BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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)
Application of San Diego Gas & Electric Company (U 902 M) to Submit Its 2021 Risk Assessment and Mitigation Phase Report.	A.21-05-011 (Filed May 17, 2021)
And Related Matter.	A.21-05-014 (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)
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2022 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY (U 904 G)

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April 3, 2023

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2022 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY (U 904 G)

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), Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) timely submits its annual Safety

Performance Metrics Report (2022 SPMR).[1] This 2022 SPMR reports on the applicable 32 safety performance metrics to measure achieved safety improvements,[2] including how metrics are used to improve safety training, take corrective action and support risk-based decision making; information on any metrics that may be linked to financial incentives; and a summary of how the reported data reflects progress against the risk mitigation and management goals in the Test Year (TY) 2019 General Rate Cases (GRCs) of Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) and SDG&E and the 2016 SoCalGas and SDG&E Risk Assessment Mitigation Phase (RAMP) filing. Attachment "A" constitutes the 2022 Safety Performance Metrics Report and Attachment "B" constitutes 10 years of monthly historical data, where available, for all applicable metrics.[3]

Respectfully submitted,

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April 3, 2023

[1] In compliance with D.21-11-009, the Risk OIR Phase One Decision, this 2022 SPMR is being filed in and served on Application (A.) 21-05-011/014 and A.22-05-015/016 (cons.), the "most recent or current Risk Assessment Mitigation Phase (RAMP) or GRC proceeding," and on the successor S-MAP proceeding Rulemaking (R.) 20-07-013. SoCalGas 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] Of the currently adopted safety performance metrics, 20 are applicable to SoCalGas.

[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 or current RAMP and GRC proceedings.

ATTACHMENT A

2022 Safety Performance Metrics Report

April 3, 2023

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I. Introduction/Overview

SoCalGas submits this annual Safety Performance Metrics Report 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)[1] and D.21-11-009, *Decision Addressing Phase I, Track 1 And 2 Issues* (Risk OIR Phase One Decision). The S-MAP Phase Two Decision requires the California investor-owned utilities (IOUs), including Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas or Company), to annually report on safety performance metrics (SPM) to measure achieved safety improvements.

On July 16, 2020, the Commission opened R.20-07-013 in an Order Instituting Rulemaking (OIR) to *Further Develop a Risk-Based Decision-Making Framework for Electric and Gas Utilities* (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),[2] which modified certain of the initial SPMs and adopted new metrics. The Risk OIR Phase One Decision directed the IOUs to adhere to the guidance on the submittal of SPMs adopted in the S-

[1] In compliance with D.21-11-009, Ordering Paragraph (OP) 9 at 145, this 2022 Safety Performance Metrics Report is being filed in and served on Application (A.) 21-05-011/014 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. SoCalGas will also concurrently email the SPM report to RASA_Email@cpuc.ca.gov.

[2] D.21-11-009, issued in the RDF proceeding, modified certain of the original safety performance metrics and adopted new safety performance metrics (the Decision is referred to herein as "Risk OIR Phase One Decision").

MAP Phase Two Decision when making the annual SPM report submissions. This means the IOUs will report on the applicable original SPMs, as modified by the Risk OIR Phase One Decision (which modified certain existing SPMs, removed certain SPMs, and added new SPMs).[3] In accordance with both D.19-04-020 and D.21-11-009, SoCalGas reports herein on the 20 applicable SPMs[4] using the designated definitions and units for the last ten years, January 1, 2013, through December 31, 2022, where such data exists, in the accompanying Excel file as Attachment B.[5]

SoCalGas defines safety as the presence of controls for known hazards, actions to anticipate and guard against unknown hazards, and the commitment to continuously improve its ability to recognize and mitigate hazards. Safety requires strong, ongoing leadership commitment and active engagement and ownership from all employees. SoCalGas's safety focus includes public safety,[6] system safety,[7] employee safety,[8] and contractor safety.[9] SoCalGas

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3 Not all metrics adopted in D.19-04-020 and D.21-11-009 are applicable to SoCalGas.

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

5 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 or current RAMP and GRC proceedings. SoCalGas'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). The CPUC Safety Policy Division (SPD) has not yet provided its review and recommendations on SoCalGas's 2021 SPMR Report.

6 Safety systems and processes focused on protection of our customers and the public (*i.e.*, Emergency Management, Environmental Safety, Customer Data Privacy, Accessibility, and protection of the public from harm caused by our operations or our assets).

7 Safety systems and processes associated with the design, construction, operation, inspection, and maintenance of SoCalGas's infrastructure.

8 Safety systems and processes focused on the health and safety of our employees. This includes safety policies, programs, and training.

9 Safety systems and processes focused on the safety and protection of our contractors and subcontractors who provide services to support SoCalGas assets and operations.

has tracked safety-related metrics for years and uses them 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.

SoCalGas's approach to safety is built on our tradition of providing safe and reliable service for more than 150 years and is the basis for company programs, policies, procedures, guidelines, and best practices. SoCalGas has established a Safety Management System (SMS) as a framework intended to encompass all aspects of safety relevant to SoCalGas's business, including public, system, employee, and contractor safety. The Company's SMS framework is founded on SoCalGas's Safety Values and is designed to further enhance the Company's safe operations, strengthen its safety culture, and improve its overall safety performance. The Safety Values include:

1. Leadership Commitment
2. Risk Management
3. Employee and Stakeholder Engagement
4. Competence, Awareness and Training
5. Emergency Preparedness and Response
6. Safety and Compliance Assurance
7. Continuous Improvement

As discussed further below, in 2022, SoCalGas also launched Safety Forward, a comprehensive, companywide program and commitment to advance Company safety culture by building on our learning and continuous improvement values. To support this comprehensive effort, SoCalGas identified a cross-functional team of executive sponsors and initiative leads to provide leadership to separate workstreams and initiatives. SoCalGas has launched several

foundational learning and engagement efforts as part of Safety Forward to support understanding, reflection, and awareness; and build trust, psychological safety, and support for this learning and continuous improvement journey.

While SoCalGas has been tracking many leading and lagging safety-related metrics for numerous years, 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, differs from previous external reporting requirements, or data required by the new or modified metric had not previously been collected. SoCalGas notes these nuances within each metric narrative included in Section V below. SoCalGas tracks the Safety Performance Metrics adopted by the Commission and will 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.[10]

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 annually, and requires the IOUs to make an annual filing to be served in the IOU's respective General Rate Case (GRC) proceedings and any future S-MAP proceedings. 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 any linkage to financial incentives creates a

[10] While the Safety Performance Metrics Report requires SoCalGas 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, SoCalGas will note the modification in succeeding Safety Performance Metric Reports.

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 No. 20, the S-MAP Phase Two Decision requires the IOUs to provide Commission staff with their Pub-SIF data 60 days prior to the due date for each annual Safety Performance Metrics Report.[11] Accordingly, SoCalGas provided the SPD with a preview of its Pub-SIF data on January 30, 2023. After submission and review of SoCalGas's draft Pub-SIF data, SPD informed the IOUs on March 7, 2023, that there were no changes to the Pub-SIF subcategories for final reporting in this Safety Performance Metrics Report.

II. Metrics Overview (D.19-04-020, Ordering Paragraph 6D and D.21-11-009.)

A. Summary

The currently approved Safety Performance Metrics contain nine metrics in the "electric" category, twelve metrics in the "gas" category, eight metrics in the "injuries" category, and three metrics in the "vehicle" category. Of these 32 metrics, 20 apply to SoCalGas and are included in this Report. In addition to the data for the 20 metrics, included as Attachment B, SoCalGas provides a narrative below in accordance with the additional reporting requirements established in D.19-04-020 and D.21-11-009.

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

Table 1 - Summary of Applicable Safety Metrics Adopted in D.19-04-020 and D.21-11-009[12]

Category	Risk(s)	Metric Name	Units	2022
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 USA tags/tickets	2.21
	Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Pipeline Failure	6. Gas In-Line Inspection (ILI)	Miles Inspected[13] and percentage inspected by ILI.	609 (18%)
	Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Pipeline Failure	7. Gas In-Line Inspection Upgrade	Miles of gas transmission lines upgraded annually to permit inline inspections.	8
	Distribution Pipeline Rupture with	8. Shut In The Gas Average	(Median) time in minutes required to stop the flow of gas for Distribution Mains	388.59

[12] 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, 20 are applicable to SoCalGas and are included herein. Ten years of monthly historical data, where available, is provided in the accompanying Excel file labeled Attachment B.

[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 over the seven-year or ten-year inspection cycle and data should be viewed across years rather than on a year-by-year basis. Ten years of historical data is included in the accompanying Excel file, Attachment B.

Category	Risk(s)	Metric Name	Units	2022
	Ignition (non-Cross Bore)	Time – Mains		
	Distribution Pipeline Rupture with Ignition (non-Cross Bore)	9. Shut In The Gas Average Time - Services	(Median) response time in minutes required to stop the flow of gas for Distribution Services	165
	Catastrophic Damage Involving Medium Pressure Pipeline Failure	10. Cross Bore Intrusions	Number of cross bore intrusions per 1,000 inspections	0.70
	Distribution Pipeline Rupture with Ignition	11. Gas Emergency Response	Average and Median response time in minutes	25.78 Average/ 20 Median
	Gas Storage	12. Natural Gas Storage Baseline Inspections Performed	Percentage (Number of Assessments completed/Number scheduled or targeted)	100%
	Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Pipeline Failure	13. Total miles and percent of system that can be internally inspected ("pigged") relative to all transmission pipelines in the system.[14]	Total Miles and Percentage	2,315 (68%)
Injuries	Employee Safety	14. Employee	DART Cases times 200,000 divided by employee hours worked	1.92

[14] SoCalGas and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) own and operate an integrated natural gas system. This metric represents the percentage of the gas system that can be internally inspected, otherwise known as in-line inspection or "piggable." All of SoCalGas' transmission pipeline is inspected in accordance with 49 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) Section (§)192, Subpart O, which identifies in-line inspection, pressure test, and direct assessment.

Category	Risk(s)	Metric Name	Units	2022
		Days Away, Restricted and Transfer (DART) Rate		
	Employee Safety	15. Employee Serious Injuries and Fatalities Rate	Number of SIF-Actual cases among employees x 200,000/employee hours worked	0
	Contractor Safety	16. Rate of SIF - Actual (Contractor)	Number of SIF-Actual cases among contractors x 200,000/contractor hours worked	0.02
	Employee Safety	17. Rate of SIF - Potential (Employee)	Number of SIF-Potential cases among employees x 200,000/employee hours worked	0.10
	Contractor Safety	18. Rate of SIF - Potential (Contractor)	Number of SIF- Potential cases among contractors x 200,000/contractor hours worked	0.09
	Contractor Safety	19. Contractor Day Away, Restricted Transfer (DART)	DART Cases times 200,000 divided by contractor hours worked.	0.13
	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 C.F.R. Section 830.5 “Immediate Notification”) per 100,000 flight hours	0

Category	Risk(s)	Metric Name	Units	2022
Gas	Gas safety	28. Gas Operation Corrective Actions Backlog	Percentage of work orders past due for completion in the past calendar year (Distribution/ Transmission)	0/0
	Gas Transmission and Distribution	30. Overpressure Events	Number of occurrences (Distribution/Transmission)	1/0
	Gas Transmission	31. Gas In-Line Inspections Missed	Number of Missed Inspections	0

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."[15] 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."[16] Below are four examples of recent initiatives to enhance safety and further reduce risk.

1. Example 1: Safe Driving Technology Upgrades (Metric Nos. 14, 15, 17, 20)

In 2022, SoCalGas completed Phase 1 of its Safety Driving Technology Updates. This included installation of hardware and technology upgrades on 90% of the Company's fleet. The safe driving upgrades included new hardware; backup cameras, larger side mirrors and safety chain adjusters on trailers; as well as new technology including Telematics--a platform which

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

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

allows SoCalGas to receive driving data including instances of speeding, hard acceleration, hard braking and hard cornering, and seatbelt use. SoCalGas will use the driving data to provide real-time coaching and driver training to employees, thereby reinforcing Company safe driving habits. Since installation of the vehicle safety upgrades, SoCalGas has initiated aggregate data analyzation to identify baseline driving trends.

2. Example 2: Safety Culture Improvement Plan (Safety Forward): (Potentially all Metrics)

In 2019, the CPUC directed SoCalGas to undergo a safety culture assessment. The CPUC's Safety Policy Division selected Evolving Energy Consortium (2EC) to perform the assessment, which was completed in 2021 and released in January 2022. To improve safety culture based on 2EC's recommendations, SoCalGas engaged in stakeholder dialogues and collaborated with the National Safety Council (NSC) to develop a Safety Culture Improvement Plan, which is referred to internally as "Safety Forward." The proposed Safety Culture Improvement Plan was filed with the CPUC in July 2022.

While waiting for Commission approval or guidance, SoCalGas began implementing Safety Forward to begin realizing improvements. SoCalGas has launched several foundational learning and engagement efforts as part of Safety Forward, supporting understanding, reflection, and awareness; and building trust, psychological safety, and support for this learning and continuous improvement journey. Through employee dialogues, collaboration, and self-reflection, Safety Forward is designed to enhance company safety culture by:

- Broadening focus on public, system, employee, and contractor safety;
- Collaborating with and empowering employees to better manage risk;
- Encouraging critical review of current systems, processes, and procedures for opportunities to strengthen and improve; and

- Enhancing learning as individuals, as teams, and as a company.

3. Example 3: Safety Classification and Learning (SCL) Model: (Metric Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20)

SoCalGas adopted the Edison Electric Institute (EEI) Safety Classification and Learning (SCL) Model to help in the identification and classification of Serious Injuries and Fatalities (SIFs) as well as Potential Serious Injury or Fatality (PSIFs). The adoption of the SCL supports the company strategic initiative on incident evaluation enhancement, helps support organizational learning, and continues to evolve our approach to safety consistent with API RP 1173, the 2EC Report, and the AGA white paper for natural gas companies conducting an internal incident and event investigation for safety and performance analysis.[17]

As part of the SCL model adoption, SoCalGas established the Energy Wheel, which introduced the concept of High Energy Sources to help in the identification and presence of potentially dangerous high energy. In the future, the SCL model and the associated definitions could be used to form new, more impactful safety metrics that complement traditional indicators like total recordable injury rates. To support organizational understanding of this change and improvement, SoCalGas developed and released enterprise-wide required training on the EEI SCL and Energy Wheel.

4. Example 4: Increases in Near Miss and Stop the Job Reporting and Communications - SMS Lessons Learned Newsletter: (Potentially all Metrics)

In 2022, SoCalGas took steps to reinforce the value of reporting Near Misses and Stop-the-Job events, resulting in a significant increase in reporting of these events by SoCalGas

[17] July 2020, AGA White Paper: Guidelines for Natural Gas Companies Conducting an Internal Incident and Event Investigation for Safety and Performance Analysis.

employees. Near Misses are incidents where no injury, illness or damage occurred notwithstanding the potential. Stop-the-Job is a policy that empowers individuals, when they encounter an unsafe condition or action, or they are uncertain how to perform a job, to stop the job to prevent endangerment of themselves or others. The reporting and sharing of these incidents provide learning opportunities that help prevent future incidents.

To help consolidate how SoCalGas shared learnings from Near Misses and Stop the Job events, as well as other internal and external learning opportunities, SoCalGas created an SMS Lessons Learned Newsletter that details events, incidents, and lessons learned to further enhance safety for operations and strengthen our safety culture. The newsletter communicates and shares learning opportunities related to Cause Analysis cases, Enterprise-wide Continuous Process Improvements, Learning from Past Events, Learning from External Events and Stop the Job incidents. The Lessons Learned Newsletter is shared broadly across the organization.

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

The S-MAP Phase Two Decision requires each IOU to summarize and provide three to five examples of how the IOU uses Safety Performance Metrics Report data to support risk-based decision making.

1. Example 1: Approved Pipeline Contractor SMS Maturity (Metric Nos. 5, 18, 20, and 21)

Starting in 2022, SoCalGas began regular engagement with our approved pipeline contractors to discuss and share information on the value of their developing and implementing a Safety Management System (SMS), including by sharing information about SoCalGas's SMS. By the end of 2022, all approved pipeline contractors had adopted their own SMS plan, consistent with API 1173, and submitted their SMS plans to SoCalGas. SoCalGas has also asked

these contractors to review their SMS and perform maturity assessments and provide SoCalGas ongoing continuous improvements and change efforts. The purpose of the maturity assessments is to evaluate the conformity and maturity of Contractor SMS plans against the API recommended practices. SoCalGas is developing guidance on this review and process to help inform and support consistency in approach.

As part of this effort, SoCalGas indicated its intent to also contractually require approved pipeline contractors to maintain and improve their SMS to promote and support the safety of its contractors, employees, the public, and system, and engage in more risk informed decision making on the selection of contractors.

2. Example 2: Enhanced Pipeline Threat Evaluations and Inspection Efforts (Metric 6):

SoCalGas's Transmission Integrity Management Program (TIMP) is federally mandated to identify threats to transmission pipelines in High Consequence Areas (HCAs) or areas outside of HCAs (covered non-HCAs) as required by federal regulations,[18] determines the risk posed by these threats, schedules prescribed assessments to evaluate these threats, collect information about the condition of the pipelines, and take actions to minimize applicable threat and integrity concerns to reduce the risk of a pipeline failure.

To enhance SoCalGas's TIMP, and in response to new regulatory requirements, SoCalGas is engaging in enhanced pipeline threat evaluations and inspection efforts for management of potential cracks and crack-like defects. The new inspection requirements go beyond the capabilities of the more traditional magnetic flux leakage (MFL) inline inspection tools that have been used historically. Newer technology – Electromagnetic Acoustic

[18] 49 C.F.R. § 192, Subpart O and § 192.710.

Transducer (EMAT) – is being used as a complementary inspection tool along with the traditional tools to inspect for cracks and crack-like defects. The EMAT technology uses ultrasonic waves to produce inspection results but does not require a liquid couplant like traditional ultrasound tools thus permitting the technology to be used contemporaneously with the traditional ILI tools, without introducing liquids to the pipeline. Running the additional EMAT tool during an inspection will increase the total mileage that is logged as inline inspection, provides additional data on the condition of the pipeline segments, and expands the amount of data that SoCalGas is able to connect and integrate to engage in risk-based decision making on how to operate and maintain these transmission pipelines.

3. Example 3: Frequency of Storage Well Re-Inspections (Metric 12):

Historically, SoCalGas has conducted periodic inspections on its storage wells, including – but not limited to – pressure tests, casing inspection logs, temperature surveys, and noise surveys. However, Metric No. 12: Natural Gas Storage Baseline Inspections Performed, is defined specifically to represent a suite of tests using state-of-the-art inspection technologies that are conducted on every storage well within an established assessment period, compliant with federal and state regulations. These inspections started in 2016 and are managed through SoCalGas's Storage Integrity Management Program (SIMP). SoCalGas completed its baseline inspections and initiated reassessments of existing storage wells in 2019 to 2020. In 2022, baseline assessments were conducted for newly drilled wells and reassessments continued for pre-existing wells.

Using the data gathered from these baseline assessments and re-inspections, SoCalGas is supporting risk-based decision making and research to consider and evolve the recommended frequency of well re-inspections. Extension of the well assessment interval will mitigate the

chance for injury to well-site employees and potential environmental impact associated with well entry risk.[19]

III. Description of Bias Controls – Overview (D.19-04-020, Ordering Paragraph 6C)

A. Executive Incentive Compensation

SoCalGas's strong safety culture is supported 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."[20] Benefit programs that promote employee health and welfare also contribute to SoCalGas's safety performance and culture.

In SoCalGas's Test Year (TY) 2024 GRC testimony, Compensation and Benefits witness Debbie Robinson explained how SoCalGas's compensation and benefits programs are designed to focus employees on safety, and that SoCalGas continues to emphasize employee and operational safety measures in their variable pay plans, commonly referred to as the Incentive Compensation Plans (ICP).[21] Providing continued alignment between SoCalGas's safety programs and the ICP strengthens the Company's safety culture and signals to employees that safety is a core value of SoCalGas.

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[19] Risk Assessment and Treatment of Wells, prepared by C-FER Technologies for the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, September 2020.

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

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

The S-MAP Phase Two Decision directs the IOUs to identify all metrics linked to or used in any way for the purpose of determining executive compensation levels and/or incentives.[22] In the narrative for each Safety Performance Metric reported herein, SoCalGas indicates whether that specific metric is linked to or used to determine executive compensation levels and/or incentives (*see* Section V, below). For this 2022 Safety Performance Metrics Report, SoCalGas references its 2022 Executive ICP and 2022 non-executive ICP and indicates whether each metric was tied to these ICPs in 2022. Since this is an annual submission, SoCalGas intends to reference the reporting year's ICP (*i.e.*, next year's submission will reference the 2023 ICPs) as these plans are reviewed and may change annually.

SoCalGas's executive compensation structure is intended to focus executives on SoCalGas's key objectives and priorities, the most important of which is safety. Safety is one of SoCalGas'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 SoCalGas's executive officer compensation are Base Pay, Variable Pay (*i.e.*, ICP), and long-term incentives under Sempra Energy's (Sempra) 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 SoCalGas's Variable Pay plan, a portion of employee total cash compensation is placed at risk. The Variable Pay plan – at threshold, target, and maximum company performance – is expressed as a percentage of each executive officer's base salary. SoCalGas has increased the weighting of safety measures in variable pay plans over the past years such that safety-related measures

[22] D.19-04-020 at 27, 60 (Conclusion of Law 7).

currently comprise 60% of SoCalGas's 2022 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan. Performance measures are reviewed and updated annually.

SoCalGas's executive incentive compensation structure complies with California 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."[23] Safety measures or goals are an important focus of SoCalGas's Variable Pay, as reflected in the safety performance goals falling under the "Safety Management Systems" category in SoCalGas's 2022 Executive and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans. These performance goals and 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 Safety Management Systems category are the same for every non-represented employee, regardless of their role in the Company.

SoCalGas's Board of Directors determines safety performance measures and the targets to be included in each year's ICP, and reviews and approves the results. The SoCalGas Board meets at least quarterly, and 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

[23] 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."

their oversight roles, the Board may exercise discretion to reduce or eliminate payout for safety measures in the event of a serious incident.

Safety is a core value for SoCalGas, and this is reflected in the weighting of the safety measures in the 2022 Executive and non-executive ICPs. There are no guaranteed monetary incentives in SoCalGas's Executive and non-executive ICPs. In years in which performance goals (including safety goals) are not met, Variable Pay is reduced or not paid.

B. Bias Controls

Regularly scheduled internal audits are performed by Sempra Audit Services. 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 SoCalGas management to identify and assess risks to the business. 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 SoCalGas management and all organizational activities, records, property and personnel relevant to activities under review. Audit Services is authorized to select activities for audit, allocate resources, determine audit scope and apply 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 SoCalGas's processes and business controls, as designed and maintained by SoCalGas management, are adequate and functioning in a manner to help confirm 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. SoCalGas 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 provide an independent evaluation to SoCalGas's management and the Board of Directors as to the adequacy of the Company's overall system of business control. SoCalGas management addresses identified deficiencies by Audit Services and develops management corrective actions to resolve the findings. Management corrective actions are assigned a completion date and must be addressed prior to Audit Services closing 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."[24] SoCalGas's 2022 Executive ICP and 2022 non-executive ICP each includes twelve separate safety-related performance measures.[25] These safety-related performance measures comprise a mixture of leading and lagging measures and span all lines of business – thus covering employee, customer, public, and system safety – in order 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. Moreover, SoCalGas's inclusion of twelve separate safety-related performance metrics within the ICP

[24] D.19-04-020 at 63 (OP 6C).

[25] For the period of January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022, SoCalGas had in place a "2022 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan" and a "2022 Incentive Compensation Plan." The S-MAP Phase Two Decision defines "executive" as "director level and higher." SoCalGas directors are covered by SoCalGas's Incentive Compensation Plan (*i.e.*, the "2022 non-executive Incentive Compensation Plan"). Therefore, SoCalGas refers to both the 2022 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan and the 2022 Incentive Compensation Plan herein.

generally serves as its own control because achievement of a metric, according to a preestablished definition subject to internal audit, is required for any payment for that metric to occur.

At the request of management, Sempra's Audit Services department conducts an independent review of SoCalGas's annual ICP results and calculations prior to SoCalGas Board approval, which includes examining whether financial and operational goal results included in the ICP calculations are approved by the responsible officer and supported with documentation. 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.

IV. Interim Risk Mitigation Accountability Report (RMAR) Requirements (D.19-04-020, Ordering Paragraphs 6E – 6F)

A. How Safety Metrics Reflect Progress Against SoCalGas's RAMP and GRC Safety Goals

As described in SoCalGas's TY 2024 GRC testimony, the Company's comprehensive approach to enterprise risk management is an integral part of SoCalGas's SMS and supports and informs the Commission's Risk-Based Decision-Making Framework, a key component of which is the GRC. In its Test Year 2019 GRC testimony, SoCalGas stated that it would continue to expand the use of probabilistic models, data and quantification and explore areas where further quantification will be helpful in addressing other enterprise-level risks. SoCalGas has progressed on that trajectory, further integrating risk, asset, and investment management into the Company's safety culture.

Consistent with this progression, SoCalGas described its RAMP process to identify top risks, inventory current controls, and then influence and drive continuous learning and

improvement for each identified risk to improve safety and risk mitigation.[26] This overarching goal and approach is best described as an ongoing process whereby the Company identifies top risks and then uses data to identify controls and mitigations to improve SoCalGas's public, system, employee and contractor safety. The metrics identified in this report demonstrate progress, learnings, and ongoing challenges in these areas by documenting leading and lagging metrics that show progress in (1) identifying, implementing and maintaining effective safety controls for known hazards (*e.g.*, reducing lagging metrics related to incidents); (2) anticipate and guard against potential and unknown hazards (*e.g.*, increased leading indicators that demonstrate action to validate safety and respond to and learn from potential incidents); and (3) enhance the Company's capability to recognize and mitigate hazards (*e.g.*, focus on enhancing learning and continuous improvement capabilities).

B. High-level Summary of SoCalGas's Total Estimated Risk Mitigation Spending Level as Approved in the TY 2019 GRC

D.14-12-025 required the IOU's Risk Mitigation Accountability Report (RMAR) and Risk Spending Accountability Report (RSAR) to explain how IOU risk mitigation activities and spending are meeting the goals for managing and minimizing the risks identified in the utility's RAMP and GRC submissions.[27] D.19-04-020 found that it was "premature to approve specific RMAR requirements or to require separate, more general RMARs at this time"[28] but instead adopted interim RMAR requirements to be included in this Safety Performance Metrics Report.

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[26] *See* A.21-05-014, RAMP Overview and Approach Chapter (SCG/SDG&E-RAMP-A) at A-4.

[27] D.14-12-025 at 46.

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

"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."[29]

SoCalGas filed its TY 2019 GRC Application on October 6, 2017.[30] Among other things, SoCalGas's GRC Application included requests related to mitigating the Company's key safety risks and integrated the results from its RAMP filed on November 30, 2016 (2016 RAMP).[31] SoCalGas's 2016 RAMP filing significantly informed the TY 2019 General Rate Case results.[32] The below tables provide a high-level summary of SoCalGas's total estimated risk mitigation spending as presented in the 2016 RAMP filing and approved in the TY 2019 GRC, D.19-09-051 (2019 GRC Decision).

The TY 2019 GRC Decision did not explicitly authorize RAMP activities differently from non-RAMP activities. Instead, the TY 2019 GRC Decision assessed and authorized funding for SoCalGas in many instances based on "standard GRC methods, such as the quality of the forecast, counterarguments by intervenors, and whether a given showing met the burden of proof."[33] For purposes of TY 2019 GRC authorized amounts (based on SoCalGas's 2016 RAMP submission), SoCalGas had to impute authorized amounts for some RAMP mitigation activities. Similarly, SoCalGas does not necessarily track costs by RAMP mitigation activity or risk. Rather, SoCalGas records costs to operations and maintenance (O&M) cost centers and to

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29 *Id.*

30 A.17-10-008, Application of Southern California Gas Company (U904G) for Authority, Among Other Things, to Update its Gas Revenue Requirement and Base Rates Effective on January 1, 2019 (October 6, 2017).

31 Investigation (I.) 16-10-015/016 (cons.), Risk Assessment and Mitigation Phase Report of San Diego Gas & Electric Company and Southern California Gas Company (November 30, 2016).

32 Pursuant to D.20-01-002, Appendix B at B-1, SoCalGas filed its RAMP application on May 17, 2021, informing of its TY 2024 GRC, which was filed on May 16, 2022.

33 D.19-09-051 at 22.

various capital budget codes, aligned with their GRC presentations. Since SoCalGas's 2016 RAMP and TY 2019 GRC applications were filed, a more quantitative risk methodology and framework for RAMP and GRC filings was approved by the Commission in D.18-12-014. Based on the foregoing, these 2022 figures reflect a transitional time period in presenting the above-noted Commission directives.[34] SoCalGas will continue to work with Commission staff and the S-MAP technical working group (as needed) regarding additional details for future reports.

The 2019 GRC Decision was approved by the Commission on September 26, 2019.[35] The 2019 GRC Decision states "[f]or SoCalGas, the adopted revenue requirement and PTY increases will provide the necessary funds to allow it to operate its natural gas transmission, gas distribution, and gas storage systems safely and reliably and to fulfill customer service functions at reasonable rates."[36] Further, while SoCalGas endeavored to "isolate the RAMP activity, to allow the reader to see the dollar request in GRC workpapers,"[37] the 2019 GRC Decision stated that the "RAMP portion in Applicants' requests is not presented as separate and distinct from the non-RAMP portions" and "in many instances our decision is not based on risk mitigation but rather on standard GRC methods."[38]

D.19-04-020 directs the IOUs to include a "high-level summary of their total estimated risk mitigation spending level as approved in their most recent GRC."[39] SoCalGas includes this

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[34] A Decision in the 2024 GRC is anticipated by year-end 2023. Safety Performance Metrics Reports filed after the GRC Decision will reflect SoCalGas' total estimated risk mitigation spending as presented in the approved TY 2024 GRC and applicable RAMP filings.

[35] D.19-09-051.

[36] *Id.* at 4.

[37] A.17-10-007/-008 (cons.), Chapter 3 (Ex. SCG-02-R/SDG&E-02-R, York Direct) at JKY-6.

[38] D.19-09-051 at 22.

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

data in the tables below. Please refer to SoCalGas's 2021 RSAR for additional detail on O&M spending activities presented in SoCalGas's 2016 RAMP Report and TY 2019 GRC proceeding.[40]

Table 2 - SoCalGas Interim RMAR Summary: O&M

SoCalGas O&M Details (2022 Direct $000)					
RAMP Chapter	**RAMP Risk Description**	**2022 Actuals**	**2022 Imputed Authorized**	**$ Variance**	**% Variance**
SCG-01	Catastrophic Damage Involving Third Party Dig-Ins	20,310	24,492	(4,182)	-17%
SCG-02	Employee, Contractor, Customer, and Public Safety	91,518	105,735	(14,216)	-13%
SCG-03	Cyber Security	1,642	818	824	101%
SCG-04	Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Gas Pipeline Failure	191,280	134,611	56,669	42%
SCG-05	Workplace Violence	4,261	2,676	1,585	59%
SCG-06	Physical Security of Critical Gas Infrastructure	1,814	2,438	(624)	-26%
SCG-07	Workforce Planning	1,997	6,893	(4,896)	-71%
SCG-08	Records Management	7,622	15,366	(7,744)	-50%
SCG-09	Climate Change Adaptation	16	1,749	(1,733)	-99%
SCG-10	Catastrophic Damage Involving Medium-Pressure Gas Pipeline Failure	96,112	89,931	6,182	7%
SCG-11	Catastrophic Event Related to Storage Well Integrity	20,009	26,534	(6,525)	-25%
New	Emergent RAMP[41]	6,663		6,663	100%
	Total SoCalGas RAMP	**443,244**	**411,242**	**32,002**	**8%**

[40] Per D.22-10-002 at 8, the IOU RSAR filing date was extended to April 30. As a result, the authorized and recorded O&M spending activities for SoCalGas's 2022 RSAR are preliminary and may change as the costs are finalized in the 2022 RSAR.

[41] Emergent RAMP includes RAMP mitigation activities that were not identified in the TY 2019 GRC but have been newly identified as RAMP in the TY 2024 GRC.

SoCalGas's 2016 RAMP Report forecasted RAMP activities for years 2017 through 2019. SoCalGas's TY 2019 GRC presented capital forecasts for the GRC cycle (*i.e.*, 2019-2021).[42] SoCalGas manages its capital projects over the GRC cycle, rather than on a year-by-year basis. Further, 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."[43] Reprioritizing spending allows utilities to "[r]espond to immediate or short-term crises outside of the RAMP and GRC process,"[44] in accordance with Commission directive. 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."[45] With the September 2019 TY 2019 GRC Decision, SoCalGas began executing on new and/or incremental programs presented during the TY 2019 GRC proceeding (and emergent activities that were not identified in the TY 2019 GRC).

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[42] In January 2020, D.20-01-002 (Rate Case Plan Decision) at 52, extended the GRC cycle for each large California IOU from three to four years. To facilitate the transition from a three to four-year GRC cycle, the Rate Case Plan Decision "direct[s]… SoCalGas to request two additional attrition years (2022 and 2023) in their petition for modification of D.19-09-051." D.21-05-003, *Decision Regarding San Diego Gas and Electric Company's and Southern California Gas Company's Post Test Year Mechanism For 2022 And 2023* was approved effective May 6, 2021.

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

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

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

Table 3 - SoCalGas Interim RMAR Summary: Capital

SoCalGas Capital Details (2022 Direct $000)					
RAMP Chapter	**RAMP Risk Description**	**2022 Actuals**	**2022 Imputed Authorized**	**$ Variance**	**% Variance**
SCG-01	Catastrophic Damage Involving Third Party Dig-Ins	-	921	(921)	-100%
SCG-02	Employee, Contractor, Customer, and Public Safety	9,606	3,458	6,148	178%
SCG-03	Cybersecurity	13,074	11,091	1,983	18%
SCG-04	Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Gas Pipeline Failure	303,586	146,425	157,161	107%
SCG-05	Workplace Violence	7,473	338	7,134	2108%
SCG-06	Physical Security of Critical Gas Infrastructure	470	4,283	(3,813)	-89%
SCG-08	Records Management	39,864	37,889	1,975	5%
SCG-09	Climate Change Adaptation	4,238	7,367	(3,129)	-42%
SCG-10	Catastrophic Damage Involving Medium-Pressure Gas Pipeline Failure	219,689	60,804	158,884	261%
SCG-11	Catastrophic Event Related to Storage Well Integrity	153,247	86,951	66,296	76%
New	Emergent RAMP[46]	4,288		4,288	100%
	Total SoCalGas RAMP	**755,534**	**359,527**	**396,007**	**110%**

Please refer to SoCalGas's 2022 Risk Spending Accountability Report for additional detail on capital spending activities presented in SoCalGas's 2016 RAMP Report and TY 2019

[46] Emergent RAMP includes RAMP mitigation activities that were not identified in the TY 2019 GRC but have been newly identified as RAMP in the TY 2024 GRC.

GRC proceeding, including variance explanations for those activities/programs that meet the CPUC's variance criteria threshold.[47]

V. Approved Safety Performance Metrics (D.19-04-020, Ordering Paragraph 2 and D.21-11-009)

Each of the currently applicable and reportable safety performance metrics, as defined and adopted in the S-MAP Phase Two Decision and the Risk OIR Phase One Decision, are individually discussed below.[48] Each section provides a brief narrative to provide context to the data and a high-level summary. Ten years of monthly historical data, where available, is separately provided in Excel format in Attachment B. If the full ten years of monthly historical data is not included for any given metric, SoCalGas provides an explanation and is collecting such data on a prospective basis for inclusion in future Safety Performance Metrics Reports.

A. Metric No. 5: Gas Dig-In

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009:[49] "Gas Dig-in: 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 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 3rd party gas dig-ins per 1,000 USA tags/tickets

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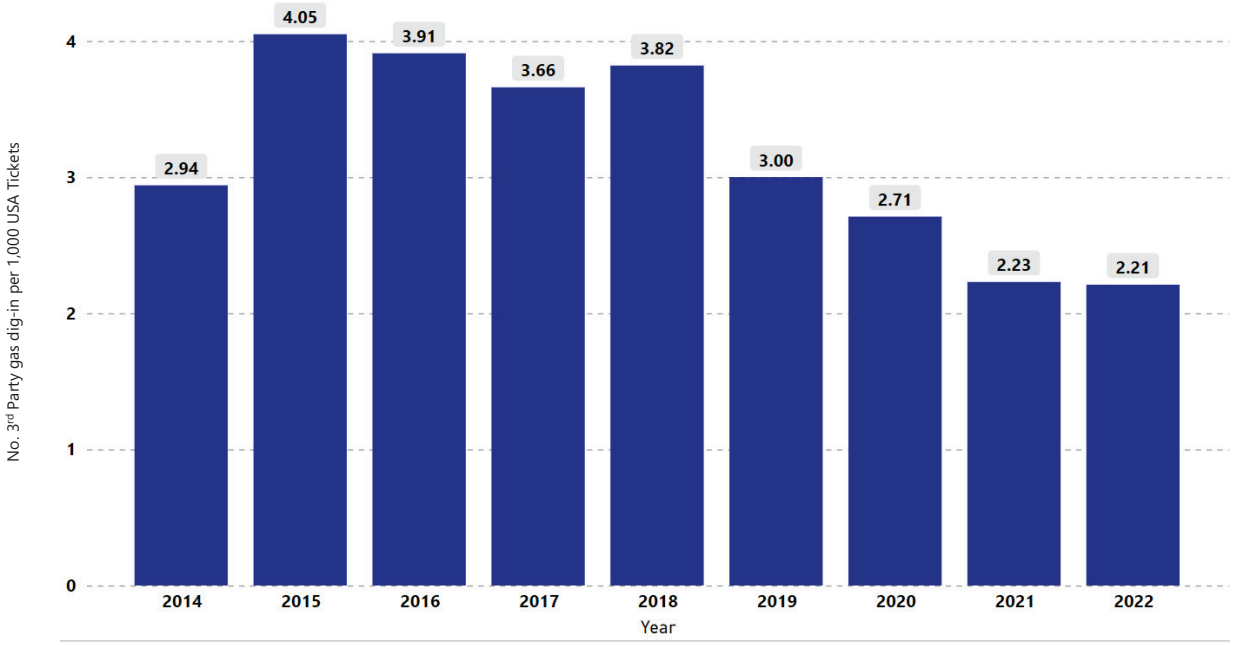
[47] Per D.22-10-002, the IOU RSAR filing date was extended to April 30. As a result, the authorized and recorded Capital spending activities for SoCalGas's 2022 RSAR are preliminary and may change as the costs are finalized in the 2022 RSAR.

[48] As discussed *supra* at p 2, SoCalGas 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.

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

Summary:

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



Narrative Context:

SoCalGas operates and manages a natural gas system of over 100,000 miles of Distribution pipe and approximately 3,400 miles of Transmission pipe within its 22,000 square mile service territory. This large piping network and large service territory expose the Company to potential dig-in related issues. Excavation damage, or dig-ins, to underground gas infrastructure have been a risk to SoCalGas for as long as pipe has been buried underground. Third-party dig-ins are a common national problem for all industries and utilities with buried infrastructure.

Under California law,[50] a third party planning excavation work is required to contact the Regional Notification Center for their area, also known as 811 or Underground Service Alert (USA), at least two (2) full working days prior to the start of their construction excavation

[50] California Government (Cal. Gov.) Code § 4216.2(b).

activities, not including the day of the notification. 811 is the national phone number designated by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) that connects homeowners or contractors who plan to dig with professionals through a local call center. California has two Regional Notification Centers, DigAlert and USA North, that split California at Los Angeles/Kern County and Santa Barbara/San Luis Obispo County lines; USA North serves all counties north of the county lines, and DigAlert serves all counties south of the county lines.

Once a third party makes the contact, the Regional Notification Center will issue a USA (Underground Service Alert) Ticket notifying local utilities and other operators of the location and areas to be inspected for potential conflicts of underground infrastructure with the pending planned excavation work. Operators are then required to indicate that there are no facilities in conflict or to mark their underground facilities via aboveground identifiers (*e.g.*, paint, chalk, flags, whiskers) to designate where underground utilities are positioned, thus enabling third parties, like 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 prior to using mechanical excavation tools.

Since SoCalGas began tracking this metric, it has seen an increased volume in USA tickets. Third-party gas dig-ins is an identified RAMP risk for SoCalGas. SoCalGas managed over 1,100,000 811 USA tickets and reported over 2,400 dig-in excavation damage incidents in 2022. Analysis of SoCalGas's reported damage incidents for 2022 shows that approximately 60% of dig-ins were due to failure to notify 811 USA for a locate-and-mark ticket and another approximately 30% were due to inadequate excavation practices even after the excavator called 811 USA and underground facilities were marked.

In addition to direct involvement with excavators and 811 USA, SoCalGas engages in promoting safe digging practices through its Public Awareness Program following the API Recommended Practice[51] and corporate safety messaging via stakeholder outreach. The message is presented by way of multi-formatted educational materials. Further, the California Underground Safety Board established a protocol for investigations of incidents and began issuing violations and fines in July 2020 and continued issuing notices of probable violation in 2022.

Historical Data:

In 2017, regulations requiring external reporting of dig-in data were enacted.[52] However, SoCalGas began tracking this metric in 2014. The accompanying Excel file in Attachment B provides monthly data for years 2014 through 2022 for the number of third-party gas dig-ins per 1,000 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. A third-party dig-in is damage caused by someone other than the utility or a utility contractor. While SoCalGas does not have ten years of historical data, SoCalGas will continue tracking this metric and will build upon the historical data in each future submission until a full ten years of monthly, historical data is provided.

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

- Yes. SoCalGas's 2022 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan (ICP) and non-executive ICP include a gas safety metric for "Damage Prevention - Damages per USA Ticket Rate." For ICP purposes, this metric consists of the number of damages that cause a gas leak to SoCalGas's below ground facilities and the total number of received USA Ticket

[51] API RP 1162 (December 2003), *available at:* https://law.resource.org/pub/us/cfr/ibr/002/api.1162.2003.pdf.

[52] 49 C.F.R. § 192, *et al.*; *id.* at § 196; Cal. Gov. Code § 4216, General Order (GO) 112-F; and API RP 1162.

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 allows for measurable year-to-year performance, allowing this metric to be used as an indicator for the success of risk reduction activities.

As stated in Section III, above, SoCalGas's Executive and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans are reviewed and updated on an annual basis. For purposes of this 2022 report submission, SoCalGas references the incentive compensation plans in place as of 2022.

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

- Yes. As described above, SoCalGas's 2022 Executive ICP and non-executive ICP include a gas safety metric for "Damage Prevention - Damages per USA Ticket Rate." This metric is weighted at 6% of the 60% safety weighting for SoCalGas's 2022 Executive ICP and 3% of the 40% safety weighting for SoCalGas's 2022 non-executive ICP.

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

- Yes. SoCalGas's "Damage Prevention - Damages per USA Ticket Rate" metric is linked to all SoCalGas director level or higher positions covered by either the 2022 Executive ICP or 2022 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 SoCalGas'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. SoCalGas's ICP performance results are reviewed by the Sempra Audit Services department prior to SoCalGas Board approval.

B. 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."

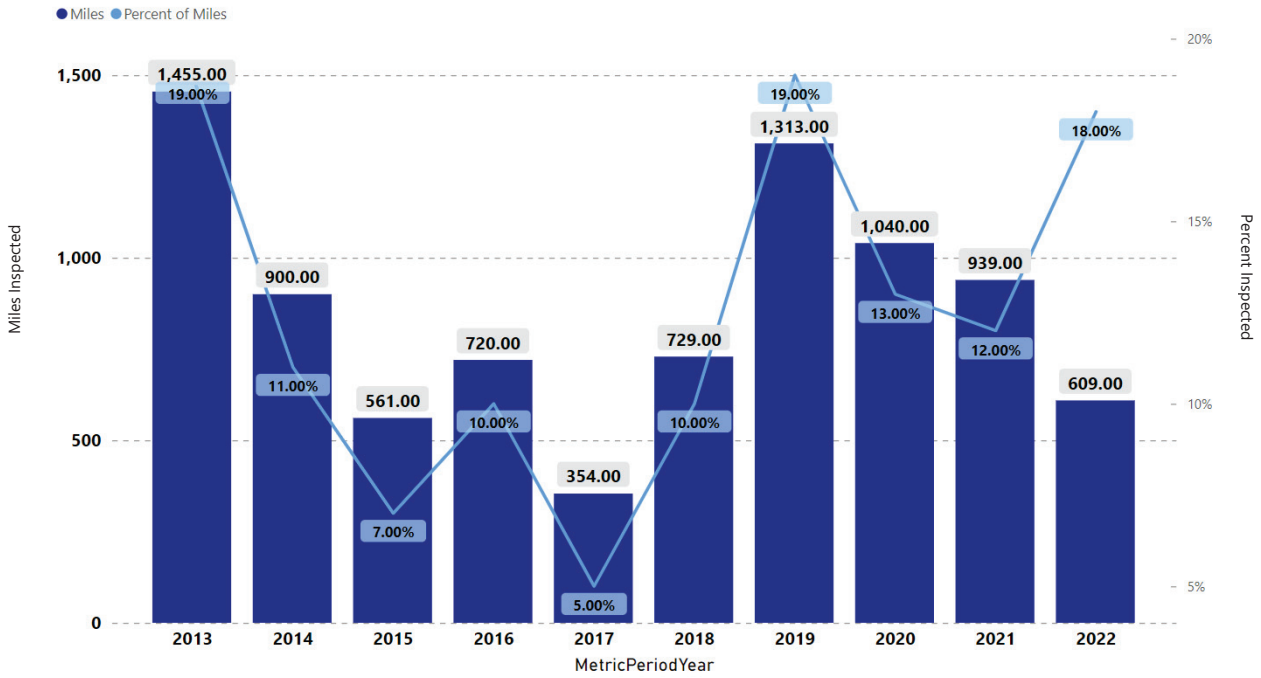
Risks: Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Pipeline Failure

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)



Narrative Context:

SoCalGas's Transmission Integrity Management Program (TIMP) is federally mandated to identify threats to transmission pipelines in High Consequence Areas (HCAs) or areas outside of HCAs (covered non-HCAs) as required by federal regulations,[53] determines the risk posed by these threats, schedules prescribed assessments to evaluate these threats, collects information about the condition of the pipelines, and takes actions to minimize applicable threat and integrity concerns to reduce the risk of a pipeline failure. SoCalGas is the third largest transmission operator in the nation in terms of miles of transmission pipeline located in HCA areas. As of end of year 2022, 1,108 miles out of 3,385 miles of SoCalGas's transmission pipelines are located in HCA areas. ILI is the primary assessment method used by SoCalGas, but other methods are

[53] 49 C.F.R. § 192, Subpart O and § 192.710.

employed as well. At a minimum of every seven years for HCAs, and every ten years for covered non-HCAs, transmission pipelines within scope of the TIMP are assessed using ILI, Direct Assessment, Pressure Test, or other appropriate methods identified in 49 C.F.R. §§ 192.710, 192.921 & 192.937 and remediated as needed.

The TIMP evaluates pipeline Likelihood of Failure (LOF) using the nine threat categories established by PHMSA (External Corrosion, Internal Corrosion, Stress Corrosion Cracking, Mechanical Damage, Manufacturing, Construction, Equipment, Incorrect Operations, and Weather-Related and Outside Force) and evaluates the Consequence of Failure (COF) by considering pipeline operational parameters and the area near the pipeline. The LOF multiplied by the COF produces the pipeline's Relative Risk Score. Further information is collected about the physical condition of transmission pipelines through integrity assessments and action is taken to address applicable threats and integrity concerns to increase safety and preclude pipeline failures.

Based on data analysis and evaluation, detected anomalies are classified and addressed by severity (*i.e.*, immediate, scheduled, monitored) in accordance with 49 C.F.R. § 192.933 and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) Gas Transmission and Distribution Piping Systems B31.8, with the most severe requiring immediate action. Possible anomalies may include areas where corrosion, weld or joint failure, or other forces are occurring or have occurred. Once areas of concern are identified, sites are prioritized for pipe surface evaluations to validate or re-rank the identified areas. Post-assessment pipeline repairs or reconditioning (e.g., welded steel sleeve repairs or grinding of a defect), when appropriate, and replacements are intended to increase public and employee safety by reducing or eliminating conditions that might lead to an incident. The numbers and types of TIMP activities vary from year to year and are primarily based on baseline assessment schedules, findings from assessments, and interval of reassessments. SoCalGas

continues to manage and prioritize inspections consistent with federal mandates. HCA segments are required to be assessed at an interval not to exceed seven years and covered non-HCA segments are required to be assessed at an interval not to exceed ten years; therefore, assessments may vary year-to-year. TIMP reduces the risk of failure to the pipeline transmission system and, on a continual basis, SoCalGas evaluates and enhances the program.

Historical Data:

SoCalGas provides annual data for years 2013 through 2022 in the accompanying Excel file (Attachment B). The miles inspected by ILI is an annual metric that is currently reported in Part F of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) Gas Transmission and Gathering Annual Report F 7100.2-1.[54] Pipeline miles reported in the Annual Report F 7100.2-1 are based on individual ILI tool inspections, so where there are multiple ILI tools used for inspection, miles are multiplied accordingly. However, the percentage of miles inspected each year is based on the number of distinct miles that have been inspected by ILI and do not include duplicate miles. As previously indicated, the number of assessments and mitigation activities planned under TIMP varies from year to year; therefore, data should not be compared on a year-by-year basis.

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.

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

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

C. 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."

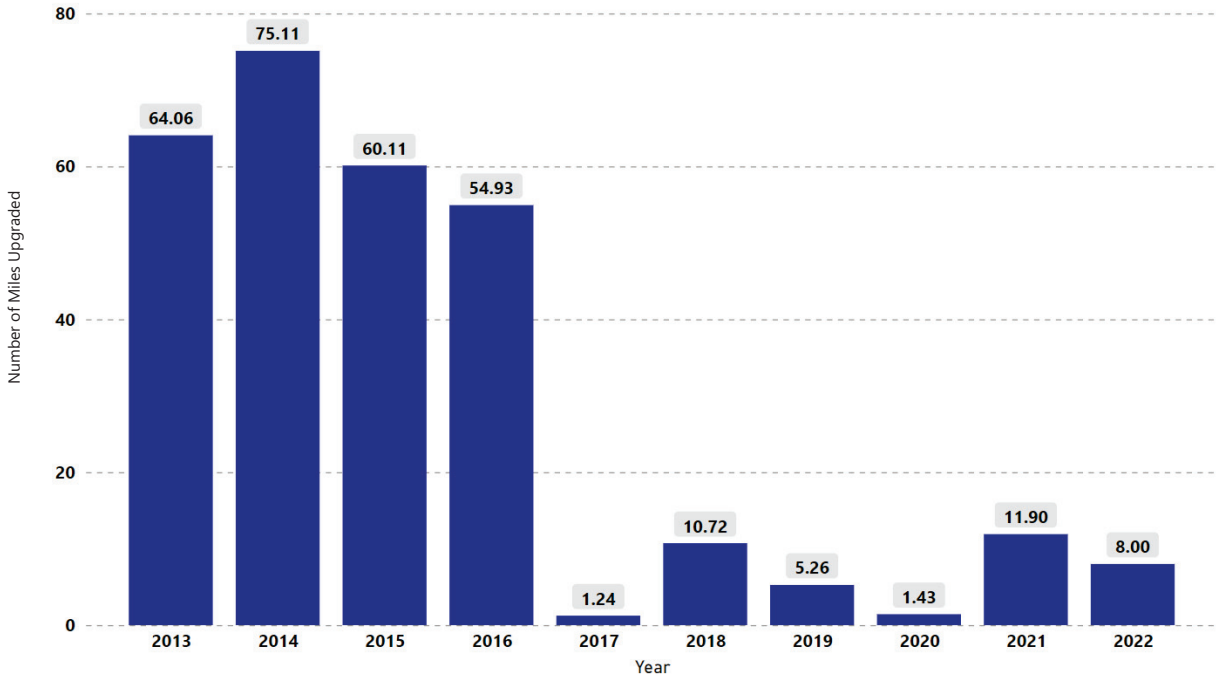
Risks: Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Pipeline Failure.

Category: Gas.

Units: Miles.

Summary:

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



Narrative Context:

As discussed under Metric No. 6, operators of gas transmission pipelines are required to identify the threats to their pipelines, analyze the risks posed by these threats, assess the physical condition of their pipelines, and take actions, where possible, to address potential threats and integrity concerns before pipeline incidents occur. SoCalGas has focused on assessing pipelines using ILI, with approximately 84% of total transmission pipeline miles operating in HCAs and approximately 66% of the entire transmission system able to accommodate ILI tools as of the end of year 2022 (refer to Metric 13).

SoCalGas may retrofit along pipeline routes to allow sufficient clearance for an ILI tool if the pipeline is not already ILI-capable, particularly when ILI is determined to be an appropriate method of assessment for identified threats. A typical retrofit may include replacing valves with less-restrictive valves that allow inspection devices to traverse internally, insertion of tees with bars, and the change-out of 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 both validate the inspection findings and determine necessary repairs, if needed. As the TIMP evolves and new pipeline segments are included, SoCalGas continues to identify opportunities for expanding ILI assessments.

Historical Data:

SoCalGas is providing annual data for years 2013 through 2022 in the accompanying Excel file (Attachment B). The miles that can be inspected internally is an annual metric that is currently reported in Part R of the PHMSA Gas Transmission and Gathering Annual Report F 7100.2-1.[55]

[55] *Id.*

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. 8: Gas Shut-In Time – Mains

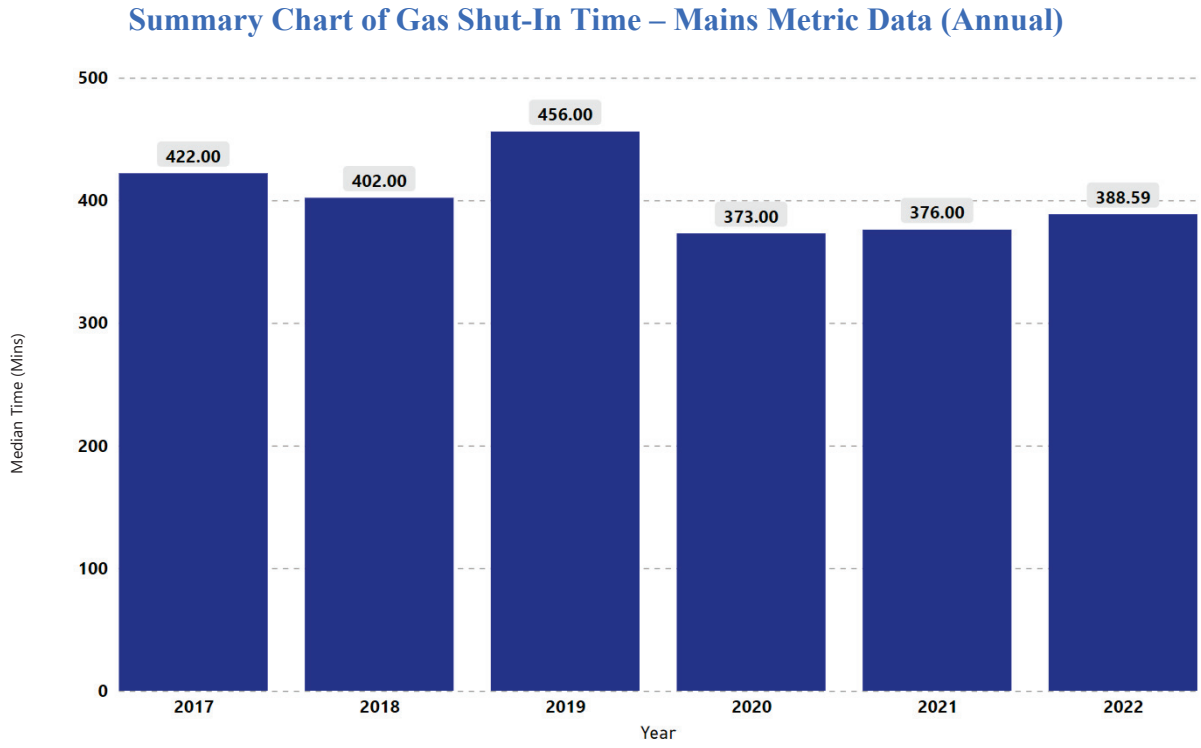
Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Gas Shut-In Time – Mains: Median time to shut-in gas when an uncontrolled or unplanned gas release occurs on a main. The data used to determine the median time shall be provided in increments as defined in GO 112-F 123.2 (c) as supplemental information, not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



Narrative Context:

SoCalGas operates and manages a natural gas system of over 100,000 miles of Distribution pipe and approximately 3,400 miles of Transmission pipe within its 22,000 square mile service territory. The timing for calculating this response starts when the utility first receives the report and ends when the utility's qualified representative determines, per the utility's emergency standards, that the reported leak is not hazardous or the utility's representative completes actions to mitigate a hazardous leak and render it as being non-hazardous (*i.e.*, by shutting off gas supply, eliminating subsurface leak mitigation, repair, etc.) per the utility's standards.

Historical Data:

SoCalGas began tracking this metric in 2017. This data is also reported externally per GO 112-F. However, the 2019 Safety Performance Metrics Report was the first time the

information was segregated to distinguish between Mains and Services. The accompanying Excel file in Attachment B provides monthly historical data for 2017 through 2022 for the median time (in minutes) required for the utility to stop the flow of gas during incidents involving mains when responding to any unplanned/uncontrolled release of gas. SoCalGas will continue to track this metric and include it in future annual reports until a full ten years of historical data is provided.

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

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

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "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."

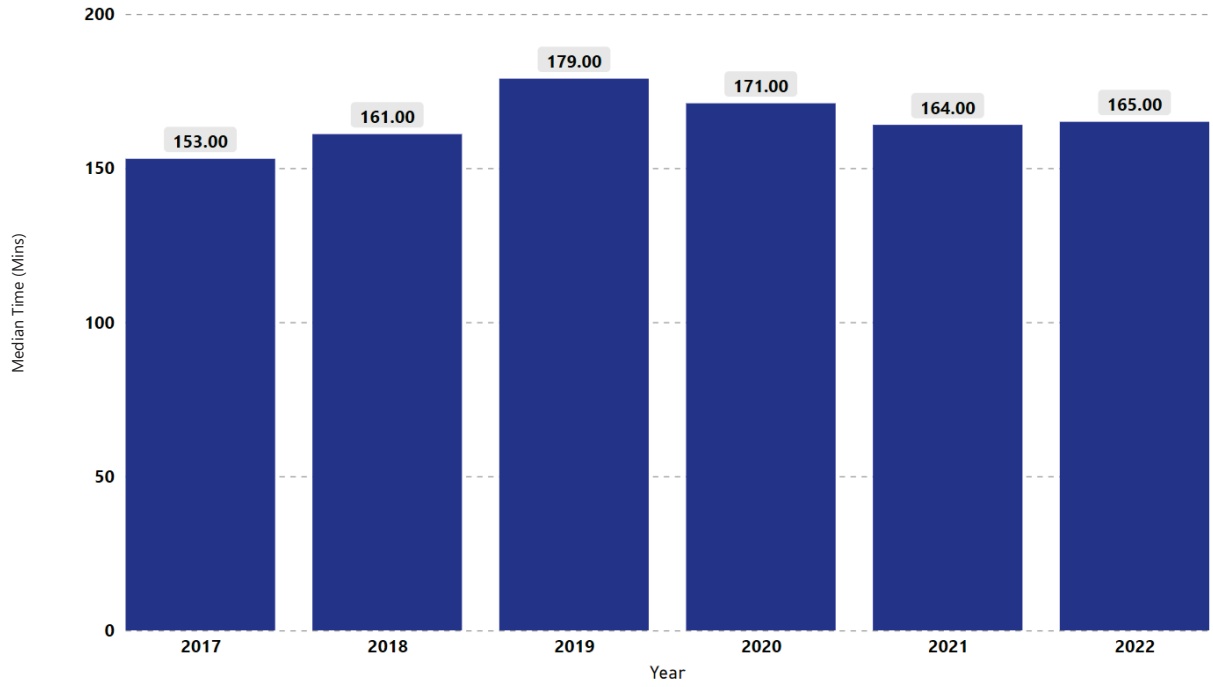
Risks: Distribution Pipeline Rupture with Ignition (non-Cross Bore)

Category: Gas

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

Summary:

Summary Chart of Accompanying Gas Shut-In Time – Services Metric Data (Annual)[56]



Narrative Context:

SoCalGas operates and manages a natural gas system of over 100,000 miles of Distribution pipe and approximately 3,400 miles of Transmission pipe within its 22,000 square mile service territory. The timing for this response starts when the utility first receives the report and ends when the utility's qualified representative determines, per the utility's emergency standards, that the reported leak is not hazardous or the utility's representative completes actions to mitigate a hazardous leak and render it as being non-hazardous (*i.e.*, by shutting off gas supply, eliminating subsurface leak mitigation, repair, etc.) per the utility's standards.

[56] Metric data provided in historical years may be modified due to rounding or reclassification of data.

Historical Data:

SoCalGas began tracking this metric in 2017. This data is also reported externally per GO 112-F. However, the 2019 Safety Performance Metrics Report was the first time the information was segregated to distinguish between Mains and Services. The accompanying Excel file in Attachment B provides monthly historical data for 2017 through 2022 for the median time (minutes) that a Gas Service Representative (GSR) or qualified first responder (*e.g.*, Gas Crew, Leak Surveyor, etc.) takes to respond and stop gas flow during incidents involving services. SoCalGas will continue to track this metric and include it in future annual reports until a full ten years of historical data is provided.

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

F. Metric No. 10: Cross Bore Intrusions

Metric Name and Description per D.19-04-020: "Cross Bore Intrusions: Cross bore intrusions found per 1,000 inspections."

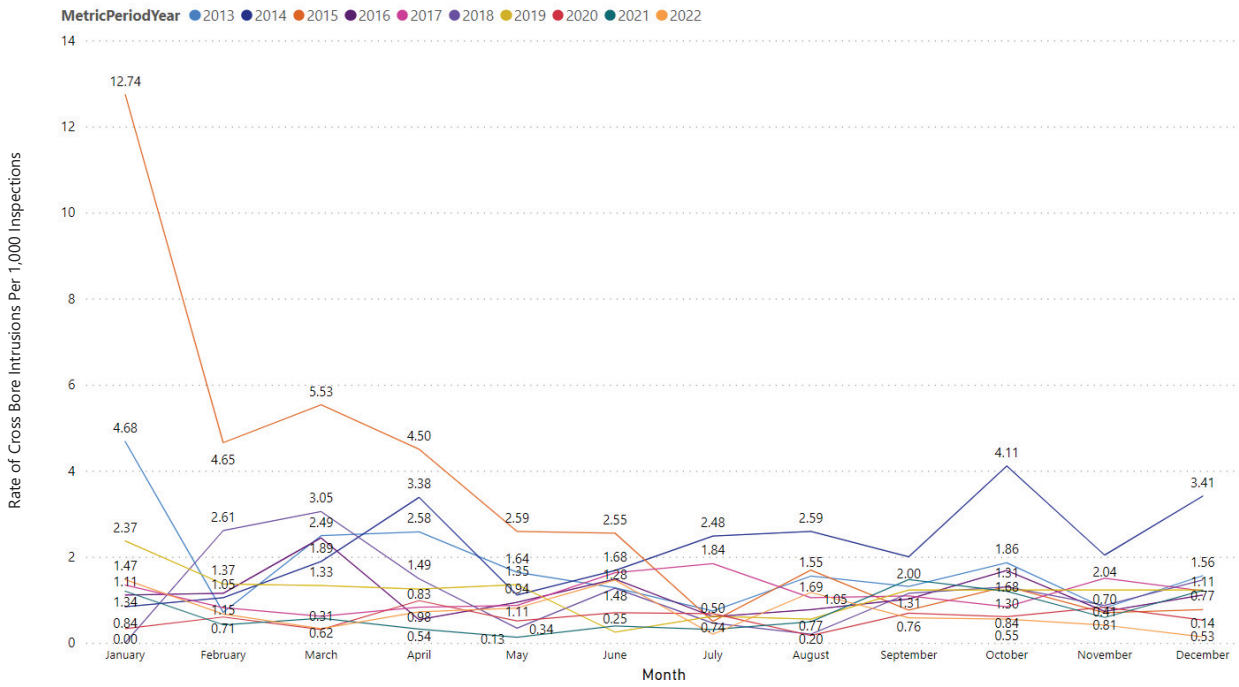
Risks: Catastrophic Damage Involving Medium Pressure Pipeline Failure

Category: Gas

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

Summary:

Summary Chart of Cross Bore Intrusions Metric Data



MetricPeriodYear	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2013	4.68	0.71	2.49	2.58	1.64	1.28	0.74	1.55	1.31	1.86	0.81	1.56
2014	0.84	1.05	1.89	3.38	1.11	1.68	2.48	2.59	2.00	4.11	2.04	3.41
2015	12.74	4.65	5.53	4.50	2.59	2.55	0.50	1.69	0.76	1.31	0.70	0.77
2016	1.11	1.15	2.44	0.54	0.94	1.48	0.61	0.77	1.02	1.68	0.73	1.11
2017	1.34	0.82	0.62	0.83	0.87	1.63	1.84	1.05	1.09	0.84	1.50	1.21
2018	0.00	2.61	3.05	1.49	0.34	1.27	0.46	0.20	1.15	1.30	0.87	1.46
2019	2.37	1.37	1.33	1.25	1.35	0.25	0.62	0.55	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23
2020	0.33	0.60	0.31	0.98	0.51	0.70	0.68	0.17	0.69	0.61	0.83	0.53
2021	1.20	0.42	0.57	0.32	0.13	0.39	0.31	0.49	1.47	1.20	0.59	1.22
2022	1.47	0.67	0.33	0.72	0.81	1.46	0.20	1.17	0.58	0.55	0.41	0.14

Narrative Context:

SoCalGas's Sewer Lateral Inspection Project (SLIP) is a risk mitigation activity developed and managed as part of SoCalGas's Distribution Integrity Management Program (DIMP). SLIP addresses the concerns PHMSA expressed under the DIMP regulations that require operators to address identified threats of low-frequency, but potentially high-consequence, events concerning pipeline damage within sewer laterals. Threats to pipeline integrity can occur if a trenchless natural gas pipeline installation inadvertently crosses a sewer line (or "lateral") and penetrates, or bores, through the sewer line, creating what is referred to as

a "cross bore." Through the SLIP, SoCalGas is inspecting 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, which mitigates the potential of an incident due to a homeowner or plumber attempting to clear a sewer line when a clog is present.

Since the start of the SLIP program in 2010, approximately 4,000,000 services have been reviewed, and over 550,000 services inspected in the field. The SLIP forecast for records review is another 1,300,000 services; the services left to inspect are dependent on the findings of the records review.

Historical Data:

The accompanying Excel file in Attachment B provides ten years of monthly historical data for the number of cross bore intrusions found per 1,000 inspections, with the exception of September 2019 through December 2019. Monthly data for September 2019 through December 2019 is reflected as an average for these four months. During this time, SoCalGas's data collection system underwent a transition; therefore, SoCalGas is unable to report monthly actuals for that quarter. The number of field inspections completed and the number of cross bore intrusions found are collected internally and used to calculate this metric.

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. 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 123.2 (c) as supplemental information, not as a metric."

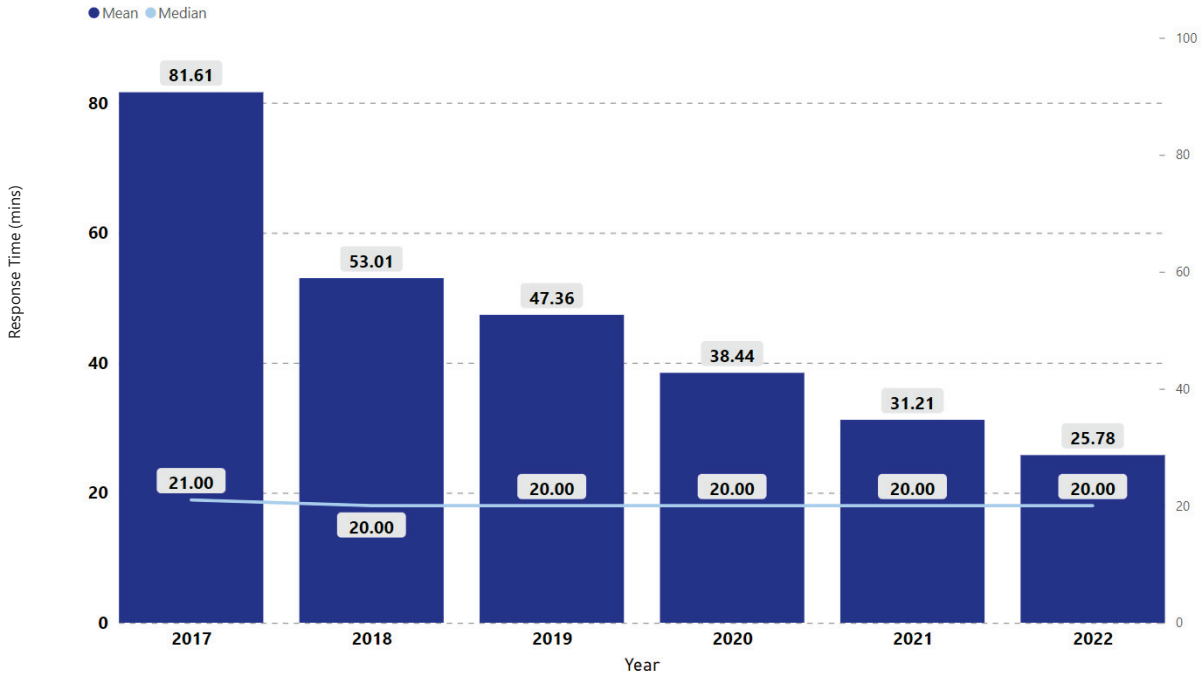
Risks: Distribution Pipeline Rupture with Ignition

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 Accompanying Gas Emergency Response Times Metric Data (Annual)



Narrative Context:

SoCalGas responds to emergency calls 24 hours per day, 365 days per year from a myriad of residential, commercial, industrial, and agriculture customers. SoCalGas's technicians/gas service representatives respond to gas leaks or gas odors and take appropriate action. SoCalGas has a pipeline safety campaign, which is mandated by federal pipeline safety regulation.[57] SoCalGas's campaign includes bill inserts, mailings to residential and business customers, mailings to excavators, businesses, land developers, and farmers, and communications to schools and universities, public officials, and emergency officials. Pipeline safety efforts provide customers with information about natural gas pipeline locations; what to do if you sense a leak/smell gas; and messaging to direct the public to call 811 (*i.e.*, DigAlert) and other actions to take prior to digging.

SoCalGas attributes the significant decrease in average response times seen since 2017 in part to data collection improvements implemented in 2018. In February 2018, SoCalGas implemented a Real Time Monitoring data collection effort to capture arrival times more accurately. SoCalGas notes, however, that a singular event, such as a mass gas odor notification, can skew the average results and show slower average response times due to multiple calls and resource constraints. For instance, if a nearby landfill emits a methane-like smell on a hot day, SoCalGas can receive numerous calls. Since all emergency calls are captured in this metric data, response times may be skewed as this data does not exclude events that may be characterized as an outlier.

[57] 49 C.F.R. § 192.

Historical Data:

The accompanying Excel file in Attachment B provides monthly historical data for 2017 through 2022 for the average time that a Gas Service Representative or a qualified first responder takes to respond after receiving a call that results in an emergency order. Per the unit description, the data has been segregated in the accompanying Excel file by: (1) business hours (0800 – 1700 hours), (2) after business hours, and (3) weekends/legal state holidays. SoCalGas began tracking this metric in 2017 when GO 112-F went into effect. The data included herein aligns with that reported in SoCalGas's annual GO 112-F submission. SoCalGas will continue to track this metric and include in future annual reports until a full ten years of historical data is provided.

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

- Yes. SoCalGas's 2022 Executive ICP and non-executive ICP include the following customer, public and system safety performance measure:
    - A1 Gas Leak Order Response Time[58] – This metric is to measure the effectiveness of response time for Customer Services Field A1 gas leak orders. The operational goal is for Customer Services Field Technicians to respond to A1 gas leak orders within 30 minutes during regular business hours and within 45 minutes outside of regular business hours (regular business hours are defined at 7am to 5pm Monday to Saturday, excluding holidays). This goal measures the percentage of time that Customer Services Field Technicians meet this criteria. A1 gas leak orders used for this measure excludes area odor orders.

  As stated in Section III, above, SoCalGas's Executive and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans are reviewed and updated on an annual basis. For purposes of this 2022report submission, SoCalGas references the incentive compensation plans in place as of 2022.

[58] Gas Emergency Response includes A1 Gas Leak Order Response Time plus leaks discovered during leak surveys that do not come through the customer call center.

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

- Yes. As described above, SoCalGas's 2022 Executive ICP and non-executive ICP include a gas safety metric for "A1 Gas Leak Order Response Time." This metric is weighted at 6% of the 60% safety weighting for SoCalGas's 2022 Executive ICP and 4% of the 40% safety weighting for SoCalGas's 2022 non-executive ICP.

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

- Yes. SoCalGas's A1 Gas Leak Order Response Time performance measure is linked to all SoCalGas director or above positions covered by either the 2022 Executive ICP or 2022 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 Energy's Audit Services department reviews SoCalGas'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. SoCalGas's ICP performance results are reviewed by the Sempra Energy Audit Services department prior to SoCalGas Board approval.

H. Metric No. 12: Natural Gas Storage Baseline Inspections Performed

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Natural Gas Storage Baseline Assessments Performed: 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 and reassessment inspections 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."

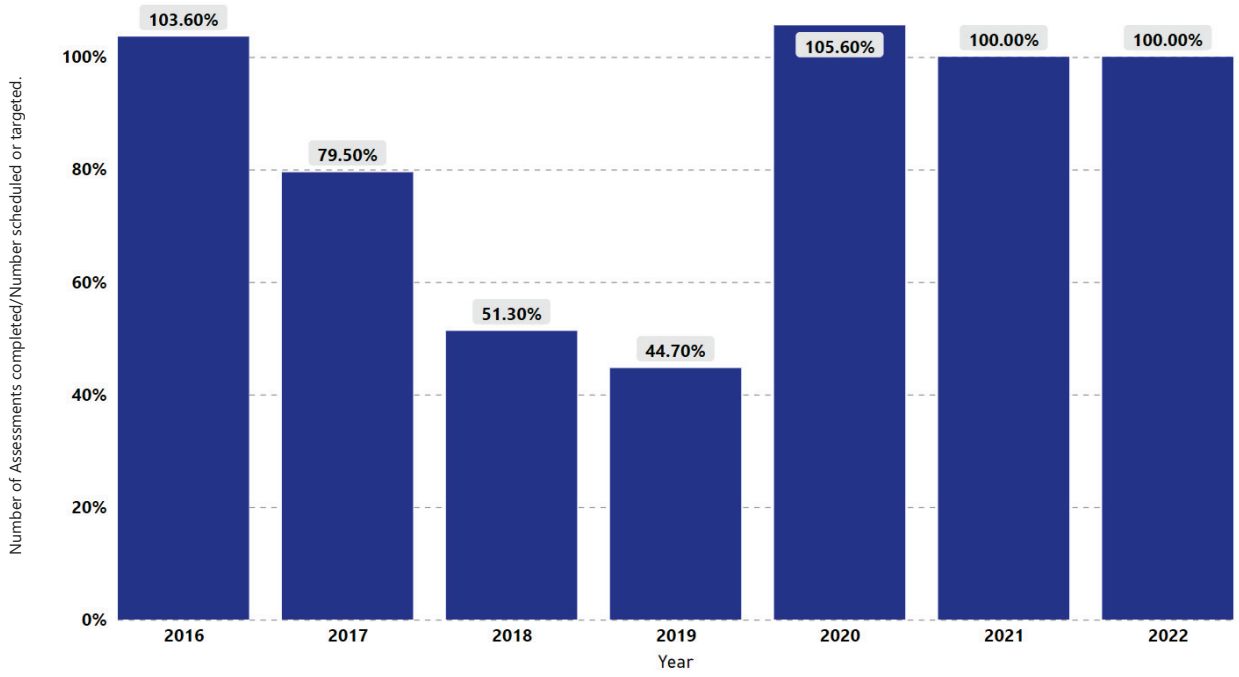
Risks: Gas Storage

Category – Gas

Units – Number of Assessments completed/Number scheduled or targeted.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Natural Gas Storage Baseline and Reassessment Inspections Performed Metric Data (Annual)



Note: Number of inspections performed was updated due to a change in data management processes

Narrative Context:

Historically, SoCalGas has conducted periodic inspections on its storage wells, including – but not limited to – pressure tests, casing inspection logs, temperature surveys, and noise surveys. However, Metric No. 12: Natural Gas Storage Baseline Inspections Performed, is defined specifically to represent a suite of tests using state-of-the-art inspection technologies that are conducted on every storage well within an established assessment period, compliant with federal and state regulations. These inspections started in 2016 and are managed through SoCalGas's Storage Integrity Management Program (SIMP).

The SIMP uses state-of-the-art advanced inspection technologies such as ultrasonic thickness and magnetic flux leakage inspection tools, along with risk management disciplines to identify and mitigate potential storage well safety and/or integrity issues. The SIMP is driven by

federal PHMSA regulations,[59] which call for baseline risk assessments for wellbores, wellheads, and associated components. California Geologic Energy Management Division (CalGEM) regulations[60] further define mechanical integrity testing of a well to include, at a minimum:

- A temperature and noise log
- A casing wall thickness inspection
- Pressure testing of the production casing

SoCalGas completed its baseline inspections and initiated reassessments of existing storage wells in 2019 to 2020. In 2022, baseline assessments were conducted for newly drilled wells and reassessments continued for pre-existing wells.

Regulations and research also continue to evolve regarding the recommended frequency of well re-inspections, with CalGEM regulations currently requiring a 24-month inspection frequency on most wells and CalGEM authorizing extensions beyond 24 months on a well-by-well basis.

SoCalGas is currently defining completed well assessment inspections and reassessment inspections based on CalGEM's approval of logs and tests, and the subsequent final steps notifying the Company that the project is complete. The data provided is based on a manual review and is the best available information known at the time provided. As such, SoCalGas reserves the right to supplement, amend, or correct this report.

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[59] 49 C.F.R. § 192.12.

[60] CalGEM, *Statutes & Regulations* (January 2022) at 245, citing 14 CCR § 1726, *available at* https://www.conservation.ca.gov/index/Documents/CALGEM-SR-1%20Web%20Copy.pdf.

Historical Data:

SoCalGas began tracking this metric in 2016. The accompanying Excel file in Attachment B provides monthly data for 2016 through 2022 for the number of natural gas storage baseline and reassessment inspections performed. SoCalGas will continue to track this data for future annual reports until a full ten years of historical data is available.

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. 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."

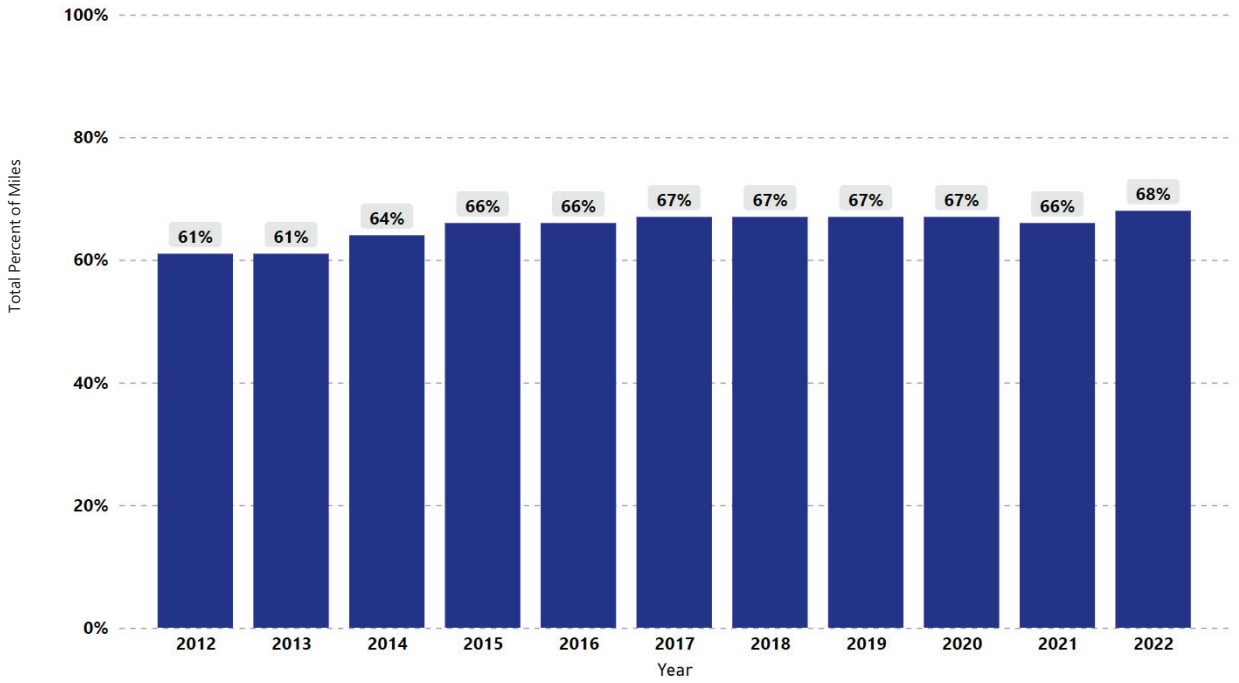
Risks: Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Pipeline Failure

Category: Gas

Units: Percentage and Miles.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Gas Pipelines That Can Be Internally Inspected Metric Data (Annual)



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Miles	2137	2222	2293	2293	2294	2289	2259	2253	2264	2315
Percentage	61%	64%	66%	66%	67%	67%	67%	67%	66%	68%

Note: 2012 data was updated from 59% to 61%.

Narrative Context:

As described above for Metric No. 6, SoCalGas's TIMP is federally mandated to identify threats to transmission pipelines in HCAs or areas outside of HCAs (covered non-HCAs) as required by federal regulations,[61] determine the risk posed by these threats, schedule prescribed assessments to evaluate these threats, collect information about the condition of the pipelines, and take actions to minimize applicable threat and integrity concerns to reduce the risk of a

[61] 49 C.F.R. § 192, Subpart O and § 192.710.

pipeline failure. At a minimum of every seven years for HCAs and every ten years for covered non-HCAs, transmission pipelines within scope of the TIMP are assessed using ILI, Direct Assessment, Pressure Test, or other appropriate methods identified in 49 C.F.R. §§ 192.710, 921 & 937 and remediated as needed.

As stated above for Metric No. 7, SoCalGas has focused on assessing pipelines using ILI. As of year-end 2022, approximately 84% of SoCalGas's transmission pipelines operate in HCAs. Additionally, approximately 68% of SoCalGas's transmission pipeline system can accommodate ILI tools.

Historical Data:

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. Annual data is included in the accompanying Excel file (Attachment B) for 2013 through 2022. The miles of transmission pipeline that can be internally inspected and the total miles of transmission pipeline are annual metrics that are currently reported in Part R of the PHMSA Gas Transmission and Gathering Annual Report F 7100.2-1.[62] These two annual metrics are utilized to calculate the percentage for this metric. This metric has remained relatively constant since 2015 at 66%-67% because not all transmission pipelines can accommodate ILI tools. The remaining percentage that cannot accommodate ILI tools are assessed with other methods. Retrofitting may take place depending on the factors discussed under Metric No. 7 and would increase the percentage of piggable mileage.

[62] *See supra,* n.54.

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. 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."

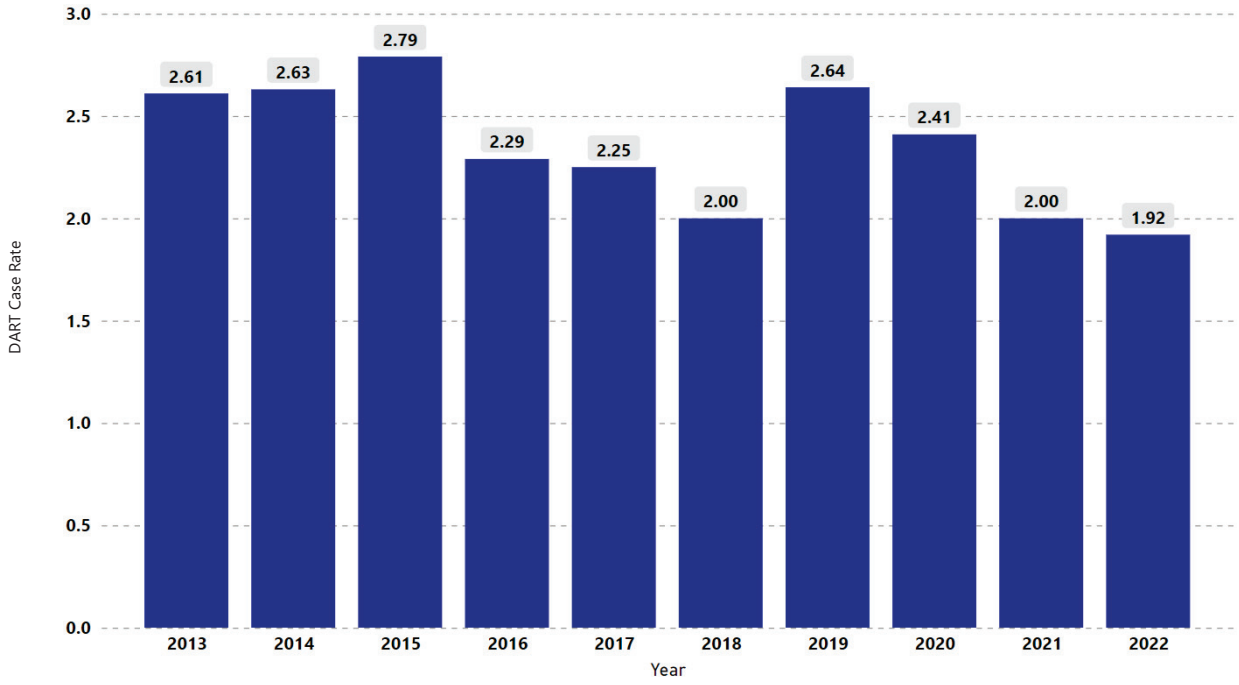
Risks: Employee Safety

Category: Injuries

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

Summary:

Summary Chart of Employee DART Rate Metric Data (Year-end)



Narrative Context:

The DART (Days Away/Restricted/Transfer) case rate is a lagging metric of injury severity, reflecting how many employees are kept away from their normal duties due to an injury or illness. SoCalGas's DART rate remains consistently low across recent years, but SoCalGas continually evaluates initiatives to further reduce its DART case rate. SoCalGas attributes its low DART case rate to its strong injury case management and continual evaluation of initiatives to reduce injury and illness: involvement of vocational counselors, Occupational Health Nurse Program and clinic choices, Field Ergonomics Program (Safety in Motion), strengthened supervisor-employee relationship through the Job Safety Observation Program

Historical Data:

Ten years of historical monthly data is provided in the accompanying Excel file as Attachment B for SoCalGas's Employee DART Rate. A DART Rate is calculated based on the number of OSHA-recordable injuries resulting in Days Away from work and/or Days on Restricted Duty or Job Transfer, and hours worked.

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

- Yes. SoCalGas's 2022 Executive ICP and non-executive ICP include the following employee safety performance measure:
    - Lost Time Incident Rate (LTI)[63] -LTI is expressed as "the number of OSHA recordable incident cases resulting in lost time per 100 employees." This measure is calculated using the number of OSHA recordable incidents with lost time per 200,000 hours worked.
    - As DART cases are defined as any OSHA incident with Days Away/Restricted/Transfer, this measurement includes LTIs. As stated in Section III, above, SoCalGas's Executive and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans are reviewed and updated on an annual basis. For purposes of this 2022 report submission, SoCalGas references the incentive compensation plans in place as of 2022.

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

- Yes. As described above, performance related to SoCalGas's LTI is included in SoCalGas's 2022 Executive and non-executive ICP. This specific performance measure is weighted at 6% of the overall 60% safety management systems measures of the 2022 Executive ICP and 6% of the overall 40% safety management systems measures of the 2022 non-executive ICP.

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

- Yes. SoCalGas's LTI performance measures are linked to all SoCalGas director or above positions covered by either the 2022 Executive ICP or non-executive 2022 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.

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[63] DART includes LTI plus Days on Restricted Duty or Job Transfer.

- Sempra's Audit Services department reviews SoCalGas'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. SoCalGas's ICP performance results are reviewed by the Sempra Energy Audit Services department prior to SoCalGas board approval.

K. 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."

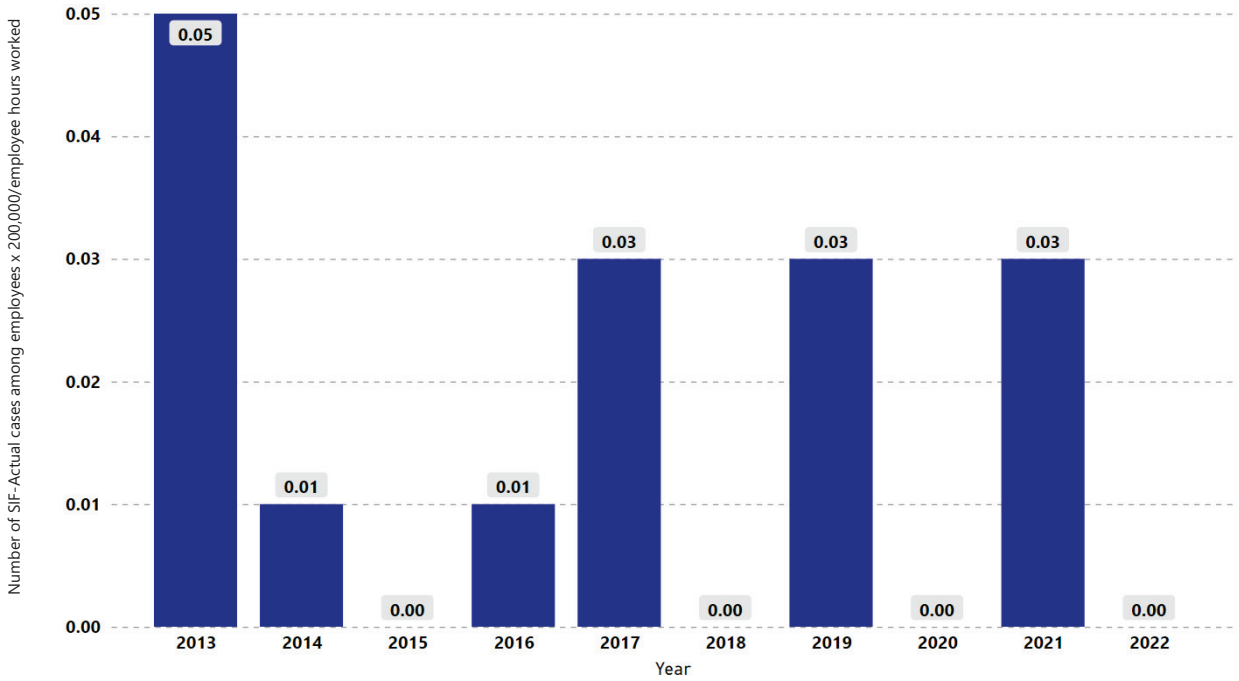
Risks: Employee Safety

Category: Injuries

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

Summary:

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



Narrative Context:

Employee safety incidents are entered electronically into SoCalGas's Safety Incident Management System (SIMS), as provided in SoCalGas's Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP) policy. The following are types of incidents are included in SIMS:

- Minor injuries or illnesses – Employee sustained an injury or illness while at work, regardless of severity and even if initially it does not appear to be work related.
- Injuries or illnesses requiring medical treatment – Employee sustained an injury or illness requiring medical treatment, while at work, regardless of severity and even if initially, it does not appear to be work-related.
- Motor vehicle incidents (MVI) – Employee involved in a motor vehicle incident while at work and/or while driving on Company business in a Company or personal vehicle:
    - with or without injuries; and
    - if there is any damage to property or a vehicle (including incidents involving damage to a Company vehicle while left unattended).

Since all employee safety incidents are reported in SIMS, manual review and analysis is required to collect data that meets the above definition of Employee Serious Injuries or Fatalities.

2022 continues SoCalGas's low trend of few serious injuries and fatalities each year. SoCalGas's Safety Management Systems organization positions employees to lead healthy, safe, and productive lives. The services provided by the department include, but are not limited to, safety and industrial hygiene education and compliance as well as incident prevention, analysis, and reporting.

SoCalGas's Safety Management Systems organization is responsible for confirming SoCalGas is, at a minimum, in compliance with all required health and safety regulations (*e.g.*, DOT and OSHA regulations) and is responsible for positively influencing the SoCalGas safety culture and working closely with SoCalGas personnel to provide education and training to promote an incident-free workplace. The organization reviews incidents and shares lessons learned with management, safety committees, and other departments within SoCalGas to prevent incidents and injuries from occurring. The staff also provides safety leadership training to frontline supervisors to make the safety culture more relevant and effective, benchmarks its safety practices against those of other companies in the industry, and identifies improvement potential.

SoCalGas's Safety Management Systems organization:

- Establishes leading indicators to support injury prevention;
- Interprets and advises field operations regarding safety-related rules and regulations;
- Provides review and analysis of potential legislation that would impact the Company and develops policies to enforce them;
- Provides operational support by conducting compliance audits, sponsoring company-wide safety programs, developing and conveying safety communications, managing incidents, and performing statistical analysis;
- Conducts job observations, incident investigation and root cause analysis;
- Promotes defensive driver training, body mechanics training, and ergonomics training;

- Works with field operations to prevent incidents, perform self-audits; identify corrective actions following incidents, and conduct safety training;
- Confirms compliance with safety regulations, as well as establishes and manages programs, policies, and guidelines for the safety of employees; and
- Manages company-wide Occupational Health Nurse (OHN) services. The OHN is a specialty practice that delivers health and safety programs and services to employees. The practice focuses on promotion and restoration of health, prevention of illnesses and injuries, and protection from work-related and environmental hazards.

Historical Data:

A new definition of "Serious Injury" went into effect in California on January 1, 2020 with respect to employees that are hospitalized. Previously hospitalizations greater than 24 hours for other than observation were reportable to CalOSHA whereas now the requirement is any hospitalization for any duration (other than observation) is reportable within 8 hours of SoCalGas having reasonable knowledge. This new definition did not impact the number of reportable incidents in 2022. There is still potential, however, for this revised definition to impact the number of reportable incidents in future years. SoCalGas continues to strategize and evaluate methods to eliminate all workplace injuries.

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. SoCalGas's 2022 Executive ICP and non-executive ICP include the following employee safety performance measure:
    - Lost Time Incident Rate (LTI) - LTI is expressed as "the number of OSHA Recordable Incident Cases resulting in Lost Time per 100 employees." This measure is calculated using the number of OSHA recordable incidents with lost time per 200,000 hours worked.
    - As stated in Section III, above, SoCalGas's Executive and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans are reviewed and updated on an annual

basis. For purposes of this 2022 report submission, SoCalGas references the incentive compensation plans in place as of 2022.

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

- Yes. As described above, performance related to SoCalGas's LTI is included in SoCalGas' 2022 Executive and non-executive ICP. This specific performance measure is weighted at 6% of the overall 60% safety management systems measures of the 2022 Executive ICP and 6% of the overall 40% safety management systems measures of the 2022 non-executive ICP.

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

- Yes. SoCalGas's LTI performance measures are linked to all SoCalGas director or above positions covered by either the 2022 Executive ICP or non-executive 2022 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 SoCalGas'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. SoCalGas's ICP performance results are reviewed by the Sempra Energy Audit Services department prior to SoCalGas board approval.

L. 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."

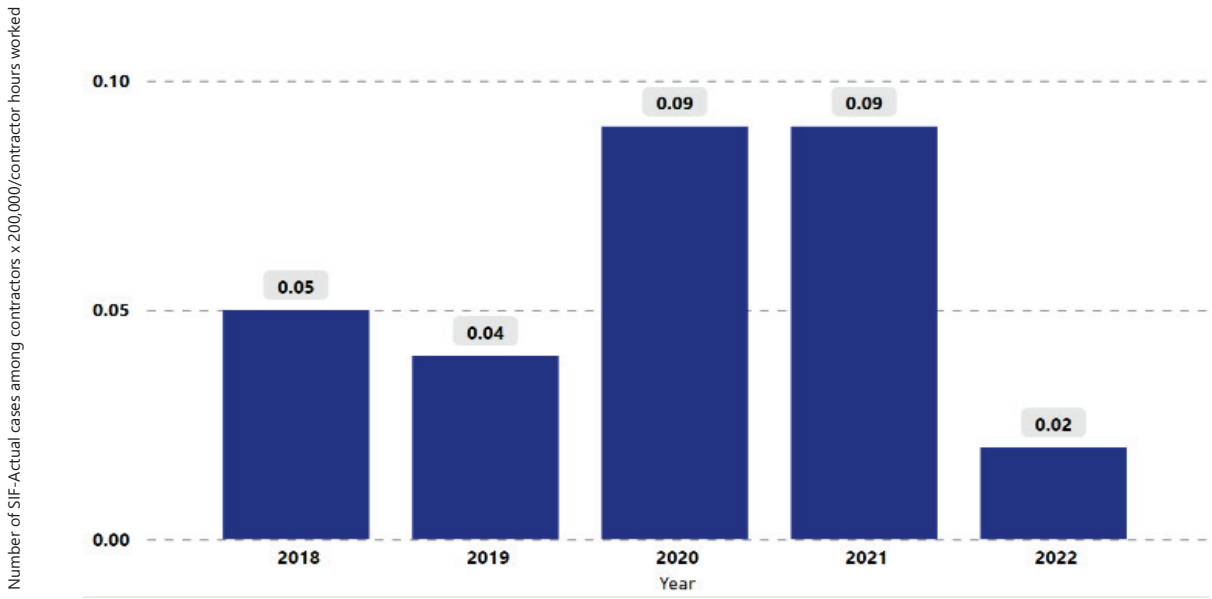
Risks: Contractor Safety

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)



Narrative Context:

All Class 1 Contractors are included in this metric. SoCalGas's Contractor Safety Oversight consists of contractor safety program policies and procedures, Contractor Safety Manual for Class 1 Contractors, field safety and performance inspections and oversight, post-job safety evaluations, stop-the-job, near-miss and close-call reporting, internal audits, enforcement actions, and management of the pipeline safety risk by the SoCalGas Pipeline Safety Oversight organization. These key controls enhance the safety of SoCalGas construction projects from inception to completion.

SoCalGas has issued a contractor safety manual for use by all of SoCalGas's Class 1 contractors. As described in the contractor safety manual, "*A Class 1 Contractor is a Contractor engaged by the Company to perform work that can reasonably be anticipated to expose the Contractor's employees, subcontractors, SoCalGas employees, or the general public to one or*

more hazards that, if not properly mitigated, have the potential to result in Serious Safety Incident."[64] This manual consolidated the safety requirements and expectations SoCalGas has established for Class 1 Contractors working for SoCalGas.. The Contractor Safety Manual provides guidelines on the process to be followed in managing safety on construction projects, including reviewing applicable compliance requirements, providing appropriate oversight on contractor work, and reporting safety incidents.

Class 2 Contractors do not fall within the enhanced SoCalGas Contractor Safety Program. Class 2 Contractors are defined as: a contractor engaged to perform any other work than work defined as Class 1. Examples of Class 2 Contractors include contractors engaged to perform administrative tasks or information technology (IT) work.

SoCalGas uses third-party administration tools to manage various aspects of its contractor safety program. ISNetworld (ISN) is an online contractor and supplier management platform of data-driven products and services that help manage risk through data collected across the contractors' operations nationally.[65] Each Class 1 Contractor currently performing or seeking to perform work for SoCalGas must have an ISN account.

In 2022, the Company encouraged pipeline construction contractors to adopt their own SMS plan consistent with API RP 1173. All of SoCalGas's pipeline construction contractors developed and adopted their own SMS plans in 2022 and shared their SMS plans with SoCalGas.

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64 *See* I.19-11-010, Risk Assessment Mitigation Phase (Chapter SCG-3) Contractor Safety (November 27, 2019) Table 5, at SCG 3-11, *available at* https://www.socalgas.com/regulatory/documents/i19-11-010/SCG-3_Contractor%20Safety_FINAL.pdf.

65 ISNetworld, *available at:* https://www.isnetworld.com/.

Historical Data:

Monthly data is provided in the accompanying Excel file as Attachment B for 2018 through 2022 for SoCalGas's Contractor OSHA SIF Actual Rate. The OSHA SIF Actual rate is calculated as OSHA SIF Actual cases times 200,000 divided by contractor hours worked. SoCalGas utilizes a third-party administration tool ISN (ISNetworld) to collect SoCalGas-specific hours and incidents to calculate the rates reported to OSHA and included here. SoCalGas will continue collecting this data for inclusion in future annual Safety Performance Metrics Reports until a full ten years of monthly historical data exists.

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. 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."

Per Decision 21-11-009, Order Instituting Rulemaking to Further Develop a Risk Based Decision-Making Framework for Electric and Gas Utilities, SoCalGas will use the EEI OHSC, the "Safety Classification and Learning (SCL) Model," to count potential SIF.

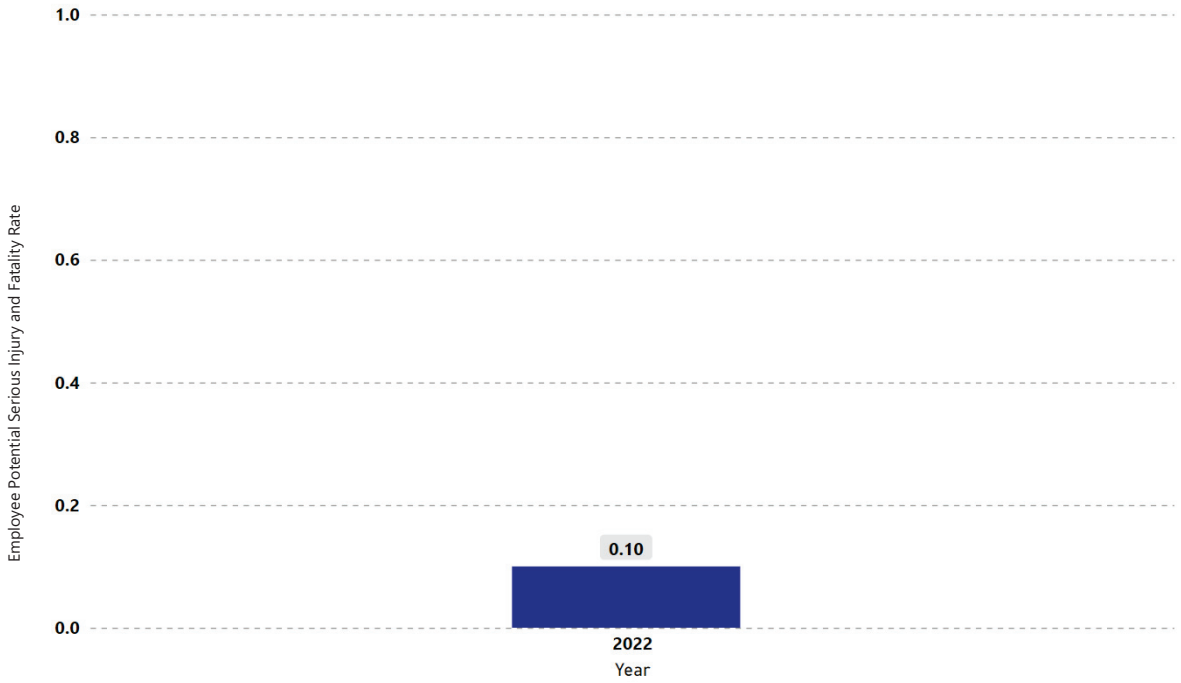
Risks: Employee Safety

Category: Injuries

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

Summary:

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



Narrative Context:

The Rate of Serious Injuries and Fatalities (SIF) Potential (Employee) metric was adopted in D.21-11-009 issued on November 9, 2021. SoCalGas had not previously tracked SIF Potential (Employee) data prior to 2022. In 2022, SoCalGas developed and implemented a framework using the Edison Electric Institute (EEI) Safety Classification and Learning (SCL) Model to track SIF Potential (Employee). This framework provided a valuable tool and process to recognize PSIFs and use them as learning opportunities to learn and improve. Analysis of SIF Potential will lead to lessons learned or new approaches to corrective actions. SoCalGas's 2022 notable highlights include the following:

- Retained a technical advisor who is the principal author for the EEI SCL Model to support SoCalGas in the implementation of the EEI SCL Model.
- Promoted and raised awareness of the Energy Wheel with stickers to identify various energy sources on the job site as a potential hazard and distributed to employees as part of hazard recognition.
- High Energy Hazards and Direct Control Awareness training was assigned to Field Safety Advisors, Managers, Supervisors and employees through the Company's training portal.
- Conducted a Safety Event learning workshop at the annual Employee Safety Congress to raise awareness on the SCL Model and Energy Wheel.
- Upgraded the Safety Information Management System (SIMS) to record the SIF Potential (Employee) classification using the SCL Model. As an added layer the Safety and Wellness organization reviews all incidents to ensure incidents are properly classified as having SIF Potential.
- A Community of Practice (COP) group was also implemented to review SIF Potential cases, to determine SIF Potential (Employee) Classification, and evaluation for key lessons learned.
- Launched a Lessons Learned Newsletter to improve safety performance and foster discussion and awareness among the workforce; to communicate the learning opportunities with employees, to share at safety tailgates and/or morning operational meetings to help crews identify hazards and risks, develop best practices, and keep our workers safe.

Historical Data:

This metric was adopted by the Commission in November 2021. As reflected above, SoCalGas previously had not tracked SIF Potential (Employee) data and has provided the latest information related to this metric for the first time in this 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

N. 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."[66]

Risks: Contractor Safety.

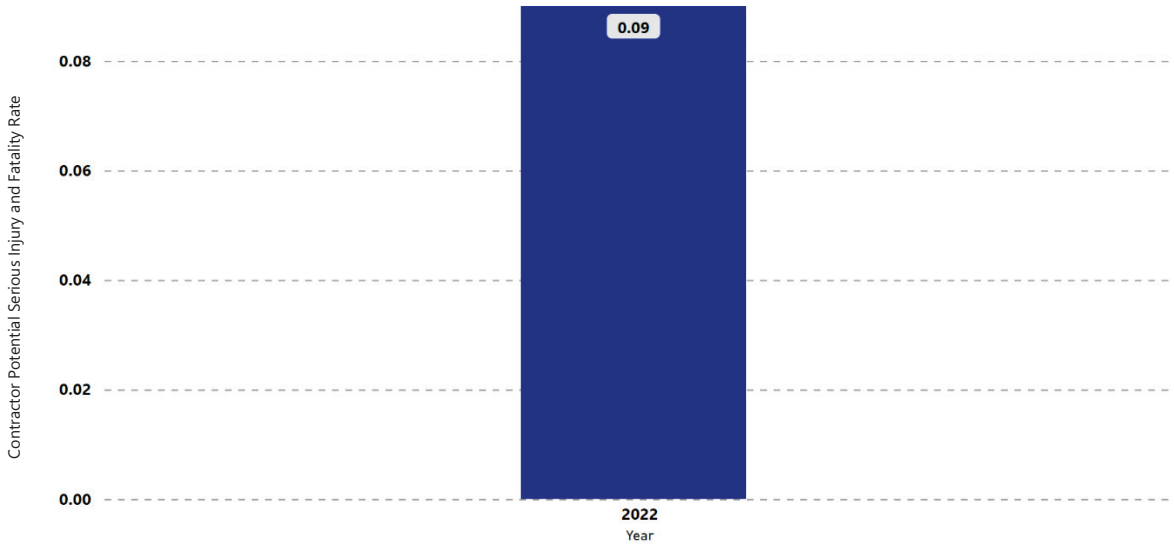
Category: Injuries.

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

[66] D.21-11-009, Appendix B at 8 (citing Edison Electric Institute Safety Classification and Learning Model developed by Dr. Matthew Hallowell available as of November 2, 2021 at: https://esafetyline.net/eei/docs/eeiSCLmodel.pdf).

Summary:

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



Narrative Context:

The Rate of SIF Potential (Contractor) Metric was adopted in D.21-11-009. SoCalGas had not tracked potential SIF data prior to 2022. In 2022, SoCalGas developed and implemented a framework to utilize the Edison Electric Institute (EEI) Safety Classification and Learning (SCL) Model required by this Metric to track SIF Potential (Contractor). SoCalGas has retained a technical advisor who is the principal author of the EEI Model to support SoCalGas in the implementation and assist in developing a roadmap and training for the SIF Potential classification. Analysis of SIF Potential will lead to lessons learned or new approaches to corrective actions.

Historical Data:

This metric was adopted by the Commission in November 2021. As reflected above, SoCalGas had not tracked potential SIF data prior to 2022, and will provide information related to this metric in future SPM Reports.

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

O. 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."

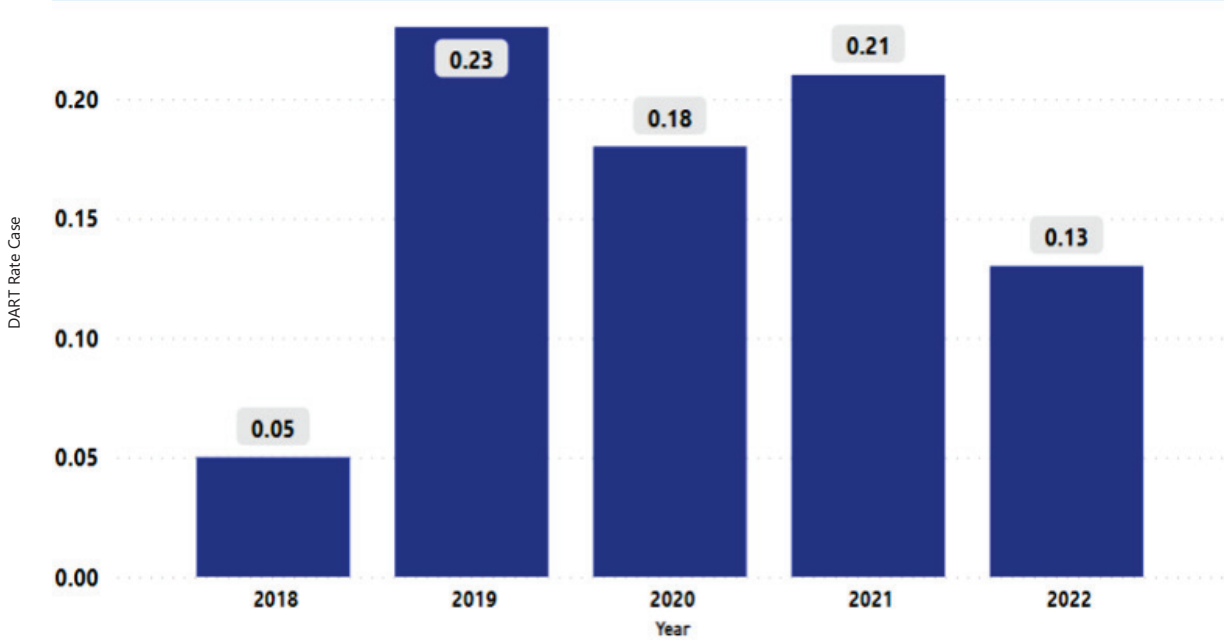
Risks: Contractor Safety.

Category: Injuries.

Units: OSHA DART Rate.

Summary:

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



Narrative Context:

All Class 1 Contractors are included in this metric. As described above for Metric No. 16, Rate of SIF Actual (Contractor), SoCalGas's comprehensive contractor safety program consists of the pre-qualification, oversight, observations, pre-work safety meetings and efforts all aimed to reduce risk of a safety event caused by Class 1 Contractors while conducting work on behalf of SoCalGas. SoCalGas aims to reinforce its strong safety culture by engaging with contractors in a variety of ways, including hosting an annual Contractor Safety Congress and three Quarterly Meetings with its Class 1 Contractors. Additionally, SoCalGas requires all its Class 1 Contractors to develop and implement a Stop the Job policy on SoCalGas projects. SoCalGas also encourages its contractors to report near miss or close calls or good catch incidents so that everyone can learn from these incidents and prevent injuries and/or reduce/eliminate safety risks on the job and to the Company's pipeline delivery system. Finally, in 2022, all SoCalGas pipeline construction contractors were encouraged to develop their own

SMS plans in alignment with API RP 1173 and upon completion, shared those plans with SoCalGas.

Historical Data:

Monthly data is provided in the accompanying Excel file as Attachment B for 2018 through 2022 for SoCalGas's Contractor OSHA Recordable DART Rate. The DART rate is calculated as OSHA recordable DART cases times 200,000 divided by contractor hours worked. SoCalGas utilizes a third-party administration tool (ISNetworld) to collect SoCalGas-specific hours and incidents to calculate the rates reported to OSHA and included here. SoCalGas will continue collecting this data for inclusion in future annual Safety Performance Metrics Reports until a full ten years of monthly historical data exists.

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

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

Metric Name and Description per D.19-04-020: "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."

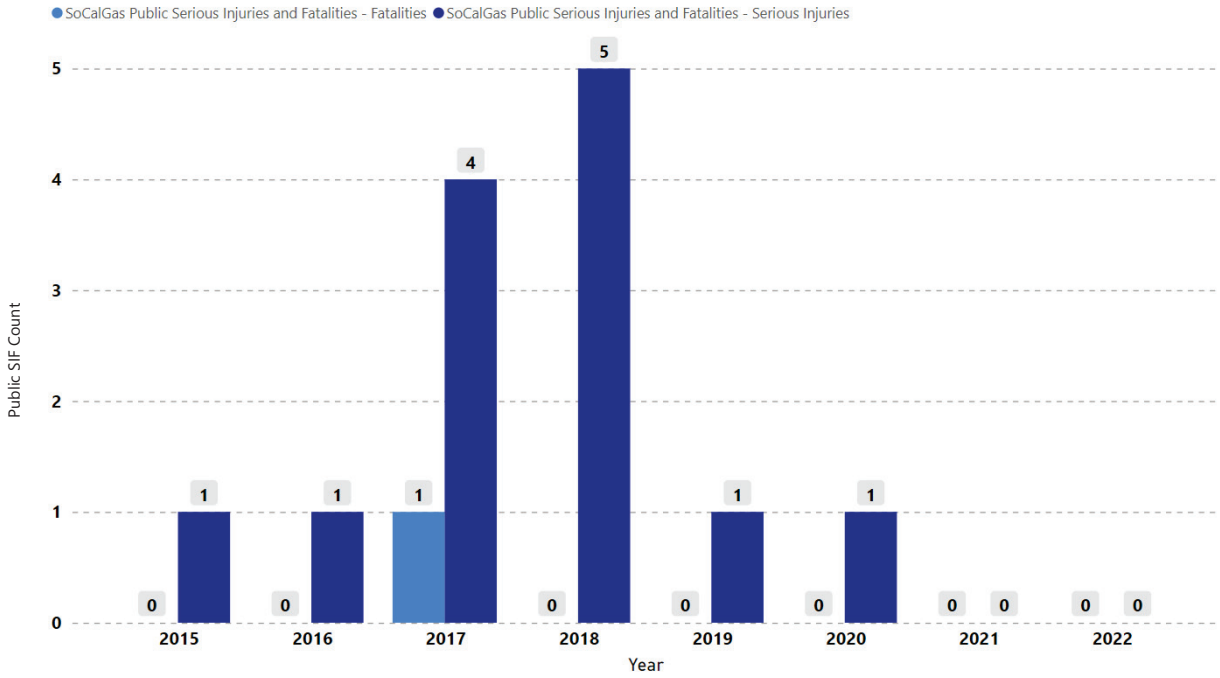
Risks: Public Safety

Category: Injuries

Units: Number of Serious Injuries and Fatalities

Summary:

Summary Chart of Public Serious Injuries and Fatalities Metric Data (Annual[67])



Narrative Context:

Safety is a core value at SoCalGas and embedded in every aspect of our work. SoCalGas conducts public awareness efforts in the form of outreach meetings, to enhance the safety of its customers and the public. These efforts are designed to engage with the Company's customers and the public to inform them about our shared safety responsibilities. When possible, meetings are held prior to the start of planned public projects, to give hands-on instruction for the contractors performing the work. In some cases, meetings are held after damage has occurred, in order to educate the public on what went wrong and how damage may be avoided in the future. Communication with the public promotes safety on a wide array of topics including, but not

[67] The data is based on the date the event occurred.

limited to, information about gas line locations and safe practices. 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 be able to detect possible safety issues with their homes. Without adequate communications and education programs, a customer or member of the general public may not know how to identify a hazardous situation or how to prevent one.

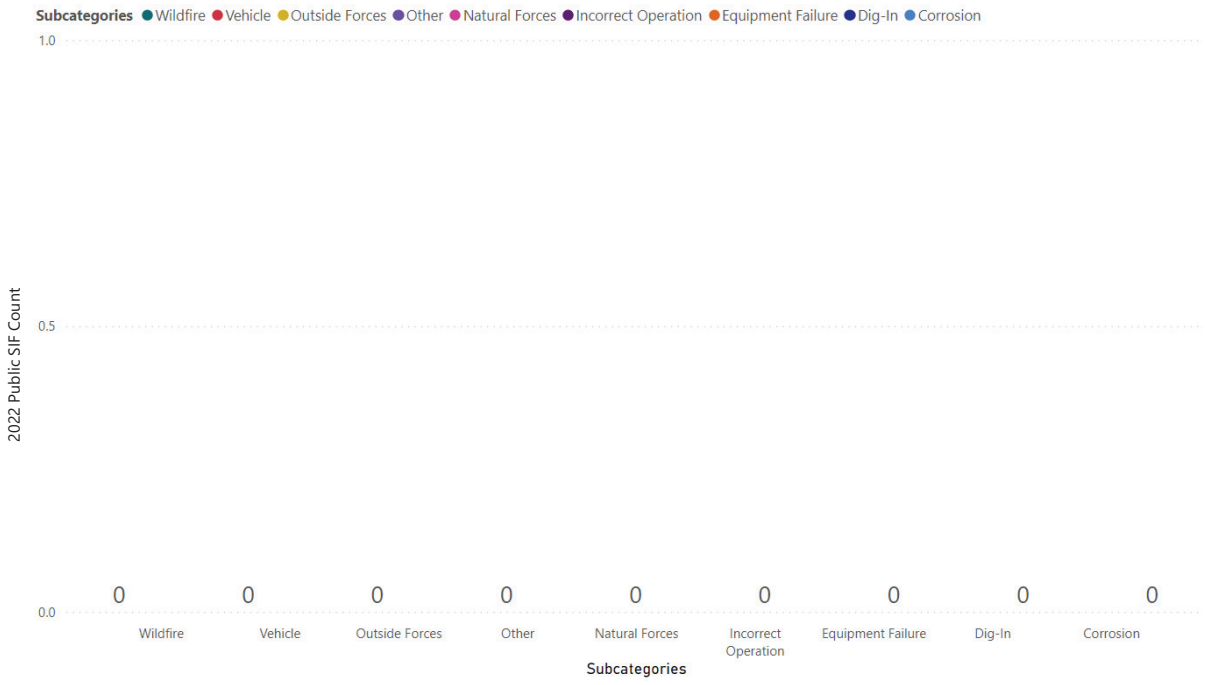
An integrated approach to safety is taken by SoCalGas, and there are a multitude of safety practices infused in every aspect of the Company from its design and construction of facilities to the continuous evaluation and improvement of operation and maintenance activities. SoCalGas addresses safety concerns through public communication and awareness, emergency response, safety programs and practices, and fosters a workplace that encourages continual open and informal discussion of safety-related issues. For example, SoCalGas has meetings and campaigns that are founded on safety training and workforce education. These initiatives also reassure the safety of the public and our customers.

Historical Data:

SoCalGas includes public serious injuries and fatalities data for 2015 through 2022 in the accompanying Excel file, Attachment B. Per the metric description, reportable data includes “a fatality or personal injury requiring in-patient hospitalization involving utility facilities or equipment. Equipment includes utility vehicles used during the course of business.” SoCalGas's internal database captures historical data beginning in 2015. Therefore, data prior to 2015 is not included in this submission, and SoCalGas will build upon this data in future Safety Performance Metrics Report submissions until the full ten years of monthly historical data is provided.

SoCalGas submitted a draft of its Public-SIF data to the Commission's SPD staff on January 30, 2023, as directed by D.19-04-020.[68] On March 7, 2023, SPD informed the IOUs[69] that there were no changes to the Pub-SIF subcategories for the Public Serious Injuries and Fatalities metric. D.19-04-020 states, "for Metric 22, 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."[70]

2022 Chart of Public Serious Injuries and Fatalities Subcategories



[68] The data included in this final report supersedes that included in the January 31 draft submission as the draft data included injuries beyond those required to be reported here per the metric description.

[69] March 7, 2023 e-mail from SPD staff to SoCalGas representative.

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

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

- Yes. SoCalGas's 2022 Executive ICP and non-executive ICP includes a category of "Customer, Public & System Safety" performance goals. The performance goals included within the Customer, Public & System Safety category include:
  - A1 Gas Leak Order Response Time
  - Damage Prevention – Damages per USA Ticket Rate.

  As stated in Section III, above, SoCalGas's Executive and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans are reviewed and updated on an annual basis. For purposes of this 2022 report submission, SoCalGas references the incentive compensation plans in place as of 2022.

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

- Yes. As described above, SoCalGas's 2022 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plan includes a category of "Customer, Public & System Safety" performance goals. The performance goals within this category are weighted as follows as part of SoCalGas's 60% safety weighting in its 2022 Executive ICP and 40% safety weighting in its 2022 non-executive ICP.
  - A1 Gas Leak Order Response Time – 6% Executive ICP weighting; 4% non-executive ICP weighting.
  - Damage Prevention – Damages per USA Ticket Rate - 6% Executive ICP weighting; 3% non-executive ICP weighting.

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

- Yes. The above listed performance goals within the Customer, Public & System Safety category are linked to all Executive (Director level or higher) positions covered by either the SoCalGas 2022 Executive ICP or 2022 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 SoCalGas'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. SoCalGas's ICP performance results are reviewed by the Sempra Energy Audit Services department prior to SoCalGas board approval.

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

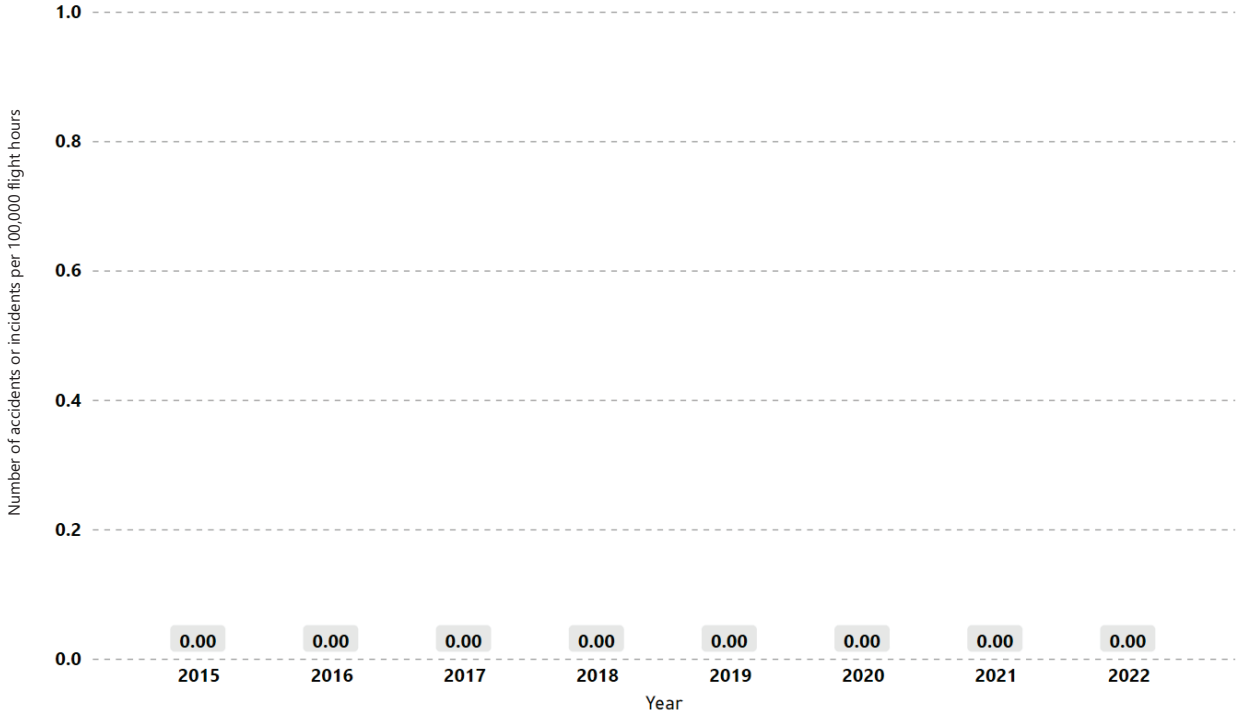
Metric Name and Description per D.19-04-020: "Helicopter/Flight Accident or Incident. Defined by Federal Aviation Regulations (FARs), reportable to FAA per 49-C.F.R.-830."

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

Category: Vehicle

Units: Number of accidents or incidents (as defined in 49 C.F.R. Section 830.5 "Immediate Notification") per 100,000 flight hours.

Summary Chart of Helicopter/Flight Accident or Incident (Annual)



Narrative Context:

In 2022 SoCalGas logged a total of 1,728 manned (helicopter) flight hours, and a total of 100 flight hours using unmanned aircraft (drones). Unmanned operations may include facility inspections and leak surveys where ground access is restricted, aerial imagery, environmental and sensitive area surveys, and post storm or fire damage assessments. SoCalGas's Aviation Services organization oversees and approves flight requests and conducts periodic reviews of both safety policies and safety objectives to confirm policies remain relevant and appropriate.

Historical Data:

SoCalGas had no reportable incidents in 2022.

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. 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 requirement in 49 CFR Part 192, or the utility's internal standards. Separate metrics are provided for gas distribution and gas transmission."

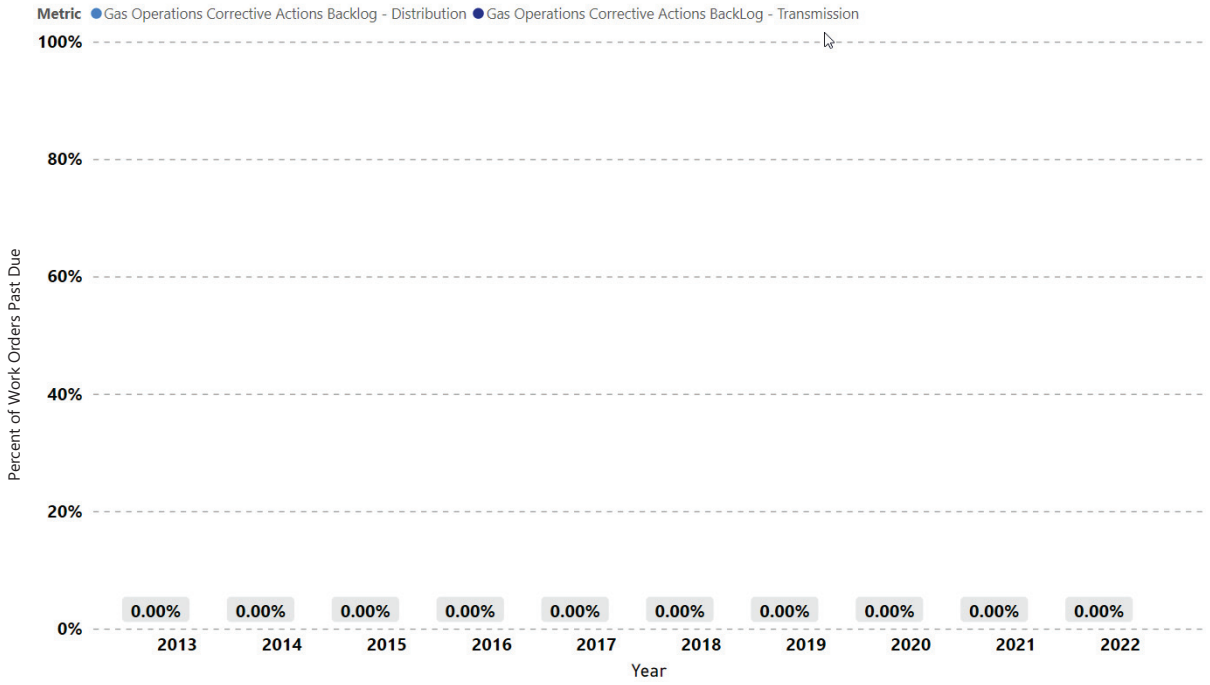
Risks: Gas Safety.

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)



Narrative Context:

When SoCalGas becomes aware of being out of compliance with Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49 or the CPUC General Orders, it is imperative that the situation be investigated, rectified, and learned from, as expeditiously as possible. Instances of non-compliance, either self-reported or identified by the CPUC, are brought back into compliance as quickly and safely as possible, by means of field resolution, updates of internal gas standards, internal employee training, or the scheduling of corrective work orders. This metric measures overdue non-compliance corrective work orders (leveraging timeframes outlined in 49 C.F.R. Part 192 and SoCalGas's internal standards) as a percentage of total non-compliance corrective work orders in a given calendar year. SoCalGas includes corrective actions resulting from various drivers, such as SED Notice of Probable Violations (NOPVs), SoCalGas Exception Self-Reports and Gas Safety Citation Program SoCalGas Self-Reports and provides them in the

calculation of this metric. The percentages are calculated using the corrective actions that did not meet the scheduled or required timeframes by the total NOPV and Self-Reported corrections. The monthly percentages are calculated using the months that NOPVs or Self Reports were made to the SED.

Historical Data:

This metric was adopted by the Commission in November 2021. In accordance with its interpretation above for this Metric, the historical data was reviewed for the applicable time frame, and it was determined that all of the NOPVs and self-reported corrective actions were completed within the prescribed and mandated timeframes.

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. 30: Gas Overpressure Events

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Gas Overpressure Events: CPUC-reportable overpressure events are those that meet 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."

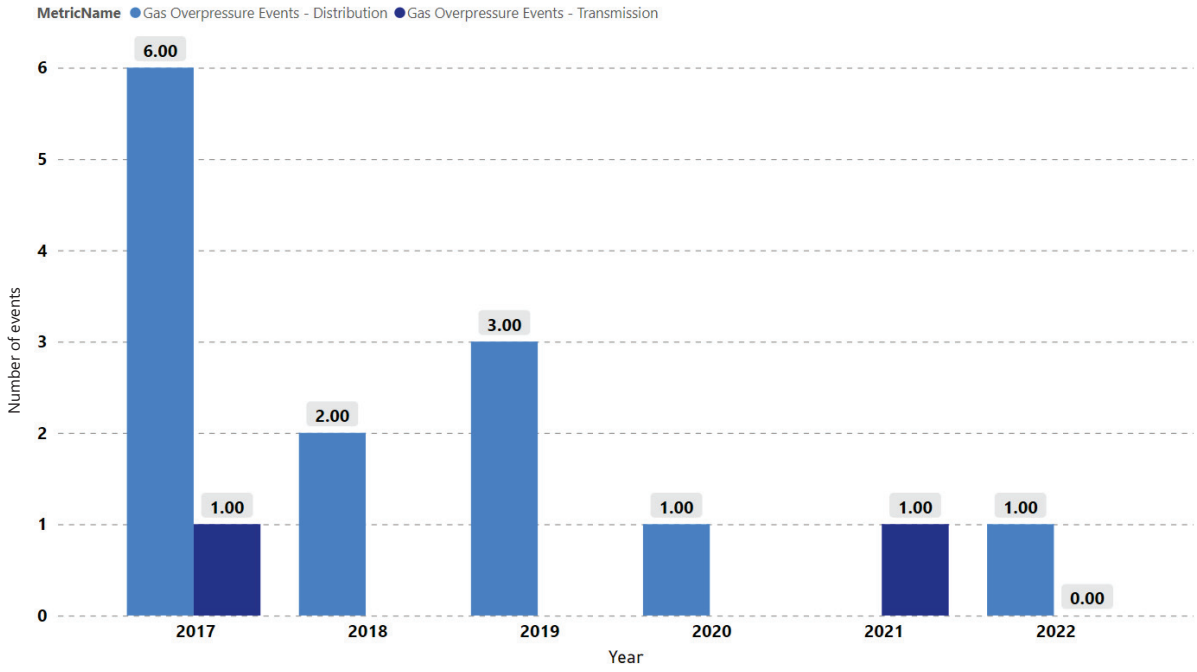
Risks: Gas Transmission and Distribution.

Category: Gas.

Units: Number of occurrences.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Gas Overpressure Events Metric Data (Annual)



Narrative Context:

A key safety component for all pipelines is the establishment 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, or design and operating history. The MAOP of a pipe segment cannot be greater than its Design Level. The MAOP of a piping system (also referred to as "System MAOP") cannot be greater than the lowest MAOP of any pipe segment operating within that system. It is vitally important not to exceed MAOP as this can lead to equipment damage, leaks, and

dangerous incidents[71]. Each piping component and segment of the gas transmission and distribution systems are designed and operated based on this concept. The maximum pressure for a component is determined by its design and characteristics, and it is verified by testing. The component with the lowest MAOP limits the maximum pressure for an entire section of the gas system. Control systems are required to maintain pressure at or below MAOP, and that secondary pressure relief or pressure limiting devices be installed to restrict the operating pressure in case of a failure in the primary control system. These pressure control devices must be inspected and tested annually.

Historical Data:

The overpressure reporting criteria went into effect in 2015 when GO 112-F was published. However, regulations were not enacted requiring external reporting of this data until 2017. SoCalGas began tracking this data in 2017 to comply with the new reporting requirements.

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.

[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 Rule 2022-07133 Federal Register 20940 dated 4/8/2022 Rules and Regulation (notification of potential ruptures) effective 10/5/2022.

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

N/A

T. 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."

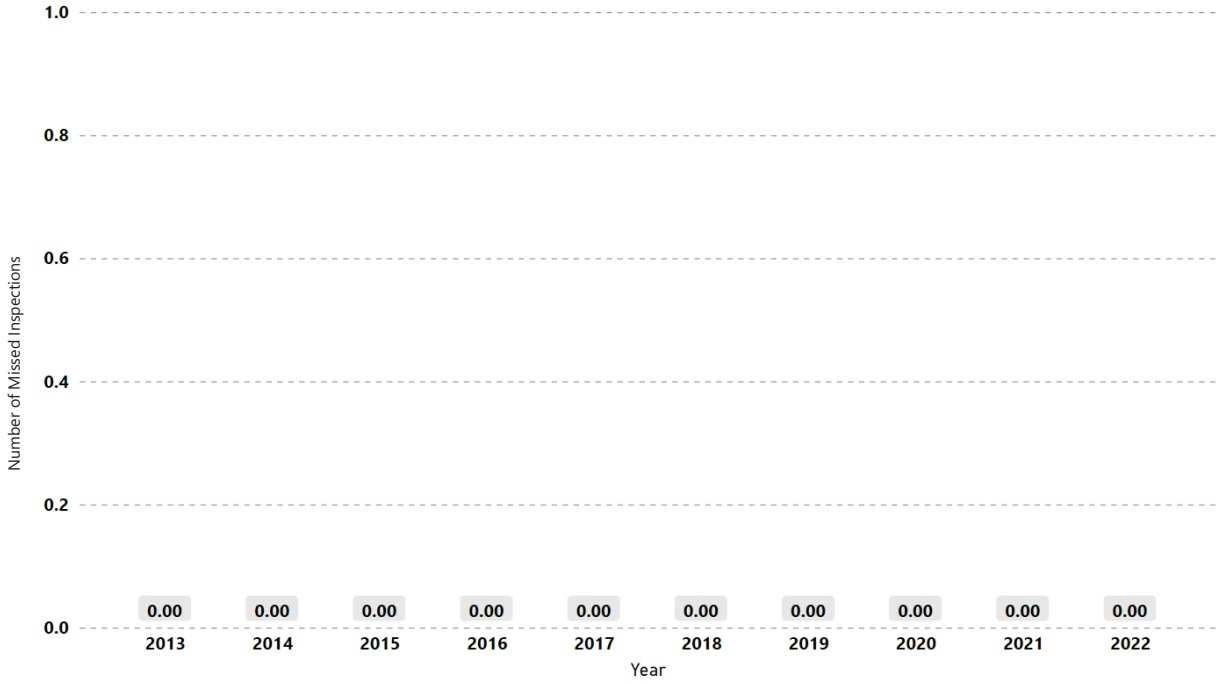
Risks: Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Pipeline Failure.

Category: Gas.

Units: Total number of missed inspections.

Summary:

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



Narrative Context:

As discussed for Metric No. 6, gas transmission operators are required to assess pipelines in HCAs at a minimum of every seven years and covered non-HCAs at a minimum of every ten

years.[72] Transmission pipelines within scope of the TIMP are assessed using In-Line Inspection (ILI), Direct Assessment, Pressure Test, or other appropriate methods identified in 49 C.F.R. §§ 192.710, 921 & 937 and remediated as needed.

Historical Data:

The number of gas pipeline in-line inspections that missed a reassessment interval is a metric that is managed under the TIMP. SoCalGas provides annual data for years 2013 through 2022 in the accompanying Excel file (Attachment B).

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

[72] 49 C.F.R. §§ 192.710 and 192.939.

Attachment B

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

SoCalGas Safety Performance Metric Report

*2023 Filing to report 2013-2022

#	Metric Name	Cat	Unit	Definition	Reporting Type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
5	Gas Dig-Ins	Gas	The number of 3rd party gas dig-ins by per 1,000 USA tags/tickets	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.	Monthly	– – – – – – – – – – – –	3.51 2.46 2.50 2.33 2.92 3.28 3.21 3.33 2.66 3.47 3.23 2.33	3.50 3.45 3.92 3.66 4.06 3.77 4.09 4.71 4.18 4.56 4.57 4.09	3.12 4.10 3.48 4.15 3.95 4.21 3.90 4.21 3.92 4.33 3.69 3.69	2.19 2.82 3.43 3.52 3.55 4.33 3.86 3.98 4.50 4.12 3.94 3.29	3.40 3.45 3.24 4.53 3.79 3.79 3.63 3.86 4.25 4.14 4.04 3.61	3.08 2.32 2.65 3.26 3.00 3.26 3.51 3.39 2.87 2.88 2.75 2.85	2.40 2.48 2.18 2.22 3.17 2.64 2.89 2.98 2.65 3.10 3.01 2.87	2.42 2.42 1.85 2.13 2.26 2.23 2.24 2.12 2.32 2.43 2.20 2.30	2.59 2.08 1.72 2.09 2.37 2.42 2.17 2.63 2.67 2.00 1.87 1.74
5	Gas Dig-Ins	Gas	The number of 3rd party gas dig-ins by per 1,000 USA tags/tickets	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.	Annual	–	2.94	4.05	3.91	3.66	3.82	3.00	2.71	2.23	2.21
6	Gas In-Line Inspection	Gas	Total number of miles of inspections performed by ILI.	"Total miles of transmission pipelines inspected annually by inline inspection (ILI) and percentage of transmission pipelines inspected annually by inline inspections."	Annual	1455	900	561	720	354	729	1313	1040	939	609
6	Gas In-Line Inspection	Gas	Percentage inspected by ILI.	"Total miles of transmission pipelines inspected annually by inline inspection (ILI) and percentage of transmission pipelines inspected annually by inline inspections."	Annual	19%	11%	7%	10%	5%	10%	19%	13%	12%	18.00%
7	Gas In-Line Inspection Upgrade	Gas	Miles	Miles of gas transmission lines upgraded annually to permit inline inspections	Monthly										
7	Gas In-Line Inspection Upgrade	Gas	Miles	Miles of gas transmission lines upgraded annually to permit inline inspections	Annual	64.06	75.11	60.11	54.93	1.24	10.72	5.26	1.43	11.9	8
8	Shut in the Gas Average - Mains	Gas	Time in minutes required to stop the flow of gas for Distribution 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 123.2 (c) as supplemental information, not as a metric.	Annual	–	–	–	–	422.00	402.00	456.00	373.00	376.00	388.59
9	Shut in the Gas Average - Services	Gas	Time in minutes required to stop the flow of gas for Distribution 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 123.2 (c) as supplemental information, not as a metric.	Annual	–	–	–	–	153.00	161.00	179.00	171.00	164.00	165.00
10	Cross Bore Intrusions	Gas	Number of cross bore intrusions per 1,000 inspections	Cross bore intrusions found per 1,000 inspections, reported on an annual basis.	Monthly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Cross Bore Intrusions	Gas	Number of cross bore intrusions per 1,000 inspections	Cross bore intrusions found per 1,000 inspections, reported on an annual basis.	Annual	1.69	2.02	2.05	1.10	1.12	1.18	1.08	0.57	0.73	0.70
11	Gas Emergency Response Time - Mean	Gas	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.	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 otifications 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.	Annual	–	–	–	–	81.61	53.01	47.36	38.44	31.21	25.78
11	Gas Emergency Response Time - Median	Gas	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.	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 otifications 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.	Annual	–	–	–	–	21.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
12	Natural Gas Storage Baseline Inspections Performed	Gas	Number of Assessments completed/Number scheduled or targeted.	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.	Annual	–	–	–	104%	79%	51%	45%	106%	100%	100%
13	Gas Pipelines That Can Be Internally Inspected	Gas	Miles	Total miles and percent of system that can be internally inspected ("pigged") relative to all transmission pipelines in the system	Annual	2137	2222	2293	2293	2294	2289	2259	2253	2264	2,315
13	Percentage of Gas Pipelines That Can Be Internally Inspected	Gas	Percentage	Total miles and percent of system that can be internally inspected ("pigged") relative to all transmission pipelines in the system	Annual	61%	64%	66%	66%	67%	67%	67%	67%	66%	68%
14	Employee Days Away, Restricted, and Transfer (DART) Rate	Injuries	DART Cases times 200,000 divided by employee hours worked	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." (OSHA)-recordable injuries resulting in Days Away from work and/or Days on Restricted Duty or Job Transfer, and hours worked.	Monthly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	Employee Days Away, Restricted, and Transfer (DART) Rate	Injuries	DART Cases times 200,000 divided by employee hours worked	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." (OSHA)-recordable injuries resulting in Days Away from work and/or Days on Restricted Duty or Job Transfer, and hours worked.	Annual	2.61	2.63	2.79	2.29	2.25	2.00	2.64	2.41	2.00	1.92
15	Rate of Serious Injuries or Fatalities (SIF) - Actual (Employee)	Injuries	Number of SIF-Actual cases among employees x 200,000/employee hours worked	"Rate of SIF Actual2 (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	Monthly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	Rate of Serious Injuries or Fatalities (SIF) - Actual (Employee)	Injuries	Number of SIF-Actual cases among employees x 200,000/employee hours worked	"Rate of SIF Actual2 (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	Annual	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00
16	Rate of SIF Actual (Contractor)	Injuries	Number of SIF-Actual cases among contractors x 200,000/contractor hours worked	"Rate of SIF Actual3 (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	Monthly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	Rate of SIF Actual (Contractor)	Injuries	Number of SIF-Actual cases among contractors x 200,000/contractor hours worked	"Rate of SIF Actual3 (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	Annual	–	–	–	–	–	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.09	0.02
17	Rate of SIF - Potential (Employee)	Injuries	"Number of SIF-Potential cases among employees x 200,000/employee hours worked"	"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	Monthly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	Rate of SIF - Potential (Employee)	Injuries	"Number of SIF-Potential cases among employees x 200,000/employee hours worked"	"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	Annual	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
18	Rate of SIF Potential (Contractor)	Injuries	Number of SIF-Potential cases among contractors x 200,000/contractor hours worked	"Rate of SIF Potential (contractor) 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.	Monthly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	Rate of SIF Potential (Contractor)	Injuries	Number of SIF-Potential cases among contractors x 200,000/contractor hours worked	"Rate of SIF Potential (contractor) 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.	Annual	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.09
19	Contractor Days Away, Restricted Time (DART) Rate	Injuries	OSHA DART Rate.	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.	Monthly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	Contractor Days Away, Restricted Time (DART) Rate	Injuries	OSHA DART Rate.	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.	Annual	–	–	–	–	–	0.05	0.23	0.18	0.21	0.13
20	Public Serious Injuries and Fatalities - Serious Injuries	Injuries	Number of Serious Injuries	A fatality or personal injury requiring in-patient hospitalization involving utility facilities or equipment. Equipment includes utility vehicles used during the course of business.	Monthly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	Public Serious Injuries and Fatalities - Serious Injuries	Injuries	Number of Serious Injuries	A fatality or personal injury requiring in-patient hospitalization involving utility facilities or equipment. Equipment includes utility vehicles used during the course of business.	Annual	–	–	1	1	4	5	1	1	0	0
20	Public Serious Injuries and Fatalities - Fatalities	Injuries	Number of 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.	Monthly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	Public Serious Injuries and Fatalities - Fatalities	Injuries	Number of 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.	Annual	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
21	Helicopter/Flight Accident or Incident	Vehicle	Number of accidents or incidents (as defined in 49 CFR Section 830.5 "Immediate Notification") per 100,000 flight hours.	Defined by Federal Aviation Regulations (FARs), reportable to Federation Aviation Administration per 49-Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)-830.	Monthly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	Helicopter/Flight Accident or Incident	Vehicle	Number of accidents or incidents (as defined in 49 CFR Section 830.5 "Immediate Notification") per 100,000 flight hours.	Defined by Federal Aviation Regulations (FARs), reportable to Federation Aviation Administration per 49-Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)-830.	Annual	–	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Gas Operation Corrective Actions Backlog - Distribution	Gas	Percentage of work orders past due for completion in the past calendar year	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.	Monthly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	Gas Operation Corrective Actions Backlog - Distribution	Gas	Percentage of work orders past due for completion in the past calendar year	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.	Annual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Gas Operation Corrective Actions Backlog - Transmission	Gas	Percentage of work orders past due for completion in the past calendar year	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.	Monthly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

28	Gas Operation Corrective Actions Backlog - Transmission	Gas	Percentage of work orders past due for completion in the past calendar year	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 workorder in the past calendar year divided by the total number of closed or still-open non-compliance or Notices of Violation-related workorders 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.	Annual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Gas Operation Corrective Actions Backlog - Storage (DOT)	Gas	Percentage of work orders past due for completion in the past calendar year	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 workorder in the past calendar year divided by the total number of closed or still-open non-compliance or Notices of Violation-related workorders 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.	Monthly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	Gas Operation Corrective Actions Backlog - Storage (DOT)	Gas	Percentage of work orders past due for completion in the past calendar year	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 workorder in the past calendar year divided by the total number of closed or still-open non-compliance or Notices of Violation-related workorders 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.	Annual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Gas Overpressure Events - Distribution	Gas	Number of occurrences	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.	Monthly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	Gas Overpressure Events - Distribution	Gas	Number of occurrences	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.	Annual	-	-	-	-	6	2	3	1	-	1
30	Gas Overpressure Events - Transmission	Gas	Number of occurrences	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.	Monthly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	Gas Overpressure Events - Transmission	Gas	Number of occurrences	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.	Annual	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0
31	Gas In-Line Inspections Missed	Gas	Number of Missed Inspections	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	Annual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

The below is presented as supplemental information as noted in the metric description for Metric #8 and #9: "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.**"

Year	Facility	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
2017	**Main**	1		1	4		1	6	4	4	34	1187
2017	**Service**	25	8	11	31	41	58	85	79	94	405	4936
2018	**Main**	2	2		2	3	7	4	3	6	34	1244
2018	**Service**	9	11	15	18	23	43	72	66	79	393	5311
2019	**Main**	4	1	1			2	6		6	17	1422
2019	**Service**	16	8	10	14	20	30	35	43	41	247	5053
2020	**Main**	2		2	2	3	2	7	5	6	29	1539
2020	**Service**	19	4	7	16	18	18	50	56	58	244	5079
2021	**Main**	5		2	1	2	2	5	3		33	1350
2021	**Service**	6	5	4	21	17	22	34	34	36	233	4610
2022	**Main**	1		1	1	3	4	5	1	8	20	1545
2022	**Service**		5	5	11	22	25	46	47	49	229	4844

1. Metric data provided for historical years may be modified due to rounding or reclassification of data.

The below is 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 123.2 (c) **as supplemental information**, not as a metric."

GO112F Leak Response Time

Reporting Date: 01/01/2017 - 12/31/2017

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Operating Periods and Units			Number of reports of natural gas leaks or damages to which a field response was initiated on a non-emergency basis due to an Operator's qualified representative determining, based on the Operator's procedures and information provided by the reporting party, the reported condition as being non-hazardous and not requiring of an immediate response.	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
			245606												
Business Hours (M-F 0800-1700)															
SoCal Gas	EAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		30022	525	2456	6294	7228	5566	3677	1340	674	436	613	1213
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			46	106	271	922	1651	2452	3020	3063	2750	6151	9590
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		25647	460	1675	4657	6296	5109	3474	1111	602	396	596	1271
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			25	94	314	864	1551	2185	2491	2520	2351	5154	8098
	TRANSMISSION	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1st Operator's Responder On Scene		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Business Hours (M-F 1701-0759)															
SoCal Gas	EAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		11769	123	558	1557	2150	2129	1679	1071	751	481	435	835
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			40	22	72	254	496	779	1119	1125	1101	2743	4018
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		9098	73	305	1121	1661	1599	1418	830	588	367	342	794
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			11	19	83	224	433	680	788	912	909	2044	2995
	WEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1st Operator's Responder On Scene		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weekends/Holidays															
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		11594	77	494	1445	2122	2103	1698	1006	746	507	561	835
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			16	25	100	290	502	891	1051	1150	1181	2668	3720
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		9187	63	317	1083	1682	1809	1449	778	543	386	403	674
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			15	19	72	242	494	769	904	996	882	2009	2785
	WEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

		1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Reporting Date: 01/01/2018 - 12/31/2018

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Operating Periods and Units			Number of reports of natural gas leaks or damages to which a field response was initiated on a non-emergency basis due to an Operator's qualified representative determining, based on the Operator's procedures and information provided by the reporting party, the reported condition as being non-hazardous and not requiring of an immediate response.	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
			235470												
Business Hours (M-F 0800-1700)															
SoCal Gas	EAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	28850	526	2597	6172	6895	5113	3385	1218	747	437	606	1154	
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous		35	87	322	984	1827	2683	3017	2971	2704	5509	8711	
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	25393	610	1851	5027	6189	4894	3133	1022	535	397	533	1202	
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous		21	64	288	857	1737	2473	2563	2606	2288	4706	7790	
	TRANSMISSION	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	WEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
After Business Hours (M-F 1701-0759)															
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	10829	86	614	1530	1995	1969	1577	980	662	414	425	577	
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous		5	19	84	273	585	812	1065	1184	1084	2488	3230	
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	8725	91	328	1150	1668	1608	1315	742	503	377	323	620	
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous		5	23	72	271	539	765	940	940	840	1872	2458	
	TRANSMISSION	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	WEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Weekends/Holidays															
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	10517	106	517	1425	2025	1936	1531	880	595	406	499	597	
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous		14	22	102	323	609	896	1133	1125	1074	2267	2952	
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	8534	60	326	1041	1615	1665	1318	743	505	333	391	537	
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous		6	11	62	242	478	782	974	910	893	1830	2346	
		1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Reporting Date: 01/01/2019 - 12/31/2019

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Operating Periods and Units			Number of reports of natural gas leaks or damages to which a field response was initiated on a non-emergency basis due to an Operator's qualified representative determining, based on the Operator's procedures and information provided by the reporting party, the reported condition as being non-hazardous and not requiring of an immediate response.	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
			242087												
Business Hours (M-F 0800-1700)															
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		29337	1327	2390	6098	7114	5505	3396	1174	653	344	489	847
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			41	83	322	980	1966	2711	3196	3050	2626	5462	8900
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		25390	1655	1599	4888	6174	4982	3320	844	467	286	360	815
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			45	61	250	810	1769	2505	2688	2512	2337	4690	7723
	STORAGE	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TRANSMISSION	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1st Operator's Responder On Scene		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Business Hours (M-F 1701-0759)															
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		11204	217	617	1650	2165	2009	1652	966	692	418	384	434
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			9	19	93	317	601	937	1130	1172	1111	2540	3275
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		8453	247	330	954	1570	1626	1366	734	514	381	299	432
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			3	16	60	225	476	699	903	894	844	1786	2547
	TRANSMISSION	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1st Operator's Responder On Scene		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weekends/Holidays															
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		11297	170	519	1561	2198	2211	1659	895	601	424	481	578
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			14	23	93	316	664	1014	1244	1298	1158	2351	3122
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		8865	93	301	1124	1670	1741	1417	769	511	368	365	506
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			8	11	62	204	515	748	901	1001	927	1969	2519
	TRANSMISSION	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1st Operator's Responder On Scene		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Reporting Date: 01/01/2020 - 12/31/2020

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Operating Periods and Units			Number of reports of natural gas leaks or damages to which a field response was initiated on a non-emergency basis due to an Operator's qualified representative determining, based on the Operator's procedures and information provided by the reporting party, the reported condition as being non-hazardous and not requiring of an immediate response.	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
			228422												
Business Hours (M-F 0800-1700)															
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		28464	1384	1754	5425	7002	5607	3772	1109	605	377	470	959
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			28	61	275	807	1775	2616	2948	2996	2852	5541	8565

	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	25541	1861	1392	4687	6276	5301	3317	799	427	253	379	849
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous		30	46	219	764	1597	2302	2782	2716	2453	4907	7725
After Business Hours (M-F 1701-0759)														
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	9407	191	431	1437	1998	1821	1398	753	556	313	263	246
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous		5	13	94	267	553	868	1036	1145	1024	2074	2328
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	7849	307	244	981	1574	1551	1211	679	429	291	229	353
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous		31	19	60	203	390	627	764	906	822	1762	2265
Weekends/Holidays														
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	10404	246	462	1290	2062	1859	1576	812	514	350	477	756
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous		15	11	94	294	598	881	1099	1217	1060	2168	2967
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	8575	150	294	1111	1736	1767	1407	644	447	321	295	403
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous		6	13	61	220	522	817	1003	965	871	1874	2223

Reporting Date: 01/01/2021 - 12/31/2021

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Date Generated: 2/25/23 8:11:25 AM

Operating Periods and Units			Number of reports of natural gas leaks or damages to which a field response was initiated on a non-emergency basis due to an Operator's qualified representative determining, based on the Operator's procedures and information provided by the reporting party, the reported condition as being non-hazardous and not requiring of an immediate response.	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
			206024												
Business Hours (M-F 0800-1700)															
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		27637	724	1534	5162	7129	5972	3924	1094	537	391	551	619
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			20	41	237	764	1687	2479	3080	2924	2777	5584	8044
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		22821	1102	1291	4146	5987	4899	3297	685	394	209	282	529
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			23	45	186	667	1470	2099	2529	2424	2230	4488	6660
After Business Hours (M-F 1701-0759)															
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		9246	96	342	1265	1908	1919	1481	830	547	307	248	303
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			9	16	73	229	493	770	1043	1035	1025	2183	2370
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		7314	156	258	936	1457	1502	1188	684	398	271	191	273
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			4	13	45	183	408	619	801	822	755	1672	1992
Weekends/Holidays															
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		9686	108	360	1232	1817	1933	1633	801	520	346	385	551
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			3	24	67	239	530	786	1047	1085	1060	2154	2691
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		7717	76	255	904	1662	1640	1347	633	369	291	232	308
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous			2	14	61	180	451	701	799	905	876	1763	1965

Reporting Date: 01/01/2022 - 12/31/2022

Generated By: TYoung2

Date Generated: 2/24/23 10:52:15 AM

Operating Periods and Units			Number of reports of natural gas leaks or damages to which a field response was initiated on a non-emergency basis due to an Operator's qualified representative determining, based on the Operator's procedures and information provided by the reporting party, the reported condition as being non-hazardous and not requiring of an immediate response.	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
			195998												
Business Hours (M-F 0800-1700)															
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene		26803	846	1670	5014	6674	5360	3892	1045	593	364	527	818

		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous		20	58	259	834	1732	2399	2849	2831	2598	5198	8025
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	22847	1027	1279	4169	5701	4879	3426	754	384	215	306	707
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous		18	40	216	756	1522	2191	2404	2422	2143	4271	6864
After Business Hours (M-F 1701-0759)														
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	8975	84	346	1162	1830	1824	1367	849	576	294	290	353
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous		7	24	68	224	504	762	939	966	918	2049	2514
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	7031	75	245	793	1307	1475	1209	675	408	288	202	354
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous		5	12	43	159	363	589	758	765	779	1618	1940
Weekends/Holidays														
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	9582	75	353	1264	1849	1866	1682	774	507	388	369	455
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous		10	17	65	265	549	851	1002	1109	1012	2145	2557
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	7592	70	252	890	1503	1594	1344	583	431	314	245	366
		Leak/Damage Rendered Non-Hazardous		5	23	43	173	423	652	914	812	795	1697	2055

1. Metric data provided for historical years may be modified due to rounding or reclassification of data.

Calendar year|Calendar month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Result	TOTAL SIF Rate
2013	1,151,364.37	1,152,969.91	1,237,737.01	1,257,414.33	1,348,876.57	1,103,766.94	1,212,769.37	1,245,561.26	1,120,667.46	1,440,749.03	1,222,974.62	1,169,928.89	**14,664,779.76**	
Death Count	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0.05
Serious Injury Count	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	
2014	1,131,687.31	1,135,943.47	1,232,367.62	1,286,905.51	1,283,707.63	1,170,571.48	1,271,356.27	1,237,524.81	1,196,380.98	1,493,719.91	1,205,318.24	1,288,627.34	**14,934,110.57**	
Death Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0.01**	0.01
Serious Injury Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
2015	1,101,823.22	1,179,327.55	1,316,977.55	1,307,256.05	1,273,994.89	1,263,822.11	1,327,817.97	1,263,799.14	1,274,442.51	1,384,379.99	1,283,053.64	1,317,613.70	**15,294,308.32**	
Death Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0.00
Serious Injury Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2016	1,094,369.23	1,241,325.36	1,443,470.00	1,312,767.41	1,368,211.58	1,287,178.00	1,124,591.81	1,470,260.43	1,287,473.20	1,285,973.40	1,277,875.33	1,201,741.53	**15,395,237.28**	
Death Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01
Serious Injury Count	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
2017	980,389.82	1,253,608.55	1,302,913.30	1,135,836.34	1,308,063.28	1,178,510.70	1,004,914.22	1,371,433.96	1,147,326.23	1,281,206.46	1,253,981.50	1,068,747.49	**14,286,931.85**	
Death Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.03
Serious Injury Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	
2018	1,009,906.17	1,107,996.21	1,271,043.44	1,167,905.77	1,297,535.10	1,116,038.72	1,054,029.34	1,386,008.21	1,201,546.44	1,520,738.70	1,148,638.86	853,232.07	**14,134,619.03**	
Death Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Serious Injury Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2019	969,045.01	1,107,980.96	1,229,415.41	1,217,320.61	1,299,806.94	1,050,485.47	1,097,624.56	1,324,141.50	1,125,514.25	1,315,103.23	1,164,037.54	1,178,769.35	**14,079,244.82**	
Death Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.03
Serious Injury Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
2020	970,916.99	1,103,296.30	1,297,987.68	1,237,184.49	1,213,659.33	1,192,034.19	1,246,952.86	1,199,079.42	1,177,590.07	1,331,380.05	1,181,346.45	985,128.79	**14,136,556.61**	
Death Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Serious Injury Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2021	1,104,939.24	1,166,719.43	1,428,578.32	1,283,601.89	1,267,255.78	1,190,287.22	1,315,114.72	1,309,856.28	1,219,899.01	1,344,085.34	1,299,169.97	1,058,601.39	**14,988,108.59**	
Death Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.03
Serious Injury Count	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	
2022	1,021,389.00	1,275,086.00	1,227,267.00	1,872,311.00	1,257,752.00	1,186,158.00	1,172,671.00	1,257,541.00	1,850,416.00	1,288,032.00	1,105,177.00	1,141,922.00	**15,655,722.00**	
Death Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Serious Injury Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

*2023 Filing to report 2013-2022

Metric Name	Cat	Definition	Reporting Type	2013 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2014 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2015 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Contractor Serious Injuries and Fatalities	Injuries	Serious Injuries	Monthly	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Contractor Serious Injuries and Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Monthly	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Metric Name	Cat	Definition	Reporting Type	2016 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2017 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2018 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Contractor Serious Injuries and Fatalities	Injuries	Serious Injuries	Monthly	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contractor Serious Injuries and Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Monthly	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Metric Name	Cat	Definition	Reporting	2019 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2020 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2021 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Contractor Serious Injuries and Fatalities	Injuries	Serious Injuries	Monthly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contractor Serious Injuries and Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Monthly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Metric Name	Cat	Definition	Reporting	2022 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2022 Total
Contractor Serious Injuries and Fatalities	Injuries	Serious Injuries	Monthly	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Contractor Serious Injuries and Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Monthly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0