



PG&E Corporation

2025 THIRD QUARTER EARNINGS

Delivering For
Customers AND
Investors

October 23, 2025





Forward-Looking Statements



This presentation and the oral remarks made in connection with it contain statements regarding PG&E Corporation's and Pacific Gas and Electric Company's (the "Utility") future performance, including expectations, objectives, and forecasts about operating results (including 2025 and 2026 non-GAAP core earnings), debt and equity issuances, refinancing activity, rate base growth, capital expenditures, cash flow, cost savings, customer bills, inflation, wildfire risk mitigation, wildfire-related cost recovery, dividends, load growth, operating and maintenance costs, financing efficiency, capital to expense ratio, technology (including AI) and regulatory developments. These statements and other statements that are not purely historical constitute forward-looking statements that are necessarily subject to various risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements. PG&E Corporation and the Utility are not able to predict all the factors that may affect future results. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include, but are not limited to, risks and uncertainties associated with:

- wildfires that have occurred or may occur in the Utility's service area, including the extent of the Utility's liability in connection with the 2019 Kincadee fire, the 2021 Dixie fire, the 2022 Mosquito fire, and future wildfires;
- the Utility's ability to recover wildfire-related costs, including costs for the 2021 Dixie fire, from the Wildfire Fund and Continuation Account (including the Utility's maintenance of a valid safety certificate and whether the Wildfire Fund or Continuation Account has sufficient remaining funds), and through the WEMA and FERC TO rate cases;
- the Utility's implementation of its wildfire mitigation programs, including PSPS, EPSS, situational awareness and response, undergrounding, and the programs' effectiveness;
- the Utility's ability to safely and reliably operate, maintain, construct, and decommission its facilities;
- changes in the electric power and natural gas industries driven by technological advancements and a decarbonized economy;
- a cyber incident, cybersecurity breach, or physical attack;
- severe weather events, extended drought, and climate change, particularly their impact on the likelihood and severity of wildfires;
- the impact of legislative and regulatory developments, including those regarding the Wildfire Fund, wildfires, the environment, California's clean energy goals, the nuclear industry, extended operations at Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant, utilities' transactions with their affiliates, municipalization, privacy, import tariffs, and taxes;
- the timing and outcome of FERC and CPUC proceedings, including regarding ratemaking, cost recovery, and other matters;
- the outcome of self-reports, agency compliance reports, investigations, or other enforcement actions;
- PG&E Corporation and the Utility's substantial indebtedness, which may adversely affect their financial health and limit their operating flexibility;
- the timing and outcome of PG&E Corporation's and the Utility's litigation, including securities class action claims, and wildfire-related litigation;
- the Utility's ability to manage its costs effectively, timely recover costs through rates, and achieve projected savings and the extent of excess unrecoverable costs;
- the tax treatment of certain assets and liabilities, including whether PG&E Corporation or the Utility undergoes an "ownership change" that limits certain tax attributes;
- the impact of growing distributed and renewable generation resources, and changing customer demand for natural gas and electric services;
- the Utility's ability and cost to construct necessary infrastructure and the extent of customer demand for new load; and
- the other factors disclosed in PG&E Corporation's and the Utility's joint Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, their joint Quarterly Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2025 (the "Form 10-Q"), and other reports filed with the SEC, which are available on PG&E Corporation's website at www.pgecorp.com and on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Undefined, capitalized terms have the meanings set forth in the Form 10-Q. Unless otherwise indicated, the statements in this presentation are made as of October 23, 2025. PG&E Corporation and the Utility undertake no obligation to update information contained herein. This presentation was attached to PG&E Corporation's and the Utility's joint Current Report on Form 8-K that was furnished to the SEC on October 23, 2025, and is also available on PG&E Corporation's website at www.pgecorp.com.



Non-GAAP Core EPS¹

2025 Results

50¢

Third Quarter

\$1.14

Year To Date



On Track

Guidance

2025

\$1.49 - \$1.51

**Up 10%
Narrowed**

2026

\$1.62 - \$1.66

Up 9%

2027-2030

**At Least 9%
Annually**

Key Takeaways

- ▶ Introducing 2026 Core EPS range and affirming 2027-2030 Core EPS growth
- ▶ Governor initiated SB 254 Phase 2
- ▶ Wildfire mitigation update
- ▶ Customer bills falling and brand trust trending higher²
- ▶ Detailing \$73B 5-year CapEx plan
- ▶ No new equity required through 2030³
- ▶ Reach 20% dividend payout by 2028

...For Customers AND Investors

California Catastrophe Response Council

Responsible for oversight of the Wildfire Fund & Continuation Account. Is charged with appointing an "Administrator" for the Wildfire Fund & Continuation Account.

Governor

Insurance Commissioner

State Treasurer

Secretary of Natural Resources

1 Public Member (appointed by Senate Rules Committee)

1 Public Member (appointed by Speaker of the Assembly)

3 Public Members (appointed by Governor)

California Earthquake Authority

Appointed "Administrator" of the Wildfire Fund & Continuation Account.

Will issue a comprehensive report to include specific recommendations, including, but not limited to, all the following:

- ▶ Insurance and Liability Reform
- ▶ Physical Mitigation and Community Impacts
- ▶ New Models and Customer Impact



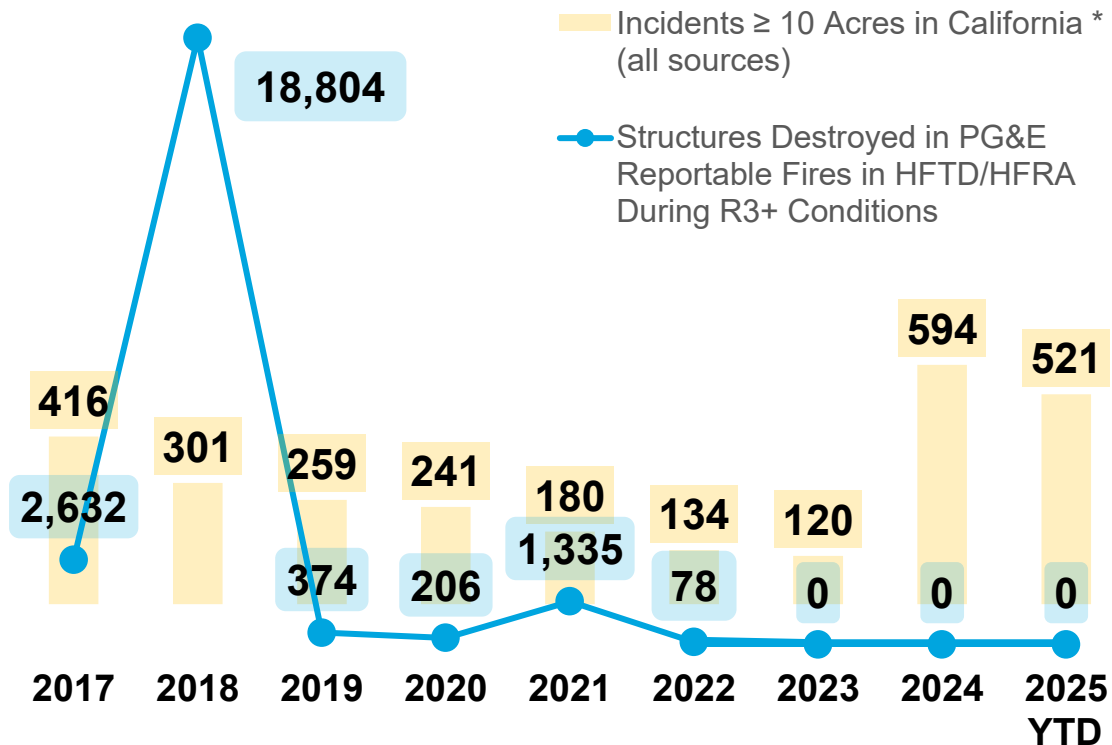
“We’re taking **a whole-of-government response to protect Californians from wildfire** while boosting coverage options and bringing down costs”

Governor Gavin Newsom

...Administrator's Recommendations Due By April 1, 2026



PG&E Mitigations Delivering Results



* As Reported By CAL FIRE



Undergrounding Program

- ▶ First 1,000 miles completed



Transmission Clearing

- ▶ Vegetation cleared below nearly 4,000 transmission structures



Continuous Monitoring

- ▶ Over 8,500 additional sensor devices installed
- ▶ Leveraging smart meters and AI-enabled machine learning model



Simple, Affordable Model...

	PLAN ¹	OPPORTUNITY ¹
Customer Capital Investment	~9%	9% - 10%
Enablers		
O&M cost reduction (non-fuel) ²	2%	2% - 3%
Electric load growth ³	1% - 3%	2% - 4%
Other (including efficient financing) ⁴	2%	2%
Subtotal	5% - 7%	6% - 9%
Customer Bills: At or Below Assumed Inflation	2% - 4%	1% - 3%

...Driving Differentiated Performance



Data Center Pipeline¹

MWs	June 2025	September 2025
Total	10,000	9,600
Application & Preliminary Engineering	8,450	7,950
Final Engineering	1,500	1,600
Construction	50	50

Working with our largest customers and data center developers to find the most economical build out, accelerate interconnection timelines, and deliver optimal reliability

Final Engineering

- ▶ 18 total projects
- ▶ Increased by 100 MWs during Q3
- ▶ Expect several projects in-service during 2026
- ▶ Load ramps over time, 95% of MWs estimated to be available by 2030

Estimated Long-Term Customer Savings²:

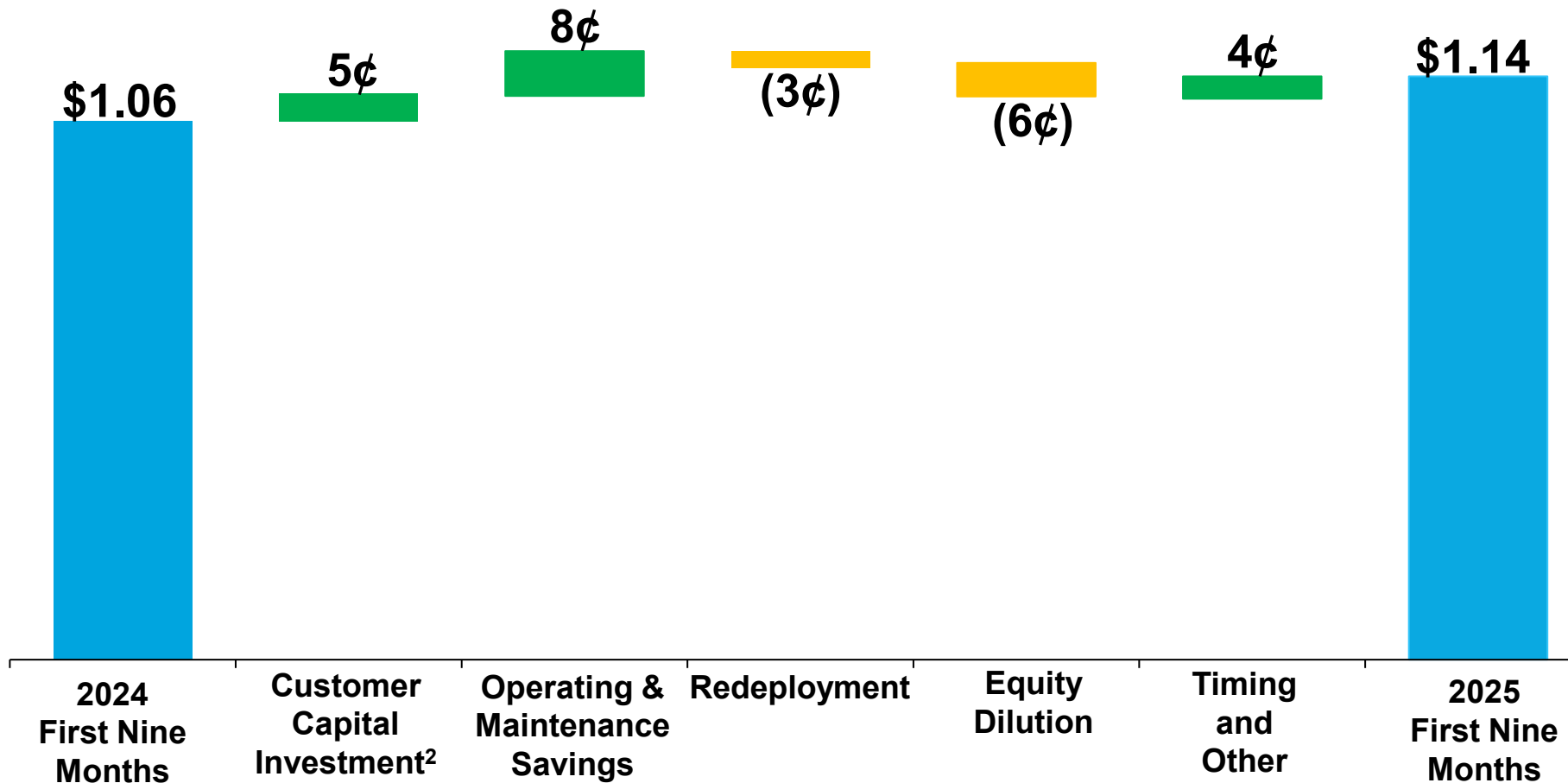
1 GW = 1%-2% Electric Bill Reduction



Non-GAAP Core EPS¹ Comparison...



First Nine Months



Fourth Quarter Factors

Customer Capital Investment	↑
Operating & Maintenance Savings	↑
Redeployment	↓
Equity Dilution	↓

...On Track For Narrowed 2025 Guidance Of \$1.49 - \$1.51

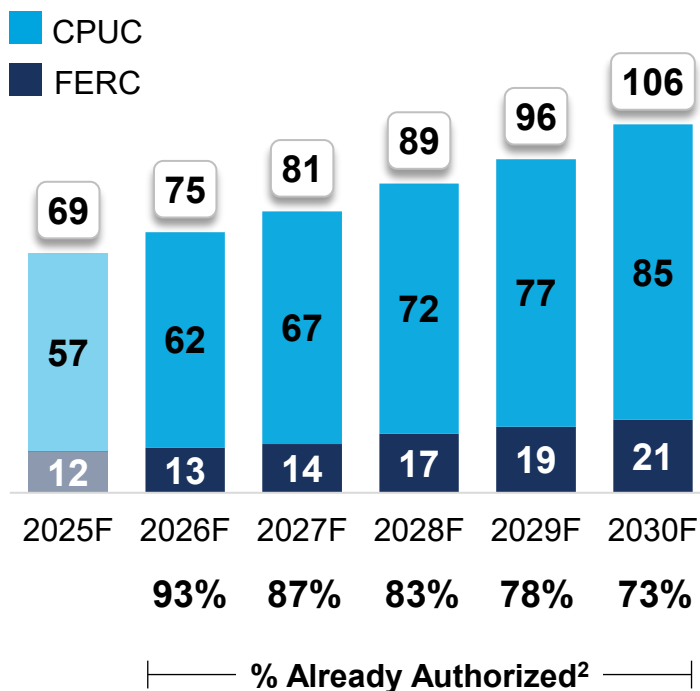


Five-Year Capital Plan...



Weighted Average Rate Base (\$B)¹

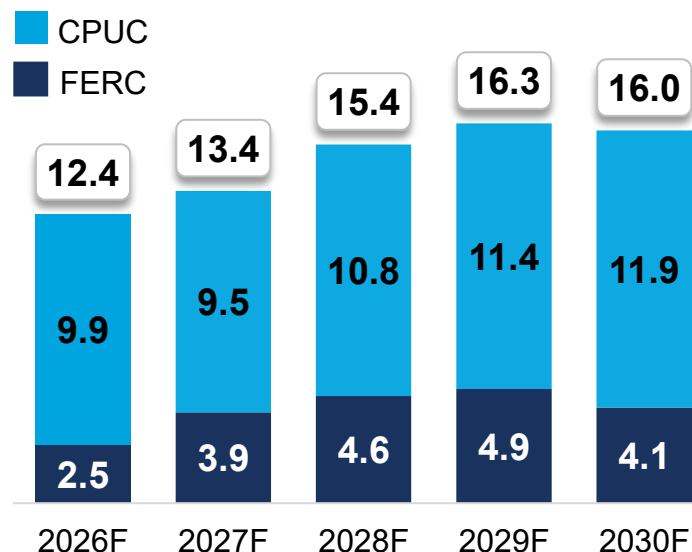
~9% Avg Annual 2026-2030



Excludes \$2.9B of SB 254 securitized capital

CapEx (\$B)¹

\$73B 2026-2030



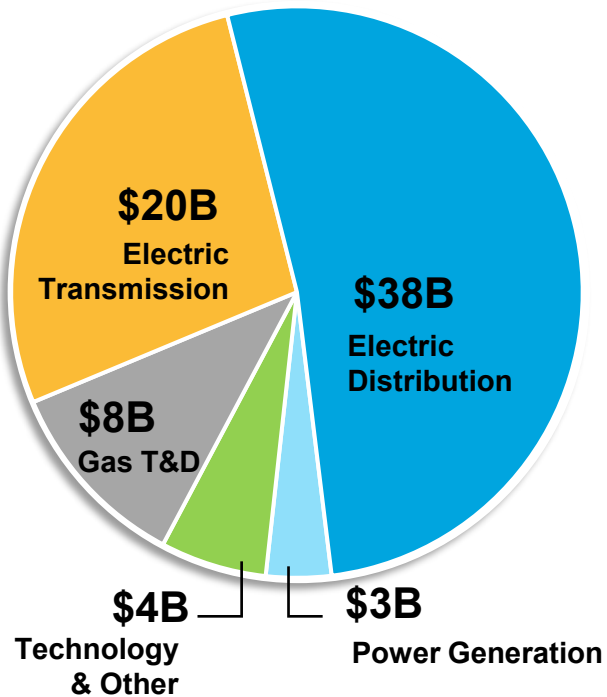
Includes \$2.9B of SB 254 securitized capital

Plus At Least \$5B Customer Beneficial Investment Opportunities³

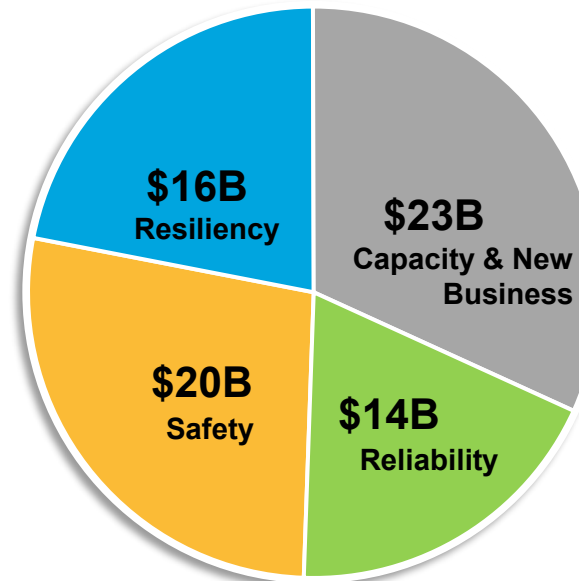
- ▶ Transmission Upgrades: Data Centers and System Investments
- ▶ Transportation Electrification Capacity Investments
- ▶ Hydro and Storage
- ▶ IT and Automation



2026 – 2030 CapEx By Functional Area



2026 – 2030 CapEx By Customer Benefits



...Offers A Wide Spectrum Of Customer Benefits

Credit Rating Improvements¹...

SCALE

Moody's

S&P/Fitch

DEBT RATING

Moody's

S&P

Fitch

Investment Grade

A2

A

A3

A-

Baa1

BBB+

Baa2

BBB

Baa3

BBB-

Ba1

BB+

Ba2

BB

Ba3

BB-

B1

B+

Upgraded

Sub-Investment Grade

Outlook

Stable

Positive

Stable

Financing Key Principles

- ✓ **Plan** conservatively
- ✓ **Avoid** equity dilution at low stock value
- ✓ **Prioritize** investment grade credit
- ✓ **Sustain** FFO/Debt in the mid-teens²
- ✓ **Improve** cash flow with FERC capital
- ✓ **Reach** 20% dividend payout by 2028

Utility Secured Debt Rating

○ Present
⊙ 2020

Corporation Secured Debt Rating

○ Present
⊙ 2020

...Remain Central To PG&E's Financing Plan



O&M Cost Reduction Performance...

	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Plan	LONG-TERM PLAN ¹	OPPORTUNITY ¹
Examples of O&M Cost Reductions (Non-Fuel)²	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)
Resource Management	\$90	\$60	\$60	\$65	\$65 - \$100
Efficiencies and Insurance	350	370	25	50	50
Capital Conversion	-- ³	45	45	30	30 - 100
Planning, Execution, Automation and AI	130	155	155	195	195 - 250
Net Cost Increases	<u>(60)⁴</u>	<u>(290)</u>	<u>(85)</u>	<u>(140)</u>	<u>(140) - (200)</u>
Net Savings	<u>\$510</u>	<u>\$340</u>	<u>\$200</u>	<u>\$200</u>	<u>\$200 - \$300</u>
Percent Savings	5½%	4%	2%	2%	2% - 3%

...Track Record Of Exceeding 2% Annual Reduction Target



Working With Policymakers And Stakeholders...



Regulatory and Policy Environment

- ✓ 4-Year Revenue Certainty
- ✓ 3-Year CoC Cycle w/ ROE Adjustment Mechanism
- ✓ FERC Formula Rate
- ✓ Constructive Legislation SB 884, SB 846, SB 410



...To Deliver For Customers



Differentiated Performance...



	2023A	2024A	2025F	Future
Customer Investment				
Rate Base Growth	14.5%	10.5%	9.5%	~9% ⁷
CA Regulatory Ranking (RRA)	Average/1	Average/1	Average/2	Above Average
Affordable Model				
Non-Fuel O&M Reduction ¹	5½%	4%	2%	2%
Load Growth ²	1% - 3%			
Customer Bills ³	2% - 4%			
Credit Ratings	BB-↑ /Ba2↑	BB↑ /Ba1↑ Mid-teens FFO/Debt ⁶	Investment Grade	
Consistent Performance				
Non-GAAP Core EPS Growth ⁴	12%	11%	10%	At Least 9% 2026 – 2030
Operating Cashflow	\$4.7B	\$8.0B	\$9B	\$10B+
Dividend Payout Ratio ⁵	--	3%	7%	20%
Risk Reduction				
Safety Certification	✓	✓	Valid through 12/11/25	
Financial	Common Dividend / Fire Victim Trust Exit	Equity Issuance / Dividend Guidance	Stronger Valuation	

...Benefits Customers AND Investors

Investing In California's Prosperity...



Commitment to California's Prosperity and Growth



5-Year Capital Plan (2026-2030) **invests \$73B** in California, supporting grid **safety** and **reliability**, while keeping **affordability** top of mind



Critical partner to California, the world's 4th largest economy,¹ delivering energy and **driving economic growth and development**

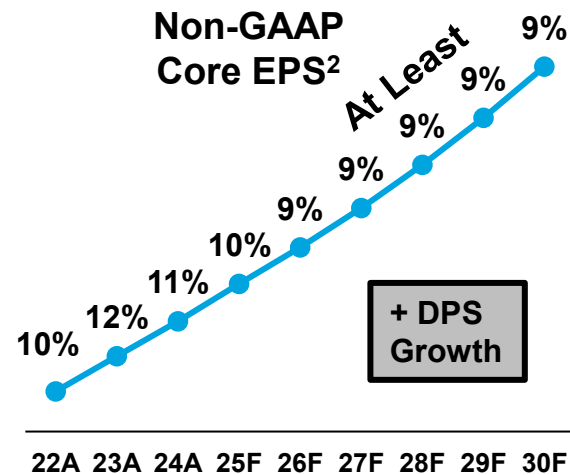
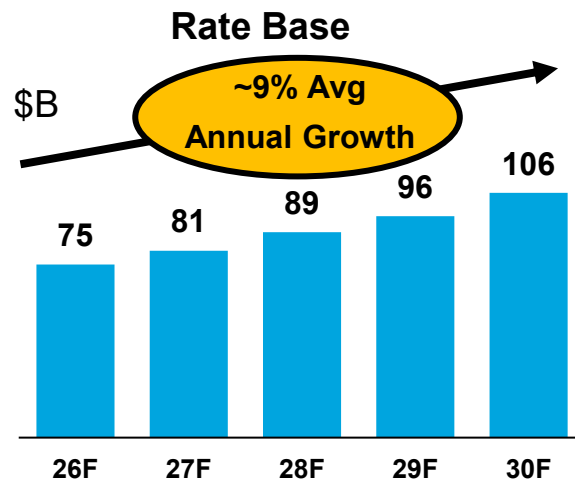


Powering **California's expanding grid** — 20 GWs mainly battery storage and solar added statewide since 2020



Collaborating with other utilities and local and state agencies to prevent, forecast, and improve response protocols for emergencies

Premium Growth



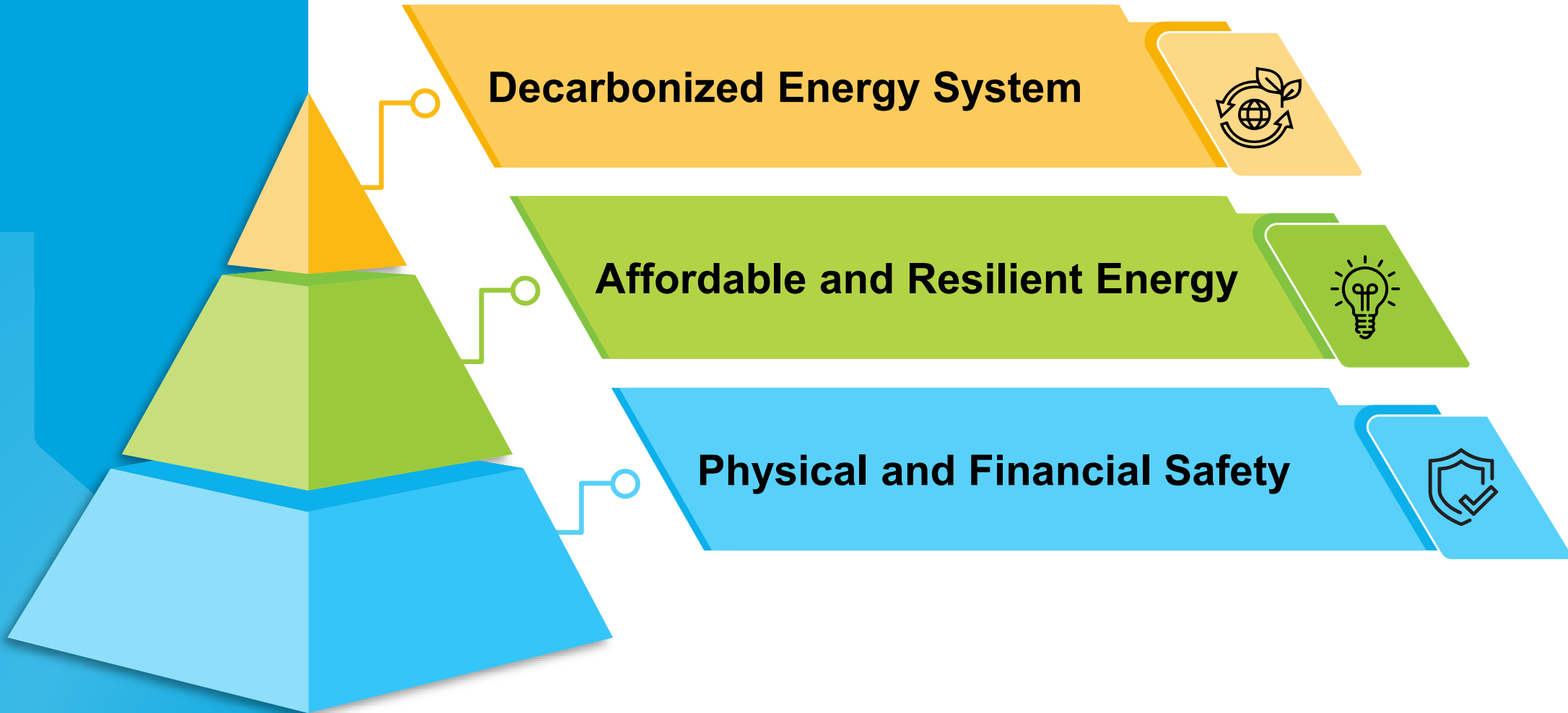
Capital to Expense Ratio³



...And Providing Differentiated Growth For Investors



Q&A





PG&E Corporation

Appendix 1

Presentation Endnotes





Appendix 1: Presentation Endnotes



Slide titles are hyperlinks

[Slide 3: Reaffirming And Narrowing Guidance](#)

1. Non-GAAP core EPS is not calculated in accordance with GAAP. See Appendix 3, Exhibit A for a reconciliation of EPS results on a GAAP basis to non-GAAP core earnings per share and Appendix 3, Exhibit E regarding non-GAAP financial measures. PG&E Corporation is unable to provide GAAP guidance or present a quantitative reconciliation of forward-looking non-GAAP core earnings, non-GAAP core EPS, or non-GAAP core EPS growth without unreasonable effort because specific line items, which may be significant, are not estimable. For instance, amortization of the Wildfire Fund contribution asset, the impacts of regulatory decisions, special tax items, and wildfire-related costs, net of recoveries, are difficult to predict due to various factors outside of management's control.
2. Based on the Q2 2025 Cogent Syndicated Utility Trusted Brand & Customer Engagement™ Residential study completed by Escalent.
3. Excludes employee compensation

[Slide 6: Simple, Affordable Model](#)

1. These numbers are illustrative approximations and should not be interpreted as a guarantee of future performance. See "Forward-Looking Statements" on slide 2.
2. The Utility's cost reduction strategies include increased efficiency and waste elimination driven by implementing the Lean operating system, improving its work management, identifying additional opportunities to improve its capital-to-expense ratio, and an improved organizational design. Factors that may cause the Utility's actual results to differ materially from its forecasts include whether the Utility can control its operating costs within the authorized levels of spending and timely recover its costs through rates; whether the Utility can achieve projected savings; the extent to which the Utility incurs unrecoverable costs that are higher than the forecasts of such costs; and changes in cost forecasts or the scope and timing of planned work resulting from changes in customer demand for electricity and natural gas or other reasons. Non-fuel operating and maintenance costs is designed to represent the Utility's operational efficiency. It excludes certain state-mandated programs where the Utility's role is to facilitate achieving public policy goals regarding energy efficiency, the cost of which the Utility recovers; and expenses paid for using the statutory revenues associated with Diablo Canyon extended operations authorized by SB 846. This calculation also does not include balancing account deferrals; property taxes; non-core items; and other adjustments such as write-offs for canceled work including the Pacific Generation transaction. 2% reduction is calculated relative to the prior year. Reductions available for redeployment.
3. Expected drivers of forecasted electric load growth include electric vehicle adoption, data centers, and building electrification.
4. Factors that may cause the Utility's actual results to differ materially from its forecasts include the ability of PG&E Corporation and the Utility to access capital markets and other sources of debt and equity financing in a timely manner on acceptable terms; their ability to raise financing through securitization transactions; actions by credit rating agencies to downgrade PG&E Corporation's or the Utility's credit ratings; the supply and price of electricity, natural gas, and nuclear fuel; and the impact of any changes in federal or state tax laws, policies, regulations, or their interpretation, and PG&E Corporation's and the Utility's ability to obtain efficient tax treatment.

[Slide 7: Enabling Affordable Load Growth](#)

1. Scope includes applications received to serve new data center load, requesting 20 megawatts of power or more. Application & Preliminary Engineering goes from application to selection of service option and requires a study fee. Final Engineering begins after approval of preliminary engineering study (includes engineering, ordering long lead materials & permitting). Final Engineering requires payment commensurate with work performed. Construction ends with customer energization.
2. Factors that may cause the Utility's actual results to differ materially from this forecast include the Utility's interconnection costs, the amount of power used by customers, the price of power, and the amount of cost recovery approved in the Utility's ratemaking proceedings. Assumes additional power supply costs from serving new data center load are not borne by other customers.

[Slide 8: Non-GAAP Core EPS Comparison](#)

1. Non-GAAP core EPS is not calculated in accordance with GAAP. See Appendix 3, Exhibit A for a reconciliation of EPS results on a GAAP basis to non-GAAP core earnings per share and Appendix 3, Exhibit E regarding non-GAAP financial measures.
2. Year over year changes for customer capital investment were primarily due to the earnings impact from higher rate base, primarily offset by the change of the Utility's authorized return on equity from 10.7% to 10.28%.

[Slide 9: Five-Year Capital Plan](#)

1. Rate base point estimates reflect authorized capital expenditures from the 2023 GRC final decision, SB 410, Oakland headquarters Petition for Modification to other CPUC-jurisdictional approvals (including the full amount recoverable through a balancing account where applicable), above-authorized capital spend that will support the Utility's plan, including strategic capital investments in undergrounding, wildfire mitigation, billing modernization, and mobile home parks, along with a forecast of our 2027 GRC filing. Weighted average rate base excludes Construction Work In Progress (CWIP) and non-earnings rate base related to AB 1054 and SB 254.
2. Percentage already authorized for CPUC-jurisdictional rate base holds constant the 2026 adopted CapEx for 2027 – 2030, includes SB 410 and Oakland headquarters Petition for Modification, and assumes FERC-jurisdictional rate base is equivalent to amounts requested in the formula rate through Transmission Owner rate proceedings for years 2025 through 2030.
3. Investment opportunities of at least \$5 billion are not reflected in the CapEx or rate base numbers.

[Slide 11: Credit Rating Improvements](#)

1. A securities rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell, or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time.
2. FFO/Debt is not calculated in accordance with GAAP. Because PG&E Corporation is not able to estimate the impact of specific line items, which have the potential to significantly impact the company's FFO/Debt in future periods, it is not providing a reconciliation for future period FFO/Debt.



Appendix 1: Presentation Endnotes



Slide titles are hyperlinks

[Slide 12: O&M Cost Reduction Performance](#)

1. These numbers are illustrative approximations and should not be interpreted as a guarantee of future performance. See “Forward-Looking Statements” on slide 2.
2. Non-fuel operating and maintenance costs is designed to represent the Utility’s operational efficiency. It excludes certain state-mandated programs where the Utility’s role is to facilitate achieving public policy goals regarding energy efficiency, the cost of which the Utility recovers; and expenses paid for using the statutory revenues associated with Diablo Canyon extended operations authorized by SB 846. This calculation also does not include balancing account deferrals; property taxes; non-core items; and other adjustments such as write-offs for canceled work including the Pacific Generation transaction. 2% reduction is calculated relative to the prior year. Reductions available for redeployment.
3. Denoted amount is not material.
4. A higher discount rate used to measure the projected benefit costs at December 31, 2023 compared to December 31, 2022 resulted in lower pension and other post-retirement benefits service cost in the amount of \$321 million. This decrease is embedded in 2023 net cost increases.

[Slide 14: Differentiated Performance](#)

1. The Utility’s cost reduction strategies include increased efficiency driven by implementing the Lean operating system, improving its work management, identifying additional opportunities to convert expenses to capital expenditures, and an improved organizational design. Factors that may cause the Utility’s actual results to differ materially from its forecasts include whether the Utility can control its operating costs within the authorized levels of spending and timely recover its costs through rates; whether the Utility can achieve projected savings; the extent to which the Utility incurs unrecoverable costs that are higher than the forecasts of such costs; and changes in cost forecasts or the scope and timing of planned work resulting from changes in customer demand for electricity and natural gas or other reasons. Non-fuel operating and maintenance costs is designed to represent the Utility’s operational efficiency. It excludes certain state-mandated programs where the Utility’s role is to facilitate achieving public policy goals regarding energy efficiency, the cost of which the Utility recovers; and expenses paid for using the statutory revenues associated with Diablo Canyon extended operations authorized by SB 846. This calculation also does not include balancing account deferrals; property taxes; non-core items; and other adjustments such as write-offs for canceled work including the Pacific Generation transaction. 2% reduction is calculated relative to the prior year. Reductions available for redeployment.
2. Expected drivers of forecasted electric load growth include electric vehicle adoption, data centers, and building electrification.
3. Factors that may cause customer bills to differ from forecast include risks and uncertainties associated with energy supply costs, emergency response costs, the timing and outcomes of regulatory proceedings, and customer energy usage.
4. Non-GAAP core EPS is not calculated in accordance with GAAP. See Appendix 3, Exhibit A for a reconciliation of EPS results on a GAAP basis to non-GAAP core earnings per share and Appendix 3, Exhibit E regarding non-GAAP financial measures.
5. Dividend payout ratio is determined by dividing the total dividends per share paid over the fiscal year by non-GAAP core earnings per share.
6. FFO/Debt is not calculated in accordance with GAAP. See Appendix 3, Exhibit D for a reconciliation of Operating income and Total debt on a GAAP basis to FFO/Debt and Appendix 3, Exhibit E regarding non-GAAP financial measures.
7. Based on average annual growth from 2026 through 2030.

[Slide 15: Investing In California's Prosperity](#)

1. Source: <https://www.gov.ca.gov/2025/04/23/california-is-now-the-4th-largest-economy-in-the-world/>
2. Non-GAAP core EPS is not calculated in accordance with GAAP. See Appendix 3, Exhibit A for a reconciliation of EPS results on a GAAP basis to non-GAAP core earnings per share and Appendix 3, Exhibit E regarding non-GAAP financial measures.
3. Represents Capital expenditures divided by Operating and maintenance, as disclosed in the applicable Annual Report on Form 10-K.

[Slide 22: Appendix 2: 2025 Factors Impacting Earnings](#)

1. Non-GAAP core EPS is not calculated in accordance with GAAP. See Appendix 3, Exhibit E regarding non-GAAP financial measures.
2. The low end of the share count range assumes no PG&E Corporation mandatory convertible preferred shares (MCPs) have converted into common stock. The high end of the range assumes all of the MCPs have converted based on a PG&E Corporation common stock price of \$20.55, consistent with the prospectus supplement filed December 3, 2024.
3. 2025 equity-earning weighted-average rate base reflects 2023 GRC final decision and the TO21 decision.
4. The capital structure of an investor-owned utility is the proportional authorization of shareholders’ equity and debt that comprise a company’s long-range financing or its capitalization. The CPUC currently authorized capital structure is comprised of 47.5% long-term debt, 0.5% preferred equity, and 52% common equity.
5. Non-GAAP core earnings assumptions include no 2025 impacts from changes in the federal tax code.
6. Unrecoverable net interest includes PG&E Corporation long-term debt, Wildfire Fund contribution debt financing, and other interest above authorized, netted against the Utility’s balancing account interest.



Appendix 1: Presentation Endnotes



Slide titles are hyperlinks

[Slide 23: Appendix 2: 2026 Factors Impacting Earnings](#)

1. Non-GAAP core EPS is not calculated in accordance with GAAP. See Appendix 3, Exhibit E regarding non-GAAP financial measures.
2. The low end of the share count range assumes no PG&E Corporation mandatory convertible preferred shares (MCPs) have converted into common stock. The high end of the range assumes all of the MCPs have converted based on a PG&E Corporation common stock price of \$20.55, consistent with the prospectus supplement filed December 3, 2024.
3. 2026 equity-earning weighted-average rate base reflects 2023 GRC final decision and the TO21 decision.
4. The capital structure of an investor-owned utility is the proportional authorization of shareholders' equity and debt that comprise a company's long-range financing or its capitalization. The CPUC currently authorized capital structure is comprised of 47.5% long-term debt, 0.5% preferred equity, and 52% common equity.
5. CPUC authorized ROE is pending resolution in the 2026 Cost of Capital filing.
6. Non-GAAP core earnings assumptions include no 2026 impacts from changes in the federal tax code.
7. Unrecoverable net interest includes PG&E Corporation long-term debt, Wildfire Fund contribution debt financing, and other interest above authorized, netted against the Utility's balancing account interest.

[Slide 28: Appendix 2: Existing Protections Enhanced Pending Broader Policy Update](#)

1. Prior to the enactment of AB 1054, utilities bore the burden of proving that their conduct was reasonable in order to obtain recovery of costs through rates. AB 1054 changed the standard so that the conduct of a utility is deemed reasonable unless a party to the proceeding creates a serious doubt as to the reasonableness of the utility's conduct. Reasonable conduct is not limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of others, but rather encompasses a spectrum of possible practices, methods, or acts consistent with utility system needs, the interest of the ratepayers, and the requirements of governmental agencies of competent jurisdiction.
2. For fires in any calendar year.
3. SB 254 would, for a catastrophic wildfire that was ignited between January 1, 2025 and the effective date of SB 254, authorize an electrical corporation to file an application for a determination that the claims cannot be paid by the Wildfire Fund and for the issuance of a financing order in the amount of those claims before filing a prudency application.
4. Cap does not apply if Utility found to have acted with conscious or willful disregard of the rights and safety of others. Amount reflects 2025 electric transmission and distribution equity rate base.

[Slide 30: Appendix 2: SB 846 Diablo Canyon Legislation](#)

1. The pre-extension period extended through the scheduled retirement dates of November 2024 and August 2025 for Units 1 and 2, respectively.
2. The extension period covers the additional 5-year life for each Unit.



PG&E Corporation

Appendix 2

Supplemental Earnings Materials





2025 Factors Impacting Earnings



Key Ranges

**Non-GAAP
Core EPS¹**

.....
\$1.49 - \$1.51

**Diluted Shares
2025²**

.....
2,195M - 2,285M

Weighted Average Rate Base³

Equity Ratio:⁴ 52%

Return on Equity: 10.28%

CPUC \$57B

FERC \$12B

.....
Total Rate Base \$69B

Key Factors Affecting Non-GAAP Core Earnings⁵

(\$ millions after tax)

Unrecoverable net interest⁶ **\$350 - \$400**

Other earnings factors including AFUDC equity, incentive revenues, tax benefits, and cost savings, net of below-the-line costs

Changes from prior quarter noted in **blue text**



2026 Factors Impacting Earnings



Key Ranges

**Non-GAAP
Core EPS¹**

.....
\$1.62 - \$1.66

**Diluted Shares
2026²**

.....
2,210M - 2,295M

Weighted Average Rate Base³

Equity Ratio:⁴ 52%

Return on Equity: TBD⁵

CPUC **\$62B**

FERC **\$13B**

.....
Total Rate Base \$75B

Key Factors Affecting Non-GAAP Core Earnings⁶

(\$ millions after tax)

Unrecoverable net interest⁷ **\$350 - \$400**

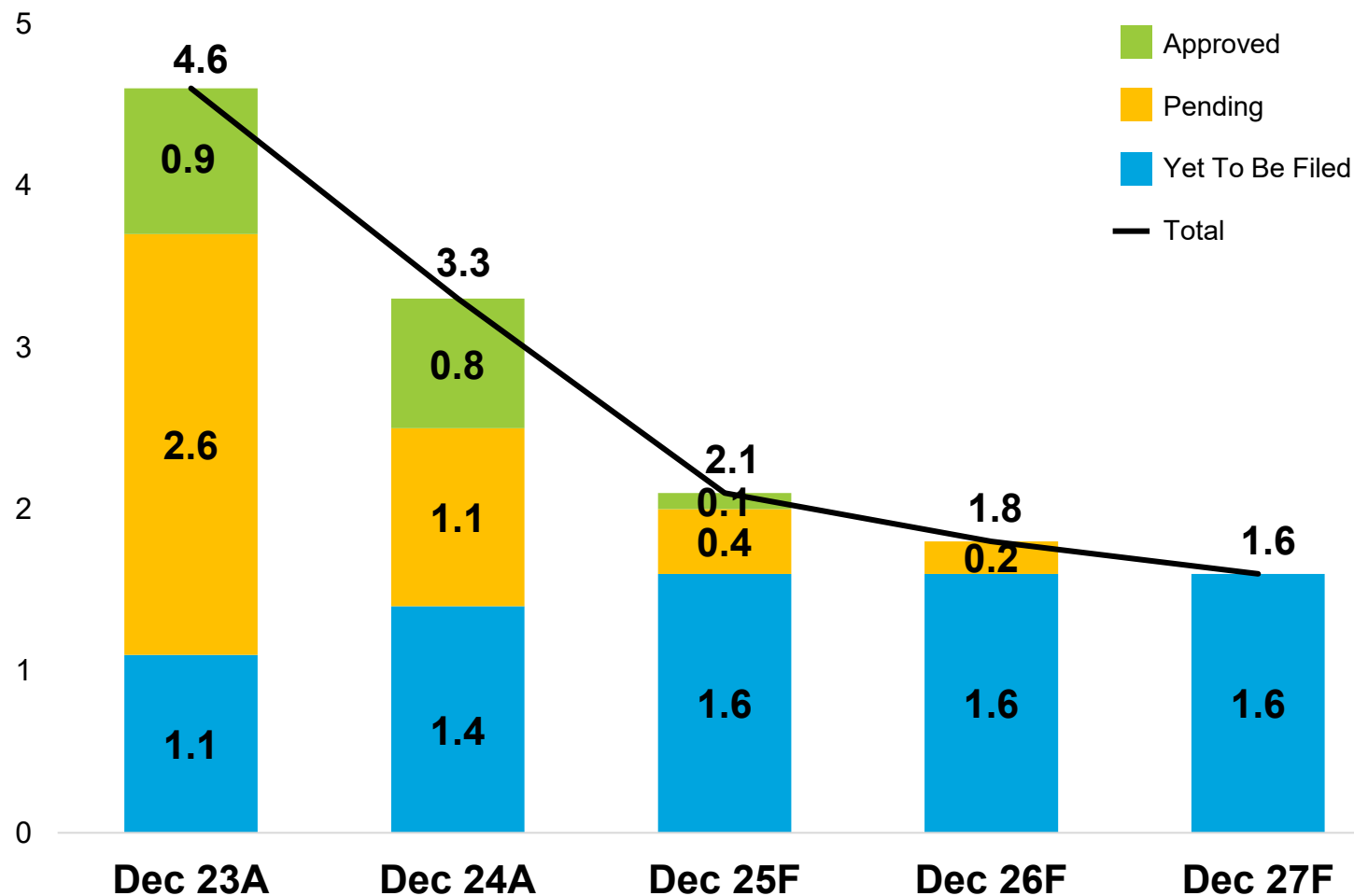
Other earnings factors including AFUDC equity, incentive revenues, tax benefits, and cost savings, net of below-the-line costs



Expected Recovery Of Wildfire-Related Costs

Recovery Outstanding By Year

Amount
(\$billions)



Recovery Status as of September 30, 2025

\$0.1B

Approved

\$0.4B

Pending

2023 WMCE \$351M
2023 WGSC \$55M

\$1.6B

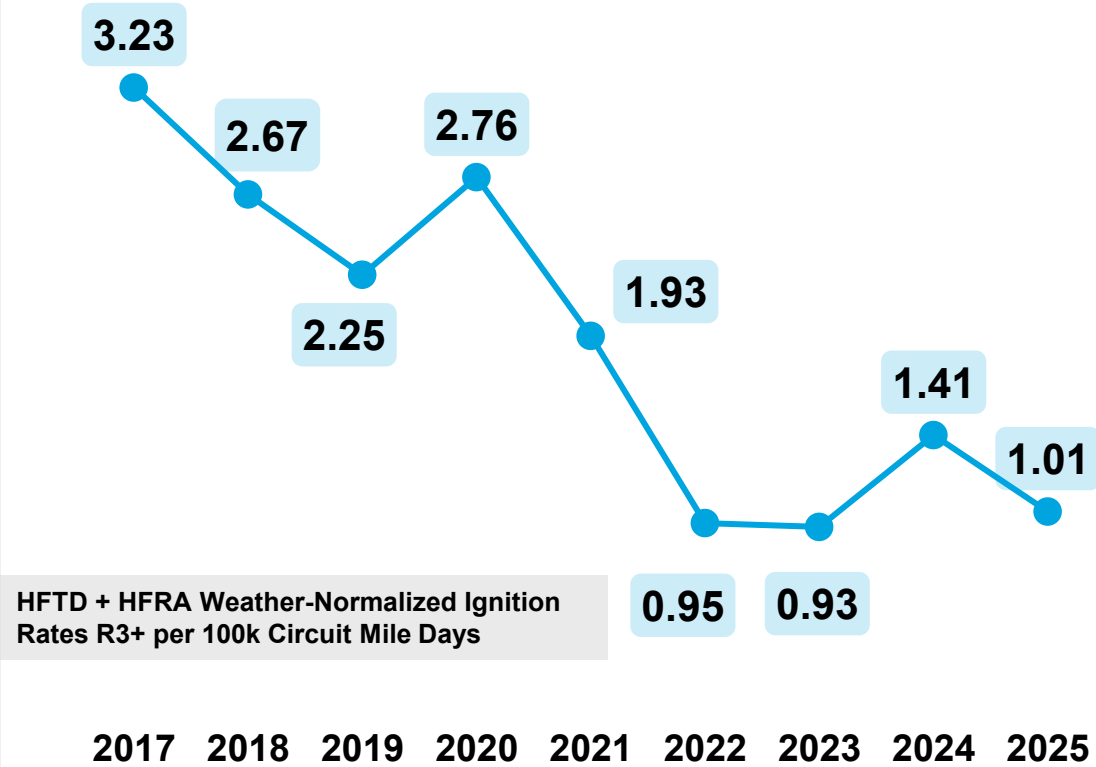
Yet To Be Filed

\$2.1B

Total

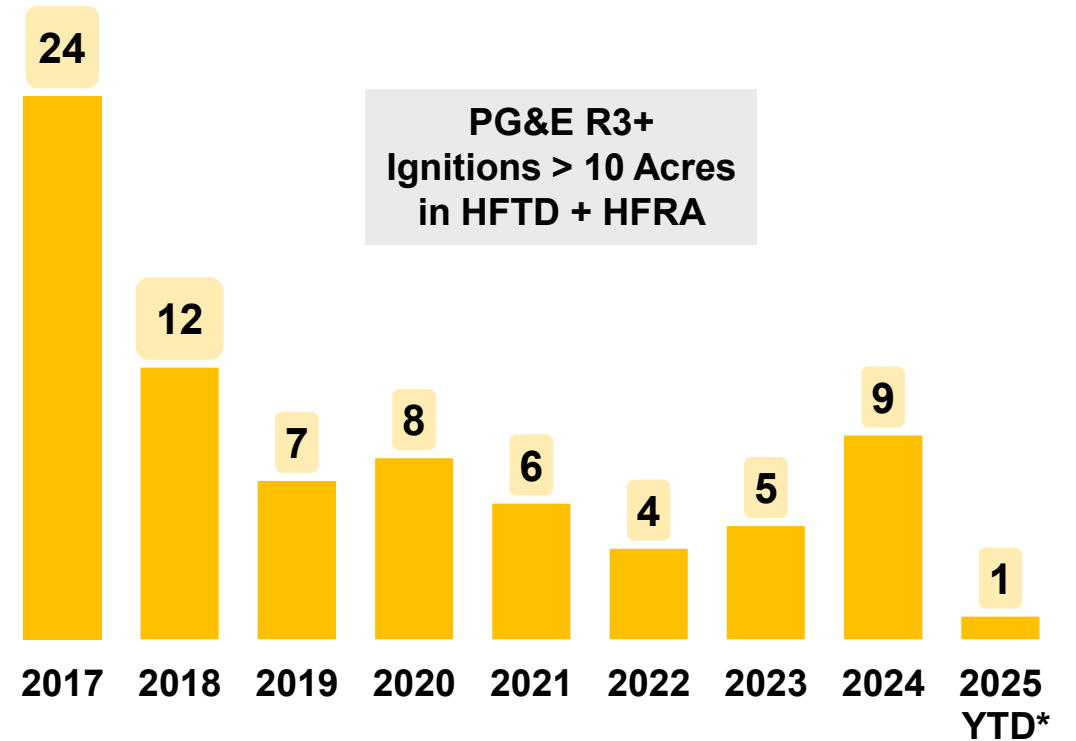


Weather-Normalized Ignition Rate



EPSS Implemented Mid-2021
2025 shows 365-day rolling as of 10/20/25

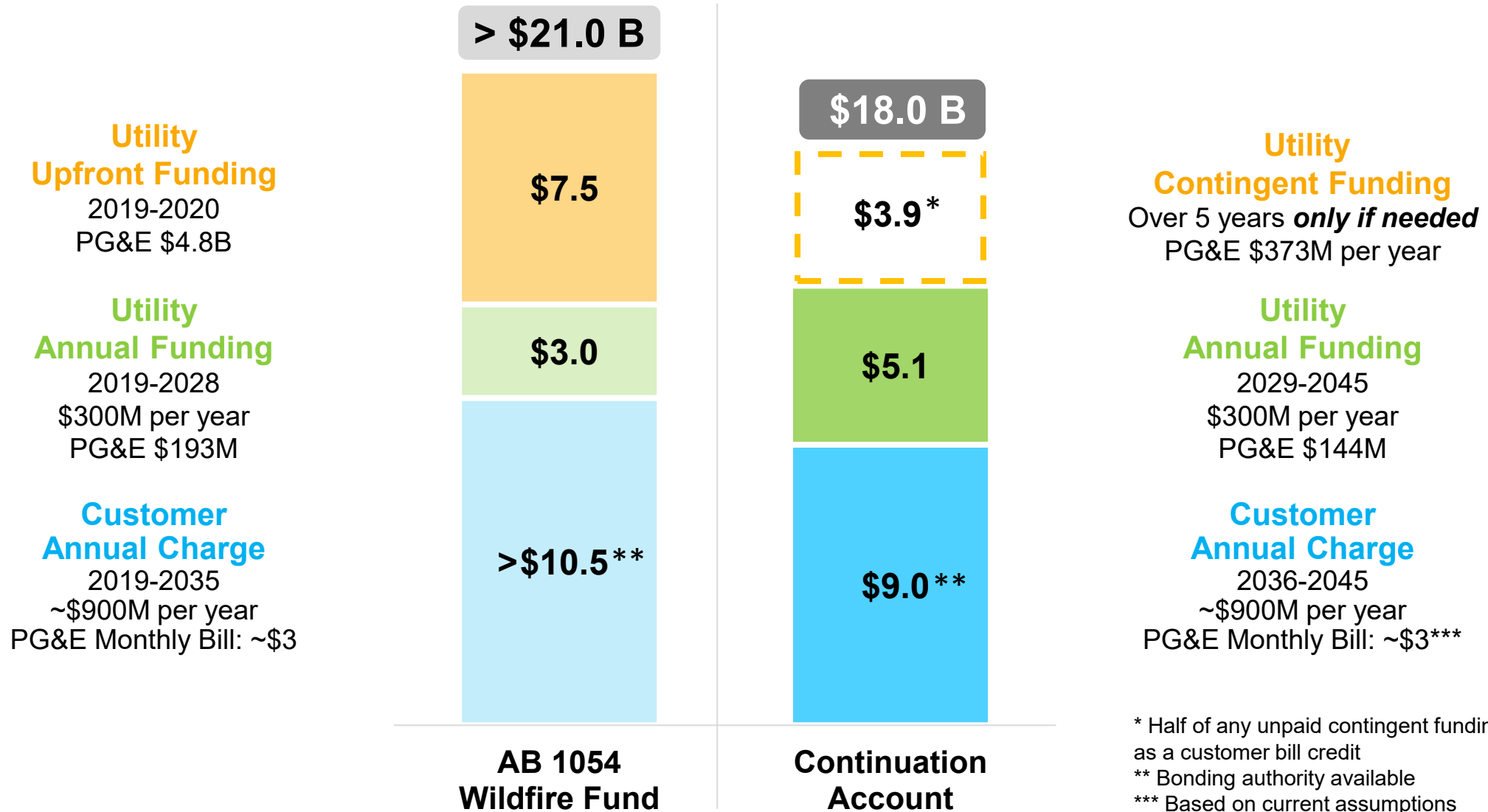
Significant Reduction in PG&E Ignitions Leading To Fires > 10 Acres



*As of 10/20/25



Wildfire Fund Continuation Account To Cover Future Wildfires



* Half of any unpaid contingent funding provided as a customer bill credit

** Bonding authority available

*** Based on current assumptions



California Legislature Takes Further Action On Wildfire Risk



First step following January 2025 fires and building on existing **AB 1054** foundation



Creates **new Wildfire Fund Continuation Account** providing **\$18B** for future wildfires



Retains key fund benefits: **rate smoothing**, **liquidity** for victims, and **disallowance cap**



Gives utilities **new Right of First Refusal** over sales of insurance subrogation rights



Allows **early securitization option for 2025 fires** preceding effective date of SB 254



Sets stage and parameters for **wide-ranging wildfire policy reform** in 2026 session

Wildfire Fund Continuation Account:



Flexible

Utility funding spread over time rather than upfront



Improved

Disallowance cap now based on year of ignition



Principled

Utility funding counts towards future disallowance



Rebalanced

PG&E share lowered by 25% to 47.85% (from 64.20%)

* The Governor signed SB 254 on September 19, 2025. The utilities have elected to participate in the Continuation Account.

Protections Offered Under AB 1054 & SB 254

Physical Risk Reduction Drives Financial Protections

- 1 Physical Risk Mitigations
- 2 Approved Wildfire Mitigation Plan (WMP)
- 3 Wildfire Safety Certification

Cost Recovery *Unchanged*

Improved prudence standard¹

- Utility conduct presumed prudent with annual safety certificate in place
- Enhanced cost recovery standard distinct from Fund
- Customer-funded self-insurance up to \$1B began in 2023

Liquidity *Bolstered*

Available when needed

- Liquidity available as soon as claims paid exceed \$1B²
- SB 254 establishes Continuation Account for future fires
- Securitization can be authorized for 2025 fires prior to SB 254³
- Utility Right of First Refusal over sales of subrogation rights

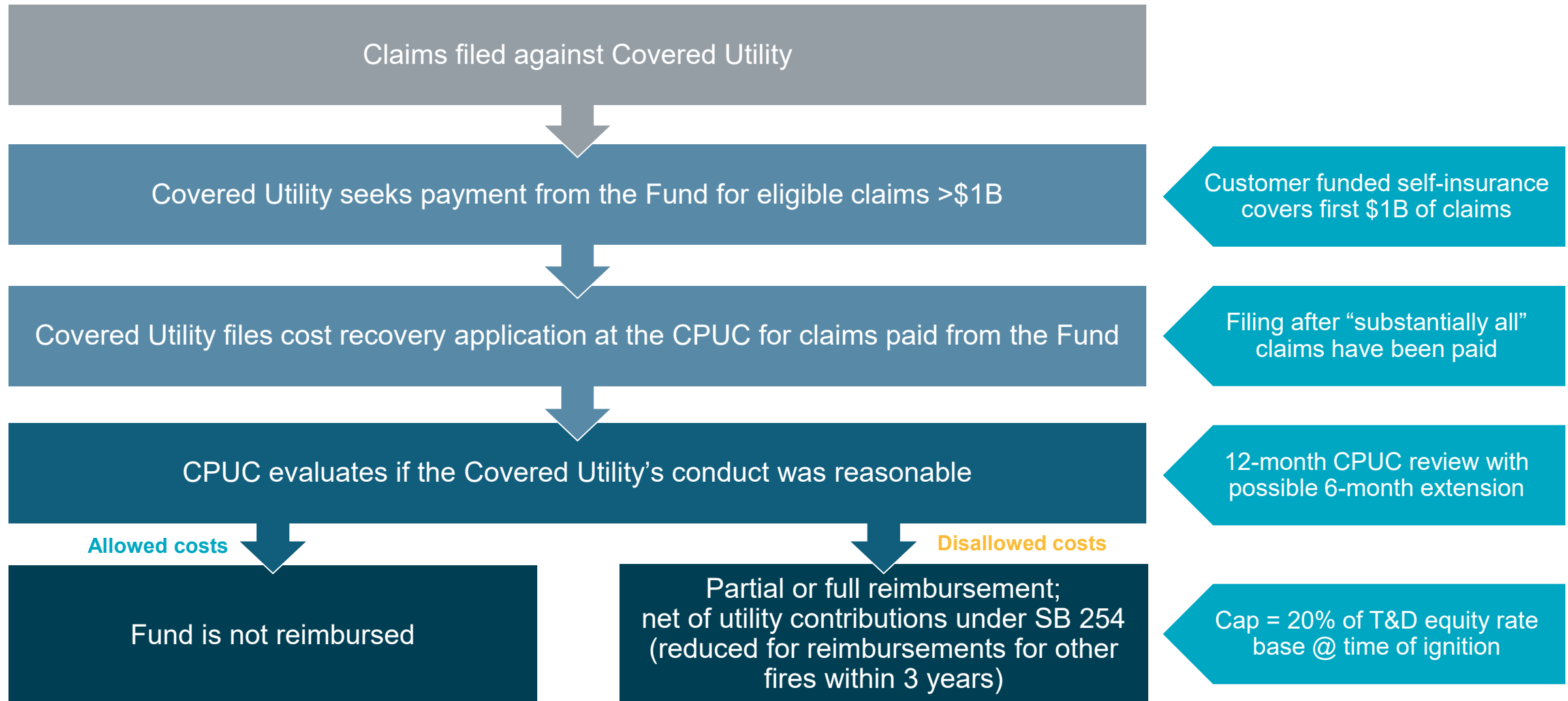
Reimbursement *Improved*

Disallowance cap retained

- If prudent: Fund reimbursement not required
- If imprudent: Utility reimburses Fund; SB 254 contributions count against disallowance
- Disallowance cap (20% of electric T&D equity rate base as of year of ignition) reduced for reimbursements for other fires within 3 years⁴

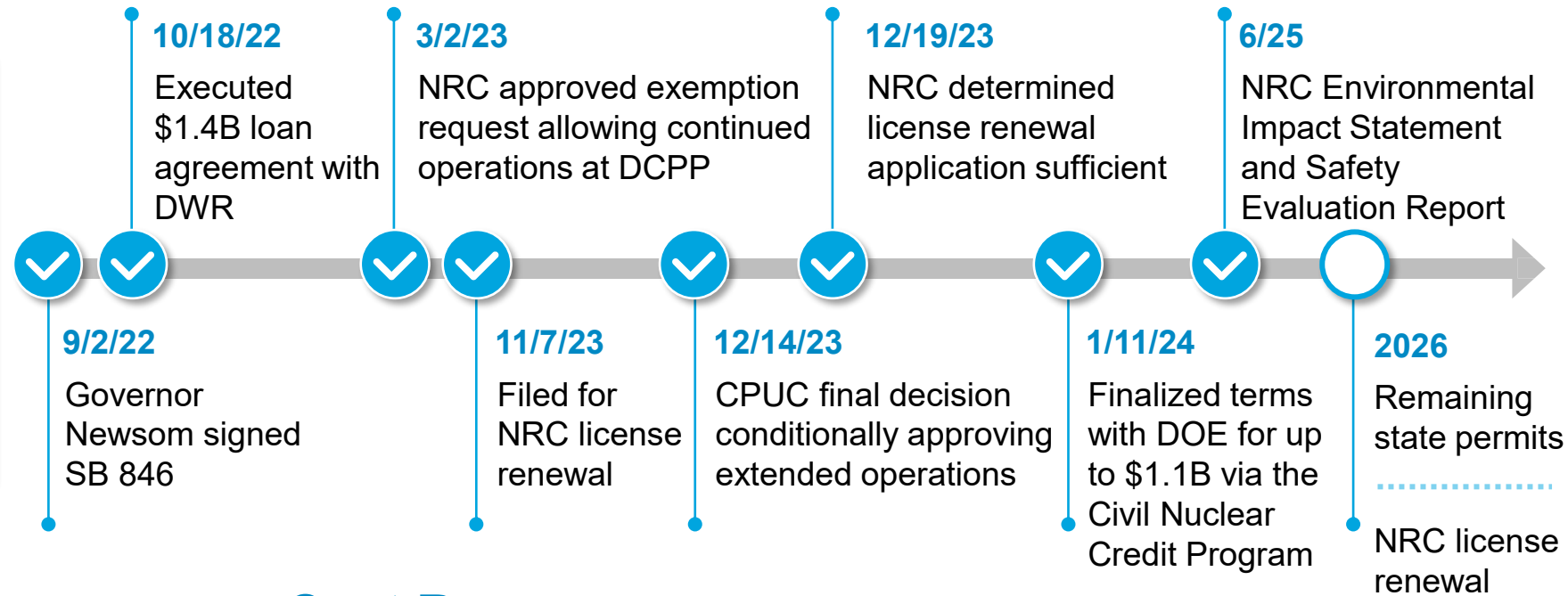


Fund Mechanics Largely Unchanged With Enhancements To Disallowance Framework





SB 846 Diablo Canyon Legislation



Cost Recovery

2022-2024¹

Pre-Extension Period

- Ongoing O&M and rate base recovery through the GRC
- \$1.4B in state funding available to support extended operations
 - \$1.1B in extension costs; to be reimbursed from DOE Civil Nuclear Credit program
 - Up to \$300M available to invest in business through a \$7/MWh transition fee starting 9/2/22

2025-2030²

Extension Period

- \$100M/year in lieu of traditional rate base return
- Annual automatic true-up mechanism for costs
- \$13/MWh performance fee upside to be deployed for customer benefit



Physical Risk Mitigation Progress Then & Now

2017

- ☒ EPSS
- ☒ PSPS
- ☒ 10K UG Program
- ☒ HD Cameras
- ☒ Weather Stations
- ☒ Wildfire Mitigation Plan

2025

SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

- ☒ High-Definition Cameras with AI Capability **693** CAMERAS INSTALLED
- ☒ Weather Stations **1,620** STATIONS INSTALLED
- ☒ Hazard Awareness Warning Center **24/7/365** MONITORING
- ☒ Advanced Meteorology and Fire Science Models

ASSET IMPROVEMENTS

- ☒ Undergrounding **1,027** MILES COMPLETED *
- ☒ System Hardening **2,358** MILES COMPLETED **
- ☒ Sectionalizing Devices **1,541** DEVICES INSTALLED
- ☒ Trees Removed **4.2M** TREES REMOVED

OPERATIONAL MITIGATIONS



EPSS

Partial Voltage
Force Out

Transmission
Operational Controls

PSPS

Safety and Infrastructure
Protection Teams

Downed Conductor
Detection

2019 – September 30, 2025

* The 10,000-Mile Undergrounding Program started in 2021

** System Hardening totals include data starting in 2018



Regulatory Progress

Regulatory Case/Filing	Docket	Status as of October 2025	Expected Milestones
2027 GRC	A.25-05-009	2027 GRC Application filed 5/15/25	Final Decision May 2027
2025 and 2026 Energization Cost Caps (SB 410)	R.24-01-018	- Motion to revise 2025 and 2026 Energization Cost Caps filed 10/4/24 - Final Decision 8/28/25	
TO21	ER24-96-000	- Application filed 10/13/2023 - Settlement filed 3/21/25 - Final Decision 8/5/25	
2026 Cost of Capital	A.25-03-010	Application filed 3/20/25	Final Decision Q4 2025
2022 WMCE	A.22-12-009	- Application filed 12/15/22 - Interim rate relief granted 6/8/23 - Settlement filed 12/22/23 (excludes WMBA and VMBA) - Final Decision 9/18/25	
2023 WMCE	A.23-12-001	- Application and interim rate relief request filed 12/1/23 - Interim rate relief Final Decision received 9/12/24 - Settlement filed 6/2/25	
2023 Wildfire Mitigation Plan	2023-2025-WMPs	- Submitted 3/27/23 - Final Decision by OEIS received 12/29/23 - CPUC ratified 2/15/24 2025 Update filed 4/2/24, Supplemental 2025 Update filed 7/5/24 - Final Decision by OEIS received 11/19/24	
2026 Wildfire Mitigation Plan	2026-2028-WMPs	Submitted 4/4/25	OEIS Draft Decision Q4 2025
2024 Safety Certificate	2024-SCs	- Filed 10/8/24 - Safety Certificate issued by OEIS 12/11/24	
Wildfire and Gas Safety Costs	A.23-06-008	- Filed 6/15/23 - Interim rate relief granted 3/27/24	
Electric Rule 30	A.24-11-007	- Application filed 11/21/24 - Final Decision on motion for interim implementation 7/24/25	



PG&E Corporation

Appendix 3

Supplemental Non-GAAP Information





Supplemental Earnings Materials



Exhibit	Title	Slide (Link)
Exhibit A	Reconciliation of PG&E Corporation's Consolidated Earnings Available for Common Shareholders in Accordance with GAAP to Non-GAAP Core Earnings	<u>Slides 35-38</u>
Exhibit B	Key Drivers of PG&E Corporation's Non-GAAP Core Earnings per Common Share ("EPS")	<u>Slide 39</u>
Exhibit C	GAAP Net Income to Non-GAAP Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation	<u>Slides 40</u>
Exhibit D	Reconciliation of PG&E Corporation's Operating Income and Total Debt in Accordance with GAAP to Adjusted Funds from Operations ("FFO") and Adjusted Total Debt	<u>Slides 41</u>
Exhibit E	Non-GAAP Financial Measures	<u>Slides 42</u>



Exhibit A: Reconciliation of PG&E Corporation's Consolidated Earnings Available for Common Shareholders in Accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") to Non-GAAP Core Earnings



Third Quarter, 2025 vs. 2024
(in millions, except per share amounts)

(in millions, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	Earnings		Earnings per Common Share		Earnings		Earnings per Common Share	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
PG&E Corporation's GAAP earnings/EPS, diluted	\$ 847	\$ 576	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.27	\$ 1,951	\$ 1,828	\$ 0.89	\$ 0.85
Non-core items: ⁽¹⁾								
Amortization of Wildfire Fund contribution ⁽²⁾	62	100	0.03	0.05	195	212	0.09	0.10
Bankruptcy and legal costs ⁽³⁾	21	9	0.01	—	36	34	0.02	0.02
Investigation remedies ⁽⁴⁾	47	21	0.02	0.01	95	41	0.04	0.02
Prior period net regulatory impact ⁽⁵⁾	134	(6)	0.06	—	122	(17)	0.06	(0.01)
SB 901 securitization ⁽⁶⁾	18	31	0.01	0.01	29	31	0.01	0.01
Tax-related adjustments ⁽⁷⁾	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	0.03
Wildfire-related costs, net of recoveries ⁽⁸⁾	13	60	0.01	0.03	92	66	0.04	0.03
PG&E Corporation's non-GAAP core earnings/EPS ⁽⁹⁾	\$ 1,142	\$ 791	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.37	\$ 2,520	\$ 2,265	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.06

All amounts presented in the table above and footnotes below are tax adjusted at PG&E Corporation's statutory tax rate of 27.98% for 2025 and 2024, except for certain costs that are not tax deductible. Amounts may not sum due to rounding.

(1) "Non-core items" include items that management does not consider representative of ongoing earnings and affect comparability of financial results between periods, consisting of the items listed in the table above. See Exhibit E: Non-GAAP Financial Measures.



Exhibit A: Reconciliation of PG&E Corporation's Consolidated Earnings Available for Common Shareholders in Accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") to Non-GAAP Core Earnings

Third Quarter, 2025 vs. 2024
(in millions, except per share amounts)

- (2) The Utility recorded costs of \$86 million (before the tax impact of \$24 million) and \$271 million (before the tax impact of \$76 million) during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively, associated with the amortization of the Wildfire Fund asset, as well as accretion of the related Wildfire Fund liability. For more information, see Note 2 of the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in the Form 10-Q.
- (3) PG&E Corporation and the Utility recorded costs of \$29 million (before the tax impact of \$8 million) and \$49 million (before the tax impact of \$13 million) during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively, related to costs to resolve proof of claims filed in PG&E Corporation's and the Utility's Chapter 11 filing.
- (4) Includes costs associated with the decision different for the order instituting investigation ("OII") related to the 2017 Northern California Wildfires and 2018 Camp Fire ("Wildfires OII"), the system enhancements related to the locate and mark OII, restoration and rebuilding costs for the town of Paradise, and the settlement agreement resolving the Safety and Enforcement Division's investigation into the 2020 Zogg fire, as shown below.

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2025	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025
Wildfires OII disallowance and system enhancements	\$ 15	\$ 33
Locate and mark OII system enhancements	—	1
Paradise restoration and rebuild	—	3
2020 Zogg fire settlement	35	66
Investigation remedies	\$ 51	\$ 103
Tax impacts	(4)	(8)
Investigation remedies (post-tax)	\$ 47	\$ 95



Exhibit A: Reconciliation of PG&E Corporation's Consolidated Earnings Available for Common Shareholders in Accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") to Non-GAAP Core Earnings



Third Quarter, 2025 vs. 2024
(in millions, except per share amounts)

(5) Includes adjustments to expenses (revenues) associated with the recovery of capital expenditures from 2011 through 2014 above amounts adopted in the 2011 GT&S rate case per the CPUC decision dated July 14, 2022 and the 2022 WMCE decision dated September 18, 2025 as shown below.

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2025	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025
2011 GT&S rate case	\$ (3)	\$ (19)
2022 WMCE decision	188	188
Wildfire-related costs, net of recoveries	\$ 186	\$ 169
Tax impacts	(52)	(47)
Wildfire-related costs, net of recoveries (post-tax)	\$ 134	\$ 122

(6) The Utility recorded costs of \$24 million (before the tax impact of \$6 million) and \$40 million (before the tax impact of \$11 million) during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively, related to the charge for the establishment of the SB 901 securitization regulatory asset and the SB 901 securitization regulatory liability associated with revenue credits funded by the net operating loss monetization, as well as any earnings-impacting investment losses or gains associated with investments related to the contributions to the Customer Credit Trust and additional contributions to the Customer Credit Trust as a result of the decision voted out on July 24, 2025.

(7) "Tax-related adjustments" includes tax expense costs associated with the deductibility of certain customer bill credits issued in connection with the San Bruno natural gas explosion that occurred in 2010.



Exhibit A: Reconciliation of PG&E Corporation's Consolidated Earnings Available for Common Shareholders in Accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") to Non-GAAP Core Earnings

Third Quarter, 2025 vs. 2024
(in millions, except per share amounts)

(8) Includes costs to resolve third-party claims, net of recoveries, for the 2019 Kincade fire and 2021 Dixie fire, inclusive of outside counsel fees, as shown below.

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2025	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025
2019 Kincade fire	\$ 12	\$ 116
2021 Dixie fire	5	12
Wildfire-related costs, net of recoveries	\$ 18	\$ 128
Tax impacts	(5)	(36)
Wildfire-related costs, net of recoveries (post-tax)	\$ 13	\$ 92

(9) "Non-GAAP core earnings" and "Non-GAAP core EPS" are non-GAAP financial measures. See Exhibit E: Non-GAAP Financial Measures.

Undefined, capitalized terms have the meanings set forth in the Form 10-Q.



Exhibit B: Key Drivers of PG&E Corporation's Non-GAAP Core Earnings per Common Share ("EPS")



Third Quarter, 2025 vs. 2024
(in millions, except per share amounts)

	Third Quarter 2025 vs. 2024		Year to Date 2025 vs. 2024	
	Earnings	Earnings per Common Share	Earnings	Earnings per Common Share
2024 Non-GAAP Core Earnings/EPS ⁽¹⁾	\$ 791	\$ 0.37	\$ 2,265	\$ 1.06
Customer capital investment	40	0.01	120	0.05
Operating & maintenance savings ⁽²⁾	120	0.05	188	0.08
Redeployment ⁽³⁾	(12)	(0.01)	(58)	(0.03)
Equity dilution ⁽⁴⁾	—	(0.02)	(72)	(0.06)
Timing and Other ⁽⁵⁾	203	0.10	77	0.04
2025 Non-GAAP Core Earnings/EPS ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,142	\$ 0.50	\$ 2,520	\$ 1.14

All amounts presented in the table above are tax adjusted at PG&E Corporation's statutory tax rate of 27.98% for 2025 and 2024. Amounts may not sum due to rounding.

(1) See Exhibit A for reconciliations of (i) earnings on a GAAP basis to non-GAAP core earnings and (ii) EPS on a GAAP basis to non-GAAP core EPS.

(2) Represents operating and maintenance savings for various initiatives during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025. Examples include reduced contract spend through contract rationalization and unit cost reductions in inspection processes.

(3) Represents redeployment of operating and maintenance savings to fund various programs including those that support risk mitigation such as inspections, gas corrosion, and distribution system maintenance during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025.

(4) The YTD earnings impact represents the dividend payment for the mandatory convertible preferred (MCP) shares issued in 2024. There is no third quarter earnings impact for the dividend payment because PG&E is in a dilutive position. The earnings per common share figures represent the impact of both the MCP and dilution resulting from the common equity issued in December 2024 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025.

(5) Represents the impact to quarterly earnings for items considered timing-related, other miscellaneous items such as interest expense and one-time items, as well as a tax method change during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025.



Exhibit C: GAAP Net Income to Non-GAAP Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation



Third Quarter, 2025 vs. 2024
(in millions)

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
PG&E Corporation's Net Income on a GAAP basis	\$ 850	\$ 579	\$ 2,033	\$ 1,838
Income tax provision (benefit)	(220)	(106)	(161)	15
Other income, net	(97)	(83)	(251)	(241)
Interest expense	770	795	2,296	2,322
Interest income	(94)	(156)	(392)	(495)
Operating Income	\$ 1,209	\$ 1,029	\$ 3,525	\$ 3,439
Depreciation, amortization, and decommissioning	1,132	1,059	3,302	3,134
Amortization of Wildfire Fund contribution	86	139	271	295
SB 901 securitization	24	42	40	43
Investigation remedies	51	24	103	45
Prior period net regulatory impact	186	(8)	169	(24)
Wildfire-related costs, net of recoveries	18	82	128	92
PG&E Corporation's Non-GAAP Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 2,706	\$ 2,367	\$ 7,538	\$ 7,024

Amounts may not sum due to rounding. "Non-GAAP Adjusted EBITDA" is a non-GAAP financial measure.



Exhibit D: Reconciliation of PG&E Corporation's Operating Income and Total Debt in Accordance with GAAP to Adjusted Funds from Operations ("FFO") and Adjusted Total Debt

Adjusted FFO Calculation

	2024 (in millions)
Operating income	\$ 4,459
Depreciation, amortization, and decommissioning	4,189
SB 901 securitization charges, net	33
Wildfire-related claims, net of recoveries	94
Adjustments:	
Cash interest ⁽¹⁾	(2,421)
ARO accretion	269
Operating lease fixed cost	116
Other	(22)
Adjusted FFO	\$ 6,717

Adjusted Total Debt Calculation

	2024 (in millions)
Long-term debt	\$ 53,569
Long-term debt, classified as current	2,146
Short-term borrowings	1,523
Adjustments:	
Cash and cash equivalents	(940)
Securitized debt	(10,367)
Junior subordinated notes	(750)
Power purchase commitments debt equivalents	1,393
ARO debt	1,273
Operating lease liabilities	524
Financing lease liabilities	581
Noncontrolling Interest - Preferred Stock of Subsidiary	126
Adjusted Total Debt	\$ 49,077

**Adjusted FFO to
Total Debt Ratio**

$$\frac{\text{Adjusted FFO}}{\text{Adjusted Total Debt}} = \frac{\$6,717}{\$49,077} = 13.7\%$$

Amounts may not sum due to rounding. "Adjusted FFO," "Adjusted Total Debt," and "Adjusted FFO to Total Debt" are non-GAAP financial measures.

(1) Cash interest is from PG&E Corporation's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, Cash paid for interest, net of amounts capitalized



Exhibit E: Non-GAAP Financial Measures



Non-GAAP Core Earnings and Non-GAAP Core EPS

“Non-GAAP core earnings” and “Non-GAAP core EPS,” also referred to as “non-GAAP core earnings per share,” are non-GAAP financial measures. Non-GAAP core earnings is calculated as income available for common shareholders, diluted, less non-core items. “Non-core items” include items that management does not consider representative of ongoing earnings and affect comparability of financial results between periods, consisting of the items listed in Exhibit A. Non-GAAP core EPS is calculated as non-GAAP core earnings divided by common shares outstanding on a diluted basis.

PG&E Corporation discloses historical financial results and provides guidance based on “non-GAAP core earnings” and “non-GAAP core EPS” in order to provide measures that allow investors to compare the underlying financial performance of the business from one period to another, exclusive of non-core items. PG&E Corporation and the Utility use non-GAAP core earnings and non-GAAP core EPS to understand and compare operating results across reporting periods for various purposes including internal budgeting and forecasting, short- and long-term operating planning, and employee incentive compensation. PG&E Corporation and the Utility believe that non-GAAP core earnings and non-GAAP core EPS provide additional insight into the underlying trends of the business, allowing for a better comparison against historical results and expectations for future performance. PG&E Corporation is unable to provide GAAP guidance or present a quantitative reconciliation of forward-looking non-GAAP core earnings, non-GAAP core EPS, or non-GAAP core EPS growth without unreasonable effort because specific line items, which may be significant, are not estimable. For instance, amortization of the Wildfire Fund contribution asset, the impacts of regulatory decisions, special tax items, and wildfire-related costs, net of recoveries, are difficult to predict due to various factors outside of management’s control.

Non-GAAP core earnings and non-GAAP core EPS are not substitutes or alternatives for GAAP measures such as consolidated income available for common shareholders and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies.