1. People want assurance that they have the energy when they turn on their thermostat or fill up their cars at a reasonable price. Affordability, reliability, resilience and lower emissions is the prism. So, there is a need for firm power to back up intermittent power. How do we do that given concerns over GHGs?
2. In BC's case, during the cold spell in Jan, gas system produced double the energy delivered by BCH. Does gas have a role in a decarbonized world as we transition over the next 25 years?
3. Transportation contributes 39 percent to our GHG inventory. So that means apart from personal vehicles, we need to decarbonize medium and heavy duty commercial vehicles. What are the prospects for that given high upfront capex vs ICE vehicles?
4. Investing in energy transition requires risk capital. Unquantifiable risk is not something that investors like. Federally, there appears to be a lot of uncertainty on the policy front. Is that going to dampen investment in clean energy space?
5. What are the prospects for decarbonizing the gas system? Specifically, how much hydrogen can you safely infuse into the gas system?