

Generation, Transmission & Distribution Basics



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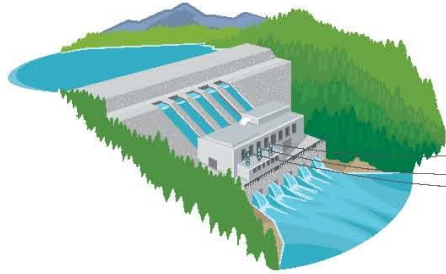
Generation, Transmission and Distribution

In this section we will go over:

- BC's electrical system
- Generation resources
- Transmission – operational requirements and interconnections
- Distribution
- Microgrids



BC Hydro power system



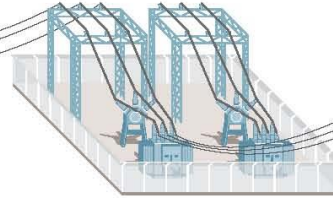
Generation:

Electricity is generated by BC Hydro and independent power producers.



Transmission:

Electricity is moved from where it is produced to where it is used.



Substations:

Voltage is reduced at substations to provide power suitable for use in homes and businesses.

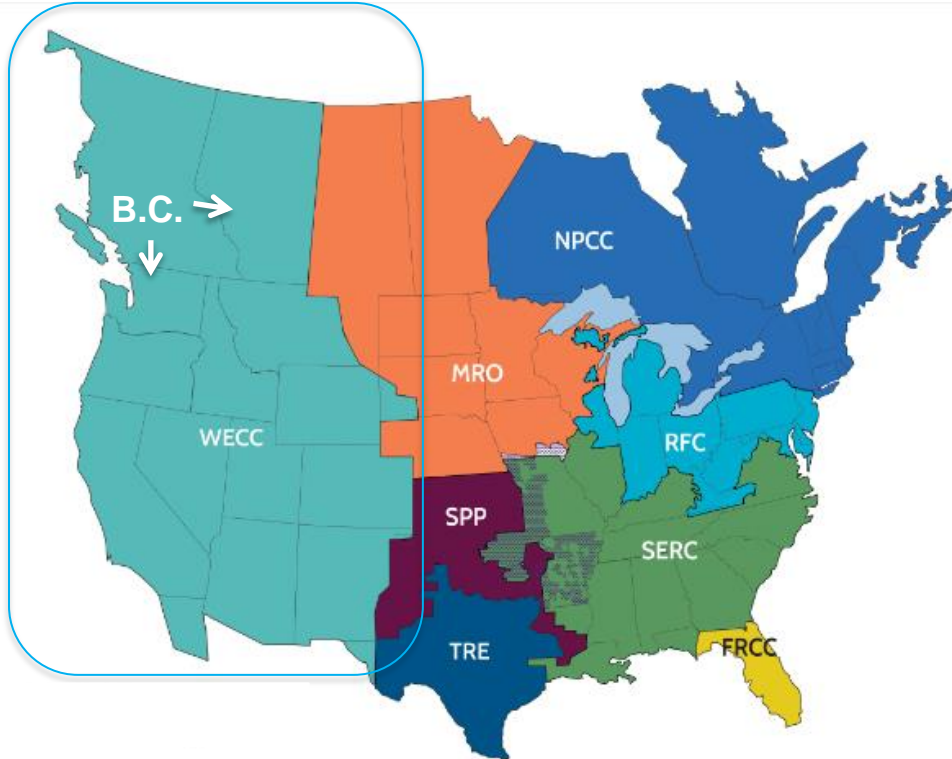


Distribution:

Low-voltage electricity is provided safely to neighbourhoods and businesses.

Interconnected electric systems

The Western Interconnection: integrated power grid that connects BC, Alberta and 14 western states



- Utilities can trade power to manage supply and demand more efficiently and economically
- Large interconnected power systems are more reliable and resilient to contingencies such as unexpected generation loss
- All utilities are required to comply with Mandatory Reliability Standards

Generation: BC Hydro's assets

- BC Hydro operates three of the six largest hydroelectric power stations in Canada
- Majority of generating capacity is on the Peace (northeast B.C.) and Columbia River (southeast B.C.) systems
- BC Hydro operates thermal generation facilities in Fort Nelson, Prince Rupert, and in many Non-Integrated Areas (not grid connected)
- Site C on track to be in-service by November 2025 (adds +8% generation energy overall)

**Our electricity generation is
over 97% clean**



Transmission - BC Hydro's operational needs

We have a legal obligation to serve customers and comply with applicable utility standards



- BC Hydro is required to serve its customers under the *Electric Tariff*, the *Open Access Transmission Tariff* and the *BC Utilities Act*
- BC Hydro must comply with applicable utility standards including Mandatory Reliability Standards (MRS) (e.g. vegetation management, cyber security)
- BC Hydro is required to provide non-discriminatory service to existing and prospective customers in accordance with tariffs

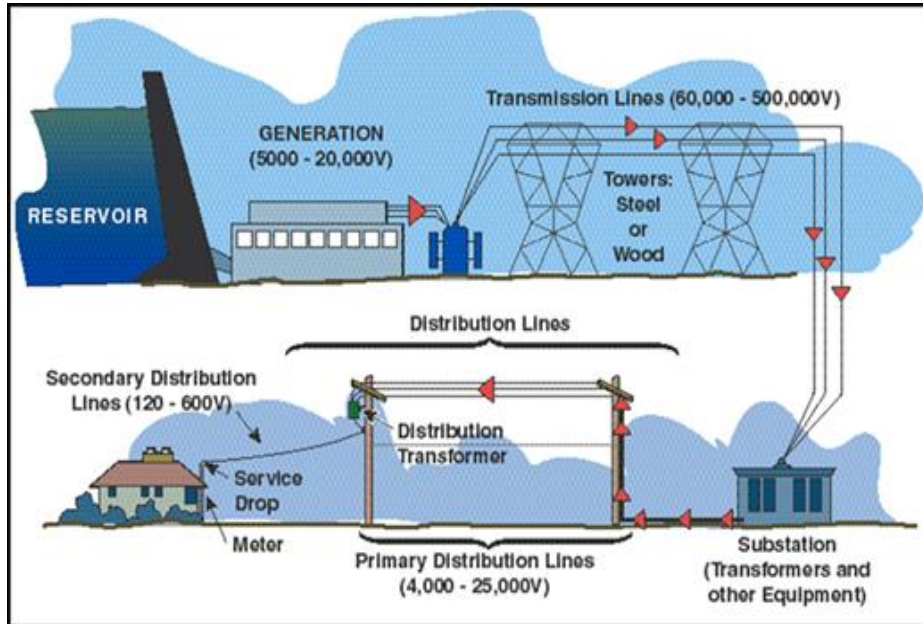
Transmission - Connecting new industrial or generator customers



- Customer connections are managed with a prescribed process. BC Hydro load customers follow the Electric Tariff, while generation customers follow the Open Access Transmission Tariff.
- New connection requests are considered on a first-come, first-served basis through BC Hydro's "interconnections queue"

Distribution

Delivers electricity to the end-use customers



Single Phase Distribution:

used by most residential and small business customers.

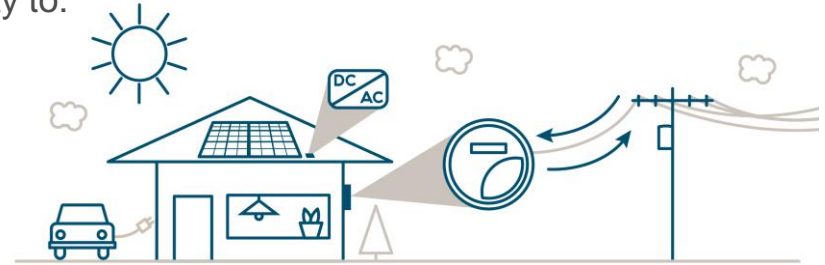
Three Phase Distribution:

typically provided to larger commercial and industrial customers.

What is Net Metering?

- Net metering enables residential and commercial customers to connect a renewable electricity generating unit of up to 100 kW of capacity to:

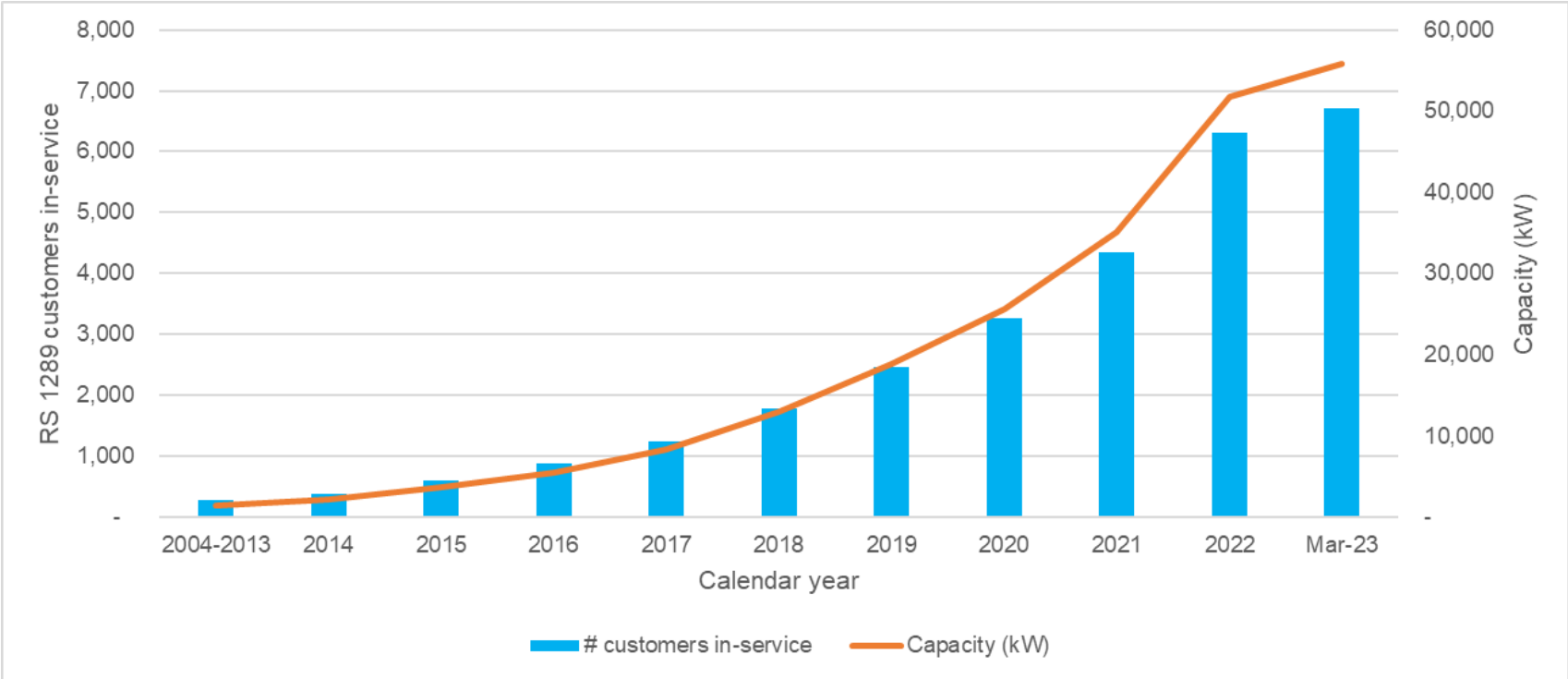
- Power their home or business;
- Save on their electricity bills;
- Rely on BC Hydro's grid, when needed.



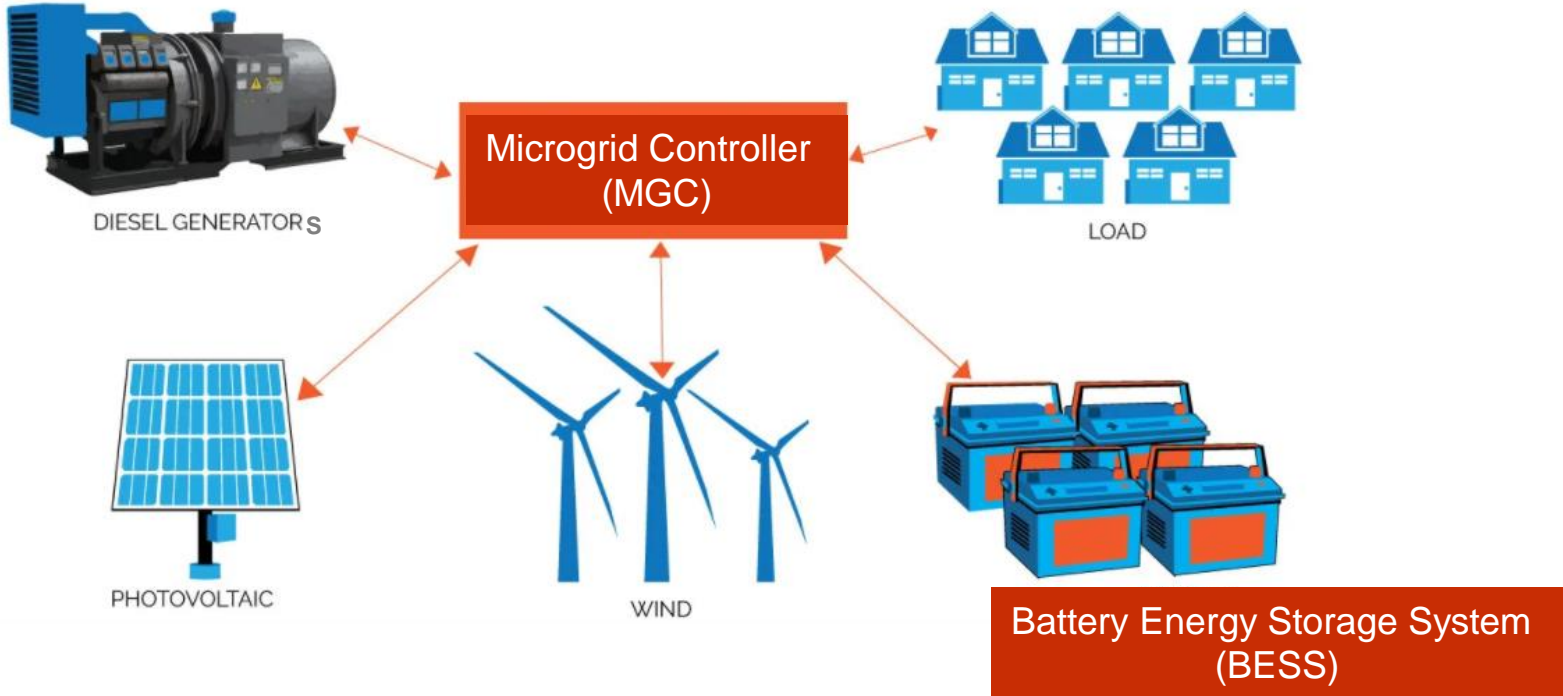
- Electricity generated by the customer is first used to power their home or business
- If a customer generates more electricity than they need at any given time, the excess generation is stored as generation credits on their account to be used to offset their future bills.
- Any unused generation credits are paid out to customers annually

Net Metering Update

The number of net metering customers has grown significantly over the past four years



Microgrids



Microgrids in BC

BC Hydro provides service to 14 Non-Integrated Areas that operate as microgrids

- 113 GWh of total generation
 - 45% renewable
 - 55% diesel
- 19 million litres of annual diesel consumption
- 44,000 tons of CO₂e emissions
- Individual community renewable generation can vary from 0% to 100%
- The NIA is comprised of primarily Indigenous communities

BC Hydro's non-integrated areas Generation facilities

