

Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

OGE Energy Corp. (NYSE: OGE), with headquarters in Oklahoma City is an energy and energy services provider and is the parent company of Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company (“OG&E”), a regulated electric utility (together referenced as the “Company”). At December 31, 2022, OGE Energy had 2,237 employees. OG&E serves approximately 889,000 retail electricity customers in Oklahoma and western Arkansas. OG&E, with approximately 7,240 megawatts of generation capacity under financial control and 7,947 megawatts of capacity under operational control, generates electricity from a diverse energy mix, including, natural gas, low-sulfur coal, wind, and solar. Its electric transmission and distribution systems cover an area of 30,000 square miles.

The Company is committed to protecting and responsibly managing the natural resources essential for a cleaner environment, complying with established environmental standards and preserving the quality of life in the communities we serve. The Company is focused on ensuring the necessary mix of generation resources to meet the long-term capacity needs of our customers, with a progressively cleaner generation portfolio. The Company continually monitors, assesses, and strives to improve its environmental performance, and seeks to foster strong working relationships with stakeholders such as customers, investors, communities and the local, state and federal agencies that are impacted by, and monitor, our environmental stewardship. The Company believes it has a dual responsibility to protect our natural resources and to provide safe, reliable and reasonably priced power and will, therefore, bring to any emerging environmental policy discussion the need for a sensible balancing of those responsibilities.

In 2018, the Company set out CO₂ emission reduction expectations for OG&E. Our actions to date reinforce our commitment to reducing our environmental footprint. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions have decreased by approximately 90%, nitrogen oxide (NO_x) by approximately 80% and carbon dioxide (CO₂) by over 40%, below 2005 levels. As part of our commitment to reducing our environmental footprint, we expect to reduce our CO₂ emissions to 50% below 2005 levels by

2030; and we expect, by 2050, to retire 95% of current fossil-fueled generation, cost-effectively meeting our capacity requirements by replacing retiring generation with newer technology including high efficiency natural gas or zero-emitting technology such as renewables or batteries. In September 2020, OG&E announced its goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from vehicle fleets an estimated 60% by 2030.

In October 2020, OG&E completed two 5-megawatt (MW) solar energy farms in southeast Oklahoma to help meet the renewable energy needs of the Chickasaw Nation and the Choctaw Nation (in Davis and Durant, Oklahoma, respectively). During 2021, OG&E added a 5 MW solar farm in Branch, Arkansas and in 2022, expanded its Durant, Oklahoma facility by an additional 5 MW, bringing the total solar capacity to 10 MW at that facility. The new farms, along with the Company's existing Oklahoma solar farms in Mustang and Covington bring total solar capacity to approximately 32 MW since beginning development of solar power installations in 2015.

Except for the historical statements contained herein, the matters discussed in this Questionnaire, including estimated emission reductions, are forward-looking statements that are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Such forward-looking statements are intended to be identified in this document by the words "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "objective," "plan," "possible," "potential," "project," "target," "goal" and similar expressions. Actual emission reductions and environmental or climate impacts may vary materially from those expressed in such forward-looking statements and are subject to a number of factors, including federal or state legislation and regulatory decisions and initiatives; environmental laws, safety laws or other regulations; and the impact on demand for services resulting from cost-competitive advances in technology, such as distributed electricity generation and customer energy efficiency programs and other technological developments.

For more information about the Company, please visit our website at [OG&E - Stewardship Overview \(oge.com\)](https://www.ogenergy.com/og&e-stewardship-overview)

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

No

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C-EU0.7

(C-EU0.7) Which part of the electric utilities value chain does your organization operate in? Select all that apply.

Row 1

Electric utilities value chain

- Electricity generation
- Transmission
- Distribution

Other divisions

- Smart grids / demand response

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	OGE

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board Chair	<p>The CEO serves as the Board Chair; this position provides oversight over the company’s climate risks and opportunities. This position also works in conjunction with the review and monitoring functions delegated to applicable standing committees of the Board in specified areas. The Board receives reports from supporting committees such as the Nominating, Corporate Governance and Stewardship Committee (NCGSC) on corporate stewardship and corporate responsibility programs, policies, and initiatives, including climate, diversity, sustainability, and other ESG matters. The Board Chair leads climate-focused discussions on the company’s strategy, including long-term plans, and risk, including major risk exposures and steps taken to monitor and manage exposures. As a member of the Board, he approves recommendations made by the committees regarding the Company’s environmental initiatives and compliance strategies, including those related to climate, as well as its plans to address various contingent events that could significantly affect the Company, including extreme weather events and natural disasters. An example of climate-related decisions made with the approval of the Board Chair includes the Company’s decision to become a pure-play electric utility through its support of the merger of Enable Midstream and Energy Transfer and the ongoing divestment of Energy Transfer units which was announced in December 2021 and the sale of Energy Transfer units which were completed in 2022. Additionally, the Board Chair also approved the Company’s investment of up to \$50MM in Energy Impact Partners – a private equity firm advancing clean energy technologies in the net-zero carbon future including EIP’s Deep Decarbonization Frontier Fund which was created in 2021 targeting early-stage technologies to accelerate decarbonization across the economy.</p>
Board-level committee	<p>The NCGSC, appointed by the Board and comprised of independent directors, has the responsibility to review and report to the full Board regarding the Company’s (1) corporate stewardship and corporate responsibility programs, policies, and initiatives, including climate, diversity, sustainability, and other ESG matters; (2) environmental</p>

	<p>matters including the Company’s environmental initiatives and compliance strategies, which would include physical risks and hazards such as severe weather events (climate-related) and; (3) contingent plans to address various material events that could affect the Company including natural disasters (climate-related). The NCGSC also oversees the Company’s corporate governance, including the Company’s disclosures regarding areas of oversight, shareholder proposals and the Company’s response, including any action the Company takes in response to shareholder proposals related to climate-related issues. The NCGSC reviewed the 2021-22 Corporate Stewardship Report, which included the SASB (Sustainable Accounting Standards Board) Report as well as the TCFD Report (Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures) including climate scenarios.</p>
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C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board’s oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	<p>Reviewing and guiding annual budgets</p> <p>Overseeing major capital expenditures</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p>	<p>The Company’s Board of Directors oversees all aspects of the Company’s businesses, including the strategy as well as the regulatory and operating aspects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental updates, reports and/or presentations are routinely reviewed with the Board of Directors. For example, in 2021, the Board updated the name and charter of the Nominating, Corporate Governance and Stewardship Committee to elaborate for shareholders the climate-related and stewardship responsibilities of the committee. The full board has received multiple presentations from outside experts related to ESG and climate related matters including evolving policy and regulatory frameworks related to climate risk. The board also reviewed the Corporate Stewardship Report, the TCFD and SASB disclosures. • The Board reviews and approves the Company’s annual budget and other major capital expenditures as necessary. • The Board reviews the Company’s strategy annually including composition of our generation

		<p>facilities and transmission assets to address overall generating capacity and carbon reduction efforts, as well as Integrated Resource Plan filed with state regulators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management reviews with the Board the identification, monitoring and management of proposed or enacted legislation or regulation pertaining to climate-related issues • The Board's Nominating, Corporate Governance and Stewardship Committee reports to the Board its review and oversight regarding the Company's environmental initiatives and compliance strategies and planning for material events that could affect the Company. The NCGSC also reviews and reports to the Board on the Company's corporate stewardship programs, policies and initiatives, including sustainability, climate and other environmental matters.
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C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	<p>OGE Energy's Board members reflect a diverse mix of qualifications, skills, and experiences relevant to the Company's business and strategy. OG&E assesses the competence of its board members on climate-related issues through a mix of qualifications, skills, and experiences that these individuals bring to the company's business and strategy The Company's 10 board members have broad industry expertise to oversee strategy, risk management and investments, including climate-related risks and opportunities. A majority of (7 of 10) the Board of Directors have experience in environmental climate-related matters. Board member expertise includes electric utility and large industrial company knowledge, including expertise in regulatory and policy matters related to these sectors, experience with emerging energy technologies, evolving clean energy solutions in industries that rely heavily on energy services, and climate-related market sector transitions.</p>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The CEO is the top-level executive authority in the Company and a group of senior executive members report to this position. The CEO directs the leadership to execute the Company's strategy and vision. The CEO has the responsibility for managing risks affecting the Company, including risks related to environmental (weather and climate-related), operations and regulatory. The CEO, along with the executive leadership positions, review and discuss the strategies and principal risks related to or arising out of the generation and delivery of energy, including opportunities and policies that support the Company's long-term strategy.

The Vice President, Utility Operations has the responsibility for operational issues and reports directly to the CEO. The Chief Financial Officer reports to the CEO and responsibilities include investments, capital expenditures and managing the enterprise risk program. The Vice President Public and Regulatory Affairs reports to the CEO and provides overall leadership for the Company with respect to the monitoring of climate-related issues at federal, regional, and state levels via participation in regulatory development (e.g., notice and comment rulemaking processes) and through industry activities. The General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer reports to the CEO and manages the legal and compliance functions of the Company. The Vice President of Corporate Responsibility and Stewardship

oversees ongoing strategy development and implementation across all environmental, social, and governance areas, including climate-related matters. The Company's Risk Oversight Committee consists primarily of corporate officers (e.g., CFO, VP Utility Operations) and is responsible for the overall development, implementation and enforcement of strategies and policies for all market-risk management activities of the Company. The Risk Oversight Committee's responsibilities include review and assessment of the existing risk exposure and performance of the Company's business units, including climate-related issues. Members of management are participants on the Risk Oversight Committee.

An example of the multifaceted approach taken by the Company's leadership regarding a physical risk in Oklahoma that is climate-related pertains to severe or unusual weather events. Operations address these items in a pro-active, multi-faceted approach that includes storm or severe weather event planning and execution and activities such as grid enhancement and hardening of the system to mitigate the effects of such physical/weather events. These events may also have capital investment, regulatory recovery and environmental implications.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive

Corporate executive team

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target
 Achievement of a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Each year, the Short-Term Incentive Plan is reviewed for performance metrics, eligibility and target payout as a percentage of annual base pay and overtime earnings. The final payout can range from 0-150% of the target payout for each performance metric. Each grade level in each structure is assigned a target payout percentage. The Short-Term Incentive Plan payout is approved by the Company Board of Directors after the end of the performance plan period.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Company's Annual Incentive Plan is dependent entirely on the achievement of performance goals established by the Board's Compensation Committee and are quantified, audited and shared in the Company's proxy statement. The performance goals reflect, among other things, the aim to deliver safe, reliable, resilient and affordable energy to our customers and to promote a sustainable business model. The Company's Customer/Operations targets include a measure of Equivalent Forced Outage Rate, a measure of unscheduled generation outages, which empowers us to better ensure that generation units are operating as planned and, therefore, with greater reliability and helping meet emissions reduction targets. Additionally, the Company also sets customer satisfaction performance targets for both residential and business customers. Customer satisfaction survey questions against which the Company is rated include areas related to environmental stewardship, innovation, and future orientation, as well as elements related to being a good global citizen – all of which the Company considers aligned with climate and meeting its climate-related commitments. Additionally, the Company provides annual incentive compensation based on safety performance based on recordable safety incidents. The safe operation of the Company's generation facilities is critical to efficient operation of our facilities by experienced staff. The company offers annual incentive opportunities based on the same criteria for all its employees.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	5	
Medium-term	5	10	
Long-term	10	30	

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

From a financial perspective, the Company identifies issues that are material in required financial filings to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and utilizes SEC guidance on reporting material issues such as SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 99 which suggests that a mix of quantitative and qualitative information is necessary to evaluate materiality. The definition of materiality extends to any financial impact that an investor would deem substantive. From an operational or strategic perspective, the Company defines substantive impact based on whether an observed effect is large enough to be meaningful within the context of financial, operational, reputational or safety assessments and can be applied when determining climate-related risks as well.

The Company does not set a single financial threshold per se to define substantive impact. Rather, using our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process, we start by identifying key internal and external business risks — those that pose potential material financial and operational risk to the Company. To determine whether a risk will result in substantive impact, the ERM team has a formal process where business units identify and assess risks, including climate-related risks, consistent with our overall enterprise risk framework. As part of the ERM process, each potentially substantive risk is evaluated individually with respect to a variety of criteria including velocity of risk, likelihood, and magnitude of the event. The Company also compares its substantive risks to those of EEI peer investor-owned utilities as well as information provided by a third-party provider regarding key risks in our sector. Any risk that has a likelihood of occurring in the short term (1-3 years) and has the potential to impact the company in a financially material way is considered a risk with substantive financial impact. Financially material is any issue that an investor may deem to be important and is required to be reported in financial filings to the SEC. Risks and opportunities are then prioritized by their financial impact to the Company or qualitative impact scores. Those with the highest impact are prioritized based on the scoring criteria. A review is performed, noting the highest exposed values in each category/profile type. The review includes a discussion of the risk/opportunity tolerance, residual mitigation plans, and cost to mitigate. After the assessment process is complete, the risks and opportunities are reviewed via interactive discussions with the Company's Officers, Senior Management, and the risk owners. Priority risks are assigned to

internal risk owners, typically senior leadership, who are responsible for developing and updating risk management plans.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

The OGE Energy Board of Directors has oversight responsibility over the Company's risk management processes, environmental policy, and the potential impact of climate change on the Company's strategy. Risk management planning is coordinated with our Internal Audit group for alignment with the Company's annual audit plan. Risk identification, assessment, and management planning are reviewed with senior leadership, the Risk Oversight Committee, and the Board's Audit Committee. The Company's TCFD Report provides details regarding specific climate-related risks evaluated.

The Corporate Risk Oversight Committee is responsible for evaluating short-, medium- and long-term time horizons across upstream suppliers, downstream suppliers, direct operations, and downstream customers for all corporate-level risks including those that are climate-related risks and opportunities. This process is referred to as our annual Enterprise Risk Management Assessment (ERMA) to identify substantive strategic risks, which are potential major risks to corporate profitability and value, including climate-related risks. The ERMA focuses on risks and opportunities that have the potential to significantly impact the Company's value and pursuit of its objectives, including risks related to regulatory outcomes, litigation, climate, weather, reputation or brand value.

OG&E's annual ERMA process, which is managed by the Corporate Risk Management function, is initiated with an assessment by the Company's officers scoring and evaluating the Company's risks based on probability, likelihood, and impact.

Identify: Using our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process, we start by identifying key internal and external business risks that pose potential material financial impact and operational risk to the Company. This involves our Corporate Risk Management function reviewing relevant risk types to our business (e.g., emerging regulation, market, reputation) and identifying risks within each category which could potentially be material to us. Key internal stakeholders are also engaged in this process to ensure all relevant risks are identified. The identification and assessment steps develop quantitative data points that provide the opportunity to compare year-over-year changes.

Assess: The ERMA is also provided to Senior Management to score and evaluate the Company's risks. All risks and opportunities are assessed using a consistent risk framework and methodology. Qualitative impacts are scored using consistent criteria and can be related to the degree of impact, the likelihood of occurrence and the velocity with which the risk might develop. Risks and opportunities are then prioritized by their financial and operational impact to the Company or qualitative impact scores. Those with the highest impact are prioritized based on the scoring criteria. A review is performed, noting the highest exposed values in each category/profile type. The review includes a discussion of the risk/opportunity tolerance, residual mitigation plans, and cost to mitigate. The assessment of climate-related risks is also managed by our Risk Management function as part of the overall Enterprise Risk Management process and is initiated with an assessment by the Company's officers scoring and evaluating the Company's risks based on probability, likelihood, and impact. For example, any risk that has a likelihood of occurring in the short term (1-3 years) and has the potential to impact the company in a financially material way is considered as a risk with substantive financial impact.

Additionally, the ERM process includes evaluating the assessment scored by the Company officers with externally identified risks. Edison Electric Institute (EEI) provides survey results from participating peer Investor-Owned Utilities (IOU) around key risks identified. The company also engages a third-party research company for additional information regarding potentially substantive or material risks in our sector. Having risks validated through third-party consultants helps confirm the comprehensiveness of our risk review.

After the assessment process is complete, the risks and opportunities are reviewed via interactive discussions with the Company's Officers and Senior Management and the risk owners.

Respond: Top identified risks are assigned an internal risk owner who is required to

periodically review that risk and update it along with the current risk mitigation plan. Subject matter experts evaluate potential risks/opportunities that could have substantial financial or strategic impacts on the Company.

This evaluation is robust and helps the Company identify risks/opportunities, mitigation strategies and potential financial implications. Recommendations are communicated to the appropriate risk owner and Senior Executives, as necessary. Risk owners provide updates to their risk areas and specific concerns, along with detailed plans on how the risk is being managed, on at least a quarterly basis to the Risk Oversight Committee. Coordination with Internal Audit is then conducted to ensure alignment with the Annual Audit Plan.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Current regulation is considered in the Company's assessments of climate-related risk because it sets standards to which the Company must adhere and non-compliance can lead to operational costs or reputational impacts. The Biden Administration established a target of 50 to 52 percent reduction in economy-wide net greenhouse gas emissions from 2005 levels by 2030 with full decarbonization of the electric power industry fully by 2035. The Company tracks the development and implementation of climate-related regulation closely. The EPA has initiated regulation under Clean Air Act Sections 111(b) and 111(d) relevant to OG&E and were considered regulation risks in 2022. In September 2022, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) opened a non-rulemaking docket to take public input on the development of revised and expanded greenhouse gas regulations affecting new and existing fossil fuel-fired electric generating units under Clean Air Act section 111. OG&E provided input to the EPA in this docket through trade associations. Subsequently, on May 23, 2023, the EPA proposed rules to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from fossil fuel-fired electric generating units under Clean Air Act Section 111. The proposal, which is not yet a final regulation, encompasses both Section 111(b) and 111 (d) rulemakings for new units and existing units, respectively.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Emerging federal or state climate regulation is a risk type considered by OG&E on a continual basis and is identified as a transition risk within our TCFD risk assessment. A dedicated department follows developments in the U.S. Congress, state legislatures and various agencies which could

		<p>seek to control carbon emissions or drive a change in market policy and the resources we use to generate electricity.</p> <p>The forms of such legislation or regulation are various and have evolved over time from those aimed at reducing CO2 emissions directly including cap and trade and tax or fee programs to renewable portfolio standards (RPS) which incentivize the greater deployment of renewable resources to clean energy standards (CES) which incentivize greater utilization of zero-emissions resources.</p> <p>The federal agencies engaged in these initiatives have expanded beyond the U.S. EPA to now include FERC, DOE, and the SEC among others.</p> <p>Fundamentally, the two main components in assessing potential risk are the magnitude and timing of any program’s requirements. OG&E is a member of the Southwest Power Pool (SPP), a 14-state regional transmission organization (RTO) and integrated market (IM). As such, RTO economics also have an impact and as a regulated utility, incurred operational costs are generally passed on to customers.</p> <p>During 2022, 90% of the energy generation (MWh) from OG&E’s owned portfolio and 54% of the energy generation that OG&E purchased from the SPP’s IM, was fossil-fuel based. In the IM, SPP dispatches generation across its 14-state area generally based on economic merit. Any program that directly disadvantages fossil fuel through a tax or fee on emissions or indirectly through market incentives for non-fossil fueled resources, could adversely impact the economics of both the RTO and the Company’s generation resources.</p> <p>The Company’s 2021 IRP includes multiple sensitivities and scenarios as part of its risk analysis. Sensitivities include a CO2 tax sensitivity and various natural gas price forecasts. The IRP also included an “Energy Evolution” scenario modelling coal capacity reduction through accelerated coal unit conversions and retirements within the SPP. Emerging regulations as described above not only have the potential to impact the Company’s operations but future investment decisions as well. As such, the Company’s ERM process, its IRP process and its federal policy groups among others, work together to help manage risks.</p>
Technology	Relevant, always included	Technology is a risk type regularly considered in the Company's assessments of climate-related risk and is identified as a risk within our TCFD risk assessment. The company faces a variety of technology-related risks that could impact our operations, including costs of

		<p>operations, as well as our ability to meet future targets or mandates related to renewable energy and carbon reduction. The Company is highly invested in operational technologies that are critical to the efficient operation of our grid, from fully deployed smart meters and system automation to investments in solar and wind technologies. These operating technologies are highly interdependent and reliant on communications networks and cyber security.</p> <p>An existing and future technology-related risk is the ongoing security of the technology of our grid, as well as the operation of the network and data technologies that support our grid technologies. Investments in intelligent grid devices, smart meters, and automated control systems are enabling a "self-healing" grid that speeds the restoration process by quickly identifying and isolating outages and are a key part of our strategy. Thus, these technologies must remain well integrated, secure and functioning effectively as we become increasingly technology-enabled in our operating technologies.</p> <p>With respect to generation technologies, as the company expands renewables and adopts storage technologies on our grid, as well as integrating consumer distributed energy resources (such as residential solar), the ability to integrate those technologies into our operations and ensure reliability, resilience and security is key. The Company's Grid Innovation and Integration Department helps identify and test new energy and grid technologies and assess the risks of integration of new technologies. The 2021 IRP analyzed the expansion of new technologies including solar, hydrogen-capable combustion turbines and battery technologies. The adoption and expansion of these technologies could create operational risks and additional operating costs if they do not operate as expected.</p>
Legal	Relevant, always included	<p>Legal considerations are a risk type regularly considered in the Company's assessments of climate-related risk and are identified as a risk type within our TCFD risk assessment. Enactment of national, state, and local climate-related legislation, rules, and regulations may create legal requirements for the Company. The potential risks resulting from such requirements are evaluated on an ongoing basis.</p> <p>The Biden Administration's focused efforts aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and addressing climate change issues have the potential to increase risk for the Company. President Biden's Administration has taken a number of actions that adopt policies and affect environmental regulations, including issuance of executive orders that instruct the EPA</p>

		<p>and other executive agencies to review certain rules that affect OG&E with a view to achieving nationwide reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. The Biden Administration has indicated that it will continue to pursue stricter laws, regulations, and enforcement policies; such changes could significantly increase compliance costs and the cost of any remediation that may become necessary.</p> <p>In addition to assessing compliance risk, the Company evaluates physical risks from climate in terms of both acute, event-driven terms and chronic, longer-term shifts in climate patterns. An increased frequency of extreme weather events, including prolonged droughts, rise in temperatures, wildfires, and ice storms, could heighten potential physical risk. The Company includes the considers the magnitude and frequency of extreme weather in its climate-related risk assessment.</p> <p>Additionally, the Company may be subject to financial risks from private party litigation relating to greenhouse gas emissions. Defense costs associated with such litigation can be significant and an adverse outcome could require substantial capital expenditures and could possibly require payment of substantial penalties or damages. Such payments or expenditures could affect results of operations, financial condition, or cash flows if such costs are not recovered through regulated rates.</p>
Market	Relevant, always included	<p>Market impacts are a risk type regularly considered in the Company's assessments of climate-related risk and are identified as a risk type within our TCFD risk assessment. Market impacts may result from newly enacted climate legislation or from changes in fuel prices and solar capital costs, among other things. Risk types might include rendering the Company's assets less competitive in the SPP Integrated Market. In September 2022, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) opened a non-rulemaking docket to take public input on the development of revised and expanded greenhouse gas regulations affecting new and existing fossil fuel-fired electric generating units under Clean Air Act section 111. OG&E provided input to the EPA in this docket through trade associations. If legislation or regulations are passed at the federal or state levels in the future requiring mandatory reductions of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases at OG&E's facilities or that affect the pricing of fuels, this could result in significant additional compliance costs or direct operational costs that would affect OG&E's future financial position, results of operations and cash flows if such costs are not recovered through regulated rates. In addition, should financial markets view climate change and carbon emissions as a financial risk, this could negatively affect our</p>

		ability to access capital markets or cause us to receive less than ideal terms and conditions.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputation is a risk type considered in the Company's assessments of climate-related risk. There are increasing risks for energy companies from shareholders currently invested in fossil-fuel energy companies concerned about the potential effects of climate change who may elect in the future to shift some or all of their investments into entities that emit lower levels of greenhouse gases or into non-energy related sectors. Institutional investors and lenders who provide financing to fossil-fuel energy companies also have become more attentive to sustainable investing and lending practices and some of them may elect not to provide funding for fossil fuel energy companies. To the extent financial markets view climate change and emissions of greenhouse gases as a financial risk, this could negatively affect our ability to access capital markets or cause us to receive less than ideal terms and conditions.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute physical risks are a risk type considered in the Company's assessments of climate-related risk through our enterprise risk management process and our ongoing operations management. We have also identified this as a risk type within our TCFD risk assessment. To the extent that any climate change adversely affects the national or regional economic health through physical impacts, OG&E may experience adverse financial impacts including reduced revenues or additional operating costs. The Company has long established risk management processes related to acute physical risks. OG&E's service area is considered to be one of the top 5 locations in the US for extreme weather events. As noted in the TCFD, according to FEMA, Oklahoma and Arkansas are geographic areas subject to some of the highest rates of extreme acute and chronic weather events. Examples of acute physical risks that have occurred in OG&E's service area in just the last 5 years include: tornadoes, polar vortex/extreme cold, severe thunderstorms, ice storms, flooding, drought and wildfires. These acute physical risks have impacts on our transmission and distribution grid as well as on our generation facilities. An example of an acute physical event in 2020 was the October ice storm. The ice storm was one of the Company's most severe, with approximately 475,000 unique customer outages, representing 60% of the Company's Oklahoma customers and 54% of circuits. Because the storm arrived earlier in the year than normal, trees had not yet lost their leaves causing the ice to add weight to the branches, creating a much larger event and making it difficult to restore service because of the increased vegetation management required. In 2022, Oklahoma and Arkansas experienced several impactful severe storms that impacted the utility. These included several storm complexes producing 65-75 mph wind gusts in June and

		July and storms producing microburst damaging winds in August. An ice storm also impacted portions of western Arkansas in February 2022 with some areas receiving upwards of a half inch of ice.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Chronic physical risks are considered in the Company's climate-related risk analysis and are identified as a risk type within our TCFD risk assessment. OGE's risk management process has identified long-term weather impacts (chronic physical risks) as a key risk, especially given the location of our service territory and the prevalence and frequency of extreme weather events therein. OG&E operations will be adversely affected by frequent changes in precipitation patterns and increased mean temperatures. Unpredictable variations in temperatures and precipitation will make it difficult to predict the energy demand and create difficulty in making long-term planning and operating decisions. This risk may impact our investment decisions. Changes in weather patterns in our area could have significant impacts on our ability to serve our load and adversely impact the cost of providing service to our customers, as well as the investments required to maintain grid resilience. For example, weather pattern changes could lead to increased frequency of ice storms, tornadoes, and extreme variations in weather such as the Company has experienced in the last few years (e.g., the Oct. 2020 ice storm was the worst ice event in the Company's history). Additionally, increased flooding and/or drought could have a direct impact on the operations of our generation plants that are located near bodies of water and substations critical to our grid operations. Higher precipitation could potentially impact our vegetation management requirements and increase costs to our customers. An example of how the Company has been evaluating options to mitigate these risks for years can be seen in the Company's 2020 filing of its Oklahoma Grid Enhancement plan which focuses on resiliency and reliability of the distribution system by making investments in hardening the physical infrastructure as well as the automation and communications needed to allow the grid to respond to outages automatically. These projects were deployed in Arkansas through 2022 and are providing positive customer value and improved performance in severe weather events. Significant investments for Grid Enhancement projects in Oklahoma have and will continue to be made through 2024 and potentially beyond that timeframe.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Technology

Transitioning to lower emissions technology

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Technology is a risk type regularly considered in the Company's assessments of climate-related risk.

As the Company increasingly adopts zero carbon generation technologies, the ability to integrate those technologies into our operations and ensure reliability and affordability is key. However, the transition to zero emitting generation technology poses risks of increased direct costs as we transition, particularly through wind and solar power in our Oklahoma and Arkansas service territory. At present the Company's generation capacity mix from zero carbon emitting renewables is 10% (percent net MWh) and some of the scenarios in the TCFD predict renewables and other future zero emitting generation technologies to comprise the majority of generation for the company by 2050. Additionally, the 2021 IRP analyzed the expansion of new technologies including solar, hydrogen capable combustion turbines and battery technologies. TCFD scenarios and the IRP also point to the potential expansion of these technologies in the next decade. The adoption and expansion of these technologies could create operating risks and additional costs if they do not operate as expected. In that situation, the intermittency of current renewables solutions would not have been sufficiently resilient or reliable to meet weather extremes that characterize our operating region.

During Winter Storm Uri in February of 2021, all of Oklahoma was declared a state-wide emergency due to extreme freezing temperatures that threatened public safety. The weather was so cold for such an extended period of time that every possible generation resource, including all OG&E available generation, was called for dispatch into the SPP

market. As noted in our regulatory filings related to the storm, during a majority of the Winter Weather Event, a third of our wind turbines were faulted due to ice accumulations. Going forward, as the mix of generation technology in the SPP (and at OG&E) increases the proportion of intermittent renewables, there could be a technology reliability risk. The SPP integrated market might struggle to meet increased electricity demand if renewable technologies are unavailable in a peak situation possibly impacting electricity customers. As a point of comparison during Winter Storm Uri, electricity users in our neighboring state experienced blackouts partially because wind resources were not available at the time—leading to tragic outcomes.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The potential financial impact is proprietary, is not disclosed, and has not been calculated at this time. The numerical value (\$0) is provided to complete the questionnaire.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

As stated in our TCFD report, in past decades, the electric power industry, including OGE, has undergone a significant technology evolution with the adoption of wind and solar resources, and to help integrate these intermittent renewables, deployment of quick start combustion turbines into the generation fleet. We expect this evolution to continue producing cost-effective and reliable energy technology to meet customer needs and support global climate objectives. In the future, an affordable and reliable portfolio of zero carbon generation resources, including renewables, hydrogen capable generation and long-

term storage technologies, will be required. Other technology risks include the need for significant upfront financial investments, lengthy development timelines, and the uncertainty of integration and scalability across a utility's entire service area.

In our scenario analysis aligned with 1.5 degrees, the company anticipates retiring 95% of its fossil fuel generation by 2050 and replacing it with a mix of zero carbon generation resources assumed to be economically feasible, dispatchable to follow energy demand, and of long duration. To emphasize, at this time, we are unsure of the exact technology mix to be sufficiently reliable and cost effective, as current generation technologies at utility scale would not be able to meet our capacity requirements in extreme weather. In the TCFD report we describe the challenges of extreme weather in our geographic region which requires us to plan our generation availability to address weather extremes – extremely cold winter days and extremely warm summer days – while we maintain grid reliability. In our region, while we have very strong wind power growth, the wind typically is not as strong during the summer months when high temperatures mean reliable electricity generation is most needed.

The cost to respond to this risk cannot be quantified at this time given the status of the IRP process and continued uncertainty related to future conditions. OG&E regularly evaluates the risks associated with the adoption and expansion of new generating technologies by assessing its portfolio mix across the short-, medium- and long-term time horizon.

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Returns on investment in low-emission technology

Company-specific description

As OG&E plans its future resources and generation portfolio, the company believes there is financial opportunity in replacing older units with newer technology that uses lower-emission sources. Redeveloping existing facilities such as Horseshoe Lake provide benefits such as land, water rights, emission permits and are already strategically connected to the existing electric transmission infrastructure. In addition, their locations near OG&E's largest load center offer opportunities to maintain the locational reliability these sites have provided to OG&E's system for many years. Projects to implement more solar and combustion turbines within our operations will contribute to OG&E's technology diversity by replacing legacy steam gas resources with modern quick-start combustion turbines. Today, combustion turbines have the flexibility to utilize a hydrogen blend as a fuel; manufacturer plans to offer 100% hydrogen capable combustion turbines to the market in the next few years could align well with OG&E's goal to reduce CO2 emissions to 50 percent below 2005 levels by 2030.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The potential financial impact is proprietary, is not disclosed, and has not been calculated at this time. The numerical value (\$0) is provided to complete the questionnaire.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

OGE is realizing the opportunity to use lower emissions forms of energy by partnering with other utilities and third-party organizations to understand technology trends, pilot new solutions, and invest in technology development. As examples of our recent activities, we have invested in Energy Impact Partners, including its Deep Decarbonization Frontier Funds, participated in the State of Oklahoma's Hydrogen Production, Infrastructure, and Production Task Force, and have developed several partnerships with other utility companies on energy storage. We support collaborative research and development through partnerships with industry groups, including current engagement in EPRI's Climate READi initiative.

In 2021, Oklahoma launched the Hydrogen Production, Transportation, and Infrastructure Task Force (OK H2 Task Force) and OGE was an active participant. The Task Force was created by Oklahoma statute to develop recommendations for Oklahoma's opportunities in the production, transportation, storage and use of hydrogen as a low carbon fuel. As the nation's demand for low carbon hydrogen fuel grows, Oklahoma's pioneering culture, robust university research, and business-friendly environment combined with the state's geographically advantageous location provide strong support for the evolution of hydrogen as a fuel source. OGE is able to leverage its geographic location for solar and wind, as well as its low energy prices to encourage hydrogen adoption in Oklahoma.

In March 2022, the governors of Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Arkansas entered into a bipartisan three-state partnership, dubbed "HALO", to establish a regional hub for development, production, and use of clean hydrogen as fuel and manufacturing feedstock. As a sponsor in this effort, OGE Energy is helping mature the hydrogen economy in our region and attract new jobs to our service area. The partnership will support transformative technologies and investments to drive lower costs and increased adoption of hydrogen to reduce carbon and other emissions. In December 2022, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) encouraged the HALO Hydrogen Hub to submit a full application for the Regional Clean Hydrogen Hubs Program, a \$1.25 billion program administered through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)

The potential cost to realize opportunity is proprietary is not disclosed and has not been calculated at this time. The numerical value (\$0) is provided to complete the questionnaire.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

OGE has a well-defined and robust process to gather feedback for its Integrated Resource Plan. The Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) is produced on a triennial cycle, and it is a plan that is intended to allow the company to meet its generation capacity obligations (peak load plus a planning reserve margin) over the time horizon. OG&E’s IRP relies on a number of objectives, including the environmental stewardship commitments related to carbon emissions. It is through the integrated resource planning process that the Company, in coordination with, and subject to approval from, its state utility regulatory commissions, defines its generation planning.

The feedback process during IRP development is guided by state statute including the gathering and integration of stakeholder feedback into the IRP. The stakeholder process ensures that feedback on its assumptions and analysis methods used for integrated resource planning includes a variety of perspectives. Stakeholders in the IRP Process include a range of state agencies, regulators and other interested parties including: representatives from the Oklahoma Corporation Commission; representatives from the Arkansas Public Service Commission; representatives from the Oklahoma Attorney General and Arkansas Attorney General representing consumer interests; environmental groups such as the Sierra Club and the Oklahoma Sustainability Network; representatives from business and industry groups including the Oklahoma Industrial Energy Consumers; community representatives including tribal interests as well as other groups. The formal feedback process takes place on the triennial cycle (unless an IRP issued in a shorter timeframe in which case it aligns with the IRP timing – therefore the feedback takes place less frequently than annually).

During the development of an IRP, such as was issued in 2021, the Company develops a draft IRP, distributes copies of the draft and then holds a workshop called a “Technical Conference” to review the draft and solicit feedback. At that technical conference, the Company accepts both written and verbal comments from interested stakeholders. All of those comments are documented and included in the final IRP as “Meeting Minutes” and are publicly available. The final IRP takes into account stakeholder feedback.

Frequency of feedback collection

Less frequently than annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization’s use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	1.5°C	We considered multiple scenarios for our climate-related analysis. Inherent in any future-based scenario analysis is the recognition that inputs have a high level of unpredictability and are subject to change. The scenarios highlighted in our analysis focused on various possible future environments, including the possibility of carbon taxes as proxies for regulatory or market mechanisms that might shape future energy decisions. In all scenarios, we assume similar evolution of cleaner energy technology and capacity requirements. Assumptions: capacity replacement similar to the 2021 IRP retirement dates with no changes to existing laws and regulations; carbon tax sensitivity of \$20/ton

			<p>starting in 2025; carbon tax sensitivity of \$40/ton starting in 2025.</p> <p>Analytical choices: Up to 2050</p> <p>Sources: We reference two EPRI reports: “Grounding Decisions: A Scientific Foundation for Companies Considering Global Climate Scenarios and Greenhouse Gas Goals” (2018) and its 2020 update: “Review of 1.5C and Other Newer Global Emissions Scenarios: Insights for Company and Financial Climate Low-Carbon Transition Risk Assessment and Greenhouse Gas Goal Setting,” both authored by Rose and Scott, to provide the scientific foundation for identifying emissions reduction pathways for our industry.</p>
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C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

What is the resiliency of our corporate business planning and risk management process as we consider the impacts of climate-related risks and transition to cleaner energy? What future CO2 emissions pathways do we need to consider as we develop the best future portfolio that takes into consideration the following nine primary objectives: generation capacity obligation; expected cost to customers; exposure to risks; fuel and technology diversity; operational flexibility; adaptability; portfolio age; resiliency benefits; and environmental stewardship?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

Our scenario analysis has found broad ranges of emissions reduction levels and carbon budgets, which are consistent with limiting average global temperature increases to between 2°C and 1.5°C. The scenarios we evaluated included: capacity replacement similar to the 2021 IRP retirement dates with no changes to existing laws and regulations, carbon tax sensitivity of \$20/ton starting in 2025, carbon tax sensitivity of \$40/ton starting in 2025. With these factors in mind, we have developed scenarios for generation capacity options up to 2050. Compared to our current mix, which consists of 25% coal, 65% gas, and 10% renewables, we project our mix to be comprised of 57% renewables, 31% future zero

carbon resources, and 12% gas or hydrogen-capable generation by 2050, with the introduction of future zero carbon resources occurring around 2040. Note that the scenarios were preliminary and all actual capacity updates will be subject to integrated resource planning and regulatory processes.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Through our TCFD assessment, we have identified an opportunity to leverage our geographic location in the transition to renewable energy. Our operations are located in one of the nation’s primary wind and solar resource areas and as examples of how our strategy has been impacted by this, we were the first utility in Oklahoma to offer community solar and pioneer wind energy. Our 2021 IRP identified and recommended investments in solar resources as part of the analysis. While the full investment decisions for that IRP are still not finalized, we continue to consider solar investments that meet our requirements and provide clear value for the customer. Additionally, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 may also support additional investments in renewables. There is high likelihood that renewable energy will continue to be a key consideration in our portfolio decisions.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Through our TCFD assessment, OGE has identified an opportunity to partner for innovation and advance technology solutions. Our value chain strategy has been influenced by this opportunity because partnering with other utilities and third-party organizations will help us understand technology trends, pilot new solutions, and invest in technology development, such as: Investing in Energy Impact Partners (EIP)’s including its Deep Decarbonization Frontier Fund; Oklahoma’s Hydrogen Production, Infrastructure, and Production Task Force; and potential energy storage partnerships. Additionally, In March 2022, the governors of Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Arkansas entered into a bipartisan three-state partnership, dubbed

		HALO, to establish a regional hub for development, production, and use of clean hydrogen as fuel and manufacturing feedstock. As a sponsor in this effort, OGE Energy is helping mature the hydrogen economy in our region and attract new jobs to our service area. The partnership will support transformative technologies and investments to drive lower costs and increased adoption of hydrogen to reduce carbon and other emissions. In December 2022, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) encouraged the HALO Hydrogen Hub to submit a full application for the Regional Clean Hydrogen Hubs Program, a \$1.25 billion program administered through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA). We support collaborative research and development through partnerships with industry groups, including EPRI's Energy Systems and Climate Analysis program and current engagement in the Climate READi initiative.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Through our TCFD assessment, OGE has identified an opportunity to enhance and strengthen the grid for continued resilience. As an example of how our investments in R&D aligns with this, our Oklahoma Grid Enhancement Plan will enhance grid reliability through a significant planned investment through 2024, including new technology, equipment, and communications systems that promote a self-healing grid. Similar projects were deployed in Arkansas through 2022 and are providing positive customer value and improved performance in severe weather events. Grid resilience investments can directly address increased climate-related physical risks, while providing customers with improved service and reliability.
Operations	Yes	Through our TCFD assessment, OGE has identified a unique opportunity in its business to help make electric vehicles mainstream in the United States. As an example of how our operations have been influenced by this opportunity, OG&E plans to replace 50% of our light-duty vehicles with EVs by 2025 and 100% by 2030, which will allow us to meet our goal of reducing our fleet vehicle emissions by 60% by 2030.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Assets	Text field [maximum 7,000 characters] The Company's Board of Directors and leadership regularly review and discuss climate-related issues when overseeing strategy and business plans. These matters may be presented by internal expertise or outside experts who inform the Board and Company leadership of specific issues. Research and development related to new technology for electricity production or storage, as part of the transition to cleaner energy, as well as planning for future capital investments, including renewables and alternative technology, are examples of topics that have been discussed at the Board and management level. In addition, our operations are subject to a number of climate-related physical and transitional risks and we have made substantial investments to maintain and enhance our grid operations. Our operations leadership reviews all risks relevant to each of their areas of responsibility and develops multi-year capital investment plans to appropriately manage each risk, including climate-related risks. We have also identified opportunities to enhance and strengthen the grid for continued resilience. As an example of how our financial planning (including capital expenditures and direct/indirect costs) has been influenced by this opportunity, our Oklahoma Grid Enhancement Plan enhances grid reliability through a significant planned investment through 2024. Components of the plan include new technology, equipment, and communications systems that promote a self-healing grid. Grid resilience investments can directly address increased climate-related physical risks, while providing customers with improved service and reliability.

C3.5

(C3.5) 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
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2005

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

23,992,763

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

23,992,763

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

99

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

Target year

2019

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

40

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e) [auto-calculated]

14,395,657.8

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

9,915,192

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

9,915,192

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

146.6855964025

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

At the end of 2018, the Company set CO2 emission reduction expectations for OG&E. Our actions to date reinforce our commitment to reducing our environmental footprint our CO2 emissions have decreased by over 40% below 2005 levels. The Company has not officially aligned with the Science-Based Targets Initiative at this time, however based upon the Company's current reductions versus 2005 baseline and the expected reductions in carbon of 50% by 2030 (see Target Abs 2) the Company believes it is in alignment with the goals put forth by the Paris Climate Agreement and the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) goals of limiting global temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius through 2030. Referencing the attachment under C12.4, the chart superimposes the relative magnitude of OGE future emissions expectations onto a set of IPCC pathways limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees C. Note that OGE emissions through at least 2030 have superior performance to or fall within the range of IPCC pathways. Note also that emissions for the 2005 baseline year have been revised. The River Valley and Frontier power plants were acquired in 2019 by OGE Energy. Although not owned by OGE in 2005, the emissions from these power plants are included in the 2005 baseline in order to make for a complete comparison with today's fleet. The target is based only on CO2 emissions from electric generating units; we base our Abs 1 target on carbon emissions from our power plants, as they account for the vast majority of our direct emissions and are reflective of our resource planning.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Electricity generation with natural gas fuel which replaced coal fuel at Muskogee units 4 and 5.

Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2005

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

23,992,763

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

23,992,763

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

99

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

99

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

11,996,381.5

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9,915,192

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

9,915,192

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

117.348477122

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

At the end of 2018, the Company set CO2 emission reduction expectations for OG&E. Our actions to date reinforce our commitment to reducing our environmental footprint our CO2 emissions have decreased by over 40% below 2005 levels. The Company has not officially aligned with the Science-Based Targets Initiative at this time, however based upon the Company's current reductions versus 2005 baseline and the expected reductions in carbon of 50% by 2030 (see Target Abs 2) the Company believes it is in alignment with the goals put forth by the Paris Climate Agreement and the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) goals of limiting global temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius through 2030. Referencing the attachment under C12.4, the chart superimposes the relative magnitude of OGE future emissions expectations onto a set of IPCC pathways limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees C. Note that OGE emissions through at least 2030 have superior performance to or fall within the range of IPCC pathways. Note also that emissions for the 2005 baseline

year have been revised. The River Valley and Frontier power plants were acquired in 2019 by OGE Energy. Although not owned by OGE in 2005, the emissions from these power plants are included in the 2005 baseline in order to make for a complete comparison with today's fleet. The target is based only on CO₂ emissions from electric generating units; we base our Abs 2 target on carbon emissions from our power plants, as they account for the vast majority of our direct emissions and are reflective of our resource planning.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

OG&E's existing portfolio of electric generating facilities consists of owned thermal generation, owned renewable resources and four PPAs; however, six of OG&E's owned generation resources are planned to retire over the next 10 years. As OG&E plans its future resources and generation portfolio, the company believes there is financial opportunity in replacing older units with newer technology that uses lower-emission sources. Electricity generation with natural gas fuel which replaced coal fuel for units 4 and 5 at the Muskogee generating plant will continue to be an important source of emission reductions. Through our TCFD assessment, we have identified an opportunity to leverage our geographic location in the transition to renewable energy. Our operations are located in one of the nation's primary wind and solar resource areas and given that our 2021 IRP has identified and recommended significant investments in solar resources. While the full investment decisions for that IRP are still not finalized, we continue to consider solar investments that meet our requirements and provide clear value for the customer. Additionally, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 may also support additional investments in renewables. There is high likelihood that renewable energy will continue to be a key consideration in our portfolio decisions. Note that all actual capacity updates will be subject to integrated resource planning regulatory processes.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Abs 3

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

780

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e)

780

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

0.01

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

0.01

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

60

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e) [auto-calculated]

312

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

516

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

516

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

56.4102564103

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

OG&E is electrifying its transportation and service vehicle fleets and expanding its electric vehicle ("EV") charging infrastructure. The Company plans to incrementally replace its light-duty vehicle fleet until 100 percent are EVs. In September 2020, OG&E announced it would reduce greenhouse gas emissions from vehicle fleets an estimated 60% by 2030. To achieve the goal, we will replace 50 percent of our light-duty vehicles with electric vehicles (EVs) by 2025 and 100 percent by 2030. We also plan to purchase more fuel-efficient medium- and heavy-duty trucks and, where possible, reduce engine idling emissions by using Electric Power Take Off (ePTO) systems. ePTO systems power aerial buckets, cranes, hoists, augurs, and other large vehicle-mounted equipment with electricity instead of a diesel fueled engine. These actions will reduce GHG emissions by reducing the consumption of energy from non-renewable sources such as gasoline and diesel fuel. Only the light duty fleet emission reductions are characterized in the response.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

A schedule to 2030 has been created to incrementally purchase and increase our fleet of EVs. Concurrently, fossil-fueled light duty fleet vehicles will be phased out of service and replaced by new EVs.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

No other climate-related targets

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) 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		
To be implemented*		
Implementation commenced*		
Implemented*	1	5,000,000
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

Other, please specify

Electricity generation at facilities where natural gas fuel replaced coal fuel.

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5,000,000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

57,000,000

Payback period

21-25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year include electricity generation with natural gas fuel which replaced coal fuel. There is no monetary savings because this initiative does not provide electricity consumed by OG&E, but generated for consumption by customers.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	OG&E provides customer incentives for various types of energy efficiency, including, for example, home energy audits which inform homeowners of opportunities to reduce electricity consumption.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify

Renewable wind and solar power are inherently low-carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

Solar PV

Description of product(s) or service(s)

OG&E provides its customers the opportunity to purchase zero-carbon renewable energy. Currently, our growing solar PV fleet consists of eight facilities comprising approximately 32.2 MW of electricity generating capacity. OG&E also provides wind power to customers from its owned and operated OG&E wind generators (i.e., not contracted via power purchase agreement), comprising 449 MW of electricity generating capacity.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify

Emissions conceptually displaced assuming that actual customer purchase of solar power would have been provided by remaining OG&E fossil and wind fleet.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Use stage

Functional unit used

Megawatt-hours of solar power produced for customer purchase assuming all solar power produced is consumed by customers.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The baseline scenario assumes that there was no solar energy product in 2022, therefore no solar power was produced and that customer power consumption was provided by OG&E's wind and fossil fleet.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Use stage

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

27,462

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Carbon intensity of OG&E generation fleet without solar generation multiplied by solar power purchased by customers. $27,462 \text{ metric tons CO}_2\text{e} = 0.597 \text{ metric tons CO}_2\text{e per MWh} * 45,984 \text{ MWh solar generation purchased}$

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

Other, please specify

Energy Efficiency Programs

Description of product(s) or service(s)

OG&E offers a well established suite of Energy Efficiency Programs to a wide variety of customers. Key elements of the program including: Home energy efficiency programs that include: home energy assessments, home weatherization services, rebates for attic insulation, air conditioning tune ups and home upgrade rebates. The company offers a weatherization program in Oklahoma to all residential customers who own or lease a single-family, duplex, or mobile home and have a household income of less than \$60,000 a year. In Arkansas, the program is offered at no additional cost to all residential customers whose homes are more than 10 years old.

For multi-family units, the company offers services and rebates for landlords including LED lighting and weather stripping solutions. Additionally, commercial and industrial customers are offered energy efficiency programs. For example, we provide incentives for a variety of energy efficiency measures and retrofits for all educational and publicly funded facilities within our service territory. We also offer free educational opportunities to help administrative personnel identify and quantify energy-saving opportunities.

Through reductions in energy consumption that are measured and reported, the company then estimates the emissions it was able to reduce versus baseline.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify

Emissions avoided from power not purchased by customers because energy efficiency measures reduce customer demand.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Use stage

Functional unit used

Megawatt-hours of power not consumed due to reduced customer demand as a result of energy efficiency measures.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Megawatt-hours of power presumed purchased by customers in the absence of energy efficiency measures.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Use stage

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

126,977

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Carbon intensity of OG&E generation fleet multiplied by electricity not purchased by customers due to energy efficiency measures. $126,977 \text{ metric tons CO}_2\text{e} = 0.59 \text{ metric tons CO}_2\text{e per MWh} * 213,201 \text{ MWh}$

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0

Level of aggregation

Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify

Avoided emissions

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

Other, please specify

Grid power made up of zero-carbon renewable, hydro and nuclear and fossil-fueled sources.

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Demand Response “Smart Hours” Program. OGE offers a unique demand response program that uses smart meter technology, programmable thermostats and price signals to allow customers to reduce their consumption of electricity and save money. OG&E’s original Smart Hours program included a programmable thermostat installed in the home that allowed customers to receive price signals and set their energy usage based on price signals during the hot summer months. Currently, OG&E has teamed up with IFTTT to take SmartHours and smart thermostats to the next level. IFTTT stands for “If This, Then That” enabling technology works with smart thermostats to react to daily price signals. Customers set their smart thermostat to react to low, standard, high and critical rates and OG&E communicates the daily rate. The demand response program has allowed customers to reduce energy consumption and save money. The program calculates the energy consumption reductions and the company then uses its emissions factor to calculate emissions foregone versus the alternative

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify

Emissions avoided from power not purchased when Smart Hours reduces customer demand.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Use stage

Functional unit used

Megawatt-hours of power not consumed due to reduced customer demand as a result Smart Hours participation.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The baseline scenario assumes that customer power consumption would have increased in an amount equivalent to the amount actually saved by using the Smart Hours product.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Use stage

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

8,485

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Carbon intensity of OG&E generation fleet multiplied by electricity not purchased by customers due to demand reduction measures.

8,485 metric tons CO₂e = 0.59 metric tons CO₂e per MWh * 14,308 MWh

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

C-EU4.6

(C-EU4.6) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

Methane emission sources consist of fugitive emissions from fuel supply infrastructure at natural gas-fueled power plants, and the methane fraction of direct CO₂e emissions from all fossil-fueled power plants. As a specific example of our fugitive methane reduction efforts, all eight power generation facilities that consume gas (including two of our largest gas-fueled facilities located in Oklahoma City and Jones, Oklahoma), undergo routine facility-wide inspections and maintenance which acts to minimize the amount of fugitive methane emissions and leakages. The facility-wide inspections vary, depending on the facility, but may include piping components such as valves and flanges that supply natural gas to burners, and equipment condition and function. When issues are identified, site managers deploy maintenance personnel to ensure these are addressed as soon as possible. OGE has been investing heavily in renewable energy over the past 3 years and will continue to do so; the extent to which those investments displace fossil-fueled generation will act to reduce the already minimal emission of methane in our activities.

As a case study of our methane emission reduction efforts, while methane comprises a fraction of a percent of emissions from the Company's activities (approximately 0.1 % of scope 1 CO₂e), OGE still takes actions to reduce methane emissions, in part, by deploying zero-methane generation sources such as wind and solar. In 2020 OG&E owned and contracted for 844 MW of electrical generation capacity from wind technologies. In October 2020, OG&E completed two 5-megawatt (MW) solar energy farms in southeast Oklahoma, one in Davis, Oklahoma, and one in Durant, Oklahoma, to help meet the renewable energy needs of the Chickasaw Nation and the Choctaw Nation respectively. During 2022, OG&E completed expansion of the Choctaw Nation/OG&E Solar Energy Center by an additional 5 MW bringing the total solar capacity to 10 MW at that facility. Also during 2021, OG&E initiated operation of its first solar farm in Arkansas, a 5 MW solar farm near Branch, Arkansas. The new farms, along with the Company's existing solar farms in Mustang, Oklahoma, and in Covington, Oklahoma are expected to bring total solar capacity to approximately 32 MW since beginning development of solar power installations in 2015.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) 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?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
Row 1	No

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2005

Base year end

December 31, 2005

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

24,255,671

Comment

Scope 1 emissions for the 2005 baseline year were revised in our 2022 report. Although not owned by OGE in 2005, the emissions from the River Valley and Frontier power plants

are now included in the 2005 baseline in order to make for a complete comparison with today's fleet which includes these facilities. Included in the Scope 1 base year are 2005 CO₂e emissions from electric generating units and SF₆ fugitive emissions. Not available for 2005 are vehicle emissions and refrigerant emissions – based on the current fleet, it is anticipated these sources would account for approximately 0.10% of total Scope 1 emissions.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2014

Base year end

December 31, 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

259,254

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Comment

Relevant, not yet calculated.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Comment

Not relevant.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

6,197,295

Comment

Scope 3 emissions are comprised of electricity supplied by the Southwest Power Pool Integrated Market and sold by OG&E to ultimate consumers. The emissions rate used in our Scope 3 calculation is developed by the US EPA and provided through the eGRID program. The carbon intensity factor is 0.42 metric tons CO₂e per MWh, for calendar year 2020. Annual electricity sold is from SEC Form 10-K for calendar year 2021. The formula is: MWh electricity sold multiplied by carbon intensity as metric tons CO₂e gives metric tons of CO₂e. Emissions are derived as: purchased power as reported in SEC 10-K multiplied by US EPA emission factor for the SPP south region in which OG&E generating facilities are located. $14,600,000 \text{ MWh} * (935.8 \text{ pounds per MWh} / 2204.62 \text{ pounds per metric ton}) = 6,197,295 \text{ metric tons}$.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Comment

Not relevant.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Comment

Not relevant.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Comment

Not relevant

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Comment

Not relevant

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Comment

Not relevant.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Comment

Not relevant.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Comment

Not relevant.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Not relevant.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Not relevant.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Not relevant.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Not relevant.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Comment

Not relevant.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Comment

Not relevant.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Comment

Not relevant.

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

- US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule
- US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)
- Other, please specify
- WRI Quantis Scope 3 spend-based estimating model.

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10,004,682

Comment

OGE’s power generation greenhouse gas emissions, or approximately 99% of its scope 1 emissions, will continue to vary year-to-year based on a variety of factors, including some outside our control. These factors include but are not limited to, the composition of our generating fleet, changing dispatch needs to meet reliability requirements within the SPP footprint, and fluctuations in customer demand for energy in the SPP market,

As noted in section C0.5, OGE’s reporting boundary reflects the operational control approach. For reference however, OGE’s 2022 scope 1 emissions under a financial control reporting boundary would be 8,948,353 metric tons CO2e; the financial control approach would exclude the portions of the McClain and Redbud power plants which OGE operates on behalf of its partners, but which are not owned by OGE.

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We have operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors, but are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

121,000

Comment

Scope 2 emissions are generally defined in the GHG protocols to include indirect GHG emissions associated with the purchase and acquisition of electricity for use by the organization. For purposes of our calculation of Scope 2 emissions, we use an estimate of approximately 1% of Scope 1 emissions based on a multi-year average of electricity usage. OGE is continuing to work collaboratively with EEI and EPRI on technically sound approaches to address estimation inaccuracies such as double-counting issues when evaluating Scope 2 GHGs from the energy industry. Our company will leverage the insights from research and other industry efforts to inform updates to different voluntary GHG accounting frameworks and potential mandatory regulatory reporting requirements. This will support more consistent, accurate, and comparable GHG emissions information for the energy industry and our external stakeholders.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

OGE is engaging with partners and vendors and we support industry efforts to improve our industry's understanding of voluntary corporate GHG accounting protocols. We continue to work collaboratively with EEI and EPRI on technically sound approaches for evaluating Scope 3 GHGs in our industry and refining our estimates.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

OGE is engaging with partners and vendors and we support industry efforts to improve our industry's understanding of voluntary corporate GHG accounting protocols. We continue to work collaboratively with EEI and EPRI on technically sound approaches for evaluating Scope 3 GHGs. We do not expect capital goods to represent a relevant portion of our total Scope 3 GHG emissions.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

8,624,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

10-K purchased MWh = 19,000,000 multiplied by Y2021 SPP-SO CO₂e factor = 1037 lb co₂e/MWh (~0.47 metric ton / MWh) - [Note that the Y2021 SPP-SO factor is from US EPA and was the most recent available at the time of filing]

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

OGE is engaging with partners and vendors and we support industry efforts to improve our industry's understanding of voluntary corporate GHG accounting protocols. We continue to work collaboratively with EEI and EPRI on technically sound and consistent approaches for evaluating Scope 3 GHGs. Fuel-and-energy-related activities include only those indirect emissions associated with power purchased from the SPP Integrated Market for sale and

delivery to our customers as reported on the OGE Energy Corp SEC form 10-K. The associated carbon intensity is EPA's eGRID 2021 emissions factor for the SPP south region. Our reported number does not include any additional Scope 3 emission sources such as upstream emissions associated with purchased fuel for power generation.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We do not have operations that include transporting and distributing goods purchased from suppliers. Therefore, there are no emissions under this category.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

OGE is engaging with partners and vendors and we support industry efforts to improve our industry's understanding of voluntary corporate GHG accounting protocols. We continue to work collaboratively with EEI and EPRI on technically sound and consistent approaches for evaluating Scope 3 GHGs. We do not expect waste generated from our operations to represent a relevant portion of our total Scope 3 GHG emissions.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

OGE is engaging with partners and vendors and we support industry efforts to improve our industry's understanding of voluntary corporate GHG accounting protocols. We continue to work collaboratively with EEI and EPRI on technically sound and consistent approaches for evaluating Scope 3 GHGs. We do not expect business travel to represent a relevant portion of our total Scope 3 GHG emissions.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

OGE is engaging with partners and vendors and we support industry efforts to improve our industry's understanding of voluntary corporate GHG accounting protocols. We continue to

work collaboratively with EEI and EPRI on technically sound and consistent approaches for evaluating Scope 3 GHGs. We do not expect employee commuting to represent a relevant portion of our total Scope 3 GHG emissions.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

OGE does not use leased assets in any part of its operations. Therefore, there are no emissions under this category.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

OGE has no transportation or distribution of sold products by vehicles, from facilities not owned or controlled by us, or emissions from retail and storage. Therefore, there are no emissions under this category.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Electricity, OGE Energy's sold product, does not require processing after it is purchased by customers; it is simply consumed. Therefore, there are no emissions under this category

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Emissions from the production of electricity, OGE Energy's sold product, are accounted for under Scope 1 emissions, and electricity does not emit additional greenhouse gases after it is produced. Therefore, there are no emissions from customer use of purchased electricity.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Electricity, OGE Energy's sold product, is not disposed of nor does it undergo waste treatment – it essentially disappears upon use. Therefore, there are no emissions under this category.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

OGE Energy does not lease assets to other entities. Therefore, there are no emissions under this category.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

OGE Energy does not have franchises as defined by The GHG Protocol which says: "A franchise is a business operating under a license to sell or distribute another company's goods or services within a certain location." Therefore, there are no emissions under this category.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We do not have emissions from investments.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We do not have emissions from other upstream sources.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We do not have emissions from other downstream sources.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) 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.

Intensity figure

0.003

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO₂e)

10,125,682

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

3,375,570,000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

21

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in output

Change in revenue

Please explain

The numerator (i.e., emissions) decreased approximately 20.7% relative to 2021 and the denominator (total revenue) decreased approximately 7.6% in 2022. Emissions continue to reflect the presence of our low-carbon energy generation initiative

described in C4.3b, namely, gas-fueled generation which replaced coal-fueled generation, was active and remains effective.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	10,004,682	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
CH4	16,093	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
N2O	26,619	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
SF6	10,759	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

C-EU7.1b

(C-EU7.1b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from electric utilities value chain activities by greenhouse gas type.

	Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)	Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)	Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)	Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Comment
Fugitives	0	0	0.47	10,759	CO2e metric tons converted SF6 metric tons using GWPs referenced

					above. OGE Energy does not operate a natural gas utility - such an entity could have fugitive methane emissions.
Combustion (Electric utilities)	9,941,457	644	0	9,973,175	Total CO2e emissions applies the GWP for CH4 and N2O and sums it with CO2.
Combustion (Gas utilities)	0	0	0	0	Note that OGE Energy does not operate a natural gas utility - such an entity could have combustion and fugitive methane emissions.
Combustion (Other)	0	0	0	0	All combustion-related emissions are included in the above category: Combustion (Electric utilities).
Emissions not elsewhere classified	0	0	0	0	

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	10,004,682

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
OGE Energy's electric utility operations are conducted through OG&E, which generates, transmits, distributes and sells electric energy in Oklahoma and western Arkansas. There are no other business divisions.	10,004,682

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Electric utility activities	10,004,682	

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Yes

C7.7a

(C7.7a) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Subsidiary name

OGE Energy Corp. (OGE) is an energy and energy services provider - OGE's primary subsidiary is Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company ("OG&E"), a regulated electric utility.

Primary activity

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Ticker symbol

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol
OGE

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)
10,004,682

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)
121,000

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)
0

Comment

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) 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 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation

Change in renewable energy consumption	5,499	Decreased	0.05	<p>OGE Energy consumes electricity that is produced within the SPP IM, a wholesale power market in the central United States on behalf of a diverse group of utilities and transmission companies in 14 states. The share of power produced by renewables in the SPP during 2022 increased from 34.7% to 38.3%, a 3.6-point increase over 2021. Therefore, the quantity of zero-emission renewable energy consumed at OGE Energy facilities also increased by 3.6%, equivalent to an emissions decrease of 3.6% from 2021 Scope 2 emissions which is equivalent to 5499 metric tons. Therefore, the percentage reduction from Scope 1 and 2 combined is 0.05%. $((10,125,682 - 5499) / 10,125,682) * 100 = 0.05\%$</p>
Other emissions reduction activities	756.3	Increased	8.7	<p>Vehicle fleet emissions were increased due to increased fleet usage. However, fleet emissions are lower than they would otherwise have been in part due to the deployment of electric vehicles in the OG&E fleet. OG&E encourages the use of electric vehicles (EVs) and is expanding its EV charging infrastructure, electrifying its fleet of electric vehicles, and, at its Advanced Technologies Lab, is testing advanced technologies to cost effectively integrate EV charging infrastructure into the OG&E territory. In September 2020, OG&E announced its goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from vehicle fleets an estimated 60% by 2030. To achieve the goal, we will replace 50 percent of our light-duty vehicles with electric vehicles (EVs) by 2025 and 100 percent</p>

				<p>by 2030. We also will purchase more fuel-efficient medium- and heavy-duty trucks and, where possible, reduce engine idling emissions by using Electric Power Take Off (ePTO) systems. ePTO systems power aerial buckets, cranes, hoists, augurs, and other large vehicle mounted equipment with electricity instead of a diesel fueled engine. These actions will reduce GHG emissions by reducing or eliminating the consumption of energy from non-renewable sources such as gasoline and diesel fuel. Fleet emissions in 2021 were 8667 metric tons and 9423.5 metric tons in 2022. $((9423-8667.2) / 8667.2) * 100 = 8.7\%$</p>
Divestment	0	No change	0	No divestment activities occurred for OGE Energy during 2022 related to emission-producing assets within our operational control reporting boundary, therefore this question is not applicable.
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	No acquisition activities occurred for OGE Energy during 2022, therefore this question is not applicable.
Mergers	0	No change	0	No merger activities occurred for OGE Energy during 2022, therefore this question is not applicable.
Change in output	2,650,151	Decreased	20.7	Emissions decreased by 20.7% percent in 2022 compared to 2021 due to decreased generation of electricity. Combined Scopes 1 and 2 emissions for 2022 and 2021, respectively were 10,125,682 metric ton and 12,775,833 metric ton. $((10,125,682-12,775,833) / 12,775,833) * 100 = -20.7\%$
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	Methodology was unchanged.

Change in boundary	0	No change	0	Boundary was unchanged.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	Physical operating conditions were unchanged.
Unidentified	0	No change	0	All emission change activities are identified here.
Other	0	No change	0	All emission change activities are identified here.

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Don't know

C8.2

(C8.2) 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)	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	355	571	926
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	0		0
Total energy consumption	355	571	926

C-EU8.2d

(C-EU8.2d) For your electric utility activities, provide a breakdown of your total power plant capacity, generation, and related emissions during the reporting year by source.

Coal – hard

Nameplate capacity (MW)

1,855

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

4,840,595

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4,753,208

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0.98

Comment

Lignite

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

Not applicable, no lignite generation owned or operated.

Oil

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

Not applicable, no 100% oil-fired generation owned or operated.

Gas

Nameplate capacity (MW)

5,579

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

11,136,769

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

5,204,640

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0.47

Comment

Includes plants within the OGE operational reporting boundary, including 100% of the highly efficient Redbud and McClain natural gas-fired combined cycle facilities which OG&E operates on behalf of itself and its co-owners. Note that the combined intensity rate for the Frontier, Redbud and McClain natural gas-fired combined cycle facilities alone is 0.397 metric tons CO₂e per GWh.

Sustainable biomass

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

Not applicable, no biomass generation owned or operated.

Other biomass

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Not applicable, no biomass generation owned or operated.

Waste (non-biomass)

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Not applicable, no waste generation owned or operated.

Nuclear

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Not applicable, no nuclear generation owned or operated.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

Not applicable, no generation fitted with CCS owned or operated.

Geothermal

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

Not applicable, no geothermal generation owned or operated.

Hydropower

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

Not applicable, no hydropower generation owned or operated.

Wind

Nameplate capacity (MW)

449

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

696,362

Net electricity generation (GWh)

696,362

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

Solar

Nameplate capacity (MW)

32

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

45,984

Net electricity generation (GWh)

45,984

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

Marine

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

Not applicable, no marine generation owned or operated.

Other renewable

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

Not applicable, no other renewable generation owned or operated.

Other non-renewable

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

Not applicable, no other non-renewable generation owned or operated.

Total

Nameplate capacity (MW)

7,947

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

16,719,710

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

9,957,848

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0.6

Comment

Plants within the OGE operational reporting boundary, including 100% of the Redbud and McClain facilities which OG&E operates on behalf of itself and its co-owners, comprise a capacity of 7947 MW. Plants within the OGE financial reporting boundary, including 51% of the Redbud and 77% of the McClain facilities which OG&E owns, comprise a capacity of 7240 MW.

As a member of the Southwest Power Pool (SPP) regional transmission organization (RTO) and participant in its 14-state Integrated Market, OG&E customers get the benefit of increased clean energy resources from across the

SPP Integrated Market while maintaining reliability and affordability. Renewable energy including wind, solar, storage (e.g., batteries), and hybrid storage-battery installations represent 97% of new generation requests in the SPP

through 2022, far outpacing all other RTOs across the nation. In 2022, energy generation (MWh) from wind was the top generation source in the SPP at over 37%.

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

926

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

926

C-EU8.4

(C-EU8.4) Does your electric utility organization have a transmission and distribution business?

Yes

C-EU8.4a

(C-EU8.4a) Disclose the following information about your transmission and distribution business.

Country/area/region

United States of America

Voltage level

Transmission (high voltage)

Annual load (GWh)

32,641

Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

4.35

Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Scope 1

Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)

0

Length of network (km)

8,911

Number of connections

61

Area covered (km2)

77,700

Comment

Energy and emissions losses are combined for the transmission and distribution systems; therefore note that total emission loss is provided in this portion of the response with the transmission value. OG&E service territory is 30,000 square miles. Annual load and energy loss is total disposition of energy and total energy loss from 2022 US FERC Form 1. Number of connections are transmission substations in Oklahoma and Arkansas from 2022 annual SEC 10-K.

Country/area/region

United States of America

Voltage level

Distribution (low voltage)

Annual load (GWh)

32,641

Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

4.35

Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Scope 1

Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)

0

Length of network (km)

78,713

Number of connections

380

Area covered (km²)

77,700

Comment

Energy and emissions losses are combined for the transmission and distribution systems; therefore note that total emission loss is provided with the transmission value. OG&E service territory is 30,000 square miles. Annual load and energy loss is total disposition of energy and total energy loss from 2022 US FERC Form 1. Number of connections are distribution substations in Oklahoma and Arkansas from 2022 annual SEC 10-K.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C-EU9.5a

(C-EU9.5a) Break down, by source, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Coal – hard

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years (2023-2027) for all power generation sources, including coal, is estimated at \$590 million as disclosed in OGE Energy Corp's SEC Form 10-K for year-ending 2022. CAPEX for individual generation sources is not disclosed.

Lignite

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not applicable, no lignite generation owned or operated.

Oil

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not applicable, no 100% oil-fueled generation owned or operated.

Gas

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

100

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2014

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years (2023-2027) for all power generation sources, including natural gas, is estimated at \$590 million as disclosed in OGE Energy Corp's SEC Form 10-K for year-ending 2022. CAPEX for individual generation sources is not disclosed.

Sustainable biomass

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not applicable, no biomass-fueled generation owned or operated.

Other biomass

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not applicable, no biomass-fueled generation owned or operated.

Waste (non-biomass)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not applicable, no waste-fueled generation owned or operated.

Nuclear

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not applicable, no nuclear generation owned or operated.

Geothermal

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not applicable, no geothermal generation owned or operated.

Hydropower

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not applicable, no hydropower generation owned or operated.

Wind

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years (2023-2027) for all power generation sources, including wind, is estimated at \$590 million as disclosed in OGE Energy Corp's SEC Form 10-K for year-ending 2022. CAPEX for individual generation sources is not disclosed.

Solar

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years (2023-2027) for all power generation sources, including solar, is estimated at \$590 million as disclosed in OGE Energy Corp's SEC Form 10-K for year-ending 2022. CAPEX for individual generation sources is not disclosed.

Marine

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not applicable, no marine generation owned or operated.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

