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Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Index

Governance

Disclose the organization's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.

(a) Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities

Quanta's Board of Directors recognizes the critical importance of a repeatable and sustainable business strategy that creates long-term value for shareholders while benefiting all stakeholders. The Board is committed to sound corporate governance policies and practices that support responsible operations, sustained success, and long-term value creation. While management leads the development and execution of Quanta's sustainability strategy, our Board brings diverse, cross-industry experience and plays a vital oversight role. The Board ensures that Quanta's business strategy aligns with our sustainability priorities through regular reviews and active dialogue with management. Directors receive comprehensive presentations and in-depth analyses on key focus areas, including cybersecurity and ethical business practices, emerging regulations, and other critical sustainability topics.

Quanta's Board of Directors, along with its committees, holds oversight responsibility for managing various types of risks, including sustainability-related risks. While the full Board maintains ultimate accountability for the company's overall risk management framework, specific oversight responsibilities are delegated to Board committees based on several factors. These include the relevance of a risk to Quanta's strategic direction, its potential impact, the timeframe over which the risk could materialize (short-term, medium-term, or long-term), and how the risk aligns with each committee's area of focus.

The entire Board plays a critical role in overseeing human capital management, a key strategic priority for Quanta. This includes reviewing workforce planning and development risks, succession planning for the CEO and other senior leaders, and broader talent development initiatives to prepare the company for future needs. The Board also conducts quarterly safety performance evaluations and addresses other significant employee safety concerns. In addition to human capital, the Board addresses broader strategic risks, including evolving customer business models, technological advancements, structural or organizational challenges, and uninsurable risks. Capital allocation decisions and climate-related risks—including physical climate impacts, regulatory changes, and market developments—are also part of the Board's strategic focus. Cybersecurity and information technology risks are closely monitored, with regular updates provided by senior management.

Board and committee evaluations play an important role in ensuring the effective functioning of the Board. Therefore, the Board and each committee conduct annual self-assessments, which are overseen by the Governance and Nominating Committee. The results of these assessments are compiled, without attribution, and made available to the directors for a full Board assessment and to the committee members of each committee for

a committee assessment. Additionally, the Chairman of the Board conducts one-on-one discussions with each director to gather feedback on Board and committee operations, practices, and performance. The Governance and Nominating Committee also considers information derived from the evaluation process when searching for and evaluating potential future director candidates.

The Governance & Nominating Committee oversees corporate governance and Board structure risks, including aligning director expertise with the company's strategy and identifying emerging risks. It also leads management succession planning and monitors corporate responsibility and sustainability issues, including environmental and social matters, political activities, and philanthropic involvement. Additionally, it periodically reviews the company's overall risk management approach and reports its findings to the full Board.

The Board oversees a comprehensive risk governance framework that aligns with the Company's long-term organizational goals. Quanta's enterprise risk management process, led by the Chief Executive Officer, General Counsel, Chief Financial Officer, and Chief Compliance Officer, ensures the Board has insight into identifying, evaluating, monitoring, and managing key risks and the strategies implemented to mitigate them. This ongoing process examines risks across the Company's operations, including operational, industry-specific, financial, reputational, legal, regulatory, and cybersecurity concerns.

As part of its oversight responsibilities, the Board monitors the risks faced by the Company and management's response strategies and determines the appropriate level of risk for Quanta. While the enterprise-wide risk management assessment is formally reported to the Board annually, the Board continuously reviews and assesses risks throughout the year, engaging with management during Board and committee meetings. The discussions and insights from these interactions and the annual risk management assessment results guide the Company's risk-related disclosures in SEC filings and other public communications. For further details about the Board's role in risk oversight, refer to the 2026 [Proxy Statement](#).

(b) Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

Quanta is driving governance practices to create long-term value for shareholders, strengthen accountability, and build an agile company that can adapt and respond to changing conditions. Quanta's Executive Sustainability Team handles primary oversight. The Executive Sustainability Team provides both sponsorship as well as acts as a point of escalation for Quanta's climate change response activities. There are several key teams involved in Quanta's risk management to manage climate change and its implications effectively:

- **Climate Reporting Group:** The group's purpose is to convene key stakeholders biannually to address issues related to climate change reporting. The goals include fostering understanding among committee members about how various groups impact and contribute to reporting processes, including metrics and inputs, while identifying critical issues faced by each. Additionally, the group aims to establish alignment on the information required for annual climate reporting and the methods used to gather supporting data.
- **Board Oversight:** Our Board, supported by committees, oversees the Company's sustainability risks and strategies. Led by our CEO, the Executive Management team plays a key role in assessing sustainability risks and developing the company's climate change response strategy. With support from other advisory functions, the Director of Sustainability is responsible for developing and executing Quanta's sustainability and climate change response program. The Director of Sustainability coordinates with other internal teams, working groups, investor relations, legal, and finance.

Strategy

Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.

a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term.

Physical Risks: Changes in climate have caused and are expected to continue to cause, among other things, increasing temperatures, rising sea levels and changes to meteorological and hydrological patterns, as well as impacts to the frequency and intensity of wildfires, hurricanes, floods, droughts, winter storms and other storms and other severe weather-related events and natural disasters. Our operating results can be significantly influenced by the climate in which we operate and by individual severe weather events, and these changes have and could continue to have a significant impact on our operating results. A greater amount of rainfall, snow, ice, or other less accommodating weather conditions, as well as an increase in severe weather events and natural disasters, reduces our productivity and causes delays and cancellations of our ongoing projects. For example, hurricanes and tropical storms in the U.S. Gulf Coast region have impacted our ability to perform industrial services operations during specific periods.

Physical risks associated with climate change have also increased hazards related to certain of our operations, which in turn have increased the potential for liability and the costs associated with such operations. For example, severe droughts and high wind speeds have significantly increased the risk of wildfires in our operating locations, which in turn has exposed us and other contractors to an increased risk of liability, particularly as these events can be triggered by electrical power and other infrastructure on which we have performed services. Given the potentially significant liabilities associated with these events, to the extent we are deemed liable or otherwise responsible for damages or other amounts resulting from a wildfire event, it could have a material adverse impact on our business. Furthermore, these climate conditions have also resulted in increased costs for wildfire-related third-party insurance, reducing the amount insurance carriers are willing to make available to us under such policies.

Physical Opportunities: An increase in certain of these physical events, such as hurricanes, tropical storms, wildfires, blizzards and ice storms, also creates opportunities for us to perform a greater amount of emergency restoration services and can increase customer spending on modernization, grid hardening and other infrastructure improvements (e.g., fire hardening programs and storm hardening programs). Additionally, climate changes could result in more favorable weather patterns for extended periods in certain areas, which may enable us to increase productivity in those areas.

Transition Risks: The increasing focus on climate change has also impacted markets within our Underground Utility and Infrastructure Solutions segment. Certain services within this segment have faced challenges and may continue to do so as a result of the transition toward a carbon-neutral economy. For example, concerns about the environmental impact of specific large pipeline projects have contributed to significant delays and cancellations of these projects in recent years. As a result, we have decreased our strategic focus on these service offerings, among other reasons. Furthermore, a longer-term decline in demand for fossil fuels or refined products resulting from climate change concerns and/or regulations could further negatively impact these projects or negatively affect demand for our midstream and industrial services operations.



Transition Opportunities: Climate change has also caused, and is expected to continue to cause, changes in the markets in which we operate. For example, in support of the transition to a reduced carbon economy, utility customers are transitioning toward more sustainable sources of power generation, such as renewables (e.g., wind and solar) coupled with battery storage technology. They are replacing aging, less efficient electric power infrastructure. Concerns regarding climate change are also leading to the increased electrification of consumer goods (e.g., electric vehicles), which is expected to generate continued additional demand for new and expanded electric power infrastructure, as well as the reengineering of existing electric power infrastructure. We believe these market dynamics and technological advances provide significant opportunities for us, including increased demand for our renewable energy infrastructure services, as well as our portfolio of electric power infrastructure services.

Regulatory/Compliance Cost Risk: New legislation or regulations related to climate change could increase our costs. Most significantly, we maintain a large fleet of vehicles and a significant amount of construction machinery. Our fleet costs could significantly increase as a result of regulations related to vehicle emissions and requirements related to transitioning to electric fleet vehicles.

b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.

Quanta is a leading provider of specialty infrastructure solutions for the utility, power generation, technology, communications, and energy industries. Our differentiated, self-perform infrastructure solutions position Quanta as a trusted partner with an unmatched execution platform at the center of large, expanding, and long-duration addressable markets. Infrastructure opportunities are significant and sustainable. Quanta has meaningful exposure to highly predictable, largely non-discretionary spend across multiple end-markets. Quanta is leveraged to favorable long-term megatrends and industry convergence, such as utility grid modernization, system hardening, power generation expansion and integration, electric vehicles, electrification, technology adoption, and outsourcing. Our portfolio approach has resulted in strong historical growth and financial profile with continued opportunity for growth, improved profitability, and solid cash flow over a multi-year period

Electricity Convergence: Technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), data center expansion, domestic manufacturing growth, and sector-wide electrification are ushering in a new era of rising electricity demand in the United States. At Quanta, we are meeting this challenge by supporting our customers in accelerating the construction of vital infrastructure to ensure the nation's energy needs are met with a reliable, affordable, and sustainable power system.

We believe a convergence is developing across the utility, renewable energy, and technology industries, driving electric load growth through all forms of energy. Quanta's self-perform capabilities and services portfolio create a comprehensive end-to-end infrastructure solution across the electrical complex, from electron generation to transmission to consumption. Quanta's ability to deliver scalable solutions built around craft-skilled labor puts us in a unique position to address the complex infrastructure challenges these industries face.

Building the Energy Transition: Eliminating carbon emissions on a net basis is poised to create the most significant reallocation of capital in history, requiring record levels of investment in clean energy infrastructure to transform energy production, delivery, consumption, and efficiency.

Although many governments and companies have committed to ambitious climate action and the imperative to address climate change is being increasingly recognized, it should not be surprising that more must be done to transition to a carbon-neutral economy. Achieving global decarbonization by 2050 entails nothing short of a fundamental transformation of the global economy.

Central to mitigating climate change risk is a transformation of the energy sector, which contributes to around 90% of total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.¹ According to industry estimates, the United States will need to add thousands of gigawatts of clean energy to the electric grid by 2035 to meet its decarbonization goals, potentially requiring hundreds of billions of dollars in additional capital for generation, transmission, and distribution.²

By supporting our customers across all industries in which we operate and prioritizing safety at all times, we enable and accelerate this transformative transition, while expanding our positive impact on the world. Diversified across technology and geography in North America and Australia, Quanta's operating companies provide front-end engineering, procurement, project management, and construction services to all energy transition sectors, including wind, solar, energy storage, transmission, distribution, and electric vehicle (EV) charging.

¹ <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/sources-greenhouse-gas-emissions>

² <https://www.mckinsey.com/capabilities/sustainability/our-insights/toward-a-more-orderly-us-energy-transition-six-key-action-areas>

Modernizing the power grid will be crucial to ensure that areas with high potential for renewable generation integrate and connect with demand centers. It is estimated that the U.S. will need to add approximately twice the current transmission capacity to fully decarbonize by 2050.³ Developing new flexibility solutions, such as batteries, and integrating them with more conventional assets will be vital to ensuring a balanced energy system. Transportation will also need to decarbonize, requiring roughly \$90 billion in U.S. infrastructure investments by 2030.⁴

These changes are expected to continue to create significant opportunities for Quanta. By providing critical infrastructure solutions to our customers, we play a pivotal role in helping to accelerate this transition, while focusing on employee safety and conducting our business in a socially, economically, and environmentally responsible manner.

Responding to Increasingly Extreme Weather and Climate Disasters: In the United States, climate change is exacerbating the frequency, intensity, and duration of hurricanes, wildfires, ice storms, flooding, and heat waves. As billion-dollar storms become more frequent, Quanta operating companies stand ready to respond. We keep the lights on, the gas flowing, and communications connected.

The costs of extreme weather are growing. The U.S. experienced an estimated 18 billion-dollar weather and climate disasters in 2022, well above the average of seven events per year.⁵ In recent years, disasters that have caused at least a billion dollars in damages have become increasingly frequent, becoming monthly occurrences. This dramatic change is notable because, until recently, the U.S. typically experienced only a handful of billion-dollar weather and climate disasters per year.

Working with Customers to Enhance Grid Resiliency: Major hurricanes have provided yet another example of the growing need for significant improvements in grid resiliency in the United States. The Department of Energy estimates that grid power outages cost U.S. businesses approximately \$150 billion in direct losses annually. A recent study by the University of California, Berkeley, assessed the social and economic costs of longer and more frequent power outages.⁶ These costs arise from impacts such as school closings, food spoilage, supply chain disruptions, and deleterious health outcomes, and underscore the need for improvements:

- The U.S. has more power outages than any other industrialized nation.
- The average annual number of weather-related power outages increased by roughly 78% between 2011 and 2021, compared to 2000 to 2010.
- Both frequency and duration of grid outages have been at their highest since 2013.
- Forty states are experiencing more extended grid outages than ever. California, Louisiana, Maine, and Florida are at the forefront, with greater than a 50% increase in power outage duration.
- The average age of critical power grid components is 40 years old, with more than a quarter of the grid 50 years old or older.⁷

Quanta operating companies are collaborating with a utility provider to install underground power lines and replace aging infrastructure. In particular, underground power lines offer greater reliability than overhead lines, especially during hurricanes. During storms, underground lines perform five to 14 times better than their overhead counterparts.

³ <http://esig.energy/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Transmission-Planning-White-Paper.pdf>

⁴ <https://www.utilitydive.com/news/us-reaches-140k-public-ev-charging-ports-as-key-federal-official-says-90b/638821/>

⁵ <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/billions/time-series>

⁶ https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/oeprod/DocumentsandMedia/DOE_SG_Book_Single_Pages%281%29.pdf

⁷ <https://emp.lbl.gov/publications/improving-estimated-cost-sustained>

c) Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.

OMISSION: Scenario Analysis

Information not available. Quanta does not have complete information regarding a climate change scenario analysis. Quanta will assess its ability to include this detail in future reporting.

Risk Management

Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.

a) Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

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b) Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.

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c) Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks. Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.

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Metrics and Targets

Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.

Quanta uses the following metrics to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process:

Impact on Society

- Financial Climate Change-Related Revenue
- Renewables: Construction
- EV Charging Infrastructure

Environment (Planet)

Energy Consumption

- Direct Energy Consumption (Scope 1), Vehicle Fuel
- Facility Energy Use
- Facility-Purchased Electricity
- Total Energy Consumption
- Total Energy Intensity

GHG Emissions

- Vehicle Fuel
- Facility Energy Use
- Facility-Purchased Electricity
- Total Direct & Indirect CO2 Emissions
- Energy & CO2 Emissions Intensity

Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- Category 3: Fuel and Energy Related Activities
- Category 6: Business Travel
- Category 7: Employee Commuting
- Category 8: Upstream Leased Assets

Progress Towards Climate Commitments

- GW of Renewable Energy Installed
- Scope 1 CO2 Intensity
- Properties

Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the related risk

Quanta uses the following metrics to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process:

In addition, Quanta accounts for Scope 1 GHG emissions using emission factors from the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). Overall, Scope 1 emissions decreased in 2024 compared to 2023, primarily due to a shift in the business mix. In 2025, Scope 1 emissions rose to 962,504 metric tons CO₂e, reflecting continued growth in operational activity and the impact of acquisitions.

GHG Emissions (Scope 1)

Category	Units		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1 Emissions	Metric tons CO ₂ e		651,011	834,070	899,824	874,837	962,504

Quanta does not have emissions of perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃). Or biogenic CO₂ emissions. The Global Warming Potential (GWP) factors used to convert to CO₂e are sourced from the UN IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), specifically the 100-year global warming potential (GWP-100) values.

Scope 2 emissions reflect power purchases to supply office, yard, depot, and manufacturing operations at Quanta operating sites. These calculations follow the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, which includes both location-based and market-based methods.

GHG Emissions (Scope 2)

Category	Units		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Scope 2 CO ₂ emissions, location-based	Metric tons CO ₂ e		3,469	6,336	8,098	12,865	13,615
Scope 2 CO ₂ emissions, market-based	Metric tons CO ₂ e		3,469	5,745	7,546	12,337	13,615

In 2024, Quanta's Scope 2 location-based and market-based emissions increased due to the acquisition of operating companies with relatively high power demand. In 2025, Scope 2 emissions increased further to 13,615 metric tons CO₂e (location- and market-based), primarily reflecting the continued integration of acquired operating companies with higher power demand.

Quanta continues to enhance its Scope 3 carbon accounting practices, aiming for a more accurate and comprehensive view of Scope 3 emissions. Internally, Quanta is undertaking an exercise to evaluate the potential to report additional Scope 3 emissions categories in the future.

GHG Emissions (Scope 3)

Category	Units		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Category 3: Fuel and Energy Related Activities	Metric tons CO2e		-	-	214,325	192,463	212,123
Category 6: Business Travel	Metric tons CO2e		16,429	20,359	29,125	28,209	20,611
Category 7: Employee Commuting	Metric tons CO2e		52,561	54,385	65,738	117,945	141,117
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	Metric tons CO2e		-	-	12,694	17,639	20,202

GHG emissions intensity is calculated by summing the Scope 1 emissions data and dividing it by revenue. The Scope 2 value is calculated by dividing market-based emissions by the amount of fuel consumed (MJ). The revenue value used in this calculation is Quanta's total revenue. Quanta observed an overall decrease in GHG emissions intensity relative to 2023, driven by a shift in work mix toward less-intensive operations. In 2025, Scope 1 CO2 emissions intensity declined further to 33.8 gCO2e/USD revenue, a 37.3% reduction since 2019, and Quanta achieved its 30% Scope 1 intensity-reduction target ahead of schedule.

GHG Emissions (Intensity)

Category	Units		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Scope 2 emissions intensity	gCO2e/MJ		98.3	96.1	105.4	103.5	99.3
Vehicle fleet emissions intensity	gCO2e/USD revenue		50.1	48.8	43.0	36.6	33.5
Scope 1 CO2 emissions intensity, total	gCO2e/USD revenue		50.2	48.9	43.1	37.0	33.8
Scope 1 and 2 CO2 emissions intensity, total	gCO2e/USD revenue		50.4	49.2	43.5	37.5	34.3
Vehicle fleet emissions intensity, per employee	Metric tons CO2e		14.9	17.6	17.1	14.9	13.7

Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.

Goal 1: Our Footprint

Source renewable energy equivalent to 100% of our facilities' total electricity consumption.

Applicable to Quanta North American operations only.

Focus Area: Scope 2 emissions

Our Values: We are committed to using energy more efficiently and sourcing it more sustainably

Period: Short-term target (immediate)

Goal 2: Our Energy Transition Impact

Install at least 100 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2035 or earlier.

Focus Area: Renewable Energy Installed

Our Values: By supporting our customers' decarbonization ambitions, we are enabling and accelerating the transition to a lower-carbon future.

Period: Medium-term target (2035 or sooner)

Goal 3: Our Energy Transition Impact

Reduce our Scope 1 CO2 emissions intensity (g CO2/USD revenue) by at least 30% by 2040.

Focus Area: Scope 1 emissions

Our Values: We are committed to decoupling our carbon emissions from our business growth by investing in low-carbon solutions, such as electric fleet assets.

Period: Long-term targets (2040 or sooner)

Quanta tracks overall GHG emissions and intensity as key metrics. The following table outlines progress against Quanta's climate targets.

Progress Against Climate Goals: GW of Renewable Energy Installed

Category	Units		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Cumulative GW installed (since 2021)	GW		—	—	17.0	28.9	43.0
Progress towards 2035 goal (100 GW)	%		—	—	17.0%	28.9%	43.0%

Progress Against Climate Goals: Scope 1 CO2 Intensity

Category	Units		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1 emissions intensity	gCO2e/ USD revenue		—	—	43.1	37.0	33.8
% Reduction (since 2019)	%		—	—	20.0%	31.4%	37.3%
Progress towards 2040 goal (-30%)	%		—	—	67%	105%	124%

Progress Against Climate Goals: Properties

Category	Units		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
% of facility electricity usage covered by REC purchases (U.S. facilities only)	%		—	—	100%	100%	100%