

Pennsylvania Natural Gas Trends and Developments

February 2011 Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission





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I. Executive Summary

Introduction

Section 59.48 of the Public Utility Code (Code) requires natural gas distribution companies (NGDCs) to file annual financial reports with the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PUC). These Gas Annual Reports detail such items as financial and accounting data including revenues and expenses. Section 59.81 of the Code requires the filing of annual resource planning reports (ARPR) for major gas utilities with the PUC. NGDCs with sales of 8 billion cubic feet (Bcf) per year or more must file these reports, which include the past year's historical data, program changes, and the next three-year forecast of demand requirements. This report has been prepared using information filed by the NGDCs, the U.S. Energy Information Agency (EIA), and other sources.

Overview

The Bureau of CEEP has prepared the 2011 Pennsylvania Natural Gas Report: Trends and Developments to summarize the financial and supply data for the Pennsylvania NGDCs and to present several topics of interest with regard to the Pennsylvania natural gas industry.

There are approximately 3 million natural gas customers in Pennsylvania.¹ There are 36 regulated natural gas utility companies in Pennsylvania; 10 of these are major distribution companies. Additionally, there are 14 intrastate pipelines, nine interstate pipelines, three landfill gas pipeline projects, 25 propane facilities, and four liquified natural gas (LNG) facilities.² Infrastructure needs are being met by expansion

¹ US EIA Number of Natural Gas Consumers, http://www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/ng_cons_num_dcu_SPA_a.htm.

² Metro, Paul. PUC's Role in Pipeline Safety Part 2, Presentation to S.A.V.E. on Sept. 23, 2010. <u>http://www.puc.state.pa.us/transport/gassafe/pdf/Presentation_SAVE.pdf</u>

and replacement efforts of existing pipelines, with new pipelines and compressor stations being constructed.

National storage inventory totaled 3.8 trillion cubic feet at the end of November 2010, which is slightly less than last year's record setting end of November level. Natural gas production throughout the United States increased by 3.5 percent in 2010. Decreases in Gulf of Mexico production were offset by lower 48 state production including a growing amount of horizontal shale drilling. EIA expects a decline of 0.1 percent in production in 2011 because of relatively lower natural gas prices. Petroleum liquids remain at an attractive selling price so that more drilling in shale formations with a higher liquid proportion is favored. EIA predicts the Henry Hub annual average spot price to average \$4.37 per million BTU (MMBtu) for 2010, and average \$4.33 per MMBtu in 2011.³

As of January 21, 2011, more than 6,200 Marcellus drilling permits have been issued. Of those permits issued, 2,612 wells have been drilled with 950 wells producing as of September 1, 2010.⁴

Financial statistics taken from the Gas Annual Reports of the NGDCs are presented in time series fashion from 2003 through 2009. Broad category financial data is presented for several categories, such as Revenue, Expenses, Plant in Service, Depreciation, Maintenance, Gas Costs, etc.

Data on the number of customers, reserves, wellhead prices, Pennsylvania production and average consumption figures are provided. The sources of this information are the ARPRs, the Gas Annual Reports, EIA and the Pennsylvania Topographic and Geologic Survey.

³ EIA Short Term Energy Outlook, released Dec. 7, 2010. <u>http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/steo/pub/contents.html</u>

⁴ PA DEP Weekly Well Permit Workload Report for 1/17/2011-1/21/2011, <u>www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/minres/oilgas/new_forms/marcellus/marcellus.htm</u> and Thomas B. Murphy, Penn State University Extension Educator presentation, "Impact and Opportunities," Central PA Business Journal Energy Symposium, January 25, 2011.

To summarize the relevant statistics in this report, natural gas delivery to Pennsylvania utility customers has remained steady from 2002 to the present at approximately 600 Bcf per year. Pennsylvania gas production peaked at 272.6 Bcf in 2009 (the most recent data available). Retail and residential sales have increased since 2002 in Pennsylvania. Gas deliveries for Pennsylvania electric generation has increased dramatically from 3.4 percent of total deliveries in 2001 to 28 percent in 2009.⁵ Marcellus shale operations continue with broad impacts on the natural gas industry in Pennsylvania.

⁵ EIA, Natural Gas Summary, Dry Production, <u>http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/dnav/ng/hist/na1160_spa_2a.htm</u>

II. Pennsylvania Natural Gas Infrastructure

Distribution - Aging Infrastructure

Pennsylvania has approximately 47,000 miles of gas mains. Of the total gas mains, 3,600 miles are cast iron and 9,000 miles are unprotected steel pipes. Bare steel and cast iron account for about 5 percent of the distribution pipe and 95 percent of leaks. Most of these date to the World War II era. Replacement costs are estimated at \$13 billion over 20 years.⁶

Lost and Unaccounted for Natural Gas

Lost and unaccounted (L&U) for natural gas is the difference between the total gas available from all sources and the total gas accounted for from sales, net interchange and company use. Releases occur through leaks from compressor and pump seals, old leaking pipes, and vented emissions from operation practices or accidental breaks.

Several tons of gas is either flared off or released to the atmosphere when pipelines are repaired. Natural gas is a more potent green house gas than carbon dioxide. EIA tracks L&U for Pennsylvania as a balancing item in its disposition statistics. The balancing item reflects the difference between total disposition and total supply. A positive balancing item indicates that disposition exceeds supply and a negative balancing item indicates that supply exceeds disposition. For 2009, the balancing item was a negative 27,538 million cubic feet (MMcf).⁷ Gas that is used internally for transportation, lost through line breaks or vented, is unaccounted for. Some unaccounted for gas is from inaccurate metering and accounting errors from

⁶ See footnote 1. Also: Leonard, Kim. "Gas Companies Work to Update Aging System." *Pittsburgh Tribune Review*, March 7, 2008. www.pittsburghlive.com/x/pittsburghtrib/news/cityregion/print_556017.html

⁷ EIA Natural Gas Annual Supply & Disposition by State. http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/dnav/ng/ng_sum_snd_dcu_SPA_a.htm, retrieved December 30, 2010.

pressure differences and the extraction of gas liquids. EIA is updating its reporting procedures to refine the balancing item. ⁸

⁸ EIA Short-Term Energy Outlook Supplement - Changes in Natural Gas Monthly Consumption Data Collection and the Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2010.

Pipelines

Twenty interstate natural gas pipelines exist in the Northeast Region (Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia and West Virginia). These interstate pipelines deliver to several intrastate pipelines and more than 50 local distribution companies (LDCs). They also deliver to natural gas fired electric generating facilities and large industrial concerns. The pipelines in Pennsylvania have access to flows from the South and Midwest, from the Rockies via the Rockies Express pipeline, and from Canada.⁹

New pipeline additions in the Northeast include 1.2 Bcfd added since winter 2009-10. Much of the new pipeline is intended to move Marcellus gas to market.¹⁰ As Marcellus shale production increases, pipelines will be needed to carry the gas to the end user. Pipelines are in planning stages to bring the gas to the Philadelphia, New York City and New Jersey areas. Future pipeline growth may even see a change of the traditional pipeline flow into the Northeast with new flows out of the Marcellus shale area to serve Northeast markets. Marcellus shale gas is already beginning to displace flows from the west into Pennsylvania.¹¹ Imports of Canadian gas have dropped 50 percent in the Northeast since October 2009 to less than 1 Bcfd. Marcellus gas production has increased to around 0.7 Bcfd as of October 2010.¹²

As electric generation by natural gas increases, pipeline operators are beginning to respond to that potential market. As coal-fired electric generation converts to natural gas and/or co-fires with natural gas, demand for pipeline natural gas will increase. Power plants need stable long-term pricing, responsive support and reasonable transport costs.

⁹ Natural Gas Pipelines in the Northeast Region, EIA About U.S. Natural Gas Pipelines, retrieved Oct. 7, 2009.

¹⁰ FERC Winter 2010-2011 Energy Market Assessment, Item No. A:3, Oct. 21, 2010.

¹¹ Marcellus Gas Already Displacing Traditional Supplies, Says Analyst, NGI's Shale Daily, Oct. 22, 2010. Vol. 1, No. 14.

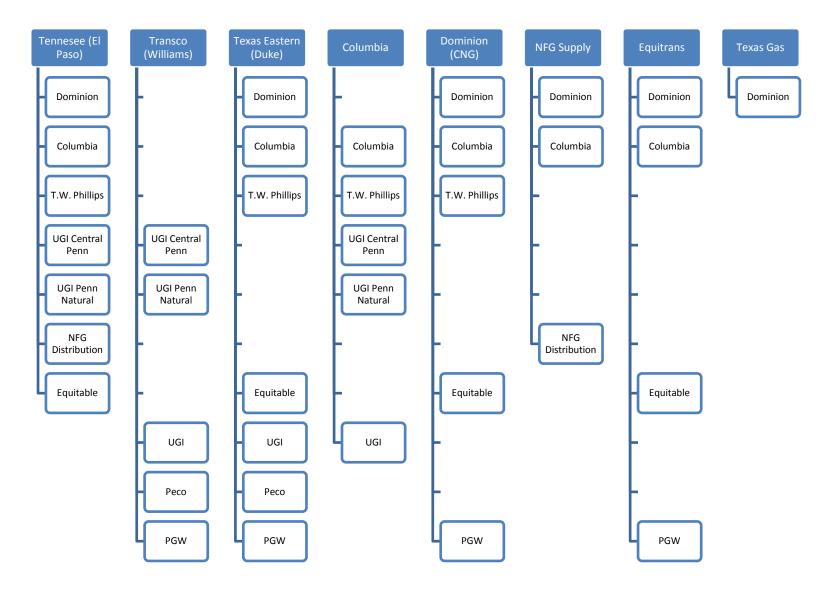
¹² FERC Winter 2010-2011 Energy Market Assessment Item No: A-3, Oct. 21, 2010.

Compressor stations are pumping facilities that move natural gas. They are usually 50 to 100 miles apart along the length of a pipeline with the average compressor station moving about 700 million cubic feet per day.¹³ Compressor station construction will be needed as the Marcellus shale resource increases production and to serve any additional natural gas electric generating stations. Pipeline operators are in the process of replacing gas-fired compressors with electric powered compressors due to air quality issues. Electric supply to these compressor stations will be critical especially in extreme weather events.

The NGDC/Pipeline Relationship diagram follows. Figure 1 details where the NGDCs serving Pennsylvania obtain their gas supplies. The diagram was developed from the Interstate Natural Gas Infrastructure Map Book and the 2009 Gas Annual Reports. The NGDC/pipeline relationships can vary and the most current information can be obtained from each pipeline's website.

¹³ EIA, Natural Gas Compressor Stations on the Interstate Pipeline Network: Developments Since 1996, EIA Office of Oil and Gas, November 2007.

Figure 1 NGDC/Pipeline Relationship



Electric Generation

By the end of 2009, Pennsylvania had 10,546 megawatts (MWs) of natural gas fired electric generation. These facilities constitute 25 percent of Pennsylvania's generating capacity. The PJM queues at the end of 2009 of new generation included 12,736 MWs of proposed new natural gas fired capacity. Typically about 25 percent of the queue actually gets built. Figure 2 illustrates the 2009 generating capacity in Pennsylvania by fuel type. Figure 3 presents the 2009 queue data for PJM. Both figures are derived from PJM's 2009 Regional Transmission Expansion Plan. Figure 2 Existing Capacity in Pennsylvania

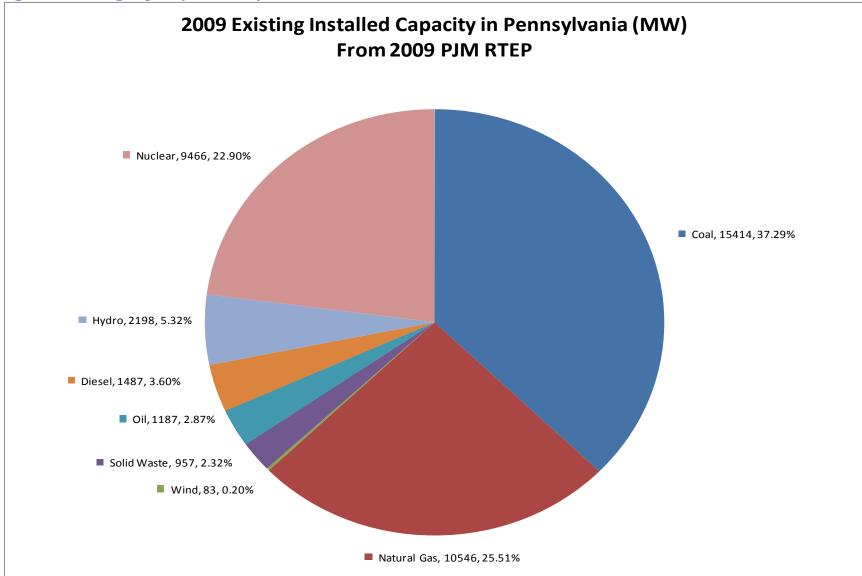
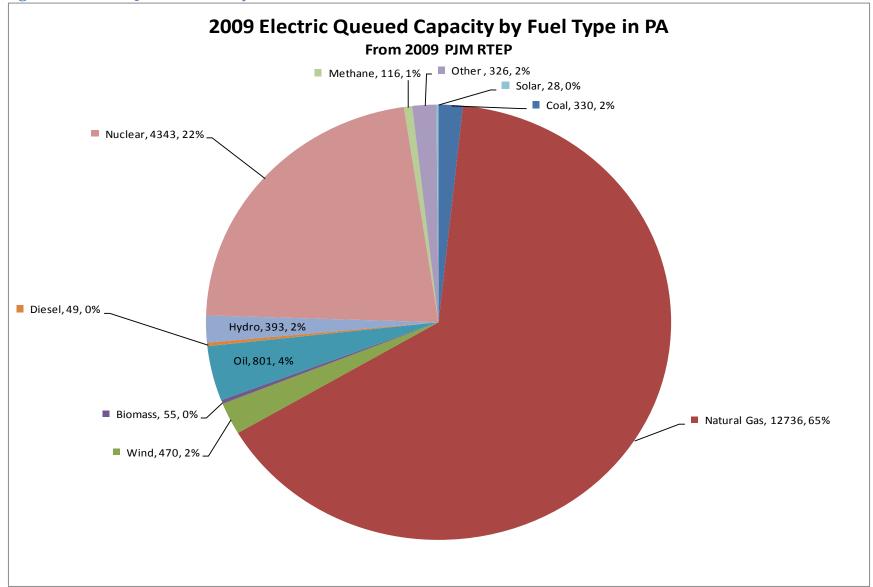


Figure 3 Electric Queue in Pennsylvania



By the end of September 2010, PJM's total capacity was 166,732 MW. The PJM capacity and generation supply mix for the entire PJM area, which includes Pennsylvania is summarized as follows¹⁴:

Table 1 PJM Capacity and Generation Mix in %

	September 2010 Capacity MW	September 2010 Capacity Percent	January – September 2010 Generation GWh	January – September 2010 Generation Percent
Coal	68,347	41.0%	279,395	49.9%
Nuclear	30,604	18.4%	192,379	34.3%
Gas	47,924	28.7%	64,024	11.2%
Hydro	7,924	4.8%	11,193	2.0%
Oil	10,742	6.4%	2,943	0.5%
Solid Waste	680	0.4	4,684	0.6%
Wind	512	0.3%	5,599	1.0%

Although natural gas provided only 11.2 percent of the January through September 2010 generation in PJM, the marginal price or Locational Marginal Price (LMP) was set by natural gas generators in 26 percent of the time January through September 2010. The marginal unit is the generator that can supply the next available MWs of power. In 2009, natural gas set the marginal price 22 percent of the time. A summary of fuel type and marginal unit is presented below¹⁵.

¹⁴ 2010 Q3 State of the Market Report for PJM, 2010 Monitoring Analytics LLC. ¹⁵ 2009 State of the Market Report for PJM, 2010 Monitoring Analytics LLC.

Fuel Type	January thru September 2010 Percentage of Marginal Resources	Calendar Year 2009 Percentage of Marginal Resources
Coal	66%	74%
Natural Gas	26%	22%
Petroleum	4%	3%
Nuclear	0%	0%
Wind	2%	0%
Landfill Gas	1%	1%
Misc	1%	0%

Table 2 Fuel Type and Marginal Unit as % of Total Generation

When the natural gas facility sets the LMP, the other generators, including lower cost coal and nuclear plants, are paid the higher price.

Figure 4 details the natural gas deliveries to Pennsylvania electric power generators. We can see the cyclical nature of the deliveries as natural gas is used for summer peak generation and the overall increase in deliveries since 2001.

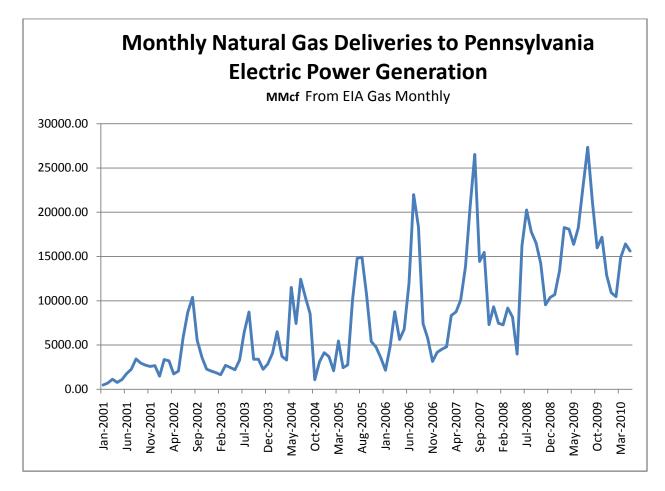


Figure 4 Natural Gas Deliveries to Pennsylvania Electric Power Generators

III. U.S. Natural Gas Production, Reserves and Prices

The following table shows United States natural gas production, reserves and prices for the period 1975 through 2009. EIA forecasts natural gas production to increase by 3.5 percent in 2010, but with a slight decline of 0.1 percent in 2011. Production in the Gulf of Mexico (GOM) is expected to decline by 14.3 percent in 2011 due to lower natural gas prices. This decline in production will mostly be offset by non-GOM production. Shale gases with a liquid component will be particularly attractive because of favorable liquid petroleum prices.¹⁶

Dry proven U.S. gas reserves decreased by 18 percent from 1976 to 2000. Since then, higher prices, increased exploration and technology applications for drilling in shale formations have increased reserves by 54 percent over the period 2000 to 2009. Proven reserves for 2009 (as of Dec. 31, 2009) are 26 percent higher than the 1976 reserves. Proven Pennsylvania reserves as of Dec. 31, 2009, were 6,985 BCF. Total Pennsylvania storage capacity for 2009 was 776,964 MCF.¹⁷

Gas prices have been moderate for 2010. Prices have increased since 2009 due to higher demand for summer cooling and increased industrial demand, but supplies have increased. Production has grown to more than 59 Bcfd from 48 Bcfd in 2005. Shale gas may help to moderate long-term gas prices.¹⁸

¹⁶ EIA Short Term Energy Outlook, released Dec. 7, 2010.
¹⁷ EIA Natural Gas Navigator, retrieved 12/30/2010.
¹⁸ FERC, Winter 2010-2011 Energy Market Assessment, Oct. 21, 2010.

Table 3 Historical U.S. Natural Gas Production, Reserves and Prices

U.S. N		Production, s: 1976 – 200									
	and Frices	5. 1970 – 200	J9								
from EIA Natural Gas Navigator											
Year	Dry Production (BCF)	Wellhead Price (\$/MCF)	Dry Proved Reserves (BCF)								
1976	19,098	\$0.58	216,026								
1977	19,163	\$0.79	207,413								
1978	19,122	\$0.91	208,033								
1979	19,663	\$1.18	200,997								
1980	19,403	\$1.59	199,021								
1981	19,181	\$1.98	201,730								
1982	17,820	\$2.46	201,512								
1983	16,094	\$2.59	200,247								
1984	17,466	\$2.66	197,463								
1985	16,454	\$2.51	193,369								
1986	16,059	\$1.94	191,586								
1987	16,621	\$1.67	187,211								
1988	17,103	\$1.69	168,024								
1989	17,311	\$1.69	167,116								
1990	17,810	\$1.71	169,346								
1991	17,698	\$1.64	167,062								
1992	17,840	\$1.74	165,015								
1993	18,095	\$2.04	162,415								
1994	18,821	\$1.85	163,837								
1995	18,599	\$1.55	165,146								
1996	18,854	\$2.17	166,474								
1997	18,902	\$2.32	167,223								
1998	19,024	\$1.96	164,041								
1999	18,832	\$2.19	167,406								
2000	19,182	\$3.68	177,427								
2001	19,616	\$4.00	183,460								
2002	18,928	\$2.95	186,946								
2003	19,099	\$4.88	189,044								
2004	18,591	\$5.46	192,513								
2005	18,051	\$7.33	204,385								
2006	18,504	\$6.39	211,085								
2007	19,266	\$6.25	237,726								
2008	20,159	\$7.97	244,656								
2009	20,580	\$3.67	272,509								

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IV. Pennsylvania Deliveries, Gas Transported for Competitive Suppliers and PA Production of Natural Gas

This section presents Pennsylvania specific data. The data includes sales by NGDCs, deliveries by NGDCs for competitive suppliers and Pennsylvania production of natural gas.

Two graphs are provided, one which shows production of natural gas within Pennsylvania in conjunction with the U.S. average wellhead price of natural gas. The other graph shows Pennsylvania deliveries of natural gas for competitive suppliers, often called transportation gas.

Pennsylvania has 57,356 producing gas wells as of 2009.¹⁹ This is an increase of 30 percent from 2004. The increase in active drilling is due to the activity in the Marcellus shale area of Pennsylvania. The US Geological Survey estimated the Marcellus shale reserves at between 822 and 3,667 BCF of undiscovered gas. The lower number is denoted as the F95 number, and the USGS asserts that there is a 95 percent chance of at least that amount. The higher number or F5 is defined similarly.

Marcellus shale wells typically yield from 1 million Mcf to as high as 10 million or 15 million Mcf per day. Shale wells have a high initial yield that declines quickly – falling by 50 percent by Year 2 and 80 percent by Year 8.²⁰ As shale drillers gain experience, the time to drill a shale gas well has decreased from weeks to days. Breakeven costs for shale drilling generally have fallen to less than \$4/MMBtu. Costs are even lower when the gas is wet, containing natural gas liquids like propane, ethane and butane as is the case in Southwestern Pennsylvania.²¹ Marcellus shale drilling has one of the lower breakeven prices of \$3.14/Mcf for dry gas and \$2.86/Mcf for wet gas.²²

¹⁹ EIA, Natural Gas Navigator, retrieved December 30, 2010.

²⁰ Forcing Gas Out of Rock with Water, Marianee Lavelle, National Geographic News, Oct. 17, 2010.

²¹ FERC Winter 2010-2011 Energy Market Assessment, Oct. 21, 2010.

²² Marcellus Gas Already Displacing Traditional Supplies, Says Analyst, NGI's Shale Daily, Oct. 22, 2010. Vol.1, No. 14.

Penr	Pennsylvania Deliveries, Transportation, and Production Volume (BCF)													
	From EIA Natural Gas Navigator													
Year	Gas Delivered to Consumers	Delivered for the Account of Others (Transport)	PA Gas Dry Production											
1989		191.3	191.5											
1990		207.6	177.3											
1991		212.8	152.1											
1992		216.4	138.1											
1993		214.3	131.6											
1994		224.5	120.0											
1995		255.1	110.4											
1996		244.6	134.4											
1997	664.8	261.2	79.3											
1998	609.8	273.4	129.6											
1999	648.2	293.5	173.8											
2000	659.0	292.0	149.4											
2001	595.6	254.2	130.2											
2002	632.0	270.6	157.2											
2003	651.6	264.3	159.2											
2004	661.9	258.2	196.6											
2005	655.7	246.8	167.8											
2006	625.6	247.3	175.2											
2007	711.6	259.1	181.4											
2008	705.0	260.6	197.3											
2009	755.7	253.9	272.6											

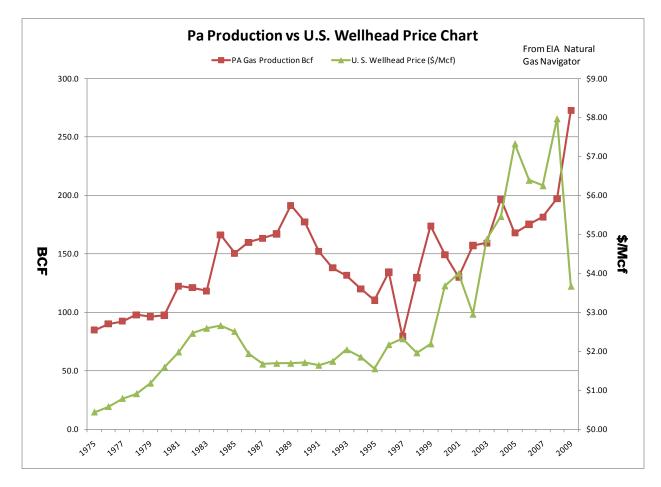


Figure 5 Pennsylvania Production vs. U.S. Wellhead Price

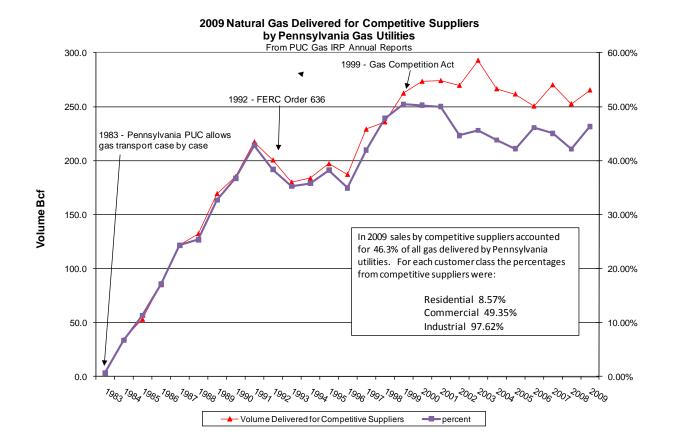


Figure 6 2009 Deliveries by Pennsylvania Gas Utilities

V. Natural Gas Distribution Company (NGDC) Statistical Data

Customer Data

The following information is derived from data contained in the Gas Annual Reports and the Annual Resource Planning Reports for major gas utilities with greater than 8 BCF of annual sales. 2009 data is included in Table 5.

Table 5 2009 Customer Statistical Data

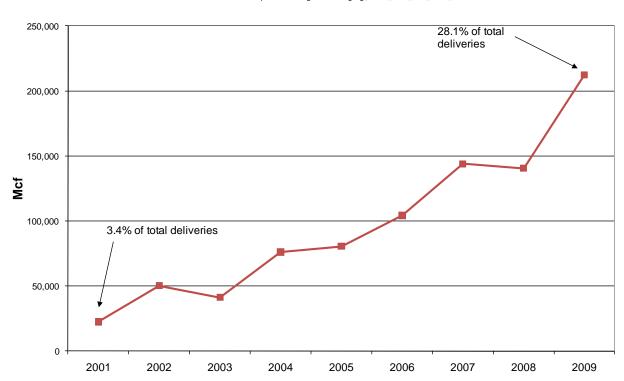
	2009 CUSTOMER STATISTICAL DATA														
Company	Number of Residential Customers	Average Use Per Customer (mcf)	Number of Commercial Customers	Average Use Per Customer (mcf)	Number of Industrial Customers	Average Use Per Customer (mcf)	Transport Customers	Average Use Transport (mcf)							
Columbia	307,468	86	29,082	366	328	2,929	76,278	95							
UGI Central Penn	65,916	87	8,953	343	163	2,662	1,075	12,153							
Equitable	225,942	91	14,039	281	35	1,118	19,307	1,435							
NFG	195,663	95	13,923	279	260	1,026	2,026	8,218							
PECO	444,923	85	40,972	471	2	22,699	778	35,154							
UGI Penn Natural	144,336	105	15,338	435	105	2,848	557	34,947							
PGW	481,497	75	25,649	361	689	1,057	2,211	10,354							
Dominion	236,089	91	20,442	302	36	4,870	101,541	354							
T.W. Phillips	58,229	85	4,410	501	7	113,766	50	272,995							
UGI	295,992	71	28,214	369	841	1,299	11,793	4,284							
Total	2,456,055		201,022		2,466		215,616								

VI. Pennsylvania NGDC Gas Supply and Demand Balance

The following section provides natural gas supply and demand data for Pennsylvania's Natural Gas Distribution Companies. The data is presented for 2009 for annual and peak day. Data is derived from PUC Annual Resource Planning Reports.

Note: Some large users bypass the local distribution companies, buy gas at the wellhead or from suppliers, and receive the gas directly from the pipelines. Gas-fired electric generation stations are usually bypass customers, and their gas consumption is not included in the PUC reports. The following chart shows the increase in the use of natural gas for electric generation from 2001 to 2009. Table 6 and Figure 8 have gas supply and demand data for 2009. Table 7 and Figure 9 have 2009 Peak Day Gas supply and demand information. The NGDCs provide a multi-year forecast with each annual report. The most recent reports contain a forecast extending out to 2013. The data for 2013 can be found in Table 8 and Figure 10, which show the forecast for Annual Supply and Demand for 2013. Figure 11 shows the Peak Day Supply forecast for 2013.



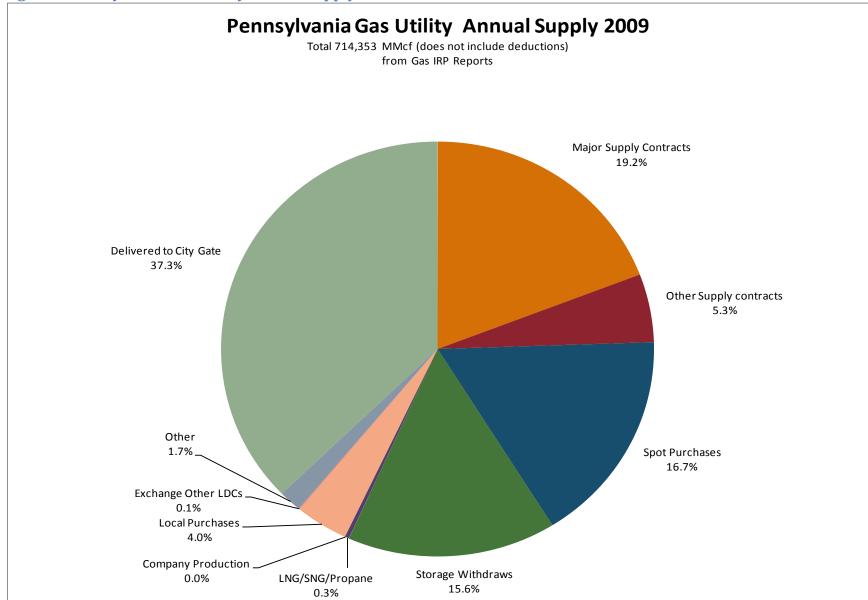


Gas Delivered for Pennsylvania Electric Generation From EIA http://www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/ng_cons_sum_dcu_SPA_a.htm

2009 Annual Gas Supply and Demand Jor Major Gas Outlies														
	(from Annual Resource Planning Reports - MMcf) Demand Columbia Dominion Equitable NFG PECO PGW TW UGI UGI Total													
Demand	Columbia	Dominion Peoples	Equitable	NFG	PECO	PGW	IW Phillips	CPG	Natural	UGI	lotal			
Firm														
Retail Residential	26,098	21495	21,874	18,659	37,768	37,670	4,963	5726	15,170	21,060	210,483			
Retail Commercial	10,226	6,180	3,895	3,883	18,785	9,726	2,168	3,085	6,668	10,343	74,959			
Retail Industrial	293	175	72	267	23	630	796	434	283	897	3,870			
Electric Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Exchange Other LDCs	0	1,261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,261			
Unaccounted for Gas	124	4,063	2,578	-518	2,195	1,308	1,079	-419	485	446	11,341			
Company Use	45	1,846	63	6	50	738	182	48	63	163	3,204			
Other	0	7	0	176	10	0	0	0	Ŧ	0	193			
Subtotal – Firm	36,786	35,027	28,482	22,473	58,831	50,072	9,188	8,874	22,669	32,909	305,311			
Interruptible														
Retail	0	0	0	0	528	1,156	0	0	16	91	1,791			
Electric Power	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	14			
Company's Own Plant	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	65			
Unaccounted for Gas	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	45			
Subtotal - Interr'p	0	0	0	0	528	1,280	0	0	16	91	1,915			
Firm & Interruptibe	36,786	35,027	28,482	22,473	59,359	51,352	9,188	8,874	22,685	33,000	307,226			
Transportation														
Firm Residential	6,322	9,343	3,468	234	32	13	0	0	0	321	19,733			
Firm Commercial	1,053	10,710	3,648	5,113	4,616	1,863	752	4,353	3,667	7,543	43,318			
Firm Industrial	0	16,315	606	11,433	3,087	217	11,635	8,711	15,009		79,714			
Interruptible Residential	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0			
Interruptible Commercial	8,481	0	8,668	0	739	6,375	0	0	422	5,034	29,719			
Interruptible Industrial	18,129	0	10,598	0	18,231	4,839	0	0		25,100	78,722			
Electric Power	232	0	0	0	3,645	9,632	364	0	214	0	14,087			
Subtotal - Trans.	34,217	36,368	26,988	16,780	30,350	22,939	12,751	13,064	21,137	50,699	265,293			
Total Requirements	71,003	71,395	55,470	39,253	89,709	74,291	21,939	21,938	43,822	83,699	572,519			
Supply for sales														
Major Supply Contracts	14,953	0	0	17,310	35,445	0	0	12,226	24,460	32,494	136,888			
Other Supply contracts	0	19,877	1,807	0	007110	0	0	483	6,313	9,359	37,839			
Spot Purchases	19,200	0	16,888	0	20,576	53,592	8,718	0			118,974			
Storage Withdraws	27,098	4,253	10,736	9,094	18,242	12,688	3,910	2,545	11,544	11,331	111,441			
LNG/SNG/Propane	0	0	0	0	616	1,545	0	0		113	2,274			
Company Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Local Purchases	245	13,131	6,584	1,265	0	0	6,837	330	0	0	28,392			
Exchange Other LDCs	0	534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	534			
	0								0	0	11,905			
Other	0	0	9,348	2,557	0	0	0	0	0	0				
5		0 37,795	9,348 45,363	2,557 30,226	0 74,879	0 67,825	0 19,465	0 15,584	42,317	53,297	448,247			
Other Subtotal	0	0			Ŷ	Ũ	0	Ů	0	-				
Other Subtotal Transportation Gas	0 <u>61,496</u>	0 37,795	45,363	30,226	74,879	67,825	19,465	15,584	42,317	53,297	448,247			
Other Subtotal Transportation Gas Delivered to City Gate	0 <u>61,496</u> 34,217	0 37,795 37,899	45,363 29,274	30,226 16,780	74,879 27,346	67,825 22,940	19,465 12,751	15,584 13,064	42,317 21,137	53,297 50,698	448,247 266,106			
Other Subtotal Transportation Gas Delivered to City Gate Total sales and trans.	0 <u>61,496</u>	0 37,795	45,363	30,226	74,879	67,825	19,465	15,584	42,317	53,297 50,698	448,247			
Other Subtotal Transportation Gas Delivered to City Gate Total sales and trans. Deductions	0 61,496 34,217 95,713	0 37,795 37,899 75,694	45,363 29,274 74,637	30,226 16,780 47,006	74,879 27,346 102,225	67,825 22,940 90,765	19,465 12,751 32,216	15,584 13,064 28,648	42,317 21,137 63,454	53,297 50,698 103,995	448,247 266,106			
Other Subtotal Transportation Gas Delivered to City Gate Total sales and trans. Deductions Curtailments	0 61,496 34,217 95,713 0	0 37,795 37,899 75,694	45,363 29,274 74,637 0	30,226 16,780 47,006 0	74,879 27,346 102,225	67,825 22,940 90,765	19,465 12,751 32,216	15,584 13,064 28,648	42,317 21,137 63,454	53,297 50,698 103,995	448,247 266,106 714,353 0			
Other Subtotal Transportation Gas Delivered to City Gate Total sales and trans. Deductions Curtailments Storage Injections	0 61,496 34,217 95,713 0 24,710	0 37,795 37,899 75,694 0 4,299	45,363 29,274 74,637 0 7,900	30,226 16,780 47,006 0 7,576	74,879 27,346 102,225 0 15,024	67,825 22,940 90,765 0 15,832	19,465 12,751 32,216 0 4,039	15,584 13,064 28,648 0 3,067	42,317 21,137 63,454 0 11,729	53,297 50,698 103,995 0 11,643	448,247 266,106 714,353 0 105,819			
Other Subtotal Transportation Gas Delivered to City Gate Total sales and trans. Deductions Curtailments Storage Injections LNG Liquifications	0 61,496 34,217 95,713 0 24,710 0	0 37,795 37,899 75,694 0 4,299 0	45,363 29,274 74,637 0 7,900 0	30,226 16,780 47,006 0 7,576 0	74,879 27,346 102,225 0 0 15,024 496	67,825 22,940 90,765 0 15,832 643	19,465 12,751 32,216 0 4,039 0	15,584 13,064 28,648 0 3,067 0	42,317 21,137 63,454 0 11,729 0	53,297 50,698 103,995 0 11,643 0	448,247 266,106 714,353 0 105,819 1,139			
Other Subtotal Transportation Gas Delivered to City Gate Total sales and trans. Deductions Curtailments Storage Injections LNG Liquifications Sales to Other LDCs	0 61,496 34,217 95,713 0 24,710 0 0 0 0	0 37,795 37,899 75,694 0 4,299 0 0	45,363 29,274 74,637 0 7,900 0 0 0	30,226 16,780 47,006 0 7,576 0 0	74,879 27,346 102,225 0 15,024 496 0	67,825 22,940 90,765 0 15,832 643 0	19,465 12,751 32,216 0 4,039 0 333	15,584 13,064 28,648 0 3,067 0 0 0	42,317 21,137 63,454 0 11,729 0 0	53,297 50,698 103,995 0 11,643 0 0	448,247 266,106 714,353 0 105,819 1,139 33			
Other Subtotal Transportation Gas Delivered to City Gate Total sales and trans. Deductions Curtailments Storage Injections LNG Liquifications Sales to Other LDCs Off-System Sales	0 61,496 34,217 95,713 0 24,710 0 0 0 0 0	0 37,795 37,899 75,694 0 4,299 0 0 0 0 0	45,363 29,274 74,637 0 7,900 0 0 9,348	30,226 16,780 47,006 0 7,576 0 0 0 177	74,879 27,346 102,225 0 15,024 496 0 0	67,825 22,940 90,765 0 15,832 643 0 0	19,465 12,751 32,216 0 4,039 0 333 0	15,584 13,064 28,648 0 0 3,067 0 0 0 3,642	42,317 21,137 63,454 0 11,729 0 0 0 7,903	53,297 50,698 103,995 0 11,643 0 0 8,653	448,247 266,106 714,353 0 105,819 1,139 33 29,723			
Other Subtotal Transportation Gas Delivered to City Gate Total sales and trans. Deductions Curtailments Storage Injections LNG Liquifications Sales to Other LDCs	0 61,496 34,217 95,713 0 24,710 0 0 0 0	0 37,795 37,899 75,694 0 4,299 0 0	45,363 29,274 74,637 0 7,900 0 0 0	30,226 16,780 47,006 0 7,576 0 0	74,879 27,346 102,225 0 15,024 496 0	67,825 22,940 90,765 0 15,832 643 0	19,465 12,751 32,216 0 4,039 0 333	15,584 13,064 28,648 0 3,067 0 0 0	42,317 21,137 63,454 0 11,729 0 0	53,297 50,698 103,995 0 11,643 0 0	448,247 266,106 714,353 0 105,819 1,139 33			

Table 6 2009 Annual Gas Supply and Demand for Major Gas Utilities

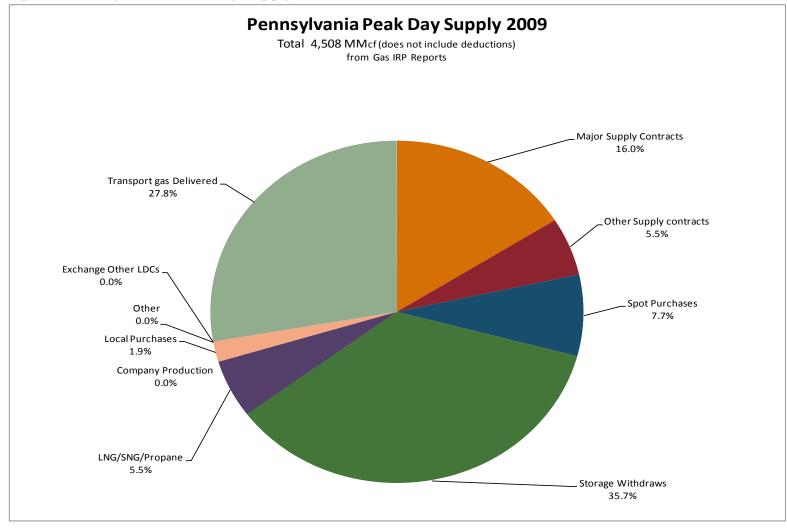
Figure 8 Pennsylvania Gas Utility Annual Supply 2009



		2009 Pe	ak Day Ga	is Supp	ly and	Demano	d Balanc	e			
		(fro	om Annual Re	esource P	lanning F	Reports - N	1Mcf)				
Demand	Columbia	Dominion Peoples	Equitable	NFG	PECO	PGW	TW Phillips	UGI CPG	UGI Penn Natural	UGI	Total
Firm											
Retail Residential	286	216	283	176	400	376	74	47	150	227	2,236
Retail Commercial	120	63	44	39	197	97	35	43	65	102	805
Retail Industrial	1	1	0	2	1	6	4	0	2	11	28
Electric Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exchange Other LDCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccounted for Gas	1	32	34	0	17	13	8	0	0	19	124
Company Use	0	15	2	0	1	7	1	0	0	1	27
Other	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Subtotal – Firm	409	327	363	217	619	500	122	91	217	360	3,225
Interruptible											
Retail	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
Electric Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Company's Own Plant	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Subtotal - Interr'p	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Firm & Interruptibe	409	327	363	217	619	512	122	91	217	360	3,237
Transportation											
Firm Residential	63	103		2		0	0	0	0	3	171
Firm Commercial	12	94		42		15	2	0	13	51	229
Firm Industrial	0	68	40	57	38	1	43	22	71	64	404
Interruptible Residential	0	0		0		0		47	0	0	47
Interruptible Commercial	65	0		0		34	-	0	-	12	115
Interruptible Industrial	74	0	66	0	15	13	0	0	10	35	213
Electric Power	3	0	0	0	7	43	-	0	0	0	53
Subtotal - Trans.	217	265	106	101	60	106	45	69	99	165	1,233
Total Requirements	625	592	469	318	679	618	167	160	316	525	4,469
Supply for sales											
Major Supply Contracts	143	0	81	82	226	0	0	26	66	100	723
Other Supply contracts	143	85	25	3	220	0	-	32	11	71	246
Spot Purchases	0	0	51	0	2	208	11	JZ 0	33	41	346
Storage Withdraws	247	175	177	131	271	176		40	127	148	1,607
LNG/SNG/Propane	0	0	0	0	120	1/0	0	40	127	0	246
Company Production	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	240
Local Purchases	1	44	18	-	0	0		1		0	87
Exchange Other LDCs	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0
Subtotal	409	304	352	217	619	512	-	99	-	360	3,259
Transportation Gas											
Delivered to City Gate	217	288	118	101	60	106	45	61	84	172	1,252
Total sales and trans.	626	592	470	318	679			160		532	4,510
Deductions											
Curtailments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Injections	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0		0	0
LNG Liquifications	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	0
Sales to Other LDCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0		0	0
Off-System Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0		5	11
						-	-				
Total Deductions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	11

Table 7 2009 Peak Day Gas Supply and Demand Balance for Major Gas Utilities

Figure 9 Pennsylvania Peak Day Supply 2009



	2	2013 Fore						ance			
		,	Annual Resou	-		·	<u> </u>				
Demand	Columbia	Dominion Peoples	Equitable	NFG	PECO	PGW	TW Phillips	UGI CPG	UGI Penn Natural	UGI	Total
Firm											
Retail Residential	24,789	22157	21,874	18,044	38,327	39,561	4,842	5,231	14,116	21,881	210,822
Retail Commercial	10,139	6,098	3,895	3,710	19,581	9,734	2,107	2,995	5,798	11,376	75,433
Retail Industrial	350	146	72	152	56	647	1,078	341	209	967	4,018
Electric Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exchange Other LDCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccounted for Gas	740	3,655	2,578	119	2,305	2,121	915	627	204	350	13,614
Company Use	40	1,601	63	9	50	595	175	50	63	137	2,783
Other	0	0	0	0	10	0	-	0	0	0	10
Subtotal – Firm	36,058	33,657	28,482	22,034	60,329	52,658	9,117	9,244	20,390	34,711	306,680
Interruptible											
Retail	0	0	0	0	604	505	0	0	0	0	1,109
Electric Power	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Company's Own Plant	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	0	0	0	104
Unaccounted for Gas	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	19
Subtotal - Interr'p	0	0	0	0	604	633	0	0	0	0	1,237
Firm & Interruptibe	36,058	33,657	28,482	22,034	60,933	53,292	9,117	9,244	20,390	34,711	307,918
Transportation											
Firm Residential	6,162	8,825	3,468	691		0	0	0	35	503	19,684
Firm Commercial	1,133	10,996	3,648	5,675		3,171	1,174	3,226	4,385	7,070	40,478
Firm Industrial	0	16,427	606	11,344	6,875	353	· ·	9,460	14,169	13,600	84,409
Interruptible Residential	0	0	0	0		0		0	0	0	0
Interruptible Commercial	8,302	0	8,668	0		7,185	0	0	131	5,005	29,291
Interruptible Industrial	19,166	0	10,598	0	20,626	4,921	0	0	1,015	26,203	82,529
Electric Power	1,200	0	0	0	3,500	8,062	325	0	692	0	13,779
Subtotal - Trans.	35,963	36,248	26,988	17,710	31,001	23,692	13,074	12,686	20,427	52,381	270,170
Total Requirements	72,021	69,905	55,470	39,744	91,934	76,984	22,191	21,930	40,817	87,092	578,088
Supply for sales											
Major Supply Contracts	0	0	0	0	33,974	0	0	0	0	0	33,974
Other Supply contracts	0	17,581	18,172	0	23,621	0		8,914	21,232	34,488	124,008
Spot Purchases	35,172	0	2,628	0	18,242	57,256	2,119	0	0	0	115,417
Storage Withdraws	20,752	6,020	11,497	7,792	616	16,953	2,719	3,926	9,408	9,408	89,091
LNG/SNG/Propane	0	0	0	0	0	1,533	0	0	0	117	1,650
Company Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
Local Purchases	245	13,962	8,137	279	0	0	6,335	330	0	0	29,288
Exchange Other LDCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0		9,348	21,755	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,103
Subtotal	56,169	37,563	49,782	29,826	76,453	75,742	11,173	13,170	30,640	44,013	424,531
Transportation Gas											
Delivered to City Gate	35,963	38,790	30,404	17,710	31,001	22,879	13,074	12,686	20,427	52,381	275,315
Total sales and trans.	92,132	76,353	80,186	47,536	107,454	98,621	24,247	25,856	51,067	96,394	699,846
Deductions											
Curtailments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Injections	20,111	6,468	11,497	7,469	15,024	16,636	-	3,926	-	9,303	103,404
LNG Liquifications	0	0	0	0	496	1,423		0		0	1,919
Sales to Other LDCs	0	0	0	0	0			0		0	. 37
Off-System Sales	0	0	9,348	0	0			0	-	0	12,926
Total Deductions	20,111	6,468	20,845	7,469	15,520		2,756	3,926	-	9,303	118,286
Net Supply	72,021	69,905	59,341	39,744	91,934	76,984		21,930		87,091	581,059

Table 8 2013 Forecast Annual Gas Supply and Demand Balance

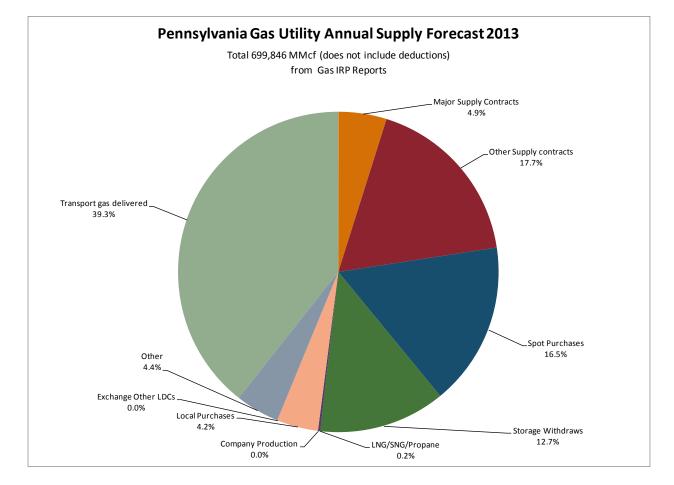


Figure 10 Pennsylvania Gas Utility Annual Supply Forecast 2013

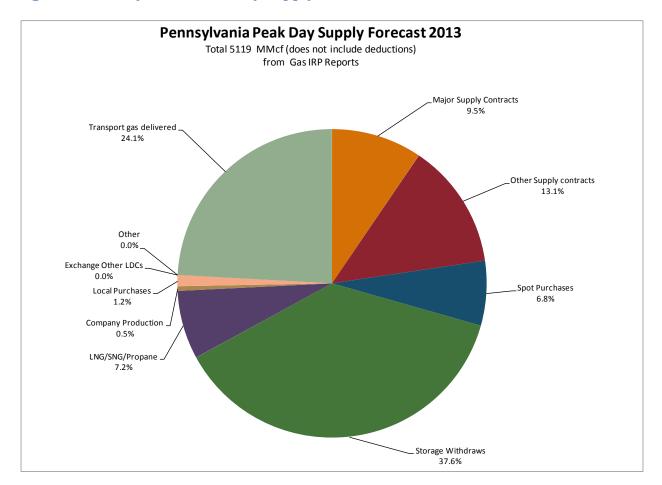


Figure 11 Pennsylvania Peak Day Supply Forecast 2013

VII. NGDC Financial Statistics

This section presents selected NGDC financial data taken from the Gas Annual Report of the major NGDCs for a seven-year period from 2003 through 2009.

The data includes operating revenues and expenses, net operating income, gross plant in service, administrative and general expense, maintenance expense, depreciation expense and total gas cost, and average cost of gas purchased by the NGDC.

Note: UGI Central Penn was purchased from PPL Gas Utilities in 2007. North Penn Gas Company and PFG Gas Inc. were merged into PPL Gas Utilities effective Dec. 31, 2004. UGI Penn Natural was purchased from PG Energy in 2006.

Table 9 Operating Revenue, Operating Expense and Net Operating Income

	C	OPERAT	ING REV	ENUE (\$	Million)								
LDC	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009						
Columbia	527.3	551.4	652.1	575.4	650.5	781.9	544.9						
Equitable	396.2	420.5	471.2	445.3	458.9	628.9	507.5						
NFG	317.9	333.2	376.3	363.7	351.8	388.8	325.1						
PECO	646.1	747.7	816.8	795.5	838.8	821.7	759.6						
Dominion	435.7	462.5	551.5	505.3	469.9	534.8	432.3						
UGI Penn Natural	279.0	262.5	312.7	302.6	326.6	348.4	337.0						
PGW	NA	812.1	907.2	845.8	871.9	886.0	823.1						
UGI Central Penn	139.2	156.8	163.5	189.4	187.0	193.0	169.0						
T.W. Phillips	103.8	109.3	135.5	133.9	134.6	151.9	109.2						
UGI	465.4	500.5	586.7	580.6	618.4	626.3	556.1						
Total	3,311	4,357	4,974	4,738	4,908	5,362	4,564						
OPERATING EXPENSE (\$ Million)													
LDC	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009						
Columbia	481.7	506.4	613.5	546.0	619.0	741.7	492.8						
Equitable	327.9	357.0	407.6	421.7	448.5	595.3	412.8						
NFG	NA	NA	360.1	347.4	324.4	359.8	294.5						
PECO	578.5	692.7	700.8	614.9	782.2	779.5	671.6						
Dominion	358.6	396.5	485.0	462.0	407.0	478.1	385.7						
UGI Penn Natural	236.0	214.5	273.9	274.7	299.1	327.8	312.9						
PGW	NA	714.0	868.7	777.0	823.5	824.2	748.6						
UGI Central Penn	123.0	146.7	149.7	183.0	175.6	178.3	154.3						
T.W. Phillips	92.4	99.0	125.6	124.4	123.2	142.3	101.5						
UGI	408.0	448.5	528.4	528.3	552.5	566.0	492.7						
Total	2,606	3,575	4,513	4,279	4,555	4,993	4,067						
	NE				\$ Million))							
LDC	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009						
Columbia	45.6	45.0	38.6	29.4	31.5	40.2	52.1						
Equitable	68.3	63.5	63.6	23.6	10.4	33.6	94.7						
NFG	NA	NA	16.2	16.3	27.4	29.0	30.5						
PECO	67.6	55.0	116	180.6	56.6	42.2	88.0						
Dominion	77.1	66.0	66.5	43.3	62.9	56.7	46.6						
UGI Penn Natural	43.0	48.0	38.8	27.9	27.5	20.6	24.1						
PGW	NA	98.1	38.5	118.8	48.4	61.8	74.5						
UGI Central Penn	16.2	10.1	13.8	6.4	11.4	14.7	14.7						
T.W. Phillips	11.4	10.3	9.9	9.5	11.4	9.6	7.7						
UGI	57.4	52.0	58.3	52.3	65.9	60.3	63.4						
Total	387	448	460	508	353	369	496						

Table 10 Administration & General Expense

A	DMINIST	RATION	& GENE		PENSE (\$	Million)				
LDC	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009			
Columbia	35.7	38.0	47.8	45.5	49.6	39.9	45.3			
Equitable	29.2	47.3	45.2	38.4	62.7	37.1	32.1			
NFG	18.2	28.6	26.5	26.5	26.3	26.7	26.5			
PECO	37.0	40.0	34.8	35.8	33.0	30.4	31.9			
Dominion	18.9	17.1	16.8	15.4	8.0	14.9	9.7			
UGI Penn Natural	11.5	11.6	13.7	13.9	16.8	20.1	21.8			
PGW	NA	78.5	74.8	77.9	101.6	101.9	103.4			
UGI Central Penn	15.3	17.4	19.8	22.0	23.4	16.7	15.0			
T.W.Phillips	7.5	7.3	7.3	9.1	9.6	9.9	10.2			
UGI	32.7	37.7	37.3	40.3	36.6	35.6	37.4			
Total	206	324	324	325	368	333	333			
	MAINTENANCE EXPENSE (\$ Million)									
LDC	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009			
Columbia	7.72	9.0	9.3	11.0	12.3	13.8	14.1			
Equitable	12.9	11.5	13.3	11.7	11.6	11.4	12.5			
NFG	NA	3.57	3.80	3.69	4.1	4.2	4.1			
PECO	14.9	13.2	16.5	17.9	21.2	22.5	22.8			
Dominion	16.7	16.6	19.1	20.5	20.1	21.6	24.1			
UGI Penn Natural	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.8	6.4	7.1			
PGW	NA	NA	22.1	18.7	20.1	21.0	25.6			
UGI Central Penn	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.2	3.6	7.7	4.7			
T.W. Phillips	2.5	4.2	4.6	4.7	5.8	6.5	5.8			
UGI	12.9	10.9	10.0	10.1	9.8	10.6	11.8			
Total	75	76	106	105	113	128	133			
	DF			PENSE (\$ Million)	<u> </u>				
LDC	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009			
Columbia	14.1	14.2	15.4	15.8	16.9	18.2	21.0			
Equitable	14.1	14.2	15.4	16.7	17.5	18.6	18.8			
NFG	NA	14.0	11.2	11.3	17.5	11.2	11.1			
PECO	32.5	33.7	34.8	29.6	29.0	30.8	31.5			
Dominion	17.5	17.8	18.7	19.7	19.7	20.4	20.4			
UGI Penn Natural	11.6	11.0	12.3	13.3	15.0	15.2	16.3			
PGW	NA	34.5	34.7	35.6	38.1	38.8	37.2			
UGI Central Penn	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.0	8.3	8.5	7.5			
T.W. Phillips	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.1			
UGI	17.8	19.3	20.3	21.3	20.8	21.0	22.1			
Total	124	169	176	177	183	189	192			

Table 11 Total Gas Costs, AVG Cost of Gas Purchased, Gross Plant in Service

TOTAL GAS COSTS (\$ Million)											
LDC	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009				
Columbia	373.5	357.5	436.2	427.3	436.9	621.4	250.2				
Equitable	204.8	207.4	249.8	255.4	255.6	436.5	234.5				
NFG	178.6	179.8	219.6	236.2	188.4	229.1	174.3				
PECO	499.3	502.5	617.3	618.2	569.3	647.5	384.4				
Dominion	249.1	268.0	369.7	325.5	281.2	354.4	263.8				
UGI Penn Natural	184.9	188.3	239.3	221.7	230.0	245.9	232.0				
PGW	NA	NA	659.9	531.2	540.9	587.2	392.6				
UGI Central Penn	NA	89.0	107.3	130.0	122.8	124.8	78.9				
T.W. Phillips	65.0	73.2	95.8	84.3	85.2	112.2	63.8				
UGI	288.8	322.5	450.2	410.2	428.4	428.1	390.7				
Total	2,044	2,188	3,445	3,240	3,139	3,787	2,465				
						<u></u>					
					SED (\$/MC						
LDC	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009				
Columbia	7.13	7.01	9.86	8.93	8.99	11.32	6.00				
Equitable	5.78	6.35	8.08	7.45	8.04	9.02	6.34				
NFG	5.50	6.76	8.68	10.83	7.97	7.97	7.76				
PECO	7.47	8.67	10.30	11.47	9.85	11.04	6.79				
Dominion	6.11	6.98	8.89	10.70	7.92	8.65	7.30				
UGI Penn Natural	6.36	7.12	9.33	9.23	7.77	8.44	9.60				
PGW	NA	NA	9.9	10.3	9.3	11.0	7.44				
UGI Central Penn	NA	6.77	8.10	12.21	8.85	9.64	8.23				
T.W. Phillips	5.57	6.55	8.95	8.29	8.14	9.41	7.00				
UGI	7.71	8.64	11.75	12.72	11.79	12.01	11.46				
Overall Ave.	6.45	7.21	9.38	10.21	8.86	9.85	7.79				
					/ A BA ¹ 11 ¹	<u>,</u>					
					(\$ Million	-	0000				
LDC	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009				
Columbia	658.1	673.7	710.4	748.6	788.6	851.1	925.1				
Equitable	692.4	704.8	722.2	746.8	815.3	874.2	911.7				
NFG	NA	NA	415.8	428.7	441.0	454.6	465.7				
PECO	1381.3	1435.9	1452.3	1510.1	1556.5	1595.5	1646.8				
Dominion	767.6	803.4	846.1	885.8	887.0	917.1	946.5				
	464.0	485.1	503.7	515.2	531.9	552.9	564.4				
PGW	NA	1315.9	1362.0	1389.8	1421.1	1454.9	1502.0				
UGI Central Penn	229.3	244.2	259.4	280.0	294.6	312.6	332.3				
T.W. Phillips	217.1	224.6	230.6	204.6	213.7	224.4	229.4				
UGI	906.6	943.5	977.4	1027.0	1068.5	1113.2	1153.5				
Total	5,316	6,831	7,480	7,737	8,018	8,351	8,677				

Appendix A Units of Measure

Natural gas is measured in two ways, by heat content or volume.

The basic heat unit is the British thermal unit (Btu). A Btu is about the amount of heat produced by a wooden kitchen match.

Volume is measured in cubic feet. One cubic foot of gas contains about a thousand BTUs.

Most companies bill residential customers in hundred cubic feet (Ccf). 10 Ccf = 1 Mcf = 1,000,000 BTUs.

One Mcf is a thousand cubic feet, which contains about a million BTUs (mmBTU).

One MMcf is a million cubic feet.

One Bcf is a billion cubic feet. Bcf is commonly used to describe a volume of gas.

One Bcfd is a billion cubic feet per day. Bcfd is commonly used to describe a volumetric flowrate of gas.

One ton of gas = 2,000 lbs. Emissions of vented gas are reported to Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection in tons.





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