

Environmental Performance Metrics

2020 Electricity Generated and Generation Capacity¹

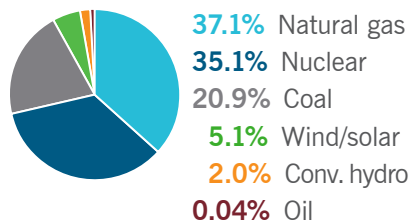
| | Electricity Generated (net megawatt-hours) | | Generation Capacity (megawatts) | |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | MWh (thousands) | Percent | MW | Percent |
| Total Carbon-Free | 88,597 | 42.2% | 13,227 | 24.8% |
| Nuclear | 73,722 | 35.1% | 8,907 | 16.7% |
| Wind ² | 6,958 | 3.3% | 1,424 | 2.7% |
| Conventional Hydro ² | 4,101 | 2.0% | 1,336 | 2.5% |
| Solar ² | 3,816 | 1.8% | 1,560 | 2.9% |
| Total Lower-Carbon | 77,843 | 37.1% | 20,348 | 38.1% |
| Natural Gas | 77,843 | 37.1% | 20,348 | 38.1% |
| Total Higher-Carbon | 43,996 | 21.0% | 17,641 | 33.0% |
| Coal | 43,928 | 20.9% | 16,622 | 31.1% |
| Oil | 68 | 0.03% | 1,019 | 1.9% |
| Pumped-Storage Hydro³ | -505 | -0.24% | 2,220 | 4.2% |
| Total | 209,931 | 100% | 53,436 | 100% |
| Purchased Renewables² | 9,221 | Equivalent to 4% | 4,195 | Equivalent to 8% |

- All data, except for purchased renewables, based on Duke Energy's ownership share of generating plants as of December 31, 2020. Totals do not add up exactly because of rounding.
- See "Statement Regarding Renewable Energy Certificates" on page 65.
- Pumped-storage hydro helps meet peak demand and, like other storage technologies, consumes more energy than it produces.

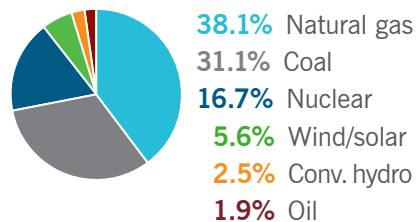
2020 electricity generated and generation capacity

Duke Energy has a diverse, increasingly clean generation portfolio. Over 40 percent of the electricity we generated in 2020 was from carbon-free sources, including nuclear, wind, hydro and solar. Over 37 percent was from lower-carbon natural gas, which emits about half as much carbon dioxide as coal when used for electric generation. And 21 percent was from higher-carbon coal and oil. Taken together, owned and purchased renewables are equivalent to 11 percent of our MWh generation.

2020 Electricity Generated¹



2020 Generation Capacity¹



- Excludes pumped-storage hydro.

Fuels Consumed For Electric Generation¹

| | 2008 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
| Coal (million tons) | 63.1 | 29.3 | 24.3 | 19.7 |
| Oil (million gallons) | 230.6 | 64.9 | 26.0 | 19.4 |
| Natural gas (billion cubic feet) | 163.4 | 610.3 | 567.1 | 584.9 |

- All data based on Duke Energy's ownership share of generating assets as of the end of each calendar year.

Fuels consumed for electric generation

Since 2008, the use of coal and oil as generation fuels has significantly decreased. These fuels are being replaced by natural gas and renewables.

Environmental Performance Metrics

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Water Withdrawn and Consumed for Electric Generation

(billion gallons)

| | 2011 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
| Withdrawn | 5,900 | 4,991 | 4,657 | 4,899 |
| Consumed | 105 | 84 | 73 | 68 |
| Consumption intensity (gallons per MWh generated) | 456 | 374 | 337 | 325 |

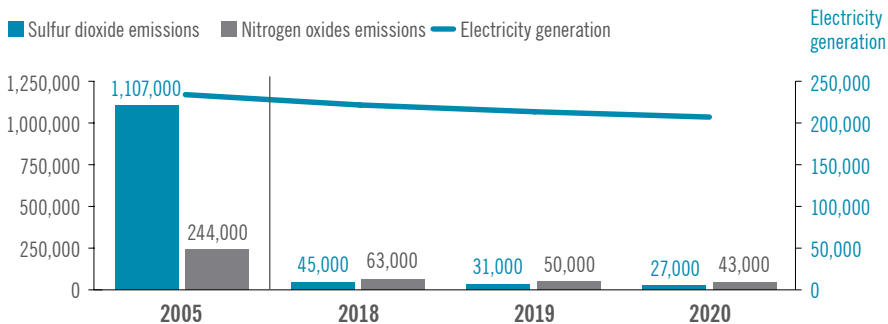
Scope 1 Emissions

Emissions From Electric Generation¹

| | 2005 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------|--------|---------------|
| CO ₂ emissions (thousand short tons) | 153,000 | 105,000 | 93,000 | 82,000 |
| CO ₂ emissions intensity (pounds per net kWh) | 1.29 | 0.94 | 0.86 | 0.78 |
| SO ₂ emissions (short tons) | 1,107,000 | 45,000 | 31,000 | 27,000 |
| SO ₂ emissions intensity (pounds per net MWh) | 9.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| NO _x emissions (short tons) | 244,000 | 63,000 | 50,000 | 43,000 |
| NO _x emissions intensity (pounds per net MWh) | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CH ₄ emissions (CO ₂ equivalent) (thousand short tons) | 420 | 218 | 186 | 157 |
| N ₂ O emissions (CO ₂ equivalent) (thousand short tons) | 731 | 369 | 361 | 300 |

¹ All data based on Duke Energy's ownership share of generating assets as of December 31, 2020. Totals may not add up exactly due to rounding.

Sulfur Dioxide and Nitrogen Oxides Emissions (tons)¹ and Electricity Generation (thousand net megawatt-hours)



¹ SO₂ and NO_x reported from Duke Energy's electric generation based on ownership share of generating assets.

Water withdrawn and consumed for electric generation

Water withdrawn is the total volume removed from a water source, such as a lake or a river. Because of the once-through cooling systems on many of our coal-fired and nuclear plants, almost 99 percent of this water is returned to the source and available for other uses. *Water consumed* is the amount of water removed for use and not returned to the source.

Emissions from electric generation

Many factors influence emissions levels and intensities, including demand for electricity, generation diversity and efficiency, weather, fuel and purchased power prices, and emissions controls deployed. Since 2005, our carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions decreased by over 40 percent, sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions decreased by over 95 percent and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emissions decreased by over 80 percent. These decreases are primarily due to decreased demand for electricity in 2020 due to the economic downturn caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the addition of pollution control equipment for SO₂ and NO_x in previous years, decreased coal generation, increased natural gas and renewables generation and replacement of higher-emitting plants.

Environmental Performance Metrics

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Methane Emissions from Natural Gas Distribution

(thousand short tons)¹

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------------|
| CH₄ emissions (CO ₂ equivalent) | 175 | 176 | 185 | 196 |

¹ Methane emissions are calculated by applying EPA emission factors to the miles of pipeline and the number of services, and adding component leaks based on survey data.

Sulfur Hexafluoride Emissions from Electric Transmission and Distribution

(thousand short tons)¹

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------------|
| SF₆ emissions (CO ₂ equivalent) | 536 | 336 | 526 | 423 |

¹ SF₆ emissions fluctuations are due to maintenance, replacement and storm repair needs.

Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

(thousand short tons)

| | 2019 | 2020 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|
| Power purchases Estimated CO ₂ emissions from power purchases for Duke Energy facilities that are not served by Duke Energy itself. | 5.8 | 4.1 |

Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

(thousand short tons)

| | 2019 | 2020 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------------|
| Fuel and energy-related activities (not reported in Scope 1 or 2) Estimated CO ₂ equivalent emissions associated with electricity Duke Energy purchased for resale. | 13,400 | 14,600 |
| Use of sold products Estimated CO ₂ equivalent emissions from the use of natural gas that Duke Energy delivered to its end-use customers. | 19,400 | 18,300 |
| Employee travel Estimated CO ₂ emissions associated with employee air and auto travel. | 18.1 | 5.4 |

Methane emissions from natural gas distribution

Methane (CH₄) is the primary component of natural gas, and is a greenhouse gas. We work to minimize methane emissions, but some is released during pipeline operations and maintenance. Duke Energy announced in October 2020 its goal of reducing methane emissions in its natural gas distribution companies to net-zero by 2030.

Sulfur hexafluoride emissions

Sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) is an insulating gas used in high-voltage electric transmission and distribution switchgear equipment, and is a greenhouse gas. We work to minimize SF₆ emissions, but some is released during transmission and distribution operations and maintenance.

Environmental Performance Metrics

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Toxic Release Inventory

(thousand pounds)¹

| | 2007 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Releases to air | 97,969 | 5,226 | 5,110 | 4,259 | 4,259 |
| Releases to water | 257 | 174 | 520 | 162 | 162 |
| Releases to land | 22,052 | 9,728 | 10,148 | 8,290 | 8,290 |
| Off-site transfers | 155 | 2,211 | 3,469 | 3,122 | 3,122 |
| Total | 120,434 | 17,338 | 19,246 | 15,832 | 15,832 |

1 Data pertain to electric generation facilities Duke Energy owns or operates and where Duke Energy is the responsible reporting party. Totals may not add up exactly due to rounding.

Waste

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|
| Solid waste | | | | |
| ■ Total generated (thousand tons) ¹ | 109 | 104 | 118 | 108 |
| ■ Percent recycled | 80% | 79% | 77% | 80% |
| Hazardous waste generated (tons) ² | 126 | 281 | 232 | 2,536 |
| Low-level radioactive waste (Class A, B and C) generated (cubic feet) ³ | 148,188 | 126,123 | 140,331 | — |

1 Weights are estimated based on volumes where necessary. Excludes Duke Energy Renewables, which has smaller volumes, and large nonreplicable projects such as plant demolitions. Piedmont Natural Gas is included beginning in 2017.

2 Hazardous waste generation fluctuates mainly due to maintenance projects. For example, in 2020 a very large project was completed at one of our power plants.

3 Total of Class A, B and C waste disposal as reported to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Crystal River Unit 3 is not included in these statistics, because it is not part of the operating fleet, and is retired. Data for 2020 will be available later in 2021.

Reportable Oil Spills¹

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------|-------|------|------|------------|
| Spills | 46 | 32 | 17 | 18 |
| Gallons | 5,062 | 387 | 140 | 208 |

1 Excludes Piedmont Natural Gas.

Environmental Regulatory Citations¹

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| Citations | 10 | 17 | 25 | 13 |
| Fines/penalties (dollars) | \$19,797 | \$533,776 | \$97,558 | \$581 |

1 Includes U.S. federal, state and local citations and fines/penalties.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI)

Duke Energy's TRI releases for 2019 were down 87 percent from 2007, primarily due to the significant investments we've made in environmental controls for our power plants, and decreased coal generation. Variations in releases were largely due to coal ash basins and their closure operations. These releases are expected to decrease significantly as coal ash basins are closed. (Data for 2020 will be available in August 2021.)

Waste

Duke Energy met its goal to recycle 80 percent of solid waste. We are working on strategies to continually improve performance on this goal in the future. (This goal excludes Duke Energy Renewables, which has a relatively small waste stream.)

Reportable oil spills

Oil spills include releases of lubricating oil from generating stations, leaks from transformers, or damage caused by weather or by third parties (typically because of auto accidents).

Environmental regulatory citations

The increase in the number of citations from 2018 to 2019 was due mostly to an increase in water discharge reporting and compliance issues, which have been resolved with regulatory authorities.