INTERMOUNTAIN®
GAS COMPANY
A Subsidiary of MDU Resources Group, Inc.

INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN

AUGUST 13, 2025

INTERMOUNTAIN GAS RESOURCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE (IGRAC)

WELCOME

- Introductions
- Feedback Process
- Agenda

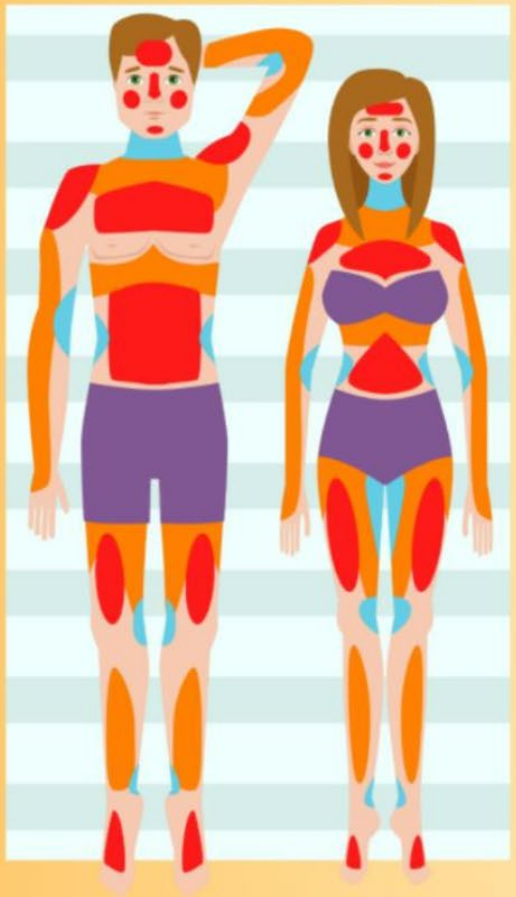
FEEDBACK SUBMISSIONS

- IRP.Comments@intgas.com
- Please provide comments and feedback within 10 days
- IRP Webpage: https://www.intgas.com/rates-services/rates-tariffs/integrated-resource-plan/

AGENDA

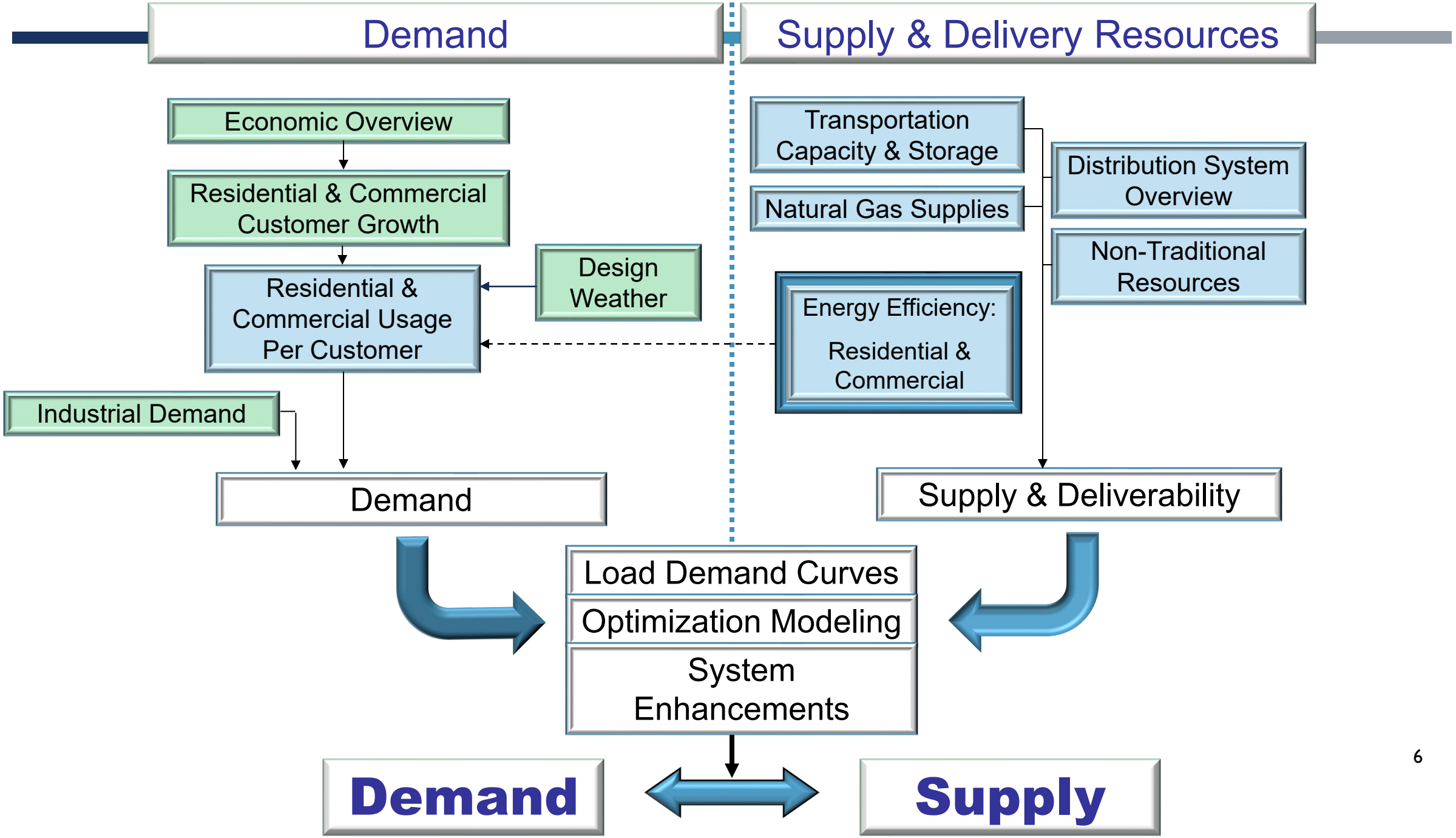
- **Welcome & Introductions** – Brian Robertson (*Manager, Supply Resource Planning)*
- **Safety Moment** – Brian Robertson (*Manager, Supply Resource Planning)*
- **Distribution System Modeling** – Kathleen Campbell, Zachary Sowards *(Senior Engineer)*
- **Avoided Cost Methodology –** Zachary Harris *(Mgr Regulatory Affairs II)*
- **Energy Efficiency** – Kathy Wold *(Manager, Energy Efficiency)*
- **Supply Resources and Transportation & Storage Resources**
  – *Eric Wood (Manager, Gas Supply)*
- **Questions/Discussion**

SAFETY MOMENT



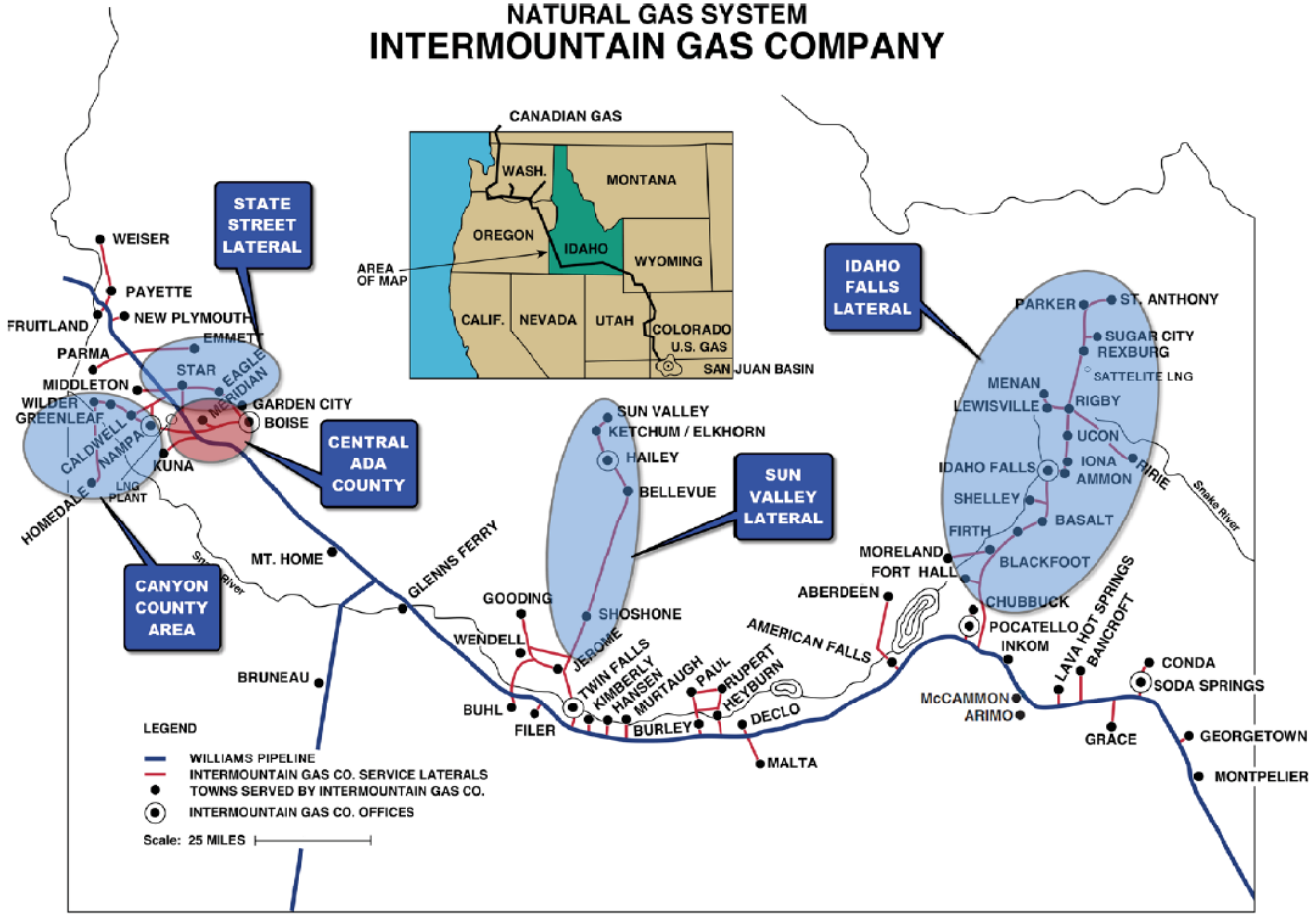
PROTECTION FROM THE SUN & HEAT

- **Wear a Hat and Sunglasses** – Besides skin damage the sun can damage your eyes; wear sunglasses with 100% UV protection.
- **Water –** Drinking water keeps your body hydrated in warm weather.
- **Sunscreen –** Use sunscreen with SPF 15 or higher. The higher the SPF, the better protection. Put it on every inch of exposed skin.
- **Time of Day –** The UV rays of the sun are strongest between 10am and 4pm. Try to limit sun exposure during this time of day; even on cloudy and cooler days.
- **Shade –** The simplest and an effective means of staying out of the sun is seeking shadows or shade.


Demand
Supply & Delivery Resources
Economic Overview
Residential & Commercial Customer Growth
Residential & Commercial Usage Per Customer
Design Weather
Industrial Demand
Demand
Transportation Capacity & Storage
Natural Gas Supplies
Distribution System Overview
Non-Traditional Resources
Energy Efficiency: Residential & Commercial
Supply & Deliverability
Load Demand Curves
Optimization Modeling
System Enhancements
Demand
Supply

AREAS OF INTEREST (AOI)

- Distribution System Segments:
  - Canyon County
  - Central Ada County Lateral
  - "North of State Street" Lateral
  - Sun Valley Lateral
  - Idaho Falls Lateral
  - All Other Customers



DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM PLANNING

KATHLEEN CAMPBELL, PE – SENIOR ENGINEER
ZACHARY SOWARDS – SENIOR ENGINEER

IDAHO
AUGUST 13TH, 2025

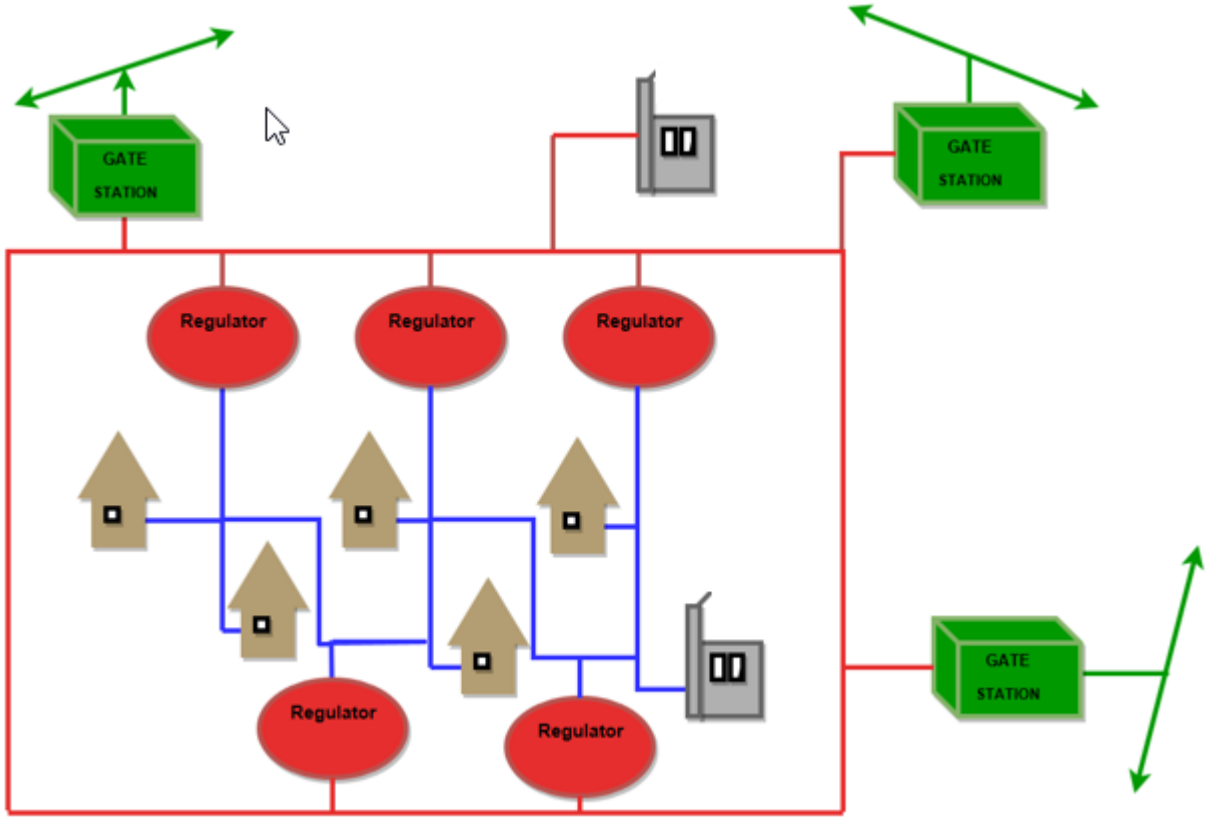
SYSTEM DYNAMICS:

- Piping:
  - Diameter – ½” to 16”
  - Material – Polyethylene and Steel
  - Operating Pressure – 60 psi to 850 psi
  - Idaho – approx. 7,471 miles of distribution & 284 miles of transmission

SYSTEM DYNAMIC'S CONT.

- Facilities:
  - Regulator stations – Over 600
  - Other equipment such as LNG, gas quality, odorizer and compressors

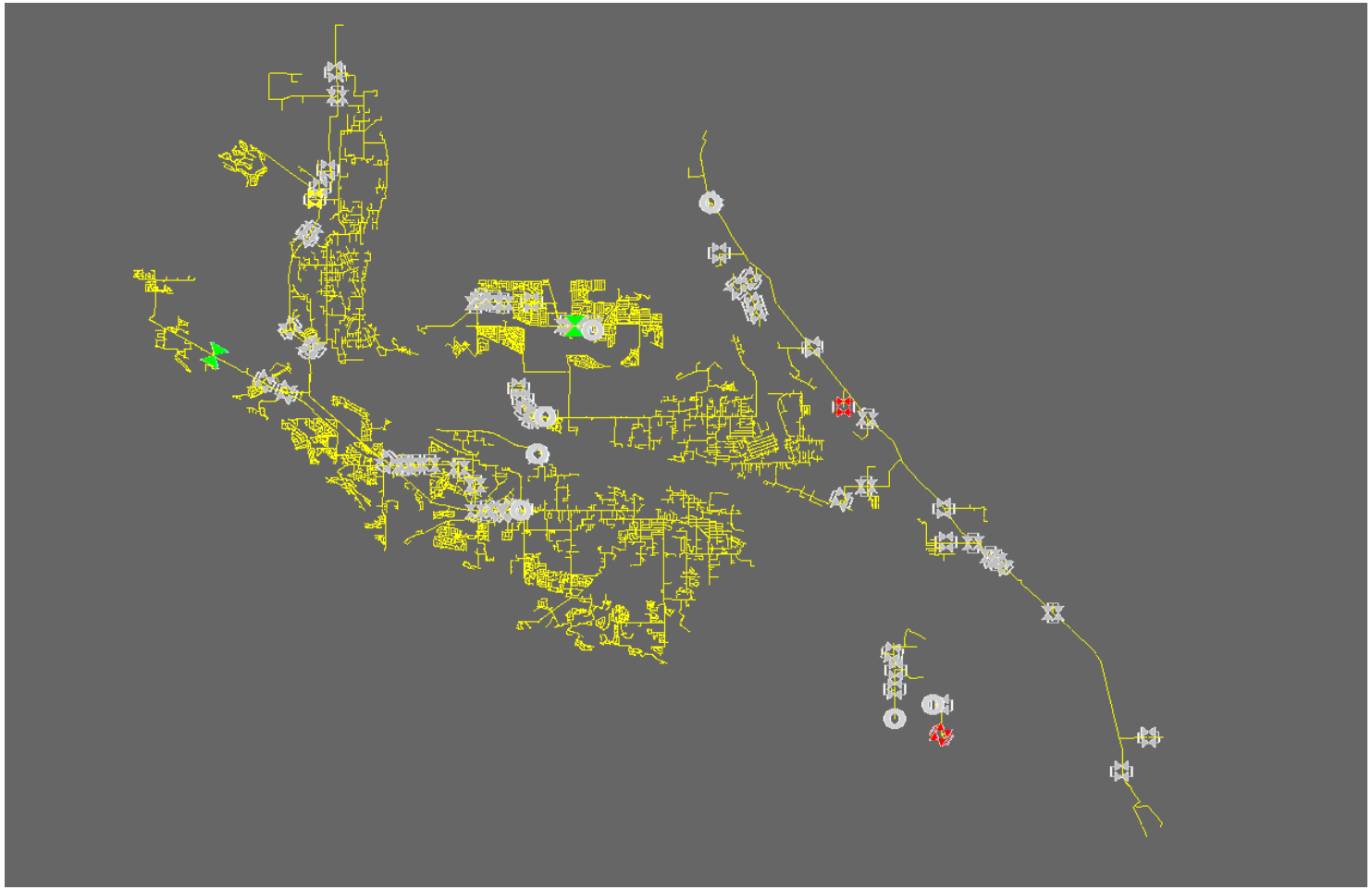
SYSTEM DESIGN



SYNERGI GAS MODELING

- To evaluate our systems for growth and potential future deficits we use our gas modeling software, Synergi Gas
- Distributed and supported by DNV
- Models incorporates:
  - Total customer loads
  - Existing pipe and system configurations
- Hydraulic modeling software that allows us to predict flows and pressures on our system based on gas demands predicted during a peak weather event.
- Models are updated every three years and maintained between rebuilds

SYNERGI MODEL EXAMPLE

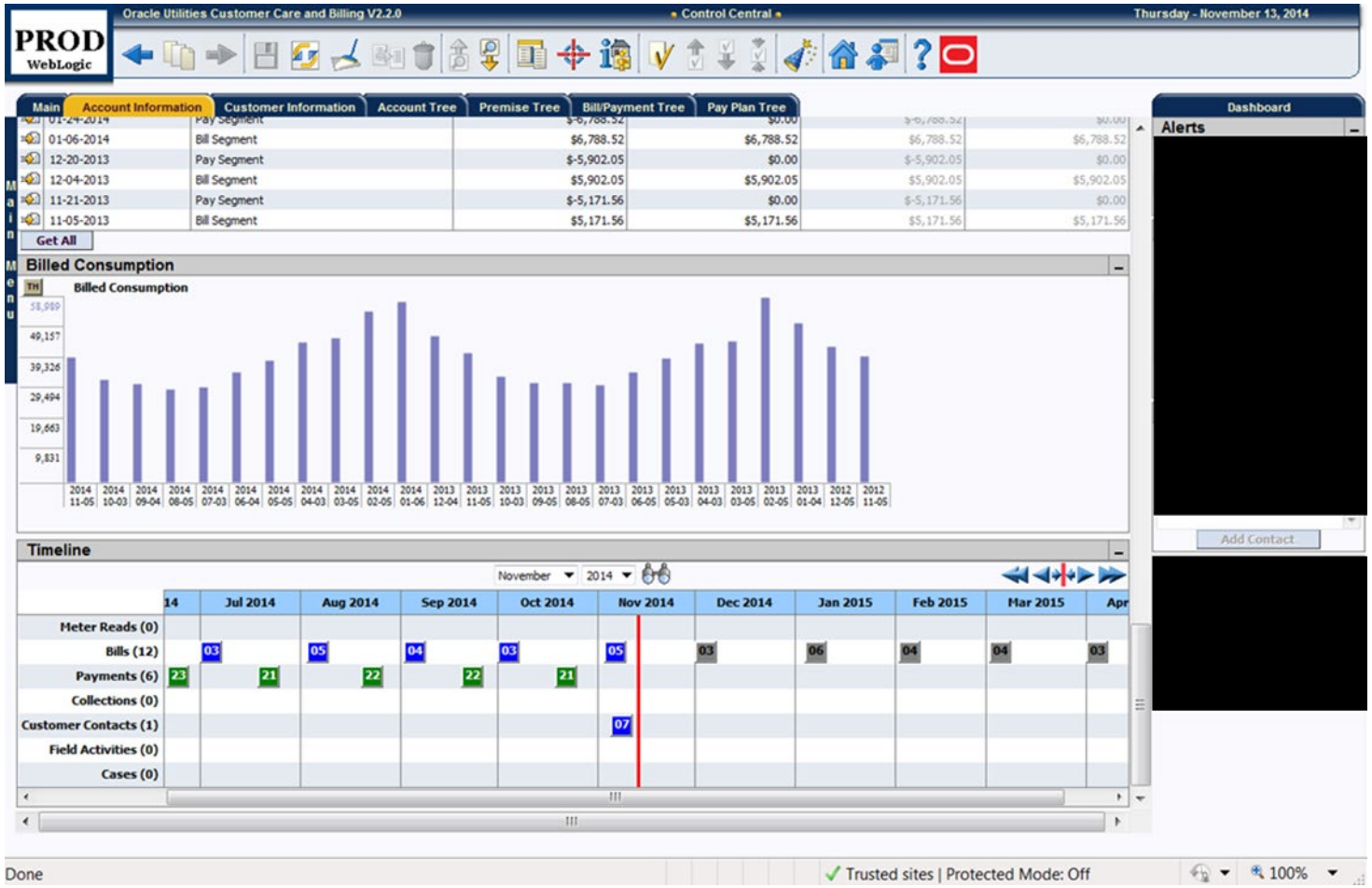


MODEL BUILDING PROCESS

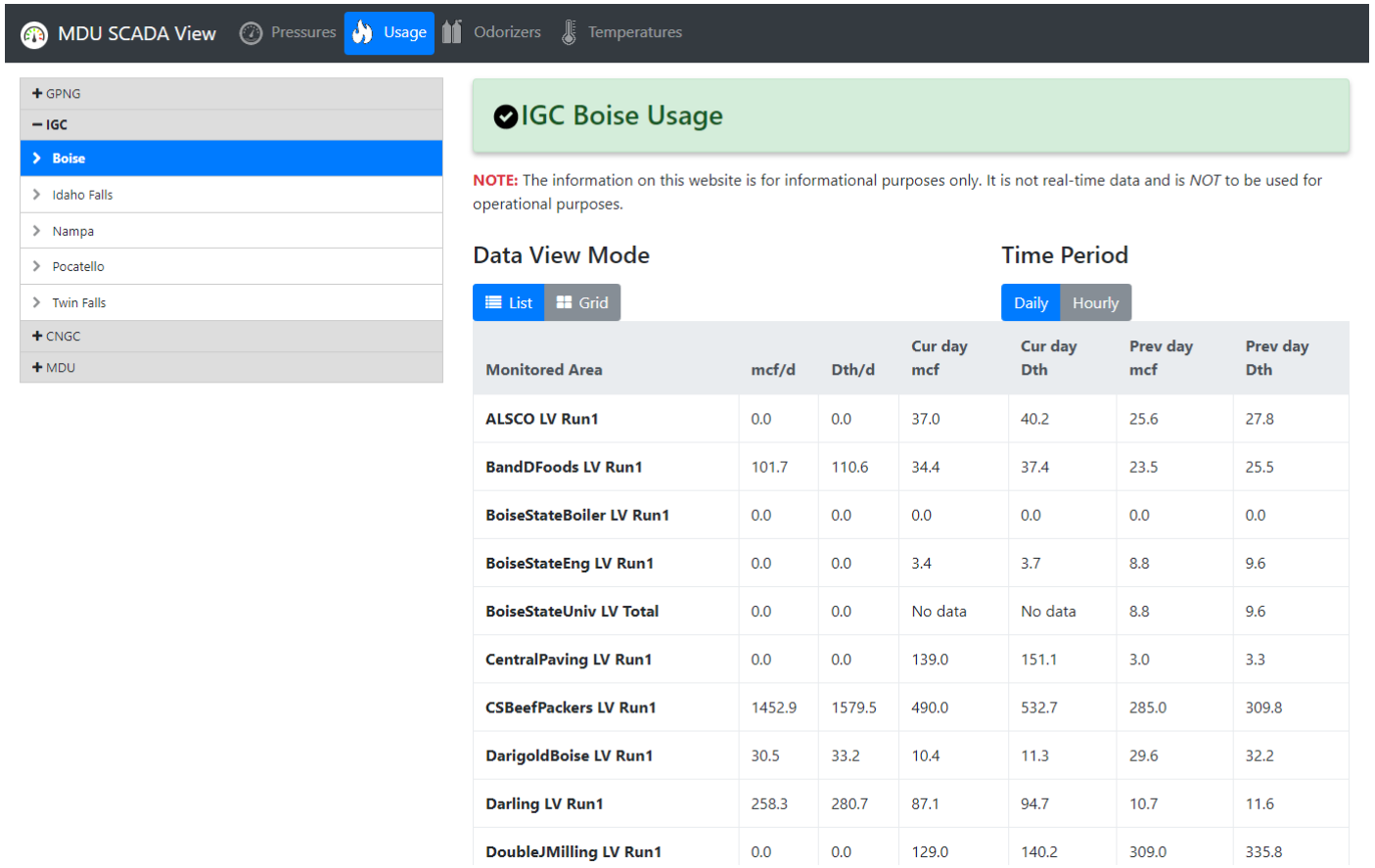
- Synergi models are completely rebuilt every three years and maintained/updated between rebuilds
- When models are rebuilt
  - We export current GIS data to build spatial model
  - We export 5 years of CC&B billing data to CMM to create an updated demands file
  - We validation and calibrate each district model to a recent low-pressure event using existing data (ERXs/pressure charts/SCADA/metertek/LV usage)
  - We create a design day model based on the updated heating degree day determined by gas supply (determined by trending historical weather events)
- IGC models were rebuilt in early of 2025

DATA GATHERING

- CC&B (Customer Billing Data)



DATA GATHERING



Monitored Area	mcf/d	Dth/d	Cur day mcf	Cur day Dth	Prev day mcf	Prev day Dth
ALSCO LV Run1	0.0	0.0	37.0	40.2	25.6	27.8
BandDFoods LV Run1	101.7	110.6	34.4	37.4	23.5	25.5
BoiseStateBoiler LV Run1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BoiseStateEng LV Run1	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.7	8.8	9.6
BoiseStateUniv LV Total	0.0	0.0	No data	No data	8.8	9.6
CentralPaving LV Run1	0.0	0.0	139.0	151.1	3.0	3.3
CSBeefPackers LV Run1	1452.9	1579.5	490.0	532.7	285.0	309.8
DarigoldBoise LV Run1	30.5	33.2	10.4	11.3	29.6	32.2
Darling LV Run1	258.3	280.7	87.1	94.7	10.7	11.6
DoubleJMilling LV Run1	0.0	0.0	129.0	140.2	309.0	335.8

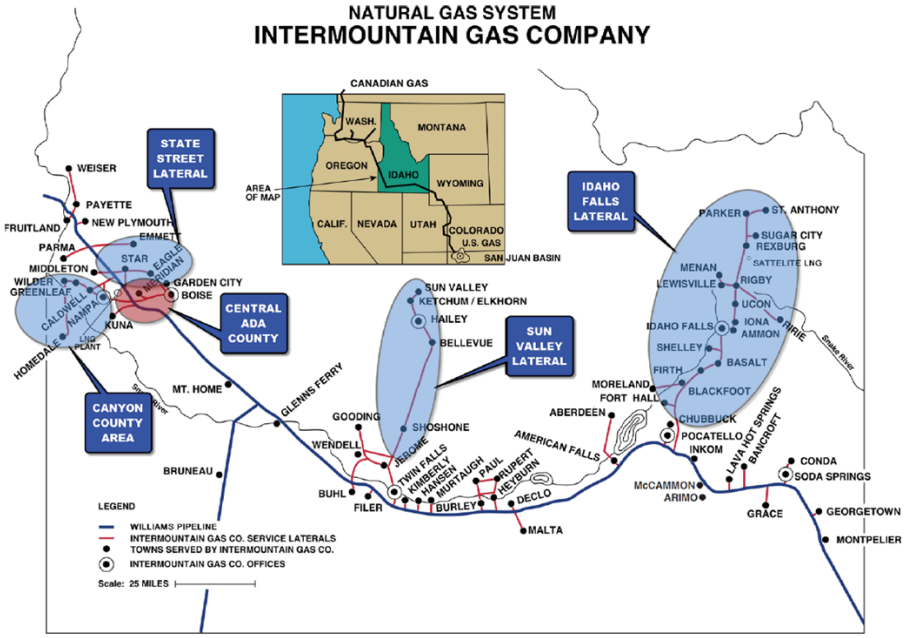
- SCADA Data
- Real time and historical flow characteristics at specific locations in the system

DATA GATHERING

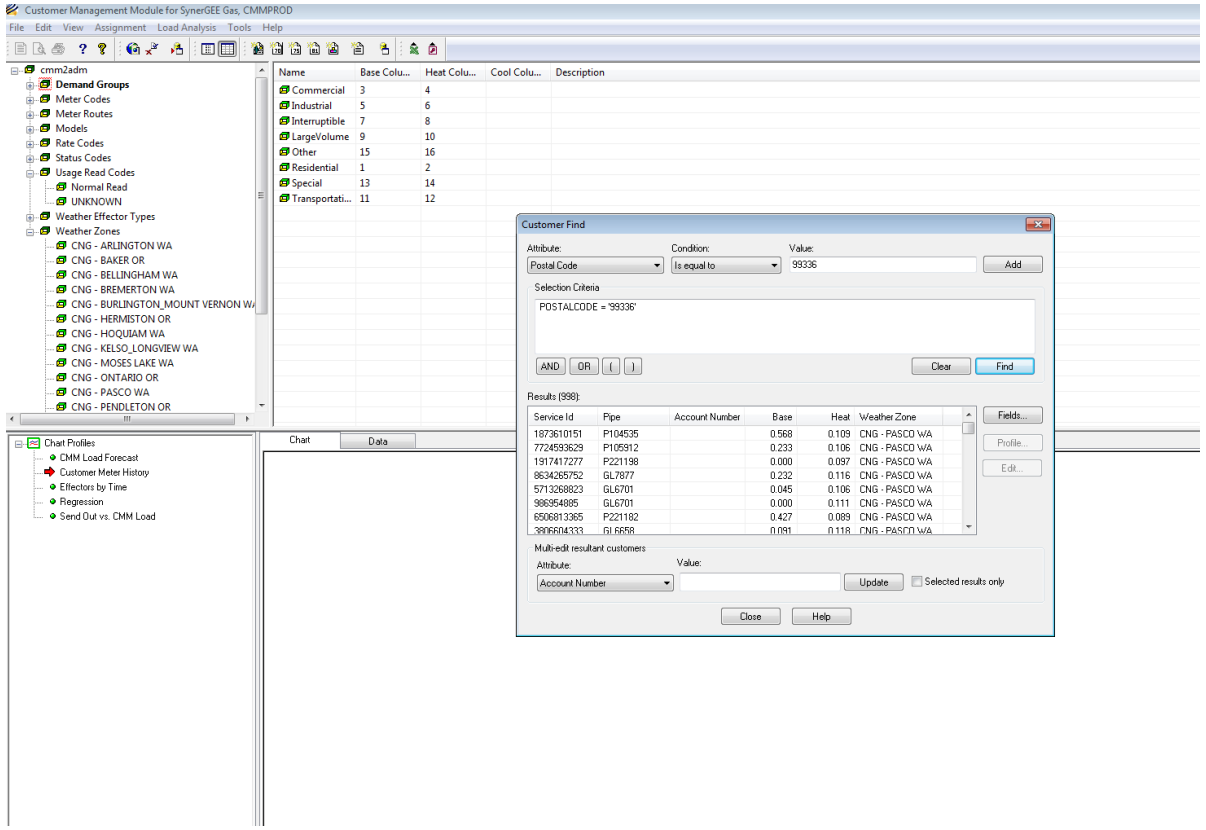
Town	HDD	Avg Daily Temperature (°F)
Boise	75	-10
Nampa	68	-3
Pocatello	82	-17
Idaho Falls	88	-23
Twin Falls	77	-12
Ketchum	82	-17

- Peak Heating Degree Day (HDD) modeled by IGC based on historical weather data

Peak HDD = 65 – Average Daily Temp

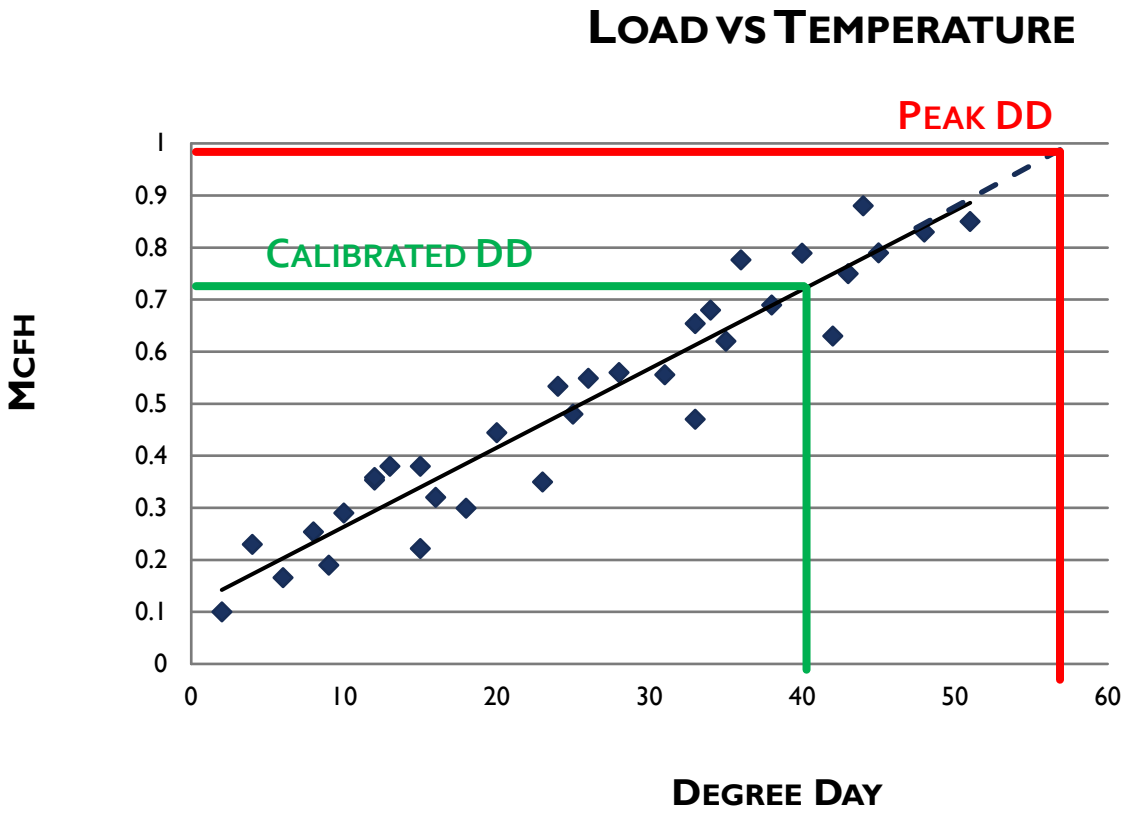


CUSTOMER MANAGEMENT MODULE (CMM)



- Brings CC&B customer data into Synergi as demands file
- Demand file applies load spatially in the model.

CALIBRATED VS PEAK DEGREE DAY



$y = 0.0152x + 0.1118$

HEAT BASE

40 DD = 0.72 MCFH

58 DD = 0.99 MCFH

IDENTIFICATION OF SYSTEM DEFICITS/CONSTRAINTS

SYNERGI MODELING CAPABILITIES:

- Review Large Volume Customer requests
- Model RNG
- Supports design/sizing of pipe and pipeline components (regulator stations, compressors)
- Future planning
- Model IRP predicted growth
- Identify deficiencies
- Determine system reliability
- Optimize distribution enhancement options
- Cold Weather Action Plans and Modeling Curtailments/Interruptible Customers

WHAT IS A CAPACITY DEFICIT?

- A deficit is defined as a critical system that is at or limiting capacity.
- Critical system examples include:
  - Pipeline bottlenecks
  - Minimum inlet pressure to a regulator station or HP system
  - Minimum inlet pressure to compressor (suction)
  - Component limiting capacity

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MODELING PROCESS TO ENSURE WE CAN MEET IRP GROWTH PREDICTIONS

- As part of the IRP process, we complete a comprehensive review of all of our distribution system models every two years to ensure that we can maintain reliable service to our customers during peak low temperature events.
- With our capital budget cycle, we also complete system reviews on an annual basis.
- If a deficit is predicted the system is evaluated and a reinforcement/enhancement is proposed and selected based on alternative analysis considerations and placed into the capital budget based on timing needs of the predicted deficit.

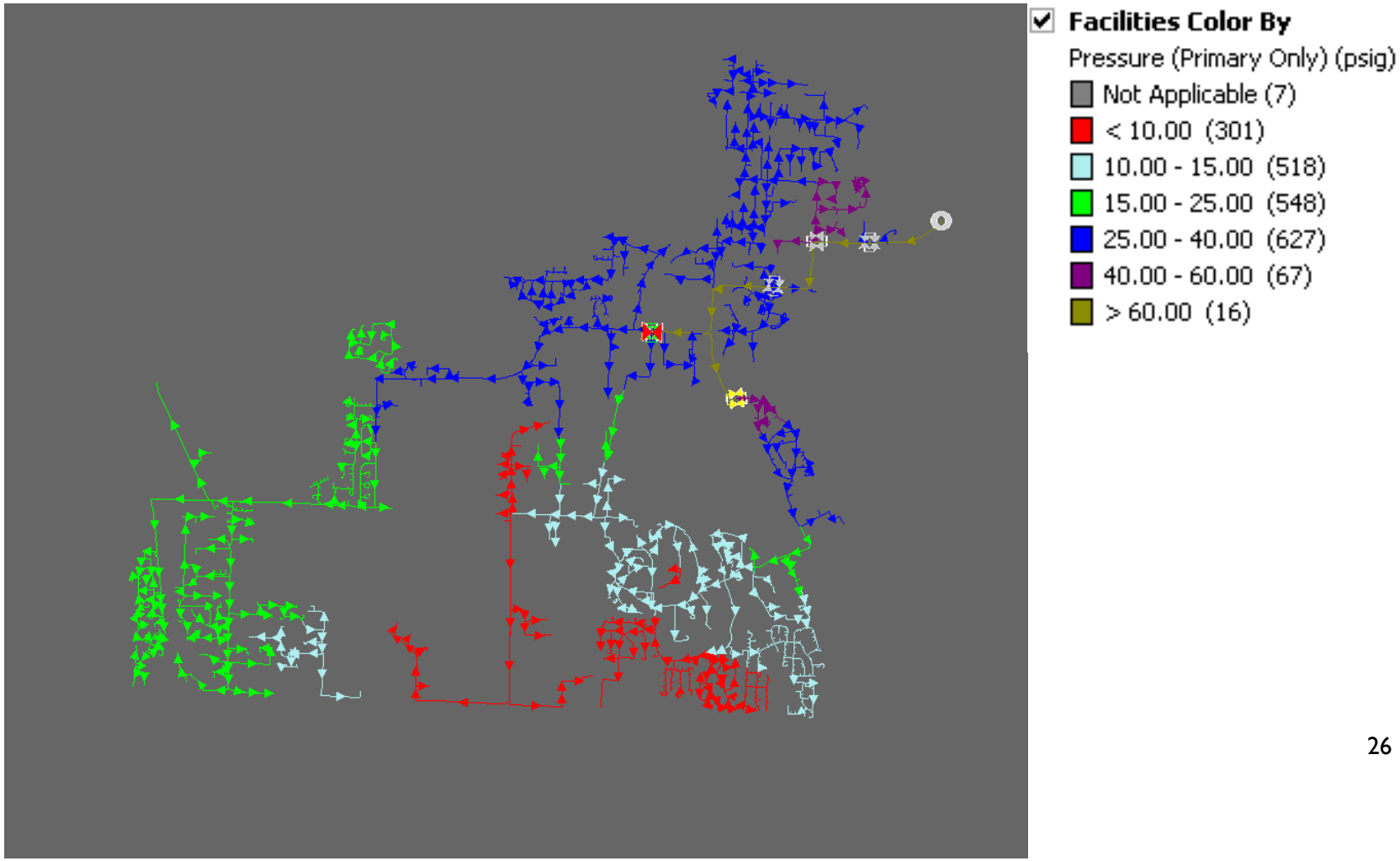
DISTRIBUTION ENHANCEMENT/REINFORCEMENT OPTIONS TO ADDRESS DEFICITS

ENHANCEMENT OPTIONS

- Pipeline:
  - Replacements
  - Reinforcements
  - Loops & Back feeds
  - Pressure Increases
  - Uprates
- Facility Upgrades
- Additional Regulator Stations feeding the distribution system
- New Strategically placed Gate Stations
- Compressor Stations

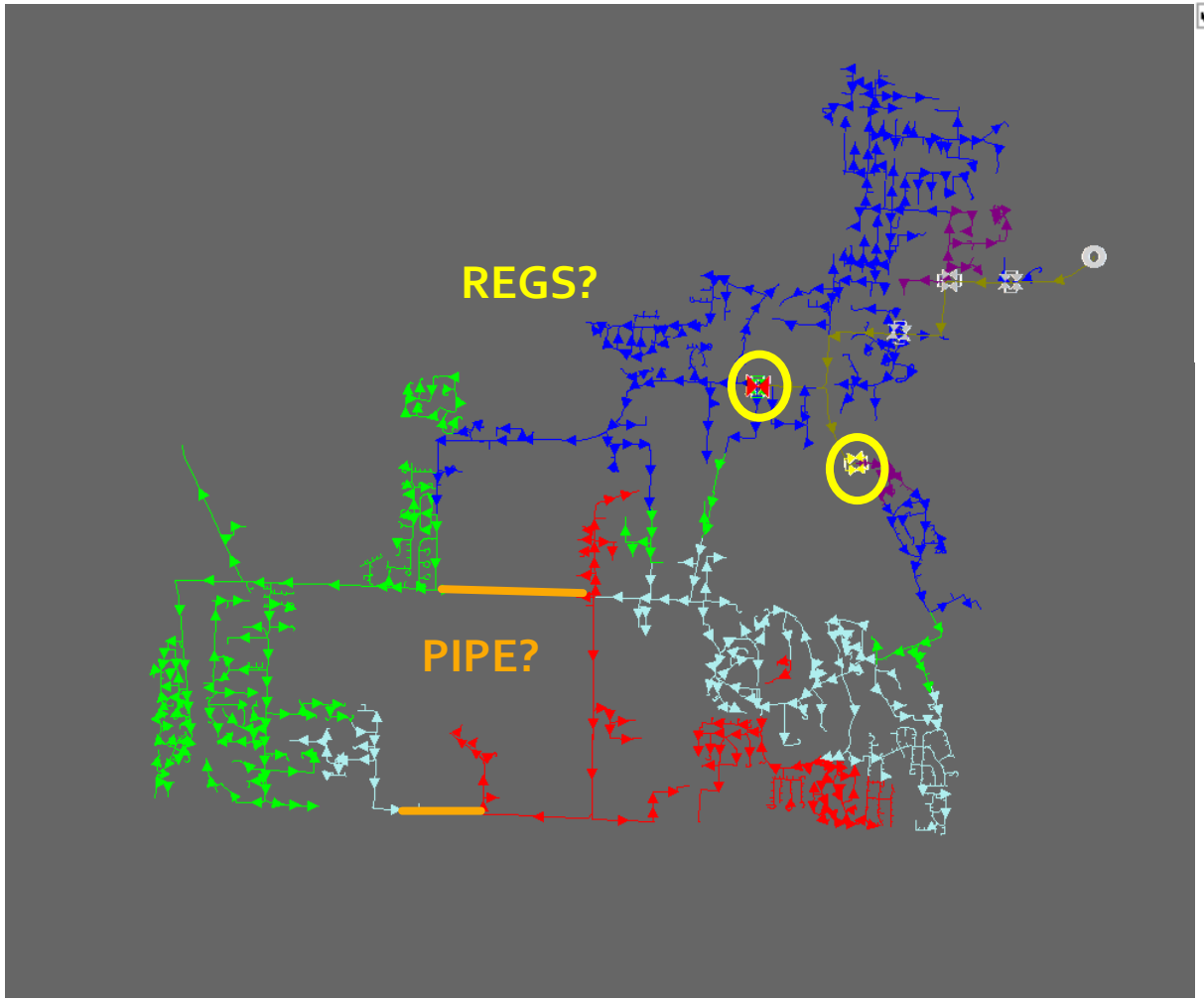
DISTRIBUTION ENHANCEMENT EXAMPLE

- Theoretical low-pressure scenario



DISTRIBUTION ENHANCEMENT OPTIONS

- Low pressure scenario



- Compressor station infeasible
- Other Solutions?

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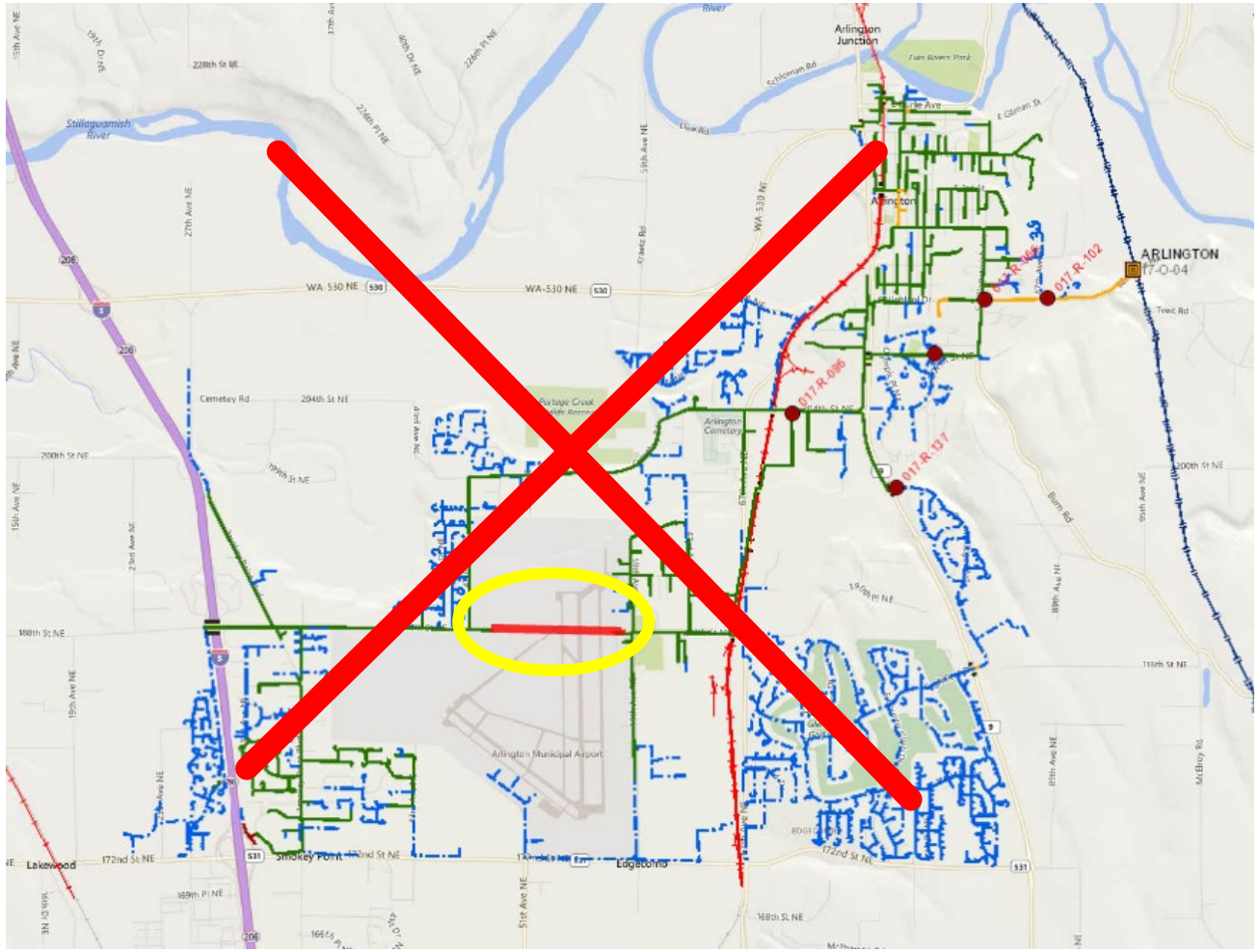
In the Community to Serve®

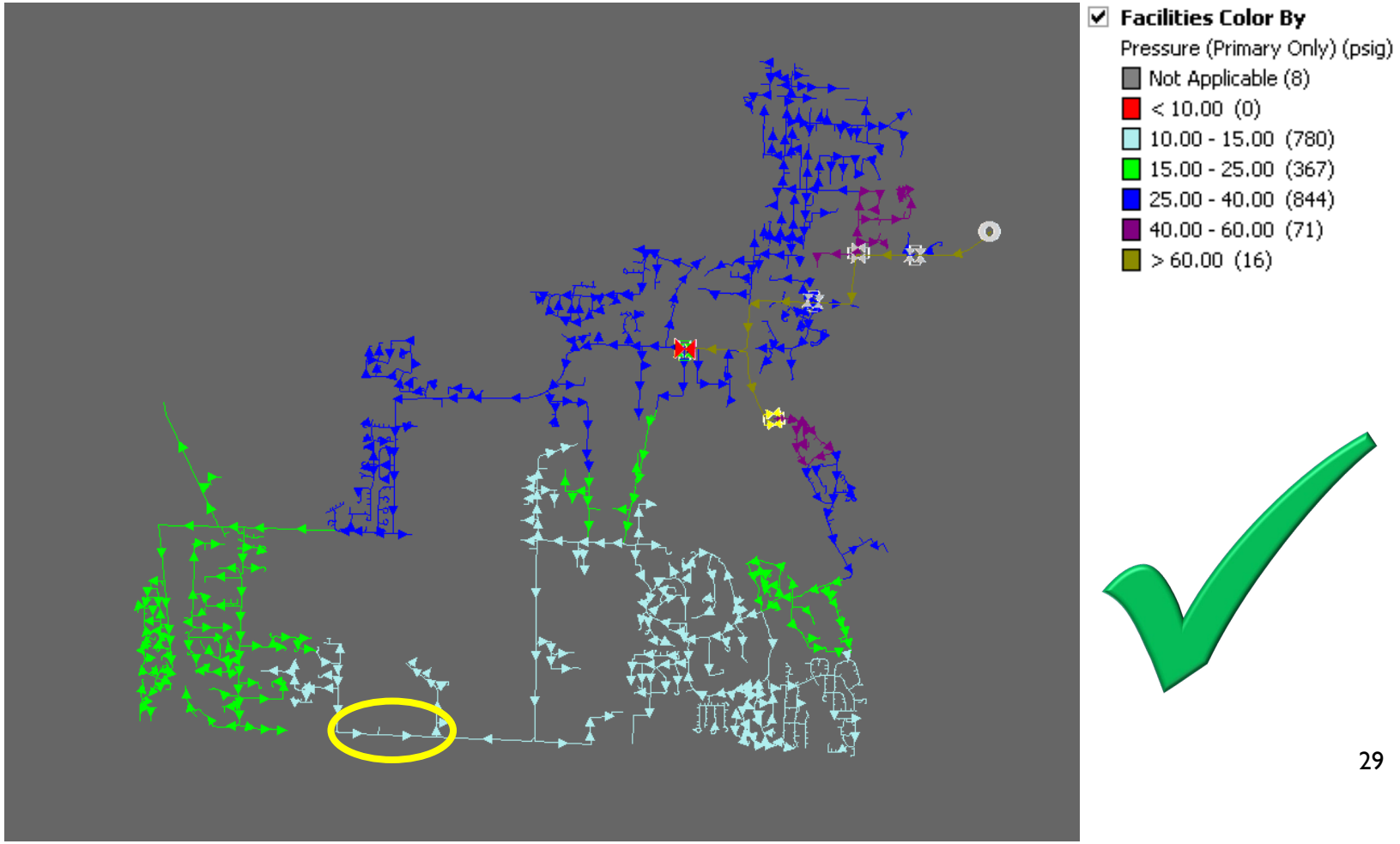
DISTRIBUTION ENHANCEMENT OPTIONS

- Reinforcement option #1



DISTRIBUTION ENHANCEMENT OPTIONS

- Reinforcement option #2



ENHANCEMENTS CONSIDERATIONS

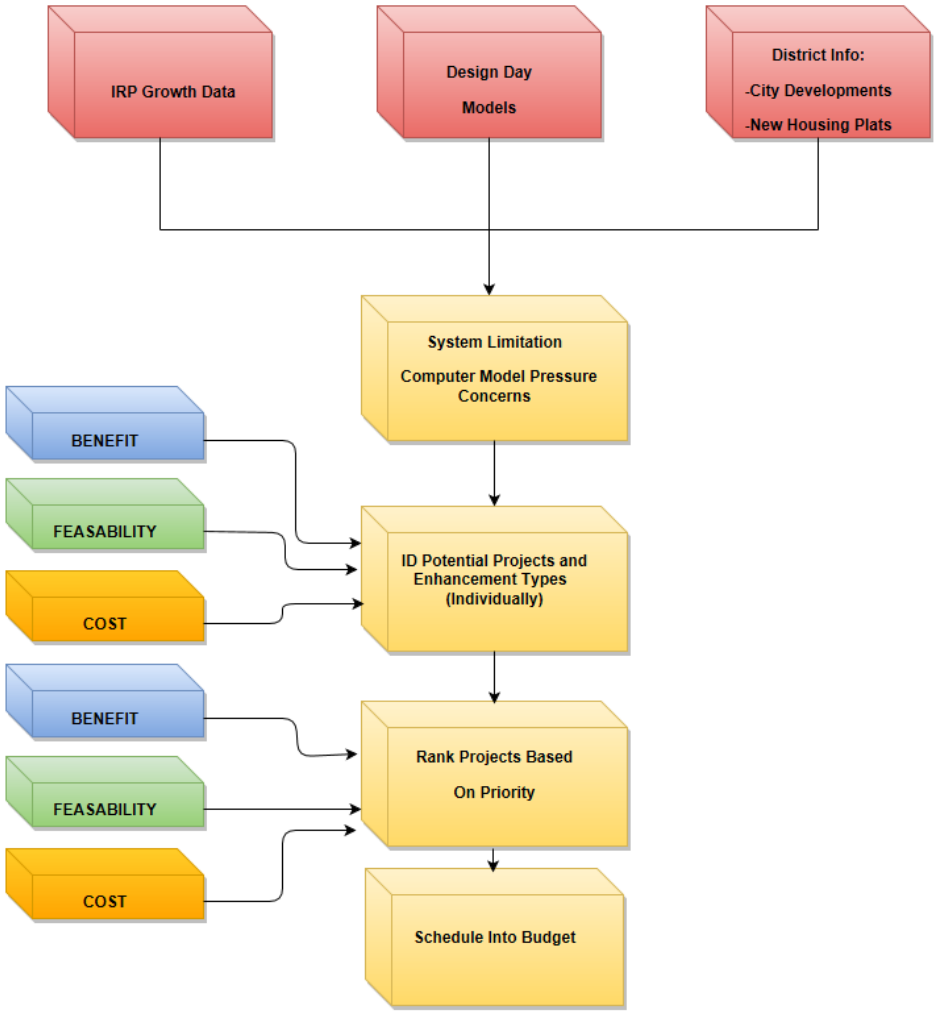
- Scope
- Cost
- Capacity Increase
- Timing
- System Benefits
- Alternative Analysis
- Feasibility

ENHANCEMENT REVIEW AND SELECTION PROCESS TO CAPITAL BUDGET

ENHANCEMENT SELECTION GUIDELINES:

- Shortest segment of pipe that addresses deficiency
- Segment of pipe with the most favorable construction conditions
- Segment of pipe that minimizes environmental concerns and impacts to the community
- Segment of pipe that provides opportunity to add additional customers
- Total construction cost including restoration

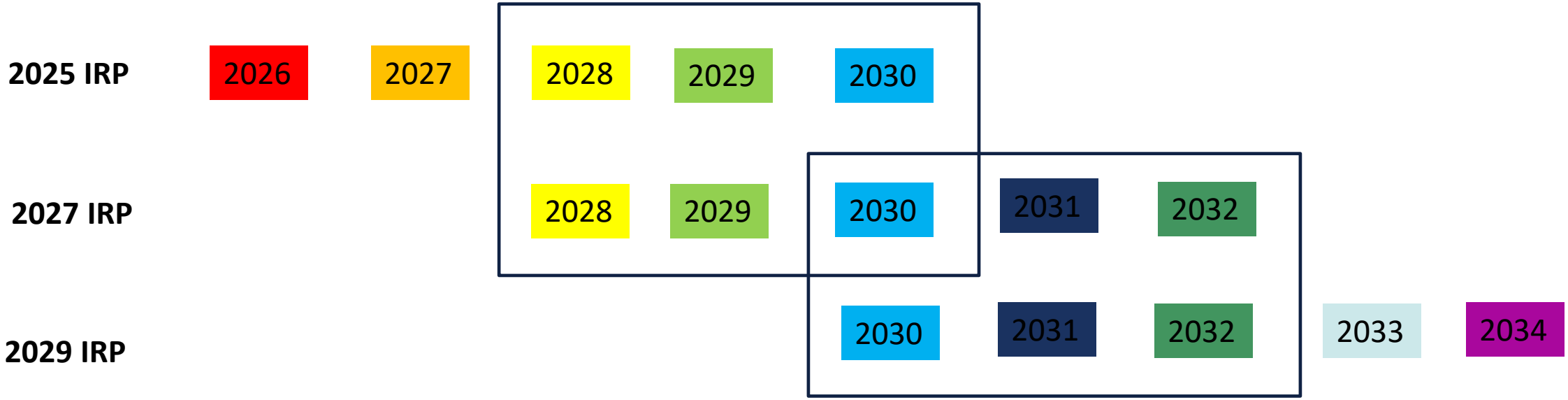
ENHANCEMENT SELECTION PROCESS:



Info & Data

Project & Schedules

ITERATIVE PROCESS OF IRP



QUESTIONS?

AVOIDED COST METHODOLOGY

ZACHARY HARRIS

MGR REGULATORY AFFAIRS II

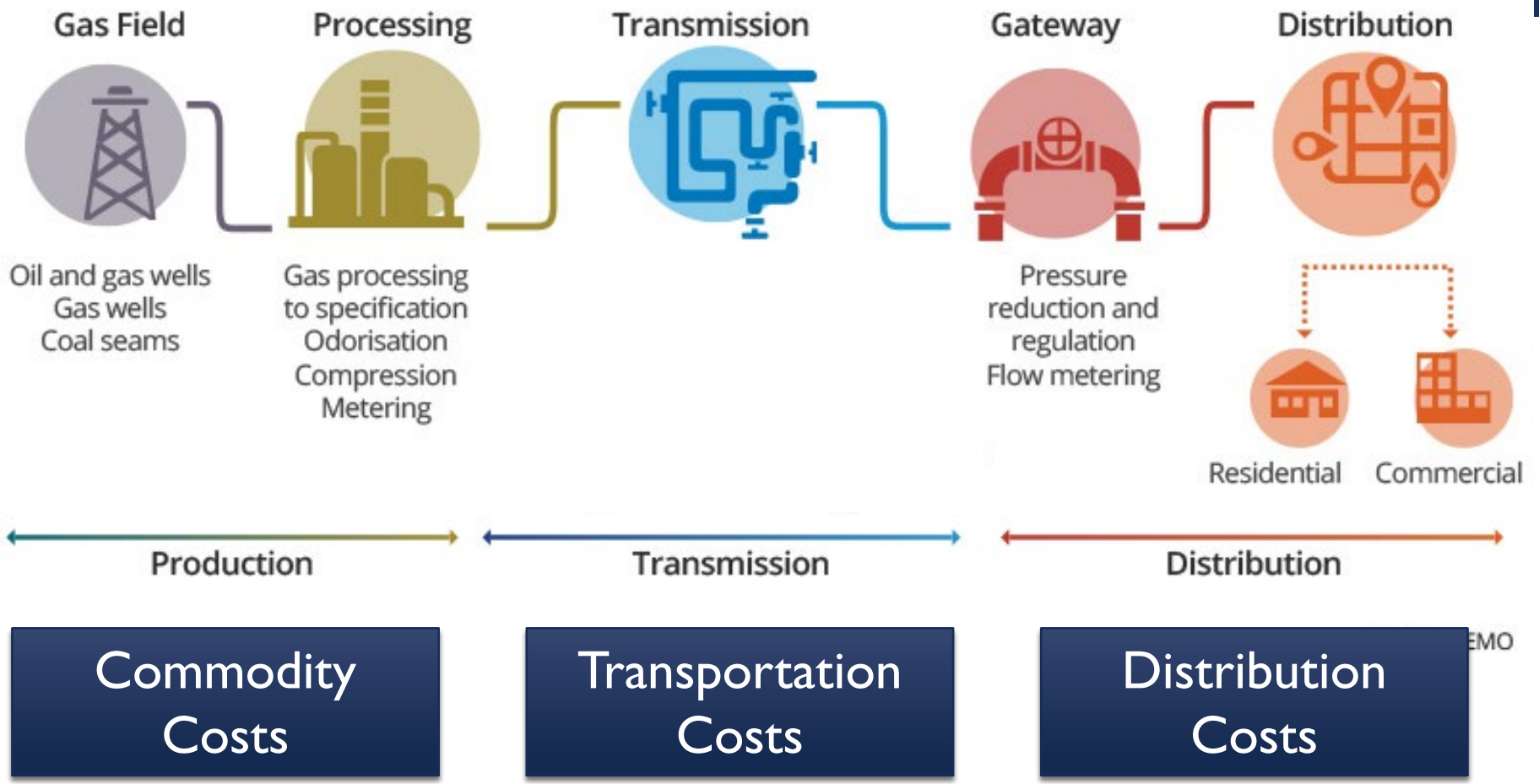
A BRIEF HISTORY

- INT-G-19-04, Order No. 34536 directed the Company to review its avoided cost calculations.
- In early 2020, Intermountain invited interested members of the Energy Efficiency Stakeholder Committee (EESC) to join an Avoided Cost Subcommittee.
  - Met three times between February and June 2020
  - The Subcommittee came to an understanding on the general Avoided Cost methodology
  - Avoided cost subcommittee met in March of 2022
  - Could not agree on distribution cost (still set at 0)
- In Order No. 35663 Commission approves the Company's proposals to streamline avoided cost updates by including them in IRP filings, discontinue their inclusion in DSM prudency filings, and align program planning and cost-effectiveness testing with the most recent IRP and applicable avoided costs.

AVOIDED COST OVERVIEW

"A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned."

- The *Avoided Cost* is used to put a dollar value to energy savings.
- This allows utilities to spot opportunities where energy efficiency is more cost effective than a supply-side option.


NATURAL GAS SUPPLY CHAIN
Gas Field
Processing
Transmission
Gateway
Distribution
Oil and gas wells
Gas wells
Coal seams
Gas processing
to specification
Odorisation
Compression
Metering
Pressure
reduction and
regulation
Flow metering
Residential
Commercial
Production
Transmission
Distribution
Commodity Costs
Transportation Costs
Distribution Costs

FORMULA

$$AC_{Nominal} = CC + TC + VDC$$

- $AC_{Nominal}$ = Nominal Avoided Cost Per Therm
- CC = Commodity Cost
- TC = Transportation Cost
- VDC = Variable Distribution Cost

COMMODITY COST CALCULATION

- The price of a molecule of gas depends on the basin, the time of year, and even the day of the week.
- Calculation starts with internal 30-year price forecasts for three primary basins.
  - Basins prices are weighted based on company Day Gas purchase data.
  - Normal Heating Degree Days (HDD65) are used to shape monthly prices.

TRANSPORTATION COST CALCULATION

- Includes the cost of reserving additional capacity on the Northwest Pipeline.
  - Based on costs & volumes listed in latest tariffs for RS and GS-1 customers.
- Also contains variable costs associated with transporting gas to city gate.

DISTRIBUTION COST CALCULATION

- Energy efficiency can lead to delaying or even avoiding costly pipeline capacity expansions.
- Large expansions occur irregularly, making it difficult to quantify this type of saving.
- Currently, the calculation contains a placeholder value of $0.00 for this cost component.
- As part of this IRP Process, Intermountain will work with stakeholders to try to develop a distribution system cost.

2025 IRP UPDATES

- Updated Basin price forecast.
- Updated HDD Shaping to use 2024 Normal weather.
- Added new year of Day Gas purchase data.
- Updated transportation cost with latest PGA tariff.
- Inflation Rate updated from 3.15% to 3.99 %.

Levelized Avoided Cost by Year
Discounted 2024$

Year	Updated Cost	Previous Cost
2025	$0.58	$1.05
2026	$0.67	$0.99
2027	$0.69	$0.93
2028	$0.70	$0.89
2029	$0.70	$0.85
2030	$0.69	$0.82
2031	$0.69	$0.80
2032	$0.69	$0.78
2033	$0.69	$0.77
2034	$0.69	$0.76

QUESTIONS?

Energy Efficiency

KATHY WOLD

MANAGER, ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Energy Efficiency

Demand Side Management (DSM) refers to resources acquired through the reduction of natural gas consumption due to increases in efficiency of energy use.

INTERMOUNTAIN® GAS COMPANY

Energy Efficiency

Rebate	Minimum Efficiency	Incentive Amount
Combination Boiler for Space and Water Heat	95% AFUE	$800
Furnace	95% AFUE	$350
Boiler	95% AFUE	$800
Storage Water Heater	.68 UEF	$115
Tankless Water Heater Tier I	.91 UEF	$325
Tankless Water Heater Tier II	.87 UEF	$300
Smart Thermostat Use the ENERGY STAR Smart Thermostat Finder.	ENERGY STAR® Certified	$100

www.intgas.com/saveenergy

INTERMOUNTAIN® GAS COMPANY

Energy Efficiency

WHOLE HOME TIER I – $900

- HERS rated
- Air sealing at or below 3 ACH at 50 Pa
- Ceiling insulation at or above R-49
- Ducts and air handler located inside conditioned space or duct leakage to outside of less than 4 CFM25/100 ft2 CFA
- Furnace efficiency at or above 97% AFUE

WHOLE HOME TIER II – $700

- HERS rated
- Air sealing at or below 4 ACH at 50 Pa
- Ducts and air handler located inside conditioned space or duct leakage to outside of less than 4 CFM25/100 ft2 CFA
- Furnace efficiency at or above 95% AFUE

www.intgas.com/saveenergy

INTERMOUNTAIN® GAS COMPANY

Energy Efficiency

WHOLE HOME TIER I – $900

- HERS rated
- Air sealing at or below 3 ACH at 50 Pa
- Ceiling insulation at or above R-49
- Ducts and air handler located inside conditioned space or duct leakage to outside of less than 4 CFM25/100 ft2 CFA
- Furnace efficiency at or above 97% AFUE

WHOLE HOME TIER II – $700

- HERS rated
- Air sealing at or below 4 ACH at 50 Pa
- Ducts and air handler located inside conditioned space or duct leakage to outside of less than 4 CFM25/100 ft2 CFA
- Furnace efficiency at or above 95% AFUE

NEW OPTION: Stack the savings and stack the cash in your pocket! Layer water heating and/or smart thermostat rebates on top of the Whole Home Tier I or Tier II rebate.

Example 1:

Whole Home Tier I	$900
Tier I Tankless Water Heater	$325
Smart Thermostat	$100
Total Potential Rebate	**$1,325**

Example 2:

Whole Home Tier II	$700
Smart Thermostat	$100
Total Potential Rebate	**$800**

www.intgas.com/saveenergy

Commercial Energy Efficiency

HEATING INCENTIVES

Eligible Appliance	Efficiency Rating	Rebate
Condensing Unit Heater	90% AFUE or Greater Efficiency	$1,500
Boiler Reset Control	N/A	$350
High-Efficiency Condensing Boiler	90% or Greater Thermal Efficiency and ≥300 kBTUh	$4.50/kBTUh

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT INCENTIVES

Eligible Appliance	Efficiency Rating	Rebate
Fryer	ENERGY STAR® Certified	$800
Steamer	ENERGY STAR® Certified (≥38% cooking eff/≤2,038 BTU/hr/pan Idle Rate)	$1,100
Griddle	ENERGY STAR® Certified (≥38% cooking eff/≤2,650 BTU/hr/pan Idle Rate)	$200

ENERGY STAR® Commercial Food Service Product Finder

WHAT IS A CONSERVATION POTENTIAL ASSESSMENT (CPA)?

- Definition: A study estimating achievable energy savings through efficiency measures.
- Scope: Residential and Commercial
- Types of potential: Technical, Economic, Achievable.

WHY WE DO IT

- Strategic planning and regulatory compliance.
- Supports Integrated Resource Planning (IRP).
- Inform IGC's EE goals, portfolio planning, and budget setting, and identify new energy saving opportunities.

WHO CARES?

- Resource Planning Team – reduction of natural gas consumption due to increases in energy efficiency are a resource.
- Energy Efficiency – Conservation Potential Assessment identifies cost-effective energy saving potential

WHO CONDUCTS THE CPA?

GUIDEHOUSE TEAM

Jon Starr
Professional Director
Guidehouse

Neil Podkowsky
Project Manager
Guidehouse

Brian Chang
Measure Lead
Guidehouse

Raniel Chan
Modeling Lead
Guidehouse

2025 CPA UPDATE

CONSERVATION POTENTIAL ASSESSMENT 2025

- Guidehouse conducted comprehensive study for the 2023 IRP
- IGC did not have any program changes from the last study to this one
- Guidehouse updated model inputs for 2025 study, rather than run another full-scale study

WHAT WAS UPDATED IN THE MODEL?

- Global Input forecasts (market characterization) using new data from IGC:
  - Building Stock and Sales
  - Retail Rates
  - Avoided Costs
  - Inflation Rate
  - Discount Rate
- Measure Inputs (savings, costs, and lifetimes) as applicable using IGC Technical Reference Manual (TRM)
- Other Updates:
  - Extended the forecast period by two years
  - Shifted the starting year for adoption of Behavioral measures by two years, so the adoption trajectory now begins in 2025 instead of 2023.

WHAT WAS UPDATED IN THE MODEL?

- Building Stock and Sales: **Compared to the 2023 CPA, forecasted building stock is generally slightly higher for commercial and modestly lower for residential**

WHAT WAS UPDATED IN THE MODEL?

- Retail Rates: **Compared to the 2023 CPA, rates are lower for 2024-2025 but higher in 2026 and beyond**

WHAT WAS UPDATED IN THE MODEL?

- Avoided Costs: **Compared to the 2023 CPA, avoided costs are lower in 2025 but higher in 2026 and beyond**

WHAT WAS UPDATED IN THE MODEL?

- Inflation Rate: **Now 3.99%, previously 3.15%**
- Discount Rate: **Now 2.68%, previously 3.51%**

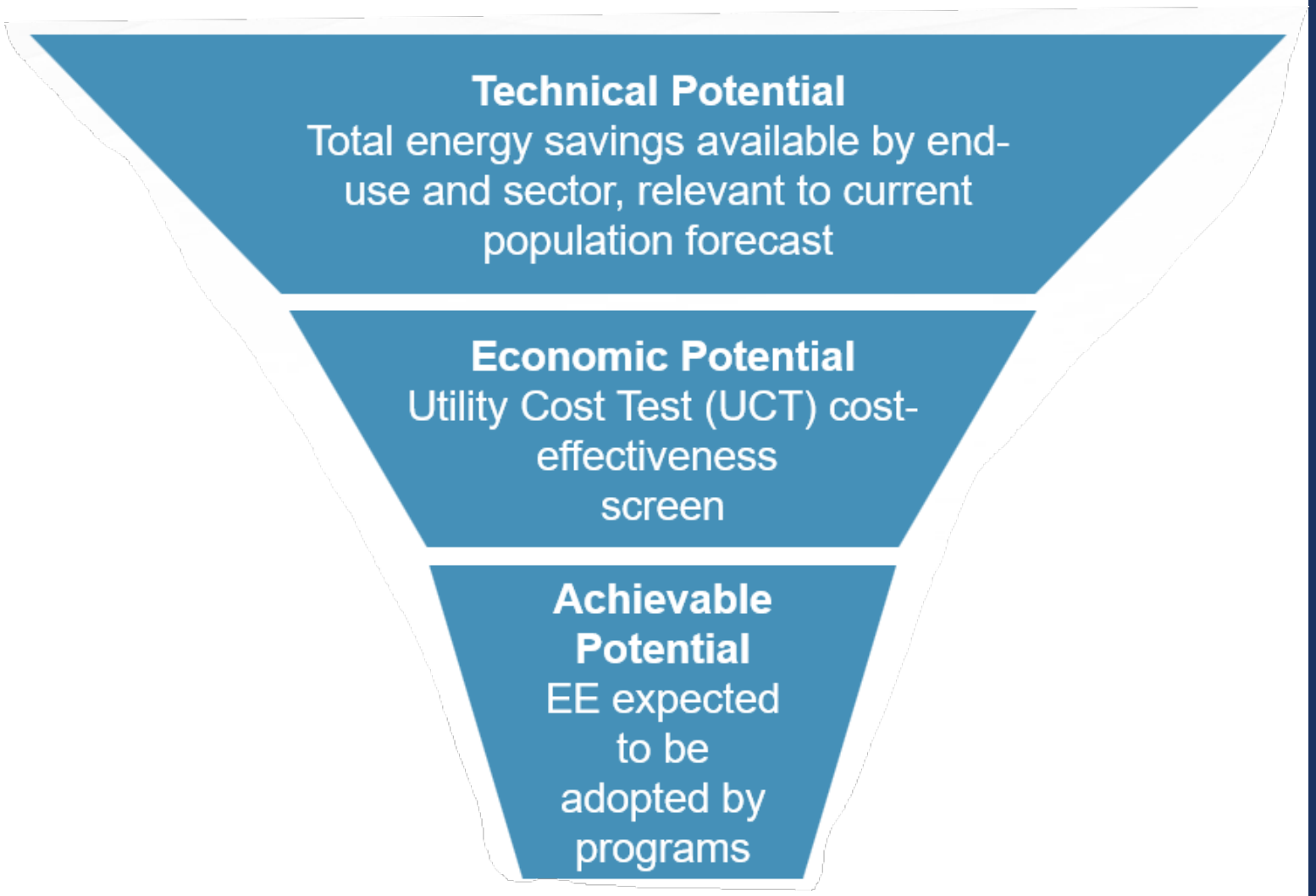
WHAT WAS UPDATED IN THE MODEL?

- Updated Measure Inputs (savings, costs, and lifetimes) as applicable using IGC TRM v1.0. **27 out of the 120 measures were updated.**

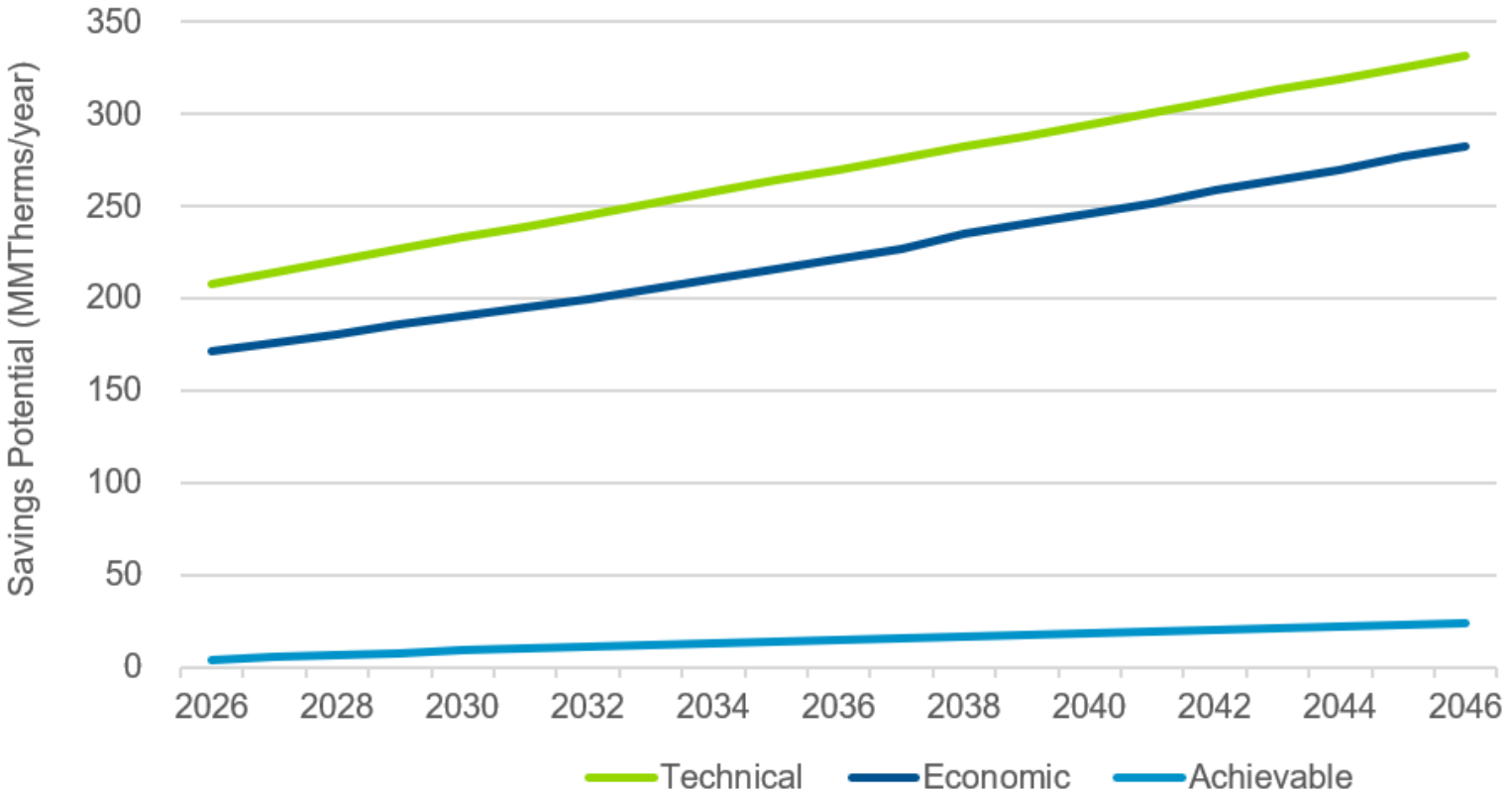
WHAT WAS UPDATED IN THE MODEL?

- Other Updates:
  - Extended the forecast period by two years: **it now goes out to 2046 instead of 2044**.
  - Shifted the starting year for adoption of Behavioral measures by two years: **adoption trajectory now begins in 2025 instead of 2023.**

TYPES OF POTENTIAL

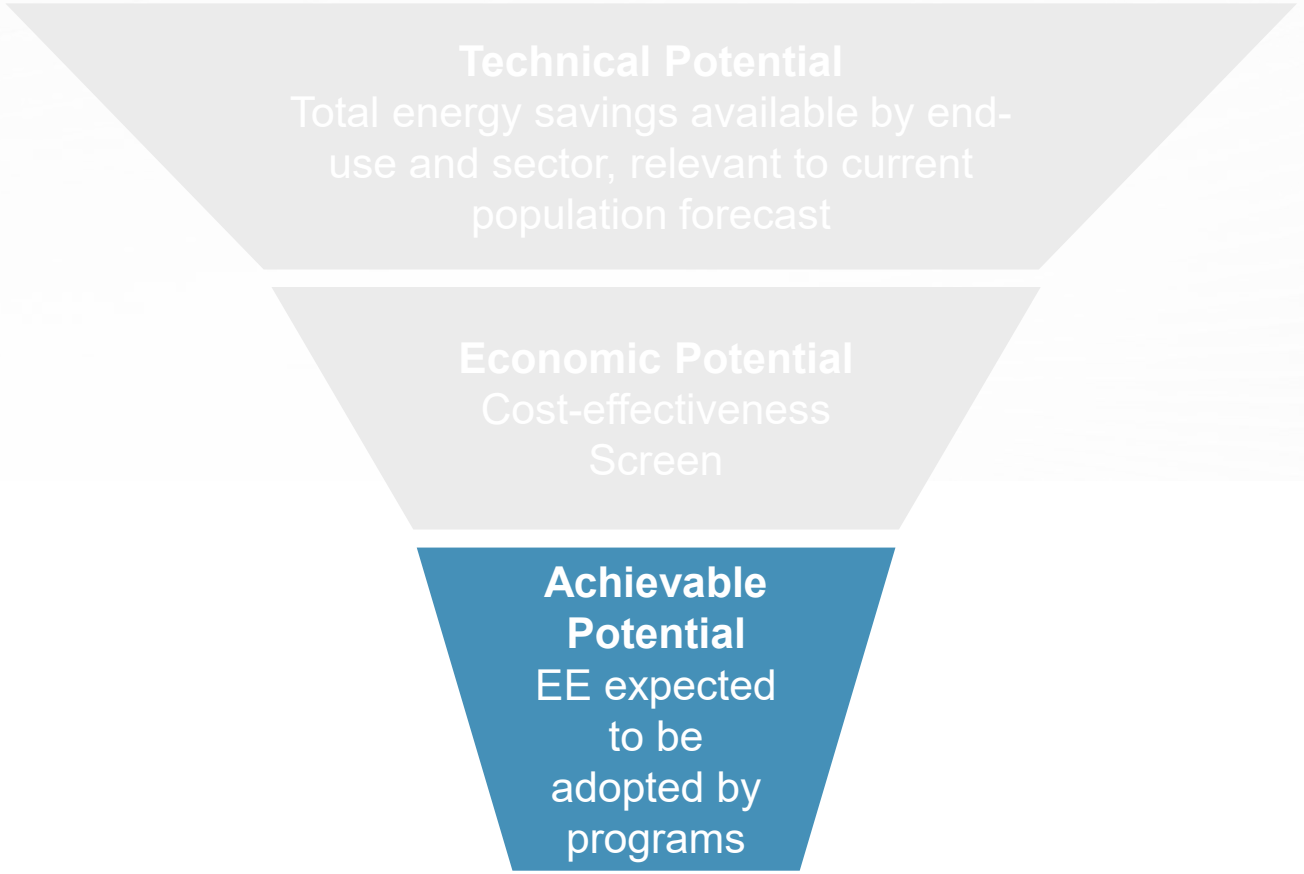


TOTAL GAS ENERGY POTENTIAL BY POTENTIAL TYPE (MM THERMS/YEAR)



ACHIEVABLE POTENTIAL FOR REBATE PROGRAMS

- The EE savings that could be expected in response to specific levels of program incentives and assumptions about existing policies, market influences, and barriers.
- Estimated by:
  - Calculating the market share, or penetration of measures based on customer awareness of the measure and customer willingness to adopt the measure
  - Willingness is determined by comparing payback time associated with efficient measure against competing measures
  - Calibrating forecast using historic program data



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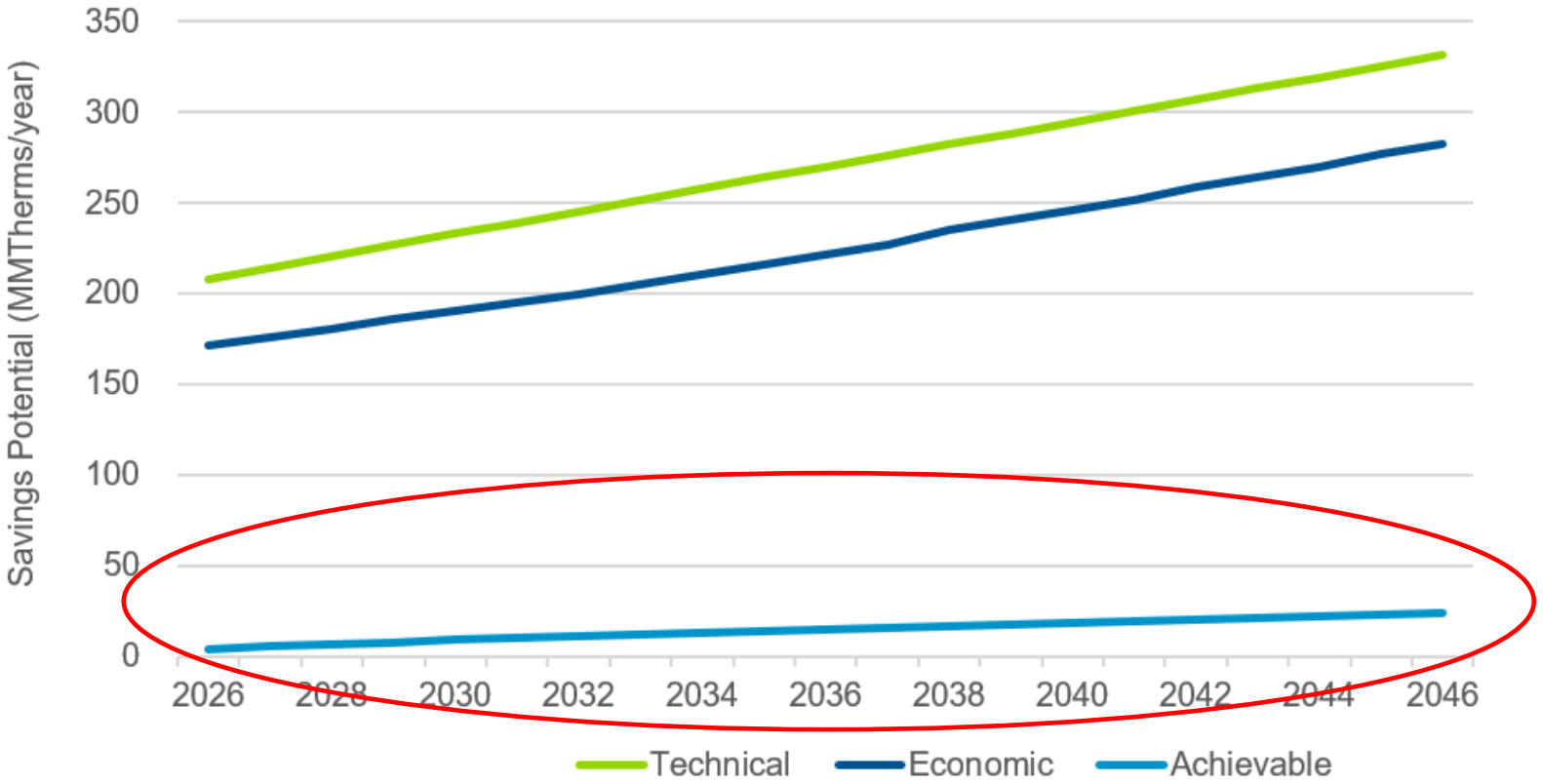


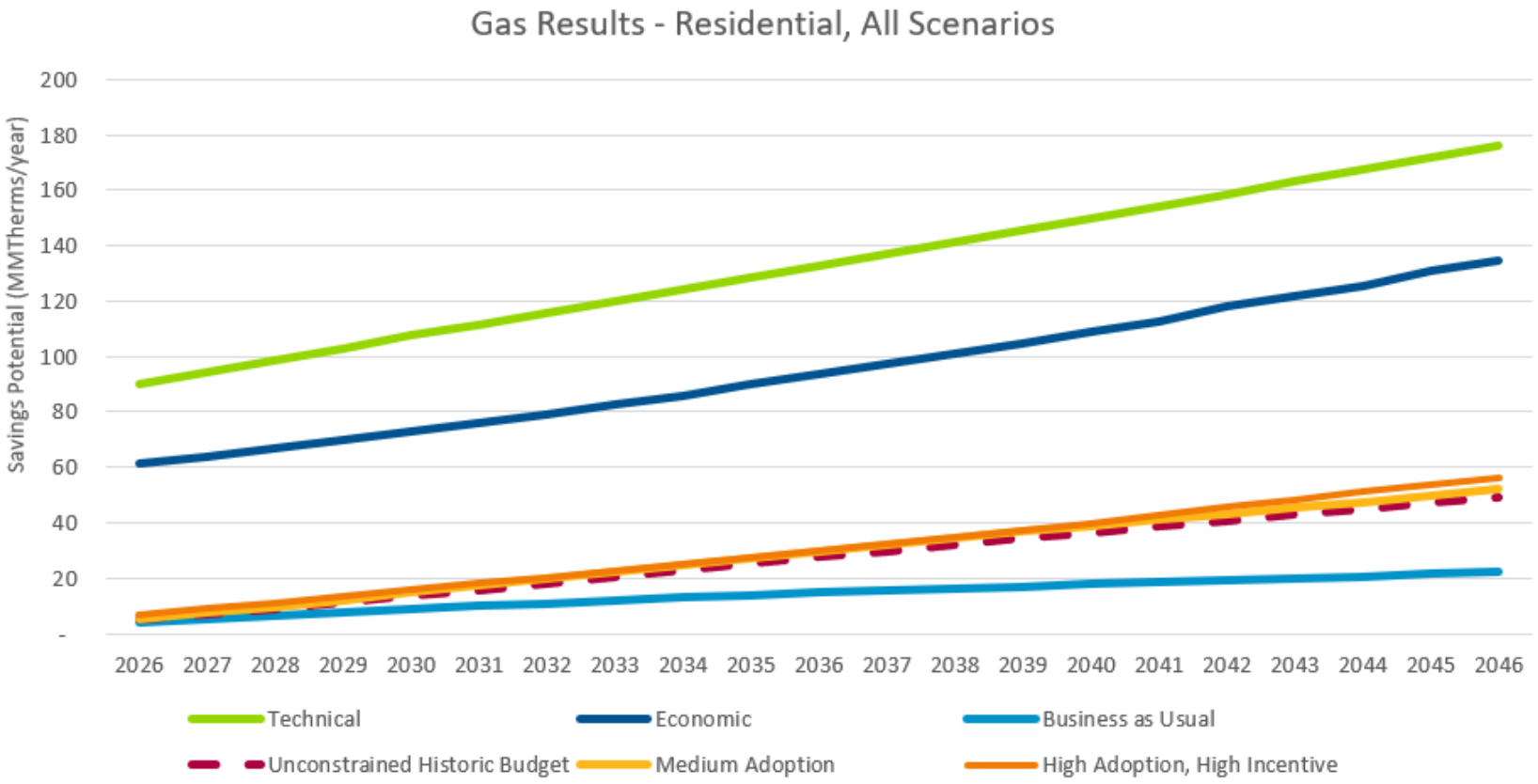
SCENARIOS

Business as Usual (BAU): This scenario does not represent an intentionally defined change to the model; it does reflect an assumption that future program budgets will be closely correlated with IGC's historic EE program spending.

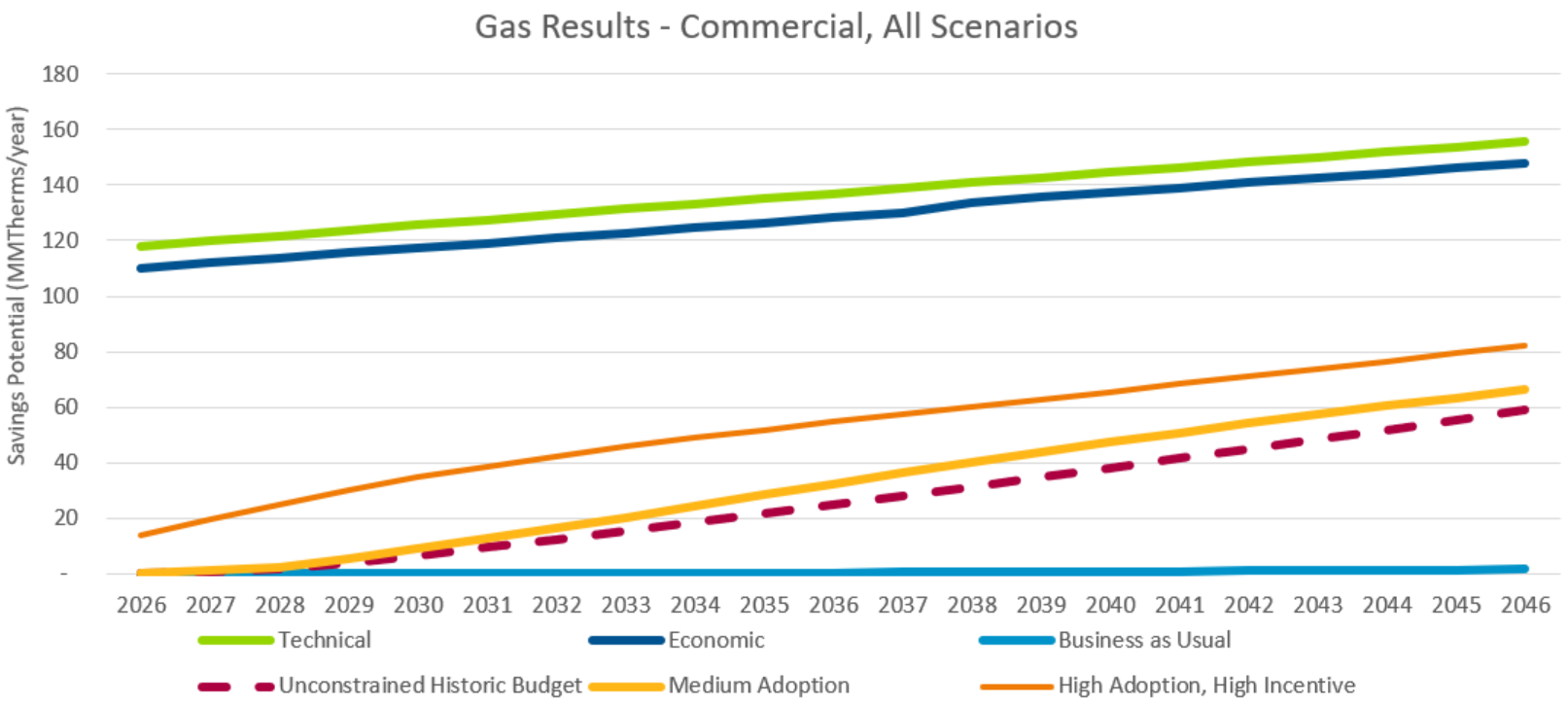
Unconstrained Historical Budget: This scenario reflects a ramp up of customer adoption of natural gas energy efficiency over a 10-year period from the start of the EE program (through 2029), driven by increased IGC program activity without constraining program spending to historic levels. Incentive levels are consistent with Business as Usual Scenario.

Medium Adoption: This scenario increases the adoption parameters compared to the unconstrained historical budget scenario and increases model parameter values relating to customer awareness and willingness to adopt energy efficient technologies. Incentive levels are consistent with Business as Usual Scenario.

High Incentive, High Adoption: this scenario reflects the savings possible by increasing the incentives from 50% of measure incremental cost to 65% of incremental cost and further increasing the customer awareness and willingness to adopt energy efficiency measures to the highest values based on Guidehouse's experience and rules of thumb.

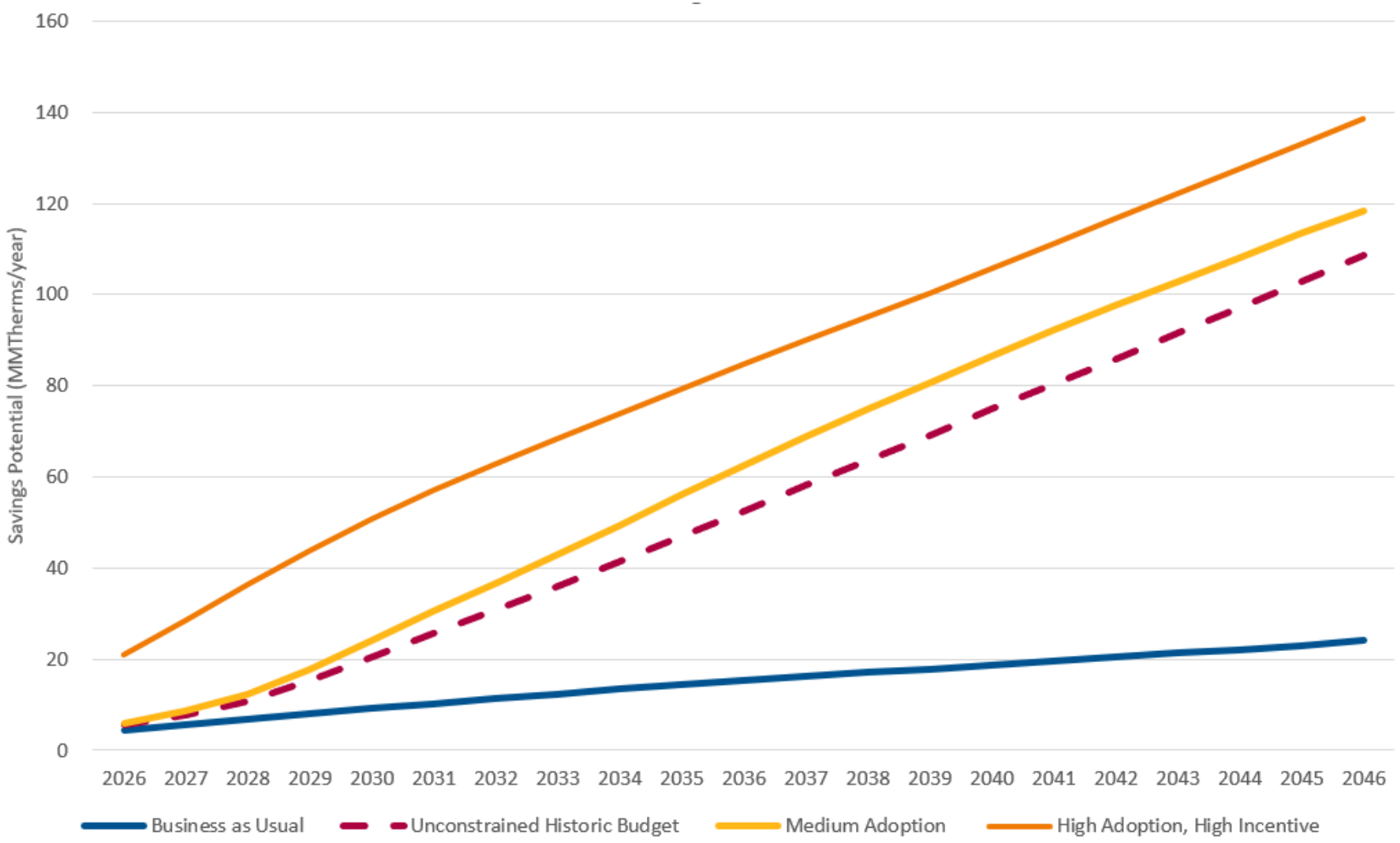


ALL SCENARIOS: RESIDENTIAL

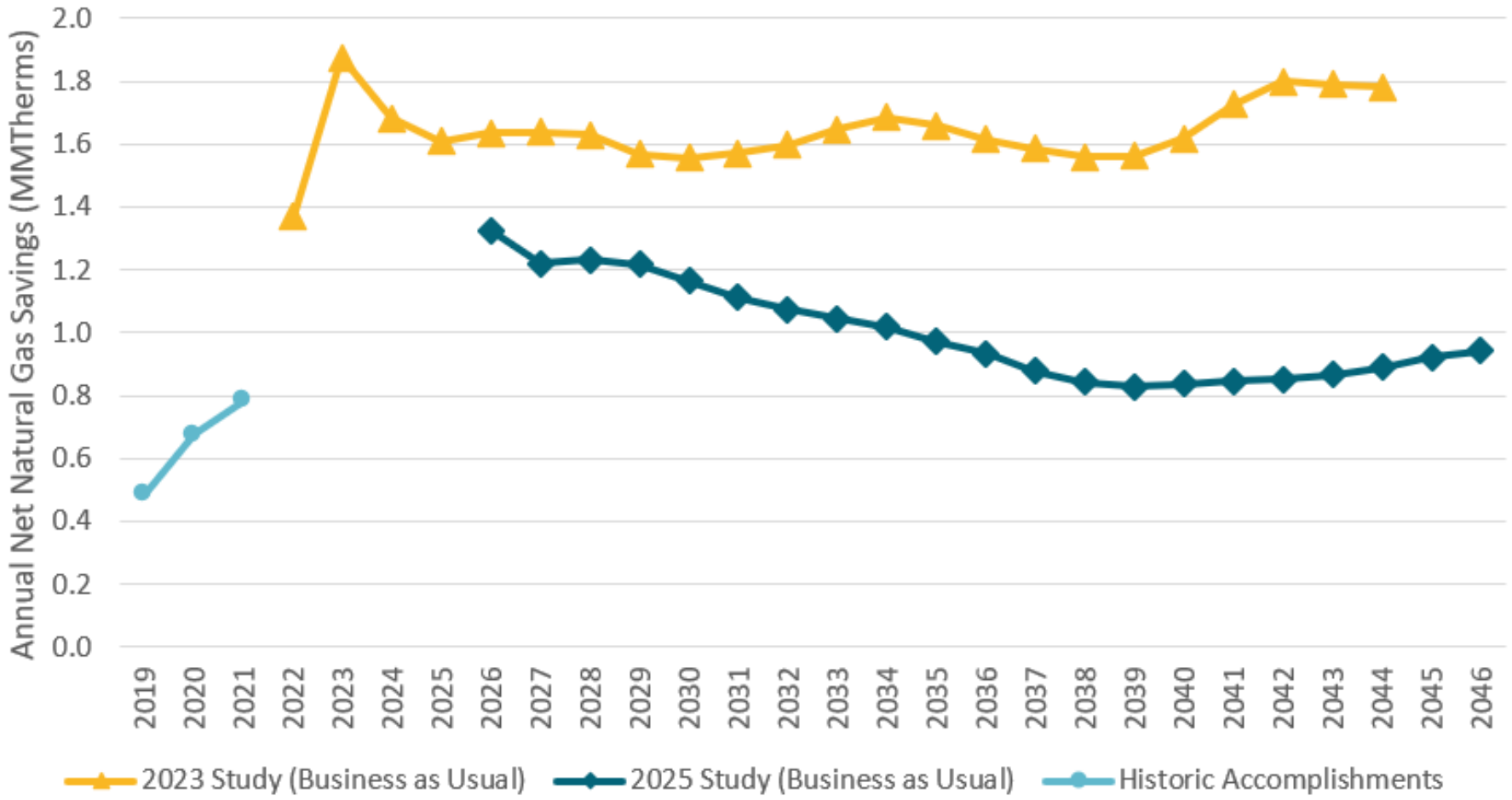


ALL SCENARIOS: COMMERCIAL

ACHIEVABLE POTENTIAL FOR ALL SCENARIOS



COMPARISON OF 2023 AND 2025 STUDY ACHIEVABLE POTENTIAL, ANNUAL NET GAS SAVINGS



BIG PICTURE TAKE-AWAYS

- The combined effect of the global input updates was to generally **increase Benefit-Cost ratios (UCT)** compared to the 2023 CPA, driven primarily by higher avoided costs in later years, combined with a lower discount rate (the future is more important).

BIG PICTURE TAKE-AWAYS

For "Business as Usual" scenario, achievable potential results are overall lower than the 2023 CPA, and the difference grow over time.

Incremental Achievable Potential (therms/yr)

BAU (Scen 1)		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2035	2040
2023 CPA	Total	1,681,489	1,609,817	1,636,834	1,639,515	1,629,649	1,569,179	1,555,721	1,658,211	1,616,968
2025 CPA	Total	1,435,954	1,563,629	1,325,611	1,219,682	1,232,025	1,217,600	1,164,390	973,022	836,745
	Change	-15%	-3%	-19%	-26%	-24%	-22%	-25%	-41%	-48%
2023 CPA	Residential	1,656,777	1,582,970	1,607,031	1,606,593	1,593,441	1,529,423	1,511,952	1,587,032	1,497,466
2025 CPA	Residential	1,420,173	1,537,652	1,297,384	1,188,569	1,198,097	1,180,763	1,124,447	910,776	733,919
	Change	-14%	-3%	-19%	-26%	-25%	-23%	-26%	-43%	-51%
2023 CPA	Commercial	24,712	26,848	29,804	32,921	36,208	39,756	43,769	71,179	119,502
2025 CPA	Commercial	15,781	25,977	28,227	31,113	33,928	36,837	39,943	62,246	102,826
	Change	-36%	-3%	-5%	-5%	-6%	-7%	-9%	-13%	-14%

BIC PICTURE TAKE-AWAYS

The measure competition group with the highest potential by far is Residential Furnaces, which contains three measures: Furnace 95 AFUE, Furnace 97 AFUE, and Gas Heat Pump (Space Heating).

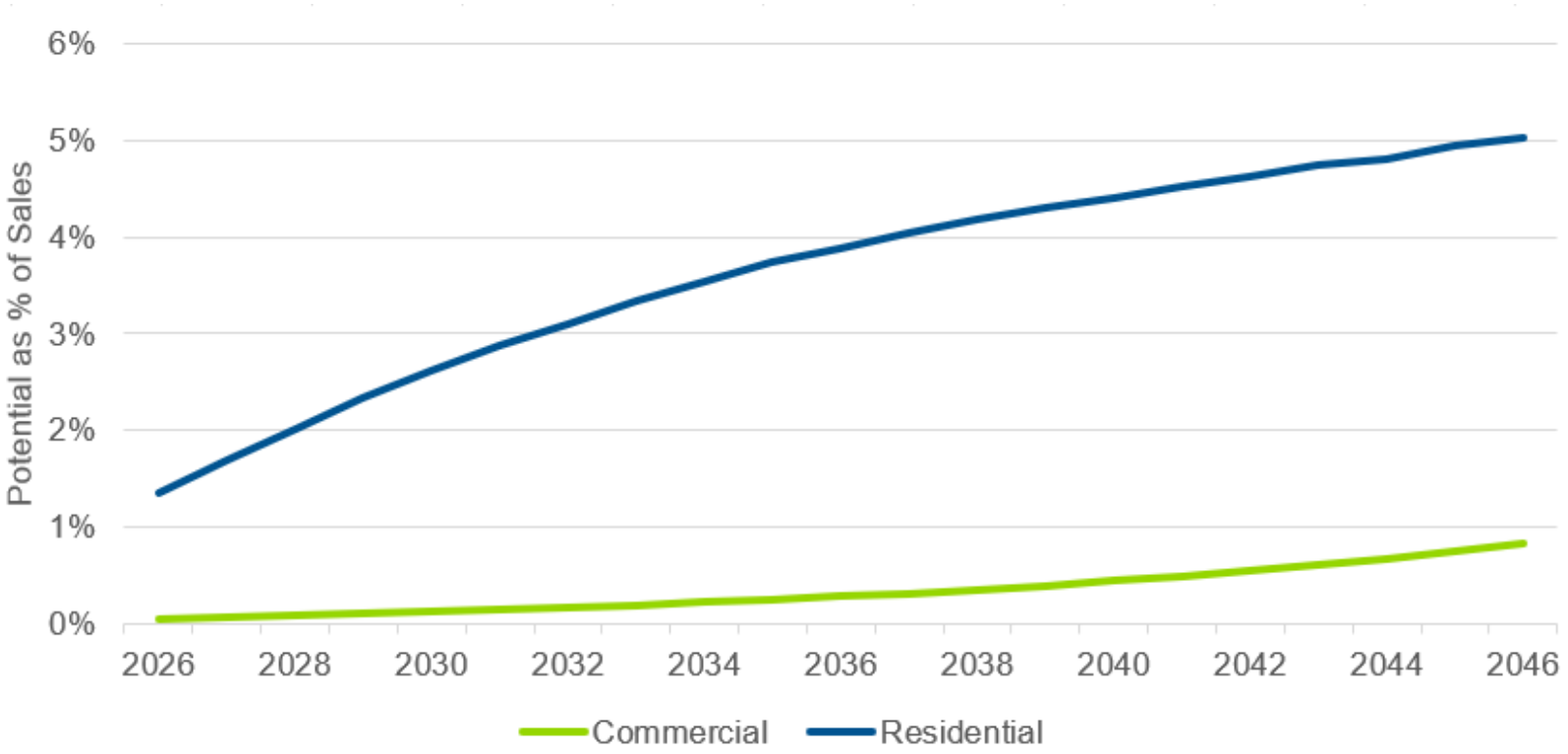
- These together account for 1.2 million therms of the achievable potential for year 2024 (this was 1.4 million therms in the 2023 CPA).
- The key change with the 2025 CPA is that savings (and costs) for the 95 AFUE and 97 AFUE furnaces were reduced by approximately 75% per the IGC TRM. Additionally, the Gas Heat Pump measure (which has much higher savings) is cost-effective in more cases than previously, but the increase in savings for Gas Heat Pumps is not quite enough to offset the reduction from the Furnace measures.

BIG PICTURE TAKE-AWAYS

- In other scenarios, for example "Unconstrained" (Scenario 2), **long-term potential is higher overall** versus the 2023 CPA. This is driven by an increase in Commercial sector potential, is the result of more measure instances being modeled as cost-effective.

Incremental Achievable Potential (therms/yr)

Unconstrained (Scen 2)		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2035	2040
2023 CPA	Total	1,831,708	1,844,290	2,035,668	2,308,830	2,714,656	3,338,038	3,869,440	4,567,530	4,863,836
2025 CPA	Total	1,707,709	1,895,482	1,884,112	2,205,254	2,988,603	4,582,124	5,129,087	5,507,711	5,605,450
	Change	-7%	3%	-7%	-4%	10%	37%	33%	21%	15%
2023 CPA	Residential	1,770,217	1,758,697	1,896,150	2,062,150	2,255,438	2,417,756	2,647,520	3,002,944	3,054,105
2025 CPA	Residential	1,632,166	1,777,571	1,681,739	1,781,715	2,022,127	2,250,872	2,370,881	2,346,401	2,193,605
	Change	-8%	1%	-11%	-14%	-10%	-7%	-10%	-22%	-28%
2023 CPA	Commercial	61,491	85,593	139,518	246,681	459,218	920,282	1,221,921	1,564,586	1,809,730
2025 CPA	Commercial	75,543	117,911	202,373	423,539	966,475	2,331,252	2,758,206	3,161,310	3,411,845
	Change	23%	38%	45%	72%	110%	153%	126%	102%	89%



ACHIEVABLE POTENTIAL BY SECTOR AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL SALES

BIG PICTURE, IT'S STILL PRETTY SMALL.

WHAT'S NEXT?

- IRP team to apply study results to resource planning.
- IGC has filed an update to the Residential offering, that is still an open case.
- Proposing changes to the Commercial Program offering.

BREAK

SUPPLY & DELIVERY RESOURCES

ERIC WOOD

MANAGER, GAS SUPPLY

GAS SUPPLY PLANNING

- What's the goal? To meet the energy needs and expectations of our customers:
  - Reliability (365 days per year)
  - Security (delivery on the coldest day)
  - Competitive and stable prices through a mix is fixed priced hedges
  - Efficiently meet future growth
  - Frequently evaluate the portfolio

NATURAL GAS SUPPLIES

What are Traditional Supply Resources?

- Natural gas supply; the molecules or "commodity"
- Interstate pipeline capacity
- Storage facility capacity
- Energy Efficiency

What are Non-Traditional Supply Resources?

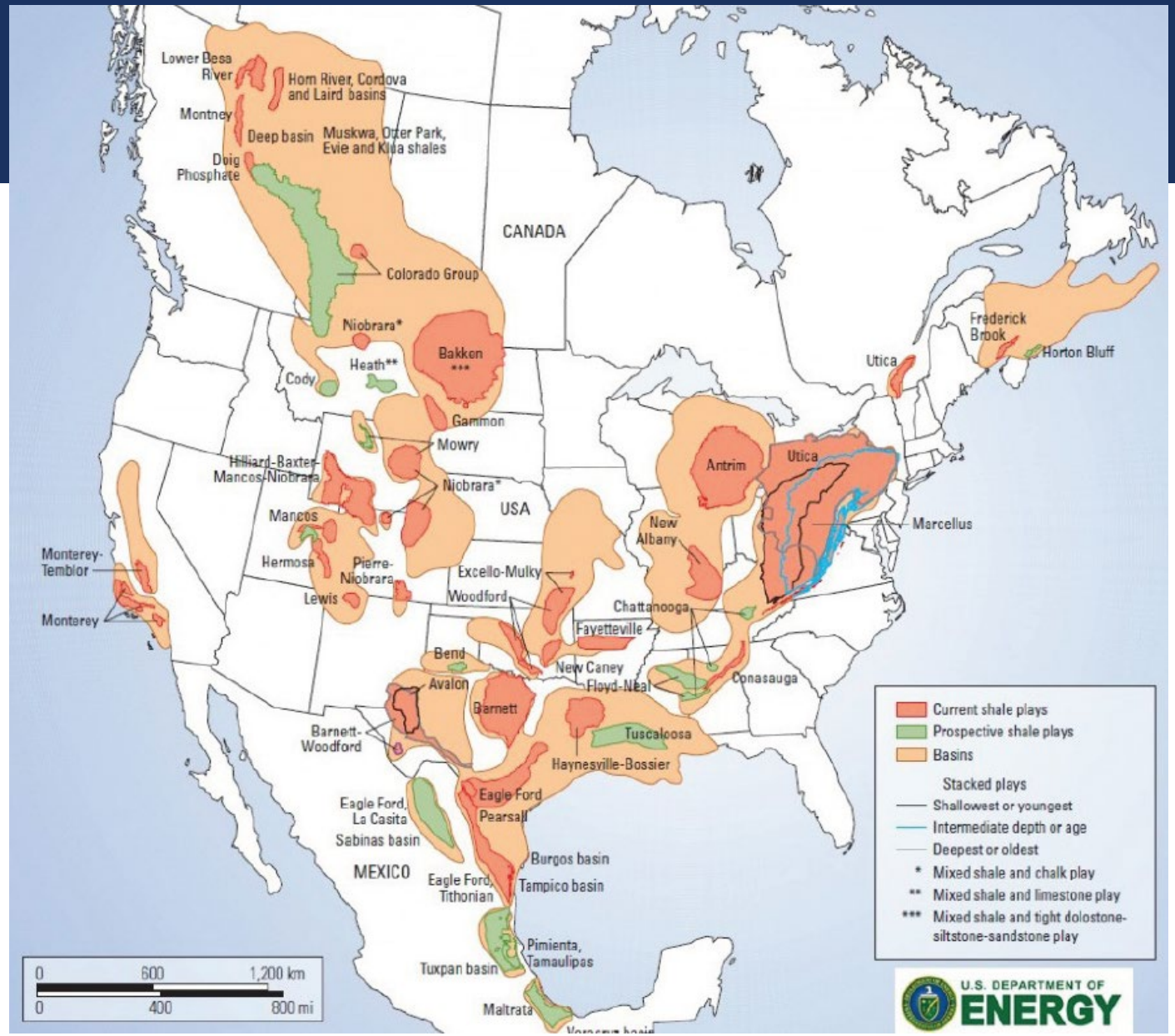
- Renewable Natural Gas
- Hydrogen

NATURAL GAS SUPPLIES

Where Does "Our" Gas Come From?

- Canadian gas supply (~90%)
  - British Columbia
  - Alberta
- Rockies' gas supply (~10%)
  - Wyoming, Colorado, Utah etc.
- Access to supply somewhat dependent upon available transport capacity

- North American gas plays

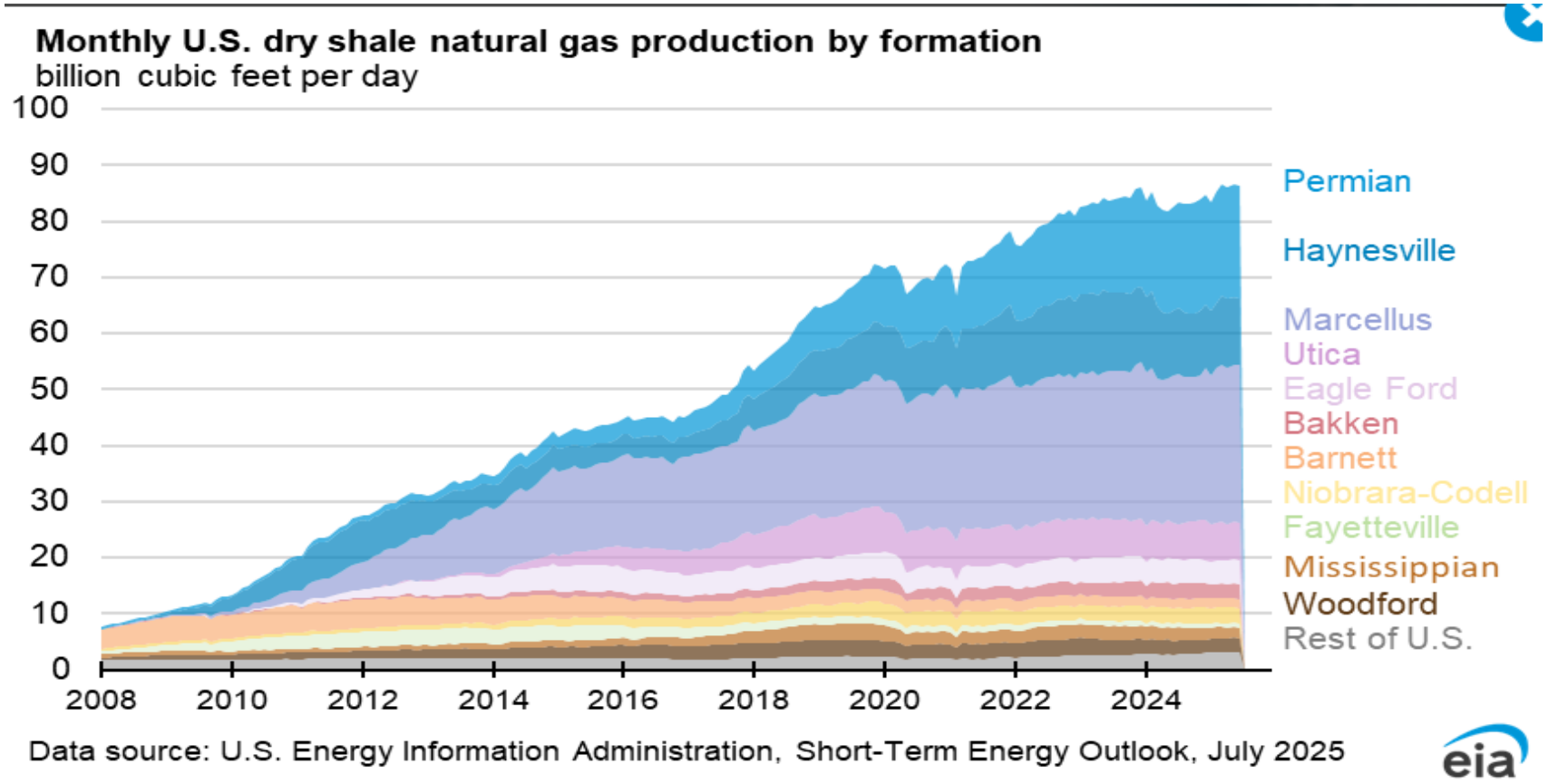


NATURAL GAS SUPPLIES

Gas Supply Forecast - Observations

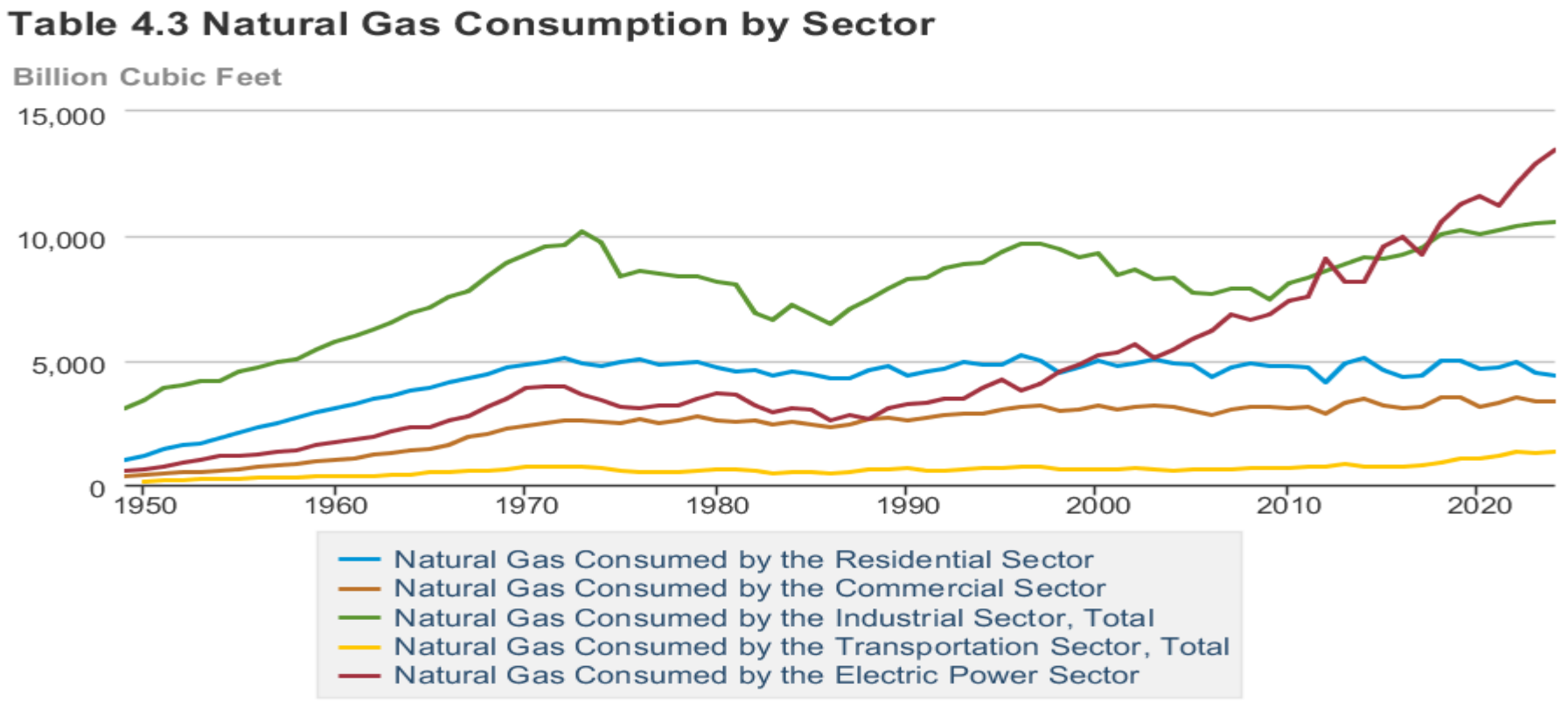
- Robust increase in shale gas production
- Mature basins (WCSB, gulf on & offshore)
- Today: ample supply vs demand

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION BY PLAY 2008-2025



Source: EIA

U.S. NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION BY SECTOR



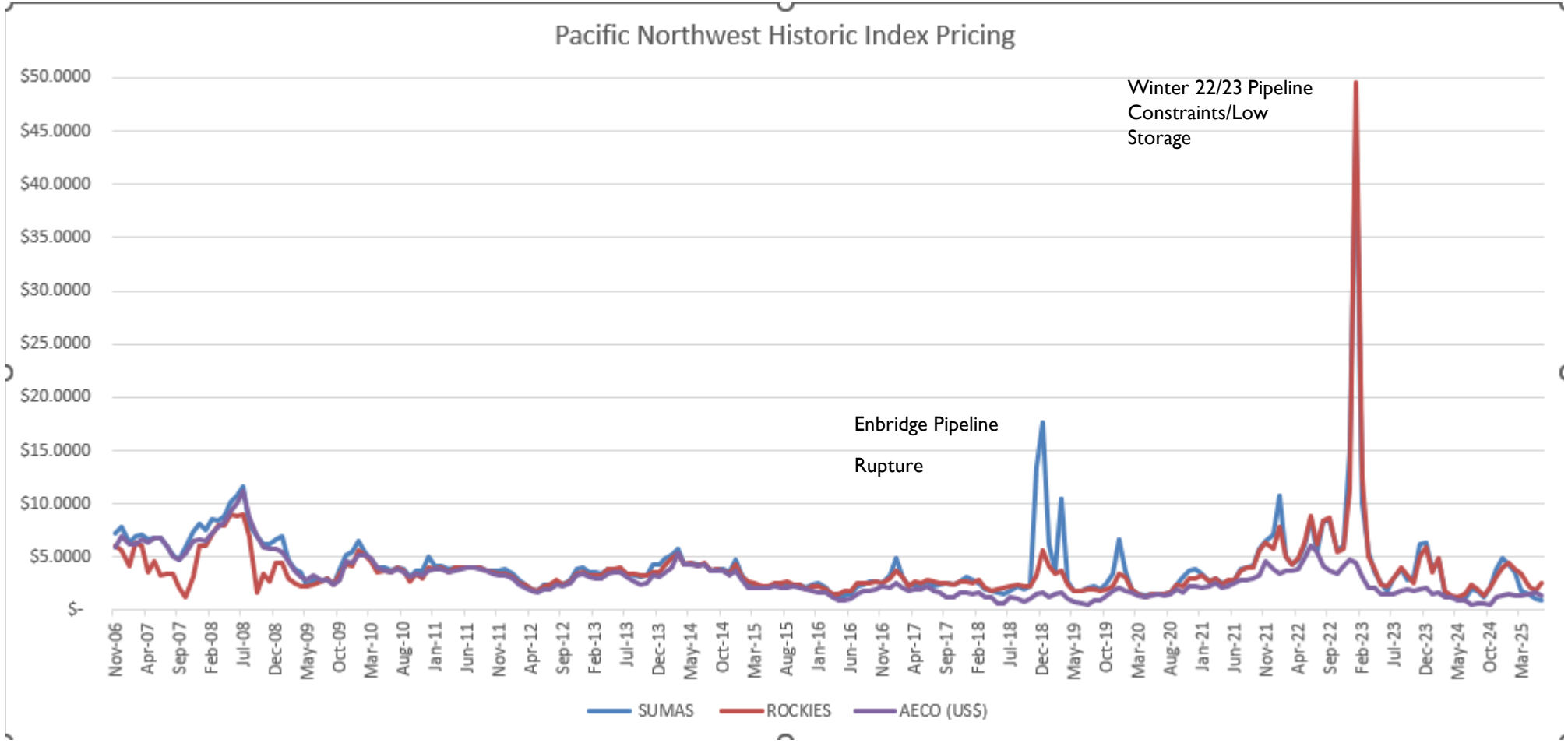
Source: EIA AEO2025

NATURAL GAS SUPPLIES

Gas Supply - Pricing

- Natural gas is a commodity and market is liquid
- Price follows supply and demand fundamentals
- Price history & forecast

RECENT HISTORIC GAS PRICES

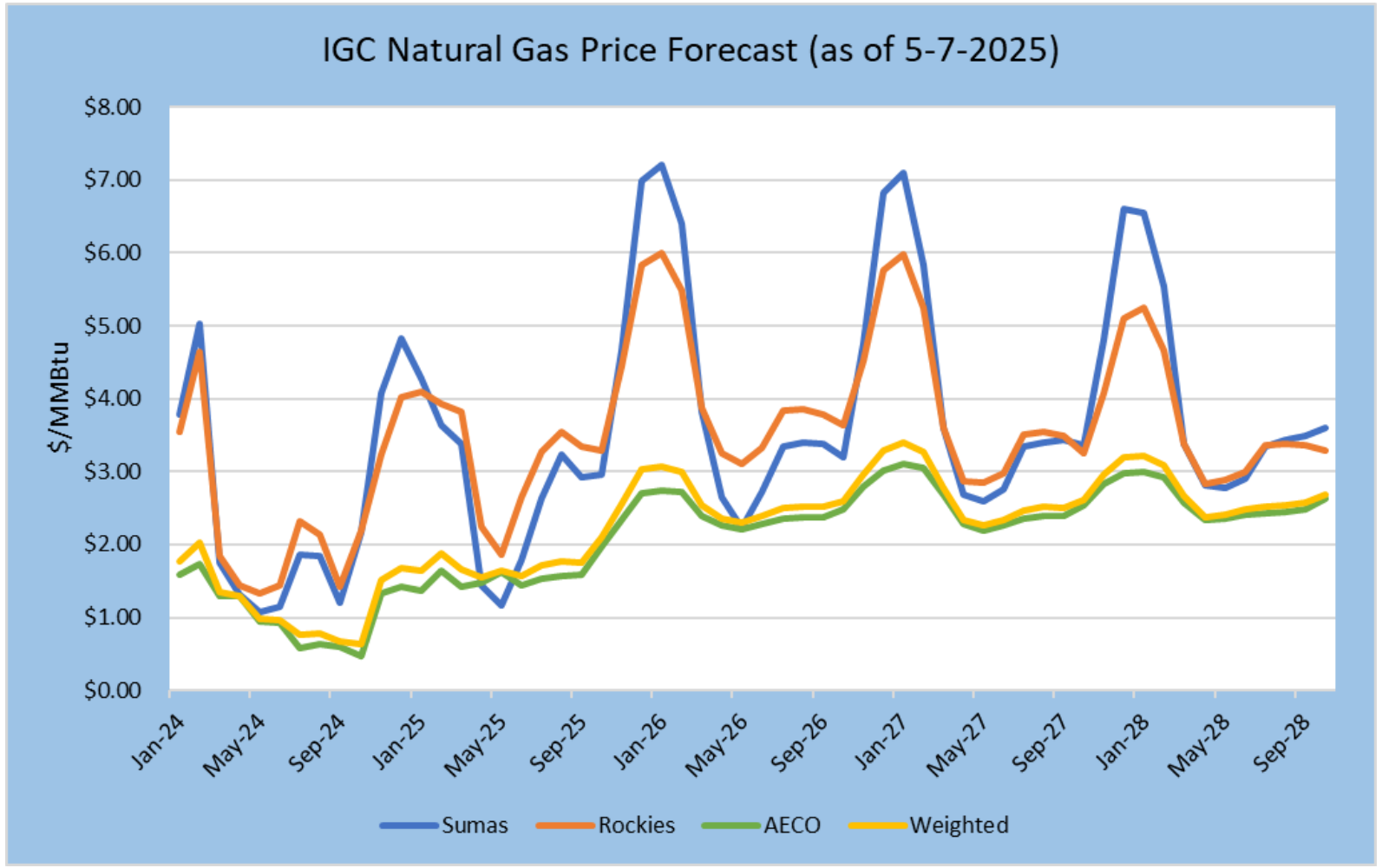


NATURAL GAS PRICE FORECAST

Intermountain's IRP Price Forecast

- Intermountain's long-term planning price forecast is based on a blend of current market pricing along with long-term fundamental price forecasts.
  - The fundamental forecasts include sources such as Wood Mackenzie, EIA, the Northwest Power and Conservation Council (NWPCC), Bentek and the Financial Forecast Center's long-term price forecasts.
  - Used weighted prices from the sources based on historical performance, beginning in year two of the forecast.
  - While not a guarantee of where the market will ultimately finish, Henry Hub NYMEX is 100% of the forecast for the first year as it is the most current information that provides some direction as to future market prices.
- Intermountain is gathering Renewable Natural Gas information and plans to model RNG as a potential resource in the upstream optimization process.

INTERMOUNTAIN'S IRP PRICE FORECAST



Preliminary Weights:
Sumas – 10%
Rockies – 10%
AECO – 80%

INTERMOUNTAIN GAS COMPANY
2025-30 INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE RESOURCES

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE RESOURCES

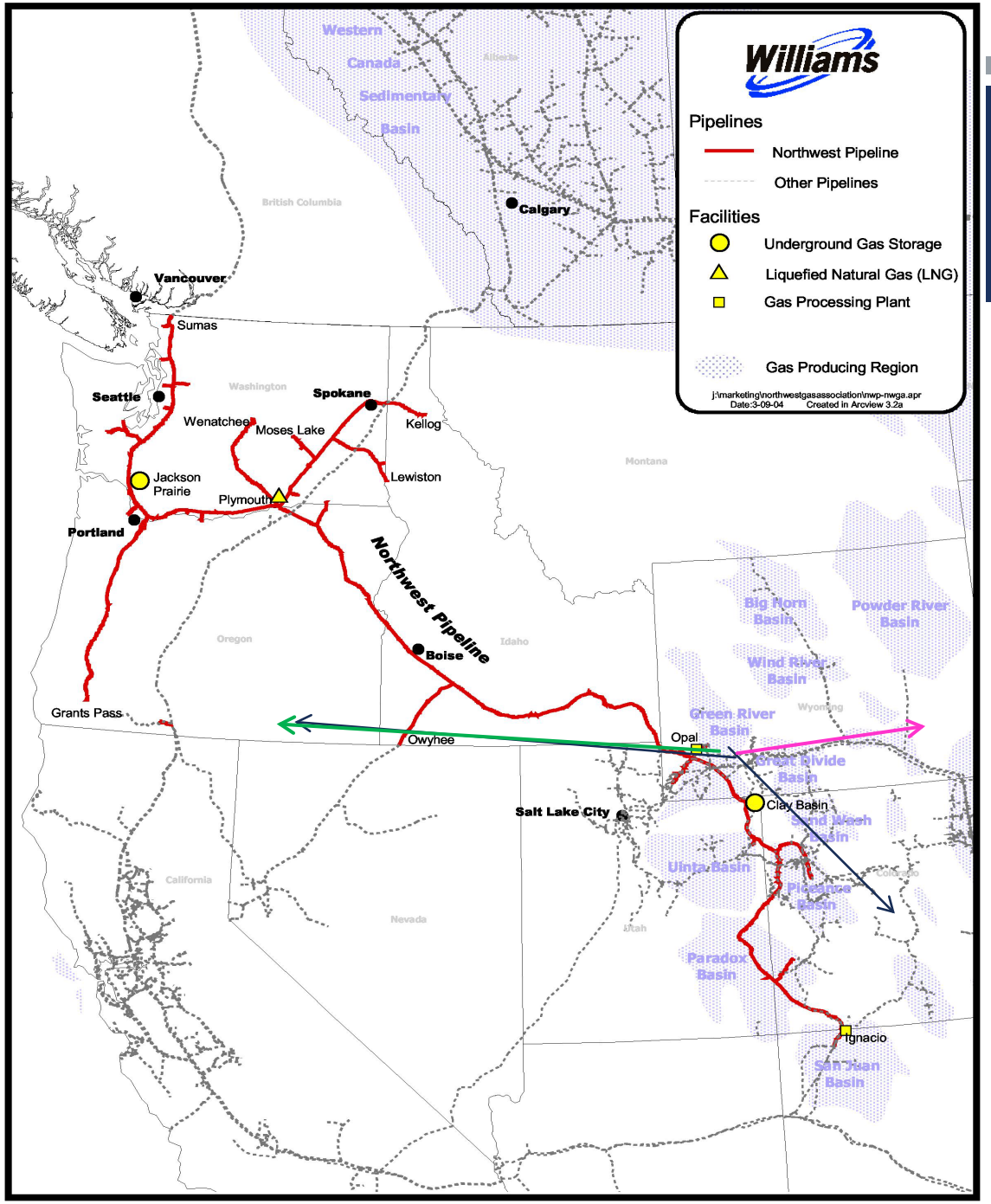
- Intermountain holds firm, long-term contracts for interstate capacity on four (4) pipelines - two U.S. and two Canadian
- All gas directly delivered to Intermountain comes through the Williams Northwest system
- Firm capacity on Northwest is determined at both receipt and delivery points

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE RESOURCES

Interstate Transportation Capacity – cont.

- Delivery to Intermountain Service Territory
  - Firm Capacity Held Directly by Intermountain
  - City Gate Delivery Direct from Suppliers
- Capacity Segmentation
- Capacity Release and Mitigation for Intermountain
- Market forces drive new capacity projects

NORTHWEST PIPELINE, GTN, NOVA AND FOOTHILLS



CAPACITY RESOURCES

Northwest Daily Maximum Transportation Capacity (MMBtu)

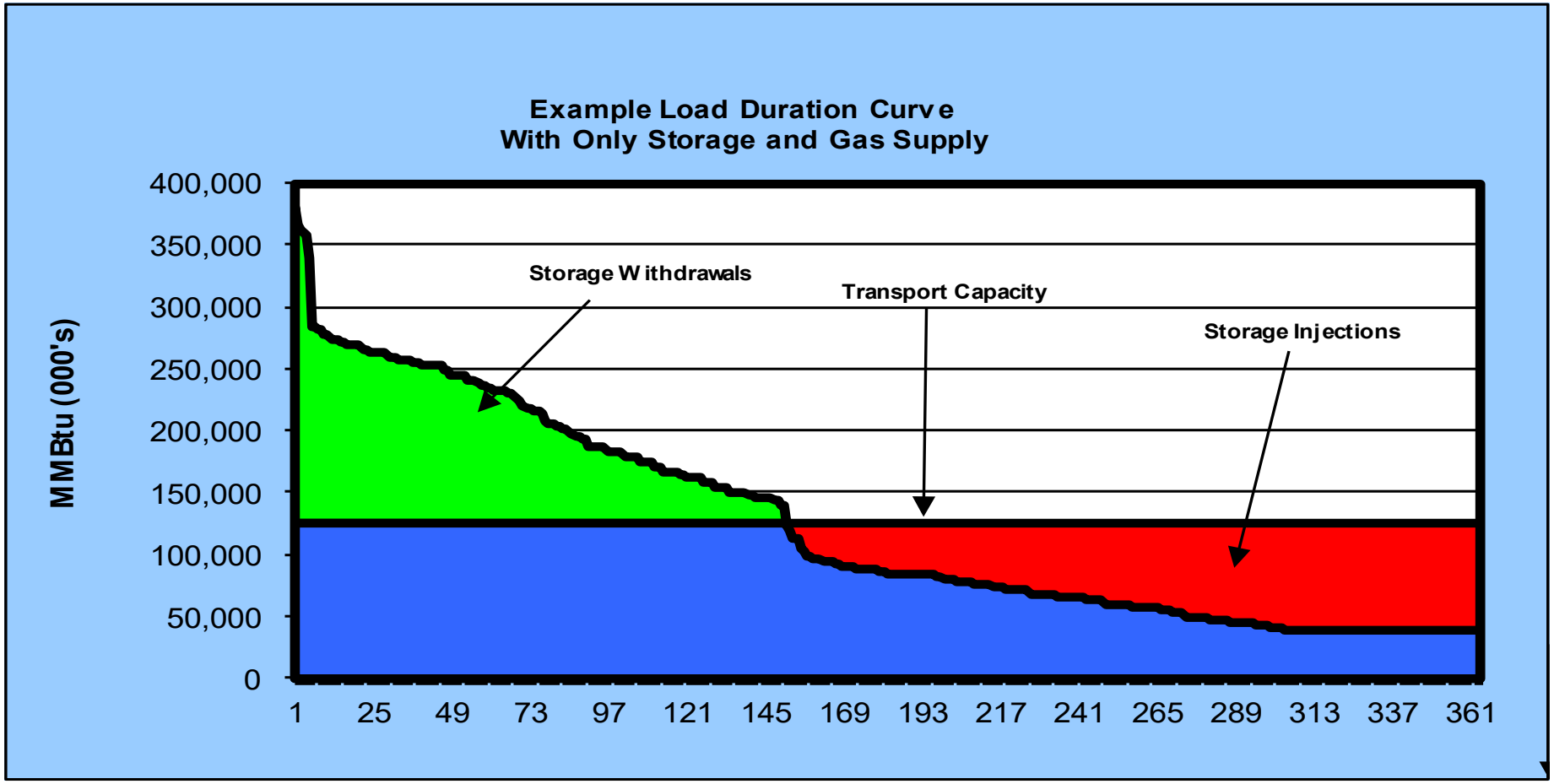
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Stanfield	224,565	224,565	224,565	224,565	224,565	224,565	224,565
Rockies	59,328	59,328	59,328	59,328	59,328	59,328	59,328
Citygate	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total Capacity	293,893	293,893	293,893	293,893	293,893	293,893	293,893
Storage Withdrawals with Bundled Capacity	155,175	155,175	155,175	155,175	155,175	155,175	155,175
JP TF-2 Capacity	30,337	30,337	30,337	30,337	30,337	30,337	30,337
Nampa and Rexburg	35,500	35,500	35,500	35,500	35,500	35,500	35,500
Maximum Deliverability	514,905	514,905	514,905	514,905	514,905	514,905	514,905

STORAGE RESOURCES

- What is storage?
  - Natural or man-made structures where natural gas can be injected and stored for later retrieval
  - Gas is normally injected during periods of lower demand and lower prices
  - Gas is usually withdrawn during periods of higher demand and higher prices

STORAGE RESOURCES

- Why do we need storage?
  - Demand curve is *not* linear
  - Annual supply curve somewhat linear
  - Transport capacity is very linear
  - Not feasible to meet peak demand with only interstate capacity and must-take gas purchases alone
  - Storage enhances winter/peak delivery capability and minimizes costs by balancing flat supply with seasonal demands


Example Load Duration Curve
With Only Storage and Gas Supply
MMBtu (000's)
400,000
350,000
300,000
250,000
200,000
150,000
100,000
50,000
0
1
25
49
73
97
121
145
169
193
217
241
265
289
313
337
361
Storage Withdrawals
Transport Capacity
Storage Injections

STORAGE RESOURCES

- Uses
  - "Needle" peaking
  - Winter baseload
  - Day-to-day load balancing
  - Natural gas price hedge
  - System integrity/emergency issues
- Types
  - Liquefied Storage (LNG)
  - Underground

STORAGE RESOURCES

Liquefied Storage Characteristics

- Natural gas is liquefied @ minus 260° F
- Liquid occupies 1/600 volume of vapor
- Nearly pure methane, non-corrosive, non-toxic and yes, SAFE
- High regasification/withdrawal capability
- Ideal for needle peaking, system balancing and system integrity issues

STORAGE RESOURCES

Liquefied Storage Characteristics

- Liquefaction is slow which limits ability to cycle inventory
- Liquefaction is energy intensive → high cycling and inventory cost
- Generally stored in above-ground tanks
- No methane is released into the atmosphere

PLYMOUTH LNG FACILITY

STORAGE RESOURCES

Underground Storage Characteristics

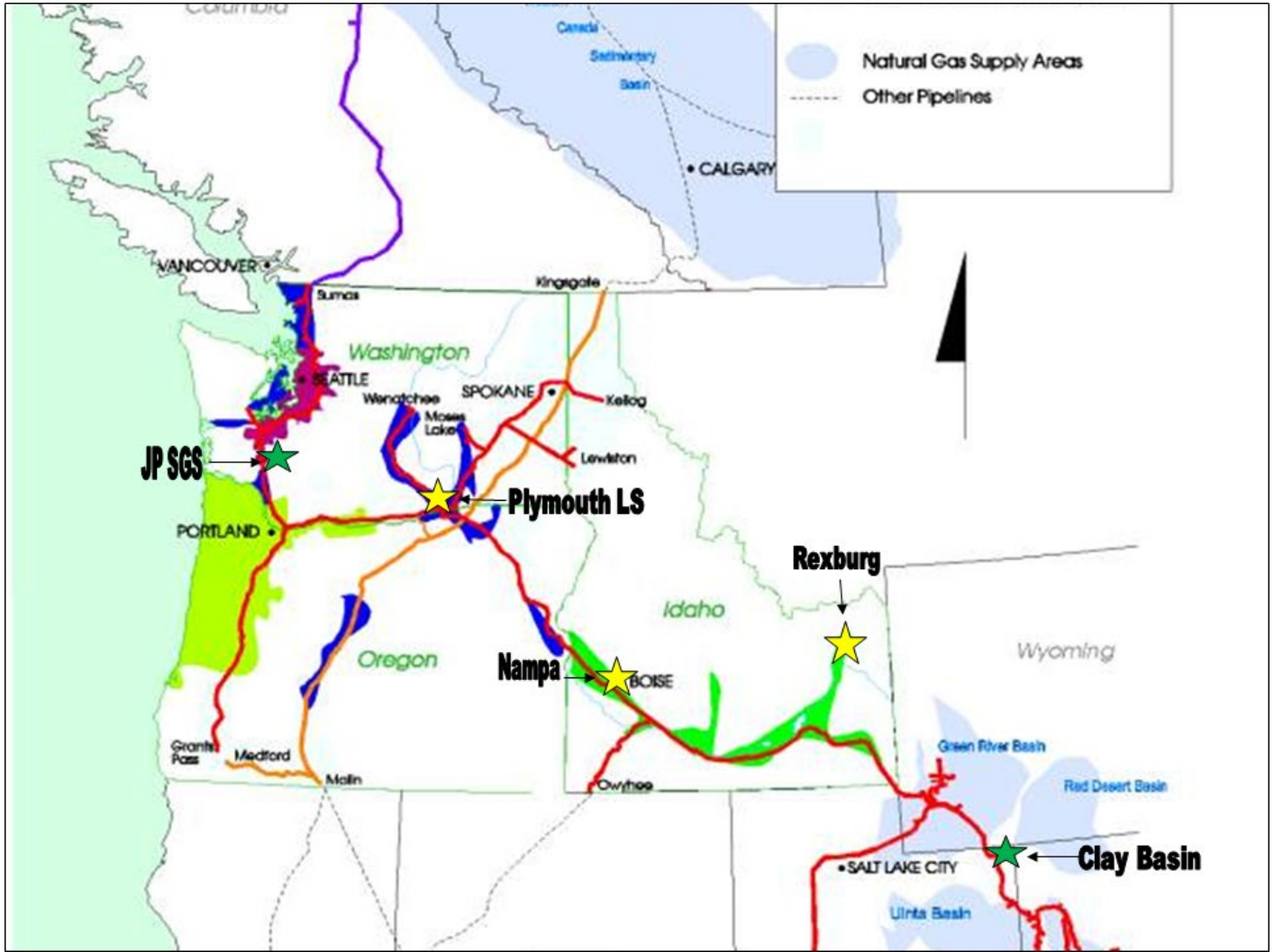
- Gas is injected under pressure into developed salt domes, depleted well structures, underground aquifers or other porous geological formations
- Maximum daily withdrawal less than liquid storage; operating capability is dependent upon inventory level and pressure
- Injections comparatively faster and cycling costs are lower than liquid storage; multiple inventory cycles can enhance cost effectiveness

STORAGE RESOURCES

Location & Type of Storage used by Intermountain

- Nampa, ID LNG – liquid (Intermountain)
- Plymouth, WA LNG – (Northwest Pipeline)
- Rexburg, ID Satellite LNG (Intermountain)
- Jackson Prairie - underground aquifer in western WA (Northwest Pipeline)
- Clay Basin - underground depleted well reservoir in NE Utah (Questar Pipeline)

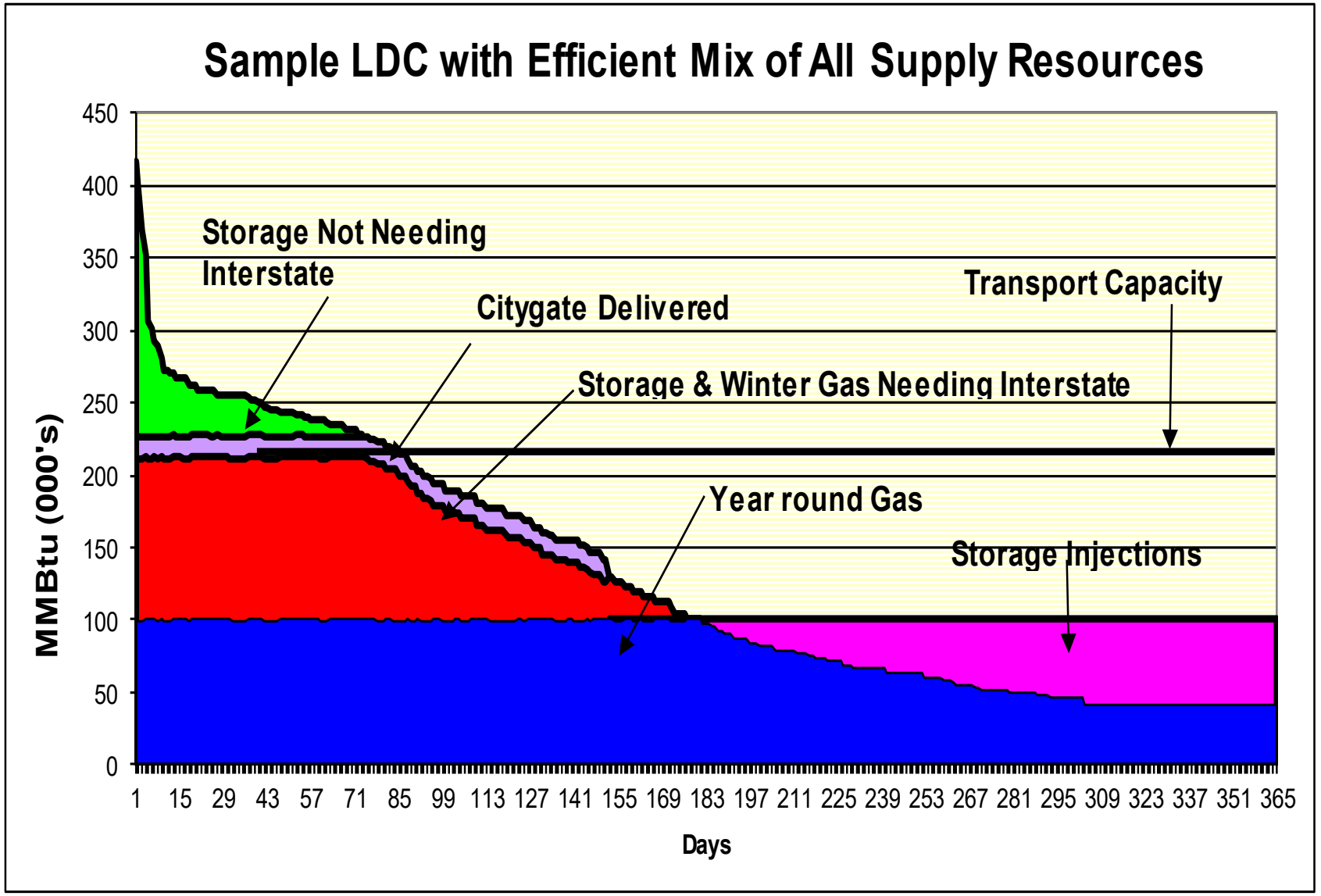
STORAGE RESOURCES - LOCATIONS



STORAGE RESOURCES

Intermountain's 2023/24 Storage Statistics (MMBtu)

Facility	Seasonal Capacity	% of Nov-Mar	Daily Withdrawal Maximum	Daily Withdrawal % of Peak	Daily Injection Max Vol	Daily Injection # of Days	Redelivery Capacity
Nampa	600,000	1%	60,000	16%	3,500	166	***None***
Plymouth*	1,475,135	4%	155,175	43%	12,500	213	**TF-2**
Jackson Prairie	1,092,099	3%	30,337	8%	30,337	36	**TF-2**
Clay Basin	8,413,500	20%	70,114	19%	70,114	120	**TF-1**
Grand Total	**11,580,734**	**28%**	**315,626**	**86%**	**116,451**		


Sample LDC with Efficient Mix of All Supply Resources
MMBtu (000's)
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
Storage Not Needing Interstate
Citygate Delivered
Storage & Winter Gas Needing Interstate
Transport Capacity
Year round Gas
Storage Injections
1 15 29 43 57 71 85 99 113 127 141 155 169 183 197 211 225 239 253 267 281 295 309 323 337 351 365
Days

QUESTIONS?

FEEDBACK SUBMISSIONS

- IRP.Comments@intgas.com
- Please provide comments and feedback within 10 days

THIRD MEETING

September 17, 2025, 9:00 a.m. - Noon

- Potential Capacity Enhancements
- Resource Optimization
- Planning Results
- Remaining IRP Process