

TransCanada Overview

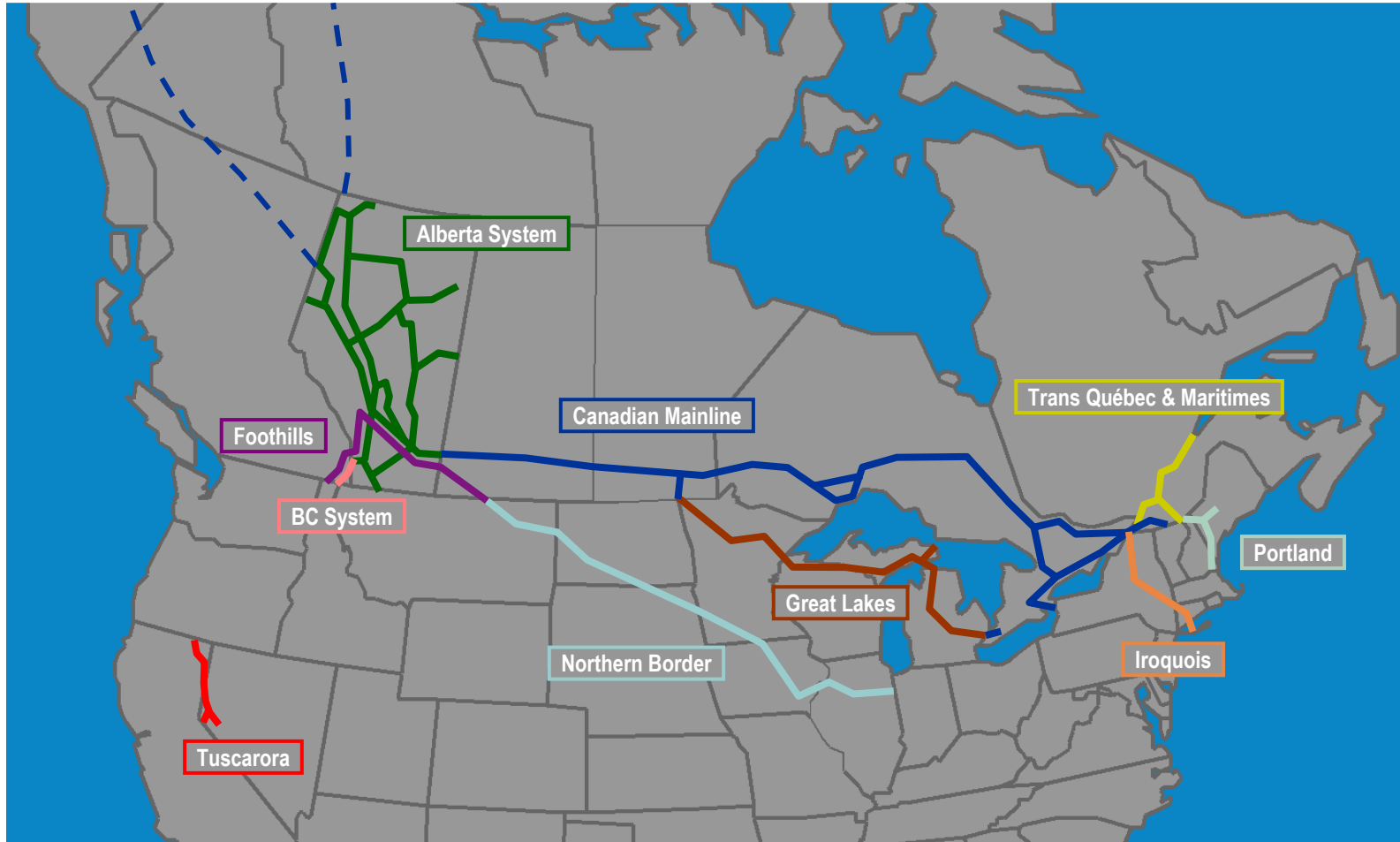
Who is TransCanada?



- Competitively positioned in natural gas transmission & power services
- \$20.5 billion of premium pipe and power assets (\$Cdn at Dec. 31, 2003)
- Skilled, expert people with strong technical knowledge
- Strong financial position

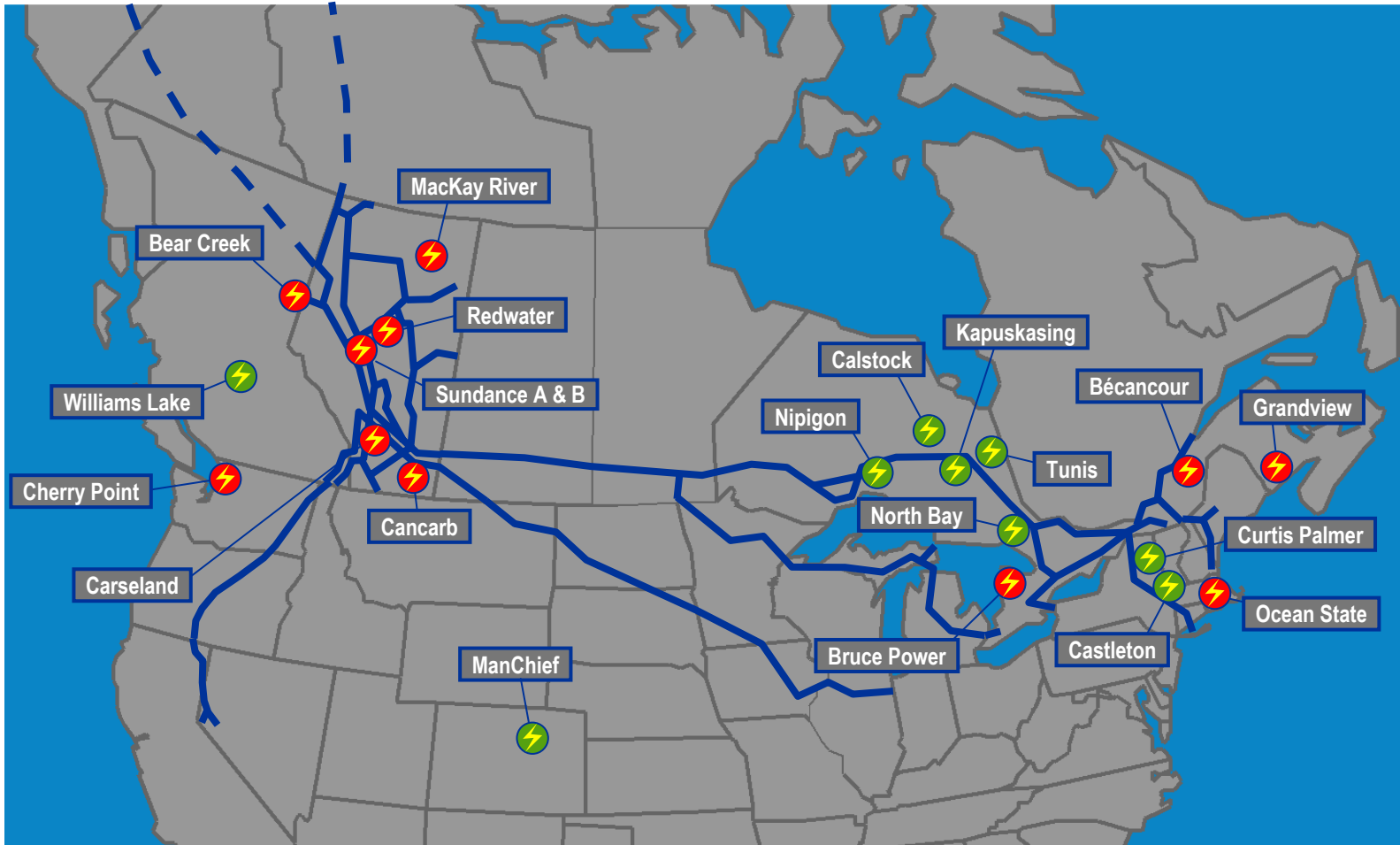


Natural Gas Transmission Assets



39,000 kms of wholly owned pipeline; 11 Bcf/day

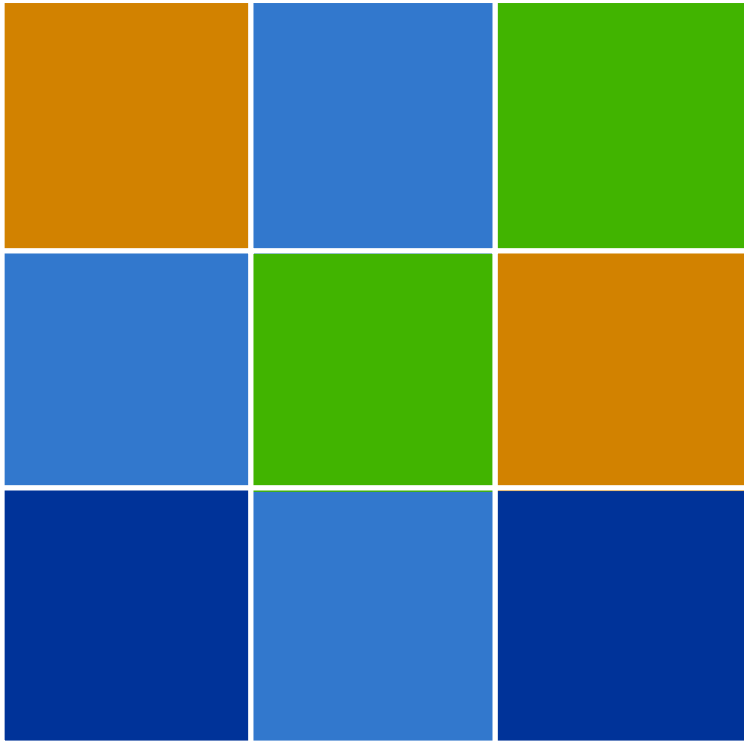
Power Generation Assets



TransCanada 20 plants; 4,700 MW
(including LP and plants in development)



TransCanada Power, L.P.
9 plants; 688 MW



Introduction



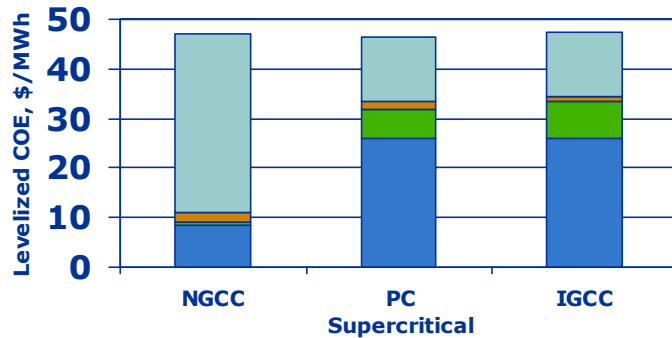
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Comparing the Competition



EPRI

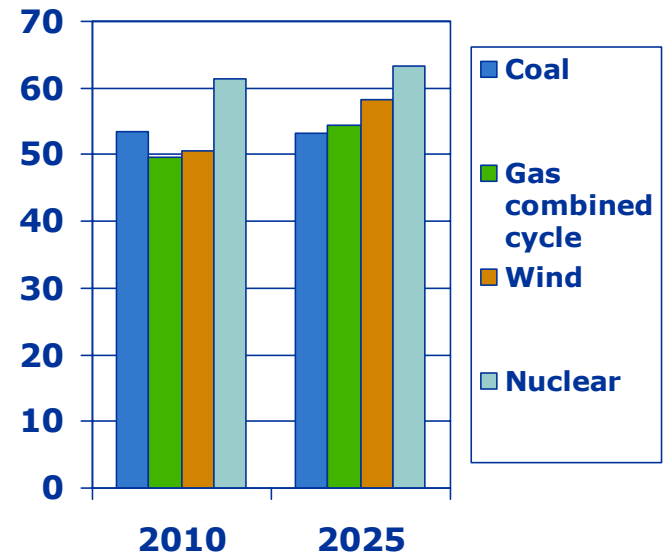
Cost for 500 MW Power Plants



Source: EPRI, Cost Comparison IGCC and Advanced Coal

DOE/EIA

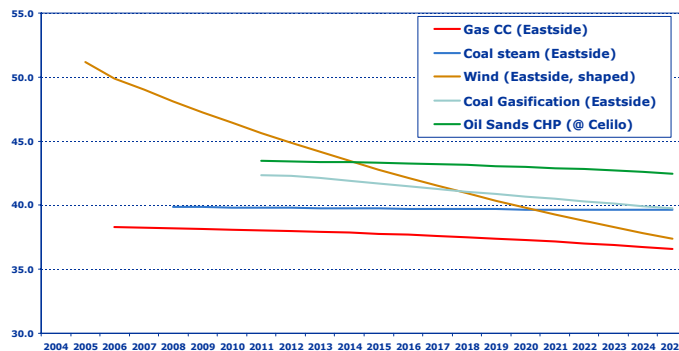
Levelized Electricity Costs for New Plants (2002 mills per kilowatt-hour)



Source: EIA Outlook - 2004

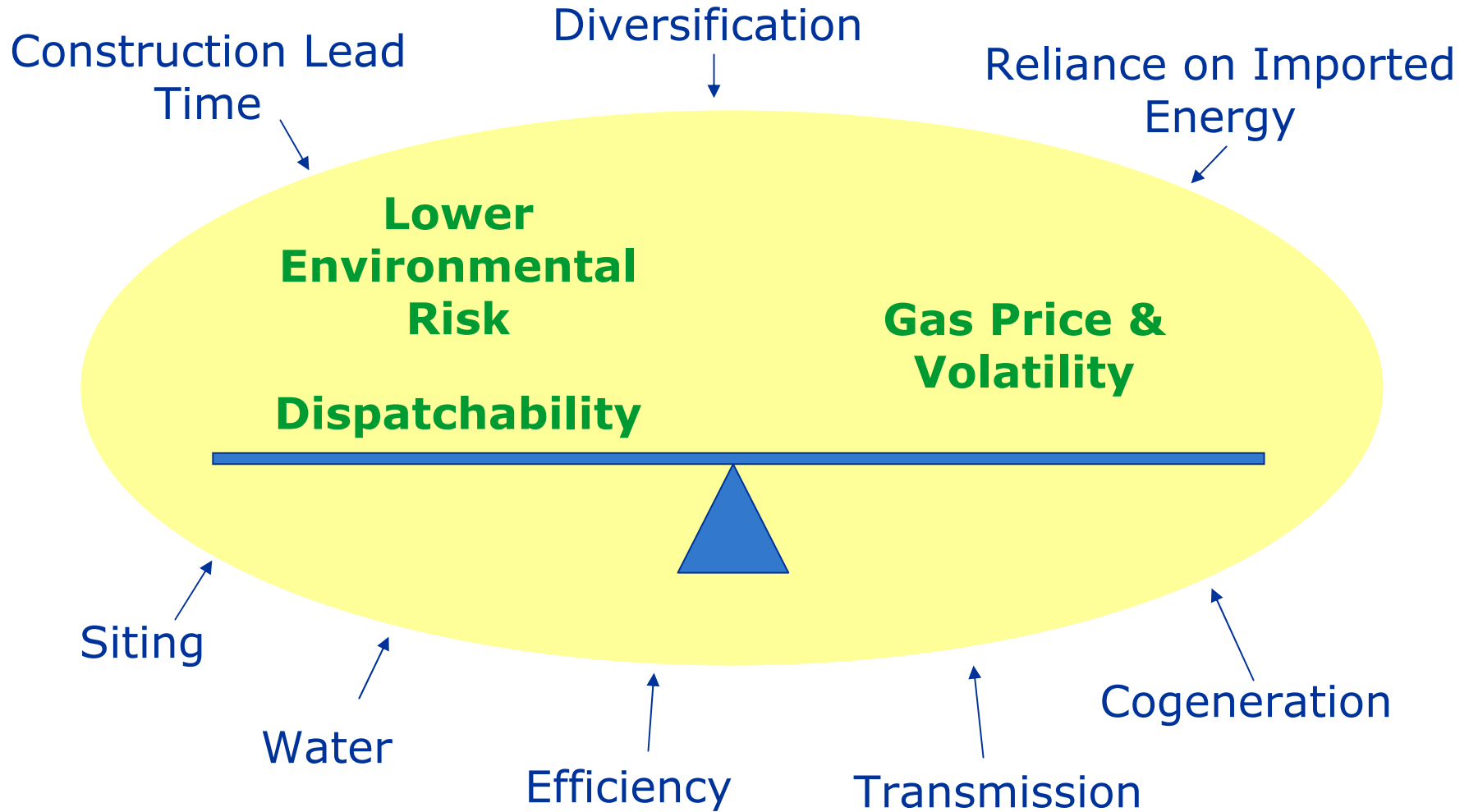
NWPCC

Bulk Energy Supplies - Basic Cost



Source: NWPCC, Mid-C Conference 2004

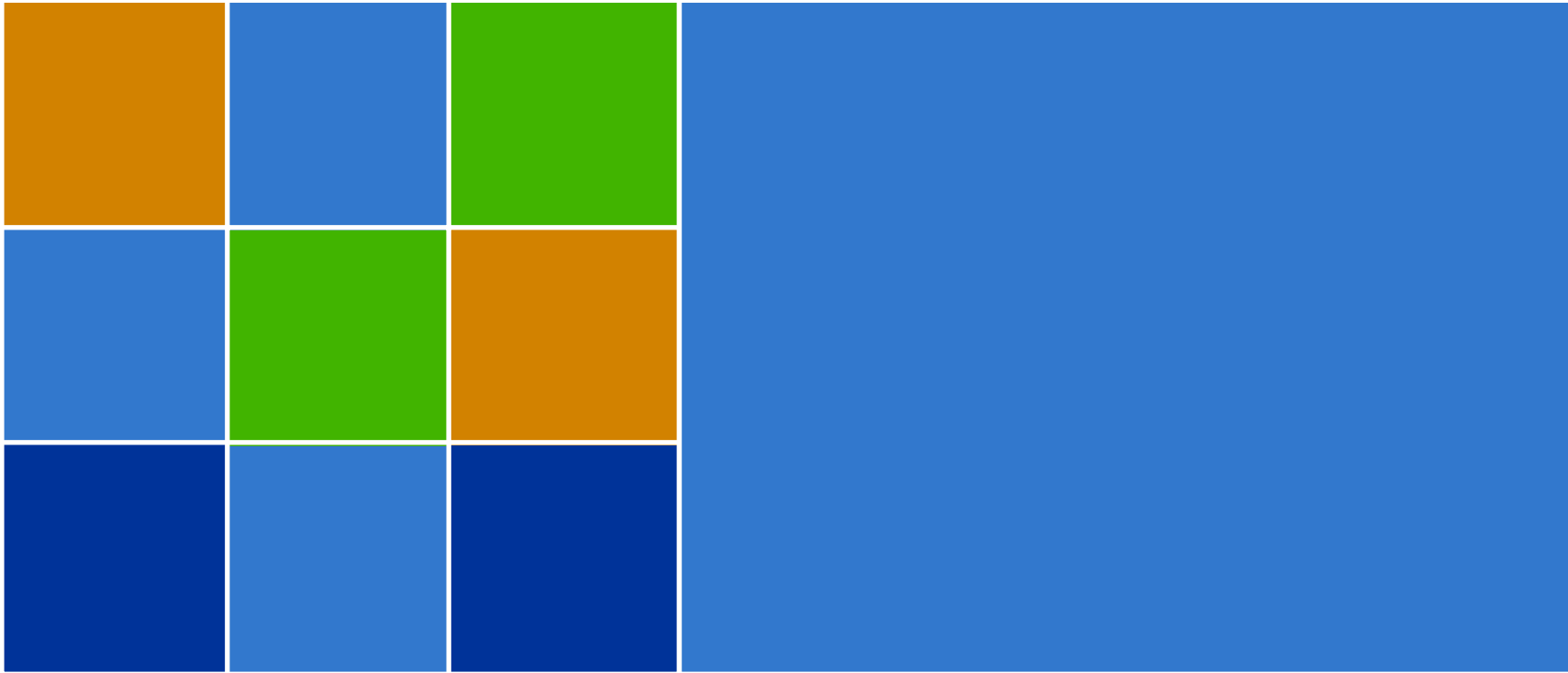
Gas Fired Generation - Considerations



Natural Gas Generation – Key Messages



- **The historical price advantage for gas is history**
- **New coal can now compete w/ gas in some markets**
- **Environmental risk is harder to manage than gas price risk**
- **Other factors in Pac-NW favor gas over coal and wind**
- **Gas will continue to be part of regional resource portfolio**



Environmental Risk

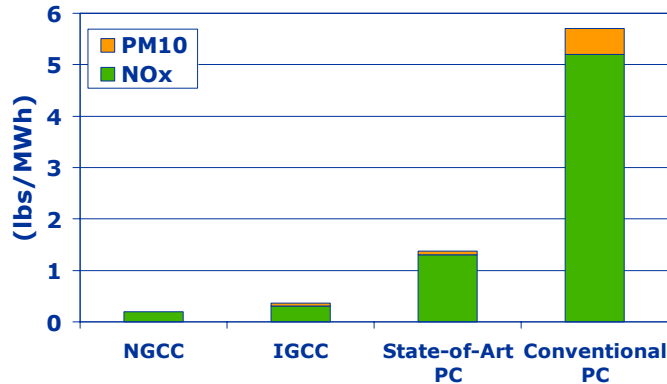


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Environmental Risk

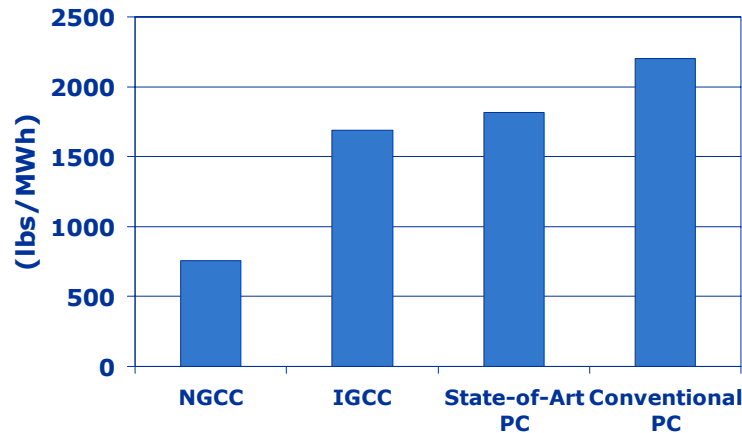


Air Emissions



- NGCC emits 85% less NOx and 60% less CO₂ than state-of-the-art pulverized coal

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

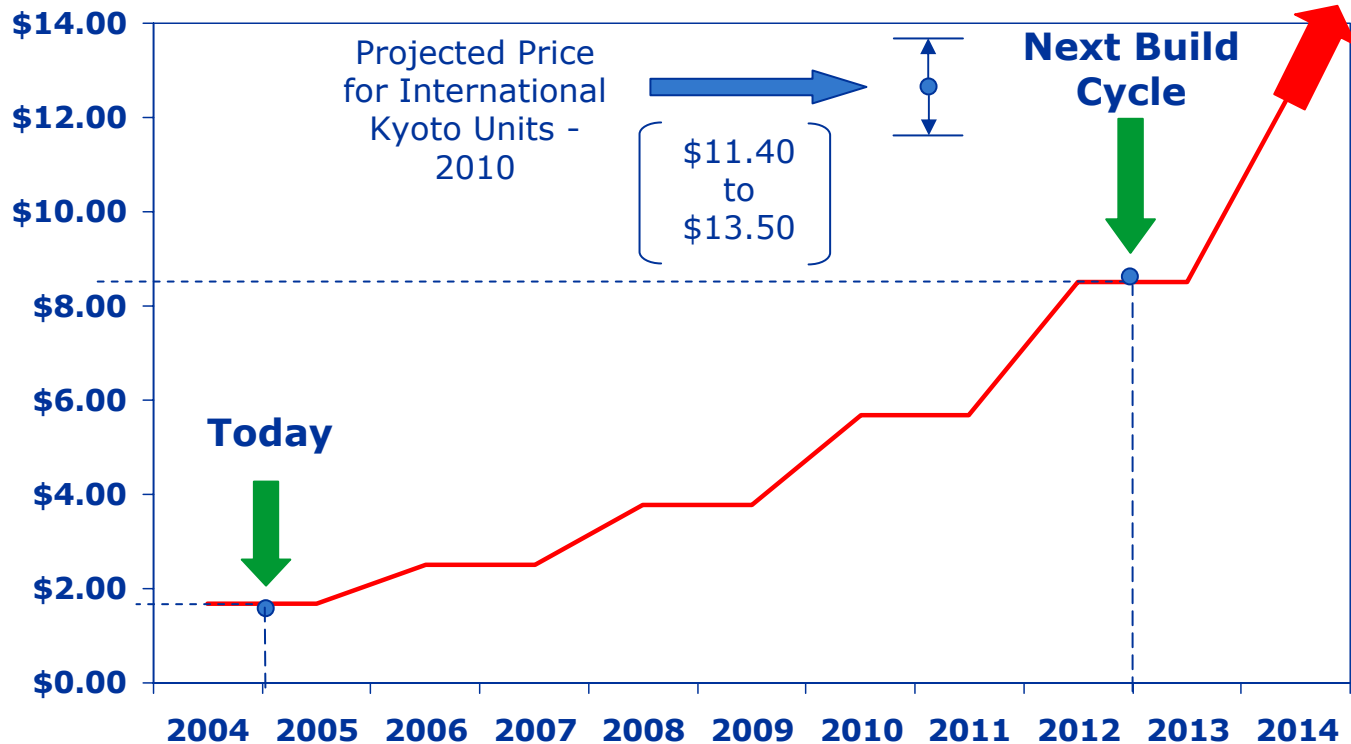


Source: National Energy Technology Laboratory

Potential CO₂ Cost Exposure



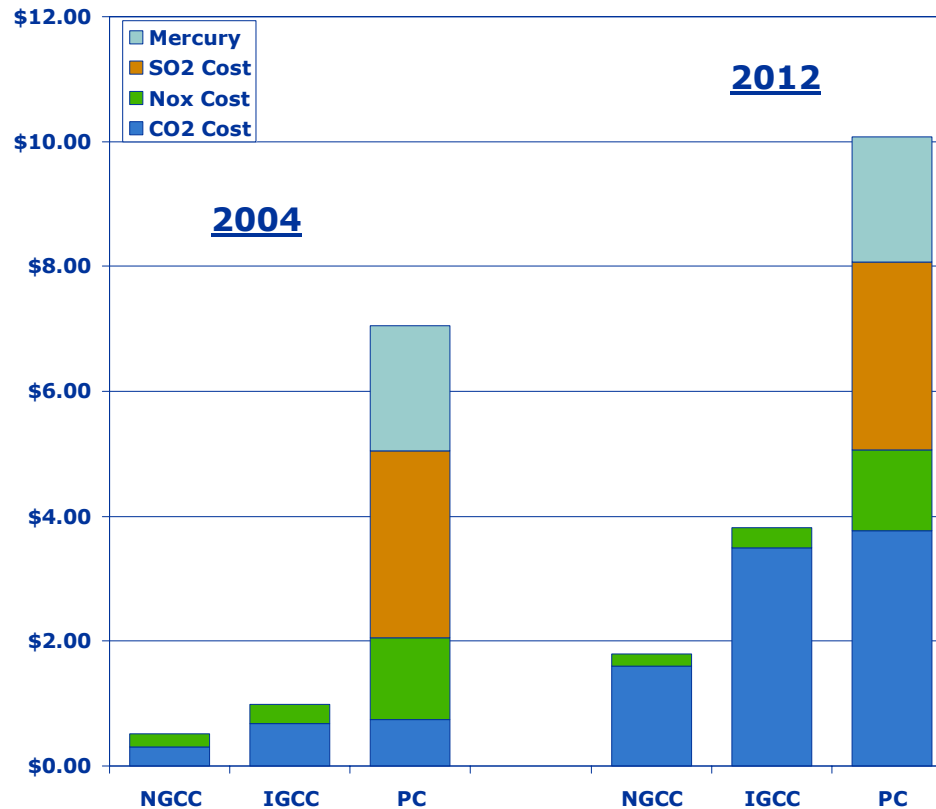
WA CO₂ Credit Costs (\$/tonne)



Potential Air Emissions Cost Exposure



Potential Emissions Mitigation Costs
(\$/MWh)



Sources: PIRA, TransCanada

Environmental Risk - Summary

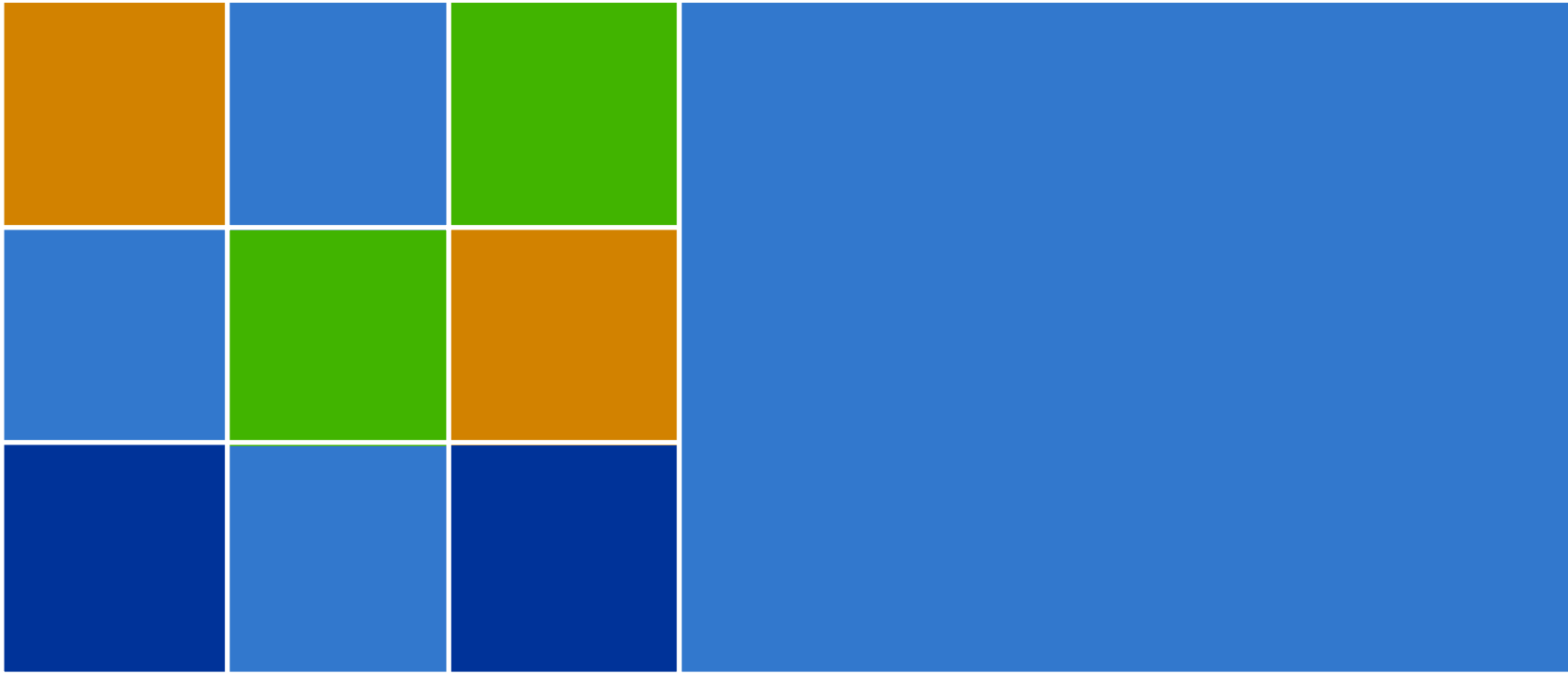


Cost Risk:

- Future air emissions mitigation costs are unknown; will increase from today's mark
- NGCC cuts that risk 50% - 100% (depending on component)

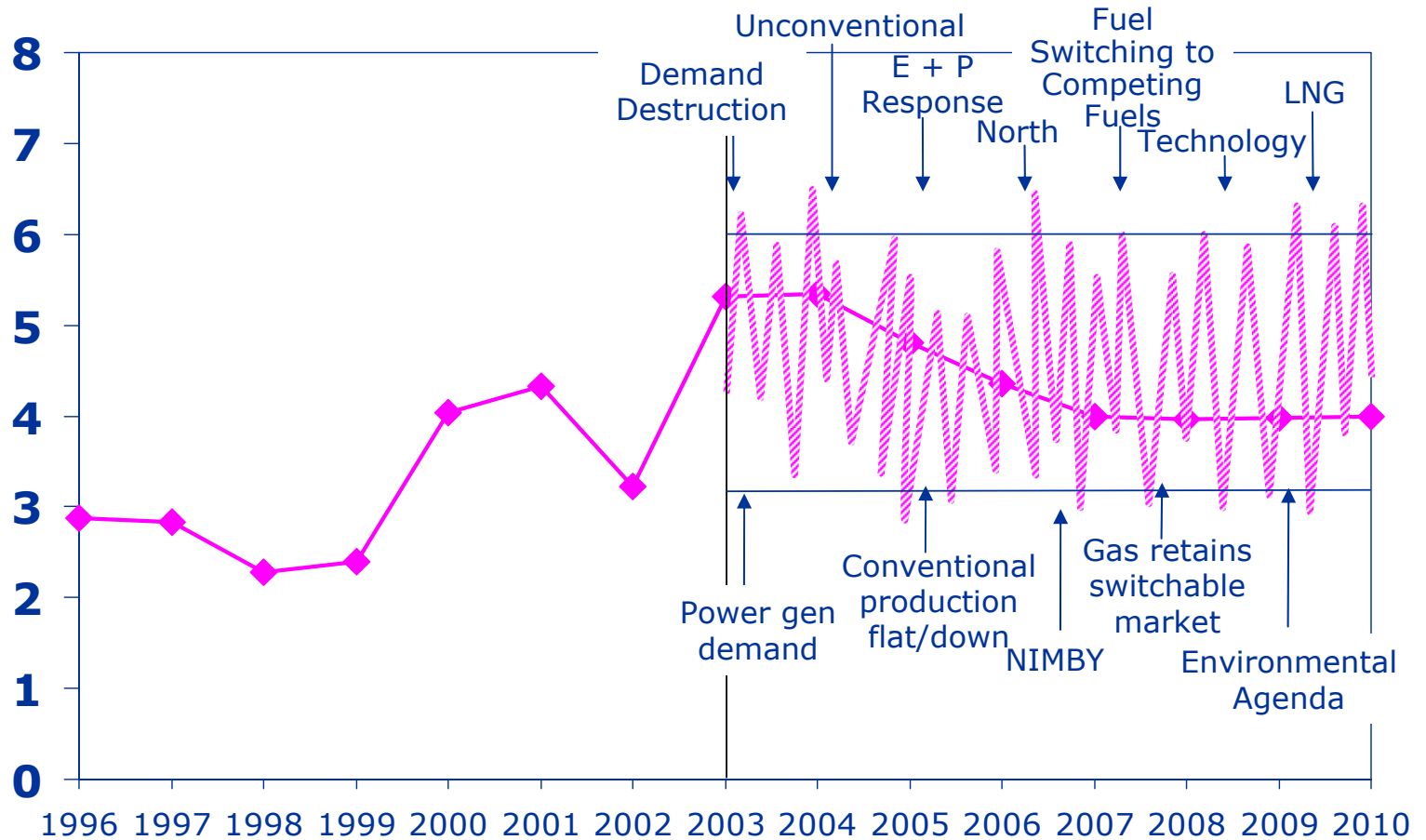
Public Concern Risk:

- Public concern can delay, drive up cost or kill otherwise good projects
- Low environmental impact of NGCC can mitigate this



Gas Pricing & Volatility

Natural Gas Price Outlook (NYMEX 2002 US\$/MMBtu)



Source: TransCanada TSO 2004

Managing Volatility



Physical

- Fixed price firm
- Dual fuel capability
- Dispatchability

Structured Products (available from gas marketer):

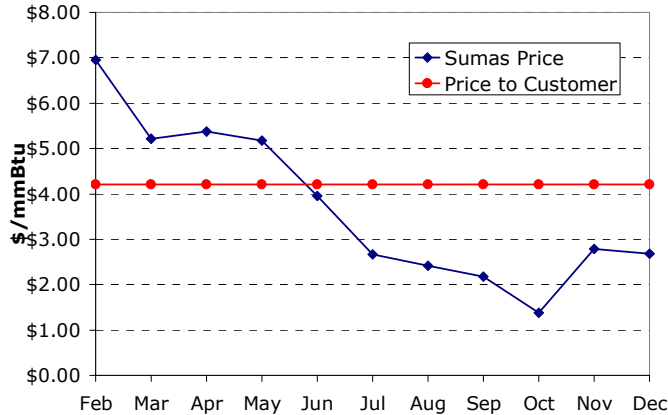
- Swaps (converting floating price to fixed)
- Participating Caps
- Costless Collars
- Extendables

▪ Etc.

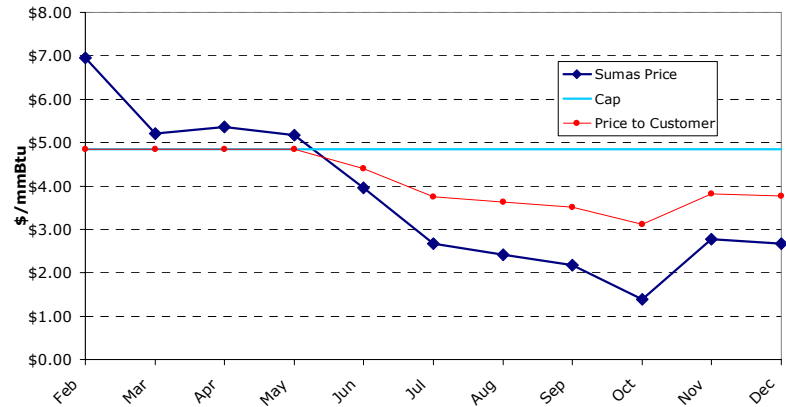
Structured Products - Examples



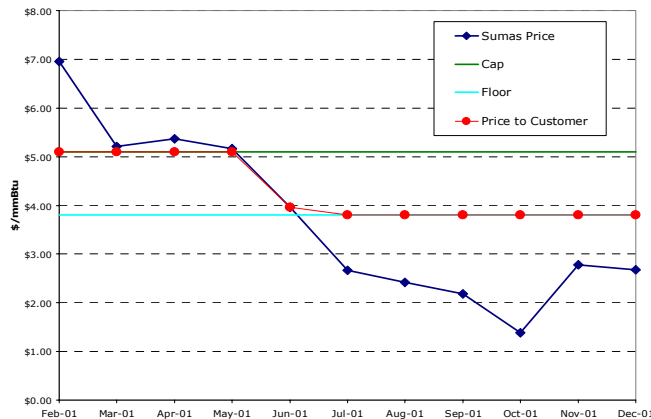
Swap @ \$4.20



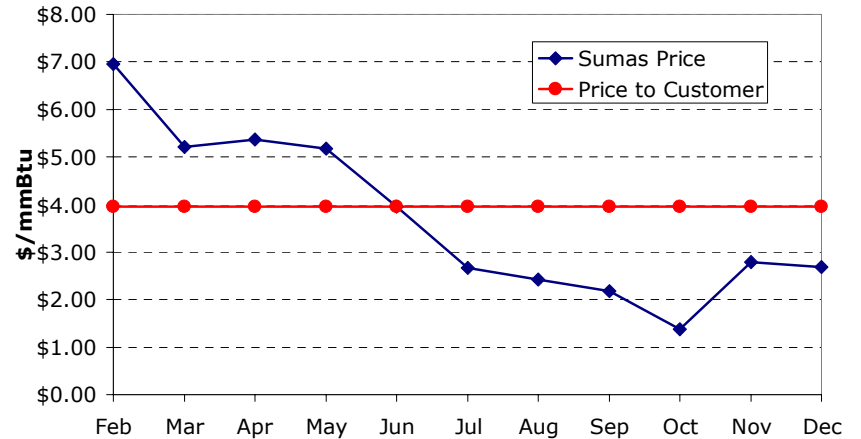
Particip'g Cap @ \$4.95



Costless Collar



Extendible @ \$3.95



Gas Price & Volatility - Summary

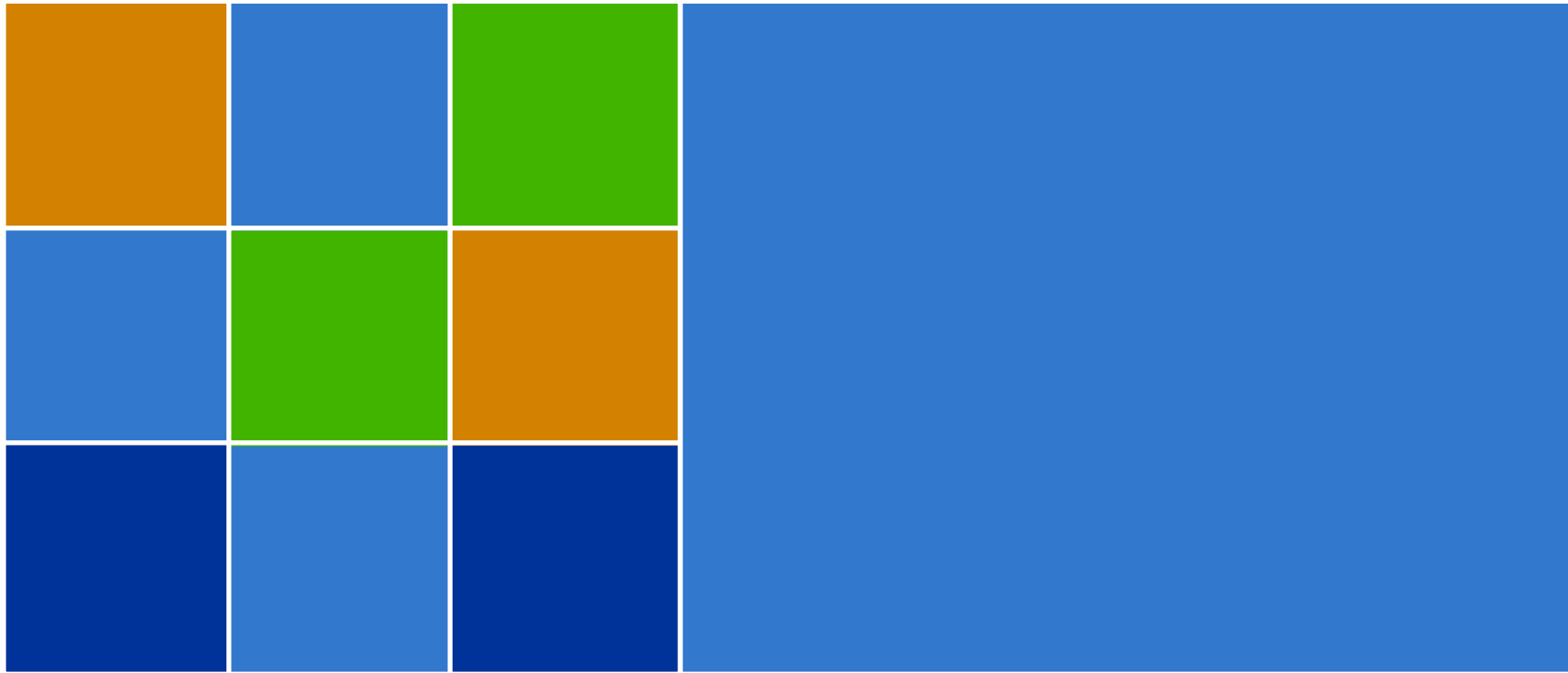


Gas Price:

- We have entered new regime for price
- Price expected to average out at \$4.00/MMBtu
- Excursions between \$3 to \$6

Price Volatility:

- Risk can be managed
- Regulators will need to recognize reality of price volatility and develop rules accordingly



Other Factors: Siting and Transmission



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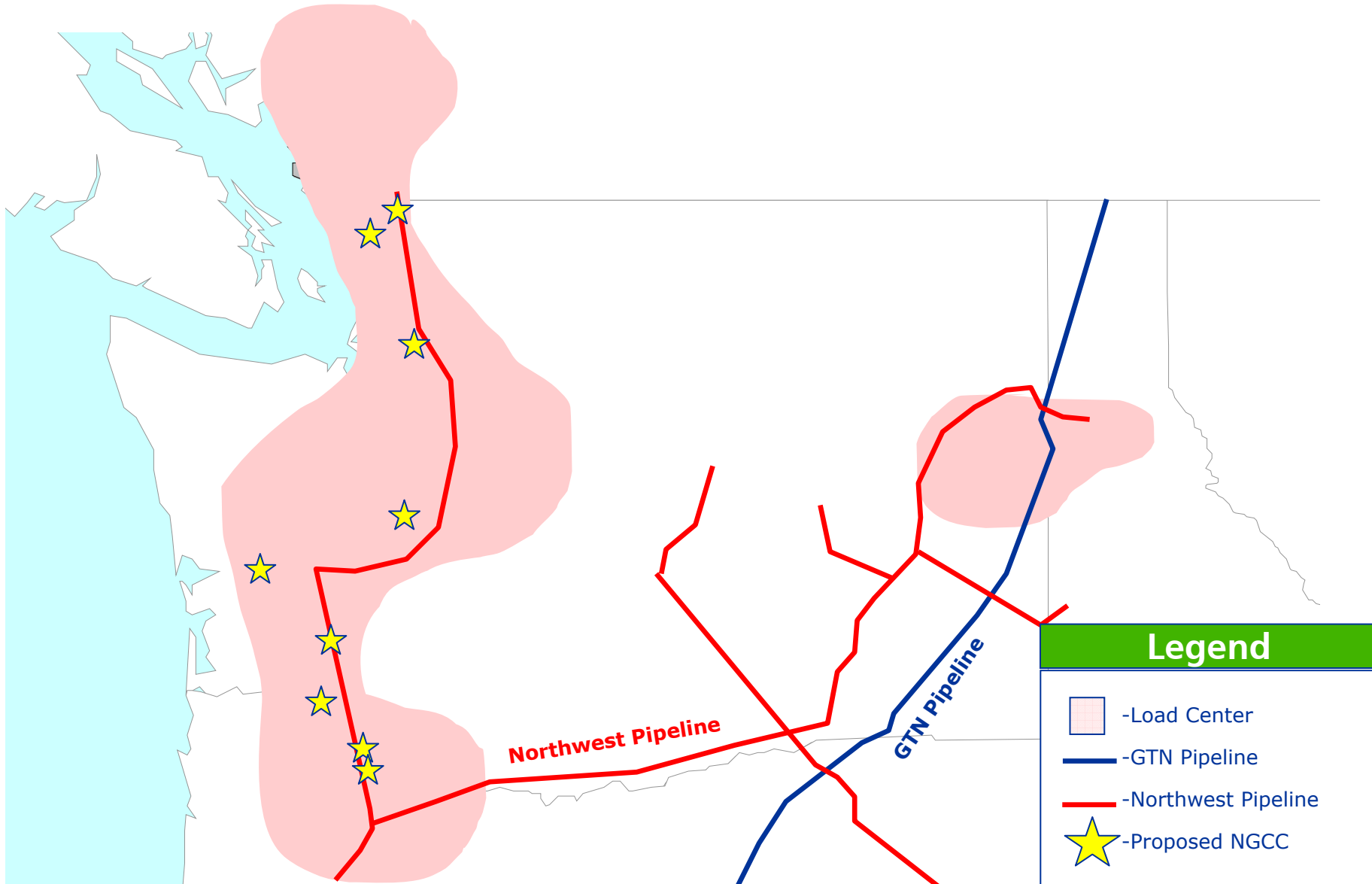
Transmission & Resource Issues



Legend

- Load Center
- Existing Hydro
- Potential Wind
- Potential Coal
- HV Transmission
- Tx Constraint

NGCC Can Be Sited Strategically



NGCC Siting - Summary



Can be sited near load:

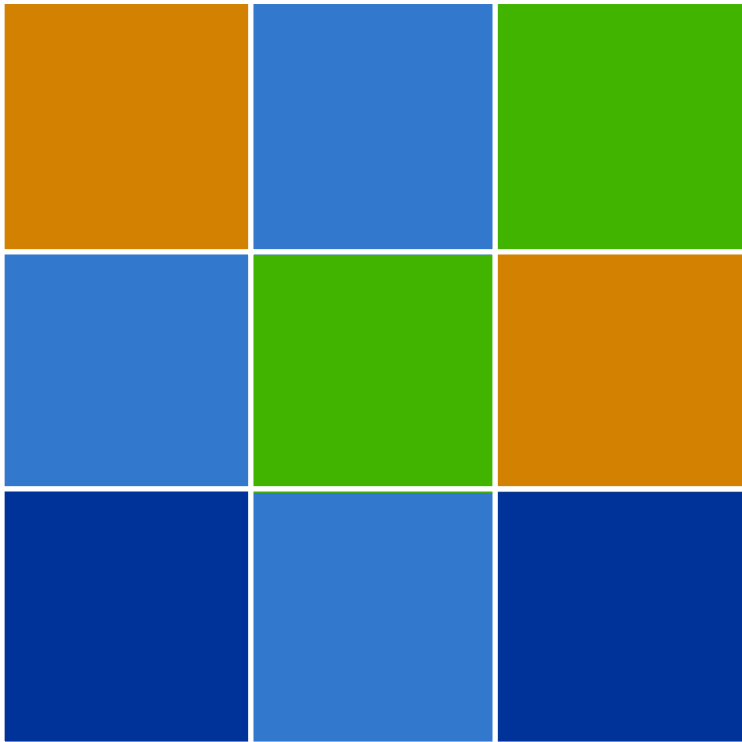
- Minimal new transmission infrastructure needed
- Minimizes transmission losses
- Gas pipelines already built to load centers

Can be sited to support transmission system:

- Alleviate constraints
- Defer/Reduce/Eliminate new transmission investment

Can be sited near industry:

- Cogeneration

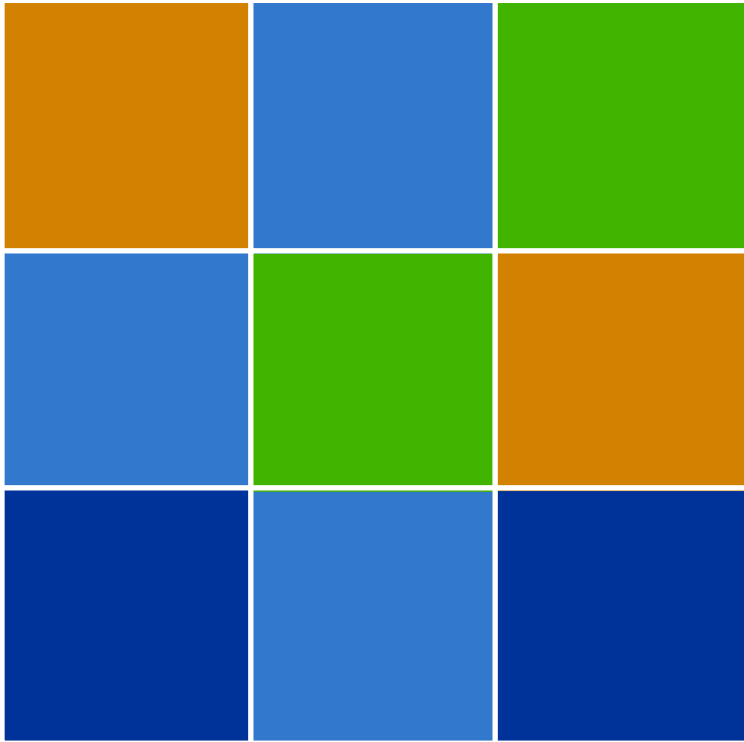


Other Factors: Cogeneration

Cogeneration - Summary



- **Large scale cogen can provide economy of scale and operating flexibility same as combined cycle**
- **Large scale cogen provides cost savings:**
 - Higher efficiency
 - Shared infrastructure
 - No must run power
- **Overall cost savings relative to stand alone combined cycle: \$5.00+/MWh**



Conclusions



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Summary – Gas Fired Generation



Primary Benefits

- Lower environmental risk relative to coal
- Operating Flexibility

Primary Consequences

- Gas Price Volatility

Conclusions – Gas Fired Generation



- **Gas & coal are competitive with one another on generating cost basis.**
- **Dispatchability and lower environmental risk outweigh gas price risk.**
- **Other factors favor gas over coal and wind:**
 - Siting & Transmission
 - Cogeneration
- **NGCC will be added to regional resource mix when new, firm capacity is required.**



Power Supplies in the Pacific Northwest **Benefits and Consequences of Natural Gas Fired Generation**

Craig Martin

August 13th, 2004



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