



CCRE – ANNUAL ENERGY LEADERS ROUNDTABLE

National Energy Supply Options – Natural Gas

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An Exceptional Winter

IC BLAST

CURRENT

Graphic Courtesy of AccuWeather, Inc 385 Science Park Road, State College, Pennsylvania, 16803

1. Coldest in 35 years:

- Moved from west to east & settled in the eastern half of North America
- Drove incremental demand

2. Gas supply contracted to Ontario:

 Some gas found lucrative markets upstream of Dawn (i.e. Chicago) reducing supply delivered to Ontario

3. Incremental Ontario demand served by:

- Dawn storage
- TransCanada Interruptible & Short Term Firm Services from Alberta on Mainline

4. Prices:

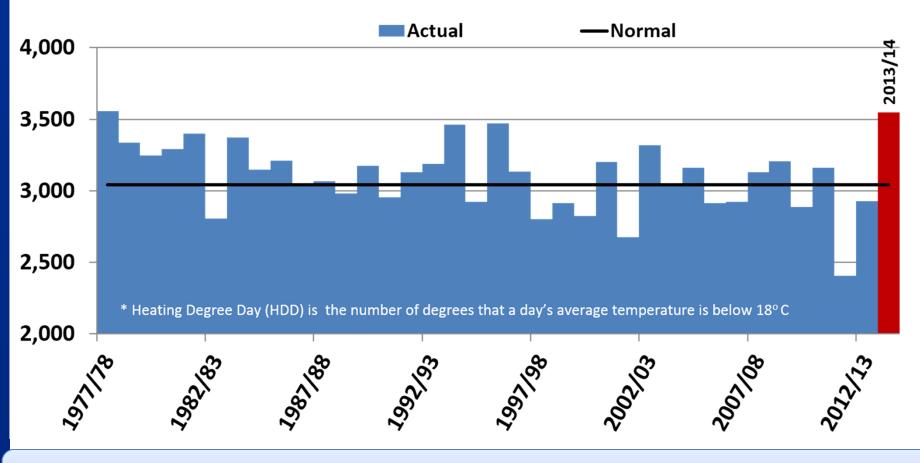
- Remained relatively stable for customers buying for future month delivery
- Were subject to volatility for customers buying on a daily basis (similar to other locations)

Sustained record cold weather has impacted natural gas demand, flows & pricing across North America



Coldest Winter in 35 years

Winter Cumulative Heating Degree Days*

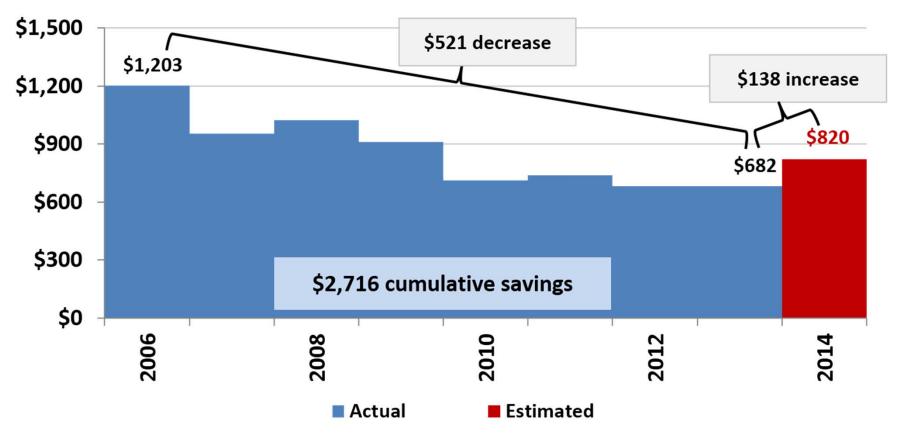


Sustained cold not experienced since winter 1977/78

Annual Residential Gas Bill Union Gas South Area



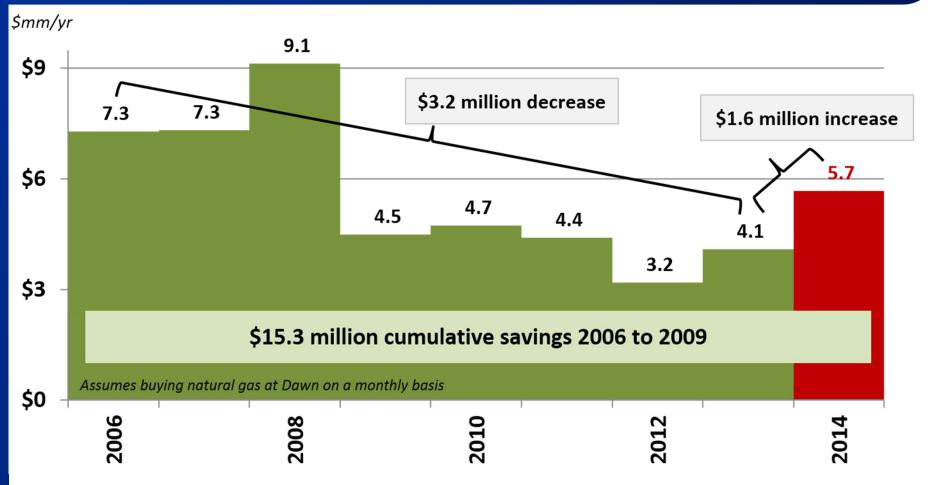
Annual average use of 82 GJ (equal to 2,200 m3 of natural gas)



Average annual bill lower now than in 2006 by \$383



Annual Industrial Natural Gas Cost

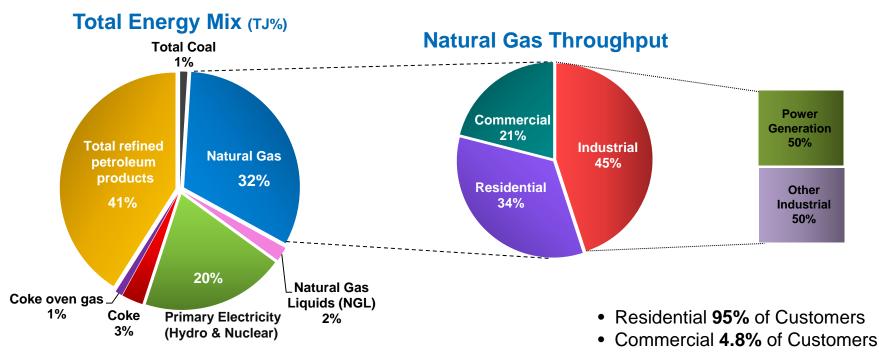


For a Direct Purchase customer consuming 1PJ/year (i.e. Large Auto Assembly Plant)

Average annual bill lower now than in 2006 by \$1.6 million



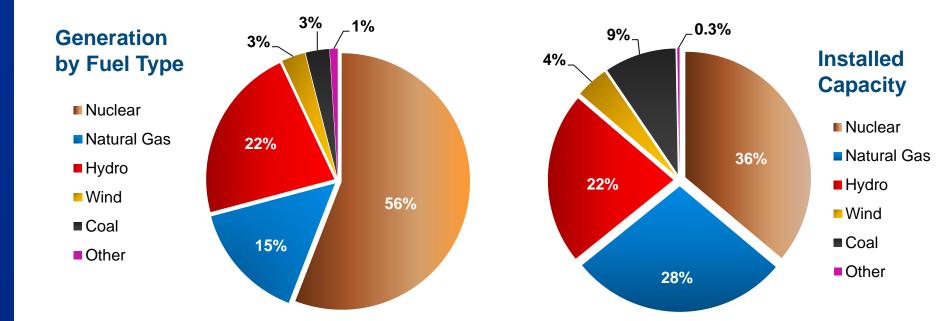
Ontario's Primary Energy Mix



Industrial .02% of Customers



Role of Natural Gas in Electricity Mix





Opportunities for Ontario





Connecting New Communities rural & remote

Natural Gas for Transportation heavy duty return-to-base vehicles

Power Generation – CHP

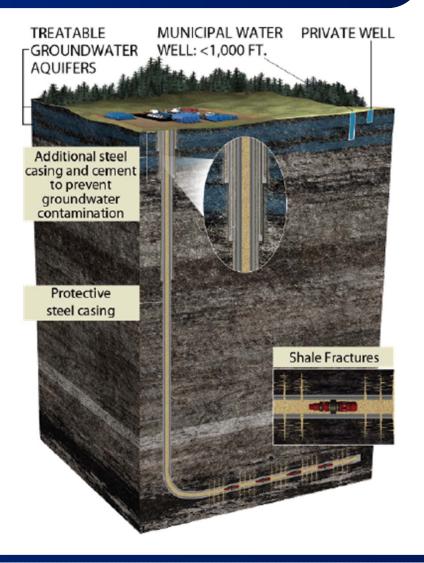
Industrial Retain/attract energy intensive industry

Northern Ontario – mining opportunities



Shale Gas Technology

- Drilling technology improvements and efficiencies in shale have emerged
 - Longer horizontal laterals
 - Multiple-stage hydraulic fractures per lateral
- Small surface footprint for multiple, extended wells
- Horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing result in gas wells with long stable production lives
- Ground water is separated by thousands of metres and tonnes of impermeable rock and protected by regulation
- Significant amount of water is recycled
- "Micro-seismic" technology evolving and enabling even greater precision in fracturing wells





Shale Gas Development Over Time



Drilling 2-4 weeks



Fracturing 3-5 days



Producing up to 50 years

surrounding land reclaimed





www.uniongas.com





