



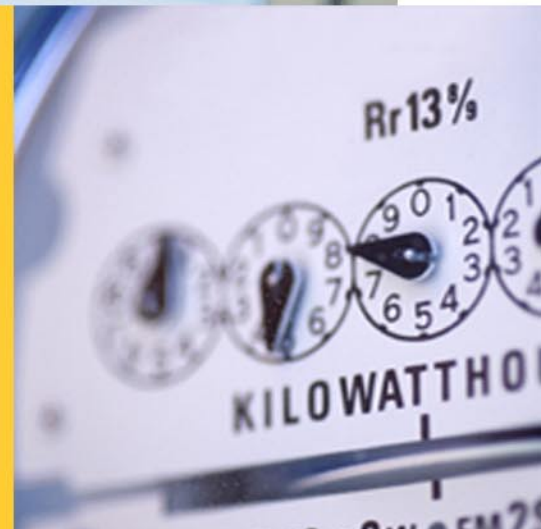
Independent Electricity Market Operator



**18-MONTH OUTLOOK:**

# Ontario Demand Forecast

From January 2004 to June 2005



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## Executive Summary

The IMO has a responsibility to forecast the demand for electricity on the IMO-controlled grid and to assess whether the existing and proposed generation and transmission facilities are adequate to meet Ontario's needs. This document presents the demand forecast for the 18-month period from January 2004 to June 2005 and supercedes that portion of the previous 18-month forecast released in September 2003.

### Economic Outlook

The economic assumptions that underpin the forecast have been updated to reflect the most recent outlook for the Ontario economy. The prospects for the Canadian, and in turn the Ontario, economy have weakened slightly since the previous forecast. An important factor for Ontario manufacturers has been the rebound in the U.S. economy. However this increased demand has been somewhat undermined by the rise of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar. This rise has mitigated some of the impact of the higher export demand by eroding the competitive position of Ontario exporters.

### Actual Demand

Actual and weather-corrected demand for September, October and November were lower than expected. In fact, these three months were lower than the results for the same months in 2002 - both on an actual and weather-corrected basis. Most telling was September which benefited from a significant increase in economic activity as a result of a "bounce back" effect from the blackout. Economic indicators were up sharply in September as companies made up for lost production in August. Despite this impact, weather corrected demand was down 2.9% over the previous September.

### Demand Forecast

The combination of a lower economic forecast and the inclusion of lower than expected actual demand translates into a demand forecast that is lower than the previous forecast for 2003 and 2004. The economic outlook for 2005 is very similar to the previous forecast. Therefore, total energy demand for 2003 is estimated to be 151.7 TWh weather-corrected or 152.1 TWh based on actuals. Unlike the previous document, we have made a "blackout adjustment" to the weather-corrected data for August 2003. This adjustment accounts for the lost demand from August 14<sup>th</sup> through to August 24<sup>th</sup> and totals over 0.8 TWh. Energy demand for 2004 is projected to be 154.1 TWh. The revised economic forecast has also led to a decrease in the peak demands throughout the forecast. Since the peak demand is much more weather than economic driven, the impact on peak demands is small.

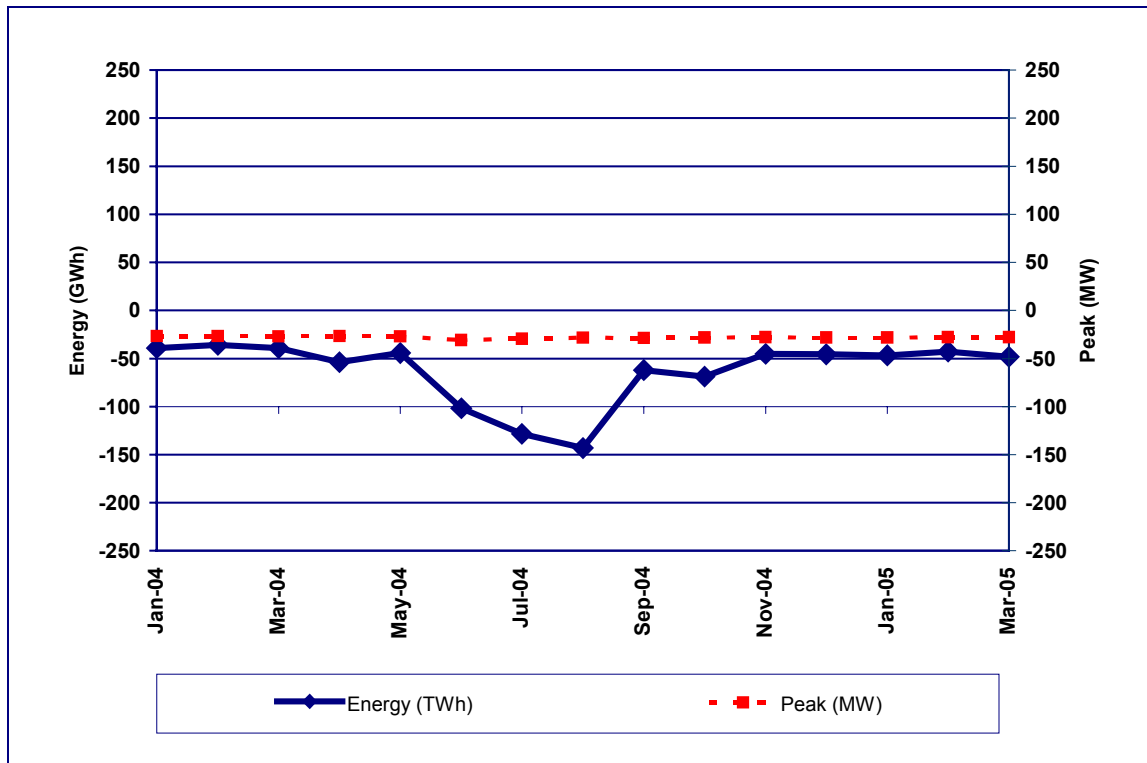
Table 1 has the Normal weather, Expected seasonal and Extreme weather peak demands for the seasons of the 18-month forecast. More detail on the determination of the peaks can be found in Section 4.2.

**Table 1: Forecasted Peak Demands**

Season	Normal Weather Peak (MW)	Expected Seasonal Peak (MW)	Extreme Weather Peak (MW)
Winter 2004	24,027	25,149	25,996
Summer 2004	23,806	25,964	26,438
Winter 2005	24,153	25,494	26,122

Figure 1 graphically displays the difference in monthly energy and peak demand between this forecast and the previous 18-month forecast.

**Figure 1: Comparison of Current and Previous Forecast (Current less 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 Demand Forecast meets this requirement and covers the 18-month period from January 2004 to June 2005. It supercedes those common portions of the previous forecast for the period October 2003 to March 2005, dated September 24, 2003.

### 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 methodology described in the document titled [Methodology to Perform Long Term Assessments \(IMP\\_REP\\_0044\)](#). 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 demand is the sum of coincident loads plus the losses on the IMO-controlled grid. This demand forecast was based on actual demand, weather and economic data as of end of September 2003. Actuals reported since the time of the forecast have been incorporated into the tables and figures of this document.

Section 2.0 briefly looks at historical demand. A more detailed discussion of historical demand and the factors that shape it can be found in the 10-Year Ontario Demand Forecast (IMO\_REP\_0098) document. Section 3.0 describes the assumptions used in this forecast of electricity demand and Section 4.0 presents the forecast. Appendices A through C contains 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](mailto:helpcentre@theIMO.com), or to [forecasts.demand@theIMO.com](mailto:forecasts.demand@theIMO.com). Copies of the forecast, by hour and zone are available upon request.

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## 2.0 Historical Demand

This section looks at recent historical energy and peak demand. Energy demand represents the total consumption of electricity over a specified period of time, typically a day, week, month, season or year. Peak demand represents the maximum requirement for electricity over an hour. Ontario measures peak demand as the average over the course of a clock hour. Peaks are classified by the time horizon used: daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal or annual peak.

The weather-corrected numbers for August 2003 have been adjusted to incorporate an estimate of the demand lost over the period August 14<sup>th</sup> to August 24<sup>th</sup>. Actual figures for August represent the true consumption for that time period.

### 2.1 Historical Energy Demand

Actual energy demand has averaged annual growth of 2.0% over the 1997 to 2002 time frame. Demand is a function of the level of economic activity, the rate of population growth and the use and number of end-use appliances. The Ontario economy has expanded consistently since the mid-1990's, adding nearly 1 million jobs since the end of 1995. Over the same period there has been a dramatic increase in cooling load as air conditioning have become commonplace in homes. The growth in energy demand has not been consistent across the seasons, as cooling load has increased significantly whereas heating load has stagnated.

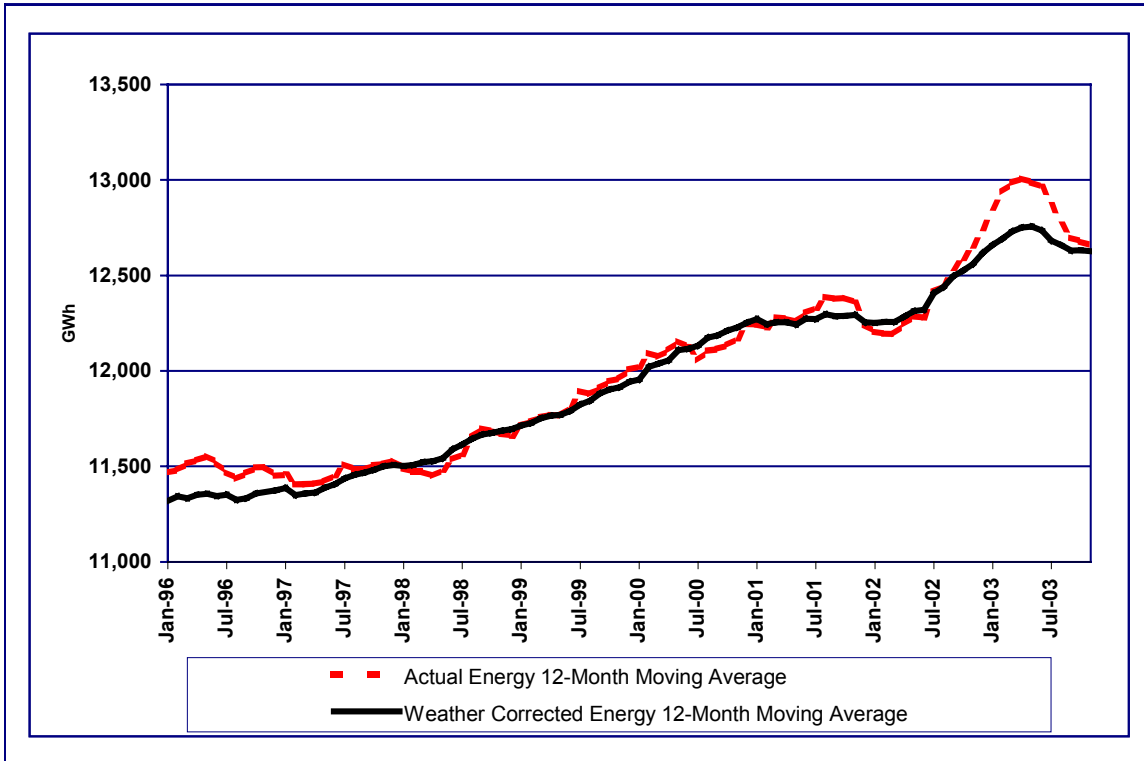
Table 2.1 shows monthly energy demand since January 2001. Weather-corrected demand for August includes a 0.8 TWh adjustment for impact of the blackout in addition to the weather adjustments. This adjustment was not included in the previous forecast document.

**Table 2.1: Actual and Weather Corrected Monthly Energy Demand**

Month	2001		2002		2003	
	Actual Energy (GWh)	Weather Corrected Energy (GWh)	Actual Energy (GWh)	Weather Corrected Energy (GWh)	Actual Energy (GWh)	Weather Corrected Energy (GWh)
January	13,626	13,782	13,184	13,742	14,487	14,254
February	12,262	12,375	12,134	12,426	13,123	12,795
March	12,871	12,808	12,850	12,809	13,414	13,268
April	11,212	11,244	11,819	11,594	12,097	11,849
May	11,382	11,350	11,875	11,682	11,627	11,719
June	12,264	11,951	12,185	12,036	11,885	11,808
July	12,402	12,504	14,033	13,563	12,898	12,913
August	13,363	12,903	13,749	13,273	12,514	12,998
September	11,482	11,343	12,593	12,014	11,794	11,670
October	11,769	11,749	12,398	12,116	12,160	12,128
November	11,878	12,187	12,656	12,600	12,390	12,563
December	12,402	12,865	13,484	13,565		
Total	146,912	147,062	152,960	151,419	138,389	137,965

Figure 2.1 shows the 12-month moving average of actual and weather corrected energy demand. Energy demand has been quite strong but has softened in recent months. The highest 12-month average over the history was for the period May 2002 to April 2003. Those 12-months contained the hottest summer and 7<sup>th</sup> coldest winter since 1970. Since April 2003 the 12-month average has consistently declined.

**Figure 2.1: Energy Demand – 12 Month Moving Average**



**2.2 Historical Peak Demand**

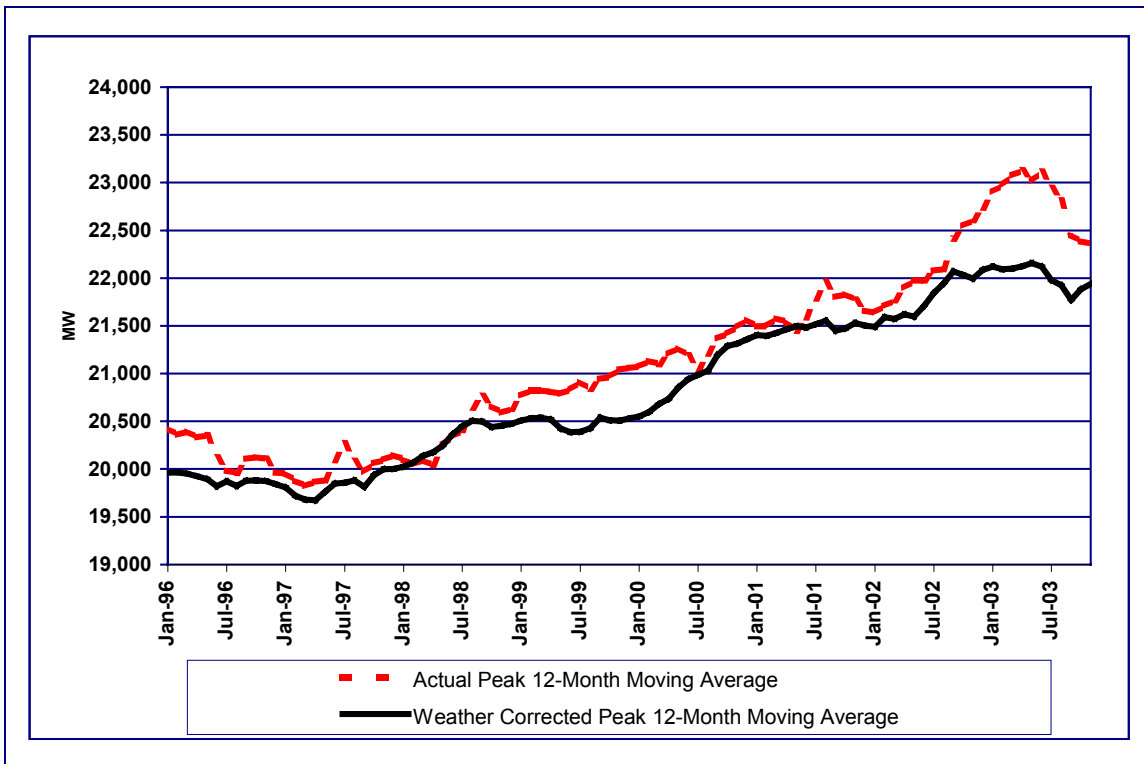
The actual annual peak demand has averaged growth of 2.0% over the 1997 to 2003 time frame. For that period, five of the seven annual peaks have been summer peaks. This represents a departure from the longer system history. Prior to 1998, the system was always winter peaking. On a weather-corrected basis, the system was summer peaking only in 2002. The system has shown terrific growth in cooling load, while heating load has remained almost stagnant.

Table 2.2 has the actual and weather-corrected monthly peak demands since January 2001. Figure 2.2 displays the 12-month moving average of both actual and weather-corrected peak demands. Peak demand has shown continuous growth over the time frame of the graph. Much of this is due to the growth in cooling load coincident with the high levels of residential construction of the latter 1990's and turn of the century. As well, economic activity helps to increase peak demand by increasing the base upon which the peaks stand.

**Table 2.2: Actual and Weather Corrected Monthly Peak Demand**

Month	2001		2002		2003	
	Actual Peak (MW)	Weather Corrected Peak (MW)	Actual Peak (MW)	Weather Corrected Peak (MW)	Actual Peak (MW)	Weather Corrected Peak (MW)
January	22,432	22,988	22,191	22,883	24,158	23,256
February	21,795	22,102	22,623	23,286	23,469	22,966
March	21,165	21,668	21,886	21,478	23,117	21,578
April	18,852	19,406	20,386	19,970	21,010	20,228
May	19,144	19,615	20,068	19,338	18,741	19,741
June	23,550	21,938	23,578	23,226	24,753	22,795
July	23,966	22,593	25,226	24,275	23,175	22,573
August	25,239	22,644	25,414	23,790	23,891	23,164
September	21,238	20,831	25,062	22,342	20,700	20,467
October	19,591	19,956	21,216	19,541	20,408	20,908
November	21,178	21,912	21,862	21,434	21,584	22,085
December	21,741	22,349	23,334	23,484		
Annual Peak	25,239	22,988	25,414	24,275	24,753	23,256

**Figure 2.2: Peak Demand – 12 Month Moving Average**



Weekly or monthly peak demands usually occur during episodes of severe weather conditions on a weekday or non-holiday. Table 2.3 shows the monthly peaks and associated details for the period January 2001 through to the present.

**Table 2.3: Monthly Peak Demand Details**

Month	Peak Demand Details				
	Peak (MW)	Peak Date	Day of Week	Peak Day Temperature (High)	Weather Corrected Peak (MW)
Jan-01	22,432	09-Jan-01	Tue	-4.9	22,988
Feb-01	21,795	21-Feb-01	Wed	-8.3	22,102
Mar-01	21,165	05-Mar-01	Mon	-2.5	21,668
Apr-01	18,852	02-Apr-01	Mon	6.0	19,406
May-01	19,144	03-May-01	Thu	30.4	19,615
Jun-01	23,550	27-Jun-01	Wed	30.9	21,938
Jul-01	23,966	24-Jul-01	Tue	31.8	22,593
Aug-01	25,239	08-Aug-01	Wed	37.2	22,644
Sep-01	21,238	07-Sep-01	Fri	29.0	20,831
Oct-01	19,591	31-Oct-01	Wed	8.8	19,956
Nov-01	21,178	29-Nov-01	Thu	2.2	21,912
Dec-01	21,741	17-Dec-01	Mon	4.1	22,349
Jan-02	22,191	14-Jan-02	Mon	0.7	22,883
Feb-02	22,623	04-Feb-02	Mon	-10.0	23,286
Mar-02	21,886	04-Mar-02	Mon	-6.8	21,478
Apr-02	20,386	02-Apr-02	Tue	1.0	19,970
May-02	20,068	30-May-02	Thu	27.9	19,338
Jun-02	23,578	26-Jun-02	Wed	30.7	23,226
Jul-02	25,226	03-Jul-02	Wed	34.7	24,275
Aug-02	25,414	13-Aug-02	Tue	33.4	23,790
Sep-02	25,062	09-Sep-02	Mon	33.5	22,342
Oct-02	21,216	01-Oct-02	Tue	28.8	19,541
Nov-02	21,862	28-Nov-02	Thu	0.1	21,434
Dec-02	23,334	09-Dec-02	Mon	-1.2	23,484
Jan-03	24,158	22-Jan-03	Wed	-13.4	23,256
Feb-03	23,469	13-Feb-03	Thu	-10.0	22,966
Mar-03	23,117	03-Mar-03	Mon	-14.3	21,578
Apr-03	21,010	03-Apr-03	Thu	-1.8	20,228
May-03	18,741	05-May-03	Mon	13.1	19,741
Jun-03	24,753	26-Jun-03	Thu	33.3	22,795
Jul-03	23,175	04-Jul-03	Fri	31.3	22,573
Aug-03	23,891	14-Aug-03	Thu	31.0	23,164
Sep-03	20,700	11-Sep-03	Thu	26.8	20,467
Oct-03	20,408	28-Oct-03	Tue	9.7	20,476
Nov-03	21,584	24-Nov-03	Mon	13.4	22,085

The peak for November may seem unusual given the temperature. However, the temperature dropped significantly throughout the course of the day such that the temperature was near zero when the peak occurred.

- End of Section -

### 3.0 Forecasting Process and Assumptions

A detailed description of the forecasting methodology can be found in the document [Methodology to Perform Long Term Assessments \(IMP\\_REP\\_0044\)](#). In addition to the methodology described in the document, the forecast of electricity demand requires inputs and/or assumptions with respect to the three classes of drivers. This section looks at how each of the drivers is generated for the forecast.

#### 3.1 Weather Drivers for Forecast

Since forecasting weather, in the detail required to produce an hourly forecast of demand, is quite problematic, weather scenarios are generated based on historical data. Two scenarios – Normal and Extreme – are utilized in the IMO’s assessments. As well, Load Forecast Uncertainty (LFU), a measure of demand fluctuations due to weather variability, is also a critical part of the analysis.

Normal weather is based on historical data and is composed 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 would have both hotter and colder days.

The Extreme weather scenario is also based on historical weather but uses minimums and maximums rather than the average used in the Normal weather scenario.

Load Forecast Uncertainty (LFU) represents one standard deviation in the weather elements underpinning the peak demand. LFU could be expressed in terms of °C, km/h or MW depending on whether you are discussing temperature, wind speed or peak demand.

The Normal weather scenario, in conjunction with LFU 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 a measure of LFU to consider a full range of peak demands that can occur with various weather conditions with varying probability of occurrence.

The Extreme weather scenario is valuable for studying situations where the system is under duress. The Extreme weather scenario is valuable when examining peak conditions but is unrealistic from an energy demand standpoint, as severe weather conditions do not persist over a longer time period.

#### 3.2 Calendar Drivers for Forecast

Calendar variables are addressed in the [Methodology](#) document.

#### 3.3 Economic Drivers for Forecast

To produce both an energy and peak 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 demand forecast. Table 3.1 summarizes the key economic drivers for energy and peak demand on the IMO-controlled grid. The 18-Month

outlook only considers the median economic growth scenario. High and low scenarios are used only in the 10-Year assessment.

**Table 3.1: Forecasted Ontario Economic Drivers**

Year	Ontario Employment		Ontario Housing Starts		Ontario Growth Index	
	Thousands	Annual Growth (%)	Thousands	Annual Growth (%)	Index	Annual Growth (%)
1995	5,129	2.0	31.9	(23.3)	1.029	1.5
1996	5,176	0.9	39.5	23.9	1.039	0.9
1997	5,298	2.4	50.0	26.5	1.057	1.8
1998	5,476	3.4	50.1	0.2	1.081	2.3
1999	5,672	3.6	62.9	25.6	1.108	2.5
2000	5,856	3.2	67.4	7.1	1.135	2.4
2001	5,962	1.8	70.3	4.2	1.155	1.7
2002	6,052	1.5	79.6	13.3	1.174	1.6
2003 (f)	6,195	2.4	75.8	(4.8)	1.198	2.1
2004 (f)	6,270	1.2	70.0	(7.7)	1.215	1.4
2005 (f)	6,384	1.8	71.8	2.6	1.236	1.7

- End of Section -



## 4.0 Demand Forecast

The demand forecast is split into two separate parts, the energy demand forecast and the peak demand forecast. This section presents information on the total system, more detailed information for the individual zones can be found in Appendices A and B.

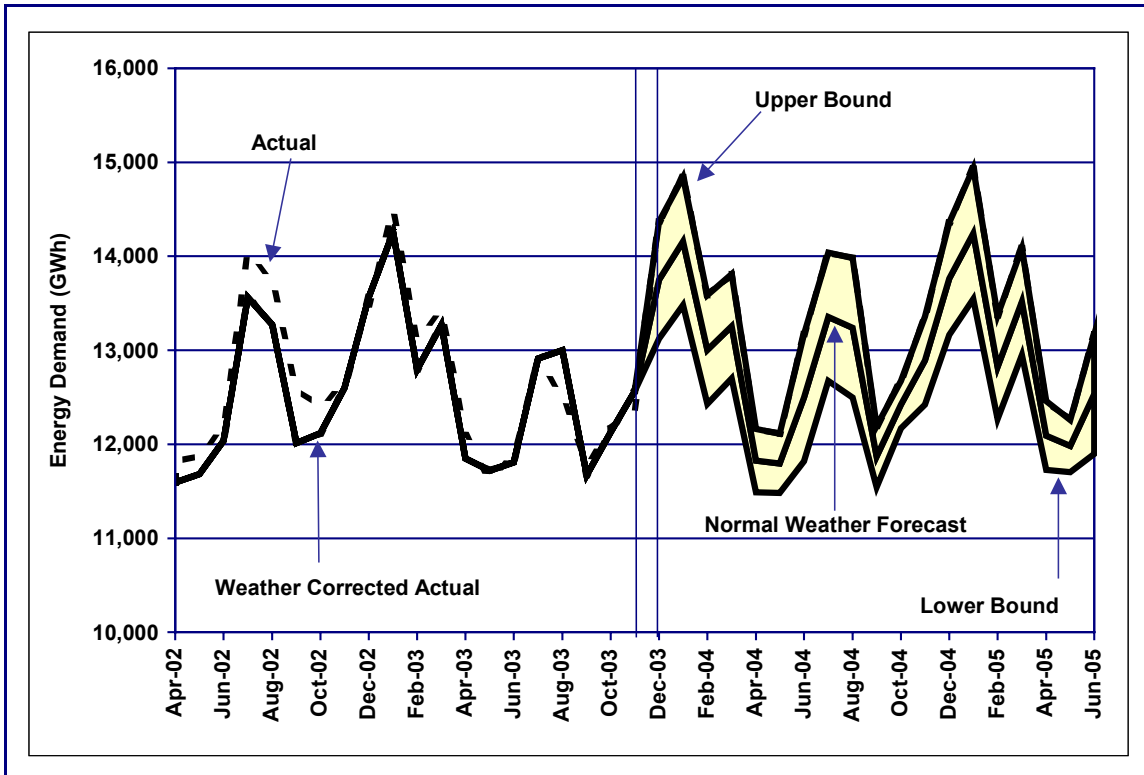
### 4.1 Energy Demand Forecast

The predicted monthly system energy demand is contained in Table 4.1. This table contains the forecast of energy demand under the Normal and Extreme weather scenarios. Economic growth and increasing cooling load are driving demand growth. Figure 4.1 shows the monthly energy demand under Normal weather. The upper bound is derived under the Extreme weather scenario. Total weather-corrected energy demand is estimated to be 151.7 TWh for 2003 and Normal weather energy demand is forecasted to be 154.1 TWh in 2004. Demand for 2004 is down from the previous forecast. The weather corrected energy totals for September, October and November were nearly 0.4 TWh lower than expected.

**Table 4.1: Forecasted Ontario Monthly Energy Demand**

Month	Energy Demand - Normal Weather	Energy Demand - Extreme Weather
	(GWh)	(GWh)
Jan-04	14,158	15,504
Feb-04	13,005	14,320
Mar-04	13,255	14,370
Apr-04	11,824	12,494
May-04	11,795	12,814
Jun-04	12,496	13,963
Jul-04	13,354	14,788
Aug-04	13,238	14,901
Sep-04	11,869	12,829
Oct-04	12,421	12,979
Nov-04	12,890	13,833
Dec-04	13,760	15,033
Jan-05	14,240	15,608
Feb-05	12,820	14,056
Mar-05	13,518	14,687
Apr-05	12,091	12,825
May-05	11,981	12,851
Jun-05	12,533	13,980

Figure 4.1: Monthly Energy Demand – Weather Scenarios



## 4.2 Peak Demand Forecast

The main aspect of the peak demand forecast is the difference in the growth of the winter and summer peaks. The summer peaks are growing faster than the winter peaks as cooling load continues to grow while the heating load remains stagnant.

Table 4.2 shows the forecast of monthly peak demands. The table shows the peaks under the Normal, Normal + 1 LFU and Extreme weather scenarios. In addition, the table contains the Expected seasonal peak demand. The Expected seasonal peaks are derived using the Normal peak demands and the Load Forecast Uncertainty (LFU). The Expected seasonal peak recognizes that over the course of a season, it is likely that at least one of the weekly peaks will be exceeded.

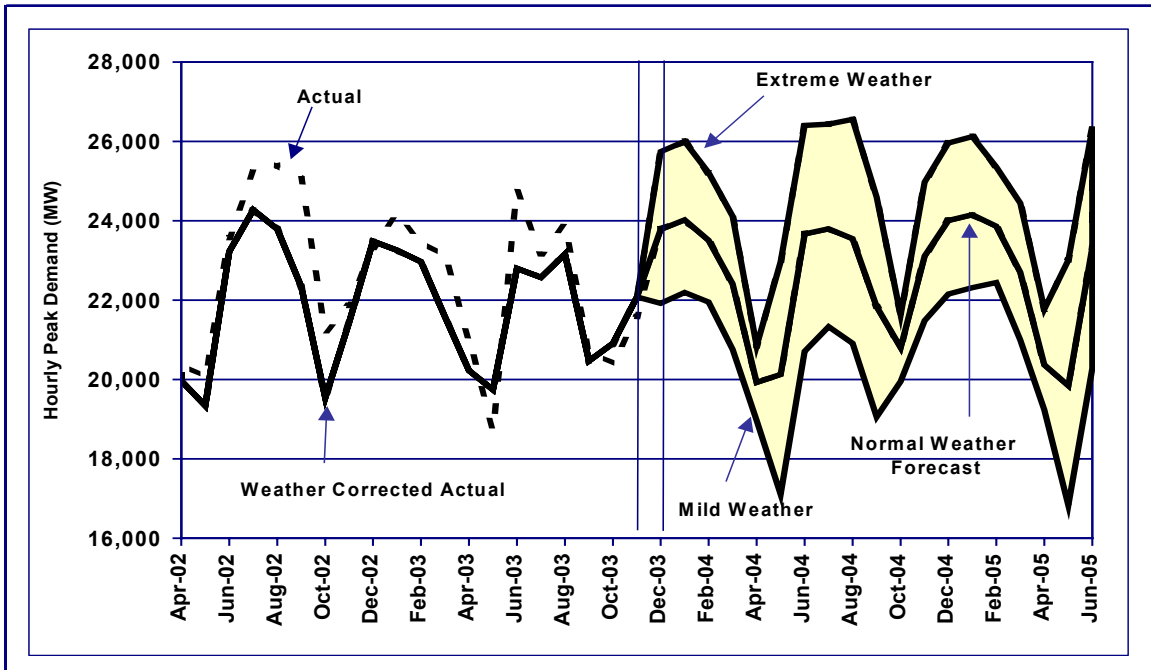
Figure 4.2 shows the monthly peak demands under three weather scenarios. The Mild weather scenario is derived from the mildest historical data. The Normal weather peak demand forecast is roughly in the center of the band and the Extreme weather scenario constitutes the upper bound of the graph.

The Normal weather resource adequacy assessments take into consideration the full range of possible weather conditions on a probabilistic basis for each week. Allowance for the probability of demand being higher than that under Normal weather is made in the calculation of the required reserve. Up to 300 MW of price sensitive demand is treated as an additional resource in the assessments.

**Table 4.2: Forecasted Ontario Monthly Peak Demand**

Month	Normal Weather Peak Demand	Normal + 1 LFU Weather Peak Demand	Expected Seasonal Peak Demand	Extreme Weather Peak Demand
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)
Jan-04	24,027	24,944	25,149	25,996
Feb-04	23,507	24,285	25,149	25,206
Mar-04	22,407	23,229	25,149	24,113
Apr-04	19,927	20,406	21,707	20,854
May-04	20,128	21,639	21,707	22,973
Jun-04	23,671	25,153	25,964	26,407
Jul-04	23,806	25,045	25,964	26,438
Aug-04	23,547	24,863	25,964	26,560
Sep-04	21,840	23,229	22,796	24,598
Oct-04	20,807	21,233	22,796	21,628
Nov-04	23,116	23,930	25,494	24,975
Dec-04	24,009	24,937	25,494	25,958
Jan-05	24,153	25,069	25,494	26,122
Feb-05	23,857	24,565	25,494	25,356
Mar-05	22,698	23,549	25,494	24,444
Apr-05	20,369	20,936	21,558	21,774
May-05	19,849	21,358	21,558	23,014
Jun-05	23,328	24,852	#N/A	26,322

**Figure 4.2: Monthly Peak Demand – Weather Scenarios**



### 4.3 Comparison of Current Forecast to Previous 18-Month Forecast

This 18-month forecast can be compared to the previous one published September 24, 2003. The differences stem from the poorer economic outlook and the incorporation into the model of the relatively weak July, August and September demand data. The system continues to exhibit increased heat sensitivity through increased space cooling penetration and growth.

With respect to the forecasting methodology, this forecast uses the same methodology as the previous forecast.

Despite a resurgence in the U.S. economy, the appreciation of the Canadian dollar versus the U.S. dollar has pushed back against any immediate benefits to the Ontario economy. The current economic outlook has pushed energy demand for 2004 down to 154.1 TWh. The projected totals for 2003 (151.7 TWh weather-corrected and blackout adjusted) are also lower due to the economic impacts and weak fall demand. Table 4.2 shows some of the differences between the current and previous forecast. All of the peak demands and energy demands are lower.

**Table 4.3: Current Versus Previous Forecast**

Month	Energy Demand	Normal Weather Peak Demand	Extreme Weather Peak Demand
	(GWh)	(MW)	(MW)
Jan-04	14,158	24,027	25,996
Difference (Current - Previous)	-39	-27	-27
Apr-04	11,824	19,927	20,854
Difference (Current - Previous)	-54	-27	-27
Jul-04	13,354	23,806	26,438
Difference (Current - Previous)	-128	-29	-31
Oct-04	12,421	20,807	21,628
Difference (Current - Previous)	-69	-28	-28
Jan-05	14,240	24,153	26,122
Difference (Current - Previous)	-47	-28	-28

- End of Section -

## Appendix A - Energy Demand Forecast Details

**Table A1: Weekly Zonal Energy Forecast, Normal Weather**

Week Ending	Weekly Energy (GWh)										
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System
4-Jan-04	159	240	223	193	221	962	117	8	559	325	3,009
11-Jan-04	169	249	238	207	236	1,040	127	8	610	350	3,233
18-Jan-04	168	249	235	205	235	1,029	127	9	606	349	3,211
25-Jan-04	167	247	233	203	231	1,020	126	9	602	347	3,186
1-Feb-04	168	248	236	206	233	1,032	127	9	609	350	3,218
8-Feb-04	166	245	234	205	231	1,032	127	9	609	350	3,208
15-Feb-04	167	243	231	202	227	1,024	127	9	604	347	3,180
22-Feb-04	165	238	223	195	220	1,002	126	9	592	341	3,111
29-Feb-04	165	237	223	195	221	1,008	126	9	590	340	3,114
7-Mar-04	163	233	218	193	216	990	125	9	580	335	3,062
14-Mar-04	161	230	214	193	213	974	124	9	574	333	3,024
21-Mar-04	158	226	209	191	207	954	123	8	567	329	2,973
28-Mar-04	154	222	201	188	200	920	122	8	552	322	2,887
4-Apr-04	152	221	194	177	200	929	119	7	551	322	2,871
11-Apr-04	153	217	187	157	192	903	115	7	530	314	2,775
18-Apr-04	151	211	187	164	187	899	116	7	531	315	2,767
25-Apr-04	148	205	184	163	182	887	115	7	525	311	2,727
2-May-04	146	199	182	163	179	880	114	6	522	308	2,699
9-May-04	146	195	179	161	178	877	112	6	522	308	2,684
16-May-04	144	196	178	159	178	876	112	6	520	308	2,675
23-May-04	142	196	178	156	179	883	113	6	520	310	2,683
30-May-04	141	198	178	151	179	873	112	7	508	308	2,655
6-Jun-04	143	190	172	145	200	952	119	6	538	339	2,804
13-Jun-04	143	186	174	145	207	983	122	7	561	346	2,873
20-Jun-04	143	182	176	147	207	995	123	7	576	348	2,904
27-Jun-04	142	180	178	149	207	1,009	124	8	586	345	2,927
4-Jul-04	139	180	182	152	213	1,041	127	7	599	350	2,989
11-Jul-04	137	180	182	153	218	1,055	128	7	599	360	3,018
18-Jul-04	138	182	183	155	222	1,070	128	6	590	369	3,044
25-Jul-04	139	184	180	154	221	1,058	127	6	578	376	3,021
1-Aug-04	140	182	180	154	221	1,060	127	6	580	377	3,028
8-Aug-04	141	185	177	149	217	1,035	127	6	568	372	2,978
15-Aug-04	142	188	178	150	220	1,045	128	7	576	376	3,010
22-Aug-04	143	193	176	147	217	1,031	128	7	573	372	2,987
29-Aug-04	144	198	177	148	218	1,039	130	7	578	377	3,016
5-Sep-04	142	203	176	146	202	979	123	7	558	353	2,889
12-Sep-04	137	202	167	133	195	925	116	7	529	332	2,744
19-Sep-04	143	203	165	129	199	934	115	7	533	327	2,758
26-Sep-04	145	204	163	127	201	926	114	7	528	320	2,736

(Table A1 – continued)

	Weekly Energy (GWh)										
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System
03-Oct-04	148	207	165	128	203	926	114	7	524	319	2,742
10-Oct-04	150	211	173	138	203	929	115	7	528	317	2,771
17-Oct-04	150	217	179	147	201	912	114	7	525	314	2,764
24-Oct-04	150	220	189	158	204	940	117	7	546	323	2,854
31-Oct-04	150	224	199	169	206	953	118	7	558	327	2,912
07-Nov-04	155	227	197	168	206	949	122	9	554	332	2,919
14-Nov-04	158	229	204	173	212	972	123	9	563	336	2,978
21-Nov-04	159	231	209	180	213	981	123	9	569	337	3,010
28-Nov-04	159	233	215	186	215	990	123	9	579	339	3,049
05-Dec-04	163	236	224	195	221	1,016	125	9	595	345	3,129
12-Dec-04	164	238	227	198	224	1,017	125	9	599	345	3,146
19-Dec-04	164	241	233	204	228	1,031	126	9	606	349	3,191
26-Dec-04	152	231	227	202	223	986	119	8	580	340	3,071
02-Jan-05	155	235	219	193	215	949	115	8	554	323	2,968
09-Jan-05	169	248	236	206	235	1,036	128	9	606	354	3,227
16-Jan-05	169	249	239	209	237	1,050	128	9	617	356	3,263
23-Jan-05	169	249	238	208	235	1,041	128	9	613	355	3,245
30-Jan-05	168	246	235	206	231	1,033	128	9	610	353	3,220
06-Feb-05	168	247	237	209	233	1,044	129	9	616	355	3,246
13-Feb-05	167	244	236	207	231	1,045	129	9	616	356	3,240
20-Feb-05	168	242	232	204	227	1,037	128	9	611	352	3,211
27-Feb-05	165	238	225	197	221	1,016	127	9	596	346	3,140
06-Mar-05	164	236	223	198	221	1,014	127	10	593	344	3,130
13-Mar-05	162	232	219	197	216	996	126	9	585	340	3,082
20-Mar-05	160	229	215	197	212	979	126	9	580	337	3,044
27-Mar-05	156	225	208	192	204	942	123	8	564	329	2,950
03-Apr-05	154	222	199	183	203	944	121	7	560	328	2,921
10-Apr-05	156	220	192	163	201	950	119	7	553	329	2,890
17-Apr-05	153	215	193	169	194	932	119	7	548	325	2,855
24-Apr-05	150	207	189	168	187	911	117	7	538	319	2,793
01-May-05	148	202	186	167	182	900	116	6	532	316	2,753
08-May-05	148	196	184	166	179	894	114	6	530	315	2,732
15-May-05	146	196	181	163	178	890	113	6	528	313	2,714
22-May-05	144	196	180	159	179	891	113	6	527	313	2,708
29-May-05	142	198	179	154	178	874	112	7	512	309	2,664
05-Jun-05	143	192	174	147	198	951	119	6	540	336	2,807
12-Jun-05	144	186	172	143	205	978	122	7	557	346	2,859
19-Jun-05	144	182	176	146	207	1,002	123	7	578	349	2,914
26-Jun-05	143	180	178	148	208	1,015	125	8	589	351	2,945
03-Jul-05	140	179	180	150	210	1,034	127	7	598	350	2,975

- End of Section -

## Appendix B - Peak Demand Forecast Details

**Table B1: Weekly Zonal Coincident Peak Demand Forecast, Normal Weather**

Week	Hourly Coincident Peak Demand (MW)											Load Forecast Uncertainty
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System	
4-Jan-04	1,066	1,503	1,640	1,664	1,602	7,070	866	60	4,103	2,388	21,962	1,032
11-Jan-04	1,066	1,566	1,845	1,877	1,806	7,816	898	61	4,539	2,553	24,027	917
18-Jan-04	1,059	1,565	1,826	1,854	1,788	7,739	896	61	4,511	2,544	23,843	1,029
25-Jan-04	1,049	1,551	1,813	1,832	1,770	7,653	887	60	4,471	2,501	23,587	990
1-Feb-04	1,049	1,551	1,830	1,838	1,780	7,718	892	63	4,506	2,512	23,739	708
8-Feb-04	1,035	1,535	1,804	1,801	1,750	7,669	889	64	4,471	2,489	23,507	778
15-Feb-04	1,033	1,521	1,781	1,762	1,728	7,615	885	63	4,437	2,463	23,288	823
22-Feb-04	1,025	1,498	1,731	1,697	1,683	7,461	874	65	4,348	2,414	22,796	866
29-Feb-04	1,034	1,483	1,669	1,710	1,651	7,429	864	66	4,309	2,423	22,638	851
7-Mar-04	1,020	1,464	1,650	1,699	1,635	7,350	859	63	4,263	2,404	22,407	822
14-Mar-04	1,002	1,444	1,618	1,676	1,597	7,207	852	61	4,203	2,375	22,035	758
21-Mar-04	983	1,423	1,591	1,657	1,557	7,080	846	59	4,152	2,347	21,695	746
28-Mar-04	960	1,395	1,555	1,628	1,517	6,892	838	55	4,068	2,312	21,220	719
4-Apr-04	932	1,378	1,518	1,600	1,468	6,734	831	54	4,005	2,284	20,804	714
11-Apr-04	955	1,361	1,374	1,288	1,431	6,610	803	50	3,826	2,229	19,927	479
18-Apr-04	938	1,348	1,401	1,312	1,393	6,503	805	46	3,782	2,198	19,726	450
25-Apr-04	920	1,310	1,363	1,283	1,337	6,390	793	43	3,728	2,156	19,323	417
2-May-04	915	1,261	1,275	1,255	1,267	6,395	794	41	3,637	2,129	18,969	388
9-May-04	878	1,168	1,219	1,189	1,311	6,375	759	41	3,609	2,203	18,752	1,365
16-May-04	870	1,187	1,237	1,200	1,339	6,489	778	43	3,651	2,270	19,064	1,740
23-May-04	860	1,216	1,289	1,224	1,367	6,766	806	41	3,725	2,347	19,641	1,509
30-May-04	854	1,235	1,330	1,250	1,388	7,002	824	44	3,799	2,402	20,128	1,511
6-Jun-04	884	1,185	1,358	1,258	1,590	7,705	919	44	4,129	2,740	21,812	1,460
13-Jun-04	885	1,169	1,415	1,325	1,641	8,076	942	49	4,358	2,795	22,655	1,504
20-Jun-04	886	1,157	1,439	1,354	1,655	8,193	961	53	4,491	2,837	23,026	1,286
27-Jun-04	882	1,142	1,437	1,368	1,643	8,168	962	55	4,541	2,778	22,976	1,556
4-Jul-04	878	1,137	1,479	1,431	1,681	8,500	989	56	4,677	2,843	23,671	1,482
11-Jul-04	847	1,132	1,486	1,440	1,713	8,566	991	53	4,667	2,911	23,806	1,239
18-Jul-04	855	1,142	1,480	1,446	1,731	8,560	990	47	4,557	2,952	23,760	1,128
25-Jul-04	860	1,155	1,469	1,460	1,736	8,540	989	46	4,494	3,011	23,760	1,140
1-Aug-04	865	1,143	1,437	1,435	1,716	8,401	970	46	4,447	2,965	23,425	1,263
8-Aug-04	875	1,146	1,443	1,427	1,726	8,439	980	49	4,470	2,992	23,547	1,316
15-Aug-04	884	1,173	1,440	1,403	1,731	8,391	985	49	4,460	3,001	23,517	1,180
22-Aug-04	889	1,198	1,418	1,358	1,711	8,278	977	49	4,422	2,957	23,257	1,334
29-Aug-04	896	1,221	1,419	1,343	1,706	8,333	990	51	4,455	2,992	23,406	1,422
5-Sep-04	903	1,217	1,321	1,219	1,629	7,806	935	50	4,244	2,837	22,161	1,730
12-Sep-04	851	1,252	1,301	1,202	1,499	7,516	884	52	4,030	2,638	21,225	1,140
19-Sep-04	860	1,248	1,210	1,089	1,487	7,210	844	50	3,879	2,490	20,367	1,545
26-Sep-04	879	1,223	1,136	1,023	1,501	6,857	796	50	3,746	2,346	19,557	1,543

(Table B1 – continued)

Week	Hourly Coincident Peak Demand (MW)											Load Forecast Uncertainty
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System	
03-Oct-04	937	1,287	1,195	1,145	1,485	6,579	788	48	3,737	2,215	19,416	405
10-Oct-04	926	1,316	1,301	1,206	1,503	6,641	786	48	3,752	2,194	19,673	368
17-Oct-04	930	1,339	1,364	1,287	1,500	6,716	793	47	3,828	2,216	20,020	395
24-Oct-04	930	1,360	1,422	1,361	1,501	6,782	799	47	3,896	2,243	20,341	442
31-Oct-04	932	1,385	1,497	1,452	1,513	6,898	808	48	3,993	2,281	20,807	426
07-Nov-04	983	1,422	1,537	1,501	1,586	7,234	862	63	4,154	2,414	21,756	593
14-Nov-04	1,002	1,434	1,580	1,550	1,631	7,375	872	62	4,218	2,454	22,178	478
21-Nov-04	1,014	1,461	1,639	1,620	1,667	7,479	881	62	4,278	2,477	22,578	629
28-Nov-04	1,007	1,469	1,671	1,664	1,676	7,495	886	65	4,356	2,491	22,780	643
05-Dec-04	1,047	1,501	1,760	1,765	1,748	7,705	898	68	4,513	2,532	23,537	893
12-Dec-04	1,045	1,510	1,783	1,797	1,761	7,700	899	66	4,534	2,530	23,625	789
19-Dec-04	1,049	1,530	1,822	1,843	1,781	7,808	907	66	4,593	2,569	23,968	969
26-Dec-04	1,049	1,538	1,836	1,864	1,783	7,810	910	63	4,575	2,581	24,009	822
02-Jan-05	986	1,531	1,740	1,792	1,697	7,193	844	60	4,215	2,363	22,421	822
09-Jan-05	1,045	1,489	1,762	1,798	1,673	7,742	886	61	4,489	2,499	23,444	981
16-Jan-05	1,064	1,559	1,853	1,885	1,802	7,860	905	63	4,580	2,582	24,153	916
23-Jan-05	1,057	1,557	1,845	1,868	1,789	7,802	905	62	4,553	2,573	24,011	1,029
30-Jan-05	1,048	1,540	1,829	1,843	1,772	7,719	896	64	4,510	2,529	23,750	989
06-Feb-05	1,042	1,544	1,841	1,845	1,781	7,777	899	62	4,535	2,531	23,857	708
13-Feb-05	1,039	1,523	1,816	1,805	1,752	7,736	898	64	4,507	2,516	23,656	778
20-Feb-05	1,037	1,509	1,790	1,761	1,730	7,688	893	65	4,472	2,489	23,434	824
27-Feb-05	1,039	1,488	1,694	1,739	1,663	7,530	875	64	4,377	2,465	22,934	866
06-Mar-05	1,028	1,471	1,670	1,720	1,647	7,463	871	64	4,319	2,445	22,698	851
13-Mar-05	1,013	1,449	1,659	1,718	1,628	7,381	866	63	4,292	2,431	22,500	822
20-Mar-05	994	1,430	1,630	1,698	1,589	7,242	859	62	4,235	2,401	22,140	758
27-Mar-05	972	1,409	1,603	1,679	1,550	7,116	853	59	4,186	2,373	21,800	747
03-Apr-05	946	1,382	1,567	1,650	1,510	6,928	846	54	4,103	2,339	21,325	720
10-Apr-05	968	1,379	1,398	1,311	1,467	6,788	814	50	3,906	2,288	20,369	567
17-Apr-05	949	1,352	1,420	1,330	1,419	6,690	815	48	3,876	2,258	20,157	479
24-Apr-05	931	1,324	1,412	1,328	1,390	6,593	809	46	3,829	2,228	19,890	450
01-May-05	915	1,283	1,373	1,296	1,336	6,485	796	43	3,776	2,187	19,490	417
08-May-05	930	1,232	1,292	1,276	1,268	6,500	801	39	3,698	2,173	19,209	389
15-May-05	877	1,172	1,236	1,199	1,311	6,462	762	41	3,644	2,230	18,934	1,365
22-May-05	865	1,207	1,250	1,178	1,314	6,637	789	40	3,683	2,303	19,266	1,740
29-May-05	860	1,223	1,310	1,225	1,375	6,869	812	42	3,756	2,377	19,849	1,509
05-Jun-05	887	1,187	1,340	1,230	1,576	7,667	903	44	4,126	2,694	21,654	1,641
12-Jun-05	890	1,166	1,372	1,259	1,605	7,840	929	47	4,245	2,758	22,111	1,460
19-Jun-05	888	1,148	1,427	1,329	1,640	8,200	951	53	4,501	2,820	22,957	1,504
26-Jun-05	887	1,137	1,450	1,369	1,645	8,334	972	54	4,613	2,867	23,328	1,287
03-Jul-05	884	1,134	1,450	1,382	1,664	8,321	975	55	4,614	2,817	23,296	1,556



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

Week	Hourly Non-Coincident Peak Demand (MW)											Zonal Total
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	System	
4-Jan-04	1,066	1,699	1,713	1,708	1,643	7,070	868	59	4,103	2,388	21,962	22,317
11-Jan-04	1,079	1,657	1,893	1,877	1,827	7,816	898	61	4,539	2,553	24,027	24,200
18-Jan-04	1,073	1,650	1,867	1,854	1,809	7,739	896	61	4,511	2,544	23,843	24,004
25-Jan-04	1,064	1,618	1,832	1,832	1,784	7,653	887	61	4,471	2,501	23,587	23,703
1-Feb-04	1,068	1,609	1,830	1,838	1,785	7,718	892	62	4,506	2,512	23,739	23,820
8-Feb-04	1,055	1,581	1,804	1,802	1,750	7,669	889	63	4,471	2,490	23,507	23,574
15-Feb-04	1,055	1,562	1,781	1,779	1,728	7,615	885	64	4,437	2,471	23,288	23,377
22-Feb-04	1,048	1,537	1,731	1,726	1,683	7,461	874	64	4,353	2,431	22,796	22,908
29-Feb-04	1,044	1,531	1,712	1,710	1,674	7,435	873	66	4,309	2,423	22,638	22,777
7-Mar-04	1,033	1,511	1,673	1,699	1,656	7,350	863	65	4,263	2,404	22,407	22,517
14-Mar-04	1,018	1,492	1,621	1,676	1,616	7,207	852	62	4,203	2,375	22,035	22,122
21-Mar-04	1,003	1,471	1,591	1,657	1,574	7,080	846	59	4,152	2,347	21,695	21,780
28-Mar-04	982	1,437	1,555	1,628	1,533	6,892	838	56	4,068	2,312	21,220	21,301
4-Apr-04	956	1,422	1,518	1,600	1,482	6,734	831	54	4,005	2,297	20,804	20,899
11-Apr-04	976	1,422	1,374	1,288	1,431	6,700	808	53	3,826	2,229	19,927	20,107
18-Apr-04	957	1,360	1,401	1,312	1,393	6,600	812	51	3,782	2,199	19,726	19,867
25-Apr-04	942	1,328	1,363	1,287	1,337	6,523	802	49	3,728	2,169	19,323	19,528
2-May-04	925	1,287	1,330	1,278	1,308	6,438	794	47	3,671	2,145	18,969	19,223
9-May-04	933	1,319	1,264	1,233	1,311	6,420	764	45	3,609	2,208	18,752	19,106
16-May-04	919	1,314	1,262	1,221	1,339	6,535	784	44	3,651	2,275	19,064	19,344
23-May-04	907	1,304	1,296	1,244	1,399	6,766	806	45	3,726	2,347	19,641	19,840
30-May-04	893	1,301	1,337	1,269	1,419	7,002	824	63	3,800	2,402	20,128	20,310
6-Jun-04	903	1,245	1,358	1,258	1,590	7,736	924	47	4,129	2,740	21,812	21,930
13-Jun-04	896	1,216	1,415	1,325	1,641	8,107	947	51	4,358	2,796	22,655	22,752
20-Jun-04	895	1,194	1,439	1,354	1,655	8,227	967	54	4,491	2,839	23,026	23,115
27-Jun-04	895	1,189	1,440	1,368	1,643	8,209	968	55	4,541	2,779	22,976	23,087
4-Jul-04	890	1,183	1,483	1,431	1,681	8,540	995	56	4,677	2,843	23,671	23,779
11-Jul-04	872	1,188	1,489	1,440	1,713	8,596	996	53	4,667	2,911	23,806	23,925
18-Jul-04	880	1,206	1,482	1,446	1,731	8,582	994	49	4,557	2,952	23,760	23,879
25-Jul-04	882	1,210	1,471	1,460	1,736	8,557	992	47	4,494	3,011	23,760	23,860
1-Aug-04	889	1,208	1,438	1,435	1,716	8,420	973	48	4,447	2,965	23,425	23,539
8-Aug-04	898	1,224	1,443	1,427	1,726	8,465	984	49	4,470	2,992	23,547	23,678
15-Aug-04	901	1,250	1,440	1,403	1,731	8,422	989	49	4,460	3,001	23,517	23,646
22-Aug-04	905	1,282	1,418	1,358	1,711	8,315	981	50	4,422	2,957	23,257	23,399
29-Aug-04	914	1,311	1,419	1,343	1,706	8,378	996	52	4,455	2,992	23,406	23,566
5-Sep-04	917	1,351	1,386	1,320	1,629	7,876	937	53	4,244	2,837	22,161	22,550
12-Sep-04	897	1,360	1,306	1,224	1,535	7,516	884	54	4,030	2,638	21,225	21,444
19-Sep-04	913	1,369	1,214	1,114	1,522	7,210	844	53	3,889	2,491	20,367	20,619
26-Sep-04	927	1,374	1,188	1,068	1,501	6,897	802	51	3,772	2,346	19,557	19,926

(Table B2 – continued)

Week	Hourly Non-Coincident Peak Demand (MW)											Zonal Total
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	System	
03-Oct-04	946	1,354	1,245	1,145	1,498	6,579	788	51	3,737	2,215	19,416	19,558
10-Oct-04	950	1,377	1,301	1,206	1,503	6,641	792	50	3,763	2,219	19,673	19,802
17-Oct-04	949	1,405	1,364	1,287	1,500	6,716	796	50	3,828	2,230	20,020	20,125
24-Oct-04	946	1,425	1,422	1,361	1,501	6,782	801	50	3,896	2,246	20,341	20,430
31-Oct-04	945	1,458	1,497	1,452	1,515	6,898	809	50	3,993	2,281	20,807	20,898
07-Nov-04	992	1,509	1,580	1,501	1,598	7,234	862	63	4,154	2,414	21,756	21,907
14-Nov-04	1,008	1,532	1,628	1,550	1,643	7,375	872	63	4,218	2,454	22,178	22,343
21-Nov-04	1,020	1,542	1,687	1,620	1,677	7,479	881	63	4,278	2,477	22,578	22,724
28-Nov-04	1,015	1,566	1,723	1,664	1,687	7,495	886	65	4,356	2,491	22,780	22,948
05-Dec-04	1,055	1,587	1,804	1,765	1,755	7,705	898	67	4,513	2,532	23,537	23,681
12-Dec-04	1,052	1,602	1,831	1,797	1,769	7,700	899	66	4,534	2,530	23,625	23,780
19-Dec-04	1,058	1,622	1,869	1,843	1,790	7,808	907	66	4,593	2,569	23,968	24,125
26-Dec-04	1,059	1,635	1,886	1,864	1,796	7,810	910	64	4,575	2,581	24,009	24,180
02-Jan-05	1,046	1,640	1,773	1,792	1,728	7,193	844	60	4,215	2,363	22,421	22,654
09-Jan-05	1,065	1,695	1,828	1,798	1,702	7,742	891	61	4,489	2,505	23,444	23,776
16-Jan-05	1,078	1,650	1,897	1,885	1,822	7,860	905	62	4,580	2,582	24,153	24,321
23-Jan-05	1,074	1,632	1,867	1,868	1,802	7,802	905	62	4,553	2,573	24,011	24,138
30-Jan-05	1,066	1,599	1,830	1,843	1,777	7,719	896	63	4,510	2,529	23,750	23,832
06-Feb-05	1,064	1,593	1,841	1,845	1,781	7,777	899	63	4,535	2,531	23,857	23,929
13-Feb-05	1,061	1,574	1,816	1,819	1,752	7,736	898	65	4,507	2,524	23,656	23,752
20-Feb-05	1,062	1,564	1,790	1,793	1,730	7,688	893	66	4,482	2,505	23,434	23,573
27-Feb-05	1,047	1,546	1,738	1,739	1,685	7,531	883	66	4,377	2,465	22,934	23,077
06-Mar-05	1,040	1,533	1,698	1,720	1,668	7,463	875	66	4,319	2,445	22,698	22,827
13-Mar-05	1,029	1,511	1,666	1,718	1,647	7,381	866	64	4,292	2,431	22,500	22,605
20-Mar-05	1,013	1,492	1,630	1,698	1,607	7,242	859	61	4,235	2,401	22,140	22,238
27-Mar-05	995	1,472	1,603	1,679	1,566	7,116	853	58	4,186	2,373	21,800	21,901
03-Apr-05	969	1,439	1,567	1,650	1,525	6,928	846	56	4,103	2,349	21,325	21,432
10-Apr-05	988	1,438	1,398	1,311	1,467	6,854	817	54	3,906	2,288	20,369	20,521
17-Apr-05	974	1,407	1,420	1,330	1,419	6,764	821	52	3,876	2,258	20,157	20,321
24-Apr-05	955	1,342	1,412	1,328	1,390	6,689	817	50	3,829	2,239	19,890	20,051
01-May-05	940	1,306	1,373	1,311	1,336	6,622	807	48	3,779	2,209	19,490	19,731
08-May-05	943	1,280	1,345	1,306	1,307	6,546	801	46	3,753	2,201	19,209	19,528
15-May-05	931	1,323	1,278	1,249	1,311	6,503	769	45	3,644	2,234	18,934	19,287
22-May-05	922	1,315	1,288	1,220	1,345	6,637	789	44	3,685	2,303	19,266	19,548
29-May-05	903	1,303	1,316	1,245	1,405	6,869	812	63	3,758	2,377	19,849	20,051
05-Jun-05	909	1,257	1,340	1,230	1,576	7,695	907	49	4,126	2,694	21,654	21,783
12-Jun-05	907	1,225	1,372	1,259	1,605	7,869	933	48	4,245	2,758	22,111	22,221
19-Jun-05	903	1,200	1,427	1,329	1,640	8,233	956	53	4,501	2,820	22,957	23,062
26-Jun-05	899	1,180	1,453	1,369	1,645	8,373	977	55	4,613	2,867	23,328	23,431
03-Jul-05	893	1,154	1,454	1,382	1,664	8,360	980	55	4,614	2,817	23,296	23,373

- End of Section -

## Appendix C - Analytical Factors

**Table C1: 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	1°C Increase 6,770 MWh Increase
		10°C > and < 16° C	1°C Increase 480 MWh Increase
		< 10°C	1°C Decrease 2,590 MWh Increase
	Daily Avg Humidity - Dewpoint	> 16° C	1°C Increase 2,460 MWh Increase
		10°C > and < 16° C	1°C Increase 170 MWh Increase
		< 10°C	1°C Decrease 940 MWh Increase
	Wind	Summer	1 km/hr Decrease 130 MWh Increase
		Winter	1 km/hr Increase 180 MWh Increase
	Cloud	Summer	Decrease of 1 on Scale 1,110 MWh Decrease
		Winter	Increase of 1 on Scale 1,670 MWh Increase
Economic	Employment	Increase of 1,000 jobs 25 MWh Increase	
	Housing Stock	Increase of 1,000 houses 35 MWh Increase	
Calendar	Holidays	New Year's Day	68,000 MWh Decrease
		Good Friday	44,000 MWh Decrease
		Victoria Day	50,000 MWh Decrease
		Canada Day	23,000 MWh Decrease
		August Civic Holiday	39,000 MWh Decrease
		Labour Day	55,000 MWh Decrease
		Thanksgiving Day	56,000 MWh Decrease
		Remembrance Day	6,000 MWh Decrease
		Christmas	86,000 MWh Decrease
		Boxing Day	51,000 MWh Decrease
		New Year's Eve	19,000 MWh Decrease
		Week Between Christmas and New Years Eve	37,000 MWh Decrease
	Day of Week	Monday vs Sunday	44,000 MWh Increase
		Tuesday vs Sunday	46,000 MWh Increase
		Wednesday vs Sunday	47,000 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	380 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	140 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	10 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	2 MW Increase	
Calendar	Holidays	New Year's Day	3,000 MW Decrease	
		Good Friday	2,000 MW Decrease	
		Victoria Day	2,300 MW Decrease	
		Canada Day	800 MW Decrease	
		August Civic Holiday	1,600 MW Decrease	
		Labour Day	2,300 MW Decrease	
		Thanksgiving Day	2,500 MW Decrease	
		Remembrance Day	300 MW Decrease	
		Christmas	4,700 MW Decrease	
		Boxing Day	2,400 MW Decrease	
		New Year's Eve	1,100 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	1,700 MW Increase		
	Saturday vs Sunday	200 MW Increase		

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