

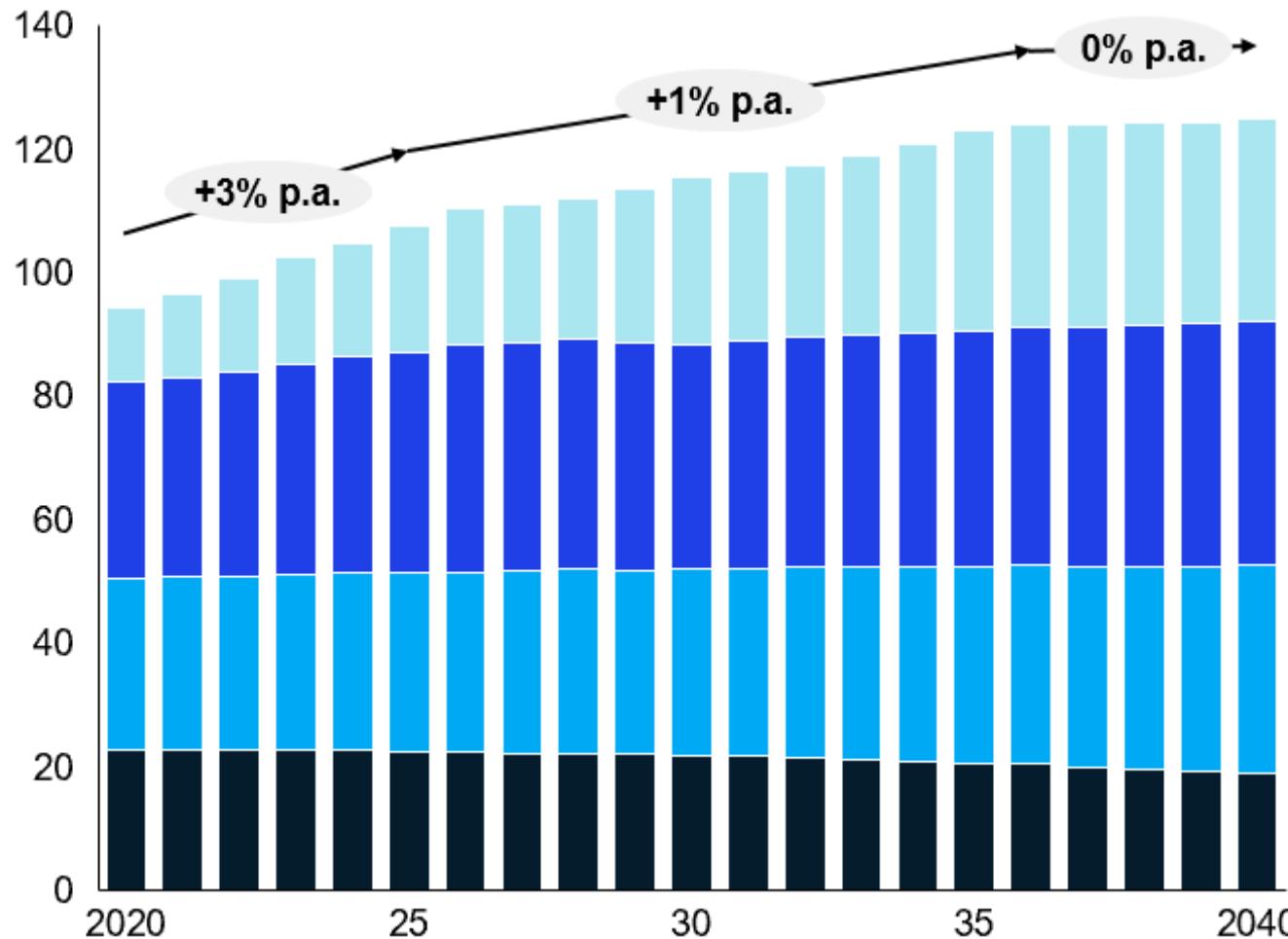
# Peak gas demand

Gas Electric Partnership

ROUNDTABLE | FEBRUARY 5, 2020

# Total demand for US & Canadian gas plateaus from ~2035

US and Canadian gas demand, bcf/d



CAGR,  
2020-40, %

- Strong growth until ~2035
- Post-2035 demand plateaus due to competition and weaker international market
- Strong growth until ~2025 driven by coal replacements
- Nuclear retirements and flexibility needs from a renewable heavy power mix bolster gas demand longer term
- Steady growth as gas substitution is difficult
- Long-term decrease driven by adoption of electric air source heat pumps

1. Includes NGVs

# Decreasing residential and commercial demand has the most potential to disrupt the N. American gas market in the long-term

Sector	Peak demand signposts	Variables impacting gas demand	Key Takeaway
Residential & commercial	 ccHASP <sup>1</sup> cost competitiveness vs gas furnaces	Local climate Policy (i.e. ccHASP subsidies)	The residential and commercial sector has significant uncertainty with most risks to the downside
Power	 Coal and nuclear retirements Renewable price advantage vs gas Intraday and seasonal power price volatility	Coal power plant age and carbon tax Nuclear extensions Renewable build Battery costs and DER <sup>2</sup> implementation	Once ccASHP are cost competitive with traditional gas furnace, gas demand will likely decline
LNG	 Global gas demand decreases Non-N. American LNG cost competitiveness	ccASHP deployment Renewable generation	The power sector will continue to need gas due to coal and nuclear retirements coupled with the need for flexibility in a renewable heavy power system
Industrial	 Increased electrification of process heat Low cost synthetic gas/ hydrogen for feedstocks	Subsidies for synthetic/green gas Lower electricity costs due to increased renewable generation	

1. Cold climate air source heat pump; 2. Distributed energy resource, (e.g. demand response, household solar panels)