Iroquois Gas Transmission System, L.P.

Presentation to the

Connecticut DEEP

2012 EDC Integrated Resource Plan

Iroquois' Role in

Meeting the Future Natural Gas needs

for Connecticut

September 20, 2011

Forward-Looking Statement Disclaimer

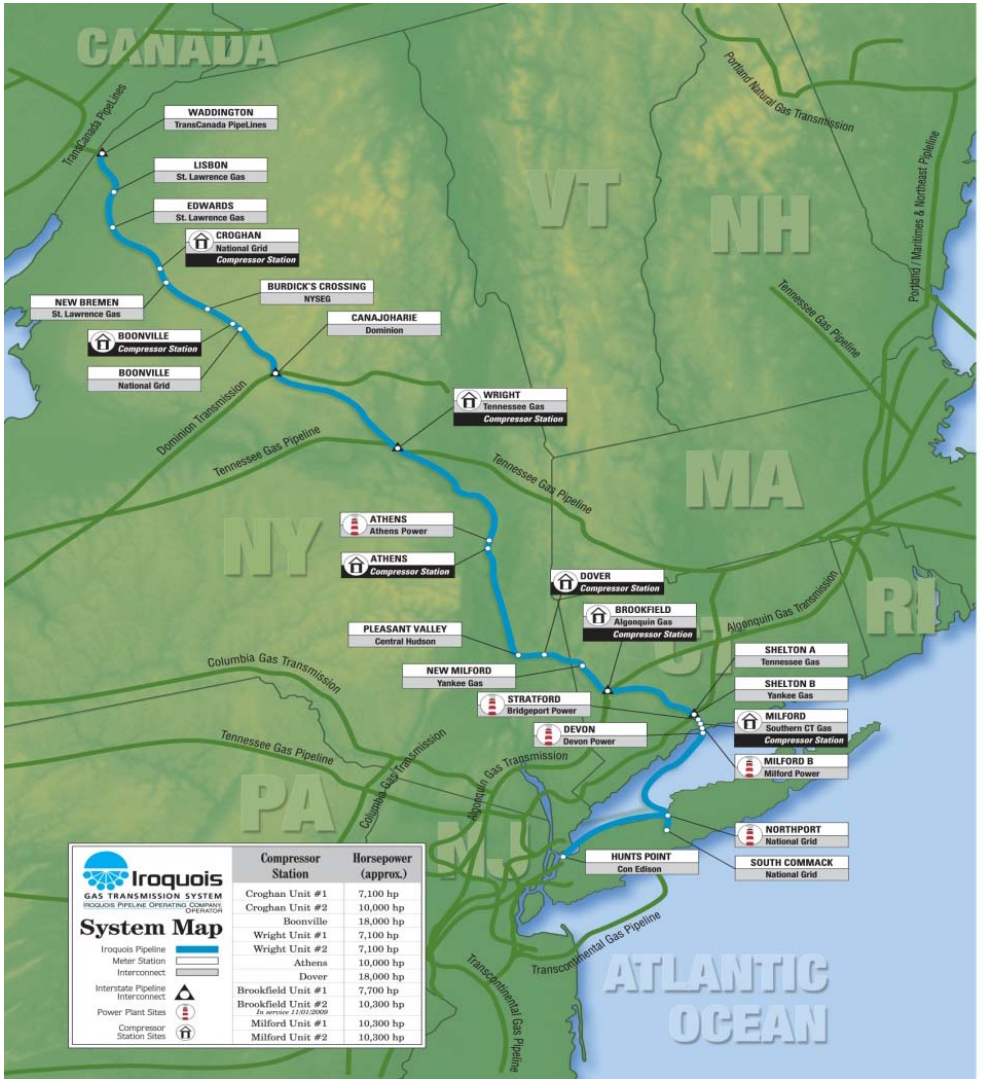
This publication may contain various forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, are not guarantees of future performance and include assumptions about future market conditions, operations and results. Iroquois can give no assurance that such expectations will be achieved. Among the many factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements herein are: future demand and prices for natural gas; availability of supplies of Canadian natural gas; regulatory, political, legislative and judicial developments, particularly with regard to regulation by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; the timing and cost of Iroquois' expansion projects; competitive conditions in the marketplace; changes in the receptivity of the financial markets to Iroquois or other oil and gas credits similar to Iroquois and, accordingly, our strategy for financing any such change in business strategy or expansions.

Iroquois Gas Transmission System

- AGENDA
  - Iroquois Overview
  - Supply Drivers (Shale, LNG, Power plant development)
  - New Projects

Iroquois Gas Transmission System

- Commenced operations in 1991
- 416-mile (30” and 24”) pipeline system running from the Canadian border at Waddington, NY to Long Island, NY and New York City, NY
- 106,400 HP of compression (7 stations)
- 1.5 Bcf/d total system capacity (physical receipt capability: Waddington = 1.2 Bcf/d, Brookfield = 0.3 Bcf/d)
- Interconnects with DTI, TGP (200/300 lines) and AGT
- Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure = 1,440 psig



Ownership Structure

TransCanada Pipelines Limited	44.48%
Dominion Resources, Inc.	24.72%
National Grid U.S.	20.40%
New Jersey Resources	5.53%
Energy East Corp.	4.87%
	100.0%

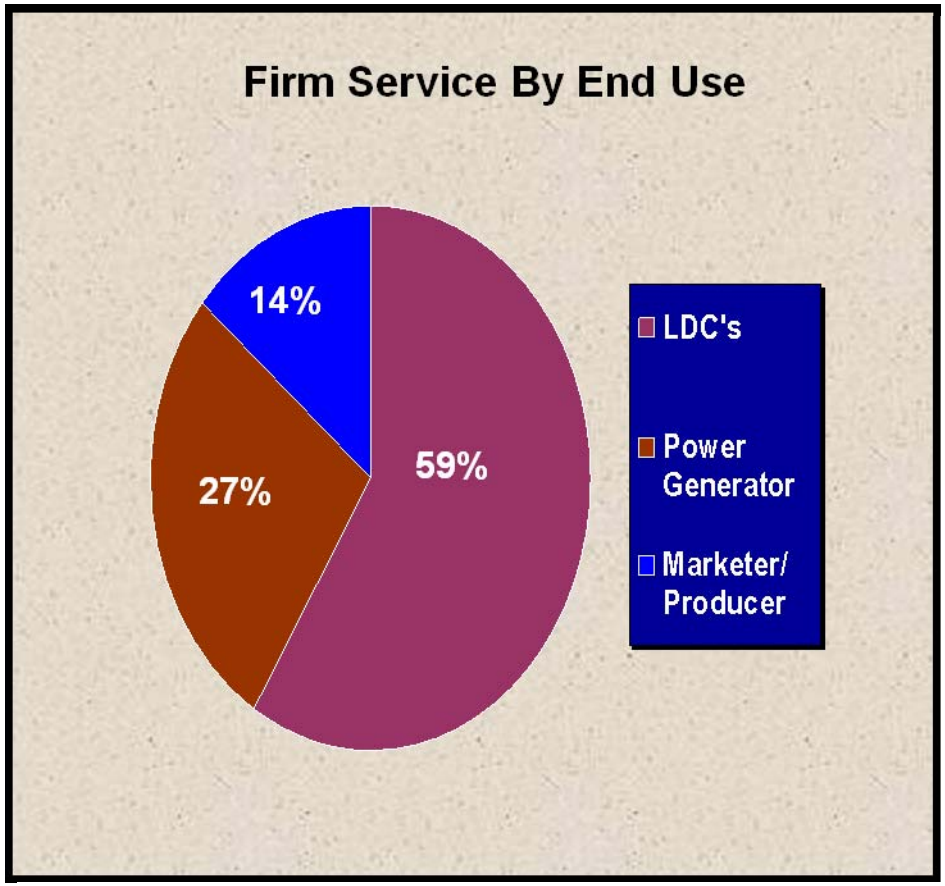
Iroquois Firm Transportation Shipper Mix

- Through active marketing and inexpensive expandability, Iroquois continues to grow, and in doing so, has diversified its customer base. In 1992, the customer base was predominately LDC's. As of 2009 the LDC component is approximately 59%.

- The addition of electric plant load continues to be a positive for the system as a whole :

  - provides a load leveling effect in summer

  - balances traditional utility market needs



Major Firm Shippers

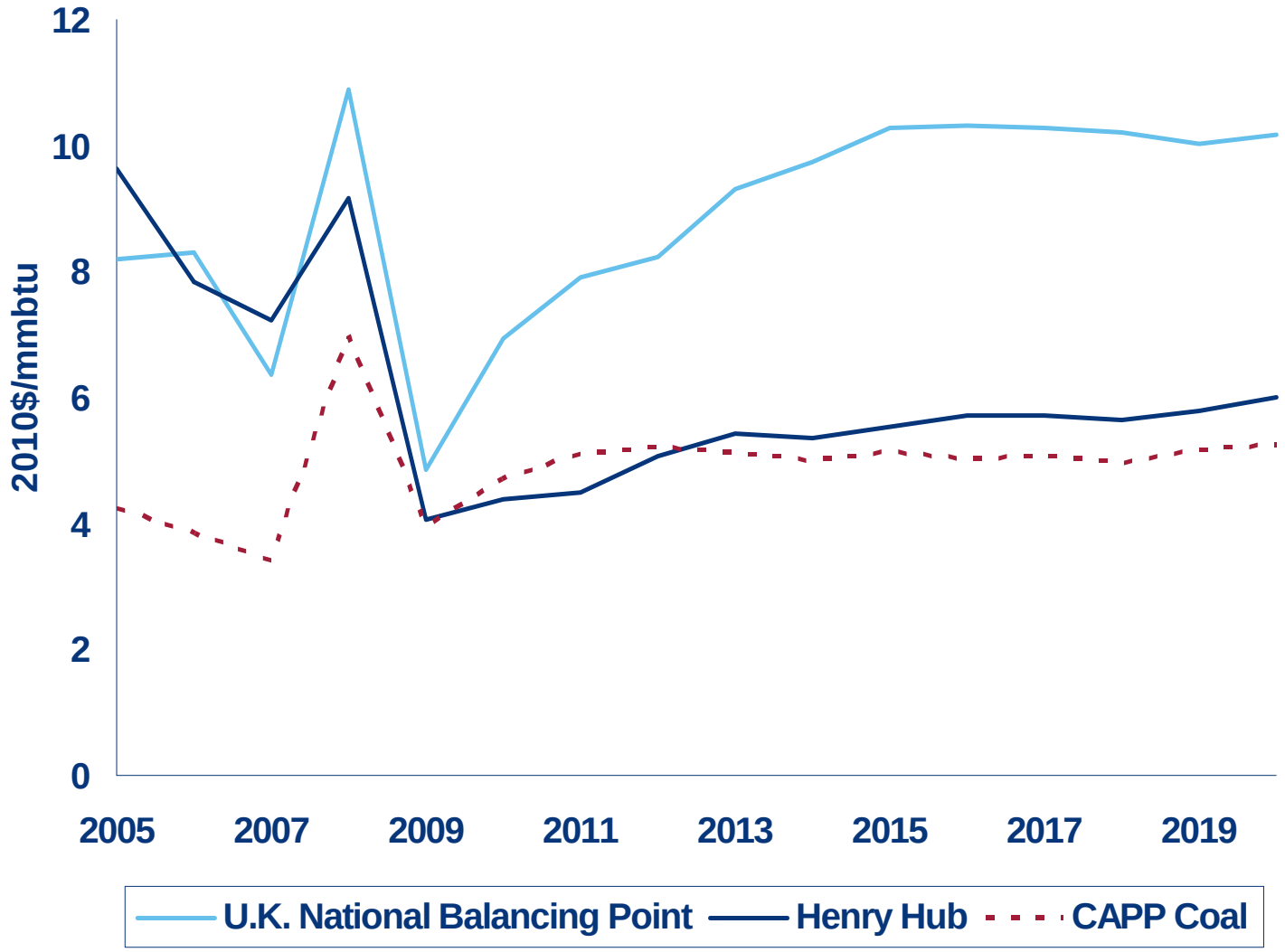
- LDC's
  - National Grid US 474 MDt/d
  - Con Edison 150 MDt/d
  - Connecticut Natural/Southern CT Gas 92 MDt/d
  - Yankee Gas 73 MDt/d
- IPP/Power Generators
  - Bridgeport Energy 94 MDt/d
  - Selkirk 77 MDt/d
  - New Athens Generating 70 MDt/d
  - TC Ravenswood 60 MDt/d
  - Milford Power 35 MDt/d

Iroquois Zone 2 Power Generation Markets

Generator	MW	Peak Load (Dth/d)	Firm Supply (Dth/d)
Athens Generating	1,080	180,000	70,000
Cricket Hill (Proposed)	1,000	168,000	0
Milford Power	540	96,000	35,000
Bridgeport Energy	520	94,000	20,000
Northport	1,582	270,000	0
NRG Power	600	145,000	0
Total	5,322	953,000	125,000

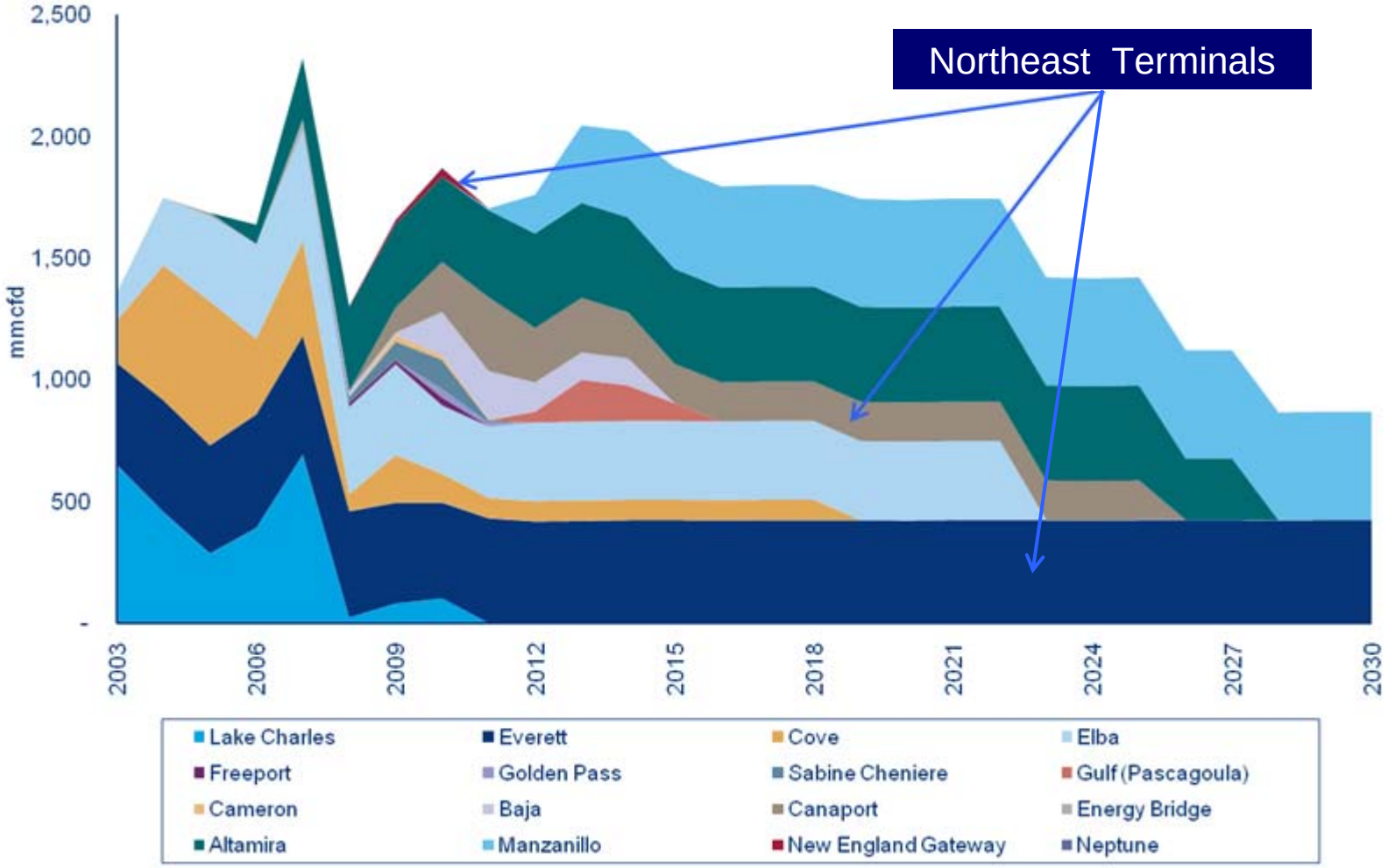
Supply Drivers

Economics Do Not Support Delivery of LNG to NE



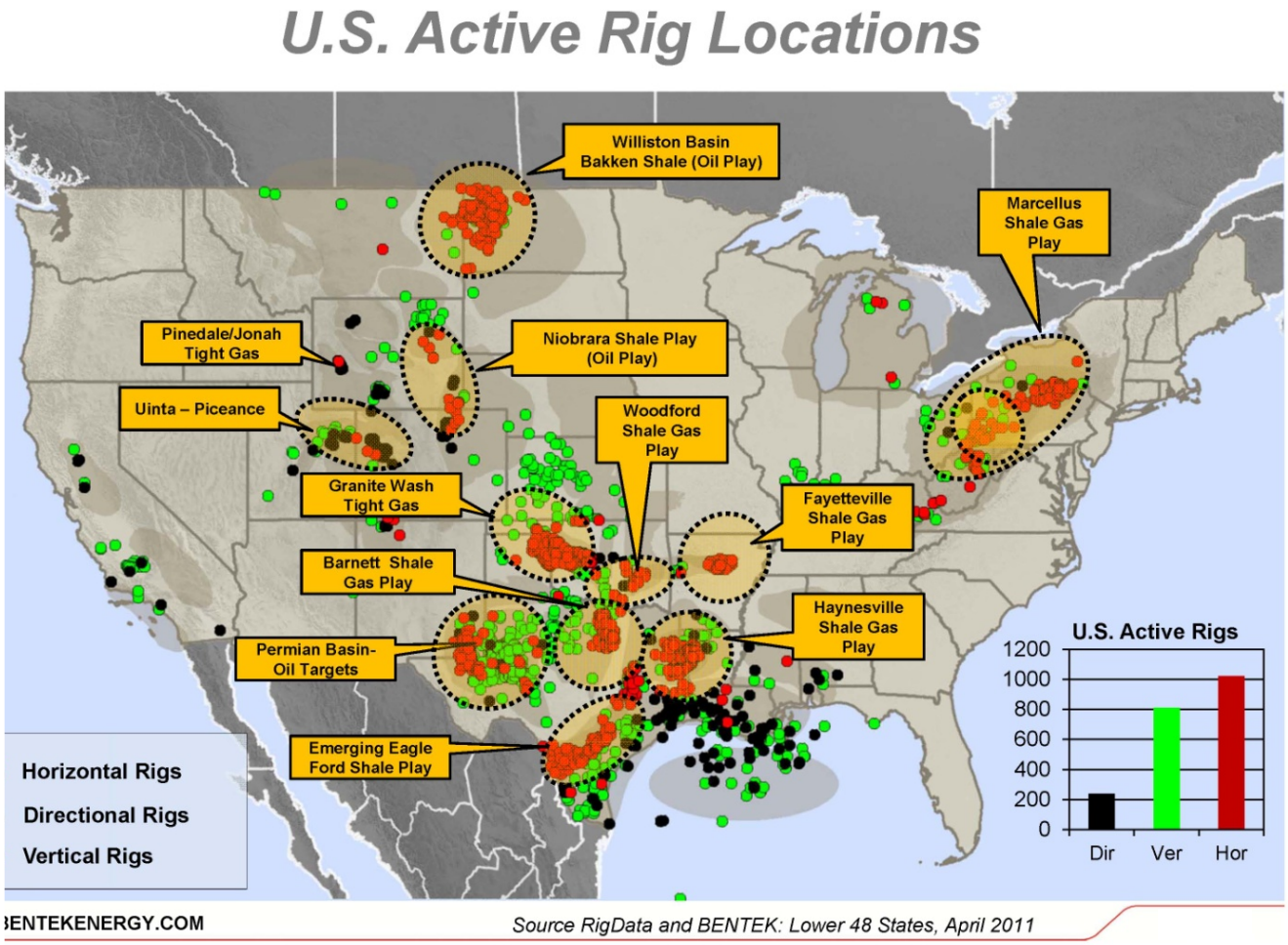
Source: Wood Mackenzie

Annual LNG Imports By Facility



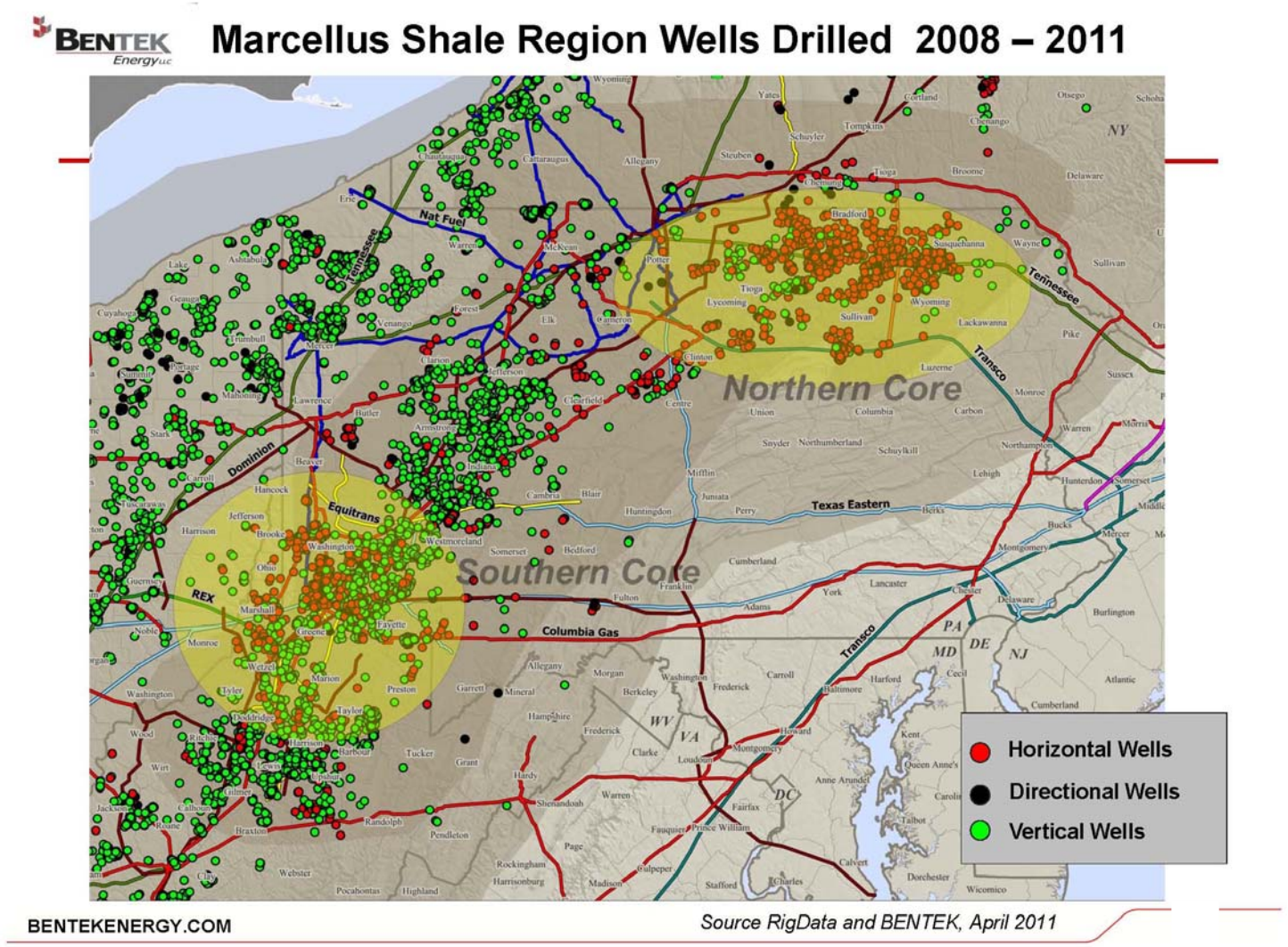
Source: Wood Mackenzie

Where Are Producers Deploying Their Capital?



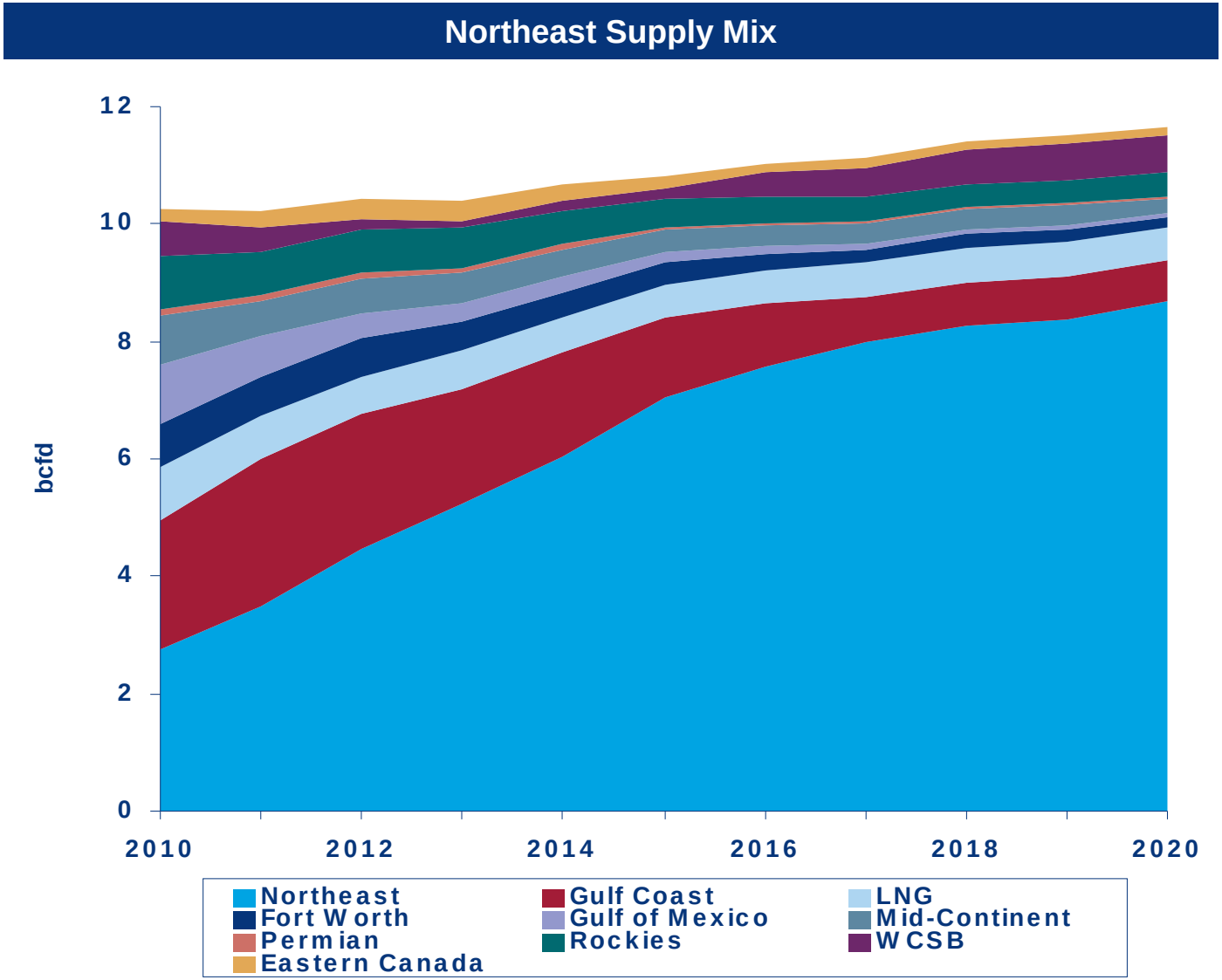
Source: Bentek

The Marcellus Picture



Source: Bentek

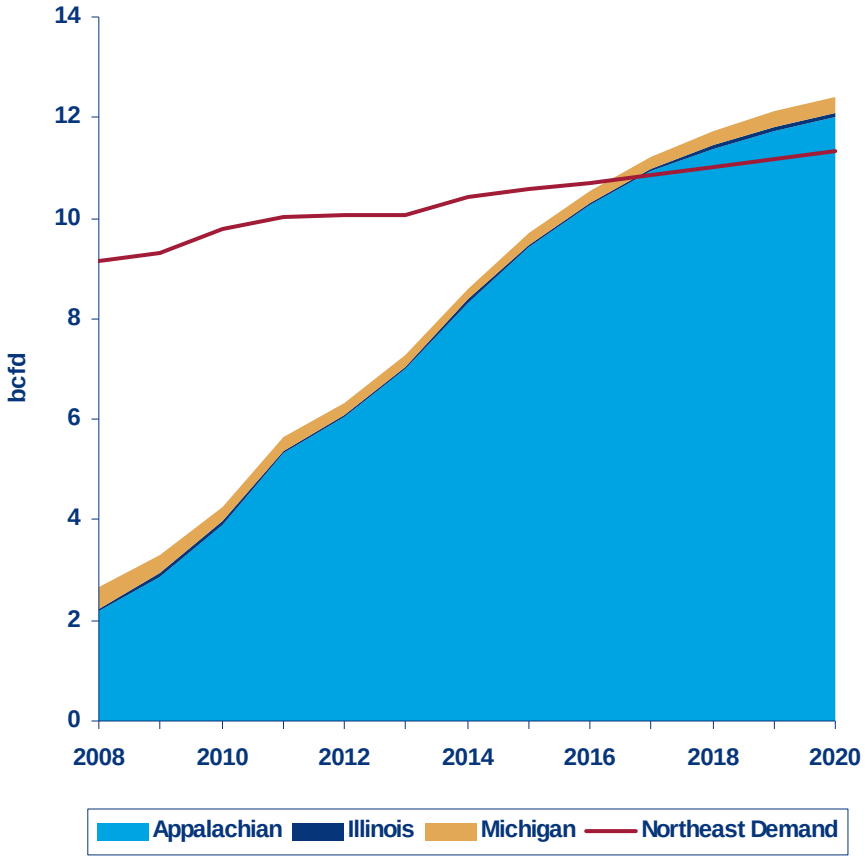
The Impact of Marcellus



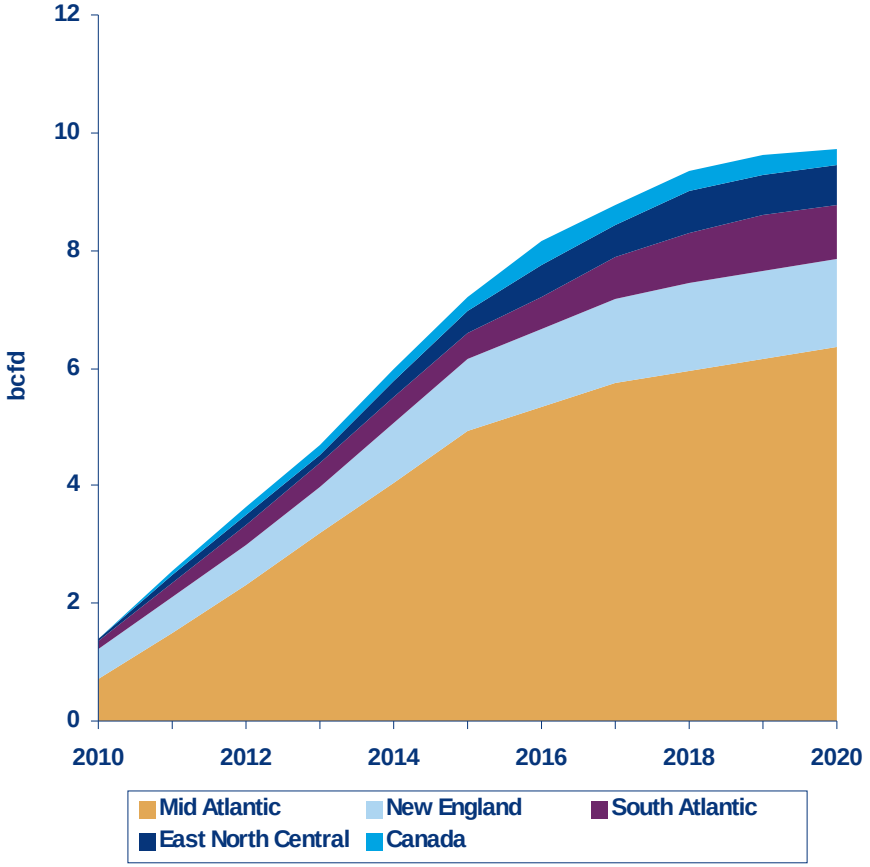
Source: Wood Mackenzie

Marcellus Becomes Major Supplier to NE

Northeast Supply vs. Total Demand



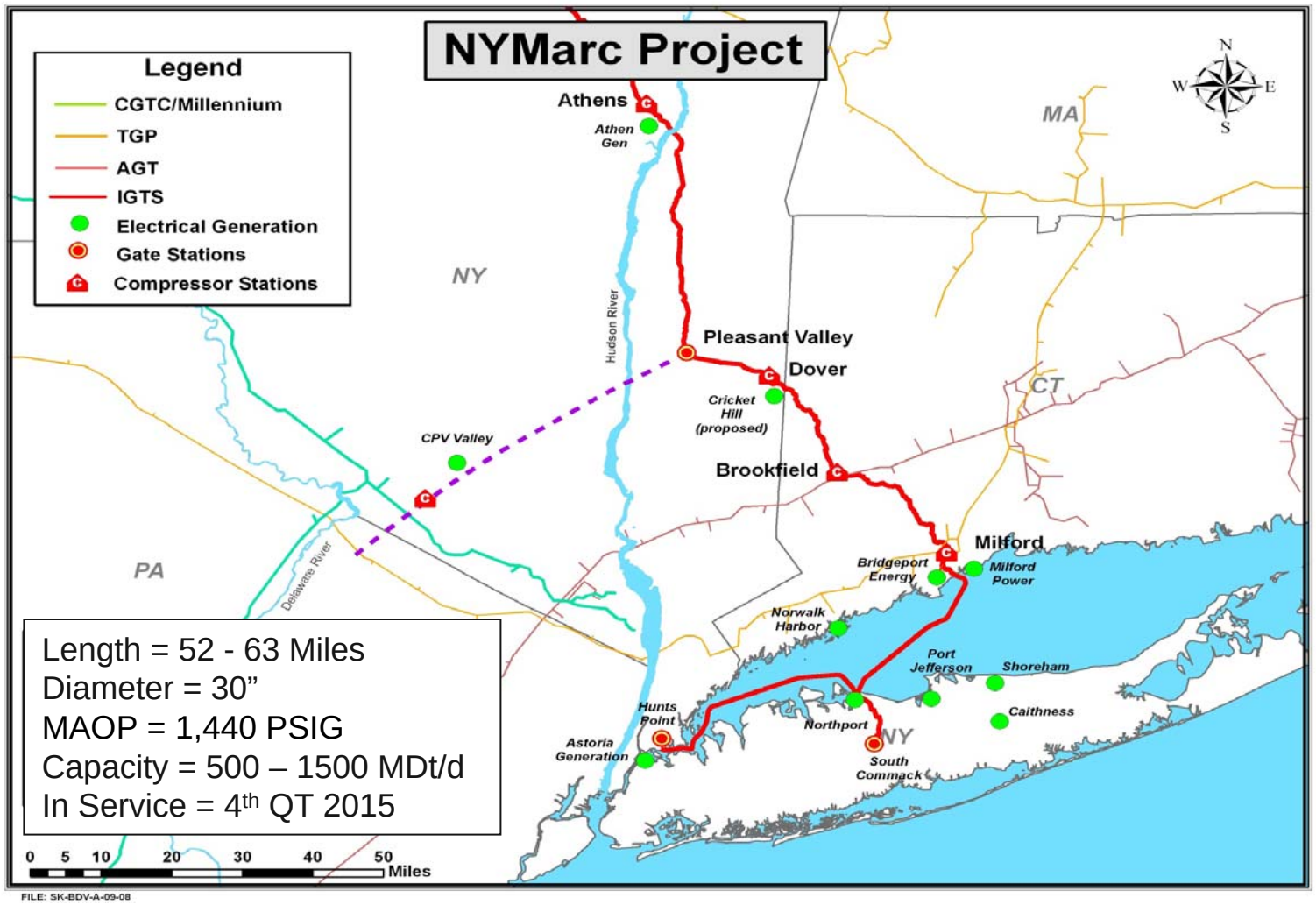
Marcellus Destination Mix



Source: Wood Mackenzie

Iroquois
Infrastructure Initiatives

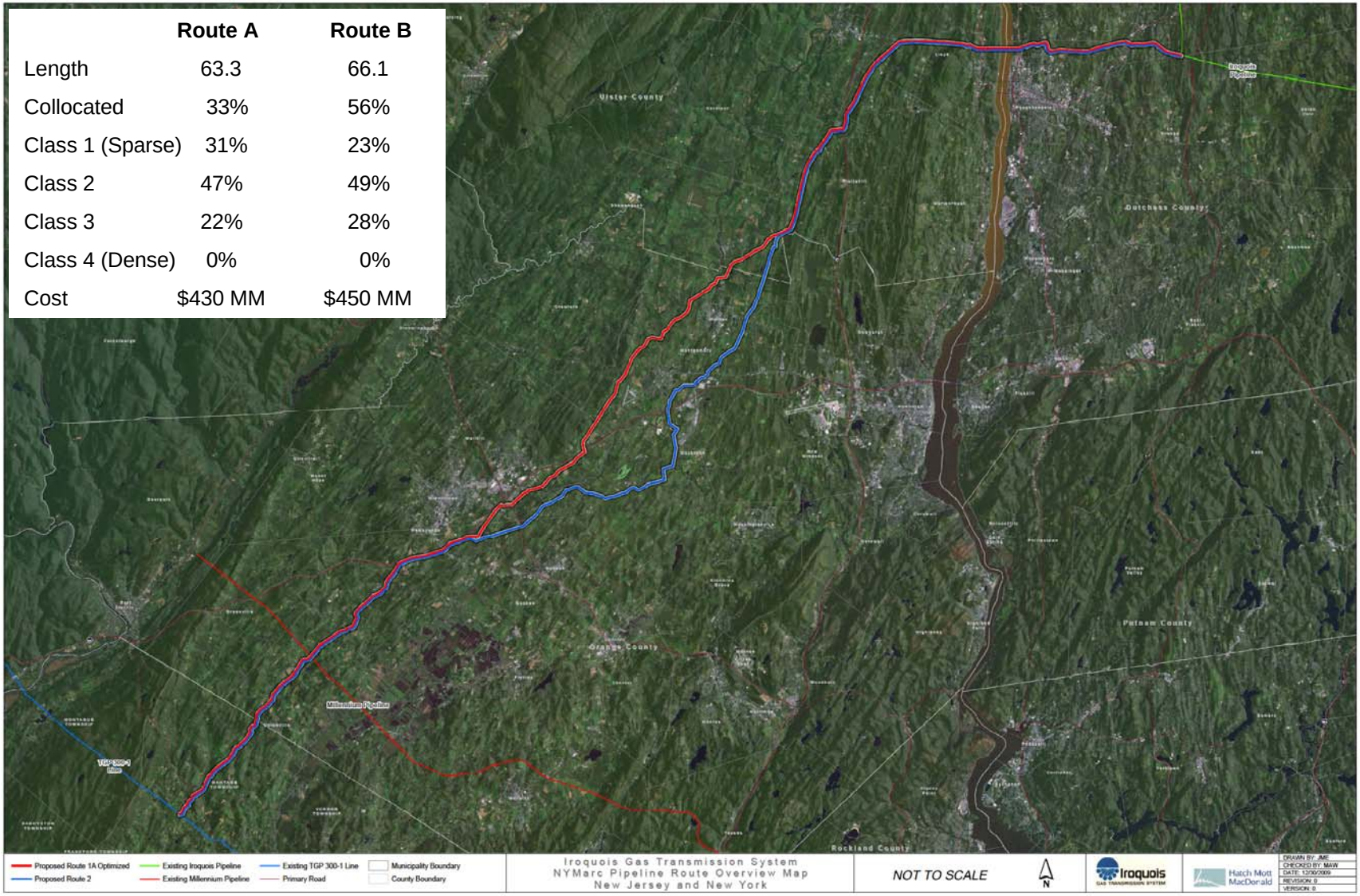
NYMarc Project



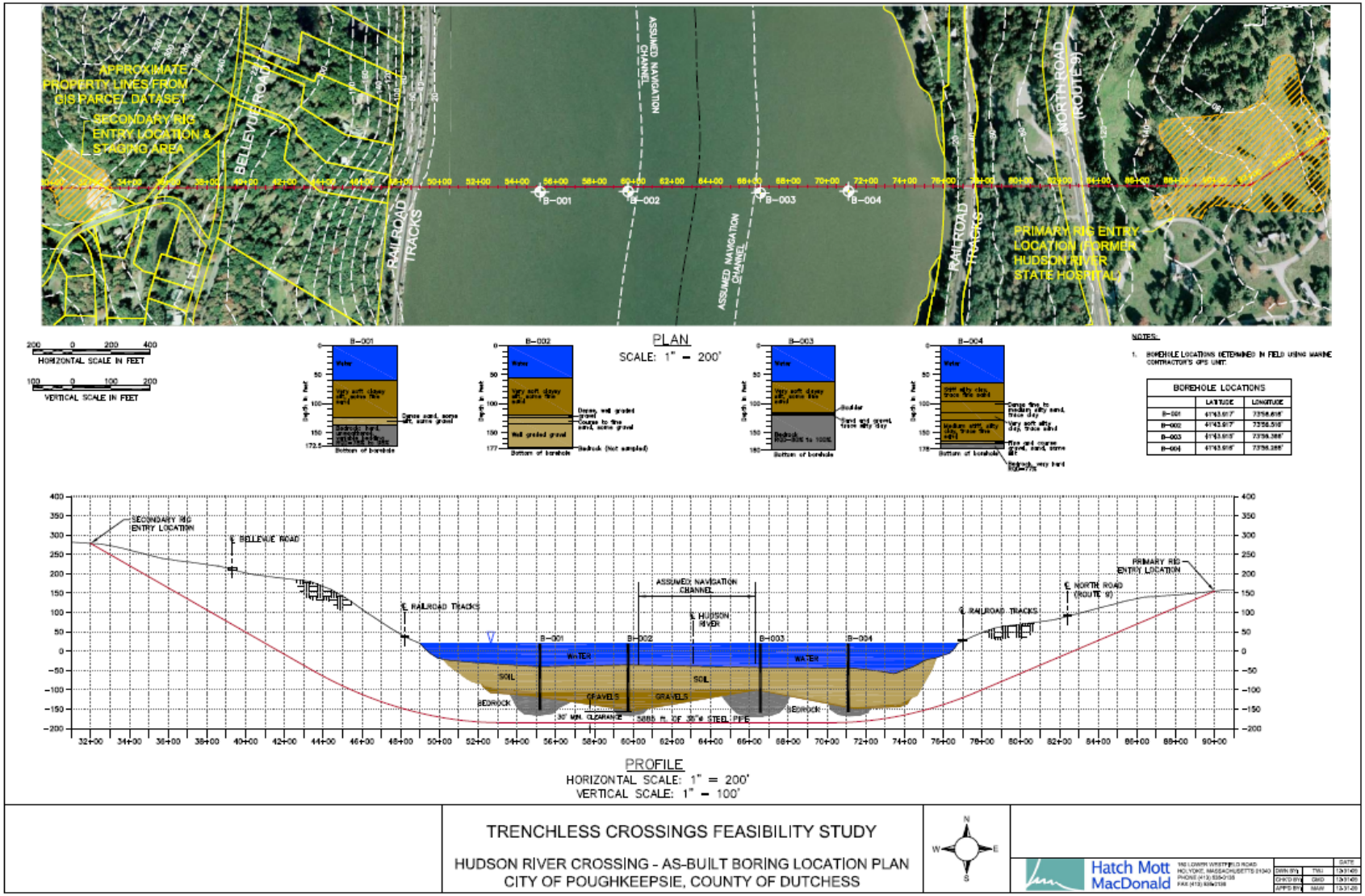
Length = 52 - 63 Miles
Diameter = 30”
MAOP = 1,440 PSIG
Capacity = 500 – 1500 MDt/d
In Service = 4th QT 2015

NYMarc Route Options

	Route A	Route B
Length	63.3	66.1
Collocated	33%	56%
Class 1 (Sparse)	31%	23%
Class 2	47%	49%
Class 3	22%	28%
Class 4 (Dense)	0%	0%
Cost	$430 MM	$450 MM

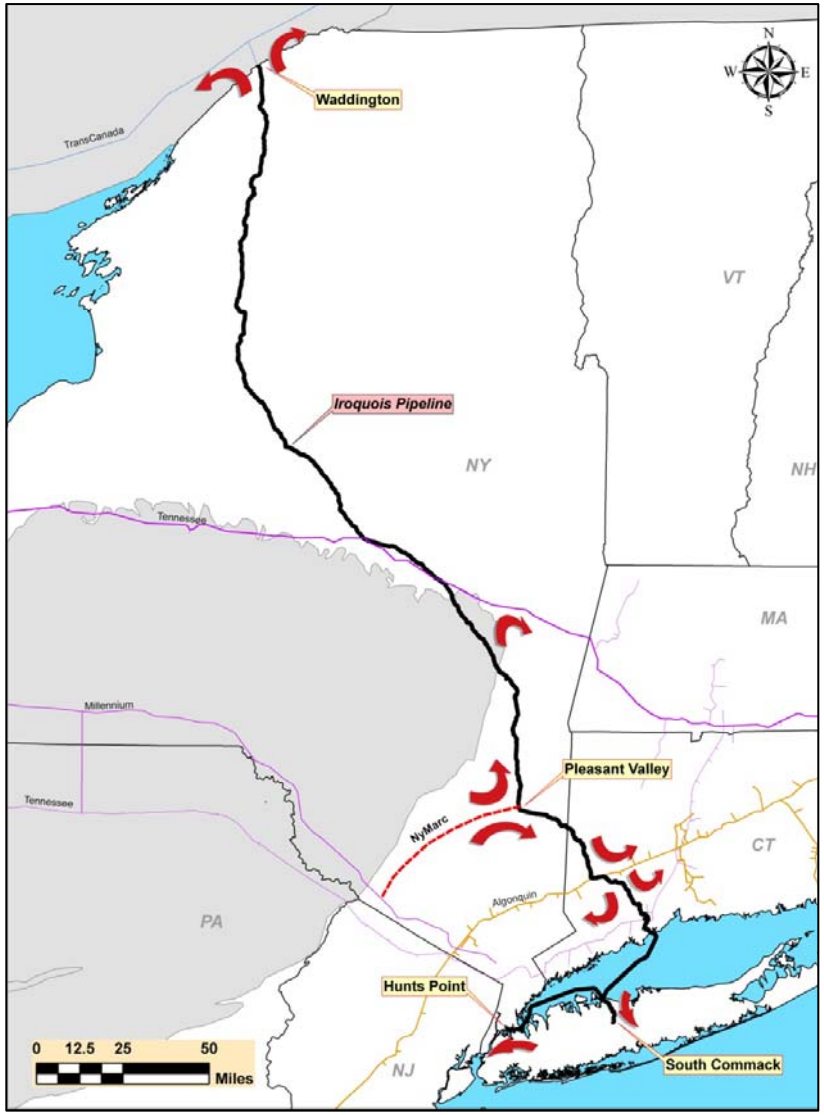


Hudson River Crossing

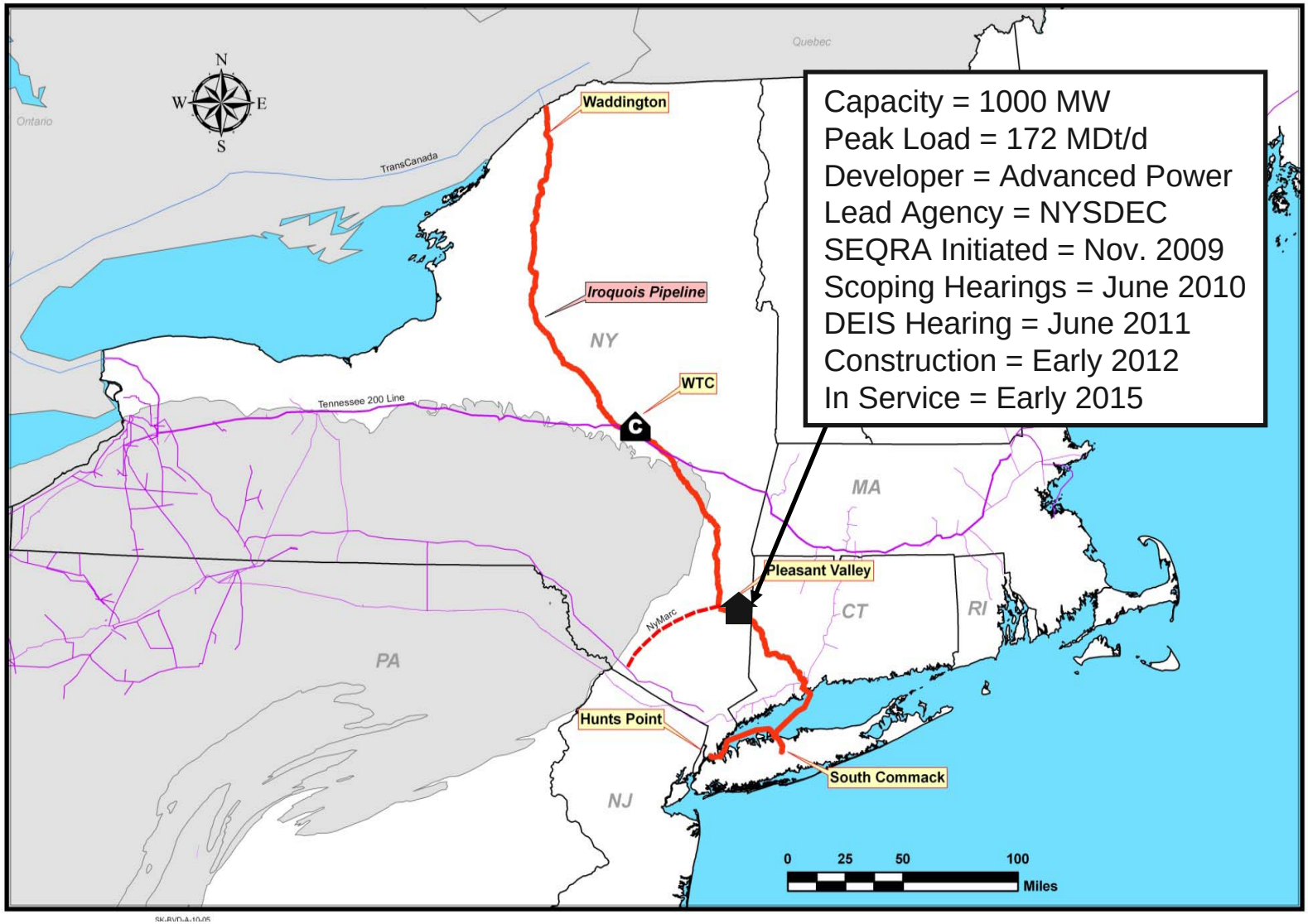


NYMarc Project Benefits

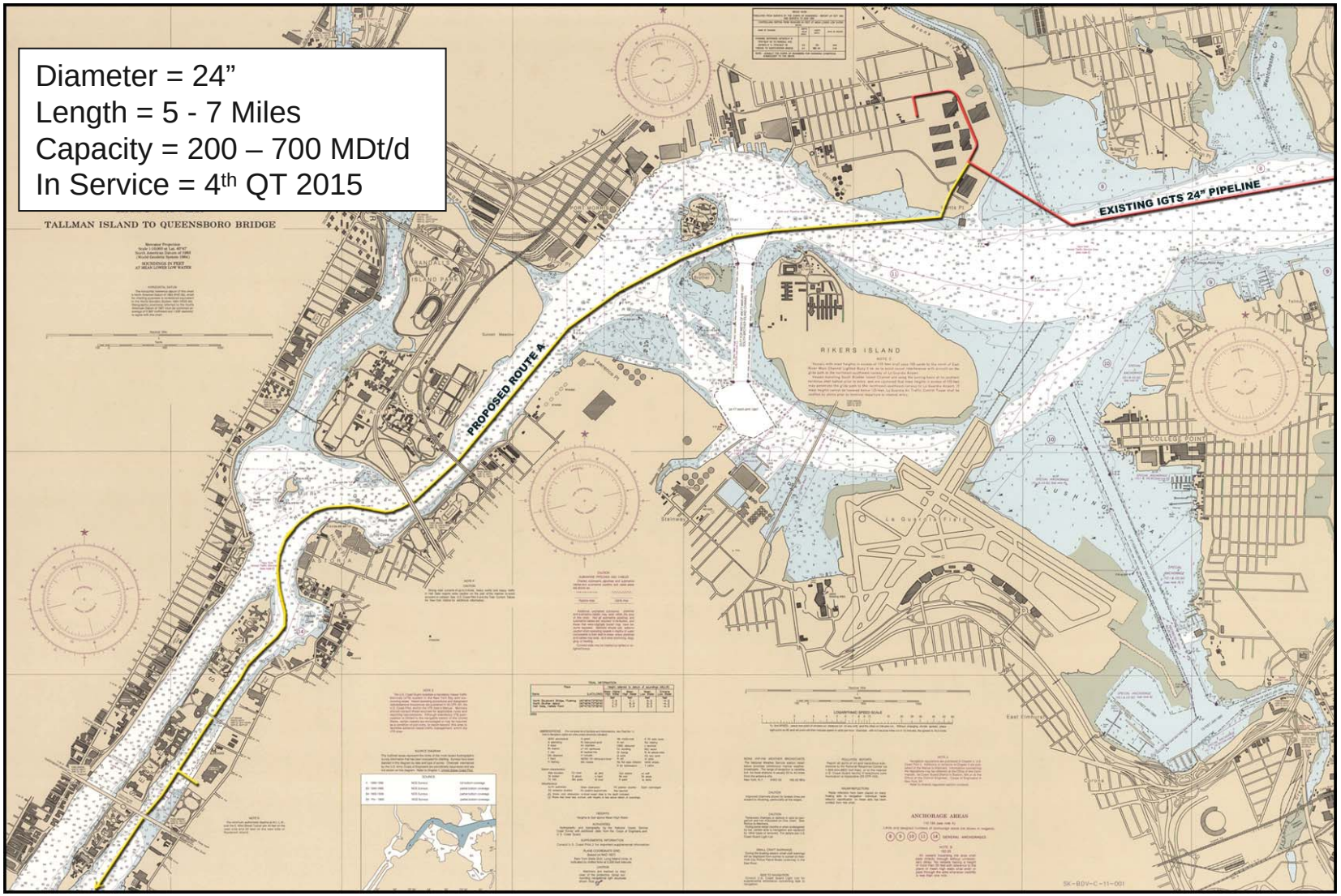
- Access to:
  - Premium basis markets
  - Economic Expandability
  - Under-supplied firm shippers (LDCs)
  - High capacity-factor generating facilities
  - "Back door" of the NYF System
    - National Grid/LIPA on Long Island (South Commack)
    - Con Edison/NYPA in the Bronx (Hunts Point)
  - Backhaul Markets:
    - Eastern Canadian markets (@ Waddington)
    - New England (via TGP 200 Line @ Wright)
- Permitting:
  - High probability of success:
    - Ease of construction
    - Lower congestion/population density along corridor
    - Viable Hudson River crossing



Cricket Valley Energy



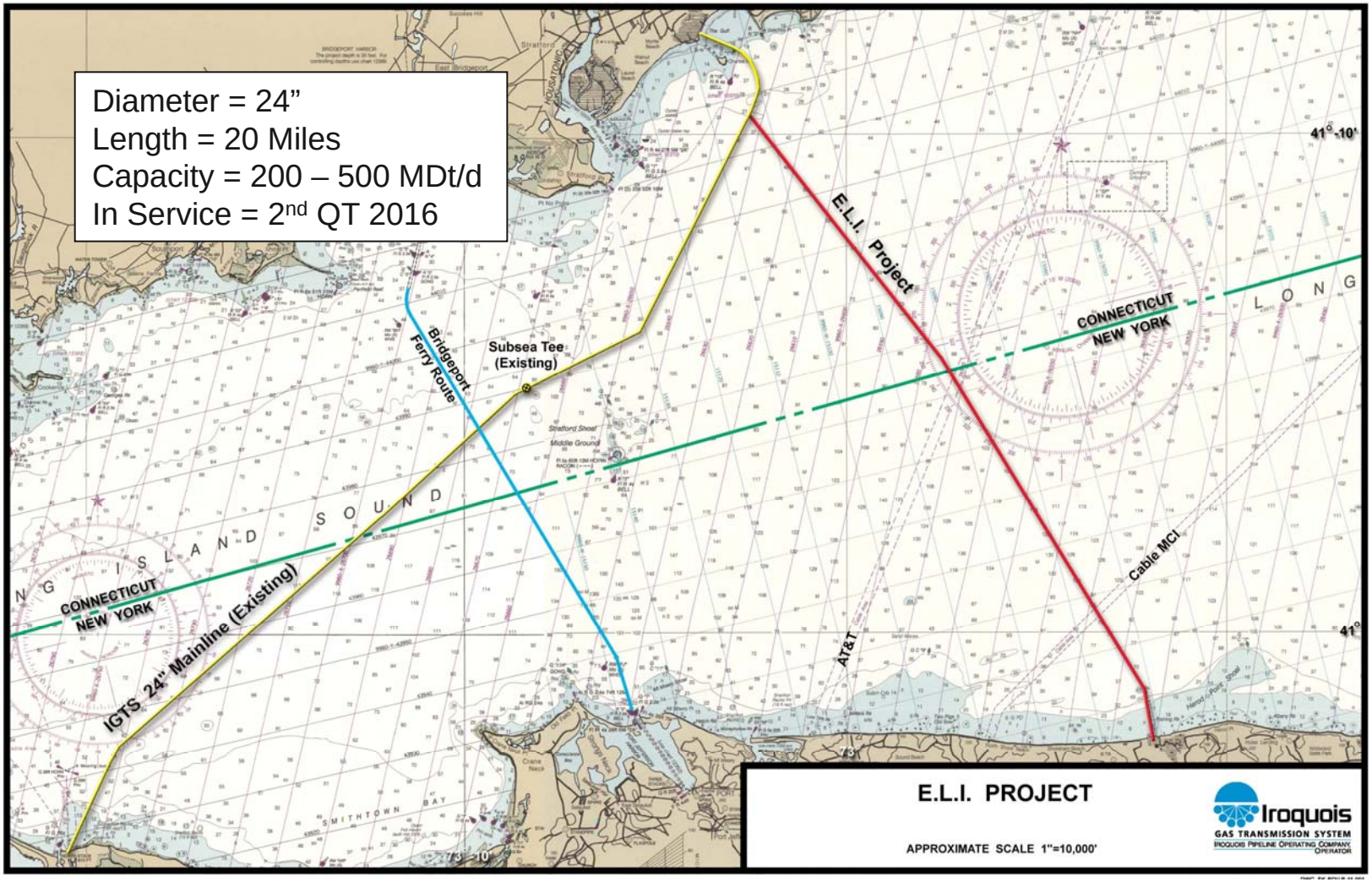
East River Extension



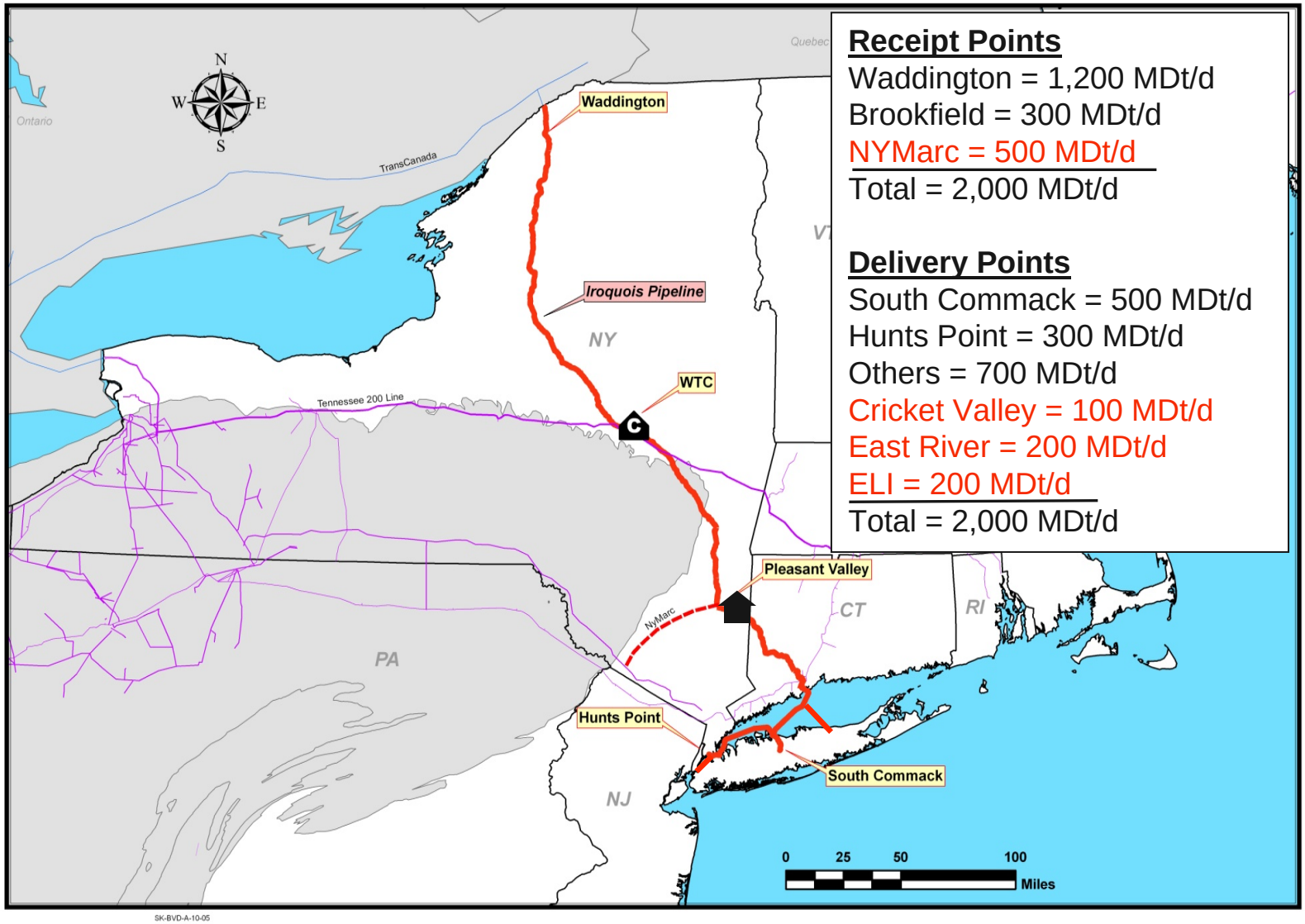
Potential East River Generation Markets

Generator	MW	Peak Load (Dth/d)
NYPA - Astoria	525	90,000
Astoria Energy	622	90,000
Astoria Energy II (In-Service 2nd QT 2011)	740	115,000
Astoria Generating	1,314	315,000
NrG Power (Retiring)	600	145,000
NrG Power (Permitted)	1,040	170,000
TC Power Ravenswood	2,480	500,000
ConEdison East River	360	55,000
Total	7,101	1,480,000

Eastern Long Island ("ELI") Project
(LIPA RFP)



Iroquois 2016



Receipt Points

Waddington = 1,200 MDt/d
Brookfield = 300 MDt/d
NYMarc = 500 MDt/d
Total = 2,000 MDt/d

Delivery Points

South Commack = 500 MDt/d
Hunts Point = 300 MDt/d
Others = 700 MDt/d
Cricket Valley = 100 MDt/d
East River = 200 MDt/d
ELI = 200 MDt/d
Total = 2,000 MDt/d