive carbon reduction goals are to reduce the CO₂ emissions from our generation fleet by at least 50% from the 2005 level by 2030, and cut carbon emissions from electricity generation to net-zero by 2050.

¹ 2020 and 2021 Capital Expenditures include \$530 million and \$444 million of coal ash closure spending, respectively, which were included in operating cash flows.

Non-Generation CO₂e Emissions

	2005	2020	2021
CO ₂ e Emissions of Sulfur Hexafluoride (metric tons)	N/A	384,000	363,000

To nearest thousand metric tons.

N/A: For 2005 data, before the EPA reporting program existed.

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)

	2005	2020	2021
Total NO _x Emissions (metric tons)	221,000	39,000	38,000
Total NO _x Emissions Intensity (metric tons/net megawatt-hours)	0.00093	0.00019	0.00018

To nearest thousand metric tons.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)

	2005	2020	2021
Total SO ₂ Emissions (metric tons)	1,004,000	24,000	23,000
Total SO ₂ Emissions Intensity (metric tons/net megawatt-hours)	0.00425	0.00011	0.00011

To nearest thousand metric tons.

Mercury (Hg)

	2005	2020	2021
Total Hg Emissions (kilograms)	2,653	100	107
Total Hg Emissions Intensity (kilograms/net megawatt-hours)	0.000011	0.00000048	0.00000050

Human Resources

	2005	2020	2021
Total Number of Employees		27,730	27,605
Total Number on Board of Directors		13	13
Total Women on Board of Directors		4	5
Total Minorities on Board of Directors		1	2
Employee Safety Metrics			
Recordable Incident Rate		0.33	0.36
Lost-time Case Rate		0.18	0.16
Work-related Fatalities		1	3

Tracking of resources data has changed in mergers since 2005, so consistent 2005 baseline data are not available. The Board of Directors data are current as of disclosure publication.

Fresh Water Resources

	2005	2020	2021
Water Consumption (billions of liters/net megawatt-hours)		0.0000012	0.0000019
Water Withdrawals – Non-consumptive (billions of liters/net megawatt-hours)		0.000067	0.000086

Tracking of resources data has changed in mergers since 2005, so consistent 2005 baseline data are not available.

Waste Products

	2005	2020	2021
Percent of Non-hazardous Municipal Solid Waste Diverted		80%	79%
Percent of Coal Combustion Products Beneficially Used		74%	80%

Tracking of waste data has changed in mergers since 2005, so consistent 2005 baseline data are not available.

Natural Gas Data

These data are presented according to the AGA voluntary ESG/sustainability disclosure template.

Customer Count and Distribution Mains in Service

	2020	2021
Number of Gas Distribution Customers	1.71 million	1.73 million
Distribution Mains in Service (miles)	31,797	32,339
Plastic (miles)	19,621	20,069
Cathodically Protected Steel – Bare & Coated (miles)	12,156	12,244
Unprotected Steel – Bare & Coated (miles)	1	1
Cast Iron/Wrought Iron – without upgrades (miles)	0	0
Plan/Commitment to Replace/Upgrade Remaining Miles of Distribution Mains (# years to complete)		
Unprotected Steel – Bare & Coated	1 Year	1 Year
Cast Iron/Wrought Iron	N/A	N/A

These metrics include all local distribution companies (LDCs) held by Duke Energy that are above the LDC Facility reporting threshold for EPA's 40 C.F.R.98, Subpart W reporting rule.

Distribution CO₂e Fugitive Emissions

	2020	2021
CO ₂ e Fugitive Methane Emissions from Gas Distribution Operations ¹ (metric tons)	178,100	179,850
Fugitive Methane (CH ₄) Emissions from Gas Distribution Operations (metric tons)	7,164	7,194
Fugitive Methane (CH ₄) Emissions from Gas Distribution Operations (MMscf/year)	374	375
Annual Natural Gas Throughput from Gas Distribution Operations in thousands of standard cubic feet (Mscf/year) ²	554,175,497	606,077,938
Annual Methane Gas Throughput from Gas Distribution Operations in millions of standard cubic feet (MMscf/year)	526,467	575,774
Fugitive Methane Emissions Rate (MMscf of methane emissions per MMscf of methane throughput)	.00071	.00065

As a natural progression of our comprehensive climate strategy, in 2020 Duke Energy announced a methane reduction goal to reduce methane emissions to net-zero by 2030 for our natural gas distribution companies.

Work is underway to execute on our plan paving the way for responsible growth of our natural gas distribution system and furthering our journey toward a clean energy future.

¹ Fugitive methane emissions stated as CO₂e as reported to EPA under 40 CFR 98, Subpart W, sections 98.236(q)(3)(ix)(D), 98.236(r)(1)(v), and 98.236(r)(2)(v)(B).

² This metric provides gas throughput from distribution (quantity of natural gas delivered to end users) reported under Subpart W, 40 C.F.R. 98.236(aa)(9)(iv), as reported on the Subpart W e-GRRT integrated reporting form in the "Facility Overview" worksheet form, Quantity of natural gas delivered to end users (column 4).

Forward-looking information

This document includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These statements are based on management's beliefs and assumptions and can often be identified by terms and phrases that include "anticipate," "believe," "intend," "estimate," "expect," "continue," "should," "could," "may," "plan," "project," "predict," "will," "potential," "forecast," "target," "guidance," "outlook" or other similar terminology. Various factors may cause actual results to be materially different than the suggested outcomes within forward-looking statements; accordingly, there is no assurance that such results will be realized. These factors include, but are not limited to: The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic; State, federal and foreign legislative and regulatory initiatives, including costs of compliance with existing and future environmental requirements, including those related to climate change, as well as rulings that affect cost and investment recovery or have an impact on rate structures or market prices; The extent and timing of costs and liabilities to comply with federal and state laws, regulations and legal requirements related to coal ash remediation, including amounts for required closure of certain ash impoundments, are uncertain and difficult to estimate; The ability to recover eligible costs, including amounts associated with coal ash impoundment retirement obligations, asset retirement and construction costs related to carbon emissions reductions, and costs related to significant weather events, and to earn an adequate return on investment through rate case proceedings and the regulatory process; The costs of decommissioning nuclear facilities could prove to be more extensive than amounts estimated and all costs may not be fully recoverable through the regulatory process; Costs and effects of legal and administrative proceedings, settlements, investigations and claims; Industrial, commercial and residential growth or decline in service territories or customer bases resulting from sustained downturns of the economy, reduced customer usage due to cost pressures from inflation or fuel costs, and the economic health of our service territories or variations in customer usage patterns, including energy efficiency efforts, natural gas building and appliance electrification, and use of alternative energy sources, such as self-generation and distributed generation technologies; Federal and state regulations, laws and other efforts designed to promote and expand the use of energy efficiency measures, natural gas electrification, and distributed generation technologies, such as private solar and battery storage, in Duke Energy service territories could result in a reduced number of customers, excess generation resources as well as stranded costs; Advancements in technology; Additional competition in electric and natural gas markets and continued industry consolidation; The influence of weather and other natural phenomena on operations, including the economic, operational and other effects of severe storms, hurricanes, droughts, earthquakes and tornadoes, including extreme weather associated with climate change; Changing investor, customer, and other stakeholder expectations and demands including heightened emphasis on environmental, social and governance concerns; The ability to successfully operate electric generating facilities and deliver electricity to customers including direct or indirect effects to the company resulting from an incident that affects the U.S. electric grid or generating resources; Operational interruptions to our natural gas distribution and transmission activities; The availability of adequate interstate pipeline transportation capacity and natural gas supply; The impact on facilities and business from a terrorist attack, cybersecurity threats, data security breaches, operational accidents, information technology failures or other catastrophic events, such as fires, explosions, pandemic health events or other similar occurrences; The inherent risks associated with the operation of nuclear facilities, including environmental, health, safety, regulatory and financial risks, including the financial stability of third-party service providers; The timing and extent of changes in commodity prices and interest rates and the ability to recover such costs through the regulatory process, where appropriate, and their impact on liquidity positions and the value of underlying assets; The results of financing efforts, including the ability to obtain financing on favorable terms, which can be affected by various factors, including credit ratings, interest rate fluctuations, compliance with debt covenants and conditions, an individual utility's generation mix, and general market and economic conditions; Credit ratings of the Duke Energy Registrants may be different from what is expected; Declines in the market prices of equity and fixed-income securities and resultant cash funding requirements for defined benefit pension plans, other post-retirement benefit plans and nuclear decommissioning trust funds; Construction and development risks associated with the completion of the Duke Energy Registrants' capital investment projects, including risks related to financing, obtaining and complying with terms of permits, meeting construction budgets and schedules and satisfying operating and environmental performance standards, as well as the ability to recover costs from customers in a timely manner, or at all; Changes in rules for regional transmission organizations, including changes in

rate designs and new and evolving capacity markets, and risks related to obligations created by the default of other participants; The ability to control operation and maintenance costs; The level of creditworthiness of counterparties to transactions; The ability to obtain adequate insurance at acceptable costs; Employee workforce factors, including the potential inability to attract and retain key personnel; The ability of subsidiaries to pay dividends or distributions to Duke Energy Corporation holding company (the Parent); The performance of projects undertaken by our nonregulated businesses and the success of efforts to invest in and develop new opportunities; The effect of accounting pronouncements issued periodically by accounting standard-setting bodies; Asset or business acquisitions and dispositions, including our ability to successfully consummate the second closing of the minority investment in Duke Energy Indiana or that the sale may not yield the anticipated benefits; The impact of U.S. tax legislation to our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows and our credit ratings; The impacts from potential impairments of goodwill or equity method investment carrying values; The actions of activist shareholders could disrupt our operations, impact our ability to execute on our business strategy, or cause fluctuations in the trading price of our common stock; and the ability to implement our business strategy, including its carbon emission reduction goals. Additional risks and uncertainties are identified and discussed in the Duke Energy Registrants' reports filed with the SEC and available at the SEC's website at sec.gov. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the events described in the forward-looking statements might not occur or might occur to a different extent or at a different time than described. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made and the Duke Energy Registrants expressly disclaim an obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Duke Energy EEI and AGA ESG/ Sustainability Reporting - Quantitative Data, Excel Version 2022

Introduction

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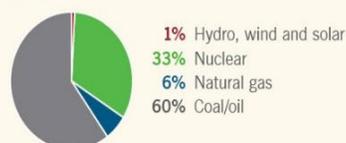
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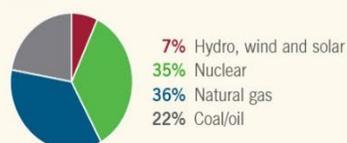
Moving Toward a Cleaner Generation Fleet and Increased Fuel Diversity (Represents total company view)

Transforming the way we produce power
(Generation (MWh) by fuel type)

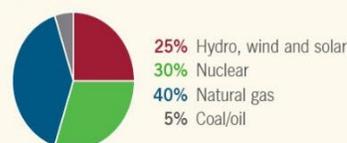
2005¹



2021^{1,2}



2030E³



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Investing in the Future: Capital Expenditures, Energy Efficiency (EE) and Smart Meters

Our aggressive ~\$63 billion capital plan over the next five years (2022-2026) is among the largest in the industry, placing us at the forefront of clean energy at scale.

	2005	2020	2021
Total Annual Capital Expenditures (nominal dollars) ¹	\$2,309,000,000	\$10,481,000,000	\$9,590,000,000
Incremental Annual Electricity Savings from EE Measures (megawatt-hours)	NA	1,680,000 MWh	675,000 MWh
Cumulative Investment in Electric Energy Efficiency Programs	\$59,143,255	\$4,160,907,000	\$4,487,150,000
Percent of Total Electric Customers with Smart Meters	NA	99	99

2022 projected capital and investment expenditures are \$12,350,000,000. Please see page 33 of the Fourth Quarter 2021 Earnings Review and Business Update for details of annual capital expenditures as of 2021 and forward-looking estimates for 2022-2026.

¹ 2020 and 2021 Capital Expenditures include \$530 million and \$444 million of coal ash closure spending, respectively, which were included in operating cash flows.

Number of Electric Customers

	2005	2020	2021
Total Number of Customers	2,300,000	8,051,000	8,166,000
Business Customers		1,076,000	1,086,000
Residential Customers		6,975,000	7,080,000

Number of customer accounts, with 2020 and 2021 totals as of disclosure publication.

GHG Emissions: Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) and Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e)

	2005	2020	2021
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)			
Total Owned Generation CO ₂ Emissions (metric tons)	139,000,000	74,000,000	77,000,000
Total Owned Generation CO ₂ Emissions Intensity (metric tons/net megawatt-hours)	0.59	0.35	0.36
Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO ₂ e)			
Total Owned Generation CO ₂ e Emissions – Includes CO ₂ , Nitrous Oxide (N ₂ O) and Methane (CH ₄) (metric tons)	139,952,000	74,400,000	77,400,000
Total Owned Generation CO ₂ e Emissions Intensity (metric tons/net megawatt-hours)	0.59	0.35	0.36

Duke Energy has reduced carbon emissions by over 44% since 2005. Our aggressive carbon reduction goals are to reduce the CO₂ emissions from our generation fleet by at least 50% from the 2005 level by 2030, and cut carbon emissions from electricity generation to net-zero by 2050.

Non-Generation CO₂e Emissions

	2005	2020	2021
CO ₂ e Emissions of Sulfur Hexafluoride (metric tons)	NA	384,000	363,000

To nearest thousand metric tons.

NA: For 2005 data, before the EPA reporting program existed.

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)

	2005	2020	2021
Total NO _x Emissions (metric tons)	221,000	39,000	38,000
Total NO _x Emissions Intensity (metric tons/net megawatt-hours)	0.00093	0.00019	0.00018

To nearest thousand metric tons.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)

	2005	2020	2021
Total SO ₂ Emissions (metric tons)	1,004,000	24,000	23,000
Total SO ₂ Emissions Intensity (metric tons/net megawatt-hours)	0.00425	0.00011	0.00011

To nearest thousand metric tons.

Mercury (Hg)

	2005	2020	2021
Total Hg Emissions (kilograms)	2,653	100	107
Total Hg Emissions Intensity (kilograms/net megawatt-hours)	0.000011	0.00000048	0.0000005

Human Resources

	2005	2020	2021
Total Number of Employees		27,730	27,605
Total Number on Board of Directors		13	13
Total Women on Board of Directors		4	5
Total Minorities on Board of Directors		1	2
Employee Safety Metrics			
Recordable Incident Rate		0.33	0.36
Lost-time Case Rate		0.18	0.16
Work-related Fatalities		1	3

Tracking of resources data has changed in mergers since 2005, so consistent 2005 baseline data are not available. The Board of Directors data are current as of disclosure publication.

Fresh Water Resources

	2005	2020	2021
Water Consumption (billions of liters/net megawatt-hours)		0.000012	0.000019
Water Withdrawals – Non-consumptive (billions of liters/net megawatt-hours)		0.000067	0.000086

Tracking of resources data has changed in mergers since 2005, so consistent 2005 baseline data are not available.

Waste Products

	2005	2020	2021
Percent of Non-hazardous Municipal Solid Waste Diverted		80%	79%
Percent of Coal Combustion Products Beneficially Used		74%	80%

Tracking of waste data has changed in mergers since 2005, so consistent 2005 baseline data are not available.

Natural Gas Data

These data are presented according to the AGA voluntary ESG/sustainability disclosure template.

Customer Count and Distribution Mains in Service

	2020	2021
Number of Gas Distribution Customers	1.71 million	1.73 million
Distribution Mains in Service (miles)	31,797	32,339
Plastic (miles)	19,621	20,069
Cathodically Protected Steel – Bare & Coated (miles)	12,156	12,244
Unprotected Steel – Bare & Coated (miles)	1	1
Cast Iron/Wrought Iron – without upgrades (miles)	0	0
Plan/Commitment to Replace/Upgrade Remaining Miles of Distribution Mains (# years to complete)		
Unprotected Steel – Bare & Coated	1 Year	1 Year
Cast Iron/Wrought Iron	N/A	N/A

These metrics include all local distribution companies (LDCs) held by Duke Energy that are above the LDC Facility reporting threshold for EPA's 40 C.F.R.98, Subpart W reporting rule.

Distribution CO₂e Fugitive Emissions

	2020	2021
CO ₂ e Fugitive Methane Emissions from Gas Distribution Operations	178,100	179,850
Fugitive Methane (CH ₄) Emissions from Gas Distribution Operations (metric tons)	7,164	7,194
Fugitive Methane (CH ₄) Emissions from Gas Distribution Operations (MMSCF/year)	374	375
Annual Natural Gas Throughput from Gas Distribution Operations in thousands of standard cubic feet (Mscf/year) ²	554,175,497	606,077,938
Annual Methane Gas Throughput from Gas Distribution Operations in millions of standard cubic feet (MMscf/year)	526,467	575,774
Fugitive Methane Emissions Rate (MMscf of methane emissions per MMscf of methane throughput)	0.00071	0.00065

1. Fugitive methane emissions stated as CO₂e as reported to EPA under 40 CFR 98, Subpart W, sections 98.236(q)(3)(ix)(D), 98.236(r)(1)(v), and 98.236(r)(2)(v)(B).

2. This metric provides gas throughput from distribution (quantity of natural gas delivered to end users) reported under Subpart W, 40 C.F.R. 98.236(aa)(9)(iv), as reported on the Subpart W e-GRRT integrated reporting form in the "Facility Overview" worksheet form, Quantity of natural gas delivered to end users (column 4).

Forward-looking information

This document includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These statements are based on management's beliefs and assumptions and can often be identified by terms and phrases that include "anticipate," "believe," "intend," "estimate," "expect," "continue," "should," "could," "may," "plan," "project," "predict," "will," "potential," "forecast," "target," "guidance," "outlook" or other similar terminology. Various factors may cause actual results to be materially different than the suggested outcomes within forward-looking statements; accordingly, there is no assurance that such results will be realized. These factors include, but are not limited to: The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic; State, federal and foreign legislative and regulatory initiatives, including costs of compliance with existing and future environmental requirements, including those related to climate change, as well as rulings that affect cost and investment recovery or have an impact on rate structures or market prices; The extent and timing of costs and liabilities to comply with federal and state laws, regulations and legal requirements related to coal ash remediation, including amounts for required closure of certain ash impoundments, are uncertain and difficult to estimate; The ability to recover eligible costs, including amounts associated with coal ash impoundment retirement obligations, asset retirement and construction costs related to carbon emissions reductions, and costs related to significant weather events, and to earn an adequate return on investment through rate case proceedings and the regulatory process; The costs of decommissioning nuclear facilities could prove to be more extensive than amounts estimated and all costs may not be fully recoverable through the regulatory process; Costs and effects of legal and administrative proceedings, settlements, investigations and claims; Industrial, commercial and residential growth or decline in service territories or customer bases resulting from sustained downturns of the economy, reduced customer usage due to cost pressures from inflation or fuel costs, and the economic health of our service territories or variations in customer usage patterns, including energy efficiency efforts, natural gas building and appliance electrification, and use of alternative energy sources, such as self-generation and distributed generation technologies; Federal and state regulations, laws and other efforts designed to promote and expand the use of energy efficiency measures, natural gas electrification, and distributed generation technologies, such as private solar and battery storage, in Duke Energy service territories could result in a reduced number of customers, excess generation resources as well as stranded costs; Advancements in technology; Additional competition in electric and natural gas markets and continued industry consolidation; The influence of weather and other natural phenomena on operations, including the economic, operational and other effects of severe storms, hurricanes, droughts, earthquakes and tornadoes, including extreme weather associated with climate change;

Changing investor, customer, and other stakeholder expectations and demands including heightened emphasis on environmental, social and governance concerns; The ability to successfully operate electric generating facilities and deliver electricity to customers including direct or indirect effects to the company resulting from an incident that affects the U.S. electric grid or generating resources; Operational interruptions to our natural gas distribution and transmission activities; The availability of adequate interstate pipeline transportation capacity and natural gas supply; The impact on facilities and business from a terrorist attack, cybersecurity threats, data security breaches, operational accidents, information technology failures or other catastrophic events, such as fires, explosions, pandemic health events or other similar occurrences; The inherent risks associated with the operation of nuclear facilities, including environmental, health, safety, regulatory and financial risks, including the financial stability of third-party service providers; The timing and extent of changes in commodity prices and interest rates and the ability to recover such costs through the regulatory process, where appropriate, and their impact on liquidity positions and the value of underlying assets; The results of financing efforts, including the ability to obtain financing on favorable terms, which can be affected by various factors, including credit ratings, interest rate fluctuations, compliance with debt covenants and conditions, an individual utility's generation mix, and general market and economic conditions; Credit ratings of the Duke Energy Registrants may be different from what is expected; Declines in the market prices of equity and fixed-income securities and resultant cash funding requirements for defined benefit pension plans, other post-retirement benefit plans and nuclear decommissioning trust funds; Construction and development risks associated with the completion of the Duke Energy Registrants' capital investment projects, including risks related to financing, obtaining and complying with terms of permits, meeting construction budgets and schedules and satisfying operating and environmental performance standards, as well as the ability to recover costs from customers in a timely manner, or at all; Changes in rules for regional transmission organizations, including changes in rate designs and new and evolving capacity markets, and risks related to obligations created by the default of other participants; The ability to control operation and maintenance costs; The level of creditworthiness of counterparties to transactions; The ability to obtain adequate insurance at acceptable costs; Employee workforce factors, including the potential inability to attract and retain key personnel; The ability of subsidiaries to pay dividends or distributions to Duke Energy Corporation holding company (the Parent); The performance of projects undertaken by our nonregulated businesses and the success of efforts to invest in and develop new opportunities; The effect of accounting pronouncements issued periodically by accounting standard-setting bodies; Asset or business acquisitions and dispositions, including our ability to successfully consummate the second closing of the minority investment in Duke Energy Indiana or that the sale may not yield the anticipated benefits; The impact of U.S. tax legislation to our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows and our credit ratings; The impacts from potential impairments of goodwill or equity method investment carrying values; The actions of activist shareholders could disrupt our operations, impact our ability to execute on our business strategy, or cause fluctuations in the trading price of our common stock; and the ability to implement our business strategy, including its carbon emission reduction goals. Additional risks and uncertainties are identified and discussed in the Duke Energy Registrants' reports filed with the SEC and available at the SEC's website at sec.gov. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the events described in the forward-looking statements might not occur or might occur to a different extent or at a different time than described. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made and the Duke Energy Registrants expressly disclaim an obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.