GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 1
DEFINITIONS

ABNORMAL PEAK DAY (APD): An Abnormal Peak Day (APD) is the coldest day which could reasonably be expected to occur within the PG&E system for planning purposes and is based on the coldest day of record for the PG&E territory.

ADVANCED ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTED GENERATION: Any electric distributed generation technology that generates electricity and meets all of the conditions in Public Utilities Code (PUC) Section 379.8. The conditions are:

1. Meets emissions standards adopted by the State Air Resources Board pursuant to the distributed generation certification program,

2. Produces de minimis emissions of sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides,

3. Meets greenhouse gases emission performance standards pursuant to PUC Section 8341,

4. Has a total electrical efficiency of not less than 45 percent,

5. Is sized to meet generator's onsite electrical demand,

6. Has parallel operation to the electrical distribution grid.

The provisions of Assembly Bill 1110 which added PUC Section 379.8 to the Public Utilities Code, as amended by Assembly Bill 796, do not apply to Advanced Electrical Distributed Generation technology that is first operational at a site on or after January 1, 2016.

ALTERNATIVE FUEL: Any fuel, gaseous, liquid, or solid, that may be used in lieu of gas. Electricity shall not be considered as an alternative fuel for purposes of conversion. (T)

ANNUAL CONTRACT QUANTITY (ACQ): The annual gas delivery quantity contracted for during each contract year as specified in a service agreement.

APPLICANT: A person or agency requesting PG&E to supply gas service.

APPLICATION: A written request to PG&E for gas service; not an inquiry as to the availability or charges for such service.

AVERAGE DAILY QUANTITY (ADQ): The monthly contracted quantity divided by the number of Customer's operating days in that month.

AVERAGE MONTHLY USE: The total amount of gas used under each rate schedule(s) during the 12 billing months ending with the current billing month, divided by 12. If the Customer does not have 12 billing months of use under a noncore rate schedule, the average monthly use will be determined by dividing the cumulative gas use by the number of billing months since service was initiated.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 2
DEFINITIONS

BACKBONE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM: The system used to transport gas from PG&E's interconnection with interstate pipelines, other local distribution companies, and California Production to PG&E's local transmission and distribution system. The Backbone Transmission System is comprised of Lines 401, Line 400, Line 300, Line 303, Line 319, Line 107, Line 2, Line 131 from the Antioch Terminal to the Milpitas Terminal, and Line 114 from the Antioch Terminal to the Livermore Junction, including all associated compressors, control stations (terminals), metering, valves, individual line taps, cross-ties and other minor facilities. (T) (T)

BACKBONE LEVEL END-USE CUSTOMER: Noncore End-Use Customers with a load that meets all the following criteria:

1. Is new or incremental load to PG&E's system on or after March 1, 1998 (i.e., a new or repowered electric generation unit, a new process or production line, or other new gas-consuming equipment, which is substantially stand-alone in nature); and

2. Has separate PG&E metering, or other separate metering acceptable to PG&E; and

3. The load satisfies the applicability provisions of a noncore rate schedule; and

4. Has never have been physically connected to PG&E's local transmission or distribution system, except that Moss Landing Power Plant Units 1 & 2 are not required to meet this criterion to qualify as a Backbone Level End-Use Customer; and

5. Is directly connected to PG&E's Backbone Transmission System by a lateral pipeline that delivers gas to the End-Use Customer's premise, which is one of the following:

   a. 100 percent owned by, or fully under the operational control of, the End-Use Customer or the Customer's affiliate, which affiliate is wholly-owned and/or controlled by a common parent of the End-Use Customer, and used exclusively by the End-Use Customer and its wholly owned or commonly controlled affiliates;

   b. Owned by PG&E, and paid for in advance by the End-Use Customer using an approved pro forma agreement, such as the Agreement to Perform Tariff Schedule Related Work (Form No. 62-4527), Agreement for Installation or Allocation of Special Facilities (Form No. 79-255), Distribution and Service Extension Agreement, Cost Summary (Form No. 79-1004), or using a negotiated agreement under the exceptional case provisions that is then approved by the CPUC; or

   c. Owned by an Independent Storage Provider connected to a PG&E Exchange Service End-Use Customer, which with respect to Wild Goose Storage LLC, includes all of their Commission-approved facilities that existed as of January 1, 2007.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 3
DEFINITIONS

BALANCING SERVICE: A best-efforts service to accommodate imbalances between actual Customer usage and Customer-owned gas delivered to PG&E.

BASELINE: A rate structure mandated by the California Legislature and implemented at PG&E in 1984 that ensures all residential customers are provided a minimum necessary quantity of gas at the lowest possible cost.

BILLING CYCLE: The regular interval at which a bill for gas service is rendered; typically spans a 27-to-33 day period.

BIOGAS: Biogas is created when waste obtained from non-hazardous landfills, dairies, sewage treatment plants, and other sources decomposes or is treated.

BIOMETHANE: Biomethane is produced by processing or upgrading Biogas to increase the percentage of methane in the gas by removing carbon dioxide and other trace components to meet the standards for injection into a common carrier pipeline. Biomethane does not include biogas collected from a hazardous waste landfill, as defined in Health & Safety Code §25117.1. Biomethane must be free from bacteria, pathogens and any other substances injurious to utility facilities, or other constituents that would cause the gas to be unmarketable. Biomethane must conform to the gas quality specifications identified in Gas Rule Nos.21 and 29, and to all other tariffs and standard utility operating practices and guidelines. (T)

BRANCH SERVICE: A service that is not connected to a gas main and has another service as its source of supply.

BRITISH THERMAL UNIT (Btu): The standard unit for measuring a quantity of thermal energy. One Btu equals the amount of thermal energy required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit and is exactly defined as equal to 1,055.05585262 joule, rounded to 1,0555.056 joule. (A joule is equal to one watt-second.)

BROKERAGE FEE: Rates for customers, including UEG and Wholesale, who procure supply from PG&E's gas supply portfolio, include a component for the Brokerage Fee.

Btu AREA: A physically identifiable area of the gas transmission and/or distribution system in which the Btu and specific gravity of the gas is measured at a single point representative of the entire area.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 4
DEFINITIONS

CALIFORNIA PRODUCTION: Gas production:

1. Gas from wells or a production facility for gas located in PG&E's service territory;

2. Must meet the gas quality requirements of Gas Rule No. 21 or Gas Rule Nos. 21 and 29, subject to gas supply type; (T) (T)

3. Not received by PG&E either by direct flow, by exchange, or by backhaul, at an interconnection point with another pipeline, including, but not limited to, the following interconnection points: Malin, Topock, Daggett, or Kern River Station; and

4. Subject to a balancing agreement with PG&E (California Production Balancing Agreement, Form No. 79-944).

CAPACITY: The maximum amount of gas that can be produced, transported, stored, and distributed, or utilized in a given period of time on the PG&E Backbone pipeline network or at point(s) of interconnection. (T)

CAPACITY CONSTRAINT: A restriction or limitation at any point on PG&E's system which affects acceptance, movement, or subsequent redelivery of gas. PG&E shall be the sole judge of whether it has sufficient capacity to deliver gas to Customers. (T)

CITYGATE: The citygate is the point at which the Backbone Transmission System connects to the Local Transmission and Distribution System.

COGENERATION: The sequential use of energy for the production of electrical and useful thermal energy. The sequence can be thermal use followed by power production or the reverse, subject to the following standards:

1. At least 5 percent of the facility's total annual energy output shall be in the form of useful thermal energy.

2. Where useful thermal energy follows power production, the useful annual power output plus one-half the useful annual thermal energy output equals not less than 42.5 percent of any gas and oil energy input.

COMMISSION: The Public Utilities Commission of the State of California, sometimes referred to as the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) or the CPUC.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 5
DEFINITIONS

COMMON USE AREAS: Those areas that may be shared or used by occupants within a multifamily accommodation, including, but not limited to, laundry room, recreation room, swimming pool, tennis courts, gardens, hall/outdoor lighting.

COMPANY: Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E).

COMPANY'S OPERATING CONVENIENCE: The use, under certain circumstances, of facilities or practices not ordinarily employed which contribute to the overall efficiency of PG&E's operations; the term does not refer to customer convenience nor to the use of facilities or adoption of practices required to comply with applicable laws, ordinances, rules, regulations, or similar requirements of public authorities.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: The Index, as published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its "Consumer Price Index Detailed Report"; specifically therein referred to as the "San Francisco-Oakland Consumer Price Index."

CORE END-USE CUSTOMER: A Core End-Use Customer is a Customer physically connected to the local distribution system. Core End-Use Customers normally lack alternatives to gas service. Core End-Use Customers include all residential Customers, and non-residential Customers whose gas use does not meet the minimum usage requirements specified in the noncore rate schedules, or whose gas use meets the minimum usage requirements, but do not elect to be classified as a Noncore End-Use Customer.

CORE PROCUREMENT GROUP: Core Transport Groups and PG&E's Core Gas Supply Department.

CORE TRANSPORT AGENT: An individual or company that contracts with PG&E and participating core gas transportation service Customers as the responsible agent to manage gas deliveries to PG&E on behalf of a Core Transport Group.

CORE TRANSPORT GROUP: Any combination of core Customers (individual commercial and/or residential customers) whose total gas use is greater than or equal to 120,000 therms on an annual basis. The aggregation of gas accounts into a Core Transport Group is needed for core Customers to qualify for core gas transportation service.

CORE TRANSPORTATION SERVICE FOR GENERATORS: Core Transportation Service for Generators applies to customers who would otherwise qualify for and typically would be required to take noncore service under PG&E's G-EG and G-EG-BB tariffs and Noncore End-Use Customer definition but which have elected to request consideration for Core Transportation Service under G-NR2 (aka "Large Commercial"). As is the case for other noncore customers requesting transfer to core service under Rule 12, to be considered for such categorization customers must agree to pay for reinforcement and/or (N) (N) (L)

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CORE TRANSPORTATION SERVICE FOR GENERATORS (Cont'd.): special facility requirements necessary to provide such Core Transportation Service and remain on core service for a minimum of five years. During the review process PG&E will consider whether serving or enabling the transportation system in the manner necessary for the customer to elect Core Transportation Service would detrimentally impact system safety or service to existing core customers and will include this assessment in any reinforcement and/or special facility requirement per Gas Rule 2. Generators with annual gas usage of over 250,000 therms or installed capacity of over 500 kW which are approved for Core Transportation Service would receive core transportation reliability from PG&E's Citygate to the burner tip. Electric generation and cogeneration customers electing and approved for Core Transportation service will continue qualified exemption per G-SUR and G-PPPS tariffs but would not be exempt from other applicable tariff charges pursuant to the applicable core rate and must obtain their procurement service from noncore portfolio and not from a Core Procurement Group as defined in Rule 1. (N)

COST OF OWNERSHIP (COO): A monthly charge applied to special facilities to recover the cost to PG&E of operating the special facility. When applicant-financed the charge includes the cost components for operations and maintenance (O&M), administration and general expenses (A&G), property taxes, and Revenue Fees and Uncollectible (RF&U) accounts expense, and the cost of replacement facilities at no additional cost for sixty (60) years The applicant-financed percentage is also used to calculate COO charges on unsupported distribution line extension costs. See Rule 15.E.6 (L)

When PG&E-financed the monthly cost components include all of those listed above for applicant-financed special facilities plus components to cover the costs of income taxes, return on investment, and depreciation. The PG&E-financed COO is also used to calculate line extension allowances. (See Rule 15. C. 2 & C.3.)

CPUC (CALIFORNIA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION): The Public Utilities Commission of the State of California.

CUBIC FOOT OF GAS: The quantity of gas that, at a temperature of sixty (60) degrees Fahrenheit and a pressure of 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute, occupies one cubic foot.

CUSTOMER: The person, group of persons, firm, corporation, institution, municipality, or other civic body, in whose name service is rendered, as evidenced by the signature on the application, contract, or agreement for that service or, in the absence of a signed instrument, by the receipt and payment of bills regularly issued in that name, regardless of the identity of the actual user of the service.

CUSTOMER-OWNED GAS: Gas procured by the Customer which is not part of PG&E's procured supplies.

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(L)

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GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 7
DEFINITIONS

DAILY AVAILABLE CAPACITY: The maximum capacity of a pipeline system on a given day. This capacity can vary from day to day depending on the operating conditions, e.g., load pressures and ambient temperatures, and the availability of facilities and equipment, such as compressor units.

DECATHERM (Dth) (Also DEKATHERM): A unit of energy equal to ten therms, or one million Btu.

DECORATIVE GAS APPLIANCES: Decorative gas appliances include, but are not limited to, artificial fireplace logs or decorative gas lighting, and do not provide space or water heating.

DELIVERY POINT(S): The point(s) on PG&E's pipeline system where PG&E delivers gas that it has transported to the Customer.

DESIGN STANDARD: PG&E's formal published and written documents which denote baseline criteria for materials, dimensions, functions, and performance for safe and consistent design. These documents outline technical criteria for products, structures, or systems to ensure consistency, interoperability, quality, and public safety. PG&E Design Standards may appear in several major document families both for internal and external use such as but not limited to PG&E internal Electric & Gas Design Standards, PG&E external Greenbook, and internal Technical Specification Documents. PG&E's sources of design standards may include and are not limited to Government or public agencies, issuing mandatory standards through rulemaking (e.g., building codes, the ADA Standards for Accessible Design) and / or independent industry bodies, such as ASTM, UL, ISO, and IEC, which develop voluntary consensus standards often adopted into law. (N)

DISPLACEMENT RECEIPT POINT CAPACITY: Utility pipeline system improvements which increase the takeaway capacity from a Receipt Point but do not increase the overall downstream capacity of the Utility's pipeline system. The addition of Displacement Receipt Point Capacity increases the ability of the Utility to receive gas from a particular Receipt Point or zone in competition with other gas supplies diverted into the Utility's pipeline system.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM: Generally, mains, service connections, and equipment that carry or control the supply of gas from point of local supply to and including the meter.

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(L)

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ELECTRIC-UTILITY START-UP AND IGNITOR FUEL: Electric utility gas use where no alternative-fuel capability exists for: (a) heating the boiler system adequately during start-up to enable efficient oil burning to meet pollution standards; and (b) insuring continuous ignition and flame stabilization within the boiler. (L)

EMERGENCY CONSUMER PROTECTION PLAN: Pursuant to Resolution M-4833, Resolution E-4899, D.18-08-004, and D.19-07-015, PG&E extends the measures in its Emergency Consumer Protection Plan to applicable residential and small business customers in areas where a state of emergency proclamation is issued by the Governor of California or the President of the United States where the disaster has either resulted in the loss or disruption of the delivery or receipt of utility service, and/or resulted in the degradation of the quality of utility service. (L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 9
DEFINITIONS

EMERGENCY CONSUMER PROTECTION PLAN: (Cont'd): (L)

The Emergency Consumer Protection Plan includes:

Measure for Impacted[1] Customers.

- Stop estimated usage for billing attributed to the period account was unoccupied due to disaster* (Gas Rule 9).
- Offer favorable payment plan as needed to impacted customers, including customers with employment impacted by a disaster† (Gas Rule 11).
- Offer Low income support measures† (Gas Rule 19.1, 19.2 and 19.3).

Additional Emergency Measure for Red-Tagged[2] Customers.

- Discontinue billing and prorate the minimum delivery charges* (Gas Rule 9).
- Suspend disconnections for non-payment† (Gas Rule 11).
- Waive reconnection fees and return check fees† (Gas Rule 11).
- Waive security deposit for reestablishment of service† (Gas Rule 6).
- Expedite move-in and move-out service requests.‡
- Ability to reestablish service under a prior rate schedule as long as the rate schedule is still available and has not been retired‡ (Gas Rule 12).

Eligibility for PG&E's Emergency Consumer Protection Plan is extended to applicable customers in the affected disaster area within the counties listed below.

Date of Proclamation	Disaster Name	Affected County	Advice Letter
Oct. 9 & 10, 2017	October 2017 Northern California Wildfires	Butte, Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Nevada, Plumas, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Yuba	3914-G-A/5186-E-A
Jun. 25, 2018	Pawnee Wildfire	Lake	4014-G/5378-E
Jul. 26, 2018	Carr Wildfire	Shasta	4014-G/5378-E
Jul. 26, 2018	Ferguson Wildfire	Mariposa	4014-G/5378-E
Jul. 28, 2018	River, Ranch and Steele Wildfires	Lake, Mendocino and Napa	4014-G/5378-E
Nov. 8, 2018	Camp Wildfire	Butte	4042-G/5428-E

[1] Impacted customers live within 2 miles of the fire-impacted perimeter as designated by CAL FIRE.
[2] Red-tagged customers have homes or businesses that are unserviceable because of the disaster.
* On a one-time per event basis.
† For 12 months from the date the governor or president issues state of emergency proclamation.
‡ For 12 months from the date the governor or president issues state of emergency proclamation and until services are restored (once permanent electric or gas meter is installed/set). (L)

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EMERGENCY CONSUMER PROTECTION PLAN: (Cont'd) (L)

Date of Proclamation	Disaster Name	Affected County	Advice Letter
Feb. 21 & 28, 2019	February 2019 Winter Storms	Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Shasta, Sonoma, Tehama, Trinity and Yolo	4074-G/5492-E
Apr. 12, 2019	February 2019 Winter Storms	Butte, Colusa, Mariposa, Napa, Santa Cruz, Solano and Tuolumne	4095-G/5536-E
Jul. 4 & 5, 2019	July 2019 Ridgecrest Earthquake	Kern and San Bernardino	4120-G/5590-E
Oct. 25, 2019	Kincade Wildfire	Sonoma	4176-G/5682-E
Mar. 4, 2020	COVID-19 Pandemic	All Counties throughout PG&E territory	4244-G-B/5816-E-B
Aug. 18, 2020	August 2020 Wildfires	All Counties affected by wildfires throughout PG&E territory	4305-G/5939-E
Sept. 6, 2020	Creek Fire	Fresno, Madera and Mariposa Counties	4311-G/5957-E
Sept. 25, 2020	Oak Fire	Mendocino County	4322-G/5972-E
Sept. 28, 2020	Glass and Zogg Wildfire	Napa, Sonoma and Shasta Counties	4322-G/5972-E
Jan. 29, 2021	January 2021 Winter Storms	Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties	4383-G/6087-E
Jun. 22, 2021	January 2021 Wind Event	Madera and Mariposa Counties	4463-G/6247-E.
Jul 23, 2021	July 2021 Dixie, Fly and Tamarack Wildfires	Alpine, Butte, Lassen and Plumas Counties	4475-G/6290-E
Aug. 5, 2021	Antelope and River Wildfires	Siskiyou, Nevada and Placer	4478-G/6302-E
Aug. 10, 2021	McFarland, Monument and Dixie Wildfires	Trinity, Tehama, and Shasta	4478-G/6302-E E
Aug. 17, 2021	Caldor Wildfire	El Dorado	4478-G/6302-E
Sept. 7, 2021	Cache Wildfire	Lake	4493-G/6339-E
Sept. 27, 2021	Fawn Wildfire	Shasta	4508-G/6360-E

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EMERGENCY CONSUMER PROTECTION PLAN: (Cont'd): (L)

Date of Proclamation	Disaster Name	Affected County	Advice Letter
Oct 22, 2021	Washington, Hopkins, KNP Complex Wildfires	Tuolumne, Mendocino, Tulare	4523-G/6393-E
Nov 17, 2021	January 2021 Winter Storms	Madera, Mariposa, Mendocino, Napa, San Benito, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Tehama, and Trinity	4535-G/6420-E
Dec 30, 2021	December 2021 Winter Storms	Monterey, Santa Cruz	4553-G/6462-E
Mar. 23, 2022	October 2021 Storms	Amador, Butte, Contra Costa, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, Placer, Plumas, San Francisco, Solano, Sonoma, and Trinity	4594-G/6558-E
Jul 1, 2022	Alisal, Colorado Wildfires	Santa Barbara, Monterey	4633-G/6652-E
Jul 23, 2022	Oak Wildfire	Mariposa	4636-G/6671-E
Sept. 2, 2022	Mill Wildfire	Siskiyou	4653-G/6702-E
Sept. 8, 2022	Mosquito Fire	El Dorado, Placer	4656-G/6708-E
Sept. 19, 2022	Fork, Barnes, Mountain Wildfires	Madera, Modoc, Siskiyou	4661-G/6722-E
Dec. 20, 2022	Ferndale Earthquake	Humboldt	4695-G/6810-E
Jan. 4, 2023	December 2022 Winter Storms	All Counties affected by the storms throughout PG&E territory	4701-G/6830-E
Mar. 1, 2023	2023 Winter Storms	Amador, Kern, Madera, Mariposa, Nevada, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Sierra, Sonoma, Tulare	4724-G/6882-E
Mar. 8, 2023	2023 Winter Storm	Butte, El Dorado, Fresno, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Merced, Monterey, Napa, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Yuba	4724-G/6882-E

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The EMERGENCY CONSUMER PROTECTION PLAN: (Cont'd):

Date of Proclamation	Disaster Name	Affected County	Advice Letter
Mar. 12, 2023	2023 Winter Storm	Calaveras, Glenn, Kings, San Benito, San Joaquin	4724-G/6882-E & 4877-G-A/7210-E-A
Mar. 14, 2023	2023 Winter Storm	Alpine, Trinity	4727-G/6897-E & 4877-G-A/7210-E-A
Mar. 28, 2023	2023 Winter Storm	Alameda, Marin, Shasta	4740-G/6911-E
Aug. 19, 2023	Hurricane Hilary	Alpine, Fresno, Kern, Mono, San Luis Obispo, Tulare	4795-G/7014-E
Feb. 2, 2024	2024 Winter Storm	Humboldt, Monterey, San Mateo, Santa Cruz	4869-G/7183-E
Feb. 4, 2024	2024 Winter Storm	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo	4869-G/7183-E
Mar. 22, 2024	2024 Winter Storm	Alameda, Butte, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Monterey, Sacramento, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Sonoma, Sutter	4901-G/7244-E
May 3, 2024	March 2024 Storms	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Plumas, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Trinity	4916-G/7274-E
June 21, 2024	2024 Winter Storm	Glenn, Humboldt, Marin, Napa, Santa Clara, Solano, Trinity	4938-G-A/7318-E-A
July 3, 2024	Thompson Wildfire	Butte	4943-G/7330-E
July 26, 2024	Gold Complex, Park Wildfires	Plumas, Butte, Tehama	4955-G/7350-E
July 30, 2024	Borel Wildfire	Kern	4955-G/7350-E
September 29, 2024	Boyles Fire	Lake	4982-G/7401-E
February 14, 2025	December 2024 Coastal Storm	Santa Cruz	5040-G/7523-E
May 28, 2025	Victoria Island Levee Failure	San Joaquin	5075-G/7620-E
May 28, 2025	December 2024 Coastal Storm	Trinity	5075-G/7620-E
July 29, 2025	February 2025 Winter Storms	Humboldt, Mendocino, Modoc, Napa, Shasta, Sonoma, Trinity	5098-G/7675-E
July 29, 2025	Late-March 2025 Winter Storms	Trinity	5098-G/7675-E
September 19, 2025	TCU Lightning Complex Fires	Calaveras, Tuolumne	5124-G/7720-E
December 23, 2025	Gifford Fire	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	5164-G/7803-E
December 24, 2025	2025 Late December Storms	Shasta	5165-G/7805-E
April 17, 2026	Multiple Severe Weather Events and Arcata Fire	Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Mendocino, Sonoma, and Humboldt (City of Arcata)	5211-G/7904-E
August 6, 2026	Gann Fire	Calaveras	5246-G/7969-E
September 21, 2026	Mid-September 2025 Storm	Kern	5267-G/7997-E (N)

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The EMERGENCY CONSUMER PROTECTION PLAN: (Cont'd):

Date of Proclamation	Disaster Name	Affected County	Advice Letter	
September 21, 2026	2025 Late December Storm	Santa Barbara	5268-G/7998-E	
September 21, 2026	February 2026 Storms	Glenn, Humboldt, Mendocino	5269-G/7999-E	(N)

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GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 14
DEFINITIONS

END-USE CUSTOMER: See CORE END-USE CUSTOMER and NONCORE END-USE CUSTOMER. (L)

ELECTRONIC BILLING: A billing method whereby at the mutual option of the Customer and PG&E, the Customer elects to receive, view, and pay bills electronically and to no longer receive paper bills.

ELECTRONIC PRESENTMENT: When made available or transmitted electronically to the Customer at an agreed upon location.

ENERGY PUBLIC UTILITY: Investor-owned electric and/or natural gas public utility regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission, or a municipal utility.

ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY: Any operation which includes the use of gas as a fuel to pressure, cycle or inject steam or hot water into a well for the purpose of increasing oil production from that well, including gas used for cogeneration to promote these operations.

EXPANSION RECEIPT POINT CAPACITY: Utility pipeline system improvements which increase the takeaway capacity from a Receipt Point and the overall downstream capacity of the Utility's pipeline system.

GAS: Any mixture of combustible and non-combustible gases used to produce heat by burning that can be accepted into a Utility pipeline without any compromise to operational safety or integrity. It shall include, but not be limited to, natural gas, renewable gas, biomethane, manufactured gas, or a mixture of any or all of the above. It shall meet the Utility's quality specifications, tariffs, rules and other applicable regulations.

HEATING VALUE: The term "heating value" as used in these rules shall mean total heating value of the gas normally measured on a dry basis (unless otherwise specified), and is defined as the number of British Thermal Units evolved by the complete combustion, at constant pressure, of one standard cubic foot of gas with air, the temperature of the gas, air and products of combustion being 60 degrees Fahrenheit and all of the water formed by the combustion reaction being condensed to the liquid state.

HOUSING PROJECT: A building or group of buildings located on a single premises and containing residential dwelling units for which master metering of gas service at one location has been requested. (L)

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GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 15
DEFINITIONS

INDIVIDUAL METERING: Where PG&E installs a separate service and meter for each individual residence, apartment dwelling unit, mobilehome space, store, office, etc. (L)

INDUSTRIAL USE: Services to Customers engaged primarily in a process which creates or changes raw unfinished materials into another form or product. Industrial use is further defined as uses in the categories falling under Division B, Mining, Division C, Construction, and Division D, Manufacturing in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget.

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION: Transportation of natural gas on a pipeline system under the regulation of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

INTRASTATE TRANSPORTATION: Transportation of gas on the PG&E system.

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG): A gas containing certain specific hydrocarbons (such as butane or propane) which are gaseous under ambient atmospheric conditions, which can be liquefied under moderate pressure at normal temperatures.

LOCAL TRANSMISSION SYSTEM: The term Local Transmission System includes the pipeline used to accept gas from the Backbone Transmission System, and transport it to the Distribution System. For PG&E, the Local Transmission System consists of all numbered (i.e., named) pipelines that are not considered part of the Backbone Transmission System, and Distribution Feeder Mains (DFMs), with a maximum operating pressure of greater than 60 (sixty) pounds per square inch.

MAILED: A communication sent by electronic means or enclosed in a sealed envelope, properly addressed and deposited in any U.S. Post Office box, postage prepaid, or unless otherwise prescribed in California Public Utility Code §779.1 or by the CPUC[3].

MAIN EXTENSION: The length of main and related facilities required to move gas from the existing facilities to the point of connection with the service piping.

[3] Public Utilities Code §779.1 requires PG&E to provide a mailed, prepaid notice to customers of potential disconnection due to nonpayment at least 10 days prior to the proposed termination. In addition, pursuant to D.20-06-003, OP 15, PG&E will provide disconnection notices via email to customers who have opted to receive electronic communications. (L)

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GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 16
DEFINITIONS

MOBILEHOME: A mobilehome is a structure designed for human habitation and for being moved on a street or highway under permit pursuant to the California Vehicle Code. Mobilehome also includes a manufactured home as defined in the California Health and Safety Code, but does not include a recreational vehicle or a commercial coach as defined in the California Health and Safety Code. (L)

MOBILEHOME PARK: A mobilehome park is an area of land where two or more mobilehome sites are rented, or held out for rent, to accommodate mobilehomes used for human habitation. A mobilehome park is not a recreational vehicle park.

MODIFIED FIXED VARIABLE (MFV): A rate design method which allocates all fixed costs, except return on equity and related taxes, to the demand charge. Return on equity and related taxes, and all variable costs, are allocated to the commodity charge.

MULTIFAMILY ACCOMMODATION: An apartment building, duplex, court group, residential hotel, or any other group of residential units located upon a single premises, providing these residential units meet the requirements for a residential dwelling unit. Hotels, guest or resort ranches, tourist camps, motels, auto courts, rest homes, rooming houses, boarding houses, dormitories, and trailer courts, consisting primarily of guest rooms and/or transient accommodations are not classed as multifamily accommodations. (L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 17
DEFINITIONS

MASTER-METERING: Where PG&E installs one service and meter to supply more than one residence, apartment dwelling unit, mobilehome space, store, office, etc. (L)

MAXIMUM DAILY QUANTITY (MDQ): The maximum quantity of gas that can be nominated daily, as specified in the Customer's Natural Gas Service Agreement or Gas Transmission Service Agreement.

MERCHANTABILITY: The ability to purchase, sell, or market Gas. The Gas shall not contain dust, sand, dirt, gums, oils, microbes, bacteria, pathogens and/or other substances at levels that would be injurious to Utility facilities or which would present a health and/or safety hazard to Utility employees, customers, and/or the public or that would cause Gas to be unmarketable.

METER: The instrument owned and maintained by PG&E that is used for measuring the gas delivered to the Customer.

MIXED-FUEL NEW CONSTRUCTION: A new end-use load, or consistent with the definition of New Construction in the CEC 2022 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, a building that has never been used or occupied, for any purpose that uses gas and/or propane in addition to electricity.

MIXED USE: Existing customers with a mix of residential and non-residential uses (mixed use) will be presumed to be on an applicable rate. However, if the predominate use is demonstrated to be more than 50% of the designated billing classification (residential or non-residential), then the rate may be changed to the billing classification applicable to the predominate use if the billing classification is consistent with the local governmental entity's treatment of the Premise as residential or non-residential (e.g. commercial). For purposes of determining predominate use, all common area usage will be considered residential usage regardless of whether the customer has elected a residential or non-residential billing classification for that common area usage under PG&E's tariffs. To the extent a Residential Dwelling Unit has both gas and electric service, all of the services must be served under the same billing classification. A customer however, has the obligation to notify PG&E if the billing classification is no longer consistent with the predominant use on the meter. PG&E has no obligation to change rates until such notification is received. Rate change obligations shall be prospective only unless PG&E failed to act on a customer notification in a timely fashion. If a notification occurs and there is a failure to act on PG&E's part, then such failure to act will be treated as a billing error under Rule 17.1 1. (L)

(Continued)

NONPROFIT GROUP-LIVING FACILITY (Cont'd.): With the exception of homeless shelters, the nonprofit group-living facility must provide services such as meals or rehabilitation in addition to lodging. All of the residents of the facility must meet the CARE eligibility standard for a single-person household. At least 70 percent of the gas supplied to the facility's premises must be used for residential purposes, and the facility must be licensed by the appropriate state agency, with the exception of homeless shelters which must have the appropriate municipal or county conditional use permits. (L)

Facilities such as student housing/dormitories are excluded. For complete eligibility requirements see Rule 19.2.

OFF-SYSTEM DELIVERY POINT(S): Any interconnection for delivery outside of PG&E's service territory.

OFFER EVALUATION: PG&E will contract for service during Open Seasons and on an on-going basis, as Backbone-transmission capacity remains available. PG&E's acceptance of offers to purchase Backbone-transmission capacity will be subject to PG&E's willingness to accept negotiable terms or, if requests exceed Backbone-transmission capacity during an Open Season, by ranking offers based on the highest economic value available to PG&E, for each individual product, during the specific Open Season period. Before each Open Season, PG&E will specifically define the criteria for evaluating offers in its promotional materials.

ON-SYSTEM DELIVERY POINT: An on-system delivery point is defined as any point at which deliveries are made to, or for ultimate delivery to, PG&E's Local Transmission and Distribution system, PG&E's Market Center Citygate location, PG&E's storage facilities, or a third party's storage facilities located in PG&E's service territory.

ON-SYSTEM STORAGE FACILITY: An entity, acknowledged by the CPUC as providing storage services within California, which is physically connected to the PG&E pipeline transmission or distribution system with facilities dedicated to the transmission, injection and withdrawal of gas supply, and which also has an interconnection and a storage operating agreement with PG&E or which is owned by PG&E.

OPEN SEASON: An Open Season is the process used to advertise and take applications for services to the market.

OPTIONAL RATE SCHEDULES: CPUC approved rate schedules for a customer class from which any customer in that class may choose. Optional rate schedules do not include experimental schedules or schedules available at the sole option of PG&E.

PERMANENT SERVICE: Service which, in the opinion of PG&E, is of a permanent and established character. This may be continuous, intermittent, or seasonal in nature.

PERSON: Any individual, partnership, corporation, public agency, or other organization operating as a single entity. (L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 19
DEFINITIONS

(L)

PRESSURE RECORDING DEVICE: A mechanical or electronic device that automatically records gas pressure on a storage medium.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION: The Public Utilities Commission of the State of California.

QUALIFIED CONTRACTOR/SUBCONTRACTOR (QC/S): An applicant's contractor or subcontractor who:

1. Is licensed in California for the appropriate type of work such as, but not limited to, gas and general;

2. Employs workmen properly certified for specific required skills such as, but not limited to, plastic fusion and welding. Workmen shall be properly qualified; and

3. Complies with applicable laws such as, but not limited to, Equal Opportunity Regulations, OSHA, and EPA.

RATE SCHEDULE: One or more tariff sheet(s) setting forth the charges and conditions for a particular class or type of service in a given area or location. A Rate Schedule includes all the wording on the applicable tariff sheet(s), such as schedule number, title, class of service, applicability, territory, rates, conditions, and references to rules.

RAW PRODUCT GAS OR FEEDSTOCK GAS: Gas from biogenic or other renewable sources, such as Biogas, biomass or power to Gas from renewable electricity, before conditioning or upgrading to comply with Gas Rule 29's gas quality specifications.

RECEIPT POINT(S): The place(s) where Customer delivers, or has delivered on its behalf, gas into the PG&E pipeline system.

(L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 20
DEFINITIONS

NATURAL GAS: See Gas. (L)

NONCORE END-USE CUSTOMER: Noncore End-Use Customers are typically large commercial, industrial, cogeneration, wholesale or electric generation Customers who meet the usage requirements for service under a noncore rate schedule and who have executed a Natural Gas Service Agreement. Electric Generation, Enhanced Oil Recovery, Cogeneration, and Refinery Customers with historical or potential annual use exceeding 250,000 therms per year or rated generation capacity of five hundred kilowatts (500 kW) or larger, are permanently classified as Noncore End-Use Customers.

NONPROFIT GROUP-LIVING FACILITY OR HOMEKEY HOUSING FACILITY: A facility operated by a corporation that has received a letter of determination by the Internal Revenue Service that the corporation is tax-exempt due to its nonprofit status under IRS Code Section 501(c)3). The facility must be one of the following:

1. A homeless shelter with 6 or more beds and open at least 180 days per year;

2. Transitional housing, such as a half-way house or drug rehabilitation facility;

3. Short- or long-term care facility, such as a hospice, nursing home, seniors' home, or children's home; or

4. A group home for physically or mentally disabled persons; or

5. Homekey Housing Facility: The facility must provide permanent supportive housing for individuals at risk of or experiencing homelessness and who are inherently impacted by or at increased risk for medical diseases or conditions.

With the exception of homeless shelters, the nonprofit group-living facility must provide services such as meals or rehabilitation in addition to lodging. All of the residents of the facility must meet the CARE eligibility standard for a single-person household. At least 70 percent of the gas supplied to the facility's premises must be used for residential purposes, and the facility must be licensed by the appropriate state agency, with the exception of homeless shelters which must have the appropriate municipal or county conditional use permits. A Homekey Housing Facility is required to provide proof of the Homekey award and a copy of a valid California state tax exemption form.

Facilities such as student housing/dormitories are excluded. For complete eligibility requirements see Rule 19.2.

OFF-SYSTEM DELIVERY POINT(S): Any interconnection for delivery outside of PG&E's service territory. (L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 21
DEFINITIONS

RESIDENTIAL HOTEL: A hotel establishment which provides lodging as a primary or permanent residence and has at least 50 percent of the units or rooms leased for a minimum period of one month and said units are occupied for nine months of the year. Residential hotels do not include establishments such as guest or resort hotels, resort motels or resort ranches, tourist camps, recreational vehicle parks, half-way houses, rooming houses, boarding houses, dormitories, rest homes, military barracks, or a house, apartment, flat or any residential unit which is used as a residence by a single family or group of persons. (L)

REVENUE FEES AND UNCOLLECTIBLE: Revenue Fees and Uncollectible (RF&U) can be used conjunctively or independently of each other. Revenue Fees include authorized expenses for the use of public rights-of-way (franchise fees), and the San Francisco Gross Receipts tax (SFGR) as authorized in the 2017 GRC. Uncollectibles include accounting expenses due to bad debts. Collectively, the RF&U factor will include franchise fees, SFGR, and uncollectibles. Rates for retail customers include a component for RF&U, as adopted in PG&E's General Rate Case. Rates for wholesale customers include a component for the revenue fees only, per Decision 87-12-039.

RULES: Tariff sheets which cover the application of all rates, charges, and services, when such applicability is not set forth in and is a part of the rate schedules.

SCHEDULED METER READING DATE: The date PG&E has scheduled a Customer's meter to be read for the purposes of ending the current billing cycle and beginning a new one. PG&E's meter reading schedule is published annually, but is subject to periodic change.

SERVICE PIPE: All pipe, valves, and fittings from and including the connection at the main, up to and including the stop-cock on the riser.

SERVICE-PIPE EXTENSION: Extension of a Service Pipe as defined above, in accordance with the service-extension rules.

SHRINKAGE: The amount of gas used by PG&E's Gas Department and the lost and unaccounted for supply, both of which are a function of moving gas for a Customer. (L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 22
DEFINITIONS

SMALL BUSINESS CUSTOMER: A non-residential Customer with annual gas usage of 10,000 therms, or less, per meter during the most recent 12 month period, or who meets the definition of a “micro-business” under California Government Code 14837. This definition does not include non-residential Customers who are on a fixed usage or unmetered usage rate schedule. (L)

SMARTMETER™: Trademark used by PG&E with permission of trademark owner for use in conjunction with PG&E's Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) project (approved by the Commission in D.06-07-027) and in conjunction with the marketing of any or all related goods and services of PG&E associated with AMI.

STANDARD ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE: A pressure of 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute (psia).

STANDARD CUBIC FOOT OF GAS: The quantity of gas that occupies one cubic foot at standard temperature under standard atmospheric pressure and is free of water vapor (dry), unless otherwise specified.

STANDARD TEMPERATURE: 60 degrees Fahrenheit, based on the international temperature scale.

STORAGE INJECTION: Quantities of gas delivered into storage facilities for later use by Customers.

STORAGE WITHDRAWAL: Quantities of gas delivered from storage facilities for use by Customers.

STRAIGHT FIXED VARIABLE (SFV): A rate design method which allocates all fixed costs to the demand charge and all variable costs to the commodity, or usage, component. (L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 23
DEFINITIONS

STUB SERVICE: A lateral pipe, including valves and fittings, from and including the connection at the main to a dead end near the curb or property line of the street in which the main is located. (L)

SUBMETERING: Where the master-metered customer installs, owns, maintains, and reads the meters for billing the tenants in accordance with Rule 18.

TARIFF SCHEDULES: The entire body of effective rates, rentals, charges, and rules, collectively, of PG&E, including title page, preliminary statement, rate schedules, rules, sample forms, service area maps, and list of contracts and deviations.

TARIFF SHEET: An individual sheet of PG&E's tariffs.

TEMPORARY SERVICE: Service for enterprises or activities which are temporary in character or where it is known in advance that service will be of limited duration. Service which, in the opinion of PG&E, is for operations of a speculative character of which the permanence has not been established is also considered temporary service.

TRACT OR SUBDIVISION: An area for family dwellings which may be identified by filed subdivision plans or as an area in which a group of dwellings may be constructed about the same time, either by a large scale builder or by several builders working on a coordinated basis.

TRANSMISSION SYSTEM: The Transmission System is PG&E's backbone and local gas transmission lines, including gathering and Stanpac lines.

UTILITY: Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E).

UTILITY USERS TAX: A tax imposed by local governments on PG&E's customers. PG&E is required to bill customers within the city or county for the taxes due, collect the taxes from customers, and then pay the taxes to the city or county. The tax is calculated as a percentage of the charges billed by PG&E for energy use.

WHOLESALE/RESALE CUSTOMER: A Customer who takes service under gas Schedule G-WSL—Gas Transportation Service to Wholesale/Resale Customers, which applies to the transportation of gas for resale.

WOBBE INDEX: $HHV/(\sqrt{\text{Relative Density}_{real}})$ as defined in Section 2.20 in the 2009 American Gas Association (AGA) Report No. 5 Natural Gas Energy Measurement. (L)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 24
DEFINITIONS

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE: A recreational vehicle (RV), as defined in the California Health and Safety Code, is a motor home, slide-in camper, park trailer, or camping trailer, with or without motive power, designed for human habitation for recreational or emergency occupancy. (L)

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE PARK: A recreational vehicle (RV) park is an area or tract of land or a separate designated section within a mobile home park where one or more lots are occupied by owners or users of recreational vehicles.

REFINERY: (1) Establishments primarily engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, and lubricants, through fractionation or straight distillation of crude oil, redistillation of unfinished petroleum derivatives, cracking or other processes. Establishments of this industry also produce aliphatic and aromatic chemicals as byproducts; and (2) Establishments primarily engaged in hydrogen manufacturing for sale in compressed liquid, and solid forms.

REQUIREMENT: A Customer's requirement for any period is the sum of the Customer's metered gas use and the customer's curtailed deliveries, expressed in therms.

RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMER: Class of customers whose dwellings are single-family units, multi-family units, mobilehomes or other similar living establishments (see "Residential Dwelling Unit" and "Residential Hotel"). A customer who meets the definition of a Residential Customer will be served under a residential rate schedule if 50% or more of the annual energy use on the meter is for residential end-uses. (See "Mixed Use")

RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNIT: A group of rooms, such as a house, a flat, or an apartment which provides complete family living facilities in which the occupant(s) normally cooks meals, eats, sleeps, and carries on the household operations incidental to domestic life. Consistent with California Government Code §66338, junior accessory dwelling units or JADUs are not considered residential dwelling units and are not required to be separately metered, nor require a separate address. California Government Code §66313(d) defines a "junior accessory dwelling unit" as a unit that is no more than 500 square feet in size and contained entirely within a single-family residence. (L)

(Continued)