

Edison Electric Institute
and American Gas Association
**ESG/Sustainability
Reporting Template**

EEI and AGA ESG/Sustainability Reporting Template

Section 1: Qualitative Information

Based in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, WEC Energy Group is one of the nation's premier energy holding companies, with subsidiaries serving energy customers in Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota and Michigan.

As a member of the American Gas Association (AGA) and Edison Electric Institute (EEI), we are participating in an initiative led by these organizations to promote consistency and transparency in sustainability reporting. This template is designed to make environmental, social and governance (ESG) metrics and information more accessible to investors and comparable across the electric and natural gas sectors.

Additional information on our ESG-related efforts can be found on the WEC Energy Group website (www.wecenergygroup.com/csr).

ESG/Sustainability Governance

Sustainability is key to governance policies and practices across WEC Energy Group. To support an enduring enterprise, we manage short- and long-term risks and account for economic, environmental and social factors in our decision-making.

Our board of directors oversees our risk environment and associated management practices. As of Oct. 1, 2019, 11 of 13 directors were independent. To carry out its oversight function, the board and its committees routinely meet throughout the year to discuss these matters, and receive regular briefings from management and outside advisers on ongoing and emerging risks to the enterprise.

While the board delegates specified risk oversight duties to its committees, the board retains collective responsibility for comprehensive risk oversight, including short- and long-term critical risks that could impact the company's sustainability. The board believes that certain risks,

such as those that have the potential to result in significant reputational or financial consequences, or drive company strategy, must be contemplated by its full membership and the diverse perspectives that the collective body brings to bear.

To foster an enterprise-wide approach to identifying and managing risk, we have established an Enterprise Risk Steering Committee composed of senior-level executives. The committee regularly reviews our key risk areas and provides input to implementation of effective compliance and risk management practices, including external audits, and routinely reports to the full board on these matters.

Due to its importance in the energy industry, cybersecurity is among the risk areas under the oversight of the Enterprise Risk Steering Committee. The chief information officer also reports regularly to the board's Audit and Oversight committee. We continuously assess the maturity of our cybersecurity program and incorporate improvements as needed. We participate in information sharing and vulnerability analysis with federal, state and industry organizations, as well as GridEx, the Grid Security Exercise sponsored by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation.

Social responsibility

Our board of directors has oversight responsibility for overarching social policies, including the Code of Business Conduct, while our senior vice president of human resources and organizational effectiveness and other senior management are responsible for the development and implementation of these policies. We educate all new employees on our Code of Business Conduct policies, which cover our expectations for fair, lawful and ethical business conduct. All employees are trained on ethical standards, including respect for diversity, anti-harassment and protection of consumer information.

Environmental responsibility

Our governance structure and practices support a strategic focus on environmental issues. Senior leadership has specific responsibility for managing risk across the corporation. The vice president – environmental, in collaboration with members of her team, takes the lead on analyzing the climate-related impacts of our strategies and related tactics. The Wholesale Energy and Fuels team and Environmental team engage with other functional areas of the company to identify cost-effective options for reducing carbon emissions. The vice president – environmental provides regular updates on environmental issues, including regulatory matters, to the Audit and Oversight Committee of our board of directors at annual meetings and through formal quarterly reports.

Our Environmental team also provides reports at meetings of the Climate Risk Committee, which brings together senior-level officers responsible for overall corporate strategy. The committee meets at least quarterly to discuss goals and initiatives that involve climate-related risks and opportunities.

Responsibility for environmental compliance lies within our operating units and the Environmental department. Any significant noncompliance is reported to senior management. The quarterly report to the Audit and Oversight Committee includes the status of environmental compliance and any significant findings of noncompliance. This committee is responsible for discussing, among other things, our major environmental risk exposures and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures.

The full board provides oversight of climate-related risks, opportunities and strategy, and annually reviews the corporate responsibility report and its accompanying environmental policy statement.

Additional resources

- [Board of directors](#)
- [Code of Business Conduct](#)
- [Corporate Responsibility Report](#)
- [Management team](#)

ESG/Sustainability Strategy

Business environment

Our operations are more than 99% regulated, covering diverse service areas in the Midwestern United States, from Chicago to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. This regional diversity requires us to adapt to and plan for a variety of environmental, economic and regulatory factors.

Due to the region's climate, storage is an important aspect of our natural gas business. Our natural gas storage facilities in Michigan and Illinois allow our companies to purchase supplies in summer months when prices are lower, improving the reliability and affordability of natural gas service during the long heating season.

For our electric operations, We Energies, Wisconsin Public Service and Upper Michigan Energy Resources follow a comprehensive approach to address electricity supply and reliability issues in a way that considers both the economy and the environment. We are reshaping our generation fleet to reduce costs to customers, preserve fuel diversity and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in a responsible way.

Evolving business conditions have influenced our generation reshaping plan. Utility-scale solar generation has increased significantly in efficiency and affordability and fits well with Wisconsin's summer demand curve. Meanwhile, in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, the need for a long-term generation solution that is reliable, efficient and flexible led us to invest in modular natural gas-fueled generation.

Our companies evaluate environmental impacts and environmental regulations, including regulation of GHG emissions, in all facets of their strategic business planning. Current GHG emissions regulation, as well future legislation or regulation that may be adopted, carries with it a wide range of possible effects on our energy business; therefore, we strive for the flexibility to address these potential outcomes while ensuring a secure, low-cost and reliable supply of fuel for generating needs.

Risks and opportunities

Our processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related and other environmental issues are integrated into multidisciplinary, companywide risk identification, assessment and management processes. We continuously monitor our assets as well as the legislative, regulatory and legal developments in areas of major environmental risks and opportunities. An example is the risk that legislative or regulatory developments could affect the economics of operating some of our generating facilities.

We are members of, and actively participate in, several industry organizations (such as AGA, EEI and affiliated organizations) that are involved in the legislative and regulatory process. As members of the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), we leverage EPRI's research capabilities to pursue technical and policy opportunities in electricity generation and distribution innovation that address reliability, environmental and other risks. We have invested nearly \$6 million since 2006 in climate-related research and development programs through in-house work and membership in EPRI.

In collaboration with EPRI, we published a climate report, *Pathway to a Cleaner Energy Future*, in April 2019. The report focuses on the risks and opportunities associated with transitioning to a low-carbon economy, based upon the modeling of dozens of potential emission reduction pathways.

The scenario analysis in the report supports our current emissions reduction trajectory while demonstrating the importance of technological and market innovation, including electrification, in the years ahead. Goals we have set for intermediate- and longer-term GHG emissions reduction are consistent with national and international climate policy commitments to date, while recognizing uncertainties inherent in long-term planning and the needs specific to our geographic location.

As we work to reduce GHG emissions, we also remain focused on safety, reliability and financial discipline. Our financial performance depends on the successful operation of our electric generation and natural gas and electric distribution facilities.

The operation of these facilities involves many physical risks, including the potential breakdown or failure of equipment or processes. Breakdown or failure may occur due to severe weather, catastrophic events, significant changes in water levels in waterways, or operating limitations that may be imposed by environmental or other regulatory requirements. Our results of operations and cash flows also can be affected by weather conditions, which influence energy demand.

To manage equipment-related risks and protect the safety of our employees and the public, we monitor natural gas and electric distribution lines. We complete risk analyses on our natural gas networks annually and identify high-consequence areas. We have made significant reliability-related investments in recent years, and plan to continue strengthening our generation fleet and electric and natural gas distribution networks. For example, the company created an equipment reliability index based on industry best practices to gauge our equipment reliability program performance and identify opportunities for improvement.

We further address the reputational and safety risks of our industry by proactively sharing electric and natural gas safety information with audiences including students, teachers, families, contractors and first responders.

Growing customer demand for energy-efficient and lower-emitting options creates opportunities as well as risks from the changing market. To meet this demand, we offer a range of energy efficiency tools and programs to our residential and business customers. These programs include energy management services to improve efficiency in business operations. In addition, two "green pricing" programs in Wisconsin allow customers to purchase specified amounts of electricity from renewable sources.

Plans and progress

Our strategic planning evolves to anticipate and meet environmental challenges, and our environmental performance demonstrates the effectiveness of that process. In 2000, we began to reshape our portfolio of electric generation

facilities, resulting in reduced environmental impact and improved environmental performance. Air quality control systems and other measures at our facilities have led to combined sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and mercury emissions reductions of more than 80% when compared to 2000 emissions. We believe that our multi-emission reduction strategy will continue to achieve greater environmental benefit for lower cost.

Reducing GHG emissions continues to be an integral component of our strategic planning process, demonstrating commitment to effective environmental stewardship while fulfilling an obligation to provide reliable, affordable energy for customers. As the regulation of GHG emissions takes shape, our plan is to work with our industry partners, environmental groups and governing bodies with a goal of reducing carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by approximately **40% below 2005 levels by 2030**, a goal we are on a path to achieve within the next few years. In addition, we have set a long-term goal to reduce CO₂ emissions by approximately **80% below 2005 levels by 2050**.

Between 2000 and 2019, our companies have eliminated approximately 2,850 megawatts of coal-fueled generation from their fleets by retiring them or converting them to natural gas-fueled generation. We have received approval to add 200 MW of solar generation to our Wisconsin fleet and are seeking approval for an additional 100 MW of solar generation in Wisconsin. In addition, two approved We Energies solar pilot programs may add up to 185 MW of generation in Wisconsin.

Demonstrating our proactive approach to addressing climate-related risks, in May 2019, we announced a new goal across our energy companies: reducing the rate of methane emissions from our natural gas distribution lines by 30% per mile from a 2011 baseline by 2030.

We are reducing GHG emissions by addressing aging infrastructure in sections of our natural gas distribution systems. As a partner in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Natural Gas STAR Methane Challenge Program, Peoples Gas plans to replace cast and ductile iron natural

gas mains with modern polyethylene pipes at an annual rate of at least 2% through 2022. The pipe upgrades are part of the company's System Modernization Program, a focused effort to replace approximately 2,000 miles of Peoples Gas' natural gas delivery system.

Between 2019 and 2023, we expect to invest more than \$14 billion across our company, with a focus on infrastructure modernization, generation reshaping and advanced metering technology. We continue to evaluate climate-related risks and opportunities and update our approach as technology, products and markets evolve.

Additional resources

- [2018 Form 10-K](#)
- [Pathway to a Cleaner Energy Future](#)
- [We Energies](#) (Wisconsin electric and natural gas subsidiary)
- [Wisconsin Public Service](#) (Wisconsin electric and natural gas subsidiary)
- [Peoples Gas](#) (Illinois natural gas subsidiary)
- [North Shore Gas](#) (Illinois natural gas subsidiary)
- [Minnesota Energy Resources](#) (Minnesota natural gas subsidiary)
- [Michigan Gas Utilities](#) (Michigan natural gas subsidiary)
- [Upper Michigan Energy Resources](#) (Michigan electric and natural gas subsidiary)

Last updated: Oct. 24, 2019



WEC Energy Group ESG/Sustainability Quantitative Information

Parent Company: WEC Energy Group
Operating Company(s): Wisconsin Electric Power Company d/b/a We Energies, Wisconsin Public Service Corporation and Upper Michigan Energy Resources Corporation
Business Type(s): Vertically integrated, electric generation and distribution, and natural gas distribution
State(s) of Operation: Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan
State(s) with RPS Programs: Wisconsin, Michigan
Regulatory Environment: Wisconsin: regulated, Michigan: partly deregulated (Michigan allows 10% of the state's electric usage to be served by deregulated energy marketers)
Report Date: 10/___/2019

	Baseline 2005	Previous 2016	Last year 2017	Current year 2018	Future year 2030	Future year 2050	Comments, links, additional information, and notes
Portfolio							
Owned nameplate generation capacity at end of year (MW)		10,096	9,993	8,438			
Coal		5,555	5,555	3,955			
Natural gas		3,846	3,743 ¹	3,743			
Nuclear		0	0	0			
Petroleum		0	0	0			
Total renewable energy resources		695	695	740			
Biomass/biogas		58	58	58			
Geothermal		0	0	0			
Hydroelectric		190	190	174			
Solar		0	0	0			
Wind		447	447	508			
Other		0	0	0			
¹ Corrected error in reported 2017 nameplate value.							
Owned net generation for the data year (MWh)		35,856,000	35,838,000	34,130,000			
Coal		23,467,000	24,484,000	21,569,000			
Natural gas		10,367,000	9,302,000	10,578,000			
Nuclear		0	0	0			
Petroleum		0	0	0			
Total renewable energy resources		2,022,000	2,052,000	1,983,000			
Biomass/biogas		103,000	85,000	100,000			
Geothermal		0	0	0			
Hydroelectric		864,000	886,000	835,000			
Solar		0	0	0			
Wind		1,055,000	1,081,000	1,048,000			
Other		0	0	0			
Purchased net generation for the data year (MWh)		15,492,000	14,639,000	14,085,000			
Coal		0	0	0			
Natural gas		876,000	648,000	757,000			
Nuclear		9,008,000	8,950,000	8,967,000			
Petroleum		0	0	0			
Total renewable energy resources		1,419,000	1,475,000	1,153,000			
Other		4,189,000	3,566,000	3,208,000			
Total generation plus purchases (MWh)		51,348,000	50,477,000	48,215,000			
Coal		23,467,000	24,484,000	21,569,000			
Gas		11,243,000	9,950,000	11,335,000			
Non-emitting		12,449,000	12,477,000	12,103,000			
Other purchases		4,189,000	3,566,000	3,208,000			
Investing in the future							
Total annual capital expenditures (nominal dollars)		\$1,423,700,000	\$2,185,500,000	\$2,417,100,000			WEC Energy Group 10-K, page 79
Incremental annual electricity savings from energy efficiency measures (MWh)		349,664	392,981	409,674			
Incremental annual investment in electric energy efficiency programs (nominal dollars)		\$49,702,800	\$50,286,000	\$50,457,103			
Percent of total electric customers with smart meters (at end of year)		13%	29%	46%			
Retail electric customer count (at end of year)							
Commercial/Industrial		175,000	176,100	177,200			WEC Energy Group 10-K, page 5
Residential		1,421,700	1,431,400	1,441,300			
Emissions							
GHG emissions: carbon dioxide (CO₂) and carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e)							
Owned generation							
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)							
Total owned generation CO ₂ emissions (metric tons)		28,922,000	29,652,000	26,129,000			
Total owned generation CO ₂ emissions intensity (metric tons/net MWh)		0.81	0.83	0.77			
Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ e)							
Total owned generation CO ₂ e emissions (metric tons)		29,058,000	29,794,000	26,253,000			
Total owned generation CO ₂ e emissions intensity (metric tons/net MWh)		0.81	0.83	0.77			
Purchased power							
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)							
Total purchased generation CO ₂ emissions (metric tons)		4,986,000	3,540,000	3,138,000			For purchased electricity for which actual fuel mix characteristics are not identifiable, regional average fuel mix data from Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin are used as a proxy.
Total purchased generation CO ₂ emissions intensity (metric tons/net MWh)		0.32	0.24	0.22			
Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ e)							
Total purchased generation CO ₂ e emissions (metric tons)		4,986,000	3,540,000	3,138,000			
Total purchased generation CO ₂ e emissions intensity (metric tons/net MWh)		0.32	0.24	0.22			
Owned generation + purchased power							
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)							
Total owned + purchased generation CO ₂ emissions (metric tons)	35,700,000	33,908,000	33,192,000	29,267,000	21,400,000	7,200,000	Goals: 40% below 2005 levels by 2030; 80% below 2005 levels by 2050
Total owned + purchased generation CO ₂ emissions intensity (metric tons/net MWh)		0.66	0.66	0.61			
Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ e)							
Total owned + purchased generation CO ₂ e emissions (metric tons)		34,044,000	33,334,000	29,391,000			
Total owned + purchased generation CO ₂ e emissions intensity (metric tons/net MWh)		0.66	0.66	0.61			
Non-generation CO₂e emissions							
Fugitive CO ₂ e emissions of sulfur hexafluoride (metric tons)		N/A	N/A	N/A			
Fugitive CO ₂ e emissions from natural gas distribution (metric tons)		400,000	400,000	400,000			
Nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), mercury (Hg)							
generation basis for calculation							
Fossil							
Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)							
Total NO _x emissions (metric tons)		11,804	11,045	10,454			
Total NO _x emissions intensity (metric tons/net MWh)		0.00035	0.00033	0.00031			
Sulfur dioxide (SO₂)							
Total SO ₂ emissions (metric tons)		10,273	8,797	7,770			
Total SO ₂ emissions intensity (metric tons/net MWh)		0.00030	0.00026	0.00023			
Mercury (Hg)							
Total Hg emissions (kg)		45.0	56.0	43.0			
Total Hg emissions intensity (kg/net MWh)		0.00001	0.00002	0.00001			



WEC Energy Group ESG/Sustainability Quantitative Information

Parent Company: WEC Energy Group
Operating Company(s): Wisconsin Electric Power Company d/b/a We Energies, Wisconsin Public Service Corporation and Upper Michigan Energy Resources Corporation
Business Type(s): Vertically integrated, electric generation and distribution, and natural gas distribution
State(s) of Operation: Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan
State(s) with RPS Programs: Wisconsin, Michigan
Regulatory Environment: Wisconsin: regulated, Michigan: partly deregulated (Michigan allows 10% of the state's electric usage to be served by deregulated energy marketers)
Report Date: 10/___/2019

	Baseline 2005	Previous 2016	Last year 2017	Current year 2018	Future year 2030	Future year 2050	Comments, links, additional information, and notes	
Resources								
Human resources								
Total number of employees		8,170	8,129	7,878			WEC Energy Group 10-K, page 23	
Total number on board of directors		13	13	14				
Total women on board of directors		3	3	3				
Total minorities on board of directors		2	2	3				
Employee safety metrics								
Recordable incident rate		1.95	2.69	2.32				
Lost-time case rate		0.59	0.78	0.66				
Days away, restricted, and transfer (DART) rate		1.22	1.82	1.70				
Work-related fatalities		0.00	0.00	0.00				
Fresh water resources								
Water withdrawals, consumptive (billions of liters/net MWh)		0.00000	0.00000	0.00000				
Water withdrawals, non-consumptive (billions of liters/net MWh)		0.00009	0.00010	0.00011				
Waste products								
Amount of hazardous waste manifested for disposal (metric tons)		15	100	216				
Percent of coal combustion products beneficially used		100%	95%	91%				

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WEC Energy Group ESG/Sustainability Quantitative Information

Parent Company: WEC Energy Group
 Operating Company(s):
 Business Type(s): Natural gas distribution
 State(s) of Operation: Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota and Michigan
 Regulatory Environment: Regulated
 Report Date: 10/___/2019

Note: Data from from operating companies is rolled up to the corporate level.

	Last Year 2017	Current Year 2018	Definitions	
Natural gas distribution				
Methane emissions and mitigation from distribution mains				
Number of gas distribution customers	2,856,000	2,917,000	Total natural gas customers of WEC Energy Group	
Distribution mains in service				
Plastic (miles)	25,011	26,223	WEC Energy Group natural gas distribution companies that are above the LDC Facility reporting threshold for EPA's 40 C.F.R. 98, Subpart W reporting rule.	
Cathodically protected steel (miles)	10,529	10,257		
Unprotected steel (miles)	1	0		
Cast iron / wrought iron (miles)	1,408	1,356		
Commitment to replace/upgrade distribution mains				
Unprotected steel (# years of commitment)	5	4	The Peoples Gas commitment under the US EPA's Methane Challenge Program is to replace its remaining iron natural gas mains at an annual rate of at least 2% for five years, beginning in 2017.	
Cast iron / wrought iron (# years of commitment)	5	4		
Distribution CO ₂ e fugitive emissions				
CO ₂ e fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (metric tons)	327,570	327,222		
CH ₄ fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (metric tons)	13,103	13,089		
CH ₄ fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (MMscf/year)	682	682		
Methane gas throughput from gas distribution operations (MMscf/year)	472,997	521,052		
Fugitive methane emissions rate (MMscf of methane emissions per MMscf of methane throughput)	0.14%	0.13%		
Natural gas storage				
Underground natural gas storage methane emissions				
Pneumatic device venting (metric tons)	379.3	261.7	Fugitive methane emissions as defined in 40 CFR 98 Sub W Section 232 (f) (1-8).	
Flare stack emissions (metric tons)	0.0	0.0		
Centrifugal compressor venting (metric tons)	0.0	0.0		
Reciprocating compressor venting (metric tons)	591.6	1,213.1		
Equipment leaks from valves, connectors, open ended lines, pressure relief valves, and meters (metric tons)	249.4	197.6		
Other equipment leaks (metric tons)	0.0	0.0		
Equipment leaks from storage wellhead components (metric tons)	0.0	0.0		
Other equipment leaks from components associated with storage wellheads (metric tons)	0.0	0.0		
Total storage compression methane emissions (metric tons)	1,220.3	1,672.4		
Total storage compression methane emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)	30,508.5	41,809.7		
Total storage compression methane emissions (Mscf)	63,559.4	87,103.6		
				Density of methane = 0.0192 kg/ft ³ per 40 CFR Subpart W, equation W-36
Summary and metrics				
Total storage methane emissions (MMscf)	63.6	87.1	Quantity of gas injected into storage in the calendar year [98.236(aa)(5)(i)] Methane content in natural gas equals 95% based on 40 CFR 98 Sub W 233(u)(2)(vii)	
Natural gas throughput from gas storage operations (Mscf)	34,026,392	33,576,131		
Methane gas throughput from gas storage operations (MMscf)	32,325	31,897		
Fugitive methane emissions rate (MMscf of methane emissions per MMscf of methane throughput)	0.20%	0.27%		

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Peoples Gas ESG/Sustainability Quantitative Information

Parent Company: WEC Energy Group
Operating Company(s): Peoples Gas
Business Type(s): Natural gas distribution
State(s) of Operation: Illinois
Regulatory Environment: Regulated
Report Date: 10/ /2019

Note: Data from from operating companies is rolled up to the corporate level.

	Last Year 2017	Current Year 2018	Definitions
Natural gas distribution			
Methane emissions and mitigation from distribution mains			
Number of gas distribution customers	843,000	873,000	
Distribution mains in service			
Plastic (miles)	1,906	1,996	
Cathodically protected steel (miles)	1,099	1,162	
Unprotected steel (miles)	0.64	0.37	
Cast iron / wrought iron (miles)	1,408	1,356	
Commitment to replace/upgrade distribution mains			
Unprotected steel (# years of commitment)	5	4	The Peoples Gas commitment under the US EPA's Methane Challenge Program is to replace its remaining iron natural gas mains at an annual rate of at least 2% for five years, beginning in 2017.
Cast iron / wrought iron (# years of commitment)	5	4	
Distribution CO ₂ e fugitive emissions			
CO ₂ e fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (metric tons)	182,267	176,274	
CH ₄ fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (metric tons)	7,291	7,051	
CH ₄ fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (MMscf/year)	380	367	
Methane gas throughput from gas distribution operations (MMscf/year)	150,651	166,790	
Fugitive methane emissions rate (MMscf of methane emissions per MMscf of methane throughput)	0.14%	0.13%	
Natural gas storage			
Underground natural gas storage methane emissions			
Pneumatic device venting (metric tons)	379.3	261.7	Fugitive methane emissions as defined in 40 CFR 98 Sub W Section 232 (f) (1-8).
Flare stack emissions (metric tons)	0.0	0.0	
Centrifugal compressor venting (metric tons)	0.0	0.0	
Reciprocating compressor venting (metric tons)	591.6	1,213.1	
Equipment leaks from valves, connectors, open ended lines, pressure relief valves, and meters (metric tons)	249.4	197.6	
Other equipment leaks (metric tons)	0.0	0.0	
Equipment leaks from storage wellhead components (metric tons)	0.0	0.0	
Other equipment leaks from components associated with storage wellheads (metric tons)	0.0	0.0	
Total storage compression methane emissions (metric tons)	1,220.3	1,672.4	
Total storage compression methane emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)	30,508.5	41,809.7	
Total storage compression methane emissions (Mscf)	63,559.4	87,103.6	Density of methane = 0.0192 kg/ft ³ per 40 CFR Subpart W, equation W-36
Summary and metrics			
Total storage methane emissions (MMscf)	63.6	87.1	
Natural gas throughput from gas storage operations (Mscf)	34,026,391.8	33,576,131.0	Quantity of gas injected into storage in the calendar year [98.236(aa)(5)(i)]
Methane gas throughput from gas storage operations (MMscf)	32,325.1	31,897.3	Methane content in natural gas equals 95% based on 40 CFR 98 Sub W 233(u)(2)(vii)
Fugitive methane emissions rate (MMscf of methane emissions per MMscf of methane throughput)	0.20%	0.27%	



Wisconsin Electric Power Company ESG/Sustainability Quantitative Information

Parent Company: WEC Energy Group
Operating Company(s): Wisconsin Electric Power Company, Gas Operations
Business Type(s): Natural gas distribution
State(s) of Operation: Wisconsin
Regulatory Environment: Regulated
Report Date: 10/___/2019

Note: Data from from operating companies is rolled up to the corporate level.

	Last Year 2017	Current Year 2018	Definitions
Natural gas distribution			
Methane emissions and mitigation from distribution mains			
Number of gas distribution customers	1,118,000	1,129,000	Total for We Energies (Wisconsin Electric Gas Operations + Wisconsin Gas Company)
Distribution mains in service			
Plastic (miles)	8,075	8,527	
Cathodically protected steel (miles)	2,981	2,926	
Unprotected steel (miles)	0	0	
Cast iron / wrought iron (miles)	0	0	
Distribution CO ₂ e fugitive emissions			
CO ₂ e fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (metric tons)	49,956	52,793	
CH ₄ fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (metric tons)	1,998	2,112	
CH ₄ fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (mmscf/year)	104	110	
Annual natural gas throughput from gas distribution operations (mscf/year)	84,220,846	93,098,234	
Methane gas throughput from gas distribution operations (MMscf/year)	80,010	88,443	
Fugitive methane emissions rate (MMscf of methane emissions per MMscf of methane throughput)	0.13%	0.12%	

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Wisconsin Gas Company ESG/Sustainability Quantitative Information

Parent Company: WEC Energy Group
 Operating Company(s): Wisconsin Gas Company
 Business Type(s): Natural gas distribution
 State(s) of Operation: Wisconsin
 Regulatory Environment: Regulated
 Report Date: 10/__/2019

Note: Data from from operating companies is rolled up to the corporate level.

	Last Year 2017	Current Year 2018	Definitions
Natural gas distribution			
Methane emissions and mitigation from distribution mains			
Number of gas distribution customers	1,118,000	1,129,000	Total for We Energies (Wisconsin Electric Gas Operations + Wisconsin Gas Company)
Distribution mains in service			
Plastic (miles)	8,628	8,997	
Cathodically protected steel (miles)	4,635	4,591	
Unprotected steel (miles)	0	0	
Cast iron / wrought iron (miles)	0	0	
Distribution CO ₂ e fugitive emissions			
CO ₂ e fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (metric tons)	58,242	59,658	
CH ₄ fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (metric tons)	2,330	2,386	
CH ₄ fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (MMscf/year)	121	124	
Annual natural gas throughput from gas distribution operations (Mscf/year)	166,998,812	187,128,491	
Methane gas throughput from gas distribution operations (MMscf/year)	158,649	177,772	
Fugitive methane emissions rate (MMscf of methane emissions per MMscf of methane throughput)	0.08%	0.07%	

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Wisconsin Public Service Corporation ESG/Sustainability Quantitative Information

Parent Company: WEC Energy Group
 Operating Company(s): Wisconsin Public Service Corporation
 Business Type(s): Natural gas distribution
 State(s) of Operation: Wisconsin
 Regulatory Environment: Regulated
 Report Date: 10/__/2019

Note: Data from from operating companies is rolled up to the corporate level.

	Last Year 2017	Current Year 2018	Definitions
Natural gas distribution			
Methane emissions and mitigation from distribution mains			
Number of gas distribution customers	325,000	331,000	
Distribution mains in service			
Plastic (miles)	6,402	6,703	
Cathodically protected steel (miles)	1,814	1,578	
Unprotected steel (miles)	0	0	
Cast iron / wrought iron (miles)	0	0	
Distribution CO ₂ e fugitive emissions			
CO ₂ e fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (metric tons)	37,106	38,497	
CH ₄ fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (metric tons)	1,484	1,540	
CH ₄ fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (MMscf/year)	77	80	
Annual natural gas throughput from gas distribution operations (Mscf/year)	88,092,541	92,679,799	
Methane gas throughput from gas distribution operations (MMscf/year)	83,688	88,046	
Fugitive methane emissions rate (MMscf of methane emissions per MMscf of methane throughput)	0.09%	0.09%	

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Forward-looking statement

In this report, we make statements concerning our expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, goals, strategies, and future events or performance. These statements are “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements may be identified by reference to a future period or periods or by the use of terms such as “anticipates,” “believes,” “could,” “estimates,” “expects,” “forecasts,” “goals,” “guidance,” “intends,” “may,” “objectives,” “plans,” “possible,” “potential,” “projects,” “seeks,” “should,” “targets,” “will” or variations of these terms.

Forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements concerning management’s expectations and projections regarding earnings, completion of capital projects, sales and customer growth, rate actions and related filings with regulatory authorities, environmental and other regulations and associated compliance costs, legal proceedings, dividend payout ratios, effective tax rates, pension and OPEB plans, fuel costs, sources of electric energy supply, coal and natural gas deliveries, remediation costs, environmental matters, liquidity and capital resources, and other matters.

Forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in the statements. These risks and uncertainties include those described under “Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended Dec. 31, 2018, and those identified below:

- Factors affecting utility operations such as catastrophic weather-related damage, environmental incidents, unplanned facility outages and repairs and maintenance, and electric transmission or natural gas pipeline system constraints.
- Factors affecting the demand for electricity and natural gas, including political developments, unusual weather, changes in economic conditions, customer growth and declines, commodity prices, energy conservation efforts, and continued adoption of distributed generation by customers.
- The timing, resolution, and impact of rate cases and negotiations, including recovery of deferred and current costs and the ability to earn a reasonable return on investment, and other regulatory decisions impacting our regulated operations.
- The ability to obtain and retain customers, including wholesale customers, due to increased competition in our electric and natural gas markets from retail choice and alternative electric suppliers, and continued industry consolidation.
- The timely completion of capital projects within budgets, as well as the recovery of the related costs through rates.
- The impact of federal, state, and local legislative and/or regulatory changes, including changes in rate-setting policies or procedures, deregulation and restructuring of the electric and/or natural gas utility industries, transmission or distribution system operation, the approval process for new construction, reliability standards, pipeline integrity and safety standards, allocation of energy assistance, energy efficiency mandates, and tax laws that affect our ability to use production tax credits and investment tax credits.
- The remaining uncertainty surrounding the Tax Legislation enacted in December 2017, including implementing regulations and IRS interpretations, the amount to be returned to our ratepayers, and any further impact on our and our subsidiaries’ credit ratings.
- Federal and state legislative and regulatory changes relating to the environment, including climate change and other environmental regulations impacting generation facilities and renewable energy standards, the enforcement of these laws and regulations, changes in the interpretation of regulations or permit conditions by regulatory agencies, and the recovery of associated remediation and compliance costs.
- Factors affecting the implementation of our generation reshaping plan, including related regulatory decisions; the cost of materials, supplies and labor; and the feasibility of competing projects.
- Increased pressure on us by investors and other stakeholder groups to take more aggressive action to reduce future greenhouse gas emissions in order to limit future global temperature increases.

- The risks associated with changing commodity prices, particularly natural gas and electricity, and the availability of sources of fossil fuel, natural gas, purchased power, materials needed to operate environmental controls at our electric generating facilities, or water supply due to high demand, shortages, transportation problems, nonperformance by electric energy or natural gas suppliers under existing power purchase or natural gas supply contracts, or other developments.
- Changes in credit ratings, interest rates and our ability to access the capital markets, caused by volatility in the global credit markets, our capitalization structure, and market perceptions of the utility industry, us or any of our subsidiaries.
- Costs and effects of litigation, administrative proceedings, investigations, settlements, claims and inquiries.
- Restrictions imposed by various financing arrangements and regulatory requirements on the ability of our subsidiaries to transfer funds to us in the form of cash dividends, loans or advances, which could prevent us from paying our common stock dividends, taxes and other expenses, and meeting our debt obligations.
- The risk of financial loss, including increases in bad debt expense, associated with the inability of our customers, counterparties and affiliates to meet their obligations.
- Changes in the creditworthiness of the counterparties with whom we have contractual arrangements, including participants in the energy trading markets and fuel suppliers and transporters.
- The direct or indirect effect on our business resulting from terrorist attacks and cybersecurity intrusions, as well as the threat of such incidents, including the failure to maintain the security of personally identifiable information; the associated costs to protect our utility assets, technology systems and personal information; and the costs to notify affected persons to mitigate their information security concerns and to comply with state notification laws.
- The financial performance of American Transmission Company LLC (ATC) and its corresponding contribution to our earnings, as well as the ability of ATC and Duke-American Transmission Company LLC to obtain the required approvals for their transmission projects.
- The investment performance of our employee benefit plan assets, as well as unanticipated changes in related actuarial assumptions, which could impact future funding requirements.
- Factors affecting the employee workforce, including loss of key personnel, internal restructuring, work stoppages, and collective bargaining agreements and negotiations with union employees.
- Advances in technology, and related legislation or regulation supporting the use of that technology, that result in competitive disadvantages and create the potential for impairment of existing assets.
- The risk associated with the values of goodwill and other intangible assets and their possible impairment.
- Potential business strategies to acquire and dispose of assets or businesses, which cannot be assured to be completed timely, if at all, or within budgets, and legislative or regulatory restrictions or caps on nonutility acquisitions, investments or projects, including the State of Wisconsin’s public utility holding company law.
- The timing and outcome of any audits, disputes and other proceedings related to taxes.
- The ability to maintain effective internal controls in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, while both integrating and continuing to consolidate our enterprise systems.
- The effect of accounting pronouncements issued periodically by standard-setting bodies.
- Other considerations disclosed elsewhere herein and in other reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission or in other publicly disseminated written documents.

We expressly disclaim any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.