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September 21, 2026

B.C. Sustainable Energy Association
c/o William J. Andrews, Barrister & Solicitor
70 Talbot Street
Guelph, ON
N1G 2E9

Attention: William J. Andrews

Dear William J. Andrews:

Re: FortisBC Energy Inc. (FEI)

2027 Annual Review of Delivery Rates (Application)

Response to the B.C. Sustainable Energy Association (BCSEA) Information Request (IR) No. 1

On July 24, 2026, FEI filed the Application referenced above. In accordance with the regulatory timetable established in British Columbia Utilities Commission Order G-150-26 for the review of the Application, FEI respectfully submits the attached response to BCSEA IR No. 1.[1]

If further information is required, please contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

FORTISBC ENERGY INC.

Original signed:

Sarah Walsh

Attachments

cc (email only): Registrar
Registered Interveners

[1] For convenience and efficiency, if FEI has provided an internet address for referenced reports instead of attaching the documents to its IR responses, FEI intends for the referenced documents to form part of its IR responses and the evidentiary record in this proceeding.

1.0 Reference: Exhibit B-2

1.1 Please provide a table and graph showing FEI's annual and cumulative delivery rates and rate changes from 2016 to 2026 (approved) and 2027 (proposed) in comparison with BC Average Weekly Earnings.

Response:

Please refer to Table 1 and Figure 1 below for the approved annual and cumulative delivery rate changes from 2016 to 2026, and the proposed delivery rate change for 2027. The average delivery rate increase per year from 2016 to 2027 is approximately 4.72 percent (i.e., 56.58 percent / 12 years). The table and graph also provide a comparison of the delivery rate changes with BC AWE between 2016 and 2026 (up to June 2026).

Table 1: Annual and Cumulative Delivery Rate Changes from 2016 to 2026 Approved and 2027 Proposed with Comparison to BC AWE from 2016 to 2026 (up to June 2026)[1]

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Annual Delivery Rate Change (%)	1.79%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	2.00%	6.62%	8.07%	7.69%	8.00%	7.75%	10.13%	3.43%
Cumulative Delivery Rate Increase (%)	1.79%	1.79%	1.79%	2.89%	4.89%	11.51%	19.58%	27.27%	35.27%	43.02%	53.15%	56.58%
BCUC Order	G-193-15	G-182-16	G-196-17	G-237-18	G-319-20	G-319-20	G-366-21	G-352-22	G-334-23	G-287-25	G-287-25	
Annual BC AWE Index	919.52	942.85	968.88	997.66	1,082.89	1,125.75	1,163.76	1,213.15	1,272.56	1,305.33	1,348.56	
Annual BC AWE Index YoY Change (%)	0.99%	2.54%	2.76%	2.97%	8.54%	3.96%	3.38%	4.24%	4.90%	2.58%	3.31%	
Cumulative AWE Increase (%)	0.99%	3.53%	6.29%	9.26%	17.80%	21.76%	25.13%	29.38%	34.28%	36.85%	40.16%	
											See Note 2	

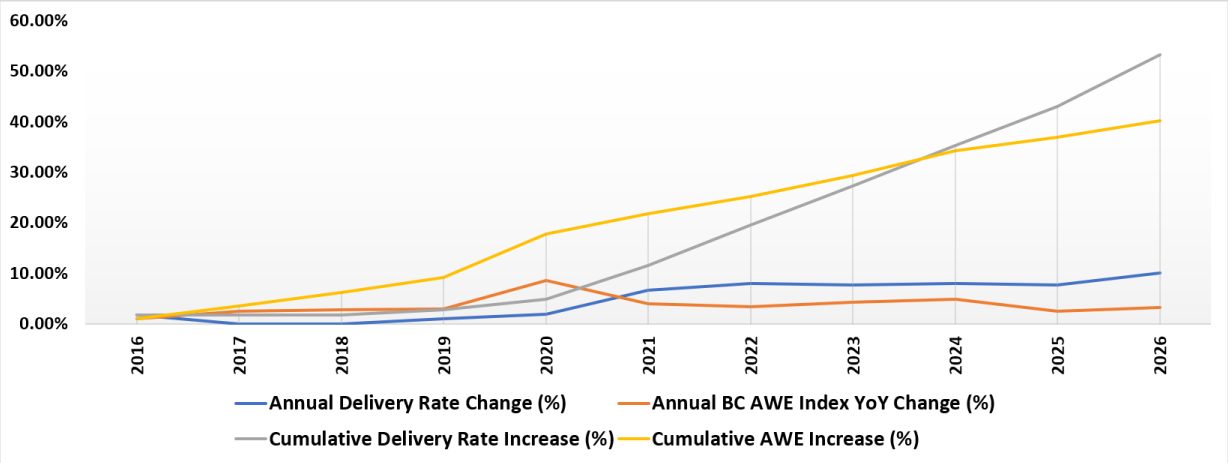
Notes to Table:

[1] Source: Employment and average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees by province and territory, monthly, seasonally adjusted.

(https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv!recreate.action?pid=1410022301&selectedNodeIds=1D11,2D2,3D1,3D2&checkedLevels=&refPeriods=20180701,20181201&dimensionLayouts=layout3,layout2,layout2,layout3&vectorDisplay=false).

[2] Based on January – June 2026 Average.

Figure 1: Annual and Cumulative Delivery Rate Changes from 2016 to 2026 Approved and 2027 Proposed with Comparison to BC AWE from 2016 to 2026 (up to June 2026)



1.2 With reference to FEI's statement that the Energy Transformation informational indicators show that "performance generally remains at a level consistent with prior years" (page 145), what trend(s), if any, does FEI see in the 2020 to 2026 YTD Scope 1 GHG Emissions (Table 13-17, page 142), Scope 3 GHG Emissions (Table 13-18, page 143), Renewable and Lower Carbon Energy Supply as Percentage of Total Gas Consumed by Customers (Table 13-19, page 144), Natural Gas for Transportation Volumes (Table 13-20 – page 144), and Demand Side Management Energy Savings (Table 13-21, page 145)?

Response:

FEI clarifies that the statement on page 128 of the Application that "Regarding the informational indicators, the performance generally remains at a level consistent with prior years" was intended to refer to the non-energy transition informational indicators (i.e., the "traditional" informational indicators). In the case of the "traditional" informational indicators, such as the Customer Satisfaction Index and Average Speed of Answer, which FEI has been reporting on in the Annual Reviews across multiple rate frameworks and which would be expected to perform consistently year-over-year, this statement is reflective of the current and historical results.

Regarding the energy transition informational indicators, consistent year-over-year performance would not be an expectation; however, to be responsive, FEI provides further information on each of the energy transition informational indicators below.

Scope 1 Emissions

FEI's Scope 1 GHG emissions do not exhibit a clear trend from 2021 to 2025. Changes in Scope 1 emissions are primarily driven by gas throughput and methane releases, including both planned

and unplanned events. Gas throughput fluctuates annually, responding to factors such as maintenance activities, customer demand and weather, and the geographic distribution of load.

Scope 3 Emissions

As reported in FortisBC's 2025 Sustainability Report, Scope 3 Category 11 emissions, use of sold products, show year-to-year variability. Scope 3 Category 11 GHG emissions decreased in 2025 relative to prior years, which FEI attributes primarily to changes in gas demand and increased volumes of renewable natural gas (RNG). The use of RNG avoided approximately 265,000 tCO_2e of customer emissions associated with the use of sold products.

Scope 3 emissions are also driven by customer demand and are sensitive to annual variances in weather and other factors like economic activity and industrial output. From 2021 to 2025, Scope 3 emissions have trended downward over the period, from approximately 11.5 Mt in 2021 to 10.6 Mt in 2025.

Renewable and Lower Carbon Energy Supply

Renewable and lower-carbon energy supply continues to trend upward. FEI acquired 4.2 PJ of RNG in 2025, representing a 50 percent increase from 2024. In 2021, FEI acquired an annual volume of 0.71 PJ of RNG for customers, increasing to an acquisition of 4.2 PJ in 2025, representing average annual growth of approximately 57 percent per year.

Natural gas for Transportation Volumes

The volume of natural gas used by transportation customers increased significantly in 2025, with LNG volumes supplied for marine and on-road transportation nearly tripling relative to 2024. This increase is primarily attributable to LNG bunkering activity in the Port of Vancouver. In 2021, 1.4 PJ of LNG fuel was provided for use in the transportation sector and 6.0 PJ was provided in 2025. Increases in volume from 2021 to 2025 represent an average annual growth rate of approximately 44 percent.

In 2021, 1.3 PJ of CNG fuel was provided for use in the transportation sector, increasing to 1.7 PJ in 2025. The average annual growth rate for CNG was approximately 7 percent between 2021 and 2025.

FEI expects that continued adoption of CNG and RNG by commercial transportation customers and expanded LNG infrastructure and production capacity, including ISCC Plus certification for the Tilbury 1A LNG facility, will continue the upward trend in transportation-sector natural gas volumes in 2026 from both LNG and CNG.

Demand Side Management Energy Savings

DSM energy savings are expected to advance in 2026 and 2027 as a result of BCUC-approved investments in energy efficiency and conservation programs, and the programs continue to demonstrate strong performance. FEI has approval to invest approximately $713 million to achieve cumulative savings of 7.1 million GJ of natural gas by the end of 2027. FEI achieved

1,360,623 GJ of gas energy savings in 2025 and anticipates further increases in 2026. Accordingly, FEI expects continuing strong performance in DSM-related energy savings.

1.3 Please report on FEI's 2025 and 2026 YTD methane leak detection activities and plans for the future.

Response:

In addition to the yearly leak survey program, FEI continues to explore satellite-based technologies to enhance and modernize the overall leak detection program. FEI has been executing a satellite-based project in the City of Vancouver throughout 2026. FEI received satellite data on three occasions in 2026, with field verifications occurring after receiving each dataset. The field verification period will be complete in mid-October. Key metrics in comparing a satellite-based approach versus traditional survey methods are:

- Leak detection on above ground assets;
- Leak detection on below ground assets;
- Resource efficiency compared to traditional leak survey methods; and
- Cost comparison of a satellite-based program versus a traditional program.

An overall assessment of the technology will not be available until the field verification results have been analyzed. As a result, FEI has not yet made a decision regarding implementation of the technology or further trials.

Additionally, in 2025, an OGI (Optical Gas Imaging) device was trialed and purchased, with the intention of measuring the leak volumes (g/hr) of fugitive emissions found during the satellite field verifications. The intent of leak measurement is to report the associated emissions prevented once the leaks are repaired. FEI has seen favourable results from the OGI device, and is assessing the potential for expanding the fleet of OGI devices.

1.4 With reference to section 6.3.5 BCUC Levies, please provide a table showing historical FEI payments of intervener cost awards and historical BCUC levies from 2020 to 2027 Forecast.

Response:

The following table shows the historical payments of intervener cost awards (inclusive of BCUC direct cost invoices[1]) and historical BCUC levies recorded from 2020 to 2027 Forecast.

	Actual 2020	Actual 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Actual 2025	YTD August 2026	Projected 2026	Forecast 2027
BCUC Direct Costs & Intervener Costs	994,136	649,864	762,326	2,072,850	1,276,706	611,764	136,672	n/a	n/a
BCUC Levies - Actual	6,731,845	7,384,575	8,329,319	9,595,992	9,461,416	8,480,567	5,778,724	7,642,024	7,453,000

1.5 To what uses was the containerized non-NGT (non-Natural Gas for Transportation) LNG supplied by FEI under RS 46 in 2025 and 2026 put?

Response:

The non-NGT LNG supplied under RS 46 in both 2025 and 2026 was delivered FOB (Free on Board) at Tilbury to customers that export the gas to their customers in United States and Asia. Although FEI does not have specific information on how the gas is used, the LNG is generally intended for energy generation and industrial applications.

1.6 Please explain the relationship between the approved RNG Blend as a percentage of total gas (page 31) and the "Renewable and Lower Carbon Energy Supply as Percentage of Total Gas Consumed by Customers" (page 144).

Response:

FEI's RNG Blend percent reflects the share of renewable energy supplied to customers for whom FEI manages their commodity supply (i.e., Sales Service customers), whereas the Renewable and Lower Carbon Energy Supply percentage reflects the percent of renewable energy of all the energy that FEI delivers:

- The RNG Blend percent, discussed on page 31 of the Application, is the percentage of a Sales Service customer's gas that FEI will deliver as RNG. Sales Service customers are those customers to whom FEI sells gas.
- The Renewable and Lower Carbon Energy Supply as a Percentage of Total Gas Consumed by Customers, on page 144, is the amount of RNG acquired in the year divided

[1] Based on how the payments are recorded in FEI's financial system, it would take a significant amount of manual effort to disaggregate BCUC direct cost invoices for specific proceedings from intervener cost payments; therefore, FEI has reported them together for the purposes of this response.

by the sum of both Sales Service customer volume and Transport Service customer volume (Total Gas). Transport Service customers bring their own gas to FEI's interconnections with upstream pipelines. FEI then takes possession of the Transport Service customer's gas and delivers it to a customer's place of business (premise) connected to FEI's distribution system.

FEI has provided the following example as to how the two percentages use the same RNG volume yet result in different percentages.

Table 1: RNG Blend Percent and Renewable and Lower Carbon Gas Percentage

Line No.	Particulars	Unit of Measure	Amount	Reference
1	**RNG Supply**	**PJ**	**6.0**	
2				
3	Sales Service Volume	PJ	170.0	
4	Transport Service Volume	PJ	50.0	
5	Total Volume	PJ	220.0	Line 3 + Line 4
6				
7	**RNG Blend Percentage**	**%**	**3.0%**	Proposed and approved by BCUC
8				
9	RNG Blend Volume	PJ	5.1	Line 3 x Line 7
10	Voluntary RNG Volume	PJ	0.9	
11	**Total RNG Delivered**	**PJ**	**6.0**	**Line 9 + Line 10**
12				
13	Sales Service Volume Delivered as RNG	PJ	5.1	Line 9
14	Sales Service Volume Delivered as Natural Gas	PJ	164.9	Line 3 - Line 9
15	**Total Sales Service Volume**	**PJ**	**170.0**	**Line 13 + Line 14**
16				
17	**Renewable and Lower Carbon Energy as a Percent of Total Gas**	**%**	**2.7%**	Line 1 / Line 5