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somewhat quickly through it. So, clearly, the Eastern Triangle or Eastern Ontario Triangle, the current capacity of that is three point two Pj/d (3.2 Pj/d). And it is currently fully utilized. I believe all the evidence, both from TransCanada and the two experts agreed with that. Wood Mackenzie; they forecast a continued full utilization of that capacity. And we'll talk a little bit more about the details of that, and why that is the case. Now, this is on a peak-day winter basis. As we know, TransCanada is proposing to put the forty-two (42) inch line, so-called North Bay shortcut, but in North Bay in Iroquois, into oil service. The capacity of that line is one point two Pjs per day (1.2 Pj/d), which alone is about forty percent (40 %) of the capacity in the Eastern Ontario Triangle.

Their proposal, however, is matched with the project they're calling the Eastern Mainline project, which is a project that would provide five hundred and seventy-five Tjs per day (575 Tj/d) of new capacity, Producing the shortfall in capacity from forty percent (40 %) down to twenty percent (20 %). Nonetheless, there is still a shortfall of twenty percent (20 %), if they pursue the plans

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that they're talking about publicly at this point.

TransCanada, as you heard this morning with Mr. Clark, and I think it's been said numerous times by Concentric as well; TransCanada is building only for firm capacity. And that really is the core issue that we have with them, that, when it comes to energy is, we'll get on some of the details on why, and a large part of it has to do with the conduct of the twenty sixteen (2016) new capacity open season. And mister Leblanc will get into some of the details of that in further on our presentation.

And finally, at a high level point, the result of building only for firm capacity in the Enbridge EDA is that sixteen percent (16 %), if we were looking at twenty fifteen (2015) gas supply requirements, about sixteen percent (16 %) of the Embridge EDA demand would be at risk of not getting supply and/or suffering cost consequences that may result from that.

So my next slide is a familiar slide, I think Mr. Clark had a similar one this morning, it is the Energy East Project. The two big check marks: are consistent with what I think Gaz Métro is saying, as well as what I heard IGUA saying an hour

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or so ago, we have no difficulty at all with respect to repurposing the Prairie and Northern Ontario line segments, the Western segments of the pipeline system, they are clearly well underutilized today and expectations are that that will continue.

The issue is where the red question mark is, and that is the North Bay Shortcut, that is the line between North Bay and Iroquois. That is part of the Eastern Triangle, and that is three point two (3.2) Pj/d of capacity that is currently fully utilized on a winter peak-day basis.

So my next slide has three charts, and these charts come from the Wood Mackenzie study. And so, it just kind of reinforces the comment I just made, so the left chart is the utilization on the Prairie section, and drawn in light gray is the capacity of those sections after they are repurposed to oil service. So clearly, the capacity, even with repurposing both in the Prairie section and the Northern Ontario section, is well above the expected utilization of those segments.

The story, however, is different in the right graph. So that is the EDA historical and forecast view, Wood Mackenzie's forecast view. So Page 161 .

PANEL - GAZIFÈRE R-3900-2014 B octobre 2014 161 the green line is the current capacity, the three point two (3.2) Pj/d So on a historic basis, you know, we can even look back at the very cold 14/15 winter -- which I couldn't believe, I moved back to Toronto three years ago, I didn't know it got that cold, I know it gets that cold in Calgary but it

So the 14/15 winter, but even prior to that, you can see in this graph that the peak days, peak day winter demands were not that dissimilar from that very cold winter. And on a forecast basis, Wood Mackenzie is forecasting continued effectively full utilization on a peak day basis for the near term foreseeable future.

And there is a couple of reasons for that. You know, in Wood Mackenzie's study, they do forecast imports at Waddington, a reduction in exports at Waddington, with the result, as a result of new Northeast pipelines, I think specifically Constitution, which is in their forecast. So the volumes moving through Waddington go down once that pipeline is assumed to be constructed in their forecast.

But it is more than made up, well made up almost exactly by growth in the domestic markets in

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