

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

PG&E Data Request No.:	OEIS_001-Q021
PG&E File Name:	WMP-Discovery2026-2028_DR_OEIS_001-Q021
Request Date:	April 8, 2025
Requester DR No.:	OEIS-P-WMP_2025-PGE-001
Requesting Party:	Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety
Requester:	Nathan Poon
Date Sent:	April 11, 2025

SUBJECT: REGARDING AERIAL SCAN INSPECTIONS

QUESTION 021

On page 236 of its 2026-2028 Base WMP, PG&E states that aerial scan inspections will be implemented to get additional eyes-on-risk in the riskiest areas. PG&E states that the inspection will consist of a review of a “streamlined set of photos...tailored to enable the identification of the conditions...that post the highest wildfire risk.”

- a. Provide a comprehensive list of the differences between aerial scan and aerial distribution detailed inspections (i.e. the number of photographs taken, the equipment photographed, the distance from camera to equipment being photographed, the number of photographs being reviewed, items on the reviewer’s inspection checklist, etc.). Provide documentation that supports this list of differences (job aids, inspection checklists, etc.)

Answer 021

The difference between the inspections is that, while the detailed inspection will identify all compelling abnormal conditions on the structure, the scan inspection will focus on emergency and urgent conditions, corresponding to A, B, and X tag priorities.

PG&E is piloting the aerial scan inspection this year, utilizing different methodologies and shot sheets with the goal of selecting the best methodology with which to implement the inspection for 2026. Therefore, we cannot provide a fully detailed list of the differences between the two programs since the aerial scans have not yet been finalized.

However, as described in PG&E’s 2026-2028 WMP, the scan inspection will consist of a review of a streamlined set of photos that have been tailored to enable identification of the conditions on the structure and equipment that pose the highest wildfire risk, including the mid-span conductor. While the aerial scans will be a more abbreviated assessment, they will have the ability to assess and identify the conditions that can lead to failure in the short-term.