

Duke Energy's Clean Energy Vision

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Key takeaways

- **Major changes** are coming in electricity infrastructure
- Duke Energy is driving the **largest out-of-coal transition** in the industry
- Large clean-generation enters **2030-2035** timeframe
- Significant **emerging technologies** needed **post 2035**
- Decarbonized generation mix will still **require water**
 - Regional watershed planning remains important

Accelerating toward a clean energy future

Actions we're taking for our communities, while keeping energy affordable and reliable



BOOSTING RENEWABLES



24,000 MW of renewable energy by 2030

13,000 MW
of energy storage by 2050



Renewables 40% or more of our energy mix by 2050



CHAMPIONING NEW TECHNOLOGIES



Advancements in emission monitoring

Advocating for new, zero-emission technologies such as:



Advanced nuclear



Hydrogen



Energy storage technologies



MAINTAINING CRITICAL SUPPORT



Pursuing subsequent license renewals for carbon-free nuclear

Leveraging the benefits of

RELIABLE

natural gas to support emission reductions and more renewables

Duke Energy is leading the industry's largest clean energy transition

What we're doing



Completing the largest planned coal retirement in the industry

- Retired 56 units (7.5 GW) since 2010
- Coal generation <5% fuel mix by 2030
- Goal to exit coal generation by 2035⁽¹⁾



Expanding our renewable resources

- Top 10 US renewable company by capacity, with operations in 25 states
- Passed 10 GW owned, operated or purchased in 2021, targeting 24 GW by 2030



Targeting Net-Zero Emissions by 2050

- Reduced carbon emissions by 44% since 2005, on pace to exceed 50% reduction by 2030 and net zero by 2050 (Scope 1)
- Net zero methane emissions by 2030 (Scope 1)
- Setting new 2050 goals to include Scope 2 and certain Scope 3⁽²⁾ emissions for electric and gas utilities

How we're doing it



Collaborating with state and federal policymakers

- Landmark bipartisan legislation in NC that accelerates our clean energy transition
- Engaging policymakers and regulators to advance shared objectives on climate



Integrated resource plans that match our climate goals

- Significant stakeholder engagement on jurisdictional IRPs & NC Carbon Plan
- Balancing affordability and reliability priorities on behalf of our customers



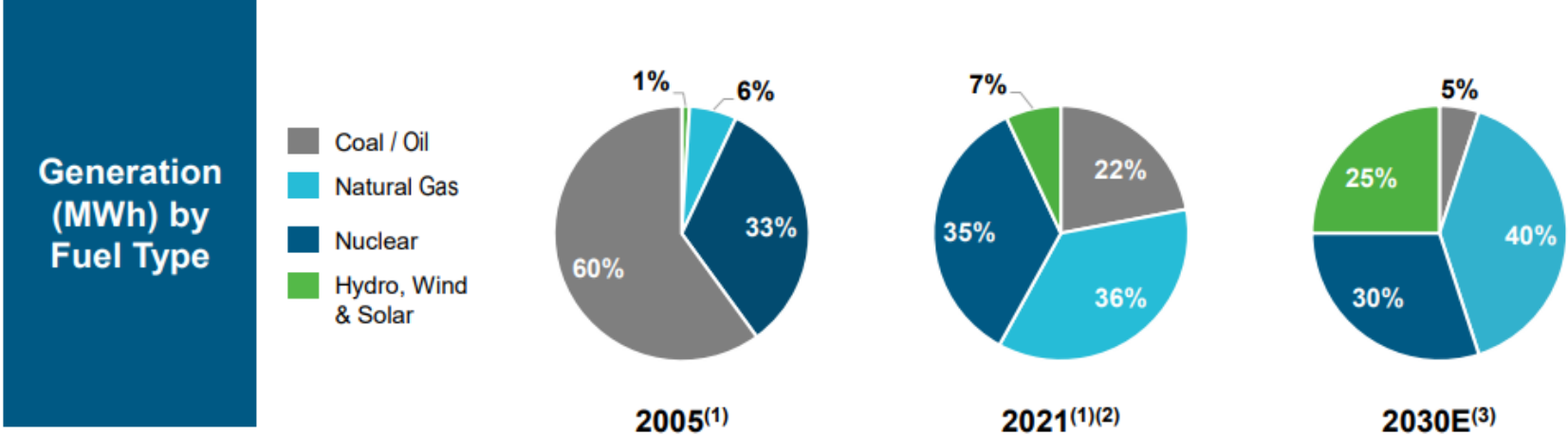
Executing our plan

- Constructive rate cases that accelerate coal retirements and call for more renewables
- Extending the life of the largest regulated nuclear fleet in the country
- Managing through supply chain issues
- Leveraging our size and scale to efficiently finance this robust capital plan

(1) Subject to regulatory approvals. Contemplates retiring Edwardsport coal gasifiers by 2035 or adding carbon capture utilization and storage to reduce carbon emissions

(2) Certain scope 3 emissions include: emissions from upstream fossil fuel procurement, production of power purchased for resale, and from downstream use of sold products in our natural gas distribution business

Transforming the way we produce power



(1) 2005 and 2021 data based on Duke Energy ownership share of U.S. generation assets as of Dec. 31, 2021
(2) 2021 data excludes 9,088 GWh of purchased renewables, equivalent to ~4% of Duke Energy's output
(3) 2030 estimate will be influenced by customer demand for electricity, weather, fuel and purchased power prices, and other factors

Developing technologies



Carbon Capture Utilization & Sequestration (CCUS)

- Post-ignition carbon capture technology exists
- Limited CO2 utilization
- Requires large scale storage – not available in Carolinas – or transport
- Pre-combustion technologies developing
- Supplemental expense to gas generation



Hydrogen

- Decarbonization for gas generation assets
- Working with Siemens and Clemson University study project for hydrogen blending
- Opportunities for a regional “Hydrogen Hub” to advance opportunities for a hydrogen economy



Offshore Wind

- Mature technology with global operating experience
- Inherent resource for the Carolinas
- Technology continuing to evolve
- Operating risk



Small Modular Reactors(SMR) / Advanced Nuclear(AR)

- Dispatchable
- Light water and storage designs
- Duke Energy participating in advisory roles
- Availability in the 2030s

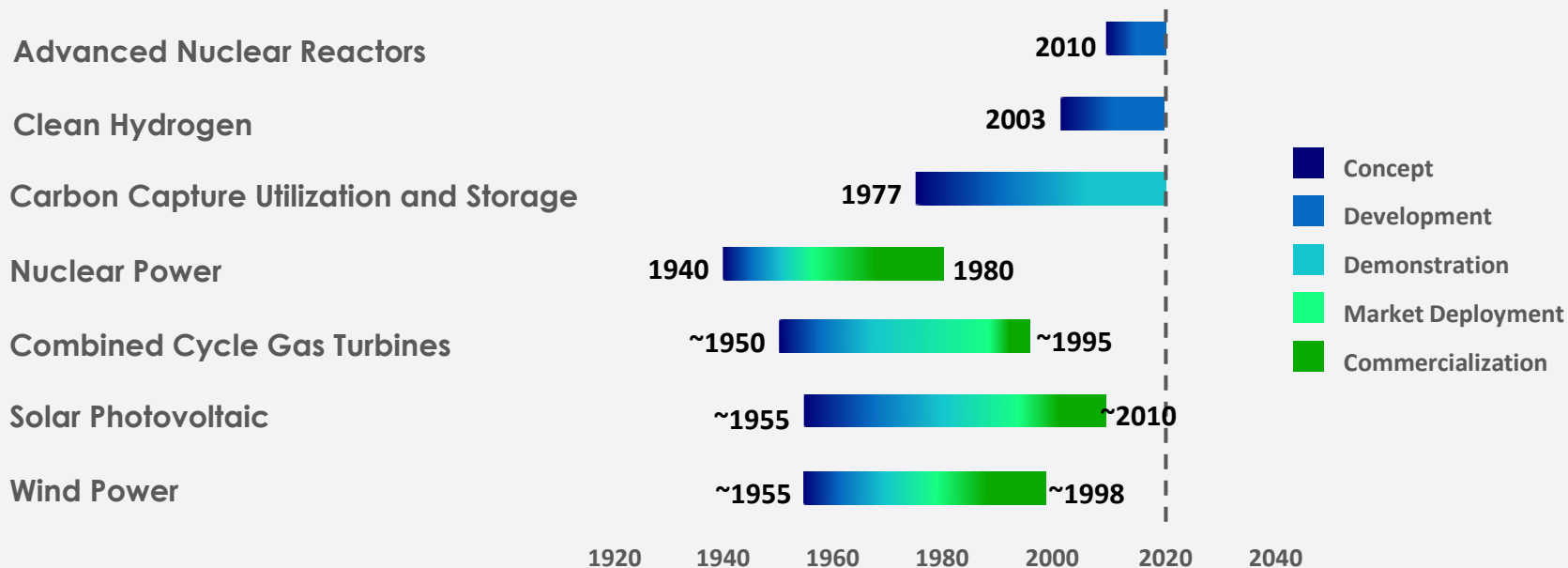


Long Duration Storage

- More renewables requires longer duration storage
- Complement renewable resources
- Multiple storage technologies – electro-chemical, mechanical, compressed gas, chemical, pumped hydro
- Complement non-dispatchable generating resources
- Availabilities and deployment cost vary

TECHNOLOGY

Decades of Effort from concept to commercialization



Notional timelines

Hydro will continue to play a key role

- **Relicensing** of Bad Creek Powerhouse
- Evaluating **expansion** for second powerhouse
- Existing hydropower stations are **still important** after more than a century
 - Clean, renewable, most efficient, flexible (shutdown-to-full power-to shutdown in less than 10 minutes)
 - Peaking energy
 - Supports transmission system needs (load following, voltage support, black start)
 - Community values (water supply, waste assimilation, economic development, recreation, quality of life)
- Zero-carbon generation mix **still requires water**: regional watershed planning important
 - Future nuclear
 - Hydrogen

Summary

- Duke Energy has an **integrated vision** for our energy future and Path to Net Zero
- Aggressive decarbonization of generation warrants **consideration of all technologies**
 - Expansion of today's available carbon free generation technologies
 - Monitoring developing technologies and participating in industry research and pilots to advance developing technologies to commercialization
 - Traditional technology paths from concept to commercialization have taken decades
- Requires a **diverse portfolio of technologies** as we work toward the Path to Net Zero

