

Independent Electricity Market Operator

Ontario Market Demand Forecast
from July 2002 to December 2003



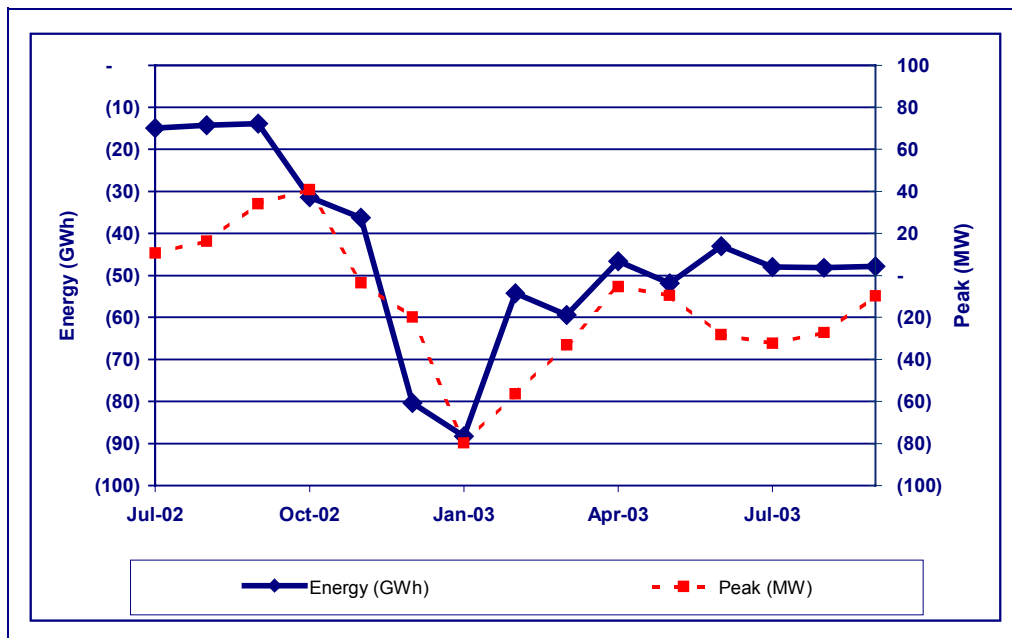
Executive Summary

This 18-Month forecast is an update to and supercedes the 18-Month demand forecast released April 3, 2002. There have been a significant number of methodological changes at the zonal level since the last forecast. However, these changes will only impact the zonal forecast and the provincial forecast has not been affected by these changes. In addition to these methodological changes the forecasting system has been updated to include actual economic, demand and weather data through to the end of February 2002. The economic forecast was also updated to reflect the outlook for the Ontario economy at the time of the forecast. At the Ontario level this forecast is an updated version of the previous forecast. As such, the Ontario forecasts are relatively similar. Lower actual and weather corrected demand values for the first half of 2002 are bringing down the forecast of energy demand for 2002 despite a better economic outlook. Lower than previously anticipated growth expectations for 2003 have reduced the energy demand forecast for 2003. The energy demand forecast for 2002 is 148.5 TWh which represents a 0.9% increase over the weather corrected total for 2001. The forecasted energy demand for 2003 is 150.0 TWh, an increase of 1.0% over the 2002 figure.

The peak demand forecast for the summer of 2002 and the winter of 2003 are quite similar to the previous forecast. This summer's peak demand is expected to exceed 23,000 MW, up slightly from the previous forecast. Next winter's peak demand is anticipated to be just under 24,000 MW, down 80 MW from the previous forecast. All forecasts are based on Normal weather.

Figure 1 shows the difference between the current and previous demand forecasts over their common time frame. The difference is calculated as the current less the previous forecast, with negative values indicating that the current forecast is lower.

Figure 1 Difference in Monthly Peak and Energy Demand – Current Forecast Vs Previous



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Outlook Documents

The Ontario Electricity Market Rules (Chapter 5 Section 7.1) require that the Independent Electricity Market Operator (IMO) produce and publish demand forecasts on a quarterly basis for the next 18 months. This Ontario Market Demand Forecast covers the 18-Month period from July 1, 2002 to December 31, 2003 and supercedes the previous forecast from April 2002 to September 2003, dated April 03, 2002.

1.2 Demand Forecast Document

This document provides an 18-Month forecast of electricity demand for Ontario, based on the stated assumptions, and using the described methodology in the document “Methodology to Perform Long Term Assessments“(IMO_REP_0044). Readers may envision other possible scenarios, recognizing the uncertainties associated with various input assumptions, and are encouraged to use their own judgement in considering possible future scenarios. This forecast provides a base upon which changes in assumptions can be considered.

The Ontario Market demand is the sum of coincident loads plus the losses on the IMO-controlled grid. This forecast includes net demand for the area served by Great Lakes Power (GLP) - demand in excess of their own generation or supply exceeding demand within GLP. The demand and resources of GLP will be fully accounted for in the next 18-Month Outlook. This demand forecast was based on actual demand, weather and economic data as of February 2002.

Section 2.0 describes the assumptions used in this forecast of electricity demand. Section 3.0 looks at historical demand, Section 4.0 presents the forecast and Appendices A through C contain additional demand forecast details and analysis.

Readers are invited to provide comments on this report or to give suggestions as to the content of future reports. To do so, please call the IMO Help Centre at 905-403-6900 or 1-888-448-7777 or send an email to helpcentre@theIMO.com. Copies of the forecast, by hour and zone, are available upon request.

2.0 Forecasting Inputs and Assumptions

A detailed description of the forecasting methodology can be found in the document [Methodology to Perform Long Term Assessments \(IMO_REP_0044\)](#). In addition to the methodology described in the document, the forecast of electricity demand requires inputs and/or assumptions with respect to economic activity and weather. This section describes these inputs.

Consumption of energy is modeled using three sets of forecast drivers: calendar variables, weather effects and economic conditions. Each of these drivers is embedded in the forecasting system and each plays a role in shaping the results. Appendix C, Analytical Factors Affecting Demand, summarizes the relative impacts on energy and peak demand for the driver variables.

Calendar variables are relatively static and are not addressed here. For a more detailed discussion the reader is encouraged to look at the [Methodology](#) document.

Weather effects include measures of temperature, cloud cover, wind speed and dew point. Both energy and peak demand are weather sensitive. The length and severity of a season's weather contributes to the level of energy consumed and severe weather conditions usually underpin the seasonal peaks.

For purposes of the demand forecast "Normal" weather - based on historical data - is utilized rather than forecast weather. Normal weather is calculated by ranking the weather within each historical week, then taking the average of each of the ranked days. In this way, the Normal weather for each week reflects both hotter and colder days. An Extreme weather scenario is also based on historical weather but uses minimums and maximums rather the average in the Normal weather scenario. It is interesting to note that the Extreme scenario is essentially built of a series of 1 in 30-year events. The possibility of this occurring every week is very remote, however the possibility of having at least one week with a 1 in 30-year event is significant. Hence the need for the Extreme scenario. A more detailed explanation of how the Extreme and Normal weather scenarios are generated is contained in the [Methodology](#) document.

Load Forecast Uncertainty (LFU) is a measure of the uncertainty in demand due to weather variations. LFU represents the variation in peak demand due to one standard deviation in the weather elements underpinning the peak demand. This information is valuable in determining a distribution of potential outcomes under various weather conditions. It should be recognized that for resource adequacy assessments, the "Normal" weather forecast is used in conjunction with LFU to consider a range of peak demands that can occur with various weather conditions with varying probability of occurrence.

Economic conditions contribute to the growth in both peak and energy demand. To produce a demand forecast an economic forecast of various drivers is required. A consensus of four major, publicly available provincial forecasts was utilized to generate the economic drivers used in the model. Table 2.1 summarizes the key economic drivers for energy and peak demand on the IMO-controlled grid.

In general the economic outlook for the Ontario economy is for slow growth in 2002 and picking up momentum in 2003. In comparison to the previous demand forecast the growth expectations are marginally higher in 2002, but slightly lower in 2003.

Table 2.1 Ontario Economic Drivers

Year	Ontario Employment		Ontario Housing Starts	
	Thousands	Annual Growth (%)	Thousands	Annual Growth (%)
1995	5,128	2.0	31.9	(23.3)
1996	5,175	0.9	39.5	23.9
1997	5,298	2.4	50.0	26.5
1998	5,476	3.4	50.1	0.2
1999	5,672	3.6	62.9	25.6
2000	5,856	3.2	67.4	7.1
2001	5,962	1.8	70.3	4.2
2002 (f)	5,990	0.5	69.0	(1.8)
2003 (f)	6,100	1.8	70.0	1.5

Notes to Table 2.1:

(f) indicates a forecasted value.

3.0 Historical Demand

This section looks at historical energy and peak demand and the factors affecting them. Energy demand represents the total consumption of electricity during a specified period of time, be it an hour, day, week, month, season or year. Peak demand represents the maximum requirement for electricity at a specific point in time. Ontario measures peak demand as a 20-minute average. One can look at the daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal or annual peak.

Table 3.1 shows the actual annual energy and peak demand, on a calendar basis, for the period 1984-2001.

Table 3.1 Ontario Annual Energy and Peak Demand

Calendar Year	Annual Demand			
	Actual Energy (TWh)	Annual Growth (%)	Actual Peak (MW)	Annual Growth (%)
1984	112.29		18,896	
1985	116.05	3.34%	20,473	8.35%
1986	120.57	3.90%	20,668	0.95%
1987	126.46	4.88%	20,524	-0.70%
1988	134.39	6.28%	23,012	12.12%
1989	140.77	4.74%	23,630	2.69%
1990	136.74	-2.86%	22,311	-5.58%
1991	136.97	0.16%	23,212	4.04%
1992	134.38	-1.89%	23,540	1.41%
1993	133.48	-0.67%	22,087	-6.17%
1994	134.87	1.05%	24,007	8.69%
1995	137.04	1.60%	22,855	-4.80%
1996	137.42	0.28%	22,321	-2.34%
1997	138.37	0.69%	22,197	-0.56%
1998	139.93	1.13%	22,443	1.11%
1999	144.09	2.97%	23,435	4.42%
2000	146.95	1.98%	23,428	-0.03%
2001	146.91	-0.02%	25,269	7.86%

Notes to Table 3.1:

Italics, bold and shading indicate a summer peak.

3.1 Historical Energy Demand

Actual primary energy demand has averaged annual growth of 1.6% over the historic period of 1984 to 2001. Energy demand is affected by the three classes of drivers but to varying degrees. On an annual basis, all years would be equal in terms of calendar effects except for leap years, which would have an additional day. Weather will impact annual energy consumption, however not to the degree that peak values are weather sensitive. This is due to the fact that throughout the course of the year, the variability of weather will mean that highs and lows tend to offset each other. The growth in energy demand is highly influenced by the economic class of drivers, which includes both economic activity and demographic factors.

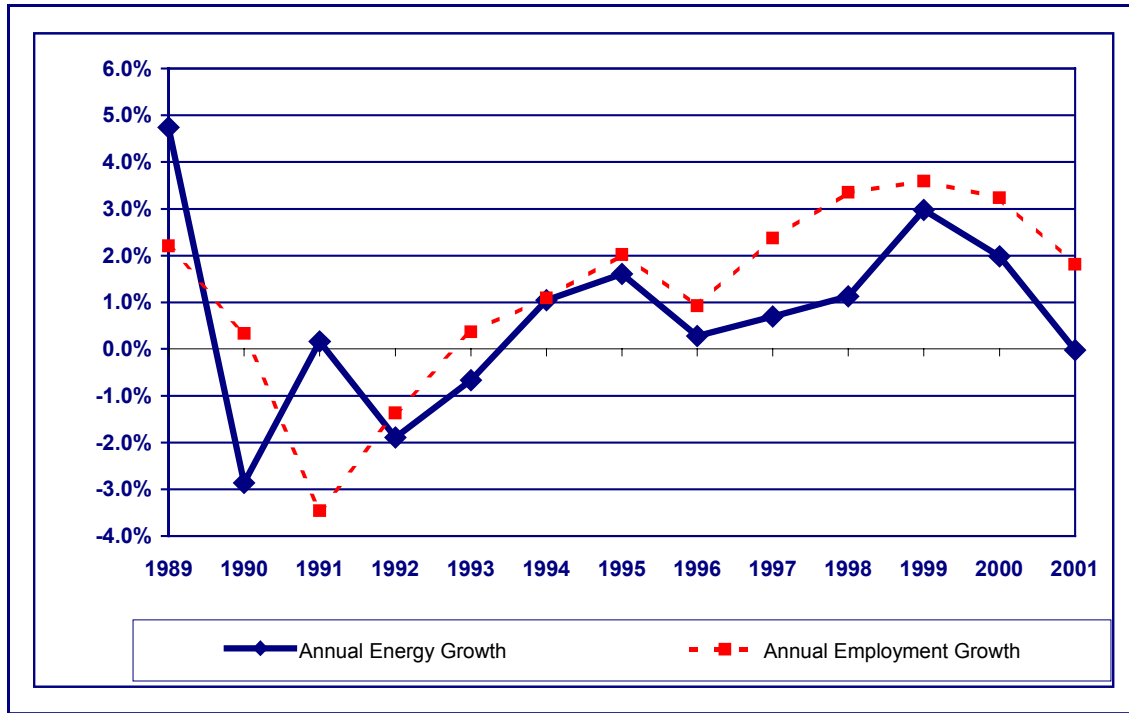
Table 3.2 shows the weather corrected annual energy demand. The actual energy demand is adjusted to reflect the Normal weather that underpins the forecast. This table will not match similar tables in earlier documents as the model to calculate weather corrected values has been updated and will give slightly different results. The weather correction for each of the years is less than 1%, reinforcing that variations in weather throughout the year tend to mitigate each other. It is also interesting to note that weather corrections have lowered the value in 4 of the 7 years shown. However, this recent trend has not influenced this forecast any more than the previous 20 years of historical data, since the forecasting methodology employed does not attempt to include cyclical effects of weather, which occur with various frequencies.

Table 3.2 Ontario Annual Energy Demand, Actual and Weather Corrected

Calendar Year	Annual Energy Demand			
	Actual Energy (TWh)	Annual Growth (%)	Weather Corrected Energy (TWh)	Annual Growth (%)
1995	137.04	1.60%	135.80	
1996	137.42	0.28%	136.59	0.59%
1997	138.37	0.69%	138.12	1.12%
1998	139.93	1.13%	140.38	1.63%
1999	144.09	2.97%	143.42	2.16%
2000	146.95	1.98%	147.07	2.55%
2001	146.91	-0.02%	147.13	0.04%

Figure 3.1 graphically shows employment and annual energy demand. It is easy to see that the strong correlation between employment and annual energy demand over the course of recent history.

Figure 3.1 Annual Energy Demand and Employment



3.2 Historical Peak Demand

Historically, Ontario’s electricity peak demand has occurred during the winter, usually in the months of December through February and between the hours of 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Exceptions to this were in 1998, 1999, and 2001, when the annual peak demand occurred during the afternoon of July and August. Peak demand is affected by the three classes of drivers but to varying degrees.

Calendar variables, in conjunction with weather, have a large impact on peak demand. Weekly or monthly peak demands rarely occur on a weekend or holiday. Since 1985 only 4 of the 204 monthly peaks have occurred on a weekend and none of those were summer or winter peaks.

In conjunction with calendar impacts, weather plays the biggest role in determining peak values. Severe weather conditions underpin peak demand, particularly so if those weather conditions persist over several days.

Over the course of a season, weather can exhibit great variability. For example, a winter that is generally mild will have a lower than normal energy demand, but can still give rise to a higher than normal peak demand due to a short cold spell. These severe weather episodes are captured in the IMO’s analysis in the LFU and the Extreme weather scenario. Using the LFU allows a probability to be assigned to these weather events.

Table 3.4 shows the actual summer and winter peaks from 1990 through to 2001. Unlike energy demand which shows a generally smooth upward trend, peak demand shows the variability more closely associated with the weather underpinning that day’s peak.

Table 3.3 Actual Historical Peak Demand

Seasonal Year	Winter Peak (MW)	Summer Peak (MW)
1990	23,630	20,453
1991	23,212	21,150
1992	23,540	19,976
1993	22,087	20,937
1994	24,007	20,923
1995	22,855	21,770
1996	22,823	21,428
1997	22,197	21,667
1998	21,575	22,443
1999	23,308	23,435
2000	23,428	23,222
2001	23,291	25,269
2002	22,623	

Notes to Table 3.4:

The winter season is from November through March. Therefore, in the case of 1996, the winter spans November 1995 through to March 1996. Spring consists of April and May, summer of June through August and fall September and October.

As with energy demand, peak demand can be adjusted to reflect Normal weather rather than the actual weather underpinning it. The results of this correction are shown in Table 3.5. By comparing this table with the previous one it is possible to discern those seasons where the peak weather conditions were above or below the Normal weather.

Table 3.4 Weather Corrected Historical Peak Demand

Seasonal Year	Winter Peak (MW)	Summer Peak (MW)	Winter Peak Correction Factor (MW)	Summer Peak Correction Factor (MW)
1995	22,350	20,841	-505	-929
1996	22,257	20,462	-566	-966
1997	21,745	20,703	-452	-964
1998	22,049	21,701	474	-742
1999	22,455	21,778	-853	-1,657
2000	22,691	22,221	-737	-1,001
2001	23,292	22,631	1	-2,638
2001	23,309		686	

4.0 Demand Forecast

The demand forecast is split into two separate parts, the energy demand forecast and the 20-minute peak demand forecast. In this section the discussion focuses on Ontario demand, however more detailed information on the individual zones can be found in Appendices A and B.

4.1 Energy Demand Forecast

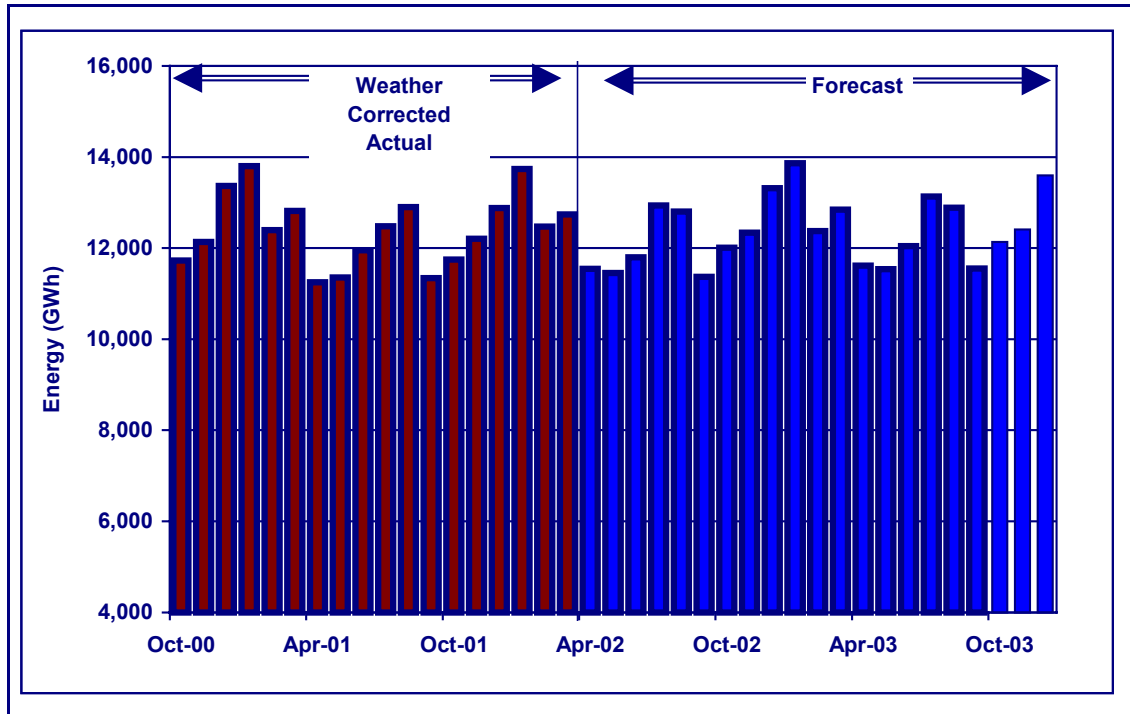
The predicted monthly energy demand for the system for the timeframe July 2002 through to December 2003 is contained in Table 4.1. This table contains the forecast of energy demand under both the Normal and Extreme weather scenarios. Figure 4.1 shows the monthly energy demand. Energy demand is expected to exhibit average annual growth of 0.9% in 2002 and 1.0% in 2003. Growth in demand is driven by changes in economic activity, the number of end-users and the penetration of electric powered devices.

Although this section of the report deals with summary details at the system level, the demand forecast is produced on an hourly basis for all ten zones within the system. A forecast of zonal energy demand by week is provided in Appendix A. Methodological changes to the zonal components of the forecasting system have had a significant impact on the zonal forecasts compared to the previous forecast. Energy demand growth varies across the zones as they are subject to different economic forces.

Table 4.1 Ontario Monthly Energy Demand, Normal & Extreme Weather

Month	Energy Demand - Normal Weather	Energy Demand - Extreme Weather
	(GWh)	(GWh)
Jul-02	12,933	14,235
Aug-02	12,798	14,241
Sep-02	11,369	12,232
Oct-02	12,004	12,482
Nov-02	12,337	13,129
Dec-02	13,315	14,496
Jan-03	13,862	14,967
Feb-03	12,374	13,521
Mar-03	12,848	13,871
Apr-03	11,619	12,256
May-03	11,537	12,430
Jun-03	12,046	13,389
Jul-03	13,138	14,438
Aug-03	12,888	14,347
Sep-03	11,555	12,376
Oct-03	12,132	12,608
Nov-03	12,407	13,211
Dec-03	13,596	14,779

Figure 4.1 Monthly System Energy Demand – Normal Weather



4.2 Peak Demand Forecast

The forecast of monthly peak demand is contained in Table 4.2. This table contains the forecast under both the Normal and Extreme weather scenarios. A forecast of zonal weekly peak demand (both coincident and non-coincident) is contained in Appendix B. The coincident peak represents the peak Ontario Market Demand and the corresponding zonal values at the time of the system peak. The non-coincident peak values are the individual peaks for each of the zones. The forecast non-coincident peaks may or may not occur at the same time.

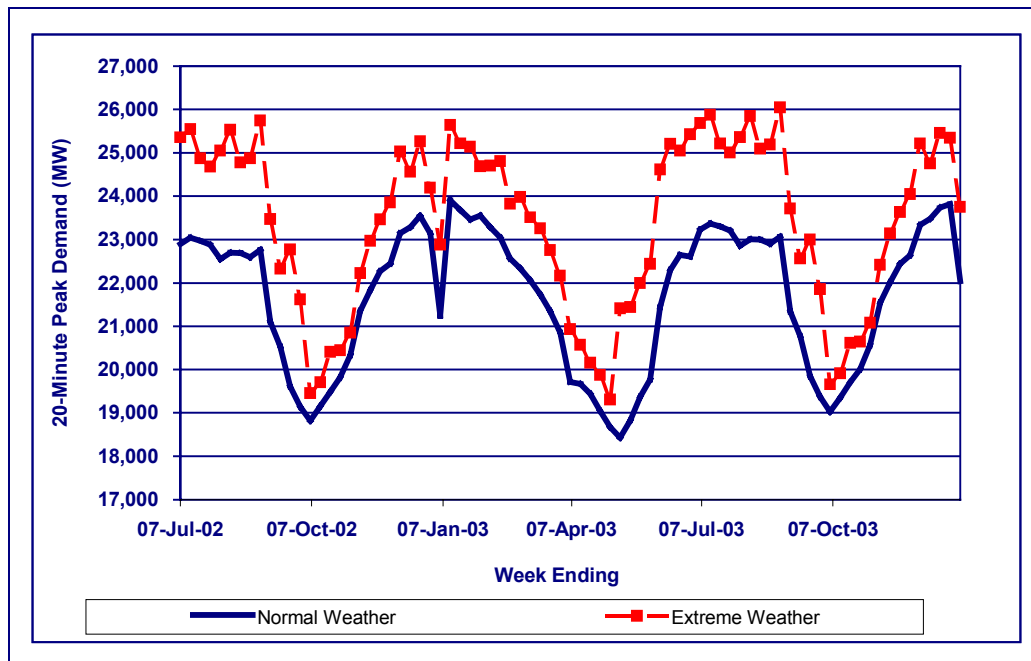
The Normal weather summer peak for 2002 is expected to be 23,047 MW, increasing to 23,372 MW for summer 2003. The Normal weather winter peak for 2003 is projected to be 23,906 MW. These values represent the combination of the forecast of economic activity and the Normal weather scenario. Figure 4.2 displays the forecast of weekly system peaks for both the Normal and Extreme weather scenarios.

The resource adequacy assessments described in the companion document, “An Assessment of the Reliability of the IMO-Controlled Grid”, take into consideration the full range of possible weather conditions on a probabilistic basis. Results are presented assuming Normal weather as a base. Allowance for the probability of demand being higher than those assumed in the base case is made in the calculation of the required reserve level. For the purposes of the assessment, it has been assumed that 300 MW of the peak demand is dispatchable.

Table 4.2 Forecast of Monthly Peak Demand – Normal & Extreme Weather

Month	Normal Weather Peak Demand	Extreme Weather Peak Demand
	(MW)	(MW)
Jul-02	23,046	25,550
Aug-02	22,765	25,743
Sep-02	21,099	23,472
Oct-02	20,334	20,851
Nov-02	22,444	23,853
Dec-02	23,545	25,264
Jan-03	23,904	25,643
Feb-03	23,290	24,806
Mar-03	22,067	23,510
Apr-03	19,716	20,932
May-03	19,774	22,435
Jun-03	22,645	25,429
Jul-03	23,371	25,876
Aug-03	23,069	26,048
Sep-03	21,338	23,712
Oct-03	20,559	21,076
Nov-03	22,636	24,046
Dec-03	23,818	25,457

Figure 4.2 Forecast of Weekly 20-Minute System Peak Demand - Normal & Extreme Weather



4.3 Comparison of Current Forecast to Previous Forecasts

The most recent forecast with which this 18-Month forecast can be compared is the one published April 3, 2002, covering the period April 2002 to September 2003. At the Ontario Market Demand level, the current forecast is primarily an update to the previous one. The forecasting system was re-estimated based on actual economic, weather and demand data through to the end of February 2002. In addition to the re-estimation of the model an updated economic forecast was fed into the system. As mentioned earlier in the document, there were substantive changes to the zonal portion of the forecasting system and although this does not flow through to the Ontario demand component of the forecast it has impacted the relative shares of the zones. These are welcome changes, the result of more robust data at the zonal level.

The economic outlook sees a marginally stronger 2002 and slightly weaker 2003 as compared to the previous forecast. The higher growth for 2002 does not compensate for the lower than expected energy demand experienced to date in 2002. This leaves energy demand for 2002 lower by 0.2 TWh compared to the previous forecast – 148.5 TWh vs. 148.7 TWh.

The previous forecast predicted a 2002 summer Normal peak of 23,035 MW and this forecast is almost identical at 23,047 MW. The current forecast predicts a 2003 summer Normal peak of 23,372 MW. The winter 2003 Normal peak was previously forecasted to be 23,984 MW, but has been revised downward to 23,904 MW. The Extreme weather summer peak for 2002 is roughly 200 MW higher than the previous forecast (25,753MW vs. 25,542 MW). The Extreme winter peak for 2003 is 25,643 MW, lower than the previous forecast.

Appendix A - Energy Demand Forecast Details

Table A1 Weekly Zonal Energy Forecast, Normal Weather

Week Ending	(GWh)										
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System
07-Jul-02	135	180	182	149	180	1,019	123	7	580	318	2,872
14-Jul-02	135	180	183	150	185	1,033	124	6	576	333	2,906
21-Jul-02	136	182	184	152	188	1,044	124	5	564	350	2,929
28-Jul-02	136	182	179	150	186	1,025	122	5	553	362	2,899
04-Aug-02	138	181	178	149	186	1,027	122	6	555	364	2,905
11-Aug-02	139	187	175	143	183	1,006	123	6	545	359	2,865
18-Aug-02	140	190	176	144	185	1,015	124	6	552	363	2,895
25-Aug-02	141	196	175	143	184	1,011	124	6	552	361	2,893
01-Sep-02	141	202	177	143	184	1,013	126	7	555	363	2,911
08-Sep-02	133	197	175	134	162	921	116	7	517	322	2,685
15-Sep-02	139	198	171	130	165	927	116	7	518	317	2,687
22-Sep-02	141	198	165	122	166	912	113	7	510	307	2,641
29-Sep-02	143	199	164	120	169	908	111	7	507	302	2,630
06-Oct-02	146	203	168	124	170	906	111	7	502	301	2,638
13-Oct-02	147	207	177	135	170	910	112	7	509	300	2,675
20-Oct-02	147	213	183	144	167	893	111	7	507	298	2,669
27-Oct-02	147	216	193	155	169	918	115	7	526	306	2,752
03-Nov-02	149	217	186	149	167	923	115	8	522	309	2,745
10-Nov-02	153	220	198	161	175	939	119	9	536	316	2,826
17-Nov-02	156	223	206	168	180	961	120	8	546	320	2,889
24-Nov-02	157	226	212	175	182	972	120	8	554	321	2,927
01-Dec-02	157	228	217	180	184	980	121	9	563	323	2,962
08-Dec-02	162	232	226	188	190	1,002	122	9	577	328	3,036
15-Dec-02	162	234	230	193	193	1,007	122	9	582	329	3,062
22-Dec-02	162	237	234	197	196	1,018	123	9	588	333	3,098
29-Dec-02	147	226	225	191	189	948	113	8	547	314	2,908
05-Jan-03	156	232	225	187	188	952	114	8	544	310	2,917
12-Jan-03	167	243	241	202	205	1,035	126	8	597	340	3,162
19-Jan-03	166	242	239	200	203	1,027	125	8	594	338	3,144
26-Jan-03	166	240	237	200	200	1,021	125	8	593	337	3,128
02-Feb-03	166	241	239	201	202	1,031	126	9	598	339	3,153
09-Feb-03	165	238	238	200	200	1,031	126	9	597	339	3,143
16-Feb-03	165	236	234	196	196	1,022	126	9	592	336	3,112
23-Feb-03	164	232	227	191	190	1,002	125	9	581	330	3,049
02-Mar-03	163	231	226	190	191	1,006	125	9	577	328	3,045
09-Mar-03	161	226	220	188	186	987	124	9	567	324	2,992
16-Mar-03	159	224	216	187	182	971	123	8	562	322	2,956
23-Mar-03	155	220	211	186	177	950	123	8	554	318	2,901
30-Mar-03	151	216	203	183	170	916	121	7	540	311	2,817

Notes to Table A1:

Figures may not add due to rounding.

Table A1 – continued

Week Ending	(GWh)										
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System
06-Apr-03	147	221	191	164	168	923	117	6	533	308	2,778
13-Apr-03	151	215	194	157	163	917	117	7	529	308	2,757
20-Apr-03	148	207	191	157	152	878	115	6	511	299	2,662
27-Apr-03	145	202	189	159	149	881	115	6	513	300	2,660
04-May-03	145	194	187	159	146	873	113	6	511	298	2,632
11-May-03	144	190	185	158	145	869	112	5	509	295	2,612
18-May-03	142	189	184	156	145	869	112	5	508	295	2,605
25-May-03	139	191	184	151	143	852	111	6	494	292	2,564
01-Jun-03	140	188	184	151	151	893	114	6	509	305	2,641
08-Jun-03	141	188	175	142	169	953	119	6	527	337	2,757
15-Jun-03	141	185	178	144	174	976	120	6	550	337	2,811
22-Jun-03	141	182	179	146	176	991	122	7	566	333	2,843
29-Jun-03	141	182	180	147	177	1,009	123	7	578	325	2,868
06-Jul-03	136	180	183	151	182	1,037	125	7	589	325	2,915
13-Jul-03	135	180	185	152	188	1,051	126	6	587	339	2,949
20-Jul-03	136	181	185	154	191	1,062	126	5	575	355	2,971
27-Jul-03	136	182	181	151	189	1,043	124	5	562	369	2,941
03-Aug-03	137	181	180	150	189	1,044	124	6	563	371	2,944
10-Aug-03	139	186	176	145	186	1,023	124	6	553	367	2,905
17-Aug-03	140	189	177	146	188	1,033	126	6	560	371	2,934
24-Aug-03	141	195	176	144	187	1,029	126	6	560	369	2,933
31-Aug-03	142	200	176	143	189	1,036	128	7	564	374	2,960
07-Sep-03	133	196	177	137	163	933	118	7	525	327	2,717
14-Sep-03	139	197	174	133	165	939	117	7	526	322	2,720
21-Sep-03	141	197	168	124	167	925	114	7	517	312	2,673
28-Sep-03	143	198	166	122	170	921	113	7	514	307	2,661
05-Oct-03	147	201	169	125	171	919	113	7	510	306	2,667
12-Oct-03	148	206	178	136	171	923	114	7	516	305	2,702
19-Oct-03	147	211	184	144	168	906	113	7	513	302	2,696
26-Oct-03	148	215	194	156	170	930	116	7	533	311	2,780
02-Nov-03	149	217	187	149	168	937	116	8	529	314	2,774
09-Nov-03	153	218	201	164	176	948	121	9	542	320	2,852
16-Nov-03	156	221	208	170	181	970	122	9	552	325	2,913
23-Nov-03	157	224	214	177	183	981	122	9	559	326	2,952
30-Nov-03	157	226	219	182	185	989	122	9	569	328	2,987
07-Dec-03	162	230	228	191	191	1,012	123	9	583	333	3,062
14-Dec-03	162	233	232	195	194	1,017	124	9	588	334	3,087
21-Dec-03	163	235	236	199	197	1,028	125	9	594	338	3,125
28-Dec-03	151	226	232	197	193	985	118	8	569	329	3,008

Notes to Table A1:

Figures may not add due to rounding.

Appendix B - Peak Demand Forecast Details

Table B1 Weekly Zonal Coincident Peak Demand Forecast, Normal Weather

Week Ending	20-Minute Coincident Peak Demand (MW)											Load Forecast Uncertainty
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	System	
07-Jul-02	837	1,157	1,428	1,487	1,467	8,332	965	52	4,562	2,603	22,890	1,289
14-Jul-02	840	1,151	1,445	1,499	1,509	8,387	973	48	4,495	2,700	23,047	1,120
21-Jul-02	845	1,156	1,429	1,505	1,513	8,351	966	41	4,363	2,798	22,967	1,004
28-Jul-02	845	1,151	1,398	1,499	1,500	8,254	955	41	4,296	2,937	22,876	974
04-Aug-02	850	1,150	1,370	1,464	1,488	8,125	937	42	4,251	2,869	22,546	1,092
11-Aug-02	860	1,162	1,374	1,455	1,498	8,174	950	44	4,274	2,899	22,690	1,223
18-Aug-02	867	1,200	1,369	1,426	1,504	8,140	957	45	4,265	2,911	22,684	991
25-Aug-02	872	1,235	1,360	1,393	1,501	8,100	952	47	4,252	2,877	22,589	1,228
01-Sep-02	880	1,265	1,359	1,374	1,501	8,168	968	48	4,282	2,919	22,764	1,347
08-Sep-02	838	1,233	1,328	1,286	1,304	7,570	905	52	4,007	2,576	21,099	1,246
15-Sep-02	849	1,225	1,249	1,189	1,299	7,384	882	52	3,896	2,507	20,532	894
22-Sep-02	865	1,184	1,165	1,102	1,302	7,016	827	51	3,746	2,351	19,609	1,335
29-Sep-02	878	1,178	1,117	1,049	1,297	6,843	799	50	3,666	2,261	19,138	1,347
06-Oct-02	939	1,276	1,190	1,137	1,275	6,462	779	43	3,613	2,110	18,824	350
13-Oct-02	921	1,304	1,299	1,215	1,292	6,549	781	44	3,652	2,096	19,153	352
20-Oct-02	924	1,330	1,362	1,294	1,285	6,623	786	45	3,727	2,119	19,495	386
27-Oct-02	922	1,354	1,425	1,374	1,279	6,684	793	45	3,791	2,146	19,813	431
03-Nov-02	946	1,385	1,365	1,305	1,310	7,052	798	49	3,889	2,236	20,335	372
10-Nov-02	987	1,404	1,524	1,473	1,395	7,235	859	61	4,076	2,336	21,350	556
17-Nov-02	1,008	1,420	1,582	1,543	1,441	7,387	871	60	4,148	2,379	21,839	425
24-Nov-02	1,016	1,456	1,643	1,614	1,482	7,496	879	61	4,225	2,397	22,269	584
01-Dec-02	1,017	1,464	1,672	1,654	1,488	7,496	883	63	4,298	2,410	22,445	593
08-Dec-02	1,049	1,502	1,754	1,751	1,558	7,690	894	64	4,432	2,451	23,145	861
15-Dec-02	1,046	1,515	1,782	1,787	1,576	7,702	895	64	4,467	2,452	23,286	721
22-Dec-02	1,049	1,537	1,814	1,825	1,589	7,782	904	63	4,497	2,486	23,546	917
29-Dec-02	1,040	1,552	1,798	1,788	1,534	7,625	889	60	4,398	2,456	23,140	646
05-Jan-03	1,001	1,469	1,669	1,693	1,400	6,924	825	55	3,981	2,221	21,238	758
12-Jan-03	1,071	1,565	1,860	1,879	1,622	7,901	908	59	4,524	2,517	23,906	869
19-Jan-03	1,061	1,557	1,841	1,852	1,603	7,812	905	59	4,487	2,499	23,676	964
26-Jan-03	1,052	1,539	1,830	1,835	1,589	7,745	898	60	4,457	2,460	23,465	859
02-Feb-03	1,051	1,537	1,840	1,833	1,594	7,790	901	61	4,479	2,464	23,550	598
09-Feb-03	1,036	1,519	1,810	1,791	1,563	7,735	897	61	4,439	2,439	23,290	716
16-Feb-03	1,034	1,504	1,784	1,749	1,539	7,675	892	62	4,399	2,409	23,047	788
23-Feb-03	1,024	1,480	1,734	1,685	1,499	7,526	882	62	4,310	2,361	22,563	838
02-Mar-03	1,030	1,465	1,675	1,690	1,461	7,456	871	62	4,260	2,365	22,335	814
09-Mar-03	1,021	1,444	1,655	1,681	1,439	7,352	866	61	4,205	2,344	22,068	780
16-Mar-03	1,000	1,426	1,627	1,664	1,405	7,220	860	58	4,154	2,316	21,730	739
23-Mar-03	978	1,405	1,591	1,636	1,365	7,084	855	55	4,095	2,287	21,351	721
30-Mar-03	951	1,381	1,549	1,604	1,324	6,879	848	52	4,009	2,251	20,848	677

Notes to Table B1:

Load Forecast Uncertainty (LFU) is one standard deviation in system peak demand due to variations in weather.

Table B1 - continued

Week Ending	20-Minute Coincident Peak Demand (MW)											Load Forecast Uncertainty
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	System	
06-Apr-03	906	1,388	1,358	1,352	1,253	6,685	796	35	3,795	2,147	19,715	574
13-Apr-03	948	1,407	1,406	1,287	1,219	6,602	813	44	3,774	2,171	19,671	462
20-Apr-03	930	1,378	1,426	1,304	1,177	6,495	818	41	3,729	2,141	19,439	441
27-Apr-03	911	1,336	1,394	1,280	1,121	6,382	803	39	3,678	2,101	19,045	397
04-May-03	911	1,244	1,322	1,269	1,057	6,358	807	36	3,593	2,074	18,671	368
11-May-03	878	1,142	1,231	1,232	1,092	6,353	772	40	3,561	2,132	18,433	1,199
18-May-03	865	1,172	1,247	1,230	1,111	6,538	803	38	3,615	2,208	18,827	1,610
25-May-03	860	1,189	1,308	1,275	1,165	6,757	826	39	3,682	2,278	19,379	1,365
01-Jun-03	854	1,199	1,343	1,298	1,177	6,964	841	42	3,736	2,320	19,774	1,449
08-Jun-03	870	1,186	1,340	1,327	1,382	7,654	912	40	4,024	2,705	21,440	1,317
15-Jun-03	868	1,179	1,398	1,397	1,437	8,008	935	47	4,284	2,749	22,302	1,326
22-Jun-03	872	1,173	1,409	1,428	1,442	8,140	954	51	4,435	2,740	22,644	1,196
29-Jun-03	873	1,167	1,405	1,442	1,448	8,139	959	52	4,478	2,643	22,606	1,404
06-Jul-03	838	1,155	1,447	1,506	1,484	8,451	980	52	4,622	2,688	23,223	1,289
13-Jul-03	840	1,147	1,461	1,520	1,527	8,503	986	49	4,585	2,754	23,372	1,120
20-Jul-03	845	1,154	1,449	1,526	1,532	8,480	982	42	4,462	2,828	23,300	1,004
27-Jul-03	847	1,151	1,420	1,522	1,521	8,393	971	41	4,364	2,971	23,201	974
03-Aug-03	851	1,146	1,388	1,489	1,506	8,248	952	42	4,315	2,926	22,863	1,092
10-Aug-03	861	1,158	1,392	1,480	1,516	8,298	964	43	4,337	2,955	23,004	1,223
17-Aug-03	869	1,196	1,387	1,451	1,522	8,264	970	45	4,329	2,966	22,999	991
24-Aug-03	874	1,228	1,378	1,418	1,519	8,224	966	46	4,315	2,933	22,901	1,228
31-Aug-03	880	1,258	1,376	1,398	1,518	8,290	982	48	4,344	2,974	23,068	1,347
07-Sep-03	840	1,229	1,356	1,318	1,307	7,655	916	52	4,057	2,609	21,339	1,246
14-Sep-03	851	1,220	1,277	1,221	1,301	7,462	893	52	3,948	2,543	20,768	894
21-Sep-03	868	1,179	1,189	1,131	1,307	7,098	839	52	3,796	2,387	19,846	1,335
28-Sep-03	880	1,171	1,141	1,075	1,302	6,930	811	50	3,717	2,297	19,374	1,347
05-Oct-03	938	1,264	1,197	1,144	1,286	6,551	790	43	3,667	2,145	19,025	350
12-Oct-03	924	1,293	1,308	1,223	1,303	6,640	791	44	3,702	2,129	19,357	352
19-Oct-03	926	1,318	1,374	1,307	1,296	6,715	797	45	3,777	2,153	19,708	386
26-Oct-03	925	1,343	1,434	1,384	1,291	6,770	804	46	3,840	2,178	20,015	431
02-Nov-03	945	1,375	1,383	1,326	1,317	7,141	809	49	3,944	2,270	20,559	372
09-Nov-03	986	1,389	1,544	1,498	1,398	7,301	873	62	4,125	2,368	21,544	556
16-Nov-03	1,009	1,404	1,596	1,559	1,444	7,451	884	61	4,196	2,409	22,013	425
23-Nov-03	1,018	1,441	1,658	1,631	1,485	7,564	892	61	4,260	2,431	22,441	584
30-Nov-03	1,019	1,450	1,689	1,674	1,494	7,573	897	63	4,335	2,443	22,637	593
07-Dec-03	1,050	1,487	1,770	1,770	1,563	7,762	908	65	4,480	2,483	23,338	861
14-Dec-03	1,048	1,500	1,799	1,806	1,580	7,774	908	65	4,514	2,484	23,478	721
21-Dec-03	1,050	1,521	1,829	1,842	1,593	7,849	917	64	4,556	2,517	23,738	917
28-Dec-03	1,050	1,530	1,849	1,867	1,603	7,875	919	62	4,537	2,526	23,818	732

Notes to Table B1:

Load Forecast Uncertainty (LFU) is one standard deviation in system peak demand due to variations in weather.

Table B2 Weekly Zonal Non-Coincident Peak Demand Forecast, Normal Weather

Week Ending	20-Minute Non-Coincident Peak Demand (MW)										
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total
07-Jul-02	867	1,189	1,430	1,487	1,467	8,367	972	52	4,562	2,603	22,996
14-Jul-02	870	1,195	1,446	1,499	1,509	8,406	979	49	4,495	2,700	23,148
21-Jul-02	875	1,205	1,429	1,505	1,513	8,362	971	44	4,363	2,798	23,065
28-Jul-02	871	1,206	1,398	1,499	1,500	8,260	960	43	4,296	2,937	22,970
04-Aug-02	883	1,200	1,370	1,464	1,488	8,138	943	43	4,251	2,869	22,649
11-Aug-02	888	1,233	1,374	1,455	1,498	8,194	956	46	4,274	2,899	22,817
18-Aug-02	889	1,254	1,369	1,426	1,504	8,165	963	45	4,265	2,911	22,791
25-Aug-02	895	1,296	1,360	1,393	1,501	8,132	960	47	4,252	2,877	22,713
01-Sep-02	902	1,341	1,359	1,374	1,501	8,207	976	48	4,282	2,919	22,909
08-Sep-02	887	1,344	1,338	1,309	1,328	7,570	905	53	4,007	2,576	21,317
15-Sep-02	899	1,341	1,259	1,215	1,322	7,384	882	53	3,898	2,507	20,760
22-Sep-02	912	1,352	1,173	1,102	1,302	7,043	836	51	3,746	2,351	19,868
29-Sep-02	923	1,355	1,175	1,057	1,297	6,859	807	51	3,672	2,261	19,457
06-Oct-02	943	1,325	1,231	1,137	1,294	6,462	779	47	3,613	2,110	18,941
13-Oct-02	943	1,351	1,299	1,215	1,292	6,549	785	47	3,656	2,117	19,254
20-Oct-02	941	1,377	1,362	1,294	1,285	6,623	788	48	3,727	2,128	19,573
27-Oct-02	938	1,396	1,425	1,374	1,279	6,684	793	48	3,791	2,146	19,874
03-Nov-02	971	1,433	1,423	1,305	1,324	7,052	817	61	3,889	2,236	20,511
10-Nov-02	994	1,474	1,559	1,473	1,403	7,235	859	61	4,076	2,336	21,470
17-Nov-02	1,010	1,500	1,620	1,543	1,447	7,387	871	60	4,148	2,379	21,965
24-Nov-02	1,019	1,510	1,680	1,614	1,485	7,496	879	61	4,225	2,397	22,366
01-Dec-02	1,019	1,535	1,713	1,654	1,492	7,496	883	63	4,298	2,410	22,563
08-Dec-02	1,055	1,560	1,787	1,751	1,558	7,690	894	64	4,432	2,451	23,242
15-Dec-02	1,051	1,581	1,819	1,787	1,577	7,702	895	64	4,467	2,452	23,395
22-Dec-02	1,056	1,599	1,851	1,825	1,592	7,782	904	63	4,497	2,486	23,655
29-Dec-02	1,041	1,608	1,843	1,788	1,549	7,625	890	60	4,398	2,456	23,258
05-Jan-03	1,051	1,617	1,717	1,693	1,431	6,937	825	57	3,996	2,223	21,547
12-Jan-03	1,081	1,623	1,897	1,879	1,632	7,901	908	59	4,524	2,517	24,021
19-Jan-03	1,072	1,614	1,864	1,852	1,610	7,812	905	59	4,487	2,499	23,774
26-Jan-03	1,065	1,587	1,834	1,835	1,590	7,745	898	60	4,457	2,460	23,531
02-Feb-03	1,068	1,569	1,840	1,833	1,594	7,790	901	61	4,479	2,464	23,599
09-Feb-03	1,054	1,534	1,810	1,794	1,563	7,735	897	63	4,439	2,440	23,329
16-Feb-03	1,054	1,526	1,784	1,769	1,539	7,675	892	64	4,399	2,417	23,119
23-Feb-03	1,046	1,506	1,734	1,718	1,499	7,526	882	63	4,315	2,379	22,668
02-Mar-03	1,037	1,496	1,703	1,690	1,490	7,477	878	64	4,260	2,365	22,460
09-Mar-03	1,032	1,476	1,660	1,681	1,467	7,352	867	62	4,205	2,344	22,146
16-Mar-03	1,014	1,459	1,627	1,664	1,431	7,220	860	59	4,154	2,316	21,804
23-Mar-03	996	1,438	1,591	1,636	1,389	7,084	855	57	4,095	2,287	21,428
30-Mar-03	969	1,410	1,549	1,604	1,346	6,879	848	53	4,009	2,252	20,919

Table B2 - continued

20-Minute Non-Coincident Peak Demand (MW)											
Week Ending	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total
06-Apr-03	946	1,439	1,430	1,471	1,261	6,685	825	50	3,814	2,156	20,077
13-Apr-03	971	1,422	1,413	1,287	1,219	6,664	824	49	3,774	2,171	19,794
20-Apr-03	952	1,397	1,426	1,304	1,177	6,575	831	46	3,729	2,143	19,580
27-Apr-03	935	1,355	1,394	1,286	1,121	6,496	818	43	3,678	2,115	19,241
04-May-03	931	1,297	1,363	1,285	1,080	6,387	807	41	3,626	2,089	18,906
11-May-03	929	1,304	1,301	1,266	1,092	6,388	780	43	3,562	2,135	18,800
18-May-03	916	1,297	1,285	1,253	1,129	6,538	803	43	3,619	2,208	19,091
25-May-03	900	1,282	1,322	1,299	1,183	6,757	826	62	3,688	2,278	19,597
01-Jun-03	899	1,278	1,357	1,321	1,195	6,964	841	48	3,743	2,320	19,966
08-Jun-03	896	1,237	1,340	1,327	1,382	7,671	917	43	4,024	2,705	21,542
15-Jun-03	892	1,218	1,398	1,397	1,437	8,028	941	48	4,284	2,749	22,392
22-Jun-03	893	1,202	1,409	1,428	1,442	8,172	960	51	4,435	2,741	22,733
29-Jun-03	897	1,199	1,406	1,442	1,448	8,175	965	52	4,478	2,643	22,705
06-Jul-03	894	1,189	1,449	1,506	1,484	8,485	986	52	4,622	2,688	23,355
13-Jul-03	870	1,195	1,463	1,520	1,527	8,521	992	49	4,585	2,754	23,476
20-Jul-03	878	1,205	1,451	1,526	1,532	8,491	987	44	4,462	2,828	23,404
27-Jul-03	875	1,210	1,420	1,522	1,521	8,396	975	42	4,364	2,971	23,296
03-Aug-03	887	1,200	1,388	1,489	1,506	8,258	956	43	4,315	2,926	22,968
10-Aug-03	891	1,230	1,392	1,480	1,516	8,315	969	46	4,337	2,955	23,131
17-Aug-03	894	1,249	1,387	1,451	1,522	8,287	976	45	4,329	2,966	23,106
24-Aug-03	898	1,288	1,378	1,418	1,519	8,254	972	46	4,315	2,933	23,021
31-Aug-03	906	1,331	1,376	1,398	1,518	8,327	989	48	4,344	2,974	23,211
07-Sep-03	891	1,340	1,366	1,341	1,331	7,655	916	53	4,057	2,609	21,559
14-Sep-03	903	1,340	1,287	1,248	1,323	7,462	893	53	3,950	2,544	21,003
21-Sep-03	916	1,350	1,198	1,131	1,307	7,125	847	52	3,805	2,387	20,118
28-Sep-03	926	1,352	1,191	1,075	1,302	6,946	818	51	3,743	2,297	19,701
05-Oct-03	945	1,315	1,241	1,144	1,304	6,551	790	47	3,667	2,145	19,149
12-Oct-03	947	1,343	1,308	1,223	1,303	6,640	797	47	3,712	2,155	19,475
19-Oct-03	945	1,368	1,374	1,307	1,296	6,715	800	48	3,777	2,165	19,795
26-Oct-03	942	1,384	1,434	1,384	1,291	6,770	804	48	3,840	2,178	20,075
02-Nov-03	960	1,419	1,441	1,326	1,328	7,141	809	59	3,944	2,270	20,697
09-Nov-03	994	1,460	1,579	1,498	1,402	7,301	873	62	4,125	2,368	21,662
16-Nov-03	1,012	1,485	1,635	1,559	1,447	7,451	884	61	4,196	2,409	22,139
23-Nov-03	1,021	1,498	1,696	1,631	1,485	7,564	892	62	4,260	2,431	22,540
30-Nov-03	1,022	1,523	1,731	1,674	1,494	7,573	897	63	4,335	2,443	22,755
07-Dec-03	1,056	1,548	1,804	1,770	1,563	7,762	908	65	4,480	2,483	23,439
14-Dec-03	1,053	1,569	1,836	1,806	1,580	7,774	908	65	4,514	2,484	23,589
21-Dec-03	1,057	1,586	1,867	1,842	1,593	7,849	917	64	4,556	2,517	23,848
28-Dec-03	1,058	1,594	1,888	1,867	1,605	7,875	919	62	4,537	2,526	23,931

Appendix C - Analytical Factors Affecting Demand

Table C1 Approximate Analytical Factors Affecting Demand

Factors Affecting Daily Energy Demand				
Variable Class	Variable	Change in Variable	Impact On Daily Energy Demand (MWh)	
Weather	Daily Avg Temperature > 16° C 10°C > and < 16° C < 10°C	1°C Increase	6,420 MWh Increase	
		1°C Increase	440 MWh Increase	
		1°C Decrease	2,520 MWh Increase	
	Daily Avg Humidity - Dewpoint > 16° C 10°C > and < 16° C < 10°C	1°C Increase	2,350 MWh Increase	
		1°C Increase	160 MWh Increase	
		1°C Decrease	920 MWh Increase	
	Wind	Summer	1 km/hr Decrease	250 MWh Increase
		Winter	1 km/hr Increase	200 MWh Increase
	Cloud	Summer	Decrease of 1 on Scale	1,040 MWh Increase
		Winter	Increase of 1 on Scale	1,690 MWh Increase
Economic	Employment	Increase of 1,000 jobs	20 MWh Increase	
	Housing Stock	Increase of 1,000 houses	30 MWh Increase	
Calendar	Holidays	New Year's Day	66,000 MWh Decrease	
		Good Friday	45,000 MWh Decrease	
		Victoria Day	48,000 MWh Decrease	
		Canada Day	25,000 MWh Decrease	
		Simcoe Day	37,000 MWh Decrease	
		Labour Day	55,000 MWh Decrease	
		Thanksgiving Day	54,000 MWh Decrease	
		Remembrance Day	5,000 MWh Decrease	
		Christmas	85,000 MWh Decrease	
		Boxing Day	51,000 MWh Decrease	
		New Year's Eve	20,000 MWh Decrease	
		Week Between Christmas and New Years Eve	38,000 MWh Decrease	
	Day of Week	Monday vs Sunday	44,000 MWh Increase	
		Tuesday vs Sunday	46,000 MWh Increase	
		Wednesday vs Sunday	46,000 MWh Increase	
	Thursday vs Sunday	47,000 MWh Increase		
	Friday vs Sunday	43,000 MWh Increase		
	Saturday vs Sunday	11,000 MWh Increase		

Table C1 – continued

Factors Affecting Daily Peak Demand				
Variable Class	Variable	Change in Variable	Impact On Daily Peak Demand (MW)	
Weather	Temperature	> 16° C	1° C Increase	370 MW Increase
		10° C > and < 16° C	1° C Increase	50 MW Increase
		< 10° C	1° C Decrease	110 MW Increase
	Humidity - Dewpoint	> 16° C	1° C Increase	130 MW Increase
		10° C > and < 16° C	1° C Increase	20 MW Increase
		< 10° C	1° C Decrease	40 MW Increase
	Wind	Summer	1 km/hr Decrease	10 MW Increase
		Winter	1 km/hr Increase	20 MW Increase
	Cloud	Summer	Decrease of 1 on Scale	80 MW Increase
		Winter	Increase of 1 on Scale	70 MW Increase
Economic	Employment	Increase of 1,000 jobs	1 MW Increase	
	Housing Stock	Increase of 1,000 houses	1 MW Increase	
Calendar	Holidays	New Year's Day	2,900 MW Decrease	
		Good Friday	2,000 MW Decrease	
		Victoria Day	2,200 MW Decrease	
		Canada Day	900 MW Decrease	
		Simcoe Day	1,500 MW Decrease	
		Labour Day	2,300 MW Decrease	
		Thanksgiving Day	2,400 MW Decrease	
		Remembrance Day	300 MW Decrease	
		Christmas	4,700 MW Decrease	
		Boxing Day	2,400 MW Decrease	
		New Year's Eve	1,000 MW Decrease	
		Week Between Christmas and New Years Eve	1,500 MW Decrease	
	Day of Week	Monday vs Sunday	2,000 MW Increase	
		Tuesday vs Sunday	2,000 MW Increase	
		Wednesday vs Sunday	2,000 MW Increase	
	Thursday vs Sunday	1,900 MW Increase		
	Friday vs Sunday	1,600 MW Increase		
	Saturday vs Sunday	200 MW Increase		