



California Water Service Group

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

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C1. Introduction

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

California Water Service Group (NYSE: CWT) is the third largest publicly traded water utility in the United States, providing high-quality water and wastewater services to more than two million people through four regulated subsidiaries: California Water Service (Cal Water), Hawaii Water Service (Hawaii Water), New Mexico Water Service (New Mexico Water), and Washington Water Service (Washington Water). A fifth subsidiary, Texas Water Service, invests in water and wastewater infrastructure in Texas. We are committed to improving the quality of life for our customers, communities, employees, and stockholders. We do this by living our core values and delivering on our promise to provide quality, service, and value. This 2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire contains forward-looking statements within the meaning established by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The forward-looking statements in the 2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire include the Company's objectives, goals, targets, progress, or expectations with respect to Environmental, Social, and Governance ("ESG"), sustainability, and corporate social responsibility matters, and business risks, opportunities, and plans. Because they are aspirational and are based upon currently available information, expectations, and projections, they are subject to various risks and uncertainties, including limitations on our ability to make ESG investments without the support of our regulators, and actual results may differ. Because of this, the Company advises all interested parties to carefully read and understand the Company's disclosure on risks and uncertainties found in Forms 10-K, 10-Q, and other reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking or other statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise, and notwithstanding any historical practice of doing so. The Company may determine to adjust any objectives, goals, and targets or establish new ones to reflect changes in our business. Historical, current, and forward-looking ESG-related statements and data in the 2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire may be based on standards for measuring progress that are still developing, controls and processes that continue to evolve, and assumptions that are subject to change in the future. The information included in, and any issues identified as material for purposes of, the 2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire may not be considered material for SEC reporting purposes, and the use of the term "material" in the 2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire is distinct from, and should not be confused with, such term as defined for SEC reporting purposes. Due to the inherent uncertainty and limitations in measuring greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions under the calculation methodologies used in the preparation of such data, all GHG emissions or references to GHG emissions in the 2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire are estimates. There may also be differences in the manner that third parties, including CDP, calculate or report GHG emissions compared to the Company, which means that third party data or methodologies may not be comparable to our data or methodologies. Website references and hyperlinks throughout the 2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire are provided for convenience only, and the content on the referenced third-party websites is not incorporated by reference into the 2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire. The Company assumes no liability for the content contained on the referenced third-party references.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2023

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

2 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

2 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

2 years

[Fixed row]

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

(1.5.1) Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?

Select from:

No

(1.5.2) How does your reporting boundary differ to that used in your financial statement?

The California Water Service Group (Group) financial statement reporting boundary includes Texas Water Service Company (TWSC), which is a non-wholly owned investment in BVRT Utility Holding Company (BVRT). BVRT is a Texas-based utility development company owning and operating four wastewater utilities serving growing communities outside of Austin and San Antonio. BVRT is outside of Group's operational control. As such, due to Group's application of the operational control approach for greenhouse gas emissions accounting and consolidating environmental data for CDP, Group's financial statement reporting boundary differs from that of its environmental data.

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US1307881029

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

130789

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CWT

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

006448992

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

Upstream value chain

Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

California Water Service Group (Group) has visibility into both suppliers of its purchased goods and services and capital goods. Additionally, Group has visibility into its water supply contracts with water wholesalers. For suppliers of purchased goods and services and capital goods, Group collects information from suppliers through purchase orders, contracts, and/or invoices. For some purchased goods and services and capital goods suppliers we identify as higher risk, Group also requires these suppliers to register with its third-party supplier risk management platform. Suppliers are also asked to acknowledge Group's supplier code of conduct. For water wholesalers, Group has contracts with these wholesalers. Additional tiers of the water wholesaler supply chain are detailed in the Urban Water Management Plans, which we compile for each district in California where Group operates every five years pursuant to the Urban Water Management Plan Act (California Water Code 10610-10657). California represents the majority of our business. This mapping has not yet occurred for Group's operations in Hawaii, New Mexico, or Washington. As such, Group has conducted partial mapping of Tier 2 suppliers in these locations. For Group's downstream value chain, Group tracks information regarding customer end uses by revenue class and meter size for the following operations: regulated districts, Group-owned or leased systems, two city systems, and services for which we bill customers directly. We do not yet map to further tiers downstream in the value chain associated with wastewater treatment plants.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

- No, but we plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

- No standardized procedure

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

California Water Service Group (Group) has focused on developing its decarbonization strategy over the past several years. Recognizing the interrelatedness of climate and other environmental topics, including plastics, and with updated guidance from CDP regarding a framework for assessing plastics impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities, Group plans to undertake a more comprehensive assessment of the use and disposal of plastics in its value chain in the next two years as part of its supply chain sustainability efforts and continued efforts to improve its Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission reporting as it relates to Category 5, Waste Generated in Operations.

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

19

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

California Water Service has developed consecutive time horizons for our climate strategy based on the analysis we completed in our Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework in 2021. The early century near-term horizon (2016-2035) supports the identification of near-term vulnerabilities, adaptation measures to consider for immediate implementation, or adaptation planning to consider beginning in the near-term. The period of 2016-2035 aligns closely with the California Department of Water Resources 2030 analysis horizon.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

19

(2.1.3) To (years)

48

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

California Water Service has developed consecutive time horizons for our climate strategy based on the analysis we completed in our Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework in 2021. The mid-century horizon (2035-2064) covers longer-term capital investments such as new facilities constructed after the lifespan of current infrastructure. The period of 2035-2064 aligns with CalAdapt's mid-century time horizon.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

48

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

83

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

California Water Service has developed consecutive time horizons for our climate strategy based on the analysis we completed in our Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework in 2021. The late-century horizon (2064-2099) provides a long-term outlook to support development of adaptation pathways. The period of 2064-2099 aligns closely with CalAdapt's end of century time horizon, which is 2070-2099.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.2) Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process

Select from:

Dependencies only

(2.2.4) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts

Select from:

No standardized procedure

(2.2.5) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future

California Water Service Group (Group) has undertaken a multiyear effort to identify and assess climate-related risks throughout our operations in California, which represents approximately 90% of our business. This effort focused on physical climate risk assessment, and reporting on the results of the assessment is aligned with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) in Group's Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Report. As a water and wastewater service provider, our operations depend on water, and as a result, the risks we identified are related to our dependence on water as an available natural resource. As such, as outlined in our response to 2.2.2 below, we incorporate our dependency on water as part of our enterprise risk management, materiality assessment, and interrelated planning processes and reports to support our water resource and environmental sustainability efforts. With the availability of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) guidance on this topic, Group plans to formally incorporate dependencies and/or impacts as part of our risk identification and assessment methodology aligned with TNFD in the future, including by assessing where we have already taken impacts and dependencies into account in our planning and strategy development processes. Our mission as a water utility requires us to deliver—and steward—the planet's most precious resource.

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Every three years or more

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Local
- Sub-national

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- Internal company methods
- Stress tests
- Other enterprise risk management, please specify :Risk statements

International methodologies and standards

- IPCC Climate Change Projections

Databases

- Regional government databases

Other

- Scenario analysis
- Desk-based research
- External consultants
- Internal company methods
- Jurisdictional/landscape assessment
- Source Water Vulnerability Assessment
- Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Drought
- Wildfires
- Heat waves
- Subsidence
- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

- Heat stress
- Soil erosion
- Water stress
- Sea level rise
- Saline intrusion
- Change in land-use
- Groundwater depletion
- Declining water quality

- Coastal erosion
- Rationing of municipal water supply
- Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- Precipitation or hydrological variability
- Increased severity of extreme weather events
- Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Policy

- Increased pricing of water
- Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
- Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit
- Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation
- Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards

Market

- Changing customer behavior

Technology

- Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

- Temperature variability
- Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability
- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies
- Other chronic physical driver, please specify :**Shallow/emergent groundwater**

- Uncertainty and/or conflicts involving land tenure rights and water rights

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators
- Local communities
- Water utilities at a local level
- Other water users at the basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

California Water Service (Cal Water) undertook a study to assess physical climate risks for our California operations. We have not conducted a similar analysis for our operations in Hawaii, New Mexico, or Washington due to data availability and a lack of standardized requirements from state agencies. In 2023, California represented approximately 90% of our business. Phase 1 of our climate change study involved a literature review to identify physical climate risks relevant to Cal Water facilities, operations, and water supply portfolio. Phase 2 of our Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (the Study, 2021) assessed physical climate risks to identify the impacts of climate hazards on infrastructure, understand how climate hazards may delay or disrupt operations, and assess the capacity of the Cal Water system to cope with these climate hazards. The Study follows three risk assessment stages: framing the assessment, conducting the vulnerability assessment, and carrying out the risk evaluation. The Study considered both chronic and acute physical climate risks. Per guidance from the TCFD and IPCC, the Study uses Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) 4.5 and 8.5 to address risks over early-century (2016-2035), mid-century (2035-2064), and late-century (2064-2099). The Study looked at Cal Water's water and wastewater services across the value chain within Cal Water's control, operations, assets, supply, upstream, and demand downstream. Risks were assessed based on several indicators from the framework in the 2020 California Adaptation Planning Guide, including vulnerability, exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity. Based on vulnerabilities to water supply and demand and Cal Water's operations and assets, the Study team developed risk statements to describe the potential damage or disruption to Cal Water's system and ranked each risk statement based on the scenario's likelihood and consequences to Cal Water's system. The Study developed an adaptation framework to structure our order of operations for addressing risks, including, but not limited to, evaluating timing and effectiveness of adaptation options using adaptation pathways and stress tests, respectively, and coordinating recommended actions with other planned capital or maintenance work. We plan to continue to expand the scope of our climate risk assessments, account for evolving climate science, integrate projects into our rate cases, and prepare for the range of possible climate futures. We seek to predict and prepare for changes in service demands and regularly monitor and diversify water supplies to support supply availability and reliability. We continue to invest in the reliability and efficiency of our water systems and engage customers to minimize consumption. Efforts to save water within our operations and end-use conservation help us adapt to climate change impacts on water scarcity and help reduce our energy use and emissions from producing and treating water. We invest in infrastructure resilience and maintain emergency preparedness and response procedures across our service areas to help restore and maintain service during emergencies, including those related to the impacts of climate change such as wildfires, flooding, and electricity outages. Water Supply Risk, Climate Change Risk, and Natural or Human-Caused Disaster Risk are climate-related Tier 1 risks identified in our Enterprise Risk Management and Risk Responsibility Matrix.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Sub-national

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- Enterprise Risk Management
- ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Other acute physical risk, please specify :Climate change, water supply, and natural- or human-caused disaster risk

Chronic physical

- Other chronic physical driver, please specify :Climate change, water supply, and natural- or human-caused disaster risk

Policy

- Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit
- Increased pricing of water
- Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards
- Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation
- Uncertainty and/or conflicts involving land tenure rights and water rights

Market

- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators
- Local communities
- Water utilities at a local level
- Other water users at the basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We refresh our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program annually to identify and analyze risks, revise mitigation controls, and inform updates to policies and procedures as needed. Since 2022, we have incorporated findings from our Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework to enhance our ERM model. Risk area owners also reviewed opportunities to integrate these updated climate-related risks into our existing risk planning. Our Senior Vice President (VP), Corporate Services & Chief Risk Officer, leads our ERM team to factor climate change into our risk analysis and framework annually. California Water Service Group's (Group's) ERM program structure is aligned with the ISO 31000 risk management standard and includes the following scope: context and criteria; risk identification, analysis, evaluation, and treatment; communication and consultation; monitoring and review; and recording and reporting. Water Supply Risk, Climate Change Risk, and Natural or Human-Caused Disaster Risk are climate-related Tier 1 risks identified in Group's ERM and Risk Responsibility Matrix, which can be found on page 45 of our 2024 Proxy Statement. We seek to predict and prepare for changes in customer water demands, regularly monitor and diversify water supplies to support supply availability and reliability, and contribute to ongoing research on water resource sustainability. We also invest in infrastructure resilience and maintain emergency preparedness and response procedures across our service areas to help restore and maintain service during emergency events, including those related to the impacts of climate change such as wildfires, flooding, and electricity interruptions. Additionally, we continue to invest in the reliability and efficiency of our water production, treatment, and distribution systems and engage our communities to promote conservation. Efforts to save water within our operations and at the customer's tap not only help us adapt to climate change impacts on water scarcity, but also help reduce our energy and emissions by reducing

the amount of energy used to produce and treat the water. To further mitigate our own contributions to climate change and address the transition risks identified through our ERM process, we aim to minimize our own operational carbon footprint by increasing the efficiency of our fleet, reducing energy requirements throughout our water systems and distribution infrastructure, and transitioning to renewable sources of energy where possible. Group set an absolute science-aligned Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction target in the first quarter of 2024 to reflect this commitment to reducing our GHG emissions.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water
- Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Every three years or more

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Sub-national

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other

- Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

Other acute physical risk, please specify :Climate Change, Strategic Planning, and Risk Management; Water Supply Resilience and Reliability; Water System Resilience, Reliability, and Efficiency; and Drinking Water Quality and Customer Safety

Chronic physical

Other chronic physical driver, please specify :Climate Change, Strategic Planning, and Risk Management; Energy and Emissions; Water Supply Resilience and Reliability; Water System Resilience, Reliability, and Efficiency, End-Use Conservation; and Drinking Water Quality and Customer Safety

Policy

Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards

Reputation

Other reputation, please specify :Internal and external stakeholder priorities

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

Customers

Local communities

Employees

Investors

Suppliers

Regulators

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Through our foundational 2020 materiality assessment, we prioritized Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) focus areas to inform our ESG program, disclosures, objectives, corporate strategy, and stakeholder engagement. In the context of the materiality assessment, the terms material and materiality refer to ESG

impacts consistent with the voluntary reporting standards with which we seek to align our ESG reporting and should not be confused with what we consider material for the purposes of U.S. securities laws and the filings we make with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The materiality assessment process consisted of researching the landscape of ESG topics to identify those most relevant to Group, mapping impacts to our value chain, seeking internal and external stakeholder feedback on top ESG risks and opportunities, and validating our findings with internal leadership. The results of the assessment have directly informed our broader ESG program and priorities and are reflected in our ESG reporting and disclosures, objective setting, integration with our corporate strategy, and internal and external stakeholder engagement efforts. The materiality assessment identified climate change as a cross-cutting topic that poses a material risk as well as opportunity to the company. Many stakeholders that provided input to the assessment highlighted Group's opportunity to lead our industry and peers on climate change strategy and the many topics related to or influenced by it. By being a leader amongst peers and demonstrating our progress on climate change mitigation and adaptation, we may be better able to meet the expectations of investors interested in corporate issuers' disclosure and rigor of climate change strategies. To better respond to the climate-related opportunities identified in the 2020 materiality assessment, we took steps in the years since its completion to establish a formal climate change strategy; set public objectives linked to the execution of that strategy, such as objectives to increase investments in renewable energy, develop a fleet electrification strategy, increase recycled water supply, and more; and aligned our annual ESG reporting with recommendations from the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). We also embarked on a multiyear journey to identify and assess climate-related risks and develop an adaptation framework for addressing key risks throughout our operations in California where approximately 90% of our operations are located. Moving forward, we are committed to continuing our efforts to make progress towards our goals and communicate transparently on our climate change efforts. We also intend to continue to expand the scope of our climate risk assessments to account for evolving climate science, integrate projects into our rate cases in order to act on our findings, and prepare for a range of climate futures that we may encounter.

Row 5

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Every three years or more

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Local
- Sub-national

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- Internal company methods
- Risk models

Databases

- Regional government databases

Other

- Scenario analysis
- Desk-based research
- External consultants
- Internal company methods
- Jurisdictional/landscape assessment
- Source Water Vulnerability Assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Drought
- Heat waves

Chronic physical

- Water stress
- Saline intrusion
- Groundwater depletion
- Declining water quality
- Temperature variability
- Rationing of municipal water supply
- Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- Precipitation or hydrological variability
- Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability

- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

Policy

- Increased pricing of water
- Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit
- Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation
- Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards
- Uncertainty and/or conflicts involving land tenure rights and water rights
- Introduction of regulatory standards for previously unregulated contaminants

Market

- Changing customer behavior

Technology

- Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Suppliers
- Regulators
- Local communities
- Indigenous peoples
- Water utilities at a local level
- Other water users at the basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We use a series of interrelated planning processes and reports to support our water resource and environmental sustainability efforts, conducting them on a recurring basis to help inform adjustments to our approach as the risk landscape evolves. Each of these plans integrates considerations of climate change impacts on our operations and on water supply and demand as applicable, e.g., in projecting water supply shortages, projecting shifts in water demand over time, and accounting for risks to water supply or operational reliability. While these formal plans and studies are developed primarily for our California Water Service (Cal Water) subsidiary, some are also used in our other subsidiary states, and we intend to extend this work further in those states in the future. Cal Water represented approximately 90% of both our operations and total consolidated operating revenue in 2023. Cal Water conducts Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs) every 5 years to provide critical information for each of our California service areas, including historical and projected water demands, water supplies, supply reliability, potential vulnerabilities, water shortage contingency planning, and demand management programs. The UWMPs address measures for residential, commercial, governmental, and industrial water demand management and serve as foundational documents that support our long-term water resource planning to help provide our customers with adequate water supplies to meet current and future demand. Cal Water conducts Water Shortage Contingency Plans (WSCPs) every 5 years. WSCPs are included as appendices to our UWMPs. The WSCPs outline responses during water supply shortages and interruptions designed to protect health and safety, minimize economic disruption, and preserve environmental and community assets. Cal Water conducts Conservation Master Plans every 5 years and evaluates and reviews forward-looking conservation efforts at the district level. These plans are also appendices of UWMPs. Cal Water's Water Supply and Demand Assessment annually evaluates water supply status for the upcoming year and identifies potential shortages and response actions, including implementation of the WSCP. WSCPs evaluate the reliability of existing regional water supplies and assess supply and demand options to enhance future reliability. These reports also include water supply project recommendations for our facilities' master planning processes. Cal Water's water supply strategy informs the Water Supply and Facilities Master Plans; these plans forecast potential infrastructure needs at the district level and support long-term operational reliability.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Our mission as a water utility requires us to deliver and steward the planet's most precious resource. We are working to minimize our environmental footprint from the source to the tap while investing in the long-term resilience and reliability of our water supply and system. Integral to this effort is our extensive work to understand how climate impacts our business and to develop and implement a cohesive long-term strategy to address risks and realize opportunities. Water Supply Risk, Climate Change Risk, and Natural- or Human-Caused Disaster Risk are climate-related Tier 1 risks identified in our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and Risk Responsibility Matrix which can be found on page 45 of our 2024 Proxy Statement. California Water Service Group (Group) recognizes the importance of climate mitigation and adaptation as part of our overall climate strategy. Given the importance of climate-related impacts to our business and their interrelation to numerous other Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) focus areas, Group considers climate-related issues while guiding business strategy, developing action plans, setting objectives, and evaluating company expenditures. Efforts to save water within our operations and at the customer's tap not only help us adapt to climate change impacts on water scarcity, but also help reduce our energy and emissions by reducing the amount of energy used to produce and treat the water. We also recognize that while recycled water represents a climate adaptation measure that improves drought resilience, it is typically a more energy-intensive water source.

We have gleaned this information from tracking and measuring energy use and reporting our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions starting in our base year of 2021. We seek to incorporate these considerations as part of our overall climate strategy to make progress towards our recently set science-aligned absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction target.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

- Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

- Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

The California Water Service (Cal Water) Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (the Study, 2021), described in more detail in question 2.2.2 above, included a vulnerability assessment of Cal Water's operations and assets. These operation and asset assessments informed the systemwide risk evaluation from the Study to better understand the magnitude of these risks relative to each other across the entire Cal Water system. These assessments included the following processes: The Study team carried out a climate indicator exposure assessment for each district's footprint assessed in the Study, including regions outside the district service area that contribute to cascading impacts to the district itself (i.e., water supplier climate risks). The Study team analyzed downscaled global climate model projections for early-century (2016-2035), mid-century (2035-2064), and late-century (2064-2099) time horizons and measured the change in various climate indicators for those epochs compared to the historical baseline (1950-2005). These values of change corresponded to low, moderate, or high exposures. The Study

team combined these exposure scores with operational sensitivity and adaptive capacity scores to obtain vulnerability scores for each operational hazard. For vulnerable assets, the Study team overlaid the assets within district boundaries with seven climate hazards to obtain asset exposure scores. These hazards were sea level rise, temporary flooding, sea level rise storm surge, coastal erosion, emergent groundwater, riverine and urban flooding, wildfire and land subsidence. The Study team combined these exposure scores with asset sensitivity and adaptive capacity scores to obtain vulnerability scores for each asset. The Study team developed risk statements based on the highest scoring supply reliability assets and operations vulnerabilities, which were compared to each other based on likelihood and consequence ratings in a risk matrix. This evaluation of risk via statements provides a synthesis of key risk areas for Cal Water to address. Some districts were more likely to be affected by certain risk statements than others while some risk statements span all districts. The districts with the highest number of applicable risk statements relative to other Cal Water districts reflect those that have the highest systemwide risk, and as such, are considered priority locations. Value chain priority locations are based on districts identified in the Study that were considered vulnerable to risks from water supply effects due to their reliance on imported water. Two risk statements from the Study related to reduced State Water Project (SWP) deliveries and longer, more frequent and severe droughts. While any district receiving SWP deliveries is vulnerable, the more vulnerable districts are considered those that source a significant amount of their supply from the SWP.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

Q 2.3 Priority Location List.pdf
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

Other, please specify :Calendar year-end consolidated net income attributable to California Water Service Group.

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

California Water Service Group (Group) defines a substantive financial impact as an adverse impact that represents a certain percentage of consolidated net income attributable to Group as presented in our consolidated financial statements on a calendar-year basis.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Calendar year-end consolidated net income attributable to California Water Service Group.

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

California Water Service Group (Group) defines a substantive financial impact as a positive impact that represents a certain percentage of consolidated net income attributable to Group as presented in our consolidated financial statements on a calendar-year basis.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Calendar year-end total assets presented in California Water Service Group's consolidated balance sheet.

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

California Water Service Group (Group) defines a substantive financial impact as an adverse impact that represents a certain percentage of total assets on our balance sheet as presented in our consolidated financial statements on a calendar-year basis.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

California Water Service Group defines a substantive strategic impact as any direct impact affecting our ability to deliver high-quality water or wastewater utility service.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Greater than 5% of calendar year-end total assets presented in California Water Service Group's consolidated balance sheet.

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

California Water Service Group (Group) defines a substantive financial impact as a positive impact that represents more than 5% of total assets on our balance sheet as presented in our consolidated financial statements on a calendar-year basis.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

California Water Service Group (Group) defines a substantive strategic impact as any direct impact affecting our ability to deliver high-quality water or wastewater utility service.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

Other, please specify :Asset category presented in California Water Service Group's calendar year-end consolidated balance sheet.

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

% decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

California Water Service Group defines a substantive financial impact as an adverse impact that represents a certain percentage of total assets on our balance sheet as presented in our consolidated financial statements on a calendar year basis.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Greater than 15% of the asset category in California Water Service Group's calendar year-end consolidated balance sheet.

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

California Water Service Group Group) defines a substantive financial impact as a positive impact that represents more than 15% of an asset category on our balance sheet as presented in our consolidated financial statements on a calendar-year basis.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :An amount considered on a case-by-case basis

(2.4.7) Application of definition

An amount below the thresholds identified in the other quantitative and qualitative thresholds above that would otherwise result in our financial reporting to be misleading.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :An amount considered on a case-by-case basis

(2.4.7) Application of definition

An amount below the thresholds identified in the other quantitative and qualitative thresholds above that would otherwise result in our financial reporting to be misleading.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

We classify potential pollutants by where they occur in our operations. In 2023, we achieved 100% compliance with primary and secondary federal Safe Drinking Water Act and applicable state water quality standards. Our drinking water treatment process removes pollutants from drinking water to help protect human health. In some cases, we use chlorine or chloramines as a disinfectant and other chemicals approved by the drinking water permits to treat drinking water. We classify pollutants in the wastewater that we treat before it is released back to the environment as required by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits or other similar State Discharge Requirements. Routine water discharges associated with our operations may include effluent from water system maintenance activities. Unplanned or unregulated potable water discharges may involve a main or tank leak; unplanned wastewater discharges could result from treatment plant effluent or sanitary sewer overflows. Such releases may contain chlorinated water or untreated wastewater that could harm aquatic species, ecosystems, and possibly public health. Cal Water classifies pollutants from these discharges pursuant to the California Statewide NPDES permit, including chlorine residuals and sediment.

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Drinking water sources, both tap and bottled, can have potential contaminants. Prior to entering the distribution system, source water with constituents over maximum contaminant levels is treated to reduce levels to meet public health standards. For some operations where necessary, California Water Service Group uses chlorine or chloramines to disinfect water and provide long-lasting disinfection as water moves through pipes to customers. Discharges from planned water system maintenance and unplanned drinking water discharges may contain chlorinated water that could harm aquatic species, ecosystem health, and possibly public health at high concentrations. In 2023, we achieved 100% compliance with primary and secondary federal Safe Drinking Water Act and applicable state water quality standards. We strive for zero noncompliance events for drinking water and wastewater discharges. Discharges from planned water system maintenance and unplanned drinking water discharges may contain chlorinated water that could harm aquatic species, ecosystem health, and possibly public health at high concentrations.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- Other, please specify :Assessment of new regulations and engagement with agencies, industry education, and assessment-based infrastructure replacement program

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We conduct internal audits, monitor regulations, and evaluate treatment technologies that can enhance our water effluent quality. We have emergency response procedures for unregulated releases (e.g., infrastructure failures). For unplanned discharges with large flow volume that occur suddenly or at night, we proactively

engage biologists and field teams to manage discharges to help minimize any impact on water sources and ecosystems. If a violation occurs, we are committed to reporting it promptly and accurately per regulations and conducting a root-cause analysis to enhance and execute response plans and operational improvements. California Water Service operations staff receive annual training on discharges. We provide annual training and management oversees proper chemical storage at our water and wastewater treatment plants.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

Nitrates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Nitrogen can be present in the wastewater California Water Service Group (Group) treats at its wastewater treatment plants. Excess amounts of nitrogen can result in excessive algae growth, which in turn reduces dissolved oxygen for other organisms and can also produce toxins. Group monitors biological oxygen demand that is influenced by nitrogen levels where required by National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits or similar State Discharge Requirements for our wastewater treatment plants. A small number of water sources may contain nitrates, and in some cases, treatment is required in order to produce drinking water. Discharges from these sources occasionally occur and plans have been implemented to install best management practices to help prevent nitrate from impacting waterways.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

Other, please specify :Assessment of new regulations and engagement with agencies, industry education, and assessment-based infrastructure replacement program

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We use various treatment methods across our wastewater treatment systems to meet National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) or similar State Discharge Requirements, consisting mainly of membrane and moving bed bioreactors and sequencing batch reactors. A few operations use conventional activated sludge and facultative lagoon treatment methods. In some cases, our wastewater treatment plants treat wastewater to convert it to non-potable recycled water for reuse.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

Phosphates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Phosphorus can be present in the wastewater California Water Service Group (Group) treats at its wastewater treatment plants. Excess amounts of phosphorus can result in excessive algae growth which in turn reduces dissolved oxygen for other organisms and can also produce toxins. Group monitors biological oxygen demand that is influenced by phosphate levels where required by National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits for our wastewater treatment plants.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

Other, please specify :Assessment of new regulations and engagement with agencies, industry education, and assessment-based infrastructure replacement program

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We use various treatment methods across our wastewater treatment systems to meet National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System or similar State Discharge requirements, consisting mainly of membrane and moving bed bioreactors and sequencing batch reactors. A few operations use conventional activated sludge and facultative lagoon treatment methods. In some cases, our wastewater treatment plants treat wastewater to convert it to non-potable recycled water for reuse.

Row 9

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

We measure total suspended solids (TSS) through evaluating turbidity in effluent and receiving waters as required by National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System or similar State Discharge requirements. Turbidity addresses the effectiveness of water treatment methods and also helps to prevent negative impacts on species and ecosystem receiving water health.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- Other, please specify :Assessment of new regulations and engagement with agencies, industry education, and assessment-based infrastructure replacement program

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We use various treatment methods across our wastewater treatment systems to meet National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) or similar State Discharge requirements, consisting mainly of membrane and moving bed bioreactors and sequencing batch reactors. A few operations use conventional activated sludge and facultative lagoon treatment methods. In some cases, our wastewater treatment plants treat wastewater to convert it to non-potable recycled water for reuse. For planned and unplanned discharges associated with our operations pursuant to the California Statewide NPDES requirements, we have implemented best management practices including protecting life, property & infrastructure first; dechlorination, and sediment control as required.

Row 10

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Pathogens

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

As required by National Pollutant Discharge System or similar State Discharge requirements, we monitor fecal coliform as indicators of pathogenic bacteria in wastewater treatment plant effluent to help protect public health and ecosystems.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- Other, please specify :Assessment of new regulations and engagement with agencies, industry education, and assessment-based infrastructure replacement program

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We use various treatment methods across our wastewater treatment systems to meet National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System or similar State Discharge requirements, consisting mainly of membrane and moving bed bioreactors and sequencing batch reactors. A few operations use conventional activated sludge and facultative lagoon treatment methods. In some cases, our wastewater treatment plants treat wastewater to convert it to non-potable recycled water for reuse.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

California Water Service Group (Group) has focused on developing its decarbonization strategy over the past several years. Recognizing the interrelatedness of climate and other environmental topics including plastics, and with updated guidance from CDP regarding a framework for assessing plastics impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities, Group plans to undertake a more comprehensive assessment of the use and disposal of plastics in its value chain in the next two years as part of its supply chain sustainability efforts and continued efforts to improve its Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission reporting as it relates to Category 5, Waste Generated in Operations.

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Wildfires

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Increased wildfire risk could affect all of California Water Service's asset types. Water quality is expected to be impacted by increased wildfire risk and frequency of intense rainfall resulting in greater quantities of debris and pollutants that enter waterways after fire events. This may disrupt operations, increase water treatment costs, and reduce water available for distribution. Timing of the risks vary by the location of our operations but may extend from the short-term to long-term time horizons evaluated in the Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (2016-2099).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased capital expenditures

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our efforts to address climate-and water-related risks and opportunities in many cases influence planning discussions and decision-making for capital expenditures and allocation, such as for capital projects intended to address physical climate risks. We have not yet completed an assessment to aggregate how the impacts of these risks could impact our financial position, financial performance, and/or cash flows over various time horizons. Much of the work that we do as a water and

wastewater service provider for our customers is inherently intertwined with climate mitigation and adaptation. As such, defining and specifying in which cases this work is specifically tied to climate-and water-related risks and how these risks could impact our overall company finances is a challenge we plan to address in future reporting cycles.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

Other policies or plans, please specify :Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework, Wildfire Risk Assessment, and Water Supply Reliability Studies

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Aggregate cost has not been determined.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Wildfires and electricity interruptions present significant risks to our business and require us to be prepared. To help mitigate these risks, we have leveraged findings from our Wildfire Risk Assessment for Wildfire Hardening study to prioritize key initiatives and capital expenditures including main replacement projects, improvements to system interconnections, and the formation of our Wildfire Taskforce, which guides our emergency preparedness efforts by confirming completion of relevant training, upkeep of vegetation management, and the placement of critical equipment in strategic locations. The taskforce also helps maintain open lines of communication with fire agencies and other first responders. Additionally, our annual wildfire training reviews standard operating procedures for fire hydrant inspections, hydro pack operations and maintenance, fire prevention, dry weather monitoring, and responses to changing air quality. Our Water Quality Department manages processes to proactively collect water samples, regularly test quality, and effectively treat water to help us meet or surpass requirements. The department leads our efforts to leverage advanced technology and collaborate with federal, state, and regulatory agencies. To help preserve water quality during droughts, wildfires, and other events, we monitor environmental conditions and adjust operations as needed to maintain safety. In 2023, we also conducted a deeper review of the impacts of climate change and other environmental factors on water supply reliability and water quality for eleven additional districts through completion of Water Supply Reliability Studies, bringing the total to 18 districts to date. To help enable us to provide water for the next 25 years, plans may include recommendations to add wells, tanks, pumps, and pipelines; prioritize facilities; develop alternative supplies; or invest in emergency power sources.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Wildfires

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Various groundwater basins throughout California

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Worker health and safety may be endangered due to wildfire (likely; medium-high consequence/impact). Increased wildfire risk could affect all of California Water Service's asset types (likely; medium-high consequence/impact). Water quality is expected to be impacted by increased wildfire risk and frequency of intense rainfall, resulting in greater quantities of debris and pollutants that enter waterways after fire events. This may disrupt operations, increase water treatment costs, and reduce water available for distribution (very likely; medium-high consequence/impact). Timing of the risks vary by location of the Company's operations but may extend from the short-term to long-term time horizons evaluated in the Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (2016-2099).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased capital expenditures

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our efforts to address climate-and water-related risks and opportunities in many cases influence planning discussions and decision-making for capital expenditures and allocation, such as for capital projects intended to address physical climate risks. We have not yet completed an assessment to aggregate how the impacts of these risks could impact our financial position, financial performance, and/or cash flows over various time horizons. Much of the work that we do as a water and wastewater service provider for our customers is inherently intertwined with climate mitigation and adaptation. As such, defining and specifying in which cases this work is specifically tied to climate-and water-related risks and how these risks could impact our overall company finances is a challenge we plan to address in future reporting cycles.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

Other policies or plans, please specify :Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework, Wildfire Risk Assessment, and Water Supply Reliability Studies

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Aggregate cost has not been determined.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Wildfires and electricity interruptions present significant risks to our business and require us to be prepared. To help mitigate these risks, we have leveraged findings from our Wildfire Risk Assessment for Wildfire Hardening study to prioritize key initiatives and capital expenditures including main replacement projects, improvements to system interconnections, and the formation of our Wildfire Taskforce, which guides our emergency preparedness efforts by confirming completion of relevant training, upkeep of vegetation management, and the placement of critical equipment in strategic locations. The taskforce also helps maintain open lines of communication with fire agencies and other first responders. Additionally, our annual wildfire training reviews standard operating procedures for fire hydrant inspections, hydro pack operations and maintenance, fire prevention, dry weather monitoring, and responses to changing air quality. Our Water Quality Department manages processes to proactively collect water samples, regularly test quality, and effectively treat water to help us meet or surpass requirements. The department leads our efforts to leverage advanced technology and collaborate with federal, state, and regulatory agencies. To help preserve water quality during droughts, wildfires, and other events, we monitor environmental conditions and adjust operations as needed to maintain safety. In 2023, we also conducted a deeper review of the impacts of climate change and other environmental factors on water supply reliability and water quality for eleven additional districts through completion of Water Supply Reliability Studies, bringing the total to 18 districts to date. To help enable us to provide water for the next 25 years, plans may include recommendations to add wells, tanks, pumps, and pipelines; prioritize facilities; develop alternative supplies; or invest in emergency power sources.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

More frequent and severe riverine and urban flooding can result in service disruption and infrastructure damage due to loss of access to assets, damage to electrical components, long recovery time from disruption, and difficulty in moving or replacing fixed assets. Timing of the risk varies by location of our operations but may extend from the short-term to long-term time horizons evaluated in the Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (2016-2099).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased capital expenditures

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our efforts to address climate-and water-related risks and opportunities in many cases influence planning discussions and decision-making for capital expenditures and allocation, such as for capital projects intended to address physical climate risks. We have not yet completed an assessment to aggregate how the impacts of these risks could impact our financial position, financial performance, and/or cash flows over various time horizons. Much of the work that we do as a water and wastewater service provider for our customers is inherently intertwined with climate mitigation and adaptation. As such, defining and specifying in which cases this work is specifically tied to climate-and water-related risks and how these risks could impact our overall company finances is a challenge we plan to address in future reporting cycles.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

Other policies or plans, please specify :Water Supply and Facilities Master Plans and Water Supply Reliability Studies

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Aggregate cost has not been determined.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We regularly invest in our infrastructure to promote service reliability. This spending may increase as flooding risk increases over the near-term due to climate change impacts. In addition to routine maintenance, we upgrade our systems to improve resilience against climate-related risks. Sea level rise, floods, wildfires, and other threats may disrupt access to electricity and impact our ability to deliver water. Therefore, we invest in emergency generators, power transfer switches, fire hydrants, and new water lines to support water flow during events and control water pressures across distribution zones. Our Water Supply and Facilities Master Plans support

improvements for operational reliability. They guide long-term infrastructure investments and forecast future needs for each California district over 30-year timelines. Additionally, we have contingency plans for operating our water treatment plants impacted by climate change-driven events, including fires, floods, and droughts. In 2023, we also conducted a deeper review of the impacts of climate change and other environmental factors on water supply reliability and water quality for eleven additional districts through completion of Water Supply Reliability Studies bringing the total to 18 districts to date. To help enable us to provide water for the next 25 years, plans may include recommendations to add wells, tanks, pumps, and pipelines; prioritize facilities; develop alternative supplies; or invest in emergency power sources.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Various groundwater basins throughout California

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

More frequent and severe riverine and urban flooding can result in service disruption and infrastructure damage due to loss of access to assets, damage to electrical components, long recovery time from disruption, and difficulty in moving or replacing fixed assets. Timing of the risk varies by the location of our operations but may extend from the short-term to long-term time horizons evaluated in the Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (2016-2099).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased capital expenditures

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our efforts to address climate-and water-related risks and opportunities in many cases influence planning discussions and decision-making for capital expenditures and allocation, such as for capital projects intended to address physical climate risks. We have not yet completed an assessment to aggregate how the impacts of these risks could impact our financial position, financial performance, and/or cash flows over various time horizons. Much of the work that we do as a water and wastewater service provider for our customers is inherently intertwined with climate mitigation and adaptation. As such, defining and specifying in which cases this work is specifically tied to climate-and water-related risks and how these risks could impact our overall company finances is a challenge we plan to address in future reporting cycles.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

Other policies or plans, please specify :Water Supply and Facilities Master Plans and Water Supply Reliability Studies

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Aggregate cost has not been determined.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We regularly invest in our infrastructure to promote service reliability. This spending may increase as flooding risk increases over the near-term due to climate change impacts. In addition to routine maintenance, we upgrade our systems to improve resilience against climate-related risks. Sea level rise, floods, wildfires, and other threats may disrupt access to electricity and impact our ability to deliver water. Therefore, we invest in emergency generators, power transfer switches, fire hydrants, and new water lines to support water flow during events and control water pressures across distribution zones. Our Water Supply and Facilities Master Plans support improvements for operational reliability. They guide long-term infrastructure investments and forecast future needs for each California district over 30-year timelines. Additionally, we have contingency plans for operating our water treatment plants impacted by climate change-driven events, including fires, floods, and droughts. In 2023, we also conducted a deeper review of the impacts of climate change and other environmental factors on water supply reliability and water quality for eleven additional districts through completion of Water Supply Reliability Studies bringing the total to 18 districts to date. To help enable us to provide water for the next 25 years, plans may include recommendations to add wells, tanks, pumps, and pipelines; prioritize facilities; develop alternative supplies; or invest in emergency power sources.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

- Increased pricing of water

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Annual State Water Project (SWP) deliveries are likely to decrease in average years and be eliminated in the driest years. Groundwater recharge is expected to decrease in some basins, which could limit sustainable yield from groundwater basins and lead to supply shortages. Decreased surface water supply availability is expected due to longer, more severe, and more frequent droughts leading to potential supply shortages. Natural snowpack storage may decrease due to declining snowpack from temperature increases. This impact could lead to overall reduced supply and force California Water Service or reservoir managers to adjust reservoir storage facilities and operations to adapt to decreased surface flows. We also periodically review the climate change plans of our wholesalers to determine whether alternative supplies may be necessary in the future. However, we can give no assurance that replacement water supplies will be available at a reasonable cost or a cost acceptable to our customers and Commissions. The timing of the risks varies by location of our operations but may extend from the short-term to long-term time horizons evaluated in the Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (2016-2099).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our efforts to address climate-and water-related risks and opportunities in many cases influence planning discussions and decision-making for capital expenditures and allocation, such as for capital projects intended to address physical climate risks. We have not yet completed an assessment to aggregate how the impacts of these risks could impact our financial position, financial performance, and/or cash flows over various time horizons. Much of the work that we do as a water and wastewater service provider for our customers is inherently intertwined with climate mitigation and adaptation. As such, defining and specifying in which cases this work is specifically tied to climate-and water-related risks and how these risks could impact our overall company finances is a challenge we plan to address in future reporting cycles.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

Other policies or plans, please specify :Water Supply and Demand Assessments, Urban Water Management Plans, Water Shortage Contingency Plans, Water Supply Reliability Plans, Water Supply and Facilities Master Plans, and Groundwater Sustainability Plans

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Aggregate cost has not been determined.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Effectively managing changes in water availability and demand particularly those driven by climatic events including impacts to snowpack, rain-based surface water, and groundwater levels plays a significant role in our ability to secure a sustainable supply of water for our customers now and for generations to come. However, securing long-term supply and replacement water supplies may require increased costs. For example, we can give no assurance that replacement water supplies from wholesalers will be available at a reasonable cost or a cost acceptable to our customers and regulators in the future. In California, we develop Water Supply and Demand Assessments, Urban Water Management Plans, Water Shortage Contingency Plans, Conservation Master Plans, Water Supply Reliability Plans, and Water Supply and Facilities Master Plans to support long-term water resource planning. These plans summarize and evaluate sources of supply, efficient uses, and demand management. They also inform our water management processes to forecast demand over time and enhance the reliability of water supplies. As we map and account for water risks, we also factor water stress into our ongoing supply evaluation and approach. We engage regulatory agencies and address legislative requirements with a view to promoting water supply reliability. Adopted in 2014, California's Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) required most water basins to establish a local groundwater sustainability agency by 2017, develop a Groundwater Sustainability Plan by 2022 and demonstrate progress to protect groundwater resources by 2027. When full SGMA implementation is achieved by 2040, we expect to source nearly all our California groundwater from sustainably managed basins. See the Water Supply Resilience and Reliability and Water System Resilience Reliability and Efficiency sections of our 2023 Environmental, Social, and Governance Report for more information on the many ways we manage supply reliability.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

Increased pricing of water

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Various groundwater basins throughout California

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Annual State Water Project (SWP) deliveries are likely to decrease in average years and be eliminated in the driest years. Groundwater recharge is expected to decrease in some basins, which could limit sustainable yield from groundwater basins and lead to supply shortages. Decreased surface water supply availability is expected due to longer, more severe, and more frequent droughts leading to potential supply shortages. Natural snowpack storage may decrease due to declining snowpack from temperature increases. This impact could lead to overall reduced supply and force California Water Service or reservoir managers to adjust reservoir storage facilities and operations to adapt to decreased surface flows. We also periodically review the climate change plans of our wholesalers to determine whether alternative supplies may be necessary in the future. However, we can give no assurance that replacement water supplies will be available at a reasonable cost or a cost acceptable to our customers and Commissions. The timing of the risks varies by location of our operations but may extend from the short-term to long-term time horizons evaluated in the Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (2016-2099).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our efforts to address climate-and water-related risks and opportunities in many cases influence planning discussions and decision-making for capital expenditures and allocation, such as for capital projects intended to address physical climate risks. We have not yet completed an assessment to aggregate how the impacts of these risks could impact our financial position, financial performance, and/or cash flows over various time horizons. Much of the work that we do as a water and wastewater service provider for our customers is inherently intertwined with climate mitigation and adaptation. As such, defining and specifying in which cases this work is specifically tied to climate-and water-related risks and how these risks could impact our overall company finances is a challenge we plan to address in future reporting cycles.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

Other policies or plans, please specify :Water Supply and Demand Assessments, Urban Water Management Plans, Water Shortage Contingency Plans, Water Supply Reliability Plans, Water Supply and Facilities Master Plans, and Groundwater Sustainability Plans

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Aggregate cost has not been determined.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Effectively managing changes in water availability and demand particularly those driven by climatic events including impacts to snowpack, rain-based surface water, and groundwater levels plays a significant role in our ability to secure a sustainable supply of water for our customers now and for generations to come. However, securing long-term supply and replacement water supplies may require increased costs. For example, we can give no assurance that replacement water supplies from wholesalers will be available at a reasonable cost or a cost acceptable to our customers and regulators in the future. In California, we develop Water Supply and Demand Assessments, Urban Water Management Plans, Water Shortage Contingency Plans, Conservation Master Plans, Water Supply Reliability Plans, and Water Supply and Facilities Master Plans to support long-term water resource planning. These plans summarize and evaluate sources of supply, efficient uses, and demand

management. They also inform our water management processes to forecast demand over time and enhance the reliability of water supplies. As we map and account for water risks, we also factor water stress into our ongoing supply evaluation and approach. We engage regulatory agencies and address legislative requirements with a view to promoting water supply reliability. Adopted in 2014, California's Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) required most water basins to establish a local groundwater sustainability agency by 2017, develop a Groundwater Sustainability Plan by 2022 and demonstrate progress to protect groundwater resources by 2027. When full SGMA implementation is achieved by 2040, we expect to source nearly all our California groundwater from sustainably managed basins. See the Water Supply Resilience and Reliability and Water System Resilience Reliability and Efficiency sections of our 2023 Environmental, Social, and Governance Report for more information on the many ways we manage supply reliability.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Water quality is expected to be impacted by high temperatures and low rainfall, which could increase algal blooms, cyanotoxins, sediments, and eutrophication, thereby increasing water treatment costs and potentially impacting supply availability. Timing of the risk varies by the location of our operations but may extend from the short-term to long-term time horizons evaluated in the Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (2016-2099).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our efforts to address climate-and water-related risks and opportunities in many cases influence planning discussions and decision-making for capital expenditures and allocation, such as for capital projects intended to address physical climate risks. We have not yet completed an assessment to aggregate how the impacts of these risks could impact our financial position, financial performance, and/or cash flows over various time horizons. Much of the work that we do as a water and wastewater service provider for our customers is inherently intertwined with climate mitigation and adaptation. As such, defining and specifying in which cases this work is specifically tied to climate-and water-related risks and how these risks could impact our overall company finances is a challenge we plan to address in future reporting cycles.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

Other compliance, monitoring or target, please specify :Conduct additional testing, maintain transparency about our performance, and support research on emerging contaminants

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Aggregate cost has not been determined.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our Water Quality Department manages processes to proactively collect water samples, regularly test quality, and effectively treat water to help us meet or surpass requirements. The department leads our efforts to leverage advanced technology and collaborate with federal, state, and regulatory agencies. To help preserve water quality during droughts, wildfires, and other events, we monitor environmental conditions and adjust operations as needed to maintain safety. In advance of regulations, we proactively conduct additional testing, maintain transparency about our performance, and support research on emerging contaminants. Every five years, we also participate in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule program to collect occurrence data on emerging contaminants. We support legislation to prohibit products that may impact water quality, thereby helping protect the water supply before contamination can occur. We also conducted a deeper review of the impacts of climate change and other environmental factors on water supply reliability and water quality for California Water Service treatment plants in 18 districts to date. study, the Water Supply Reliability Assessment, included an evaluation of climate-driven risks, development of recommendations to prioritize certain sources and facilities for further review, and identification of potential mitigation measures. Subsequent work in this multiphase process is expected to focus on higher-risk facilities and to provide evaluations to further inform risk mitigation measures and adaptive planning.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Various groundwater basins throughout California

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Water quality is expected to be impacted by high temperatures and low rainfall, which could increase algal blooms, cyanotoxins, sediments, and eutrophication, thereby increasing water treatment costs and potentially impacting supply availability. Timing of the risk varies by location of our operations but may extend from the short-term to long-term time horizons evaluated in the Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (2016-2099).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term

Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our efforts to address climate-and water-related risks and opportunities in many cases influence planning discussions and decision-making for capital expenditures and allocation, such as for capital projects intended to address physical climate risks. We have not yet completed an assessment to aggregate how the impacts of these risks could impact our financial position, financial performance, and/or cash flows over various time horizons. Much of the work that we do as a water and wastewater service provider for our customers is inherently intertwined with climate mitigation and adaptation. As such, defining and specifying in which cases this work is specifically tied to climate-and water-related risks and how these risks could impact our overall company finances is a challenge we plan to address in future reporting cycles.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

Other compliance, monitoring or target, please specify :Conduct additional testing, maintain transparency about our performance, and support research on emerging contaminants

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Aggregate cost has not been determined.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our Water Quality Department manages processes to proactively collect water samples, regularly test quality, and effectively treat water to meet or surpass requirements. The department leads our efforts to leverage advanced technology and collaborate with federal state and regulatory agencies. To help preserve water quality during droughts, wildfires, and other events, we monitor environmental conditions and adjust operations as needed to maintain safety. In advance of regulations, we proactively conduct additional testing, maintain transparency about our performance, and support research on emerging contaminants. Every five years, we also participate in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule program to collect occurrence data on emerging contaminants. We support legislation to prohibit products that may impact water quality, thereby protecting the water supply before contamination can occur. We also conducted a deeper review of the impacts of climate change and other environmental factors on water supply reliability and water quality for 10 California Water Service treatment plants. This study, the Water Supply Reliability Assessment, included an evaluation of climate-driven risks, development of recommendations to prioritize certain sources and facilities for further review, and identification of potential mitigation measures. Subsequent work in this multiphase process is expected to focus on higher-risk facilities and to provide evaluations to further inform risk mitigation measures and adaptive planning.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

Sea level rise

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Sea level rise can result in permanent inundation of several asset types, especially pressurized mains. Timing of the risk varies by the location of our operations but may extend from the short-term to long-term time horizons evaluated in the Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (2016-2099).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased capital expenditures

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our efforts to address climate-and water-related risks and opportunities in many cases influence planning discussions and decision-making for capital expenditures and allocation, such as for capital projects intended to address physical climate risks. We have not yet completed an assessment to aggregate how the impacts of these risks could impact our financial position, financial performance, and/or cash flows over various time horizons. Much of the work that we do as a water and wastewater service provider for our customers is inherently intertwined with climate mitigation and adaptation. As such, defining and specifying in which cases this

work is specifically tied to climate-and water-related risks and how these risks could impact our overall company finances is a challenge we plan to address in future reporting cycles.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Invest in infrastructure to promote service reliability.

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Aggregate cost has not been determined.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We regularly invest in our infrastructure to promote service reliability. In addition to routine maintenance, we upgrade our systems to improve resilience against climate-related risks. Sea level rise, floods, wildfires, and other threats may disrupt access to electricity and impact our ability to deliver water. Therefore, we invest in emergency generators, power transfer, switches, fire hydrants, and new water lines to support water flow during events and control water pressures across distribution zones. Our Water Supply and Facilities Master Plans support improvements for operational reliability. They guide long-term infrastructure investments and forecast future needs for each California district over 30-year timelines.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

- Sea level rise

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Salinas
- Other, please specify :West Coast Groundwater Basin, San Francisco Bay Basin, Lower Russian River Valley Groundwater Basin, Bodega Bay Area Groundwater Basin, Santa Rosa Groundwater Sub-basin, Westside Groundwater Basin, and Eastern San Joaquin Sub-basin

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Sea level rise can result in permanent inundation of several asset types, especially pressurized mains. Timing of the risk varies by the location of our operations but may extend from the short-term to long-term time horizons evaluated in the Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (2016-2099).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased capital expenditures

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our efforts to address climate-and water-related risks and opportunities in many cases influence planning discussions and decision-making for capital expenditures and allocation, such as for capital projects intended to address physical climate risks. We have not yet completed an assessment to aggregate how the impacts of these risks could impact our financial position, financial performance, and/or cash flows over various time horizons. Much of the work that we do as a water and wastewater service provider for our customers is inherently intertwined with climate mitigation and adaptation. As such, defining and specifying in which cases this work is specifically tied to climate-and water-related risks and how these risks could impact our overall company finances is a challenge we plan to address in future reporting cycles.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

- Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Invest in infrastructure to promote service reliability

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Aggregate cost has not been determined.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We regularly invest in our infrastructure to promote service reliability. In addition to routine maintenance, we upgrade our systems to improve resilience against climate-related risks. Sea level rise, floods, wildfires, and other threats may disrupt access to electricity and impact our ability to deliver water. Therefore, we invest in emergency generators, power transfer switches, fire hydrants, and new water lines to support water flow during events and control water pressures across distribution zones. Our Water Supply and Facilities Master Plans support improvements for operational reliability. They guide long-term infrastructure investments and forecast future needs for each California district over 30-year timelines.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

Sea level rise

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Rising groundwater due to sea level rise may affect wells and treatment facilities through flooding or causing saltwater intrusion in wells affecting operations and water quality and leading to higher treatment costs or lack of access to facilities. Timing of the risk varies by the location of our operations but may extend from the short-term to long-term time horizons evaluated in the Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (2016-2099).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our efforts to address climate-and water-related risks and opportunities in many cases influence planning discussions and decision-making for capital expenditures and allocation, such as for capital projects intended to address physical climate risks. We have not yet completed an assessment to aggregate how the impacts of these risks could impact our financial position, financial performance, and/or cash flows over various time horizons. Much of the work that we do as a water and wastewater service provider for our customers is inherently intertwined with climate mitigation and adaptation. As such, defining and specifying in which cases this work is specifically tied to climate-and water-related risks and how these risks could impact our overall company finances is a challenge we plan to address in future reporting cycles.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Invest in infrastructure to promote service reliability

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Aggregate cost has not been determined.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We regularly invest in our infrastructure to promote service reliability. In addition to routine maintenance, we upgrade our systems to improve resilience against climate related risks. Sea level rise, floods, wildfires, and other threats may disrupt access to electricity and impact our ability to deliver water. Therefore, we invest in emergency generators, power transfer switches, fire hydrants, and new water lines to support water flow during events and control water pressures across distribution zones. Our Water Supply and Facilities Master Plans support improvements for operational reliability. They guide long-term infrastructure investments and forecast future needs for each California district over 30-year timelines. Additionally, our Water Quality Department manages processes to proactively collect water samples, regularly test quality, and effectively treat water to help us meet or surpass requirements. The department leads our efforts to leverage advanced technology and collaborate with federal state and regulatory agencies. To help preserve water quality during droughts, wildfires, and other events we monitor environmental conditions and adjust operations as needed to maintain safety. We also conducted a deeper review of the impacts of climate change and other environmental factors on water supply reliability and water quality for 10 California Water Service Treatment Plants in 2022. This study, the Water Supply Reliability Assessment, included an evaluation of climate-driven risks development of recommendations to prioritize certain sources and facilities for further review and identification of potential mitigation measures. Subsequent work in this multiphase process is expected to focus on higher-risk facilities and to provide evaluations to further inform risk mitigation measures and adaptive planning.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

- Sea level rise

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Salinas
- Other, please specify :West Coast Groundwater Basin, San Francisco Bay Basin, Lower Russian River Valley Groundwater Basin, Bodega Bay Area Groundwater Basin, Santa Rosa Groundwater Sub-basin, Westside Groundwater Basin, and Eastern San Joaquin Sub-basin

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Rising groundwater due to sea level rise may affect wells and treatment facilities through flooding or causing saltwater intrusion in wells, affecting operations and water quality, leading to higher treatment costs. It could also prevent access to facilities. Timing of the risk varies by location of the Company's operations but may extend from the short-term to long-term time horizons evaluated in the Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (2016-2099).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our efforts to address climate-and water-related risks and opportunities in many cases influence planning discussions and decision-making for capital expenditures and allocation, such as for capital projects intended to address physical climate risks. We have not yet completed an assessment to aggregate how the impacts of these risks could impact our financial position, financial performance, and/or cash flows over various time horizons. Much of the work that we do as a water and wastewater service provider for our customers is inherently intertwined with climate mitigation and adaptation. As such, defining and specifying in which cases this work is specifically tied to climate-and water-related risks and how these risks could impact our overall company finances is a challenge we plan to address in future reporting cycles.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

- Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Invest in infrastructure to promote service reliability

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Aggregate cost has not been determined.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We regularly invest in our infrastructure to promote service reliability. In addition to routine maintenance, we upgrade our systems to improve resilience against climate related risks. Sea level rise, floods, wildfires, and other threats may disrupt access to electricity and impact our ability to deliver water. Therefore, we invest in emergency generators, power transfer switches, fire hydrants, and new water lines to support water flow during events and control water pressures across distribution zones. Our Water Supply and Facilities Master Plans support improvements for operational reliability. They guide long-term infrastructure investments and forecast future needs for each California district over 30-year timelines. Additionally, our Water Quality Department manages processes to proactively collect water samples, regularly test quality, and effectively treat water to help us meet or surpass requirements. The department leads our efforts to leverage advanced technology and collaborate with federal state and regulatory agencies. To help preserve water quality during droughts, wildfires, and other events we monitor environmental conditions and adjust operations as needed to maintain safety. We also conducted a deeper review of the impacts of climate change and other environmental factors on water supply reliability and water quality for 10 California Water Service Treatment Plants in 2022. This study, the Water Supply Reliability Assessment, included an evaluation of climate-driven risks development of recommendations to prioritize certain sources and facilities for further review and identification of potential mitigation measures. Subsequent work in this multiphase process is expected to focus on higher-risk facilities and to provide evaluations to further inform risk mitigation measures and adaptive planning.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk7

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Outdoor demands are expected to increase due to increased evapotranspiration (ET) and longer, more frequent and more severe droughts leading to potential shortages and/or challenges to operations, including increased costs to secure sufficient water supply. Transition risks include changes in the market and consumer demands, such as differences in generational behaviors, shifts in population locations due to the pandemic and different weather patterns, and variations in water needs and customer groups. For example, in the event that some outside factor such as a wildfire, flood, changed climate pattern, actual or threatened public health emergency, or change in the local economy reduces or eliminates our customer base in a service area or negatively affects the ability of a customer to pay, we could face unrecoverable costs. If rainfall patterns change, our customers may change their patterns of water use including the amount of outdoor irrigation and the type of landscape they install. Government agencies may also mandate changes to customer irrigation or landscape patterns in response to changes in weather and climate. Decreases in customer demand could, in turn, decrease revenues. We seek to implement cost recovery mechanisms such as sales and revenue decoupling to mitigate this risk through California Public Utilities Commission methods for recovering these increased costs.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services OR increased direct costs due to water shortages and/or challenges to operations caused by increased demand

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our efforts to address climate-and water-related risks and opportunities in many cases influence planning discussions and decision-making for capital expenditures and allocation, such as for capital projects intended to address physical climate risks. We have not yet completed an assessment to aggregate how the impacts of these risks could impact our financial position, financial performance, and/or cash flows over various time horizons. Much of the work that we do as a water and wastewater service provider for our customers is inherently intertwined with climate mitigation and adaptation. As such, defining and specifying in which cases this work is specifically tied to climate-and water-related risks and how these risks could impact our overall company finances is a challenge we plan to address in future reporting cycles.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

Other policies or plans, please specify :Water Supply and Demand Assessments, Urban Water Management Plans, Water Shortage Contingency Plans, Water Supply Reliability Plans, and Water Supply and Facilities Master Plans

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Aggregate cost has not been determined.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In California, we develop Water Supply and Demand Assessments, Urban Water Management Plans, Water Shortage Contingency Plans, Conservation Master Plans, Water Supply Reliability Plans, and Water Supply and Facilities Master Plans to support long-term water resource planning. These plans summarize and evaluate sources of supply, efficient uses, and demand management; inform our water management processes to forecast demand over time; and enhance the reliability of water supplies. As we map and account for water risks, we also factor water stress into our ongoing supply evaluation and approach. We are improving our long-term demand modeling for more effective management of water resources including the addition of evapotranspiration and updated climate projection inputs. To help increase water supply reliability due to more frequent droughts, we maintain plans designed to combat water shortages and offer programs to help customers conserve water. Our Drought Steering Committee is chaired by our Chairman of the Board, President & Chief Executive Officer and addresses drought status in all

the states where California Water Service Group operates. Our Drought Response Program (DRP) is led by our Chief Water Resource Sustainability Officer who reports to our Senior Vice President, Customer Service & Chief Sustainability Officer. We developed this program to address water shortages in California and are expanding it to other states. Our DRP focuses on rebates and other water-saving opportunities, restricting outdoor landscape irrigation, providing guidelines for customers, and implementing penalties for wasteful and excessive water use. We regularly communicate with customers about changes in drought conditions and water conservation needs. Even when not in times of drought, we work to increase awareness of the benefits of conservation across our subsidiaries and implement programming in California to help meet regulatory water use reduction targets.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk7

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Various groundwater basins throughout California

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Outdoor demands are expected to increase due to increased evapotranspiration (ET) and longer, more frequent and more severe droughts leading to potential shortages and/or challenges to operations, including increased costs to secure sufficient water supply. Transition risks include changes in the market and consumer demands, such as differences in generational behaviors, shifts in population locations due to the pandemic and different weather patterns, and variations in water needs and customer groups. For example, in the event that some outside factor such as a wildfire, flood, changed climate pattern, actual or threatened public health emergency, or change in the local economy reduces or eliminates our customer base in a service area or negatively affects the ability of a customer to pay, we could face unrecoverable costs. If rainfall patterns change, our customers may change their patterns of water use including the amount of outdoor irrigation and the type of landscape they choose. Government agencies may also mandate changes to customer irrigation or landscape patterns in response to changes in weather and climate. Decreases in customer demand could, in turn, decrease revenues.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

Other, please specify :Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services OR increased direct costs due to water shortages and/or challenges to operations caused by increased demand

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our efforts to address climate-and water-related risks and opportunities in many cases influence planning discussions and decision-making for capital expenditures and allocation, such as for capital projects intended to address physical climate risks. We have not yet completed an assessment to aggregate how the impacts of these risks could impact our financial position, financial performance, and/or cash flows over various time horizons. Much of the work that we do as a water and

wastewater service provider for our customers is inherently intertwined with climate mitigation and adaptation. As such, defining and specifying in which cases this work is specifically tied to climate-and water-related risks and how these risks could impact our overall company finances is a challenge we plan to address in future reporting cycles.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

Other policies or plans, please specify :Water Supply and Demand Assessments, Urban Water Management Plans, Water Shortage Contingency Plans, Water Supply Reliability Plans, and Water Supply and Facilities Master Plans

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Aggregate cost has not been determined.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In California, we develop Water Supply and Demand Assessments, Urban Water Management Plans, Water Shortage Contingency Plans, Conservation Master Plans, Water Supply Reliability Plans, and Water Supply and Facilities Master Plans to support long-term water resource planning. These plans summarize and evaluate sources of supply, efficient uses, and demand management; inform our water management processes to forecast demand over time; and enhance the reliability of water supplies. As we map and account for water risks, we also factor water stress into our ongoing supply evaluation and approach. We are improving our long-term demand modeling for more effective management of water resources including the addition of evapotranspiration and updated climate projection inputs. To help increase water supply reliability due to more frequent droughts, we maintain plans designed to combat water shortages and offer programs to help customers conserve water. Our Drought Steering Committee is chaired by our Chairman of the Board, President & Chief Executive Officer and addresses drought status in all the states where California Water Service Group operates. Our Drought Response Program (DRP) is led by our Chief Water Resource Sustainability Officer who reports to our Senior Vice President, Customer Service & Chief Sustainability Officer. We developed this program to address water shortages in California and are expanding it to other states. Our DRP focuses on rebates and other water-saving opportunities, restricting outdoor landscape irrigation, providing guidelines for customers, and implementing penalties for wasteful and excessive water use. We regularly communicate with customers about changes in drought conditions and water conservation needs. Even when not in times of drought, we work to increase awareness of the benefits of conservation across our subsidiaries and implement programming in California to help meet regulatory water use reduction targets.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk8

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

Other policy risk, please specify :Emerging regulation (various)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Future legislation or regulation regarding climate change may restrict our operations or impose new costs on our business. Our operations depend on power provided by other public utilities and, in emergencies, power generated by our portable and fixed generators. If future legislation or regulation limits emissions from the power generation process, our cost of power may increase. We maintain a fleet of vehicles to provide service to our customers, including a number of heavy-duty diesel vehicles that were retrofitted to meet California emission standards. If future legislation further affects the cost to operate the fleet or the fleet acquisition cost to meet certain emission standards, it would increase our cost of service and our rate base. California regulators implemented cap and trade regulations in 2012 with the goal of reducing emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020. These regulations have not affected water utilities to date. In the future, if we are required to comply with these regulations, any increase in operating costs associated with meeting these standards are expected to be included in our cost of service paid by our customers as requested in our Infrastructure Improvement Plan/General Rate Case filings. Several pending climate-related disclosure regulations at the state and federal levels could increase our operating costs to fulfill reporting requirements. While recovery of these costs is not guaranteed, we would expect recovery in the regulatory process

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Unknown

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Increase operational efficiency, leverage renewable energy sources, promote fleet sustainability, and enhance data management processes.

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Aggregate cost has not been determined.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Reducing energy demand and emissions within our operations is a key part of our strategy for mitigating our contribution to climate change. We are focused on increasing our operational efficiency, leveraging renewable energy sources, promoting fleet sustainability, and enhancing data management processes that may provide additional insights. We continue to invest in renewable energy sources as a way to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and support our transition to a low-carbon economy. We are actively exploring opportunities to install additional onsite solar capacity. Where feasible, we enroll in programs with our electric utility providers that give us the opportunity to purchase more of our energy from renewable sources. In some California service areas, we also purchase electricity from Community Choice Aggregators who sell power with higher renewable energy percentages than other providers. See our 2023 Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Report for more information on the ways we seek to enhance our fleet's sustainability, including replacing older vehicles with more fuel-efficient ones, developing a fleet electrification strategy, route optimization and travel reductions, and commuter benefits.

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The number of facilities exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks within this river basin is based on the findings of California Water Service's (Cal Water's) Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (the Study, 2021). Cal Water defines facilities as districts for the purpose of this response that each represent various water supply infrastructure and operations (e.g., pumps, storage tanks, operations yards, etc.). Value chain priority locations are based on districts identified in the Study that were considered vulnerable to risks from water supply effects due to their reliance on imported water. Two risk statements from the Study related to reduced State Water Project (SWP) deliveries and longer, more frequent and severe droughts. While any district receiving SWP deliveries is vulnerable, the more vulnerable districts are considered those that source a significant amount of their supply from the SWP. These facilities are also described as priority locations in question 2.3. It should be noted that the Study only considered facilities within the Cal Water Service territory. The percentage of California Water Service Group's (Group's) global revenue that could be affected reflects the 2023 operating revenue associated with the district divided by Group's total operating revenue.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Acton Valley Groundwater Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The number of facilities exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks within this river basin is based on the findings of California Water Service's (Cal Water's) Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (the Study, 2021). Cal Water defines facilities as districts for the purpose of this response that each represent various water supply infrastructure and operations (e.g., pumps, storage tanks, operations yards, etc.). Value chain priority locations are based on districts identified in the Study that were considered vulnerable to risks from water supply effects due to their reliance on imported water. Two risk statements from the Study related to reduced State Water Project (SWP) deliveries and longer, more frequent and severe droughts. While any district receiving SWP deliveries is vulnerable, the more vulnerable districts are considered those that source a significant amount of their supply from the SWP. These facilities are also described as priority locations in question 2.3. It should be noted that the Study only considered facilities within the Cal Water Service territory. The percentage of California Water Service Group's (Group's) global revenue that could be affected reflects the 2023 operating revenue associated with the district divided by Group's total operating revenue.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Fremont Valley Groundwater Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The number of facilities exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks within this river basin is based on the findings of California Water Service's (Cal Water's) Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (the Study, 2021). Cal Water defines facilities as districts for the purpose of this response that each represent various water supply infrastructure and operations (e.g., pumps, storage tanks, operations yards, etc.). Value chain priority locations are based on districts identified in the Study that were considered vulnerable to risks from water supply effects due to their reliance on imported water. Two risk statements from the Study related to reduced State Water Project (SWP) deliveries and longer, more frequent and severe droughts. While any district receiving SWP deliveries is vulnerable, the more vulnerable districts are considered those that source a significant amount of their supply from the SWP. These facilities are also described as priority locations in question 2.3. It should be noted that the Study only considered facilities within the Cal Water Service territory. The percentage of California Water Service Group's (Group's) global revenue that could be affected reflects the 2023 operating revenue associated with the district divided by Group's total operating revenue.

Row 9

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :West Coast Groundwater Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

- 1-25%

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

- 11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The number of facilities exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks within this river basin is based on the findings of California Water Service's (Cal Water's) Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (the Study, 2021). Cal Water defines facilities as districts for the purpose of this response that each represent various water supply infrastructure and operations (e.g., pumps, storage tanks, operations yards, etc.). The number of districts viewed as potentially having substantive effects at the corporate level rather than local level as indicated by this questionnaire reflect the districts associated with more than 10 of the top 14 risks identified by Cal Water as part of the Study. These risk statements apply to all districts to some extent in some cases, but most are district specific. They are based on the highest-scoring supply reliability, assets, and operations vulnerabilities and are intended to describe the potential effects that a climate hazard could have on Cal Water's system and Cal Water's ability to manage supply reliability dynamics, assets, and operations. Value chain priority locations are based on districts identified in the Study that were considered vulnerable to risks from water supply effects due to their reliance on imported water. Two risk statements from the Study related to reduced State Water Project (SWP) deliveries and longer, more frequent and severe droughts. While any district receiving SWP deliveries is vulnerable, the more vulnerable districts are considered those that source a significant amount of their supply from the SWP. These facilities are also described as priority locations

in question 2.3. It should be noted that the Study only considered facilities within the Cal Water Service territory. The percentage of California Water Service Group's (Group's) global revenue that could be affected reflects the 2023 operating revenue associated with the district divided by Group's total operating revenue.

Row 10

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Central Groundwater Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

21-30%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The number of facilities exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks within this river basin is based on the findings of California Water Service's (Cal Water's) Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (the Study, 2021). Cal Water defines facilities as districts for the purpose of this response that each represent various water supply infrastructure and operations (e.g., pumps, storage tanks, operations yards, etc.). Value chain priority locations are based on districts identified in the Study that were considered vulnerable to risks from water supply effects due to their reliance on imported water. Two risk statements from the Study related to reduced State Water Project (SWP) deliveries and longer, more frequent and severe droughts. While any district receiving SWP deliveries is vulnerable, the more vulnerable districts are considered those that source a significant amount of their supply from the SWP. These facilities are also described as priority locations in question 2.3. It should be noted that the Study only considered facilities within the Cal Water Service territory. The percentage of California Water Service Group's (Group's) global revenue that could be affected reflects the 2023 operating revenue associated with the district divided by Group's total operating revenue.

Row 13

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Santa Clara Groundwater Sub-basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

Upstream value chain

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The number of facilities exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks within this river basin is based on the findings of California Water Service's (Cal Water's) Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (the Study, 2021). Cal Water defines facilities as districts for the purpose of this response that each represent various water supply infrastructure and operations (e.g., pumps, storage tanks, operations yards, etc.). The number of districts viewed as potentially having substantive effects at the corporate level rather than local level as indicated by this questionnaire reflect the districts associated with more than 10 of the top 14 risks

identified by Cal Water as part of the Study. These risk statements apply to all districts to some extent in some cases, but most are district specific. They are based on the highest-scoring supply reliability, assets, and operations vulnerabilities and are intended to describe the potential effects that a climate hazard could have on Cal Water's system and Cal Water's ability to manage supply reliability dynamics, assets, and operations. Value chain priority locations are based on districts identified in the Study that were considered vulnerable to risks from water supply effects due to their reliance on imported water. Two risk statements from the Study related to reduced State Water Project (SWP) deliveries and longer, more frequent and severe droughts. While any district receiving SWP deliveries is vulnerable, the more vulnerable districts are considered those that source a significant amount of their supply from the SWP. These facilities are also described as priority locations in question 2.3. It should be noted that the Study only considered facilities within the Cal Water Service territory. The percentage of California Water Service Group's (Group's) global revenue that could be affected reflects the 2023 operating revenue associated with the district divided by Group's total operating revenue.

Row 14

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

Upstream value chain

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

- 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The number of facilities exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks within this river basin is based on the findings of California Water Service's (Cal Water's) Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (the Study, 2021). Cal Water defines facilities as districts for the purpose of this response that each represent various water supply infrastructure and operations (e.g., pumps, storage tanks, operations yards, etc.). The number of districts viewed as potentially having substantive effects at the corporate level rather than local level as indicated by this questionnaire reflect the districts associated with more than 10 of the top 14 risks identified by Cal Water as part of the Study. These risk statements apply to all districts to some extent in some cases, but most are district specific. They are based on the highest-scoring supply reliability, assets, and operations vulnerabilities and are intended to describe the potential effects that a climate hazard could have on Cal Water's system and Cal Water's ability to manage supply reliability dynamics, assets, and operations. Value chain priority locations are based on districts identified in the Study that were considered vulnerable to risks from water supply effects due to their reliance on imported water. Two risk statements from the Study related to reduced State Water Project (SWP) deliveries and longer, more frequent and severe droughts. While any district receiving SWP deliveries is vulnerable, the more vulnerable districts are considered those that source a significant amount of their supply from the SWP. These facilities are also described as priority locations in question 2.3. It should be noted that the Study only considered facilities within the Cal Water Service territory. The percentage of California Water Service Group's (Group's) global revenue that could be affected reflects the 2023 operating revenue associated with the district divided by Group's total operating revenue.

Row 16

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

- Other, please specify :Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sub-basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The number of facilities exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks within this river basin is based on the findings of California Water Service's (Cal Water's) Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (the Study, 2021). Cal Water defines facilities as districts for the purpose of this response that each represent various water supply infrastructure and operations (e.g., pumps, storage tanks, operations yards, etc.). Value chain priority locations are based on districts identified in the Study that were considered vulnerable to risks from water supply effects due to their reliance on imported water. Two risk statements from the Study related to reduced State Water Project (SWP) deliveries and longer, more frequent and severe droughts. While any district receiving SWP deliveries is vulnerable, the more vulnerable districts are considered those that source a significant amount of their supply from the SWP. These facilities are also described as priority locations in question 2.3. It should be noted that the Study only considered facilities within the Cal Water Service territory. The percentage of California Water Service Group's (Group's) global revenue that could be affected reflects the 2023 operating revenue associated with the district divided by Group's total operating revenue.

Row 18

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

- Other, please specify :Lower Russian River Valley Groundwater Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The number of facilities exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks within this river basin is based on the findings of California Water Service's (Cal Water's) Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (the Study, 2021). Cal Water defines facilities as districts for the purpose of this response that each represent various water supply infrastructure and operations (e.g., pumps, storage tanks, operations yards, etc.). The number of districts viewed as potentially having substantive effects at the corporate level rather than local level as indicated by this questionnaire reflect the districts associated with more than 10 of the top 14 risks identified by Cal Water as part of the Study. These risk statements apply to all districts to some extent in some cases, but most are district specific. They are based on the highest-scoring supply reliability, assets, and operations vulnerabilities and are intended to describe the potential effects that a climate hazard could have on Cal Water's system and Cal Water's ability to manage supply reliability dynamics, assets, and operations. These facilities are also described as priority locations in question 2.3. It should be noted that the Study only considered facilities within the Cal Water Service territory. The percentage of California Water Service Group's (Group's) global revenue that could be affected reflects the 2023 operating revenue associated with the district divided by Group's total operating revenue.

Row 19

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Bodega Bay Area Groundwater Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

- 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The number of facilities exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks within this river basin is based on the findings of California Water Service's (Cal Water's) Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (the Study, 2021). Cal Water defines facilities as districts for the purpose of this response that each represent various water supply infrastructure and operations (e.g., pumps, storage tanks, operations yards, etc.). The number of districts viewed as potentially having substantive effects at the corporate level rather than local level as indicated by this questionnaire reflect the districts associated with more than 10 of the top 14 risks identified by Cal Water as part of the Study. These risk statements apply to all districts to some extent in some cases, but most are district specific. They are based on the highest-scoring supply reliability, assets, and operations vulnerabilities and are intended to describe the potential effects that a climate hazard could have on Cal Water's system and Cal Water's ability to manage supply reliability dynamics, assets, and operations. These facilities are also described as priority locations in question 2.3. It should be noted that the Study only considered facilities within the Cal Water Service territory. The percentage of California Water Service Group's (Group's) global revenue that could be affected reflects the 2023 operating revenue associated with the district divided by Group's total operating revenue.

Row 20

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

- Other, please specify :Santa Rosa Groundwater Sub-basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The number of facilities exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks within this river basin is based on the findings of California Water Service's (Cal Water's) Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (the Study, 2021). Cal Water defines facilities as districts for the purpose of this response that each represent various water supply infrastructure and operations (e.g., pumps, storage tanks, operations yards, etc.). The number of districts viewed as potentially having substantive effects at the corporate level rather than local level as indicated by this questionnaire reflect the districts associated with more than 10 of the top 14 risks identified by Cal Water as part of the Study. These risk statements apply to all districts to some extent in some cases, but most are district specific. They are based on the highest-scoring supply reliability, assets, and operations vulnerabilities and are intended to describe the potential effects that a climate hazard could have on Cal Water's system and Cal Water's ability to manage supply reliability dynamics, assets, and operations. These facilities are also described as priority locations in question 2.3. It should be noted that the Study only considered facilities within the Cal Water Service territory. The percentage of California Water Service Group's (Group's) global revenue that could be affected reflects the 2023 operating revenue associated with the district divided by Group's total operating revenue.

Row 23

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Westside Groundwater Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The number of facilities exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks within this river basin is based on the findings of California Water Service's (Cal Water's) Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (the Study, 2021). Cal Water defines facilities as districts for the purpose of this response that each represent various water supply infrastructure and operations (e.g., pumps, storage tanks, operations yards, etc.). The number of districts viewed as potentially having substantive effects at the corporate level rather than local level as indicated by this questionnaire reflect the districts associated with more than 10 of the top 14 risks identified by Cal Water as part of the Study. These risk statements apply to all districts to some extent in some cases, but most are district specific. They are based on the highest-scoring supply reliability, assets, and operations vulnerabilities and are intended to describe the potential effects that a climate hazard could have on Cal Water's system and Cal Water's ability to manage supply reliability dynamics, assets, and operations. These facilities are also described as priority locations in question 2.3. It should be noted that the Study only considered facilities within the Cal Water Service territory. The percentage of California Water Service Group's (Group's) global revenue that could be affected reflects the 2023 operating revenue associated with the district divided by Group's total operating revenue.

Row 24

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Sub-basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The number of facilities exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks within this river basin is based on the findings of California Water Service's (Cal Water's) Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (the Study, 2021). Cal Water defines facilities as districts for the purpose of this response that each represent various water supply infrastructure and operations (e.g., pumps, storage tanks, operations yards, etc.). The number of districts viewed as potentially having substantive effects at the corporate level rather than local level as indicated by this questionnaire reflect the districts associated with more than 10 of the top 14 risks identified by Cal Water as part of the Study. These risk statements apply to all districts to some extent in some cases, but most are district specific. They are based on the highest-scoring supply reliability, assets, and operations vulnerabilities and are intended to describe the potential effects that a climate hazard could have on Cal Water's system and Cal Water's ability to manage supply reliability dynamics, assets, and operations. These facilities are also described as priority locations in question 2.3. It should be noted that the Study only considered facilities within the Cal Water Service territory. The percentage of California Water Service Group's (Group's) global revenue that could be affected reflects the 2023 operating revenue associated with the district divided by Group's total operating revenue.

Row 27

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Thousand Oaks Groundwater Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

- 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The number of facilities exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks within this river basin is based on the findings of California Water Service's (Cal Water's) Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (the Study, 2021). Cal Water defines facilities as districts for the purpose of this response that each represent various water supply infrastructure and operations (e.g., pumps, storage tanks, operations yards, etc.). Value chain priority locations are based on districts identified in the Study that were considered vulnerable to risks from water supply effects due to their reliance on imported water. Two risk statements from the Study related to reduced State Water Project (SWP) deliveries and longer, more frequent and severe droughts. While any district receiving SWP deliveries is vulnerable, the more vulnerable districts are those that source a significant amount of their supply from the SWP. These facilities are also described as priority locations in question 2.3. It should be noted that the Study only considered facilities within the Cal Water Service territory. The percentage of California Water Service Group's (Group's) global revenue that could be affected reflects the 2023 operating revenue associated with the district divided by Group's total operating revenue.

Row 28

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

- Other, please specify :Russell Valley Groundwater Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The number of facilities exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks within this river basin is based on the findings of California Water Service's (Cal Water's) Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (the Study, 2021). Cal Water defines facilities as districts for the purpose of this response that each represent various water supply infrastructure and operations (e.g., pumps, storage tanks, operations yards, etc.). Value chain priority locations are based on districts identified in the Study that were considered vulnerable to risks from water supply effects due to their reliance on imported water. Two risk statements from the Study related to reduced State Water Project (SWP) deliveries and longer, more frequent and severe droughts. While any district receiving SWP deliveries is vulnerable, the more vulnerable districts are considered those that source a significant amount of their supply from the SWP. These facilities are also described as priority locations in question 2.3. It should be noted that the Study only considered facilities within the Cal Water Service territory. The percentage of California Water Service Group's (Group's) global revenue that could be affected reflects the 2023 operating revenue associated with the district divided by Group's total operating revenue.
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

Yes

(3.3.2) Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties

Select all that apply

Enforcement orders or other penalties but none that are considered as significant

(3.3.3) Comment

California Water Service Group (Group) complied with primary and secondary federal Safe Drinking Water Act and applicable state water quality standards across Group. The water-related regulatory violations in 2023 reflect procedural, non-health-based violations.

[Fixed row]

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

- Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Reducing energy demand and emissions within our operations is a key part of our strategy for mitigating our contribution to climate change. There are three areas where we see climate-related opportunities to implement our mitigation strategy and use more efficient production and distribution processes: operational efficiency, renewable energy, and fleet sustainability.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Unknown

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Unknown

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

No quantitative figure has been provided as California Water Service Group has not yet conducted a quantitative transition opportunity assessment that would inform useful estimates of the financial effect of this opportunity. As a result, no quantitative effect on our financial position, financial performance, or cash flows has been provided for this reporting cycle.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The aggregate cost to realize this opportunity has not yet been determined.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

To enhance energy efficiency in office buildings, we conducted an energy audit to identify opportunities to optimize energy use efficiency in our California office facilities. We also completed a custom Energy Management System for California Water Service (Cal Water) guided by the ISO 50001 standard. In 2023, we performed over 230 efficiency tests and completed over 40 water pump or motor replacement or rebuild projects. We utilize demand response systems to reduce our energy use during peak demand times. This practice is intended to reduce electrical grid strain and provide associated financial benefits. We proactively monitor, maintain, and replace pipelines and infrastructure. We also encourage our customers to reduce their water consumption. In 2023, we replaced approximately 30 miles of water pipeline through our main replacement program. We also helped our customers save almost 360 megaliters of water from water saving efficiency measures in 2023. To date, we have invested more than 3 million in infrastructure to generate renewable power at our facilities that support the electricity needs of one of our offices and supply energy to the grid. Our wind turbine in Waikoloa, Hawaii, helps to reduce our energy costs while also greening the grid. Additionally, in some California service areas, the electricity we buy from community choice aggregators has lower emissions intensities than other providers. Where feasible, we enroll in programs with our electric utility providers that give us the opportunity to purchase more of our energy from renewable sources. We seek to enhance our fleet's sustainability through various means, including replacing older vehicles with more fuel-efficient ones, developing a fleet electrification strategy, route optimization and

travel reductions, and providing commuter benefits. We plan to construct over 290 electric vehicle charging stations to maintain our electric fleet in California based on an infrastructure needs assessment completed in 2023.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

United States of America

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :All California Water Service Group operations and associated river basins could benefit from various types of climate resilience measures.

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Several years ago, we embarked on a multiyear journey to identify and assess climate-related risks throughout our operations in California, which represents approximately 90% of our business. The most recent phase of our climate risk studies, the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Framework, analyzes climate-

related vulnerabilities in our facilities, operations, and water supply portfolio at the district level. The results show how risks may change over time based on different emissions scenarios and provide a framework for future mitigation and adaptation planning. As determined through the Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework, climate change increases the risks associated with rising temperatures, drought, and extreme weather events that may affect the reliability of our systems and the availability of our water supply. These risks, which may lead to increased costs and capital expenditures, also pose an opportunity for our company to proactively adapt to climate-related impacts, enhance business resiliency and service reliability, and reduce increased or unforeseen cost impacts to our business. To help realize this opportunity, we rely primarily on our water supply management efforts, conservation programming, and strategic investments in operational and infrastructure resiliency.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

No quantitative figure has been provided as California Water Service Group has not yet developed a quantitative cost estimate of the potential costs to implement resilience opportunities identified by its Climate Change and Risk Assessment Framework (2021) that would inform projections of the financial effect of this opportunity. As a result, no quantitative effect on our financial position, financial performance, and/or cash flows has been provided for this reporting cycle.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The aggregate cost to realize this opportunity has not yet been determined.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Managing changes in water availability and demand, particularly those driven by climatic events, plays a significant role in our ability to secure a sustainable supply of water for our customers. In California, we regularly develop a series of plans to evaluate sources of supply, efficient uses, and demand management. As we map and account for water risks, we factor water stress into our ongoing supply evaluation and approach. See the Water Supply Resilience and Reliability and Water System Resilience, Reliability, and Efficiency sections of our 2023 Environmental, Social, and Governance Report for more information on the many ways we manage supply reliability, including responsible groundwater extraction, preparing for new water sources, collaboration with local authorities, partnership with the Public Policy Institute of California, investments in recycled water sources, and water conservation. To help increase water supply reliability due to more frequent droughts, we maintain plans designed to combat water shortages and offer customer programs that are intended to engage and encourage customers to conserve water. Even when not in times of drought, we continue to work to increase awareness of the benefits of conservation across our subsidiaries and implement programming in California to help meet regulatory water use reduction targets set by state agencies. We regularly invest in our infrastructure to promote service reliability. In addition to routine maintenance, we upgrade our systems to improve resilience against climate related risks. We invest in emergency generators, power transfer switches, fire hydrants, and new water lines to support water flow during events and control water pressures across distribution zones. Additionally, our Water Supply and Facilities Master Plans support improvements for operational reliability. In 2022, we developed and refined contingency plans for operating our water treatment plants impacted by climate change-driven events. We also invested a record 383.7 million in capital expenditures across California Water Service Group in 2023, including funding for water pipeline projects to improve water distribution system resiliency and projects to strengthen our ability to maintain service in the event of wildfire and public safety power shutoffs. The capital investments we make each year help to enhance system efficiency and resiliency and to protect against climate-related risks such as floods, storms, and wildfires.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Several years ago, we embarked on a multiyear journey to identify and assess climate-related risks throughout our operations in California, which represents approximately 90% of our business. The most recent phase of our climate risk studies, the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Framework, analyzes climate-related vulnerabilities in our facilities, operations, and water supply portfolio at the district level. The results show how risks may change over time based on different emissions scenarios and provide a framework for future mitigation and adaptation planning. As determined through the Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework, climate change increases the risks associated with rising temperatures, drought, and extreme weather events that may affect the reliability of our systems and the availability of our water supply. These risks, which may lead to increased costs and capital expenditures, also pose an opportunity for our company to proactively adapt to climate-related impacts, enhance business resiliency and service reliability, and reduce increased or unforeseen cost impacts to our business. To help realize this opportunity, we rely primarily on our water supply management efforts, conservation programming, and strategic investments in operational and infrastructure resiliency.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

No quantitative figure has been provided as California Water Service Group has not yet developed a quantitative cost estimate of the potential costs to implement resilience opportunities identified by its Climate Change and Risk Assessment Framework (2021) that would inform projections of the financial effect of this opportunity. As a result, no quantitative effect on our financial position, financial performance, and/or cash flows has been provided for this reporting cycle.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The aggregate cost to realize this opportunity has not yet been determined.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Managing changes in water availability and demand, particularly those driven by climatic events, plays a significant role in our ability to secure a sustainable supply of water for our customers. In California, we regularly develop a series of plans to evaluate sources of supply, efficient uses, and demand management. As we map and account for water risks, we factor water stress into our ongoing supply evaluation and approach. See the Water Supply Resilience and Reliability and Water System Resilience, Reliability, and Efficiency sections of our 2023 Environmental, Social, and Governance Report for more information on the many ways we manage supply reliability, including responsible groundwater extraction, preparing for new water sources, collaboration with local authorities, partnership with the Public Policy Institute of California, investments in recycled water sources, and water conservation. To help increase water supply reliability due to more frequent droughts, we maintain plans designed to combat water shortages and offer customer programs that are intended to engage and encourage customers to conserve water. Even when not in times of drought, we continue to work to increase awareness of the benefits of conservation across our subsidiaries and implement programming in California to help meet regulatory water use reduction targets set by state agencies. We regularly invest in our infrastructure to promote service reliability. In addition to routine maintenance, we upgrade our systems to improve resilience against climate related risks. We invest in emergency generators, power transfer switches, fire hydrants, and new water lines to support water flow during events and control water pressures across distribution zones. Additionally, our Water Supply and Facilities Master Plans support improvements for operational reliability. In 2022, we developed and refined contingency plans for operating our water treatment plants impacted

by climate change-driven events. We also invested a record 383.7 million in capital expenditures across California Water Service Group in 2023, including funding for water pipeline projects to improve water distribution system resiliency and projects to strengthen our ability to maintain service in the event of wildfire and public safety power shutoffs. The capital investments we make each year help to enhance system efficiency and resiliency and to protect against climate-related risks such as floods, storms, and wildfires.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Capital flow and financing

Other capital flow and financing opportunity, please specify :Increased access to capital

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Our foundational 2020 ESG materiality assessment identified climate change as a crosscutting topic that poses a material risk as well as opportunity to the company. Many stakeholders that provided input to the assessment highlighted California Water Service Group's opportunity to lead our industry and peers on climate change strategy and the many topics related to or influenced by it. By being a leader amongst peers and demonstrating our progress on climate change mitigation and adaptation, we may be better able to meet the expectations of investors interested in corporate issuers' disclosure and rigor of climate change strategies. CDP's capital market signatories are interested in evaluating environmental impacts related to their investments and or loans. Seven hundred investors with over 142 trillion in assets and 300 large purchasers with over 64 trillion in procurement spend are requesting thousands of companies to disclose their environmental data through CDP (source: <https://www.cdp.net/en/companies>). Additionally, according to the findings of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) 2023

Status Report, there is continued growth in investor demand for companies to report TCFD-aligned information. As of the release of the 2023 Status Report, over 4,850 organizations had pledged their support for the TCFD. TCFD supporters represent a combined market capitalization of 29.5 trillion (source: [fsb.org/wp-content/uploads/P121023-2.pdf](https://www.fsb.org/wp-content/uploads/P121023-2.pdf)).

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased access to capital

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

No quantitative figure has been provided as California Water Service Group has not yet conducted a quantitative transition opportunity assessment that would inform useful estimates of the financial effect of this opportunity. As a result, no quantitative effect on our financial position, financial performance, or cash flows has been provided for this reporting cycle.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Rather than experiencing costs to realize this opportunity, California Water Service Group (Group) instead views this area as an opportunity to attract capital from investors interested in Group's climate adaptation and mitigation work. Costs to realize the opportunity would be associated with realizing the other opportunities identified herein, such as increased resilience to impacts of climate change.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Although doing the right thing has always been in our DNA, in 2020, we took steps to establish a formal Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) program to help meet the expectations of our customers, regulators, stockholders, and other partners. We conducted a materiality assessment to determine the highest priority ESG topics to our stakeholders. We also published our first formal ESG Report in 2020. In 2021, we took further steps to advance our ESG program by establishing ESG objectives, adopting new ESG-related policies, formalizing our ESG governance structure, and developing what we believe to be a comprehensive climate change strategy. Building upon the climate change study we completed in 2016 and the Climate Change Water Resources Monitoring and Adaptation Plan completed in 2020, we also completed Phase 2 of our climate change study in 2022. The outcome of this second phase of work, our Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework, identified physical climate-related risks and opportunities that could impact our business. Following guidance from the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and IPCC, the assessment considered Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) 4.5 and 8.5 to address risks and changes over three distinct time horizons. The Study also developed an adaptation framework to identify a structure for addressing key risks. We intend to continue to expand the scope of our climate risk assessments, account for evolving climate science, integrate projects into our rate cases to act on our findings, and prepare for the range of climate futures that we may encounter. Our annual ESG reports include disclosures guided by the TCFD recommendations; we have incorporated the findings of our climate risk assessments and details regarding our climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies, risk management, governance, and metrics and targets. Moving forward, we are committed to continuing our efforts to make progress and communicate transparently on our ESG program and climate change efforts. In 2023, we set a science-aligned greenhouse gas emissions reduction target that supports limiting global temperature increases to 1.5 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels. This target builds upon our other objectives related to addressing climate-related risks as described in our 2023 ESG Report.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

- Other resource efficiency opportunity, please specify :Reduction in water withdrawals through use of recycled water

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Various river basins in California and Hawaii

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

We continue to invest in recycled water sources and production in California and Hawaii to reduce dependence on freshwater sources and increase water supply resilience.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

No quantitative figure has been provided as California Water Service Group has not yet conducted a quantitative transition opportunity assessment that would inform useful estimates of the financial effect of this opportunity. As a result, no quantitative effect on our financial position, financial performance, or cash flows has been provided for this reporting cycle.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The aggregate cost to realize this opportunity has not yet been determined.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Since 2018, we have increased the volume of recycled water delivered to our customers by over 30%. Today, approximately 3% of our total water delivered to customers from all sources, including groundwater, surface water, purchased water, and recycled water is recycled water, and we have targeted 2035 as the year recycled water should make up at least 5%. Currently, the recycled water we provide is wastewater treated to regulatory standards for landscaping irrigation and industrial uses. Increasing recycled water substantially to meet landscaping and irrigation needs alone is challenging given the limited number of customers for these uses and because it costs more to deliver the recycled water to them. To help us overcome this challenge, we are exploring indirect potable reuse and direct potable reuse (DPR) with other agency partners, which we can now pursue given the approval of the DPR regulations in California in December 2023. Our recycled water projects include multiple wastewater treatment plants in Hawaii. Our wastewater treatment plants provide recycled water for landscape irrigation and green spaces. California Water Service (Cal Water) operates and maintains the wastewater treatment and recycled water plants for the Tesoro Viejo Master Mutual Water Company, but it is considered outside of our operational control. The treatment plant generates non-potable recycled water for Tesoro Viejo's customer and community needs such as landscape and agricultural irrigation and construction dust control. Cal Water also provides recycled water from the City of Sunnyvale that flows through Valley Water's transmission facilities to the Apple Campus in Silicon Valley. The recycled water supports landscaping, internal plumbing, and cooling.

By participating in the San Francisco Peninsula Regional Pure Water Project, we are helping to explore indirect and direct DPR options in the Bay Area and to develop standardized water recycling criteria for DPR. We also recently completed Recycled Water Feasibility Studies for our Mid-Peninsula, South San Francisco, and Los Altos service areas, which included identifying recycled water demands and potential project opportunities. Finally, we have a partnership with the West Basin Municipal Water District and the Palos Verdes Estates Golf Course in Los Angeles County to extend West Basin's recycled water system and provide more than 200 acre-feet of recycled water per year to Palos Verdes Estates.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

Water

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

Other, please specify :Biodiversity is not currently a Tier 1 Risk topic with board oversight.

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

As noted in the California Water Service Group (Group) 2024 Proxy Statement Enterprise Risk Management and Responsibility Matrix, biodiversity is not currently considered a Tier 1 risk overseen by the full board or a board committee. Group plans to continue to monitor biodiversity as an emerging risk topic including through the Taskforce on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures guidance to evaluate whether biodiversity risk rises to the level of requiring board oversight in the future. In the interim, several of Group's Tier 1 risks relate to biodiversity, including Water Supply Risk, Climate Change Risk, Environmental Contamination Risk, and Natural or Human-Caused Disaster Risk, which allow Group to monitor potential biodiversity risks as they arise.

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board chair
- Director on board
- Board-level committee
- President

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Nominating and Corporate Governance; Enterprise Risk Management, Safety, and Security; Finance and Capital Investment; and Audit Committee Charters. The full board has responsibility for climate issues.

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

- Other, please specify :**Overseeing value chain engagement and reviewing and guiding the risk management process.**

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Led by our Chairman of the Board, President & Chief Executive Officer, our Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing our overall Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) progress, including the execution of our climate strategy. Given climate change risk is a Tier 1 risk for the company, the full Board oversees execution of our climate strategy. The Board periodically reviews and discusses our climate-related risks and opportunities and maintains responsibility for formal approval and oversight of our climate strategy. Executive leadership regularly reports to the Board on ESG and climate progress throughout the year. Various departments also provide regular updates to the Board on routine operational priorities relating to climate mitigation and adaptation efforts. Given the importance of climate-related impacts to our business and their interrelation to numerous other ESG focus areas at California Water Service Group, the Board considers climate-related issues while guiding business strategy, developing action plans, setting objectives, and evaluating company expenditures. The Chairman of the Board, President & Chief Executive Officer, also works collaboratively with the executive leadership team to oversee our climate change strategy. This is primarily accomplished through the Strategy & Operating Committee and ESG Executive Oversight Committee. The Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee maintains oversight of ESG programs and disclosures including those related specifically to climate. This Committee also oversees risks related to matters of corporate governance including director independence and Board performance as well as risks related to environmental, social responsibility, and sustainability matters. Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), Safety, and Security Committee advises executive leaders about our ERM program, including safety and security risks such as those associated with climate that threaten business resilience. Our Senior Vice President, Corporate Services & Chief Risk Officer also leads our ERM team to factor climate into our risk analysis and framework.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board chair
- Director on board
- Board-level committee
- President

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Nominating and Corporate Governance; Enterprise Risk Management, Safety, and Security; Finance and Capital Investment; and Audit Committee Charters

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our Board of Directors is led by our Chairman of the Board, President & Chief Executive Officer. The full Board oversees our water supply risk as a Tier 1 risk for the company. Water quality is overseen by the Enterprise Risk Management, Safety, and Security Committee. Water supply and water quality are core to our business of providing high-quality water and wastewater services. As such, these topics are discussed at each Board meeting, including through updates from the Chief Water Resource Sustainability Officer and Vice President, Water Quality and Environmental Affairs. At the management level, our Drought Response Steering Committee and Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Compliance Steering Committee address water supply and water quality risks, respectively, and both provide inputs to our enterprise risk management strategy, which involves an annual review process where we analyze new and existing risks and develop and revise the mitigation controls.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

- Undergraduate education (e.g., BSc/BA in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, environmental engineering, forestry, etc.), please specify :Earth Science and Chemical Engineering
- Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify :Master of Science-Water Resource Administration

Experience

- Active member of an environmental committee or organization
- Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)
- Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues
- Staff-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
 Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

- Undergraduate education (e.g., BSc/BA in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, environmental engineering, forestry, etc.), please specify :Earth Science and Chemical Engineering
 Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify :Master of Science-Water Resource Administration

Experience

- Active member of an environmental committee or organization
 Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)
 Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues
 Staff-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
 Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
 Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

Other

- Other, please specify :Oversees overall Environmental, Social, and Governance progress, including climate-related topics

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our executive leadership team, led by the Chairman of the Board, President & Chief Executive Officer, collaboratively develops, manages, and executes on our climate change strategy. This is primarily accomplished through the Strategy & Operating Committee and Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Executive Oversight Committee. Executive-level updates and discussions frequently cover climate-related issues such as wildfire preparation, water supply planning, and drought response. Executive leadership regularly reports to the Board on ESG and climate change progress throughout the year. Various departments also provide regular updates to the Board on routine operational priorities relating to climate mitigation and adaptation efforts.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Chairman of the Board, President & Chief Executive Officer works with the executive leadership team to develop and implement a business strategy that focuses on meeting or surpassing all state and federal water quality standards and meeting future customer water demands. Executive-level updates and discussions address water-related issues such as water quality, water supply planning, and drought response. Executive leadership reports to the Board on our water resource strategy and results at each meeting including through reporting progress from committees, including the Drought Response Steering Committee and Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Compliance Program Steering Committee. Various departments also provide regular updates to the Board on various water quality and water supply topics.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Environmental, Social, Governance committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Senior Vice President (VP), Customer Service & Chief Sustainability Officer oversees our Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) strategy, including efforts related to biodiversity, as part of our environmental strategy. In addition, she oversees the ESG Executive Oversight Committee, which includes the VP, Water Quality and Environmental Affairs, as a member. The VP, Water Quality and Environmental Affairs is responsible for environmental compliance and stewardship activities.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan environmental issues
- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Senior Vice President (VP), Customer Service & Chief Sustainability Officer works collaboratively with the executive leadership team to develop, manage, and execute on our climate mitigation and adaptation strategy. Our Chief Water Resource Sustainability Officer, who focuses on climate adaptation, reports directly to her. The Senior VP, Customer Service & Chief Sustainability Officer assists the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Water Resource Sustainability Officer in managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities, managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products, providing climate-related

employee incentives, integrating climate-related issues into corporate strategy setting, monitoring progress on climate-related objectives, and assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities. Given her role leading our Customer Service; Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG); Corporate Communications; Government and Community Affairs; and Water Resource Sustainability departments, our Senior VP, Customer Service & Chief Sustainability Officer also holds responsibility for developing and implementing a climate transition plan and managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate. Executive leadership regularly reports to the Board on ESG and climate change progress throughout the year. Various departments also provide regular updates to the Board on routine operational priorities relating to climate mitigation and adaptation efforts.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Water Resource Sustainability Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Corporate Sustainability/CSR reporting line

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Senior Vice President (VP), Customer Service & Chief Sustainability Officer and Chief Water Resource Sustainability Officer drive our climate-related efforts. The Chief Water Resource Sustainability Officer assists the Chief Executive Officer and Senior VP, Customer Service & Chief Sustainability Officer in managing annual budgets for climate adaptation activities, managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to integrating climate-related issues into corporate strategy setting, and monitoring progress on climate-related objectives and assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities. The Water Resource Sustainability Department, directed by the Chief Water Resource Sustainability Officer, leads our overarching climate change strategy with a focus on risk assessment, including conducting climate-related scenario analysis and adaptation strategies relating to water resource sustainability, including implementing a climate transition plan. The Chief Water Resource Sustainability Officer is also the lead officer for Water Supply Risk and Climate Change Risk, two Tier 1 risks per our Enterprise Risk Management and Risk Responsibility Matrix.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Senior Vice President, (VP) Corporate Services & Chief Risk Officer leads our Enterprise Risk Management team that addresses both water supply risk and water quality risks that have been identified as Tier 1 risks for the company.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Environmental, Social, Governance committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Executive Oversight Committee, comprised of members of the executive leadership team across functional areas of the Company, is led by our Senior Vice President (VP), Customer Service & Chief Sustainability Officer, and ESG Manager. The ESG Executive Oversight Committee's purpose is to oversee California Water Service Group's overall ESG vision, management, and communications as well as track progress of the strategies, policies, and practices relating to Group's material sustainability issues, including climate change. The ESG Executive Oversight Committee may be asked

to assist in developing and/or approving a climate transition plan, overseeing implementation of a climate transition plan, integrating climate-related issues into company strategy setting, monitoring progress on climate-related corporate objectives, and assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities as officers that own climate-related functions throughout the company.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Other committee, please specify :Strategy & Operating Committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Strategy & Operating Committee (SOC), chaired by the Chairman, President & Chief Executive Officer, is comprised of senior officers and Named Executive Officers and currently meets twice per month. Among other functions, the SOC assesses evolving market conditions and develops a long-term strategy to mitigate emerging risks and maximize future opportunities. Priorities for the SOC include, but are not limited to, workforce transformation including succession planning; employee development and recruitment; business development; political climate; operating model; affordability, resiliency; climate change; and sustainability, with an emphasis on water resource planning.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Senior Vice President, (VP) Corporate Services & Chief Risk Officer leads our Enterprise Risk Management team that addresses both water supply risk and water quality risks that have been identified as Tier 1 risks for the company.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Other committee, please specify :Drought Steering Committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Drought Steering Committee is chaired by our Chairman of the Board, President & Chief Executive Officer and addresses drought status in all the states where California Water Service Group operates. Our Drought Response Program is led by our Chief Water Resource Sustainability Officer who reports to our Senior Vice President, Customer Service & Chief Sustainability Officer. This program was originally developed to address water shortages in California and is being expanded to other states. The program uses a set of six drought severity stages that define the level of water conservation needed and guide potential water use restrictions. Generally, our Drought Response Program focuses on increasing and expanding rebates and other water-saving opportunities, restricting outdoor landscape irrigation, providing guidelines for customers, and implementing penalties for wasteful and excessive water use. We regularly communicate with customers to explain changes in drought conditions and water conservation needs.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Other committee, please specify :Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Compliance Steering Committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

In 2023, we created a per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) Compliance Steering Committee and established a full-time position dedicated to preparing and executing a program to meet the new PFAS standards for water quality. This committee reports to our Senior Vice President (VP), Corporate Services & Chief Risk Officer. To help cover the compliance costs and reduce the financial impact of water treatment on our customers, we are actively pursuing grant funding for PFAS-related projects. Additionally, California Water Service Group has filed lawsuits to hold PFAS manufacturers financially responsible for the costs of monitoring and treating water for PFAS.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

8.12

(4.5.3) Please explain

The purpose of our long-term equity compensation is to align executive compensation with the long-term interests of both stockholders and customers, to create incentives for officer recruiting and retention, to encourage long-term performance by our officers, and to promote stock ownership. We take risk into account in determining the aggregate amount of at-risk compensation and performance criteria, including assessment of risk management and risk mitigation. Environmental, Social, and Governance-Environmental Leadership represents one of the long-term equity compensation metrics, and for 2023, two of the three criteria for this performance metric were based upon achievement of two climate-related cross-functional projects.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

3.81

(4.5.3) Please explain

Part of California Water Service Group's (Group's) executive compensation package includes performance-based short-term at-risk compensation for officers designed to align annual performance and achievement with the long-term strategic goals of the Group. The performance-based short-term compensation is fully at risk with payout dependent upon achievement of certain performance objectives over a one-year performance period. Water Quality and Public Health is one of three performance metrics tied to operations, customer service, and public health.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

Progress towards environmental targets

Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Set an emissions reduction target for Scope 1 and 2 emissions by end of 2025.

Emission reduction

- Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Resource use and efficiency

- Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Long-term equity compensation metrics cover a three-year performance period. The number of shares awarded at the end of the three-year performance period is based on the extent the performance criteria is met over such time and subject to the officer's continued employment through such date. Two of the three Environmental, Social, and Governance-Environmental Leadership performance metrics for the performance period from 2023 to 2025 relate specifically to climate and include the following: 1. Set an emissions reduction target for Scope 1 and 2 emissions by end of 2025; and 2. Implement a multi-year strategy to improve energy efficiency in California office facilities, including: a) By end of 2024, set an enterprise-wide energy efficiency standard for office buildings, and b) By end of 2025, replace office facility lighting with available LED lighting at district office facilities identified in our 2023 energy audit as suitable based upon cost and energy savings.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This long-term equity compensation metric that includes climate-related objectives demonstrates our efforts to integrate sustainability into our business strategy. In 2024, we announced our commitment to reducing absolute Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 63% by 2035 from a 2021 base year, a target which is science-aligned and supports limiting global temperature increases to 1.5-degree Celsius above preindustrial levels.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Other targets-related metrics, please specify :This performance metric evaluates performance based on the number of procedural violations and violations of primary and secondary drinking water standards.

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

This performance metric evaluates performance based on the number of procedural violations and violations of primary and secondary drinking water standards over a one-year performance period. We have continued to include all state operations in the performance metric for primary water quality. The secondary and procedural water quality metrics measure activity in the California subsidiary only, but in the future, secondary and procedural water quality metrics could include other states' compliance. A primary drinking water standard violation is related to public health, either acute or long-term. A secondary drinking water standard violation is related to taste or aesthetics, such as excessive iron and manganese, which can generate customer complaints. A procedural drinking water violation is a missed sample or other non-compliance item that is not a violation of a primary or secondary drinking water standard. We make it a priority to meet all applicable water quality standards, every day, in every service area. For this reason, the target performance level was set for no primary drinking water standard violations, two or fewer secondary drinking water standard violations, and no more than four procedural drinking water violations. All metrics under the annual short-term at-risk compensation program are equally weighted. If the threshold performance level is reached for a performance metric, the total payout for that metric is 50% of the target payout opportunity. If the maximum performance level is reached for a performance metric, the total payout for that performance metric is capped at 200% of the target payout opportunity. If the threshold goal is not achieved for a performance metric, there is no payout for that performance metric.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This short-term incentive supports our commitment to providing clean drinking water to our customers. In 2023, we achieved 100% compliance with primary and secondary federal Safe Drinking Water Act and applicable state water quality standards across the Company.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

Direct operations

Upstream value chain

Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

California Water Service Group's Environmental Sustainability Policy covers California Water Service, Hawaii Water Service, New Mexico Water Service, and Washington Water Service.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities
- Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- No, and we do not plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

4.6.1 2024_Environmental_Sustainability_Update_Final.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

California Water Service Group's Environmental Sustainability Policy covers California Water Service, Hawaii Water Service, New Mexico Water Service, and Washington Water Service.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Climate-specific commitments

- Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Efforts to improve energy efficiency and decrease the use of fossil fuels. Commitment to reduce our absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 63% by 2035 from a 2021 base year.

Additional references/Descriptions

- Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems
- Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- No, and we do not plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

4.6.1 2024_Environmental_Sustainabiltiy_Update_Final.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Selected facilities, businesses or geographies only

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

California Water Service Group has differing state regulatory requirements across its operations.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- No, and we do not plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Not publicly available

Row 4

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Certain water quality-related policies apply across California Water Service Group operations.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- No, and we do not plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Not publicly available

Row 5

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Selected facilities, businesses or geographies only

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The California Water Service Group environmental compliance program and standards currently applies to all our operations. We are in the process of updating our Environmental Policy now to reflect that it also covers all operations.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- No, and we do not plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Not publicly available

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Alliance for Water Efficiency, California Water Efficiency Partnership, Water Research Foundation, Water Reuse Association, Public Policy Institute of California, and American Water Works Association

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

*California Water Service Group is a member of several organizations that promote water reuse and efficiency and advancing water technologies. In addition to participating in these organizations, one of our officers serves on the Board of Directors for the California Water Efficiency Partnership.
[Fixed row]*

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

The California Water Service Group political action committee (PAC) is registered on the Federal Election Commission register and the California CalAccess register. California Water Service is also registered on the California CalAccess register.

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Regarding our overall climate change strategy, we believe that managing the impacts of climate- and water-related risks requires climate mitigation and adaptation throughout our business, including sourcing, treatment, distribution, and community engagement. California Water Service Group transparently reports on our ESG initiatives, including those relating to our climate change and water strategy, through our annual financial reporting; Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Report; and ESG Analyst Download, which are available to all of our stakeholders via our website. Through our partnerships and regulatory engagement, we support policies that we believe align with our values and our commitment to advance the interests of our customers, communities, employees, and stockholders. Our political involvement is intended to be policy-driven, nonpartisan, and transparent to benefit our customers, communities, employees, and stockholders. We advocate for affordability, water quality, sustainability and equality for our customers, as well as seek to safeguard our position as the leading provider of water service in our communities. On our website, we outline several of the core areas on which we focus including conservation and sustainability. As we prepare for the impacts of climate change, we support initiatives that seek to strengthen resilience against drought. We also encourage structures that promote water conservation and favor drought tolerant landscaping.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

- Other financial mechanisms, please specify :Ban use of potable water to irrigate purely ornamental turf in public spaces

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Filings and reports, policy research, lobbying, and trade associations

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

By engaging transparently, responsibly, and ethically with policymakers, we aim to promote our positions and influence legislation in support of our customers, employees, and stockholders. Every year, California Water Service (Cal Water) actively reviews bills introduced at the California Legislature, and where applicable, supports those that we believe align with our core values and principles and opposes those that run counter to our mission. Our primary engagement methods with regulators and legislators include filings and reports, policy research, lobbying meetings, and trade associations. Our advocacy efforts and focus areas can be found in public records, and we are required to file quarterly lobbying disclosure reports in accordance with California Government Code Section 86116. It is our policy in California to only use contract lobbyists and none of our employees are registered lobbyists. Our lobbying focuses mainly on programs that address water-related issues. On our website, we outline several of the core areas on which we focus, including conservation and sustainability. As climate change brings more frequent and harsher droughts, we believe water conservation will continue to be a critically important tool for water suppliers and customers alike. Water conservation not only helps us adapt to climate change, but it also helps mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing the energy used by the water sector. In 2023, Cal Water took a position on Assembly Bill (AB) 1572 according to our policy priorities because we believe the continued boom-bust cycle of precipitation in California demonstrates the need to find new and innovative ways to conserve our most precious resource. Cal Water viewed AB 1572 as a commonsense means to help extend the state's water supplies. We believe irrigation of turf that serves no purpose (nonfunctional turf) does nothing but take water away from other more beneficial uses. For more information on our advocacy priorities and policy principles, please refer to our website at <https://calwaterdifference.com/>. Additionally, our support letter for AB 1572, sent to the Chair of the Assembly Committee on Water, Parks, & Wildlife in April 2023 can be found at <https://calwaterdifference.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/AB-1572-Cal-Water-Support-2023-04-11.pdf>. We view success as whether a policy consistent with our policy principles is passed. AB 1572 was signed into law in 2023.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

No, we have not evaluated

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

California Assembly Bill 805-Water Systems Consolidation

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

- Other financial mechanisms, please specify :Funding of critical water infrastructure and investments to understand, monitor, and address contamination with per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, and we strive to protect public health

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Filings and reports, policy research, lobbying, and trade associations

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

By engaging transparently, responsibly, and ethically with policymakers, we aim to promote our positions and influence legislation in support of our customers, employees, and stockholders. Every year, California Water Service (Cal Water) actively reviews bills introduced at the California Legislature, and where applicable, supports those that we believe align with our core values and principles and opposes those that run counter to our mission. Our primary engagement methods with regulators and legislators include filings and reports, policy research, lobbying meetings, and trade associations. Our advocacy efforts and focus areas can be found in public records, and we are required to file quarterly lobbying disclosure reports in accordance with California Government Code Section 86116. It is our policy in

California to only use contract lobbyists and none of our employees are registered lobbyists. Our lobbying focuses mainly on programs that address water-related issues. On our website, we outline several of the core areas on which we focus, including conservation and sustainability. As climate change brings more frequent and harsher droughts, we believe water conservation will continue to be a critically important tool for water suppliers and customers alike. Water conservation not only helps us adapt to climate change, but it also helps mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing the energy used by the water sector. In 2023, Cal Water took a position on Assembly Bill (AB) 805 consistent with our policy priorities because many communities besieged by failing drinking water systems also face the burden of failing sanitary sewer systems. Cal Water views AB 805 as a commonsense solution that extends the best practice of water system consolidation to failing sewer systems. Consolidation allows smaller communities to enjoy the benefits that economies of scale provide both in terms of operational and economic efficiency. For more information on our advocacy priorities and policy principles, please refer to our website at <https://calwaterdifference.com/policy-principles/>. Additionally, our support letter for AB 805 sent to the Chair of the Assembly Committee on Appropriations in April 2023 can be found at <https://calwaterdifference.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/AB-805-Cal-Water-Support-2023-04-07.pdf>. We view success as whether a policy consistent with our policy principles is passed. AB 805 is currently in committee negotiations.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- No, we have not evaluated

Row 3

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

California State Senate Bill 3-Access to Water Service

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Social issues

- The human right to water and sanitation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Filings and reports, policy research, lobbying, and trade associations

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

By engaging transparently, responsibly, and ethically with policymakers, we aim to promote our positions and influence legislation in support of our customers, employees, and stockholders. Every year, California Water Service (Cal Water) actively reviews bills introduced at the California Legislature, and where applicable, supports those that we believe align with our core values and principles and opposes those that run counter to our mission. Our primary engagement methods with regulators and legislators include filings and reports, policy research, lobbying meetings, and trade associations. Our advocacy efforts and focus areas can be found in public records, and we are required to file quarterly lobbying disclosure reports in accordance with California Government Code Section 86116. It is our policy in California to only use contract lobbyists and none of our employees are registered lobbyists. Our lobbying focuses mainly on programs that address water-related issues. On our website, we outline several of the core areas on which we focus, including conservation and sustainability. As climate change brings more frequent and harsher droughts, we believe water conservation will continue to be a critically important tool for water suppliers and customers alike. Water conservation not only helps us adapt to climate change, but it also helps mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing the energy used by the water sector. In 2023, Cal Water took a position on Senate Bill (SB) 3 consistent with our policy priorities because Cal Water believes every Californian should have access to drinking water that is safe, clean, reliable, and affordable. SB 3 aims to help make this priority a reality by providing that water customers in the state enjoys the same protections against water service interruptions that the majority of the state's residents have enjoyed for years. The customers of smaller water systems are no less deserving of these protections than are those of larger systems. For more information on our advocacy priorities and policy principles, please refer to our website at <https://calwaterdifference.com/policy-principles/>. Additionally, our support letter for SB 3 sent to the Chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee in April 2023 can be found at <https://calwaterdifference.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/SB-3-Cal-Water-Support-2023-04-07.pdf>. We view success as whether a policy consistent with our policy principles is passed. SB 3 has passed.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- No, we have not evaluated

Row 4

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

California State Assembly Bill 838-Water Reliability and Safety

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Social issues

- The human right to water and sanitation
- Other social issues, please specify :Water affordability

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Submitting support letters to policymakers

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

By engaging transparently, responsibly, and ethically with policymakers, we aim to promote our positions and influence legislation in support of our customers, employees, and stockholders. Every year, California Water Service (Cal Water) actively reviews bills introduced at the California Legislature, and where applicable, supports those that we believe align with our core values and principles and opposes those that run counter to our mission. Our primary engagement methods with regulators and legislators include filings and reports, policy research, lobbying meetings, and trade associations. Our advocacy efforts and focus areas can be found in public records, and we are required to file quarterly lobbying disclosure reports in accordance with California Government Code Section 86116. It is our policy in California to only use contract lobbyists and none of our employees are registered lobbyists. Our lobbying focuses mainly on programs that address water-related issues. On our website, we outline several of the core areas on which we focus, including conservation and sustainability. As climate change brings more frequent and harsher droughts, we believe water conservation will continue to be a critically important tool for water suppliers and customers alike. Water conservation not only helps us adapt to climate change, but it also helps mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing the energy used by the water sector. In 2023, Cal Water sponsored Assembly Bill (AB) 838 consistent with our policy priorities because AB 838 provides that the public has access to information about the water system improvements their water suppliers are making and how those improvements are impacting the affordability of customer bills. AB 838 would have helped to improve transparency and provide residents with information to help keep their water suppliers accountable. For more information on our advocacy priorities and policy principles, please refer to our website at <https://calwaterdifference.com/policy-principles/>. Additionally, our sponsor letter for AB 838 sent to the Chair of the Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety & Toxic materials in September 2022 can be found at <https://calwaterdifference.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Cal-Water-Letter-of-Support-03.20.23.pdf>. We view success as whether a policy consistent with our policy principles is passed. AB 838 did not pass committee review.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- No, we have not evaluated

Row 5

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

California State Assembly Bill 246-Prioritizing Female Health

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

Hazardous substances

Water pollution

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Filings and reports, policy research, lobbying, and trade associations

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

By engaging transparently, responsibly, and ethically with policymakers, we aim to promote our positions and influence legislation in support of our customers, employees, and stockholders. Every year, California Water Service (Cal Water) actively reviews bills introduced at the California Legislature, and where applicable, supports those that we believe align with our core values and principles and opposes those that run counter to our mission. Our primary engagement methods with regulators and legislators include filings and reports, policy research, lobbying meetings, and trade associations. Our advocacy efforts and focus areas can be found in public records, and we are required to file quarterly lobbying disclosure reports in accordance with California Government Code Section 86116. It is our policy in California to only use contract lobbyists and none of our employees are registered lobbyists. Our lobbying focuses mainly on programs that address water-related issues. On our website, we outline several of the core areas on which we focus, including conservation and sustainability. As climate change brings more frequent and harsher droughts, we believe water conservation will continue to be a critically important tool for water suppliers and customers alike. Water conservation not only helps us adapt to climate change, but it also helps mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing the energy used by the water sector. In 2023, Cal Water supported Assembly Bill (AB) 246 consistent with our policy priorities because AB 246 builds off the good work the state has done in banning certain products that contain per- and polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) substances and aims to help ensure that limited resources for cleanup and treatment are not wasted, and more importantly, protect California's drinking water supplies. For more information on our advocacy priorities and policy principles please refer to our website at <https://calwaterdifference.com/policy-principles>. Additionally, our support letter for AB 246, sent to the Chair of the Assembly Appropriations Committee in April 2023, can be found at <https://calwaterdifference.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/AB-246-Cal-Water-Support.-Final.pdf>. We view success as whether a policy consistent with our policy principles is passed. AB 246 was enacted in 2023.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

No, we have not evaluated

Row 6

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

California State Assembly Bil 347-Enforcing PFAS Compliance

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

- Hazardous substances
- Water pollution

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Filings and reports, policy research, lobbying, and trade associations

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

By engaging transparently, responsibly, and ethically with policymakers, we aim to promote our positions and influence legislation in support of our customers, employees, and stockholders. Every year, California Water Service (Cal Water) actively reviews bills introduced at the California Legislature, and where applicable, supports those that we believe align with our core values and principles and opposes those that run counter to our mission. Our primary engagement methods with regulators and legislators include filings and reports, policy research, lobbying meetings, and trade associations. Our advocacy efforts and focus areas can be found in public records, and we are required to file quarterly lobbying disclosure reports in accordance with California Government Code Section 86116. It is our policy in

California to only use contract lobbyists and none of our employees are registered lobbyists. Our lobbying focuses mainly on programs that address water-related issues. On our website, we outline several of the core areas on which we focus, including conservation and sustainability. As climate change brings more frequent and harsher droughts, we believe water conservation will continue to be a critically important tool for water suppliers and customers alike. Water conservation not only helps us adapt to climate change, but it also helps mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing the energy used by the water sector. In 2023, Cal Water supported Assembly Bill (AB) 347 consistent with our policy priorities because it will require the Department of Toxic Substances to enforce and ensure compliance with the laws the state has passed to regulate toxic chemicals, including perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). For more information on our advocacy priorities and policy principles, please refer to our website at <https://calwaterdifference.com/policy-principles/>. Additionally, our support letter for AB 347, sent to the Chair of the Assembly Appropriations Committee in April 2023, can be found at https://calwaterdifference.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/AB-347-Cal-Water-Support.Final_.pdf. We view success as whether a policy consistent with our policy principles is passed. AB 347 was recently referred to the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

No, we have not evaluated

Row 7

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

California State Assembly Bill 727-Safe Cleaning Products

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

Hazardous substances

Water pollution

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Filings and reports, policy research, lobbying, and trade associations

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

By engaging transparently, responsibly, and ethically with policymakers, we aim to promote our positions and influence legislation in support of our customers, employees, and stockholders. Every year, California Water Service (Cal Water) actively reviews bills introduced at the California Legislature, and where applicable, supports those that we believe align with our core values and principles and opposes those that run counter to our mission. Our primary engagement methods with regulators and legislators include filings and reports, policy research, lobbying meetings, and trade associations. Our advocacy efforts and focus areas can be found in public records, and we are required to file quarterly lobbying disclosure reports in accordance with California Government Code Section 86116. It is our policy in California to only use contract lobbyists and none of our employees are registered lobbyists. Our lobbying focuses mainly on programs that address water-related issues. On our website, we outline several of the core areas on which we focus, including conservation and sustainability. As climate change brings more frequent and harsher droughts, we believe water conservation will continue to be a critically important tool for water suppliers and customers alike. Water conservation not only helps us adapt to climate change, but it also helps mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing the energy used by the water sector. In 2023, Cal Water supported Assembly Bill (AB) 727 consistent with our policy priorities because it will prohibit the manufacturing and sale of cleaning products that contain perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). For more information on our advocacy priorities and policy principles, please refer to our website at <https://calwaterdifference.com/policy-principles/>. Additionally, our support letter for AB 727 sent to the Chair of the Assembly Appropriations Committee in April 2023 can be found at <https://calwaterdifference.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/AB-727-Cal-Water-Support.-Final.pdf>. We view success as whether a policy consistent with our policy principles is passed. AB 727 was recently sent to the Governor of California.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- No, we have not evaluated

Row 8

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

California State Assembly Bill 1290-Removing PFAS from Packaging

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

- Hazardous substances
 Water pollution

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Filings and reports, policy research, lobbying, and trade associations

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

By engaging transparently, responsibly, and ethically with policymakers, we aim to promote our positions and influence legislation in support of our customers, employees, and stockholders. Every year, California Water Service (Cal Water) actively reviews bills introduced at the California Legislature, and where applicable, supports those that we believe align with our core values and principles and opposes those that run counter to our mission. Our primary engagement methods with regulators and legislators include filings and reports, policy research, lobbying meetings, and trade associations. Our advocacy efforts and focus areas can be found in public records, and we are required to file quarterly lobbying disclosure reports in accordance with California Government Code Section 86116. It is our policy in California to only use contract lobbyists and none of our employees are registered lobbyists. Our lobbying focuses mainly on programs that address water-related issues. On our website, we outline several of the core areas on which we focus, including conservation and sustainability. As climate change brings more frequent and harsher droughts, we believe water conservation will continue to be a critically important tool for water suppliers and customers alike. Water conservation not only helps us adapt to climate change, but it also helps mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing the energy used by the water sector. In 2023, Cal Water supported Assembly Bill (AB) 1290 consistent with our policy priorities because it would have prohibited the manufacturing and sale of bottles and packaging that contain harmful toxins, including perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). For more information on our advocacy priorities and policy principles please refer to our website at <https://calwaterdifference.com/policy-principles/>. Additionally, our support letter for AB 1290 sent to the Chair of the Assembly Appropriations Committee in April 2023 can be found at <https://calwaterdifference.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/AB-1290-Cal-Water-Support.-final.pdf>. We view success as whether a policy consistent with our policy principles is passed. AB 1290 was not passed into law.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- No, we have not evaluated

Row 9

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

California State Assembly Bill 1423-Artificial Turf Standards

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

Hazardous substances

Water pollution

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Filings and reports, policy research, lobbying, and trade associations

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

By engaging transparently, responsibly, and ethically with policymakers, we aim to promote our positions and influence legislation in support of our customers, employees, and stockholders. Every year, California Water Service (Cal Water) actively reviews bills introduced at the California Legislature, and where applicable, supports those that we believe align with our core values and principles and opposes those that run counter to our mission. Our primary engagement methods with regulators and legislators include filings and reports, policy research, lobbying meetings, and trade associations. Our advocacy efforts and focus areas can be found in public records, and we are required to file quarterly lobbying disclosure reports in accordance with California Government Code Section 86116. It is our policy in California to only use contract lobbyists and none of our employees are registered lobbyists. Our lobbying focuses mainly on programs that address water-related issues. On our website, we outline several of the core areas on which we focus, including conservation and sustainability. As climate change brings more frequent and harsher droughts, we believe water conservation will continue to be a critically important tool for water suppliers and customers alike. Water conservation not only helps us adapt to climate change, but it also helps mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing the energy used by the water sector. In 2023, Cal Water supported Assembly Bill (AB) 1423 consistent with our policy priorities because it will prohibit the installation of artificial turf playing fields that contain perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and require distributors of turf to notify all consumers if the turf contains PFAS. For more information on our advocacy priorities and policy principles please refer to our website at <https://calwaterdifference.com/policy-principles/>. Additionally, our support letter for AB 1423 sent to the Chair of the Assembly Appropriations Committee in April 2023 can be found at https://calwaterdifference.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/AB-1423-Cal-Water-Support.Final_.pdf. We view success as whether a policy consistent with our policy principles is passed. AB 1423 was sent to the Governor of California.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

No, we have not evaluated

Row 10

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

California State Assembly Bill 496-Safer Cosmetic Products

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

- Hazardous substances
- Water pollution

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Filings and reports, policy research, lobbying, and trade associations

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

By engaging transparently, responsibly, and ethically with policymakers, we aim to promote our positions and influence legislation in support of our customers, employees, and stockholders. Every year, California Water Service (Cal Water) actively reviews bills introduced at the California Legislature, and where applicable, supports those that we believe align with our core values and principles and opposes those that run counter to our mission. Our primary engagement methods with regulators and legislators include filings and reports, policy research, lobbying meetings, and trade associations. Our advocacy efforts and focus areas can be found in public records, and we are required to file quarterly lobbying disclosure reports in accordance with California Government Code Section 86116. It is our policy in California to only use contract lobbyists and none of our employees are registered lobbyists. Our lobbying focuses mainly on programs that address water-related issues. On our website, we outline several of the core areas on which we focus, including conservation and sustainability. As climate change brings more frequent and harsher droughts, we believe water conservation will continue to be a critically important tool for water suppliers and customers alike. Water conservation not only

helps us adapt to climate change, but it also helps mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing the energy used by the water sector. In 2023, Cal Water supported Assembly Bill (AB) 496 consistent with our policy priorities because it will ban the sale of cosmetics that contain any one of twenty-six toxic chemicals, including thirteen perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and their salts. For more information on our advocacy priorities and policy principles, please refer to our website at <https://calwaterdifference.com/policy-principles/>. Additionally, our support letter for AB 496 sent to the Chair of the Senate Rules Committee in April 2023 can be found at https://calwaterdifference.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/AB-496-Cal-Water-Support.Final_.pdf. We view success as whether a policy consistent with our policy principles is passed. AB 496 was passed into law.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- No, we have not evaluated

Row 11

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

To support water conservation, California Water Service (Cal Water) recommends the state 1) adopt an industrywide approach to tiered rates for all water providers to motivate customers to better understand their water usage and reduce water use, and 2) encourage all water suppliers to implement Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI). Cal Water also plans to pursue California Public Utilities Commission approval of a utility-wide rollout of AMI.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

- Water use and efficiency

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Filings and reports, policy research, lobbying, and trade associations

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

By engaging transparently, responsibly, and ethically with policymakers, we aim to promote our positions and influence legislation in support of our customers, employees, and stockholders. Every year, California Water Service (Cal Water) actively reviews bills introduced at the California Legislature, and where applicable, supports those that we believe align with our core values and principles and opposes those that run counter to our mission. Our primary engagement methods with regulators and legislators include filings and reports, policy research, lobbying meetings, and trade associations. Our advocacy efforts and focus areas can be found in public records, and we are required to file quarterly lobbying disclosure reports in accordance with California Government Code Section 86116. It is our policy in California to only use contract lobbyists and none of our employees are registered lobbyists. Our lobbying focuses mainly on programs that address water-related issues. On our website, we outline several of the core areas on which we focus, including conservation and sustainability. As climate change brings more frequent and harsher droughts, we believe water conservation will continue to be a critically important tool for water suppliers and customers alike. Water conservation not only helps us adapt to climate change, but it also helps mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing the energy used by the water sector. It is widely understood that climate change is bringing more frequent and prolonged droughts, yet California's water policies have not kept pace with this new normal. Cal Water recommends the state adopt an industrywide approach to tiered rates for all water providers. While a common practice in energy conservation, tiered water rates are not a standard practice among all water providers. Tiered rate structures can establish baselines that reflect climate and size of households but discourage excessive usage by increasing the price as usage increases. Cal Water has used tiered water rates for more than a decade and customers have used less water and saved money on their bills. Cal Water also plans to pursue California Public Utilities Commission approval of a utility-wide rollout of AMI. For more information on our policy principles, please see our website at <https://calwaterdifference.com/policy-principles/>. We view success as whether a policy consistent with our policy principles is passed.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- No, we have not evaluated

Row 12

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

To support climate resiliency in the water sector, California Water Service believes every water provider should complete and regularly update Climate Risk Assessment Plans that take full stock of the impacts of climate change to their water systems and develop advanced solutions to address and mitigate those risks.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Other

- Other, please specify :Climate Risk Assessment Plans

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Filings and reports, policy research, lobbying, and trade associations

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

By engaging transparently, responsibly, and ethically with policymakers, we aim to promote our positions and influence legislation in support of our customers, employees, and stockholders. Every year, California Water Service (Cal Water) actively reviews bills introduced at the California Legislature, and where applicable, supports those that we believe align with our core values and principles and opposes those that run counter to our mission. Our primary engagement methods with regulators and legislators include filings and reports, policy research, lobbying meetings, and trade associations. Our advocacy efforts and focus areas can be found in public records, and we are required to file quarterly lobbying disclosure reports in accordance with California Government Code Section 86116. It is our policy in California to only use contract lobbyists and none of our employees are registered lobbyists. Our lobbying focuses mainly on programs that address water-related issues. On our website, we outline several of the core areas on which we focus, including conservation and sustainability. As climate change brings more frequent and harsher droughts, we believe water conservation will continue to be a critically important tool for water suppliers and customers alike. Water conservation not only helps us adapt to climate change, but it also helps mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing the energy used by the water sector. Cal Water believes too few water providers are doing a wholesale assessment of their infrastructure and supplies to evaluate the risk. Climate change does not only affect future water supplies; there are a number of potential physical and transition risks posed by climate change that all water providers should assess. Cal Water communicates with policy makers on its belief that every water provider should complete and regularly update Climate Risk Assessment Plans that take full stock of the impacts of climate change to their water systems and develop advanced solutions to address and mitigate those risks. Our primary engagement methods with regulators and legislators include filings and reports, policy research, lobbying meetings, and trade associations. For more information on our policy principles, please see our website at <https://calwaterdifference.com/policy-principles/>. We view success as whether a policy consistent with our policy principles is passed.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- No, we have not evaluated

Row 13

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

To support low-income customers in paying their water bills, California Water Service encourages the Legislature to implement a permanent program that assists low-income customers or those otherwise in need to pay their monthly water bills.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Social issues

The human right to water and sanitation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Filings and reports, policy research, lobbying, and trade associations

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

By engaging transparently, responsibly, and ethically with policymakers, we aim to promote our positions and influence legislation in support of our customers, employees, and stockholders. Every year, California Water Service (Cal Water) actively reviews bills introduced at the California Legislature, and where applicable, supports those that we believe align with our core values and principles and opposes those that run counter to our mission. Our primary engagement methods with regulators and legislators include filings and reports, policy research, lobbying meetings, and trade associations. Our advocacy efforts and focus areas can be found in public records, and we are required to file quarterly lobbying disclosure reports in accordance with California Government Code Section 86116. It is our policy in California to only use contract lobbyists and none of our employees are registered lobbyists. Our lobbying focuses mainly on programs that address water-related issues. On our website, we outline several of the core areas on which we focus, including conservation and sustainability. As climate change brings more frequent and harsher droughts, we believe water conservation will continue to be a critically important tool for water suppliers and customers alike. Water conservation not only helps us adapt to climate change, but it also helps mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing the energy used by the water sector. Cal Water encourages the Legislature to implement a permanent program that assists low-income customers, or those otherwise in need, to pay their monthly water bills. Given their relative success, the program should be modeled on the Customer Assistance Program implemented by California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC)-regulated water utilities and the California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) program implemented by CPUC-regulated energy utilities. For more information on our advocacy priorities and policy principles, please refer to our website at <https://calwaterdifference.com/policy-principles/>. We view success as whether a policy consistent with our policy principles is passed.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

No, we have not evaluated

Row 14

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

We supported passage of California State Senate Bill (SB) 1469 in 2022 which allows water suppliers to implement a regulatory tool known as decoupling. This practice is designed to remove the link between water suppliers’ financial performance and the amount of water they sell so they can expand water conservation efforts while maintaining the resources necessary to increase safety and reliability of their water systems. SB 1469 was passed into law.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

- Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

- Water use and efficiency

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Filings and reports, policy research, lobbying, and trade associations

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

By engaging transparently, responsibly, and ethically with policymakers, we aim to promote our positions and influence legislation in support of our customers, employees, and stockholders. Every year, California Water Service (Cal Water) actively reviews bills introduced at the California Legislature, and where applicable, supports those that we believe align with our core values and principles and opposes those that run counter to our mission. Our primary engagement methods with regulators and legislators include filings and reports, policy research, lobbying meetings, and trade associations. Our advocacy efforts and focus areas can be found

in public records, and we are required to file quarterly lobbying disclosure reports in accordance with California Government Code Section 86116. It is our policy in California to only use contract lobbyists and none of our employees are registered lobbyists. Our lobbying focuses mainly on programs that address water-related issues. On our website, we outline several of the core areas on which we focus, including conservation and sustainability. As climate change brings more frequent and harsher droughts, we believe water conservation will continue to be a critically important tool for water suppliers and customers alike. Water conservation not only helps us adapt to climate change, but it also helps mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing the energy used by the water sector. Amidst climate change and more severe droughts, we believe it is critical to do everything possible to encourage both water suppliers and their customers to practice water conservation. A proven way to encourage water conservation is through decoupling, which promotes water conservation. Without decoupling, water suppliers are detached from California's water conservation goals and have a perverse incentive to sell as much water as possible because their revenue is tied to their sales. Customers benefit from decoupling, especially low-income customers and those who use less water. In 2022 the California Legislature passed and Governor Newsom signed SB 1469 to enact decoupling for water providers regulated by the CPUC, but it has not yet been implemented. We view success as whether a policy consistent with our policy principles is passed. SB 1469 was passed into law.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

No, we have not evaluated

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

Other trade association in North America, please specify :California Water Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2023, the California Water Association (CWA) supported regulatory developments to advance grid resilience with the California Energy Commission and United States Department of Energy, efforts to improve water quality with the State Water Resources Control Board, and fleet electrification with the California Air Resources Board. In addition, the CWA tracked various climate- and water-related bills in 2023. Generally, in 2023, CWA supported bills that would contribute to climate adaptation research; reduce water pollution, including from both microplastics and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS); and provide funding to support water infrastructure, access to clean water for all, long-term water supply planning, emergency preparedness, and wildfire resilience. Conversely, CWA opposed bills that would limit access to clean water and potentially increase operating costs from additional water utility reporting requirements. While California Water Service (Cal Water) is a member of CWA, CWA acts on behalf of its full membership that includes other water utilities. As such, Cal Water does not necessarily hold the same position as CWA in all instances of the bills it supports or opposes. From an environmental engagement perspective, CWA is committed to promoting water quality and water conservation, aligning with our policy principles, which center on promoting access to water that is safe, clean, reliable, and affordable. Our policy principles include encouraging water conservation by implementing decoupling, incentivizing customers to conserve by expanding rate tiers, and requiring water providers to assess risk and plan for climate change disruptions in their systems. More information regarding our policy priorities can be found here <https://calwaterdifference.com/advocacy/>.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- No, we have not evaluated

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

- National Association of Water Companies

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Environmental Stewardship is one of five priorities of the National Association of Water Companies (NAWC) as described on their website at <https://nawc.org/water-industry/environmental-stewardship/>. NAWC members are committed to protecting the environment and to using our most precious resource, water, wisely. Improving environmental stewardship is one of the most often-cited reasons government-run utilities give for deciding to work with a water company. For regulated water companies, we believe sustainability is essential. We believe NAWC members are helping to lead the way on water conservation with green, energy-saving initiatives that make a difference for the communities they serve. Proactive infrastructure replacement also keeps treated water from being lost to old and leaky infrastructure, which results in an estimated loss of approximately six billion gallons of water each day. Aligned with this priority, California Water Service Group's (Group's) Environmental Sustainability policy states: "We are in the planet protecting business. To thrive as a company, we must have a thriving environment. By stewarding our water supply from the source to the tap we are able to meet the needs of our customers now and in the future. We're committed to minimizing our impact on the planet while proactively investing in the long-term resilience and reliability of its most essential resource, water. We continually strive to understand, measure, and address the direct and indirect impact of our operations, finding new, innovative ways to drive water and energy efficiency and conservation. As we build a sustainable future for our company, communities, and climate, we remain committed to learning, improving, and sharing our progress along the way." For more information, please see the full Environmental Sustainability policy at <https://www.calwatergroup.com/esg/reports-disclosures/environmental-sustainability-policy> and the Protecting Our Planet section of our 2023 Environmental Social, and Governance (ESG) Report at <https://www.calwatergroup.com/esg/reports-disclosures>.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

No, we have not evaluated

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

- Other trade association in North America, please specify :American Water Works Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The American Water Works Association (AWWA) Policy Statement on Climate Change (<https://www.awwa.org/Policy-Advocacy/AWWA-Policy-Statements/Climate-Change#:~:text=The%20American%20Water%20Works%20Association,quantity%2C%20quality%2C%20and%20reliability%20of>) includes language as follows: "AWWA recognizes that global climate change and inherent variability are having impacts on the hydrologic cycle source water and water demands that differ from statistical trends based on historical records thus impacting the anticipated quantity, quality, and reliability of water supplies. Two principal goals for water utilities in addressing impacts due to climate change and inherent variability are: to assess risk and uncertainty; and to develop and take actions that improve resiliency and sustainability in utility management, facilities and water sources... To help manage global greenhouse gas emissions that are contributing to global climate change, AWWA supports and encourages efforts by water utilities to examine their energy usage and carbon footprint and reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions by developing management plans for energy efficiency. AWWA supports water efficiency as a means to achieve energy efficiency and prolong the usefulness of existing supplies. AWWA supports the development of more refined climate models and tools that address the impacts of climate change and inherent variability on water quality, quantity, and demand at scales relevant to water utilities." Aligned with this priority, California Water Service Group's (Group's)

Environmental Sustainability policy states: "When it comes to sustainability, we are focused on two things: minimizing the impact our business has on climate change and minimizing climate changes impact on our business. We do this by responsibly managing water resources and our energy consumption." Additionally, our 2023 Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Report states: "We aim to identify, mitigate, and adapt to risks and address opportunities through our climate change strategy and through redundancies that help us reliably serve customers and promote resilience. Additionally, we have set objectives to reduce our contributions to climate change." For more info please see the full Environmental Sustainability policy at <https://www.calwatergroup.com/esg/reports-disclosures/environmental-sustainability-policy>, the Protecting Our Planet section of our 2023 ESG Report, at <https://www.calwatergroup.com/>.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- No, we have not evaluated

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Various

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

We donated a total of approximately 1.5 million to local organizations through our philanthropic activities in 2023 that align with our operating priorities, which include Sustainability & Community Impact. Of that total, approximately 4% of donations went to organizations focused on environmental stewardship and sustainability. For example, our annual Tap Into Learning program (formerly the Cal Water H2O Challenge), currently in its 10th year, engages students on local water issues and empowers them to be stewards of the environment. It began as a classroom competition in 2014 and has since expanded to multiple offerings. We also support research and advocacy work through our membership in various industry organizations and trade associations including the American Water Works Association, California Water Association, Water Research Foundation, and National Association of Water Companies to prepare for emerging regulations and offer input on policies that may impact California Water Service Group.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

1500000

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

No, we have not evaluated

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Political party or political candidate

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Various corporate funds may be used for approved contributions to state or local candidates or political committees, where permitted by applicable laws and regulations. Our Political Action Committees (PACs) enable employees to support federal, state, and local political candidates and organizations. They are funded by eligible employees' voluntary contributions. We report our political engagement in accordance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Mixed

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

As stated in California Water Service Group's Political Engagement Policy (<https://www.calwatergroup.com/esg/reports-disclosures/political-engagement-policy>), "one of the ways we improve the quality of life in the communities we serve is by actively participating in the public policy process. By engaging transparently, responsibly, and ethically with policymakers, we are able to support the continued health of our business and the communities where we live and work." Leading our efforts, our Government & Community Affairs team is responsible for managing our political donations in accordance with local, state, and federal laws and regulations. The team also oversees two employee-funded Political Action Committees (PACs). For both PACs, our Vice President (VP), Government & Community Affairs, serves as the Executive Director, our Senior VP, Customer Service & Chief Sustainability Officer is the Chair, and our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is the Vice Chair. The purpose of our federal PAC is to organize contributions to support qualified candidates who are running for federal office and may impact Group's or our subsidiaries'

employees, stockholders, or customers. Our state and local PACs perform the same function related to state and local offices in California. While the purpose of our PAC and engagement efforts is to generally influence policies, we do not track the individual policy stances or policy outcomes associated with every policy supported or opposed by the political party or candidate. For more information on our advocacy priorities and policy principles, please refer to our website at <https://calwaterdifference.com/policy-principles/>. As part of our commitment to transparency, we report our political engagement in accordance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations. The Group PAC files regular reports with the Federal Election Commission: <https://www.fec.gov/data/committee/C00357608/> The California Water Service State and Local PAC files regular reports with California's Fair Political Practices Commission: <https://cal-access.sos.ca.gov/Campaign/Committees/Detail.aspx?id1399768&session2023>. California Water Service also submits regular reports on its political engagement (<https://cal-access.sos.ca.gov/Campaign/Committees/Detail.aspx?id1009581&session2023>) and lobbying activities (<https://cal-access.sos.ca.gov/Lobbying/Employers/Detail.aspx?id1147092&session2023>).

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

No, we have not evaluated

[Add row]

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

Water

Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Value chain engagement
- Public policy engagement
- Water accounting figures
- Water pollution indicators

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Protecting Our Planet (pages 11-47)

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1 California Water Service Group ESG Report 2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The attachment includes California Water Service Group's 2023 Environmental, Social, and Governance Report.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Governance
- Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 10-12, 16-18, and 46

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1 California Water Service Group Proxy Statement.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The attachment includes our 2023 Proxy Statement

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 9-19 and 25-40

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1 California Water Service Group 10-K.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The attachment includes our 2023 10-K.

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Dependencies & Impacts

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

The entire document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1 California Water Service Group ESG Mid-Year Update.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The attachment includes our 2023 Environmental, Social, and Governance Mid-Year Update.

Row 5

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In other regulatory filings

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Water quality

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All pages are relevant

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1 Bakersfield Water Quality Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The attachment includes an example of our Water Quality reports we issue for operations in California, Hawaii, New Mexico, and Washington.

Row 7

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Risks & Opportunities
- Strategy
- Emission targets
- Other, please specify :Water conservation figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 2-8

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1 California Water Service Group Annual Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The attachment includes our 2023 Annual Report.

Row 8

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Emissions figures
- Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 2-8

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1 California Water Service Group ESG Analyst Download.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The attachment includes our 2023 Environmental, Social, and Governance Analyst Download.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Every three years or less frequently

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Business division

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2025 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2070 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2030 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2080 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2040 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2090 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2050 | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2060 | |

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)
- Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify :Land use

Macro and microeconomy

- Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Population growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For the purposes of the California Water Service (Cal Water) Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (the Study), recycled water supply was assumed as droughtproof (i.e., not impacted by changes in dry year intensity duration and frequency due to climate change). Additionally, supply models have a wide range of uncertainty in future precipitation and water supply availability, especially by individual Cal Water district. This uncertainty in turn impacts the range of how extreme future dry years will be. For water demand, the Study assumed increases in continuation of existing land uses and irrigation needs; however, these assumptions might change in response to changing climate conditions and decrease in the future. These demands could also increase more than Cal Water projected based on current existing land uses and irrigation needs, depending on climate impacts. The demand assessment relied on the Regional Climate Trends and Scenarios for the U.S. National Climate Assessment published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in 2013.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Representative concentration pathway (RCP) 4.5 is an intermediate scenario that assumes an estimated global temperature rise between 2-degrees Celsius and 3-degrees Celsius from pre-industrial levels by 2100, with anthropogenic global greenhouse gas emissions peaking in 2040. While RCP 2.6 is the lower bound of the RCP scenarios adopted by the IPCC, RCP 4.5 was selected as a more realistic potential lower bound since achieving RCP 2.6 requires significant actions at a global scale. Both RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 were also identified in the California Fourth Climate Assessment and are consistent with planning models being used by relevant state agencies.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

Customized publicly available water scenario, please specify :Regional Climate Trends and Scenarios for the U.S. National Climate Assessment. Part 5. Climate of the Southwest U.S., NOAA Technical Report NESDIS 142-5 (2013)-Scenario B1 (low emissions scenario)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Business division

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Acute physical

Chronic physical

Policy

Market

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Macro and microeconomy

- Globalizing markets
- Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Population growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Regional Climate Trends and Scenarios for the U.S. National Climate Assessment notes the following sources of uncertainty in their model: clouds and their interactions with radiative energy fluxes, biases in simulation of climate models of variability, and the representation of the results of climate model simulation suites. For assessing impacts of climate change on imported water supplies, the supply and delivery systems are very complex. California Water Service's analysis relied on available data, including results of any climate change modeling, that water suppliers themselves have completed and other indicators of climate change impacts, which results in differing climate change scenarios and timeframes for assessing local supply impacts.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Section 10635(b) of the California Water Code requires Urban Water Management Plans to consider historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria in their scenarios. The scenarios used in the analysis and published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Regional Climate Trends and Scenarios for the U.S. National Climate Assessment discussed above fulfills the need for locally applicable criteria due to its focus on regional climate trends.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Business division

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2025 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2070 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2030 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2080 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2040 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2090 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2050 | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2060 | |

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)
- Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify :Land use

Macro and microeconomy

- Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Population growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For supply, recycled water supply was assumed as “drought-proof” (i.e., not impacted by changes in dry year intensity, duration, and frequency due to climate change) for the purposes of the Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (the Study). Additionally, supply models have a wide range of uncertainty in future precipitation and water supply availability, especially by individual California Water Service district. This uncertainty in turn impacts the range of how extreme future dry years will be. For water demand, the Study assumed increases in continuation of existing land uses and irrigation needs; however, these assumptions might change in response to changing climate conditions and decrease in the future. These demands could also increase more than California Water Service projected based on current existing land uses and irrigation needs depending on climate impacts. The demand assessment, consistent with the Urban Water Management Plan, also relied on the Regional Climate Trends and Scenarios for the U.S. National Climate Assessment published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in 2023.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 is a high-emissions scenario that assumes temperature increases of at least 4s C from pre-industrial levels by 2100, with anthropogenic global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions continuing to rise over the next century. RCP 8.5 was selected as an upper bound because global GHG concentrations have continued to follow this trajectory between 2005 and 2020. The State of California guidance recommends that for critical infrastructure along the shoreline, sea level rise projections associated with RCP 8.5 should be selected. Additionally, Phase 1 of the California Public Utilities Commission Order Instituting Rulemaking (OIR) R.18-04-019 to Consider Strategies and Guidance for Climate Change Adaptation (2020) requires energy utilities to use RCP 8.5 for planning, proposed investment, and operational purposes. Phase 2 of the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) proceeding encompassing water utilities may require the same greenhouse gas concentration trajectories. Both RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 were also identified in the California Fourth Climate Assessment and are consistent with planning models being used by relevant state agencies.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

- Bespoke water scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Business division

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical
- Policy
- Market

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Conservation

Macro and microeconomy

Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Population growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Unconstrained water demand is assumed as water use in the absence of drought water use conditions and is used to assess California Water Service's demand forecast model in multiyear dry and normal weather scenarios.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Section 10635(b) of the California Water Code requires Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs) to include a five-year Drought Risk Assessment. California Water Service Group fulfills this requirement in its 2020 UWMPs by separately forecasting water use for normal wet and dry weather conditions over this five-year period.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

Customized publicly available climate physical scenario, please specify :Regional Climate Trends and Scenarios for the U.S. National Climate Assessment. Part 5. Climate of the Southwest U.S., NOAA Technical Report NESDIS 142-5 (2013)-Scenario A1 (high emissions scenario)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Business division

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical
- Policy
- Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 3.0°C - 3.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Macro and microeconomy

- Globalizing markets
- Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Population growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Regional Climate Trends and Scenarios for the U.S. National Climate Assessment notes the following sources of uncertainty in their model: clouds and their interactions with radiative energy fluxes, biases in simulation of climate models of variability, and the representation of the results of climate model simulation suites. For assessing impacts of climate change on imported water supplies, the supply and delivery systems are very

complex. California Water Service's analysis relied on available data, including results of any climate change modeling, that water suppliers themselves have completed and other indicators of climate change impacts, which results in differing climate change scenarios and timeframes for assessing local supply impacts.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Section 10635(b) of the California Water Code requires Urban Water Management Plans to consider historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria in their scenarios. The scenarios used in the analysis and published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Regional Climate Trends and Scenarios for the U.S. National Climate Assessment discussed above fulfills the need for locally applicable criteria due to its focus on regional climate trends.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

Customized publicly available climate physical scenario, please specify :Regional Climate Trends and Scenarios for the U.S. National Climate Assessment. Part 5. Climate of the Southwest U.S., NOAA Technical Report NESDIS 142-5 (2013)-80% Temperature Scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Business division

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Acute physical

Chronic physical

Policy

- Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 3.5°C - 3.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Macro and microeconomy

- Globalizing markets
- Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Population growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Regional Climate Trends and Scenarios for the U.S. National Climate Assessment notes the following sources of uncertainty in their model: clouds and their interactions with radiative energy fluxes, biases in simulation of climate models of variability, and the representation of the results of climate model simulation suites. For assessing impacts of climate change on imported water supplies, the supply and delivery systems are very complex. California Water Service's analysis relied on available data, including results of any climate change modeling, that water suppliers themselves have completed and other indicators of climate change impacts, which results in differing climate change scenarios and timeframes for assessing local supply impacts.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Section 10635(b) of the California Water Code requires Urban Water Management Plans to consider historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria in their scenarios. The scenarios used in

the analysis and published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in *Regional Climate Trends and Scenarios for the U.S. National Climate Assessment* discussed above fulfills the need for locally applicable criteria due to its focus on regional climate trends.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Business division

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Climate risks were assessed across representative concentration pathways (RCPs) and time horizons through the lens of three key elements of vulnerability from the framework in the 2020 California Adaptation Planning Guide: exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity. Based on vulnerabilities to water supply and demand and the company’s operations and assets, the Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (the Study) team developed risk statements that describe the potential damage or disruption to California Water Service’s (Cal Water’s) system and ranked each risk statement based on the scenario’s likelihood and consequences. For example, some of the more likely and consequential climate-related risks identified for Cal Water include water scarcity risks to supply reliability. These risks were identified as part of the Study via a supply vulnerability assessment, which was intended to identify water sources that are particularly vulnerable on a hydrologic level to a range of impacts from climate change. The Study assessed, among other factors, projected changes in average drought durations under RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 and across the early, mid, and late-century time horizons. We found potential for significantly decreased supply availability in many Cal Water service areas. For example, for RCP 8.5 in the early-century, almost every Cal Water district is projected to see decreases in time between significant drought conditions, in particular the districts that are also projected to see an increase in the average drought duration in the same early-century time horizon; by mid-century, all districts are projected to see more frequent drought periods; and by late-century, the average time between drought periods is projected to trend back towards historical average, which can be attributed to the increasing duration of drought over time, where reprieves between shorter drought periods are eliminated and only extended period droughts occur. The Study developed an adaptation framework to identify Cal Water’s order of operations for working to address key risks. Overall, given the wide range of possible climate futures under RCP 4.5 and 8.5 and across time horizons, we generally intend to plan for the worst-case climate scenario.

The primary steps of the adaptation framework include prioritizing top risks; determining the need for new adaptation measures and identifying adaptation options; evaluating the applicability of climate adaptation options to various climate scenarios and seeking to prepare for the worst-case scenario, where possible; evaluating timing and effectiveness of adaptation options; using adaptation pathways and stress tests, respectively; coordinating recommended actions with other planned capital or maintenance work at targeted facilities; developing project implementation plans in the short-, mid-, and long-term timeframes; and reassessing risks to Cal Water and Cal Water's risk tolerance to any newly identified or nonpriority risks.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Business division

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Consistent with California Water Code Section 106321, urban water suppliers must prepare and submit an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (AWSDA) to the Department of Water Resources by July 1st of each year consistent with the procedures outlined in the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMPs) conducted for each California Water Service district every five years. As described in 5.1.1 above, these UWMPs utilize scenarios to forecast near-term, unconstrained water demand water use in the absence of drought water use restrictions for normal and multi-dry year scenarios and long-term climate effects on the level and seasonal pattern of District water demands. The UWMPs support medium- and long-term resource planning to provide adequate water supplies for existing and future needs, which in turn determines water source reliability and demand management measures. ASWDAs determine responses to anticipated water shortages; and assess supply and demand to predict the likelihood of short-term water shortages using criteria, including purchased water availability, treatment and distribution system constraints, and state regulatory conditions. The outcomes of these assessments determine response to anticipated water shortages where applicable.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

- No and we do not plan to develop a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Climate mitigation and adaptation efforts not yet formally integrated as part of a comprehensive transition plan

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

As part of our climate transition efforts to date, starting in 2022, we partnered with an independent consultant to prepare a more comprehensive greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory that re-estimated our 2021 emissions and estimated our 2022 and 2023 emissions. This GHG Protocol-aligned inventory uses the globally recognized GHG Protocol as the basis of our emissions activity data collection and calculation methodologies and represents considerable progress on further improvements to the breadth and integrity of our energy and emissions data. This inventory gives us actionable data we are using to inform implementation of our climate strategy, including our absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction target, which is science-aligned and supports limiting global temperature increases to 1.5 degree Celsius above preindustrial levels. In the coming years, we plan to build upon this foundation and to continue to work to expand and improve our emissions data collection management and calculation methodologies across our value chain. This work should inform evidence-based GHG emissions reduction strategies and the potential development of a climate transition plan. Please note although we have set emissions reduction targets, our ability to make investments to reduce emissions is limited because they must be supported by our regulators, the state public utilities commissions. In our experience, we have found that our regulators have been sensitive to increased costs to customers and the focus of climate change-related rulemaking has been for water utilities to incorporate climate change adaptation and resiliency projects rather than on climate change mitigation or decarbonization. We have previously been limited in our ability to invest heavily in decarbonization due to this dynamic; however, we intend to continue to focus on what we can control and to advocate for meaningful progress from our regulators. Our response may change in the future as we and our industry peers continue to assess climate transition pathways. We have chosen to respond no for this year's questionnaire until we have defined our approach for integrating our recently announced emissions target, value chain climate mitigation efforts, and climate adaptation work that is core to our assets and operations as part of a formal transition plan. We understand the importance of low-carbon transition plans which is why climate change is part of our ongoing strategic discussions.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

- Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- Products and services
- Upstream/downstream value chain
- Investment in R&D
- Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our recycled water and conservation programming provide two examples of products & service-related business strategies that have been influenced by the climate-related risks and opportunities detailed in questions 3.1.1 and 3.6.1. In order to enhance our strategies to address various climate-related risks and opportunities, specifically those relating to wildfire (Risk 1), water scarcity (Risk 3), changing temperature (Risk 4), changing customer behavior (Risk 7), resource efficiency (Opp 1), and resiliency (Opp 2), in 2021, we set a target to increase the use of recycled water in our operations to no less than 5% of total water supply to customers by 2035. In 2023, recycled water accounted for approximately 3% of our total water delivered to customers. To reach 5%, ongoing projects include multiple wastewater treatment plants in Hawaii that provide recycled water for landscape irrigation and green spaces. In California, the Tesoro Viejo Wastewater Treatment and Recycled Water Production Plant is outside of our operational control, but California Water Service (Cal Water) operates and maintains the plant. We also provide non-potable recycled water service on the Apple Campus in the City of Cupertino and participated in feasibility studies for the San Francisco Peninsula Regional Pure Water

Project, which included identifying recycled water demands and potential project opportunities. We have also increased our efforts to engage with customers on conservation programming. For example, in 2023, we invested 4.4 million through water conservation programs; saved almost 360 megaliters of water from programs implemented in 2023 across our California districts; achieved 10 straight months of water savings in February 2023 through joint Cal Water and customer efforts to address drought conditions; earned the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's 2023 WaterSense Excellence in Promoting WaterSense Labeled Products Award; provided almost 700 conservation kits to customers and rebates for more than 34,000 high efficiency sprinkler nozzles, more than 1,660 smart irrigation controllers and more than 1,170 indoor high efficiency devices; provided rebates for converting more than 577,650 square feet of turf to California-friendly landscaping and 403,800 square feet of spray irrigation to drip irrigation; provided rebates for flume monitoring devices that provide insights into customer water use.; hosted a water awareness festival in Selma, California, to help customers learn about water and celebrate conservation work; worked with the homeowners association in Hawaii to develop and roll out water use targets; updated our conservation master plan in Kaaanapali, Hawaii, in anticipation of filing a rate case; and received approval from Washington regulators for conservation programs, education, and outreach to help consumers use water more efficiently.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

Climate change

Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our focus on water supply management, reliability, and resilience is an example of a business strategy relating to our supply chain (water sourcing supply) and value chain (downstream demand for our water and wastewater services) that has been influenced by the climate-related risks and opportunities detailed in questions 3.1 and 3.6.1. In order to enhance our strategies to address risks and opportunities relating to wildfire (Risk 1), water scarcity (Risk 3), changing temperature (Risk 4), changing customer behavior (Risk 7), resiliency (Opp 2), and access to capital (Opp 3), we develop various plans that summarize and evaluate sources of supply, efficient uses, and demand management. They also inform our water management processes to forecast demand over time and enhance the reliability of water supplies. As we map and account for water risks, we also factor water stress into our ongoing supply evaluation and approach. We engage regulatory agencies and address legislative requirements with a view to promoting water supply reliability. Adopted in 2014, California's Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) required most water basins to establish a local groundwater sustainability agency (GSA) by 2017, develop a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) by 2022, and demonstrate progress to protect groundwater resources by 2027. When full SGMA implementation is achieved by 2040, we expect to source nearly all our California groundwater from sustainably managed basins. In 2023, we made progress on the following projects to enhance our water supply management: shifted from the more acute Stage 2 drought to Stage 1 in California, identified some longer-term drought resiliency needs in several districts, incorporated lessons from our Stage 2 response into long-term supply resiliency planning, completed regional Water Supply Reliability Studies covering 11 additional districts bringing the total to 18 districts

to date, and completed Recycled Water Feasibility Studies in the San Francisco Bay Area to evaluate opportunities, which included identifying recycled water demands, customers' projects, and potential alignment with recycled water pipelines.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

Climate change

Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our collaboration with non-governmental organizations, state agencies, and industry associations is an example of an R&D-related business strategy that has been influenced by the climate-related risks and opportunities detailed in questions 3.1 and 3.6.1. We have advanced our partnerships and collaborations in recent years to enhance our strategies to address various climate-related risks and opportunities, specifically those relating to wildfire (Risk 1), flooding (Risk 2), water scarcity (Risk 3) sea level rise, (Risks 5 and 6), resiliency (Opp 2), and access to capital (Opp 3). In support of Public Policy Institute of California research, we provide funding and review and supply data for projects that evaluate groundwater management climate-related impacts on wastewater and recycled water and drought resilience. We are members of the Alliance for Water Efficiency and one of our officers serves on the Board of Directors for the California Water Efficiency Partnership. Additionally, we collaborate with the American Water Works Association on conservation and are an Environmental Protection Agency WaterSense Partner. We set an objective in 2021 to establish formal partnerships with the State-specific Office of Emergency Services Agency Response Network (WARN) and other essential utilities by 2024 to improve coordination for large-scale emergency events and/or emerging threats, such as those posed by climate change-related weather events. As of year-end 2023, we are members of and/or have signed agreements in place in California, New Mexico, and Washington. The state of Hawaii does not have a WARN in place, so we are proactively working with stakeholders in that state to assess the feasibility of developing a similar program.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our focus on operational energy and emissions, service reliability/resilience, water system efficiency, water quality, and emergency preparedness and response are examples of business strategies that have been influenced by the climate-related risks and opportunities detailed in 3.1 and 3.6.1. In 2023, we conducted an energy audit to identify opportunities to optimize energy use efficiency in our California office facilities and completed a custom Energy Management System for California Water Service (Cal Water) guided by the ISO 50001 standard that enables us to evaluate energy cost, usage, and efficiency data and identify energy optimization and renewable sourcing strategies. For our fleet, we completed and implemented a fleet standard to increase the number of electric and hybrid vehicles. Based on the results of an Optimal Vehicle Replacement Cycle study completed in 2022, we prepared to include projects to replace internal combustion engine vehicles with electric vehicles (EVs) in the 2024 General Rate Case (GRC)/Infrastructure Improvement Plan (IIP) filing. We are seeking support from our regulators for our target of purchasing 100 zero-emission passenger vehicles in California by 2035. We also completed an infrastructure needs assessment and plan to construct more than 290 EV charging stations in California by 2035. In 2023, we invested 383.7 million in capital expenditures across California Water Service Group, including projects to enhance system efficiency and resiliency and protect against climate-related risks. We work to maintain efficiency in our water system, which is intended to reduce water losses and energy demands to help address climate-related water scarcity. In 2023, we replaced approximately 30 miles of water pipeline. Also, in select districts, we implemented pilot projects to evaluate technologies that proactively detect unsurfaced leaks and determine the most effective options to address them. We proactively conduct additional water quality testing; maintain transparency about our performance; and support research on emerging contaminants including those that may be linked to climate impacts. We strive to reduce the impact of climate-related emergencies through diligent maintenance, education and communication. Based on the results of our Wildfire Risk Assessment completed in 2020, we launched a multiyear capital project program designed to harden infrastructure exposed to wildfire risks, strengthen water availability for firefighting, and provide backup supply. We completed many projects and then submitted more as part of the 2021 and 2024 GRC/IIP filings. We have continued to work on these projects to help protect against wildfires and expect to complete others over the next several years. In 2023, we also launched regional Operations Rapid Response Teams (ORRT) to expand our capabilities to respond during crises. In 2023, we deployed 48 ORRT members to respond to nine emergencies and natural disasters.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Direct costs
- Indirect costs
- Capital expenditures
- Other, please specify :Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services OR increased direct costs due to water shortages and/or challenges to operations caused by increased demand

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Our efforts to address climate-related risks and opportunities, as discussed in questions 3.1.1 and 3.1.6., in many cases influence planning discussions and decision-making for capital expenditures and allocation. Various climate-related risks have the potential to impact water treatment, water production, energy, and operational costs. Increased or unforeseen costs, particularly for water production, could in turn affect our net income. The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) has various methods for utilizes to recover these increased costs. 1. The triannual general rate case (GRC) is used as a permanent solution to include the increased capital costs and expenses in base rates. As it relates to capital projects, this includes existing and future capital projects. The CPUC will review California Water Service's (Cal Water's) request and allow reasonable and prudent costs and expenses to be included in base rates. 2. Starting in 2023, in between GRC, Cal Water is also allowed to track the difference between the authorized per-unit prices of water production costs and actual per-unit prices of water production costs in an Incremental Cost Balancing Account (ICBA). Actual water production costs vary year to year and may be impacted by various climate-related risks. 3. The Catastrophic Event Memorandum Account (CEMA) is used to capture the costs associated with state or federal declared disasters. The CPUC will review the tracked costs, determine if the costs are reasonable and prudent, and allow Cal Water to collect these funds via a surcharge on metered sales. 4. The Lost Revenue Memorandum Account is used to track less revenues from decreased sales during a declared drought. The CPUC will review the tracked lost revenues, determine if the lost revenues are appropriate, and allow Cal Water to collect these funds via a surcharge on metered sales.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

17.05

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

-4.87

(5.9.5) Please explain

The water-related CAPEX figures represent company- and developer-funded capital expenditures for California Water Service Group as reported in our 2023 Form 10K (2022 and 2023 CAPEX) and 2024 Q2 Form 10-Q filings. Cash used in investing activities fluctuated each year largely due to the availability of construction resources and our ability to obtain construction permits in a timely manner.

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

- No standardized procedure

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

We do not have an internal price on environmental externalities. We are evaluating and reviewing various options for internal pricing on environmental externalities. Our water sourcing decisions account for factors including water quality, customer affordability, and supply reliability, which are reflected in the cost of water paid for by our customers. In California, we continue to advocate for water rates that reflect an industry-wide approach to tiered rates for all water providers to motivate customers to better understand their water usage and reduce water use.

[Fixed row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization's internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Internal water use pricing

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Drive water efficiency

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Customers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Investors and shareholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- Basin/landscape condition
- Dependence on water
- Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets
- Impact on water availability

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We consider all water wholesalers as having substantive dependencies on the environment because they rely on available water as a source of natural capital. Our response to this question is in the context of water wholesalers only and does not reflect an assessment of the substantive dependencies or impacts of other suppliers of purchased goods and services or capital goods (e.g., construction equipment rentals, contractors, or office equipment suppliers).

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Unknown

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Procurement spend
- Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

In addition to applicable regulations, we require our suppliers of purchased goods and services and capital goods acknowledge our Supplier Code of Conduct, which describes our commitments and expectations regarding environmental management in addition to other topics. Aided by a software solution and service designed to efficiently manage our suppliers, our supplier risk management program, which currently focuses on critical and high-risk suppliers in California, includes supplier risk segmentation, further supplier qualification, and ongoing monitoring. We also estimate Scope 3, categories 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) and 2 (Capital Goods), greenhouse gas emissions to inform our prioritization of suppliers to engage with on climate mitigation efforts. We plan to engage with suppliers in industries with the highest emissions intensities per dollar spent with the highest levels of spend. We also participate in programs with our power suppliers that give us the opportunity to purchase more of our energy from renewable sources. In California, we also purchase electricity from Community Choice Aggregators, who in some cases, source power with higher renewable energy percentages than other providers. We also work with power providers to utilize demand response systems to reduce our energy use during peak demand times. This effort is intended to reduce strain on the electrical grid while also providing associated financial benefits.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Promoting adequate water supply and water basin stewardship

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Our water wholesaler engagement efforts focus on the suppliers of our purchased water for applicable California districts. We engage with wholesalers on a variety of topics such as water supply and conservation efforts, groundwater emergency management, and general business matters through meetings and subcommittees. Through this engagement, we gain a better understanding of how the wholesaler will meet water supply needs, their efforts to steward the water basin, and projects they are undertaking to promote water supply. We also share our goals and priorities with water wholesalers to collaborate with them on meeting our customers' water supply needs.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

- No, but we plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

- No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

California Water Service Group plans to develop and implement a supply chain sustainability program in the next two years. Efforts are currently underway to partner with suppliers on program development. Currently, our suppliers are contractually required to meet federal, state, and local environmental regulations and directives, as applicable, and some suppliers are expected to provide environmental indemnity and environmental liability insurance. Any project that could impact on the

environment must include job-specific requirements pertaining to environmental protection in the contract. Approximately 99% of our suppliers have acknowledged our Supplier Code of Conduct, which includes environmental expectations.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Within our water supply contracts, we include clauses for water quality that specify the applicable state and federal water quality standards suppliers must meet for the water purchased by California Water Service Group (Group). These standards may vary depending on whether the water is considered raw or treated and impacts the treatment process Group undertakes before distributing water to customers.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

Other, please specify :Water quality parameters

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Water quality monitoring and testing

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

26-50%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Other, please specify :Depending on the degree and criticality of the non-compliance event, we assess our response to the water wholesaler to continue meeting customers' needs. Water supply contract terms detail water wholesaler expectations.

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

In 2023, California Water Service Group did not experience any instances of water wholesaler noncompliance. The percentage of Tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend that must comply with this requirement reflects that 31.2% of our total operating costs in 2023 were from purchased water for delivery to customers.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

- Other information collection activity, please specify :Measurement of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions in the Purchased Goods and Services (Category 1) and Capital Goods (Category 2)

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

California Water Service Group (Group) transparently reports on our Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) initiatives through our annual ESG Report and ESG Analyst Download and is focused on continued improvement in our data collection and measurement efforts. In 2022, in addition to disclosing our Scope 1 and 2

greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, we started disclosing Scope 3 GHG emissions from 2021-2023. We utilize the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain Scope 3 Accounting and Reporting Standard as the basis of Group's emissions activity data collection and calculation methodologies. For Scope 3 GHG emissions, we initially focused on categories we believed to be the most significant, relevant, and/or impactful for addressing our overall emissions footprint based on our business at the time. This assessment included categories 1 (Purchased Goods and Services), 2 (Capital Goods), and 5 (Waste Generated in Operations). To improve and expand our emissions inventory, we assessed the potential relevance of additional Scope 3 GHG emissions categories in 2023. In 2024, we added the following Scope 3 GHG emissions categories to our inventory: Category 3 (Fuel and Energy-Related Activities), Category 4 (Upstream Transportation and Distribution), Category 6 (Business Travel), Category 7 (Employee Commuting), Category 9 (Downstream Transportation and Distribution-partially reported), Category 12 (End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products), and Category 13 (Downstream Leased Assets).

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

- Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

- Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Our water wholesaler engagement efforts are focused on the suppliers of our purchased water for applicable California districts. Through this engagement, we communicate water quality expectations and work collaboratively with wholesalers to help us meet our customers' water demand needs.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Meet or surpass state and federal water quality standards to help protect public health.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Unknown

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engage with our investors to share information about our climate mitigation and adaptation strategies and results as it is a key area of investor interest. Over 700 Capital Market Signatories representing over 142 trillion in assets supported CDP's Capital Markets request in 2024 (source: <https://www.cdp.net/en/companies-discloser/how-to-disclose-as-a-company/investor-requested-companies>). By being a leader amongst peers and demonstrating our progress on climate change mitigation and adaptation, we may be better able to meet the expectations of investors interested in corporate issuers disclosure and rigor of climate change strategies.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure the success of our engagement with investors, including climate-related engagement, through the capital we attract from raising equity through common stock issuances or by issuing debt obligations. These financial mechanisms to support needed water supply and water quality- related projects aim to provide safe, reliable water service.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We believe that one of the most significant ways we can work to mitigate climate change is by helping our customers conserve water, which saves the energy that would have been used to treat and deliver the water. Water conservation is not just good for the planet, it also helps us weather increasingly severe droughts. We maintain plans designed to combat water shortages and offer programs that are intended to engage and encourage customers to conserve water. We provide water conservation resources for customers on each of our subsidiary websites, we have an annual campaign to educate customers on the link between water conservation and climate change, and we maintain an ongoing educational and incentive program on water conservation, including opportunities to partner with us by installing water efficiency devices and receiving rebates.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2023, we invested 4.4 million through water conservation programs; saved almost 360 megaliters of water from programs implemented in 2023 across our California districts; achieved 10 straight months of water savings in February 2023 through joint California Water Service and customer efforts to address drought conditions; earned the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's 2023 WaterSense Excellence in Promoting WaterSense Labeled Products Award; provided almost 700 conservation kits to customers and rebates for more than 34,000 high efficiency sprinkler nozzles, more than 1,660 smart irrigation controllers and more than 1,170 indoor high efficiency devices; provided rebates for converting more than 577,650 square feet of turf to California friendly landscaping and 403,800 square feet of spray irrigation to drip irrigation; provided rebates for flume water monitoring devices that provide insights into customer water use; hosted a water awareness festival in Selma, California, to help customers learn about water and celebrate conservation work; worked with the homeowners association in Hawaii to develop and roll out water use targets; updated our conservation master plan in Kaanapali, Hawaii, in anticipation of filing a rate case; and received approval from Washington State regulators for conservation programs, education, and outreach to help consumers use water more efficiently.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engage with our investors to share information about our water supply and water quality strategies and results as part of updates on the progress of our core business, which involves providing high-quality water and wastewater services to our customers.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure the success of our engagement with investors, including water-related engagement, through the capital we attract from raising equity through common stock issuances or by issuing debt obligations to support needed water supply and water quality-related projects aimed to provide safe, reliable, water service.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We believe that one of the most significant ways we can work to mitigate climate change is by helping our customers conserve water, which as a result also saves the energy that would have been used to treat and deliver the water. Water conservation is not just good for the planet, it also helps us weather increasingly severe droughts. We maintain plans designed to combat water shortages and offer programs that are intended to engage and encourage customers to conserve water. We provide water conservation resources for customers on each of our subsidiary websites, we have an annual campaign to educate customers on the link between water conservation and climate change, and we maintain an ongoing educational and incentive program on water conservation, including opportunities to partner with us by installing water efficiency devices and getting rebates.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2023, we invested 4.4 million through water conservation programs; saved almost 360 megaliters of water from programs implemented in 2023 across our California districts; achieved 10 straight months of water savings in February 2023 through joint California Water Service and customer efforts to address drought conditions; earned the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's 2023 WaterSense Excellence in Promoting WaterSense Labeled Products Award; provided almost 700 conservation kits to customers and rebates for more than 34,000 high efficiency sprinkler nozzles, more than 1,660 smart irrigation controllers and more than 1,170 indoor high efficiency devices; provided rebates for converting more than 577,650 square feet of turf to California friendly landscaping and 403,800 square feet of spray irrigation to drip irrigation; provided rebates for flume water monitoring devices that provide insights into customer water use; hosted a water awareness festival in Selma, California, to help customers learn about water and celebrate conservation work; worked with the homeowners association in Hawaii to develop and roll out water use targets; updated our conservation master plan in Kaanapali, Hawaii, in anticipation of filing a rate case; and received approval from Washington State regulators for conservation programs, education, and outreach to help consumers use water more efficiently.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Groundwater Sustainability Agency

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

Innovation and collaboration

- Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

In California, we collaborate with local authorities and work to comply with regulations to protect groundwater basins. The passage of California's Sustainable Groundwater Management Act in 2014 required most water basins to establish a local Groundwater Sustainability Agency by 2017, develop a Groundwater Sustainability Plan by 2022, and demonstrate progress to protect groundwater resources by 2027.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We actively participate in Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) in many of our service areas as required by the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The GSAs develop the Groundwater Sustainability Plans and manage regional groundwater levels, storage availability, seawater intrusion, water quality degradation, and land subsidence. We also work with city agencies and contribute to boards and committees of additional GSAs and review potential projects to help enhance local planning efforts. With full SGMA implementation, by 2040, we anticipate sourcing nearly all of our California groundwater from sustainably managed basins.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

California Water Service Group (Group) has used the operational control boundary for its climate and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reporting consistent with its operations where it has full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies. These operations include the following subsidiaries: California Water Service (including CWS Utility Services), New Mexico Water Service, Washington Water Service Company, and Hawaii Water Service (including HWS Utility Services LLC). These companies are regulated public utilities that also provide certain nonregulated services. CWS Utility Services and HWS Utility Services LLC, collectively referred to as Utility Services, maintain nonutility property and provide nonregulated services to private companies and municipalities outside of California. Texas Water Service Company is a non-wholly owned investment in BVRT Utility Holding Company (BVRT). BVRT owns and develops wastewater and water utilities in Texas. We do not have operational control of BVRT, which reduces our ability to introduce operating policies to address climate issues and GHG emissions and track data points associated with these topics. We are actively looking to incorporate data from BVRT in our Scope 3, Category 15, Investments reporting. This consolidation approach differs from our financial reporting in that our financial reporting includes reporting on our noncontrolling interest base of BVRT. Our total water and wastewater data reported to CDP differs slightly than information in other disclosures and our Environmental, Social, and Governance Report because our CDP reporting utilizes the operational control approach, but we use different approaches for other financial and regulatory reports as necessary.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

California Water Service Group (Group) has used the operational control boundary for its climate and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reporting consistent with its operations where it has full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies. These operations include the following subsidiaries: California Water Service (including CWS Utility Services), New Mexico Water Service, Washington Water Service Company, and Hawaii Water Service (HWS Utility Services LLC). These companies are regulated public utilities that also provide certain nonregulated services. CWS Utility Services and HWS Utility Services LLC, collectively referred to as Utility Services, maintain nonutility property and provide nonregulated services to private companies and municipalities outside of California. Texas Water Service Company is a non-wholly owned investment in BVRT Utility Holding Company (BVRT). BVRT owns and develops wastewater and water utilities in Texas. We do not have operational control of BVRT, which reduces our ability to introduce operating policies to address climate issues and GHG emissions and track data points associated with these topics. Similarly, for consistency, we have used the operational control approach for consolidating our water and wastewater data for the purpose of CDP. This consolidation approach differs from our financial reporting in that our financial reporting includes reporting on our noncontrolling interest base of BVRT. Our total water and wastewater data reported to CDP differs slightly than information in other disclosures and our Environmental, Social, and Governance Report because our CDP reporting utilizes the operational control approach, but we use different approaches for other financial and regulatory reports as necessary.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Other, please specify :None

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

California Water Service Group is not reporting environmental performance data for this topic.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Other, please specify :None

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

California Water Service Group is not reporting environmental performance data for this topic.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

Yes, an acquisition

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Assets Acquired From: Sky-L'onda Mutual Water Company, Bethel Greenacres Water Association, Stroh's Water Company, Inc., HOH Utilities, LLC, Monterey Water Company, Inc., and City of Willows

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

-Sky-L'onda Mutual Water Company, Bear Gulch District, San Mateo, CA, 156 customer connections (potable), closed Aug. 4, 2023 -Bethel Greenacres Water Association, East Pierce System, Graham, WA, 200 customer connections (potable), closed Mar. 13, 2023 -Stroh's Water Company, Inc., Gig Harbor System, Gig Harbor, WA, 900 customer connections (potable), closed July 17, 2023 -HOH Utilities, LLC, Poipu/Koloa, HI, 1,800 customer connections (waste and recycled water), closed Dec. 29, 2023 -Monterey Water Company, Rio Del Oro System, Valencia County, NM, 380 customer connections (potable), Closed Dec. 21, 2023 -City of Willows, Willows District, City of Willows, CA, 3 customer connections (potable), closed Dec. 21, 2023

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

- Yes, a change in boundary
- No, but we have discovered significant errors in our previous response(s)

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

California Water Service Group (Group) improved data quality in 2023 to utilize community choice aggregation emissions factors for California operations rather than utility emission factors used previously under the scope 2 market-based methodology. Group also included fuel consumption from procurement card transactions that were not previously included in 2021-2022. In 2023, Group started reporting on Category 3 (Fuel and Energy-Related Activities), Category 4 (Upstream Transportation and Distribution), Category 6 (Business Travel), Category 7 (Employee Commuting), Category 9 (Downstream Transportation and Distribution-partially reported), Category 12 (End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products), and Category 13 (Downstream Leased Assets-partially reported). Greenhouse gas emissions from electricity usage and sludge disposal associated with third-party wastewater treatment of Group's potable water sales were previously accounted for under Scope 3, Category 5, for the 2021 and 2022 reporting years; however, they are now accounted for under Scope 3, Category 12, for the 2021, 2022, and 2023 reporting years. As of 2023, data reported in Scope 3, Category 12, also includes process emissions from third-party wastewater treatment of Group's potable water sales that are not included in the 2021 and 2022 GHG emissions. Group also made minor modifications at the district level to its operational control boundaries based on feedback from Operations teams that resulted in negligible change after applying existing methodologies. Group identified errors in its previous Biogenic and Scope 1 wastewater treatment process emissions activity data that have been corrected for 2021-2022 to address an overreporting error. Scope 3 GHG emissions from Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) and Category 2 (Capital Goods) were also overreported due to an activity data error that has now been corrected for 2021-2022.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

- Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Consistent with the recommendations of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard with respect to the materiality of changes in reported greenhouse gas emissions, we have set five percent as the threshold for our baseline recalculation policy.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	No comment.

[Fixed row]

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Refrigerants

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

California Water Service Group (Group) only tracks data through invoices for recharging refrigerants. For the 2021 and 2022 reporting years, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from refrigerant only reflect activity data associated with recharging of equipment at the Customer Service Center headquarters in San Jose, California. For 2023, GHG emissions from refrigerant reflect activity data associated with recharging of equipment at applicable locations within Group's operational control enterprise-wide, but do not include all potential refrigerant emissions from operation and/or disposal of all heating, ventilation, and cooling equipment and refrigeration units.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

The usage of this source is low, and the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are likely immaterial relative to other GHG emissions sources within our operational control based on feedback from internal subject matter experts and the third-party consultant that supported development of our GHG emissions inventories.

Row 2

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Fire extinguishers

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

California Water Service Group does not currently track this data.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

The usage of this source is low, and the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are likely immaterial relative to other GHG emissions sources within our operational control based on feedback from internal subject matter experts and the third-party consultant that supported development of our GHG emissions inventories.

Row 3

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Solid waste

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Data was not available at the time of the inventory. Scope 3, Category 5, Waste Generated in Operations, includes estimated greenhouse gas emissions associated with the disposal, hauling, and treatment of waste streams from wastewater treatment plants within our operational control.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

We have not yet estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents.

Row 4

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Hazardous Waste

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Data was not available at the time of the inventory. Scope 3, Category 5, Waste Generated in Operations, includes estimated greenhouse gas emissions associated with the disposal, hauling, and treatment of waste streams from wastewater treatment plants within our operational control. The opportunity for decarbonizing these emissions is limited due to disposal/treatment of hazardous waste being regulated.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

We have not yet estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents.

Row 5

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Distribution of sold products (e.g., water transportation for dust control, firefighting, or street sweeping)

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Scope 3, Category 9, Downstream Transportation and Distribution does not include greenhouse emissions associated with the distribution of our sold products where data is not available (e.g., from transporting water in water trucks for dust control).

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

We have not yet estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents.

Row 6

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Other operations on leased sites (e.g., antenna leases)

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Scope 3, Category 13, Downstream Leased Assets does not include greenhouse gas emissions associated with other operations on our leased sites, as data on these emissions is not available at this time from third parties.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

We have not yet estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents.

Row 7

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Investments

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Investments

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

We have not yet identified appropriate data sources to reliably estimate greenhouse gas emissions associated with Scope 3, Category 15, Investments.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

We have not yet estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents.

Row 8

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Processing of Sold Products (Water)

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Processing of sold products

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

We have not yet identified appropriate data sources to reliably estimate greenhouse gas emissions associated with Scope 3, Category 10, Processing of Sold Products.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

We have not yet estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents.

Row 9

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Upstream Leased Assets

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- Scope 3: Upstream leased assets

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

We have identified several upstream leased assets that are outside of our operational control related to corporate housing that we plan to assess further for next year's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory. We did not have sufficient data to report on this category of GHG emissions in 2023.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

We have not yet estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents.

Row 10

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Use of Sold Products (Water)

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Use of sold products

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Scope 3, Category 11, Use of Sold Products, is irrelevant because California Water Service Group does not sell any products that have direct use-phase emissions and indirect use-phase emissions are considered optional per the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

Our product, water, does not have direct use-phase emissions. As such, the estimated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from this source are zero percent of total Scope 3 GHG emissions.

Row 11

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Franchises

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Franchises

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Scope 3, Category 14, Franchises, is irrelevant because California Water Service Group does not operate any franchises at this time.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

We do not operate any franchises. As such, the estimated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from this source are zero percent of total Scope 3 GHG emissions.

Row 12

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Newly Acquired Facilities

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Washington Water Service acquired the Bethel Green Acres system in March 2023 and Strohs system in July 2023. Prior to acquisition of these systems, Washington Water did not have visibility into their associated electricity usage and/or fuel usage despite managing the systems and having operational control. Additionally, Hawaii Water acquired two lift stations and a wastewater treatment plant as of December 29, 2023, that are not included in the greenhouse gas emissions inventory due to the timing of the acquisition.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

We have not yet estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents. However, we anticipate that these sources of greenhouse gas emissions would be minimal due to their limited scope in comparison to our total operations.

Row 13

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Operating Contracts

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

California Water Service Water does not pay the utility bills associated with one of its operating contracts, and as such, Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions from this operation are not available. Additionally, two facilities associated with an operating contract in Hawaii had no billed electricity usage and Hawaii Water does not have visibility into the usage. As such, these sites were not included in the inventory.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

We have not yet estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents. However, we anticipate that these sources of greenhouse gas emissions would be minimal due to their limited scope in comparison to our total operations.

[Add row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 includes greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from mobile and stationary fuel combustion, wastewater treatment plant process GHG emissions, and refrigerants. We measure mobile and stationary fuel by the amount purchased, including converting from spend information to consumption amounts in limited cases. We calculate wastewater treatment plant process emissions based on guidance from the International Panel on Climate Change: 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 6: Wastewater guidance and utilize information regarding wastewater treatment plant, influent, effluent, and sludge to estimate associated GHG emissions. For the 2021 and 2022 reporting years, GHG emissions from refrigerant only reflect activity data associated with recharging of equipment at the Customer Service Center/ headquarters in San Jose, California. For 2023, GHG emissions from refrigerant reflect activity data associated with recharging of equipment at applicable locations within Group's operational control enterprise-wide, but do not include all potential refrigerant emissions from operation and/or disposal of all heating, ventilation, and cooling equipment and refrigeration units. Emission factors for fuel and refrigerants are from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Emissions Factors Hub. Additional refrigerant emission factors are from the California Air Resources Board. Wastewater emissions factors are also sourced from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 6: Wastewater guidance.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

51212

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We collect electricity usage information primarily from usage summaries compiled by our utility providers, utility bills, and utility account data exports. We utilize the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Emissions & Generated Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) emission factors for calculating location-based emissions.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45867

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We collect electricity usage information primarily from usage summaries compiled by our utility providers, utility bills, and utility account data exports. For market-based GHG emissions, where available, we use emissions factors published by utilities, community choice aggregators, industry groups, and government agencies. Our electric utility provides information on the amount of Green Rate electricity we utilize annually and associated documentation from Green-e(R). We track electricity generation associated with our onsite renewable facilities.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48632

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For purchased water, we used purchased water volumes by wholesaler to calculate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. We used the spend-based accounting approach as the underlying activity data for other purchased goods and services. Purchased water emission factors are based on information from government agencies, industry organizations, and internal studies. Emission factors for other purchased goods and services are based on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors database.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71523

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We used the spend-based accounting approach as the underlying activity data for capital goods. Emission factors are from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors database.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12217

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We account for extraction, production, and transportation of fuels and energy purchased or acquired by California Water Service Group in the reporting year, not already accounted for in scope 1 or scope 2, in this category. Emission factors from the International Energy Agency and UK Government were utilized to calculate well-to-tank and upstream electricity GHG emissions utilizing the average data method based on the amount of fuel and electricity consumed.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

727

(7.5.3) Methodological details

California Water Service Group (Group) used the spend-based method to calculate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with transportation and distribution of products purchased between Group's tier 1 suppliers and its own operations, as well as any transportation and distribution services purchased by Group (inbound, outbound, between facilities, etc.). U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Emissions Factors Hub emission factors were applied to spend by transportation type.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1881

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3, Category 5, Waste Generated in Operations, includes estimated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with the disposal, hauling, and treatment of waste streams from wastewater treatment plants within Group's operational control. Additional sources of waste exist but were not calculated due to data unavailability. We previously accounted for GHG emissions from electricity usage and sludge disposal associated with third-party wastewater treatment of Group's potable water sales under Scope 3, Category 5, for the 2021 and 2022 reporting years, however, we now account for them under Scope 3, Category 12, End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products, for the 2021, 2022, and 2023 reporting years. This change was made based on an improved understanding of the emissions sources and to better align with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3 Standard). We used the waste-type specific method to calculate these emissions based on mass of sludge, mass of discharge, and mass of total nitrogen input. Emission factors were sourced from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

462

(7.5.3) Methodological details

California Water Service Group used expense data for the spend-based method for travel-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and distance traveled from mileage reimbursements to calculate GHG emissions from business travel. We included optional GHG emissions from hotels in the GHG emissions calculations. Travel modes were matched with emission factors for the appropriate travel method from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Emissions Factor Hub.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3947

(7.5.3) Methodological details

California Water Service Group distributed a company-wide survey to collect employee commuting information by state. Travel modes were matched with vehicle type emission factors from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Emission Factor Hub. The optional reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from working from home also falls under this category but was excluded from the inventory as Group employees work primarily onsite or in the field.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have identified several upstream leased assets that are outside of our operational control related to corporate housing that we plan to assess further for next year's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory. We did not have sufficient data to report on this category of greenhouse gas emissions in 2023.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 9, Downstream Transportation and Distribution, includes transportation and distribution of products sold by California Water Service Group (Group) between the Group's operations and the end consumer (if not paid for by Group). We identified four activities under this category: customer pumping of recycled water, firetrucks transporting water, street sweepers transporting water, and trucks transporting water to construction sites. For the 2023 greenhouse gas emissions inventory, we only had data to estimate the customer pumping of recycled water. The emissions from the other activities were excluded. We used the volume of recycled water distributed by the customer and the number of pumps between Group and the for the average data method to estimate the annual electricity usage from the water pumps.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have not yet identified appropriate data sources to reliably estimate greenhouse gas emissions associated with Scope 3, Category 10, Processing of Sold Products.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3, Category 11, Use of Sold Products, is irrelevant because California Water Service Group does not sell any products that have direct use-phase emissions and indirect use-phase emissions are considered optional per the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

228562

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3, Category 12, End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products, includes estimated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from electricity usage, sludge disposal, and process emissions associated with third-party wastewater treatment of California Water Service Group's (Group's) potable water sales. We previously accounted for GHG emissions from electricity usage and sludge disposal associated with third-party wastewater treatment of Group's potable water sales under Scope 3, Category 5, for the 2021 and 2022 reporting years; however, we now account for them under Scope 3, Category 12, for the 2021, 2022, and 2023 reporting years. Additionally,

as of 2023, data reported in Scope 3, Category 12, also includes process emissions (methane and nitrous oxide) from third-party wastewater treatment that are not included in the 2021 and 2022 GHG emissions estimates. We made these changes based on an improved understanding of the emissions sources and to better align with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3 Standard). Scope 3, Category 12, GHG emissions for the 2021, 2022, and 2023 reporting years do not include waterway GHG emissions after treated water leaves the third-party wastewater treatment plant. Biogenic GHG emissions are reported separately under "Biogenic GHG emissions" above. For the purposes of this GHG emissions calculation, Group assumes all water sold to customers is eventually treated at wastewater treatment plants. Group believes this is a conservative estimate in that some of its sold water (e.g., potable water used for irrigation) may instead wash into storm drains and/or percolate into groundwater and would therefore not undergo treatment at wastewater treatment plants.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We based downstream leased assets calculations on the floor space we lease to another entity and the applicable energy intensity for the building and its region from the Energy Information Administration. The emission factor is based on the market-based value for that district. Scope 3, Category 13, Downstream Leased Assets, does not include greenhouse gas emissions associated with other operations on our leased sites, as data on these emissions is not available at this time from third parties.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.3) Methodological details

California Water Service Group does not have any franchises. Therefore, this category is not applicable.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have not yet calculated this figure due to data unavailability.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have not identified any other sources of upstream Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at this time aside from those reported in other upstream Scope 3 GHG emissions categories above.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have not identified any other sources of downstream Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at this time aside from those reported in other downstream Scope 3 GHG emissions categories above.

[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8210

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 includes greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from mobile and stationary fuel combustion, wastewater treatment plant process GHG emissions, and refrigerants. We measure mobile and stationary fuel by the amount purchased, including converting from spend information to consumption amounts in limited cases. We calculate wastewater treatment plant process emissions based on guidance from the International Panel on Climate Change: 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 6: Wastewater guidance and utilize information regarding wastewater treatment plant, influent, effluent, and sludge to estimate associated GHG emissions. For the 2021 and 2022 reporting years, GHG emissions from refrigerant only reflect activity data associated with recharging of equipment at the Customer Service Center/ headquarters in San Jose, California. For 2023, GHG emissions from refrigerant reflect activity data associated with recharging of equipment at applicable locations within Group's operational control enterprise-wide, but do not include all potential refrigerant emissions from operation and/or disposal of all heating, ventilation, and cooling equipment and refrigeration units. Emission factors for fuel and refrigerants are from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Emissions Factors Hub. Additional refrigerant emission factors are from the California Air Resources Board. Wastewater emissions factors are also sourced from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 6: Wastewater guidance.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7533

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 includes greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from mobile and stationary fuel combustion, wastewater treatment plant process GHG emissions, and refrigerants. We measure mobile and stationary fuel by the amount purchased, including converting from spend information to consumption amounts in limited cases. We calculate wastewater treatment plant process emissions based on guidance from the International Panel on Climate Change: 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 6: Wastewater guidance and utilize information regarding wastewater treatment plant, influent, effluent, and sludge to estimate associated GHG emissions. For the 2021 and 2022 reporting years, GHG emissions from refrigerant only reflect activity data associated with recharging of equipment at the Customer Service Center/ headquarters in San Jose, California. For 2023, GHG emissions from refrigerant reflect activity data associated with recharging of equipment at applicable locations within Group's operational control enterprise-wide, but do not include all potential refrigerant emissions from operation and/or disposal of all heating, ventilation, and cooling equipment and refrigeration units. Emission factors for fuel and refrigerants are from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Emissions Factors Hub. Additional refrigerant emission factors are from the California Air Resources Board. Wastewater emissions factors are also sourced from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 6: Wastewater guidance.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8028

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 includes greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from mobile and stationary fuel combustion, wastewater treatment plant process GHG emissions, and refrigerants. We measure mobile and stationary fuel by the amount purchased, including converting from spend information to consumption amounts in limited cases.

We calculate wastewater treatment plant process emissions based on guidance from the International Panel on Climate Change: 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 6: Wastewater guidance and utilize information regarding wastewater treatment plant, influent, effluent, and sludge to estimate associated GHG emissions. For the 2021 and 2022 reporting years, GHG emissions from refrigerant only reflect activity data associated with recharging of equipment at the Customer Service Center/ headquarters in San Jose, California. For 2023, GHG emissions from refrigerant reflect activity data associated with recharging of equipment at applicable locations within Group's operational control enterprise-wide, but do not include all potential refrigerant emissions from operation and/or disposal of all heating, ventilation, and cooling equipment and refrigeration units. Emission factors for fuel and refrigerants are from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Emissions Factors Hub. Additional refrigerant emission factors are from the California Air Resources Board. Wastewater emissions factors are also sourced from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 6: Wastewater guidance. [Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47165

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

30644

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We collect electricity usage information primarily from usage summaries compiled by our utility providers, utility bills, and utility account data exports. We utilize the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Emissions & Generated Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) emission factors for calculating location-based emissions. For market-based GHG emissions, where available, we use emissions factors published by utilities, community choice aggregators, industry groups, and government agencies. Starting in 2023, we began utilizing community choice aggregator emission factors where available. Our electric utility provides information on the amount of Green Rate electricity we utilize annually and associated documentation from Green-e(R). We track electricity generation associated with our onsite renewable facilities.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51738

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

36018

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We collect electricity usage information primarily from usage summaries compiled by our utility providers, utility bills, and utility account data exports. We utilize the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Emissions & Generated Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) emission factors for calculating location-based emissions. For market-based GHG emissions, where available, we use emissions factors published by utilities, community choice aggregators, industry groups, and government agencies. Our electric utility provides information on the amount of Green Rate electricity we utilize annually and associated documentation from Green-e(R). We track electricity generation associated with our onsite renewable facilities.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51212

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

45867

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We collect electricity usage information primarily from usage summaries compiled by our utility providers, utility bills, and utility account data exports. We utilize the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Emissions & Generated Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) emission factors for calculating location-based emissions. For market-based GHG emissions, where available, we use emissions factors published by utilities, community choice aggregators, industry groups, and government agencies. Our electric utility provides information on the amount of Green Rate electricity we utilize annually and associated documentation from Green-e(R). We track electricity generation associated with our onsite renewable facilities.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

48632

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Hybrid method

Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

15.26

(7.8.5) Please explain

For purchased water, we used purchased water volumes by wholesaler to calculate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. We used the spend-based accounting approach as the underlying activity data for other purchased goods and services. Purchased water emission factors are based on information from government agencies, industry organizations, and internal studies. Emission factors for other purchased goods and services are based on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors database.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

71523

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We used the spend-based accounting approach as the underlying activity data for capital goods. Emission factors are from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors database.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

12217

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We account for extraction, production, and transportation of fuels and energy purchased or acquired by California Water Service Group in the reporting year, not already accounted for in scope 1 or scope 2, in this category. Emission factors from the International Energy Agency and UK Government were utilized to calculate well-to-tank and upstream electricity GHG emissions utilizing the average data method based on the amount of fuel and electricity consumed.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

727

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

California Water Service Group (Group) used the spend-based method to calculate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with transportation and distribution of products purchased between Group's tier 1 suppliers and its own operations, as well as any transportation and distribution services purchased by Group (inbound, outbound, between facilities, etc.). U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Emissions Factors Hub emission factors were applied to spend by transportation type.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1881

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3, Category 5, Waste Generated in Operations, includes estimated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with the disposal, hauling, and treatment of waste streams from wastewater treatment plants within Group's operational control. Additional sources of waste exist but were not calculated due to data unavailability. We previously accounted for GHG emissions from electricity usage and sludge disposal associated with third-party wastewater treatment of Group's potable water sales under Scope 3, Category 5, for the 2021 and 2022 reporting years, however, we now account for them under Scope 3, Category 12, End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products, for the 2021, 2022, and 2023 reporting years. This change was made based on an improved understanding of the emissions sources and to better align with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3 Standard). We used the waste-type specific method to calculate these emissions based on mass of sludge, mass of discharge, and mass of total nitrogen input. Emission factors were sourced from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

462

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

California Water Service Group used expense data for the spend-based method for travel-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and distance traveled from mileage reimbursements to calculate GHG emissions from business travel. We included optional GHG emissions from hotels in the GHG emissions calculations. Travel modes were matched with emission factors for the appropriate travel method from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Emissions Factor Hub.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3947

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

California Water Service Group distributed a company-wide survey to collect employee commuting information by state. Travel modes were matched with vehicle type emission factors from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Emission Factor Hub. The optional reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from working from home also falls under this category but was excluded from the inventory as Group employees work primarily onsite or in the field.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have identified several upstream leased assets that are outside of our operational control related to corporate housing that we plan to assess further for next year's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory. We did not have sufficient data to report on this category of greenhouse gas emissions in 2023.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

26

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 9, Downstream Transportation and Distribution, includes transportation and distribution of products sold by California Water Service Group (Group) between Group's operations and the end consumer (if not paid for by Group). We identified four activities under this category: customer pumping of recycled water, firetrucks transporting water, street sweepers transporting water, and trucks transporting water to construction sites. For the 2023 greenhouse gas emissions inventory, we only had data to estimate the customer pumping of recycled water. The emissions from the other activities were excluded. We used the volume of recycled water distributed by the customer and the number of pumps between Group and the for the average data method to estimate the annual electricity usage from the water pumps.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have not yet identified appropriate data sources to reliably estimate greenhouse gas emissions associated with Scope 3, Category 10, Processing of Sold Products.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3, Category 11, Use of Sold Products, is irrelevant because California Water Service Group does not sell any products that have direct use-phase emissions and indirect use-phase emissions are considered optional per the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

228562

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3, Category 12, End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products, includes estimated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from electricity usage, sludge disposal, and process emissions associated with third-party wastewater treatment of California Water Service Group's (Group's) potable water sales. We previously accounted for GHG emissions from electricity usage and sludge disposal associated with third-party wastewater treatment of Group's potable water sales under Scope 3, Category 5, for the 2021 and 2022 reporting years; however, we now account for them under Scope 3, Category 12, for the 2021, 2022, and 2023 reporting years. Additionally, as of 2023, data reported in Scope 3, Category 12, also includes process emissions (methane and nitrous oxide) from third-party wastewater treatment that are not included in the 2021 and 2022 GHG emissions estimates. We made these changes based on an improved understanding of the emissions sources and to better align with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3 Standard). Scope 3, Category 12, GHG emissions for the 2021, 2022, and 2023 reporting years do not include waterway GHG emissions after treated water leaves the third-party wastewater treatment plant. Biogenic GHG emissions are reported separately under "Biogenic GHG emissions" above. For the purposes of this GHG emissions calculation, Group assumes all water sold to customers is eventually treated at

wastewater treatment plants. Group believes this is a conservative estimate in that some of its sold water (e.g., potable water used for irrigation) may instead wash into storm drains and/or percolate into groundwater and would therefore not undergo treatment at wastewater treatment plants.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

54

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We based downstream leased assets calculations on the floor space we lease to another entity and the applicable energy intensity for the building and its region from the Energy Information Administration. The emission factor is based on the market-based value for that district. Scope 3, Category 13, Downstream Leased Assets, does not include greenhouse gas emissions associated with other operations on our leased sites, as data on these emissions is not available at this time from third parties.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

California Water Service Group does not have any franchises. Therefore, this category is not applicable.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

We consider Texas Water Service Company operations associated with BVRT Utility Holding Company as outside of our operational control but within our equity investments. Therefore, an equal proportion of BVRT's Scope 1 and 2 emissions associated with California Water Service Group fall under this category. We excluded this category of greenhouse gas emissions due to data limitations for 2023.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have not identified any other sources of upstream Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at this time aside from those reported in other upstream Scope 3 GHG emissions categories above.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have not identified any other sources of downstream Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at this time aside from those reported in other downstream Scope 3 GHG emissions categories above.

[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

54972

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

64300

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

5641

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

73783

(7.8.1.19) Comment

For Scope 3 categories where data has not been reported, Group reported this greenhouse gas emissions category for the first time in 2023.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

55181

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

67550

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

4925

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

86156

(7.8.1.19) Comment

*For Scope 3 categories where data has not been reported, Group reported this greenhouse gas emissions category for the first time in 2023.
[Fixed row]*

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No third-party verification or assurance

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Underway but not complete for current reporting year – first year it has taken place

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Underway but not complete for current reporting year – first year it has taken place

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

- Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Underway but not complete for current reporting year – first year it has taken place

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ISAE3000

[Add row]

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2072

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.758

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*We reduced 2,072 MTCO2e due to an increase in our renewable energy consumption compared to 2022 renewable energy consumption from a green tariff and our onsite solar generation at one of our facilities. We determined this reduction using the 2023 electricity emission factor from our electricity providers. Our total Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions in the previous year were 43,551 MTCO2e, therefore we arrived at -4.758% through $(-2,072/43,551)*100$ -4.758% .*

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

566

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.2996

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Improvements in the efficiency of our water system reduce electricity and fuel usage. However, at this time, we are not able to disaggregate these efficiency improvements from overall reductions in water demand, which also generally reduces electricity consumption. As reported in our 2023 Environmental, Social, and Governance Analyst Download (<https://www.calwatergroup.com/esg/reports-disclosures>), our total water withdrawals decreased between 2022-2023 by 3.2%. For wastewater treatment process greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1), volumes of treated wastewater depend on the influent flows our treatment plants receive from customers, which increased by 3.2%. Wastewater treatment represents approximately 2.3% of our business. Stationary fuel usage also depends on the need for backup generators, which we test as permitted by applicable regulations for use in emergency situations. Our total Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions in the previous year were 43,551 MTCO₂e, therefore we arrived at -1.2996% through $(-566/43,551)*100$ -1.2996%.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

569

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.306

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We are unable to break down changes in emissions further by reason at this time. Our total Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions in the previous year were 43,551 MTCO₂e, therefore we arrived at -1.306% through $(-569/43,551)*100$ -1.306%.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1471

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.3776

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*We reduced 1,471 MTCO₂e due to 1) the use of community choice aggregation emission factors in our market-based accounting (a net increase in greenhouse gas emissions) and 2) the greening of the electricity grid from our other utility providers (a net decrease in greenhouse gas emissions). We determined this reduction using the 2022 and 2023 electricity emission factors from our electricity providers. Our total Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions in the previous year were 43,551 MTCO₂e, therefore we arrived at -3.3776% through $(-1471/43,551)*100$ -3.3776%.*

[Fixed row]

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO₂.

(7.12.1.1) CO₂ emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO₂)

91237

(7.12.1.2) Comment

Biogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions refer to emissions from biological degradation of organic material, specifically organic matter and sewage, in wastewater from wastewater treatment operations owned or controlled by California Water Service Group (Group) and third-party treatment of wastewater from Group's sold product. According to the International Panel on Climate Change: 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 6: Wastewater, these carbon dioxide emissions from organic matter and sewage in wastewater are considered wholly biogenic and are represented outside of Group's Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions inventory. We identified an error in the 2021 and 2022 activity data used to calculate Hawaii Water Service's emissions from wastewater treatment that caused biogenic GHG emissions to be overreported by 5,495 MTCO₂e in 2021 and 4,922 MTCO₂e in 2022. Accurate activity data is now reflected in the 2021 and 2022 values. Additionally, Group implemented two improvements in its 2023 biogenic GHG emissions inventory that are not reflected in the data disclosed for the 2021 and 2022 reporting years: an improved methodology for reporting sludge volumes associated with Hawaii Water Service's wastewater treatment operations and the addition of biogenic GHG emissions resulting from process emissions due to third-party treatment of wastewater from Group's sold product. Therefore, 2023 data for total biogenic GHG emissions is not directly comparable to 2021 and 2022 data.

[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

7215.77

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

222.25

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

649.64

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	8210	47165	30644

[Fixed row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Fuel combustion</i>	7141
Row 2	<i>Wastewater process emissions</i>	969
Row 3	<i>Refrigerants</i>	100

[Add row]

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>California Water Service</i>	27574	11011
Row 2	<i>Hawaii Water Service</i>	15421	17229
Row 3	<i>New Mexico Water Service</i>	1093	1251
Row 4	<i>Washington Water Service</i>	3077	1153

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47165

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30644

(7.22.4) Please explain

All entities within the California Water Service Group environmental data operational control boundary are included within our consolidated accounting group. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) and include the Company's accounts and those of its wholly and non-wholly owned subsidiaries. The non-wholly owned investment refers to a 92.0% owned investment of Texas Water Service Company and is consolidated using the voting interest model as the Company owns a majority of the voting interests in the non-wholly owned subsidiary.

All other entities**(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

All entities within the California Water Service Group environmental data operational control boundary are included within our consolidated accounting group. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) and include the Company's accounts and those of its wholly and non-wholly owned subsidiaries. The non-wholly owned subsidiary refers to a 92.0% owned subsidiary of

Texas Water Service Company and is consolidated using the voting interest model as the Company owns a majority of the voting interests in the non-wholly owned subsidiary.

[Fixed row]

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

California Water Service Company

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Water supply networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5992

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27574

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11011

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Greenhouse gas emissions from the subsidiary CWS Utility Services are rolled into the reported emissions of California Water Service.

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

New Mexico Water Service Company

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Water supply networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

380

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1093

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1251

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Hawaii Water Service Company, Inc.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Water supply networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1013

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15421

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17229

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Greenhouse gas emissions from the subsidiary HWS Utility Services LLC are rolled into the reported emissions of Hawaii Water Service.

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Washington Water Service Company

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Water supply networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

825

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3077

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1153

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

[Add row]

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

28882

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

28882

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

26903

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

138311

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

165214

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh**Total energy consumption****(7.30.1.1) Heating value***Select from:* HHV (higher heating value)**(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources**

27001

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

167193

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

194194

*[Fixed row]***(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.**

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	<i>Select from:</i>

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This fuel type is not applicable.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not consume this type of fuel.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not consume this type of fuel.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not consume this type of fuel.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

27447

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This amount includes diesel, gasoline, and propane. We use some fuel to generate electricity through the use of backup generators, but the exact megawatt-hours associated with this activity has not yet been calculated compared to other fuel uses (e.g., for powering fleet vehicles).

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This amount includes natural gas.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not consume this type of fuel.

Total fuel**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

28882

[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

1035.04

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

306.71

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

1035.04

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

98

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

- United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

- Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

26903

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

- United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This consumption is associated with a green rate we selected from one of our electric utility providers. It is Green-e Energy Certified.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

- United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Onsite generation

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

- Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

98

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This zero-emission factor electricity amount reflects our onsite solar installation.

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

165214

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

98

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

165312.00
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0000488968

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

38855

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

794632000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

4.51

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

We increased renewable energy procurement, as part of a green tariff with one of our electric utilities. As a result, our renewable energy consumption increased from 9.3% in 2022 to 13.9% in 2023. We implemented energy efficiency projects that contributed to a decrease in energy usage required from sourcing water from 2022 to 2023. Our total volume of delivered water decreased from 2022 to 2023, which also lowers energy usage. This decrease resulted, in part, from our investments in our water delivery infrastructure and educational programs to reduce customer water use. Additionally, emission factors for purchased electricity in some of our service areas changed as a result of increasing renewable energy within the portfolios of electric utilities that serve our service areas, with notable reductions in Hawaii and parts of California. These factors result in lower Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions (numerator).

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Other, please specify :Total annual customer water savings from efficiency measures

(7.52.2) Metric value

358200

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Water savings (m3)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

47.36

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

We believe that one of the most significant ways we work to mitigate climate change is by helping our customers conserve water, since saving water also saves the energy that would have been used to treat and deliver the water. And water conservation is not just good for the planet, it also contributes to resilience to more regular and extreme droughts due to climate change. In 2023, we invested more than 4.4 million in water conservation rebates and programs for customers. Our conservation programming helped customers save almost 360 megaliters of water annually from water-saving efficiency measures implemented during 2023 across California Water Service. In February 2023, we achieved 10 straight months of water savings through joint California Water Service and customer efforts to address drought conditions. Heavy rainfall and atmospheric rivers in early 2023 decreased conservation needs, thereby reducing the megaliters of water conserved between 2022 and 2023, but we encouraged customers to remain vigilant.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Other, please specify :Percentage of energy consumption supplied from renewable energy sources

(7.52.2) Metric value

13.9

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Renewable energy consumption (GJ)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total energy consumption (GJ)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

49.46

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In 2022, California Water Service Group's (Group's) percentage of energy consumption supplied from renewable energy sources was 9.3%. In 2023, it was 13.9%, representing a 49.46% increase year-over-year. In alignment with the SASB Water Utilities and Services Industry Standard, we calculated the renewable energy metric by dividing our renewable energy consumption by our total energy consumption. The calculation reflects renewable energy calculation methodologies in accordance with the market-based Scope 2 methodology from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. The numerator only includes renewable energy from electric utility green tariffs and California Water Service's (Cal Water's) owned on-site solar system in Chico, California, for which Cal Water retains the renewable energy credits, or renewable attributes. Other renewable energy generation or purchases, such as the energy from the hydroturbines in California and Hawaii, the wind turbine in

Hawaii, and electricity purchased from community choice aggregators with higher percentages of renewable power, are not considered renewable consumption by Group because renewable energy credits are either not generated or not retained by Group. To learn more about our efforts to increase the use of renewables in our energy portfolio, please see the Energy and Emissions section of our 2023 Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Report, which can be found at <https://www.calwatergroup.com/esg/reports-disclosures>.

[Add row]

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

03/18/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Methane (CH4)

- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

53895.000

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2035

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

63

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

19941.150

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

38854.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all California Water Service Group operations within our operational control.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In March 2024, we announced our commitment to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 63% by 2035 from a 2021 base year. This target is science-aligned and consistent with an annual reduction percentage of 4.5% required by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi). SBTi supports limiting global temperature increases to 1.5C above pre-industrial levels, in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement and the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The GHG emissions reduction target boundary for both our absolute and intensity targets is consistent with California Water Service Group's (Group's) Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions inventory boundary, which utilizes the operational control consolidation approach. All applicable Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions from Group's inventory are included within the target boundary.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

05/06/2024

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Methane (CH4)

Nitrous oxide (N2O)

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

Other, please specify :Water production-related Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions per unit of water produced (metric tons CO2e/AF).

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.2100000000

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

77.19

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2035

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

60

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0840000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0900000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This metric represents the enterprise-wide Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity associated specifically with water production-related activities for the purpose of California Water Service Group's (Group's) GHG emissions intensity reduction target. The numerator includes enterprise-wide Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions from activities that contribute to the sourcing, treatment, and delivery of water to customers. The numerator excludes all Scope 3 emissions and emissions associated with office sites, fleet fuels, and other non-water production-related activities. The denominator includes water produced by Group (purchased water, groundwater, surface water, and recycled water). Calculation of this metric and Group's associated emissions intensity reduction target are based on guidance from the Climate Registry's Water Energy Nexus Registry Protocol Version 2.0 (June 2021).

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

California Water Service Group is committed to reducing water production-related Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions per unit of water produced by 60% by 2035 from a 2021 base year.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(7.53.3) Explain why you did not have an emissions target, and forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years.

(7.53.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

- We are planning to introduce a target in the next two years

(7.53.3.2) Five-year forecast

We are continuing our efforts to reduce the emissions intensity of water delivery through investments in water infrastructure as well as other climate and energy related initiatives which are detailed in this report and our 2023 Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Report (e.g., renewable energy procurement)(<https://www.calwatergroup.com/esg/reports-disclosures>). However, the uncertainty around how customer water use patterns may shift as California and the American West emerges from drought conditions makes it challenging to project absolute emission trends in the near term.

(7.53.3.3) Please explain

California Water Service Group (Group) announced its commitment to reducing absolute Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 63% by 2035 from a 2021 base year, a target which is science-aligned and supports limiting global temperature increases to 1.5-degree Celsius above preindustrial levels in March 2024. Group took a thoughtful, data-driven approach, partnering with an independent consultant to understand the target landscape and best practices, analyze baseline and projected activities and emissions over the target timeframe, estimate existing, planned, and potential additional emissions reduction initiatives, model target scenarios and decarbonization roadmaps, and develop an interdisciplinary and active strategy to achieve the selected targets.

[Fixed row]

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- Country/area/region

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

Production

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

Low-carbon energy source(s)

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

150

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0.1

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2031

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

13.9

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

We worked with an independent third party and undertook a rigorous greenhouse gas emission target-setting process. In March 2024, we committed to a science-aligned target to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 63% by 2035 from a 2021 base year. We anticipate that our investments in emissions-reducing energy solutions, such as renewables and low-carbon energy sources, will contribute to our achievement of this target.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all California Water Service Group operations.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

By 2033, invest no less than 5 million in emissions-reducing energy solutions, such as renewables and low-carbon energy sources.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To help inform future renewable energy investments, we have assessed and ranked on-site solar viability at our facilities throughout the Company and identified two potential on-site solar projects in California that we are now pursuing. We intend to continue to evaluate additional opportunities to invest in emissions-reducing energy solutions.

[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Resource consumption or efficiency

Other resource consumption or efficiency, please specify :Percentage of total water supply to customers from recycled water

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

2.2

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2035

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

5

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

3

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

28.5714285714

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all of California Water Service Group.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

By 2035, increase the use of recycled water in our operations to no less than 5% of total water supply to customers.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2023, recycled water accounted for 3% of our total water supply. To reach 5%, we continue to invest in wastewater treatment infrastructure for high-quality water reuse and explore additional opportunities to purchase reclaimed water from wholesalers.

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Country/area/region

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Low-carbon vehicles

Other low-carbon vehicles, please specify :% of passenger vehicles purchased in California that are zero-carbon vehicles

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

2.22

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2035

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

11.2

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

9.1838821845

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is only for California Water Service and reflects new purchases of passenger vehicles (light-duty passenger cars and trucks under 8,500 pounds) only.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Purchase 100% zero-emission passenger vehicles in California by 2035.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We are developing a fleet electrification strategy, currently focused on California, to phase out the purchase of fossil-fuel passenger vehicles. This is in alignment with California Governor’s Executive Order N-79-20, which mandates that zero-emissions vehicles must represent 100% of new passenger vehicles sales by 2035. To support the electrification of our fleet, our San Jose and Bayshore District facilities also provide electric vehicle (EV) charging stations, and we continue to evaluate and build additional EV charging stations in California. Based on the results of an Optimal Vehicle Replacement Cycle study completed in 2022, we included projects to replace internal combustion engine vehicles with EVs in the 2024 General Rate Case/Infrastructure Improvement Plan. We are seeking support from our regulators for our target of purchasing 100% zero emission passenger vehicles in California by 2035. We completed an infrastructure needs assessment and plan to construct more than 290 EV charging stations in California by 2035.

[Add row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	8	`Numeric input
To be implemented	2	119.28
Implementation commenced	3	19.77
Implemented	3	2288.6
Not to be implemented	0	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

- Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2072

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1391523

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The savings amount is calculated per billing dates and months rather than the calendar year of 1/1/2023 through 12/31/2023.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

Employee commuting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

176

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

13029

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In California, our commuter benefits program encourages employees to reduce their personal vehicle emissions by utilizing public transportation and ridesharing.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

- Customer engagement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

40.6

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

4400000

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We offer programs that are intended to engage and encourage customers to conserve water. Saving water helps reduce the energy demands, and therefore emissions, required to process and distribute water in our system. Programs designed to encourage customer conservation include rebates for a list of water efficient systems and items, customer conservation kits offering water efficient items, education resources for customers to learn about conservation, customized incentive programs for commercial customers, and our free Smart Landscape Tune-Up program which provides efficient solutions for irrigation systems for low-income customers. In 2023, we invested more than 4.4 million in water conservation rebates and programs for customers. Our conservation programming helped customers save almost 360 megaliters of water from water-saving efficiency measures implemented during 2023. Annual emissions savings are determined by applying our 2023 emission intensity of delivered water in California to our total annual customer water savings from efficiency measures (approx. 358,200 m3). Water savings data only includes California. We do not currently track customer water savings from efficiency measures in other states.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

One of the main drivers to date for California Water Service Group's (Group) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction activities is (fulfilling our overall Environmental, Social, and Governance objectives and climate change strategy. We have, in some cases, corporate strategic objectives (each with one or more

officer-level owner) focused on executing these emissions reduction activities, such as our public commitments to develop an enterprise-wide, renewable power purchasing strategy to increase renewable electricity use and decrease Scope 2 GHG emissions; invest no less than 5 million in emissions-reducing energy solutions, such as renewables and low-carbon energy sources in the next 10 years; and develop a company-wide electric vehicle strategy, including a plan to purchase 100% zero-emission passenger vehicles in California by 2035. As we develop decarbonization pathways designed to achieve our GHG emissions targets, we plan to further develop and systematize the mechanisms that will guide the investments necessary to achieve those goals.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

One of the main drivers to date for California Water Service Group's greenhouse gas emissions reduction activities is cost reductions (e.g., improved energy efficiency can lead to lower energy costs).

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

For Hawaii Water Service, in December 2023, California Water Service Group finalized transactions to acquire the assets of HOH Utilities LLC. These transactions were finalized December 29, 2023, and included a wastewater treatment facility and two lift stations. Data for these facilities is not included in our response. For Washington Water Service, the Bethel Greenacres system includes 200 residential customer connections in Graham, Washington, adjacent to Washington Water Service's East Pierce system. Washington Water Service has been serving Bethel Greenacres customers through an operation and maintenance agreement since September 2022, but water data is only available for owned systems. As such, this water data is not included in the reported totals until after the system acquisition. Washington Water Service has served Stroh's Water's 900 customer connections since March 2021 through an operation and maintenance agreement and has supported the utility on an emergency basis for more than 20 years. Water data is only available for owned systems. As such, this water data is not included in the reported totals until after the system acquisition.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

Recent acquisition or merger

(9.1.1.5) Completion date of acquisition or merger

12/29/2023

(9.1.1.6) Data from the merger/acquisition will be incorporated in the next reporting year

Select from:

Yes

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Data from these acquisitions was not available to incorporate into this year's response. However, due to the size and timing of the acquisitions, we do not anticipate they would substantially contribute to the data represented in our response this year.

[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

California Water Service Group uses manual data collection, flow meters, and SCADA to measure water withdrawal volumes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We report total water withdrawals consistent with Global Reporting Initiative Disclosure 303-3 and report it annually in our Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Analyst Download. In California, we also have regulatory reporting requirements to report this information to the State Water Resource Control Board, Division of Drinking Water; Department of Water Resources; and the California Public Utilities Commission. For this response, we refer to facilities as the water we manage within the boundaries of our water systems. All our sites have monitoring in place for the amount of water withdrawn by source.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

California Water Service Group uses manual data collection, flow meters, and SCADA to measure water withdrawal volumes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We report total water withdrawals consistent with Global Reporting Initiative Disclosure 303-3 and report it annually in our Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Analyst Download. In California, we also have regulatory reporting requirements to report this information to the State Water Resource Control Board, Division of Drinking Water; Department of Water Resources; and the California Public Utilities Commission. For this response, we refer to facilities as the water we manage within the boundaries of our water systems. All our sites have monitoring in place for the amount of water withdrawn by source.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Other, please specify :Routine monitoring as required by regulatory standards

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water professionals collect samples throughout the Company to help us meet or surpass state and federal water quality standards.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Certified water quality professionals and rigorous training across our operations in California, Hawaii, New Mexico, and Washington support our ability to sample, test, and treat water on an ongoing basis. Our robust safety infrastructure also helps us address emerging contaminants, potential cross connections, and other risks. All these practices help us deliver high-quality water to the communities we serve. We achieved 100% compliance with primary and secondary federal Safe Drinking Water Act and applicable standards across the company. We conducted over 542,600 water quality tests in 2023 to confirm that we met or surpassed state and federal water quality standards set to help protect public health.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Other, please specify :Water system maintenance, unplanned, or unregulated discharges: As they occur. Wastewater treatment plants: Some plants monitor water discharges continuously and some monitor daily per permits.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

California Water Service Group utilizes flow-monitoring devices calibrated and maintained consistent with our permit requirements for our wastewater treatment plants.

(9.2.4) Please explain

For the purposes of wastewater discharges, California Water Service Group tracks discharges associated with 100% of its wastewater treatment plant facilities per National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) or similar State Discharge requirements. In addition to these wastewater treatment plant facilities, we also have routine water discharges and unplanned or unregulated potable water discharges that are not included within the scope of this question as they are not part of the operations of a given facility otherwise covered by a NPDES permit. In California, these discharges are regulated by the California Statewide NPDES permit and are tracked accordingly. The results of this tracking require annual reporting to regulators and if there is an incident. In some cases, for planned discharges, we are required to notify local jurisdictions in advance. We did not have any exceedances in 2023.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Other, please specify :Water system maintenance, unplanned, or unregulated discharges: As they occur. Wastewater treatment plants: Some plants monitor water discharges continuously and some monitor daily per permits.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

California Water Service Group utilizes flow-monitoring devices calibrated and maintained consistent with our permit requirements for our wastewater treatment plants.

(9.2.4) Please explain

For the purposes of wastewater discharges, California Water Service Group tracks discharges associated with 100% of its wastewater treatment plant facilities per National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) or similar State Discharge requirements. In addition to these wastewater treatment plant facilities, we also have routine water discharges and unplanned or unregulated potable water discharges that are not included within the scope of this question as they are not part of the operations of a given facility otherwise covered by a NPDES permit. In California these discharges are regulated by the California Statewide NPDES permit and are tracked accordingly. The results of this tracking require annual reporting to regulators and if there is an incident. In some cases, for planned discharges, we are required to notify local jurisdictions in advance. We did not have any exceedances in 2023.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Other, please specify :Water system maintenance, unplanned, or unregulated discharges: As they occur. Wastewater treatment plants: Some plants monitor water discharges continuously and some monitor daily per permits.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

California Water Service Group utilizes flow-monitoring devices calibrated and maintained consistent with our permit requirements for our wastewater treatment plants.

(9.2.4) Please explain

For the purposes of wastewater discharges, California Water Service Group tracks discharges associated with 100% of its wastewater treatment plant facilities per National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) or similar State Discharge requirements. In addition to these wastewater treatment plant facilities, we also have routine water discharges and unplanned or unregulated potable water discharges that are not included within the scope of this question as they are not part of the operations of a given facility otherwise covered by a NPDES permit. In California, these discharges are regulated by the California Statewide NPDES permit and are tracked accordingly. The results of this tracking require annual reporting to regulators and if there is an incident. In some cases, for planned discharges, we are required to notify local jurisdictions in advance. We did not have any exceedances in 2023.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Other, please specify :Water system maintenance, unplanned, or unregulated discharges: As they occur. Wastewater treatment plants: Monitoring for standard effluent parameters varies by the permit requirements

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

California Water Service Group utilizes flow-monitoring devices calibrated and maintained consistent with our permit requirements for our wastewater treatment plants.

(9.2.4) Please explain

For the purposes of wastewater discharges, California Water Service Group tracks discharges associated with 100% of its wastewater treatment plant facilities per National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) or similar State Discharge requirements. In addition to these wastewater treatment plant facilities, we also have routine water discharges and unplanned or unregulated potable water discharges that are not included within the scope of this question as they are not part of the operations of a given facility otherwise covered by a NPDES permit. In California, these discharges are regulated by the California Statewide NPDES permit and are tracked accordingly. The results of this tracking require annual reporting to regulators and if there is an incident. In some cases, for planned discharges, we are required to notify local jurisdictions in advance. We did not have any exceedances in 2023.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Other, please specify :Water system maintenance, unplanned, or unregulated discharges: As they occur. Wastewater treatment plants: Monitoring for emissions to receiving waters varies by the permit requirements

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

California Water Service Group utilizes flow-monitoring devices calibrated and maintained consistent with our permit requirements for our wastewater treatment plants.

(9.2.4) Please explain

For the purposes of wastewater discharges, California Water Service Group tracks discharges associated with 100% of its wastewater treatment plant facilities per National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) or similar State Discharge requirements. In addition to these wastewater treatment plant facilities, we also have routine water discharges and unplanned or unregulated potable water discharges that are not included within the scope of this question as they are not part of the operations of a given facility otherwise covered by a NPDES permit. In California, these discharges are regulated by the California Statewide NPDES permit and are tracked. The results of this tracking do not require reporting unless there is an incident or exceedance of permit conditions. We did not have any exceedances for 2023.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Other, please specify :Temperature monitoring varies by the wastewater treatment plant permit requirements.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

California Water Service Group utilizes thermometers consistent with our permit requirements for our wastewater treatment plants.

(9.2.4) Please explain

For the purposes of wastewater discharges, California Water Service Group tracks discharges associated with 100% of its wastewater treatment plant facilities per National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) or similar State Discharge requirements. In addition to these wastewater treatment plant facilities, we also have routine water discharges and unplanned or unregulated potable water discharges that are not included within the scope of this question as they are not part of the operations of a given facility otherwise covered by a NPDES permit. In California, these discharges are regulated by the California Statewide NPDES permit and are tracked accordingly. The results of this tracking require annual reporting to regulators and if there is an incident. In some cases, for planned discharges, we are required to notify local jurisdictions in advance. We did not have any exceedances in 2023.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

California Water Service Group receives a bill for water consumed at its headquarters office that is not within its service area.

(9.2.4) Please explain

California Water Service Group (Group) is a water utility that provides high-quality water and wastewater services. As such, the water we withdraw is delivered to customers and the water we discharge results from the service we provide to our customers. Per the CDP Technical Note on Water Accounting (2023), consumption represents withdrawals minus discharges. However, Group does not 1) consume the water we withdraw except in limited instances of water used at our facilities (e.g., offices and operation yards), or 2) except for the wastewater treatment plants within our operational control in Hawaii, New Mexico, and Washington, we do not treat the wastewater generated by our customers. For consistency with the CDP Technical Note on Water Accounting (2023), we have reported Consumption as Consumption Withdrawal - Discharge.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

California Water Service Group (Group) measures the amounts of purchased recycled water from wholesalers through flow meters and charges for this source of purchased water. For recycled water produced by Group at our wastewater treatment plants that treat water for non-potable reuse, we measure the amount of water sales to recycled water customers through manual data collection, flow meters, and SCADA systems.

(9.2.4) Please explain

By 2035, we aim to increase the use of recycled water in our operations to no less than 5% of total water supply to customers. Development of this target relied on our extensive water supply planning efforts, and tracking the amount of recycled water produced is an input to these planning efforts. The enterprise-wide coverage reflects tracking recycled water both through purchases from wholesalers and our production of recycled water at our wastewater treatment facilities.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The California Water Service Group (Group) Facilities, Safety, and Operations teams are responsible for maintaining water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services for Group employees. At each location, we also have a Safety Committee that currently meets monthly. Our Safety team regularly evaluates and updates our safety program and procedures to help meet Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulatory requirements.

(9.2.4) Please explain

California Water Service Group's (Group) core business is providing high-quality water and wastewater services to more than two million people in California, Hawaii, New Mexico, and Washington. Employees working at Group's facilities have access to fully-functioning, safely managed water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services. Our occupational health and safety management policies and procedures, which apply to all Group employees, facilities, and operations, guide our strategy to create an accident-free and healthy work environment. Contractors performing work for Group are held to the same safety standards and expectations as our employees.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

380650.78

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Over the past three years, California Water Service Group (Group) Group has seen a year-over-year decline in water withdrawals. In 2018, the California Legislature passed bills intended to “Make Conservation a California Way of Life.” To achieve that goal, the California Department of Water Resources provided regulation recommendations to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), including water use efficiency standards and performance measures for urban retail water suppliers. The regulations require urban retail water suppliers to track and report water use data such as annual water use relative to water use objectives. They also establish an overall water budget known as the Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO). Urban retail suppliers must calculate and comply with their UWUO. Our Water Resource Sustainability team has evaluated the proposed water reduction targets and developed plans and estimated costs to comply with them. We are also seeking to expand conservation programs in other states. In Hawaii, we worked with a homeowner’s association to develop and roll out water use targets. We also updated our system conservation master plan in anticipation of filing a rate case. Once approved, we plan to ramp up conservation efforts there and roll them out to other systems. We also received approval from the Washington regulators for conservation programs education and outreach to help consumers use water more efficiently. Due to these conservation efforts, in conjunction with our existing conservation efforts that resulted in almost 360 megaliters of customer water savings in 2023, we anticipate a continued decrease in water withdrawals in future years. We seek opportunities to continue to grow our business in terms of the number of customers we serve, and as such we have indicated lower rather than much lower for the five-year forecast.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2447.91

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Discharges from our wastewater treatment plants are dependent on the influent our wastewater treatment facilities receive from the surrounding customers. As such, the increase associated with this year's wastewater treatment volumes can be attributed to this fluctuation in wastewater generated by our customers. The forecast for the next five years reflects this trend and also takes into consideration potential future growth in our wastewater treatment operations (e.g., through new facilities) that could also be mitigated to some extent by water use efficiency improvements at our existing plants in the home states where we operate and that recently received approval to implement water efficiency programs in 2023.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

378202.87

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The CDP Technical Note on Water Accounting (2023) defines water consumption as: The amount of water drawn into the boundaries of the organization (or facility) and not discharged back to the water environment or a third party over the course of the reporting period. California Water Service Group does not consume the water we withdraw except for relatively small consumption volumes at employee-occupied facilities, such as offices and operations centers, for uses such as potable water in employee breakrooms. Instead, we deliver it to our customers (a third party). Currently, water consumption is tracked at our headquarters office through water bills from the applicable water utility as our headquarters office is outside of our service area. For consistency with the CDP Technical Note on Water Accounting (2023), we have reported Consumption as Consumption Withdrawal - Discharge.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

121586

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :This is our first year of measurement.

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

31.94

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

The World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool classifies High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress. The value reported for groundwater stress is based on groundwater in California only compared to total water sourced within our operational control. We plan to include purchased surface water in California starting in our 2024 Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) report. We also plan to meet with WRI regarding their Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool to determine how best to analyze these supply sources moving forward. Our forecast for the next five years is lower due to efforts to conserve water both within our operations and through customers downstream and avoid groundwater depletion by utilizing alternative water sources. However, these reductions may be reduced by increased demand from a warming climate and availability of other water supplies to meet our customers' needs.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

13978.82

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our freshwater sources include water sourced from rivers and streams and rainwater collected in company-owned reservoirs. We monitor these sources to promote their long-term supply reliability and treat water from these sources to appropriate drinking water quality standards set by public health officials before it is distributed to our customers. Storing rainwater in our reservoirs further supplements our water supply mix and helps provide water supply reliability for our customers. We define "much higher" as greater than a 10% increase year over year consistent with our definition of substantive effects for the comparison with the previous reporting year. Our forecast for the next five years is lower due to efforts to conserve water both within our operations and through customers downstream. However, these reductions may be reduced by increased demand from a warming climate and decreased availability of other water supplies to meet our customers' needs.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

California Water Service Group does not currently withdraw any brackish surface water or seawater. However, we are also investigating alternative supplies besides recycled water such as water transfers and brackish desalination. Water transfers between sellers with legal water rights and willing buyers can help distribute water supplies into places of critical need in dry times. Brackish desalination converts brackish water into drinking water by removing its salt content. In the 2024 General Rate Case/Infrastructure Improvement Plan filing with the California Public Utilities Commission, California Water Service sought approval for a project to explore the feasibility of brackish desalination in the Bay Shore District in the San Francisco Bay Area. The goal is to drill a pilot well to determine the potential for a brackish water treatment plant. Our ability to pursue these types of projects is contingent on support from our regulators.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

190829.19

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our forecast for the next five years is lower due to efforts to conserve water both within our operations and through customers downstream and our efforts to avoid groundwater depletion by utilizing alternative water sources. However, these reductions may be reduced by increased demand from a warming climate and decreased availability of other water supplies to meet our customers' needs. We participate in Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) in many of our service areas as required by the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act. The GSAs develop the Groundwater Sustainability Plans and manage regional groundwater levels, storage availability, seawater intrusion, water quality degradation, and land subsidence. We work with city agencies and contribute to boards and committees of additional GSAs and review potential projects to enhance local planning. By 2040, we anticipate sourcing nearly all our California groundwater from sustainably managed basins.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We consider our groundwater sources as being renewable since they are capable of recharging over human timescales when they are managed sustainably. Therefore, all groundwater is accounted for under Groundwater-renewable above.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not produce any water for the purpose of the definition outlined by the CDP Technical Note on Water Accounting Definitions (2023), which includes water generated by an organization from the extraction, processing, or use of any raw material. As a water and wastewater services provider, this water withdrawal source is not relevant.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

175841.76

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Third-party water withdrawals occur through various water wholesalers that include municipal suppliers (e.g., cities, agencies, utilities, commissions, water districts, other utilities, and private companies). We measure all third-party water withdrawals through flow meters to account for the water we purchase. Similar to groundwater, we anticipate lower third-party water withdrawals in the future due to our conservation efforts both within our operations and with our customers; however, this decrease is dependent on water conservation, climate impacts, future business growth, and the mix of available water supply to serve our customers' needs.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1004.2

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Discharges from our wastewater treatment plants are dependent on the influent our wastewater treatment facilities receive from the surrounding customers. As such, the increase associated with this year's wastewater treatment volumes can be attributed to this fluctuation in wastewater generated by our customers.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

41.45

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Discharges from our wastewater treatment plants are dependent on the influent our wastewater treatment facilities receive from the surrounding customers. As such, the decrease associated with this year's wastewater treatment volumes can be attributed to this fluctuation in wastewater generated by our customers. We define "much lower" as greater than a 10% decrease year over year consistent with our definition of substantive effects. A major customer of the wastewater treatment plant that discharged to seawater closed in 2023, thereby decreasing volumes associated with this discharge location.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We do not discharge wastewater to groundwater.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1402.3

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Discharges from our wastewater treatment plants are dependent on the influent our wastewater treatment facilities receive from the surrounding customers. As such, the increase associated with this year's wastewater treatment volumes can be attributed to this fluctuation in wastewater generated by our customers as well as acquiring a new wastewater treatment plant for recycled water in Hawaii.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1579.4

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

41-50

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We anticipate pursuing more tertiary treatment of wastewater in future years as we pursue our goal to increase the use of recycled water in our operations by no less than 5% of total water supply to customers by 2035. However, fluctuations in wastewater generated by our customers impact our five-year forecast. Generally, recycled water requires higher levels of treatment.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

868.52

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

51-60

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In 2023, we acquired a new wastewater treatment plant that recycles water at the secondary treatment level. Fluctuations in wastewater generated by our customers impact our five-year forecast. We define "much higher" as greater than a 10% increase year over year consistent with our definition of substantive effects.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Routine water discharges associated with our operations may include effluent from water system maintenance activities. Unplanned or unregulated potable water discharges can involve a main or tank leak. Unplanned wastewater discharges could result from treatment plant effluent or sanitary sewer overflows. Such releases may contain chlorinated water or untreated wastewater that could harm aquatic species ecosystems and possibly public health. In some cases, we undertake dechlorination and sediment control where possible for these discharges. Cal Water classifies pollutants from these discharges pursuant to the California Statewide National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, including chlorine residuals and sediment, and tracks them accordingly. The results of this tracking require annual regulatory reporting and additional reporting if there is an incident. We did not have any exceedances in 2023. We conduct internal audits, monitor regulations, and evaluate treatment technologies that can enhance our water effluent quality. We have emergency response procedures for unregulated releases. For unplanned discharges with large flow volume that occur suddenly or at night, we proactively engage biologists and field teams to manage discharges that may impact water sources and ecosystems. If a violation occurs, we are committed to reporting it promptly and accurately per regulations and conducting a root-cause analysis to develop and execute response plans and operational improvements. California Operations staff receive a manual and annual training on discharges. We provide

annual training and oversee proper chemical storage at our water and wastewater treatment plants and water quality lab in California. We are committed to following all applicable monitoring and reporting requirements in California pursuant to the permit; however, some of our operations in other states do not have the same requirements. Data for primary treatment is not reported.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Routine water discharges associated with our operations may include effluent from water system maintenance activities. Unplanned or unregulated potable water discharges can involve a main or tank leak. Unplanned wastewater discharges could result from treatment plant effluent or sanitary sewer overflows. Such releases may contain chlorinated water or untreated wastewater that could harm aquatic species ecosystems and possibly public health. In some cases, we undertake dechlorination and sediment control where possible for these discharges. Cal Water classifies pollutants from these discharges pursuant to the California Statewide National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, including chlorine residuals and sediment, and tracks them accordingly. The results of this tracking require annual regulatory reporting and additional reporting if there is an incident. We did not have any exceedances in 2023. We conduct internal audits, monitor regulations, and evaluate treatment technologies that can enhance our water effluent quality. We have emergency response procedures for unregulated releases. For unplanned discharges with large flow volume that occur suddenly or at night, we proactively engage biologists and field teams to manage discharges that may impact water sources and ecosystems. If a violation occurs, we are committed to reporting it promptly and accurately per regulations and conducting a root-cause analysis to develop and execute response plans and operational improvements. California Operations staff receive a manual and annual training on discharges. We provide annual training and oversee proper chemical storage at our water and wastewater treatment plants and water quality lab in California. We are committed to following all applicable monitoring and reporting requirements in California pursuant to the permit; however, some of our operations in other states do not have the same requirements. Data for primary treatment is not reported.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We do not discharge to third parties without treatment.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

*We do not have any other relevant water discharge types that have not already been discussed in our responses to questions related to this topic above.
[Fixed row]*

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

Nitrates

Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

*California Water Service Group operates wastewater treatment plants as part of our business. Wastewater treatment plant operation is crucial to protecting public health and reducing impacts to receiving waters. We treat wastewater effluent to comply with our National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System or similar State Discharge Requirements permits for each site, which specify acceptable pollutant levels or pollutant parameters unique to the wastewater treatment facility. Nitrate and phosphate monitoring occurs at varying frequencies at plants where this monitoring is required, and as such, total emissions in metric tons for the reporting year are not available at this time. Our wastewater treatment plant in Washington is not within a water stressed area. The World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas does not have information on water stress for our wastewater treatment plants in Hawaii.
[Fixed row]*

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

24

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

76-99

(9.3.4) Please explain

California Water Service Group (Group) considers facilities at the district level in California and at the state level in Hawaii, New Mexico, and Washington. Outside of California, our operations in these states are within the same river basins and have the same water stress designation where this information is available for New Mexico and Washington. Facilities include a variety of operations, including pumps, tanks, operations yards, etc. We consider all facilities to depend on water except those that are for administration purposes only (e.g., our headquarters office). The facilities that have environmental risks and are considered priority locations are based on the districts that experienced the most top risks to our California Water Service subsidiary based on the results of our Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (2021, the Study). Top risks were identified based on the risk statements the Study team developed to evaluate Group's systemwide climate risk based on vulnerabilities to supply and demand, operations, and assets. Group has not yet conducted a similar assessment for operations in other states.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

7

(9.3.4) Please explain

Of the facilities assessed in the Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (2021, the Study) as defined for Direct Operations above, some districts were considered vulnerable to risks from water supply effects due to their reliance on imported water. This Study only covered districts in California. Two risk statements from the Study related to reduced State Water Project (SWP) deliveries and longer, more frequent and severe droughts. While any district receiving SWP deliveries is vulnerable, the more vulnerable districts are considered those that source a significant amount of their supply from the SWP. For some districts, supply risk is further compounded by potential for decreased groundwater recharge.

[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 1

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

California Water Service Group does not have any wastewater treatment plants within its operational control within this district.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin, Acton Valley Groundwater Basin, and Fremont Valley Groundwater Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

34.74964

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-118.27

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

835.53

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

563.78

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

271.74

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

835.53

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

California Water Service Group uses manual data collection, flow meters, and SCADA to measure water withdrawal volumes. Water stress information is from the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and river basin information is from California Water Service Water Supply Facilities Master Plans. The latitude/longitude points reflect the center point of the facility. The facility size is approximately 8 square miles.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 2

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

California Water Service Group does not have any wastewater treatment plants within its operational control within this district.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Kern County Groundwater Sub-basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

35.37626

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-118.972

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

63850.4

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

11392.69

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

30429.83

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

22027.88

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

63850.4

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

California Water Service Group uses manual data collection, flow meters, and SCADA to measure water withdrawal volumes. Water stress information is from the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and river basin information is from California Water Service Water Supply Facilities Master Plans. The latitude/longitude points reflect the center point of the facility. The facility size is approximately 76 square miles.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 3

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

California Water Service Group does not have any wastewater treatment plants within its operational control within this district.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Westside Groundwater Basin and San Francisco Bay Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.579068

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-122.347587

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

23736.92

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

201.65

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

23535.26

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

23736.92

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

California Water Service Group uses manual data collection, flow meters, and SCADA to measure water withdrawal volumes. River basin information is based on the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. The latitude/longitude points reflect the center point of the facility. The facility size is approximately 30 square miles.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 4

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

California Water Service Group does not have any wastewater treatment plants within its operational control within this district.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :San Francisco Bay Groundwater Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.3935

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-122.293

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

13500.49

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

13500.49

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

13500.49

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

California Water Service Group uses manual data collection, flow meters, and SCADA to measure water withdrawal volumes. Water stress information is from the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and river basin information is from California Water Service Water Supply Facilities Master Plans. The latitude/longitude points reflect the center point of the facility. The facility size is approximately 98 square miles.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 5

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

California Water Service Group does not have any wastewater treatment plants within its operational control within this district.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

- Other, please specify :Vina Groundwater Sub-basin, West Butte Groundwater Sub-basin, East Butte Groundwater Sub-basin, and Corning Groundwater Sub-basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.74395

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-121.835

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

25805.82

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

25805.82

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

25805.82

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

California Water Service Group uses manual data collection, flow meters, and SCADA to measure water withdrawal volumes. Water stress information is from the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and river basin information is from California Water Service Water Supply Facilities Master Plans. The latitude/longitude points reflect the center point of the facility. The facility size is approximately 29 square miles.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 6

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

California Water Service Group does not have any wastewater treatment plants within its operational control within this district.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Uruguay

Other, please specify :Solano Groundwater Sub-basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

38.4464

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-121.826

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1578.99

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

1578.99

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1578.99

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

California Water Service Group uses manual data collection, flow meters, and SCADA to measure water withdrawal volumes. Water stress information is from the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and river basin information is from California Water Service Water Supply Facilities Master Plans. The latitude/longitude points reflect the center point of the facility. The facility size is approximately 2 square miles.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 7

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

California Water Service Group does not have any wastewater treatment plants within its operational control within this district.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Central Groundwater Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

34.02193

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-118.162

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

22761.32

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

15516.37

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

7244.95

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

22761.32

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

California Water Service Group uses manual data collection, flow meters, and SCADA to measure water withdrawal volumes. Withdrawals from third parties includes recycled water. Water stress information is from the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and river basin information is from California Water Service Water Supply Facilities Master Plans. The latitude/longitude points reflect the center point of the facility. The facility size is approximately 14 square miles.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 8

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

California Water Service Group does not have any wastewater treatment plants within its operational control within this district.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Kern River Valley Groundwater Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

35.66294

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-118.419

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

881.79

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

160.09

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

721.7

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

881.79

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

California Water Service Group uses manual data collection, flow meters, and SCADA to measure water withdrawal volumes. Water stress information is from the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and river basin information is from California Water Service Water Supply Facilities Master Plans. The latitude/longitude points reflect the center point of the facility. The facility size is approximately 10 square miles.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 9

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

California Water Service Group does not have any wastewater treatment plants within its operational control within this district.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Upper Valley Aquifer Groundwater Sub-basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

36.21449

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-121.131

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1874.74

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

1874.74

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1874.74

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

California Water Service Group uses manual data collection, flow meters, and SCADA to measure water withdrawal volumes. Water stress information is from the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and river basin information is from California Water Service Water Supply Facilities Master Plans. The latitude/longitude points reflect the center point of the facility. The facility size is approximately 3 square miles.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 10

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

California Water Service Group does not have any wastewater treatment plants within its operational control within this district.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

- Other, please specify :Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.6702

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-121.757

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

9961.27

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

3233.09

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

6728.18

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

9961.27

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

California Water Service Group uses manual data collection, flow meters, and SCADA to measure water withdrawal volumes. Water stress information is from the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and river basin information is from California Water Service Water Supply Facilities Master Plans. The latitude/longitude points reflect the center point of the facility. The facility size is approximately 17 square miles.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 11

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

California Water Service Group does not have any wastewater treatment plants within its operational control within this district.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Santa Clara Groundwater Sub-basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.35649

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

122.081

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

12777.82

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

4651.02

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

8126.8

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

12777.82

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

California Water Service Group uses manual data collection, flow meters, and SCADA to measure water withdrawal volumes. Withdrawals from third parties includes recycled water. Water stress information is from the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and river basin information is from California Water Service Water Supply Facilities Master Plans. The latitude/longitude points reflect the center point of the facility. The facility size is approximately 14 square miles.

Row 12

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 12

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

California Water Service Group does not have any wastewater treatment plants within its operational control within this district.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :North Yuba Groundwater Sub-basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.15285

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-121.582

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2178.95

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

2178.95

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2178.95

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

California Water Service Group uses manual data collection, flow meters, and SCADA to measure water withdrawal volumes. Water stress information is from the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and river basin information is from California Water Service Water Supply Facilities Master Plans. The latitude/longitude points reflect the center point of the facility. The facility size is approximately 2 square miles.

Row 13

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 13

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

California Water Service Group does not have any wastewater treatment plants within its operational control within this district.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sub-basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.49787

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-121.559

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2934.72

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

288.86

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

2645.86

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2934.72

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

California Water Service Group uses manual data collection, flow meters, and SCADA to measure water withdrawal volumes. Water stress information is from the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and river basin information is from California Water Service Water Supply Facilities Master Plans. The latitude/longitude points reflect the center point of the facility. The facility size is approximately 5 square miles.

Row 14

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 14

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

California Water Service Group does not have any wastewater treatment plants within its operational control within this district.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :West Coast Groundwater Basin/Central Groundwater Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

33.811579

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-118.323216

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

60257.11

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

9632.91

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

50624.2

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

60257.11

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

California Water Service Group uses manual data collection, flow meters, and SCADA to measure water withdrawal volumes. Withdrawals from third parties includes recycled water. Water stress information is from the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and river basin information is from California Water Service Water Supply Facilities Master Plans. The latitude/longitude points reflect the center point of the facility. The facility size is approximately 65 square miles.

Row 15

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 15

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

California Water Service Group does not have any wastewater treatment plants within its operational control within this district.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

- Other, please specify :Lower Russian River Valley Groundwater Basin, Bodega Bay Area Groundwater Basin, and Santa Rosa Groundwater Sub-basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

38.69205

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-122.914

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

473.94

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

337.06

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

131.18

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

5.7

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

473.94

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

California Water Service Group uses manual data collection, flow meters, and SCADA to measure water withdrawal volumes. Water stress information is from the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and river basin information is from California Water Service Water Supply Facilities Master Plans. The latitude/longitude points reflect the center point of the facility. The facility size is approximately 3 square miles.

Row 16

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 16

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

California Water Service Group does not have any wastewater treatment plants within its operational control within this district.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Salinas

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

36.69878

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-121.657

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

19245.37

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

19245.37

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

19245.37

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

California Water Service Group uses manual data collection, flow meters, and SCADA to measure water withdrawal volumes. Water stress information is from the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and river basin information is from California Water Service Water Supply Facilities Master Plans. The latitude/longitude points reflect the center point of the facility. The facility size is approximately 32 square miles.

Row 17

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 17

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

California Water Service Group does not have any wastewater treatment plants within its operational control within this district.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Kings Groundwater Sub-basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

36.57769

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-119.619

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4577.33

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

4577.33

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

4577.33

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

California Water Service Group uses manual data collection, flow meters, and SCADA to measure water withdrawal volumes. Water stress information is from the World Resources Institute World Water Risk Atlas and river basin information is from California Water Service Water Supply Facilities Master Plans. The latitude/longitude points reflect the center point of the facility. The facility size is approximately 6 square miles.

Row 18

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 18

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

California Water Service Group does not have any wastewater treatment plants within its operational control within this district.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Sacramento River - San Joaquin River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.95637

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-122.427

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

27731.27

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

3060.68

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

24670.59

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

27731.27

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

California Water Service Group uses manual data collection, flow meters, and SCADA to measure water withdrawal volumes. Water stress information is from the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and river basin information is from California Water Service Water Supply Facilities Master Plans. The latitude/longitude points reflect the center point of the facility. The facility size is approximately 39 square miles.

Row 19

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 19

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

California Water Service Group does not have any wastewater treatment plants within its operational control within this district.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Kaweah Subbasin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

36.3267

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-119.323

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

34733.3

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

34733.3

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

34733.3

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

California Water Service Group uses manual data collection, flow meters, and SCADA to measure water withdrawal volumes. Water stress information is from the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and river basin information is from California Water Service Water Supply Facilities Master Plans. The latitude/longitude points reflect the center point of the facility. The facility size is approximately 36 square miles.

Row 20

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 20

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

California Water Service Group does not have any wastewater treatment plants within its operational control within this district.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

- Other, please specify :Thousand Oaks Groundwater Basin and Russell Valley Groundwater Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

34.16955

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-118.824

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

6791.11

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

6791.11

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

California Water Service Group uses manual data collection, flow meters, and SCADA to measure water withdrawal volumes. Withdrawals from third parties includes recycled water. Water stress information is from the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and river basin information is from California Water Service Water Supply Facilities Master Plans. The latitude/longitude points reflect the center point of the facility. The facility size is approximately 13 square miles.

Row 21**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number**

Select from:

Facility 21

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

California Water Service Group does not have any wastewater treatment plants within its operational control within this district.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Colusa Groundwater Sub-basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.52206

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-122.2

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1230.6

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

1230.6

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1230.6

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

California Water Service Group uses manual data collection, flow meters, and SCADA to measure water withdrawal volumes. Water stress information is from the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and river basin information is from California Water Service Water Supply Facilities Master Plans. The latitude/longitude points reflect the center point of the facility. The facility size is approximately 2 square miles.

Row 22

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 22

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

- Other, please specify :Data not available from WWT Water Risk Filter

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

20.224751

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-156.042779

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Unknown

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

24424

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1934

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

15471

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

7019

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1881.43

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

479.16

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

1402.26

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

22542.57

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

California Water Service Group (Group) uses manual data collection, flow meters, and SCADA to measure water withdrawal volumes. Group utilizes flow monitoring devices that are calibrated and maintained consistent with its permit requirements for its wastewater treatment plants. The third-party destinations represented in this row reflect recycled water volumes. The World Wildlife Fund Water Risk Filter does not have information regarding river basins for Hawaii and the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas does not have information on water stress for Hawaii. The latitude/longitude points reflect the center point of the facility. The facility size is approximately 90 square miles.

Row 23

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 23

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

- Other, please specify :Rio Grande

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

36.752

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-108.093

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2685

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

2104

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

581

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

525.04

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

525.04

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2159.96

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

California Water Service Group utilizes flow monitoring devices that are calibrated and maintained consistent with our permit requirements for its wastewater treatment plants. River basin information is based on the WWF Water Risk Filter and water stress information is based on the WRI World Water Risk Atlas. The latitude/longitude points reflect the center point of the facility. The facility size is approximately 21 square miles.

Row 24

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 24

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :North Pacific

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

47.282192

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-122.546122

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

15823

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

155

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

13598

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

2069

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

41.45

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

41.45

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

15781.55

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year*Select from:* Much higher**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

California Water Service Group (Group) utilizes flow monitoring devices that are calibrated and maintained consistent with its permit requirements for its wastewater treatment plants. Group uses manual data collection, flow meters, and SCADA to measure water withdrawal volumes. The resort within this facility closed, and as such, volumes were much lower for both discharges in 2023. River basin information is based on the World Wildlife Fund Water Risk Filter and water stress information is based on the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. The latitude/longitude points reflect the center point of the facility. The facility size is approximately 74 square miles.

Row 25**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number***Select from:* Facility 25**(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage***Select from:* Direct operations**(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility***Select all that apply* Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Our headquarter facility does not undertake water withdrawals or water discharges, with the exception of domestic wastewater. As such, only consumption is relevant for this facility.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Santa Clara Groundwater Sub-basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.366328

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-121.912357

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our headquarter facility does not undertake water withdrawals or water discharges, with the exception of domestic wastewater. As such, only consumption is relevant for this facility.

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

While California Water Service Group does not currently pursue third-party verification of our water withdrawals, we do report water withdrawal information as required by applicable regulations from the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

While California Water Service Group does not currently pursue third-party verification of our water withdrawals, we do report water withdrawal information as required by applicable regulations from the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

While California Water Service Group does not currently pursue third-party verification of our water withdrawals, we do report water withdrawal information as required by applicable regulations from the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

While California Water Service Group does not currently pursue third-party verification of our water discharges, we do report water discharge information as required by our National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements or similar State Discharge requirements set by regulatory agencies in the states where we operate.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

While California Water Service Group does not currently pursue third-party verification of our water discharges, we do report water discharge information as required by our National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements or similar State Discharge requirements set by regulatory agencies in the states where we operate.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

While California Water Service Group does not currently pursue third-party verification of our water discharges, we do report water discharge information as required by our National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements or similar State Discharge requirements set by regulatory agencies in the states where we operate.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

While California Water Service Group does not currently pursue third-party verification of our water discharges, we do report water discharge information as required by our National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements or similar State Discharge requirements set by regulatory agencies in the states where we operate.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

We currently consume minimal amounts of water in our employee-occupied facilities. Compared to water withdrawals for our customers, the amount of water consumption for our operations is minimal. Therefore, third-party verification of this data is not a priority at this time, although we do plan to improve tracking efforts for this data in the future.

[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

794632000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

2087.56

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Through our ongoing efforts to conserve water in our operations and in conjunction with our customers and efforts to increase the amount of recycled water we deliver to our customers, we anticipate our water withdrawal efficiency will continue to improve. However, outdoor demands could increase due to increased evapotranspiration, and longer, more frequent, and more severe droughts, leading to potential shortages and/or challenges, including increased costs to secure sufficient water supply.

[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

No

(9.13.2) Comment

California Water Service Group considers its product as drinking water and treated wastewater. Drinking water is regulated by primary and secondary federal Safe Drinking Water Act and applicable state water quality standards. Treated wastewater from our wastewater treatment plants complies with applicable National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System requirements.

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

California Water Service Group views its core business as being low water impact overall. We achieved 100% compliance with primary and secondary federal Safe Drinking Water Act and applicable state water quality standards across the company in 2023, and our environmental management program strives for zero instances of noncompliance with permits and regulations. We also helped our customers save almost 360 megaliters of water in 2023 from water saving efficiency measures. Specifically, our incorporation of recycled water into our water supply upstream and our investments in wastewater treatment infrastructure as part of our direct operations for high-quality water reuse are especially low water impact since recycled water requires no additional freshwater withdrawals. As such, we define low water impact as not requiring freshwater withdrawals.

(9.14.4) Please explain

We have set a target to increase the use of recycled water in our operations by no less than 5% of total water supply to customers by 2035. Since 2018, we have increased the volume of recycled water delivered to our customers by over 30%. In 2023, recycled water accounted for approximately 3% of our total water supply. To reach 5%, we continue to invest in wastewater treatment infrastructure for high-quality water reuse and to explore additional recycled water project opportunities in our service areas.

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

	Target set in this category
Water withdrawals	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Other	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water recycling/reuse

Increase in investment related to water recycling/reuse

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

2.2

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

5

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

3

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

29

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

By 2035, we aim to increase the use of recycled water in our operations by no less than 5% of total water supply to customers.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2023, recycled water accounted for 3% of our total water supply. To reach 5%, we continue to invest in wastewater treatment infrastructure for high-quality water reuse and to explore additional recycled water project opportunities in our service areas.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Development of this target relied on our extensive water supply planning efforts. As we continue to diversify our water supply, we pursue recycled water projects to supplement water availability.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other

Other, please specify :Meet or surpass all state and federal water quality standards (100%)

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have identified drinking water quality and safety as one of the most critical areas that applies across all of our operations to both internal and external stakeholders with regards to business impact, risk, and opportunities.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Certified water quality professionals and rigorous training across our operations support our ability to sample, test, and treat water on an ongoing basis. Our robust safety infrastructure also helps us address emerging contaminants, potential cross connections, and other risks. All of these practices help us deliver high-quality

water to the communities we serve. In 2023, we conducted over 542,600 water quality tests to confirm that we met or surpassed state and federal water quality standards set to help protect public health.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

We make it a priority to meet all applicable water quality standards every day in every service area. We report our achievement of this target annually.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

Other water pollution, please specify :We strive for zero instances of noncompliance with permits and regulations that address discharges of drinking water and wastewater.

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all regulated discharges from our wastewater treatment plants, routine water discharges, and unplanned and unregulated discharges subject to National Pollutant System Discharge Elimination System requirements or other similar State Discharge Requirements.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

We maintain a team of hundreds of certified drinking water and wastewater treatment professionals to regularly inspect, clean, and maintain our potable water and wastewater collection systems to help reduce the risk of blockages and sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs). We complete video and/or visual evaluations of our systems. Inspection frequency varies by type, but inspections are typically completed at a frequency intended specifically to prevent SSOs. Our maintenance activities include removing solids and/or debris buildup. We educate customers on how fats, oils and grease can block collection systems and lead to SSOs. We try to anticipate periods of increased demand and plan for expanded wastewater system operations when needed. We use various treatment methods across our wastewater treatment systems consisting mainly of membrane and moving bed bioreactors and sequencing batch reactors. A few operations use conventional activated sludge and facultative lagoon treatment methods.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

California Water Service Group's policy is to comply with all applicable regulations in each service area and maintain the associated treatment facility discharge and recycled water permits for our wastewater treatment systems.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Business division

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2018

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2027

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers California Water Service as it is a water-use target mandated by the California State Water Resources Control Board for each district in California.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

When adopted by the California State Water Resources Control Board, the proposed regulations will require urban retail water suppliers to track and report water-use data, such as annual water use relative to water use objectives. They will also establish an overall residential water budget known as the Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO). Urban retail suppliers must calculate and comply with their UWUO. Although the regulations are not yet finalized, our Water Resource Sustainability team has evaluated the proposed water reduction targets and developed plans and estimated costs to comply with them.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

In 2018, the California Legislature passed bills intended to “Make Conservation a California Way of Life.” To achieve that goal, the California Department of Water Resources provided regulation recommendations to the State Water Resources Control Board, including water use efficiency standards and performance measures for urban retail water suppliers.

Row 5

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 5

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Business division

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water use efficiency

Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2018

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2028

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers California Water Service as it is a water loss reduction target adopted by the California State Water Resources Control Board.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To address district-specific needs and regulatory requirements, we leverage analytical tools to optimize water system operations and maintain water loss control programs in all of our service areas. Where necessary, we develop adaptation plans for systems that exceed water loss limits. We track water loss and are committed to adhering to regulatory water loss standards. Where none exist, we develop internal water loss limits. In 2023, we developed relevant key performance indicators and a dashboard for water loss control to contribute to compliance with California water loss reduction requirements and further understand water loss in other states. Our Water Loss Auditing and Control (WLAC) program team establishes and documents water loss auditing and control standards. WLAC supports compliance with current and future statewide water loss regulations, while enhancing our field practices, data management, affordability, distribution efficiency, and accuracy of revenue generation.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

In California, we participated in developing the water loss reduction targets adopted by the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) that we are now working to meet. All Urban Retail Water Suppliers must comply with the standards, which the SWRCB is expected to enforce starting in 2028. Supplier-specific water loss performance standards are determined using an economic model that incorporates parameters from audits submitted in 2017–2020 and default input values provided by the SWRCB.

[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

- Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

- Land/water protection
 Land/water management
 Species management
 Education & awareness
 Law & policy

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Our operations depend on water, a resource that is also critical to surrounding ecosystems. While we have not yet formally assessed the overlap and/or proximity of our operations to nearby Legally Protected Areas pursuant to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) categories, we plan to evaluate this overlap in future reporting cycles to expand on our existing work to protect ecosystem health and biodiversity. We have not yet established thresholds for determining when an indirect or direct impact has occurred for activities, such as water withdrawals, within the same river basin as a Legally Protected Area as defined by the IUCN.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Our operations depend on water, a resource that is also critical to surrounding ecosystems. While we have not yet formally assessed the overlap and/or proximity of our operations to nearby UNESCO World Heritage Sites, we plan to evaluate this overlap in future reporting cycles to expand on our existing work to protect ecosystem health and biodiversity. We have not yet established thresholds for determining when an indirect or direct impact has occurred for activities, such as water withdrawals, within the same river basin as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Our operations depend on water, a resource that is also critical to surrounding ecosystems. While we have not yet formally assessed the overlap and/or proximity of our operations to nearby UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, we plan to evaluate this overlap in future reporting cycles to expand on our existing work to protect ecosystem health and biodiversity. We have not yet established thresholds for determining when an indirect or direct impact has occurred for activities, such as water withdrawals, within the same river basin as a UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Our operations depend on water, a resource that is also critical to surrounding ecosystems. While we have not yet formally assessed the overlap and/or proximity of our operations to nearby Ramsar sites, we plan to evaluate this overlap in future reporting cycles to expand on our existing work to protect ecosystem health and biodiversity. We have not yet established thresholds for determining when an indirect or direct impact has occurred for activities, such as water withdrawals, within the same river basin as a Ramsar site.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Our operations depend on water, a resource that is also critical to surrounding ecosystems. While we have not yet formally assessed the overlap and/or proximity of our operations to nearby Key Biodiversity Areas, we plan to evaluate this overlap in future reporting cycles to expand on our existing work to protect ecosystem health and biodiversity. We have not yet established thresholds for determining when an indirect or direct impact has occurred for activities, such as water withdrawals, within the same river basin as a Key Biodiversity Areas.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

Our Environmental Affairs team reviews projects and obtains permits as required for projects and operations and maintenance activities in areas known to provide habitat for species considered threatened or endangered pursuant to local, state, and federal regulations, such as the federal Endangered Species Act and California Endangered Species Act. We have not yet compiled a comprehensive list of all projects or operations that are located in or adjacent to these other areas important for biodiversity.

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United States of America

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Data not available

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

California Water Service undertakes a variety of projects to install new infrastructure, upgrade existing infrastructure, or maintain existing infrastructure. These projects include typical construction activities, such as vegetation removal, soil disturbance, excavation, construction or removal of facilities, and paving. In addition, our existing operations are associated with the production, purchase, treatment, testing, storage, and distribution of water as well as wastewater treatment. Most of our sites have been in place for many years and either don't fall under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-related requirements or are exempt because they don't pose environmental concerns. In fact, fewer than 1% of our projects are subject to biodiversity/natural resource protection requirements and impact mitigation.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Scheduling
- Restoration
- Site selection
- Project design
- Physical controls
- Abatement controls
- Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Before and during construction, our Environmental Affairs team works with the project team to evaluate and address applicable environmental factors. That process starts with an Environmental Affairs Questionnaire designed to identify potential environmental issues associated with the project and continues with ongoing guidance and support as needed throughout the project. California Water Service Group construction projects begin with an assessment of required permits, including environmental permits at the local, state, and federal levels. Most of our sites have been in place for many years and either don't fall under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-related requirements or are exempt because they don't pose environmental concerns. In fact, fewer than 1% of our projects are subject to biodiversity/natural resource protection requirements and impact mitigation. Where CEQA review is required, we assess potential environmental impacts to help prevent avoidable environmental and cultural damage. By designing projects that take local species into account, we believe we can minimize the effects from our construction and installation activities on biodiversity even when projects are located in an area important for biodiversity. Project planning and biological surveys help define a process for mitigating impacts on species and sensitive waterways and habitats whether that's by specifying work windows to avoid impacting species or by minimizing vegetation removals, planning revegetation, and installing erosion controls during the project. Where CEQA review is not required, local agency rules and our own policies guide our actions. Even where CEQA review is not required and the project is deemed to have no impact, we still have controls in place. Those include our Environmental Policy, Supplier Code of Conduct, and contract language requiring vendors to follow all local, state, and federal environmental regulations. Additional specific requirements may be necessary depending on the type of work, such as construction that disturbs or erodes soil. After construction, when a facility is operational, we have a program that manages discharge risks with the help of mapping that determines where discharges would go and identifies sensitive species in the waterways. We use this as a reference if a discharge occurs, to confirm it has no impact.

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

(13.1.1) Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years

(13.1.2) Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(13.1.3) Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

California Water Service Group has taken steps this year to pursue third-party verification of its Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory for the 2021-2023 reporting years as its near-term strategic priority. We continue to mature our Scope 3 GHG emissions disclosures and plan to reevaluate pursuing verification of these disclosures in future reporting cycles. Regulatory reporting requirements already exist for our water and wastewater data, and as such, we have rigorous reporting standards in place for this information. We do not yet report comprehensive data on biodiversity and plastics. As such, we have not pursued other third-party verification efforts at this time.

[Fixed row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

California Water Service Group (Group) is a water utility that provides high-quality water and wastewater services. As such, the water we withdraw is delivered to customers and the water we discharge results from the service we provide to our customers. Per the CDP Technical Note on Water Accounting (2023), consumption represents withdrawals minus discharges. However, Group does not 1) consume the water we withdraw except in limited instances of water used at our facilities (e.g., offices and operation yards), or 2) except for the wastewater treatment plants within our operational control in Hawaii, New Mexico, and Washington, we do not treat the wastewater generated by our customers. For water withdrawals, we have reflected “the sum of all water drawn into the boundaries of our organization for any use over the course of the reporting period” per the CDP Technical Note on Water Accounting (2023) and consider the “use” of the water to be water deliveries for our customers although Group does not use the water directly. We have reported information regarding water discharges that represent domestic sources due to our sector business activities in this space (wastewater services).

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Senior Vice President, Customer Service & Chief Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

