

BC HYDRO CUSTOMER-BASED GENERATION

WORKSHOP QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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CUSTOMER-BASED GENERATION – ELIGIBILITY Q & A

PLEASE NOTE – THE FOLLOWING Q&A's ARE FOR GENERAL INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY. IF THERE ARE ANY DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THESE Q&A's AND THE CALL FOR TENDERS AND EPA TO BE ISSUED THIS SEPTEMBER, THEN THE LATTER WILL TAKE PRECEDENCE.

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1.	Any principles for re-negotiation after contract ends?	There will be no extension provisions in the EPA. It's up to the parties to sit down near the end of the contract and negotiate new arrangements.
2.	Is it a requirement that some power always go to the host?	No.
3.	Will BC Hydro be favouring people that have a load displacement component?	No.
4.	Under the irrevocable recall option does the bidder have only one opportunity during the life of the project to recall the 20%?	Yes. You can exercise it only once at any time during the contract term. It is irrevocable.
5.	You've indicated that it's up to the customer to select the contract term.	Yes, the customer can select any term between ten and twenty years.
6.	Can you talk about how you manage to ensure reasonable and fair comparison among projects of different length? What approach will you take to achieve that?	We will not be distinguishing projects based on length of term. Any slight differences in present value to BCH due to the differences in term are not sufficiently material to override the need for simplicity and practicality.
7.	How are you estimating the GHG reductions that you are purchasing?	We are buying electricity from the customer and that electricity is at this time assumed to be displacing electricity at Burrard, and so as a result of turning down Burrard there is a differential between the GHG's at the customers plant and Burrard and we are valuing that differential.

8.	Is BC Hydro's Burrard facility the basis for the GHG intensity calculations?	Yes, at this time.
9.	There's no consensus at this time on what GHG emissions might be worth today or five years from now. Is Hydro going to take any of that into consideration? Is there going to be some compensation for greenhouse gas emission reductions?	There is provision for valuing GHG emission reductions in the evaluation process. Obviously your bid is your bid, but when we are evaluating those we will use up to three dollars a megawatt hour as the value of the GHG intensity difference.
10.	Can you tell me a little about this class 43.1?	BCH is using Class 43.1 for evaluation purposes only, as an indicator of fuel conversion efficiency (primarily for any fossil fueled projects that may be submitted to the Request For Qualifications). Actual qualification for Class 43.1 tax treatment is a matter to be determined by Revenue Canada.
11.	Class 43.1 is basically accelerated depreciation, isn't it?	Yes.
12.	Would you consider linking the price to fuel costs?	No. Fuel price risk is to be borne by the bidder.
13.	Since there is a range of contract terms between ten and twenty years, is it possible to nominate a decreasing energy supply commitment over the term of the contract or does it have to be flat from one end to the other?	Yes. In fact, the bidder must nominate at the time of bid submission a profile of annual supply commitment over the life of the contract for inclusion into the EPA. The profile may be flat, increasing, or declining over the term of the EPA. However, once the profile has been incorporated into the EPA, it cannot be changed.
14.	In your eligibility criteria you're requesting that the bidder sign a Code of Conduct Guidelines. Can you explain the meaning of number two, which is where the contractor has to get permission to do business with people who are competitors of BC Hydro?	Item two of the Conflict of Interest Guidelines does not preclude contracting with competitors of BC Hydro, not require that permission be obtained before work is undertaken for competitors. It is only where the contract with the competitor "would require the contractor to act contrary to the best interests of BC Hydro" that this provision becomes effective.
15.	Can you elaborate about the project missing certain milestones? What are these milestones? Following up on that, is it realistic to expect to meet a Nov. 2005 deadline by switching to a second project part way through because the first project missed a milestone?	Each contract will have certain milestones that the project must meet to show progress. If some important milestones are missed then the project will have one chance at a reasonable work out period after which, if the milestone(s) could not be met, the EPA will be automatically terminated. At this point, BCH may decide to go to a second project based on the circumstances. It would then be up to the second project to accept or reject BCH's offer to take the first project's place. The

		details will be specified in the CFT issued later this September.
16.	What is the policy of joining the program in 3 to 5 years rather than providing a response now?	BCH is planning to conduct an annual call for new generation.
17.	Could you indicate if the requirement to qualify for class 43.1 would preclude the use of used plant equipment?	For BCH's evaluation purposes, the use of used equipment does not preclude our using Class 43.1 as a means for assessing a plant's fuel conversion efficiency. Whether or not such a plant would qualify for Class 43.1 tax treatment is a matter to be determined by Revenue Canada.
18.	On the issue of used equipment, how are you going to evaluate the likelihood that the bidder can fulfil a 20 year contract using 25 year old equipment?	During the RFQ evaluation, BCH will take into account the age of the equipment and the term of the contract to ensure that they are compatible. Only those projects that can provide reasonable assurance that they will be capable of delivering their contracted capacity over the term of the EPA will be short-listed during the RFQ stage.
19.	When does the bidder need to have their full corporate approvals in place? Does that need occurs before the bid goes in or can it be a condition subsequent to the signing of the EPA in February?	The bidder must have corporate sign-off before the bid is submitted. The bidder will be required to submit a Tender by November 22, 2002.
20.	A lot of the information required for a board decision requires the completion of a high level of development work, possibly millions of dollars of development. We have to know with certainty that we are actually going to win the bid, so we might have \$2 million sitting out there in development expenses to fulfil that criteria. That's why I would like to suggest that board approval be a condition subsequent to the EPA signing.	This is the reason we've gone to a two stage process. We want to narrow the field down so that the people submitting tenders have a reasonably good chance of success. Keep in mind that a Tender is a legally binding offer and is not a put option, so it must be submitted with your Board's approval.
21.	We are not going to be ready in time for this call. Is this going to be an annual event?	Our intent is to combine the two calls next year and have a regular pattern of annual calls for energy to supply domestic load.
22.	Should we tender when we're ready or should we tender with an intent to be there in two years?	Submit a response to Request for Qualification or Tender depending on the process for that call when you have enough information on your project and you will be able to meet the commercial operation date specified in the request or call. Projects

		submitted outside of a call will not be considered.
23.	Am I obliged to self-generate and sell only surplus to BC Hydro?	No, you could sell all of the output from the project to BC Hydro if you want, provided this is specified at the time of bid submission.
24.	Is this the case even if I am buying from BC Hydro at a lower cost than BC Hydro is paying for my generation?	Yes, but once you sign that contract and you lock into that contract you're committed. You can sell all or part of the output from the plant to BC Hydro but the decision must be made at the time of bid submission. In the past, BC Hydro insisted on getting all of the output in most cases. That is why I used these examples showing sales of only part of the output the BC Hydro.
25.	So to be clear I could sell it all to the US and then buy power from BC Hydro and that would be okay?	That has nothing to do with this program. However, you could not sell your output from an existing plant into the US and increase your supply from BC Hydro.
26.	Could you go back to example three of the Eligibility Presentation that you talked about. If the project has a forced outage could you explain what happens then?	In the case of a forced outage the concept is to share the pain. This is an involuntary outage so all parties receiving electricity from the plant take proportional reductions in output. In the example the output has been reduced from 25 to 21 MW, there's 2 ½ MW that goes to station service in any event so BC Hydro would receive 12.3 MW instead of 15 MW and the amount available for distribution to other parties by the bidder would also be reduced proportionately.
27.	If there is a force majeure on BC Hydro's transmission lines and the lines are out, does this mean that the producer must shut down because he has no place to deliver the powers	Yes.
28.	And on the other side, if there's a general strike, IWA goes out and Canfor shuts down my fuel supply for my biomass energy plant, is that a force majeure.	It would be treated as a force majeure, assuming there is no other supply available.
29.	So you're going to hold the producer to delivering electricity in those situations.	No, we won't force you to deliver during force majeure events
30.	Is it possible that you envision that this bid could result in enough generation on the Island that it may defer the GSX project? Will projects on the Island get credited with the savings?	At this point in time, BC Hydro's position is that GSX and VIGP are both committed projects required to serve domestic load. We're using the 800-gigawatt hours per year to defer the next project (ie. coming after GSX and VIGP) that would otherwise be required to serve new domestic load. So, the answer to your

		question is 'no', this bid would not result in the deferral of GSX (and VIGP).
31.	Is there a new mechanism going forward to allow you to sell some power to BC Hydro and then move some power ten kilometres down the road to your other plants?	At this point in time there is no retail wheeling, which means that you cannot have the power wheeled to another of your facilities.
32.	Is there a minimum size criteria to be eligible for this program?	No, there's no minimum size.
33.	Is there a maximum size?	Yes, we're asking for 800 gigawatt hours, so a base-loaded project couldn't be more than about 100 MW. That would provide all of the 800 gigawatt hours.
34.	Are you going to have a call for power from non-green and non-customer-based generation?	Let us get the customer-based call and the green call done first. Our plan is for the next one to be a call for all forms of generation.
35.	Any ideas around a call for vanilla capacity as opposed to energy?	Yes, we've got to think about that. In particular, on Vancouver Island. That's a big issue for us.
36.	What level of commitment are you asking for by July 12 th ? Do you want a fairly far along, serious project, or just get into the system as a possible project?	<p>We're interested in projects that are able to go from where they are today to COD by Nov. 1, 2005. For projects that are going to be able to do that and are willing to spend the money to go through a tender process, then definitely they should have qualifications submitted.</p> <p>When you look at the webpage and you pull the information off, you'll see there's a form to fill out that provides the information required for a qualification statement.</p>
37.	If you start with one submission, we'll say 60 megawatts but later on as you get into it, you must scale down to 40 megawatts? Is that possible?	That is fine for the RFQ stage, but we would expect that you have enough information by the time you submit in the call for tender stage to know the size of plant that you're committing to build.
38.	Having several projects expecting to use the same wood residue resources may result in a scale down. Under these circumstances, is that acceptable?	Yes, we'll certainly be looking for that difficulty when we look at the submissions. We're hopeful, when proponents go out and talk to the potential suppliers, that the potential suppliers will alert them by informing them that they have signed a letter of intent with others as well, so that you'll be aware where there may be a conflict.

CUSTOMER-BASED GENERATION – PRICING Q & A

	QUESTION	ANSWER
39.	Has there been a shift in policy between what BC Hydro will and will not pay arising from the split between generation and transmission?	A distinction needs to be drawn between interconnection costs that are network upgrades and interconnection costs that are for direct assignment facilities. The former being costs that benefit other users of the system. The latter being costs that are for the sole benefit of the proponent. BC Hydro has a policy of contributing to network upgrades based on the amount of energy contracted over the duration of the contract.
40.	How often do you make statements to your clients supplying the system? Weekly? Monthly?	That will be prescribed in the standard terms and conditions of the EPA agreement. Proponents will be paid monthly for energy delivered to BC Hydro.
41.	Who decides on the green performance suitability?	BC Hydro has adopted definitions of green power that are consistent with expectations in the marketplace – they are not BC Hydro’s definitions. The Green and Alternative Energy group is responsible for determining which standards apply, and whether or not a given project meets those standards.
42.	Will the proponent know what the interconnection costs will be prior to the deadline of the Call for Tenders?	Yes. The Office of Interconnection has committed to delivering the results of the Area and Interconnection Study on November 8, two weeks prior to the deadline for submitting the tenders, provided you submit your application to the Office of Interconnection for the Area and Interconnection Study by September 13.
43.	What factors are considered in determining the Area Location Adjustment?	Area Location Adjustments are site and project specific. The adjustment reflects the deferral or advancement of capital expenditures required for the local area system as well as the impact (positive or negative) of losses in the local area. Further details can be obtained from the Office of Interconnection.
44.	Will you be publishing your methodology for determining the ceiling price?	Yes. This information will be put on the Customer-Based Generation web site by July 21.
45.	Will the CBG program consider purchasing other energy sources in order to displace electricity? For example, making ethanol in a certain location and then transporting it to the Lower Mainland.	No. This program is focussed on acquiring electricity to meet our domestic load growth.

46.	Will BC Hydro consider contracting for energy on a long term, firm basis outside of the CBG and Green Energy programs?	No. At the present time, the CBG and Green Energy programs are the only means to sell energy to BC Hydro on a long term, firm basis. Next year, BC Hydro will have a general Call for Tenders that will be open to acquiring electricity from all sources.
47.	Would retrofits to existing equipment at existing installations which result in either incremental or renewed capacity (capacity that had previously been idle) be eligible under this program?	I think the example that you gave is something that would probably better qualify under the PowerSmart initiative rather than this. The intent of the CBG program is to acquire net new energy - new or incremental to what has been on the BC Hydro system. In a situation where a proponent is proposing to bring idled generation back on-line, qualification for the CBG program would be based on the customer base load (CBL) calculation. If the CBL calculation indicates that there is no reliance on the customer's generation (or that portion which the proponent is proposing to bring back on-line) then it may be eligible under the CBG program. This decision will be made on a case-by-case basis.
48.	Is qualification based on nameplate capacity of existing equipment or on actual historical outputs?	This will be determined on a case by case basis.
49.	How much information will the proponent have about the bulk and area location adjustments? Will this information be available before the bid is submitted?	All of the location information relevant to bidding and to evaluation of the bids will be provided to the proponent 2 weeks before the bid deadline, provided the application for the Area and Interconnection Study is made to the Office of Interconnection by September 13.
50.	Who pays for the interconnection costs?	It depends. It is necessary to differentiate between direct assignment facilities and network upgrade costs. A portion of the network upgrade costs (if there are any) will be paid for by BC Hydro based on the amount of energy contracted over the term of the contract. Any amount in excess of the portion which BC Hydro will pay for must be paid for by the proponent.
51.	Would the CPI Adjustment cover deflationary scenario?	The minimum CPI value is 0% - BC Hydro will take the risk of a negative annual CPI scenario.
52.	If a localised area needs upgrades to existing	To the extent that the plant creates a net benefit to the area, it would receive a

	infrastructure because of growth in an area (say that industry has moved in and the existing lines are having trouble holding capacity), would siting a plant in this location earn a credit on the area location adjustment?	credit in the area study. To the extent that it's detrimental, it would be shown as a cost. Note that these location adjustments are for ranking purposes only.

CUSTOMER-BASED GENERATION – GREEN ENERGY Q & A

	QUESTION	ANSWER
53.	I understand that waste wood bark is considered green fuel?	It is under some conditions. Biomass that has no other commercial use or is the lowest impact alternative. The proponent and the customer will have to provide evidence of where is the biomass is coming from, that the waste is coming from a sustainably managed source, and that it has no higher order use.
54.	Up to what percentage of oil or gas can be used for a biomass project to still be considered green?	The 1-3% guideline noted in the current criteria is derived from the national standard, Ecologo. The national guideline, states that in order to allow for conditions such as start-up, combustion stabilization and low combustion zone temperatures, the low impact electricity must be generated in a manner such that supplementary non-renewable fuels are used in no more than 1.65% of fuel heat input.
55.	Is that a reasonable standard if you're looking for firm power, you get a wet fuel source.	We understand and acknowledge that there are all types of woodwaste projects and wood waste compositions that have all types of environmental attributes. This standard is a reflection of the marketplace that has considered these various types of projects.
56.	What happens in the event that a customer had to a GHG intensity higher than BC Hydro thermal resources?	They would not receive payment because there would be no emission reductions occurring at a BC Hydro facility.
57.	Will they get penalised?	No, the proponent would not receive the payment for emission reductions nor they would be penalised. However, please note that any liabilities associated with the higher GHG intensity are retained by the proponent not BC Hydro
58.	Is Green evaluated as an all or nothing element?	Yes. And that again is derived from the marketplace. For most certification systems, you are either green or not-green.
59.	Is there a difference between green energy, and a green project?	Yes there is a difference but the information provided today describes the marketplace definition of a Green Project. Greener energy or other marketing claims or activities are defined by other market standards that we are not

		discussing at this session.
60.	Can you nominate a certain piece of the square footage as a being a separate project?	BC Hydro will provide clarification on this point within one month.
61.	Could someday, somebody come back and tell me, your woodwaste has a higher order use because of a new facility built nearer to my project?	No, that would not occur under our current EPA process. The assessment and definition currently occurs when the electricity purchase agreement is executed.
62.	Are green house gas emission reductions owned by Hydro?	Emission reductions that occur at BC Hydro by virtue of you having lower intensity power are retained by BC Hydro. BC Hydro recognizes this as a benefit of this electricity and pays you fair market value but BC Hydro legally own the emission reductions.
63.	Is Hydro prepared to be flexible on that at all? For example, what if these air emission credits turned out to be worth \$25 for yours?	BC Hydro is offering a fixed price for the term of the EPA that in our opinion reflects market value today and anticipating a more carbon constrained future.
64.	One the topic of social cost and benefits, you mention the word social and you had a list but you didn't put any value on it. Now, you could be looking at two projects that appear to be equal but in your comparison, your GHG and all the rest, but one project might have social benefits for the province, for the provincial economy, that are far superior to another one that is otherwise equal in your criteria. I gather you're not going to give that any consideration?	The green energy screening process assesses if a project is socially responsible and includes a criterion on local employment and contribution. However that is currently a pass/fail criterion for the determination and is not used to rank projects.
65.	Is the \$49.00 ceiling price going to be applied in the next green energy call?	The price components are going to be updated in September, and the same pricing schematic at that time will be applied to both energy calls. To clarify, for this call, the ceiling price will not be reduced below \$49.00 but could increase.
66.	If a company that has been selected and is producing green energy and for some reason they lose the 5 dollar credit for something they've done at the plant. Can they remedy the situation and then claim that 5 dollars in the	There are terms under the standard EPA that address this issue. Generally, if you are not in compliance with the green criteria, you are provided an opportunity to cure this non-compliance.

	process again or once it's lost it's lost for ever.	
67.	Can we submit multiple projects into either or both calls?	Yes. You can submit projects as you see appropriate, but once a project gets a contract within one call it will be removed from another. You can also submit separate projects to both or one call.
68.	Is CO ₂ the only gas that you get credit for under the EPA?	This question will be addressed within one month.
69.	Can you get greenhouse gas credits for hydro generation, like run of the river?	Yes you can. However it is important to note that you can get greenhouse gas emission reductions and offsets without having a green project. It's purely a function of your own intensity. If you have a lower GHG intensity than the BC Hydro Burrard thermal facility, there will be emission reductions as a result of your project. .
70.	Is Burrard Thermal the yardstick for all GHG calculations?	Yes, at this time, that is correct. For this initiative it is and we're going to be updating all the price components in September 2002.
71.	Could you include the bureau savings, say burn the stuff where it is as opposed to trucking it somewhere else? With the emissions from trucks. Would that be included?	BC Hydro will respond within one month.
72.	Bio mass is landfill that actually produces methane, which is worse than CO ₂ as far as the environment is concerned.	The GHG intensity is project dependent and based on the fuel and the technology employed. BC Hydro recognises that burning the woodwaste and creating energy is preferential to landfilling the woodwaste. However, in order to be green, the project burning the waste must meet the air emissions criteria and ensure that the project is not causing a net decrease in regional air quality as well as meeting the other green criteria.
73.	How will the timelines line up for the customer call line up?	For 2002 they will line up sequentially, in 2003 BC Hydro plans to issue a combined call.
74.	Will the \$5 deduction being applied in this call, also apply on the green call or will it be different? Will the definition of what is green be the same now as before	The commercial valuation of \$5 is where we're at right now with green. All pricing components will be reviewed and updated in September. At this point in time, we anticipate the definition green will remain consistent however the

	being?	commercial marketplace n is moving quickly and we plan to align acquisition with any major developments.
75.	If woodwaste that currently has no higher order use becomes more valued for other applications in the future does BC Hydro require that I still use it to generate electricity?	One of the conditions of the current acquisition process is that proponents assume all fuel risk. For the situation described BC Hydro would expect the proponent to continue to meet the terms of the EPA and deliver the energy that has been contracted.
76.	How does this program help remove a systemic barrier to development, the availability of woodwaste.	BC Hydro recognises the value of biomass generation, which is part of the reason for having calls for customer generation and green energy for 10 to 20 year contracts. We also have a mandate to acquire competitively priced energy. We think our current call address both of these objectives.
77.	The green criteria seem to be purely driven by what the green energy consumer wants, not what is practical for a supplier. Can BC Hydro commit to holding a stakeholders meeting to discuss these issues?	<p>The green criteria are based on marketplace standards, yes, but it would be incorrect to assume that power producers have not been consulted and that they are impossible to achieve. Other certification systems, such as EcoLogo which BC Hydro has extensively reviewed, place a great importance on stakeholder consultation which includes industry. BC Hydro, obtained feedback from IPABC, as well as government and environmental organisations. Also, BC Hydro has been working successfully with two biomass projects on finalising their green criteria submissions.</p> <p>BC Hydro welcomes practical suggestions on how to improve its green criteria. However it is more valuable to provide to the certification systems defining the marketplace.</p>
78.	You've referred to the commercial market for green energy. Who is the commercial market and what is their definition of green energy?	<p>The market for green energy is a number of US cities and states and BC customers who either voluntarily choose to buy green power or are mandated to purchase green energy as the result of regulation. The standards for green within the marketplace are largely defined by environmental organisations.</p> <p>A parallel example would be a lumber producer who wants to tap into the market for sustainable forest products. A Canadian producer could decide to put a marketing stamp on his lumber product to sell to Home Depot in the US. But that will only work if the environmentalists who have defined the product agree that the product has legitimacy.</p>

79.	Biomass projects may have a special benefit to the province of B.C. as well as the customers. Could this be reflected in the green criteria or financial incentives?	BC Hydro recognises the value of biomass generation, which is part of the reason for having calls for customer generation and green energy. We also have a mandate to acquire competitively priced energy. We think our current calls address both of these objectives. Depending on the response to our calls, there may be a need to go to the Province for policy direction.
80.	On an existing biomass and gas-fired boiler, could you increase another 5 megawatts more of electrical generation by using hog to fire that boiler? Would that be considered green?	<p>Right now the national standard is that non-renewables are only used for a small percentage of time – 1.65% to be exact. BC Hydro’s standard is 1-3%. We are committed to looking at the issue of split generation and the green criteria and responding within one month.</p> <p>Although 1-3% may seem small, BC Hydro would also like to acknowledge that it is attainable. We have signed two EPAs for biomass projects and are working with them to finalise their green criteria submissions.</p>
81.	Can a project be not compliant with the green criteria today, but receive the \$5/MWh 5 years in the future?	At this point in time, the proponent must declare himself to be green upfront in the energy acquisition process and make best efforts to maintain compliance, so the opportunity to become green later is currently not possible. We have structured the process this way because we have a number of commitments for green energy to fulfil.
82.	When you’re talking about your projects meeting the green criteria, say for example a wood waste project that had to use 5% coke for start up because of wet fuel, can it turn around and bid 95% of its capacity into this program and keep the other 5% for itself, and thereby say it’s still green?	We are committed to looking at the issue of split generation and the green criteria and responding within one month.

CUSTOMER-BASED GENERATION – INTERCONNECTION Q & A

	QUESTION	ANSWER
83.	What about system losses? We've talked about area losses.	We'll be considering the losses as broad as they need to be considered but the system losses are generally captured in the Bulk Area Adjustments.
84.	Who pays for the interconnection studies?	The proponent pays for all of the studies. The proponent will receive a price estimate for the entire interconnection cost with a guarantee that the actual cost will not exceed the estimate by more than 30%.
85.	Who pays for the direct assignment facilities and who pays for the network upgrade facilities?	<p>The proponent pays for the direct assignment facilities. The issue of how the network upgrade costs are paid for depends on whom you have agreements with.</p> <p>If you are selected for this program, you will have an EPA with BC Hydro. A formula exists by which BC Hydro calculates how much is contributed towards the network upgrades which depends on the length of the contract and the amount of energy in the contract. The network upgrades generally, or most often, will be covered by BC Hydro.</p> <p>If you didn't have an Electricity Purchase Agreement and you were selling to the market, then the Wholesale Transmission Service agreement will indicate what portion of the network upgrades BC Hydro will pay.</p>
86.	Does the facilities agreement mean that BC Hydro is going to tender for the construction of the whole generation facility?	<p>The facilities agreement covers the description, cost and construction schedule for facilities that are needed by BC Hydro on the BC Hydro system.</p> <p>Portions of this work may be designed and constructed by a third party that BC Hydro might engage or the proponent might engage.</p>
87.	How would you deal with groups of projects where they come on as batches? Maybe at one point it's not sufficient to result in a savings, where an incremental project would. How would you share that for savings and also for subsequent projects years down the road?	BC Hydro T&D cannot discuss other projects with other proponents. However, often proponents are familiar with other projects in the area and we certainly don't discourage sharing of information between proponents.

88.	Who pays for the stability studies?	The customer pays for all the studies.
89.	What would a typical stability study cost out at for a 25 megawatt plant?	Preliminary studies can range from \$10-25,000. The other studies, the detailed impact study and facilities study could be in that same range for that size of a plant.
90.	Are you the only people that can do it?	There are portions of the work that certain customers can do and we'd be pleased to talk to you about that option.
91.	In your application process, you don't want a whole business case, you want a letter of interest?	Basically, for interconnection, it will be a one pager request for equipment data asking you to describe the type of equipment that you will be using for generation and some other plant functions.
92.	The revenue metering equipment we were discussing last segment is BC Hydro-owned equipment that's installed on the project site. Is there any other equipment that Hydro wants to own and install on the project site? I'm thinking of other contractual obligations like perhaps continuous emissions monitoring, continuous fuel monitoring?	Actually, in the CBG EPAs, the Seller installs, owns and maintains the revenue metering equipment. BCH does not own the revenue metering equipment. In a similar manner, if emission or fuel monitoring is required, the Seller will be required to install (and own) the equipment and provide verifiable readings to BCH.
93.	Is transmission service part of the contract? What about transmission for export?	Transmission is part of the contract for the energy that is sold to BC Hydro. Energy that is not sold to others and requires transmission for delivery must be secured outside of this program. Transmission Service is available through the Wholesale Transmission Service Tariff.