

Unit Conversion:**Energy Units and
Conversion**

Cf = Cubic Feet

Ccf = Hundred Cubic Feet

Mcf = Thousand Cubic Feet

MMcf = Million Cubic Feet

Btu = British Thermal unit

MMBtu = Million Btu

GJ = gigajoule (metric measure of
energy)

Dth = decatherm

KW = Kilowatt

KWh = Kilowatt hour

MW = Megawatt

MWh = Megawatt hour

1 Cf	=	1,015 Btu
1 Cf	=	.0101500 Therm*
1 Ccf	=	101,500 Btu
1 Ccf	=	1.015 Therm*
1 Therm	=	100,000 Btu
1 Dth	=	10 therms
10 therms	=	1 MMBtu
1,000,000 Btu	=	1 MMBtu
1 Dth	=	1 MMBtu
1,000 Mcf	=	1 MMcf
1,000 MMcf	=	1 Bcf
1 MMcf	=	1,015 MMBtu*
1 GJ	=	0.95 MMBtu
1,000 KWh	=	1 MWh
1,000 KW	=	1 MW

* This conversion varies with energy content of the gas

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Aggregator (Supplier)	Any party (such as an ESCO) that is approved by the LDC to deliver gas supplies to an Aggregation Group. This term has the same meaning as "Aggregation Pool Operator" for Non-Daily Metered Customers and "Pool Operator" for Daily Metered Customers.
Balancing	A process that reconciles actual customer use with the amount of natural gas delivered to the LDC citygate. The difference between these two is called an imbalance.
Baseload	As applied to gas, the portion of a customer's or group of customers' load that does not vary seasonally or in response to variation in temperature.
Bcf	BCF Billion cubic feet.
British Thermal Unit	The quantity of heat required to raise one pound of water (about one pint) one degree Fahrenheit at or near its point of maximum density. It is common in the natural gas industry to use the general/average value of 1034 BTUs = 1 Cubic Foot.
Btu	British Thermal Unit (Energy)
Capacity Release	Space on the interstate pipeline allowing the Company or other shippers to move gas from the source (well head) to the city gate for further distribution on the Company's system. The Company will "release" capacity or "assign" capacity as required by tariff and as available and desired by Customers and/or suppliers. Capacity Release Releasing capacity to an ESCO in order for the ESCO to meet their operational requirements. Both the pipeline capacity and storage field capacity are released.
Cashout	Procedures by which CNGC and ESCOs resolve imbalances through cash payments.
Ccf	100 Cubic Feet (Volumetric) or approximately 1.03 therms
Citygate	Point that natural gas enters CNGC system from other pipelines
Citygate	The point of interconnection between a pipeline and a local distribution company where gas is delivered to the LDC. CNGC has four main citygates.
Critical Day	A critical day exists when the LDC declares an operational flow order (OFO).
Critical Period	A period of operational stress or impending potential stress that may impact the integrity of the LDC's gas distribution system or a force majeure event.
Curtailment	The reduction of gas deliveries to customers or Direct Customers initiated by the Company to maintain the integrity of the Company's distribution system and/or when there is a shortage of supply or a lack of capacity on an Upstream Pipeline and/or the Company's distribution system.
Customer Account #	The utility specific unique identifier associated with a utility customer.
Daily Balancing	The process wherein CNGC accommodates the difference, on a daily basis, between the actual usage of the ESCO's SC7, & SC 11 retail customers and the quantity of gas delivered by the ESCO to CNGC's distribution system.
Daily Metered Customers	Minimum usage must be equal to or greater than 25,000 dekatherms annually
DCQ	Daily Contract Quantity

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Degree Days	A measure of deviation in temperature used to indicate the need for gas to serve heating loads. The number of degree days on a day is calculated by subtracting the average daily temperature (average of the daily high and low temperatures) from 65 degrees Fahrenheit.
Design Day	A 24-hour period of demand which is used as a basis for planning gas capacity requirements.
Direct Customer	A transportation customer who acts on its own behalf to purchase and arrange to bring natural gas to the Company's city gate for its own consumption and not for resale. A Direct Customer may aggregate and schedule load for itself and other Direct Customers, but each Direct Customer continues to be responsible individually for meeting balancing and other requirements placed on Direct Customers.
Distribution Line	Company owned pipelines, which deliver gas directly to a Customer's facility.
Dth	Dekatherm. A unit of heating (or thermal) value equal to 10 Therms or one million BTUs (Energy). 1 MMBtu = 1 Dth (or dt).
Dual-Fuel	Capability The ability of a commercial or industrial end-user to burn fuels other than natural gas, usually coal or fuel oil, at its option.
EBB	Electronic Bulletin Board
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange
ESCO	Energy Service Company. A gas ESCO is any party that is responsible for arranging gas deliveries to the LDC city gate.
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. An independent federal agency created in 1977 which regulates, among other things, interstate wholesale sales and transportation of natural gas at "just and reasonable" rates.
Firm Service	The highest quality sales or transmission service offered to customers under a rate schedule that anticipates no interruption in that service. CNGC provides firm service to all gas customers.
Force Majeure	An "Act of God" or other unexpected and disruptive event beyond the control of buyer or seller which interferes with or precludes a party's ability to perform under a contract. A force majeure clause in a contract is intended to excuse a party from performing a contract obligation if the event asserted is of the type specifically included within the language of the clause. Courts strictly construe a force majeure.
FT	Firm Transportation.
Fuel Loss See	"Lost And Unaccounted For (LAUF) Gas" in CNGC's Tariff
Gas Day	A period of twenty-four consecutive hours beginning at 10:00 a.m. and ending at 10:00 a.m. Eastern Clock Time, the next calendar day.
Gross Receipts Tax	Comprised of New York State imposed taxes including Gross Income Tax, Gross Earnings Tax, Surcharge on Gross Revenue, Excess Dividends Taxes - plus where applicable, Metropolitan Transportation Business Tax Surcharge and Municipal Tax. (Also referred to as Tax Surcharge Factor).
GRT	Gross Receipts Tax

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HEFPA	Home Energy Fair Practices Act The Home Energy Fair Practices Act (HEFPA) is New York's utility consumer ``bill of rights''. Adopted in 1981 to establish and consolidate in Article 2 of the Public Service Law, HEFPA outlines the basic rights and remedies of New York's residential utility energy consumers. It is one of the strongest consumer protection statutes for electric and gas customers in the nation, and is the linchpin of our State's universal service policy.
Human Needs Customer	High priority customers such as residences, hospitals and nursing homes, for which failure to get gas could be life threatening (also known as "Critical Care Customer").
Imbalance	The difference, on a daily basis, between the actual usage of the Distribution Customer's Retail Customer service points, grossed up for losses, and the quantity of gas delivered by the Distribution Customer to the Distribution Provider's system for such service points. A positive imbalance occurs when the quantity received exceeds the quantity delivered. A negative imbalance occurs when the quantity delivered exceeds the quantity received.
Import Tax	New York State tax imposed on volumes of gas owned by the Customer and transported into New York State via interstate gas pipelines. The tax is state mandated and remitted to New York State by the Company.
IT	Interruptible transportation.
LAUF	Lost And Unaccounted For Gas
LDC	Local Distribution Company. The company whose primary function is to distribute gas supply procured by it or by ESCOs or Direct Customers, to retail gas users. LDCs also provide transportation service to retail end users as well as other services.
Local Gas	Gas produced and delivered within New York State. Not subject to Federal agency (FERC) regulations or New York State import tax.
Mandatory Release Capacity Customer(s)	A Non Daily Metered Aggregation Customer or any Daily Metered Critical Care Customer without an alternate fuel.
MAOP	Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure. The maximum pressure at which a gas system may be operated.
MDQ	The maximum daily quantity of firm sales that the Company is obligated to provide to the Customer or Pool Operator.
NAESB	North American Energy Standards Board A nonprofit North American industry association whose mission is "to develop and promote standards to simplify and expand electronic communications, and to simplify and streamline business practices that will lead to a seamless marketplace for natural gas."
Negative Imbalance	Quantity of gas delivered (consumption) in excess of the quantity of gas received by the Company.
Nomination	A shipper's request to move a certain volume of gas on a pipeline during a given period. Most nominations are made on a daily basis, although intraday nominations are required by NAESB standards and hourly nominations are possible on some pipeline systems.

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Transmission Line	Pipelines which are used to transport gas to a local distribution Company
UBP	Uniform Business Practices (UBP Addendum)
Unbundled	The characteristic of having been separated, i.e. the Company's various services have been "unbundled" by various tariff revisions to allow the Company's transportation Customers to choose only the services which they require, and pay only for these services.