

Independent Electricity Market Operator

Ontario Demand Forecast
from July 2003 to December 2004



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 looks at the demand forecast for the 18-month period from July 2003 to December 2004 and supercedes the previous 18-month forecast released in March 2003.

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 remain very positive considering the series of recent events. The SARS outbreak, the higher dollar, higher interest rates and the stagnant U.S. economy do not bode well for the Ontario economy. Presently, the outlook for the Canadian economy continues to be quite optimistic vis-à-vis other developed nations but recently released economic data indicate that the economy may be slowing. Therefore the risk to the economic forecast is heavily on the downside, as the impacts of these recent events will test Ontario's economic resilience.

The improved economic outlook has pushed energy demand up for 2003. As well, higher than anticipated actuals for the first half of 2003 has contributed to a higher projected annual energy demand 2003. The Ontario economy is expected to remain strong through 2004, raising the energy demand forecast to 155.4 TWh. The economic forecast and the updated weather scenarios - to include 2002 actuals - have pushed up the peak demands throughout the forecast.

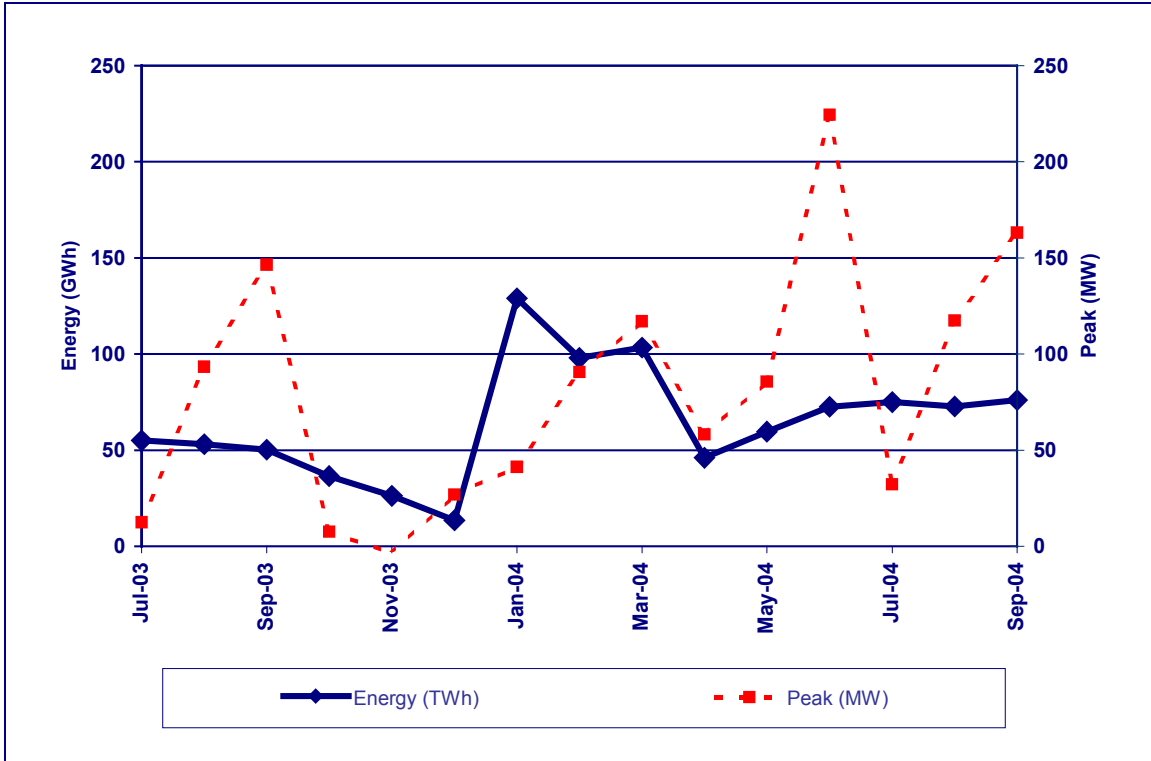
Table 1 has the Normal weather, Expected seasonal and Extreme weather peak demands for the seasons of the 18-month forecast. More detail on the determination of the peaks can be found in Section 4.2.

Table 1: Forecasted Peak Demands

Season	Normal Weather Peak (MW)	Expected Seasonal Peak (MW)	Extreme Weather Peak (MW)
Summer 2003	23,696	25,852	26,408
Winter 2004	24,154	25,452	26,166
Summer 2004	24,047	26,195	26,665

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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Table of Contents

Executive Summary i

1.0 Introduction..... 1

 1.1 Outlook Documents 1

 1.2 Demand Forecast Document..... 1

2.0 Historical Demand 3

 2.1 Historical Energy Demand..... 3

 2.2 Historical Peak Demand 4

3.0 Forecasting Process and Assumptions 7

 3.1 Weather Drivers for Forecast 7

 3.2 Calendar Drivers for Forecast 8

 3.3 Economic Drivers for Forecast 8

4.0 Demand Forecast..... 9

 4.1 Energy Demand Forecast..... 9

 4.2 Peak Demand Forecast..... 10

 4.3 Comparison of Current Forecast to Previous 18-Month Forecast..... 12

Appendix A - Energy Demand Forecast Details..... 13

Appendix B - Peak Demand Forecast Details 15

Appendix C - Analytical Factors 19

List of Tables

Table 1: Forecasted Peak Demands i
Table 2.1: Actual and Weather Corrected Monthly Energy Demand 3
Table 2.2: Actual and Weather Corrected Monthly Peak Demand 5
Table 2.3: Monthly Peak Demand Details 6
Table 3.1: Forecasted Ontario Economic Drivers 8
Table 4.1: Forecasted Ontario Monthly Energy Demand 9
Table 4.2: Forecasted Ontario Monthly Peak Demand 11
Table 4.3: Current Versus Previous Forecast 12
Table A1: Weekly Zonal Energy Forecast, Normal Weather 13
Table B1: Weekly Zonal Coincident Peak Demand Forecast, Normal Weather 15
Table B2: Weekly Zonal Non-Coincident Peak Demand Forecast, Normal Weather 17
Table C1: Factors Affecting Demand 19

List of Figures

Figure 1: Comparison of Current and Previous Forecast (Current less Previous)..... ii
Figure 2.1: Energy Demand – 12 Month Moving Average 4
Figure 2.2: Peak Demand – 12 Month Moving Average 5
Figure 3.1: Weather Scenarios & Actual Monthly Temperatures 8
Figure 4.1: Monthly Energy Demand – Weather Scenarios 10
Figure 4.2: Monthly Peak Demand – Weather Scenarios 11

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 July 2003 to December 2004. It supercedes the previous forecast for the period April 2003 to September 2004, dated March 25, 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 March 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, or to 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.

2.1 Historical Energy Demand

Actual energy demand has averaged annual growth of 2.0% over the 1997 to 2002 time frame. This period spans a period of strong economic growth. Throughout the 1990's there has been a dramatic increase in cooling load as air conditioning has become commonplace in new homes. Over the same time frame, much of the heating load has switched to natural gas. Therefore, the growth in energy demand has not been consistent across all seasons. For the 1997-2002 time frame, actual winter energy demand has averaged annual growth of 0.5% whereas actual summer energy demand has averaged growth of 3.5% per annum. Of course, this is biased by the weather of either the base or most recent year, but gives a fair representation of the fact that demand is not growing evenly throughout the year. Table 2.1 shows monthly energy demand since January 2001.

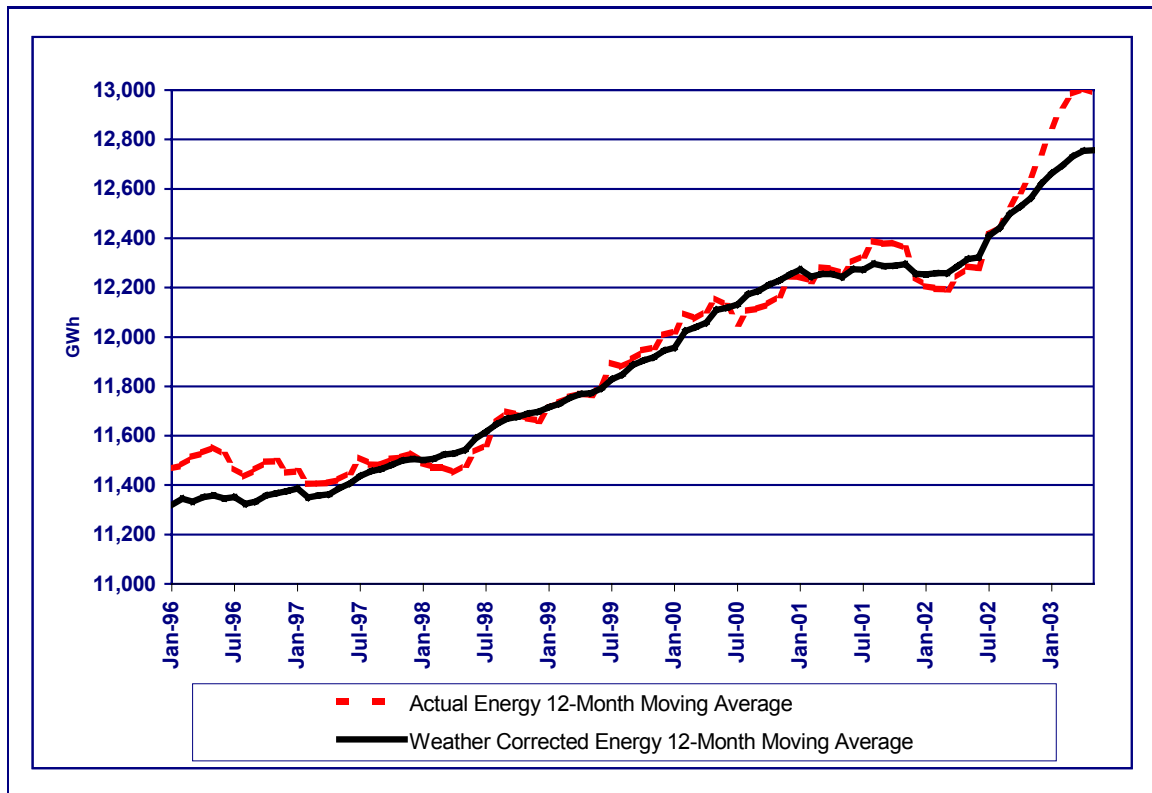
Table 2.1: Actual and Weather Corrected Monthly Energy Demand

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	13,783	13,184	13,744	14,487	14,253
February	12,262	12,375	12,134	12,427	13,123	12,793
March	12,871	12,808	12,850	12,808	13,414	13,267
April	11,212	11,245	11,819	11,597	12,097	11,848
May	11,382	11,352	11,875	11,681	11,627	11,717
June	12,264	11,955	12,185	12,038		
July	12,402	12,502	14,033	13,569		
August	13,363	12,909	13,749	13,279		
September	11,482	11,345	12,593	12,024		
October	11,769	11,750	12,398	12,117		
November	11,878	12,189	12,656	12,599		
December	12,402	12,867	13,484	13,566		
Total	146,912	147,082	152,960	151,449	64,748	63,879

Over the last 24 months, Ontario experienced the mildest winter (2001-2002) and the hottest summer (2002) since 1970. Therefore, the recent history has not been “typical” by historical standards. The winter of 2003 is the seventh coldest winter since 1970.

Figure 2.1 shows the 12-month moving average of actual and weather corrected energy demand. As can be seen in the graph, energy demand has been quite strong since the middle of 2002. The overall profile has been driven by the economic expansion of the past decade.

Figure 2.1: Energy Demand – 12 Month Moving Average



2.2 Historical Peak Demand

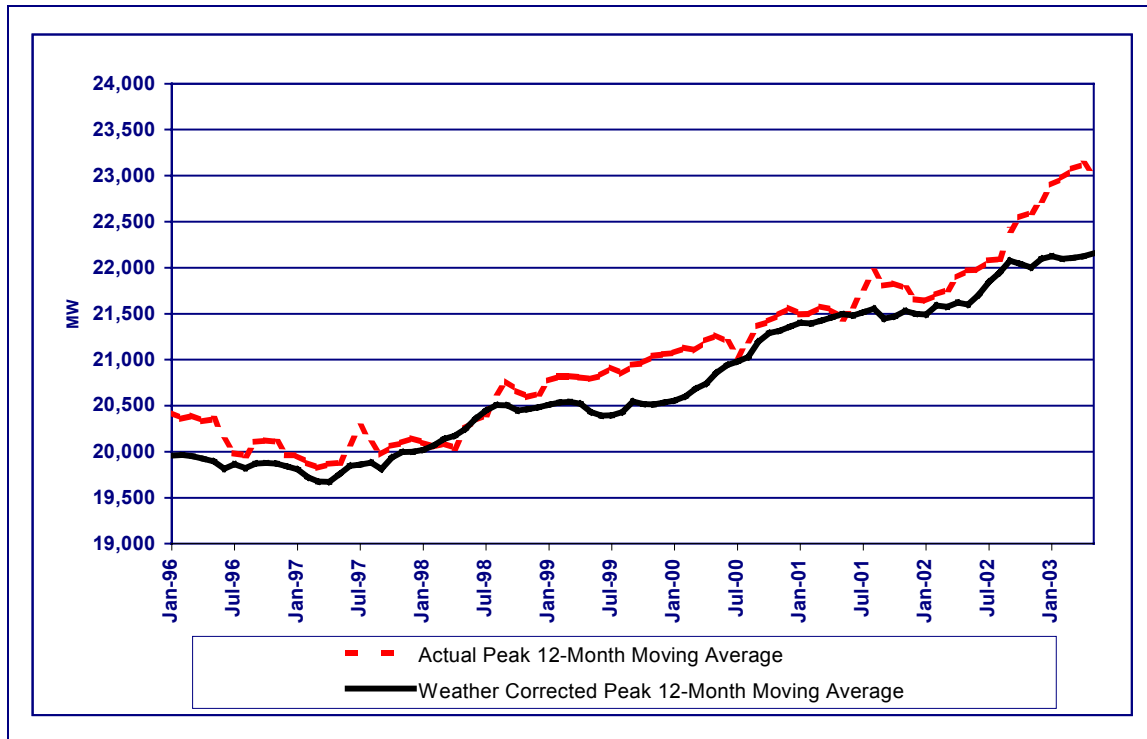
The actual annual peak demand has averaged growth of 2.9% over the 1997 to 2002 time frame. For that period, four of the six annual peaks have been summer peaks. This represents a departure from the longer system history. Prior to 1998, the system was always winter peaking. On a weather-corrected basis, the system became summer peaking 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	22,995	22,191	22,890	24,158	23,246
February	21,795	22,112	22,623	23,293	23,469	22,963
March	21,165	21,673	21,886	21,474	23,117	21,567
April	18,852	19,412	20,386	19,978	21,010	20,220
May	19,144	19,583	20,068	19,350	18,741	19,715
June	23,550	21,955	23,578	23,208		
July	23,966	22,584	25,226	24,287		
August	25,239	22,624	25,414	23,817		
September	21,238	20,824	25,062	22,384		
October	19,591	19,960	21,216	19,537		
November	21,178	21,920	21,862	21,436		
December	21,741	22,356	23,334	23,488		
Annual Peak	25,239	22,995	25,414	24,287	24,158	23,246

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	22,995
Feb-01	21,795	21-Feb-01	Wed	-8.3	22,112
Mar-01	21,165	05-Mar-01	Mon	-2.5	21,673
Apr-01	18,852	02-Apr-01	Mon	6.0	19,412
May-01	19,144	03-May-01	Thu	30.4	19,583
Jun-01	23,550	27-Jun-01	Wed	30.9	21,955
Jul-01	23,966	24-Jul-01	Tue	31.8	22,584
Aug-01	25,239	08-Aug-01	Wed	37.2	22,624
Sep-01	21,238	07-Sep-01	Fri	29.0	20,824
Oct-01	19,591	30-Oct-01	Tue	7.4	19,960
Nov-01	21,178	29-Nov-01	Thu	2.2	21,920
Dec-01	21,741	17-Dec-01	Mon	4.1	22,356
Jan-02	22,191	14-Jan-02	Mon	0.7	22,890
Feb-02	22,623	04-Feb-02	Mon	-10.0	23,293
Mar-02	21,886	04-Mar-02	Mon	-6.8	21,474
Apr-02	20,386	02-Apr-02	Tue	1.0	19,978
May-02	20,068	30-May-02	Thu	27.9	19,350
Jun-02	23,578	26-Jun-02	Wed	30.7	23,208
Jul-02	25,226	03-Jul-02	Wed	34.7	24,287
Aug-02	25,414	13-Aug-02	Tue	34.6	23,817
Sep-02	25,062	09-Sep-02	Mon	33.5	22,384
Oct-02	21,216	01-Oct-02	Tue	28.8	19,537
Nov-02	21,862	28-Nov-02	Thu	0.8	21,436
Dec-02	23,334	09-Dec-02	Mon	-1.2	23,488
Jan-03	24,158	22-Jan-03	Wed	-13.4	23,246
Feb-03	23,469	13-Feb-03	Thu	-10.0	22,963
Mar-03	23,117	03-Mar-03	Mon	-14.3	21,567
Apr-03	21,010	03-Apr-03	Thu	-1.8	20,220
May-03	18,741	05-May-03	Mon	13.1	19,715

The weather-corrected peak for the summer of 2002 is unusual in that demand was exceedingly high given the weather conditions for that particular day. Initially, it was believed that there must be a metering or data error as the demand values represented a substantial deviation from the anticipated or expected value. For this reason, the weather-corrected peak demand for 2002 is treated as anomalous. Given the circumstances for the day, the weather-corrected peak should be roughly 700 MW lower than it is. As well, the peak for January 2003 would have been roughly 430 MW higher had voltage reductions not been implemented.

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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.

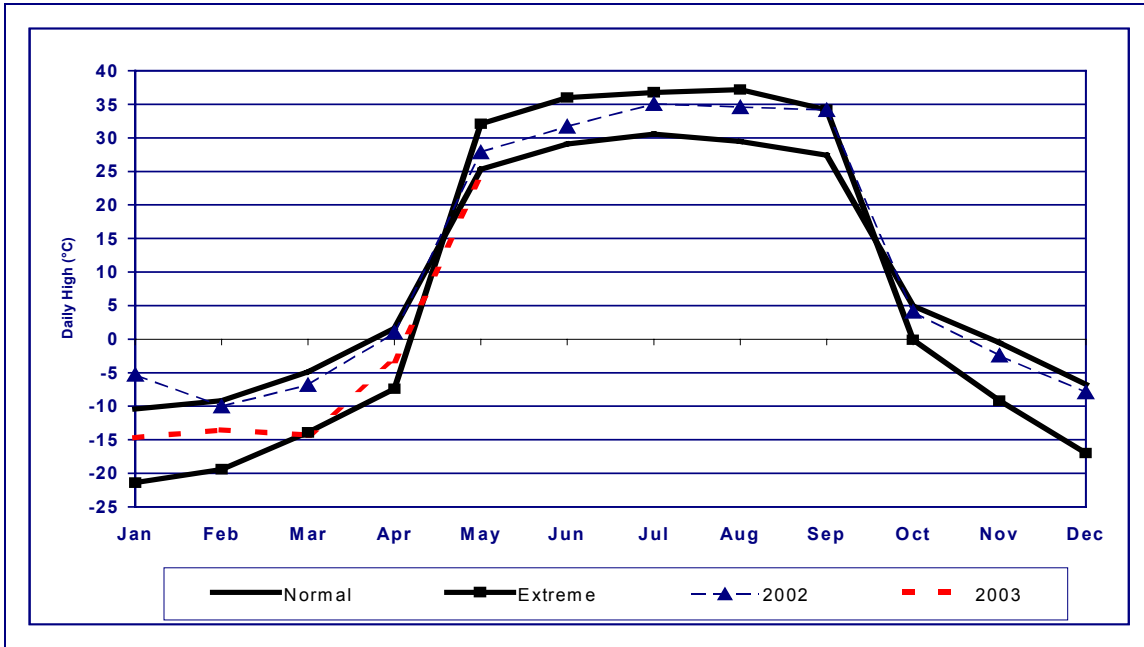
Load Forecast Uncertainty (LFU) represents one standard deviation in the weather elements underpinning the peak demand. LFU could be expressed in terms of °C, km/h or MW depending on whether you are discussing temperature, wind speed or peak demand.

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 energy demand standpoint, as severe weather conditions do not persist over a long time horizon.

Figure 3.1 shows the monthly maximum (May to September) or minimum (October through to April) temperatures for the Normal and Extreme weather scenarios. It also includes the actual maximums and minimums for 2001-2003. Generally, the actual data falls between the Normal and Extreme weather scenarios for the summers. However, the actuals are near or milder than the Normal weather scenario in the winters. This is consistent with the hotter summers and milder winters experienced in recent history.

Figure 3.1: Weather Scenarios & Actual Monthly Temperatures



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	5,128	2.0	31.9	(23.3)	1.029	1.5
1996	5,175	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)	6,200	2.5	75.0	(5.8)	1.199	2.1
2004 (f)	6,305	1.7	68.8	(8.2)	1.219	1.7

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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.

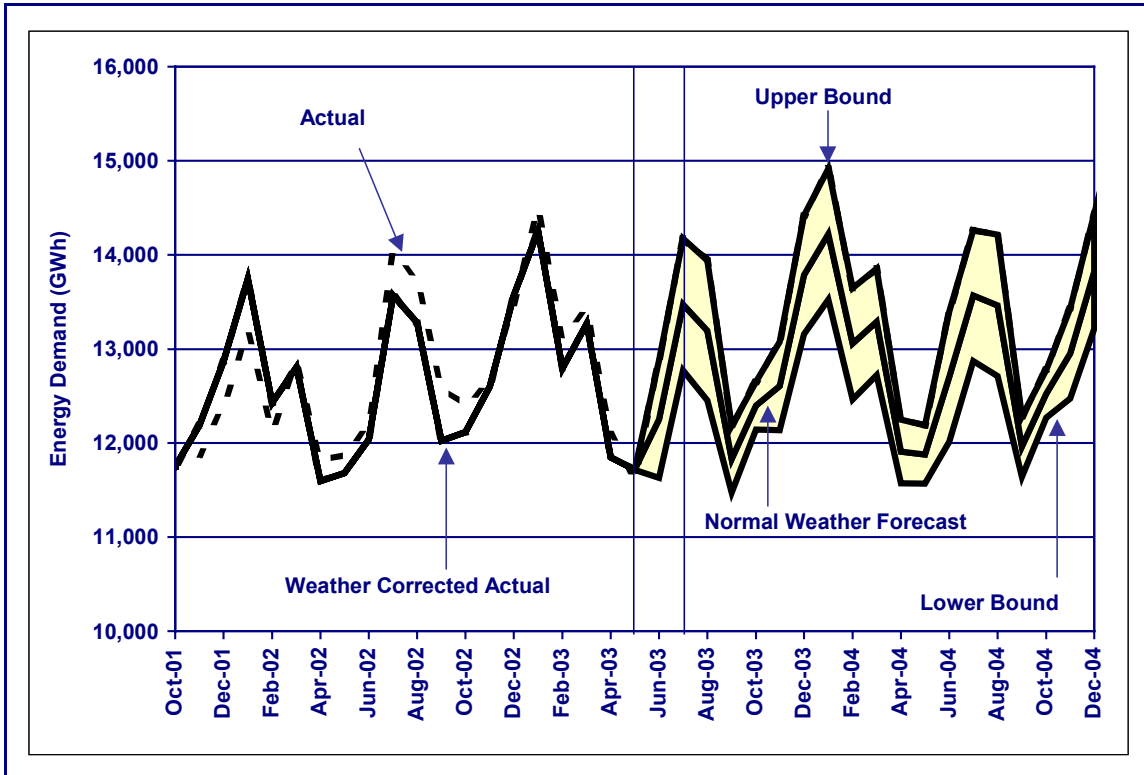
4.1 Energy Demand Forecast

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. Total energy demand is expected to be Figure 4.1 shows the monthly peak demands under Normal weather. The upper bound is derived under the Extreme weather scenario. Total energy demand, based on Normal weather, is expected to 153.4 TWh for 2003 and 155.4 TWh for 2004.

Table 4.1: Forecasted Ontario Monthly Energy Demand

Month	Energy Demand - Normal Weather	Energy Demand - Extreme Weather
	(GWh)	(GWh)
Jul-03	13,473	14,926
Aug-03	13,195	14,860
Sep-03	11,829	12,850
Oct-03	12,397	12,939
Nov-03	12,606	13,569
Dec-03	13,786	15,142
Jan-04	14,219	15,596
Feb-04	13,056	14,401
Mar-04	13,289	14,435
Apr-04	11,911	12,586
May-04	11,878	12,883
Jun-04	12,706	14,202
Jul-04	13,567	15,020
Aug-04	13,463	15,145
Sep-04	11,962	12,912
Oct-04	12,523	13,086
Nov-04	12,952	13,919
Dec-04	13,825	15,127

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.

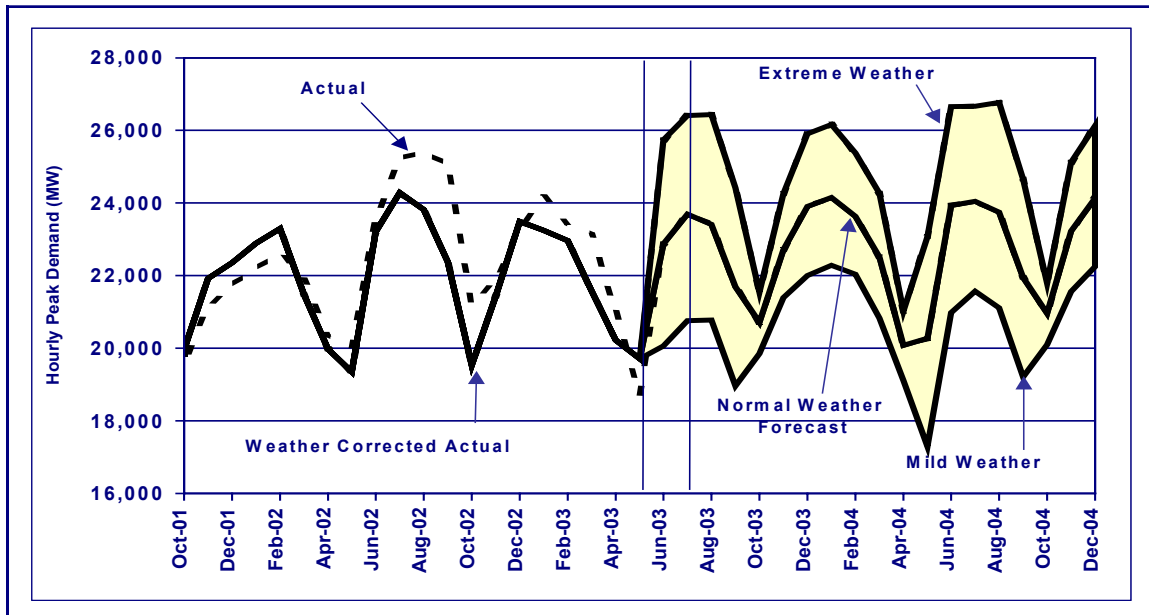
Figure 4.2 shows the monthly peak demands under three weather scenarios. The Mild weather scenario is derived from the mildest historical data. The Normal weather peak demand forecast is roughly in the center of the band and the Extreme weather scenario constitutes the upper bound of the graph.

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

Seasonal Year	Normal Weather Peak Demand	Normal + 1 LFU Weather Peak Demand	Expected Seasonal Peak Demand	Extreme Weather Peak Demand
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)
Jul-03	23,696	25,163	25,852	26,408
Aug-03	23,415	24,732	25,852	26,436
Sep-03	21,700	23,067	23,127	24,415
Oct-03	20,715	21,146	23,127	21,546
Nov-03	22,716	23,375	25,452	24,256
Dec-03	23,908	24,858	25,452	25,902
Jan-04	24,154	25,089	25,452	26,166
Feb-04	23,629	24,426	25,452	25,373
Mar-04	22,517	23,358	25,452	24,270
Apr-04	20,084	20,568	21,813	21,021
May-04	20,272	21,760	21,813	23,073
Jun-04	23,935	25,413	26,195	26,659
Jul-04	24,047	25,287	26,195	26,665
Aug-04	23,748	25,066	26,195	26,769
Sep-04	21,946	23,314	23,214	24,661
Oct-04	20,960	21,391	23,214	21,791
Nov-04	23,225	24,056	N/A	25,119
Dec-04	24,137	25,081	N/A	26,125

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 March 25, 2003. The differences stem from the improved economic outlook and the incorporation into the model of the past winter. 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. The Normal weather scenario has been updated to include data from 2002.

The economic outlook has improved for 2003 and 2004, compared to the previous forecast. There is significant risk that the forecast may be overly optimistic as recent economic data has indicated that Canada's and Ontario's economies might be slowing.

Despite these risks, the current economic outlook - in conjunction with actuals for January through May - has pushed up total energy demand both in terms of the growth rate and the levels. The forecast of energy demand is 0.8 TWh higher in 2003, with 0.2TWh due to higher growth throughout the second half of the year and 0.6 TWh attributable to the weather corrected energy demand for January through May.

Table 4.2 shows some of the differences between the current and previous forecast. All of the peak demands and energy demands are higher.

Table 4.3: Current Versus Previous Forecast

Month	Energy Demand	Normal Weather Peak Demand	Extreme Weather Peak Demand
	(GWh)	(MW)	(MW)
Jul-03	13,473	23,696	26,408
Difference (Current - Previous)	55	12	138
Oct-03	12,397	20,715	21,546
Difference (Current - Previous)	36	7	316
Jan-04	14,219	24,154	26,166
Difference (Current - Previous)	129	41	288
Apr-04	11,911	20,084	21,021
Difference (Current - Previous)	46	58	77
Jul-04	13,567	24,047	26,665
Difference (Current - Previous)	75	32	62

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Appendix A - Energy Demand Forecast Details

Table A1: Weekly Zonal Energy Forecast, Normal Weather

Week Ending	Weekly Energy (GWh)										Total System
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	
6-Jul-03	138	183	188	157	186	1,066	128	7	605	335	2,993
13-Jul-03	138	183	189	157	190	1,075	129	6	601	347	3,016
20-Jul-03	139	185	190	159	194	1,087	129	6	589	364	3,041
27-Jul-03	139	186	185	157	192	1,071	127	5	577	379	3,019
3-Aug-03	140	185	185	157	193	1,076	127	6	580	382	3,030
10-Aug-03	142	189	181	151	189	1,051	127	6	568	377	2,981
17-Aug-03	142	192	183	152	192	1,061	128	6	576	380	3,013
24-Aug-03	143	197	181	150	189	1,048	128	6	572	377	2,991
31-Aug-03	144	203	181	149	190	1,057	130	7	577	381	3,019
7-Sep-03	135	199	183	147	165	955	120	8	538	336	2,786
14-Sep-03	142	200	179	141	167	959	119	8	539	329	2,783
21-Sep-03	144	200	173	131	170	948	116	7	531	320	2,740
28-Sep-03	146	200	171	129	172	940	115	7	526	313	2,719
5-Oct-03	149	204	173	131	174	939	115	7	522	313	2,727
12-Oct-03	150	208	182	142	173	942	116	7	527	312	2,759
19-Oct-03	150	214	189	151	170	923	115	7	525	309	2,753
26-Oct-03	150	218	199	164	173	951	118	7	545	318	2,844
2-Nov-03	151	219	192	157	170	955	118	8	540	320	2,831
9-Nov-03	156	221	204	168	177	964	122	9	552	327	2,901
16-Nov-03	158	224	212	175	182	987	123	9	562	331	2,963
23-Nov-03	159	226	217	181	184	995	123	9	568	331	2,994
30-Nov-03	159	228	223	187	186	1,004	124	9	578	334	3,032
7-Dec-03	164	232	232	196	192	1,029	125	9	594	339	3,112
14-Dec-03	164	234	235	200	194	1,031	125	9	597	339	3,129
21-Dec-03	164	237	241	205	198	1,045	126	9	605	344	3,174
28-Dec-03	152	228	235	203	194	1,002	120	8	579	335	3,057
4-Jan-04	160	235	233	197	193	988	119	8	566	326	3,024
11-Jan-04	169	244	248	211	207	1,066	128	9	615	350	3,247
18-Jan-04	169	244	246	209	206	1,055	128	9	611	349	3,225
25-Jan-04	168	241	243	207	202	1,046	128	9	608	347	3,200
1-Feb-04	169	242	246	210	204	1,058	129	9	615	350	3,232
8-Feb-04	167	240	244	209	202	1,058	129	9	614	349	3,221
15-Feb-04	167	238	241	205	198	1,049	128	9	610	347	3,192
22-Feb-04	166	233	233	199	191	1,027	127	9	597	340	3,123
29-Feb-04	165	232	233	199	192	1,033	128	10	596	340	3,126
7-Mar-04	163	228	228	197	187	1,015	126	9	585	335	3,072
14-Mar-04	161	224	224	196	183	998	126	9	579	332	3,033
21-Mar-04	158	220	218	195	178	978	125	8	572	328	2,979
28-Mar-04	154	215	211	191	170	942	123	8	557	321	2,892

Table A1 – continued

	Weekly Energy (GWh)										Total System
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	
04-Apr-04	152	218	204	183	170	951	121	7	556	321	2,883
11-Apr-04	154	216	198	163	162	928	117	7	537	314	2,796
18-Apr-04	152	209	199	171	157	923	119	7	538	315	2,789
25-Apr-04	149	203	196	171	151	910	118	6	532	311	2,748
02-May-04	147	196	194	171	148	902	116	6	529	309	2,719
09-May-04	147	191	192	170	147	899	115	6	529	306	2,703
16-May-04	145	191	191	168	147	898	115	6	527	306	2,693
23-May-04	144	190	192	165	148	905	116	6	527	308	2,701
30-May-04	142	193	193	161	148	895	115	7	514	308	2,675
06-Jun-04	144	191	183	151	172	985	123	6	545	349	2,847
13-Jun-04	144	189	183	150	179	1,018	125	6	570	354	2,919
20-Jun-04	143	186	185	152	181	1,033	127	7	587	352	2,954
27-Jun-04	143	185	185	155	182	1,051	128	7	600	343	2,978
04-Jul-04	140	184	189	159	188	1,084	130	7	614	343	3,040
11-Jul-04	139	184	191	159	193	1,096	131	7	613	354	3,066
18-Jul-04	140	186	192	161	197	1,108	131	6	602	370	3,091
25-Jul-04	139	186	187	159	196	1,093	129	5	588	385	3,069
01-Aug-04	140	185	187	159	196	1,095	129	6	589	390	3,076
08-Aug-04	142	189	183	153	192	1,071	129	6	578	385	3,029
15-Aug-04	143	192	184	155	195	1,081	130	6	585	388	3,060
22-Aug-04	144	197	182	152	192	1,069	130	6	582	385	3,038
29-Aug-04	145	203	183	152	193	1,077	132	7	586	390	3,067
05-Sep-04	142	202	186	152	174	1,009	126	7	565	356	2,919
12-Sep-04	138	199	179	140	166	953	118	7	535	331	2,767
19-Sep-04	145	200	176	135	171	962	118	7	540	326	2,779
26-Sep-04	147	200	174	132	173	954	116	7	535	319	2,757
03-Oct-04	150	203	175	133	175	955	117	7	531	319	2,764
10-Oct-04	151	208	183	144	175	956	117	7	535	318	2,793
17-Oct-04	151	214	190	153	172	938	116	7	532	314	2,787
24-Oct-04	151	218	201	165	175	965	120	7	553	323	2,878
31-Oct-04	151	223	211	177	177	978	121	7	565	327	2,937
07-Nov-04	156	220	207	172	177	975	124	9	560	332	2,933
14-Nov-04	159	223	214	178	183	997	125	9	570	336	2,993
21-Nov-04	159	225	219	184	184	1,007	125	9	575	336	3,024
28-Nov-04	160	227	225	190	187	1,016	125	9	585	339	3,063
05-Dec-04	164	231	234	199	193	1,041	126	9	601	344	3,143
12-Dec-04	164	233	238	203	195	1,043	127	9	605	344	3,160
19-Dec-04	165	236	243	208	199	1,056	128	9	612	349	3,206
26-Dec-04	153	226	238	207	194	1,011	121	9	587	340	3,085
02-Jan-05	156	229	234	207	191	1,000	119	8	571	329	3,044

- End of Section -

Appendix B - Peak Demand Forecast Details

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

Hourly Coincident Peak Demand (MW)												
Week	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System	Load Forecast Uncertainty
6-Jul-03	847	1,171	1,482	1,544	1,504	8,630	997	53	4,716	2,741	23,685	1,478
13-Jul-03	850	1,163	1,483	1,544	1,537	8,624	999	49	4,657	2,790	23,696	1,241
20-Jul-03	855	1,171	1,473	1,551	1,542	8,608	994	43	4,535	2,866	23,638	1,130
27-Jul-03	857	1,171	1,450	1,556	1,542	8,544	987	41	4,447	3,022	23,617	1,142
3-Aug-03	861	1,163	1,418	1,523	1,525	8,410	968	43	4,400	2,983	23,294	1,266
10-Aug-03	871	1,175	1,423	1,513	1,534	8,449	979	44	4,420	3,007	23,415	1,317
17-Aug-03	879	1,209	1,419	1,486	1,542	8,417	983	44	4,412	3,014	23,405	1,184
24-Aug-03	883	1,237	1,398	1,437	1,522	8,316	975	47	4,373	2,971	23,159	1,333
31-Aug-03	889	1,265	1,396	1,415	1,519	8,381	986	50	4,402	3,002	23,305	1,418
7-Sep-03	853	1,210	1,404	1,373	1,341	7,747	914	56	4,146	2,656	21,700	1,367
14-Sep-03	868	1,195	1,318	1,275	1,331	7,537	890	55	4,026	2,582	21,077	1,122
21-Sep-03	878	1,186	1,223	1,162	1,321	7,236	849	53	3,878	2,435	20,221	1,521
28-Sep-03	890	1,178	1,150	1,078	1,300	6,930	808	50	3,741	2,292	19,417	1,518
5-Oct-03	944	1,261	1,218	1,186	1,287	6,625	798	44	3,717	2,171	19,251	410
12-Oct-03	929	1,290	1,330	1,257	1,304	6,715	800	46	3,756	2,157	19,584	371
19-Oct-03	931	1,318	1,396	1,342	1,298	6,789	807	45	3,832	2,182	19,940	399
26-Oct-03	930	1,344	1,460	1,424	1,296	6,854	813	47	3,900	2,208	20,276	447
1-Nov-03	949	1,362	1,403	1,365	1,316	7,179	819	49	3,985	2,288	20,715	431
9-Nov-03	987	1,386	1,560	1,524	1,393	7,344	872	62	4,160	2,384	21,672	608
16-Nov-03	1,008	1,401	1,609	1,583	1,437	7,485	883	62	4,225	2,423	22,116	493
23-Nov-03	1,017	1,434	1,668	1,652	1,473	7,586	891	63	4,285	2,447	22,516	643
30-Nov-03	1,000	1,490	1,746	1,664	1,485	7,586	895	64	4,344	2,442	22,716	659
7-Dec-03	1,050	1,482	1,788	1,800	1,555	7,811	908	66	4,521	2,501	23,482	911
14-Dec-03	1,048	1,491	1,808	1,827	1,564	7,796	907	67	4,540	2,497	23,545	806
21-Dec-03	1,051	1,512	1,845	1,872	1,581	7,896	916	66	4,596	2,535	23,870	988
28-Dec-03	1,052	1,520	1,859	1,891	1,584	7,906	918	64	4,568	2,546	23,908	840
4-Jan-04	1,071	1,456	1,688	1,691	1,403	7,242	881	60	4,153	2,390	22,035	1,055
11-Jan-04	1,071	1,542	1,888	1,925	1,613	7,994	916	60	4,590	2,555	24,154	935
18-Jan-04	1,064	1,538	1,869	1,900	1,595	7,917	914	63	4,562	2,545	23,967	1,049
25-Jan-04	1,054	1,521	1,856	1,879	1,577	7,832	905	63	4,524	2,502	23,713	1,012
1-Feb-04	1,055	1,523	1,872	1,886	1,587	7,898	910	63	4,560	2,512	23,866	727
8-Feb-04	1,040	1,506	1,846	1,847	1,557	7,848	907	63	4,526	2,489	23,629	797
15-Feb-04	1,038	1,492	1,822	1,807	1,535	7,793	902	64	4,492	2,463	23,408	842
22-Feb-04	1,031	1,468	1,772	1,742	1,491	7,639	892	62	4,404	2,415	22,916	887
29-Feb-04	1,021	1,455	1,755	1,710	1,485	7,626	892	64	4,350	2,401	22,759	871
7-Mar-04	1,025	1,433	1,700	1,756	1,436	7,508	877	66	4,312	2,404	22,517	841
14-Mar-04	1,006	1,411	1,667	1,732	1,398	7,361	870	61	4,251	2,374	22,131	776
21-Mar-04	986	1,385	1,639	1,711	1,357	7,230	863	60	4,200	2,344	21,775	765
28-Mar-04	963	1,350	1,602	1,681	1,317	7,038	856	54	4,116	2,309	21,286	738

Table B1 – continued

Week	Hourly Coincident Peak Demand (MW)											Load Forecast Uncertainty
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System	
04-Apr-04	935	1,333	1,564	1,651	1,267	6,875	849	52	4,052	2,279	20,857	734
11-Apr-04	960	1,375	1,437	1,361	1,225	6,756	824	48	3,873	2,225	20,084	484
18-Apr-04	941	1,365	1,468	1,391	1,181	6,645	826	45	3,829	2,194	19,885	454
25-Apr-04	922	1,321	1,433	1,363	1,122	6,525	814	43	3,778	2,151	19,472	421
02-May-04	911	1,275	1,406	1,342	1,084	6,405	803	42	3,722	2,119	19,109	393
09-May-04	892	1,143	1,273	1,272	1,098	6,505	784	40	3,670	2,191	18,868	1,343
16-May-04	884	1,144	1,296	1,290	1,125	6,626	805	42	3,716	2,259	19,187	1,712
23-May-04	879	1,144	1,360	1,340	1,184	6,870	830	42	3,793	2,333	19,775	1,485
30-May-04	874	1,151	1,405	1,370	1,204	7,119	850	45	3,865	2,389	20,272	1,488
06-Jun-04	880	1,198	1,378	1,373	1,412	7,893	938	39	4,149	2,827	22,087	1,460
13-Jun-04	880	1,192	1,436	1,442	1,464	8,264	963	45	4,387	2,847	22,920	1,503
20-Jun-04	883	1,192	1,455	1,473	1,482	8,395	983	51	4,538	2,845	23,297	1,288
27-Jun-04	883	1,183	1,445	1,490	1,478	8,387	986	51	4,613	2,743	23,259	1,552
04-Jul-04	884	1,184	1,485	1,556	1,519	8,728	1,014	53	4,758	2,754	23,935	1,478
11-Jul-04	853	1,171	1,499	1,570	1,547	8,779	1,016	50	4,737	2,825	24,047	1,240
18-Jul-04	858	1,172	1,491	1,573	1,561	8,747	1,010	42	4,603	2,924	23,981	1,130
25-Jul-04	859	1,173	1,470	1,580	1,563	8,692	1,003	42	4,521	3,057	23,960	1,142
01-Aug-04	862	1,165	1,433	1,548	1,543	8,538	982	42	4,467	3,039	23,619	1,266
08-Aug-04	873	1,171	1,439	1,538	1,553	8,583	993	43	4,489	3,066	23,748	1,318
15-Aug-04	881	1,205	1,435	1,510	1,560	8,548	996	46	4,479	3,071	23,731	1,183
22-Aug-04	884	1,237	1,413	1,461	1,540	8,447	988	46	4,440	3,028	23,484	1,332
29-Aug-04	891	1,262	1,413	1,440	1,537	8,515	1,001	48	4,471	3,060	23,638	1,418
05-Sep-04	898	1,279	1,317	1,305	1,455	7,982	943	47	4,258	2,902	22,386	1,730
12-Sep-04	870	1,192	1,345	1,306	1,334	7,625	901	54	4,084	2,619	21,330	1,122
19-Sep-04	881	1,184	1,249	1,193	1,324	7,324	860	52	3,934	2,473	20,474	1,521
26-Sep-04	894	1,175	1,169	1,101	1,306	7,022	818	52	3,797	2,329	19,663	1,518
03-Oct-04	944	1,246	1,241	1,215	1,294	6,739	811	44	3,790	2,213	19,537	410
10-Oct-04	932	1,282	1,339	1,270	1,315	6,808	809	46	3,805	2,192	19,798	372
17-Oct-04	935	1,311	1,405	1,355	1,309	6,882	816	46	3,882	2,214	20,155	398
24-Oct-04	935	1,336	1,466	1,434	1,307	6,946	823	46	3,951	2,240	20,484	447
31-Oct-04	937	1,367	1,544	1,530	1,317	7,061	833	47	4,048	2,276	20,960	431
07-Nov-04	988	1,376	1,580	1,553	1,392	7,410	884	62	4,212	2,414	21,871	609
14-Nov-04	1,008	1,390	1,622	1,601	1,438	7,552	894	62	4,275	2,454	22,296	493
21-Nov-04	1,020	1,422	1,681	1,671	1,473	7,653	902	63	4,334	2,477	22,696	643
28-Nov-04	1,011	1,432	1,713	1,714	1,483	7,668	907	66	4,412	2,490	22,896	659
05-Dec-04	1,053	1,471	1,801	1,819	1,555	7,877	918	67	4,570	2,531	23,662	911
12-Dec-04	1,051	1,479	1,824	1,849	1,568	7,871	919	67	4,590	2,528	23,746	806
19-Dec-04	1,054	1,501	1,864	1,897	1,587	7,980	928	66	4,649	2,567	24,093	988
26-Dec-04	1,055	1,508	1,878	1,918	1,589	7,984	930	65	4,632	2,578	24,137	840
02-Jan-05	992	1,489	1,785	1,846	1,503	7,371	864	62	4,276	2,361	22,549	840

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	
6-Jul-03	897	1,227	1,483	1,544	1,504	8,657	1,002	53	4,716	2,741	23,685	23,824
13-Jul-03	875	1,229	1,484	1,544	1,537	8,635	1,004	50	4,657	2,790	23,696	23,805
20-Jul-03	883	1,246	1,473	1,551	1,542	8,613	998	45	4,535	2,866	23,638	23,752
27-Jul-03	879	1,258	1,450	1,556	1,542	8,544	990	43	4,447	3,022	23,617	23,731
3-Aug-03	893	1,246	1,418	1,523	1,525	8,414	972	43	4,400	2,983	23,294	23,417
10-Aug-03	897	1,257	1,423	1,513	1,534	8,460	983	47	4,420	3,007	23,415	23,541
17-Aug-03	900	1,289	1,419	1,486	1,542	8,434	988	45	4,412	3,014	23,405	23,529
24-Aug-03	904	1,315	1,398	1,437	1,522	8,340	980	47	4,373	2,971	23,159	23,287
31-Aug-03	912	1,337	1,396	1,415	1,519	8,411	992	49	4,402	3,002	23,305	23,435
7-Sep-03	897	1,341	1,404	1,373	1,341	7,783	923	55	4,146	2,656	21,700	21,919
14-Sep-03	913	1,346	1,318	1,275	1,331	7,564	898	55	4,026	2,582	21,077	21,308
21-Sep-03	928	1,358	1,223	1,162	1,321	7,256	857	53	3,878	2,435	20,221	20,471
28-Sep-03	936	1,359	1,217	1,118	1,300	6,942	814	51	3,745	2,292	19,417	19,774
5-Oct-03	953	1,326	1,264	1,186	1,310	6,632	798	48	3,717	2,171	19,251	19,405
12-Oct-03	950	1,344	1,330	1,257	1,304	6,715	803	47	3,756	2,176	19,584	19,682
19-Oct-03	948	1,374	1,396	1,342	1,298	6,789	808	48	3,832	2,190	19,940	20,025
26-Oct-03	945	1,404	1,460	1,424	1,296	6,854	813	48	3,900	2,208	20,276	20,352
2-Nov-03	961	1,421	1,466	1,365	1,332	7,179	819	58	3,985	2,288	20,715	20,874
9-Nov-03	993	1,458	1,600	1,524	1,401	7,344	872	62	4,160	2,384	21,672	21,798
16-Nov-03	1,011	1,484	1,654	1,583	1,444	7,485	883	62	4,225	2,423	22,116	22,254
23-Nov-03	1,021	1,494	1,711	1,652	1,477	7,586	891	62	4,285	2,447	22,516	22,626
30-Nov-03	1,016	1,520	1,746	1,694	1,485	7,599	896	64	4,361	2,458	22,716	22,839
7-Dec-03	1,056	1,544	1,827	1,803	1,555	7,811	908	66	4,521	2,501	23,482	23,592
14-Dec-03	1,052	1,562	1,852	1,827	1,566	7,796	907	66	4,540	2,497	23,545	23,665
21-Dec-03	1,057	1,581	1,888	1,872	1,585	7,896	916	66	4,596	2,535	23,870	23,992
28-Dec-03	1,060	1,594	1,905	1,891	1,591	7,906	918	63	4,568	2,546	23,908	24,042
4-Jan-04	1,071	1,660	1,754	1,748	1,438	7,242	883	59	4,153	2,390	22,035	22,398
11-Jan-04	1,083	1,610	1,932	1,925	1,626	7,994	916	61	4,590	2,555	24,154	24,292
18-Jan-04	1,076	1,603	1,907	1,900	1,608	7,917	914	61	4,562	2,545	23,967	24,093
25-Jan-04	1,068	1,581	1,873	1,879	1,583	7,832	905	62	4,524	2,502	23,713	23,809
1-Feb-04	1,072	1,576	1,872	1,886	1,587	7,898	910	63	4,560	2,512	23,866	23,936
8-Feb-04	1,058	1,558	1,846	1,857	1,557	7,848	907	63	4,526	2,489	23,629	23,709
15-Feb-04	1,058	1,550	1,822	1,834	1,535	7,793	902	64	4,492	2,465	23,408	23,515
22-Feb-04	1,052	1,526	1,772	1,781	1,491	7,639	892	65	4,404	2,426	22,916	23,048
29-Feb-04	1,048	1,518	1,755	1,768	1,485	7,626	892	65	4,357	2,422	22,759	22,936
7-Mar-04	1,039	1,496	1,715	1,756	1,468	7,512	882	65	4,312	2,404	22,517	22,649
14-Mar-04	1,022	1,476	1,667	1,732	1,428	7,361	870	62	4,251	2,374	22,131	22,243
21-Mar-04	1,005	1,453	1,639	1,711	1,387	7,230	863	59	4,200	2,344	21,775	21,891
28-Mar-04	983	1,415	1,602	1,681	1,346	7,038	856	56	4,116	2,313	21,286	21,406

Table B2 - continued

Week	Hourly Non-Coincident Peak Demand (MW)											Zonal Total
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	System	
04-Apr-04	958	1,411	1,564	1,651	1,294	6,875	849	53	4,052	2,295	20,857	21,002
11-Apr-04	975	1,418	1,437	1,361	1,225	6,786	831	52	3,873	2,225	20,084	20,183
18-Apr-04	960	1,387	1,468	1,391	1,181	6,682	836	50	3,829	2,200	19,885	19,984
25-Apr-04	947	1,344	1,433	1,373	1,125	6,590	825	47	3,778	2,169	19,472	19,631
02-May-04	935	1,296	1,407	1,371	1,095	6,504	817	45	3,745	2,148	19,109	19,363
09-May-04	940	1,304	1,340	1,330	1,098	6,536	795	46	3,670	2,191	18,868	19,250
16-May-04	926	1,298	1,328	1,316	1,125	6,651	811	45	3,716	2,259	19,187	19,475
23-May-04	916	1,288	1,360	1,340	1,184	6,892	836	46	3,793	2,333	19,775	19,988
30-May-04	914	1,284	1,405	1,370	1,204	7,139	856	65	3,865	2,389	20,272	20,491
06-Jun-04	908	1,276	1,378	1,373	1,412	7,901	941	46	4,149	2,827	22,087	22,211
13-Jun-04	901	1,263	1,436	1,442	1,464	8,276	967	47	4,387	2,847	22,920	23,030
20-Jun-04	899	1,255	1,455	1,473	1,482	8,413	987	51	4,538	2,845	23,297	23,398
27-Jun-04	902	1,240	1,445	1,490	1,478	8,415	991	53	4,613	2,743	23,259	23,370
04-Jul-04	903	1,242	1,486	1,556	1,519	8,755	1,019	53	4,758	2,754	23,935	24,045
11-Jul-04	880	1,241	1,500	1,570	1,547	8,793	1,020	50	4,737	2,825	24,047	24,163
18-Jul-04	885	1,252	1,492	1,573	1,561	8,751	1,013	46	4,603	2,924	23,981	24,100
25-Jul-04	882	1,266	1,470	1,580	1,563	8,692	1,006	42	4,521	3,057	23,960	24,079
01-Aug-04	890	1,255	1,433	1,548	1,543	8,539	985	43	4,467	3,039	23,619	23,742
08-Aug-04	900	1,261	1,439	1,538	1,553	8,591	996	46	4,489	3,066	23,748	23,879
15-Aug-04	902	1,293	1,435	1,510	1,560	8,561	1,000	45	4,479	3,071	23,731	23,856
22-Aug-04	905	1,321	1,413	1,461	1,540	8,467	992	46	4,440	3,028	23,484	23,613
29-Aug-04	915	1,342	1,413	1,440	1,537	8,541	1,006	48	4,471	3,060	23,638	23,773
05-Sep-04	911	1,352	1,428	1,404	1,455	8,047	946	56	4,258	2,902	22,386	22,759
12-Sep-04	919	1,348	1,345	1,306	1,334	7,653	908	55	4,084	2,619	21,330	21,571
19-Sep-04	932	1,360	1,249	1,193	1,324	7,345	867	54	3,934	2,473	20,474	20,731
26-Sep-04	941	1,360	1,234	1,142	1,306	7,033	825	52	3,810	2,329	19,663	20,032
03-Oct-04	955	1,325	1,284	1,215	1,316	6,741	811	49	3,790	2,213	19,537	19,699
10-Oct-04	954	1,342	1,339	1,270	1,315	6,808	813	48	3,807	2,212	19,798	19,908
17-Oct-04	953	1,367	1,405	1,355	1,309	6,882	818	48	3,882	2,224	20,155	20,243
24-Oct-04	949	1,397	1,466	1,434	1,307	6,946	823	48	3,951	2,240	20,484	20,561
31-Oct-04	947	1,433	1,544	1,530	1,317	7,061	833	49	4,048	2,276	20,960	21,038
07-Nov-04	995	1,450	1,621	1,553	1,398	7,410	884	63	4,212	2,414	21,871	22,000
14-Nov-04	1,013	1,475	1,668	1,601	1,444	7,552	894	63	4,275	2,454	22,296	22,439
21-Nov-04	1,024	1,488	1,726	1,671	1,476	7,653	902	63	4,334	2,477	22,696	22,814
28-Nov-04	1,020	1,515	1,761	1,714	1,485	7,668	907	65	4,412	2,490	22,896	23,037
05-Dec-04	1,059	1,538	1,841	1,823	1,555	7,877	918	67	4,570	2,531	23,662	23,779
12-Dec-04	1,055	1,554	1,868	1,849	1,568	7,871	919	67	4,590	2,528	23,746	23,869
19-Dec-04	1,061	1,573	1,907	1,897	1,588	7,980	928	66	4,649	2,567	24,093	24,216
26-Dec-04	1,062	1,586	1,926	1,918	1,593	7,984	930	65	4,632	2,578	24,137	24,274
02-Jan-05	992	1,568	1,815	1,852	1,526	7,371	864	60	4,276	2,361	22,549	22,685

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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	6,710 MWh Increase
		10°C > and < 16° C	1°C Increase	400 MWh Increase
		< 10°C	1°C Decrease	2,6100 MWh Increase
	Daily Avg Humidity - Dewpoint	> 16° C	1°C Increase	2,440 MWh Increase
		10°C > and < 16° C	1°C Increase	150 MWh Increase
		< 10°C	1°C Decrease	950 MWh Increase
	Wind	Summer	1 km/hr Decrease	270 MWh Increase
		Winter	1 km/hr Increase	220 MWh Increase
	Cloud	Summer	Decrease of 1 on Scale	1,200 MWh Increase
		Winter	Increase of 1 on Scale	1,730 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	45,000 MWh Decrease	
		Victoria Day	49,000 MWh Decrease	
		Canada Day	25,000 MWh Decrease	
		August Civic Holiday	38,000 MWh Decrease	
		Labour Day	54,000 MWh Decrease	
		Thanksgiving Day	56,000 MWh Decrease	
		Remembrance Day	6,000 MWh Decrease	
		Christmas	86,000 MWh Decrease	
		Boxing Day	52,000 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 20 MW Increase
	Cloud	Summer	Decrease of 1 on Scale 90 MW Increase
		Winter	Increase of 1 on Scale 80 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	900 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	1,600 MW Increase	
	Saturday vs Sunday	200 MW Increase	

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