



# Natural Gas Winter Operations Update

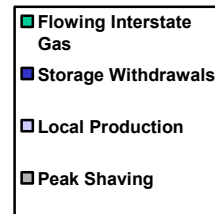
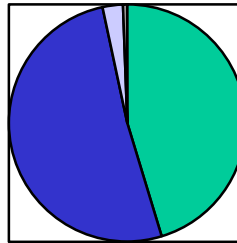
February 15, 2006

(All Natural Gas Volumes in Billions of Cubic Feet)

**Projected Sales Demand\*** (2/15/06 through 3/31/06): **74.9**

**Projected Supplies:**

Flowing Interstate Gas	34.0	45.4%
Storage Withdrawals	38.4	51.3%
Local Production	2.1	2.8%
Peaking Supplies	0.4	0.5%



**Total Projected Supplies:** **74.9**

\* Reported figures reflect consumers who are supplied directly by members of the Energy Association of Pennsylvania, and do not include customers served by third-party natural gas suppliers.

**Heating Degree Days\*\*:**

Member Company Average Cumulative Actual 11-1-2005 to 2-15-2006 -	<b>3,008</b>
Member Company Average Cumulative Actual 11-1-2004 to 2-15-2005 -	<b>3,130</b>
Member Co. Average Cumulative 30 year Normal – November 1 to February 15 -	<b>3,303</b>

\*\*A measure of how cold a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit – used in energy analysis as an indicator of heating energy requirements or use. The fact that the current total is lower than last year’s time period and the 30 year average is an indication that temperatures are warmer than normal to date. (Note that the 30-year average is used for illustrative purposes and is not necessarily considered “normal weather” for all NGDCs.)

**From Our Desk:**

**Carbon Monoxide**

*Carbon monoxide, or CO, is a tasteless, odorless and colorless gas. CO poisoning and illness may occur as a result of the incomplete combustion of organic materials without proper ventilation. These materials include gasoline, kerosene, natural gas, propane, coal, wood, heating oil and almost any other combustible material. CO poisoning occurs most often during winter and is associated with the use of furnaces, space heaters, cars and other devices that people use every day. The symptoms of carbon monoxide exposure are similar to the flu - including headache, dizziness, and drowsiness, nausea, violent coughing and irregular breathing.*

*Prevention is the best way to avoid CO poisoning. Check for the proper venting of exhaust gases. Arrange for an annual home heating system inspection by a qualified service provider. Ensure that appliances are properly adjusted and working to manufacturers’ instructions and local building codes. Install Carbon Monoxide Detectors on each floor of your home or apartment. And never operate vehicles in an enclosed area, such as a garage – stationary vehicles are the largest source of CO poisoning.*

You are welcome to circulate this issue. If you are not on our mailing list, we would be glad to add you. For more information on this issue or to be placed on our mailing list, contact the Energy Association of Pennsylvania at 717-901-0600 or visit us at [www.energyapa.org](http://www.energyapa.org).