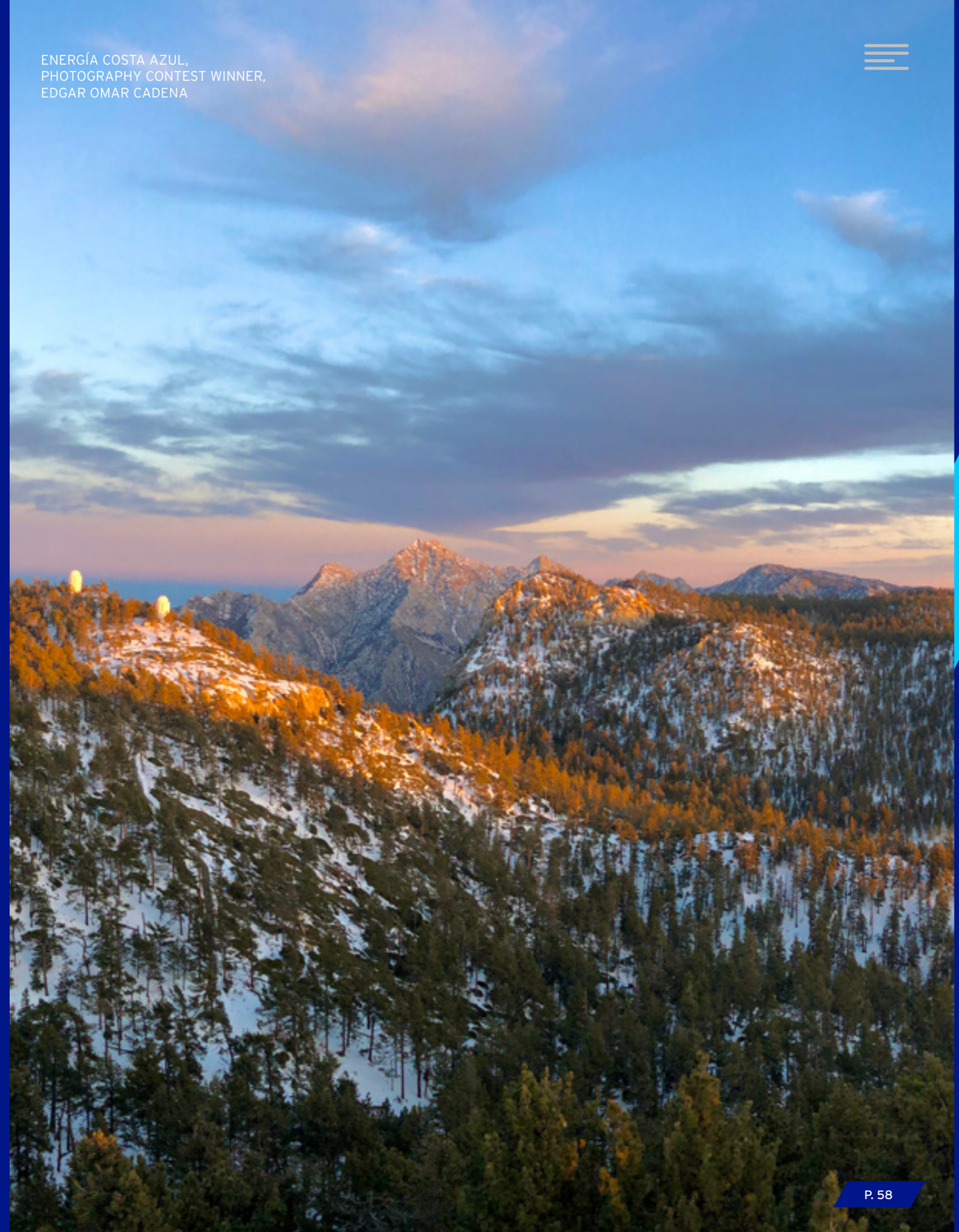
02

ENVIRONMENT

WE BELIEVE THAT THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT CAN BE COMPATIBLE WITH THE RESPONSIBLE DEVELOPMENT OF ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE. WE STRIVE TO DO THE RIGHT THING BY WORKING TO MITIGATE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF OUR OPERATIONS.

EACH OF OUR BUSINESS LINES DIRECTLY CONTRIBUTES TO MITIGATING THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND MOVING TOWARDS THE ENERGY TRANSITION.



ENERGÍA COSTA AZUL,
PHOTOGRAPHY CONTEST WINNER,
EDGAR OMAR CADENA

ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

SEMPRA INFRASTRUCTURE'S ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE RELIES ON OUR NEWLY INTEGRATED SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE THAT, IN ADDITION TO REVIEWING AND APPROVING THE FUTURE SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY, WILL OVERSEE AND MONITOR OUR ACTIONS RELATED TO OUR FUTURE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY.

As we establish ambitious goals towards reducing our GHG emissions, we focus our efforts on helping to enable the transition towards the use of cleaner energy sources and developing more resilient energy infrastructure.

VALLE DE MÉXICO STORAGE TERMINAL

BUSINESS LINES' ROLES IN THE ENERGY TRANSITION

OUR THREE BUSINESS LINES ARE ALIGNED WITH OUR BUSINESS STRATEGY, WHICH CONTRIBUTES TO OUR ABILITY TO ADDRESS CURRENT AND EMERGING PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE.

LNG AND NET-ZERO SOLUTIONS

Natural gas can play a critical role against climate change as it helps enable the transition to cleaner energy sources given its lower emissions and lower sulfur content compared to higher-polluting fossil fuels. It has the potential to displace coal and other fuels with higher GHG emissions profiles, while still maintaining the safety and reliability necessary to support economic development.

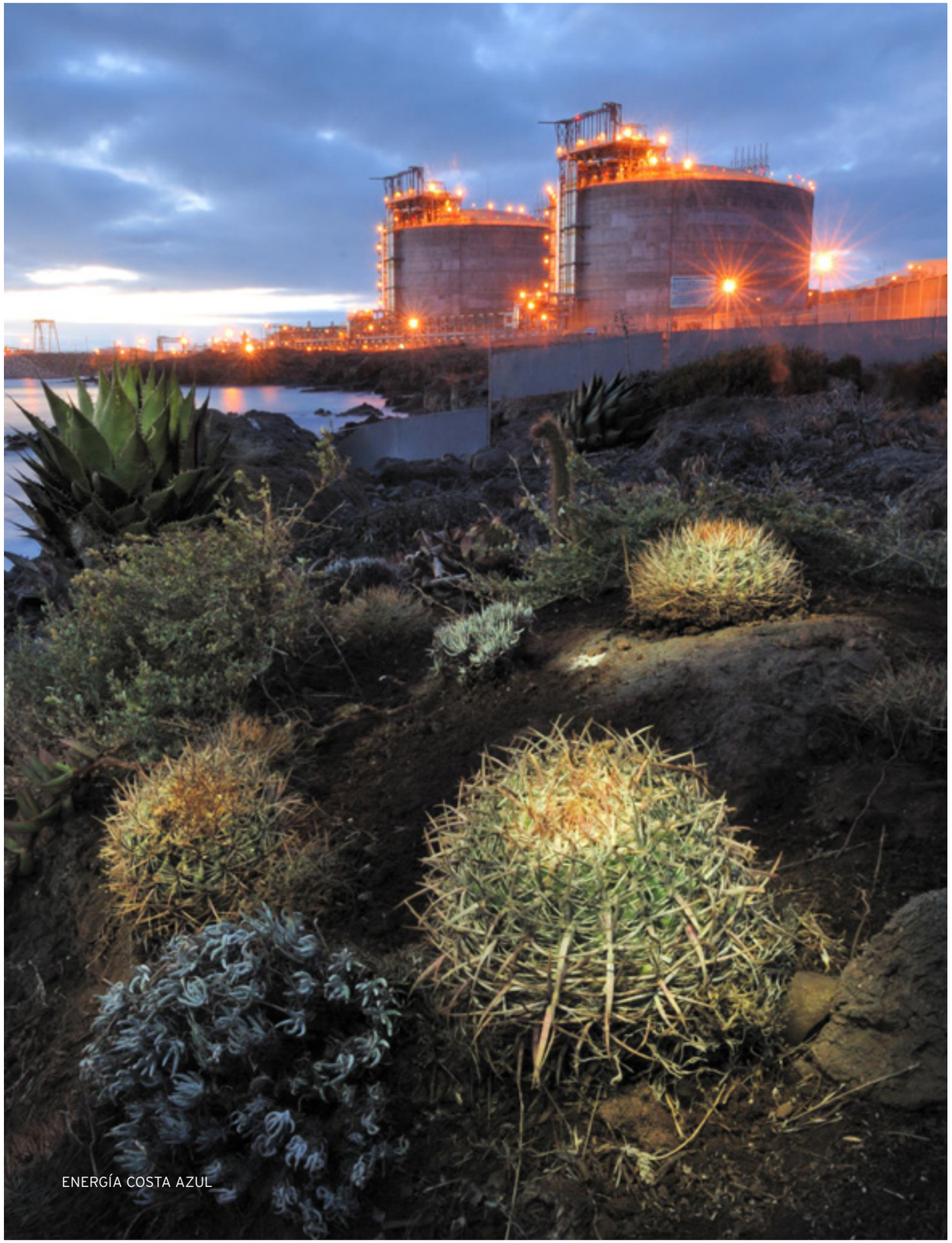
Additionally, we are exploring new options within our LNG and Net-Zero Solutions business line that include: (i) the development of the Hackberry Carbon Sequestration project to capture and sequester carbon in our LNG operations; (ii) the introduction of techniques for the reduction of venting and leaking in our operations; (iii) and the use of hydrogen as part of the fuel mix to help reduce emissions.

ENERGY NETWORKS

We contribute to reducing significant amounts of GHG emissions by displacing emission-intensive fuels with natural gas, and we use our distribution and transportation assets to deliver that lower-emission fuel to the customers and markets that need it mostly in North America. Our cross-border positioning and interconnection potential allows us to help meet the energy needs of the North American market and other parts of the world.

CLEAN POWER

Through our operating solar and wind assets, we generate renewable electricity, free of GHG emissions, while helping to meet the demand for clean, safe, and affordable energy in North America. The construction of renewable energy infrastructure requires energy storage projects to complement production, which is one of the reasons why we are developing what could be the largest battery energy storage project in Mexico to supply the energy demand during peak hours.



ENERGÍA COSTA AZUL

CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

GRI: 102-15

CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS ARE IDENTIFIED ON A PROJECT- BY- PROJECT BASIS BECAUSE ASSOCIATED RISKS AND LEGISLATION DIFFER FROM ONE REGION TO ANOTHER.

We are adapting our business strategy to be aligned with strong global sustainability practices because the need for an energy transition is transforming the energy sector. We aim to continue to adopt technological innovations in our projects to mitigate our environmental impact.

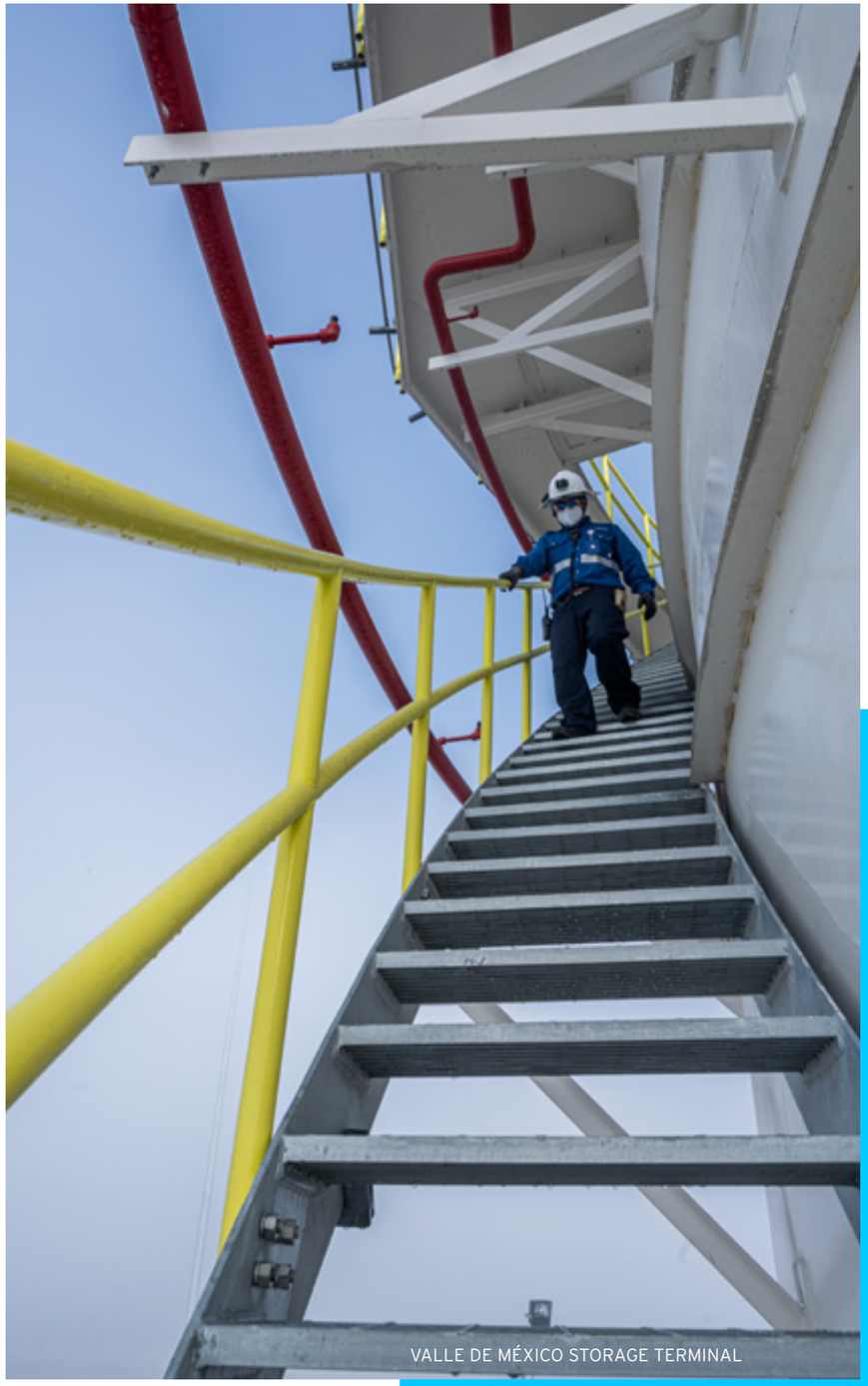
PHYSICAL AND TRANSITION RISKS

GRI: 102-15

It is important to identify and analyze the physical and transition risks that could arise from climate change. At Sempra Infrastructure Mexico, we conducted a transition risks study following the Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) and Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) from the International Energy Agency (IEA) as part of an analysis effort that began in 2020 and we were able to identify a series of risks that can be divided into quantitative and qualitative categories. Within the quantitative category, we identified economic costs as one of the central transition challenges and, in the qualitative category, we identified reputational and technological risks.

Regarding the identification of physical risks related to climate change, we determined a strategy to conduct climate-related risk assessments following the RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios[34] (RCP - Representative Concentration Pathway).

IN 2021 SEMPRA INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYZED PHYSICAL RISKS RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE OF 18 OF ITS ASSETS IN MEXICO, WHICH REPRESENTS NEARLY 50% OF SEMPRA INFRASTRUCTURE MEXICO'S ASSETS. THIS EXERCISE MARKED CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS IN TERMS OF CLIMATE STRATEGY AND RISK MANAGEMENT.



VALLE DE MÉXICO STORAGE TERMINAL

[34] As will be explained in the following charts.

SEMPRA INFRASTRUCTURE MEXICO RISKS RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE

TRANSITION RISKS

Risks that are caused by the transition to a low-carbon economy, which result in political, legal, technological, and market changes. If they are not mitigated, these risks can have financial and reputational impacts on organizations.

METHODOLOGY AND SCOPE	TCFD GUIDELINES, WITH INFORMATION FROM THE IEA
Scenarios employed	**SDS** The SDS represents a gateway to the outcomes targeted by the Paris Agreement. The SDS is based on a surge in clean energy policies and investment that puts the energy system on track for key SDGs. In this scenario, all current net-zero pledges are achieved in full and there are extensive efforts to realize near-term emissions reductions.
	STEPS Contemplates what would happen if the initiatives and policies for emissions reductions that have been announced were applied. Reflects the implementation of current plans and highlights consequences.

PHYSICAL RISKS

These risks can produce acute events or long-term chronic changes in climate patterns and can have repercussions in an organization, such as direct damages on infrastructure or an indirect impact from interruptions in the supply chain.

METHODOLOGY AND SCOPE	TCFD GUIDELINES, WITH INFORMATION FROM THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE (IPCC)
Scenarios employed	**RCP 4.5** Intermediate emissions scenario, consistent with a future of relatively ambitious emissions reductions and a slight increase in GHG emissions before they start to decrease around 2040. Characterized by a GHG emissions profile that would result from implementing the 2015 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), followed by a 50% global reduction by 2080.
	RCP 8.5 The "business-as-usual" scenario is consistent with a future with no substantial changes in the policies to reduce emissions. Characterized by an increase in GHG emissions that would result in high concentrations in the atmosphere.

GENERAL RISKS IDENTIFIED:

TRANSITION RISKS

TYPE OF RISK	POTENTIAL IMPACT
Regulatory	• Eliminate subsidies on certain fossil fuels. • Implement reforms to limit and prohibit fossil fuels.
Social and reputation	• Consumer rejection of fossil fuels products. • Consumer preference for sustainable products.
Market	• Changes in the demand for fossil fuels.

PHYSICAL RISKS

TYPE OF RISK	POTENTIAL IMPACT
More serious extreme atmospheric phenomena	• Tropical cyclones and floods that could interrupt the continuity of operations. • Impact on modes of transportation. • Rising sea levels that could affect loading and unloading activities in facilities located near the sea.
Snow and hail	• Frozen infrastructure, which could interrupt the continuity of operations. • Interruption in modes of transportation. • Other impact on infrastructure. For example: implementation, electronic equipment, and auxiliary and communication systems.
Droughts	• Fire, which could interrupt the continuity of operations.

TRANSITION RISKS IDENTIFIED:

- **Short-term** (0-5 years)
- **Medium-term** (5-10 years)
- **Long-term** (10-20 years)

AS A RESULT OF THE EVALUATION OF THE MAIN CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS IDENTIFIED FOR EACH OF THE ASSETS IN MEXICO THAT WERE ANALYZED, WE HAVE OBSERVED THAT THERE ARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES TO BE EXPLORED IN EACH BUSINESS LINE.

RISK	METHODOLOGY	ASSET/BUSINESS LINE	RISK DESCRIPTION	IMPACT ESTIMATED TIME	MITIGATION STRATEGY
Regulatory risk	STEPS SDS	TDM Los Ramones I Los Ramones II Tamaulipas Pipeline	Gradual annual decrease in the free allocation of emissions allowances to comply with national emissions reduction targets under the Emissions Trading System in Mexico.		Implement emissions reduction measures in the assets indicated using renewable natural gas (biomethane) and hydrogen.
	STEPS SDS	Gas segment TDM	Introduction of new carbon taxes and/or expansion and increase in existing carbon taxes.		
	STEPS SDS	Gas segment	Increase in the scale and speed of local, regional and national methane emissions reductions.		Implementation of greater operational controls for the reduction of methane emissions (fugitive and venting).
Legal Risk	Different Methodology	Company wide	Increase in claims, disputes, and litigation related to climate change.		Strengthening risk management in the company.

CLIMATE-RELATED OPPORTUNITIES

GRI: 102-15

AT SEMPRA INFRASTRUCTURE, WE AIM TO SHAPE THE FUTURE. THAT IS WHY OUR BUSINESS MODEL LOOKS AHEAD FOR OPPORTUNITIES TO CONTRIBUTE TO BUILDING THE ENERGY SYSTEMS OF TOMORROW.

CAMERON LNG

We strive to invest in energy projects that take advantage of our geographical location. We have completed or are developing key projects that represent business opportunities for Sempra Infrastructure, such as:

- Phase 2 of the Energía Sierra Juárez facility increases the capacity of this wind generation facility by 70%.
- The proposed carbon capture, utilization, and storage project for Cameron LNG that represents an opportunity to reduce our carbon footprint and potentially develop a new business line through which we can offer this service to other industrial companies.
- Volta de Mexicali (VDM), a battery energy storage system in an early development stage, could be the largest project of its type in Mexico and one of the most important in the North American region. As currently contemplated, the energy stored would be delivered to the California Independent System Operator (CAISO) network as a stable and dispatchable resource, providing essential electrical reliability services to an area with high levels of renewable generation. This project would promote resilience and facilitate the deployment of renewable energy in an increasingly integrated cross-border system.

LOOKING AHEAD

Through the LNG and Net-Zero Solutions business line, the company is looking into green and blue hydrogen technologies to further displace carbon intensive fuels, as well as incorporating ammonia as a hydrogen carrier, which could reduce the carbon intensity of Sempra Infrastructure's fuel mix.

AS A RESULT OF THE CLIMATE RISK ASSESSMENT CARRIED OUT BY SEMPRA INFRASTRUCTURE MEXICO, SOME SPECIFIC OPPORTUNITIES WERE IDENTIFIED IN THE COMPANY'S ASSETS AND BUSINESS LINES, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:

ENERGÍA SIERRA JUÁREZ WIND PARK

OPPORTUNITIES IDENTIFIED:

- **Short-term** (0-5 years)
- **Medium-term** (5-10 years)
- **Long-term** (10-20 years)

OPPORTUNITY	METHODOLOGY	ASSET/BUSINESS LINE	DESCRIPTION	TIME HORIZON
Resource efficiency	STEPS SDS	Gas segment TDM	Investment in technologies that work to improve efficiency, methane monitoring, and carbon sequestration.	Short-term, Long-term
Energy source and products and services	STEPS SDS	Clean Power	Development of renewable energy projects as an opportunity to diversify the portfolio of key services and products in the transition to a low-carbon economy.	Short-term, Medium-term, Long-term
Energy source and products and services	STEPS SDS	Energy Networks	Development of hydrogen projects as an opportunity to diversify the portfolio of services and products to become a player in alternatives to fossil fuels in the energy, industrial, or transportation sectors in the transition to a low carbon economy.	Medium-term, Long-term
Energy source and products and services	STEPS SDS	Clean Power	The creation of emerging technologies can have a positive impact on the development of low or zero carbon assets.	Short-term, Medium-term, Long-term
Products, services, and markets	STEPS SDS	Gas segment TDM	Increased demand for natural gas as a cleaner fuel.	Short-term, Medium-term

POTENTIAL TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION OPPORTUNITIES[35]

THROUGH THESE OPPORTUNITIES, WE CAN DEMONSTRATE OUR CAPACITY FOR INNOVATION AND FLEXIBILITY. WE STRIVE TO MEET THE CHALLENGES AND ADAPT OUR BUSINESS LINES TO DEVELOP PROJECTS ACROSS BORDERS THAT HELP BUILD A MORE SUSTAINABLE WORLD.

LNG AND NET-ZERO SOLUTIONS

FACILITIES

- Incorporation of electric motor drives at liquefaction facilities
- Potential to reduce GHG emissions while increasing production
- Partnering in research to reduce GHG emissions through the value chain

CCUS

- Proposed Hackberry Carbon Sequestration project
- Sequester CO_2 volumes from Cameron LNG
- Allow Cameron LNG to work toward achieving scope 1 CO_2 emissions reduction

ENERGY NETWORKS

ALTERNATIVE FUELS

- Production and transportation of alternative fuels such as hydrogen, green ammonia, RNG, and Biofuels
- Hydrogen pipeline infrastructure projects leveraging existing assets

INFRASTRUCTURE

- Conversion of fleet vehicles to hybrid and electric
- Development of remote asset monitoring systems (sensors and drones)
- Replacement of analog residential and commercial meters with smart meters

CLEAN POWER

POWER

- Advancement and growth of wind and solar generation

ENERGY STORAGE

- Proposed VDM energy storage project[36]
- Develop, construct, and operate a storage facility of up to 500 MW
- Li-ion technology
- Interconnection to CAISO

[35] Illustrative only and includes aspirational goals, not indicative of when, or if, certain events may occur. Amounts are approximate. The ability to complete major development and construction projects is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties.

[36] Project under early stages of development.

GHG EMISSIONS PROFILES

GRI: 302-1, 305-1, 305-2, 305-4, 305-5

WE ARE UPGRADING OUR INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROCESSES AND COLLABORATING WITH OUR SUPPLIERS, CUSTOMERS, AND PEERS TO MEASURE, MONITOR, AND REDUCE GHG EMISSIONS.

We are conducting early-stage initiatives to develop energy infrastructure designed to help the decarbonization to reduce emissions from our assets and our customers', including carbon capture and sequestration, hydrogen, ammonia, renewable natural gas, and others.

Our Cameron LNG JV, is moving forward with implementing the Oil & Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 framework and principles to better understand emissions data, increase transparency, advocate for sound policies on methane emissions, and work to reduce our methane emissions.

CAMERON LNG

EXCEEDED OUR GHG REDUCTION GOAL

OUR LNG AND NET-ZERO SOLUTIONS BUSINESS LINE AIMS TO REDUCE ITS GHG EMISSIONS INTENSITY BY 20% OR MORE COMPARED TO THE 2020 BASELINE EACH YEAR THROUGH 2025. IN 2021, WE EXCEEDED THIS GOAL WITH A GHG EMISSIONS INTENSITY OF 28% LESS THAN BASELINE. THIS WAS A RESULT OF SEVERAL KEY INITIATIVES AT CAMERON LNG INCLUDING OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS AND A RELIABILITY-CENTERED MAINTENANCE PROGRAM TO REDUCE FLARING AND FUGITIVE EMISSIONS; ENHANCED METHANE MONITORING TO HELP REDUCE LEAKS; AND UPDATING THE GASIFICATION PROCESS FOR LNG VESSELS. AS WE CONTINUE TO GROW AND GAIN OPERATIONAL HISTORY, WE EXPECT TO ESTABLISH A NEW GOAL TO APPLY AFTER 2025.

ESTIMATED SCOPES 1 AND 2 EMISSIONS[37, 38]

GRI: 302-1, 305-1, 305-2, 305-5

WITH THE COMPANY'S INVESTMENTS IN CLEAN POWER GENERATION, SEMPRA INFRASTRUCTURE SAVED 1,077,217 tCO_2e IN 2021.

REDUCING METHANE THROUGH THE VALUE CHAIN

SEMPRA IS A FOUNDING SPONSOR OF THE GAS TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE'S INITIATIVE NAMED VERITAS, WHICH IS DESIGNED TO INCREASE THE UNDERSTANDING OF METHANE EMISSIONS THROUGHOUT THE NATURAL GAS VALUE CHAIN BY DEVELOPING PROTOCOLS FOR THE MEASUREMENT AND RECONCILIATION OF EMISSIONS FROM PRODUCTION TO LIQUEFACTION. LNG AND NET-ZERO SOLUTIONS EXPECTS TO CONDUCT A DEMONSTRATION PROJECT OF THE VERITAS INITIATIVE AT ITS EXISTING LNG TERMINALS DURING 2022.

SCOPE 1 GHG EMISSIONS

		MEXICO			U.S.		
		2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Carbon dioxide equivalent[39]	tCO_2e	2,347,431	1,833,278	**2,003,902**	494,664	1,807,260	**1,647,269**
Carbon dioxide	tCO_2	2,179,159	1,691,923	**1,855,783**	483,349	1,774,372	**1,637,348**
Methane	tCH_4	5,964	5,010	**5,246**	423	1,271	**362**
Nitrous oxide	tN_2O	4	2	**4**	1	3	**3**

SCOPE 2 GHG EMISSIONS

		MEXICO			U.S.		
		2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Carbon dioxide equivalent	tCO_2e	7,947	10,636	**11,779**	1,471	1,970	**233,138**

ENERGY CONSUMPTION (MWh)

	MEXICO			U.S.		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Natural gas	10,723,692	8,285,856	**9,165,489**	-	159	**296**
Gasoline and diesel	15,004	15,681	**17,052**	203	1,716	**1,053**
LPG	29	14	**21**	-	34,813	**33,456**
Electric power	18,106	28,488	**32,139**	147,819	583,333	**648,690**
Total	10,756,831	8,330,039	**9,214,700**	148,022	620,021	**683,495**

[37] A physical verification process for scope 1 and 2 emissions is performed to certain assets in accordance with applicable regulations. In Mexico, due to the pandemic, data for 2019 and 2020 was verified remotely. The authority did not detect relevant discrepancies; therefore, it was not necessary to update the information. 2021 scope 1 and 2 emissions data for specific assets remains subject to third-party verification by SEMARNAT.

[38] For Mexico, emissions factors and global warming estimates used to calculate our scope 1 emissions are established by SEMARNAT; for scope 2 we employ the emissions factor published annually by CRE. For the U.S., scope 1 emissions are calculated using IPCC 5th Assessment report global warming potentials and EPA emission factors.

[39] A measurement used to compare several greenhouse gas emissions based on their global warming potential.

REDUCING OUR EMISSIONS

WE STRIVE TO ALIGN OUR EFFORTS TO REDUCE THE COMPANY'S CARBON FOOTPRINT AND TO OFFER LOW-CARBON AND ZERO-CARBON SOLUTIONS TO THE WORLD. TO THIS END, WE CARRIED OUT A SERIES OF ACTIONS AND PROPOSALS TO DEVELOP A STRATEGY FOR REDUCING OUR OVERALL GHG EMISSIONS.

FINDING NEW WAYS TO REDUCE EMISSIONS

WE ARE CONDUCTING EARLY-STAGE INITIATIVES TO DEVELOP ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE DESIGNED TO HELP THE DECARBONIZATION OF HARD TO REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OUR ASSETS AND OUR CUSTOMERS', INCLUDING CARBON CAPTURE AND SEQUESTRATION, HYDROGEN, AMMONIA, RENEWABLE NATURAL GAS, AND OTHERS.

LNG AND NET-ZERO SOLUTIONS:

- Established an internal goal of reducing our GHG emissions intensity by 20% each year through 2025, from the baseline set in 2020 at our facilities.[40]
- Filed for an amendment to our permits to expand our Cameron LNG facility with the addition of a fourth liquefaction train. The amendment, if approved, would permit the proposed project to use electric-driven compression, helping to reduce direct GHG emissions related to the liquefaction process.
- Working to develop the proposed CCUS project for our Cameron LNG facility.
- Reduced our GHG emissions from flaring by 50% in our Cameron LNG facility.
- Lowered our nitrogen oxides (NOx) and sulphur oxides (SOx) emissions at Cameron LNG by installing modern, efficient equipment with advanced burner management systems.
- Installed a state-of-the-art thermal oxidizer burner management system at Cameron LNG that eliminates 99.99% of hydrocarbon from the acid gas vent.
- Implemented ground flare destruction technologies that are efficient in reducing hydrocarbon releases from our Cameron LNG operations to negligible levels.
- Cameron LNG launched the flare reduction initiative, seeking to determine data validity around flare flow meters and purge rates. This study identified valves that could be blocked to reduce ground flaring.

ENERGY NETWORKS:

- Working to reduce venting in all the designs of our new natural gas transmission facilities, and we expect to begin to analyze the feasibility of further reductions at our current facilities.

CLEAN POWER:

- A 1,044 MW renewable energy production capacity that directly contributed to avoiding 1,077,217 tonnes of CO_2e emissions in 2021.

[40] As we continue to grow and gain operational history, we plan to establish new goals.

METRICS AND TARGETS

GRI: 305-4

The carbon intensity targets for the Clean Power and Energy Networks business lines are dependent on not exceeding the annual target[41] established in the following table.

METRIC	ANNUAL TARGET	PERFORMANCE 2021
tonnes CO_2eq/ MWh generated	**0.35**	**0.235**
tonnes CO_2eq/ MMm^3 gas transported	**11.80**	**9.56**

GHG EMISSIONS TARGETS

- Each year, we aim to operate our existing LNG infrastructure at a GHG emissions intensity 20% less than our 2020 baseline. This target was reached in 2021.[42]
- By 2030, we aim to reduce 50% of fugitive emissions from our natural gas transmission and distribution system relative to a 2019 baseline.[43]

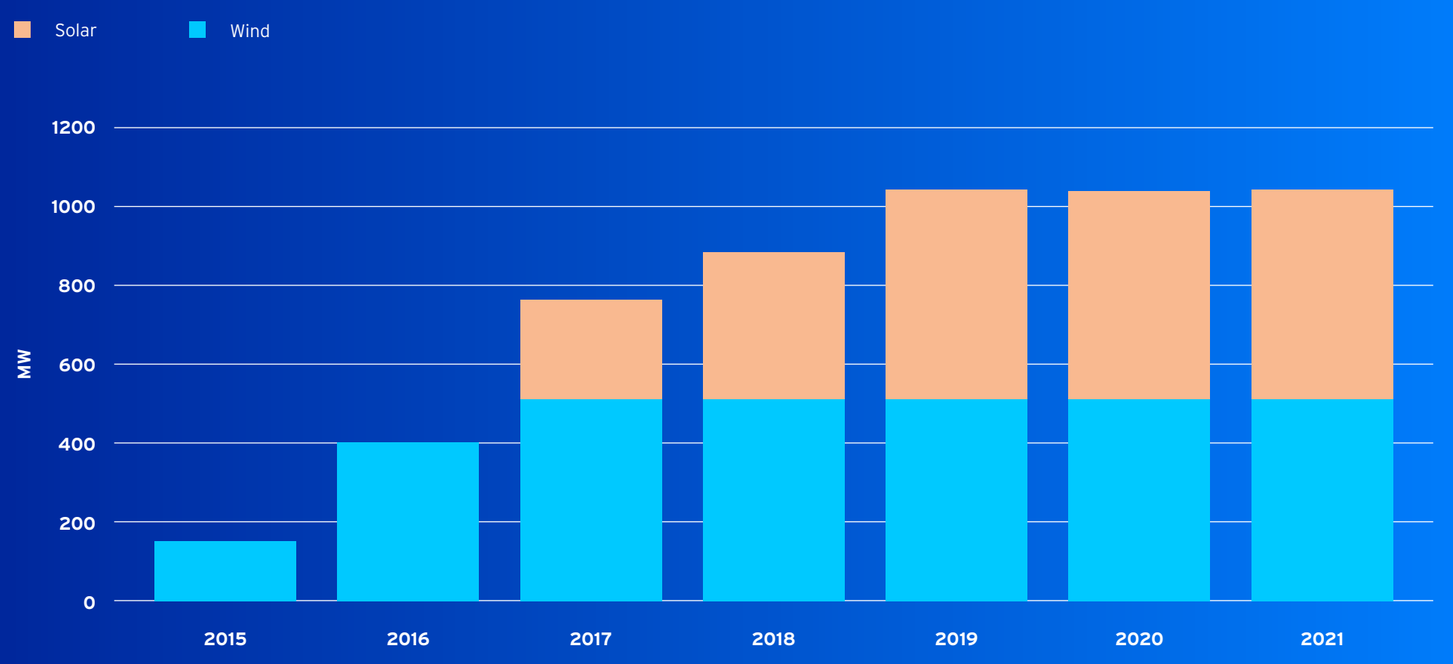
[41] Due to the recent consolidation of Sempra Infrastructure, a carbon intensity metric for LNG and Net-Zero Solutions business line is not disclosed. For Clean Power, the metric scope includes all operating assets, while for Energy Networks it only considers Mexico's operations. The reported carbon intensity targets consider only scope 1 emissions as it accounts for over 99% of total emissions across all scope 1 and 2.

[42] Cameron LNG exceeded the goal in 2021 with a GHG emissions intensity that was 28% less than baseline. As we continue to grow and gain operational history, we expect to establish new goals.

[43] Target applicable to gas transportation assets in Mexico.

DON DIEGO SOLAR PARK

HISTORICAL RENEWABLE POWER GENERATION CAPACITY (MW)*



* The figures include renewable projects in operation and under development or construction.

BIODIVERSITY AND RESPONSIBLE LAND USE

GRI: 304-2, 304-3

Our value of doing the right thing is closely linked to conservation of biodiversity and responsible land use. Flora and fauna assessments are conducted at each project to carefully analyze the potential environmental impact of our operations. The results are used to implement management programs designed to preserve biodiversity and use land responsibly.

Before developing any project, the potential impact on the ecosystem is assessed in compliance with applicable regulations, and we work to mitigate the impact on wildlife and consistently meet or exceed permit requirements.

Targets vary for each project and include improving ecological conditions for sensitive habitats that may have been temporarily impacted by our operations, establishing permanently protected habitat reserves and enhancing existing habitats for sensitive or endangered species.

56%

of Sempra Infrastructure's assets in Mexico have developed an Environmental Management System (EMS) aligned with ISO14001[44] to measure and mitigate the potential environmental impact resulting from operations and to identify opportunities to improve.

Facilities in the U.S. develop and manage their own environmental systems according to the specific risks and opportunities identified and following all applicable permits and regulations.

[44] ISO 14001 is a voluntary standard that provides a framework for organizations to improve their environmental performance by designing and implementing effective environmental management systems.

BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION AND RESTORATION INITIATIVES

LNG AND NET-ZERO SOLUTIONS

As we have done every year over the last nineteen, and with the aim to reproduce native plants in the plant nursery, we continued to implement the Program for the Rescue, Protection, and Conservation of Flora and Fauna at ECA. And, at Cameron LNG, we supported and funded programs to promote the conservation of the marsh, wetland areas and wildlife of the coastal area around the facility along with local environmental and wildlife organizations.

- At ECA, we stock more than 50,000 plants of 28 native plant species from northwestern Baja California.

ENERGY NETWORKS

In our pipeline activities we maintained wild flora; relocated species; performed monthly maintenance activities to irrigate and reconstruct rainwater-harvesting bowls; used organic fertilizers; boxed-in plants for improved water harvesting; irrigated reforested plants; and replaced dead specimens with the support of specialized companies.

- At Los Ramones I y II, more than 170,000 plants of 70 species and an average of 6,000,000 seeds of 38 species have been moved to the UANL facility in order to be protected.

CLEAN POWER

We implemented environmental programs to compensate, manage and relocate fauna; we maintained our waste management and our soil and water conservation programs; we rescued wild flora and fauna; and we continued to monitor flying fauna.

- In our solar and wind facilities, we work with expert organizations such as Natura Ferox, Ingeniería y Gestion Ambiental de México (IGAMEX) and Instituto de Ecología (INECOL). These synergies allow us to strengthen our conservation efforts in the regions.

CAMERON LNG

THE CASE OF
CAMERON LNG

In coordination with local environmental and wildlife organizations, at Cameron LNG, we support and fund programs to promote the conservation of the marsh, wetland areas and wildlife of the coastal area around our facility, including:

- Beneficial use of dredge material: Through effective use of dredge spoil material from our turning basin since construction of the regasification terminal in 2005, more than 750 acres of viable wetlands have been restored. By 2045, Cameron LNG estimates it will have restored nearly 13,000 acres.
- Support of local non-profit organizations to help restore wetlands and construct terraces designed to protect against coastal erosion in marshes located in Hackberry, adjacent to Cameron LNG properties.
- Support for the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Foundation (LWFF) and Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries' (LDWF) for the crane reintroduction project at the Rockefeller State Wildlife Refuge. We received recognition with the Whooping Crane Stewardship Award for our financial support of this project.

THE CASE OF
ECA LNG

CARING FOR AND PRESERVING BIODIVERSITY

In the area neighboring our ECA regasification facility and the site of the proposed ECA LNG facility, we have an initiative that aims to save and preserve local species of flora and fauna, including the ferocactus, an endangered species native to Baja California, and 28 other species. We have long valued the ecosystem in Mexico, and we strive to contribute to its preservation.

Additionally, our conservation project aims to protect large marine mammals found in the vicinity of our ECA regasification facility and the site of the proposed ECA LNG facility. Our records for this project include more than 67,000 images of 13 different species, mostly gray whales, sea lions, and dolphins.

ENERGÍA COSTA AZUL,
PHOTOGRAPHY CONTEST,
ALBERTO ALEMÁN

WATER MANAGEMENT

GRI: 303-1, 303-2

ALTHOUGH WE DO NOT HAVE INTENSIVE WATER CONSUMPTION, WE APPLY HIGH STANDARDS TO ENCOURAGE WATER TO BE USED EFFICIENTLY AND DISCHARGED IN THE SAME OR BETTER CONDITION THAN WHEN IT WAS EXTRACTED.

FACTS

Sempra Infrastructure Mexico discharges the water consumed in compliance with Mexican standards and, most of the time, with equal or better conditions than when it was extracted.

ECA and TDM represent 99.9% of the company's water consumption in Mexico. The company's operational processes do not alter water quality as it is primarily used for steam generation at the TDM facility and to heat cold gas at the ECA regasification and LNG storage facility.

LNG assets identify potential water pollutants through routine inspections and maintain active water management plans and procedures designed so that this resource is discharged in equal or better conditions. Sanitary water discharge is treated for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), fecal matter, and total suspended solids (TSS). Effluent treatment discharge is pH-adjusted prior to release.

At TDM, water is treated to reduce organic contaminants and mineral salts. The treated water is used several times before being discharged through purging in the heat recovery units and the cooling towers.

In Mexico, 95% of the water consumed is seawater, and the remaining 5% is from the municipal water supply.

Solar facilities have implemented stations to measure the amount of dust that accumulates on the panels and determine the optimal cleaning frequency we need to employ to maximize the production of electricity and minimize water usage.

AT SEMPRA INFRASTRUCTURE:

- We are in the process of conducting a technical analysis to evaluate the implementation of a zero-discharge project for the continuous recycling of the water used at our solar facilities.
- We have used post-consumer water, instead of freshwater, in our TDM facility since the beginning of operations. After being treated, water can be discharged in compliance with the parameters established by applicable regulations, with considerably better quality than when it was first withdrawn.