BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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Order Instituting Rulemaking to Further Develop a Risk-Based Decision-Making Framework for Electric and Gas Utilities.	R.20-07-013 (Filed July 16, 2020)
(Not Consolidated)	
Application of San Diego Gas & Electric Company (U 902 M) to Submit Its 2025 Risk Assessment and Mitigation Phase Report.	A.25-05-013 (Filed May 15, 2025)
And Related Matter.	A.25-05-010 **(Consolidated)**
Application of Southern California Gas Company (U 904 G) for Authority, Among Other Things, to Update its Gas Revenue Requirement and Base Rates Effective on January 1, 2024.	A.22-05-015 (Filed May 16, 2022)
And Related Matter.	A.22-05-016 **(Consolidated)**

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT OF SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY (U 902 M)

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April 1, 2026

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2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT OF SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY (U 902 M)

In compliance with Decision (D.) 19-04-020, Safety Model Assessment Proceeding Phase Two Decision Adopting Risk Spending Accountability Report Requirements and Safety Performance Metrics For Investor-Owned Utilities and Adopting a Safety Model Approach for Small and Multi-Jurisdictional Utilities (S-MAP Phase Two Decision) and D.21-11-009, Decision Addressing Phase I, Track 1 And 2 Issues (Risk OIR Phase One Decision), San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E or Company) timely submits its annual Safety Performance

Metrics Report (2025 SPMR).[1] This 2025 SPMR reports on the applicable 32 safety performance metrics to measure achieved safety improvements.[2] Attachment "A" constitutes the 2025 SPMR and Attachment "B" constitutes 10 years of monthly historical data, where available, for all applicable metrics.[3]

Respectfully submitted,

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April 1, 2026

[1] In compliance with D.21-11-009, the Risk OIR Phase One Decision, this 2025 SPMR is being filed in and served on Application (A.) 25-05-010/013 and A.22-05-015/016 (cons.), the "most recent or current Risk Assessment Mitigation Phase [(RAMP)] and General Rate Case [(GRC)] proceedings," and on the successor S-MAP proceeding Rulemaking (R.) 20-07-013. SDG&E will also concurrently email the SPM report to RASA_Email@cpuc.ca.gov. D.21-11-009 (issued November 9, 2021) at Ordering Paragraph 9, p. 145.

[2] In accordance with D.21-11-009, SDG&E is required to report on 29 metrics. However, Metric number 12 – Natural Gas Storage Baseline Assessments Performed, while noted in Appendix B to D.21-11-009 as a required metric for SDG&E, does not apply since SDG&E does not have any natural gas storage facilities.

[3] The Commission's Safety and Enforcement Division staff, via the S-MAP Technical Working Group, instructed the utilities to provide metric data in a native file format. Excel is not an accepted format for filing at the Commission, accordingly a PDF version of Attachment B will be filed and a native Excel version of Attachment B will be separately served on parties to the successor S-MAP proceeding R.20-07-013 and the most recent RAMP and GRC proceedings.

Attachment A

SDG&E 2025 SPMR Report

2025 Safety Performance Metrics Report

April 1, 2026

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2025 Safety Performance Metrics Report
April 1, 2026

I. INTRODUCTION/OVERVIEW

San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E or Company) submits this annual Safety Performance Metrics Report (SPMR) in compliance with the California Public Utilities Commission's (Commission or CPUC) directives in Decisions (D.) 19-04-020, *Phase Two Decision Adopting Risk Spending Accountability Report Requirements and Safety Performance Metrics for Investor-Owned Utilities and Adopting a Safety Model Approach for Small and Multi-Jurisdictional Utilities* (S-MAP Phase Two Decision) and D.21-11-009, *Decision Addressing Phase I, Track 1 And 2 Issues* (Risk Order Instituting Rulemaking (OIR) Phase One Decision).[1] The S-MAP Phase Two Decision requires California investor-owned utilities (IOUs), including SDG&E, to annually report safety performance metrics (SPM) to measure the safety improvements achieved.

On July 16, 2020, the Commission opened R.20-07-013 as an OIR to *Further Develop a Risk-Based Decision-Making Framework for Electric and Gas Utilities* (Risk-Based Decision-Making Framework (RDF) Proceeding). Track 2 of the RDF Proceeding considered the need for new SPMs or revisions to existing SPMs adopted in the S-MAP Phase Two Decision. On November 9, 2021, the Commission issued D.21-11-009 (Risk OIR Phase One Decision), which modified certain original SPMs, removed others, and adopted new metrics. The Risk OIR Phase One Decision directed the IOUs to adhere to the guidance on SPM submittal adopted in the S-

[1] In compliance with D.21-11-009, Ordering Paragraph (OP) 9 at 145, this 2025 Safety Performance Metrics Report is being filed in and served on Application (A.) 25-05-010/013 (cons.) and A.22-05-015/016 (cons.), the "most recent or current Risk Assessment Mitigation Phase [(RAMP)] and General Rate Case [(GRC)] proceedings," and on the successor S-MAP proceeding Rulemaking (R.) 20-07-013. SDG&E will also concurrently email the Safety Performance Metric report to RASA_Email@cpuc.ca.gov.

MAP Phase Two Decision when preparing their annual SPMR submissions. This means the IOUs will report on the applicable original SPMs, as modified by the Risk OIR Phase One Decision.[2] In accordance with both D.19-04-020 and D.21-11-009, SDG&E reports herein on the 29 applicable SPMs[3] using the designated definitions and units for the last ten years, January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2025, where such data exists, in the accompanying Excel file (Attachment B).[4]

SDG&E has tracked safety-related metrics for years and uses such metric data as part of its risk-informed decision-making and continuous improvement processes. Tracking and analyzing both leading and lagging indicators and comparing historical results provides a point of reference for safety processes and helps identify opportunities for continuous improvement.

SDG&E's safety efforts start at the top with appropriate safety governance and accountability. SDG&E's Chief Safety Officer has ultimate responsibility for the safe and reliable engineering, construction, operation, and maintenance of the Company's gas, electric, and generation resources. SDG&E's Chief Safety Officer, as chair of SDG&E's Safety Management System Executive Steering Team and Executive Safety Council, also oversees the various safety committees that help inform, educate, and solicit input from employees on safety issues at all levels of the Company, and that set meaningful and attainable safety goals

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2 Not all metrics adopted in D.19-04-020 and D.21-11-009 are applicable to SDG&E.

3 D.21-11-009 at Appendix B.

4 The Commission's Safety and Enforcement Division (SED) staff, via the S-MAP Technical Working Group, instructed the utilities to provide metric data in a native file format. Excel is not an accepted format for filing at the Commission, accordingly a PDF version of Attachment B will be filed and a native Excel version of Attachment B will be separately served on parties to the successor S-MAP proceeding R.20-07-013 and the most recent RAMP and GRC proceedings. SDG&E's initial report after the Risk OIR Phase One Decision, which updated the reportable Safety Performance Metrics, was submitted on July 29, 2022 (the 2021 SPMR Report). No recommendations have since been received from the CPUC Safety Policy Division (SPD) on SDG&E's Safety Performance Metrics Reports containing the revised metrics.

throughout the organization. To promote strong safety principles throughout the Company, and to foster a culture of continuous safety improvement, SDG&E continuously strives for a work environment where employees at all levels can raise concerns and offer suggestions for improvement on any safety-related topic, including pipeline and electric infrastructure, and public, employee, and contractor safety.

In 2020, SDG&E developed and began operating within a Company-wide Safety Management System (SMS), a systematic, enterprise-wide framework to identify and mitigate risk and promote continuous improvement in safety performance through deliberate, routine, and intentional processes. The SMS framework integrates SDG&E's safety initiatives by aligning its core operating units with risk, asset, emergency, and safety management, and enabling risk identification and assessment across the entire organization to support continuous improvement and enhanced safety performance.

The SMS framework enhances SDG&E's safety-related programs and initiatives by providing:

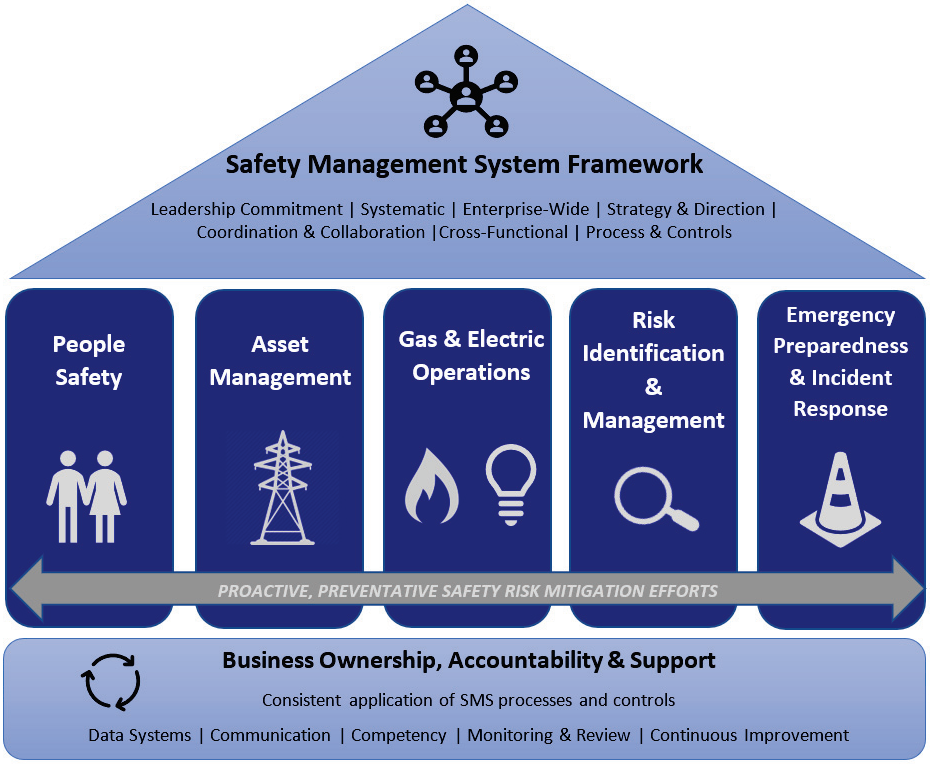
- Greater communication, broad sharing of information, and utilization of lessons learned;
- Enhanced documentation in the form of standardized processes and widely accessible document and data repositories;
- Strengthened employee and contractor feedback mechanisms, including additional means and resources for consistent follow-up and two-way communication;
- Early identification of risks, with proactive and preventative mitigation measures;

- A culture of safety where employees and contractors have the knowledge and tools to anticipate, identify, and assess risk and are empowered to communicate risks to drive change; and
- Continual learning and improvement with greater reliance on data and analytics, and increased use of leading indicators with strong review processes to continually measure effectiveness.

SDG&E's SMS provides a standardized approach for managing risk and safety across all assets and operations by implementing standardized processes and risk assessment methodologies that can be consistently applied Company-wide. The SMS framework creates an integrated approach and a Company-wide resource to guide actions, decisions, and behaviors, efficiently and effectively managing risk and continually improving all aspects of the Company's safety performance. SDG&E's SMS focuses on process safety, which broadly encompasses procedures, hazard analysis, training, equipment integrity, change management, incident investigation, emergency preparedness, and compliance. These factors, along with others, may affect the likelihood and consequences of incidents and contribute to their identification and prevention.

SDG&E's framework for its SMS is summarized in Figure 1 below:

Figure 1 – SDG&E SMS Framework



SDG&E's SMS framework includes the Five Pillars of Safety to focus on both individual safety behaviors and process safety management. The Five Pillars of Safety are: (1) People Safety, (2) Asset Management, (3) Gas and Electric Operations, (4) Risk Identification and Management, and (5) Emergency Preparedness and Incident Response. These pillars are the core of an integrated, comprehensive, and risk-informed approach to safety management under the SMS, aligned with basic safety principles and a broader process safety management focus. Activities to effectively manage the risks SDG&E faces, including wildfire mitigation and prevention activities, are integrated throughout the Five Pillars of Safety and the SMS framework.

Each of SDG&E's safety efforts, processes, programs, and committees is aligned and integrated within SDG&E's Safety Management System framework. Within this framework, SDG&E develops an annual Safety Management Action Plan with data-driven goals, objectives, and measurable metrics to support continuous safety culture and safety performance improvement. Progress towards the Safety Management Action Plan goals is regularly communicated and reviewed by management. Key leading and lagging safety indicators, including Near Miss Reports, safety observations, and Serious Injury and Fatality (SIF) potential assessments, are continually reviewed to identify opportunities for improvement and develop additional goals. SDG&E has a consolidated safety dashboard accessible to all employees to monitor progress toward the Company's safety goals.

While SDG&E's annual Safety Management Action Plan is relatively new, SDG&E has developed goals and tracked leading and lagging safety-related metrics for numerous years (*e.g.*, Lost Time Incidents, Days Away Restricted or Transferred, Near Miss reports, safety observations). SDG&E is enhancing its efforts to identify and track additional leading safety-related metrics. While these efforts support SDG&E's overarching objective to continually advance its safety culture and mature as a learning organization, SDG&E is working to establish methods to utilize additional leading indicators to measure safety culture maturity.

In October 2021, the CPUC issued OIR 21-10-001 to develop and adopt a safety culture assessment framework to drive continuous improvement of utility safety culture. In January 2025, the CPUC issued a decision adopting a normative framework to conduct comprehensive assessments of each of the Large Investor-Owned Utilities.[5] Per the schedule adopted in the decision, SDG&E will undergo a comprehensive safety culture assessment in 2026. SDG&E's

[5] D.25-01-031, issued January 23, 2025.

comprehensive safety culture assessment will provide quantitative and qualitative insights into its organizational safety culture and help uncover strengths and weaknesses for continuous improvement.

There are some instances where the definition of the reportable Safety Performance Metric, as adopted by the S-MAP Phase Two Decision and Risk OIR Phase One Decision, may differ from other external reporting requirements, and/or the data required by a new or modified metric had not previously been collected in the manner required by that new or modified metric. SDG&E notes these nuances in the metric narratives included in Section V below. SDG&E will continue to track the Safety Performance Metrics adopted by the Commission and build upon the data in future Safety Performance Metric Report submissions, where ten years of monthly historical data is not yet available, as well as continue to improve its data collection efforts.[6]

A. Compliance with S-MAP Phase Two Decision and Risk OIR Phase One Decision Directives

The Risk OIR Phase One Decision updated the Safety Performance Metrics to be filed and served annually.[7] The S-MAP Phase Two Decision remains instructive and includes additional reporting requirements for the IOUs to: (1) describe how metrics are used to improve risk-based decision-making, corrective actions, and/or enhance training, and (2) explain whether

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[6] While the Safety Performance Metrics Report requires SDG&E to provide a historical look back of data, over time, the applicable law or the underlying metric definition may have changed. Such changes to the metric or law may have an impact on both the data collected and its comparability to prior metrics. Where a change has occurred, SDG&E will note the modification in succeeding Safety Performance Metric Reports.

[7] In accordance with D.21-11-009, SDG&E is required to report on 29 metrics. However, metric number 12 – Natural Gas Storage Baseline Assessments Performed, while noted in Appendix B to D.21-11-009 as a required metric for SDG&E, does not apply since SDG&E does not have any natural gas storage facilities.

any linkage to financial incentives creates a potential for bias in individual metrics. Sections II and III below provide additional detail on these requirements.

For the Public Serious Injuries and Fatalities (Pub-SIF) metric, Metric No. 20, the S-MAP Phase Two Decision requires the IOUs to provide Commission staff with their individual Pub-SIF metric data 60 days prior to the due date for each annual Safety Performance Metrics Report.[8] Accordingly, SDG&E provided SPD with a preview of its Pub-SIF data on January 30, 2026. After review of SDG&E's draft Pub-SIF data, SPD informed SDG&E on February 26, 2026, that there were no changes to the Pub-SIF subcategories for final reporting in this Safety Performance Metrics Report.[9]

II. METRICS OVERVIEW (D.19-04-020, ORDERING PARAGRAPH 6D AND D.21-11-009)

A. Summary

The currently approved Safety Performance Metrics include nine metrics in the "electric" category, twelve in the "gas" category, eight in the "injuries" category, and three in the "vehicle" category. Of these 32 metrics, 28 are currently applicable to SDG&E and included in this Report. In addition to data for the 28 metrics, included as Attachment B, SDG&E provides a narrative below in accordance with the additional reporting requirements established in D.19-04-020 and D.21-11-009.

[8] D.19-04-020 at 19.

[9] E-mail from John Deng, SPD staff, to SDG&E representative (February 26, 2026).

Table 1 – Summary of Applicable Metrics Adopted in D.19-04-020 and D.21-11-009[10]

Category	Risk(s)	Metric Name	Units	2025
Electric	Wildfire; Transmission Overhead Conductor; Distribution Overhead Conductor Primary	1. Transmission & Distribution (T&D) Overhead Wires Down[11]	Number of wires down events	80
	Wildfire; Transmission Overhead Conductor; Distribution Overhead Conductor Primary	2. Transmission & Distribution (T&D) Overhead Wires Down - Major Event Days[12]	Number of wires down events	363
	Wildfire; Overhead Conductor; Public Safety; Worker Safety	3. Electric Emergency Response	Time in minutes that an electric crew person or a qualified first responder takes to respond after receiving a call which results in an emergency order (Average/ Median)	51.58/34.60
	Overhead Conductor; Wildfire	4. Fire Ignitions	Number of ignitions	12

[10] Category, Risks, Metric Names and Units as provided in D.19-04-020, Attachment 1 and D.21-11-009, Appendix B. Of the 32 reportable safety metrics adopted in D.19-04-020 and D.21-11-009, 28 are applicable to SDG&E and are included herein. Ten years of monthly historical data, where available, is provided in the accompanying Excel file labeled Attachment B.

[11] Metric No. 1 excludes down distribution secondary wires and "Major Event Days" (typically due to severe storm events) as defined by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE).

[12] Metric No. 2 tracks the number of wires down events, including secondary distribution wires and "Major Event Days" (whereas Metric No. 1 tracks only primary wires down events and excludes secondary wire events and "Major Event Days").

Category	Risk(s)	Metric Name	Units	2025
	Public Safety; Worker Safety; Catastrophic Event Preparedness			
Gas	Transmission Pipeline Failure – Rupture with Ignition; Distribution Pipeline Rupture with Ignition (non-Cross Bore); Catastrophic Damage involving Gas Infrastructure (Dig-Ins)	5. Gas Dig-in	The number of 3rd party gas dig-ins per 1,000 Underground Service Alert (USA) tags/tickets	1.11
	Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Pipeline Failure	6. Gas In-Line Inspection (ILI)	Total number of miles inspected[13]/ Percentage inspected by ILI	30.07/14%
	Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Pipeline Failure	7. Gas In-Line Inspection Upgrade	Miles	3.89
	Distribution Pipeline Rupture with Ignition (non-Cross Bore)	8. Gas Shut-In Time – Mains	Time in minutes required to stop the flow of gas for Distribution Mains	403.57
	Distribution Pipeline Rupture with Ignition (non-Cross Bore)	9. Gas Shut-In Time - Services	Time in minutes required to stop the flow of gas for Distribution Services	85.13

[13] Transmission pipelines in High Consequence Areas (HCAs) are required to be assessed at an interval not to exceed seven years, and those in areas outside of HCAs (non-HCAs) are required to be assessed at an interval not to exceed ten years. Therefore, intervals may vary year to year during the seven- or ten-year inspection cycle, and data should be viewed across years rather than year by year. Ten years of historical data are included in the accompanying Excel file, Attachment B.

Category	Risk(s)	Metric Name	Units	2025
	Catastrophic Damage Involving Medium Pressure Pipeline Failure	10. Cross Bore Intrusions[14]	Number of cross bore intrusions per 1,000 inspections	0
	Distribution Pipeline Rupture with Ignition	11. Gas Emergency Response Time	The time in minutes (Average/ Median) that a Gas Service Representative or a qualified first responder takes to respond after receiving a call, which results in an emergency order	26.81/24.88
	Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Pipeline Failure	13. Gas Pipelines That Can Be Internally Inspected[15]	Total Miles/ Percentage	171/78%
Injuries	Employee Safety	14. Employee Days Away, Restricted and Transfer (DART) Rate	DART Cases times 200,000 divided by employee hours worked	0.75
	Employee Safety	15. Rate of Serious Injuries or Fatalities (SIF) Actual (Employee)	Number of SIF-Actual cases among employees x 200,000/ employee hours worked	0.02

[14] SDG&E completed all sewer lateral inspections by 2012; only one cross bore intrusion was found and repaired. Monthly data for 2012 is included in the Attachment B for SDG&E's 2022 SPMR and earlier.

[15] This metric represents the percentage of the gas system that can be internally inspected, otherwise known as in-line inspection or "piggable." All of SDG&E's transmission pipeline is inspected in accordance with 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 192, Subpart O, which identifies in-line inspection, pressure test, and direct assessment as acceptable methods of inspection.

Category	Risk(s)	Metric Name	Units	2025
	Contractor Safety	16. Rate of SIF Actual (Contractor)	Number of SIF-Actual cases among contractors x 200,000/ contractor hours worked	0.00
	Employee Safety	17. Rate of SIF Potential (Employee)	Number of SIF-Potential cases among employees x 200,000/ employee hours worked	0.07
	Contractor Safety	18. Rate of SIF Potential (Contractor)	Number of SIF-Potential cases among contractors x 200,000/ contract or hours worked	0.30
	Contractor Safety	19. Contractor Days Away, Restricted Transfer (DART)	OSHA DART Rate	0.64
Injuries	Public Safety	20. Public Serious Injuries and Fatalities	Number of Serious Injuries/ Fatalities	0/0
Vehicle	Aviation Safety Helicopter Operations Public Safety Worker Safety Employee Safety	21. Helicopter/ Flight Accident or Incident	Number of accidents or incidents (as defined in 49 CFR Section 830.5 "Immediate Notification") per 100,000 flight hours	0
Electric	Electric Overhead, wildfire	25. Wires Down not resulting in Automatic De-energization	Percentage of wires down occurrences	24.36%
	Electric Overhead,	26. Missed Inspections (I)	Percentage of structures that	T-I 0.00% D-I 0.00%

Category	Risk(s)	Metric Name	Units	2025
	wildfire	and Patrols (P) for Electric Circuits	missed inspection relative to total required structures (Transmission – T; Distribution – D)	T-P 0.00% D-P 0.00%
	Electric Overhead, wildfire	27. Overhead Conductor Size in High Fire Threat District (Tiers 2 and 3, HFTD)	Percentage relative to total circuit miles	7.39%
Gas	Gas safety	28. Gas Operation Corrective Actions Backlog	Percentage of work orders past due for completion in the past calendar year (Transmission/ Distribution)	0%/0%
Electric	Electric safety and Wildfire	29. GO-95 Corrective Actions (Tiers 2 and 3, HFTD)	Percentage of corrective actions completed (Transmission/ Distribution)	100%/98.86%
Gas	Gas Transmission and Distribution	30. Gas Overpressure Events	Number of occurrences (Transmission/ Distribution)	0/1
	Gas Transmission	31. Gas In-Line Inspections Missed	Total Number of Missed Inspections	0
Electric	Wildfire Transmission Overhead Conductor Distribution Overhead	32. Overhead Conductor Safety Index	Number of occurrences per circuit mile (Transmission/ Distribution)	0.25/9.65[16]

[16] Metric #1 data has been used as a proxy for this metric. For further information, see the Metric Background discussion contained in Section V, Metric 32.

Category	Risk(s)	Metric Name	Units	2025
	Conductor Primary			

B. Examples of Efforts to Improve Safety Performance

According to the Commission, "a key objective in adopting S-MAP safety metrics is not just tracking but improving [the] utilities' safety performance."[17] As part of achieving this objective, the S-MAP Phase Two Decision requires the IOUs to "Provide three to five examples of how the utility has used Safety Performance Metrics (metrics) data to improve staff and/or contractor training, and/or to take corrective actions to minimize top risks or risk drivers."[18]

As noted above, SDG&E operates within a company-wide SMS, which provides a systematic, enterprise-wide framework for collectively identifying and mitigating risks and promoting continuous improvement in safety culture and safety performance through deliberate, routine, and intentional processes. The SMS framework connects each of SDG&E's existing and future safety initiatives, better aligns the core operating units, and enables SDG&E to assess risk across the entire enterprise to enhance safety performance.

SDG&E's continuous improvement efforts begin with the assessment of risks identified through the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and Asset Management processes. The observations and information captured through the ERM and Asset Management work are used to develop strategic risk mitigations. The mitigations are implemented through operating and functional units. The implementation status, results, and lessons learned are then captured through ongoing managerial oversight and reviewed regularly with SDG&E leadership.

[17] D.19-04-020 at 28.

[18] *Id*. at 63 (OP 6D).

SDG&E management regularly reviews results from a variety of safety-leading and lagging key performance indicators and metrics, including employee and contractor injuries, controllable motor vehicle incidents, near-miss incidents, and safety observations, and is actively involved in evaluating risk and developing necessary action plans. SDG&E leadership fosters a learning environment and a culture of safety that encourages continuous improvement based on feedback from the front lines and teachings from incident and near-miss follow-up assessments. Safety goals are set with continuous improvement in mind by focusing on increasing current goals and developing new leading indicators.

The Commission has stated that "[a]n effective safety culture is a prerequisite to a utility's positive safety performance record,"[19] and defines "safety culture" as follows:

> An organization's culture is the collective set of that organization's values, principles, beliefs, and norms, which are manifested in the planning, behaviors, and actions of all individuals leading and associated with the organization, and where the effectiveness of the culture is judged and measured by the organization's performance and results in the world (reality). Various governmental studies and federal agencies rely on this definition of organizational culture to define 'safety culture.[20]

The Commission has further stated that, under the above definition, a positive safety culture includes a "[a] clearly articulated set of principles and values with a clear expectation of full compliance," and "[e]ffective communication and continuous education and testing."[21] Consistent with this definition, SDG&E has developed values, goals, and practices for a safety culture by advancing its programs, policies, procedures, guidelines, and best practices to improve

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[19] Investigation (I.) 15-08-019, Order Instituting Investigation on the Commission's Own Motion to Determine Whether Pacific Gas and Electric Company and PG&E Corporation's Organizational Culture and Governance Prioritize Safety (August 27, 2015) at 4.

[20] I.19-06-014, Order Instituting Investigation on the Commission's Own Motion to Determine Whether Southern California Gas Company's and Sempra Energy's Organizational Culture and Governance Prioritize Safety (June 27, 2019) at 3 (citation omitted).

[21] *Id.*

the safety of its operations.[22] As such, SDG&E created an enterprise-wide SMS to drive continuous and sustainable improvement in both its safety culture and safety performance. Below are three examples of SDG&E's recent efforts to continually improve its training programs and deploy enhancements to continually improve safety culture and safety performance, as directed by the S-MAP Phase Two Decision:

Example 1: 2025 Safety Management Action Plan (Metrics No. 15 and 17)

At the start of each year, SDG&E reviews and assesses qualitative and quantitative safety and risk indicator data, including both leading and lagging metrics, to identify targeted areas of focus in the coming year to drive continuous safety improvement. SDG&E's 2025 Safety Management Action Plan included a "double down" initiative focused on employee and contractor work-zone safety and on serious injury and fatality prevention. Efforts to implement SDG&E's 2025 Safety Management Action Plan included increased awareness and education around high-energy hazards.[23] In 2025, SDG&E conducted 166 Field Safety Engagements, assessments of tasks performed in areas with high energy to determine whether direct controls are in place to mitigate the risk of high-energy hazards. These efforts contributed to SDG&E achieving its lowest employee Lost Time Incident (LTI) rate in company history. SDG&E's 2025 LTI rate was 0.18, representing a 58% decrease in incidents compared to 2024. Additionally, SDG&E's 2025 Serious Injury and Fatality (SIF) rate was 0.02, with one employee serious injury and three potential SIFs reported. LTI rate (lagging indicator) and Field Safety

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[22] *See, e.g.,* A.17-10-007/-008 (cons.), Ex. SCG-02-R/SDGE-02-R (Day Revised Direct) at DD-28.

[23] High-energy hazards are energy sources that can cause serious injury or fatality (SIF) if uncontrolled. Common examples include moving vehicles, suspended loads, pressurized systems (hydraulic/pneumatic), electricity, and falling from heights.

Engagements (leading indicator) will remain company goals in 2026 with continued focus on SIF prevention.

The LTI rate is a lagging indicator of injury severity, reflecting the number of employees who experience time away from work due to a work-related injury or illness. Field Safety Engagements are a leading metric that reflects proactive employee safety engagement. Field Safety Engagements are job observations that incorporate High Energy Control Assessments (HECA) and involve an assessment of activities where high-energy hazards are present to verify that the appropriate direct controls are in place to reduce or eliminate exposure and mitigate the risk of an employee safety event. Where high-energy hazards are present, outputs from SDG&E's Field Safety Engagements assess whether adequate controls are present or whether there is an opportunity to deploy additional safety measures. For example, a Field Safety Observation performed of employees working in a roadside excavation could identify third-party vehicle traffic as a high-energy hazard and assess whether the controls, such as signage and cones, are adequate to prevent serious injury or fatalities to our workforce.

Example 2: Tribal Sensitivity and Engagement Training (Metric No. 14)

In 2025, SDG&E introduced its first Tribal Sensitivity and Engagement Training, titled "Shared Vision and Values," offered to all company employees. This full-day training workshop provided employees with an opportunity to deepen their understanding of meaningful Tribal engagement and build lasting relationships rooted in mutual trust and respect. The training provided insights into Tribal sovereignty, cultural values, climate adaptation, and more, all of which are essential for fostering genuine collaboration with Tribal communities. Speakers included several members from the various tribes within SDG&E's service territory and allowed employees an opportunity to engage directly with some of our key Tribal stakeholders.

Increased workforce understanding and education of cultural sensitivities when performing work on Tribal land not only strengthens relationships but also helps mitigate potential employee safety risk. Employee safety-related risks when working on public, private, or Tribal lands have been a consistent theme in each of SDG&E's annual wildfire safety culture assessments, conducted by the CA Office of Energy Safety. Educating employees – both on broad topics such as de-escalation tactics and specific topics such as access protocols and Tribal engagement – enhances their knowledge, awareness, and understanding of how to respectfully engage with community members to help mitigate safety risks, therefore reducing the potential for injury impacting the Employee Days Away, Restricted and Transfer (DART) Rate (Metric No. 14). SDG&E will continue to introduce enhanced training offerings that allow employees to regularly learn, grow, and improve.

Example 3: Regional Public Safety Partner Preparedness Training (Metrics No. 4 and No. 21)

In 2025, SDG&E partnered with regional firefighting agencies in a proactive training and preparedness exercise to stand ready to combat catastrophic wildfires from the air ahead of peak wildfire season. The multi-agency collaboration included CAL FIRE/San Diego County Fire, the San Diego County Sheriff's Office, the USDA Forest Service/Cleveland National Forest, the San Diego Fire-Rescue Department, and SDG&E. Together, they deployed a fleet of helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft capable of rapid response, precision water and retardant drops, and critical support in remote or rugged terrain. This event highlighted the critical role of aviation in wildfire response and the power of regional collaboration in protecting lives, property, and natural resources. As California continues to face longer, more intense fire seasons due to increased temperatures, delayed rainfall, and drier vegetation, the ability to respond rapidly and effectively from the air has become a cornerstone of wildfire defense. The region's combined aerial assets

represent a unified commitment to early suppression and community safety. As this region's fire risk becomes more unpredictable, investment in aerial firefighting and interagency coordination remains a critical line of defense.

C. Examples of How Safety Performance Metrics Data is Used to Support Risk-Based Decision-Making

Safety is a core value and a major factor in any operational decision at SDG&E. Every day, SDG&E makes risk-informed decisions by leveraging data, technology, and input from the Company's subject matter experts. The S-MAP Phase Two Decision requires each IOU to summarize and provide three to five examples of how it uses Safety Performance Metrics Report data to support risk-based decision-making.

Example 1: 2025 Wildfire Safety Fairs and Mini-Fairs (Metrics No. 4 and No. 20)

Wildfire remains one of SDG&E's top risks. Fire ignitions are an SMPR reportable metric (Metric #4). In addition to its Ignition Management Program described in Metric 4, SDG&E conducts Wildfire Safety Fairs to inform, educate, and prepare the public to further mitigate risk. 2025 was the seventh consecutive year that SDG&E hosted its annual Wildfire Safety Fairs, bringing together employees, community partners, and residents to promote wildfire preparedness. SDG&E's Wildfire Safety Fairs are a cornerstone of our mission to keep our communities safe and informed. At each fair, SDG&E teams come together to share essential information about Public Safety Power Shutoffs (PSPS), Community Resource Centers, fuel reduction programs, and wildfire mitigation initiatives. These resources empower residents to take proactive steps in protecting their homes, families, and neighborhoods during wildfire season.

In 2025, SDG&E extended its public outreach by hosting several mini-fairs throughout the region. These smaller events took place in Mission Valley, Chula Vista, and tribal

communities, further amplifying safety messages and deepening engagement with local residents. By collaborating closely with community partners at these mini-fairs, SDG&E reached even more residents with vital information and resources, reinforcing the importance of wildfire preparedness across diverse neighborhoods.

Example 2: Kearny's Cal/OSHA Voluntary Protection Program Journey of Continuous Safety Improvement (Metrics No. 14 - 20)

During 2025, SDG&E sought annual recertification of its Cal/OSHA Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) status for its Kearny Transmission and Substation Operations facility (Kearny). In November 2024, Kearny became the first electrical utility substation operation to achieve the Cal/OSHA VPP REACH status. REACH is a program that recognizes companies working toward "Star" status, the highest level of VPP certification. SDG&E commenced its Kearny VPP journey approximately six years ago to continuously improve safety and prevent future serious injuries and fatalities.

Following Kearny's 2024 VPP REACH certification, a number of safety improvements were deployed during 2025, and the Company is striving for Cal/OSHA VPP Star certification. Cal/OSHA's VPP recognizes employers and employees who have implemented exemplary safety and health programs at their location. VPP goes beyond OSHA standards, recognizing organizations that foster a culture of proactive safety and continuous improvement. The program consists of 17 elements, including leadership, contractor safety management, and emergency preparedness. Kearny attributes its safety success to its intensive focus on identifying gaps, educating personnel, and continuously enhancing safety practices.

Kearny began with building a culture of trust and establishing processes to promote a strong safety culture. For example, Kearny implemented a hazard identification program that allows employees to submit information for tracking and follow-up. Within SDG&E's

overarching Safety Management System, Kearny leverages leading indicators and takes a proactive and preventive approach to risk identification and mitigation.

Example 3: Enhanced Customer Notification and Energization Processes (Metrics No. 14 - 20)

Since 2021, the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety (OEIS) has conducted a safety culture assessment encompassing SDG&E's employees and contractors who contribute to wildfire mitigation efforts. SDG&E's 2022, 2023, and recently issued 2024 Safety Culture Assessment Reports each identified interactions with members of the public as a key safety risk. SDG&E has deployed several enhancements to mitigate the risk to its employees and contractors who may encounter hostile members of the public. During 2025, SDG&E made significant advancements to better notify customers when SDG&E will be performing work on or around their property.

SDG&E, led by its Office of the Customer with support from company-wide teams, implemented new tools and processes to achieve a nearly 98% success rate in unplanned electric outage notifications to customers. Before this improvement, SDG&E was notifying less than 50% of customers. SDG&E's efforts to mitigate the risk of hostile public interactions include enhanced customer field notifications, unplanned outage notifications, and a new notification system that enables emergency notifications to our entire service territory within one hour.

Additionally, in 2025, SDG&E implemented an enhanced customer energization process to help simplify the customer journey by making it easier to find information, understand next steps, and track progress. These changes improve customer satisfaction and enable customers, both residential and commercial, to start using their electrical services without unnecessary delays, helping promote trust and satisfaction and reducing the risk of hostile interactions.

III. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION AND BIAS CONTROLS – OVERVIEW (D.19-04-020, ORDERING PARAGRAPH 6A-C)

A. Executive Incentive Compensation

SDG&E's safety culture is promoted and demonstrated through the use of compensation metrics and key performance indicators to drive improved safety performance. As the Commission stated in D.16-06-054, "[o]ne of the leading indicators of a safety culture is whether the governance of a company utilizes any compensation, benefits or incentive to promote safety and hold employees accountable for the company's safety record."[24] Benefits programs that support employee health and welfare also contribute to SDG&E's safety performance and culture.

In SDG&E's TY 2024 GRC testimony, Compensation and Benefits witness Debbie Robinson explained how SDG&E's compensation and benefits programs are designed to focus employees on safety and that SDG&E continues to emphasize employee and operational safety measures in its variable pay plans, commonly referred to as the Incentive Compensation Plans (ICP).[25] Providing continued alignment between SDG&E's safety programs and the ICP helps to strengthen the Company's safety culture and remind employees that safety is a core value of SDG&E.

The S-MAP Phase Two Decision directs the IOUs to "[i]dentify all metrics linked to or used in any way to determine executive compensation levels and/or incentives."[26] In the narrative accompanying each Safety Performance Metric, SDG&E indicates whether that metric is used to determine executive compensation levels and/or incentives (*see* Section V below). For

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[24] D.16-06-054 at 153.

[25] A.22-05-015/016 (cons.), Ex. SCG-25-R-E/SDG&E-29-R-E (Robinson) at DSR-11.

[26] D.19-04-020 at 63 (OP 6A).

this 2025 Safety Performance Metrics Report, SDG&E references its 2025 Executive ICP[27] and the 2025 non-executive ICP, and indicates whether each metric was tied to these incentive plans. Since this is an annual submission, SDG&E references the reporting year's incentive plan (*i.e.*, next year's submission will reference the 2026 ICPs) as these plans are reviewed and may change annually.

SDG&E's executive compensation structure is intended to focus executives on SDG&E's key priorities, with safety as a foundational pillar. Safety is one of SDG&E's core values, and thus compensation metrics and key performance indicators are used to drive improved safety performance, as discussed below.

The primary components of SDG&E's executive officer compensation are Base Pay, Variable Pay (*i.e.,* ICP), and long-term incentives under Sempra's Long-term Incentive Plan. Variable Pay is considered an essential component of a competitive total compensation package because it creates focus on and accountability for desired results, improves performance, and facilitates idea generation and operational improvements. Under SDG&E's Variable Pay plan, a portion of an employee's total cash compensation is tied directly to safety outcomes. The Variable Pay plan – at threshold, target, and maximum company performance – is expressed as a percentage of each executive officer's base salary. SDG&E has maintained the weighting of safety measures in variable pay plans over the past years, such that safety-related measures comprise 57% of SDG&E's 2025 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan. These safety-related measures broadly include factors related to contractors, the public, employees, and electric and

[27] For purposes of the SPM report, the SMAP Phase 2 Decision defines "executive" with "executive level defined as positions at the Director level and higher." D.19-04-020 at 27. Sempra's ICP definition differs from this definition and defines "executive" as Vice President and above. However, as discussed *infra,* safety performance is a goal for both the executive and non-executive ICP.

gas system safety, as further detailed in the Bias Controls section of each applicable metric. Performance measures are reviewed and updated annually.

Assembly Bill 1054 (2019) added Section 8389(e)(4) and Section 8389(e)(6) to the Public Utilities Code. These provisions concern an electrical corporation's executive incentive compensation structure and its executive compensation principles, respectively. An electrical corporation's demonstration of compliance with these statutory provisions is among the requirements necessary for obtaining an annual safety certification.

SDG&E's executive incentive compensation structure complies with Public Utilities Code § 8389(e)(4), which requires that the structure "promote safety as a priority and to ensure public safety and utility financial stability with performance metrics, including incentive compensation based on meeting performance metrics that are measurable and enforceable, for all executive officers, as defined in Section 451.5."[28] The SDG&E compensation component that comprises "executive incentive compensation" is Variable Pay. Safety measures or goals are an important focus of SDG&E's Variable Pay, as reflected in the performance goals included within the "Employee & Public Safety" category of SDG&E's 2025 Executive and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans. These measures, as further described in each applicable metric in Section V below, are designed to incentivize employees and executives to meet specified safety targets. Safety measures in Variable Pay Plans apply to all non-represented employees. The ICP targets for goals within the Employee & Public Safety Operations category are the same for every non-represented employee, regardless of their role in the Company.

[28] California Public Utilities Code Section 451.5(c) defines "executive officer" as "any person who performs policy making functions and is employed by the public utility subject to the approval of the board of directors, and includes the president, secretary, treasurer, and any vice president in charge of a principal business unit, division, or function of the public utility."

SDG&E's Board of Directors determines the safety performance measures and targets to be included in each year's ICP and approves the results. The SDG&E Board meets at least quarterly. Meetings begin with a safety briefing and include a regular review of year-to-date safety performance as well as current safety and risk-related topics. As a part of their oversight roles, the Board may exercise discretion to reduce or eliminate incentive payouts for safety measures.

Safety is a core value and top priority for SDG&E, and the weighting of safety measures in the 2025 Executive and non-executive ICPs reflects this. There are no guaranteed monetary incentives in SDG&E's Executive and non-executive ICPs. In years where performance goals (including safety goals) are not met, Variable Pay tied to missed targets is reduced or not paid at all.

B. Bias Controls

Sempra Audit Services also conducts regularly scheduled internal audits. Audit Services provides an independent internal audit function, with the Vice President of Audit Services functionally reporting to the Sempra Board of Directors through its Audit Committee, and administratively to Sempra's Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Audit Services develops an audit plan each year after consultation with SDG&E management to identify and assess operating risks. Audit Services then implements its plan by independently reviewing and evaluating the business controls in place. Audit Services has full access to all levels of SDG&E management, and to all organizational activities, records, property, and personnel relevant to activities under review. Audit Services is authorized to select audit activities, allocate resources, determine audit scope, and apply the techniques required to accomplish audit objectives. Audit Services is further authorized to obtain other specialized services from within or outside the organization.

The scope of work conducted by Audit Services includes ascertaining whether SDG&E's processes and business controls, as designed and maintained by SDG&E management, are adequate and functioning in a manner to help maintain compliance with policies, plans, procedures, laws, regulations and contracts, safeguarding of assets, effectiveness and efficiency of operations, and reliability and integrity of operating and financial information. Strong business controls increase the likelihood of achieving these important objectives. SDG&E management is responsible for taking ownership of, and being accountable for, understanding, establishing, and maintaining effective business controls. Through its independent audit function, Audit Services identifies whether appropriate business controls are in place and evaluates whether they are designed and functioning properly. These collective efforts provide a basis for Audit Services to conduct an independent evaluation for SDG&E management and the Board of Directors on the adequacy of the Company's overall system of business controls. SDG&E management will address the identified deficiencies by Audit Services and develop management corrective actions to resolve the findings. Management corrective actions are assigned a completion date and must be addressed before Audit Services closes the audit.

The S-MAP Phase Two Decision directs the IOUs to "[d]escribe the bias controls that the utility has in place to ensure that reporting of the metric(s) has not been gamed or skewed to support a financial incentive goal."[29] SDG&E's 2025 Executive ICP and 2025 non-executive ICP each include twelve separate safety-related performance measures.[30] These safety-related

[29] D.19-04-020, OP 6.C. at 63.

[30] For the period of January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025, SDG&E had in place a "2025 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan" and a "2025 Incentive Compensation Plan." The S-MAP Phase Two Decision defines "executive" as "director level and higher." SDG&E directors are covered by SDG&E's Incentive Compensation Plan (*i.e.*, the "2025 Incentive Compensation Plan"). Therefore, SDG&E refers to both the 2025 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan and the 2025 Incentive Compensation Plan herein.

performance measures comprise a mix of leading and lagging indicators and span all lines of business – fire, employee and public safety, gas safety, and electric safety- to prevent bias. Bias controls for specific metrics included in this Safety Performance Metrics Report possessing an ICP component are discussed in each metric section below. However, SDG&E's inclusion of 12 separate safety-related performance metrics within the ICP generally serves as its own control, as achieving each metric, according to a pre-established definition subject to internal audit, is required for payment.

At the request of management, Sempra's Audit Services department conducts an independent review of SDG&E's annual ICP results and calculations prior to SDG&E Board approval, including examining whether the financial and operational goal results included in the ICP calculations are approved by the responsible officer and supported by documentation. Safety-related performance metrics are well defined in the approved annual ICP plans. SDG&E's annual ICP plans further specify how each metric is tracked.

IV. INTERIM RISK MITIGATION ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT (RMAR) REQUIREMENTS (D.19-04-020, ORDERING PARAGRAPHS 6E – 6F)

A. How Safety Metrics Reflect Progress Against SDG&E's RAMP and GRC Safety Goals

SDG&E's Test Year (TY) 2019 GRC testimony outlined the Company's goals for future risk management and safety initiatives and presented a vision to integrate risk, asset, and investment management activities over future GRC cycles.[31] As described in SDG&E's TY 2024 GRC testimony,[32] SDG&E began operating under an SMS in 2020, advancing these goals by integrating and aligning safety, risk, and asset management across the entire company within

[31] A.17-10-007/-008 (cons.), Ex. SCG-02-R/SDGE-02-R, Chapter 1 (Day) at DD-25 – DD-26, Figure DD-4.

[32] A.22-05-015/-016 (cons.), Ex. SDG&E-31-R (Deremer) at KJD-20.

a single framework. Within the SMS framework, SDG&E manages risk through a structured, increasingly data-driven approach that identifies threats and hazards, assesses and prioritizes risks, implements mitigation efforts, and evaluates the effectiveness of risk mitigation. SDG&E's efforts to advance risk-informed decision-making include analyzing enterprise risks to compile an Enterprise Risk Registry; working with operating groups to create their respective Operating Unit Risk Registries; leading various risk discussions to capture new and emerging risks; creating compliance training; and analyzing compliance policies.

SDG&E continues to advance its Asset Management Program, which is dedicated to the safety and optimization of existing utility assets to enhance operational excellence and minimize utility risks. In collaboration with key operating groups, the Asset Management team develops, implements, and enables strategies and solutions across regulatory compliance, business technology, data management and analysis, and integrated asset management to support the safe, clean, and reliable delivery of energy to SDG&E customers. The SMS framework closely integrates asset management with safety management and risk management to identify, analyze, evaluate, and prioritize operating and enterprise-level risks across the Company. SDG&E's Asset Management team uses the Asset360 tool to support operating groups in capital investment decision-making, enabling SDG&E to prioritize and optimize its capital investment portfolio in a risk-informed manner. To facilitate decision-making, the Asset Management Program provides operating groups with centralized asset data, analytics, and technology solutions to support the assessment and development of projects and programs that mitigate identified risk(s).

The risk mitigation efforts identified within SDG&E's RAMP and GRC filings align with and support the Company's overarching goal of "Target Zero." Target Zero represents SDG&E's journey towards an incident-free workplace with zero employee, contractor, or public

safety incidents. SDG&E captures numerous safety metrics, with increased focus on leading safety culture and safety performance indicators. These key performance and asset health indicators, together with the data collected and assessed as part of SDG&E's Wildfire Mitigation Plan, support the Company's risk-based decision-making. SDG&E's safety metrics that reflect progress and continuous improvement towards SDG&E's goal of Target Zero include:

- Rate of Serious Injury or Fatality (SIF) Potential – Employee (Metric #17): SDG&E's SIF Prevention Initiative involves an ongoing process of assessing and evaluating injury, illness, motor vehicle, and near-miss cases for SIF potential. Implemented in 2021, SDG&E's Serious Injury and Fatality Exposure Assessment Program provides SDG&E with the necessary tools to measure SIF exposure, understand the Company's specific SIF precursors, and design effective steps to mitigate SIF exposure and advance its goal of Target Zero.
- Rate of SIF Potential – Contractor (Metric #18): Implemented in 2021, SDG&E's SIF Exposure Assessment Program provides SDG&E with the necessary tools to measure SIF exposure, understand the Company's Class 1 Contractors' specific SIF precursors, and design effective steps to mitigate SIF exposure in order to advance its goal of Target Zero.
- Public SIF (Metric #20): Public safety is a core value at SDG&E. SDG&E's safety-first culture is embedded in every aspect of the Company's work. SDG&E conducts public awareness efforts to enhance the safety of its customers and the general public.
- Gas Dig-in (Metric #5): SDG&E continually promotes safe digging practices through public awareness and stakeholder engagement. Since 2018, SDG&E has

demonstrated continued year-over-year improvement in the number of third-party gas dig-ins per 1,000 USA tags/tickets.

B. High-level Summary of SDG&E's Total Estimated Risk Mitigation Spending Level as Approved in the TY 2024 GRC

D.14-12-025 directs the IOU to explain how the IOU risk mitigation activities and spending meet the goals for managing and minimizing the risks identified in the utility's Risk Assessment Mitigation Phase (RAMP) and GRC submissions.[33] D.19-04-020 found that it was "premature to approve specific [Risk Mitigation Accountability Report (RMAR)] requirements or to require separate, more general RMARs at this time,"[34] and instead adopted interim requirements to be included in this Safety Performance Metrics Report. "In the interim, we direct the IOUs to include in their annual Safety Performance Metrics Reports some of the information originally envisioned as belonging in the RMARs."[35] The RDF OIR Phase 4 Decision, which was issued on August 29, 2025, addressed the RMAR. However, the Commission did not alter the requirements for this SPMR in that decision.[36]

SDG&E filed its TY 2024 GRC Application on May 16, 2022.[37] Among other things, SDG&E's GRC Application included requests related to mitigating its key safety risks and integrated the results from the Company's RAMP filed on May 17, 2021 (2021 RAMP).[38] The tables below provide a high-level summary of SDG&E's total estimated risk-mitigation

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33 D.14-12-025 at 46.

34 D.19-04-020 at 32.

35 *Id.*

36 D.25-08-032.

37 A.22-05-016, Application of San Diego Gas & Electric Company for Authority, Among Other Things, to Update its Electric and Gas Revenue Requirement and Base Rates Effective on January 1, 2024 (May 16, 2022).

38 A.21-05-011/014 (cons.), Risk Assessment and Mitigation Phase Report of San Diego Gas & Electric Company and Southern California Gas Company (May 17, 2021).

spending, as presented in the 2021 RAMP filing and approved in the TY 2024 GRC Decision (D.24-12-074).

The TY 2024 GRC Decision was approved by the Commission on December 19, 2024.[39] The TY 2024 GRC Decision did not explicitly distinguish between authorized funding of RAMP activities versus non-RAMP activities. Therefore, for purposes of TY 2024 GRC authorized amounts (based on SDG&E's 2021 RAMP submission), it was necessary for SDG&E to impute authorized amounts for some RAMP mitigation activities. Similarly, SDG&E does not necessarily track costs by RAMP mitigation activity or risk. Rather, SDG&E records costs to operations and maintenance (O&M) cost centers and to various capital budget codes, aligned with the GRC presentations.

The TY 2024 GRC Decision states, "[t]he adopted revenue requirement and PTY increases will ensure that SoCalGas and SDG&E can maintain the safety, reliability, and efficiency of their natural gas transmission, distribution, and storage systems and electric distribution systems. This will enable them to continue providing their customers with safe and reliable energy services while maintaining reasonable rates."[40] Further, in its TY 2024 GRC Decision, the Commission did "not reconsider its previous decisions regarding Sempra's risk-related showings in its prior RAMP and GRC proceedings."[41]

D.19-04-020 directs "the IOUs to include an explanation of how the reported safety metric data reflects progress against the safety goals in the utility's RAMP and approved GRC application and a high-level summary of their total estimated risk mitigation spending level as

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[39] D.24-12-074.

[40] *Id.* at 5.

[41] *Id.* at 52.

approved in their most recent GRC."[42] Historically, SDG&E has used the data compiled and filed in its annual Risk Spending Accountability Report (RSAR) to meet this requirement. SDG&E's 2025 RSAR is currently underway. Once finalized and filed, SDG&E's 2025 RSAR will provide comprehensive detail on spending activities presented in SDG&E's 2021 RAMP Report and TY 2024 GRC proceeding, including variance explanations for those activities/programs that meet the CPUC's variance criteria threshold.[43] For this reason, SDG&E provides the data presented in its 2024 SPMR as its preliminary responsive data in the tables below. Note that some costs mitigate multiple identified RAMP risks, and the tables below present costs related to risk mitigation activities based on how they were accounted for, which may not align with their GRC presentation.[44] SDG&E will file an amended 2025 SPMR after its 2025 RSAR has been filed with the Commission to provide Total Risk Mitigation Spending for O&M and Capital. Once updated, this SPMR will reflect SDG&E's total estimated risk mitigation spending as presented in the approved TY 2024 GRC and 2021 RAMP filings.

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[42] D.19-04-020 at 32.

[43] In D.22-10-002 the Commission ordered an annual April 30 filing date for the IOUs RSAR. On January 15, 2026, SoCalGas and SDG&E requested an extension to file the 2025 RSAR on July 31, 2026 , which was approved by the Director of Energy Division on February 9, 2026. As a result, the authorized and recorded O&M and Capital spending activities for SDG&E's 2025 RSAR are not available as of the time of the Safety Performance Metric Report. SDG&E will provide total risk mitigation spending results for O&M and Capital once the costs are finalized in the 2025 RSAR.

[44] For this reason, Tables 2 and 3 of the SPMR should be read in conjunction with SDG&E's 2025 RSAR, which will be filed on July 31, 2026.

Table 2 – SDG&E Preliminary Total Risk Mitigation Spending: O&M[45]

SDG&E O&M Details (2024 Direct $000)					
RAMP Chapter	**RAMP Risk Description**	**2024 Actuals**	**2024 Imputed Authorized**	**$ Variance**	**% Variance**
SDG&E-01	Wildfire Involving SDG&E Equipment	155,175	169,684	(14,509)	-9%
SDG&E-02	Electric Infrastructure Integrity	37,545	24,367	13,178	54%
SDG&E-03	Incident Related to the High-Pressure System (Excluding Dig-in)	36,946	15,749	21,197	135%
SDG&E-04	Incident Involving a Contractor	1,044	1,206	(162)	-13%
SDG&E-05	Customer and Public Safety – Contact with Electric Equipment	395	1,767	(1,372)	-78%
SDG&E-06	Cybersecurity	13,796	18,166	(4,370)	-24%
SDG&E-07	Excavation Damage (Dig-In) on the Gas System	10,844	5,161	5,683	110%
SDG&E-08	Incident Involving an Employee	7,030	6,164	866	14%
SDG&E-09	Incident Related to the Medium-Pressure System (Excluding Dig-in)	31,305	31,959	(654)	-2%
CFF-1	Asset Management	854	1,225	(371)	-30%
CFF-4	Foundational Technology Systems	27,352	30,188	(2,836)	-9%
CFF-5	Physical Security	2,525	2,539	(14)	-1%
CFF-6	Records Management	1,462	1,771	(309)	-17%
CFF-7	Safety Management System	605	1,421	(816)	-57%
	Total SDG&E RAMP	**326,878**	**311,367**	**15,511**	**5%**

[45] *See supra* at 32 and note 43.

SDG&E's 2021 RAMP Report forecasted RAMP activities for years 2022 through 2024. SDG&E's TY 2024 GRC presented capital forecasts for the GRC cycle (*i.e.*, 2022-2024).[46] SDG&E manages its capital projects over the cycle, rather than on a year-by-year basis. Further, as the Rate Case Plan Decision states: "The Commission has always acknowledged that utilities may need to reprioritize spending between GRCs. Now, given the evolving reality. . . [of moving to a four-year GRC cycle], that necessity may even be growing."[47] Reprioritizing spending allows utilities to "[r]espond to immediate or short-term crises outside of the RAMP and GRC process,"[48] in accordance with Commission directives. As the Commission has stated: "RAMP and GRCs…are not designed to address immediate needs; the utilities have responsibility for addressing safety regardless of the GRC cycle."[49] With the TY 2024 GRC Decision, SDG&E began executing on new and/or incremental programs presented during the TY 2024 GRC proceeding (and emergent activities that were not identified in the TY 2024 GRC).

[46] D.20-01-002 at 52, extended the GRC cycle for each large California IOU from three to four years.

[47] D.20-01-002 at 38.

[48] D.18-04-016 at 6 (citing D.16-08-018 at 151-152).

[49] D.16-08-018 at 152.

Table 3 – SDG&E Preliminary Total Risk Mitigation Spending: Capital[50]

SDG&E Capital Details (2024 Direct $000)					
RAMP Chapter	**RAMP Risk Description**	**2024 Actuals**	**2024 Imputed Authorized**	**$ Variance**	**% Variance**
SDG&E-01	Wildfire Involving SDG&E Equipment	480,506	388,951	91,555	24%
SDG&E-02	Electric Infrastructure Integrity	101,901	145,391	(43,490)	-30%
SDG&E-03	Incident Related to the High-Pressure System (Excluding Dig-in)	110,851	47,662	63,189	133%
SDG&E-04	Incident Involving a Contractor	2,309	2,973	(664)	-22%
SDG&E-06	Cybersecurity	4,013	11,409	(7,396)	-65%
SDG&E-07	Excavation Damage (Dig-In) on the Gas System	0	210	(210)	-100%
SDG&E-09	Incident Related to the Medium Pressure System (Excluding Dig-in)	136,898	56,555	80,343	142%
CFF-1	Asset Management	3,087	10,157	(7,070)	-70%
CFF-4	Foundational Technology Systems	53,769	74,579	(20,810)	-28%
CFF-6	Records Management	2,431	1,035	1,396	135%
	Total SDG&E RAMP	**895,765**	**738,922**	**156,843**	**21%**

V. APPROVED SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS (D.19-04-020, ORDERING PARAGRAPH 2 AND D.21-11-009)

Each currently applicable and reportable safety performance metric, as defined and adopted in the S-MAP Phase Two Decision and the Risk OIR Phase One Decision, is discussed below.[51] Each section provides a brief narrative to provide context for the data and a high-level

[50] *See supra* at 32 and note 43.

[51] As discussed *supra* at 1-2, SDG&E was directed in the Risk OIR Phase One Decision to adhere to the S-MAP Phase Two Decision to the extent the metrics promulgated by that Decision were not revised, superseded, or expanded by the directives contained in the Risk OIR Phase One Decision.

summary. Ten years of monthly historical data, where available, are provided in Attachment B in Excel format. If the full ten years of monthly historical data are not included for any given metric, SDG&E provides an explanation and is collecting such data on a prospective basis for inclusion in future Safety Performance Metrics Reports.

A. Metric No. 1: Transmission & Distribution (T&D) Overhead Wires Down Non-Major Event Days

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009:[52] "Transmission & Distribution (T&D) Overhead Wires Down - Non-Major Event Days. Number of instances where an electric transmission or primary distribution conductor is broken or remains intact and falls from its intended position to rest on the ground or a foreign object; excludes down secondary distribution wires and '"Major Event Days' (typically due to severe storm events) as defined by the [Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers] IEEE."

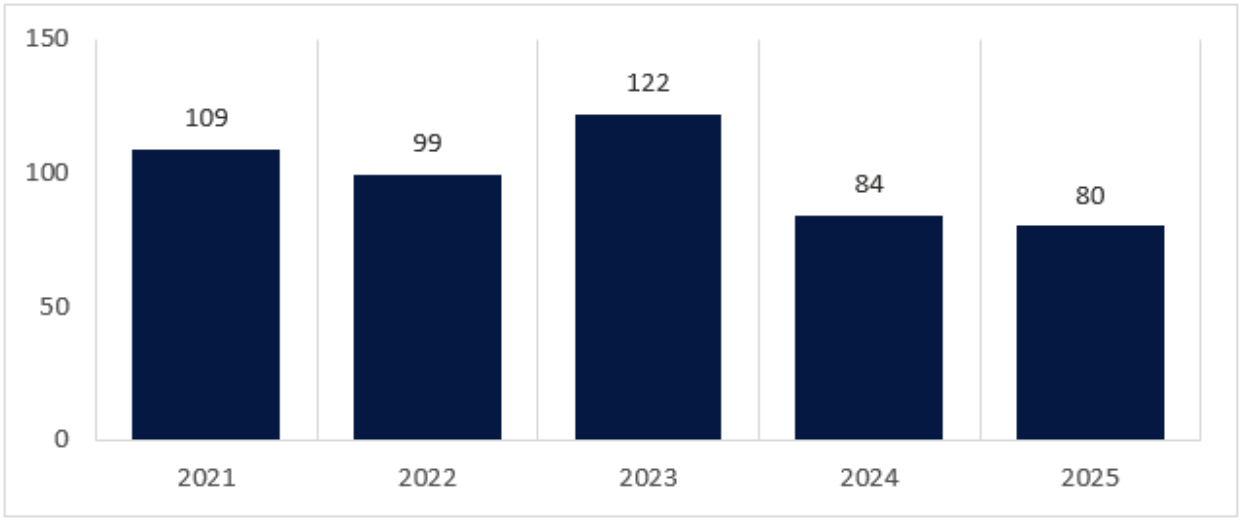
Risks: Wildfire; Transmission Overhead Conductor; Distribution Overhead Conductor Primary.

Category: Electric.

Units: Number of wires down events.

Summary:

Summary Chart of T&D Overhead Wires Down Metric Data (Annual)



[52] The metric name and description, risks, category, and units for each metric comes directly from D.21-11-009, Appendix B.

Metric Background:

A downed conductor, or "wires down," occurs when a conductor drops or breaks from its designed location on a pole and crossarm and falls from its intended position, possibly while energized. A wires down event is one of SDG&E's primary concerns regarding its overhead equipment. Accordingly, SDG&E continues to take proactive measures to determine the cause of any such wires down events and has a dedicated team reviewing all wires down events to identify root causes and potential trends that could trigger the development of a new program. The identification of wires down events as key drivers is captured through collaboration between data analysis and engineering. These drivers include environmental factors such as high winds or coastal corrosion, third-party contact, weather-caused foreign object contact, human- or animal-caused foreign object contact, and aging infrastructure degradation. Historically, more wires down events generally occur in January and February than in other months due to weather conditions.

SDG&E has implemented programs targeting the wires most prone to potential wires down events to decrease this risk. SDG&E uses risk modeling to identify segments of circuits with the greatest risk of energized wire downs, and then mitigates this risk by installing larger conductors, covered conductors, reconfiguring the system, and/or deploying advanced protection schemes. The mitigations are included in the capital rebuild and wildfire mitigation programs, such as SDG&E's Strategic Undergrounding, Overhead System Hardening, and Overhead Public Safety (OPS).

Metric Performance:

SDG&E's mitigation efforts have helped reduce primary wires down events, leading to 2025 having the lowest number of events in the past five years. Contributing mitigation

programs include Fire Risk Mitigation (FIRM) (overhead hardening), Overhead Conductor

Replacement Program, strategic undergrounding, and covered-conductor scoping.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

Yes. SDG&E's 2025 Executive and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans include "Employee and Public Safety" performance measures. SDG&E includes the following systematic program for mitigating wildfire risk through reducing wires down events in the 2025 Executive and non-executive ICPs: Wildfire and PSPS System Hardening. Additionally, when wood poles in the High Fire Threat District (HFTD) need to be replaced, they will be replaced with steel. This goal is tracked by the project managers of the above-listed programs and verified on the quarterly geographic information system (GIS) reports.

As stated in Section III, above, SDG&E's Executive and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans are reviewed and updated on an annual basis. For purposes of this 2025 report submission, SDG&E references the incentive compensation plans in place during 2025.

Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

Yes. As described above, SDG&E's 2025 Executive Incentive Compensation and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans include an Employee and Public Safety metric: Wildfire & PSPS System Hardening. This metric has a weight of 5% of the 57% overall safety weighting for SDG&E's 2025 Executive ICP and 3% of the 34% overall safety weighting for SDG&E's 2025 non-executive ICP.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

Yes. SDG&E's Wildfire & PSPS System Hardening metric is linked to all SDG&E director-level or higher positions covered by either the 2025 Executive ICP or 2025 non-executive ICP.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

Sempra's Audit Services department reviews SDG&E's annual Executive ICP and non-executive ICP results and calculations. Each safety-related performance metric is well defined in the approved annual ICP plan. The annual ICP plan further specifies how each metric is tracked. SDG&E's ICP performance results are reviewed by the Sempra Audit Services department prior to SDG&E Board approval. Additionally, the specific programs/projects noted above in the Fire Hardening ICP metric description are tracked by project managers and verified in the quarterly GIS reports.

B. Metric No. 2: Transmission & Distribution (T&D) Overhead Wires Down - Major Event Days

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Transmission & Distribution (T&D) Overhead Wires Down - Major Event Days. Number of instances where an electric transmission or primary distribution conductor is broken or remains intact and falls from its intended position to rest on the ground or a foreign object; includes down secondary distribution wires. Includes 'Major Event Days' (typically due to severe storm events) as defined by the IEEE."

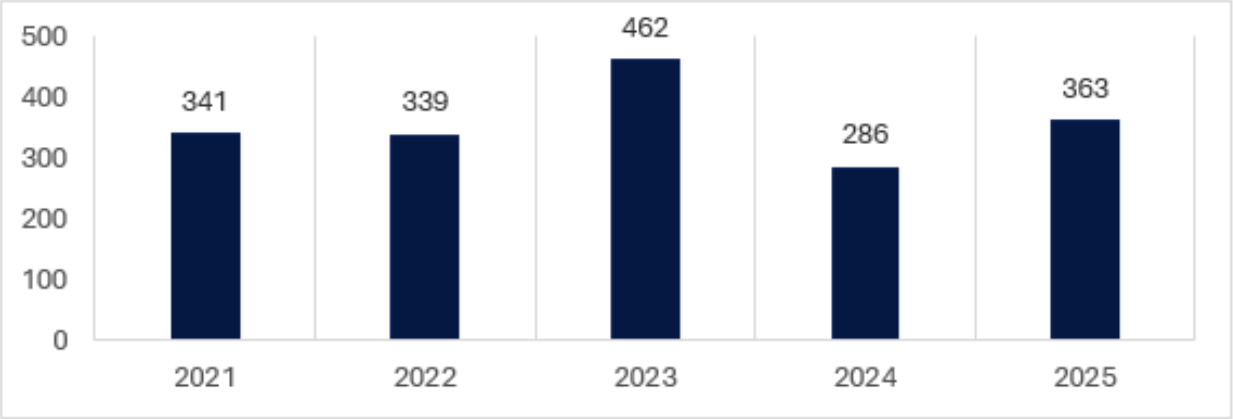
Risks: Wildfire; Transmission Overhead Conductor; Distribution Overhead Conductor Primary.

Category: Electric.

Units: Number of wires down events.

Summary*:*

Summary Chart of T&D Overhead Wires Down Metric Data (Annual)



Metric Background:

As discussed in the previous metric narrative, a downed conductor (or "wire down") occurs when an electrical conductor drops or breaks from its designated position on a pole or crossarm and falls from its intended location, potentially while still energized. This metric includes events involving both primary and secondary wires, as well as incidents that occur during Major Event Days (MEDs), which are typically driven by severe storm weather.

SDG&E tracks all instances in which a primary distribution conductor experiences a wire down. In compliance with D.19-04-020, in 2020, SDG&E began tracking and reporting all secondary wires down events.

Metric Performance:

The total number of wires down events in 2025 (363) was similar in number to the prior three-year average of 362. There were two transmission wires down events in 2025. The increase in total T&D overhead wire-down events from 286 in 2024 to 363 in 2025 is primarily attributed to a rise in secondary wires down incidents. In January 2025, the total wires down events increased 90% compared to January 2024, coinciding with abnormal Santa Ana wind conditions. Most of these occurrences took place during PSPS events and involved 55 secondary wires down incidents up from 20 incidents in January 2024.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

Yes. SDG&E's 2025 Executive and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans include "Employee and Public Safety" performance measures. SDG&E includes the following systematic program for mitigating wildfire risk by reducing wires down events, in the 2025 Executive and non-executive ICPs: Wildfire & PSPS System Hardening. Additionally, when wood poles in the High Fire Threat District (HFTD) need to be replaced, they will be replaced with steel. This goal is tracked by the project managers of the above-listed programs and verified on the quarterly GIS reports.

As stated in Section III, above, SDG&E's Executive and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans are reviewed and updated on an annual basis. For purposes of this 2025 report submission, SDG&E references the incentive compensation plans in place during 2025.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

Yes. As described above, SDG&E's 2025 Executive Incentive Compensation and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans include an Employee and Public Safety metric: Wildfire & PSPS System Hardening. This metric has a weighting of 5% of the 57% safety weighting for SDG&E's 2025 Executive ICP and 3% of the 34% safety weighting for SDG&E's 2025 non-executive ICP.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

Yes. SDG&E's Wildfire & PSPS System Hardening metric is linked to all SDG&E director-level or higher positions covered by either the 2025 Executive ICP or 2025 non-executive ICP.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

Sempra's Audit Services department reviews SDG&E's annual Executive ICP and non-executive ICP results and calculations. Each safety-related performance metric is well defined in the approved annual ICP plan. The annual ICP plan further specifies how each metric is tracked. SDG&E's ICP performance results are reviewed by the Sempra Audit Services department prior to SDG&E Board approval. Additionally, the specific programs/projects noted above in the Fire Hardening ICP metric description are tracked by project managers and verified in the quarterly GIS reports.

C. Metric No. 3: Electric Emergency Response Time

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: Electric Emergency Response Time: "Average time and median time in minutes to respond on-site to an electric-related emergency notification from the time of notification to the time a representative (or qualified first responder) arrived onsite. Emergency notification includes all notifications originating from 911 calls and calls made directly to the utilities' safety hotlines. The data used to determine the average time and median time shall be provided in increments as defined in GO 112-F, Section 123.2(c) as supplemental information, not as a metric."

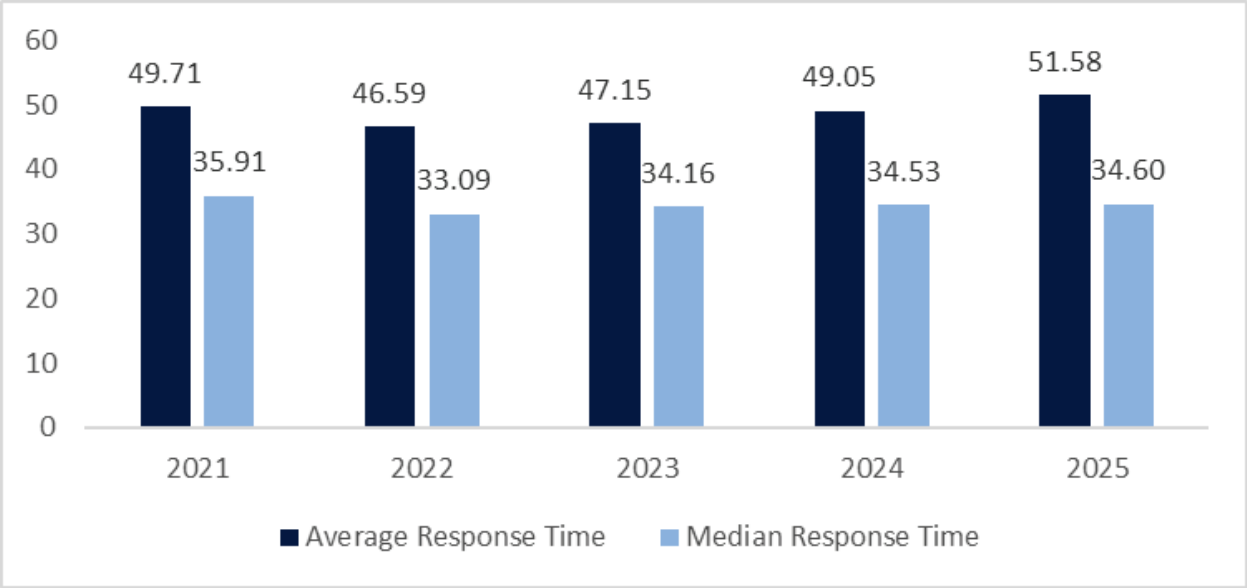
Risks: Wildfire; Overhead Conductor; Public Safety; Worker Safety.

Category: Electric.

Units: The time in minutes that an electric crew person or a qualified first responder takes to respond after receiving a call, which results in an emergency order.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Electric Emergency Response Metric Data (Annual)



Metric Background:

The Electric Emergency Response data captures both the annual and monthly average and median times, in minutes, where qualified SDG&E personnel responded (*i.e.,* are on-site) after receiving a 911 emergency request (electric-related) from a government agency (*e.g.,* local law enforcement and fire departments) or from the customer safety hotline. On-site arrival is defined as arriving at the premises to which the request relates. SDG&E performs manual reviews of outlier on-site arrival response times to correct anomalies resulting from human error (*e.g.*, the responder did not manually click 'onsite' upon arrival on scene) and system errors (*e.g.*, application downtime or outage). These data corrections use vehicle telematics to confirm on-site arrival time to the requested address. Given the manual nature of this review, SDG&E did not review or adjust data prior to June 2019. Further, the underlying 911 source data remains unchanged.

Metric Performance:

SDG&E's metric for the average electric emergency response time in 2025 remains largely consistent with prior-year values. 2025 saw an approximate 17% increase in the total volume of emergency orders versus 2024. Weather events had the greatest impact on the metric's performance in 2025, most notably the late December holiday storm, which led to 70 emergency orders in a single day. That is more than twice the number of emergency orders issued on any other day in 2025. Before that storm that took place on December 24, 2025, SDG&E was on track to align with the historic performance of prior years. Ten years of monthly historical data are included in the accompanying Excel file.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

N/A

D. Metric No. 4: Fire Ignitions

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Fire Ignitions: The number of fire incidents annually reportable to the CPUC per Decision 14-02-015."

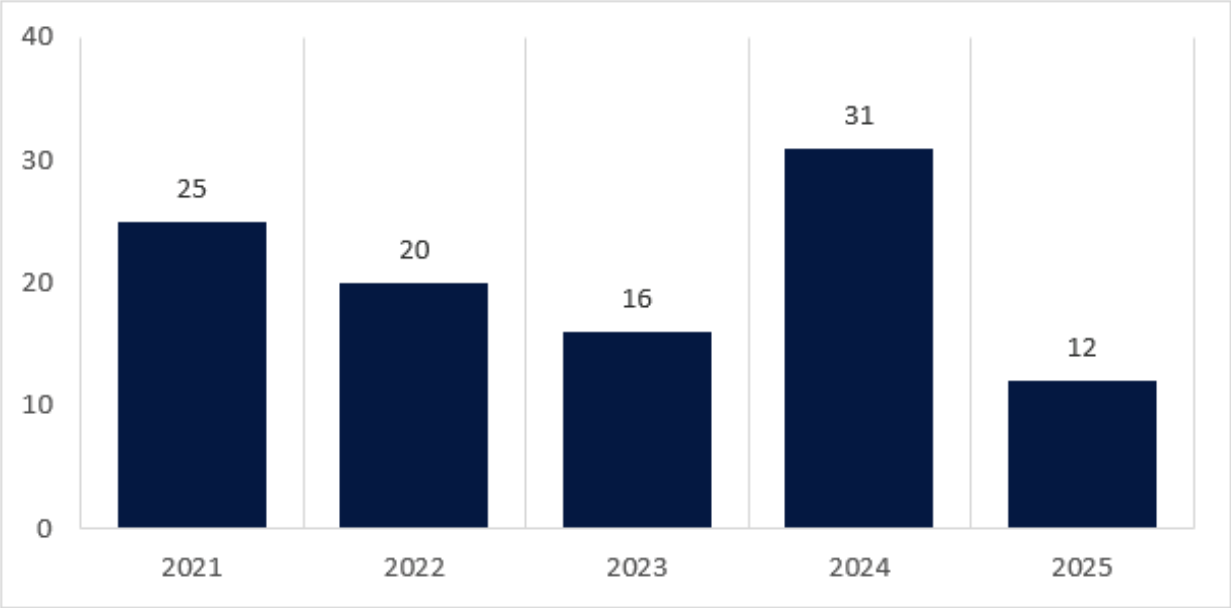
Risks: Overhead Conductor; Wildfire; Public Safety; Worker Safety; Catastrophic Event Preparedness.

Category: Electric.

Units: Number of ignitions.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Fire Ignitions Metric Data (Annual)



Metric Background:

SDG&E operates its system with safety as a core value. When operating conditions reach a Fire Potential Index (FPI) of elevated or extreme levels, SDG&E implements operating protocols that reduce the risk of ignitions caused by the system. These protocols can include disabling automatic re-closers, enabling enhanced protection settings, imposing work restrictions, and, in the most extreme cases, de-energizing the system in specific areas experiencing extreme risk as a measure of last resort. Additionally, SDG&E has created an Operations & Maintenance Wildland Fire Prevention Plan, referencing Electric Standard Practice (ESP) 113.1, that requires field employees and contractors working on SDG&E projects to complete an annual training course focused on fire prevention and mitigation. The Fire Science and Coordination team at SDG&E closely monitors resource and staffing of local, state, and

federal fire agencies for situational awareness, coordinates incident responses related to SDG&E infrastructure, and provides 24/7 on-duty staff to support agency operational objectives.

SDG&E is committed to reducing the risk of wildfire ignitions related to electrical infrastructure. In 2019, SDG&E established a pilot Ignition Management Program (IMP). The IMP is a foundational component of grid design operations and maintenance. The IMP alone does not mitigate wildfire risk, but it is critical for understanding overall wildfire risk relative to SDG&E equipment assets. This Program, in conjunction with other foundational activities, enables prioritization of mitigation efforts and helps effectively select and implement the right mitigations and controls to reduce wildfire risk.

The IMP has built processes to collect data from all internal stakeholders to track ignition and near-miss ignitions, analyze incidents to determine the cause of failures, and detect patterns or correlations. When the cause of the failure is determined, the mode of failure is shared with the appropriate mitigation owner for remedy. The IMP has continued to build and improve processes over time. Data-gathering processes and data quality are continually reviewed, with enhancements implemented as soon as they are identified.

The corresponding data is used to inform metrics, operational practices, and system hardening decisions. SDG&E also monitors for new emerging ignition concerns using its IMP. As data is analyzed, it helps build foundational knowledge of potential ignition sources and informs ignition probability and fire risk models. This knowledge has led to more informed decisions in fire hardening, fire prevention, and overall risk assessment. SDG&E's IMP also addresses compliance with ignition reporting requirements issued by the Commission and the California Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety (OEIS).

In alignment with D.14-02-015, the Fire Incident Data Collection Plan, SDG&E is required to collect and annually report certain information to identify operational and/or environmental trends relevant to fire-related events. This data was further incorporated into a Safety Performance Metric adopted by D.19-04-020, and it is understood that the reporting requirements are limited to reportable fire events that meet the following criteria as set forth in Decision 14-02-015 (R.08-11-005), Appendix C Fire Incident Data Collection Plan:

- A self-propagating fire of material other than electrical and/or communication facilities,
- The resulting fire traveled greater than one linear meter from the ignition point, and
- The utility has knowledge that the fire occurred.

Since SDG&E began tracking ignitions utilizing the definition adopted in D.14-02-015, the majority of ignitions have fallen within two primary groups of ignition drivers. These primary drivers are: (1) contact from an outside force on utility infrastructure and (2) equipment failure. Outside forces leading to ignitions include contact events ranging from vehicle contact, Mylar balloons, and flying patio umbrellas. Equipment failure also poses a risk of ignition, and there are distinct types of equipment used across the electric system.

Both the ignition probability and the consequence of a fire are impacted by the available fuels near an ignition point. Over the past decade, to reduce the probability of equipment failure leading to an ignition, SDG&E focused on hardening the electric system through various infrastructure improvement programs, using risk analytics that evolved into WiNGS (Wildfire Next Generation System) and more current system hardening programs such as Covered Conductor Hardening and Strategic Undergrounding.

SDG&E's Vegetation Management Program inspects and maintains clearances between electric facilities and vegetation to comply with CPUC General Order (GO) 95 and prevent

vegetation contact-related ignitions. Additionally, the Vegetation Management Program covers pole clearing (brushing), a fire prevention measure, in accordance with GO 95, Public Resources Code § 4292 and § 4293. SDG&E also partners with fire agencies, community groups, and landowners to implement fuels management projects in areas that reduce the likelihood that an ignition will become a fire.

Metric Performance:

Early 2025 began with elevated fire potential due to continued dry conditions following late 2024 Santa Ana wind events, during a period that marked the driest start to the water year on record for San Diego. During this time, the National Weather Service issued Red Flag Warnings across portions of SDG&E's service territory, requiring heightened operational activity to safely manage system conditions. These activities included additional field patrols consistent with PSPS protocols, all conducted under elevated fire weather conditions. No CPUC-reportable ignitions were recorded during this period.

Following seasonal precipitation in February, fire potential returned to more typical levels for the remainder of the year.

SDG&E experienced 12 CPUC-reportable ignitions in 2025, collectively burning less than 0.4 acre. No significant trends were identified.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

Yes. SDG&E's 2025 Executive and 2025 non-executive ICP plans include the following "Employee and Public Safety" performance measure aimed at reducing the risk of fire ignitions:

Wildfire & PSPS System Hardening - The goal of this program is to mitigate wildfire risk and minimize the impact of PSPS by either undergrounding portions of the distribution circuits or hardening the overhead distribution system to known local wind conditions. This goal will be tracked by the project managers in the following programs and verified on the quarterly GIS reports. Programs include Transmission Wood-to-Steel, Strategic Underground, Overhead Hardening Program, and Corrective Maintenance Program (CMP).

As stated in Section III, above, SDG&E's Executive and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans are reviewed and updated on an annual basis. For purposes of this 2025 report submission, SDG&E references the incentive compensation plans in place during 2025.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

Yes. As described above, SDG&E's 2025 Executive Incentive Compensation and 2025 non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans include a safety metric for Wildfire & PSPS System Hardening. This metric is weighted 5% of the 57% safety weighting for SDG&E's 2025 Executive ICP and 3% of the 34% safety weighting for SDG&E's 2025 non-executive ICP.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

Yes. SDG&E's Wildfire & PSPS System Hardening metric is linked to all SDG&E director-level or higher positions covered by either the 2025 Executive ICP or 2025 non-executive ICP.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

Sempra's Audit Services department reviews SDG&E's annual Executive ICP and non-executive ICP results and calculations. Each safety-related performance metric is well defined in the approved annual ICP plan. The annual ICP plan further specifies how each metric is tracked. SDG&E's ICP performance results are reviewed by the Sempra Audit Services department prior to SDG&E Board approval. Additionally, the specific programs/projects noted above in the Fire Hardening ICP metrics description are tracked by project managers and verified in the quarterly GIS reports.

E. Metric No. 5: Gas Dig-In

Metric Name and Description per D. 21-11-009: "Gas Dig-In: The number of 3rd party gas dig-ins per 1,000 Underground Service Alert (USA) tickets. A gas dig-in refers to any damage (impact or exposure) that results in a repair or replacement of underground gas facility as a result of an excavation. Excludes fiber and electric tickets. A third-party dig-in is damage caused by someone other than the utility or a utility contractor."

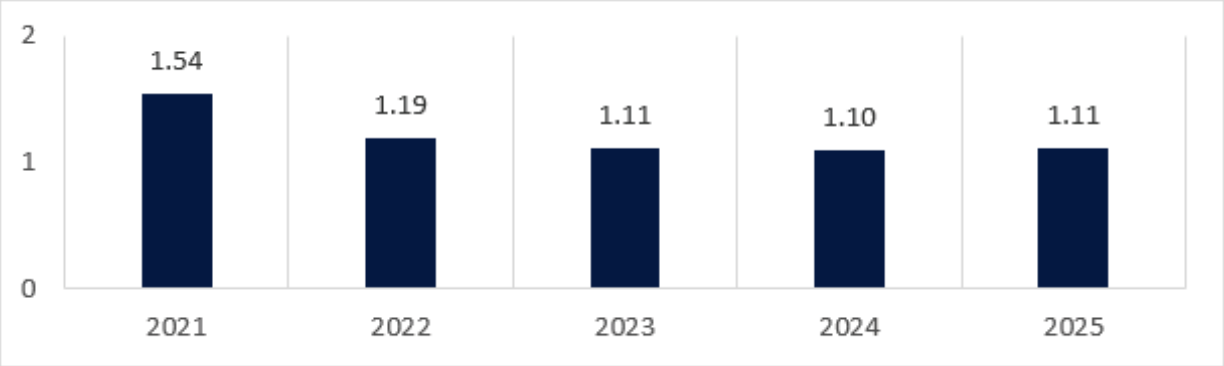
Risks: (1) Transmission Pipeline Failure - Rupture with Ignition, (2) Distribution Pipeline Rupture with Ignition (non-Cross Bore). (3) Catastrophic Damage involving Gas Infrastructure (Dig-Ins).

Category: Gas.

Units: The number of third-party gas dig-ins per 1,000 USA tags/tickets.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Gas Dig-In Metric Data (Annual)



Metric Background:

Under California law,[53] a third-party planning excavation is required to contact the Regional Notification Center for their area, also known as 811 or USA, at least two full working days prior to the start of their construction excavation activities, excluding the day of the notification. Once a third party contacts the Regional Notification Center, the Regional Notification Center will issue a USA Ticket notifying local utilities and other operators of the location and the areas to be inspected for potential conflicts with underground infrastructure resulting from the planned excavation work. Operators are then required to indicate that there are no facilities in conflict or to mark their underground facilities with above ground identifiers (*e.g.,* paint, chalk, flags, whiskers) to designate where underground utilities are located, thus enabling third parties, such as contractors and homeowners, to know where these substructures are located. The law also requires third-party excavators to use careful, manual (hand-digging) methods to expose substructures before using mechanical excavation tools.

[53] California Government Code § 4216.2(b).

SDG&E began tracking this metric in 2014. However, regulations requiring external reporting of this data were not enacted until 2017.[54] Over the period during which SDG&E has been tracking this metric, the volume of USA tickets has increased. Third-party gas dig-ins are identified as a RAMP risk for SDG&E.

In addition to direct involvement with excavators and 811 USA, SDG&E promotes safe digging practices through its Public Awareness Program, following the American Petroleum Institute Recommended Practice and corporate safety messaging through stakeholder outreach. The message is presented through multi-formatted educational materials via mail, email, social media, television, radio, events, and association sponsorships. The California Underground Safety Board established a protocol for investigations of incidents and began issuing violations and fines to third parties in July 2020.

Metric Performance:

The 2025 dig-in rate has remained approximately the same as in 2023 and 2024. SDG&E observed a nearly 3% reduction in 811 USA tickets compared to the previous year. Additionally, the number of excavation damages in 2025 remained the same as in 2024, at 234 third-party dig-ins. The Company's Damage Prevention Analysts conducted over 51 outreach events, educating contractors on safe excavation practices and fostering ongoing relationships. They also completed over 2,060 Field Contact Non-Dig In visits, which are face-to-face interactions discussing the contractor's or homeowner's project before excavation. During these visits, they review the 811 USA ticket, inform their audience about the utilities in the work area, educate on safe digging practices, and provide Dig Alert Law information for future projects.

[54] 49 CFR § 192, *et al.*; *id.* at §196; California Government Code § 4216.2(b), GO 112-F; and American Petroleum Institute Recommended Practice (API RP) 1162, (3rd Edition, February 2023).

In 2025, SDG&E continued the 811 Dig Champions Ambassador Program, empowering all employees to report unsafe excavation practices in the field through near-miss submissions. This "See Something, Say Something" approach reinforces a culture of safety and supports ongoing efforts to reduce excavation-related damages.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

Yes. SDG&E's 2025 Executive Incentive Compensation and 2025 non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans include a gas safety metric for "Damage Prevention (Damages per USA Ticket Rate)." For ICP purposes, the Damage Prevention (Damages per USA Ticket Rate) consists of the number of damage events that cause a gas leak to SDG&E's below ground facilities and the total number of received USA Ticket transmittals. This is a standard industry metric for measuring operator performance for damage prevention. To calculate this metric, the number of damages is normalized by the number of USA tickets and multiplied by 1,000 to obtain the number of damages per 1,000 tickets. Normalizing by ticket count factors in the year-to-year variation in construction and excavation activities that have a direct influence on damages. This enables year-over-year performance measurement and makes this metric an indicator of the success of risk-reduction activities.

As stated in Section III, above, SDG&E's Executive and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans are reviewed and updated on an annual basis. For purposes of this 2025 report submission, SDG&E references the incentive compensation plans in place as of 2025.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

Yes. As described above, SDG&E's 2025 Executive Incentive Compensation and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans include a gas safety metric for "Damage Prevention (Damages per USA Ticket Rate)." This metric is weighted at 5% of the 57% safety weighting for SDG&E's 2025 Executive ICP and at 3% of the 34% safety weighting for SDG&E's 2025 non-executive ICP.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

Yes. SDG&E's "Damage Prevention (Damages per USA Ticket Rate)" metric is linked to all SDG&E director-level or higher positions covered by either the 2025 Executive ICP or the 2025 non-executive ICP.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

Sempra's Audit Services department reviews SDG&E's annual Executive ICP and non-executive ICP results and calculations. Each safety-related performance metric is well defined

in the approved annual ICP plan. The annual ICP plan further specifies how each metric is tracked. SDG&E's ICP performance results are reviewed by the Sempra Audit Services department prior to SDG&E Board approval.

F. Metric No. 6: Gas In-Line Inspection

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Gas In-Line Inspection: Total miles of transmission pipelines inspected annually by inline inspection (ILI) and percentage of transmission pipelines inspected annually by inline inspections."

Risks: Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Pipeline Failure.

Category: Gas.

Units: Total number of miles of inspections performed and percentage inspected by ILI.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Gas In-Line Inspection Metric Data (Annual)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Miles Inspected	43	0.5	31	5.5	30.07
Percent Inspected	20%	0%	14%	3%	14%

Metric Background:

SDG&E's Transmission Integrity Management Program (TIMP) is federally mandated to continually identify threats to transmission pipelines in High Consequence Areas (HCAs) or areas outside of HCAs (covered non-HCAs) as required by federal regulations,[55] determine the risk posed by these threats, schedule and track assessments to address threats within prescribed timelines, collect information about the condition of the pipelines, take actions to minimize applicable threats and integrity concerns to reduce the risk of a pipeline failure, and report findings to regulators. Approximately 182 miles out of 219 miles of SDG&E's transmission pipelines are located in HCA areas. The numbers and types of TIMP activities vary from year to

[55] 49 CFR § 192, Subpart O and § 192.710.

year and are primarily determined by the scheduling and timing of threats identified during baseline assessments, as well as by the interval between reassessments. At a minimum of every seven years for HCAs and every ten years for covered non-HCAs as identified in 49 CFR § 192.710, transmission pipelines within the scope of the TIMP are assessed using ILI, Direct Assessment, Pressure Test, or other appropriate methods identified in 49 CFR §§ 192.710, 192.921, and 192.937 and remediated as needed. ILI is the primary assessment method used by SDG&E, but other methods are also employed. The TIMP reduces the risk of failure in the pipeline transmission system, and SDG&E continually evaluates and enhances the program.

As part of SDG&E's continuous improvement efforts in response to evolving regulatory requirements that are driving the need for enhanced pipeline threat evaluations and inspection, SDG&E is using additional technology (*i.e.*, Electromagnetic Acoustic Transducer [EMAT]) in conjunction with traditional ILI tools (*e.g.*, Magnetic Flux Leakage [MFL]). Running the EMAT tool during inspections increases the data collected on pipeline segment condition, enhance risk analysis, and increase the total mileage reported for this metric. SDG&E provides annual data for the years 2016 through 2025 in the accompanying Excel file (Attachment B).

Metric Performance:

The fluctuations in SDG&E's ILI mileage are primarily driven by compliance with regulatory inspection intervals required under 49 CFR 192 Subpart O. The trend indicates a balance between conducting inspections through ILI and assessments through other appropriate methods, such as direct assessment.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

N/A

G. Metric No. 7: Gas In-Line Inspection Upgrade

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Gas In-Line Inspection Upgrade: Miles of gas transmission lines upgraded annually to permit inline inspections."

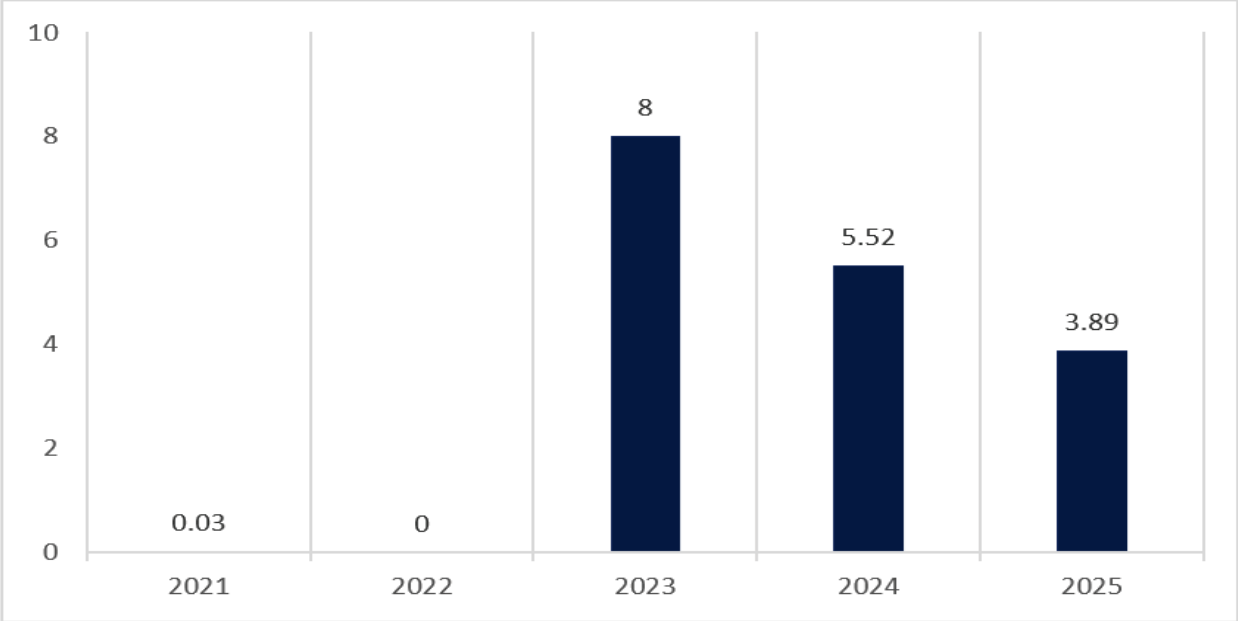
Risks: Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Pipeline Failure.

Category: Gas.

Units: Miles.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Gas In-Line Inspection Upgrade Metric Data (Annual)



Metric Background:

As discussed under Metric No. 6, operators of gas transmission pipelines are required to identify threats to their pipelines, analyze the risks posed by these threats, assess the physical condition of their pipelines, and, where possible, take action to address potential threats and integrity concerns before pipeline incidents occur. SDG&E has generally prioritized assessing pipelines using ILI. Approximately 80% of transmission pipelines operating in HCAs and 78% of the entire transmission system can accommodate ILI tools as of the end of 2025 (*see* Metric 13).

Particularly when ILI is determined to be an appropriate method of assessment for identified threats along a pipeline, SDG&E may retrofit pipeline routes to provide sufficient clearance for an ILI tool if the pipeline is not already ILI-capable. A typical retrofit may include replacing valves with less restrictive ones that allow inspection devices to traverse internally, installing tees with bars, and changing out bends and other fittings that may impede the progress

of the inspection tool. Once the retrofit is completed, the inspection tool is run, followed by excavations to validate the inspection findings and determine any necessary repairs. As the TIMP evolves and new pipeline segments are included, SDG&E continues to identify opportunities to expand ILI assessments, primarily driven by threat and risk analyses that determine ILI is the most appropriate assessment method.

SDG&E is providing annual data for the years 2016 through 2025 in the accompanying Excel file (Attachment B). The miles that can be inspected internally are an annual metric that is currently reported in Part R of the PHMSA Gas Transmission and Gathering Annual Report Form F 7100.2-1.[56]

Metric Performance:

SDG&E continues to evaluate opportunities to retrofit the transmission system for inline inspection. SDG&E selects pipeline assessment methods based on threat identification and risk assessment, as well as additional considerations such as system capacity. When changes in conditions or federal regulations[57] lead to the identification of newly active threats on a pipeline that require inspection by ILI, SDG&E may retrofit a pipeline to accommodate ILI tools. In 2025, SDG&E upgraded 3.9 miles of pipeline to enable first-time inline inspections.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

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[56] PHMSA, Gas Transmission and Gathering Annual Report Form F 7100.2-1, available at https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/forms/gas-transmission-and-gathering-annual-report-form-f-71002-1.

[57] Due to regulatory changes specified in 49 CFR § 192.917(e) that resulted from the *Pipeline Safety: Safety of Gas Transmission Pipelines: MAOP Reconfirmation, Expansion of Assessment Requirements, and Other Related Amendments* final rule (84 FR 52180), new threats were activated that necessitated changes in assessment method to ILI.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

N/A

H. Metric No. 8: Gas Shut-In Time – Mains

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Gas Shut-In Time – Mains: Median time to shut-in gas when an uncontrolled or unplanned gas release occurs on a main. The data used to determine the median time shall be provided in increments as defined in GO 112-F, Section 123.2(c) as supplemental information, not as a metric."

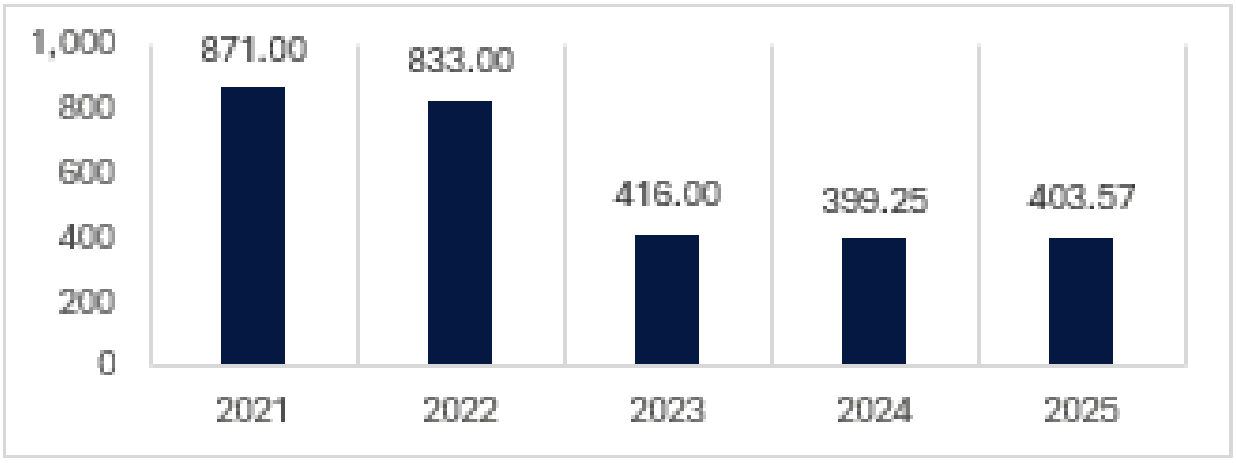
Risks: Distribution Pipeline Rupture with Ignition (non-Cross Bore).

Category: Gas.

Units: Time in minutes required to stop the flow of gas for Distribution Mains.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Gas Shut-In Time – Mains Metric Data (Annual)



Metric Background:

SDG&E began tracking this data in 2017 when GO 112-F went into effect. Monthly historical data for years 2017 through 2025 is included in the accompanying Excel file (Attachment B) reflecting the median time (minutes) required for the utility representative to determine per SDG&E's emergency standards, that the reported leak is not hazardous or the SDG&E representative completes actions to mitigate a hazardous leak and render it non-hazardous (*e.g.*, by shutting-off gas supply, eliminating subsurface leak migration, repair) per SDG&E's standards.

The metric includes shut-in time for incidents involving unplanned, uncontrolled gas releases and Code 1 leaks discovered during routine monitoring and inspection activities. SDG&E conducts pipeline monitoring and inspection activities to proactively target risk factors before operation and safety issues arise. These activities include pipeline patrols, leak surveys, bridge and span inspections, unstable earth inspections, atmospheric corrosion inspections, meter set inspections, critical valve inspections, and regulator station inspections. SDG&E proactively surveys its gas distribution system for leakage at frequencies determined by the pipe material, operating pressure, whether the pipe is under cathodic protection, and the proximity of the pipe to various population densities, as prescribed in 49 CFR § 192.723. A Code 1 leak is one that represents an existing or probable hazard to persons or property and requires prompt action, immediate repair, or continuous monitoring until the conditions are no longer hazardous.

SDG&E responds to emergency calls 24 hours per day, 365 days per year from a myriad of sources, including first responders (*e.g.*, local law enforcement and fire departments) and residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural customers. SDG&E's Customer Service Field (CSF) technicians or Gas Emergency Department (GED) crews will respond to all calls of

gas leaks and perform a gas leak investigation. A leak will be remediated immediately if there is a hazardous condition. If the leak does not pose a hazardous situation, SDG&E will monitor it until it is remediated.

The time calculated for the response starts when SDG&E first receives notice of a potential gas leak and ends when a qualified representative determines, per SDG&E's emergency standards, that the reported leak is not hazardous or the SDG&E representative completes actions to mitigate a hazardous leak and render it non-hazardous (*i.e.*, by shutting-off gas supply, eliminating subsurface leak migration, repair, etc.).

Metric Performance:

The 'shut-in' time for gas mains in 2025 has remained approximately the same as in 2023 and 2024. This stabilization of performance is primarily attributed to continuous performance reviews and adaptive learning efforts. SDG&E has continued to conduct structured reviews of the actions taken in response to incidents to identify areas for continuous improvement.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive **(Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.)** – [Yes/No]

No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

N/A

I. Metric No. 9: Gas Shut-In Time - Services

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Gas Shut-In Time – Services: Median time to shut-in gas when an uncontrolled or unplanned gas release occurs on a service. The data used to determine the median time shall be provided in increments as defined in GO 112-F, Section 123.2(c) as supplemental information, not as a metric."

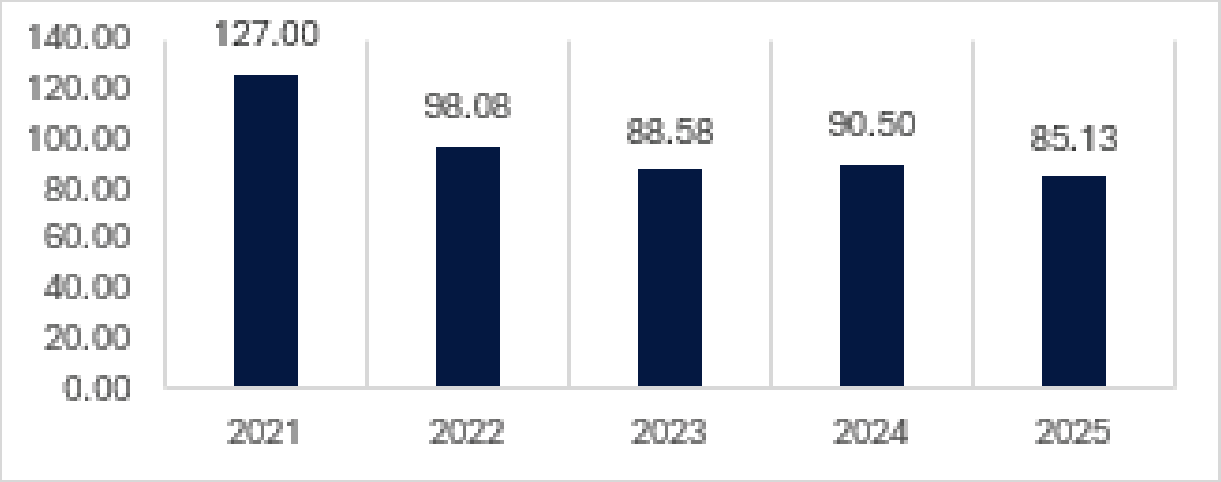
Risks: Distribution Pipeline Rupture with Ignition (non-Cross Bore).

Category: Gas.

Units: Time in minutes required to stop the flow of gas for Distribution Services.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Gas Shut-In Time – Services Metric Data (Annual)



Metric Background:

Similar to Metric 8, SDG&E began tracking this data in 2017 when GO 112-F went into effect. Monthly historical data for years 2017 through 2025 is included in the accompanying Excel file (Attachment B) reflecting the median time (minutes) required for the utility representative to determine, per SDG&E's emergency standards, that the reported leak is not hazardous or the SDG&E representative completes actions to mitigate a hazardous leak and render it non-hazardous (*e.g.*, by shutting-off gas supply, eliminating subsurface leak migration, repair).

This metric includes shut-in time for incidents involving unplanned, uncontrolled gas releases and Code 1 leaks discovered during routine monitoring and inspection activities. SDG&E conducts pipeline monitoring and inspection activities to proactively target risk factors before operation and safety issues arise. These activities include pipeline patrols, leak surveys, bridge and span inspections, unstable earth inspections, atmospheric corrosion inspections, meter set inspections, critical valve inspections, and regulator station inspections. SDG&E proactively surveys its gas distribution system for leakage at frequencies determined by the pipe material, operating pressure, whether the pipe is under cathodic protection, and the proximity of the pipe to various population densities, as prescribed in 49 CFR § 192.723. A Code 1 leak is one that represents an existing or probable hazard to persons or property and requires prompt action, immediate repair, or continuous monitoring until the conditions are no longer hazardous.

SDG&E responds to emergency calls 24 hours per day, 365 days per year from a myriad of sources, including first responders (*e.g.,* local law enforcement and fire departments) and residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural customers. SDG&E's CSF technicians or GED crews will respond to all calls of gas leaks and perform a gas leak investigation. A leak will be remediated immediately if there is a hazardous condition. If the leak does not pose a hazardous situation, SDG&E will monitor it until it is remediated.

The time calculated for the response starts when SDG&E first receives notice of a potential gas leak and ends when a qualified representative determines, per SDG&E's emergency standards, that the reported leak is not hazardous or SDG&E's representative completes actions to mitigate a hazardous leak and render it non-hazardous (i.*e.,* by shutting-off gas supply, eliminating subsurface leak migration, and repair).

Metric Performance:

The 'shut-in' time for gas services in 2025 has remained approximately the same as in 2024. This stabilization of performance is primarily attributed to continuous performance reviews and adaptive learning efforts. SDG&E has continued to conduct structured reviews of the actions taken in response to incidents to identify areas for continuous improvement.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals?

(Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

N/A

J. Metric No. 10: Cross-Bore Intrusions

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Cross Bore Intrusions: Cross bore intrusions found per 1,000 inspections."

Risks: Catastrophic Damage Involving Medium-Pressure Pipeline Failure.

Category: Gas.

Units: Number of cross-bore intrusions per 1,000 inspections.

Summary:

Summary Table of Cross Bore Intrusions Metric Data (Annual)

2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0	0	0	0	0

Metric Background:

SDG&E's Sewer Lateral Inspection Project (SLIP) was a risk mitigation activity developed and managed as part of SDG&E's Distribution Integrity Management Program (DIMP). The SLIP addresses a construction threat resulting from the trenchless installation of a gas pipeline, in response to PHMSA guidance on addressing identified threats of low frequency but potentially high consequence.[58] Risks to gas infrastructure and the public exist if a trenchless natural gas pipeline installation inadvertently crosses a sewer line (or "lateral") and penetrates or bores through it, creating a "cross bore." These risk events are considered low frequency due to the limited number of leak occurrences, but high consequence, as gas could migrate into a building structure through the sewer line, creating a hazardous condition if a leak were to occur. Through the SLIP, SDG&E inspected the confluence of natural gas and sewer lines to verify that there is no cross-bore. Should a cross-bore be found, it is remediated, mitigating the risk of an incident caused by a homeowner or plumber attempting to clear a sewer line when a clog is present.

SDG&E completed all sewer lateral inspections by 2012, with only one cross-bore intrusion identified and repaired. SDG&E's inspection program of known sewer laterals is complete. Additional rounds of inspections are not required after the initial inspection. Going forward, should a cross-bore intrusion be discovered during normal operations, it will be remediated, mitigating the potential for an incident.

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[58] PHMSA, Gas Distribution Pipeline Integrity Management Enforcement Guidance – 49 CFR Part 192 – Subpart P (December 2015) at 19, available at: https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/sites/phmsa.dot.gov/files/docs/DIMP_Enforcement_Guidance_12_7_2015.pdf.

Metric Performance:

The number of field inspections completed and the number of cross-bore intrusions found are collected internally and used to calculate this metric. As stated above, SDG&E's sewer lateral inspections were completed in 2012. SDG&E includes monthly data for 2016-2025 in the accompanying Excel file (Attachment B), and as visualized in the above chart, there is no data to report.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

N/A

K. Metric No. 11: Gas Emergency Response Time

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Gas Emergency Response Time: Average time and median time in minutes to respond on-site to a gas-related emergency notification from the time of notification to the time a gas service representative (or qualified first responder) arrived onsite. Emergency notification includes all notifications originating from 911 calls and calls made directly to the utilities' safety hotlines. The data used to determine the average time and median time shall be provided in increments as defined in GO 112-F, Section 123.2(c) as supplemental information, not as a metric."

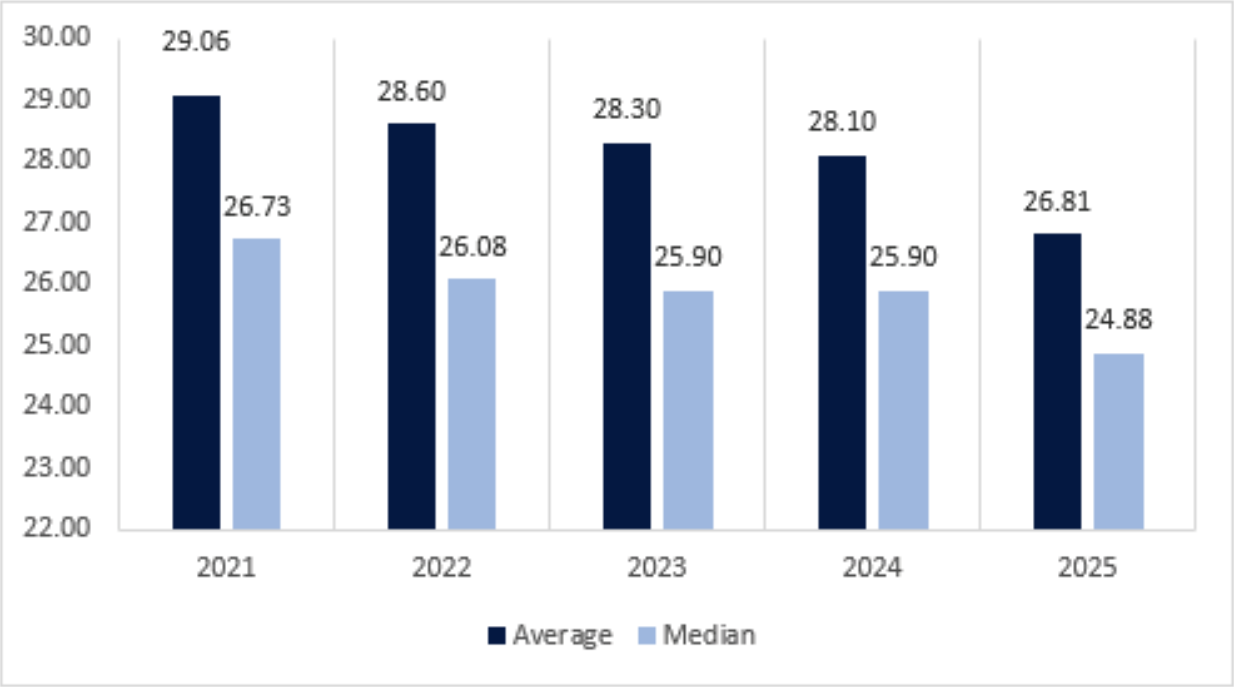
Risks: Distribution Pipeline Rupture with Ignition.

Category: Gas.

Units: The time in minutes that a Gas Service Representative or a qualified first responder takes to respond after receiving a call, which results in an emergency order.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Gas Emergency Response Time Metric Data (Annual)



Metric Background:

SDG&E's primary goal is to provide safe, reliable, and efficient gas and electric service to customers while complying with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. To reduce the risk of customer or public incidents, SDG&E Customer Service Field employees are trained to address safety hazards on customer premises.

SDG&E responds to emergency calls 24 hours per day, 365 days per year from a number of sources, including first responders (*e.g.*, local law enforcement and fire departments) and residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural customers. SDG&E's technicians will respond to all calls of gas leaks or gas odors and perform a gas leak investigation. The average time it takes SDG&E to respond to Priority 1 (P1) gas emergencies is calculated by dividing the total time in minutes by the total number of orders for the current year. The median time is the value at the midpoint of the recorded times. Total time, in minutes, commences at the time of

notification to SDG&E and continues through the time SDG&E technicians arrive on-site. Adjustments made due to timekeeping issues (*e.g.*, when the tech has connectivity issues while onsite), and calls determined to be related to area odors are excluded from the metric calculation.

Metric Performance:

The monthly historical data contained in the accompanying Excel file (Attachment B) provides the average and median time that a Company Customer Service Field (CSF) or Gas Operations representative takes to respond after receiving a call that results in an emergency order. Average response times have steadily declined each year. SDG&E attributes improvements in response times in part to the addition of dedicated emergency response personnel and a dedicated overnight shift, which has also improved dispatch time. SDG&E has implemented other initiatives over the last few years to improve gas emergency crew locational capabilities, such as vehicle telematics. Since reporting began in 2017, the reporting processes have been refined to reflect accurate data capture for this metric. These refinements have resulted in more consistent month-to-month response times. These results have stayed consistent throughout the last five years. Improved response time in 2025 over 2024 is primarily attributed to fewer P1 orders over same period in 2024. Please note that during a quality review of this metric's data in 2025 (for the 2024 SPMR), an error was found in the reported 2020 data that impacted prior SPMR reports (2020-2023). The above chart and the Metric 11 tab in Attachment B contain the corrected data.

For purposes of GO 112-F reporting, SDG&E currently reports gas emergency response times and "made safe" times in five- to ten-minute increments. The metric data provided herein differs from that included in the GO 112-F report. GO 112-F reporting is based on completion code; the Safety Performance Metrics Report includes all P1 gas emergency response times. In

other words, GO 112-F filters P1 codes by specific completion code, whereas all P1s are included in the metric data in Attachment B. SDG&E will continue to track this metric monthly for inclusion in future Safety Performance Metrics Reports until a full ten years of historical data are available.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

Yes. SDG&E's 2025 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan and 2025 non-executive Incentive Compensation Plan each include a metric for "P1 Gas Response Time." This metric is defined as follows: "the Priority 1 gas emergency response time is the average time it takes either Customer Service Field or Gas Operations to respond to a Priority 1 gas emergency. Targets are based on a three-year average of response times adjusted for anomalies, including area odors."

As stated in Section III, above, SDG&E's Executive and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans are reviewed and updated on an annual basis. For purposes of this 2025 report submission, SDG&E references the incentive compensation plans in place during 2025.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

Yes. As described above, performance related to SDG&E's P1 Gas Response Time is included as a goal in SDG&E's 2025 Executive and non-executive ICPs. This specific performance measure is weighted at 5% of the overall 57% public and employee safety operations measures of the 2025 Executive ICP and applies to all SDG&E executives covered by the plan, and is weighted at 3% of the overall 34% public and employee safety operations measures of the 2025 non-executive ICP and applies to all SDG&E employees covered by the plan.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

Yes. SDG&E's P1 Gas Response Time performance measure is linked to all SDG&E director-level or above positions covered by either the 2025 Executive ICP or 2025 non-executive ICP.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

Sempra's Audit Services department reviews SDG&E's annual Executive ICP and non-executive ICP results and calculations. Each safety-related performance metric is well defined in the approved annual ICP plan. The annual ICP plan further specifies how each metric is tracked. SDG&E's ICP performance results are reviewed by the Sempra Audit Services department prior to SDG&E Board approval.

L. Metric No. 13: Gas Pipelines That Can Be Internally Inspected

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Total miles and percent of system that can be internally inspected ("pigged") relative to all transmission pipelines in the system."

Risks: Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Pipeline Failure.

Category: Gas.

Units: Percentage and Miles.

Summary:

Summary Table of Gas Pipelines that can be Internally Inspected Metric Data (Annual)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Miles	147	147	157	162.5	171
Percentage	68%	69%	72%	74%	78%

Metric Background:

As described above for Metric No. 6, Gas In-Line Inspection, SDG&E's TIMP is federally mandated to identify threats to transmission pipelines in High Consequence Areas (HCAs) or particular areas outside of HCAs (covered non-HCAs),[59] determine the risk posed by these threats, schedule prescribed assessments to evaluate them, collect information on pipeline condition, and take actions to minimize applicable threats and integrity concerns to reduce the risk of pipeline failure. At a minimum of every seven years for HCAs and every ten years for non-HCAs as identified in 49 CFR § 192.710, transmission pipelines within the scope of the TIMP are assessed using ILI, Direct Assessment, Pressure Test, or other appropriate methods identified in 49 CFR §§ 192.710, 921, and 937 and remediated as needed.

This metric presents the number of miles and percentage of the gas system that can be internally inspected, otherwise known as ILI-capable or "piggable" miles. The data for this metric is compiled by identifying the number of miles of the SDG&E transmission system that

[59] 49 CFR § 192, Subpart O and § 192.710.

have been internally inspected in the past. Annual data for 2016 through 2025 are included in the accompanying Excel file (Attachment B).

As stated above for Metric No. 7, Gas In-Line Inspection Upgrade, SDG&E has focused on assessing pipelines using ILI. As of year-end 2025, approximately 78% of SDG&E's transmission system has been confirmed to accommodate ILI tools. SDG&E continues to evaluate ILI retrofit opportunities through the TIMP threat and risk analysis process.

Metric Performance:

The steady upward trend of this metric underscores the Company's commitment to improving integrity assessments and the safety of its gas system. Retrofitting may take place depending on the factors discussed under Metric No. 7, and SDG&E continues to evaluate these opportunities. For example, if threat identification and risk assessment results necessitate the use of ILI, SDG&E will retrofit a pipeline segment.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

N/A

M. Metric No. 14: Employee Days Away, Restricted and Transfer (DART) Rate

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Employee Days Away, Restricted and Transfer (DART) Rate: DART Rate is calculated based on number of Occupational Safety and

Health Administration (OSHA) recordable injuries resulting in Days Away from work and/or Days on Restricted Duty or Job Transfer, and hours worked."

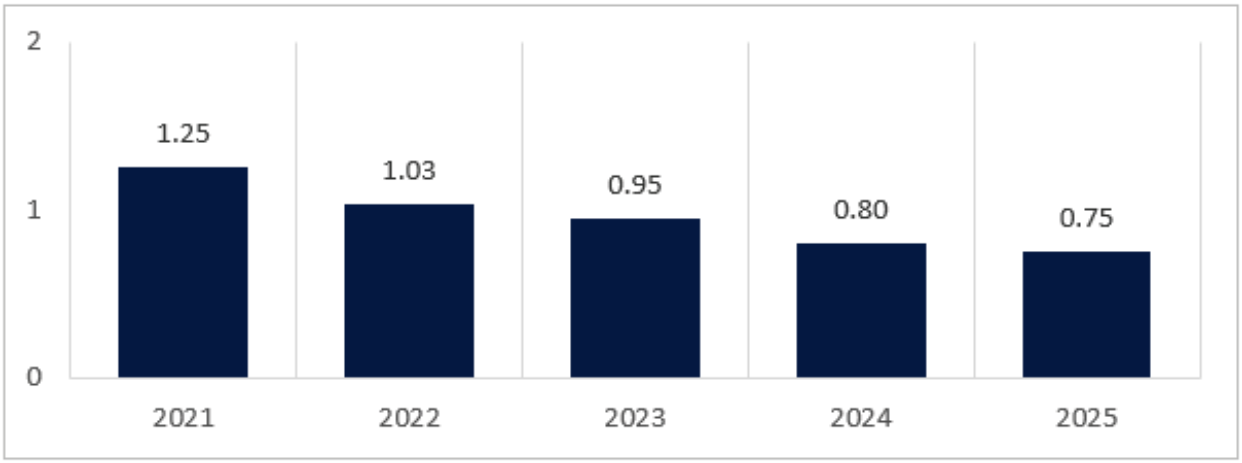
Risks: Employee Safety.

Category: Injuries.

Units: Number of DART Cases times 200,000 divided by employee hours worked.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Employee DART Rate Metric Data (Annual)



Metric Background:

The DART case rate measures injury and illness severity, representing the number of recordable incidents per 100 full-time workers that result in one or more days away from work, restricted work, or job transfers. It offers insights into the severity of work-related incidents over a calendar year.

Metric Performance:

In 2025, SDG&E experienced a 6% decrease in its DART case rate compared with year-end 2024, driven by a 10% decrease in DART cases, notwithstanding a 5% decrease in overall hours worked. SDG&E attributes the consistent reduction in its DART rate to several factors that support the safe and timely return of employees to their normal job duties. The Safety

department's strong partnership and communication with personnel in the Employee Care Services department and its Occupational Health Nurse program have provided insights into the reasons for work restrictions and absences related to occupational injuries. Additionally, the Safety department partners on various programs to reduce office and field injuries, including: the Safety in Motion® biomechanics program for field employees, which emphasizes techniques to reduce unnecessary physical stress and prevent body-motion injuries; the Industrial Athletics program, which specializes in mobility, biomechanics and strength training for field employees; in-person office ergonomic assessments and office ergonomic self-assessment software, both used to help ensure that work tools are properly adjusted to fit employees; and resources to address ergonomics while working in vehicles. Ten years of monthly historical data are provided in the accompanying Excel file (Attachment B) for SDG&E's Employee DART Rate. SDG&E's DART Rate performance has generally declined over the past ten years.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) [Yes/No]

Yes. SDG&E's 2025 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan and 2025 non-executive Incentive Compensation Plan include the following metric:

Lost Time Incident (LTI) Rate[60] – The LTI Rate is expressed as the number of OSHA Recordable Injuries or Illnesses resulting in Days Away from Work, per 100 full-time employees. This measure is calculated using the number of Lost-time Incidents x 200,000 divided by the Total Hours Worked. While the LTI rate and DART rate both evaluate OSHA-recordable cases resulting in Days Away from Work, the DART rate additionally evaluates cases resulting in Days on Restricted Duty or Job Transfer.

As stated in Section III, above, SDG&E's Executive and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans are reviewed and updated on an annual basis. For purposes of this 2025 report submission, SDG&E references the incentive compensation plans in place during 2025.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

[60] DART cases are OSHA Recordable Injuries or Illnesses resulting in Days Away from Work, or Days On Restricted Duty or Job Transfer.

Yes. As described above, SDG&E's LTI Rate performance is included in the 2025 Executive and non-executive ICPs. This specific performance measure is weighted at 5% of the overall 57% public and employee safety operations measures in the 2025 Executive ICP, applying to all SDG&E executives covered by the plan. It is weighted at 4% of the overall 34% public and employee safety operations measures in the 2025 non-executive ICP, applying to all SDG&E employees covered by the plan.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

Yes. SDG&E's LTI Rate performance measure is linked to all SDG&E director-level and above positions covered by either the 2025 Executive ICP or 2025 non-executive ICP.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

Sempra's Audit Services department reviews SDG&E's annual Executive ICP and non-executive ICP results and calculations. Each safety-related performance metric is well defined in the approved annual ICP plan. The annual ICP plan further specifies how each metric is tracked. SDG&E's ICP performance results are reviewed by the Sempra Energy Audit Services department prior to SDG&E Board approval.

N. Metric No. 15: Rate of Serious Injuries or Fatalities (SIF) Actual (Employee)

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Rate of Serious Injuries or Fatalities (SIF) Actual (Employee): Rate of SIF Actual (Employee) is calculated using the formula: Number of SIF-Actual cases among employees x 200,000 / employee hours worked, where SIF Actual is counted using the methodology developed by the Edison Electrical Institute's (EEI) Occupational Health and Safety Committee (OHSC) Safety and Classification Learning Model. If a utility has implemented a replicable, substantially similar evaluation methodology for assessing SIF Actual, the utility may use that method for reporting this metric. If a utility opts to report the rate of SIF Actual using a method other than the EEI Safety Classification Model, it must explain how its methodology for counting SIF Actual differs and why it chose to use it. As a supplemental reporting requirement to the SIF Actual Rate for comparative purposes, all utilities shall also provide SIF Actual data based on OSHA reporting requirements under Section 6409.1 of the California Labor Code."

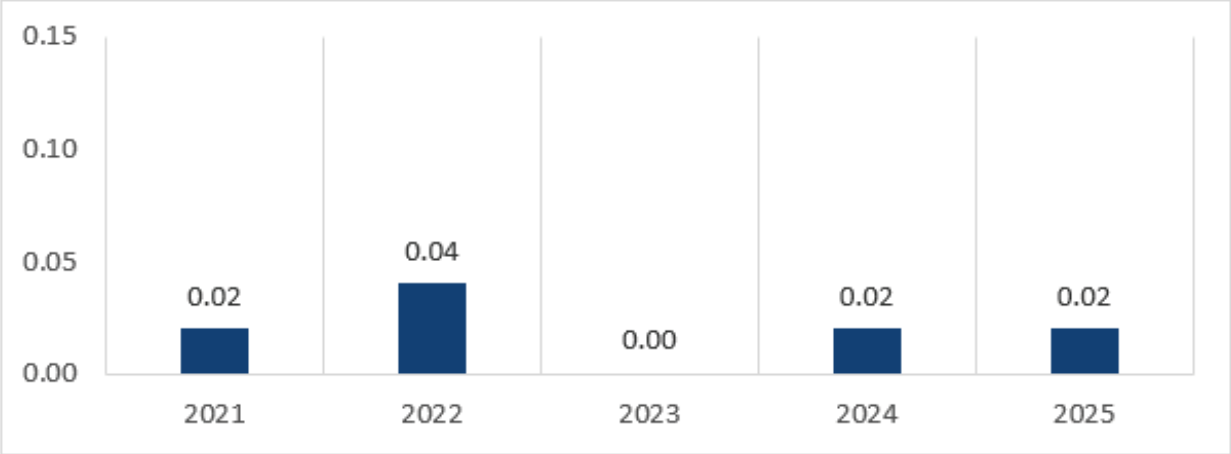
Risks: Employee Safety.

Category: Injuries.

Units: Number of SIF-Actual cases among employees x 200,000 divided by employee hours worked.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Rate of Serious Injuries or Fatalities (SIF) Actual (Employee) Metric Data (Year-end)



Metric Background:

Safety is a core value at SDG&E. Our safety-first culture focuses on employees, contractors, customers, and the public, and is integrated into every aspect of the Company's work. Employees should be able to go home to their families and loved ones after work each day and return to work the next day safely. Safety is never compromised for production, customer satisfaction, or any other goals. No activity is so important that it should jeopardize the safety of employees, contractors, customers, or the public. SDG&E's Employee Safety risk mitigation programs are built on proven employee-based programs, safety training, workforce education, site inspections, and SDG&E's Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP). These programs are designed to identify, address, communicate, and eliminate workplace hazards, proactively contributing to overall workplace safety and employee awareness of safety issues and concerns. SDG&E continually evaluates opportunities to further reduce the risk of serious employee injuries or fatalities.

To determine the rate of SIF Actual (Employee), SDG&E uses the California OSHA (Cal/OSHA) definition of "serious injury" defined in CCR, Title 8, § 330(h) to be consistent with the California reporting requirements. The Cal/OSHA definition is the one used by California employers for mandatory reporting of work-related serious injuries to Cal/OSHA and is more conservative than the classification methodology espoused in the EEI criteria for "serious injury." SDG&E's use of the Cal/OSHA definition is not only consistent with California reporting requirements but also avoids the confusion that could arise if different criteria were applied to different reporting objectives.

SDG&E notes that the EEI Safety Classification and Learning (SCL) Model states specifically that "[c]reating a definition of serious injury and fatality (SIF) was outside the scope of this work. The [SCL] team deferred to the existing EEI SIF criteria (Appendix 8) and the basic definition that the event was life-threatening or life-altering."[61] SDG&E has determined that the Cal/OSHA criteria may include classification of an injury as "serious" that the EEI SIF criteria would not allow, and vice versa.

Metric Performance:

The rate in 2025 remained the same as in 2024. The majority of employee SIF actual events have related to the presence of high energy conditions. SDG&E has implemented the Serious Injury & Fatality (SIF) Prevention Initiative, discussed in Metric No. 17 (Rate of SIF Potential (Employee)), that involves an ongoing assessment of injury, illness, motor vehicle, and near-miss cases for SIF potential to identify and remediate SIF precursors, and the Field Safety Engagements job observations initiative that incorporates the methodology used in High Energy

[61] Edison Electric Institute, *Safety Classification and Learning (SCL) Model* (Revised September 2024) at 12, available at https://www.eei.org/-/media/Project/EEI/Documents/Issues-and-Policy/Power-to-Prevent-SIF/eeiSCLmodel.pdf?la=en&hash=4E03097C0292F52CB4FA186D0D8CE11876032836.

Control Assessments (HECA) espoused by EEI, discussed in Example 1: 2025 Safety Management Action Plan (Metrics Nos. 15 and 17),[62] to provide awareness of high-energy exposures in the workplace. Both initiatives strive to prevent future injuries, broaden awareness of high-risk situations in employees' daily work, and implement strong, effective corrective actions. Ten years of monthly historical data are provided in the accompanying Excel file (Attachment B) for SDG&E's Employee Serious Injury and Fatality rate. The incidents related to these data are currently reported to Cal/OSHA at the time of occurrence.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

Yes, Serious Injuries are safety incidents with a likelihood to result in lost time. SDG&E's 2025 Executive and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans include the following employee safety-related metric:

Lost Time Incident (LTI) Rate – the LTI Rate is expressed as the number of OSHA Recordable Injuries or Illnesses resulting in Days Away from Work, per 100 full-time employees. This measure is calculated using the number of Lost-time Incidents x 200,000 divided by the Total Hours Worked.

As stated in Section III, above, SDG&E's Executive and Non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans are reviewed and updated on an annual basis. For purposes of this 2025 report submission, SDG&E references the incentive compensation plans in place during 2025.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

Yes, as described above, performance goals in the "Employee and Public Safety" category of SDG&E's 2025 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan comprise 5% of the overall 57% public and employee safety operations weighting and 4% of the overall 34% weighting of SDG&E's 2025 non-executive Incentive Compensation Plan.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

Yes. SDG&E's Employee and Public Safety performance measures are linked to all SDG&E director-level or above positions covered by either the 2025 Executive ICP or 2025 non-executive ICP.

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62 *See supra* at 16-17.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

Sempra's Audit Services department reviews SDG&E's annual Executive ICP and non-executive ICP results and calculations. Each safety-related performance metric is well defined in the approved annual ICP plan. The annual ICP plan further specifies how each metric is tracked. SDG&E's ICP performance results are reviewed by the Sempra Energy Audit Services department prior to SDG&E Board approval.

O. Metric No. 16: Rate of SIF Actual (Contractor)

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Rate of SIF Actual (Contractor): Rate of SIF Actual (Contractor) is calculated using the formula: Number of SIF-Actual cases among contractors x 200,000 / contractor hours worked, where SIF Actual is counted using the methodology developed by the EEI OHSC Safety and Classification Learning Model. If a utility has implemented a replicable, substantially similar evaluation methodology for assessing incidents where a SIF occurred, the utility may use that method for reporting this metric. If a utility opts to report the rate of SIF Actual using a method other than the EEI Safety Classification Model, it must explain how its methodology for counting SIF Actual differs and why it chose to use it. As a supplemental reporting requirement to the SIF Actual Rate for comparative purposes, all utilities shall also report SIF Actual Rate data based on OSHA reporting requirements under Section 6409.1 of the California Labor Code."

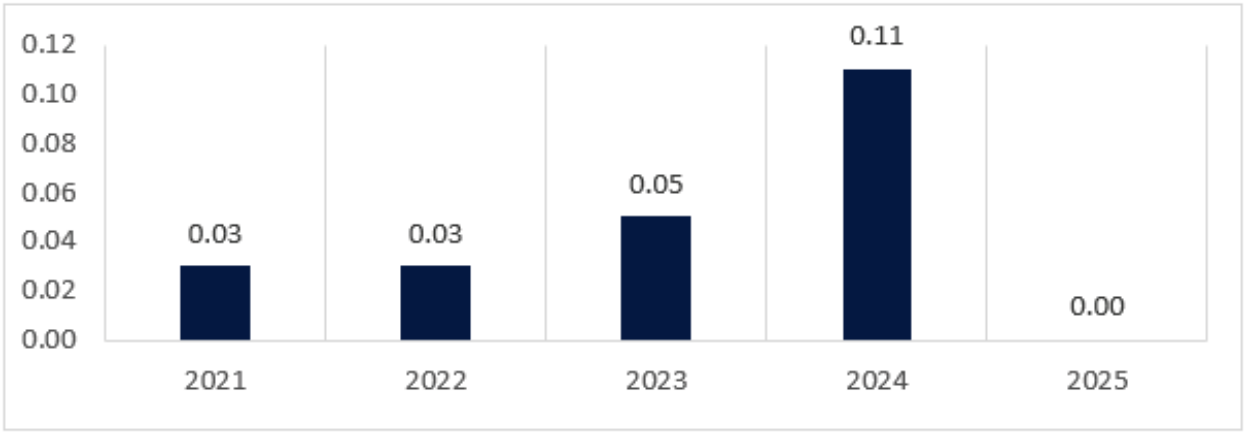
Risks: Contractor Safety.

Category: Injuries.

Units: Number of SIF-Actual cases among contractors x 200,000/contractor hours worked.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Rate of SIF Actual (Contractor) Metric Data (Year-end)



Metric Background:

To determine the rate of SIF Actual (Contractor), SDG&E uses the Cal/OSHA definition of "serious injury" defined in CCR, Title 8, § 330(h) to be consistent with the California reporting requirements. The Cal/OSHA definition is the one used by California employers for mandatory reporting to Cal/OSHA of work-related serious injuries and is more conservative than the classification methodology espoused in the EEI criteria for "serious injury." SDG&E's use of the Cal/OSHA definition is not only consistent with California reporting requirements but also avoids the confusion that could arise if different criteria were applied to different reporting objectives.

SDG&E uses third-party administration tools to manage various aspects of its contractor safety program. For example, ISNetworld (ISN) is an online contractor and supplier management platform that offers data-driven products and services to help manage risk by collecting data across contractors' operations nationwide.[63] All Class 1 contractors are required to report SIF cases and hours worked related to SDG&E projects in ISN.

Metric Performance:

In 2025, SDG&E contractors experienced zero SIF incidents. SDG&E continues to collaborate with its contractor partners to implement preventive measures to reduce serious injuries and fatalities.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

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[63] ISNetworld, *available at:* https://www.isnetworld.com/.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

N/A

P. Metric No. 17: Rate of SIF Potential (Employee)

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Rate of SIF Potential (Employee): Metric is calculated using the formula: Number of SIF Potential cases among employees x 200,000/employee hours worked, where a SIF incident, in this case would be events that could have led to a reportable SIF. Potential SIF incidents are identified using the EEI Safety Classification and Learning Model. If a utility has implemented a replicable, substantially similar evaluation methodology for assessing SIF Potential, the utility may use that method for reporting this metric. If a utility opts to report the rate of SIF Potential using a method other than the EEI Safety Classification Model, it must explain how its methodology for counting SIF Potential differs and why it chose to use it. As a supplemental reporting requirement to the Potential SIF Rate (Employee), all utilities shall provide information about the key lessons learned from Potential SIF (Employee) incidents."

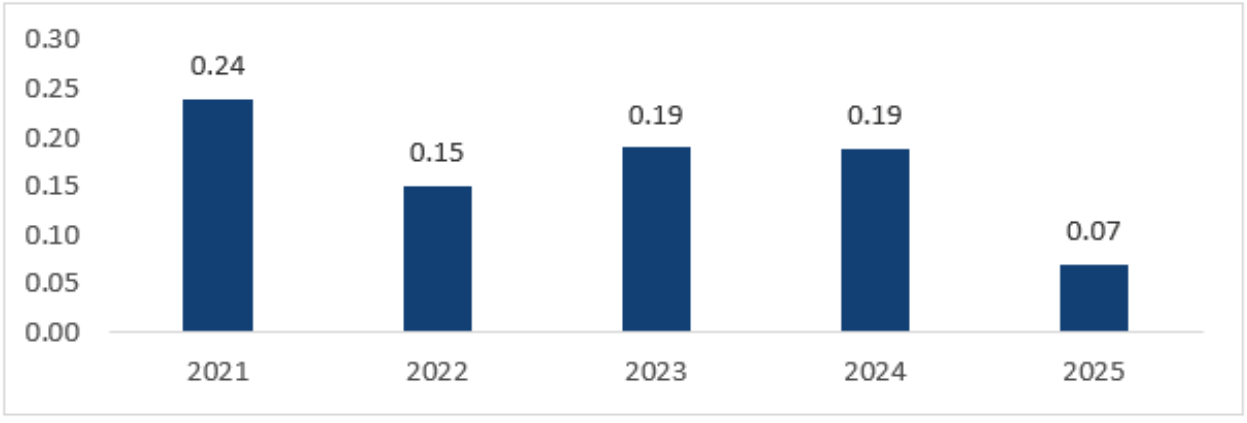
Risks: Employee Safety.

Category: Injuries.

Units: Number of SIF-Potential cases among employees times 200,000 divided by employee hours worked.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Rate of SIF Potential (Employee) Metric Data (Annual)



Metric Background:

The best defense against serious injury is awareness and reduced exposure. SDG&E's Serious Injury & Fatality (SIF) Prevention Initiative involves an ongoing assessment of injury, illness, motor vehicle, and near-miss cases for SIF potential. The objective of this initiative is to identify and remediate SIF precursors to prevent future injuries, broaden awareness of high-risk situations in employees' daily work, and implement strong, effective corrective actions. "SIF potential" means the event outcome has a reasonable and realistic possibility of being an actual SIF if the SIF precursors are allowed to continue. "SIF precursor" is a high-risk situation in which control measures are absent, ineffective, or not complied with, and that could result in a serious or fatal injury if allowed to continue.

SDG&E's Serious Injury and Fatality Exposure Assessment Program was implemented in March 2021 to provide the Company with tools to measure SIF exposure, understand its specific SIF precursors, and design effective mitigation steps.

SDG&E also implemented its Field Safety Engagements job observations initiative in 2024 that incorporates the methodology used in High Energy Control Assessments (HECA) espoused by EEI, as discussed in Example 1: 2025 Safety Management Action Plan (Metrics No. 15 and 17), to provide awareness of high-energy exposures in the workplace.

Both initiatives strive to prevent future injuries, broaden awareness of high-risk situations in employees' daily work, and implement strong, effective corrective actions.

Most serious injuries and fatalities involve the presence of high energy conditions. A key lesson from SDG&E's SIF-potential assessments and Field Safety Engagements is that both EEI methodologies serve as powerful tools for hazard recognition and learning by providing hierarchical frameworks for understanding risk severity and identifying the direct controls that

were in place or absent in the presence of high energy conditions. Scrutiny of SIF Potential events and results of HECA observations in a wide variety of situations reveal common factors (e.g., hazards, risks, conditions and issues) within or across Company organizations. In 2025, SDG&E leveraged the insights gained from both assessments and shared them across the Company to raise awareness and visibility of these factors to help strengthen SDG&E's safety-first culture and develop stronger and more effective corrective actions.

Metric Performance:

SDG&E's full-year data assessment for the SIF-Potential Rate began in 2022. The 2025 year-end rate fell 63% from the year-end 2024 rate. Data for the months of March 2021 through December 2025 are provided in the accompanying Excel file (Attachment B) for SDG&E's Employee SIF Potential rate.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

N/A

Q. Metric No. 18: Rate of SIF Potential (Contractor)

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: Rate of SIF Potential (Contractor): Metric is calculated using the formula: Number of SIF Potential cases among contractors x 200,000/contractor hours worked, where a SIF incident, in this case would be events that could

have led to a reportable SIF. Potential SIF incidents are identified using the EEI Safety Classification and Learning Model.[64] If a utility has implemented a replicable, substantially similar evaluation methodology for assessing SIF Potential, the utility may use that method for reporting this metric. If a utility opts to report the rate of SIF Potential using a method other than the EEI Safety Classification Model, it must explain how its methodology for counting SIF Potential differs and why it chose to use it. As a supplemental reporting requirement to the Potential SIF Rate (Contractor), all utilities shall provide information about key lessons learned from SIF Potential (Contractor) incidents.

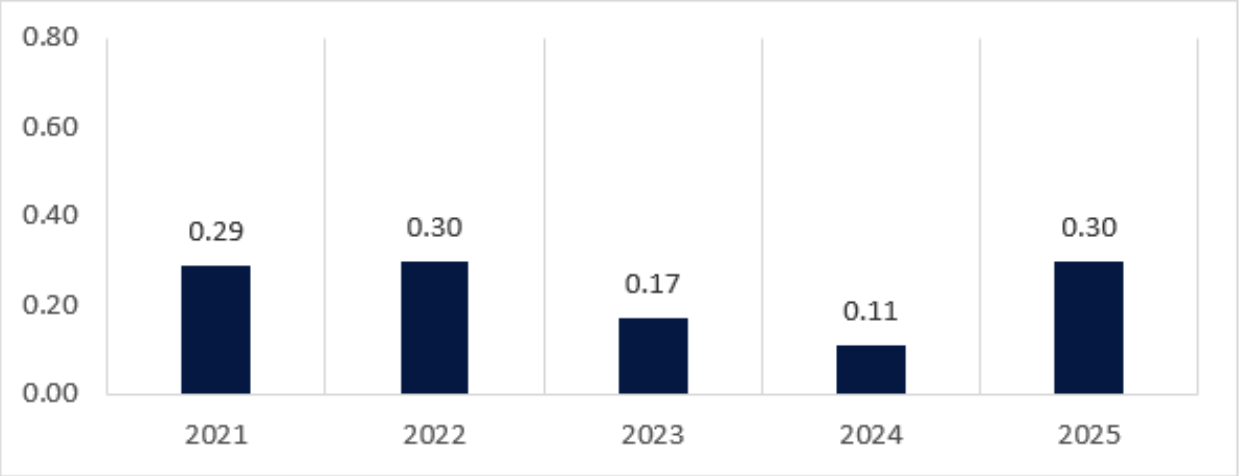
Risks: Contractor Safety.

Category: Injuries.

Units: Number of SIF-Potential cases among contractors x 200,000/contractor hours worked.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Rate of SIF Potential (Contractor) Metric Data (Annual)



Metric Background:

The Rate of SIF Potential applicable to Contractor activities metric was adopted by the Commission in D.21-11-009. Upon its adoption, SDG&E added SIF Potential events to the required reportable events Class 1 Contractors report. The current definition of a SIF Potential

[64] D.21-11-009, Appendix B at 8 (citation omitted). *See also* Edison Electric Institute, *Safety Classification and Learning (SCL) Model* (Revised September 2024), available at https://www.eei.org/-/media/Project/EEI/Documents/Issues-and-Policy/Power-to-Prevent-SIF/eeiSCLmodel.pdf?la=en&hash=4E03097C0292F52CB4FA186D0D8CE11876032836.

event for contractors is **"**A Work-Connected event where a flaw or weakness (in an action or tool) that if left uncorrected, could result in a serious injury or fatality." The definition SDG&E used was initiated in 2021 for all Class 1 Contractors, prior to the CPUC's decision to require reporting.

A key lesson learned from the assessments conducted to date is that the methodology provides a powerful tool for hazard recognition, affords a hierarchical understanding of risk severity, and reveals common high-risk factors within and across multiple organizations within the Company. Sharing results from these insights across the Company and with Contractors can lead to stronger and more effective corrective actions.

Metric Performance:

For 2025, SDG&E contractors reported an increase in SIF Potential events over the last year. That said, the previous year was the fewest since the inception of the program and the tracking of SIF Potential events began. The number for 2025 is average for the timeframe the Company has been tracking. This metric has remained a focus for SDG&E, with the data used proactively to drive improvements across the organization. SDG&E continues its collaboration with contractor partners, focusing on SIF awareness and prevention, and targeting communications to address potential hazards and controls, including Quarterly Contractor meetings and an annual Contractor Safety Summit to review SIF and PSIF incidents and lessons learned, which provide opportunities for contractors to share their experiences and to identify safety solutions for implementation.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

N/A

R. Metric No. 19: Contractor Days Away, Restricted Transfer (DART)

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: Contractor Days Away, Restricted Transfer (DART) - DART Rate: Days Away, Restricted and Transfer (DART) Cases include OSHA-recordable Lost Work Day Cases and injuries that involve job transfer or restricted work activity. DART Rate is calculated as: DART Cases times 200,000 divided by contractor hours worked.

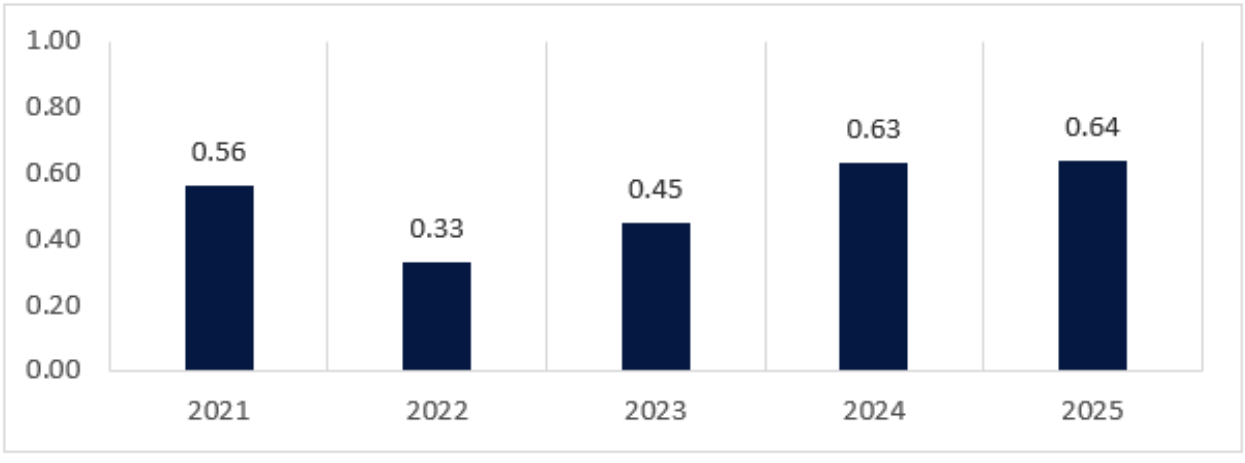
Risks: Contractor Safety.

Category: Injuries.

Units: OSHA DART Rate.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Contractor Days Away, Restricted Transfer (DART) Metric Data (Annual)



Metric Background:

SDG&E has tracked the DART Rate for Class 1 contractors since 2018. The DART case rate measures injury and illness severity, representing the number of recordable incidents per 100 full-time workers that result in one or more days away from work, restricted work, or job transfers. It offers insights into the severity of work-related incidents over a calendar year.

Metric Performance:

In 2025, SDG&E contractors reported 17 DART incidents, a decrease of six from the 23 reported in 2024. The rate nevertheless increased slightly due to a decrease in reported contractor hours in 2025. Using data from these incidents, SDG&E has increased field observations of higher-risk activities to reduce DART incidents. Additionally, SDG&E has increased the timeliness of its communication about hazards and incidents to contractors, using numerous channels, including quarterly meetings, monthly newsletters, incident alerts and debriefs, and ad hoc communications as warranted.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

N/A

S. Metric No. 20: Public Serious Injuries and Fatalities

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Public Serious Injuries and Fatalities: A fatality or personal injury requiring in-patient hospitalization involving utility facilities or equipment. Equipment includes utility vehicles used during the course of business."

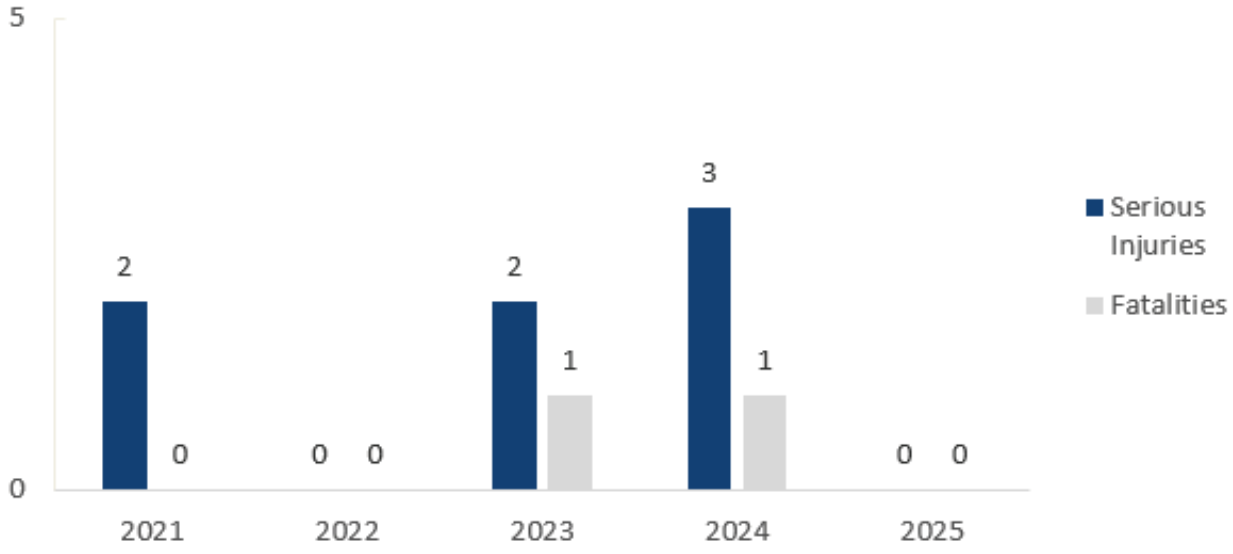
Risks: Public Safety.

Category: Injuries.

Units: Number of Serious Injuries and Fatalities.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Public Serious Injuries and Fatalities Metric Data (Annual)



Metric Background:

Public safety is a core value at SDG&E. SDG&E's safety-first culture focuses on its employees, contractors, customers, and the public and is embedded in every aspect of the Company's work. SDG&E conducts public awareness efforts to enhance the safety of its customers and the general public. These efforts are designed to engage with the Company's customers and the public to inform them about our shared safety responsibilities. Communication with the public promotes safety through a wide array of topics, including, but

not limited to, safety around Company facilities, messaging related to the PSPS program, information about gas line locations and downed power lines, the dangers of metallic balloons, emergency preparedness, and working or being near electrified equipment or facilities.

SDG&E strives to continually educate the public about the dangers and risks associated with electric and gas equipment. Bill inserts, postings to social media platforms, paid media tactics such as television, print, and digital, social, and out-of-home advertising, as well as proactive media outreach and warning signage near electrified facilities, all serve to warn and communicate to the public about the care that needs to be taken around gas and electrical equipment.

Without adequate communication and education programs, the public may not know how to safely dig on their property or how to keep themselves safe around company facilities that may be damaged during an event. Communication with the public also allows customers to detect potential safety issues in their homes. Without adequate communication and education programs, a customer or member of the general public may not know how to identify a hazardous situation or prevent one.

As stated in the metric description, this metric also includes utility vehicles used during business. To mitigate this risk, SDG&E utilizes the Smith System® Defensive Driving System as part of safe driving training for employees. The Smith System® was founded on the principle that most vehicle crashes are preventable if the correct driving habits are learned, practiced, and applied consistently. The Smith System® utilizes a series of interlocking techniques to prevent crashes. The concepts help drivers see, think, and act their way through various driving environments, challenges, and changes that may exist regardless of where a driver travels or the type of vehicles he or she operates. Adhering to the Smith System® Driving principles enables

our employees to be better drivers and, in turn, reduces SDG&E's employee and public safety risks.

Metric Performance:

This metric includes data on fatalities or personal injuries requiring inpatient hospitalization involving utility facilities or equipment. Equipment includes utility vehicles used during the course of business. Contact with stationary facilities or equipment has not previously been reported and, therefore, is not captured in the accompanying data. In 2025, there were no public serious injuries or fatalities related to gas or electrical facilities. However, one electric incident that occurred in 2024 is being reported, as SDG&E did not receive notification of the incident until 2025. The accompanying Excel file (Attachment B) includes monthly data for the years 2016 through 2025 for Public Serious Injuries and Fatalities.

The S-MAP Phase Two Decision states, "For Metric 22,[65] Public Serious Injuries and Fatalities, we do not require the IOUs to report ten-year historical data using the subcategories for IOU reporting on public serious injuries and fatalities discussed in this decision. The requirement to report subcategories for this metric applies prospectively and should be reported for the current and future years."[66] Pursuant to D.19-04-020, on January 30, 2026, SDG&E submitted a draft of its Public-SIF data to the Commission's Staff. On February 26, 2026, SPD informed the IOUs[67] that there were no changes to the Pub-SIF subcategories for final reporting in this Safety Performance Metrics Report. Therefore, using the subcategories designated by

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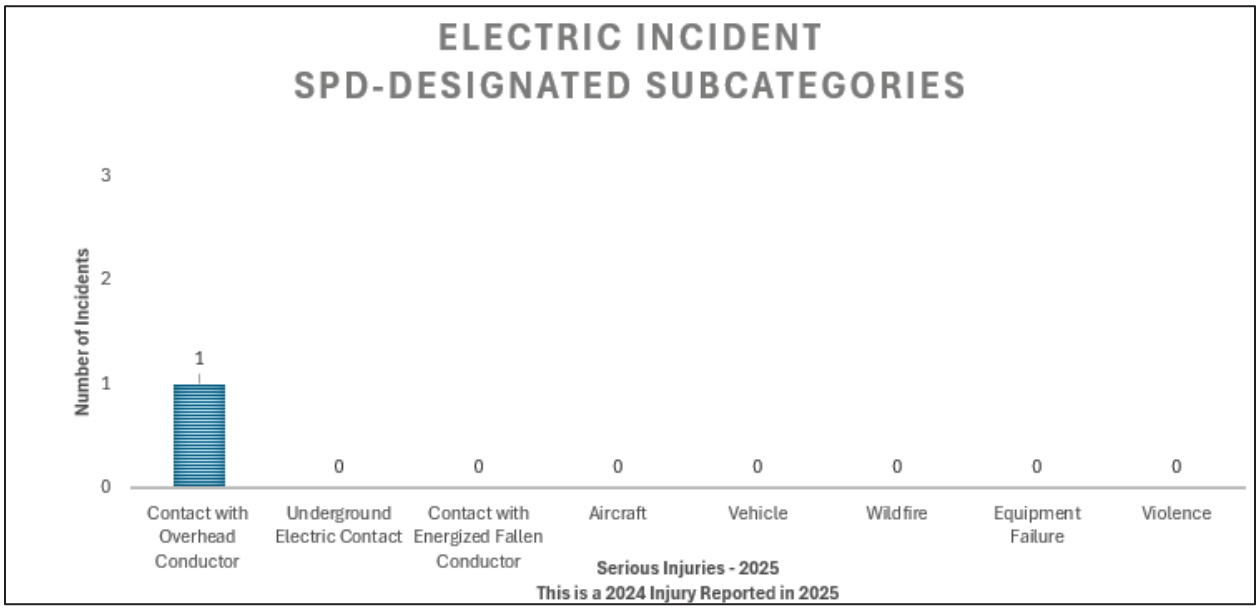
[65] In D.19-04-020, the Public Serious Injuries and Fatalities metric was contained in Metric 22. The modifications contained in D.21-11-009 changed the number of this metric to Metric 20. *See* D.21-11-009, Appendix F at 15.

[66] D.19-04-020 at 26, n.49.

[67] E-mail from John Deng, SPD staff, to SDG&E representative (February 26, 2026).

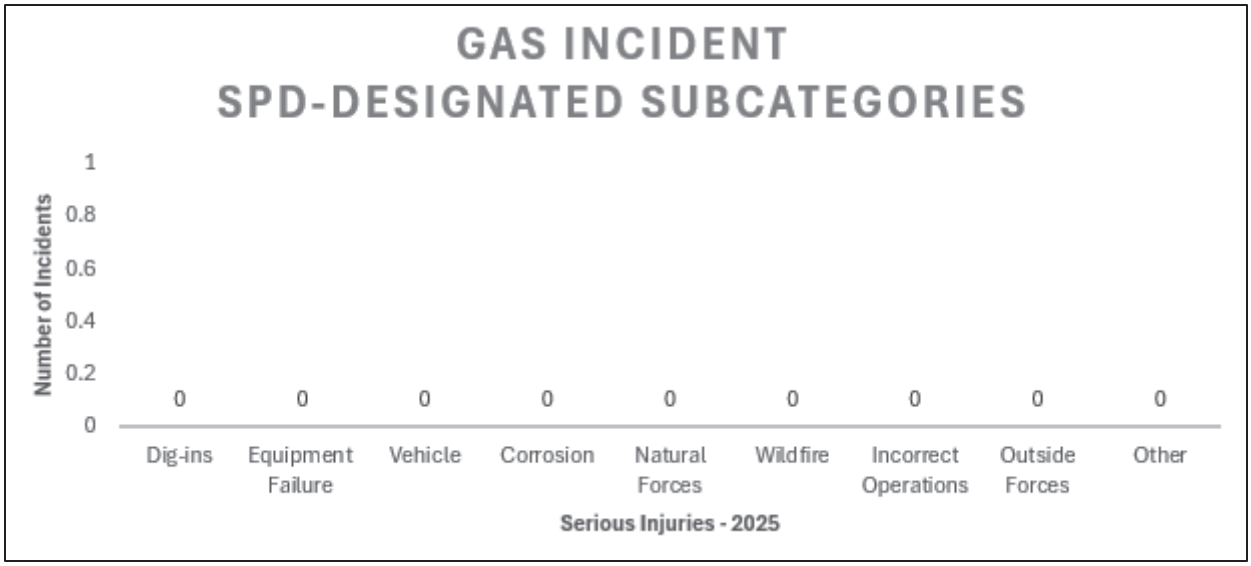
SPD,[68] SDG&E's 2025 Pub-SIF data can be categorized as follows, as further represented in the charts below:

2025 Charts of Public Serious Injuries and Fatalities Subcategories[69]



[68] SPD designated nine gas incident-related subcategories and nine electric incident-related subcategories, as reflected in the charts accompanying this Metric.

[69] There were no Public SIF incidents in 2025; however, in 2025, SDG&E received notice that a serious injury incident involving contact with an overhead conductor had occurred in 2024 that the Company had no prior knowledge about. To remain consistent with prior SPM reporting, SDG&E reflects on this chart one serious injury electric incident that occurred in 2024 due to the year in which SDG&E received notice (2025). The Summary Chart of Public Serious Injury and Fatalities Metric Data (Annual) (*supra* at 85) and Attachment B to this 2025 SPMR have been updated to reflect the actual number of incidents that occurred in 2024.



Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

Yes. 57% of SDG&E's 2025 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan and 34% of SDG&E's non-executive Incentive Compensation Plan are comprised of "Employee and Public Safety" performance goals. SDG&E's 2025 Executive and non-executive ICPs include the following employee and public safety performance goals:

- Wildfire & PSPS System Hardening
- Gas Integrity Management
- Damage Prevention (Damages per USA Ticket Rate)
- P1 Gas Response Time (Minutes)

As stated in Section III, above, SDG&E's Executive and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans are reviewed and updated on an annual basis. For purposes of this 2025 report submission, SDG&E references the incentive compensation plans in place during 2025.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

Yes. As described above, performance goals in the "Employee and Public Safety" category of SDG&E's 2025 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan comprise 18% percent of the overall 57% public and employee safety operations weighting and 12% of the overall 34% weighting of SDG&E's 2025 non-executive Incentive Compensation Plan.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

Yes. SDG&E's Employee and Public Safety performance measures are linked to all SDG&E director-level or above positions covered by either the 2025 Executive ICP or 2025 non-executive ICP.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

Sempra's Audit Services department reviews SDG&E's annual Executive ICP and non-executive ICP results and calculations. Each safety-related performance metric is well defined in the approved annual ICP plan. The annual ICP plan further specifies how each metric is tracked. SDG&E's ICP performance results are reviewed by the Sempra Audit Services department prior to SDG&E Board approval.

T. Metric No. 21: Helicopter/Flight Accident or Incident

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Helicopter/Flight Accident or Incident: Defined by Federal Aviation Regulations (FARs), reportable to FAA per 49-CFR-830."

Risks: Aviation Safety; Helicopter Operations; Public Safety; Worker Safety; Employee Safety.

Category: Vehicle.

Units: Number of accidents or incidents (as defined in 49 CFR Section 830.5 "Immediate Notification") per 100,000 flight hours.[70]

Summary:

Summary Chart of Helicopter/Flight Incident Metric Data (Annual)

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Reportable Incidents	0	1	0	0	0

Metric Background:

SDG&E's Aviation Services Department (ASD) is committed to upholding prudent safety practices and procedures for each mission type as assigned. ASD's services include passenger movements, powerline patrols, pole setting, Human External Cargo (HEC), and other construction-related activities in support of electric transmission, electric distribution, and gas operations with crewed and uncrewed aircraft (drones). Crewed operations are primarily flown

[70] Given the low number of flight hours – well below the 100,000 hours per the metric description – SDG&E includes data based on the total number of incidents.

with rotary-wing aircraft and include scheduled powerline patrols, fault patrols, infrared camera patrols, vegetation management surveys, external load work, Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data collections, HEC, and aerial assessments. Additionally, SDG&E's ASD offers a self-air-rescue capability, enabling personnel working on or near electrical infrastructure in helicopter-only access areas to be moved out of the wire environment to a location where EMS can reach the injured individual. Uncrewed operations include pole-top and structure integrity assessments, environmental and sensitive area surveys, line pulling, LiDAR data collection, and post-storm or fire damage assessments.

SDG&E's Aviation Operations Manual (AOM) was developed to create a standard approach and language for SDG&E flight personnel and all contractors who may conduct operations on behalf of SDG&E. In 2025, SoCalGas operations were integrated into the SDG&E AOM, creating the SDG&E and SoCalGas AOM. The AOM contains information and instructions such as how flight operations are to be conducted and the priorities and approaches to those operations. SDG&E's ASD is fully committed to maintaining the same level of professional services characteristic of crewed operations in its uncrewed flight operations. ASD's mission for both its crewed and uncrewed flight operations is to coordinate safe and effective aviation services to internal and project customers requiring the use of aviation assets within the SDG&E service territory. ASD carefully reviews subcontracted aviation asset suppliers and verifies they meet SDG&E ASD safety requirements for safe and professional aviation operations. When work in the SDG&E service territory commences, ASD supports coordination and communication in planning and execution.

In addition, SDG&E's ASD is committed to a process of continual improvement in the safety and quality of our ground, maintenance, flight, and support activities. This includes

aviation-specific training on aviation practices and safety, and an annual review of safety policies and safety objectives to keep them relevant and appropriate. Other important initiatives for ASD include on-site observations of helicopter/field personnel, briefings by all contracted operators to pilots and ground support crew, and ongoing hazard identification to mitigate the risks posed by increased numbers of drone and helicopter flights.

Metric Performance:

SDG&E did not experience any aviation incidents in 2025. From 2016 through 2025, SDG&E has flown a total of 24,771 flight hours and, since 2018, has flown 12,639 Uncrewed Aerial System (UAS) flights. Monthly historical data for years 2016 through 2025 is provided in the accompanying Excel file (Attachment B) for Helicopter/Flight Accident or Incident as defined by Federal Aviation Regulations, reportable to FAA per 49 CFR Part 830. Given the low number of flight hours – well below the 100,000 hours per the metric unit description – SDG&E includes data based on the total number of incidents.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

N/A

U. Metric No. 25: Wires Down Not Resulting in Automatic De-energization

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Wires Down not resulting in Automatic De-energization: This metric is defined as the number of occurrences of wire down events in the past calendar year that did not result in automatic (*i.e.*, not manually activated) de-energization by circuit protection devices such as fuses, circuit breakers, and reclosers, etc. on all portions of a downed conductor that rest on the ground. This metric does not consider possible energization due to induced voltages from magnetic coupling of parallel circuits. Metric excludes secondary conductors and service drops. The metric is reported as a percentage of all wires down events in the past calendar year. Separate metrics are provided for transmission and distribution systems."

Risks: Electric Overhead and Wildfire.

Category: Electric.

Units: Percentage of wires down occurrences.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Wires Down Not Resulting in Automatic De-energization Metric Data (Annual)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of Occurrences	Data collection began in 2022	18	28	27	19
Percentage of Total Wires Down		18.18%	22.95%	32.14%	24.36%

Metric Background:

In D.21-11-009, the Commission adopted a new metric for "Wires Down not resulting in Automatic De-energization." SDG&E's interpretation and subsequent tracking of the new 2021 metric indicate that a wire came down and that the upstream equipment did not operate as intended, failing to auto-deenergize. Consistent with this metric, SDG&E will not track backfeed or voltages resulting from magnetic coupling between parallel circuits that may create ongoing energization.

Metric Performance:

In 2025, SDG&E experienced a 44% decrease in the number of overall wire-down events that did not trigger automatic de-energization. A number of factors may have contributed to this

decrease, including relatively less severe weather conditions in 2025 compared to 2024, the expansion of PSPS activations during high-wind events, and proactive patrolling in areas prone to adverse weather.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

N/A

V. Metric No. 26: Missed Inspections and Patrols for Electric Circuits

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Missed Inspections and Patrols for Electric Circuits: Metrics are calculated as annual number of overhead electric structures that did not comply with the inspection frequency requirements divided by total number of overhead electric structures with inspections due in the past calendar year. Separate metrics are provided for patrols, detailed inspections and separate metrics are provided for primary distribution and transmission overhead circuits. 'Minimum patrol frequency' refers to the frequency of patrols as specified in GO 165. 'Structures' refers to electric assets such as transformers, switching protective devices, capacitors, lines, poles, etc."

Risks: Electric Overhead and Wildfire.

Category: Electric.

Units: Percentage of structures that missed inspection relative to total required structures.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Missed Inspections and Patrols for Electric Circuits Metric Data (Annual)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Transmission Inspections	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Transmission Patrols	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Distribution Inspections	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Distribution Patrols	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Metric Background:

SDG&E's electric transmission maintenance program requires annual visual patrols and detailed inspections every three years. SDG&E's Distribution Corrective Maintenance Program requires annual visual patrols and detailed inspections of the overhead electric distribution system every five years.

Metric Performance:

No electric transmission patrols or inspections were missed in 2025. All electric distribution patrols and inspections were completed in compliance with SDG&E's Electric Distribution Corrective Maintenance Program in 2025.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

N/A

W. Metric No. 27: Overhead Conductor Size in High Fire Threat District (Tiers 2 and 3, HFTD)

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Overhead Conductor Size in High Fire Threat District (Tiers 2 and 3, HFTD): Percentage of primary distribution overhead conductors in Tiers 2 and 3 HFTD that is #6 copper. Secondary conductors are excluded."

Risks: Electric Overhead and Wildfire.

Category: Electric.

Units: Percentage relative to total circuit miles.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Overhead Conductor Size in High Fire Threat District (Tiers 2 and 3, HFTD) Metric Data (Annual)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Percentage relative to total circuit miles	Data collection began in June 2022	7.90%	7.71%	7.46%	7.39%

Metric Background:

SDG&E's grid hardening initiatives are intended to replace overhead (OH) conductors in areas with HFTD Tiers 2 and 3 with larger, stronger conductors or to underground the infrastructure to reduce the risk of failure and ignition. The criteria for selecting areas to be mitigated include the type of OH conductor (*e.g.*, #6 copper wire), regions with high wind exposure, areas with dense vegetation, and locations with high potential for significant losses in the event of a fire.

Metric Performance:

This metric was introduced in 2021. SDG&E's Geographical Information System (GIS) system is a live "as-built" system, and SDG&E did not maintain historical GIS information to query for this metric. SDG&E began collecting and maintaining this data beginning in June

2022. In 2025, SDG&E successfully undergrounded approximately 32 miles of OH conductor and replaced approximately 52 miles of bare conductor with covered conductor, contributing to this metric's 2025 performance.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

N/A

X. Metric No. 28: Gas Operation Corrective Actions Backlog

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Gas Operation Corrective Actions Backlog: Total number of work orders generated to correct 49 CFR Part 192 non-compliances or Notices of Violation that exceeded the maximum allowable/allotted time frame to complete the work order in the past calendar year divided by the total number of closed or still-open non-compliance or Notices of Violation-related work orders in past calendar year, evaluated at the end of the year. Maximum allowable/allotted time is based on either applicable requirements in 49 CFR Part 192, or the utility's internal standards. Separate metrics are provided for gas distribution and gas transmission."

Risks: Gas Safety.

Category: Gas.

Units: Percentage of work orders past due for completion in the past calendar year.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Gas Operation Corrective Actions Backlog Metric Data (Annual)

2021 Trans | Dist	2022 Trans | Dist	2023 Trans | Dist	2024 Trans | Dist	2025 Trans | Dist
0% | 0%	0% | 0%	0% | 0%	0% | 0%	0% | 0%

Metric Background:

When SDG&E becomes aware of noncompliance with 49 CFR or CPUC General Orders, the Company investigates, rectifies the matter, and learns from it as expeditiously as possible. SDG&E takes safety and compliance very seriously; all instances of non-compliance, whether self-reported or identified by the CPUC, are brought back into compliance as quickly and safely as possible through field resolution, updates to internal gas standards, internal employee training, and/or the scheduling of corrective work orders. This metric measures overdue non-compliance corrective work orders (using the timeframes outlined in 49 CFR Part 192 and SDG&E's internal measurement standards) as a percentage of total non-compliance corrective work orders in a given calendar year. To calculate this metric, SDG&E includes, among others, corrective action notices from the CPUC Safety Enforcement Division (SED) Notice of Probable Violations (NOPVs), SDG&E Exception Self-Reports, and the Gas Safety Citation Program SDG&E Self-Reports. The percentages are calculated using the corrective actions that did not meet the scheduled or required timeframes, relative to the total NOPV and self-reported corrections. The monthly percentages are calculated using the months in which NOPV responses or self-reports were communicated to the SED.

Metric Performance:

Ten years of monthly historical data are included in the accompanying Excel file (Attachment B) for Gas Operation Corrective Actions Backlog. As noted in the Summary Chart

provided above, there have been no backlogs as defined by this metric for SDG&E, including in 2025.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

N/A

Y. Metric No. 29: GO-95 Corrective Actions (Tiers 2 and 3, HFTD)

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "GO-95 Corrective Actions (Tiers 2 and 3, HFTD): The number of Priority Level 2 notifications that were completed on time divided by the total number of Priority Level 2 notifications that were due in the calendar year in Tiers 2 and 3, HFTD. Consistent with GO 95 Rule 18 provisions, the proposed metric should exclude notifications that qualify for extensions under reasonable circumstances. Separate metrics are provided for distribution and transmission systems."

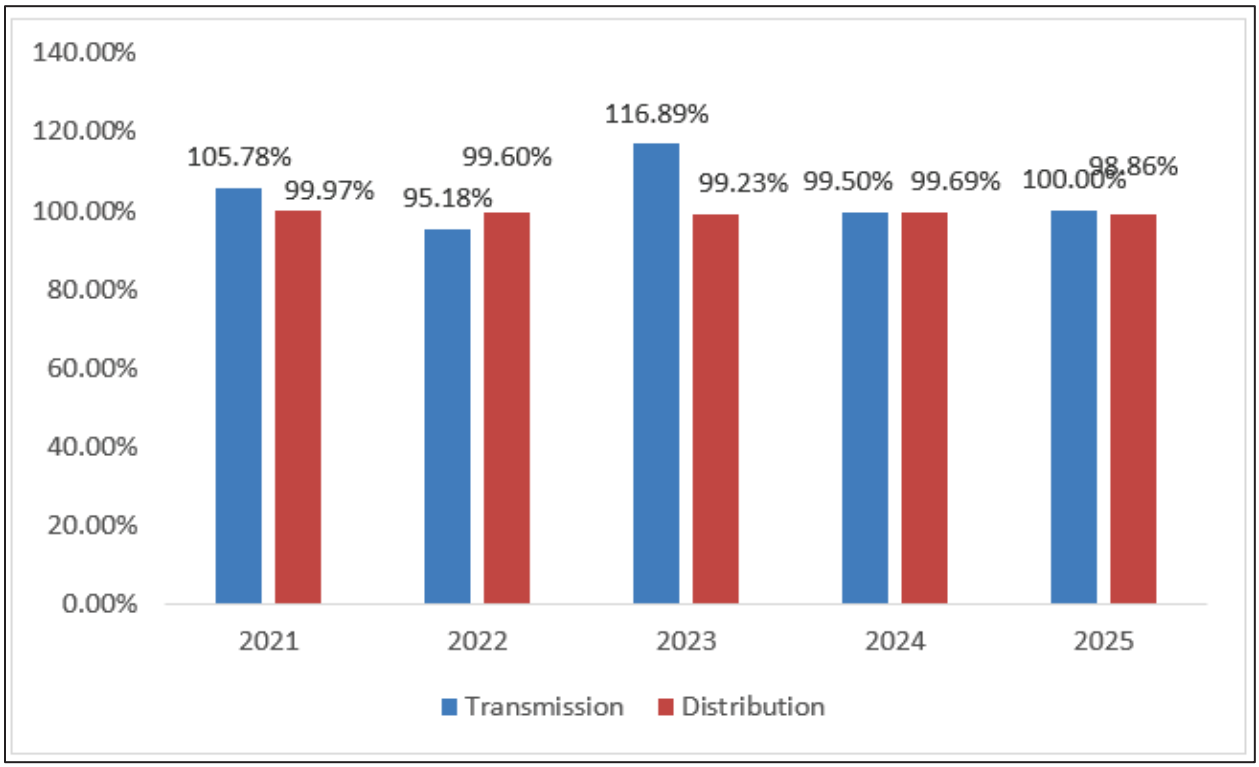
Risks: Electric Safety and Wildfire.

Category: Electric.

Units: Percentage of corrective actions completed.

Summary:

Summary Chart of GO-95 Corrective Actions (Tiers 2 and 3, HFTD)
Metric Data (Annual)



Metric Background:

SDG&E's Transmission System Maintenance program provides preventive and corrective maintenance of transmission system structures, conductors, rights of way, and their components. Maintenance is performed to correct infractions and to facilitate public safety and transmission system reliability. SDG&E intends to complete all corrective maintenance within the timeframes specified in GO 95, Rule 18, "Nonconformances that create a fire risk located in Tier 3 of the High Fire-Threat District." However, a component/condition may be reassessed for changes in condition, and corrective action may be deferred if deemed safe to do so.

SDG&E's Electric Distribution Corrective Maintenance Program (CMP) outlines inspection and repair requirements for nonconformances identified during inspections with GO

95, GO 128, and SDG&E standards. Corrective action compliance deadlines follow GO 95 Rule 18(b). The deadlines are established by assigning both a potential risk (safety, fire, reliability, or compliance) and severity (high, moderate, or low) to the condition. Emergency or Level 1 infractions are repaired immediately, typically within one to three days, but may take up to 30 days if additional permits or authorizations are required. Moderate or Level 2 infractions are repaired within 36 months, depending on the risk, severity, and location. If a moderate-severity fire-safety infraction is in the HFTD Tier 3, a six-month repair completion timeframe is assigned. If it is in the HFTD Tier 2, a 12-month repair completion timeframe is assigned. Finally, for Level 3 low-severity infractions, a 60-month compliance deadline is assigned.

SDG&E administers its own strict deferral process for electric distribution system corrective actions, which allows timelines to be extended under reasonable circumstances, such as permitting delays or access issues. Each deferral request is subject to due diligence and is reviewed for reasonableness. Not all requests for deferral are granted. For purposes of calculating this metric, infractions that have exceeded their compliance timeline and for which a deferral was not granted are included in the metric table.

Metric Performance:

In 2025, SDG&E completed 100% of corrective actions associated with transmission structures and approximately 99% of corrective actions associated with distribution structures on time, as defined above. For SDG&E's transmission system, SDG&E's Transmission System Maintenance program requires completion of corrective action activities for Priority Level 2 notifications within the time period established in GO 95, Rule 18, unless reasonable circumstances exist that qualify for an extension of that time period. Reasonable circumstances or conditions that qualify for a "deferral" of corrective action activities may occur. In these

instances, the annual percentage of corrective actions completed may fluctuate slightly due to the adjusted due dates or work being completed ahead of schedule. Additionally, while SDG&E maintains complete maintenance and inspection records, priority level 1, 2, and 3 coding did not begin until 2016. As such, historical data for this metric is only available from 2016 and is included in the accompanying Excel file (Attachment B).

For SDG&E's distribution system, as described above, there are instances in which the corrective action timelines in GO 95, Rule 18, and SDG&E standards may be extended. In addition, there are instances in which a deferral was not requested in time or a job was erroneously cancelled. This occasionally occurs due to administrative errors or mislabeling a job in the Company's notification tracking system. SDG&E has a quality control process to identify and monitor for these errors, but such identification may sometimes occur after the established completion deadline.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

N/A

Z. Metric No. 30: Gas Overpressure Events

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Gas Overpressure Events: CPUC-reportable overpressure events are those that met the conditions specified in GO 112-F,122(d)(5) but

reported on same frequency as the other SPMs. Separate metrics are provided for distribution and transmission systems. The metric measures both gas operational performance and the integrity of gas pipelines."

Risks: Gas Transmission and Distribution.

Category: Gas.

Units: Number of occurrences.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Gas Overpressure Events Metric Data (Annual)

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Transmission	0	0	0	0	0
Distribution	0	0	1	0	1

Metric Background:

A key safety component for all pipelines is the determination of a pipeline's Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure (MAOP). MAOP is the highest pressure at which a piping system, or segment of a piping system, is qualified to operate safely, based on design and pressure testing. The MAOP of a pipe segment (also referred to as "Segment MAOP") cannot be greater than its Design Level. The MAOP of a piping system is equal to the lowest MAOP of any segment of that system. Operating in excess of the MAOP can lead to equipment damage, leaks, and hazardous conditions.[71] Each piping component and segment of the gas transmission and distribution systems is designed and operated in accordance with this concept. Control systems are required to maintain pressure at or below MAOP, and secondary pressure relief or pressure limiting devices are installed to limit operating pressure in the event of a failure in the primary control system. These pressure control devices must be inspected and tested annually.

[71] In order to further mitigate incidents due to overpressure events, revisions to various company gas standards were made in 2022 to reflect new PHMSA Valve Rules and Regulations effective October 5, 2022 available at https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/04/08/2022-07133/pipeline-safety-requirement-of-valve-installation-and-minimum-rupture-detection-standards.

SDG&E Distribution Engineering provides real-time monitoring of the distribution systems, which offers an additional critical level of operational control to maintain pipeline pressures within the established Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure limits.

A CPUC-reportable overpressure event is any event where the failure of a pressure-relieving and limiting station, or any other unplanned event, results in pipeline system pressure exceeding its established MAOP plus the allowable buildup set forth in 49 CFR § 192.201.

If the system's MAOP is:	**The gas emergency incident is reportable when the system pressure is greater than:**
60 psig or more	MAOP plus 10%, or a pressure that produces a hoop stress of 75% of SMYS, whichever is lower
12 psig or more, but less than 60	MAOP plus 6 psig
Less than 12 psig	MAOP plus 50%

Metric Performance:

Although the overpressure reporting criteria established by GO 112-F became effective in 2015, regulations requiring external reporting of this data were not enacted until 2017. SDG&E began tracking this data in 2017 in compliance with the new reporting requirements.

In 2025, SDG&E experienced one overpressure event in which a pipeline with an MAOP of 60 PSIG reached 75.24 PSIG. After investigating this event and determining the root cause of the overpressure, SDG&E implemented necessary corrective actions, such as conducting an emergency leak survey, reviewing material records, updating operating procedures, and improving alarm response protocols and employee training to maintain operational integrity and to prevent reoccurrence.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

N/A

AA. Metric No. 31: Gas In-Line Inspections Missed

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Gas In-Line Inspections Missed: The number of gas pipeline in-line inspections that missed the required reassessment interval, according to the relevant intervals established pursuant to 49 CFR, Part 192."

Risks: Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Pipeline Failure.

Category: Gas.

Units: Total number of missed inspections.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Gas In-Line Inspections Missed (Annual)

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Missed Inspections	0	0	2	0	0

Metric Background:

As discussed for Metric No. 6, Gas In-Line Inspection (ILI), gas transmission operators are required to assess pipelines in HCAs at least every seven years and covered non-HCAs at least every ten years.[72] Transmission pipelines within the scope of the TIMP are assessed using In-Line Inspection (ILI), Direct Assessment, Pressure Test, or other appropriate methods identified in 49 CFR §§ 192.710, 921, and 937 and remediated as needed.

[72] 49 CFR §§ 192.710 and 192.939.

The number of gas pipeline in-line inspections that missed a reassessment interval is a metric that is managed under the TIMP. SDG&E provides annual data for the years 2016 through 2025 in the accompanying Excel file (Attachment B).

Metric Performance:

SDG&E continues to manage inspection intervals in accordance with federal regulations and timely performed scheduled in-line inspections in 2025.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

N/A

BB. Metric No. 32: Overhead Conductor Safety Index

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Overhead Conductor Safety Index: Overhead Conductor Safety Index is the sum of all annual occurrences on overhead transmission or primary voltage distribution conductors satisfying one or more of the following conditions divided by total circuit miles in the system x 1,000: 1) A conductor or splice becomes physically broken; 2) A conductor is dislodged from its intended design position due to either malfunction of its attachment points and/or supporting structures or contact with foreign objects (including vegetation); 3) A conductor falls from its intended position to rest on the ground or a foreign object; 4) A conductor comes into contact with communication circuits, guy wires, or conductors of a lower voltage; or 5) A power pole carrying normally energized conductors leans by more than 45 degrees in any direction relative to the vertical reference when measured at ground level. Separate metrics are reported for transmission and primary voltage distribution conductors. Secondary voltage conductors and service drops are not included in this metric."

Risks: Wildfire, Transmission Overhead Conductor, and Distribution Overhead Conductor Primary.

Category: Electric.

Units: Number of occurrences per circuit mile.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Overhead Conductor Safety Index Metric Data (Annual)

Overhead Conductor Safety Index - Transmission	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Rate: Number of wires down occurrences per circuit mile X 1,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25
Total Transmission wires down (excluding MEDs and secondary wires) included in metric #1	0	0	0	2
Total T&D circuit miles (excludes underground circuit miles)	8,411	8,380	8,332	8,080

Overhead Conductor Safety Index - Distribution	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Rate: Number of wires down occurrences per circuit mile X 1,000	11.77	14.56	10.08	9.65
Total Distribution wires down (excluding MEDs and secondary wires) included in metric #1	99	122	84	78
Total T&D circuit miles (excludes underground circuit miles)	8,411	8,380	8,332	8,080

Metric Background:

The Overhead Conductor Safety Index Metric was adopted by the Commission in D.21-11-009. SDG&E maintains thorough records of inspections and maintenance performed on its electric transmission and distribution systems; however, those records are not coded or tracked at the level of granularity required for this metric. SDG&E began retaining distribution circuit mileage as of June 30, 2022, and transmission circuit miles as of December 31, 2022. The mileage shown in the above tables represents the total transmission and primary distribution overhead circuit miles as of December 31, for each of the years 2022 through 2025. As noted in SDG&E's 2021 SPMR (submitted July 29, 2022), for this metric, SDG&E provided written

comments in R.20-07-013 (the docket in which the SPM were developed) that the metric definition as it pertains to wires down conflicts with the OEIS (criteria 1-3) and contains elements (criteria 4 and 5) that may not be readily measurable. SDG&E continues to believe that the essence of this metric aligns with the wires down definition in Metric No. 1.

Metric Performance:

As discussed above, the data sought by the Overhead Conductor Safety Index Metric adopted in 2021 was not historically tracked by SDG&E at the level of granularity for this Metric. SDG&E began tracking circuit mileage in 2022 and has presented the Overhead Conductor Safety Index using wires down data for Metric No. 1 in this Report for 2025. The 2025 distribution results were lower than in the three previous years, since tracking of this metric began due to both a decrease in distribution wires down events (78/80 occurrences of Metric No. 1) and a decrease in total T&D circuit miles, excluding underground circuit miles. There was an increase in transmission results in 2025 due to two wires down events (2/80 occurrences in Metric No. 1), caused by an external foreign object.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.) – [Yes/No]

No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

N/A

Attachment B

[Native/Excel file of 10 years of monthly historical data, where available, for all applicable metrics.]

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT

TABLE 1

TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION (T&D) OVERHEAD WIRES DOWN - NON-MAJOR EVENT DAYS

2016-2025

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016	39	18	9	6	6	10	6	8	8	7	8	11	136
2	2017	52	19	4	6	2	6	7	7	9	6	6	5	129
3	2018	15	10	7	6	4	3	11	10	2	12	5	11	96
4	2019	9	21	14	10	4	4	9	6	9	6	13	7	112
5	2020	7	12	9	8	4	7	6	4	8	3	12	9	89
6	2021	13	9	4	7	12	5	4	9	3	15	3	25	109
7	2022	8	12	7	4	4	8	7	7	8	11	13	10	99
8	2023	16	19	25	9	7	5	8	10	6	7	6	4	122
9	2024	8	8	7	6	6	9	6	12	7	8	4	3	84
10	2025	3	5	8	10	7	11	4	7	5	7	6	7	80

Metric Description	Number of instances where an electric transmission or primary distribution conductor is broken, or remains intact, and falls from its intended position to rest on the ground or a foreign object; a conductor is considered energized unless confirmed in an idle state (i.e. normally de-energized); excludes down secondary distribution wires and “Major Event Days” (typically due to severe storm events) as defined by the IEEE.
Units	Number of wire down events

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT

TABLE 2

TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION (T&D) OVERHEAD WIRES DOWN - MAJOR EVENT DAYS (MONTHLY)

2016-2025

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016	40	19	9	6	5	10	6	11	9	7	8	12	142
2	2017	54	19	4	6	3	6	7	8	9	7	7	5	135
3	2018	15	10	7	6	4	3	11	10	2	12	5	11	96
4	2019	9	21	14	10	4	4	9	6	9	6	13	7	112
5	2020	7	12	9	8	4	7	6	18	32	8	37	31	179
6	2021	68	17	22	20	26	14	18	24	17	39	10	66	341
7	2022	25	30	19	16	19	28	13	20	47	43	55	24	339
8	2023	95	81	76	27	13	16	25	59	15	15	28	12	462
9	2024	31	27	27	19	17	18	25	25	20	24	36	17	286
10	2025	59	64	33	30	26	22	14	18	22	20	27	28	363

Metric Description	Number of instances where an electric transmission or primary distribution conductor is broken, or remains intact, and falls from its intended position to rest on the ground or a foreign object; a conductor is considered energized unless confirmed in an idle state (i.e. normally de-energized); includes down secondary distribution wires and includes “Major Event Days” (typically due to severe storm events) as defined by the IEEE.
Units	Number of wire down events

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
TABLE 3
ELECTRIC EMERGENCY RESPONSE TIME
2016-2025

Line No.	Year		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	EOY
1	2016	avg	154.64	96.23	61.64	56.05	58.36	66.30	65.28	72.83	75.71	67.18	74.65	69.46	80.76
		med	66.47	55.95	43.68	37.14	40.73	39.80	45.27	40.83	47.22	44.07	46.40	46.87	46.67
2	2017	avg	125.66	73.38	64.28	65.39	65.69	76.84	72.89	69.48	76.21	71.40	64.25	76.61	77.83
		med	58.80	41.05	40.60	37.60	42.41	47.80	45.92	42.35	50.34	46.18	42.87	46.47	45.62
3	2018	avg	79.20	74.81	66.21	60.29	57.39	73.50	65.92	74.93	73.27	64.86	69.28	79.76	70.11
		med	49.82	46.95	44.22	41.64	39.26	46.03	47.90	52.35	46.03	42.37	39.83	42.87	44.53
4	2019	avg	86.30	64.08	55.68	70.58	58.05	65.10	66.79	66.89	60.33	66.60	80.02	44.81	65.75
		med	42.32	43.76	37.67	40.25	41.09	44.80	44.87	44.78	39.98	40.56	46.87	34.37	42.40
5	2020	avg	46.70	48.19	44.06	52.27	42.34	44.87	48.76	51.85	47.62	43.51	39.04	51.11	46.57
		med	39.92	37.30	38.88	31.82	31.02	33.15	36.99	32.73	34.82	34.70	31.67	35.04	34.62
6	2021	avg	46.37	41.69	48.47	40.32	47.96	42.45	48.59	68.39	56.17	56.04	49.85	54.63	49.71
		med	34.60	35.00	36.39	30.45	39.10	30.40	37.09	43.20	40.94	38.00	32.43	38.16	35.91
7	2022	avg	44.31	45.74	44.92	45.14	46.00	47.55	45.28	43.45	51.29	44.84	47.24	52.58	46.59
		med	36.26	35.61	28.90	31.67	28.80	30.48	32.72	28.87	34.20	41.73	42.33	39.17	33.09
8	2023	avg	56.70	56.55	44.96	41.56	41.52	40.92	43.14	49.37	51.81	44.27	44.13	43.98	47.15
		med	36.97	37.37	33.00	32.91	32.00	30.65	31.26	38.00	37.00	33.60	32.41	33.28	34.16
9	2024	avg	52.35	49.76	43.72	45.30	47.67	50.57	48.41	48.18	41.70	49.28	62.45	48.74	49.05
		med	34.83	35.04	32.08	34.41	35.50	36.60	36.68	34.30	31.88	33.29	38.84	32.64	34.53
10	2025	avg	45.02	45.24	43.75	46.60	52.19	48.71	39.88	45.20	44.52	43.12	42.91	105.97	51.58
		med	32.43	32.25	32.77	37.54	35.01	35.29	33.61	34.62	34.96	32.96	33.94	38.39	34.60

Metric Description	Average time and median time in minutes to respond on-site to an electric-related emergency notification from the time of notification to the time a representative (or qualified first responder) arrived onsite. Emergency notification includes all notifications originating from 911 calls and calls made directly to the utilities' safety hotlines. The data used to determine the average time and median time shall be provided in increments as defined in GO 112-F 123.2 (c) as supplemental information, not as a metric.
Units	The time in minutes that an electric crew person or a qualified first responder takes to respond after receiving a call which results in an emergency order.

The below is presented as supplemental information as noted in the metric description for Metric #3 - Electric Emergency Response Time: "Average time and median time in minutes to respond on-site to an electric-related emergency notification from the time of notification to the time a representative (or qualified first responder) arrived onsite. Emergency notification includes all notifications originating from 911 calls and calls made directly to the utilities' safety hotlines. **The data used to determine the average time and median time shall be provided in increments as defined in GO 112-F, Section 123.2 (c) as supplemental information, not as a metric.**

Year / Month	Count of < 05 Min	Count of ≥ 05 Min < 10 Min	Count of ≥ 10 Min < 15 Min	Count of ≥ 15 Min < 20 Min	Count of ≥ 20 Min < 25 Min	Count of ≥ 25 Min < 30 Min	Count of ≥ 30 Min < 35 Min	Count of ≥ 35 Min < 40 Min	Count of ≥ 40 Min < 45 Min	Count of ≥ 45 Min < 50 Min	Count of ≥ 50 Min < 55 Min	Count of ≥ 55 Min < 60 Min	Count of ≥ 60 Min
2016	19	38	103	161	161	185	158	117	105	106	89	78	861
1	1	3	7	10	17	12	19	10	15	13	10	7	149
2	2	5	10	12	11	15	7	8	9	8	7	7	94
3	3	5	6	18	16	21	8	7	7	5	8	9	69
4	2	1	13	14	11	18	12	10	5	10	3	7	45
5	2	4	9	6	6	18	11	12	6	12	5	5	43
6	2	1	10	16	16	16	15	14	7	5	9	5	65
7	1	3	5	17	9	14	8	8	9	8	8	2	59
8	0	4	8	18	13	17	21	16	11	8	12	6	64
9	1	1	9	14	14	13	19	7	8	12	5	6	75
10	2	6	10	11	21	11	7	10	12	8	6	7	65
11	2	2	8	10	11	13	16	10	8	9	6	6	66
12	1	3	8	15	16	17	15	5	8	8	10	11	67

Year / Month	Count of < 05 Min	Count of ≥ 05 Min < 10 Min	Count of ≥ 10 Min < 15 Min	Count of ≥ 15 Min < 20 Min	Count of ≥ 20 Min < 25 Min	Count of ≥ 25 Min < 30 Min	Count of ≥ 30 Min < 35 Min	Count of ≥ 35 Min < 40 Min	Count of ≥ 40 Min < 45 Min	Count of ≥ 45 Min < 50 Min	Count of ≥ 50 Min < 55 Min	Count of ≥ 55 Min < 60 Min	Count of ≥ 60 Min
2017	22	33	85	141	176	191	176	135	125	115	87	65	878
1	6	1	4	13	13	17	21	16	17	18	11	8	143
2	3	4	6	17	17	15	17	16	6	9	11	5	70
3	2	5	6	12	16	18	8	13	6	10	11	8	48
4	1	6	6	16	15	20	10	9	10	3	1	6	59
5	0	5	8	10	19	19	19	11	17	5	9	4	66
6	0	3	9	19	10	16	13	10	7	12	8	5	80
7	1	2	3	3	12	11	18	7	12	8	5	3	60
8	3	3	8	14	16	23	16	11	10	14	7	4	70
9	1	0	8	9	10	13	13	12	7	8	4	5	74
10	1	0	9	5	16	15	15	5	9	8	7	7	59
11	0	2	10	13	15	13	11	11	8	7	6	7	62
12	4	2	8	10	17	11	15	14	16	13	7	3	87

Year / Month	Count of < 05 Min	Count of ≥ 05 Min < 10 Min	Count of ≥ 10 Min < 15 Min	Count of ≥ 15 Min < 20 Min	Count of ≥ 20 Min < 25 Min	Count of ≥ 25 Min < 30 Min	Count of ≥ 30 Min < 35 Min	Count of ≥ 35 Min < 40 Min	Count of ≥ 40 Min < 45 Min	Count of ≥ 45 Min < 50 Min	Count of ≥ 50 Min < 55 Min	Count of ≥ 55 Min < 60 Min	Count of ≥ 60 Min
2018	17	33	99	142	173	217	172	159	141	114	91	80	870
1	0	2	10	7	12	23	16	7	14	8	4	7	86
2	2	1	12	9	6	21	15	8	15	11	5	5	73
3	6	9	9	10	15	17	15	13	14	6	12	4	79
4	2	3	5	9	18	16	18	11	8	12	6	4	56
5	0	1	7	13	14	23	15	17	8	12	7	4	56
6	0	1	6	17	17	20	19	14	11	12	8	13	81
7	2	2	7	18	14	14	14	8	11	11	8	7	78
8	0	2	5	14	12	13	7	23	10	9	8	11	82
9	0	2	8	11	11	10	10	11	9	13	7	2	61
10	2	4	8	8	20	19	14	10	15	4	11	12	66
11	0	4	10	13	18	23	16	24	15	5	10	6	73
12	3	2	12	13	16	18	13	13	11	11	5	5	79

Year / Month	Count of < 05 Min	Count of ≥ 05 Min < 10 Min	Count of ≥ 10 Min < 15 Min	Count of ≥ 15 Min < 20 Min	Count of ≥ 20 Min < 25 Min	Count of ≥ 25 Min < 30 Min	Count of ≥ 30 Min < 35 Min	Count of ≥ 35 Min < 40 Min	Count of ≥ 40 Min < 45 Min	Count of ≥ 45 Min < 50 Min	Count of ≥ 50 Min < 55 Min	Count of ≥ 55 Min < 60 Min	Count of ≥ 60 Min
2019	17	45	112	170	197	221	175	157	127	103	92	86	824
1	1	4	4	9	17	21	16	13	8	6	6	5	76
2	1	2	10	17	24	15	16	17	21	11	9	12	84
3	2	2	10	15	12	19	12	17	8	8	11	7	50
4	1	3	9	12	12	22	10	12	6	5	3	6	63
5	0	5	9	18	17	16	11	11	11	8	1	7	64
6	4	0	8	9	14	21	10	15	9	6	9	9	64
7	3	5	6	11	12	24	10	11	18	9	9	7	74
8	1	5	7	20	13	10	23	8	11	7	7	8	74
9	1	6	10	17	19	9	19	16	7	10	9	4	67
10	2	7	11	12	13	22	19	16	8	16	10	8	65
11	0	3	15	8	23	27	10	13	10	10	9	5	96
12	1	3	13	22	21	15	19	8	10	7	9	8	47

Year / Month	Count of < 05 Min	Count of ≥ 05 Min < 10 Min	Count of ≥ 10 Min < 15 Min	Count of ≥ 15 Min < 20 Min	Count of ≥ 20 Min < 25 Min	Count of ≥ 25 Min < 30 Min	Count of ≥ 30 Min < 35 Min	Count of ≥ 35 Min < 40 Min	Count of ≥ 40 Min < 45 Min	Count of ≥ 45 Min < 50 Min	Count of ≥ 50 Min < 55 Min	Count of ≥ 55 Min < 60 Min	Count of ≥ 60 Min
2020	11	61	130	242	281	262	229	186	136	124	109	100	525
1	0	2	5	9	11	21	7	13	14	10	7	5	31
2	1	4	5	15	13	17	25	21	12	14	4	5	47
3	2	4	7	12	25	16	12	8	8	12	10	11	42
4	0	8	9	20	24	21	12	15	8	5	8	8	34
5	1	6	13	20	27	32	20	12	11	16	12	4	41
6	0	8	18	26	43	25	19	22	10	12	11	12	55
7	1	6	18	17	22	23	19	21	14	8	11	7	53
8	2	7	12	21	27	19	21	9	8	10	7	12	46
9	1	3	8	26	31	23	17	17	13	12	9	9	49
10	1	3	15	22	19	20	25	18	10	11	11	13	40
11	0	2	10	35	22	23	28	12	15	10	11	8	33
12	2	8	10	19	17	22	24	18	13	4	8	6	54

Year / Month	Count of < 05 Min	Count of ≥ 05 Min < 10 Min	Count of ≥ 10 Min < 15 Min	Count of ≥ 15 Min < 20 Min	Count of ≥ 20 Min < 25 Min	Count of ≥ 25 Min < 30 Min	Count of ≥ 30 Min < 35 Min	Count of ≥ 35 Min < 40 Min	Count of ≥ 40 Min < 45 Min	Count of ≥ 45 Min < 50 Min	Count of ≥ 50 Min < 55 Min	Count of ≥ 55 Min < 60 Min	Count of ≥ 60 Min
2021	69	44	173	220	263	285	216	173	177	144	110	108	642
1	5	10	22	34	30	38	24	20	24	19	15	6	77
2	3	4	11	18	26	22	26	17	21	12	7	7	49
3	1	6	10	24	27	14	22	20	10	17	9	7	54
4	17	1	10	17	28	19	19	10	10	9	6	5	37
5	5	4	7	22	28	20	15	7	14	17	18	5	50
6	8	6	19	36	31	31	14	16	13	9	16	17	50
7	4	4	8	14	20	22	27	25	9	18	10	9	52
8	7	0	34	0	0	45	0	0	32	0	0	22	64
9	4	2	11	17	16	15	12	15	11	12	8	8	56
10	5	1	12	12	23	20	20	22	11	13	8	8	64
11	5	2	8	12	19	16	23	10	4	11	6	2	33
12	5	4	21	14	15	23	14	11	18	7	7	12	56

Year / Month	Count of < 05 Min	Count of ≥ 05 Min < 10 Min	Count of ≥ 10 Min < 15 Min	Count of ≥ 15 Min < 20 Min	Count of ≥ 20 Min < 25 Min	Count of ≥ 25 Min < 30 Min	Count of ≥ 30 Min < 35 Min	Count of ≥ 35 Min < 40 Min	Count of ≥ 40 Min < 45 Min	Count of ≥ 45 Min < 50 Min	Count of ≥ 50 Min < 55 Min	Count of ≥ 55 Min < 60 Min	Count of ≥ 60 Min
2022	50	57	176	193	245	276	164	131	142	98	63	106	500
1	6	1	2	15	27	10	10	11	9	14	8	5	36
2	1	5	8	15	28	20	10	20	11	7	10	10	39
3	5	0	36	2	1	53	1	2	25	1	2	21	35
4	0	4	11	26	27	19	20	10	11	11	4	8	33
5	7	1	42	0	2	49	2	2	24	1	0	16	36
6	7	6	8	19	33	18	12	8	11	7	6	10	45
7	4	4	11	17	28	21	22	18	12	9	3	4	40
8	3	16	8	17	26	22	12	8	3	4	7	5	41
9	5	7	12	20	16	23	19	11	10	9	7	5	55
10	5	3	10	23	16	15	20	9	9	13	9	7	42
11	4	7	17	23	23	14	20	14	6	15	4	11	46
12	3	3	11	16	18	12	16	18	11	7	3	4	52

Year / Month	Count of < 05 Min	Count of ≥ 05 Min < 10 Min	Count of ≥ 10 Min < 15 Min	Count of ≥ 15 Min < 20 Min	Count of ≥ 20 Min < 25 Min	Count of ≥ 25 Min < 30 Min	Count of ≥ 30 Min < 35 Min	Count of ≥ 35 Min < 40 Min	Count of ≥ 40 Min < 45 Min	Count of ≥ 45 Min < 50 Min	Count of ≥ 50 Min < 55 Min	Count of ≥ 55 Min < 60 Min	Count of ≥ 60 Min
2023	46	42	128	225	260	234	207	165	123	111	101	76	532
1	6	5	15	18	27	22	25	14	8	19	10	17	64
2	1	1	16	22	23	23	14	10	15	11	7	6	64
3	3	4	9	30	31	23	31	17	9	11	15	7	57
4	9	0	7	18	21	24	13	9	11	9	12	7	30
5	5	3	9	12	23	24	9	13	13	5	11	3	29
6	3	4	11	19	27	22	12	18	8	7	10	7	28
7	5	6	16	19	22	14	16	9	10	11	4	3	41
8	6	8	9	25	22	20	22	20	15	12	10	14	68
9	0	1	8	10	12	14	16	17	5	5	5	3	45
10	4	3	7	13	16	15	23	12	9	5	6	4	34
11	4	4	12	24	17	20	12	13	12	8	4	2	43
12	0	3	9	15	19	13	14	13	8	8	7	3	29

Year / Month	Count of < 05 Min	Count of ≥ 05 Min < 10 Min	Count of ≥ 10 Min < 15 Min	Count of ≥ 15 Min < 20 Min	Count of ≥ 20 Min < 25 Min	Count of ≥ 25 Min < 30 Min	Count of ≥ 30 Min < 35 Min	Count of ≥ 35 Min < 40 Min	Count of ≥ 40 Min < 45 Min	Count of ≥ 45 Min < 50 Min	Count of ≥ 50 Min < 55 Min	Count of ≥ 55 Min < 60 Min	Count of ≥ 60 Min
2024	31	47	117	232	241	247	194	144	132	116	82	75	537
1	4	7	9	23	20	16	12	19	9	8	3	5	46
2	2	1	20	12	19	16	14	17	9	8	10	9	38
3	4	3	3	28	22	28	9	10	11	8	10	9	39
4	4	2	14	12	19	19	11	8	13	10	5	1	42
5	1	5	10	15	14	20	12	7	13	6	7	2	44
6	5	5	6	15	29	22	16	15	12	10	6	6	56
7	2	3	11	20	16	22	18	16	11	14	4	10	48
8	2	5	5	19	20	11	26	17	12	9	6	6	36
9	3	4	14	28	25	23	24	9	12	13	5	13	39
10	1	4	7	20	23	29	16	6	12	7	13	8	47
11	1	6	12	19	15	21	19	7	8	12	10	2	63
12	2	2	6	21	19	20	17	13	10	11	3	4	39

Year / Month	Count of < 05 Min	Count of ≥ 05 Min < 10 Min	Count of ≥ 10 Min < 15 Min	Count of ≥ 15 Min < 20 Min	Count of ≥ 20 Min < 25 Min	Count of ≥ 25 Min < 30 Min	Count of ≥ 30 Min < 35 Min	Count of ≥ 35 Min < 40 Min	Count of ≥ 40 Min < 45 Min	Count of ≥ 45 Min < 50 Min	Count of ≥ 50 Min < 55 Min	Count of ≥ 55 Min < 60 Min	Count of ≥ 60 Min
2025	51	51	156	242	287	252	255	197	159	125	106	108	577
1	5	7	13	28	31	27	26	18	23	11	12	4	42
2	3	1	15	27	28	23	18	9	18	11	8	7	44
3	6	9	18	25	27	23	20	19	20	6	11	11	47
4	2	3	9	16	19	15	14	14	8	13	8	12	42
5	5	3	12	20	22	21	20	12	12	15	8	7	53
6	2	0	17	23	22	21	13	26	14	10	9	11	43
7	3	6	15	16	29	15	29	20	15	9	10	10	37
8	3	5	9	17	22	21	27	20	11	11	6	10	48
9	3	5	14	13	21	23	21	15	8	11	12	9	44
10	6	1	7	17	18	21	25	11	8	12	6	7	35
11	7	3	12	17	25	22	18	17	11	8	6	9	48
12	6	8	15	23	23	20	24	16	11	8	10	11	94

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
TABLE 4
FIRE IGNITIONS (MONTHLY)
2016-2025

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016	4	3	2	2	0	4	6	1	4	2	2	0	30
2	2017	1	0	0	0	0	6	3	2	4	5	0	2	23
3	2018	0	2	0	4	2	5	4	2	2	3	1	1	26
4	2019	1	0	0	1	0	1	5	2	4	4	3	0	21
5	2020	1	2	0	0	2	3	4	4	8	2	2	1	29
6	2021	0	1	2	0	5	4	6	3	0	1	1	2	25
7	2022	1	0	1	0	4	3	5	2	2	2	0	0	20
8	2023	0	0	0	3	1	1	4	3	0	2	1	1	16
9	2024	1	0	0	1	1	5	7	3	5	4	1	3	31
10	2025	0	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	12

Metric Description	The number of fire incidents annually reportable to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) per Decision 14-02-015.
Units	Number of ignitions

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS
TABLE 5
GAS DIG-INS
2016-2025

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	YTD
1	2016	2.42	2.65	2.26	2.25	2.92	3.46	2.98	2.04	2.85	2.37	3.08	2.57	2.65
2	2017	2.50	1.79	2.67	2.81	2.06	2.38	3.52	2.58	3.61	3.84	2.63	2.72	2.77
3	2018	2.33	2.67	2.25	2.50	2.95	3.37	3.09	3.76	3.04	3.22	2.66	1.89	2.83
4	2019	1.76	1.71	2.34	2.70	2.40	3.02	2.93	2.75	2.76	2.68	2.40	1.86	2.46
5	2020	1.19	1.99	2.03	1.20	2.05	0.97	1.58	2.32	1.74	1.65	1.62	1.17	1.61
6	2021	1.44	1.49	1.60	1.80	1.67	1.72	1.98	1.48	0.93	1.56	1.34	1.46	1.54
7	2022	1.15	1.20	1.24	1.01	1.88	1.17	1.22	1.17	1.15	1.01	1.48	0.63	1.19
8	2023	0.47	1.25	0.71	1.27	0.66	1.26	1.51	1.16	1.21	1.55	0.89	1.39	1.11
9	2024	1.19	1.06	0.97	1.11	1.05	1.17	1.65	1.11	1.16	1.51	0.91	0.79	1.10
10	2025	1.02	1.05	0.96	0.97	0.92	1.38	1.48	0.99	1.34	1.42	0.77	0.98	1.11

Metric Description	The number of 3rd party gas dig-ins per 1,000 Underground Service Alert (USA) tags/tickets for gas. A gas dig-in refers to any damage (impact or exposure) that results in a repair or replacement of underground gas facility as a result of an excavation. Excludes fiber and electric tickets. A 3rd party dig-in is damage caused by someone other than the utility or a utility contractor.
Units	The number of 3rd party gas dig-ins per 1,000 USA tags/tickets

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
TABLE 6
GAS IN-LINE INSPECTION
2016-2025
"Miles Inspected"

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Miles	Annual Percentage
1	2016													50	22%
2	2017													30	13%
3	2018													0.6	0%
4	2019													25	11%
5	2020													31	14%
6	2021													43	20%
7	2022													0.5	0%
8	2023													31	14%
9	2024													5.52	3%
10	2025													30.07	14%

Metric Description	Total miles of transmission pipelines inspected annually by inline inspection (ILI) and percentage of transmission pipelines inspected annually by inline inspections.
Units	Total number of miles of inspections performed and percentage inspected by ILI.

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
TABLE 7
GAS IN-LINE UPGRADE
2016-2025

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Miles
1	2016													0.99
2	2017													0.00
3	2018													0.04
4	2019													0.83
5	2020													1.26
6	2021													0.03
7	2022													0.00
8	2023													8.00
9	2024													5.52
10	2025													3.89

Metric Description	Miles of gas transmission lines upgraded annually to permit inline inspections.
Units	Miles

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT

TABLE 8

SHUT IN THE GAS MEDIAN TIME - MAINS

2016-2025

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	YTD
1	2016													
2	2017	1077.00	849.50	856.07	390.00	1431.00	533.50	997.00	720.00	502.50	540.00	800.00	633.00	729.50
3	2018	708.50	681.50	920.00	488.50	359.00	96.00	118.00	635.00	554.00	785.00	664.00	630.00	611.00
4	2019	456.50	601.00	854.50	669.00	949.50	482.00	768.50	707.50	168.00	520.00	656.50	1116.00	650.00
5	2020	649.00	390.50	479.50	794.00	190.00	462.00	683.50	491.50	543.50	620.50	454.00	778.00	580.50
6	2021	900.00	891.00	765.00	1547.50	767.00	755.00	747.00	795.00	827.50	1571.00	1064.00	804.50	871.00
7	2022	1178.50	425.92	574.00	884.00	908.50	919.00	1024.50	630.50	713.00	885.00	515.00	922.00	833.00
8	2023	689.11	403.00	544.00	398.86	217.00	381.00	315.00	465.00	131.78	154.68	201.08	491.50	416.00
9	2024	156.94	596.50	270.64	100.21	421.96	216.65	153.20	182.72	435.53	469.00	630.13	0.00	399.25
10	2025	395.00	324.00	273.50	502.58	521.00	214.00	195.61	181.93	488.00	731.40	407.13	325.00	403.57

Metric Description	Median time to shut-in gas when an uncontrolled or unplanned gas release occurs on a main. The data used to determine the median time shall be provided in increments as defined in GO 112-F 123.2 (c) as supplemental information, not as a metric.
Units	Time in minutes required to stop the flow of gas for Distribution Mains

The table below is presented as supplemental information as noted in the metric description for Metric #8: "Median time to shut-in gas when an uncontrolled or unplanned gas release occurs on a main. **The data used to determine the median time shall be provided in increments as defined in GO 112-F, Section 123.2 (c) as supplemental information, not as a metric.**"

		Response time 5 minutes or less	Response time more than 5, but less than 10 minutes	Response time more than 10, but less than 15 minutes	Response time more than 15, but less than 20 minutes	Response time more than 20, but less than 25 minutes	Response time more than 25, but less than 30 minutes	Response time more than 30, but less than 35 minutes	Response time more than 35, but less than 40 minutes	Response time more than 40, but less than 45 minutes	Response time more than 45, but not more than 60 minutes	Response time more than 60 minutes
2025	**Main**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	81
2024	**Main**	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	1	8	77
2023	**Main**	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	83
2022	**Main**	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	5	156
2021	**Main**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	145
2020	**Main**	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	5	10	187
2019	**Main**	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	12	232
2018	**Main**	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	8	252
2017	**Main**	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	7	216

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
TABLE 9
SHUT IN THE GAS MEDIAN TIME - SERVICES
2016-2025

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016													
2	2017	479.00	417.78	135.00	125.00	150.00	227.50	101.00	125.00	99.00	103.50	176.00	191.00	155.00
3	2018	166.00	171.50	145.00	121.00	100.00	104.00	132.00	92.00	106.00	105.00	118.00	264.00	121.00
4	2019	128.50	142.50	218.50	117.50	101.00	99.00	94.00	83.00	86.50	69.00	118.53	163.00	115.00
5	2020	170.00	110.00	182.00	172.50	80.00	97.00	73.00	70.50	63.00	82.00	81.00	99.50	94.00
6	2021	130.00	667.00	117.00	127.00	175.00	166.50	129.00	135.50	124.50	141.50	192.00	137.00	127.00
7	2022	135.00	115.22	91.74	136.00	111.86	69.40	86.00	91.00	67.00	79.00	137.18	139.73	98.08
8	2023	154.00	105.18	120.41	80.25	114.00	80.01	65.78	59.00	93.06	59.55	110.00	72.95	88.58
9	2024	170.00	127.53	116.13	57.65	88.41	85.47	73.00	104.48	69.38	87.50	100.99	65.03	90.50
10	2025	84.77	84.00	96.53	113.21	100.50	69.13	75.00	54.98	88.45	67.33	179.00	92.53	85.13

Metric Description	Median time to shut-in gas when an uncontrolled or unplanned gas release occurs on a service. The data used to determine the median time shall be provided in increments as defined in GO 112-F 123.2 (c) as supplemental information, not as a metric.
Units	Monthly: Time in minutes required to stop the flow of gas for Distribution Services Annual: Average (median) response time in minutes

The table below is presented as supplemental information as noted in the metric description for Metric #9: "Median time to shut-in gas when an uncontrolled or unplanned gas release occurs on a service. **The data used to determine the median time shall be provided in increments as defined in GO 112-F, Section 123.2 (c) as supplemental information, not as a metric.**"

		Response time 5 minutes or less	Response time more than 5, but less than 10 minutes	Response time more than 10, but less than 15 minutes	Response time more than 15, but less than 20 minutes	Response time more than 20, but less than 25 minutes	Response time more than 25, but less than 30 minutes	Response time more than 30, but less than 35 minutes	Response time more than 35, but less than 40 minutes	Response time more than 40, but less than 45 minutes	Response time more than 45, but not more than 60 minutes	Response time more than 60 minutes
2025	**Services**	2	1	1	4	13	18	15	25	24	51	272
2024	**Services**	1	1	0	2	8	16	21	15	21	55	282
2023	**Services**	1	0	4	3	2	11	22	27	30	60	343
2022	**Services**	0	0	2	3	8	12	20	33	27	73	388
2021	**Services**	0	1	1	3	6	7	8	14	7	41	315
2020	**Services**	0	2	4	6	12	20	23	27	27	82	434
2019	**Services**	1	1	3	8	15	18	34	30	35	108	604
2018	**Services**	0	3	2	10	17	26	27	42	31	103	773
2017	**Services**	0	0	3	6	16	22	26	28	25	62	817

TABLE 10
CROSS BORE INTRUSIONS
2016-2025

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	EOY
1	2016													
4	2017													
7	2018													
10	2019													
13	2020													
16	2021													
19	2022													
22	2023													
25	2024													
28	2025													

Metric Description	Cross bore intrusions found per 1,000 inspections, reported on an annual basis.
Units	Number of cross bore intrusions per 1,000 inspections

Note - SDG&E completed its Sewer Lateral Inspection project in 2012.

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
TABLE 11A
GAS EMERGENCY RESPONSE TIME
2016-2025
MEDIAN MINUTES

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016													
2	2017	87.41	61.00	52.90	42.00	40.00	43.00	43.00	32.00	29.00	23.50	25.00	29.00	36.00
3	2018	31.50	20.00	29.00	30.00	27.00	32.50	29.00	30.00	25.00	30.00	31.00	30.00	29.00
4	2019	30.00	30.00	30.00	23.00	18.00	25.00	30.00	28.00	28.00	25.50	31.00	30.00	27.56
5	2020	28.80	27.35	25.80	25.90	27.50	26.25	26.50	26.70	27.10	27.10	28.20	27.20	27.10
6	2021	27.11	27.20	26.18	26.72	25.91	26.18	26.88	25.00	25.00	27.03	27.00	28.00	26.73
7	2022	27.00	27.02	26.66	26.00	23.98	24.40	24.81	25.30	27.00	25.26	27.60	26.30	26.08
8	2023	25.88	26.53	26.73	26.11	25.36	26.20	24.80	24.90	25.90	26.00	25.90	25.60	25.90
9	2024	27.50	25.70	25.20	25.45	25.35	26.35	23.10	25.70	25.45	26.36	25.45	27.20	25.90
10	2025	26.90	25.57	25.48	23.38	24.25	24.60	24.67	23.96	23.63	25.08	24.60	25.69	24.88

TABLE 11B
GAS EMERGENCY RESPONSE TIME
2016-2025
AVERAGES

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016													
2	2017	74.37	69.62	103.93	542.78	359.10	59.60	305.35	54.30	47.99	39.26	160.67	130.63	145.78
3	2018	37.20	46.59	69.89	72.31	41.27	37.83	76.34	75.51	37.70	48.76	40.45	37.47	52.77
4	2019	38.76	37.73	40.35	41.22	38.69	37.29	54.02	59.33	51.93	41.57	39.10	40.62	43.04
5	2020	30.83	30.26	29.15	27.79	30.73	28.04	28.34	28.79	29.38	28.93	30.38	30.19	29.56
6	2021	30.14	28.47	28.38	29.04	28.94	27.98	28.60	26.51	27.92	30.44	30.08	30.65	29.06
7	2022	29.90	30.30	29.00	28.40	25.70	26.10	26.90	28.50	29.70	27.10	30.40	28.70	28.60
8	2023	28.50	28.10	29.00	28.30	27.50	28.80	27.20	26.70	28.45	28.80	29.00	27.90	28.30
9	2024	30.10	28.20	27.00	27.70	27.90	29.00	26.40	26.70	28.00	28.30	27.60	28.70	28.10
10	2025	28.75	27.76	27.94	25.49	25.89	25.55	25.07	26.73	25.99	26.16	26.62	27.41	26.81

Metric Description	Average time and median time in minutes to respond on-site to a gas-related emergency notification from the time of notification to the time a gas service representative (or qualified first responder) arrived onsite. Emergency notification includes all notifications originating from 911 calls and calls made directly to the utilities' safety hotlines. The data used to determine the average time and median time shall be provided in increments as defined in GO 112-F 123.2 (c) as supplemental information, not as a metric.
Units	The time in minutes that a Gas Service Representative or a qualified first responder takes to respond after receiving a call which results in an emergency order.

Please note, during a quality review of the data in the table above, an error was found in the reported data for 2020 in all prior SPMR reports (2020 – 2023). The monthly and annual data in the above tables for 2020 reflects the corrected results.

The tables below are presented as supplemental information as noted in the metric description for Metric #11 - "...The data used to determine the average time and median time shall be provided in increments as defined in GO 112-F, Section 123.2 (c)**as supplemental information**, not as a metric."

2025

Operating Periods and Units				Hazardous Leak Response Count	Response time 5 minutes or less	Response time more than 5, but less than 10 minutes	Response time more than 10, but less than 15 minutes	Response time more than 15, but less than 20 minutes	Response time more than 20, but less than 25 minutes	Response time more than 25, but less than 30 minutes	Response time more than 30, but less than 35 minutes	Response time more than 35, but less than 40 minutes	Response time more than 40, but less than 45 minutes	Response time more than 45, but not more than 60 minutes	Response time more than 60 minutes
Business Hours (M-F 0800-1700)															
San Diego Gas	SAN DIEGO	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		3992	72	154	408	644	776	657	460	306	213	253	49
After Business Hours (M-F 1701-0759)															
San Diego Gas	SAN DIEGO	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		1494	20	41	122	241	303	247	196	132	80	92	20
Weekends/Holidays															
San Diego Gas	SAN DIEGO	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		89	0	1	7	17	15	8	14	9	6	11	1

2024

Operating Periods and Units				Hazardous Leak Response Count	Response time 5 minutes or less	Response time more than 5, but less than 10 minutes	Response time more than 10, but less than 15 minutes	Response time more than 15, but less than 20 minutes	Response time more than 20, but less than 25 minutes	Response time more than 25, but less than 30 minutes	Response time more than 30, but less than 35 minutes	Response time more than 35, but less than 40 minutes	Response time more than 40, but less than 45 minutes	Response time more than 45, but not more than 60 minutes	Response time more than 60 minutes
Business Hours (M-F 0800-1700)															
San Diego Gas	SAN DIEGO	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		340	8	16	34	59	60	38	41	30	21	30	3
After Business Hours (M-F 1701-0759)															
San Diego Gas	SAN DIEGO	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		142	0	8	13	19	18	31	15	15	6	12	5
Weekends/Holidays															
San Diego Gas	SAN DIEGO	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		154	4	3	13	18	12	25	24	18	14	18	5

2023

Operating Periods and Units				Hazardous Leak Response Count	Response time 5 minutes or less	Response time more than 5, but less than 10 minutes	Response time more than 10, but less than 15 minutes	Response time more than 15, but less than 20 minutes	Response time more than 20, but less than 25 minutes	Response time more than 25, but less than 30 minutes	Response time more than 30, but less than 35 minutes	Response time more than 35, but less than 40 minutes	Response time more than 40, but less than 45 minutes	Response time more than 45, but not more than 60 minutes	Response time more than 60 minutes
Business Hours (M-F 0800-1700)															
San Diego Gas	SAN DIEGO	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		4004	84	161	390	597	720	592	420	354	269	279	138
After Business Hours (M-F 1701-0759)															
San Diego Gas	SAN DIEGO	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		1604	29	37	132	221	310	223	214	153	97	136	52
Weekends/Holidays															
San Diego Gas	SAN DIEGO	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		1518	30	38	122	213	252	259	175	110	103	139	77

2022															
Operating Periods and Units				Hazardous Leak Response Count	Response time 5 minutes or less	Response time more than 5, but less than 10 minutes	Response time more than 10, but less than 15 minutes	Response time more than 15, but less than 20 minutes	Response time more than 20, but less than 25 minutes	Response time more than 25, but less than 30 minutes	Response time more than 30, but less than 35 minutes	Response time more than 35, but less than 40 minutes	Response time more than 40, but less than 45 minutes	Response time more than 45, but not more than 60 minutes	Response time more than 60 minutes
Business Hours (M-F 0800-1700)															
San Diego Gas	SAN DIEGO	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		4109	155	127	385	580	694	625	458	369	257	363	96
After Business Hours (M-F 1701-0759)															
San Diego Gas	SAN DIEGO	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		1648	31	33	119	226	282	253	222	176	113	151	42
Weekends/Holidays															
San Diego Gas	SAN DIEGO	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		1524	48	34	104	210	281	245	152	133	83	178	56

2021

Operating Periods and Units			Hazardous Leak Response Count	Response time 5 minutes or less	Response time more than 5, but less than 10 minutes	Response time more than 10, but less than 15 minutes	Response time more than 15, but less than 20 minutes	Response time more than 20, but less than 25 minutes	Response time more than 25, but less than 30 minutes	Response time more than 30, but less than 35 minutes	Response time more than 35, but less than 40 minutes	Response time more than 40, but less than 45 minutes	Response time more than 45, but not more than 60 minutes	Response time more than 60 minutes
Business Hours (M-F 0800-1700)														
San Diego Gas	SAN DIEGO	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	4578	121	151	344	690	816	754	556	407	276	364	99
	SDG&E	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	17	0	3	1	3	3	1	2	2	1	0	1
After Business Hours (M-F 1701-0759)														
San Diego Gas	SAN DIEGO	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	1750	47	43	120	225	291	311	210	178	124	163	38
	SDG&E	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	7	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Weekends/Holidays														
San Diego Gas	SAN DIEGO	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	1626	30	32	104	201	258	225	221	146	117	200	92
	SDG&E	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	9	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0

2020

Operating Periods and Units			Hazardous Leak Response Count	Response time 5 minutes or less	Response time more than 5, but less than 10 minutes	Response time more than 10, but less than 15 minutes	Response time more than 15, but less than 20 minutes	Response time more than 20, but less than 25 minutes	Response time more than 25, but less than 30 minutes	Response time more than 30, but less than 35 minutes	Response time more than 35, but less than 40 minutes	Response time more than 40, but less than 45 minutes	Response time more than 45, but not more than 60 minutes	Response time more than 60 minutes
Business Hours (M-F 0800-1700)														
San Diego Gas	SAN DIEGO	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	5557	124	151	467	828	932	872	715	489	352	525	102
	SDG&E	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	32	2	1	5	6	6	3	2	2	3	2	0
After Business Hours (M-F 1701-0759)														
San Diego Gas	SAN DIEGO	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	2117	47	41	142	238	361	300	311	193	160	244	80
	SDG&E	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	11	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	0	2	1	0
Weekends/Holidays														
San Diego Gas	SAN DIEGO	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	1968	49	36	104	230	315	309	224	207	146	215	133
	SDG&E	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	7	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
TABLE 12
NATURAL GAS STORAGE BASELINE INSPECTIONS PERFORMED
2016-2025

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	EOY Well Baseline Inspections	EOY % Progress to Goal[b]
1	2016														
2	2017														
3	2018														
4	2019														
5	2020														
6	2021														
7	2022														
8	2023														
9	2024														
10	2025														

Metric Description	Metric tracks the progress of completing baseline and reassessment inspections that were expected to be completed within a given year. It reports the number of storage well periodic baseline assessments completed as a percentage of the number scheduled to be completed in the period. The number scheduled will depend on any regulatory required inspections as well as any initiated by the utility.
Units	Number of Assessments completed/Number scheduled or targeted.

Not Applicable - SDG&E does not have any storage assets.

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
TABLE 13
GAS SYSTEM INTERNAL INSPECTION STATUS
2016-2025

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Miles	Annual Percentage
1	2016													44	64%
2	2017													143	61%
3	2018													144	62%
4	2019													142	64%
5	2020													142	65%
6	2021													147	68%
7	2022													147	69%
8	2023													157	72%
9	2024													162.5	74%
10	2025													171	78%

Metric Description	Total miles and percent of system that can be internally inspected ("pigged") relative to all transmission pipelines in the system
Units	Percentage and Miles

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
TABLE 14
EMPLOYEE DART RATE
2016-2025

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016	1.29	1.47	1.02	0.85	1.34	1.40	1.59	1.45	1.37	1.38	0.80	0.35	1.20
2	2017	2.98	1.71	1.06	0.61	0.26	2.60	2.04	0.50	0.89	0.27	0.00	0.64	1.07
3	2018	1.46	0.93	0.80	1.19	1.07	1.53	1.60	1.24	0.31	1.44	1.70	1.59	1.23
4	2019	2.59	1.25	0.28	1.12	1.34	0.65	0.31	0.50	1.76	1.28	0.82	0.57	1.01
5	2020	0.70	1.51	0.52	0.51	0.00	0.53	0.86	1.33	1.32	0.74	1.29	1.61	0.89
6	2021	2.88	2.51	0.46	1.48	0.77	0.55	2.00	0.76	1.09	0.99	1.27	0.36	1.25
7	2022	0.87	0.26	1.19	1.55	0.25	1.84	1.94	1.88	0.26	0.24	1.75	0.00	1.03
8	2023	0.88	0.75	1.47	0.27	0.92	2.02	1.07	0.68	2.19	0.46	0.28	0.30	0.95
9	2024	0.56	2.90	0.52	0.76	0.68	0.86	0.75	0.48	0.85	0.23	0.26	0.74	0.80
10	2025	1.96	0.56	0.51	0.98	0.24	1.10	1.29	0.00	1.12	0.94	0.28	0.00	0.75

Metric Description	DART Rate is calculated based on number of OSHA-recordable injuries resulting in Days Away from work and/or Days on Restricted Duty or Job Transfer, and hours worked.
Units	DART Cases times 200,000 divided by employee hours worked.

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
TABLE 15
Rate of EMPLOYEE SIF Actual based on OSHA Reporting Requirements
2016-2025

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
2	2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	2018	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	2019	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
5	2020	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
7	2022	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
8	2023	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.02
10	2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02

Metric Description	Rate of SIF Actual (employee) is calculated using the formula: Number of SIF-Actual cases among employees X 200,000 / employee hours worked, where SIF Actual is counted using the methodology developed by the Edison Electrical Institute's (EEI) Occupational Health and Safety Committee (OHSC) Safety and Classification Learning Model. If a utility has implemented a replicable, substantially similar evaluation methodology for assessing SIF Actual, the utility may use that method for reporting this metric. If a utility opts to report the rate of SIF Actual using a method other than the EEI Safety Classification Model, it must explain how its methodology for counting SIF Actual differs and why it chose to use it. As a supplemental reporting reuirement to the SIF Actual Rate for comparative purposes, all utilities shall also provide SIF Actual data based on OSHA reporting requirements under Section 6409.1 of the California Labor Code.
Units	Number of SIF-Actual cases among employees X 200,000 / employee hours worked.

The tables below are presented as supplemental information as noted in the metric description for Metric #15 - **"...As a supplemental reporting requirement to the SIF Actual Rate for comparative purposes, all utilities shall also provide SIF Actual data based on OSHA reporting requirements under Section 6409.1 of the California Labor Code."**

Employee SIF Actuals based on OSHA Reporting Requirements

Employee Serious Injuries													
Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Employee Fatalities													
Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Employee SIF Totals													
Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2022	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
TABLE 16
Rate of CONTRACTOR SIF Actual based on OSHA Reporting Requirements
2016-2025

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016													
2	2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	2018	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
4	2019	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
5	2020	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.37	0.08
6	2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.03
7	2022	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
8	2023	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
9	2024	0.35	0.36	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.11
10	2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Metric Description	Rate of SIF Actual (Contractor) is calculated using the formula: Number of SIF-Actual cases among contractors x 200,000 / contractor hours worked, where SIF Actual is counted using the methodology developed by the EEI OHSC Safety and Classification Learning Model. If a utility has implemented a replicable, substantially similar evaluation methodology for assessing incidents where a SIF occurred, the utility may use that method for reporting this metric. If a utility opts to report the rate of SIF Actual using a method other than the EEI Safety Classification Model, it must explain how its methodology for counting SIF Actual differs and why it chose to use it. As a supplemental reporting requirement to the SIF Actual Rate for comparative purposes, all utilities shall also report SIF Actual Rate data based on OSHA reporting requirements under Section 6409.1 of the California Labor Code.
Units	Number of SIF-Actual cases among contractors x 200,000/contractor hours worked

The tables below are presented as supplemental information as noted in the metric description for Metric #16 - **"...As a supplemental reporting requirement to the SIF Actual Rate for comparative purposes, all utilities shall also provide SIF Actual data based on OSHA reporting requirements under Section 6409.1 of the California Labor Code."**

Contractor SIF Actuals based on OSHA Reporting Requirements

Contractor Serious Injuries													
Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2019	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2022	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2023	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
2024	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Contractor Fatalities													
Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Contractor SIF Totals													
Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2019	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2022	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2023	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
2024	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
TABLE 17
RATE OF SIF POTENTIAL - EMPLOYEE
2016-2025

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016													
2	2017													
3	2018													
4	2019													
5	2020													
6	2021			0.46	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.82	0.25	0.25	0.36	0.24
7	2022	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.26	0.24	0.25	0.00	0.15
8	2023	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.54	0.45	0.27	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.19
9	2024	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.23	0.29	0.25	0.24	0.28	0.23	0.00	0.50	0.19
10	2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.07

Metric Description	Rate of SIF Potential (Employee) is calculated using the formula: Number of SIF Potential cases among employees x 200,000/employee hours worked, where a SIF incident, in this case would be events that could have led to a reportable SIF. Potential SIF incidents are identified using the EEI Safety Classification and Learning Model. If a utility has implemented a replicable, substantially similar evaluation methodology for assessing SIF Potential, the utility may use that method for reporting this metric. If a utility opts to report the rate of SIF Potential using a method other than the EEI Safety Classification Model, it must explain how its methodology for counting SIF Potential differs and why it chose to use it. As a supplemental reporting requirement to the Potential SIF Rate (Employee), all utilities shall provide information about the key lessons learned from Potential SIF (Employee) incidents.
Units	Number of SIF-Potential cases among employees x 200,000/employee hours worked

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
TABLE 18
RATE OF SIF POTENTIAL - CONTRACTOR
2016-2025

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016													
2	2017													
3	2018													
4	2019													
5	2020													
6	2021	0.67	0.69	0.96	0.00	0.33	0.31	0.28	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29
7	2022	0.00	0.31	0.58	0.30	0.32	1.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.33	0.33	0.30
8	2023	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.17
9	2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.29	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.11
10	2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	1.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.54	0.53	0.30

Metric Description	Rate of SIF Potential (contractor) is calculated using the formula: Number of SIF Potential cases among contractor X 200,000 / contractor hours worked, where a SIF incident, in this case would be events that could have led to a reportable SIF. Potential SIF incidents are identified using the EEI Safety and Classification Learning Model. If a utility has implemented a replicable, substantially similar evaluation methodology for assessing SIF Potential, the utility may use that method for reporting this metric. If a utility opts to report the rate of SIF Potential using a method other than the EEI Safety Classification Model, it must explain how its methodology for counting SIF Potential differs and why it chose to use it. As a supplemental reporting requirement to the Potential SIF Rate (contractor), all utilities shall provide information about key lessons learned from Potential SIF (contractor) incidents.
Units	Number of SIF-Potential cases among contractors X 200,000 / contractor hours worked

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
TABLE 19
CONTRACTOR DART CASE RATE
2016-2025

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016													
2	2017													
3	2018	0.36	0.39	1.06	0.73	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
4	2019	0.45	0.00	0.36	1.15	1.59	0.00	2.27	1.22	0.45	1.32	0.91	1.49	0.93
5	2020	0.39	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.63	0.89	0.56	0.00	1.50	0.75	0.00	1.11	0.53
6	2021	0.34	0.69	0.64	0.25	0.67	0.63	0.84	0.66	0.70	0.32	1.07	0.00	0.56
7	2022	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.59	0.30	0.00	0.88	0.27	0.00	1.00	0.33
8	2023	0.37	0.36	0.58	0.28	0.55	0.48	0.28	0.00	0.73	1.31	0.30	0.00	0.45
9	2024	0.71	0.72	0.60	1.30	0.00	0.31	0.69	0.59	0.67	1.30	0.00	0.85	0.63
10	2025	1.35	0.00	0.44	0.88	0.81	1.37	0.45	0.00	0.00	1.17	0.54	0.53	0.64

Metric Description	DART Rate: Days Away, Restricted and Transfer (DART) Cases include OSHA-recordable Lost Work Day Cases and injuries that involve job transfer or restricted work activity. DART Rate is calculated as DART Cases times 200,000 divided by contractor hours worked.
Units	OSHA DART Rate

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT

TABLE 20A

PUBLIC SIF

2016-2025

A) Serious Injuries

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	4
3	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
4	2019	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
5	2020	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
6	2021	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
7	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
9	2024	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
10	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 20B

PUBLIC SIF

2016-2025

B) Fatalities

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
2	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
3	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
4	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
9	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
10	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Metric Description	A fatality or personal injury requiring in-patient hospitalization involving utility facilities or equipment. Equipment includes utility vehicles used during the course of business.
Units	Number of Serious Injuries and Fatalities

Note - The serious injuries for 2024 reflects an updated number due to one incident being reported in 2025 that occurred in 2024.

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
METRIC 21
HELICOPTER/FLIGHT ACCIDENT OR INCIDENT
2016-2025

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2017	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
8	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Metric Description	Defined by Federal Aviation Regulations (FARs), reportable to FAA per 49-CFR-830.
Units	Number of accidents or incidents (as defined in the 49 CFR Section 830.5 "Immediate Notification") per 10,000 flight hours.

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT

TABLE 25A

DISTRIBUTION WIRES-DOWN NOT RESULTING IN AUTOMATIC DE-ENERGIZATION

2016-2025

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	2022	0.00%	8.33%	14.29%	0.00%	25.00%	37.50%	14.29%	28.57%	12.50%	45.45%	6.67%	20.00%	18.18%
8	2023	12.50%	15.79%	24.00%	33.33%	14.29%	20.00%	0.00%	20.00%	50.00%	0.00%	66.67%	25.00%	22.95%
9	2024	0.00%	0.00%	28.57%	33.33%	16.67%	33.33%	50.00%	66.67%	42.86%	37.50%	0.00%	66.67%	32.14%
10	2025	0.00%	100.00%	200.00%	100.00%	0.00%	200.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	500.00%	0.00%	600.00%	24.36%

Metric Description	Distribution System: This metric is defined as the number of occurrences of wire down events in the past calendar year that did not result in automatic (i.e., not manually activated) de-energization by circuit protection devices such as fuses, circuit breakers, and reclosers, etc. on all portions of a downed conductor that rest on the ground. This metric does not consider possible energization due to induced voltages from magnetic coupling of parallel circuits. Metric excludes secondary conductors and service drops. The metric is reported as a percentage of all wires down events in the past calendar year. Separate metrics are provided for transmission and distribution systems.
Units	Percentage of wires down occurrences

TABLE 25B

TRANSMISSION WIRES-DOWN NOT RESULTING IN AUTOMATIC DE-ENERGIZATION

2016-2025

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	2022	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
8	2023	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
9	2024	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10	2025	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Metric Description	Transmission System: This metric is defined as the number of occurrences of wire down events in the past calendar year that did not result in automatic (i.e., not manually activated) de-energization by circuit protection devices such as fuses, circuit breakers, and reclosers, etc. on all portions of a downed conductor that rest on the ground. This metric does not consider possible energization due to induced voltages from magnetic coupling of parallel circuits. Metric excludes secondary conductors and service drops. The metric is reported as a percentage of all wires down events in the past calendar year. Separate metrics are provided for transmission and distribution systems.
Units	Percentage of wires down occurrences

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT

TABLE 26A

MISSED INSPECTIONS AND PATROLS FOR ELECTRIC CIRCUITS

2016-2025

Transmission Patrols

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016													0.00%
2	2017													0.00%
3	2018													0.00%
4	2019													0.00%
5	2020													0.00%
6	2021													0.00%
7	2022													0.00%
8	2023													0.00%
9	2024													0.00%
10	2025													0.00%

Metric Description	Primary Distribution: Metrics are calculated as annual number of overhead electric structures that did not comply with the inspection frequency requirements divided by total number of overhead electric structures with inspections due in the past calendar year. Separate metrics are provided for patrols, detailed inspections and separate metrics are provided for primary distribution and transmission overhead circuits. "Minimum patrol frequency" refers to the frequency of patrols as specified in GO 165. "Structures" refers to electric assets such as transformers, switching protective devices, capacitors, lines, poles, etc.
Units	Percentage of structures that missed inspection relative to total required structures.

TABLE 26B

MISSED INSPECTIONS AND PATROLS FOR ELECTRIC CIRCUITS

2016-2025

Transmission Inspections

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016													0.00%
2	2017													0.00%
3	2018													0.00%
4	2019													0.00%
5	2020													0.00%
6	2021													0.00%
7	2022													0.00%
8	2023													0.00%
9	2024													0.00%
10	2025													0.00%

Metric Description	Metrics are calculated as annual number of overhead electric structures that did not comply with the inspection frequency requirements divided by total number of overhead electric structures with inspections due in the past calendar year. Separate metrics are provided for patrols, detailed inspections and separate metrics are provided for primary distribution and transmission overhead circuits. "Minimum patrol frequency" refers to the frequency of patrols as specified in GO 165. "Structures" refers to electric assets such as transformers, switching protective devices, capacitors, lines, poles, etc.
Units	Percentage of structures that missed inspection relative to total required structures.

TABLE 26C

MISSED INSPECTIONS AND PATROLS FOR ELECTRIC CIRCUITS

2016-2025

Distribution Patrols

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016													0.00%
2	2017													0.00%
3	2018													0.07%
4	2019													0.01%
5	2020													0.00%
6	2021													0.00%
7	2022													0.00%
8	2023													0.00%
9	2024													0.00%
10	2025													0.00%

Metric Description	Transmission Overhead Circuts: Metrics are calculated as annual number of overhead electric structures that did not comply with the inspection frequency requirements divided by total number of overhead electric structures with inspections due in the past calendar year. Separate metrics are provided for patrols, detailed inspections and separate metrics are provided for primary distribution and transmission overhead circuits. "Minimum patrol frequency" refers to the frequency of patrols as specified in GO 165. "Structures" refers to electric assets such as transformers, switching protective devices, capacitors, lines, poles, etc.
Units	Percentage of structures that missed inspection relative to total required structures.

TABLE 26D

MISSED INSPECTIONS AND PATROLS FOR ELECTRIC CIRCUITS

2016-2025

Distribution Inspections

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016													0.00%
2	2017													0.00%
3	2018													0.00%
4	2019													0.00%
5	2020													0.00%
6	2021													0.00%
7	2022													0.00%
8	2023													0.00%
9	2024													0.00%
10	2025													0.00%

Metric Description	Detailed Inspections: Metrics are calculated as annual number of overhead electric structures that did not comply with the inspection frequency requirements divided by total number of overhead electric structures with inspections due in the past calendar year. Separate metrics are provided for patrols, detailed inspections and separate metrics are provided for primary distribution and transmission overhead circuits. "Minimum patrol frequency" refers to the frequency of patrols as specified in GO 165. "Structures" refers to electric assets such as transformers, switching protective devices, capacitors, lines, poles, etc.
Units	Percentage of structures that missed inspection relative to total required structures.

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
TABLE 27
OVERHEAD CONDUCTOR SIZE IN HIGH FIRE THREAT DISTRICT, (TIERS 2 AND 3, HFTD)
2016-2025
Percentage of #6 Copper in HFTD

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016													
2	2017													
3	2018													
4	2019													
5	2020													
6	2021													
7	2022						8.14%	8.11%	8.06%	8.05%	8.02%	7.98%	7.90%	7.90%
8	2023	7.88%	7.85%	7.79%	7.73%	7.89%	7.86%	7.82%	7.80%	7.79%	7.76%	7.73%	7.71%	7.71%
9	2024	Note 1	7.68%	7.67%	Note 1	7.66%	7.49%	7.49%	Note 1	7.50%	7.50%	7.48%	7.46%	7.46%
10	2025	0	7.45%	7.45%	0	7.43%	7.44%	7.43%	0	7.43%	7.40%	7.40%	7.39%	7.39%

Metric Description	Percentage of primary distribution overhead conductors in Tiers 2 and 3 HFTD that is #6 copper. Secondary conductors are excluded.
Units	Percentage relative to total circuit miles

Note 1 - SDG&E's Geographical Information System (GIS) system is a live "as-built" system. The total conductor miles and conductor miles of #6 copper iin Tier 2 and Tier 3 were inadvertanly not retained for the noted 3 months. Going forward, SDG&E has taken steps to retain the necessary data for each month.

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
TABLE 28A
GAS OPERATION CORRECTIVE ACTIONS BACKLOG
2016-2025
GAS TRANSMISSION

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2	2017	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
3	2018	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
4	2019	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
5	2020	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
6	2021	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
7	2022	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
8	2023	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
9	2024	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
10	2025	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Metric Description	Gas Transmission: Total number of work orders generated to correct 49 CFR Part 192 non-compliances or Notices of Violation that exceeded the maximum allowable/allotted time frame to complete the work order in the past calendar year divided by the total number of closed or still-open non-compliance or Notices of Violation-related work orders in past calendar year, evaluated at the end of the year. Maximum allowable/allotted time is based on either applicable requirement in 49 CFR Part 192, or the utility's internal standards. Separate metrics are provided for gas distribution and gas transmission.
Units	Percentage of work orders past due for completion in the past calendar year

TABLE 28B
GAS OPERATION CORRECTIVE ACTIONS BACKLOG
2016-2025
GAS DISTRIBUTION

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2	2017	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
3	2018	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
4	2019	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
5	2020	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
6	2021	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
7	2022	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
8	2023	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
9	2024	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
10	2025	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Metric Description	Gas Distribution: Total number of work orders generated to correct 49 CFR Part 192 non-compliances or Notices of Violation that exceeded the maximum allowable/allotted time frame to complete the work order in the past calendar year divided by the total number of closed or still-open non-compliance or Notices of Violation-related work orders in past calendar year, evaluated at the end of the year. Maximum allowable/allotted time is based on either applicable requirement in 49 CFR Part 192, or the utility's internal standards. Separate metrics are provided for gas distribution and gas transmission.
Units	Percentage of work orders past due for completion in the past calendar year

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
TABLE 29A
GO-95 CORRECTIVE ACTIONS (TIERS 2 AND 3, HFTD)
2016-2025
TRANSMISSION

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016	12.30%	11.06%	2.46%	7.79%	6.55%	8.61%	6.56%	5.33%	10.65%	8.61%	5.74%	8.19%	93.85%
2	2017	5.14%	5.14%	6.54%	17.29%	8.41%	4.21%	7.01%	5.14%	4.20%	7.48%	3.27%	0.47%	74.30%
3	2018	8.44%	25.33%	12.98%	7.80%	3.24%	7.79%	10.39%	18.84%	20.13%	7.14%	3.89%	9.74%	135.71%
4	2019	6.80%	8.40%	9.20%	3.60%	10.40%	14.00%	14.00%	15.20%	20.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	125.60%
5	2020	9.54%	13.35%	4.09%	5.17%	8.99%	5.18%	5.45%	6.54%	7.90%	14.72%	8.17%	4.09%	93.19%
6	2021	3.52%	18.59%	9.05%	6.03%	4.02%	14.82%	4.00%	8.06%	11.56%	16.08%	1.76%	8.29%	105.78%
7	2022	9.34%	7.53%	9.03%	9.94%	20.18%	4.53%	1.20%	7.53%	5.12%	8.43%	7.53%	4.82%	95.18%
8	2023	7.43%	19.59%	2.03%	10.81%	4.05%	5.41%	11.49%	14.19%	14.86%	16.89%	4.73%	5.41%	116.89%
9	2024	6.48%	13.43%	1.39%	9.72%	6.48%	4.16%	6.94%	12.04%	10.65%	14.81%	3.70%	9.70%	99.50%
10	2025	41.51%	1.89%	5.03%	9.43%	11.32%	6.92%	3.14%	7.55%	4.40%	4.08%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%

Metric Description	Transmission System: The number of Priority Level 2 notifications that were completed on time divided by the total number of Priority Level 2 notifications that were due in the calendar year in Tiers 2 and 3, HFTD. Consistent with GO 95 Rule 18 provisions, the proposed metric should exclude notifications that qualify for extensions under reasonable circumstances. Separate metrics are provided for distribution and transmission systems.
Units	Percentage of corrective actions completed

TABLE 29A
GO-95 CORRECTIVE ACTIONS (TIERS 2 AND 3, HFTD)
2016-2025
DISTRIBUTION

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016	74.36%	14.40%	3.64%	3.08%	1.97%	1.30%	0.63%	0.33%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.87%
2	2017	61.18%	12.76%	12.60%	6.42%	3.27%	1.38%	1.50%	0.54%	0.16%	0.14%	0.02%	0.02%	99.98%
3	2018	58.68%	10.36%	7.97%	7.58%	5.04%	3.80%	2.62%	2.23%	1.15%	0.42%	0.05%	0.03%	99.95%
4	2019	58.80%	4.64%	8.60%	4.22%	4.74%	4.35%	7.72%	2.84%	2.49%	1.11%	0.33%	0.10%	99.93%
5	2020	55.97%	13.08%	7.35%	6.31%	6.02%	3.46%	2.53%	2.33%	1.20%	1.39%	0.16%	0.19%	100.00%
6	2021	66.75%	7.89%	4.94%	3.18%	2.37%	3.18%	3.92%	3.02%	2.57%	1.83%	0.26%	0.06%	99.97%
7	2022	40.37%	9.36%	11.43%	11.23%	6.75%	5.38%	6.52%	3.21%	2.34%	2.01%	0.67%	0.33%	99.60%
8	2023	36.15%	11.29%	6.16%	7.45%	5.92%	4.56%	3.84%	5.68%	7.13%	6.29%	2.52%	2.24%	99.23%
9	2024	35.93%	3.54%	7.15%	12.66%	8.33%	3.46%	8.65%	4.01%	4.09%	5.42%	5.66%	0.79%	99.69%
10	2025	49.36%	7.49%	9.37%	11.14%	4.56%	3.10%	4.75%	2.19%	1.70%	1.78%	0.94%	0.79%	98.86%

Metric Description	Distribution System: The number of Priority Level 2 notifications that were completed on time divided by the totalnumber of Priority Level 2 notifications that were due in the calendar year in Tiers 2 and 3, HFTD. Consistent with GO 95 Rule 18 provisions, the proposed metric should exclude notifications that qualify for extensions under reasonable circumstances. Separate metrics are provided for distribution and transmission systems.
Units	Percentage of corrective actions completed

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
TABLE 30A
GAS TRANSMISSION OVERPRESSURE EVENTS
2016-2025
Number of OP Events

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016													
2	2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2022 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
TABLE 30B
GAS DISTRIBUTION OVERPRESSURE EVENTS
2016-2025
Number of OP Events

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016													
2	2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	2018	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
4	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	2023	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Metric Description	CPUC-reportable overpressure events are those that met the conditions specified in GO112-F, 122.2(d)(5), but reported on same frequency as the other SPMs. Separate metrics are provided for distribution and transmission systems. The metric measures both gas operational performance and the integrity of gas pipelines.
Units	Number of occurrences

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
TABLE 31
GAS IN-LINE INSPECTIONS MISSED
2016-2025

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
9	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Metric Description	The number of gas pipeline in-line inspections that missed the required reassessment interval, according to the relevant intervals established pursuant to 49 CFR, Part 192.
Units	Total Number of Missed Inspections

Note: The data for 2022 has been corrected from two inspections to zero; these inspections previously reported as missed were completed within the 6-month extension period authorized under 49 CFR § 192.939.
The data for 2023 has been corrected to exclude an inspection that was performed through a non-ILI assessment method.

2025 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
TABLE 32
OVERHEAD CONDUCTOR SAFETY INDEX (ANNUAL)
2016-2025

A) TRANSMISSION

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016													
2	2017													
3	2018													
4	2019													
5	2020													
6	2021													
7	2022													0.00
8	2023													0.00
9	2024													0.00
10	2025													0.25

B) DISTRIBUTION

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2016													
2	2017													
3	2018													
4	2019													
5	2020													
6	2021													
7	2022													11.77
8	2023													14.56
9	2024													10.08
10	2025													9.65

Metric Description	Overhead Conductor Safety Index is the sum of all annual occurrences on overhead transmission or primary voltage distribution conductors satisfying one or more of the following conditions divided by total circuit miles in the system x 1,000: 1) A conductor or splice becomes physically broken; 2) A conductor is dislodged from its intended design position due to either malfunction of its attachment points and/or supporting structures or contact with foreign objects (including vegetation); 3) A conductor falls from its intended position to rest on the ground or a foreign object; 4) A conductor comes into contact with communication circuits, guy wires, or conductors of a lower voltage; or 5) A power pole carrying normally energized conductors leans by more than 45 degrees in any direction relative to the vertical reference when measured at ground level. Separate metrics are reported for transmission and primary voltage distribution conductors. Secondary voltage conductors and service drops are not included in this metric.
Units	Number of occurrences per circuit mile