

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
Wildfire Mitigations Plans Discovery 2026-2028
Data Response

PG&E Data Request No.:	SPD_006-Q002
PG&E File Name:	WMP-Discovery2026-2028_DR_SPD_006-Q002
Request Date:	May 20, 2025
Requester DR No.:	SPD-PGE-WMP2026- 006
Requesting Party:	Safety Policy Division
Requester:	Edwin Schmitt
Date Sent:	May 22, 2025

SUBJECT: FOLLOW-UP 2026-2028 BASE WMP DATA REQUESTS (SPD-PGE-WMP2026-006)

QUESTION 002

Following up on PG&E's response to WMP-Discovery2026-2028_DR_MGRA_005 Question 4, provide a technical report that explains the following topics related to Gridscope:

- a. Description and specifications of the sensors used in Gridscope
- b. Description of how Gridscope sensors provide real-time monitoring to enhance grid reliability and safety.
- c. Description of how Gridscope sensors collect asset performance data
 - i. Description of how the performance data collected by Gridscope is used to manage outages in real-time.
 - ii. Description of how the performance data collected by Gridscope is used to plan future reliability programs.
- d. Description of how many distribution poles on average can be installed with Gridscope technology within a given work day.
- e. Description of the costs associated with installing Gridscope on the number of distribution poles in PG&E's answer to 2.d.

Provide all documents that PG&E has in its possession related to the effectiveness and cost of Gridscope.

ANSWER 002

- a. The current Gridscope product has been deployed in a pilot capacity. It's current capabilities include sensing vibration, acceleration, inclination, electric field voltage, infrared readings, temperature, barometric pressure, particulate matter, humidity, audio and imaging.
- b. Gridscope sensors have been mounted on every other pole to monitor the pole they are attached to and the adjacent pole. It senses the electromagnetic field, vibration,

pole tilt, and acoustics for changes, faults or interactions that occur at a location. It also “learns” its environment and only reports events that are out of the ordinary, limiting false positives. The devices either communicate via cell, relay to cell or via link to a pole mounted gateway device (which can communicate over cell or satellite). When an interaction occurs, the information is sent to the cloud and Gridware AI interprets the information. A condition is determined to be an outage when an interaction occurs at the same time a loss of power is sensed. If there is no power loss, the interaction is considered to be a potential hazard.

c.

- i. Upon receipt of an alert of an outage or a hazard from a Gridscope sensor, PG&E dispatches a Troubleshooter to go to in the field to either identify the cause of the outage or verify if a hazard exists. The ability of the Gridscope sensor to accurately identify interaction locations enables faster response to an event.
 - ii. Gridscope devices have been deployed in pilot mode and are currently used for outage/hazard response only.
- d. Based on pilot implementation experience, PG&E estimates that, on average, a crew can install 40 to 50 devices per day depending on accessibility to the locations.
- e. During pilot phase, PG&E contracted out Gridscope installs to the vendor, the details of which are confidential.

Effectiveness - Please see “*WMP-Discovery2026-2028_DR_SPD_006-Q002Atch01CONF.xlsx*” for all alert information from January 1, 2024 to May 2025.

Cost – PG&E has been evaluating Gridscope technology on a pilot agreement with the vendor. We are in the process of negotiating a master services agreement for future deployments.