

# America's Leading Integrated Power Provider

- **Fortune 500 company** based in Irving, Texas
- **Integrated** retail electricity and power generation
- Products and services in **18 states** and Washington D.C., including all major competitive wholesale markets in the U.S.
- Serving approx. **5 million** residential, commercial, and industrial customers
- More than **50 renewable energy plans**

- **Largest competitive power generator** in U.S.
- **41,000 MW** of generation powered by a diverse portfolio of natural gas, coal, nuclear, solar, and battery energy storage
- Owns and operates the **second-largest competitive nuclear power fleet** in the U.S.
- **Growing portfolio of renewables** and energy storage

## Power Plants\*

- Natural Gas
- Coal
- Other

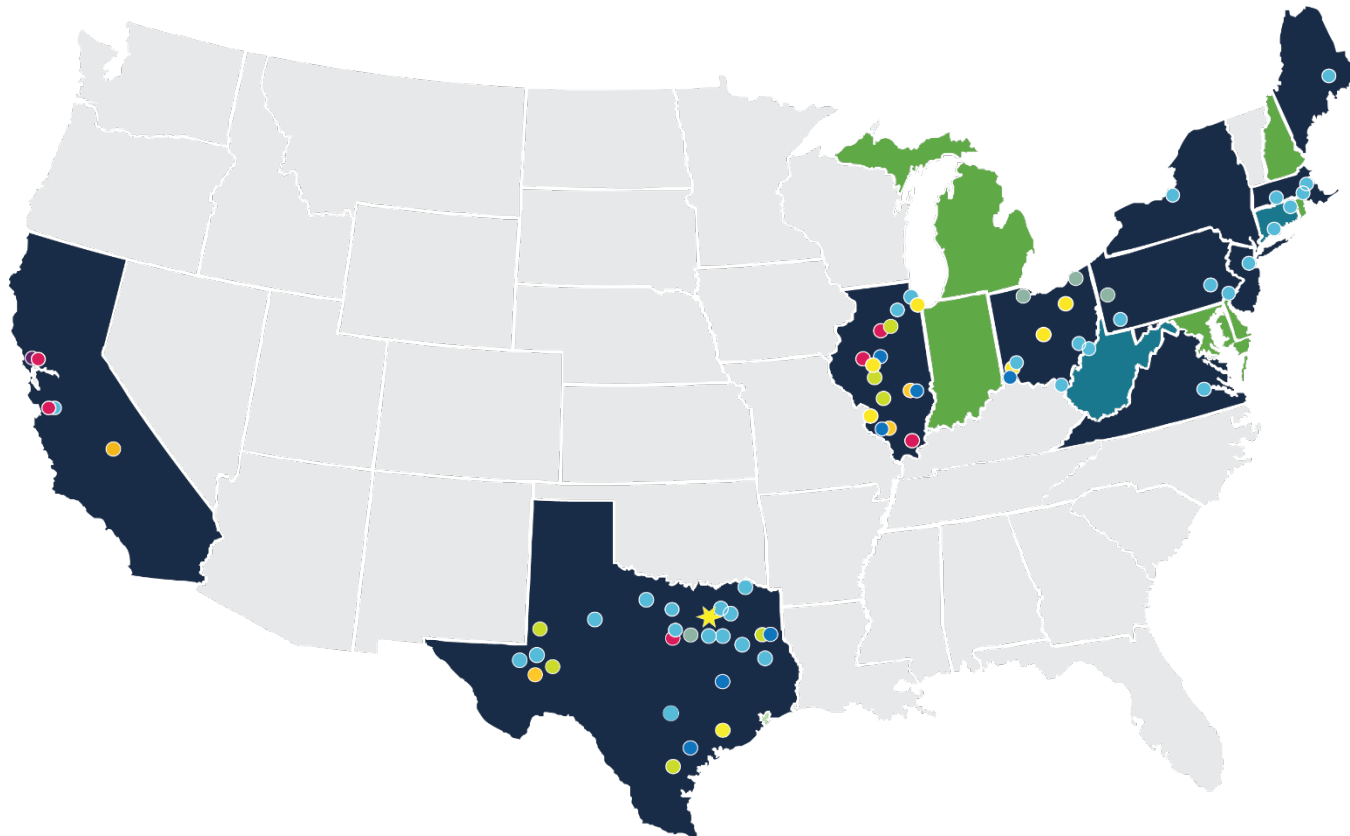
\*Note: Does not include plants previously announced to be retired.

## Vistra Zero

- Nuclear
- Solar / Batteries
- Solar (under development)
- Batteries (under development)

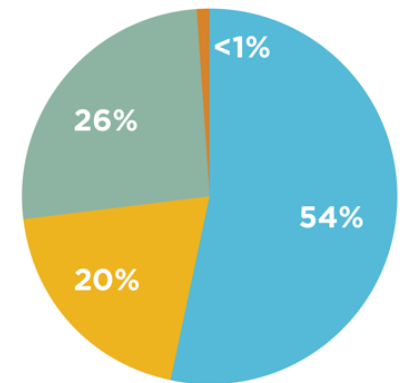
## Operations

- Retail Operations
- Plant Operations
- Retail and Plant Operations
- Regional Office
- ★ Company Headquarters



## Generation by Production<sup>1</sup>

**202 TWh**



■ Gas ■ Coal ■ Nuclear ■ Renewables

1. Based on 2024 actual production; Includes full year of Energy Harbor

# Questions for Consideration

- What are the bounds of “low carbon” power (carbon intensity) with regards to data center power reliability demand (99.99% or 99.999% reliability)?
- What “low carbon” premium would market support in various parts of the country? Could incent economic viability for CCS retrofits on existing power generation or possibly new-build power generation with CCS.
- How does “low carbon” premium escalate over life of the CCS project or PPA? Consider influence from 45Q tax credit and financing term.