

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

Annual Public Safety Briefing

August 20, 2026





Topics for Discussion

- 1** Safety Culture and Governance
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- 2** Wildfire Safety and Continuous Monitoring
.....
- 3** Strengthening the Electric Grid through Enhanced Inspections and Maintenance
.....
- 4** Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS)

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Safety Culture and Governance



Embedding Safety Into Our Practices

Our stands are “Everyone and Everything is Always Safe” and “Catastrophic Wildfires Shall Stop.” We’re committed to making those stands a reality every day by continuously building on our safety standards.

Our Safety Governance:

- ✓ **Board of Directors:** Thirteen members who have oversight of safety metrics tied to executive compensation and performance.
- ✓ **Safety and Nuclear Oversight Committee:** Six members that have extensive safety governance experience who review our safety performance and make recommendations.



We have **consistently maintained our governance structure** since standing it up in 2021.

Our Safety Progress Includes:

- ✓ Facilitating discussions between Board and SNO Committee members with frontline PG&E coworkers.
- ✓ Adopting new technologies to further improve our workforce and public safety performance.
- ✓ Conducting briefings with independent operational observers to determine safety learnings.
- ✓ Integrating additional activities and programs to reduce violence incidents against coworkers conducting essential safety work.

Safety Culture and Controls

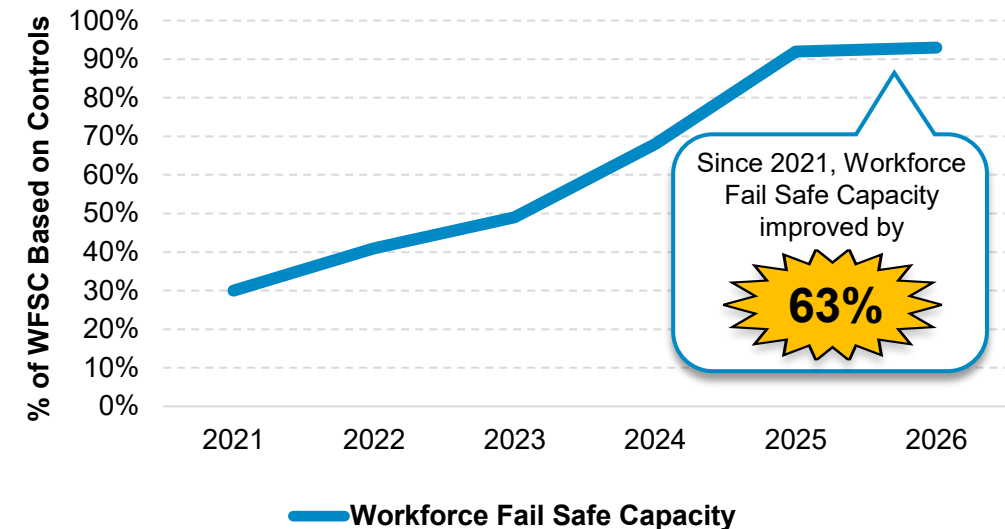
Since AB 1054, we have redefined safety by adopting more essential controls to mitigate risk. Our Safety Management System focuses on integrating these controls into our culture, decision-making and standards.

Our safety management approach has evolved to Total Health and Safety.

We've expanded our focus on **Operational Safety** to now include **Mental Health & Well-being** and **Physical Security**. TH&S is a holistic approach that covers the full spectrum of risk our coworkers and our contract partners face.



Growth of PG&E's Workforce Fail Safe Capacity*



* Data as of 7/28/2026.

Workforce Fail Safe Capacity (WFSC) is a metric that assesses the efficacy of safety measures in high-energy field operations, capturing the frequency of safety observations and post-incident assessments where controls were effectively implemented.

Safety Growth and Performance

Our Safety Management System has strengthened how we identify, manage and learn from safety risks. This year, we have transformed our approach across all disciplines.



Electric

- **SmartDetect** | Uses machine learning models and SmartMeter™ data to identify early risks with assets at the "edge of the grid" (transformer to meter), enabling teams to proactively remediate issues.
- Classifies patterns and anomalies that indicate emerging safety risks.
- **Prevented 21 ignitions and avoided 12.9 million unplanned customer outage minutes** from January 2025 through June 2026.



Hydro

- **Hydro Public Outreach Program** | Provides a comprehensive public awareness campaign through safety education, community outreach, targeted mailings, recreation safety signage, emergency preparedness materials and media engagement.
- Lowers public safety risk through proactive education and emergency awareness.
- Reduced third-party safety incidents **from seven in 2025 to one through July 2026.**



Gas

- **In-Line Inspections** | Uses robotic technology to inspect lines previously deemed "un-inspectable."
- Combines analytics and integrity data to evaluate pipeline anomalies to reduce the need for excavation and repair, contributing to the reduction of safety incidents over the last eight years.
- Since 2021, integrity impacts to the pipeline were prevented on approximately **920 miles of pipelines** through to the use of enhanced in-line inspection tools that have improved sensors.

Wildfire Safety and Continuous Monitoring



Wildfire Potential Across Our Service Area

Our High Fire-Risk Area (HFRA) map provides a more comprehensive view of wildfire potential across our service area.

Mapping Methodologies

HFTD

- ✓ Incorporates data on tree mortality including Areas of Dead Trees, Tier 1/2 High Hazard Zones and tree removals.
- ✓ Evaluates for heightened risk of ignition and spread of powerline fire.
- ✓ Incorporates data on past powerline wildfires.
- ✓ Ranks areas based on the risks that utility-associated fires pose to communities.

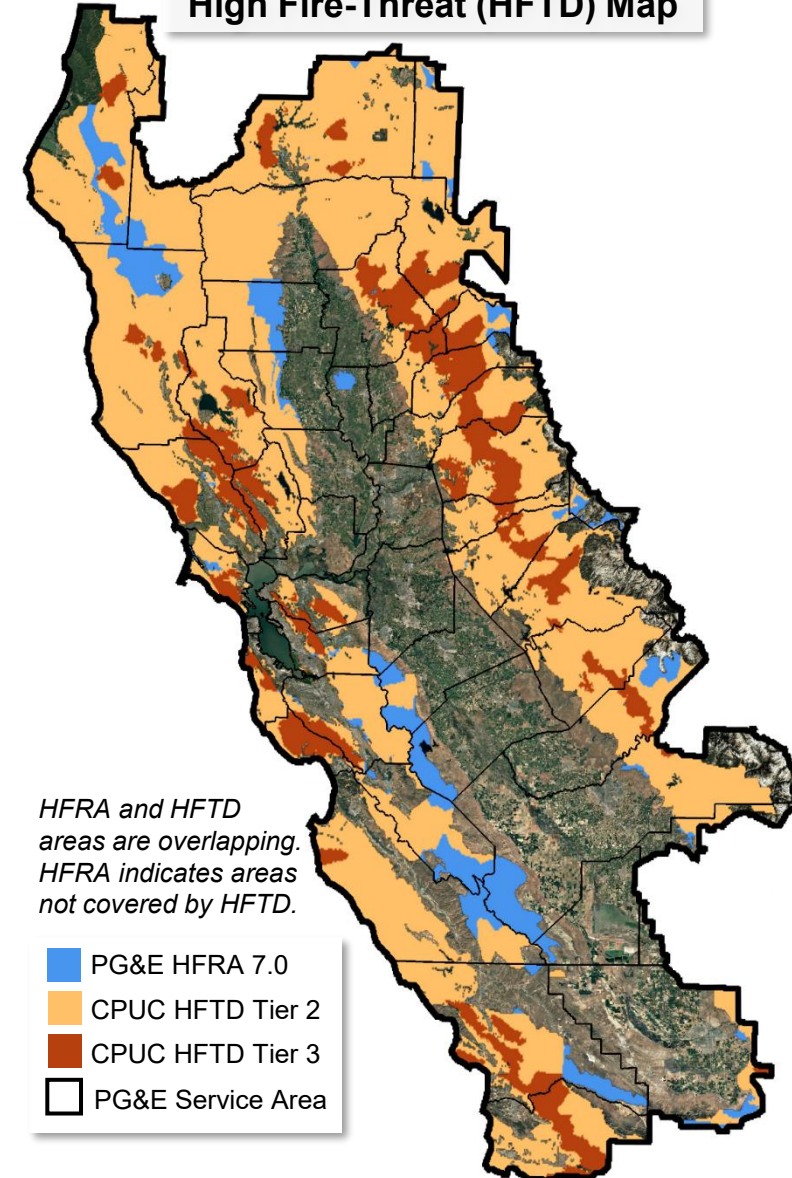
HFRA

- ✓ Builds on HFTD maps.
- ✓ Incorporates fire scars, potential for fire spread, National Weather Service Red Flag Warnings and other historical data.
- ✓ Evaluates offshore wind risk, land use and fuel conditions.
- ✓ Reviews existing circuit maps to identify high risk areas.

	CPUC HFTD (Tier 2 and 3)	PG&E HFRA 7.0	Additional Miles in HFRA 7.0
Distribution and Transmission Overhead Miles (Includes active PG&E transmission lines)	29,732	30,430	698

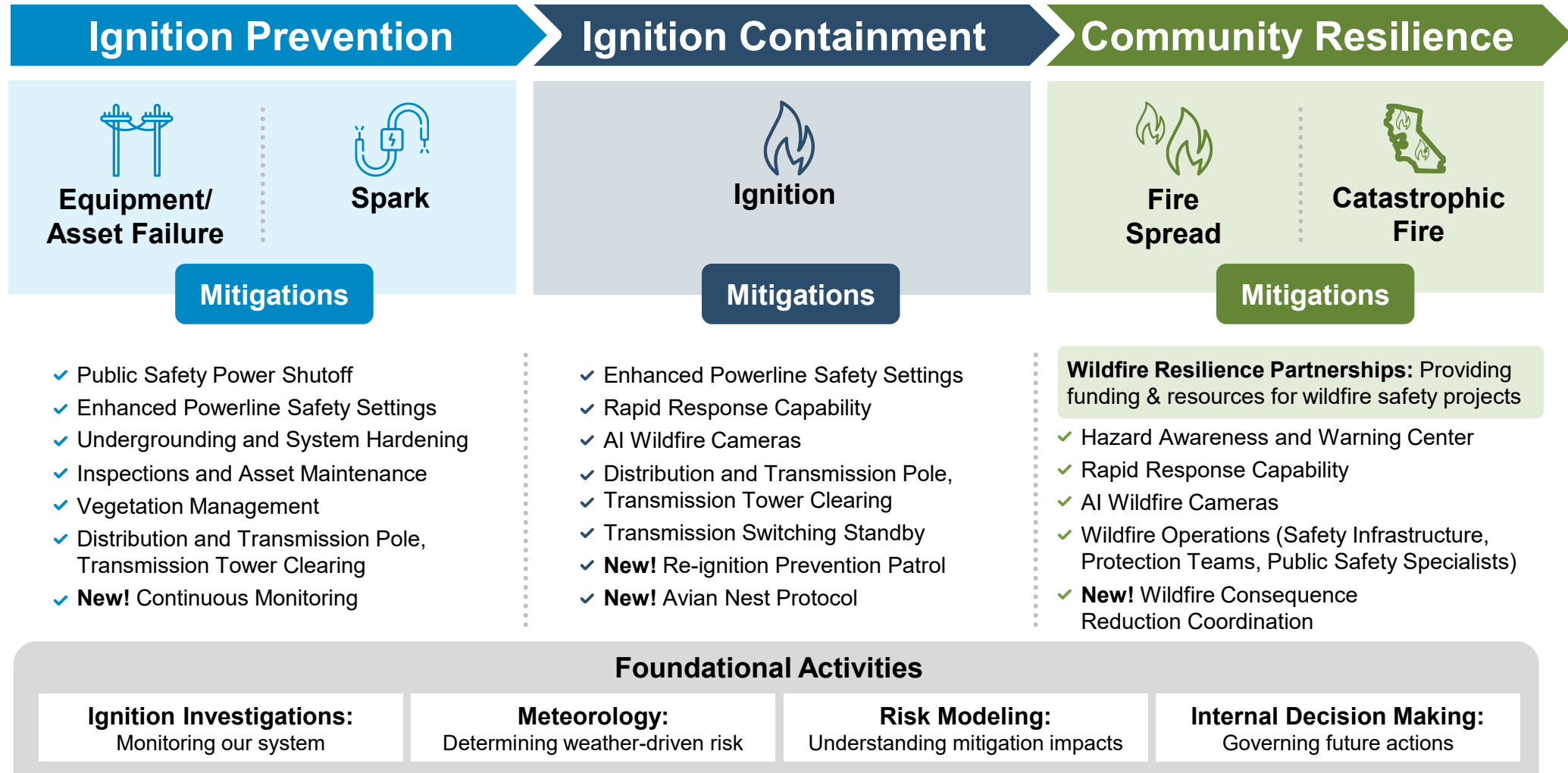
Additional weather mapping tools include Fire Potential Index (FPI), PG&E's Operational Mesoscale Modeling System (POMMS) and Public and Federal Agency Weather Models.

PG&E HFRA and CPUC High Fire-Threat (HFTD) Map



Interrupting the Wildfire Sequence

Wildfires from electrical equipment follow a common sequence. Interrupting that sequence is key.



Continuous Monitoring Technologies

Earlier this year, we launched our Continuous Monitoring Center as a centralized hub to use Machine Learning and AI to analyze data from our current SmartMeter™ (AMI 1.0) network and emerging sensor technologies to monitor for emerging issues.

By identifying potential issues early, we:

- ✓ **Drive Affordability:** Enables us to respond proactively to developing issues, maximizing the lifespan of our assets, while reducing operational and maintenance costs.
- ✓ **Prevent Ignitions:** Reduces wildfire risk from utility assets by identifying potential issues before they result in an ignition.
- ✓ **Improve Reliability:** Prevents outages by identifying issues impacting the grid before there is a failure. If an outage occurs, sensors can assist PG&E in locating the cause quicker (where deployed), reducing the time it takes to safely turn power back on.

Reviewing data from the following devices:*

4,500	Line Sensors	112	Distribution Fault Anticipation Sensors
590+	Early Fault Detection Sensors	5.5M	SmartMeters™ (AMI 1.0)
20,000	GridScope Sensors		

*PG&E is in the process of validating the efficacy of these technologies and use cases.

Since 2025, we:*

- 🕒 **Avoided ~19.5M** unplanned customer outage minutes
- 🛡️ **Prevented 28** potential ignitions
- 💰 **Saved ~\$12.5M** through lower cost repairs

*Includes full suite of Continuous Monitoring technologies. Data as of 7/8/2026.

Continuous Monitoring currently provides ~40% coverage in high fire risk areas, supporting targeted expansion opportunities.

Strengthening the Electric Grid through Enhanced Inspections and Maintenance



Enhancements in Conducting Detailed Inspections

This year, we're conducting >673K detailed distribution inspections across our service area using ground or aerial methods as part of ongoing progress to build a safer, more resilient electric system.

Aerial Inspection Benefits

- Enables assessment of asset conditions from vantage points not possible from ground (i.e.: pole-top, degraded splices, etc.)
- Finds issues with similar or better effectiveness than ground inspection for most equipment evaluated*
- Reduces equipment caused failures following inspection**
- 1.7-2.8x more effective inspection method for conductors, poles and hardware/framing***

Ground Inspection Benefits

- Allows condition assessments to be performed on-site and in real time, rather than remotely with a time delay
- Provides the opportunity to perform minor work simultaneously, avoiding extra maintenance tags being created
- 2.1-2.3x more effective inspection method for anchor and ground components***

Find rates for the Tree/Vine and Visibility Strip assets are the same for aerial and ground Inspections.

2026 Comprehensive Aerial/Ground Inspection Pilot



We're conducting a ground and aerial inspection pilot which includes **~20K structures**. This pilot builds off of our 2023 study, and the results will help us analyze which conditions are best assessed by each method to help inform our future inspection strategy and optimize Cost Benefit Ratio.

Based on 2026 inspections completed this year through 6/21/2026; **Based on early data from PG&E's Inspection Asset Strategy team; *When comparing ground and aerial inspection find rates across assets.*

Enhancing Vegetation Work with Remote Sensing

This year we expanded the use of remote sensing technology to improve our inspections, increasing efficiency and reducing wildfire risk.

Expanding Remote Sensing

- ✓ **Introduced 3D Tree Mapping** using backpack LiDAR and imagery in areas with the highest vegetation risk and tree density.
- ✓ **Used satellite imagery** on 18,324 overhead miles (over **20%** of our system) to verify there are no tree encroachments or overhang.
- ✓ **Leveraged new remote sensing data** to enhance our risk analysis to better identify, track and mitigate risks.

Improving Efficiency & Customer Experience

- Consolidated **vegetation management programs** to increase operational efficiency.
- Integrated **inspections of high-risk areas** into Routine and Hazard Programs to reduce frequency of visits to customer properties.
- Increased **Continuous Monitoring** which provides a protection layer against vegetation fall-in events and enables quicker responses.

Reducing Wildfire Risk

- Reduced outages related to vegetation by **19%** in HFTD and **26%** overall YTD.*
- Reduced CPUC Reportable Vegetation Ignitions during high fire-risk weather conditions by **51%** YTD.**
- Reduced response time through Gridware, enabling us to identify and report issues faster.

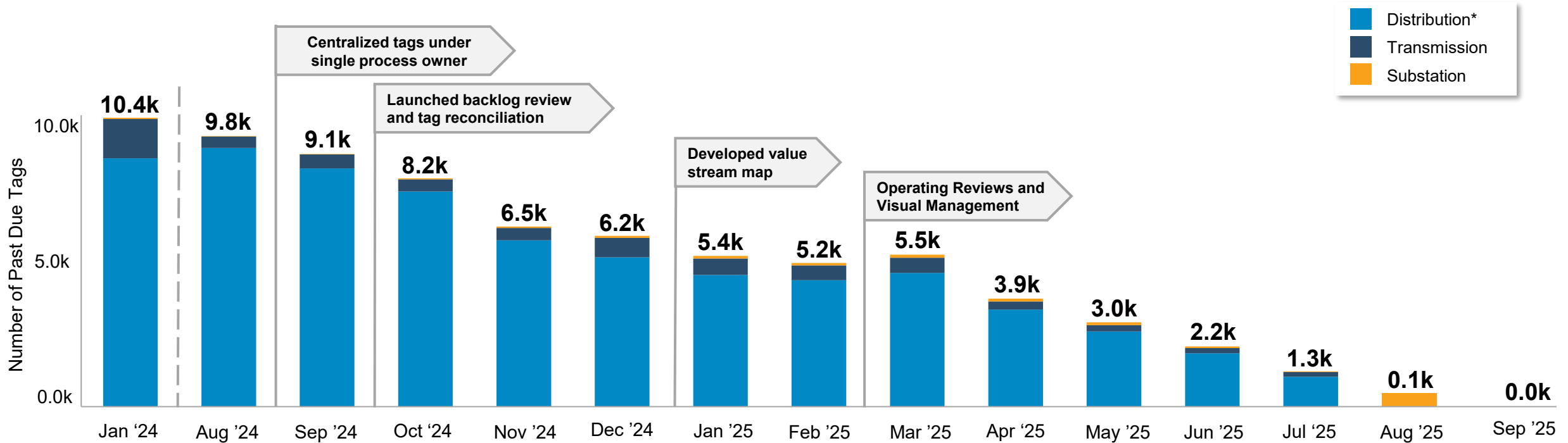
*Compared to same time last year.

**Compared to ignitions under R3 + RFI conditions at this same time last year.

Addressing Risk In Overdue Tags

Since September 2025, we have maintained compliance across our highest-risk tags. By completing these tags, we have substantially reduced risk across our system.

Past due high-risk tags

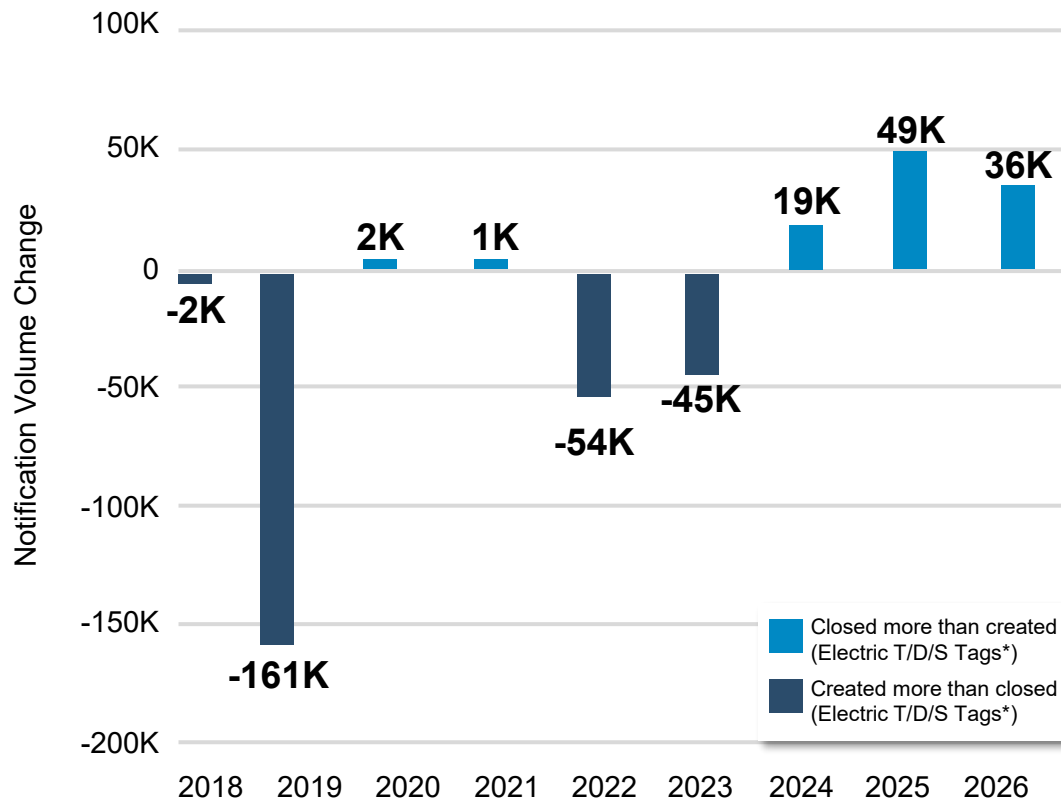


*In 2026, to date, we have identified four high risk tags that were completed late (2 A, 1 B and 1 X).

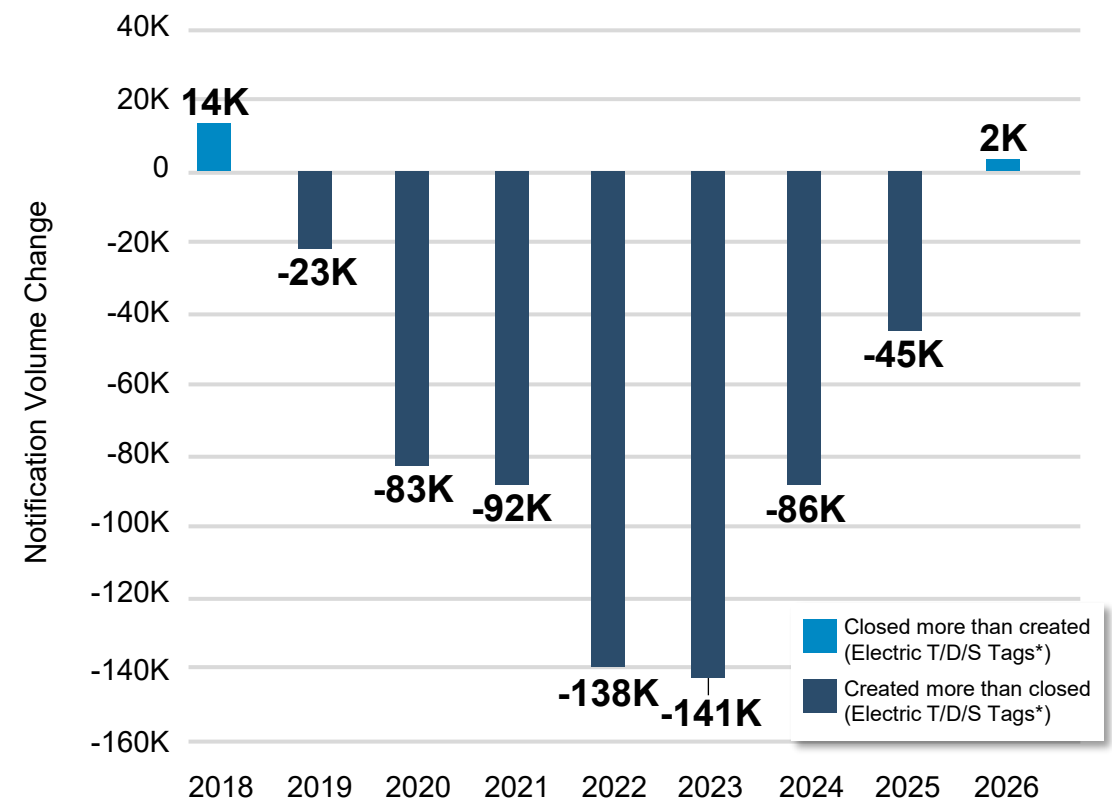
Addressing Moderate- and Low-Risk Tags

We have made significant progress reducing moderate- and low-risk HFTD/HFRA tags using our Performance Playbook. We plan to leverage the same risk-informed approach to address low- and moderate-risk tags in non-HFTD/non-HFRA areas.

Created vs Closed T/D/S Tags* in HFTD/HFRA



Created vs Closed T/D/S Tags* in Non-HFTD/Non-HFRA



*Electric Transmission, Distribution and Substation Tags

Backlog Tag Closure Strategy

We're prioritizing maintenance and repairs using a risk-informed approach, while improving operational efficiency and enhancing system reliability.

How we're addressing the tag backlog:



Mega Bundling:

By reducing customer impact at a lower cost, mega bundling works together with other initiatives to make operational work more efficient, resulting in closing more HFTD/HFRA tags than we created over the last two years.



Inspection Processes:

Utilizing ground and aerial inspection methods together improves our ability to identify the right conditions, prioritize the highest-risk work, and direct maintenance resources where they'll have the greatest impact on safety, reliability and wildfire risk reduction.



Continuous Monitoring:

Exploring technologies that can allow us to relook at existing open tags and reassess based on the ability to monitor conditions 24/7. We are conducting ongoing tests and validating these capabilities.

Undergrounding and System Upgrades Progress

We prioritize undergrounding and overhead hardening work in areas where we can have the greatest impact on reducing wildfire risk. Our undergrounding and overhead programs are focused on Tier 2 and 3 HFTD and HFRA areas, and each potential project is evaluated through our risk model based on several critical factors.



Since 2018, we have completed **1,330 miles** of undergrounding, **1,581 miles** of overhead hardening and **136 miles** of line removal. Approximately **44%** of our undergrounding work, **38%** of our overhead hardening work and **18%** of our line removal work has been completed in HFTD Tier 3 areas.

Approximately, **25%** of the primary circuit miles in Tier 3 HFTD areas have been hardened.*

System Hardening and Undergrounding Progress against WMP Targets

System Hardening WMP Targets through EOY 2025**	System Hardening Actuals 2025	Undergrounding WMP Targets through EOY 2026***	Undergrounding Actuals through 7/1/26
2,261	2,538	1,465	1,330

We have met and are on track to meet our targets while providing consistent reliability and safety for customers.

*Data as of July 2026. Percentages are an approximation and exclude Butte and Community Rebuild work.

**The 2026 WMP does not include an overall system hardening target. Instead, it establishes separate targets for undergrounding, overhead hardening and line removal. PG&E is including progress against the 2019-2025 system hardening targets.

***PG&E's WMP undergrounding target from 2022-2025 includes undergrounding taking place as part of system hardening, undergrounding taking place as part of the Butte County Rebuild program (including a small volume of previously hardened overhead lines that are being placed underground) or other Community Rebuild programs, and any other undergrounding work performed in HFTD, HFRA, Buffer Zone, or fire rebuild areas. In 2026-2028, the WMP target excludes Butte and other Community Rebuild work.

Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS)





PSPS Impact Improvements Over Time

PSPS is a tool of last resort to keep customers safe. We will continue to perform shutoffs based on weather conditions, while finding additional ways to reduce impacts without compromising safety.

	2019	2025
Event Overview		
Total PSPS Events	8	4
Customers De-Energized	2,014,000	17,972
Average Outage Duration (hours)	45	32
Average Outage Restoration Time (hours)	17	5
Customer Impact		
CRCs Opened	182	23
CRC Visitors	58,752	15,310
Counties Impacted	38	19
Customers Notified	2,517,000	20,500
Percentage of Customers Notified Before De-energization	82.2%	99.6%
Customers Not Notified Before De-energization	67,000	74
Customer and Community Mitigations		
Potential Acres Burned if PSPS was not Executed*	3,500,000	146,539
Customers Removed from De-Energization due to Mitigation Opportunities	681,000	64,413

Data is rounded and approximate. Data is based on actual weather conditions and does not account for weather normalized conditions.

**Estimates based on weather forecasting models from Technosylva, an external expert in the wildfire modeling field to test and deploy cloud-based wildfire spread model capabilities. These models provide fire simulations that represent the potential effects that could occur if PG&E did not initiate a PSPS. Note these metrics do not account for fire suppression.*

Lessons Learned

Each year, we review lessons learned and adjust our processes to improve the customer experience.

2025 Key Takeaway

Continue improving PSPS scoping to help mitigate customer impacts and reduce outage length.

Refine automation of in-event notifications to ensure customers receive accurate and timely updates.

Continue work to reduce the number of customers impacted by PSPS without compromising safety.

Corrective Action

Update dashboard and weather models to enable more precise de-energizations, improve documentation processes and align on decisions for each phase of a PSPS.

Enhance our notification dashboard and other systems as well as update EOC training materials.

Identify opportunities to install additional sectionalizing and Continuous Monitoring devices.

Long-Term Implementation

2+ Years

Continue updating PSPS machine learning models and upgrading weather modeling systems with new technology.

Conduct annual audits of customer data and enhance PSPS applications to capture all impacted customers when scoping for PSPS events.

Explore innovative technologies that gather data to shorten and prevent outages, increase situational awareness and improve safety patrols.

2026 PSPS Planning and Preparedness

We are continuously working to improve customer experience while maintaining safety. This year, we made improvements in the following areas:



PSPS Thresholds

- Revising our weather models to incorporate the latest outage and ignition data to allow more precise targeting.
- Refining existing artificial intelligence and technology to improve PSPS scoping granularity.



Community Resource Centers

- Updating procedures to streamline supply delivery based on attendance and needs.
- Adding water bladders and insulated bags for medication support.
- Sharing updated fact sheets to meet accessibility needs.



Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

- Hosted webinars for water agencies and transmission customers for further wildfire preparedness.



Customer Support and Outreach

- Hosting 200+ meetings with customers and stakeholders on wildfire safety and outage preparedness.
- Distributing outage preparedness materials to 1 million+ customers.
- Conducting targeted outreach to people who rely on power for their health, safety or independence.



Notifications

- Refining automation, developing new tools and reviewing programming to enhance service and accuracy of notifications.

Wildfire Resilience Partnerships

The Wildfire Resilience Partnerships (WRP) team collaborates with high fire-risk communities across our service area to provide funding and resources for local wildfire safety projects and fire safe councils, enhancing overall community safety.



\$25M Invested Since Inception : **75** Local Communities, Agencies & Fire Safety Councils Benefited

On six projects alone, PG&E contributions of **\$1.1M** helped catalyze **\$20M** in additional funding.

Wildland

- 1 Forest Management**
Improving forest health and reducing wildfire risk
- 2 Rapid Response Capability**
Partnering with communities to station fire suppression aircraft near high-risk areas
- 3 Dip Tanks**
Increasing water availability for aerial fire suppression through infrastructure solutions
- 4 Wood Management**
Relocating potential wildfire fuel and upcycling organic material

Wildland Urban Interface

- 5 Utility Wildfire Resilience Corridors**
Partnering to expand utility rights of way with ecological benefit to reduce wildfire likelihood and spread
- 6 Roadside Brushing**
Removing roadside vegetation to expand fire breaks for emergency ingress/egress routes
- 7 Fuel Breaks**
Trimming trees and brush to slow fire spread

Urban

- 8 Capacity Building**
Providing project and capacity funding for local on-the-ground response and prevention, including ground-based work around electrical assets
- 9 Community Hardening**
Support projects for community structure defense and improved insurance coverage

Appendix





PSPS Year-Over-Year Impacts

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Event Overview							
Total PSPS Events	8	6	5	0	2	6	4
Customers De-Energized	2,014,000	653,000	80,400	-	5,099	50,476	17,972
Average Outage Restoration Time (hours)	17	10	12	-	5	7	5
Customer Impact							
CRCs Opened	182	245	92	-	16	78	23
CRC Visitors	58,752	49,998	11,690	-	1,554	9,890	15,310
Counties Impacted	38	37	28	-	7	22	19
Customers Notified	2,517,000	869,000	181,000	-	13,800	100,300	20,500
Customers Not Notified Before De-energization	67,000	5,400	1,700	-	19	318	74
Customer and Community Mitigations							
Potential Acres Burned if PSPS was not Executed*	3,500,000	912,000	691,000	-	28,251	103,536	146,539
Customers Removed from De-Energization due to Mitigation Opportunities	681,000	719,450	415,100	-	21,872	402,798	64,413

Data is rounded and approximate. *Estimates based on weather forecasting models from Technosylva, an external expert in the wildfire modeling field to test and deploy cloud-based wildfire spread model capabilities. These models provide fire simulations that represent the potential effects that could occur if PG&E did not initiate a PSPS. Note these metrics do not account for fire suppression.



Undergrounding and Overhead Hardening Year-Over-Year Progress Against WMP Targets

PG&E is on track to meet or exceed all undergrounding and overhead hardening WMP commitments.

Year	System Hardening WMP Targets*	System Hardening Actuals	Undergrounding WMP Targets**	Undergrounding Actuals	Overhead Hardening / Line Removal WMP Targets* (OH / LR)	Overhead Hardening / Line Removal Actuals (OH / LR)
2018	N/A	16	N/A	N/A	N/A	16 / 0
2019	150	171	N/A	7	N/A	145 / 19
2020	241	343	N/A	41	N/A	335 / 3
2021	180	211	N/A	74	N/A	147 / 23
2022	470	479	175	181	N/A	335 / 24
2023	420	447	350	366	N/A	145 / 12
2024	280	348	250	258	N/A	108 / 24
2025	520	539	330	334	N/A	207 / 26
2026	N/A*	218 (as of 7/1/2026)	360	69 (as of 7/1/2026)	294 / 4	144 / 4 (as of 7/1/2026)
2027***	N/A*	N/A	307	N/A	190	N/A

*PG&E's system hardening targets include overhead system hardening, undergrounding, and removal of overhead lines in HFTD, HFRA or buffer zone areas except for any mileage being undergrounded and tracked separately as part of our Butte County Rebuild and other Community Rebuild efforts. Through 2025, PG&E's WMP included a combined System Hardening Target. The 2026 WMP does not include an overall system hardening target. Instead, it establishes separate targets for undergrounding, overhead hardening and line removal.**PG&E's WMP undergrounding target from 2022-2025 includes undergrounding taking place as part of system hardening, undergrounding taking place as part of the Butte County Rebuild program (including a small volume of previously hardened overhead lines that are being placed underground) or other Community Rebuild programs, and any other undergrounding work performed in HFTD, HFRA, Buffer Zone, or fire rebuild areas. In 2026-2028, the WMP target excludes Butte and other Community Rebuild work.***2027 WMP target has been approved.



Undergrounding and Overhead Hardening Progress Against GRC Targets*

The CPUC authorizes forecasted costs and risk-reduction objectives based on a projected hybrid portfolio. Actual annual undergrounding mileage may vary from forecasts. **PG&E has met or is on track to meet GRC cost and risk reduction targets.**

Year	Undergrounding GRC Targets	Undergrounding Actuals	Overhead Hardening / Line Removal GRC Targets	Overhead Hardening / Line Removal Actuals
2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	15
2019	N/A	7	N/A	145
2020-2022**	153	164	868	819
2023-2026***	1,230	876 (as of 7/1/26)	778	602 (as of 7/1/26)
2027****	307	N/A	200	N/A

**Unlike the WMP, the GRC does not approve specific yearly targets. The CPUC approves a range of miles to be completed over the GRC period to meet risk targets.*

***In the 2020-2022 GRC period, improved wildfire risk modeling and data led PG&E to prioritize higher-risk work with greater risk reduction benefits, resulting in lower overhead hardening mileage than originally targeted.*

****The 2023 GRC decision provides PG&E with implementation flexibility to complete undergrounding and overhead hardening work, as long as PG&E meets the cumulative risk-reduction targets. The CPUC decision approved mileage for the period but did not set annual forecasts/targets.*

*****2027 forecasts were provided in the 2027 GRC, which is currently pending before the CPUC.*