TC Energy

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Read full terms of disclosure

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ CAD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

This document includes environmental or climate-related content that has been developed with guidance from internationally recognized methodologies, frameworks, standards and/or recommendations for sustainability reporting. We continue to monitor developments for mandatory climate-related disclosure in jurisdictions where we operate and will adjust our disclosure and public statements as required to comply with new mandatory requirements. Where non-standard measures are used, we have disclosed the information in accordance with our internal standards, which are designed to reflect and be consistent with internationally recognized methodologies, frameworks, standards and/or recommendations to the extent possible. TC Energy's common shares trade on the Toronto (TSX) and New York (NYSE) stock exchanges under the symbol TRP. To learn more, visit us at TCEnergy.com. Our vision is to be the trusted leader in North America's energy infrastructure, committed to excellence in safety, performance and stakeholder relationships. Our mission is to safely and efficiently move, generate and store the critical energy that North America and the world rely on. We are a team of energy problem solvers working to deliver energy in a safe, reliable, secure and affordable manner, while seeking to uphold our value proposition: to deliver solid growth with low risk and repeatable performance, year after year. Our business consists of natural gas transportation and storage, as well as power generation assets: we deliver natural gas to Canada, the U.S. and Mexico, including to export terminals that ship LNG globally; we generate electricity in Canada and the U.S., primarily from nuclear energy, but also from natural gas, wind and solar assets; we store natural gas in Canada and the U.S. through regulated and non-regulated businesses. With visible and attractive growth through to the end of the decade, our approximately 93,700-kilometre (58,200-mile) strategic network connects the most competitive, low-cost natural gas basins to premium value markets in Canada, the U.S. and

Mexico. We safely transport over 30 per cent of the natural gas required to meet energy demand across the continent every day. Our power business continues to supply reliable, affordable and sustainable energy. With a portfolio of owned and operated assets, we generate approximately 4,650 megawatts of power-generation capacity, over 75 per cent of which is low carbon emission electricity from nuclear and renewable power sources. On October 1, 2024, TC Energy completed the spinoff of its Liquids Pipelines business into a new public company, South Bow Corporation (South Bow).
[Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2024	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

13771000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Our CDP GHG reporting boundary is based on operational control. Our financial statements are consolidated in accordance with US GAAP rules and include equity investments of assets in which we operate, as well as those assets in which we have no operational control.

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

89353Z

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CA87807B1076

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

87807B107

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

TRP.NYSE and TRP.TSX

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

BJMY6G0 and BJMY6F9

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ Mexico

☑ United States of America

(1.16) In which part of the electric utilities value chain does your organization operate?

Electric utilities value chain

☑ Electricity generation

Other divisions

☑ Gas storage, transmission and distribution

(1.16.1) For your electricity generation activities, provide details of your nameplate capacity and electricity generation specifics for each technology employed.

Coal - Hard

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

Lignite

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

Oil

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

Gas

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

1088

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

3774

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

3748

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Reported electricity generation is based on the operational control reporting boundary and excludes the assets that are not operated by TC Energy.

Sustainable biomass

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

Other biomass

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

Waste (non-biomass)

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

Nuclear

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

Geothermal

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

Hydropower

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

Wind

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

303

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

1137

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

1134

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Reported electricity generation is based on the operational control reporting boundary and excludes the assets that are not operated by TC Energy.

Solar

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

81

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

134

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

134

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Reported electricity generation is based on the operational control reporting boundary and excludes the assets that are not operated by TC Energy.

Marine

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

Other renewable

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

Other non-renewable

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

Total

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

1472

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

5046

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

5016

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Data reported reflects the operational control organizational reporting boundary.
[Fixed row]

(1.19) In which part of the oil and gas value chain does your organization operate?

Oil and gas value chain
☑ Midstream

Other divisions
☑ Grid electricity supply from gas

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to do so within the next two years

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.8) Primary reason for not mapping your upstream value chain or any value chain stages

Select from:
☑ No standardized procedure

(1.24.9) Explain why your organization has not mapped its upstream value chain or any value chain stages

TC Energy continues to map some high-risk supply chains and plans to continue doing so to advance our sustainability goals, improve vendor due diligence, monitoring, and engagements to effectively support this. Currently, supply chain mapping is risk-based and completed at the category level for certain high-risk products/materials and high-risk vendor country locations. TC Energy recognizes the importance, complexity, and challenges related to mapping industrial supply chain value chains. While we have not yet completed formal value chain mapping, we initiated and carried out the following activities in 2024: • Maintained a core team consisting of internal stakeholders within supply chain to align internal activities and further enhance due diligence and risk management activities related to climate and other material sustainability-related issues. • Ongoing mapping of our supply chain with suppliers who have directly contracted with the Company (Tier 1 level) and the Tier 1 and second level suppliers for our higher risk suppliers. • Initiated a review of internal policies for climate change in the supply chain, procurement policies, supplier due diligence, onboarding, and compliance processes. • Initiated ongoing improvements to internal supply chain processes, policies, and training; and • Leveraged third-party sustainability management and market intelligence tools to scan and monitor supply chain activities. • Explored methodologies for capturing Scope 3 emissions data.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Climate scenarios were evaluated across three distinct time horizons: the short-term (1-5 years), the medium-term (6-15 years), and the long-term (16-25 years). Climate scenario analysis serves as a complementary tool in our strategic planning process.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.3) To (years)

15

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

Climate scenarios were evaluated across three distinct time horizons: the short-term (1-5 years), the medium-term (6-15 years), and the long-term (16-25 years). Climate scenario analysis serves as a complementary tool in our strategic planning process.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

16

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

25

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

Climate scenarios were evaluated across three distinct time horizons: the short-term (1-5 years), the medium-term (6-15 years), and the long-term (16-25 years). Climate scenario analysis serves as a complementary tool in our strategic planning process.
[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from:	*Select from:*

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	☑ Yes	☑ Impacts only

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ Other international methodologies and standards, please specify :Sistema de Administración de Seguridad Industrial, Seguridad Operativa y Protección al Medio Ambiente (SASISOPA)

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

☑ Regional government databases

☑ Other databases, please specify :Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6 (CMIP6), Fathom, World Resources Institute (WRI), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), IEA World Energy Outlook

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Landslide

☑ Wildfires

☑ Heat waves

☑ Cold wave/frost

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify **:water stress/drought, Impact on flora and fauna**

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress

☑ Water stress

☑ Coastal erosion

☑ Changing wind patterns

☑ Temperature variability

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Other policy, please specify **:Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards**

☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

☑ Other technology, please specify :risk of investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Enterprise risks are defined as potential events that could significantly impact TC Energy's ability to meet or support its strategic, financial, or operational objectives. TC Energy manages enterprise-level risks through a centralized Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program, which systematically identifies, assesses, and monitors enterprise risks facing the company. Additionally, the program facilitates ongoing reporting of enterprise risks to TC Energy's Board, CEO, Executive Vice-Presidents, and Chief Risk Officer. This allows TC Energy's leadership visibility into the broader risk landscape and can apply mitigation strategies in a holistic and consistent manner to support the company's strategic goals. Our overarching management system, TOMS, enables operational excellence through an interconnected set of standards, processes and procedures that describe the requirements to manage risk and continually improve through the plan, do, check, act cycle. These requirements drive our approach to identify, analyze, evaluate, manage, monitor, and communicate risks and implement mitigation strategies for the asset lifecycle, including climate-related risks. Operational risks are communicated annually through the corporate ERM process. Our Operating Committee oversaw enterprise decisions in support of management system governance, strategic system enhancements and operational risk management related to safety and select environmental considerations. In December 2024, the committee's authority was delegated to VP-level leadership and the Safety and TOMS Advisory Committee (STAC), which has been meeting monthly since May 2024. The Sustainability Management Committee (SMC), comprising senior leaders and heads of business units from across the company, develops cross-functional alignment on sustainability-related goals and commitments, and further integrates sustainability into company initiatives. Climate-related risks, including climate policy and related developments, may intersect with and influence TC Energy's enterprise risks. Therefore, these risks are systematically considered and assessed as part of the Enterprise Risk Management Framework. Our engineering standards are regularly reviewed to ensure assets continue to be designed and operated to withstand the potential impacts of climate change. Additionally, our emergency response plans focus on quickly and effectively responding to severe weather events to minimize impacts. Our engineering standards are regularly reviewed to ensure assets continue to be designed and operated to withstand the potential impacts of climate change. Additionally, our emergency response plans focus on quickly and effectively responding to severe weather events to minimize impacts. We monitor trends specific to energy supply and demand fundamentals, in addition to analyzing how our portfolio performs under different energy mix scenarios. This enables the identification of opportunities that we believe will contribute to our resilience, strengthen our asset base and/or improve diversification. We believe that our high-quality, diversified portfolio of energy infrastructure assets results in predictable, low-risk cash flows and positions us well to succeed under various energy transition scenarios and across all economic cycles. We periodically conduct climate scenario analysis testing resiliency of our strategy across a range of energy transition pathways.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Biodiversity indicators for site-based impacts

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :environmental assessment methodologies based on jurisdiction-specific regulatory requirements

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

International methodologies and standards

☑ Other international methodologies and standards, please specify :Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Biodiversity Standard, Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

☑ Regional government databases

☑ Other databases, please specify :internationally recognized databases such as RAMSAR, MAB Biosphere Reserves, and UNESCO World Heritage Sites

Other

☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment
☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought
☑ Tornado
☑ Avalanche
☑ Landslide
☑ Wildfires
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)
☑ Heat waves
☑ Subsidence
☑ Cold wave/frost
☑ Glacial lake outburst
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

Chronic physical

☑ Soil erosion
☑ Water stress
☑ Soil degradation
☑ Change in land-use
☑ Declining ecosystem services
☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies

Reputation
☑ Impact on human health
☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology
☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability
☑ Exposure to litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level
☑ Other commodity users/producers at a local level
☑ Other, please specify **:landowners, academia and government agencies**

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Our integrated management system establishes a framework for managing risks, including environmental, and is used to capture, organize, document, monitor and improve our related policies, standards and procedures. This management system governs environmental matters at TC Energy and is applicable throughout the lifecycle of all our assets. We complete environmental impact assessments for our projects that are used in design considerations to inform project-specific environmental protection plans to conserve and protect the environment. Our ongoing sustainability goal is to responsibly manage our environmental footprint. TC Energy's Operational Management System (TOMS) supports our environment principles by assessing the potential for our activities to impact the environment, confirming we have the appropriate controls in place to mitigate those risks, and monitoring the effectiveness of those controls over time. We do this to minimize environmental impacts stemming from our operations. Environmental risks associated with impacts on protected and high biodiversity value areas are monitored and escalated as needed to senior management through our ERM program to ensure leadership has visibility of environmental risks and opportunities and that prevention, mitigation, and management of those risks are applied consistently. The assessment of biodiversity-related risks, for example, those related to cumulative impacts on protected or threatened habitats or valued species, aligns with this process using a hierarchy strategy of mitigating impacts. This risk-based approach focuses on the following mitigation hierarchy: • Avoid: We seek to avoid activities or operations that could contribute to habitat loss in protected or high biodiversity value areas. • Minimize: We minimize and mitigate impacts through the implementation of best practices and engagement with multiple knowledge partners including landowners, local and Indigenous communities, conservation organizations, academia and government agencies, as applicable, to inform environmental protection plans and effective mitigation measures. • Restore: Based on the lifecycle of our assets, we reclaim and replace the structural diversity of the habitat that existed before the disturbance. • Offset: After prioritizing avoidance, minimization and restoration, offsetting measures are applied to manage residual effects to biodiversity [Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Through the implementation of TOMS, TC Energy proactively and systematically manages environmental hazards and risks throughout the lifecycle of our assets. We complete environmental assessments for our projects, which include field studies that examine existing natural resources, biodiversity and land use along our proposed project footprint, such as vegetation, soils, wildlife, water resources, wetland and protected areas. We consider the information collected during environmental assessments and where sensitive habitats or areas of high biodiversity value are identified, we apply the biodiversity protection hierarchy and avoid those areas, as practicable. Where those areas cannot be avoided, we minimize our disturbance, restore and reclaim the disturbed area and provide offsets where required. To conserve and protect the environment during construction, information gathered for an environmental impact assessment is used to develop project-specific environmental protection plans. Whenever the potential exists for a proposed facility or pipeline to interact with water resources, we conduct evaluations to understand the full nature and extent of the interactions. When we temporarily use water to test the integrity of our pipelines, we adhere to strict regulatory requirements and ensure water meets applicable water quality standards before it is discharged or disposed of and when our construction activities involve crossing waterbodies, we implement protection measures to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects. Project plans are communicated with stakeholders and Indigenous communities, as applicable and engagement with these groups informs the environmental assessments and protection plans.

[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(2.3.7) Primary reason for not identifying priority locations

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(2.3.8) Explain why you do not identify priority locations

Potential impacts on biodiversity represent a business risk that can lead to project delays or cancellations, business interruption and increased regulatory costs. As part of our strategic planning process, we identify and assess biodiversity risks for all projects over the lifecycle of the asset. In practice, our commitment to environmental protection shows up in our strategic objectives through decision-making and risk management processes, as well as performance against our nature-related metrics and target.
[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Asset value

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The Enterprise Risk Matrix and Taxonomy are core tools used to evaluate and prioritize risks across TC Energy. The Taxonomy provides standardized scoring criteria across five key lenses—Health and Safety, Financial, Reputation, Environment, and Regulatory/Legal—to assess both inherent (pre-mitigation) and residual (post-mitigation) risk levels. These scores are plotted on a Risk Matrix to visualize severity and guide prioritization. Together, these tools support structured risk assessments, inform decision-making, and help ensure risk-taking is aligned with strategic objectives. The scoring criteria are reviewed and refreshed periodically through a collaborative process involving senior leaders and are integrated across ERM materials to maintain consistency and relevance. A summary of enterprise risks with the potential to impact strategic objectives is included in TC Energy's Annual Report. Additional details about the company's risk management approach are outlined in the Enterprise Risk Management Policy, available on the TC Energy website.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Capital allocation

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Per cent of secured capital aligned with climate strategy verticals

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Disciplined capital allocation supports our ability to maximize asset value over the short, medium and long term while protecting and growing our network of assets. We seek to allocate capital in a manner that improves the cost competitiveness and returns of our portfolio, while extending the life of our assets. Our capital allocation process is designed to ensure that we remain within the annual target for net capital spend, while maximizing the expected returns of the projects that we sanction. We assess opportunities to develop and acquire energy infrastructure that complements our existing portfolio, protects and grows our business, enhances future resilience under a changing energy mix and diversifies access to attractive supply and market regions within our risk preferences. Sustainability matters remain a consideration in shaping strategy, capital allocation and engagement with capital markets. Over 60 per cent of our capital expenditure supports the transition to a lower-carbon economy. Our roughly $28 billion sanctioned capital program includes $10.1 billion supporting broader decarbonization, $4.9 billion investing in lower-carbon energy (primarily Bruce Power), and $2.3 billion for projects increasing the reliability and emissions performance of our assets. Our capital allocation process incorporates the impact of incremental GHG emissions on our overall corporate emissions profile.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only within our direct operations

(3.1.3) Please explain

We periodically conduct climate scenario analysis to test the resiliency of our strategy across a wide range of energy transition pathways in order to strengthen our understanding of potential climate-related risks and opportunities. A summary of the climate-related risks and opportunities that may affect our company, including potential risk mitigants and realization measures, are detailed in our Report on Sustainability. This summary does not represent all climate-related risks and opportunities nor does it reflect the order of importance. These are a subset of the risks identified through our ERM program, which are regularly monitored and revised annually. The climate-related risks and opportunities described in our Report on Sustainability may not be material under securities law. Information on the material risks for TC Energy can be found in the 2024 Annual Report and our most recent quarterly report, available on our website, SEDAR and EDGAR.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Other policy risk, please specify :regulation (current and emerging) and legal risk

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ Mexico

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

TC Energy operates in a highly regulated industry across North America. Our ability to operate our existing assets and develop growth projects requires various permits and governmental approvals and is impacted by evolving policies and regulations. Complex and divergent regulatory frameworks at different levels of government can increase compliance challenges, and changes in government administration or policy approaches can further introduce uncertainty and delays in obtaining necessary permits. Opposition groups can also influence regulatory decisions through organized protests, legal challenges and negative media campaigns. In addition, there are a variety of existing and evolving initiatives and policies in development at the federal, regional, state and provincial levels aimed at reducing GHG emissions. Climate-related litigation is also evolving and becoming increasingly common, which could impact our ability to operate our assets, legal costs or affect our ability to execute on growth projects. We own assets in a number of regions subject to GHG emissions management regulations and carbon pricing policies. In 2024, we incurred $141 million of expenses under existing carbon pricing programs.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Complying with more stringent climate-related regs. may result in higher operating costs or capital expenditure or may impact ability to develop new projects & meet growth targets

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Other policies or plans, please specify :actively monitor emerging policies and regulations, participate in the regulatory review processes, and submit formal comments, as appropriate, to regulators

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We actively monitor emerging policies and regulations, participate in the regulatory review processes, and submit formal comments to regulators as appropriate. Material risks associated with evolving regulatory and government decisions are identified through our ERM program and are reported quarterly to the Board. Potential regulatory and policy risks are also considered in our capital allocation framework and strategic planning processes. Our rate-regulated business allows us to pursue cost recovery and earn a return on certain climate-related regulatory compliance costs.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ Mexico

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our ability to construct and operate energy infrastructure requires regulatory approvals and is dependent on evolving policies and regulations by government authorities. This includes changes in regulation that may affect our projects and operations into the future, potentially affecting asset financial performance. Climate-related litigation is evolving, becoming an increasingly common process to hold organizations accountable for climate-related physical and transition risks, which could impact our ability to operate our assets.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :increased expenditures in research and development (R&D), increased risk of cost overruns, project delays, and cash flow uncertainty

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Other diversification, please specify :investing in emerging tech capabilities that complement our core business, supporting rollout through demonstration and pilot projects

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are strategically positioned to capitalize on lower-carbon energy opportunities through our proven expertise in nuclear power, renewable power, lower-carbon fuels, and energy storage solutions. We continue to build additional expertise in emerging lower-carbon technologies through pilot projects and small strategic investments. Our approach to investing in emerging technology investment is to develop capabilities that are complementary to our core businesses, and we can support their commercialization through demonstration and piloting.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Other market risk, please specify :access to capital and natural gas supply-and-demand

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ Mexico

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Access to capital: We require access to substantial amounts of capital at a competitive cost to fund our portfolio of growth projects and replace maturing debt obligations. Investors and lenders are increasingly considering climate-related risks and opportunities in their decision-making, which might affect their willingness to provide capital to the energy industry, reducing the amount of capital available and increasing capital costs. Reduced access to capital could inhibit our ability to

execute on growth prospects or refinance existing debt. A higher cost of capital could negatively impact future earnings, asset values, and our ability to deliver returns on our investments in excess of our cost of capital. Significant increases in interest rates could result in higher interest expenses. Natural Gas Supply/demand: A long-term shift in the global energy mix away from fossil fuels and towards lower-carbon energy could result in a decline in North American natural gas demand and LNG exports, decreasing demand for our natural gas pipeline assets. Declining natural gas demand could significantly impact future earnings and impair asset values for our existing natural gas pipeline infrastructure, as well as hinder future growth projects.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :reduced amount of capital available and increasing capital costs; future earnings and impaired asset values

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Other diversification, please specify :diversified strategy provides resilience against potential market shifts

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Access to capital: We take a disciplined approach to capital allocation, staying within our capital spending target while maximizing the expected returns of the projects that we sanction. Our capital program is expected to be financed through a combination of internally generated cash flows, capital markets, portfolio management activities and other funding options. A portion of interest expense related to our natural gas pipelines is recovered through regulated tolls, which helps to mitigate the impacts of rising interest rates. We conduct research regularly around the evolving sustainability preferences of our investors and financial partners which we consider in our decision-making. Supply/Demand: We continue to view natural gas and LNG as playing a critical role the global energy mix across various energy transition scenarios, displacing higher-carbon fuels and providing essential grid stability to support renewable power generation. As part of our strategic planning process, we develop comprehensive projections of energy market fundamentals informed by internal analysis, third-party research, and advice from external experts. While we maintain strong confidence in long-term natural gas demand, our diversified strategy provides resilience against potential market shifts. Our established expertise spans nuclear power, renewable power, low-carbon fuels, and energy storage solutions. Our expertise is enhanced by our extensive North American pipeline network, which has the potential to serve as an unparalleled infrastructure footprint. In the medium-term, declining natural gas demand would be mitigated by our portfolio of highly contracted assets with creditworthy counterparties.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern or negative partner and stakeholder feedback

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ Mexico

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As concerns around the effects of climate change continue to grow, there is increasing pressure on energy companies to reduce GHG emissions, enhance climate disclosures and manage climate-related risks. Our operations and growth prospects require strong relationships with rights holders and stakeholders. Inadequately managing stakeholder expectations and concerns about climate-related risks can have a significant impact on the operations of our current assets and our ability to develop new projects on time and on budget. Reputational risk could result in increased capital costs, delayed project completion or impeded earnings growth.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :impact on the operations of our current assets and our ability to develop new projects on time and on budget

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As we work to be the trusted leader in North American energy infrastructure, we recognize the importance of working together, in common cause, with our rights holders and stakeholders including customers, Indigenous communities, landowners, suppliers, investors, governments and government agencies, regulators, financial institutions and environmental non-governmental organizations. We cultivate these relationships through transparent, accountable engagement to build enduring and trusting relationships and create mutually beneficial outcomes for our stakeholders. We have specific stakeholder programs and policies that shape our interactions, clarify expectations and assess risks. We maintain detailed documentation of stakeholder and rights holder engagements, tracking issues raised and resolution measures implemented. Our approach emphasizes: • Open, proactive dialogue and meaningful consultation • Active solicitation and incorporation of feedback • Timely, transparent communication through regulatory processes and operations • Direct, respectful resolution of concerns through collaborative discussion In 2024, TC Energy's CEO, CFO, other members of management, and our Investor Relations team participated in approximately 500 meetings with shareholders and bondholders, including over 50 meetings on sustainability- and ESG-related topics. We continue to enhance and refine our climate-related disclosures to provide information that is clear, relevant, comparable and decision-useful to investors. We take into consideration input and feedback from investors and stakeholders and rely on guidance from existing and emerging climate disclosure standards and frameworks.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify :chronic and acute physical risks

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ Mexico

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Physical climate hazards can be either event driven (acute) with immediate, severe impacts, or gradual (chronic) leading to persistent long-term shifts in climate patterns. The frequency and severity of climate hazards, particularly acute weather events, is difficult to predict. Climate hazards vary greatly across different geographical regions depending on weather patterns, topography, and proximity to bodies of water. To assess the potential exposure and impacts of these physical climate hazards on our business, we engaged a third-party service provider to conduct a comprehensive climate hazard analysis. Details of the scenarios and approach for this simulation are included in our Report on Sustainability. The climate hazard analysis indicated that, in the High Warming Scenario, we may have an elevated risk exposure (without considering potential mitigants) to wildfires, extreme heat and landslides for certain assets. The analysis also showed a more moderate risk exposure (absent mitigants) to water stress, flooding and tropical cyclones. *Climate hazard refers to the potential occurrence of climate-related physical events or trends that may cause damage and loss. The climate hazard analysis access risk exposure (without considering potential mitigants) to wildfires, extreme heat and landslide susceptibility, water stress, flooding and tropical cyclone for certain assets. See our Report on Sustainability Climate-Related Disclosure for more details.*

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :asset damage or operational disruptions, resulting in lost revenues and costly repairs

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :range of infrastructure, technology, emergency plans, monitoring and mitigation measures

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our engineering standards are regularly reviewed to confirm assets remain designed and operated to withstand the potential impacts of climate change. Our emergency response plans are focused on quickly and effectively responding to emergencies and mitigating impacts in a timely manner. We also maintain insurance to mitigate the financial impact of asset damage caused by extreme weather events. However, insurance does not cover all events in all circumstances. Should an event occur, our Emergency Management Program (within TOMS) would manage our response to severe weather events. Additional mitigations to address the risk of physical climate hazards include: • Enhanced inspection and maintenance of assets and pipeline rights-of-way (including on, and in the vicinity of, pipeline crossings at watercourses), emergency and crisis response planning and training, and business continuity planning including recovery, risk mitigation and restoration • Utilization of historical weather data and systems to forecast weather events to design more resilient sites and facilities • Alignment on contingency planning with other parties in broadly based logistics networks, which enables us to coordinate shutdowns in advance of severe weather events and make resumption of energy supply a priority following a storm • Planning for extreme weather events in operational response plans, including the installation of on-site emergency generators at many of our operational facilities to provide power in the event of extended outages We also partner with research organizations and industry groups to monitor the resilience of assets to physical risks, including severe weather events such as 100- and 200-year rainfall events. This helps determine maintenance needs or replacement of company assets, including existing pipelines.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We own assets and have business interests in a number of regions subject to GHG emissions regulations, including GHG emissions management and carbon pricing policies. In 2024, we incurred $141 million of expenses under existing carbon pricing programs. Across North America, there are a variety of new and evolving initiatives and policies in development at the federal, regional, state and provincial levels aimed at reducing GHG emissions. We actively monitor, participate in the regulatory review process as appropriate and submit formal comments to regulators as initiatives are undertaken and as policies are implemented. We support transparent climate change policies that promote environmentally and economically responsible natural resource development. Our assets in specific geographies are currently subject to GHG regulations. While near-term government policy objectives may influence the pace of GHG regulations, we expect that the number of our

assets subject to GHG regulations will continue to increase over time and across our footprint. Changes in regulations may result in higher operating costs, other expenses or capital expenditures to comply with new or more stringent regulations.
[Add row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply
☑ BC carbon tax
☑ BC GGIRCA - ETS
☑ Québec CaT - ETS
☑ Ontario EPS - ETS
☑ Alberta TIER - ETS
☑ Washington CAR - ETS
☑ Saskatchewan OBPS - ETS
☑ Canada federal fuel charge
☑ Canada federal Output Based Pricing System (OBPS) - ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

Alberta TIER - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

31

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

10.82

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

6851180.3

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

46167.73

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

In Alberta, TIER regulations require industrial facilities with GHG emissions above a certain threshold or voluntary participating facilities to reduce their operational emissions to meet specified emission intensity 'benchmarks' for a predefined production unit (emission intensity benchmark), which are prescribed by the Alberta Government for each participating facility or industrial sector. Not all Scope 1 emissions are covered by the TIER regulations. For example, TIER aggregate facilities do not include emissions from non-combustion sources. The third-party verified Scope 2 emissions under the TIER regulations are also different from the corporate quantified Scope 2 emissions that are used to inform this CDP submission. The Scope 2 emissions reported in TIER regulations prescribe the emission intensity factors for electricity and heat energy using the "high performance benchmarks". The Scope 2 emission factors used to inform our corporate emissions are based on federal (ECCC) published emission factors based on measured emission intensity metrics for Alberta power generation (location-based method for reporting).

BC GGIRCA - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

2

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0.04

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

579824.07

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

164.34

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

In 2024, B.C. transitioned to the provincial Output-Based Pricing System (OBPS), from the former CleanBC Industrial Incentive Program (CIIP). The B.C. Greenhouse Gas Industrial Reporting and Control Act (GGIRCA) and new OBPS regulatory framework covers all Scope 1 emission sources from our operations as well as Scope 2 emissions from purchased and consumed electricity.

Canada federal OBPS - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

1.2

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

312699.3

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Our operational assets in Manitoba are subject to the federal OBPS regulation, which covers all Scope 1 emission sources from our pipeline operations with the exception of venting and fugitive emissions and the Scope 2 emissions associated with consumption of purchased electricity. The Federal OBPS regulation imposes carbon pricing for larger industrial facilities and sets federal benchmarks for GHG emissions for various industry sectors. As a result of the Federal program, our assets across Canada are all subject to some type of carbon pricing and the costs under these programs are recovered through tolls. In 2024, the carbon price was $80/tonne, currently scheduled to increase by $15/tonne every year to $170/tonne in 2030.

Ontario EPS - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

6

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

1567887.24

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Our operational assets in Ontario are subject to this provincial EPS regulation, which covers Scope 1 emission sources, with the exception of vented and fugitive emissions. Scope 2 emissions from the consumption of purchased electricity are also excluded. Carbon pricing compliance is only applicable to from our stationary combustion related operations.

Québec CaT - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

1

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

115938.96

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Our operational assets in Quebec are subject to this provincial regulation, which covers all Scope 1 emission sources from our operations, however, it does not include Scope 2 emissions from purchased and consumed electricity.

Saskatchewan OBPS - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

5

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

1314553.19

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Our operational assets in Saskatchewan are subject to this provincial OBPS regulation and covers Scope 1 emission sources from our operations but does not include Scope 2 emissions from the consumption of purchased electricity.

Washington CAR - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

2

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

367212.85

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:
☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

The Washington Cap and Invest regulations covers Scope 1 emission sources from our operational assets, however, the regulations do not include Scope 2 emissions from purchased and consumed electricity.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

BC carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0.6

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

9776670

(3.5.3.5) Comment

The percentage of emissions covered under this tax is based on emissions from the combustion of fuels from TC Energy operations in the province. Beginning April 2024, TC Energy joined British Columbia's Output-Based Pricing System (OBPS), which allows the exemption of eligible industrial facilities from paying carbon tax on fuels upfront. Instead, payments are based only on emissions exceeding emission intensity performance benchmarks. This change led to a year-over-year decrease in carbon tax expenses compared to 2023. On April 1, 2024, B.C.'s carbon tax and OBPS rate, applied to the purchase and use of fossil fuels, increased from $65 per tCO2e to $80 per tonne in alignment with the federal carbon pricing schedule.

Canada federal fuel charge

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0.05

(3.5.3.5) Comment

The Fuel Charge came into effect in April 2019 in Manitoba, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan, in July 2019 in Nunavut and Yukon, and January 1, 2020 in Alberta. The remainder of the Canadian provinces and territories either have their own version of the fuel charge (Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories) or have implemented a cap-and-trade program (Québec) as an alternative. The Fuel Charge applies to the consumption of fossil fuels that are generally used for the purposes of combustion. TC Energy indirectly pays this tax as the fuel charge is typically imbedded in the price of the fuel at the point of purchase and taxes are remitted to the federal government by the registered distributor or fuel supplier. TC Energy GHG emissions covered by the Federal Fuel Charge are based Scope 1 emissions from fuels not covered under provincial or federal emission trading system (e.g., fleet vehicles). On April 1, 2024, the federal carbon price on purchased fossil fuels increased from $65 per tonne CO2e to $80 per tonne CO2e.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

At the core of our climate strategy lies a set of principles that reflect our fundamental values. These principles form the foundation of our climate strategy and our approach to mitigation and adaptation efforts, designed to deliver solid growth, low risk, and repeatable performance in a changing climate landscape. While our specific plans will likely require adaptation and adjustment as the external landscape evolves, these principles will remain constant as our guiding framework. BALANCED CLIMATE ACTION: Climate action is needed and must be balanced with energy security, reliability, affordability and economic growth. INVESTMENT-CONDUCIVE CLIMATE POLICIES: Decarbonization capital requires regulatory frameworks that provide certainty and stability, complemented by flexible, outcome-driven policies. MARKET-DRIVEN, ECONOMICALLY EFFICIENT OUTCOMES: Market-driven solutions can significantly enhance economic efficiency of broader decarbonization efforts and achieve capital-efficient outcomes. CUSTOMER AND SHAREHOLDER VALUE: Climate investment is centered on prudent, value-generating solutions delivering lower emissions outcomes and repeatable, low-risk growth. STRATEGIC RESILIENCE AND ADAPTATION: An agile strategy enables both business resiliency and adaptation to climate impacts as imperatives for long-term sustainability and security. TC Energy's mitigation efforts to reduce carbon emissions span across three separate verticals: OUR IMPACT ON THE BROADER ENERGY SYSTEM Use natural gas transmission infrastructure to support lower-carbon energy growth (e.g. backstopping renewables, meeting growing energy demand with lower-emitting fuels) Support displacement of higher-emitting fuels such as coal, diesel and fuel oil by leveraging our transported commodities to support coal-to-gas conversions across our operational footprint and LNG adoption globally ENHANCED DECARBONIZATION THROUGH OUR INVESTMENT Leverage our Power and Energy Solutions business to expand nuclear and invest in a safe, reliable and lower-emission power solutions aligned with global electrification trends Accelerate development and adoption of innovative low-carbon solutions through a strategic venture capital portfolio Advance energy solutions such as pumped hydro storage and carbon infrastructure (e.g. Alberta Carbon Grid) to reduce the emissions intensity of the broader energy system Complement GHG emissions reductions outside of our operational footprint through durable and verified carbon offsets SOLUTIONS TO REDUCE SCOPE 1 AND SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS Implement a methane-focused target: a 40 to 55 per cent reduction in methane intensity below our 2019 baseline by 2035 Prioritize pragmatic near-term measures such as venting management to reduce GHG emissions while balancing energy reliability and strong financial performance Focus on cost-efficient emission reductions that enhance the value proposition of our assets and satisfy customer needs (e.g. modernization efforts that improve system efficiency and reliability) We continue to invest in upgrades to our infrastructure and processes that have the potential to reduce GHG intensity from our operations. Additionally, we are collaborating with suppliers, customers, and industry peers to identify opportunities for improving GHG data quality and reducing overall emissions. Combustion is the primary source of TC Energy's Scope 1 GHG emissions. In 2024, we advanced our GHG emission reduction efforts by upgrading some compression units to hybrid or electric drives and integrating renewable power sources. We also initiated efforts to align the Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) work management processes across our Canadian and U.S. operations, with plans to extend this alignment to our Mexican operations in 2025. By aligning best practices from our various jurisdictions into a unified LDAR approach we can support methane emission reduction efforts across our entire

footprint, while also enhancing data reliability. TC Energy's tailored LDAR programs at our above-ground natural gas pipeline facilities - compressor stations, meter stations and valve sites - meet or exceed regulatory requirements. We assess and deploy new practices and technologies to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of our LDAR programs across all jurisdictions. TC Energy actively monitors the development of new technology and practices to reduce or eliminate vented emissions. Our venting mitigation approach currently includes in-line isolation, transfer compression, gas recovery and re-injection, converting or upgrading pneumatic devices and methane destruction, where operationally feasible.

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:
☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency
☑ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ Mexico

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Improving resource efficiency enables us to reduce the consumption of resources such as natural gas and electricity required in our operations. By improving resource efficiency, we can lower operating costs, reduce our GHG emissions intensity, and potentially minimize exposure to GHG regulatory compliance costs.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :lower operating costs, reduce our GHG emissions intensity, and potentially minimize exposure to GHG regulatory compliance costs.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We are investing in modernizing our natural gas pipeline assets with advanced technologies such as gas recovery and recompression systems to drive operational efficiencies.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Other energy source opportunity, please specify :shift consumption to lower emissions-intensive energy sources.

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ Mexico

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Shifting our energy consumption to lower emissions-intensive energy sources, such as electricity, helps to reduce our GHG emissions intensity. These opportunities can reduce our exposure to GHG regulatory compliance costs while also reducing operating costs.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :reduce our exposure to GHG regulatory compliance costs while also reducing operating costs

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

• In Canada, our Valhalla North Berland River (VNBR) project will add incremental capacity to the NGTL system utilizing non-emitting electric compression, contributing to lowering our GHG emissions intensity. Construction on the VNBR project commenced in 2024 and it is expected to be placed into service in 2026. • Our Virginia Electrification project, placed into service in 2024, replaced and upgraded certain facilities to electric compression, reducing GHG emissions intensity along portions of our Columbia Gas system in the U.S. • In the U.S., our VR and WR electrification projects will include upgrading compressor stations to hybrid drive horsepower, reducing our GHG emissions intensity. These projects are expected to be placed into service in 2025. • We are using solar arrays to power meter stations at some of our RNG interconnects in the U.S. The solar power generated at each location will help decrease TC Energy's GHG emissions impact by using 100 per cent renewable energy.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ Mexico

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The long-term evolution of the energy mix will create demand for new lower-carbon technologies that could generate growth opportunities for TC Energy. Opportunities related to new products and services could lead to increased capital investment, revenues and earnings.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :increased capital investment, revenues and earnings

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We are strategically positioned to capitalize on lower-carbon energy opportunities through our proven expertise in nuclear power, renewable power, and energy storage solutions. We continue to build additional expertise in emerging lower-carbon technologies through pilot projects and small strategic investments. Our disciplined approach allows us to pursue growth initiatives that align with our risk management framework and return expectations as new energy technologies mature. Some examples of current and potential opportunities include: • Nuclear: Bruce Power delivers approximately 6,500 MW of safe, affordable, reliable and emissions-free baseload generation capacity. Through our 48.3 per cent ownership stake, we are investing approximately $1 billion annually to support Bruce Power's life extension programs and Project 2030, which aims to increase site output to 7,000 MW by 2033. • Pumped hydro storage: we continue to advance the proposed Ontario Pumped Storage Project, an energy storage facility designed to provide 1,000 MW of flexible, clean energy to Ontario's electricity system. • RNG: Our U.S. natural gas pipeline network provides centralized pipeline access to a growing number of RNG customers. • Renewable power generation: we own approximately 380 MW of wind and solar power generation assets and have 750 MW of wind and solar generation power purchase agreements (PPAs) and associated environmental attributes. This enables us to offer innovative renewable power products to our customers, helping them to decarbonize their operations. • Transportation of clean fuels: Our extensive North American pipeline network could potentially provide valuable infrastructure for transporting emerging clean fuels and captured carbon for sequestration. Through strategic pilot projects and targeted investments, we are developing expertise in hydrogen and carbon capture technologies to advance these emerging opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Other markets opportunity, please specify :new market opportunities for natural gas and LNG

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ Mexico

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Global demand growth for various forms of lower-carbon energy can create new market opportunities for natural gas and LNG. New market growth opportunities could drive increased capital investment, revenues and earnings.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :increased capital investment, revenues and earnings

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We continue to view natural gas and LNG as a cornerstone of the global energy transition, supporting the displacement of coal and other carbon-intensive fuels, and providing essential grid stability for renewable power generation. • North American markets: Through approximately 93,700 km of pipelines, we are the only energy infrastructure company with strategic natural gas pipeline corridors connecting low-cost basins to high-demand markets in each of Canada, the U.S. and Mexico. We currently move roughly 30 per cent of North America's natural gas demand and are expanding our pipeline capacity and extending our footprint to serve growing industrial and electric power generation markets. In Mexico, our Southeast Gateway will provide access to 1.3 Bcf a day of natural gas to Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula, that will displace high sulfur diesel and fuel oil. • LNG export markets: Growing global demand for natural gas is translating into substantial growth opportunities for North American LNG exports. We transport approximately 30 per cent of the natural gas destined for LNG export out of the U.S. and are developing new projects to capture next wave LNG growth off coastlines in Canada and Mexico.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp5

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Other resilience opportunity, please specify :Proactively assessing climate-related impacts across various energy transition scenarios

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ Mexico

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Proactively assessing climate-related impacts across various energy transition scenarios can strengthen business resilience by mitigating potential risks while positioning ourselves to capture emerging opportunities. Building resiliency can drive revenue growth, reduce costs and generate capital investment opportunities.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :drive revenue growth, reduce costs and generate capital investment opportunities

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We take a thoughtful and proactive approach to identifying and mitigating climate-related risks and positioning ourselves to capture emerging opportunities. We recently performed a detailed climate scenario analysis that provided valuable insights into the resiliency of our business strategy against a wide range of climate scenarios and identified possible physical climate hazards and potential mitigants. We continuously monitor signposts and market developments to inform our views on the pace and direction of the energy transition and adjust our business strategy as needed. We also actively support our customers' decarbonization goals and climate resilience by providing access to safe, reliable, secure and affordable energy across multiple platforms including: • Our integrated natural gas pipeline network facilitates North American gas transmission and LNG exports, supporting the transition from more carbon-intensive fuels while providing crucial grid stability for renewable power integration. • Bruce Power, the world's largest operating nuclear facility, delivers 6,500 MW of emissions-free baseload generation. • Our renewable power assets and PPAs enable us to offer innovative clean energy solutions tailored to customer needs. • We are advancing the proposed Ontario Pumped Storage Project, which will add 1,000 MW of reliable, on-demand clean energy storage to Ontario's electricity system, enhancing grid reliability and supporting the integration of renewable resources.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

As of Q1 2025, over 60 per cent of our capital expenditure supports the transition to a lower-carbon economy. Our roughly $28 billion sanctioned capital program includes $2.3 billion for reducing our operational emissions, $4.9 billion in low carbon investments (primarily Bruce Power), and $10.1 billion for projects that support broader decarbonization and support the displacement of higher emitting fuels.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Board's primary responsibilities are to foster TC Energy's long-term success and sustainability, oversee our business affairs and management and to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of TC Energy. The Board's main objective is to promote our best interests, to maximize long-term shareholder value and to enhance shareholder returns. The Board has key duties and responsibilities, delegates some duties to its four standing committees and discharges others to management for managing the day-to-day affairs of the business. The Board Chair is responsible for ensuring that the Board is organized properly, functions effectively and meets its obligations and responsibilities. The Chair's role includes coordinating the affairs of the Board, working with management (primarily the CEO) and ensuring effective relations with Board members, shareholders, other stakeholders and the public. The Board of Directors has plenary power. Our Board and its

members exemplify strong principles of corporate governance including: •knowledgeable, diverse and experienced directors who ensure that we promote ethical behaviour throughout TC Energy, •qualified directors who can make a meaningful contribution to the Board, the development of our strategy and business and oversight of our risk management processes, •significant share ownership requirements to align the directors' interests with those of our shareholders, •annual effectiveness assessments • effective board size
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Board of Directors and its Committees

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Charter of the Board of Directors; Health, Safety, Sustainability and Environment Committee Charter; Governance Committee Charter; Audit Committee Charter; Human Resources Committee Charter

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

TC Energy's Board of Directors maintains ultimate oversight over TC Energy's sustainability matters, including climate-related risks and opportunities, political and regulatory uncertainty, material capital project decisions and reputation and relationships with Indigenous communities. The Board's primary responsibility is to foster the long-term success and sustainability of the Company consistent with the Board's responsibility to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company. The Board's main objectives are to promote our best interests, to maximize long-term shareholder value and to enhance shareholder returns. The Board delegates some duties to its four standing committees and discharges others to management to manage the day-to-day affairs of the business. The Board's four standing committees are composed of independent directors and receive regular updates from management. Audit Committee: oversees the integrity of our financial statements and our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. It also oversees and monitors the accounting and reporting process and the process, performance and independence of our internal and external auditors. Governance Committee: oversees our strategic planning process and risk management activities, the composition, independence, skills and diversity of the Board as well as recruitment and compensation of directors, and matters related to the timing of

our annual meeting. Health, Safety, Sustainability and Environment (HSSE) Committee: oversees operational, major project execution, health, safety, sustainability and environmental risk, including climate change related risks. It monitors compliance, risk management and performance for these matters and oversees significant or complex capital projects, including the monitoring of prescribed performance criteria. Human Resources Committee: oversees the compensation programs and assessed the performance of the CEO and each executive vice-president against pre-established objectives, and is responsible for assisting the Board with developing strong human resources policies and plans. It also approves and, as applicable, recommends to the Board executive incentive awards, and any major changes to the compensation programs and benefits plans for employees. For more information on TC Energy's governance and oversight of climate related matters, see our 2025 Management Information Circular [https://www.tcenergy.com/siteassets/pdfs/investors/notice-and-access/2025/tce-2025-management-information-circular.pdf] and our Report on Sustainability [https://www.tcenergy.com/siteassets/pdfs/sustainability/sustainability-report/2025/tce-2025-ros.pdf]

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Board of Directors and its Committees

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors, through its Health, Safety, Sustainability and Environment (HSSE) committee, oversees environmental-related performance and risks, including those related to biodiversity, in alignment with our Corporate Governance Guidelines. TC Energy has established a clear governance structure to communicate and respond to existing and emerging sustainability-related risks and opportunities. The full Board maintains ultimate oversight over TC Energy's sustainability matters, including climate-related risks and opportunities, political and regulatory uncertainty, material capital project decisions and reputation and relationships with Indigenous communities. The Board HSSE Committee receives updates to TC Energy's environmental management program, including biodiversity and land management, climate-related risks and opportunities and GHG emission targets. It also reviews the risk management matrix and voluntary ESG reporting and disclosure and corporate security updates. In 2024, the HSSE committee received and reviewed regular reports on HSSE related activities, performance and compliance. This Committee also monitored the effectiveness of HSSE policies, management systems, programs, procedures and practices through the receipt of reports on ongoing improvement and simplification initiatives, including improvements to TC Energy's Operational Management System (TOMS). Additionally, this Committee monitored developments in Canadian, U.S. and Mexico legislation on air emissions, greenhouse gas legislation, climate change initiatives and related compliance matters for impacts to TC Energy. Our management system and internal controls, such as processes and procedures, are designed to proactively manage environmental risks and mitigate impacts on biodiversity, from strategic planning through construction and operations, across all of our assets.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement
☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:
☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The President and CEO position is the highest level of executive leadership with responsibility for climate-related risks and opportunities. This position is responsible for the company's overall leadership and vision in developing strategic direction, values, and business plans, and includes overall responsibility for operating and growing our business while managing risks, including climate-related risks, to create long-term sustainable value for our shareholders. Our CEO is a member of the Board of Directors, and the corresponding accountabilities also apply. For more information, please refer to the Terms of Reference for the President and CEO [https://www.tcenergy.com/siteassets/pdfs/about/governance/tc-terms-of-reference-ceo.pdf]

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities
☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

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

Select from:
☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Sustainability Officer provides strategic leadership of sustainability-related issues such as climate change, energy and resource conservation, environmental stewardship, stakeholder issues and awareness at the highest level of TC Energy. Accountability for the suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of environmental risk management and compliance exists at the senior vice president level.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CSO has accountability for TC Energy's sustainability initiatives and is responsible for TC Energy's climate strategy and GHG emissions targets. Reporting to the CFO, the CSO supports embedding sustainability throughout our organization. The CSO oversees the coordination, communication, and management of sustainability-related matters, particularly those related to the intersection of climate-related risks and opportunities, governance, strategy, and environmental and social issues. As chair of the Sustainability Management Committee (SMC), the CSO facilitates alignment on sustainability strategy among senior leadership, providing regular updates to the HSSE Committee to support Board-level engagement on climate and other sustainability matters. The CSO oversees the preparation of transparent and reliable qualitative and quantitative climate-related disclosures. This includes developing and maintaining controls for sustainability-related information, including climate data, in sustainability disclosures. They also monitor evolving mandatory sustainability reporting requirements across our operating jurisdictions. The CSO is among the members of management responsible for reviewing and certifying our continuous disclosure documents, as required by securities law. Their participation in the public disclosure review process plays a key role in aligning our voluntary sustainability reporting with our mandatory continuous disclosure documents.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level
☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement
☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CFO is responsible for the accuracy and integrity of our financial statement disclosures, including those reflecting the financial impact of climate-related risks and opportunities. The CFO oversees TC Energy's financing decisions and maintains relationships with our investor base, including credit rating agencies. This includes proactive engagement with the investment community to gather feedback and share updates on business developments. Sustainability matters remain a consideration in shaping strategy, capital allocation and engagement with capital markets. The CFO group conducts annual research to understand evolving sustainability preferences among shareholders, including investors and financial partners. These insights inform the company's decision-making processes.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CRO oversees TC Energy's centralized approach to risk management, facilitating the annual enterprise risk assessment and managing the enterprise risk register. Their role involves prioritizing risks, defining roles and responsibilities, enhancing Board and management oversight, and delivering quarterly, detailed presentations to the Board on the enterprise risks. Additionally, the CRO ensures that the ERM program's governance model and processes are established, well-documented, and maintained. They periodically report on enterprise and emerging risks to the Board and the Governance Committee, while engaging with the Board to gather insights for identifying enterprise risks.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

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

Select from:
☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Comprising senior leaders and heads of business units from across the company, the Committee develops cross-functional alignment on sustainability-related goals and commitments and further integrates sustainability into company initiatives. Meeting regularly, members assess current and emerging environmental, social and governance matters, driving new initiatives that advance our sustainability strategy. The Committee operates under the oversight of the Board HSSE Committee. With its diverse representation of business and functional expertise, the SMC serves as a catalyst for strategic advancement in our sustainability strategy.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee
☑ Risk committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Chaired by the CRO and comprised of ELT members, the Management Risk Committee (MRC) is responsible for the management of emerging and enterprise risks. While primary oversight resides with the Governance Committee, the MRC provides comprehensive risk assessments directly to the Board. This process enables the Board to be fully informed on the interrelationships between the business environment and its associated risks. The updates to the Board are intended to facilitate robust discussions about our key business risks.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Management Committee brings together senior leaders from our business units and corporate functions. This Committee provides strategic direction on sustainability-related matters and fosters cross-functional collaboration across the organization. With its diverse representation of business and functional expertise, the SMC serves as a catalyst for strategic advancement in our sustainability strategy.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Other committee, please specify :Operating Committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The corporate Operating Committee oversaw enterprise decisions in support of management system governance, strategic system enhancements and operational risk management related to safety and select environmental considerations. In December 2024, the committee's authority was delegated to VP-level leadership and the Safety and TOMS Advisory Committee (STAC), which has been meeting monthly since May 2024.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.5.3) Please explain

To hold ourselves accountable to our sustainability commitments, we link sustainability performance to our corporate scorecard and executive compensation. Our 2024 corporate scorecard includes a 40 per cent weighting to achieving safety and operational excellence. TC Energy's 2024 grant of three-year vesting performance share units (PSUs) also includes a 10 per cent weighted methane intensity reduction performance metric.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level
☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

TC Energy's long-term incentives include performance share units (referred to as PSUs) that includes a 10 per cent weighted methane intensity reduction performance metric.

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

Climate-related implications are woven into the fabric of TC Energy's corporate strategy, developed and implemented by our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and our Executive Leadership team (ELT). With significant environmental regulation and exposure to both climate-related risks and opportunities, we believe it is critical that these issues are monitored at the highest levels of management within the company.
[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

At TC Energy, we are committed to protecting the environment, which means we work to safeguard habitat and biodiversity and reduce land use impacts, including restoring the environment to a condition equal to or better than we found it. This commitment, alongside our Environment Principles of stewardship, protection and performance, guide us as we build, maintain and operate energy infrastructure.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify :Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of biodiversity-related performance standards

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

tce-safeguarding-biodiversity-our-approach.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our approach to environmental management is guided by our Environmental Principles centered on stewardship, protection and performance. These principles direct our behaviours and shape our actions, throughout the life cycle of our assets. They support the broader environmental strategy and embody TC Energy's enduring commitment to responsible environmental practices.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify :Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

tc-environment-principles.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We consider the impact of our actions on stakeholders, rightsholders, the environment and the communities in which we operate. We follow the requirements of our policies, procedures and commitment statements to make sure we act responsibly to protect us, our co-workers, our workplace and assets and the communities we work in. We act as responsible stewards of the environment and manage risk, share knowledge and best practices to ensure continual improvement. TC Energy requires employees and contractors to promptly report any actual or potential non-compliance with the COBE Policy, other TC Energy policies, or legal obligations to ensure appropriate investigation and resolution. Examples of suspected violations include conflicts of interest, harassment, and health, safety or environmental hazards, as well as potential hazards or incidents. Reporting obligations are outlined in the COBE Policy All Employees and Contractors making reports in good faith will be protected from retaliation, and all Employees and Contractors must report if they or someone they know is being or has been retaliated against for reporting.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments
☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

Social commitments
☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions
☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

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

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :United Nations Global Compact

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:
☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

tc-code-of-business-ethics.pdf

Row 4

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Contractor Code of Business Ethics (COBE) Policy reinforces TC Energy's requirements and expectations for conducting business with us or on our behalf. Contractors must always ensure that they comply with all health, safety and environment related legal requirements, as well as the requirements set out by TC Energy in this Policy and applicable policies.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :United Nations Global Compact

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

tce-contractor-code-of-business-ethics.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Other, please specify :One Future, Emerging Fuels Institute, Pipeline Research Council International (PRCI), PIPESAFE International Group (PSG), Intelligent Pipeline Integrity Program (iPIPE), Interstate Natural Gas Association of America

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

TC Energy participates in the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), a voluntary initiative to embed sustainability principles into business culture and day-to-day operations and collaborate on projects that advance the broader development goals of the UN. As a member of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) Forum, we continue to build on our knowledge of the TNFD's work to inform our approach to nature-based reporting. To that end, we have prepared a table of preliminary correlations between our sustainability reporting and TNFD's recommendations. This represents one of our first steps towards TNFD alignment. We are partnering and collaborating to advance technologies and engineering knowledge to continuously improve asset safety and reliability. These partnerships include: • Intelligent Pipeline Integrity Program (iPIPE): a collaboration of oil and gas operators along with the University of North Dakota Energy and Environment Research Center that aims to support the validation of new technology advancements specific to leak detection and leak prevention. • Pipeline Research Council International (PRCI): an international consortium of operators, vendors and consultants that drive research to enhance the safety, reliability and sustainability of the oil and gas pipeline industry. • PIPESAFE International Group (PSG): an international group of gas transmission companies studying the hazards and risks involved with gas transmission by pipelines. • Emerging Fuels Institute (EFI): a global organization leading strategic, industry-relevant research to advance the use of existing infrastructure for emerging fuels and energy sources. TC Energy is a member of ONE Future, a group of U.S. energy companies working to reduce methane emissions by identifying policy and technical solutions that manage emissions from production, processing, transmission and distribution. We are committed to the ONE Future 2025 transmission and storage (T&S) segment methane intensity goal of 0.301 per cent at our U.S. natural gas transmission and storage operations by 2025. Currently, TC Energy's U.S. natural gas pipelines operate at a methane intensity more than three times lower than the sector target, demonstrating our continued progress in emissions reduction. Interstate Natural Gas Association of America: TC Energy is a member of the Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (INGAA) coalition of 27 U.S. and Canadian natural gas transmission pipeline companies, collaborating as an industry on policy positions and advocating for federal policies, laws, and regulations that support the development and operation of safe and reliable natural gas transportation and storage infrastructure now and as part of an evolving energy industry. INGAA's 2024 Climate Report demonstrates the natural gas industry's ongoing work to reduce and eliminate GHG emissions from the transmission and storage sector.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

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

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

Select from:

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

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

TC Energy continued to support improved coordination on energy policy, including climate-related policy, across our jurisdictions. Harmonizing North American regulatory policies and improving cross-border cooperation are pivotal to the collective effort towards lower-carbon economies, while maintaining our pledge to deliver consistent, cost-effective, and reliable energy. TC Energy engages with rightsholders, governments and other stakeholders – such as trade and industry associations and coalitions to support balanced policies, legislation and regulations that will play a key role in a lower-emissions economy, while addressing global energy security, affordability and sustainability. We monitor changes to public policy that affect our business and advocate our position on key policy issues. When determining our advocacy priorities, we consider whether they: affect multiple lines of business and/or jurisdictions; have significant financial, operational or reputational implications to the company; are of significant relevance; or are politically sensitive within TC Energy's current business context. The Governance Committee of the Board oversees lobbying, political contributions, and corporate memberships. The Committee receives a report annually that provides information on our lobbying activities, a complete list of our political contributions and a detailed list of our corporate memberships, including industry associations and policy organizations. Our Lobbying information sheet outlines the policies and considerations that go into the approval of political activities and corporate memberships, including alignment with TC Energy's strategic focus areas. [https://www.tcenergy.com/siteassets/pdfs/about/governance/tcenergy-lobbying-infosheet.pdf]
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

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

TC Energy continued engagement on Canada's 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP). The ERP has set a target for Canada to reduce national emissions 40 to 45 percent below 2005 levels by 2030 and triggered an array of federal measures. Those applicable to TC Energy include, but are not limited to: -Carbon Pollution Pricing System -GHG Offset System -Clean Economy Investment Tax Credits -National CCUS Strategy -Oil and Gas Emissions Cap -Clean Electricity Regulations -Changes to the O&G Methane Regs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Environmental impacts and pressures

☑ Emissions – CO2

☑ Emissions – methane

☑ Emissions – other GHGs

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

Select from:

☑ National

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

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

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

Select from:

☑ Support with major exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

TC Energy continued to support improved coordination on energy policy, including climate-related policy, across our jurisdictions. Harmonizing North American regulatory policies and improving cross-border cooperation are pivotal to the collective effort of decarbonizing our economies, while maintaining our pledge to deliver consistent, cost-effective, and reliable energy. We contributed considerations to the Canadian Government's 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP), which are reflected in our policy comments. TC Energy's positions relevant to this questionnaire include: • Consideration to use of existing energy pathways to support Canadians through the transition to a lower-carbon future. • Focusing on establishing outcome-based policies that give certainty and incentivize the transition to a lower emission economy. • Balance compliance and market-based policies to provide fiscal incentives that support renewable deployment. • Streamline regulatory processes so decarbonization projects can deploy faster, while still meeting stakeholder and environmental objectives. • Maintain Canada's market share in

hydrocarbons versus less sustainable international producers, given ongoing global demand beyond 2050. TC Energy's recommendations regarding particular policy engagements involve complex technical details and broader nuance. As such, these considerations have been omitted from the scope of this questionnaire.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

The 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP) introduced by the Canadian government is highly relevant to TC Energy's environmental commitments. The ERP sets a target for Canada to reduce national emissions 40 to 45 percent below 2005 levels by 2030, and facilitates the development of various related policies and regulations that will impact TC Energy's operations. TC Energy has engaged directly with policymakers on the ERP and subsequent measures, making written submissions to outline our perspectives on the foundational principles that should underpin the government's approach. The engagement aims to ensure the policies and regulations are designed in a way that supports TC Energy's climate-related goals, such as the deployment of clean energy systems, and a strategic diversification of the energy mix. TC Energy measures the success of our engagement by tracking whether the final policies and regulations are consistent with these objectives.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ American Gas Association

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

135000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Since 2023, TC Energy has not conducted a comprehensive review comparing our climate change position with the trade associations to which we engage. We have also not undertaken a recent evaluation to determine whether our stance aligns with the association's views or whether our engagement with the organization supports global environmental treaties and policy objectives. TC Energy engages with rights holders, governments and other stakeholders to support balanced policies, legislation and regulations that will play a key role in a lower-emissions economy, while addressing global energy security, affordability and sustainability. TC Energy's President, U.S. Natural Gas Pipelines is an advisory director.

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ American Petroleum Institute

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

937871

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Since 2023, TC Energy has not conducted a comprehensive review comparing our climate change position with the trade associations to which we engage. We have also not undertaken a recent evaluation to determine whether our stance aligns with the association's views or whether our engagement with the organization supports global environmental treaties and policy objectives. TC Energy engages with rights holders, governments and other stakeholders to support balanced policies, legislation and regulations that will play a key role in a lower-emissions economy, while addressing global energy security, affordability and sustainability. TC Energy's President and CEO is a member of the Board of Directors. Company representatives participate in technical, policy, environmental and safety committees.

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Business Council of Canada

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

80000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Since 2023, TC Energy has not conducted a comprehensive review comparing our climate change position with the trade associations to which we engage. We have also not undertaken a recent evaluation to determine whether our stance aligns with the association's views or whether our engagement with the organization supports global environmental treaties and policy objectives. TC Energy engages with rights holders, governments and other stakeholders to support balanced policies, legislation and regulations that will play a key role in a lower-emissions economy, while addressing global energy security, affordability and sustainability. Company representatives participate in a variety of technical, policy, safety, and environmental committees.

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Canadian Gas Association (CGA)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

569881

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Since 2023, TC Energy has not conducted a comprehensive review comparing our climate change position with the trade associations to which we engage. We have also not undertaken a recent evaluation to determine whether our stance aligns with the association's views or whether our engagement with the organization supports global environmental treaties and policy objectives. TC Energy engages with rights holders, governments and other stakeholders to support balanced policies, legislation and regulations that will play a key role in a lower-emissions economy, while addressing global energy security, affordability and sustainability. TC Energy's President, Canadian Natural Gas Pipelines is a member of the Board of Directors. Company representatives participate in a variety of technical, policy, safety, and environmental committees.

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Electricity Canada (formerly, the Canadian Electricity Association (CEA))

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

98339

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Since 2023, TC Energy has not conducted a comprehensive review comparing our climate change position with the trade associations to which we engage. We have also not undertaken a recent evaluation to determine whether our stance aligns with the association's views or whether our engagement with the organization supports global environmental treaties and policy objectives. TC Energy engages with rights holders, governments and other stakeholders to support balanced policies, legislation and regulations that will play a key role in a lower-emissions economy, while addressing global energy security, affordability and sustainability. TC Energy is on the Board of Directors. Company representatives participate in a variety of technical, policy, safety, and environmental committees.

Row 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Greater Houston Partnership/Houston Energy Transition Initiative

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

170100

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Since 2023, TC Energy has not conducted a comprehensive review comparing our climate change position with the trade associations to which we engage. We have also not undertaken a recent evaluation to determine whether our stance aligns with the association's views or whether our engagement with the organization supports global environmental treaties and policy objectives. TC Energy engages with rights holders, governments and other stakeholders to support balanced policies, legislation and regulations that will play a key role in a lower-emissions economy, while addressing global energy security, affordability and sustainability. TC Energy is a member of the Board of Directors.

Row 7

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (INGAA)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

1008000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Since 2023, TC Energy has not conducted a comprehensive review comparing our climate change position with the trade associations to which we engage. We have also not undertaken a recent evaluation to determine whether our stance aligns with the association's views or whether our engagement with the organization supports global environmental treaties and policy objectives. TC Energy engages with rights holders, governments and other stakeholders to support balanced policies, legislation and regulations that will play a key role in a lower-emissions economy, while addressing global energy security, affordability and sustainability. TC Energy is a member of the Board of Directors. Company representatives participate in a variety of technical, safety, policy, and environmental committees.

Row 8

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America
☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Northwest Gas Association

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

149449

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Since 2023, TC Energy has not conducted a comprehensive review comparing our climate change position with the trade associations to which we engage. We have also not undertaken a recent evaluation to determine whether our stance aligns with the association's views or whether our engagement with the organization supports global environmental treaties and policy objectives. TC Energy engages with rights holders, governments and other stakeholders to support balanced policies, legislation and regulations that will play a key role in a lower-emissions economy, while addressing global energy security, affordability and sustainability. TC Energy is a member of the Board of Directors. Company representatives participate in various committees and association activities.

Row 9

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Confederación Patronal de la República Mexicana (COPARMEX)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

33790

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Since 2023, TC Energy has not conducted a comprehensive review comparing our climate change position with the trade associations to which we engage. We have also not undertaken a recent evaluation to determine whether our stance aligns with the association's views or whether our engagement with the organization supports global environmental treaties and policy objectives. TC Energy engages with rights holders, governments and other stakeholders to support balanced policies, legislation and regulations that will play a key role in a lower-emissions economy, while addressing global energy security, affordability and sustainability.

Row 10

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Mexico (CANCHAM)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

31860

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Since 2023, TC Energy has not conducted a comprehensive review comparing our climate change position with the trade associations to which we engage. We have also not undertaken a recent evaluation to determine whether our stance aligns with the association's views or whether our engagement with the organization supports global environmental treaties and policy objectives. TC Energy engages with rights holders, governments and other stakeholders to support balanced policies, legislation and regulations that will play a key role in a lower-emissions economy, while addressing global energy security, affordability and sustainability.

Funding CanCham allow us to participate in public forums with key private sector stakeholders to discuss about current energy environment in Mexico and how we, as a trade association, can work on energy transition.

Row 11

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Asociación Mexicana de Gas Natural (Mexican Association of Natural Gas, AMGN)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

15809

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Since 2023, TC Energy has not conducted a comprehensive review comparing our climate change position with the trade associations to which we engage. We have also not undertaken a recent evaluation to determine whether our stance aligns with the association's views or whether our engagement with the organization supports global environmental treaties and policy objectives. TC Energy engages with rights holders, governments and other stakeholders to support balanced policies, legislation and regulations that will play a key role in a lower-emissions economy, while addressing global energy security, affordability and sustainability. We participate in the Association's Board Meetings and technical committees, focused on the transportation of natural gas; as well as their Annual Members' Meeting.

Row 12

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico (AMCHAM)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

3682

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Since 2023, TC Energy has not conducted a comprehensive review comparing our climate change position with the trade associations to which we engage. We have also not undertaken a recent evaluation to determine whether our stance aligns with the association's views or whether our engagement with the organization supports global environmental treaties and policy objectives. TC Energy engages with rights holders, governments and other stakeholders to support balanced policies, legislation and regulations that will play a key role in a lower-emissions economy, while addressing global energy security, affordability and sustainability. We have participated at Energy Committee meetings organized by the trade association during which key stakeholders of the energy sector discuss the status of the energy sector, energy infrastructure in Mexico, and government plans to enable the energy transition.

Row 13

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Non-for-profit organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Institute for Energy Research

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Select from:

☑ No, we do not know their position

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

337500

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

Select from:

☑ No, we have not evaluated

Row 14

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Policy thinktank

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Macdonald-Laurier Institute

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Select from:

☑ No, we do not know their position

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

50000

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

Select from:

☑ No, we have not evaluated

Row 15

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

The Canadian Energy Partnership for Environmental Innovation (CEPEI)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

The Canadian Energy Partnership for Environmental Innovation (CEPEI) has been in place for over 25 years. Its members put forward specific emissions related and other programs and projects that are co-funded by members. The focus under CEPEI is to collect data that supports regulatory compliance and tracking emerging environmental issues with a view to being ready to address them when they become matters of regulation or of public attention. CEPEI represents Canada Gas Association (CGA)/ Canadian Energy Pipeline Association (CEPA) on various Technical Working Groups and actively engages with the American Gas Association's environmental committees, and on the International Gas Union's Methane Experts Group. The CEPEI program has provided significant value to TC Energy for over twenty years. This value includes air emissions and greenhouse gas inventories that have been used extensively by the TC Energy and industry groups including

Canada Gas Association (CGA) and CEPA in discussions with governments on air emissions and greenhouse gas emissions policies. In addition to the GHG and air emissions inventory programs, CEPEI also provides a critical forum for understanding and communicating environmental issues within the industry and with the regulators.

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

101500

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

By providing funding to CEPEI, an industry association, TC Energy is able to actively engage in collaborative efforts with other industry leaders. This allows TC Energy to work together with other companies to achieve common goals and drive progress within the industry.

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

Select from:
☑ No, we have not evaluated
[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Other, please specify **:biodiversity targets and framework, standard and recommendation alignment tables**

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

The publication, in its entirety.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

tce-2025-ros.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

In our annual Report on Sustainability, we provide an overview of our environmental, social and governance activities and performance from January 1 to December 31, 2024, or status as of December 31, 2024, whichever is applicable, unless otherwise noted. The scope of this report reflects all assets that we operate, unless otherwise noted. Details of select significant and relevant events that occurred in early 2025 have also been included. Data exclusions or additions are noted where applicable in the report. The information has been developed with guidance from internationally recognized sustainability reporting frameworks, standards and recommendations. These include the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) — which now forms part of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Foundation's International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) — Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), UN SDGs and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). This year's report has been designed considering Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 accessibility standards.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Other, please specify **:Environmental compliance and liabilities, existing and anticipated jurisdictional policies, sustainability commitments, revenues, Management Discussion & Analysis**

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Public policy engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

The publication, in its entirety.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

tce-2024-annual-report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

2024 Annual Report We disclose climate-related governance, regulation, and our strategy to address climate related risks and opportunities. This report is in line with U.S. GAAP.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Emission targets

☑ Other, please specify :Environmental compliance, governance, sustainability commitments, compensation

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

The publication, in its entirety.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

tce-2025-management-information-circular.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

2025 Management Information Circular We disclose climate-related governance, compensation and director competence.

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Public policy engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

The publication, in its entirety.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

tce-methane-emissions-disclosure.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Report on Reliability of Methane Disclosure We are committed to continuously improving the accuracy, transparency, consistency, comparability, and completeness of our greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory reporting. This communication includes GHG metrics and targets as recommended in the TCFD and IFRS S2

Row 5

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change
☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Other, please specify **:strategic priorities, sanctioned capital enabling energy transition**

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

The publication, in its entirety.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

tce-sustainability-highlights-investors.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

TC Energy Shareholder outreach: Responsible investment and shareholder stewardship management. TC Energy offers responsible investment and shareholder stewardship management presentations to highlight our sustainability performance and approach, aiming to provide comprehensive, decision-useful and material disclosure on our environmental, social and governance management.

Row 6

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Governance

☑ Strategy

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Other, please specify :environment metrics and targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

The publication, in its entirety.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

tce-safeguarding-biodiversity-our-approach.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Safeguarding biodiversity | our approach This document summarizes our approach to safeguarding biodiversity, which we aim to apply across our sites and projects.

Row 7

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Emission targets

☑ Other, please specify :methane emissions measurement and quantification practices

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

The publication, in its entirety.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

OGMP-reassessment-report-2025.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

OGMP 2.0 Reassessment Report We have made considerable progress maturing our GHG emissions data management and strive to improve the quality and transparency of our data, including methane emissions data and disclosures. As part of this effort, we conducted a reassessment into the merits of joining the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 (OGMP 2.0). A group of dedicated subject matter experts supported this reassessment work, leveraging internal and external expertise.

This work has been endorsed at the executive level, with Board oversight, and cross-functional support throughout the organization. As a result of this reassessment, we have decided not to join OGMP 2.0 at this time. Regulatory misalignment and uncertainty present considerable challenges to reach and maintain OGMP 2.0 gold standard across all three operating jurisdictions within the expected timelines.

Row 8

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Emission targets

☑ Other, please specify :corporate GHG emissions data management

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

The publication, in its entirety.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

roadmap-to-reasonable-assurance-on-GHG-emissions-July-2025.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Report on Reliability of Methane Emissions Disclosure In 2025, we engaged an independent third party to conduct a comprehensive, corporate-wide assessment of our readiness to undergo reasonable assurance for key corporate GHG emissions metrics: absolute Scope 1, absolute Scope 2 and GHG intensity. We are committed to enhancing our corporate GHG emissions data management through a phased reasonable assurance roadmap. Roadmap activities include addressing identified opportunities to strengthen our reporting capabilities and enhancing existing data infrastructure to meet or exceed evolving regulatory assurance requirements. Due to the dynamic nature of the current regulatory environment, we are not able to commit to a specific timeline for roadmap activities, or to the final phase of the roadmap, until requirements are more clearly defined.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Not defined
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios
☑ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :IEA NZE 2050 and IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS) transition scenarios and IPCC SSP3-7.0, IPCC SSP12.6 physical scenarios

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:
☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2050

☑ Other, please specify :2035

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :access to capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :consumer preferences

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Level of action (from local to global)
☑ Global targets
☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :the impact of climate policies on the energy mix

Relevant technology and science
☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :the rate of technological change impacting energy systems

Direct interaction with climate
☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy
☑ Domestic growth
☑ Globalizing markets
☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :supply and demand as well as market drivers related to our key commodities: liquids, natural gas and power

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The analysis focused on two primary scenarios: • Net Zero Emissions (NZE) Scenario: An accelerated energy transition scenario aligned with the ambitious goal of reaching net zero global emissions by 2050 and to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels by 2100. This scenario aligns with the 2015 Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which represents the latest international agreement on climate change. Transition risks and opportunities are more pronounced under this scenario. • High Warming Scenario: A scenario with significant challenges to adopting new climate policies to reduce emissions, resulting in a continued rise in emissions and temperatures. Physical climate risks are more pronounced under this scenario. In addition to the two primary scenarios, we also evaluated a more gradual energy transition scenario (Gradual Transition Scenario) characterized by medium-term growth in fossil fuel demand, followed by a long-term transition towards lower-carbon energy sources. Transition risks and opportunities are less pronounced under this scenario, providing a different perspective on transition impacts compared to the NZE Scenario. These climate scenarios were evaluated across three distinct time horizons: the short-term (1-5 years), the medium-term (6-15 years), and the long-term (16-25 years) and include a variety of standardized assumptions about future energy market fundamentals, including the impact of climate policies on the energy mix and the rate of technological change to support the transition to lower-carbon energy systems. While these theoretical views of the energy future are informative for strategic planning and risk management purposes, we do not assign probabilities to these scenarios and do not consider them to be forecasts or expected outcomes. The scenario analysis also included alignment to 2.5oC - 2.9oC and 3.5oC - 3.9oC.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In 2024, we engaged a third-party consultant to perform a thorough qualitative climate scenario analysis. Scenarios from the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) were selected as they are globally recognized and are generally considered the gold standard for climate-related scenario analysis.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Climate scenario analysis serves as a complementary tool in our strategic planning process. We periodically conduct climate scenario analysis to test the resiliency of our strategy across a wide range of energy transition pathways in order to strengthen our understanding of potential climate-related risks and opportunities. NZE Scenario: To reach net zero GHG emissions by 2050, the NZE Scenario assumes a reduction in global energy consumption and a shift in the energy mix away from fossil fuels and towards lower-carbon energy. Accordingly, this scenario models a steep decline in North American natural gas demand as well as an exponential increase in demand for many different forms of lower-carbon energy. A decline in natural gas demand of this magnitude would pose a substantial medium- to long-term risk to our existing natural gas pipeline infrastructure. A more stringent regulatory environment would create significant challenges in securing approvals for new natural gas pipeline projects and would increase GHG compliance costs. Furthermore, access to capital for fossil fuel-related investments could be substantially constrained, potentially limiting our ability to fund growth opportunities. These risk factors could significantly affect future earnings and asset values for our existing natural gas pipeline infrastructure, as well as hinder future growth projects. In the medium-term, these risks would be partially mitigated by our business model and low-risk preferences; 97 per cent of our comparable EBITDA is underpinned by rate regulated or long-term take-or-pay contracts, providing a degree of financial stability. A rapid energy transition would also present substantial investment opportunities in emerging energy markets and technologies. The NZE Scenario assumes

adequate capital market capacity to support investment in lower-carbon energy technologies and infrastructure, coupled with supportive policies and streamlined permitting processes to facilitate rapid deployment of proven, scalable lower carbon energy solutions. Under these favorable conditions, we would be well positioned to strategically realign our asset portfolio and capture a significant share of the growing lower carbon energy opportunities through: • Our existing capabilities in lower-carbon energy generation, including nuclear power and energy storage technologies, that would enable us to capitalize on new lower-carbon opportunities. • Our extensive pipeline network across North America that provides an unparalleled footprint of linear infrastructure that can be leveraged to transport emerging clean fuels like hydrogen and renewable natural gas, as well as to facilitate the transportation of captured carbon emissions for sequestration. High Warming Scenario: The High Warming Scenario forecasts a significant increase in global GHG emissions and temperatures, substantially elevating the long-term risk of physical climate hazards. The climate scenario analysis included a climate hazard assessment to evaluate the potential risks and impacts across our operations. The analysis involved modeling diverse climate hazards and their potential effects on a representative sample of 54 locations from across our natural gas pipelines and power generation assets, spanning diverse geographic locations across North America. The climate hazard modeling indicated that under a High Warming Scenario absent mitigation, we could have an elevated risk exposure to wildfires, extreme heat and landslides at certain asset sites. The simulation also revealed moderate risk exposure to water stress, flooding and tropical cyclones in the absence of mitigations.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes, but we have a climate transition plan with a different temperature alignment

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :we consider a variety of scenarios as part of our strategic planning process

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

We face an era of unprecedented expansion in global energy demand as we navigate through the immense and complex challenge of managing climate change and transitioning to a lower-carbon economy. And we recognize that this lower carbon economy cannot come at the expense of affordable, reliable and secure energy systems. Access to secure, reliable and affordable energy is essential to a sustainable future. This fundamental belief underpins our climate strategy and aligns with our mission to safely and efficiently move, generate, and store the critical energy that North America and the world rely on. Our climate strategy is built on three verticals important to the energy transition: supporting broader decarbonization, investing in low-carbon energy systems, and reducing operational emissions. Across each of these verticals, we prioritize realistic, cost-efficient measures to promote tangible progress, without compromising operational reliability and financial performance. We are making strategic investments in low-carbon energy projects and technologies that are complementary to our core businesses, consistent with

our risk profile. Informed by climate-related scenario analysis, our understanding of the physical risks posed by climate change forms the basis of our adaptation strategy: ongoing preparedness measures, risk mitigation actions, and ecosystem protection initiatives. Together, these efforts enhance the resilience of our assets against climate impacts. Our mitigation efforts address transition risks and opportunities as global energy markets evolve, while our adaptation efforts help us manage physical climate-related risks and opportunities. This approach enables our business to evolve along with global energy expansion and the pace and direction of the energy transition.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:
☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply
☑ Products and services
☑ Upstream/downstream value chain
☑ Investment in R&D
☑ Operations
[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

TC Energy is driving a sustainable energy future through strategic investments in low-carbon energy. Our power business forms the foundation of this initiative, with a portfolio of owned and operated assets that generate approximately 4,650 megawatts of power — with over 75 percent coming from low-carbon sources. Our strategy also includes continued market engagement and investment in the low-carbon venture ecosystem, piloting new technologies as appropriate for our gas business, allowing us to stay ahead of technological adoption trends and maintain our competitive advantage. Project 2030 - Bruce Power's Project 2030, in conjunction with the MCR life extension program, aims to achieve a site peak output of 7,000 MW by 2033 to support climate change goals and address future clean energy demands. The project emphasizes asset optimization, innovation, and the adoption of new technologies including potential integration with storage and other forms of energy sources, to increase site capability. It is being executed in three phases, with Stages 1, 2, and 3a already approved for implementation. Along with the Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON), our prospective partner, we continue to advance pre-development work on the Ontario Pumped Storage (OPS) Project, Canada's largest energy storage facility designed to provide 1,000 MW of flexible, clean energy to Ontario's electricity system using a process known as pumped hydro storage. The OPS remains subject to a final investment decision by TC Energy's Board of Directors, SON and the Ontario Government.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

TC Energy's mitigation efforts to reduce carbon emissions, span across three separate verticals, one of which is our impact on the broader energy system. Our natural gas transmission infrastructure supports the transition to a lower-carbon future, both domestically and globally. By ensuring safe, reliable and efficient access to natural gas across North America, we facilitate the ongoing displacement of higher-emitting fuels such as coal, diesel and fuel oil for electricity generation. We play an essential role in connecting natural gas sources to LNG export terminals, allowing North America's abundant supply to reach global markets. This serves as a crucial driver for reducing global emissions, particularly in regions still heavily dependent on carbon-intensive coal for their energy needs. In the U.S., we move approximately 25 per cent of the natural gas destined for LNG exports, with deliveries to LNG terminals reaching an average of 3.2 Bcf per day in 2024 - a nearly 370 per cent increase since 2018. Our network has direct and indirect connections to all four operating LNG facilities in Louisiana, a region expected to account for over

half of U.S. LNG exports by 2035. In Mexico, our Sur de Texas pipeline became the country's first upstream supply line for LNG exports in 2024. In Canada, TC Energy's partnership in Coastal GasLink Pipeline– the country's first major pipeline to the west coast in over 70 years - is intended to support two LNG export facilities, both of which are expected to be among the lowest in emissions intensity globally. From 2022 to 2024, we placed five major LNG-related projects in service in the U.S., connecting LNG facilities, which represent 4.1 Bcf per day of capacity, to natural gas supply through our infrastructure. Through projects like Grand Chenier XPress, Louisiana XPress, Alberta XPress, North Baja XPress, and Gillis Access, we are demonstrating our ability to execute reliably at scale to support LNG growth and global decarbonization. In the absence of U.S. LNG exports, coal would likely be the economically viable alternative to meet up to 50 per cent of electricity demand in Asia - particularly in India, South Korea, and Japan. In these three countries, coal represents over 50 per cent of the combined electricity generation mix.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We are expanding our internal capabilities and developing technologies adjacent to our core natural gas business, piloting initiatives that drive decarbonization across our existing assets. These initiatives: • Support emission reduction efforts across Natural Gas Pipelines business • Drive proactive market & technology engagement to better understand pace of transition • Develop internal capabilities to enhance success of deploying new technologies • Consider small, strategic investments that seek to generate outsized returns Our current pilot portfolio includes: • a CO2 capture and sequestration pilot on a compressor station. We continue to assess and advance carbon capture, utilization, and storage projects for transport and sequestration of CO2 emissions. • Methane pyrolysis study for blending produced hydrogen as a fuel. We are exploring hydrogen production methods that offer an alternative to traditional hydrogen production. When making compression investment decisions, we evaluate options such as electric drive, gas drive or hybrid drive units, based on reliability, cost and long-term utility. Factors influencing whether to pursue hybrid or electric drive replacements include grid stability, proximity to power sources, electricity rates and existing infrastructure. Each decision is tailored to the specific operational needs of the unit and external considerations such as regulations and policies, including those related to carbon pricing, customer agreements and commercial frameworks for cost recovery.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We remain committed to reducing our direct operational emissions, prioritizing realistic and cost-efficient measures to ensure tangible progress without compromising energy reliability and financial performance. To support our commitment, we are introducing a methane-intensity target and collaborating with partners on advancing and piloting decarbonization technologies. This approach allows us to continue to progress emissions reductions in the short term while we evaluate the potential of a broader GHG interim target. Combustion is the primary source of TC Energy's Scope 1 GHG emissions. In 2024, we advanced our GHG emission reduction efforts by upgrading some compression units to hybrid or electric drives and integrating renewable power sources. Our initiatives included: • Upgrading compression units on the Columbia Gas and ANR pipeline systems to hybrid drive horsepower, with some units already operational and additional deployment anticipated by late 2025 • Piloting solar thermoelectric generators (STEGs) at Iosegun Meter Station to harness solar thermal energy and convert it into electricity Hybrid drive technology combines natural gas engines and an electric motor to power compressor stations. Under typical circumstances, the electric motor operates, producing zero direct emissions. In emergencies, such as power outages, the system seamlessly switches to the natural gas engine, avoiding unnecessary downtime or outages. This approach maintains system reliability while prioritizing emissions reduction where feasible. Right-sizing turbines: Our Mount Olive compressor station, situated on our Columbia Gas pipeline, has historically been one of our highest emitting sites in the U.S. In 2023, we performed a system operation review and confirmed there were no significant commercial impacts by operating the facility with two of the three existing turbines. After 18 months of implementation, data showed this new operational approach resulted in similar flow volume outputs with approximately 25 per cent less fuel use and the reduction of over 30,000 tonnes of GHG emissions. Capitalizing on data science: We partnered with Nova Research to develop an algorithm capable of rapidly analyzing thousands of operating scenarios to identify opportunities to optimize capacity and reduce fuel consumption, along with associated GHG emissions, on our NGTL system. Following the success of early pilots, we plan to expand its use in 2025.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our engineering standards are regularly reviewed to confirm assets remain designed and operated to withstand the potential impacts of climate change. Our emergency response plans are focused on quickly and effectively responding to emergencies and mitigating impacts in a timely manner. We also maintain insurance to mitigate the financial impact of asset damage caused by extreme weather events. However, insurance does not cover all events in all circumstances. Should an event occur, our Emergency Management Program (within TOMS) would manage our response to severe weather event. We also partner with research organizations and industry groups to monitor the resilience of assets to physical risks, including severe weather events such as 100- and 200-year rainfall events. This helps determine maintenance needs or replacement of company assets, including existing pipelines. To better support geohazard risk management, TC Energy implemented a customized web-based geohazard platform (GeoForce) to identify, inventory, and track geohazards across our U.S. pipeline system. The platform was built within the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) ArcGIS Enterprise environment and leverages a diverse amount of ESRI products.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Assets
☑ Revenues
☑ Liabilities
☑ Direct costs
☑ Indirect costs
☑ Access to capital
☑ Capital allocation
☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Direct/Indirect Costs: Complying with climate-related regulations may increase operating costs, capital expenditures or may impact our ability to develop new projects and meet our growth targets. We monitor emerging policies and regulations, participate in the review processes, and submit comments to regulators as appropriate. Our rate-regulated business allows us to pursue cost recovery and earn returns on certain climate-related regulatory compliance costs. Capital expenditures/capital allocation: Projects relying on new technologies may have an increased risk of cost overruns, delays, and cash flow uncertainty. We are strategically positioned to capitalize on lower-carbon energy opportunities through our proven expertise in nuclear power, renewable power, low-carbon fuels and energy storage solutions. We continue to build additional expertise in emerging lower-carbon technologies through pilot projects and small strategic investments. Access to capital: Reduced access to capital could inhibit our ability to execute growth prospects or refinance existing debt. We take a disciplined approach to capital allocation, staying within our capital spending target while maximizing the expected returns of sanctioned projects. Our capital program is expected to be financed through a combination of internally generated cash flows, capital markets, portfolio management activities and other funding options. Assets: Declining natural gas demand could significantly impact future earnings and impair asset values for our existing natural gas pipeline infrastructure, as well as hinder future growth projects. We view natural gas and LNG as playing a critical role the global energy mix across various energy transition scenarios, displacing higher-carbon fuels and providing essential grid stability to support renewable power generation. While we maintain strong confidence in long-term natural gas demand, our diversified strategy provides resilience against potential market shifts. Our established expertise spans nuclear power, renewable power, low-carbon fuels, and energy storage solutions, complemented by small strategic investments and pilot projects in emerging clean technologies. Liabilities: Market and counterparty credit risk are managed within Board-approved limits, implemented by senior management and monitored by risk management, internal audit and business segments. Customer exposure to climate risks may impact our counterparty risks.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Assets

☑ Revenues

☑ Direct costs

☑ Indirect costs

☑ Capital allocation

☑ Capital expenditures

☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Revenues: Opportunities related to new products and services could lead to increased capital investment, revenues and earnings. We are strategically positioned to capitalize on lower-carbon energy opportunities through our proven expertise in nuclear power, renewable power, and energy storage solutions. We continue to build additional expertise in emerging lower-carbon technologies through pilot projects and small strategic investments. We continue to view natural gas and LNG as a cornerstone of the global energy transition, supporting the displacement of coal and other carbon-intensive fuels, and providing essential grid stability for renewable power generation. Direct/Indirect Costs: By improving resource efficiency, we can lower operating costs, reduce our GHG emissions intensity, and potentially minimize exposure to GHG regulatory compliance costs. Also, shifting our energy consumption to lower emissions-intensive energy sources, such as electricity, helps to reduce our GHG emissions intensity. These opportunities can reduce our exposure to GHG regulatory compliance costs while also reducing operating costs. Capital expenditures/capital allocation: Our capital allocation process incorporates the impact of incremental GHG emissions on our overall corporate emissions profile. Over 60 per cent of our capital expenditure supports the transition to a lower-carbon economy. Our roughly $28B sanctioned capital program includes $10.1B supporting broader decarbonization, $4.9B in investing in lower-carbon energy (primarily Bruce Power), and $2.3B for projects increasing the reliability and emissions performance of our assets. Assets: We play an essential role in connecting natural gas sources to LNG export terminals, allowing North America's abundant supply to reach global markets. This serves as a crucial driver for reducing global emissions, particularly in regions still heavily dependent on carbon-intensive coal for their energy needs. Our power business generates approximately 4,650 megawatts of power — with over 75 percent coming from low-carbon sources. In addition to nuclear power, we're advancing the Ontario Pumped Storage Project, an innovative energy storage solution designed to deliver 1,000 MW of flexible, clean energy to Ontario's electricity system.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

TC Energy is focused on developing, building and safely operating a sustainable portfolio of infrastructure assets now and into the future. R&D and innovation continues to play a key role. TC Energy has a dedicated R&D program that partners with industry to drive strategic research in the evolving energy landscape. Investments include Carbon Clean (post combustion carbon capture emerging technologies) and Qube Technologies (continuous methane monitoring and detection technology). Carbon Clean, a point source carbon capture company, is developing innovative technology that utilizes rotating packed beds to increase the efficiency of the carbon capture process. Qube's technology is well positioned to support TC Energy's continued efforts in methane detection and measurement. Investments have also been made in engineering work associated with advancing decarbonization projects in CCUS, methane pyrolysis and hydrogen blending in transmission assets. - Pre-Front End Engineering has been complete to evaluate deployment of carbon capture systems at our compressor stations. - Pre-Front End Engineering has been initiated to evaluate the techno-economic feasibility of using methane pyrolysis at our compressor stations. Methane pyrolysis would utilize natural gas to produce hydrogen and carbon black. The hydrogen would then be run as a fuel for turbines which would displace natural gas and associated combustion emissions. Alberta Innovates has awarded TC Energy a grant to contribute to this analysis. An engineering assessment related to the technical feasibility of converting a natural gas transmission asset to a methane-hydrogen blended service is in progress. Alberta Innovates has also awarded a grant for this project.
[Fixed row]

(5.5.7) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Advanced monitoring techniques

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Pilot demonstration

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

To enhance the safety and integrity of our pipeline network, TC Energy uses aircraft with advanced sensors to detect leaks and external interference threats along the pipeline right of way. In 2024, we began implementing an advanced camera system that improves the location and quantification of methane emissions and allows pilots to conduct their aerial inspection from a higher altitude, improving pilot safety. We are also partnering and collaborating to advance technologies and engineering knowledge to continuously improve asset safety and reliability. These partnerships include Intelligent Pipeline Integrity Program (iPIPE) - a collaboration of oil and gas operators along with the University of North Dakota Energy and Environment Research Center that aims to support the validation of new technology advancements specific to leak detection and leak prevention. Beyond right-of-way focused inspection technologies, TC Energy has also continued to investigate inspection mechanisms that provide higher level of granularity around facility assets. These tools enhance our understanding of asset emission profiles as well as inform capabilities on evolving tools in the GHG management space. Some technologies we have implemented, or are currently piloting, include: • Optical gas imaging (OGI) - OGI cameras to detect and measure fugitive emissions • Ultrasonic leak detection – Tools that rely on noise signatures to detect internal leaks and leaks to the atmosphere • Aerial measurement - Drones and aircraft-mounted sensors to identify methane emissions • Continuous Emissions Monitoring - A pilot of multiple industry leading methane detection technologies at some of our compression and meter station facilities to evaluate the efficacy of these tools in different situations.

Row 2

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :compressor dry gas seal reinjection

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Small scale commercial deployment

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Dry gas seal (DGS) reinjection systems capture methane from compressor seals and reinject the gas back into the pipeline system rather than releasing it into the atmosphere. A pilot of DGS systems at our Vetchland and Goodfish compressor stations in Alberta and Spruce compressor station in Manitoba, collectively prevented the release of approximately 1,500 tonnes CO2e in 2024. Also in 2024, we piloted the use of a Qnergy Stirling engine at our Saturn No. 3 meter station on the NGTL pipeline, using it to convert methane emissions into useful energy as a temporary power source. This innovative approach significantly reduced GHG emissions and noise pollution compared to traditional diesel-powered electric generators.

Row 3

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS)

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our extensive North American pipeline network could potentially provide valuable infrastructure for transporting emerging clean fuels and captured carbon for sequestration. Through strategic pilot projects and targeted investments, we are developing expertise in hydrogen and carbon capture technologies to advance these emerging opportunities.

Row 4

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Hydrogen

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Small scale commercial deployment

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

We are exploring hydrogen production methods that offer an alternative to traditional hydrogen production. In 2024, TC Energy was awarded a grant from Alberta Innovates as part of their Hydrogen Centre of Excellence to explore hydrogen production via methane pyrolysis. Methane pyrolysis involves breaking down methane into hydrogen and solid carbon, whereby the produced hydrogen can be used as a fuel substitute, reducing CO2 emissions compared to conventional processes.

Row 5

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Enclosed Vapour Combustors technology

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Pilot demonstration

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

EVCs capture and combust natural gas from compressor dry gas seal vents and natural gas-driven pneumatic devices, converting methane into water vapour and carbon dioxide. In use since 2023 on Coastal GasLink (CGL), we are looking to expand use across our Canadian and Mexican assets where respective regulations recognize methane destruction as an effective solution to reduce GHG emissions from low pressure and small volume methane emission sources.
[Add row]

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

Nuclear

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

717000000

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

87

(5.7.3) 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

15

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Estimated and incurred project costs include 100 per cent of the capital expenditures related to projects within entities that we own or partially own and fully consolidate, as well as our share of equity contributions to fund projects within our equity investments.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

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

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

Our capital allocation template includes consideration of potential climate-related impacts of projects coming forward for a final investment decision. We are exploring the various ways in which we could apply an internal carbon price to this process and how this could be consistently applied across business units.
[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Product safety and compliance

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We continuously analyze our supply chain and are committed to engaging and contracting with suppliers on environmental issues. We evaluate suppliers for environmental impacts and identify which suppliers pose environmental risks. We have qualification requirements for suppliers providing environmentally sensitive products/services are completed and subsequently those suppliers receive more thorough environmental performance reviews.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Embedded in our supply chain function, our dedicated ESG & Policy team leverages our market presence to encourage responsible practices across our value chain and monitor supplier compliance with TC Energy policies and standards. Their work is guided by our Supply Chain Procurement Policy that outlines our expectations of ethical business conduct for procurement employees, along with meeting safety objectives, maximizing value and ensuring compliance with TC Energy and jurisdictional requirements. We use digital third-party contractor management platforms to assess risk, screen and engage with suppliers that meet our minimum requirements for safety practices, quality management and environmental stewardship. Depending on the scope of work, we also screen suppliers for technical capability, labour practices, anti-corruption practices, and local, diverse and Indigenous contracting opportunities. TC Energy contractors agree to abide by the terms of our Contractor COBE Policy at the time of hire. This policy lays out expectations for contractors' ethical conduct, health and safety practices, employment equity and stakeholder relationships.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Adoption of the United Nation’s International Labour Organization principles, upstream value chain transparency and human rights, designated and Targeted service opportunities

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection
☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :collection of environmental regulations and laws/compliance information

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :contractor encouragement to identify opportunities for improvement (OFI’s)

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Our contractor qualification process reviews all contractors. This process ensures current and potential contractors meet minimum requirements in EH&S and regulatory, legal, quality, and our Anti-Bribery and Corruption policies. We are also requiring a sustainability questionnaire from suppliers to share their sustainability efforts and progress. Any contractor to be found with a violation or fine is reviewed internally and assessed a classification on the severity of the incident. Decisions are based on working with contractors that align to our environmental principles of Stewardship, Performance and Protection of our footprint and interactions with the Environment in the work we conduct. Sustainability questionnaires through ISN provides several benefits including enhanced business continuity, development of trusted partnerships with suppliers, cost savings through reduced energy and water consumption, prevention of fines and litigation, and minimization of disruptions in the supply chain. We are working with our supply chain to onboard new suppliers that can support our energy transition plan for projects that will reduce our carbon footprint. Each of these supply chain categories are working with our suppliers to communicate our sustainability goals and priorities to help them meet our requirements. Suppliers are encouraged to bring opportunities and improvements to our existing services and materials that can help achieve our goals.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization’s goals to support customers’ targets and ambitions

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We carefully manage relationships with our customers, suppliers, regulators and other stakeholders and offer clear, candid communication to investors in order to build trust and support. To remain competitive, TC Energy must provide essential energy infrastructure services in both supply and demand areas, offering solutions that appeal to our customers, while maintaining alignment with our strategic objectives.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

To deliver a more resilient energy future, we are operating and expanding critical infrastructure systems that the countries and customers we serve can rely on. We are continuing to advance discussions on commercial agreements with customers that align with our risk preferences. Our focus in Energy Solutions includes piloting new technologies like hydrogen and carbon capture for our natural gas business, continued partnerships and investments in emerging technologies and the selective development of decarbonization solutions for customers, allowing us to stay ahead of technological adoption trends.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We require access to substantial amounts of capital at a competitive cost to fund our portfolio of growth projects and replace maturing debt obligations. Investors and lenders are increasingly considering climate-related risks and opportunities in their decision-making, which might affect their willingness to provide capital to the energy industry, reducing the amount of capital available and increasing capital costs. We have candid and proactive engagement with the investment community to solicit feedback and keep them apprised of our prospects, risks and challenges as well as sustainability-related updates. We conduct research regularly around the evolving sustainability preferences of our investors and financial partners which we consider in our decision-making.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our annual meeting offers shareholders the opportunity to receive an update on our business and vote on items of business. Our Investor Relations department is available for meetings and calls to address shareholder questions and concerns, including those related to ESG issues, and to provide public information on TC Energy in a timely and responsive manner. We conduct proactive shareholder outreach to share ESG-related company developments and we engage with ESG ratings agencies. In 2024, TC Energy's CEO, CFO, other members of management and Investor Relations participated in over 500 meetings with shareholders and bondholders, including over 50 meetings on ESG-specific topics. TC Energy's Board Chair and members of the Board also participated in 11 meetings with shareholders.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:
☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Rights holders, landowners and communities

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing
☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

Other
☑ Other, please specify :Fostering economic opportunities

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We work closely with Indigenous communities, community based organizations, landowners, rights holders and other stakeholders in alignment with our values and sustainability commitments. TC Energy's social impact program, Build Strong, invests in organizations that are vital to our communities and crucial for our business. Whether we are providing grants, awarding scholarships, or providing in-kind support, our goal is to help build mutually beneficial relationships that address our biggest social challenges and build strong communities. We do this in two ways: outcomes-focused investments, and support for our employees to give back to the causes they care about most. As an energy infrastructure company with operations in three countries, we are proud of the relationships we have built with close to 100,000 landowners across our pipeline and asset network. Without their trust and cooperation, our business is not possible. Building and managing relationships with landowners across North America is critical to our success. Our Guiding Principles help us conduct our interactions with landowners in a positive and consistent manner. Fostering economic opportunities for Indigenous communities is a cornerstone of TC Energy's commitment to building long-term, respectful relationships and supporting economic reconciliation. It ensures that those most directly affected by TC Energy's projects and operations benefit from development initiatives. TC Energy achieves this through various efforts, including employment and contracting opportunities through the Hire and Buy Local program, capacity funding, Relationship Agreements on projects, potential equity participation in new developments, education and training programs, community investments and scholarships.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2024, we invested over $30 million in communities across North America. It was our second year achieving positive target performance, following our $33 million investment in 2023. As part of our efforts to build long-term, mutually beneficial relationships, we work directly with Indigenous communities to understand their priorities and fund initiatives that they identify in the areas of safety, education and training, environment and community. In 2024, TC Energy invested over $5 million across North America in Indigenous community-led initiatives. We strive to build a strong Indigenous talent pipeline. To that end, TC Energy provided 329 Indigenous Legacy scholarships across Canada, the U.S. and Mexico in 2024 to support educational advancement of Indigenous peoples. TC Energy has 20 agreements on the Coastal GasLink project and over 40 with Indigenous communities across the NGTL and Foothills pipeline systems. In 2023, TC Energy released our Canadian Indigenous Equity Framework which outlines our values and principles for equity opportunities.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The operational control boundary data represents the GHG emission footprint from assets that we operate and are therefore influenced by TC Energy's operational practices.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The operational control boundary data represents the footprint from assets that we operate and are therefore influenced by TC Energy's operational practices. [Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a divestment

☑ Yes, other structural change, please specify :spinoff of Liquids Pipelines business

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

South Bow Corporation (South Bow) Portland Natural Gas Transmission System (PNGTS)

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

TC Energy shareholders voted to approve the plan in June 2024 and, on October 1, 2024, TC Energy completed the spinoff of its Liquids Pipelines business into the new public company, South Bow Corporation (South Bow) (the Spinoff Transaction). Completed approximately $1.1 billion ($0.8 billion USD) asset divestiture of Portland Natural Gas Transmission System (PNGTS) for pre-tax proceeds which includes the assumption by the purchaser of US$250 million of senior notes outstanding at PNGTS. Emissions associated with these changes have been excluded from TC Energy's 2024 inventory in accordance with the company's reporting standard. These structural changes have been applied to the annual emissions data back to 2019 however, historical CDP values prior to 2024 have not been restated as part of this submission.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

In 2024, TC Energy's corporate GHG reporting methodology transitioned to the 1-in-100-year Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) from the IPCC (2014) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), for the quantification of corporate Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions. Methodological updates also include changes to the quantification emission factors of U.S. Natural Gas stationary combustion emissions to align with regulatory guidance from the US EPA. Additionally, starting in 2024, sources of vented and fugitive emissions were classified and standardized across all jurisdictions to establish consistency in how methane related emissions are categorized for corporate reporting. This realignment has resulted in certain emissions, historically reported as fugitives (e.g., USNG compressor seal emissions) are now being categorized as vented emissions. Starting in 2024, Scope 3 Category 7 emissions were included in the reported information.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2, location-based

☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

TCE recalculates GHG emissions based on the following criteria: • Changes in methodology: Cumulative changes in calculation methodology or improvements in the accuracy or consistency of emission factors or activity data including the discovery of errors, omissions and/or correction of missing data. This also applies to changes in methodology for throughput / volume calculations. • Structural changes: A change is considered structural if a corporate transaction occurs and the outcome does not result in "business as usual" for the organization, such as a single new corporate development activity such as mergers, acquisition, divestment, or re-organization that is no longer representative of the comparative baseline year, or similar business changes giving rise to a 10% or more change in absolute or emission intensity figures. The following conditions do not meet the definition of structural change and will not trigger an adjustment to the baseline: i) Transactions that, by design, reduce actual emissions through decommissioning, restructuring and/or as a condition of divestment; ii) Organic growth or decline (e.g., changes in production, opening a new location, decommissioning a location, repurpose or reconfiguration of existing locations, or consolidation of office space); or iii) The implementation of new processes or technology that reflect real changes in emissions or emission intensity. Upon evaluation of the above criteria, restatement will occur for the key reporting metrics when the following criteria is met: • Annual Corporate Inventory (total emissions): when a materiality threshold of +/-10% of the GHG inventory absolute emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) in the reported year is met. For clarity, the materiality threshold is applied to Corporate Inventory for the year in which the absolute emissions value was originally reported and for which restatement is being considered. • Annual emissions intensity: when the total emissions and/or the denominator meets the +/-10% materiality threshold.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ ISO 14064-1

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule

☑ The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol

☑ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
☑ American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry, 2009
☑ Other, please specify :WCI quantification methods, CEPEI Methodology Manual: Estimation of Air Emissions from the Canadian Natural Gas Transmission, Storage and Distribution System, Regulatory Guidance where applicable, USEPA, NIR and Registro Nacional de Emisiones

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:
☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:
☑ 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

(7.3.3) Comment

Scope 2 emissions are considered an indirect emissions source (that are not included in our Scope 1 or Scope 3 emission metrics), as the emissions are a consequence of activities of the reporting organization but occur at sources owned or controlled by another organization (e.g., an electricity generator or utility). Our location-based Scope 2 emissions are calculated based on purchased and imported electricity, steam/heat that is consumed in our operational activities and exclude electricity that is retailed to our customers. Scope 2 emission factors are based on publicly available regional or sub-regional emission factors (e.g., grid electricity emission factors).
[Fixed row]

(7.4) 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?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Construction/capital project related emissions

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not evaluated

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Scope 1 emissions from construction-related activities are not yet evaluated and therefore not included in our GHG emissions.

Row 2

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Scope 2 (market-based) emissions

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Scope 2 emissions using market-based emission factors are relevant to our business, however, cannot be quantified at this time due to limited/unavailable market-based emission factors (e.g., residual mix or supplier specific factors) across Canadian and Mexico electricity markets.

Row 3

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Select relevant, but not yet calculated, Scope 3 categories

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3: Capital goods

☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3: Investments

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

We are currently reporting five of ten relevant categories and actively assessing the remaining categories against reporting guidance and quantification methodologies. We are contributing to industry-specific quantification standards through the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (Ipieca) to improve value chain reporting, recognizing the inherent complexity in quantifying emissions that rely on data from value chain partners. Scope 3 emissions

for Categories 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are calculated using standardized corporate methodologies similar to Scope 2. Emissions are determined by multiplying measured, invoiced or surveyed activity data with regional emission factors from regulatory bodies such as the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC).

Row 4

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Select not relevant Scope 3 categories

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Franchises
☑ Scope 3: Other (upstream)
☑ Scope 3: Other (downstream)
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

The evaluation on the relevance of various Scope 3 categories is ongoing but not yet completed as we await the finalization of updated Scope 3 reporting guidance (e.g., GHG Protocol, IPIECA). We are currently reporting five of the ten relevant Scope 3 categories and are assessing the remaining five against current reporting guidance and quantification methodologies. TC Energy does not own or sell to end use consumers, the majority of products that we transport and market. As such, Scope 3 Categories 9,10,11 are not considered relevant to our core business activities.
[Add row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18964503

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions include combustion, fugitive, vented and flaring or incineration emissions. These are calculated using quantification methodologies consistent with regulatory reporting requirements in the jurisdictions where we operate or standardized corporate quantification methods aligned to acceptable regulatory methods. Calculations rely on measured fuel consumption, natural gas quality, operational activity, leak and venting data, or default emission factors and engineering estimates when direct measurements are unavailable.GHG emissions quantification follows the methodologies prescribed by various regulations in the different jurisdictions in which we operate. We report our emissions to British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec, Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), the U.S. EPA, California, Oregon, Maryland, Washington and Mexico's Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. These methods can include, but are not limited to, direct measurement, use of emissions factors in conjunction with activity data and mass balance calculations. We report GHG's emitted to the atmosphere before accounting for offsets, credits, or other similar attributes that have reduced or compensated for emissions. In alignment with the World Research Institute GHG Protocol, Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, GHG emissions reported by TC Energy include those emissions from sources considered below regulatory reporting thresholds or from sources not required to be reported under regulatory methodologies. Beginning in 2024, sources of vented and fugitive GHG emissions were defined and standardized across all jurisdictions to establish consistent categorization of methane-related emissions for corporate reporting. As a result of this realignment, certain GHG emissions previously reported as fugitives (e.g. USNG compressor seal emissions) are now categorized as vented GHG emissions.Flaring reductions in 2024 were attributed to recently implemented enterprise-wide definition changes which reclassified certain flaring- related emissions (e.g. incidents) as stationary combustion emissions. GHG emissions from transportation-related activities include corporately owned and operated aircraft as well as vehicle and small equipment operations. Total direct methane emissions encompass all methane sources, including immaterial sources not associated with natural gas handling activities, such as power generation and corporate services.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

552229

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the location-based method and standardized corporate reporting methodologies. Indirect emissions from operating assets are quantified using invoiced or metered energy consumption data and the emission factors published by regulatory bodies relevant to each region in which our assets are located. The quantification of GHG emissions follows the methodologies prescribed by various regulations in the different jurisdictions in which we operate. We report greenhouse gases emitted to the atmosphere before accounting for offsets, credits, or other similar attributes that have reduced or compensated for emissions. In alignment with the World Research Institute GHG Protocol, Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, GHG emissions reported by TC Energy include those emissions from sources considered below regulatory reporting thresholds or from sources not required to be reported under regulatory methodologies.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3239719

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emission categories reported are based on the operational control reporting boundary. Emissions reported in Category 3 fuel- and energy-related activities include emissions related to the upstream activities attributed to fuel supplied for combustion during operational activities that are not included in our Scope 1 or Scope 2 GHG emissions. This category also includes emissions attributed to the generation of purchased electricity, as well as associated transmission and distribution losses, consumed by TC Energy's operational activities.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27680.94

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emission categories reported are based on the operational control reporting boundary. Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with waste are estimated using the spend-based method derived from the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Guidance and calculated emission factors. Spend data is used to calculate waste-related emissions and excludes waste from capital projects.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11662

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emission categories reported are based on the operational control reporting boundary. Category 6 emissions reflect indirect emissions associated with commercial travel - such as air, rail, and commuter vehicle transportation - that are not included in our Scope 1 emissions

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emission categories reported are based on the operational control reporting boundary. Beginning in 2024, TC Energy introduced Category 7 emissions, informed by an internal survey of a targeted employee sample regarding routine commuting practices. This category excludes emissions related to remote work, contract employees, and travel related activities already reported as Scope 1 emissions or other travel-related categories. As 2024 is the first year in which this indicator is reported, 2019 data is not available.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5904.85

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emission categories reported are based on the operational control reporting boundary. Category 8 emissions are attributed to the utility energy (i.e. fuel and electricity) consumed within TC Energy's leased building/office spaces in which utilities are administered and controlled by third party building services or building property owners. In leased building spaces where the utility energy remains under TC Energy's operational control, the associated emissions are allocated to the Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emission profiles.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22350809

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Gross global Scope 1 emissions are calculated as per jurisdictional regulatory reporting program guidance, including operational control reporting boundary, emission category, calculation methodology and global warming potentials. In instances where regulatory reporting program guidance does not align across jurisdictions, we have attempted to align the emission calculation methodology consistently across all legal entities, including emissions from sources outside minimum regulatory reporting thresholds. Gross emissions provided are based on the operational control reporting boundary.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

426499.53

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are considered an indirect emissions source (that are not included in our Scope 3 emission metrics), as the emissions are a consequence of activities of the reporting organization but occur at sources owned or controlled by another organization (e.g., an electricity generator or utility). Our location-based Scope 2 emissions are calculated based on purchased and imported electricity, steam or heat that is consumed in our operational activities and excludes electricity that is retailed to our customers. Scope 2 emission factors are based on publicly available regional or sub-regional emission factors (e.g., federally published grid electricity emission factors).
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

We are evaluating applicable methodologies and available data to support the quantification of emissions from the goods and services that are purchased across our organization. Scope 3 emissions in this category are not currently quantified.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

We are evaluating applicable methodologies and available data to support the quantification of emissions from purchased capital goods, such as construction materials for capital projects. Scope 3 emissions in this category are not currently quantified.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4142189.7

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Fuel-based method

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

13

(7.8.5) Please explain

Included in this Scope 3 category are emissions from energy purchased or used for operational purposes and business activities, which have not already been quantified as a direct (Scope1) or indirect (Scope 2) emissions source and are located outside of operational boundaries. This includes: • Purchased Electricity (upstream emissions attributed to the fuel used for the generation of electricity that TC Energy consumes) • Fuel Consumption (upstream extraction, processing and transport emissions that are outside our operational boundaries) • Transmission and distribution (T&D) Losses (electrical T&D losses are based on average emission factors defined for regional and subregional power grids) For the 2024 reporting year, this category represents approximately 99% of our reported Scope 3 emissions.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

We are evaluating applicable methodologies and available data to inform the quantification of emissions attributed to the freight and logistical services that are used to support our business activities. Scope 3 emissions in this category are not currently quantified.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

19750

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Included in this Scope 3 category are emissions from operational spend data on the handling and disposal of waste as invoiced by our waste vendors across all jurisdictions. For the 2024 reporting year, this category represents approximately 0.47% of our reported Scope 3 emissions.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7535

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions included in this Scope 3 category cover employee business-related travel activities. Included in this Scope 3 category: • Domestic, continental, and intercontinental air travel • Rail travel • Car Rental • Extensity For the 2024 reporting year, this category represents approximately 0.18% of our reported Scope 3 emissions profile.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2843

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Beginning in 2024, TC Energy introduced Category 7 emissions, informed by an internal survey of a targeted employee sample regarding routine commuting practices. This category excludes emissions related to remote work, contract employees, and travel related activities already reported as Scope 1 emissions or other travel-related categories. For the 2024 reporting year, this category represents approximately 0.07% of our reported Scope 3 emissions profile.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6180

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions included in this Scope 3 category include day-to-day operation of leased office spaces that are outside of TC Energy's operational control. Emissions considered in this Scope 3 category include leased office space electricity and heating fuel consumption, as well as fugitive emissions attributed to air conditioning systems proportionate to our lease space footprint. The energy used at each location is estimated based on the area of the leased space and estimated energy consumed using referenced US EIA factors. For the 2024 reporting year, this category represents approximately 0.15% of our reported Scope 3 emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Our core business is to provide a service for the transportation or storage of natural gas or crude oils for various shippers to supply markets across North America as well as the generation of electricity. Although TC Energy continues to evaluate this Scope 3 category, downstream emissions as defined in this category are not relevant to our transmission pipelines business. Downstream electricity and heat energy use, after generation from TC Energy facilities, is excluded from this category as the use of electricity does not result in the generation of GHG emissions. The production of electricity and heat energy is captured as part of our Scope 1 emissions profile.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

TC Energy is continuing to evaluate the relevance of this category relative to our core natural gas transmission pipeline and storage business. As part of our core business activities, we do not sell natural gas products to end-use consumers and generally do not have visibility on how natural gas is used or potentially processed. Relative to our Power entities, electricity is not 'processed', therefore the quantification of GHG emissions relating to the processing of sold products (i.e., electricity) is not relevant.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As part of our core business activities, we do not take ownership of the natural gas that we transport and handle on behalf of our customers/shippers. There are instances where our natural gas transmission units buy and sell product volumes for operational or marketing purposes however, many of these transactions occur within the pipeline or storage facility prior to reaching the end-use consumers (i.e., business to business transactions). At this time, we have not quantified emissions attributed to this Scope 3 category; however, we continue to evaluate the relevance of our business activities. As energy products such as electricity and heat do not produce GHG emissions as a result of their direct use, Category 11 does not apply to those energy sources produced and sold by TC Energy. The production of electricity and heat energy is captured as part of our Scope 1 GHG emissions profile.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

TC Energy does not sell physical products requiring end-of-life waste treatment services as part of its business activities. Sold products include electricity, pipeline transportation and storage services, and heat/steam from cogeneration activities.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions reported in our Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 Category 8 metrics inherently include emissions attributed to our downstream sub-leased assets. We are continuing to evaluate the collection of data to support the quantification and disaggregation of existing emissions for this category reporting from Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 categories already reported.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from this Scope 3 category are not relevant to our operations as we do not operate franchises, as defined in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

We are continuing to evaluate and develop the methodology for this Scope 3 category. The TC Energy Report on Sustainability, released July 31st, 2025, includes Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emission indicators using the Equity Share reporting boundary.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have other upstream Scope 3 emissions to report.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have other downstream Scope 3 emissions to report.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Canada [BC] – Greenhouse Gas Emission Reporting Regulation Verification Statements.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Document in its entirety. For additional details of regulatory requirements and supporting verification standards and criteria, refer to the verification statement.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

3

Row 2

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Canada [AB] – TIER Verification Statements.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Document in its entirety. For additional details of regulatory requirements and supporting verification standards and criteria, refer to the verification statement.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

31

Row 3

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Canada [SK] – Output-Based Pricing System Regulations (OBPS) Verification Statements.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Document in its entirety. For additional details of regulatory requirements and supporting verification standards and criteria, refer to the verification statement.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

6

Row 4

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Canada [MB] – Output-Based Pricing System Regulations (OBPS) Verification Statements.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Document in its entirety. For additional details of regulatory requirements and supporting verification standards and criteria, refer to the verification statement.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

1

Row 5

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Canada [Ontario] - Ontario Greenhouse Gas Emissions_ Quantification, Reporting and Verification.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Document in its entirety. For additional details of regulatory requirements and supporting verification standards and criteria, refer to the verification statement.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

7

Row 6

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Canada [QC] – Environment Quality Act_Verification Statements.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Document in its entirety. For additional details of regulatory requirements and supporting verification standards and criteria, refer to the verification statement. Proportion of reported emissions verified: 0.5%

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

1

Row 7

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

OR Verification Reports_2025_merged.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Document in its entirety.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

2

Row 8

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

USA [Washington State]_Verification statements.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Document in its entirety.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Washington Administrative Code (WAC) Chapter 173-441, Reporting of Emissions of Greenhouse Gases. Washington State Department of Ecology

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

2

Row 9

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Triennial process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ No verification or assurance of current reporting year

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

Row 10

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Triennial process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway but not complete for current reporting year – first year it has taken place

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Third party verification/assurance underway

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Proportion of reported emissions verified: 0.1%

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

0

Row 11

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Scope 1 & 2_2025 third-party limited assurance report.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Document in its entirety.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Canada [AB] – TIER Verification Statements (1).pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Document in its entirety. For additional details of regulatory requirements and supporting verification standards and criteria, refer to the verification statement.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

11

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Canada [BC] – Greenhouse Gas Emission Reporting Regulation Verification Statements (1).pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Document in its entirety. For additional details of regulatory requirements and supporting verification standards and criteria, refer to the verification statement.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

0

Row 3

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Scope 1 & 2_2025 third-party limited assurance report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Document in its entirety.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Details are incorporated within the methodology and physical operating conditions sections outlined below.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1495050

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Structural adjustments in 2024 includes material changes to the asset portfolio, such as the spin-off of the Liquids Pipelines business and the divestment of the Portland Natural Gas Transmission System, which influenced the total scope 1 and scope 2 emissions.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

Mergers

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

Change in output

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

622242.84

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2025, TC Energy's GHG reporting methodology transitioned to the 1-in-100-year Global Warming Potentials from the IPCC (2014) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), for the quantification of corporate GHG emissions. The 2024 data reflect the GWP's from AR5. Methodological updates include changes to the quantification of U.S. Natural Gas stationary combustion emissions to align with 2025 regulatory guidance.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

711670

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2024, Scope 1 emissions from our Canadian natural gas pipelines increased due to higher utilization of gas-fired compressors as compared to 2023. The decrease in Scope 2 GHG emissions is attributed to lower power consumption across many Canadian and U.S. natural gas system electric drive compressors, due to lower utilization relative to 2023. General decreases in location-based regional and subregional grid carbon intensities also contributed to the overall reduction relative to prior reporting periods.
[Fixed row]

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

18001318.995

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

4276665.39

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

72280.083

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

544.831

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
[Add row]

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

Fugitives

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0.547

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

30.914

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

866.143

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Fugitive emissions from our power cogeneration facilities are attributed to lost natural gas used to fuel the turbine generator and afterburner equipment. The use and fugitive loss of SF6 products were not reported by operations in 2024.

Combustion (Electric utilities)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

2068983.925

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

137.76

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2085758.565

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Combustion emissions are attributed to the power cogeneration facilities.

Combustion (Gas utilities)

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Not applicable; no gas utilities.

Emissions not elsewhere classified

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

1.278

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

26.915

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

754.886

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Emissions in this category represent venting emission sources during the 2024 calendar year.
[Fixed row]

(7.15.4) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from oil and gas value chain production activities by greenhouse gas type.

Row 1

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:
☑ Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply
☑ Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:
☑ Gas

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

5841712.464

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

10049.005

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6182204.378

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Data based on operational control reporting boundary. Emissions do not include sources from our corporate services assets (e.g., fleet vehicle combustion, buildings).

Row 2

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Flaring

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Gas

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

32836.185

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

225.467

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39170.576

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Data based on operational control reporting boundary

Row 3

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:
☑ Venting

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply
☑ Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:
☑ Gas

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

905.039

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

68238.721

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1911589.229

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Data based on operational control reporting boundary. Emissions do not include sources from our corporate services assets (e.g., subsidiaries).

Row 4

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:
☑ Fugitives

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply
☑ Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:
☑ Gas

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

20214.728

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

73982.82

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2091733.679

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Data based on operational control reporting boundary. Emissions do not include sources from our corporate services assets (e.g., buildings).
[Add row]

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)
Canada	*11128709.648*	*218431.051*
Mexico	*155979.339*	*3515.558*
United States of America	*11066120.315*	*204541.646*

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Natural Gas Pipelines*	*20215289.057*
Row 3	*Power and Energy Solutions*	*2096788.399*
Row 4	*Corporate*	*38731.846*

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Electric utility activities

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

2087379.594

(7.19.3) Comment

The value reported here includes emissions from our electric power (cogeneration and available renewable power) assets only. This total does not include emissions from our non-regulated Canadian Gas Storage entities, which do not meet the CDP definition of an "Electric Utility", however are included in our Power and Energy Solutions (previously, Power and Storage) business segment. The Storage business in Canada operates independently from our regulated natural gas transmission and storage businesses. It excludes corporate service emissions such as buildings and transportation related emissions. Net Scope 1 emissions are the same as gross emissions as TCE did not abate any emissions through environmental attributes such as offsets or REC's.

Oil and gas production activities (midstream)

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

20224697.862

(7.19.3) Comment

The value reported here includes estimated emissions from our natural gas pipeline assets as well as gas storage assets. It excludes corporate service emissions such as buildings and transportation related emissions. Net Scope 1 emissions are the same as gross emissions as TCE did not abate any emissions through environmental attributes such as offsets or REC's.
[Fixed row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Corporate Services*	*6599.474*
Row 2	*Natural Gas Pipelines*	*308066.905*
Row 3	*Power and Energy Solutions*	*111833.114*

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Oil and gas production activities (midstream)

(7.21.1) Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e

333887.423

(7.21.3) Comment

Value is based on the operational control reporting boundary. The value reported here includes estimated emissions from our natural gas pipeline assets as well as gas storage assets. It excludes corporate service emissions such as buildings and subsidiaries.
[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2350809.302

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

426499.493

(7.22.4) Please explain

We are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure at this time due to limited market-based factors for all operational regions. This information is based on the operational control reporting boundary, and represents emissions from our natural gas, and power and energy solutions business unit assets and emissions from corporate services including transportation, subsidiaries and building spaces.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.24) Report your methane emissions as percentages of natural gas and hydrocarbon production or throughput.

Row 1

(7.24.1) Oil and gas business division

Select all that apply

☑ Midstream

(7.24.3) Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of total hydrocarbon production or throughput at given division

0.039

(7.24.4) Indicate whether your methane emissions figure is based on observational data

Select from:

☑ Both observational data and estimated or modelled data

(7.24.5) Details of methodology

Total methane emissions from our Natural Gas Pipelines operations are based on measured and estimated methodologies from sources of methane emissions such as stationary combustion (i.e., combustion efficiency), vented emissions and fugitive emissions. Total hydrocarbon throughput was based on throughput data from all three natural gas pipeline business units (i.e., Canadian Gas Operations, US Natural Gas and Mexico Gas Operations) and excludes Canadian gas storage unit throughputs.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

97762607

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

97762607.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1444383

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1444383.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

389193

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

389193.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

0.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

99596183

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

99596183.00

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

97649276

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

116436

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

11643551

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Various emission factors were used based on type of fuel / electricity, source of fuel / electricity. Fuel volumes are based on measured/metered data or from supplier invoice records.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

97762607

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

116436

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

11643551

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Various emission factors were used based on type of fuel / electricity, source of fuel / electricity. Fuel volumes are based on measured/metered data or from supplier invoice records.
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)
Electricity	*5045886.09*	*37183.5*	*1271601.11*
Heat	*2772423.22*		
Steam	*4271745.28*		

[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

921882

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

37184

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

389193

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1348259.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7918

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7918.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

513732

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

513732.00
[Fixed row]

(7.33) Does your electric utility organization have a transmission and distribution business?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.002

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

22777309

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

13771000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

19.42

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Divestment

☑ Change in methodology

☑ Change in physical operating conditions

(7.45.9) Please explain

The change to 2024 intensity is primarily attributed to structural adjustments including material changes to the asset portfolio, such as the spin-off of the Liquids Pipelines business and the 2024 divestment of the Portland Natural Gas Transmission System. Additionally, in 2024, the corporate GHG reporting methodology transitioned to the 1-in-100-year Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) from the IPCC (2014) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), for the quantification of corporate GHG emissions. Excludes revenues of ~$2.2M in the year ended December 31, 2024, related to discontinued operations, which represents nine months of Liquids Pipelines earnings in 2024.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.001

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

22777309

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Gigajoules (GJ)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

21628878056.86

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

1.2

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in physical operating conditions

(7.45.9) Please explain

TCE's corporate emission intensity is influenced by the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions generated from the operations required to provide safe, reliable and affordable energy to its customers. TCE's 2024 emissions intensity and base year, are measured using an operational control approach. In 2024, our emissions intensity was marginally lower due to a combination of increased Scope 1 emissions that were offset by lower Scope 2 emissions along with higher throughput and production output (GJ's) relative to 2023 operational period.

Row 3

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

1174

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

11249230

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :billion cubic feet (Bcf) natural gas throughput

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

9578

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

1.61

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in physical operating conditions

(7.45.9) Please explain

This metric is being reported using the operational control reporting boundary and represents our natural gas pipelines and storage operations in the U.S. Calculated GHG emission intensities for our natural gas business segments are based on a throughput denominator measured in units of billion cubic feet (BCF). Throughput within each operational jurisdiction is calculated based on regionally or pipeline system distinct methodologies and definitions. The relationship between natural gas transmission pipeline GHG emissions and the volume of gas transported is complex. The nature of a transmission network, such as a single, long-haul pipeline with few connections or points where gas is added and removed from the system, requires different equipment and has a different emissions profile than highly integrated networks with a large number of "branches" over a smaller geographic area. In addition, the amount of GHGs released during operations does not have a linear relationship to the volume of gas that is transported on the system. Therefore, comparisons of emissions intensities between natural gas transmission pipeline systems and between operating jurisdictions, should consider the type of pipeline network and the service it is providing. The variance from 2023 to 2024 is small and primarily attributed to normal operational activities. Increase in natural gas throughput resulted in increased scope 1 emissions and the additional energy required to move more natural gas product.

Row 4

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

997

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

9116911

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :billion cubic feet (Bcf) natural gas throughput

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

9146

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

2.37

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in physical operating conditions

(7.45.9) Please explain

This metric is being reported using the operational control reporting boundary and represents our natural gas pipeline operations in Canada. Calculated GHG emission intensities for our natural gas business segments are based on a throughput denominator measured in units of billion cubic feet (BCF). Throughput within each operational jurisdiction is calculated based on regionally or pipeline system distinct methodologies and definitions. The relationship between natural gas transmission pipeline GHG emissions and the volume of gas transported is complex. The nature of a transmission network, such as a single, long-haul pipeline with few connections or points where gas is added and removed from the system, requires different equipment and has a different emissions profile than highly integrated networks with a large number of "branches" over a smaller geographic area. In addition, the amount of GHGs released during operations does not have a linear relationship to the volume of gas that is transported on the system. Therefore, comparisons of emissions intensities between natural gas transmission pipeline systems and between operating jurisdictions, should consider the type of pipeline network and the service it is providing. The variance from 2023 to 2024 is small and primarily attributed to normal operational activities. Increase in natural gas throughput resulted in increased scope 1 emissions from the additional energy required to move more natural gas product.

Row 5

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

165

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

157215

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :billion cubic feet (Bcf) natural gas throughput

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

951

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

4.3

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in physical operating conditions

(7.45.9) Please explain

This metric is being reported using the operational control reporting boundary and represents our natural gas pipeline operations in Mexico. Calculated GHG emission intensities for our natural gas business segments are based on a throughput denominator measured in units of billion cubic feet (BCF). Throughput within each operational jurisdiction is calculated based on regionally or pipeline system distinct methodologies and definitions. The relationship between natural gas transmission pipeline GHG emissions and the volume of gas transported is complex. The nature of a transmission network, such as a single, long-haul pipeline with few connections or points where gas is added and removed from the system, requires different equipment and has a different emissions profile than highly integrated networks with a large number of "branches" over a smaller geographic area. In addition, the amount of GHGs released during operations does not have a linear relationship to the volume of gas that is transported on the system. Therefore, comparisons of emissions intensities between natural gas transmission pipeline systems and between operating jurisdictions, should consider the type of pipeline network and the service it is providing. The variance from 2023 to 2024 is small and primarily attributed to normal operational activities. Increase in natural gas throughput resulted in increased scope 1 emissions and the additional energy required to move more natural gas product.

Row 6

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.433

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

2173392

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ megawatt hour generated (MWh)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

5016293

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

5.72

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in physical operating conditions

(7.45.9) Please explain

This metric is being reported using the operational control reporting boundary, Metric tonnes CO2e per MWh produced is relevant to our power generation facilities and reflects the emission intensity of the power produced from those facilities. Many of our electricity-generating facilities also generate a heat product (cogeneration), which is not currently accounted in the production metrics used for this emission intensity reporting. As a result, the reported intensity does not fully represent the efficiency of our cogeneration and power assets. In 2023, electricity production from newly acquired wind farms and a newly developed solar facility was excluded from the denominator due to limited data availability at the time of reporting. However, beginning in 2024, these renewable assets are included in the production denominator, improving the representativeness of the emissions intensity metric. In 2024, the improved emission intensity from the power segment was a result of lower GHG emissions from the cogeneration facilities due to lower generation, which was offset by increased electrical production from the full year of operations from new renewable facilities compared to 2023.

Row 7

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

425

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

35229

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Total volume (Injected + Withdrawn) (BCF)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

83

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

16.88

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in physical operating conditions

(7.45.9) Please explain

This metric is being reported using the operational control reporting boundary. Metric tonnes CO2e per total natural gas volume (BCF Injected + BCF Withdrawn) is relevant to our Canadian Gas Storage facilities and measures Scope 1 and 2 emissions only from those facilities. The decrease in emission intensity in 2024 is attributed to lower injection and withdrawal of volumes from storage due to lower seasonal demand in 2024.
[Add row]

(7.46) For your electric utility activities, provide a breakdown of your Scope 1 emissions and emissions intensity relating to your total power plant capacity and generation during the reporting year by source.

Gas

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2026672

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Net

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

537.01

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

540.73

Wind

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Net

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.00

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

Solar

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Net

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.32

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.32

Total

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2026715

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

404.05
[Fixed row]

(7.48) Provide the intensity figures for Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) per unit of hydrocarbon category.

Row 1

(7.48.1) Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)

Select from:
☑ Million cubic feet of natural gas

(7.48.2) Metric tons CO2e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified

1.04

(7.48.3) % change from previous year

0

(7.48.4) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.48.5) Reason for change

An increase in Scope 1 emissions from all natural gas handling jurisdictions contributed to overall higher emissions relative to 2023, which were offset by increased throughput of natural gas products transported in 2024.

(7.48.6) Comment

Based on operational control reporting boundary from our natural gas pipelines and storage facilities in Canada, US and Mexico.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Intensity target

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

01/01/2025

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :tonnes of CH4 per Bcf

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

10.07

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

10.0700000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

26

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

26

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2035

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

40

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

6.0420000000

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

7.72

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

7.7200000000

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

58.34

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

TC Energy is setting a methane intensity reduction target of 40 to 55 per cent by 2035. The upper range of our target is contingent on methane emission reductions being financially prudent and receiving customer support and cost recovery. Our target addresses Scope 1 methane emissions associated with our natural gas transmission and gas storage assets, expressed in tonnes of CH4 per Bcf. For planning purposes, target progress is measured under the operational control reporting boundary, relative to the 2019 baseline year intensity of 10.07 tonnes CH4 /Bcf, which has been recalculated to align with the structural and methodological changes noted for the 2020 through 2023 reporting periods.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

We are demonstrating our ongoing commitment to climate change mitigation by introducing a methane intensity reduction target as the milestone in our multi-step climate implementation. Setting a methane intensity target enables us to systematically pursue the most cost-efficient and impactful emissions reductions, progressing strategically up the marginal abatement cost curve. By prioritizing methane emissions management in the near term, we are optimizing the balance between protecting and enhancing asset value through proactive climate risk management, maintaining competitive tolls for our customers, and delivering strong returns for our shareholders.

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

TC Energy continues to focus on reducing methane emissions from our operations, having already achieved a reduction of over 585,000 tonnes CO2e from our 2019 baseline. Methane, the principal component of natural gas, has approximately 28 times the global warming potential of carbon dioxide. Methane emissions are typically associated with venting, incomplete combustion, fugitive emissions, equipment leaks, as well as upset or emergency conditions. Methane currently represents approximately 19 per cent of our total operational Scope 1 GHG emissions. In 2024, we initiated efforts to align the Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) work management processes across our Canadian and U.S. operations, with plans to extend this alignment to our Mexican operations in 2025. By aligning best practices from our various jurisdictions into a unified LDAR approach we can support methane emission reduction efforts across our entire footprint, while also enhancing data reliability. Our methane reduction activities fall into four key areas: • Measurement and Quantification - increasing the accuracy of emissions data, where possible or prudent, through new technologies and enhanced operational data • Prevention - avoiding vented and fugitive emissions through the application of updated work practices or use of new technologies • Emission/Leak detection - monitoring our assets to detect leaks or malfunctioning equipment • Repair - stopping and repairing leaks. TC Energy is improving the quality and transparency of our methane emissions disclosures through a variety of approaches, including leading-edge technology to manage methane emissions data, allowing TC Energy to more reliably validate measured and calculated methane emissions and fill previous data gaps. In 2024, we implemented the Canada Gas Vent Digitization platform, a proprietary, in-house developed solution designed to quantify natural gas venting across Canada. By integrating data from all known vent sources at over 2,400 facilities, the platform will enhance accuracy in detecting venting activities and calculating station and equipment volumes. We are considering how we can apply this in our U.S. and Mexico operations.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Int1

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target address Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions quantified under our operational control boundary.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

We recognize the importance of pursuing positioning to achieve net-zero emissions from operations to stabilize the global temperature increase and limit climate change impacts. However, we must also recognize that we, as society, collectively lack a comprehensive understanding of the scope, scale and the pace at which the transition to a net zero economy can realistically occur. Several anticipated technological breakthroughs and adoption rates that were expected to serve as key milestones have not yet materialized at the necessary scale. For example, carbon capture technologies, renewable energy storage solutions and low-carbon hydrogen production remain at insufficient deployment levels to support the originally envisioned transition timelines. At the same time, energy demand across North America continues to surge at a pace not seen in decades, meaning that all forms of energy will be needed to power our always-on modern economy. Given these realities, we believe maintaining an unwavering commitment to 2050 as a rigid target without acknowledging these challenges would lack transparency and authenticity. Nevertheless, we remain committed to our long-term objective of positioning to achieve net zero emissions from our operations, and we will continue to adapt our strategies as technological capabilities evolve and market conditions change.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Unsure

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

TC Energy's Board of Directors maintains ultimate oversight over TC Energy's sustainability matters, including climate-related risks and opportunities, political and regulatory uncertainty, material capital project decisions and reputation and relationships with Indigenous communities. The Health, Safety, Sustainability and Environment (HSSE) Committee oversees operational, major project execution, health, safety, sustainability and environmental risk, including climate change related risks. It monitors compliance, risk management and performance for these matters and oversees significant or complex capital projects, including the monitoring of prescribed performance criteria. We aim to communicate transparently to all rights holders and stakeholders on sustainability-related topics and publish annually our corporate GHG emissions intensity in our Report on Sustainability. We continue to focus on our sustainability commitments, which reflect the interests of our business, Indigenous rights holders and stakeholders; positioning us for long-term success. We remain focused on our long-term goal of positioning to reach net-zero emissions from our operations and acknowledge that achieving this goal requires accelerated changes in global energy policies, regulations and support for new technologies. We continue to focus on our nine sustainability commitments and associated metrics and targets that help ensure our business is well positioned for long-term success.
[Add row]

(7.54.4) Indicate which targets reported in 7.53.1/2 incorporate methane emissions, or if you do not have a methane-specific emissions reduction target for your oil and gas activities, please explain why not and forecast how your methane emissions will change over the next five years.

All enterprise-level targets reported incorporate methane emissions.

(7.55) 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.

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*4*	*8300*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*1*	*73800*
Implemented	*2*	*34500*
Not to be implemented	*2*	*9200*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions

☑ Oil/natural gas methane leak capture/prevention

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4400

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2100000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2024, we piloted new pull-down compression technology aimed at minimizing or eliminating venting during blowdowns, the process of clearing natural gas from pipelines for worker access. Ideal for lower-pressure, small-diameter pipelines or as a secondary transfer system for larger pipes, our two emissions recovery systems are designed to reduce pipeline pressure to near zero, virtually eliminating residual natural gas in the targeted section. In 2024, these systems eliminated approximately 4,400 tonnes CO2e through their respective pilot projects. Now integrated into our incremental abatement program, we are expanding capabilities by incorporating new tools into our standard mitigation practices and partnering with additional service providers. Accessing and transferring residual natural gas, which is traditionally difficult to capture, represents a significant advancement in reducing venting-related emissions.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions

☑ Oil/natural gas methane leak capture/prevention

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5100

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

17000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In some cases, we use specialized equipment to create an isolation point in the pipeline, effectively shortening the length of pipe that needs to be depressurized by venting, allowing workers safe access for maintenance. In 2024, TC Energy expanded the use of the in-line inspection tool, resulting in an avoidance of nearly 83,000 tonnes CO2e in cumulative emissions reduction across the multi-year program.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

TC Energy's exposure to climate change-related transition risks and resulting policy changes is managed through its business model, which is based on a long-term, low-risk strategy whereby the majority of TC Energy's earnings are underpinned by regulated cost-of-service arrangements and/or long-term contracts. The 2025-2029 NGTL Settlement introduces a specific incentive mechanism designed to reduce both physical emissions and emissions compliance costs, building on existing incentives where variances from projected amounts and emissions savings are shared with customers. This is complemented by commercial frameworks and customer agreements that ensure cost recovery for emissions reduction investments, making regulatory compliance economically viable. We are currently pursuing a variety of projects that are expected to replace, upgrade, expand and extend our U.S. Natural Gas Pipelines footprint. The enhanced facilities associated with these projects are expected to improve the reliability of our systems, reduce GHG emissions intensity and provide additional transportation capacity under long-term contracts Portions of the company's modernization and maintenance capital contribute to emissions reductions directly through leak detection and repair programs and venting mitigation activities, while also contributing indirectly through system safety and reliability improvements. When making compression investment decisions, TC Energy evaluates options such as electric drive, gas drive, or hybrid drive units based on reliability requirements, cost considerations, long-term utility, grid stability, proximity to power sources, electricity rates, existing infrastructure, and regulatory requirements including carbon pricing. The company also implements leak detection and repair surveys and programs to reduce vented emissions from specific equipment to comply with federal methane regulations and equivalent provincial regulations. These methods collectively support TC Energy's work toward reducing the GHG emissions intensity of existing operations while ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Other :data management systems

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We recognize that accurate and verifiable emissions data is fundamental to being the trusted leader in North America's energy infrastructure—and we are committed to continuous improvement in emissions quantification and reporting accuracy as a cornerstone of our climate strategy. Our Roadmap to Reasonable Assurance on GHG Emissions outlines our progress to date on the maturation of our GHG data and the specific enhancements required to secure an unqualified third-party reasonable assurance opinion on this data. As part of our journey to continuously improve GHG emissions inventory completeness and reliability, we have adopted AI technology that extracts consumption details from thousands of utility invoices across our operations. This advancement has strengthened our ability to create a measurement-informed, comprehensive Scope 2 emissions profile. TC Energy is improving the quality and transparency of our methane emissions disclosures through a variety of approaches, including leading-edge technology to manage methane emissions data, allowing us to more reliably validate measured and calculated methane emissions and fill previous data gaps. In 2024, we implemented the Canada Gas Vent Digitization platform, a proprietary, in-house developed solution designed to quantify natural gas venting across Canada. By integrating data from all known vent sources at over 2,400 facilities, the platform will enhance accuracy in detecting venting activities and calculating station and equipment volumes. We are considering how we can apply this in our U.S. and Mexico operations. Our Realtime Asset Monitoring Program (RAMP) in Canada leverages advanced algorithms to analyze real-time asset data, predicting and preventing mechanical failures. This proactive approach minimizes downtime, enhances equipment performance and boosts operational reliability, creating lasting value for stakeholders. Our Autonomous Pipeline tool uses data analytics and machine learning to provide our commercial teams with real-time operational insights, helping them identify, plan and execute daily and weekly asset strategies, capture incremental transportation and Park and Loan (PAL) opportunities, and enhance decision quality.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Other :carbon pricing policies

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We own assets and have business interests in a number of regions subject to GHG emissions regulations, including GHG emissions management and carbon pricing policies. In 2024, we incurred $141 million of expenses under existing carbon pricing programs. Across North America, there are a variety of new and evolving initiatives and policies in development at the federal, regional, state and provincial levels aimed at reducing GHG emissions. We actively monitor, participate in the regulatory review process as appropriate and submit formal comments to regulators as initiatives are undertaken and as policies are implemented. We support transparent climate change policies that promote environmentally and economically responsible natural resource development. Our assets in specific geographies are currently subject to GHG regulations. While near-term government policy objectives may influence the pace of GHG regulations, we expect that the number of our assets subject to GHG regulations will continue to increase over time and across our footprint. Changes in regulations may result in higher operating costs, other expenses or capital expenditures to comply with new or more stringent regulations. Please refer to our 2024 Annual report (pages 110-115) for information on climate change and related regulation, existing policies, and anticipated policies in each jurisdiction we operate.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Other :Dedicated technical R&D budget is leveraged for low-carbon R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our approach to investing in emerging technology investment is to develop capabilities that are complementary to our core businesses, and we can support their commercialization through demonstration and piloting. We are strategically positioned to capitalize on lower-carbon energy opportunities through our proven expertise in nuclear power, renewable power, and energy storage solutions. We continue to build additional expertise in emerging lower-carbon technologies through pilot projects and small strategic investments. Our disciplined approach allows us to pursue growth initiatives that align with our risk management framework and return expectations as new energy technologies mature. Our focus in Energy Solutions includes piloting new technologies like hydrogen and carbon capture for our natural gas business, continued partnerships and investments in emerging technologies and the selective development of decarbonization solutions for customers, allowing us to stay ahead of technological adoption trends. If successful, these technologies are expected to enable us to build capabilities that will allow us to reduce the emissions intensity from our existing assets, which will help enhance and preserve the value of our natural gas networks while also capitalizing on lower-carbon investment opportunities that are underpinned by commercial models that meet our risk preferences.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We are partnering and collaborating to advance technologies and engineering knowledge to continuously improve asset safety and reliability. These partnerships include: • Intelligent Pipeline Integrity Program (iPIPE) - a collaboration of oil and gas operators along with the University of North Dakota Energy and Environment Research Center that aims to support the validation of new technology advancements specific to leak detection and leak prevention. • Pipeline Research Council International (PRCI) – an international consortium of operators, vendors and consultants that drive research to enhance the safety, reliability and sustainability of the oil and gas pipeline industry. • PIPESAFE International Group (PSG) - an international group of gas transmission companies studying the hazards and risks involved with gas transmission by pipelines. • Emerging Fuels Institute (EFI) – a global organization leading strategic, industry-relevant research to advance the use of existing infrastructure for emerging fuels and energy sources.
[Add row]

(7.57) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

We continue to focus on reducing methane emissions from our operations, having already achieved a reduction of over 585,000 tCO2e from a 2019 baseline. Methane, the principal component of natural gas, has approximately 28x the GWP of carbon dioxide. Methane emissions are typically associated with venting, incomplete combustion, fugitive emissions, equipment leaks, as well as upset or emergency conditions. Methane currently represents approximately 19% of our total operational Scope 1 GHG emissions. In 2024, we initiated efforts to align the Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) work management processes across our Canadian and U.S. operations, with plans to extend this alignment to our Mexican operations in 2025. By aligning best practices from our various jurisdictions into a unified LDAR approach we can support methane emission reduction efforts across our entire footprint, while also enhancing data reliability. Our methane reduction activities fall into four key areas: Measurement and Quantification -increasing the accuracy of emissions data, where possible or prudent, through new technologies and enhanced operational data Prevention -avoiding vented and fugitive emissions through the application of updated work practices or use of new technologies Emission/Leak detection -monitoring our assets to detect leaks or malfunctioning equipment Repair -stopping and repairing leaks We are improving the quality and transparency of our methane emissions disclosures through a variety of approaches, including leading-edge technology to manage methane emissions data, allowing us to more reliably validate measured and calculated methane emissions and fill previous data gaps. In 2024, we implemented the Canada Gas Vent Digitization platform, a proprietary, in-house developed solution designed to quantify natural gas venting across Canada. By integrating data from all known vent sources at over 2,400 facilities, the platform will enhance accuracy in detecting venting activities and calculating station and equipment volumes. We are considering how we can apply this in our U.S. and Mexico operations. Additional technologies we have implemented, or are currently piloting, include: Optical gas imaging (OGI) -OGI cameras to detect and measure fugitive emissions Ultrasonic leak detection –Tools that rely on noise signatures to detect internal leaks and leaks to the atmosphere Aerial measurement -Drones and aircraft-mounted sensors to identify methane emissions Continuous methane monitoring -A pilot of multiple industry leading methane detection technologies at our Turner Valley, Alberta compressor station to evaluate the efficacy of these tools in different situations Vented emissions can occur during the normal course of operations and maintenance, as well as in upset or emergency conditions, and account for approximately 9% of our Scope 1 GHG emissions. As vented natural gas is composed largely of methane, reducing or preventing vented natural gas is highly impactful at reducing our overall GHG emissions, maintaining compliance with operational standards and lowering compliance costs. We actively monitor the development of new technology and practices to reduce or eliminate vented emissions. Our venting mitigation approach currently includes in-line isolation, transfer compression, gas recovery and re-injection, converting or upgrading pneumatic devices and methane destruction, where operationally feasible. In-line isolation -In some cases, we use specialized equipment to create an isolation point in the pipeline, effectively shortening the length of pipe that needs to be depressurized by venting, allowing workers safe access for maintenance.In 2024, we expanded the use of the in-line inspection tool, resulting in an avoidance of nearly 83,000t CO2e. Pull-down transfer compression -Primarily applicable to large pipelines and high-pressure facilities, this process involves transferring gas from one pipeline section to another, leaving the targeted section depressurized. This is typically done to provide safe access for expansion tie-ins, maintenance, decommissioning or leak repair. While current technologies enable us to access and transfer most of the gas in the pipeline, small amounts of residual gas remain, which is vented or incinerated for safety reasons.In 2024, we piloted new technology designed to recover and transfer a greater portion of this residual gas, conserving more product and further reducing emissions compared to traditional practices. Fugitive emissions represent about 9% of our total Scope 1 emissions. To minimize their impact, we focus on identifying leaks and minimizing time from detection to repair. Tailored LDAR programs at our above-ground natural gas pipeline facilities—compressor stations, meter stations and valve sites—meet or exceed regulatory requirements. We assess and deploy new practices and technologies to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of our LDAR programs across all jurisdictions.

(7.58) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

For over half a century, we have pioneered innovative technology and practices to enhance efficiency and reduce emissions at our facilities, and we maintain a corporate research and development program, with a focus on improving the efficiency of our operations. Through continued development of new technologies, we

are working hard to reduce the GHG intensity of our operations and reduce energy use on our power and storage facilities. Across North America there are a variety of new and evolving policies and initiatives in development at the federal, regional, state and provincial level aimed at reducing GHG emissions, including methane emissions. Adherence to these programs inherently drives us to reduce emissions (through innovation, technology or other practices/procedures), or accept increased financial obligations. We also continue to implement practices to enhance our management of fugitive methane emissions from our power generation activities. For example, our power generation facilities perform fugitive emission inspections on an annual frequency. Leaks are repaired as soon as possible, and the repair activity is recorded for that piece of equipment.

(7.61) Does your organization conduct leak detection and repair (LDAR) or use other methods to find and fix fugitive methane emissions from oil and gas production activities?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.61.1) Describe the protocol through which methane leak detection and repair or other leak detection methods, are conducted for oil and gas production activities, including predominant frequency of inspections, estimates of assets covered, and methodologies employed.

In Canada, the Regulations Respecting Reduction in the Release of Methane and Certain Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) took effect in January 2020 to reduce the oil and gas sector's methane emissions by 40 to 45 per cent below 2012 levels by 2025. Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan have released their own methane regulations that replace the federal regulations for provincially-regulated assets. For federally-regulated facilities in these jurisdictions, the federal methane regulations are applicable. Compliance with the regulations requires leak detection and repair (LDAR) surveys and a reduction of vented emissions from specific equipment; TC Energy has developed a robust, leading-edge, and ever-evolving LDAR program to monitor the >1,400 Canadian facilities that fall under respective Federal and Provincial jurisdictions to meet this requirement. Additionally, while pipeline valve sites are currently excluded from regulatory requirements, as of 2022 we increased the frequency of inspecting fugitive emissions at valves sites to once a year and use the same detection equipment utilized in our LDAR Program. TC Energy has established an approved, enhanced Alt-FEMP inspection program that deviates from the baseline tri-annual inspection requirements of the SOR2018-66 regulations to a program where quarterly inspections are performed at compressor stations and annual inspections are performed at meter stations, that meets or exceeds the baseline regulatory leak detection program by achieving equivalent or greater fugitive emissions reductions. Our in-house developed Emissions Management Application within SAP (EMA-SAP Tool) supports our Canadian Natural Gas Pipeline assets LDAR program to automatically extract necessary leak survey data into EMA/SAP for triage. We can use this tool to evaluate leaks and automate the generation of workorders to operations departments for repair, within 2 business days. This rapid assessment sets up our field personnel for success by giving them as much time as possible to complete repairs within regulatory required timelines. Currently, regulatory leaks are repaired within 30 days of discovery, or at the next outage if gas must be evacuated to safely complete the repair. In our U.S. operations, we have been completing annual leak measurements at approximately 70% of our compressor stations in compliance with the EPA's mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP) under 40 CFR 98 Subpart W for reportable facilities and performs voluntary "as found" greenhouse gas surveys for non-reportable facilities. The leak measurements are made using a combination of Optical Gas Imaging (OGI) cameras and flow measuring devices. Approximately 20 per cent of our compressor stations are also subject to quarterly monitoring for fugitive methane emissions using OGI cameras, along with repair requirements for identified leaking equipment components under 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOOOa regulations. Each affected facility fugitive components are monitored quarterly using an optical gas imaging (OGI) camera, and any leaks identified are repaired within 30 days or placed on a "delay of repair," list and repaired within two years or at the

next opportunity in accordance with the regulation. A subset of compressor stations in U.S. Operations are subject to state LDAR programs (in New York, California, Maryland, and Pennsylvania), where monitoring occurs bi-monthly, quarterly, or annually, depending on state regulation using EPA Method 21 instrument or OGI camera. Any leaks identified are required to be repaired within the specified timeline in the regulations (as stringent as within 2 calendar days if the leak exceeds 50,000ppm or up to 14 days based on the leak concentration in California, or 15 days in Pennsylvania or up to 30 days in Maryland and New York) If a leak cannot be repaired within these timelines, an approval with the state or regional environmental agency should be obtained for a "delay of repair" and the repair must be completed within the approved timeline. At our Mexico operations, we complete leak surveys using OGI cameras every six months at our compressor stations and meter stations in accordance with Mexican regulatory requirements. TC Energy's Pipeline Integrity Management Program uses set-frequency aerial flyover leak detection surveys to identify methane leaks along our pipelines. At our Canadian and U.S. pipelines, we conduct rotary wing aerial surveys every six months using methane detection technology, identifying potential leaks for further investigation. Repairing identified leaks is a priority to control emissions and manage safety and environmental risks. When repairing leaks, we use various methane reduction processes, including capacity drawdown, transfer compression and incineration, to further reduce emissions associated with pipeline repairs.

(7.62) If flaring is relevant to your oil and gas production activities, describe your organization's efforts to reduce flaring, including any flaring reduction targets.

While we do not own or operate any upstream oil and gas production assets, we use flares at the gas storage operations at a minimal capacity for process safety purposes. Where practical and safe, flaring —more specifically, incineration as a near-perfect destruction-efficiency form of flaring—is also used as part of the Canadian natural gas pipelines to combust the methane releases from pipeline blowdowns during commissioning or maintenance activities in specific situations, such as in-line inspection or purging, and on dehydration skids at our U.S. gas operations, however, some thermal oxidizers exist as an alternative to flares. Our Mexico operating systems do not have flaring destruction systems and it is not being contemplated; our main activity is to reduce venting frequency and durations.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

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

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Paris Agreement compliant (compatible with a 1.5˚C degree decarbonization trajectory per Climate Bonds Taxonomy)

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Nuclear generation facility; power plant

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Bruce Power is a nuclear power generation facility located near Tiverton, Ontario and is comprised of eight nuclear units with a combined capacity of approximately 6,560 MW. Bruce Power leases the facilities from OPG, has no spent fuel risk and will return the facilities to OPG for decommissioning at the end of the lease. We hold a 48.3 per cent ownership interest in Bruce Power. Bruce Power's Project 2030 has a goal of achieving site peak output of 7,000 MW by 2033 in support of climate change targets and future clean energy needs. Project 2030 will focus on continued asset optimization, innovation and leveraging new technology, which could include integration with storage and other forms of energy, to increase the site peak output.

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

6.7
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water management

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Other, please specify :established metrics and a target, attendance at conference and roundtables, industry association membership, TNFD Forum member, preliminary correlations/concordance table to TNFD published in July 2025

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply*

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
		☑ Other, please specify :Biodiversity-related metrics are reported in alignment with SASB Oil & Gas Midstream Standard, GRI 3. We are evaluating new frameworks and guidance including the UN CBD, GRI Biodiversity Standard and the Kunming-Montreal GBF.

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Based on multiple public conservation status and habitat information datasets that most closely aligned to the intent of SASB indicator EM-MD-160a.2*

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Canada

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

TC Energy considers land to be an area of protected conservation status or endangered species habitat if it is identified as such in one or more of the publicly available datasets we use. While not an exact match, in 2024 we selected multiple publicly available datasets that included conservation status and habitat information that most closely aligned to the intent of SASB indicator EM-MD-160a.2. We continue to identify critical habitat for endangered species.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

20370

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Area of overlap (hectares) represents overlap of Canada, U.S.A and Mexico combined. Potential impacts on biodiversity represent a business risk that can lead to project delays or cancellations, business interruption and increased regulatory costs. As part of our strategic planning process, we identify and assess biodiversity risks for all projects over the lifecycle of the asset. In practice, our commitment to environmental protection shows up in our strategic objectives through decision-making and risk management processes, as well as performance against our nature-related metrics and target. To reduce our impact on protected or high biodiversity value areas, comprehensive, project-specific environmental impact assessments consider factors such as: • Collecting and sharing data on local biodiversity through site assessments; • Analyzing land use, water use, waste management practices and emissions; • Engaging with multiple knowledge partners including landowners, local and Indigenous communities, conservation organizations, academia and government agencies, as applicable, to inform environmental protection plans and best practices; • Applying practical and effective mitigation measures to minimize impacts and support the protection and reclamation of natural ecosystems and biodiversity conservation; and • Developing metrics and target to identify interactions with protected and high biodiversity value areas. We develop environmental protection plans, habitat conservation plans, reclamation plans, monitoring plans and surveillance plans to control and monitor the effectiveness of the mitigation measures implemented, such as those used in replanting and vegetation management, soil conservation and wildlife monitoring. These plans are based on: • A summary of the studies undertaken to identify sensitive environmental features; • An assessment of risks and impacts that the site and its activities pose to the environment; • A description of the measures to avoid, prevent, reduce and manage environmental impacts and risks; • A process for monitoring, inspection and adaptive management; and Indigenous and non-Indigenous community and stakeholder input and feedback.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Scheduling

☑ Restoration

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

☑ Physical controls

☑ Abatement controls

☑ Operational controls

☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Our management system follows a Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle and outlines training requirements for applicable roles to raise awareness of environmental commitments and requirements and sets environmental performance goals that are regularly monitored. All our assets are subject to rigorous environmental laws and regulations that reduce cumulative effects on biodiversity. We develop environmental protection plans, habitat conservation plans, reclamation plans, monitoring plans and surveillance plans to control and monitor the effectiveness of the mitigation measures implemented, such as those used in replanting and vegetation management, soil conservation and wildlife monitoring. Risk management is integral to achieving our strategic objectives. TC Energy operates in a highly regulated industry across North America. The regulatory landscape is complex and rapidly evolving, introducing uncertainty and risk when maintaining compliance. To address this regulatory risk, we have implemented several monitoring and mitigation strategies. This includes proactive efforts to monitor the evolving regulatory environment and cultivate trust and alignment with stakeholders and respond promptly to emerging issues and concerns. Using our ERM helps us systematically identify, monitor and mitigate risks and informs how we make and implement decisions to avoid or minimize impacts on nature. Environmental risks associated with impacts on protected and high biodiversity value areas are monitored and escalated as needed to senior management through our ERM program to ensure leadership has visibility of environmental risks and opportunities and that prevention, mitigation, and management of those risks are applied consistently. The assessment of biodiversity-related risks, for example, those related to cumulative impacts on protected or threatened habitats or valued species, aligns with this process using a hierarchy strategy of mitigating impacts. This risk-based approach focuses on the following mitigation hierarchy: Avoid: We seek to avoid activities or operations that could contribute to habitat loss in protected or high biodiversity value areas. Minimize: We minimize and mitigate impacts through the implementation of best practices and engagement with multiple knowledge partners including landowners, local and Indigenous communities, conservation organizations, academia and government agencies, as applicable, to inform environmental protection plans and effective mitigation measures. Restore: Based on the lifecycle of our assets, we reclaim and replace the structural diversity of the habitat that existed before the disturbance. Offset: After prioritizing avoidance, minimization and restoration, offsetting measures

are applied to manage residual effects to biodiversity We have a target to restore or offset all land disturbances resulting from construction and operation of our North American assets. In 2024, we restored 98 per cent of disturbed lands.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

TC Energy considers land to be an area of protected conservation status or endangered species habitat if it is identified as such in one or more of the publicly available datasets we use. While not an exact match, in 2024 we selected multiple publicly available datasets that included conservation status and habitat information that most closely aligned to the intent of SASB indicator EM-MD-160a.2. We continue to identify critical habitat for endangered species.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

20370

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Area of overlap (hectares) represents overlap of Canada, U.S.A and Mexico combined. Potential impacts on biodiversity represent a business risk that can lead to project delays or cancellations, business interruption and increased regulatory costs. As part of our strategic planning process, we identify and assess biodiversity risks for all projects over the lifecycle of the asset. In practice, our commitment to environmental protection shows up in our strategic objectives through decision-making and risk management processes, as well as performance against our nature-related metrics and target. To reduce our impact on protected or high biodiversity

value areas, comprehensive, project-specific environmental impact assessments consider factors such as: • Collecting and sharing data on local biodiversity through site assessments; • Analyzing land use, water use, waste management practices and emissions; • Engaging with multiple knowledge partners including landowners, local and Indigenous communities, conservation organizations, academia and government agencies, as applicable, to inform environmental protection plans and best practices; • Applying practical and effective mitigation measures to minimize impacts and support the protection and reclamation of natural ecosystems and biodiversity conservation; and • Developing metrics and target to identify interactions with protected and high biodiversity value areas. We develop environmental protection plans, habitat conservation plans, reclamation plans, monitoring plans and surveillance plans to control and monitor the effectiveness of the mitigation measures implemented, such as those used in replanting and vegetation management, soil conservation and wildlife monitoring. These plans are based on: • A summary of the studies undertaken to identify sensitive environmental features; • An assessment of risks and impacts that the site and its activities pose to the environment; • A description of the measures to avoid, prevent, reduce and manage environmental impacts and risks; • A process for monitoring, inspection and adaptive management; and Indigenous and non-Indigenous community and stakeholder input and feedback.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Scheduling

☑ Restoration

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

☑ Physical controls

☑ Abatement controls

☑ Operational controls

☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Our management system follows a Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle and outlines training requirements for applicable roles to raise awareness of environmental commitments and requirements and sets environmental performance goals that are regularly monitored. All our assets are subject to rigorous environmental laws and regulations that reduce cumulative effects on biodiversity. We develop environmental protection plans, habitat conservation plans, reclamation plans, monitoring plans and surveillance plans to control and monitor the effectiveness of the mitigation measures implemented, such as those used in replanting and vegetation management, soil conservation and wildlife monitoring. Risk management is integral to achieving our strategic objectives. TC Energy operates in a highly regulated industry across North America. The regulatory landscape is complex and rapidly evolving, introducing uncertainty and risk when maintaining compliance. To address this regulatory risk, we have implemented several monitoring and mitigation strategies. This includes proactive efforts to monitor the evolving regulatory environment

and cultivate trust and alignment with stakeholders and respond promptly to emerging issues and concerns. Using our ERM helps us systematically identify, monitor and mitigate risks and informs how we make and implement decisions to avoid or minimize impacts on nature. Environmental risks associated with impacts on protected and high biodiversity value areas are monitored and escalated as needed to senior management through our ERM program to ensure leadership has visibility of environmental risks and opportunities and that prevention, mitigation, and management of those risks are applied consistently. The assessment of biodiversity-related risks, for example, those related to cumulative impacts on protected or threatened habitats or valued species, aligns with this process using a hierarchy strategy of mitigating impacts. This risk-based approach focuses on the following mitigation hierarchy: Avoid: We seek to avoid activities or operations that could contribute to habitat loss in protected or high biodiversity value areas. Minimize: We minimize and mitigate impacts through the implementation of best practices and engagement with multiple knowledge partners including landowners, local and Indigenous communities, conservation organizations, academia and government agencies, as applicable, to inform environmental protection plans and effective mitigation measures. Restore: Based on the lifecycle of our assets, we reclaim and replace the structural diversity of the habitat that existed before the disturbance. Offset: After prioritizing avoidance, minimization and restoration, offsetting measures are applied to manage residual effects to biodiversity We have a target to restore or offset all land disturbances resulting from construction and operation of our North American assets. In 2024, we restored 98 per cent of disturbed lands.

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

TC Energy considers land to be an area of protected conservation status or endangered species habitat if it is identified as such in one or more of the publicly available datasets we use. While not an exact match, in 2024 we selected multiple publicly available datasets that included conservation status and habitat information that most closely aligned to the intent of SASB indicator EM-MD-160a.2. We continue to identify critical habitat for endangered species.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

20370

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Area of overlap (hectares) represents overlap of Canada, U.S.A and Mexico combined. Potential impacts on biodiversity represent a business risk that can lead to project delays or cancellations, business interruption and increased regulatory costs. As part of our strategic planning process, we identify and assess biodiversity risks for all projects over the lifecycle of the asset. In practice, our commitment to environmental protection shows up in our strategic objectives through decision-making and risk management processes, as well as performance against our nature-related metrics and target. To reduce our impact on protected or high biodiversity value areas, comprehensive, project-specific environmental impact assessments consider factors such as: • Collecting and sharing data on local biodiversity through site assessments; • Analyzing land use, water use, waste management practices and emissions; • Engaging with multiple knowledge partners including landowners, local and Indigenous communities, conservation organizations, academia and government agencies, as applicable, to inform environmental protection plans and best practices; • Applying practical and effective mitigation measures to minimize impacts and support the protection and reclamation of natural ecosystems and biodiversity conservation; and • Developing metrics and target to identify interactions with protected and high biodiversity value areas. We develop environmental protection plans, habitat conservation plans, reclamation plans, monitoring plans and surveillance plans to control and monitor the effectiveness of the mitigation measures implemented, such as those used in replanting and vegetation management, soil conservation and wildlife monitoring. These plans are based on: • A summary of the studies undertaken to identify sensitive environmental features; • An assessment of risks and impacts that the site and its activities pose to the environment; • A description of the measures to avoid, prevent, reduce and manage environmental impacts and risks; • A process for monitoring, inspection and adaptive management; and Indigenous and non-Indigenous community and stakeholder input and feedback.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Scheduling

☑ Restoration

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

☑ Physical controls

☑ Abatement controls

☑ Operational controls

☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Our management system follows a Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle and outlines training requirements for applicable roles to raise awareness of environmental commitments and requirements and sets environmental performance goals that are regularly monitored. All our assets are subject to rigorous environmental laws and regulations that reduce cumulative effects on biodiversity. We develop environmental protection plans, habitat conservation plans, reclamation plans, monitoring plans and surveillance plans to control and monitor the effectiveness of the mitigation measures implemented, such as those used in replanting and vegetation management, soil conservation and wildlife monitoring. Risk management is integral to achieving our strategic objectives. TC Energy operates in a highly regulated industry across North America. The regulatory landscape is complex and rapidly evolving, introducing uncertainty and risk when maintaining compliance. To address this regulatory risk, we have implemented several monitoring and mitigation strategies. This includes proactive efforts to monitor the evolving regulatory environment and cultivate trust and alignment with stakeholders and respond promptly to emerging issues and concerns. Using our ERM helps us systematically identify, monitor and mitigate risks and informs how we make and implement decisions to avoid or minimize impacts on nature. Environmental risks associated with impacts on protected and high biodiversity value areas are monitored and escalated as needed to senior management through our ERM program to ensure leadership has visibility of environmental risks and opportunities and that prevention, mitigation, and management of those risks are applied consistently. The assessment of biodiversity-related risks, for example, those related to cumulative impacts on protected or threatened habitats or valued species, aligns with this process using a hierarchy strategy of mitigating impacts. This risk-based approach focuses on the following mitigation hierarchy: Avoid: We seek to avoid activities or operations that could contribute to habitat loss in protected or high biodiversity value areas. Minimize: We minimize and mitigate impacts through the implementation of best practices and engagement with multiple knowledge partners including landowners, local and Indigenous communities, conservation organizations, academia and government agencies, as applicable, to inform environmental protection plans and effective mitigation measures. Restore: Based on the lifecycle of our assets, we reclaim and replace the structural diversity of the habitat that existed before the disturbance. Offset: After prioritizing avoidance, minimization and restoration, offsetting measures are applied to manage residual effects to biodiversity We have a target to restore or offset all land disturbances resulting from construction and operation of our North American assets. In 2024, we restored 98 per cent of disturbed lands.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

This publication is one element of our environmental, social and governance (ESG) reporting. For more data and information of interest to investors, including content that is aligned with global reporting standards, we invite you to review our other disclosures: • Report on Sustainability including Performance Data • 2024 Annual Report • 2025 Management Information Circular • 2024 Annual Information Form • Reconciliation Action Plan and 2022 Reconciliation Action Plan Update • OGMP 2.0 Reassessment Report • Roadmap to Reasonable Assurance on GHG Emissions • Report on Reliability of Methane Emissions Disclosure • Report on Climate-related Lobbying • 2024 Forced Labour and Child Labour Report • ESG webpage The content and data included in this submission has been subject to an internal review process. In addition, TC Energy has obtained independent third-party limited assurance of operational control boundary Scope 1 GHG emissions, Scope 2 GHG emissions and corporate GHG emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2) for the year ended December 31, 2024. Where relevant, 2024 developments are reflected in the discussion and analysis however, for more information please refer to our 2024 Annual report and the most recent Quarterly Report to Shareholders, which can be found on our website, and on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) and EDGAR (www.sec.gov). FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION: This questionnaire response contains certain information that is forward-looking and is subject to important risks and uncertainties (such statements are usually accompanied by words such as "anticipate", "expect", "believe", "may", "will", "should", "estimate", "intend" or other similar words). Forward-looking statements do not guarantee future performance. Actual events and results could be significantly different because of assumptions, risks or uncertainties related to our business or events that happen after the date of

this report. Our forward-looking information in this document includes, but is not limited to, information relating to: statements on our financial and operational performance, including the performance of our subsidiaries, expectations about strategies and goals for growth, our anticipated capital program and expenditures, our expected emission and methane reductions from planned projects, expected costs and schedules for planned projects, including expected in-service dates and regulatory approvals, our planned restoration/remediation projects, the installation, adoption and integration of new technologies into our business, including those relating to enclosed vapor combustors, methane pyrolysis, hybrid compressor technology, solar thermoelectric generators, hydrogen production and carbon capture, sequestration, utilization and storage, and methane reduction, monitoring and recapture technologies, our future plans and prospects overall, including those statements relating to energy transition to lower-carbon, expected scenario outcomes, our ability to align our portfolio existing assets to capture lower-carbon opportunities, statements on climate-related risks and opportunities, including those relating to capturing lower-carbon energy opportunities, methane reduction and GHG emissions targets and commitments, our expectation of natural gas' role in facilitating access to reliable and affordable energy and potential displacement of higher emitting sources of energy, expected energy consumption, demand and trends, number of assets subject to GHG regulation, expected use of carbon credits, expected future approach to emission and methane measurement, carbon pricing, climate engagement strategies, expected association membership and alignment to such association's policies, including anticipated advocacy activities, government policies, regulation and stakeholder expectations, planned R&D investments and pilot projects, biodiversity and land impacts, and how climate-change risks have informed our business strategy and financial planning. Our forward-looking information is based on certain key assumptions and is subject to risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to realization of expected benefits from acquisitions and divestitures, our ability to successfully implement our strategic priorities and whether they will yield the expected benefits, our ability to develop, access or implement some or all of the technology and infrastructure necessary to efficiently and effectively achieve GHG and methane emission targets and ambitions, the commercial viability and scalability of GHG and methane emission reduction strategies and related technology and products, the development and execution of implementing strategies to meet our sustainability commitments, our ability to implement a capital allocation strategy aligned with maximizing shareholder value, the operating performance of our pipeline and power generation and storage assets, amount of capacity sold and rates achieved in our pipeline businesses, the amount of capacity payments and revenues from our power generation assets due to plant availability, production levels within supply basins, construction and completion of capital projects, cost and availability of, and inflationary pressure on, labour, equipment and materials, the availability and market prices of commodities, access to capital markets on competitive terms, interest, tax and foreign exchange rates, performance and credit risk of our counterparties, regulatory decisions and outcomes of legal proceedings, including arbitration and insurance claims, our ability to effectively anticipate and assess changes to government policies and regulations, including those related to the environment, our ability to realize the value of tangible assets and contractual recoveries, competition in the businesses in which we operate, unexpected or unusual weather, acts of civil disobedience, cybersecurity and technological developments, sustainability-related risks, including climate-related risks and the impact of energy transition on our business, economic conditions in North America as well as globally, and global health crises, such as pandemics and epidemics and the unexpected impacts related thereto. In addition, there are risks that the effect of actions taken by us in implementing targets, commitments and ambitions for sustainability may have a negative impact on our existing business, growth plans and future results from operations. For additional information about the assumptions made, and the risks and uncertainties which could cause actual results to differ from the anticipated results, refer to the most recent Quarterly Report to Shareholders and Annual Report filed under TC Energy's profile on SEDAR+ and with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). As actual results could vary significantly from the forward-looking information, you should not put undue reliance on forward-looking information and should not use future oriented information or financial outlooks for anything other than their intended purpose. We do not update our forward-looking statements due to new information or future events, unless we are required to by law. This document may contain statistical data, market research and industry forecasts that were obtained from third party sources, industry publications, and publicly available information. We believe that the market and industry data presented throughout this presentation is accurate and, with respect to data prepared by us or on our behalf, that our estimates and assumptions are reasonable, but there can be no assurance as to the accuracy or completeness thereof. The accuracy and completeness of the market and industry data presented throughout this presentation is not guaranteed and we make no representation as to the accuracy of such information. Although we believe it to be reliable, we have not independently verified any of the data from third-party sources referred to in this presentation or analyzed or verified the underlying studies or surveys relied upon or referred to by such sources, or ascertained the underlying economic and other assumptions relied upon by such sources and we make no representation as to the accuracy of such data. Actual outcomes may vary

materially from those forecast in such reports or publications, and the prospect for material variation can be expected to increase as the length of the forecast period increases. Market and industry data is subject to variations and cannot be verified due to limits on the availability and reliability of data inputs, the voluntary nature of the data gathering process and other limitations and uncertainties inherent in any statistical survey.
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

VP, Investor Relations and Sustainability

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]