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June 22, 2018

British Columbia Utilities Commission
Suite 410, 900 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC
V6Z 2N3

Attention: Mr. Patrick Wruck, Commission Secretary and Manager, Regulatory Support

Dear Mr. Wruck:

Re: FortisBC Energy Inc. (FEI)
Project No. 1598946
2017 Long Term Gas Resource Plan (LTGRP) (the Application)
Response to the B.C. Sustainable Energy Association and Sierra Club of British Columbia (BCSEA) Information Request (IR) No. 1 - Erratum

On December 14, 2017, FEI filed the Application referenced above. During the course of responding to Information Requests (IRs) from round 2, FEI determined that a correction is necessary to the response to the BC Sustainable Energy Association and Sierra Club BC (BCSEA) IR No. 1.36.1, Exhibit B-3, as the response contained a typographical error. A blacklined version of Exhibit B-3, page 92 is included with this filing.

This correction has no impact to the results or recommendations contained in the Application.

If further information is required, please contact Ken Ross at (604) 576-7343.

Sincerely,

FORTISBC ENERGY INC.

Original signed:

Diane Roy

Attachments

cc (email only): Registered Parties



FortisBC Energy Inc. (FEI or the Company) 2017 Long Term Gas Resource Plan (LTGRP) (the Application)	Erratum Dated: June 22, 2018
Response to BC Sustainable Energy Association and Sierra Club BC (BCSEA) Information Request (IR) No. 1, Question 36.1	Page 92

1 **36.0 Topic: Natural gas and GHG emissions**
2 **Reference: Exhibit B-1, section 8.3.1, page 201**

3 FEI states:

4 "Natural gas is the cleanest, lowest GHG-emitting fossil fuel. The 2017 LTGRP's
5 GHG emissions analysis simply details the CO2 equivalent emissions in metric
6 tonnes of FEI's customers combusting natural gas. As such, the 2017 LTGRP's
7 GHG emissions reduction analysis does not quantify impacts of GHG-reducing
8 upstream initiatives, such as electrifying natural gas extraction and processing
9 facilities or implementing methane leakage controls in extraction, processing, and
10 storage facilities." [underline added]

11 36.1 Please confirm that the 2017 LTGRP's GHG emissions analysis excludes
12 consideration of upstream GHG emissions, FEI T&D system GHG emissions
13 from compression, venting and leaks, and GHG emissions from FEI's
14 combustion of natural gas for CNG and LNG.

15 **Response:**

16 Not confirmed with respect to FEI's 2017 LTGRP NGT analysis. Please refer to the responses
17 to BCSEA IRs 1.37.1 and 1.37.4 for a discussion of FEI's NGT approach. Confirmed with
18 respect to non-NGT parts of FEI's 2017 LTGRP analysis.

19 FEI agrees that the production and transportation of natural gas causes upstream GHG
20 emissions but disagrees that these emissions will necessarily contribute to climate change. The
21 use of natural gas may lead to a global net reduction in GHG emissions depending on the
22 energy sources it is substituting for. For example, natural gas used to displace liquid transport
23 fuels would reduce net lifecycle GHG emissions by approximately 20 percent. Natural gas
24 displacing coal-fired boilers in industry and residential buildings in China is a significant
25 abatement option in a scenario conducted by the International Energy Agency (IEA) to achieve
26 2 degrees of warming.¹ The IEA scenarios are inclusive of GHG emissions from all sources in
27 all countries meaning that fuel switching to natural gas captures all of the associated changes in
28 upstream and downstream GHG emissions. As discussed on page 8 of Appendix E of the
29 Application:
30

31 Importantly, gas consumption is 30 percent higher in India and 10 percent higher
32 in China in the SDS compared to the New Policies Scenario reference case.
33 This means that increased gas consumption becomes more important as a CO2
34 abatement option as each of these countries drive to reduce emissions in line
35 with the goal to limit global warming to two degrees above pre-industrial levels.

Deleted: 30

¹ IEA, (2017). World Energy Outlook. Paris: IEA/OECD.