

Independent Electricity Market Operator

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***Ontario Demand Forecast***  
***from October 2003 to March 2005***





## 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 October 2003 to March 2005 and supercedes that portion of the previous 18-month forecast released in June 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 given the current political and economic world climate. On-going world events, a sluggish U.S. economy and a string of unusual domestic events, including SARS and the blackout, have taken their toll on a previously strong provincial economic outlook. The economic forecast is still subject to considerable downside risk.

### Actual Demand

Actual and weather-corrected demand for June, July and August were lower than expected. This can be attributed to three factors. First, the summer was milder than normal. Secondly, the blackout would lower the values for August. Finally, the weather-corrected values also showed a significant decline for these months indicating lower demand due to lower levels of economic activity.

### 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. The softer economic outlook continues into 2004. Therefore, total energy demand is lower for both 2003 (151.2 TWh) and 2004 (154.9 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 has been much smaller than on overall energy demand.

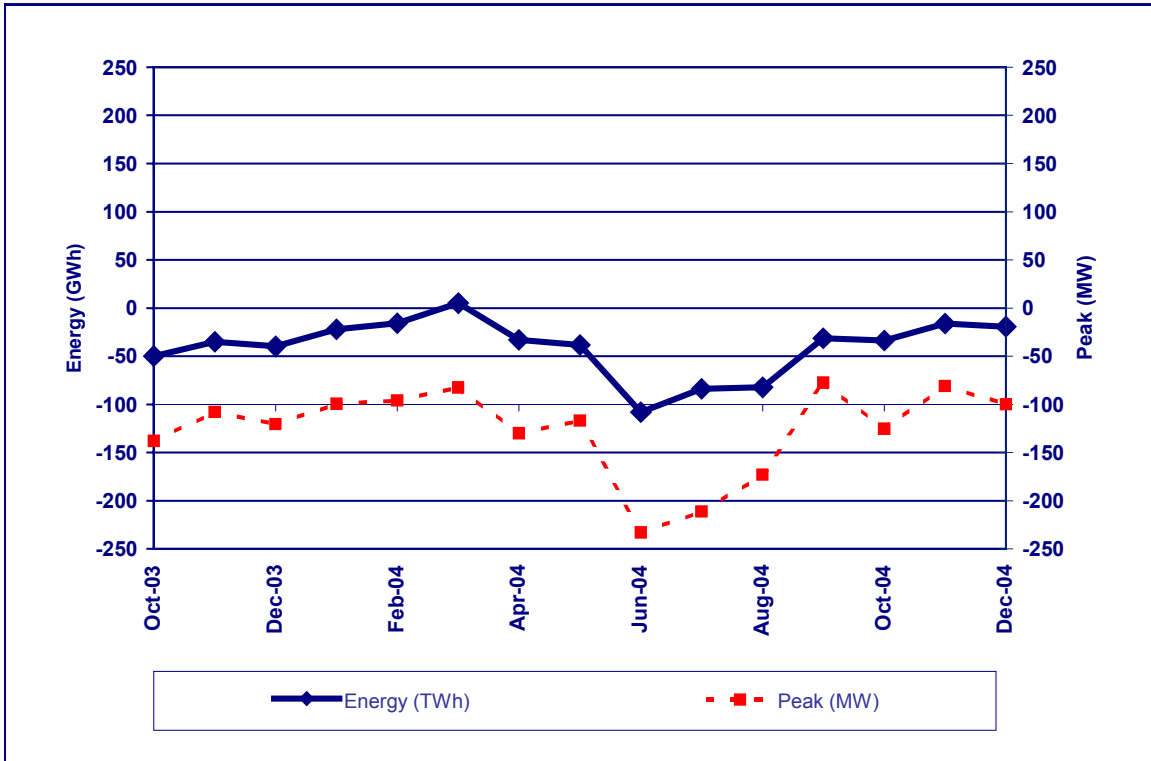
Table 1 has the Normal weather, Expected seasonal and Extreme weather peak demands for the seasons of the 18-month forecast. More detail on the determination of the peaks can be found in Section 4.2.

**Table 1: Forecasted Peak Demands**

Season	Normal Weather Peak (MW)	Expected Seasonal Peak (MW)	Extreme Weather Peak (MW)
Winter 2004	24,054	25,317	26,023
Summer 2004	23,835	25,995	26,469
Winter 2005	24,181	25,369	26,150

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 October 2003 to March 2005. It supercedes those common portions of the previous forecast for the period July 2003 to December 2004, dated June 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 June 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.

### 2.1 Historical Energy Demand

Actual energy demand has averaged annual growth of 2.0% over the 1997 to 2002 time frame. This demand growth is being driven by two main factors: economic growth and an increase in cooling load. The Ontario economy has expanded consistently since the mid-90's. Ontario has added nearly 1 million jobs since the end of 1995, an increase of 18%. 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 the seasons. For the 1997-2003 time frame, actual winter energy demand has averaged annual growth of 1.6% whereas actual summer energy demand has averaged growth of 1.7% per annum for the 1997-2003 time frame. There was no adjustment made to the August data for the blackout's impact on energy demand. Table 2.1 shows monthly energy demand since January 2001.

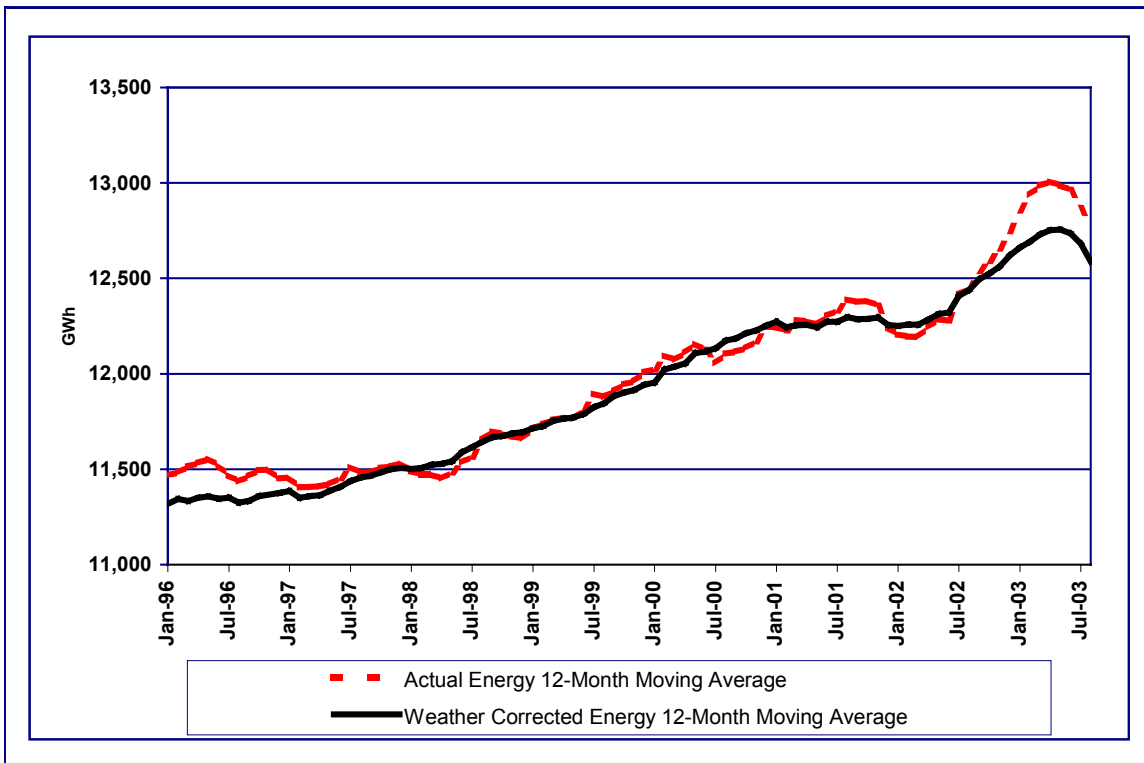
**Table 2.1: Actual and Weather Corrected Monthly Energy Demand**

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	13,782	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	12,143
September	11,482	11,343	12,593	12,014		
October	11,769	11,749	12,398	12,116		
November	11,878	12,187	12,656	12,600		
December	12,402	12,865	13,484	13,565		
Total	146,912	147,062	152,960	151,419	102,045	100,749

Over the last 30 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 was the seventh coldest winter since 1970 and the summer of 2003 was fairly normal, however the hot temperatures came early in June and late in August when their impact was somewhat diminished.

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 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**

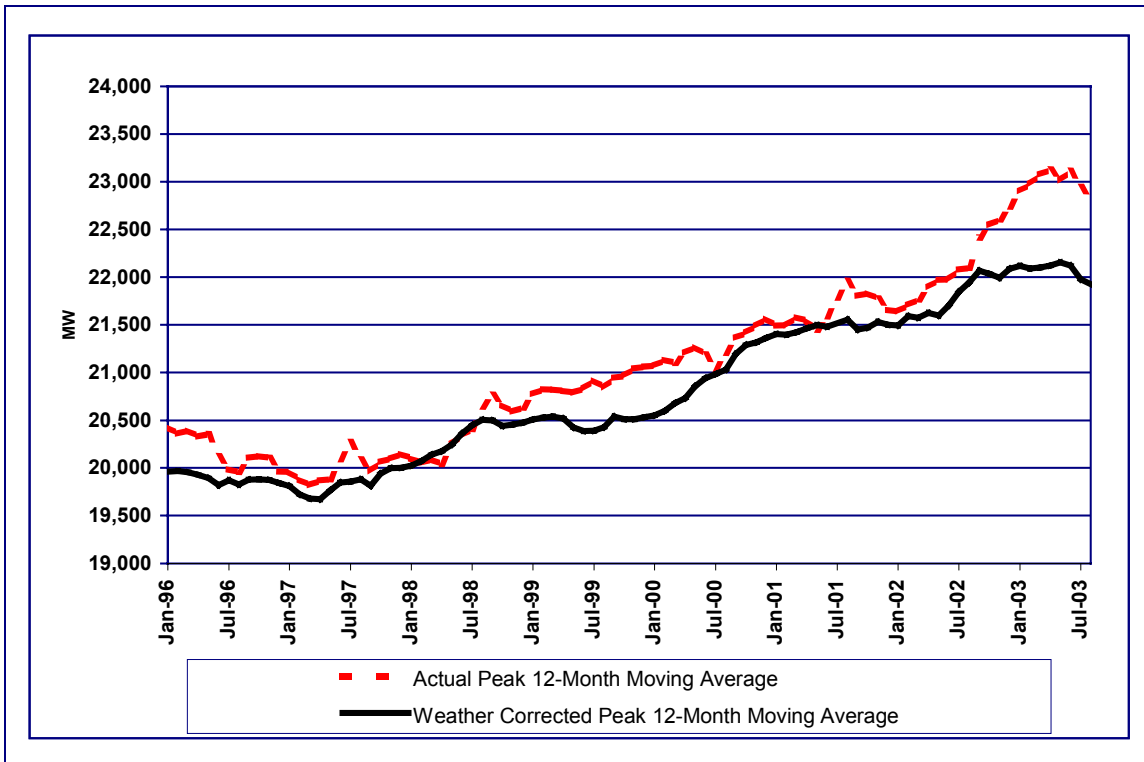
The actual annual peak demand has averaged growth of 2.0% over the 1997 to 2003 time frame. For that period, five of the seven annual peaks have been summer peaks. This represents a departure from the longer system history. Prior to 1998, the system was always winter peaking. On a weather-corrected basis, the system was summer peaking 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	23,158
September	21,238	20,831	25,062	22,342		
October	19,591	19,956	21,216	19,541		
November	21,178	21,912	21,862	21,434		
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	23,158

The peaks for July 2002 and January 2003 are both unusual. The summer 2002 weather corrected peak is unusual, as it was roughly 700 MW higher than expected given the days' weather. For this reason the value is treated as anomalous. The peak for January 2003 occurred on a day where there was a planned voltage reduction test. Demand would have been roughly 430 MW higher had the test 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.

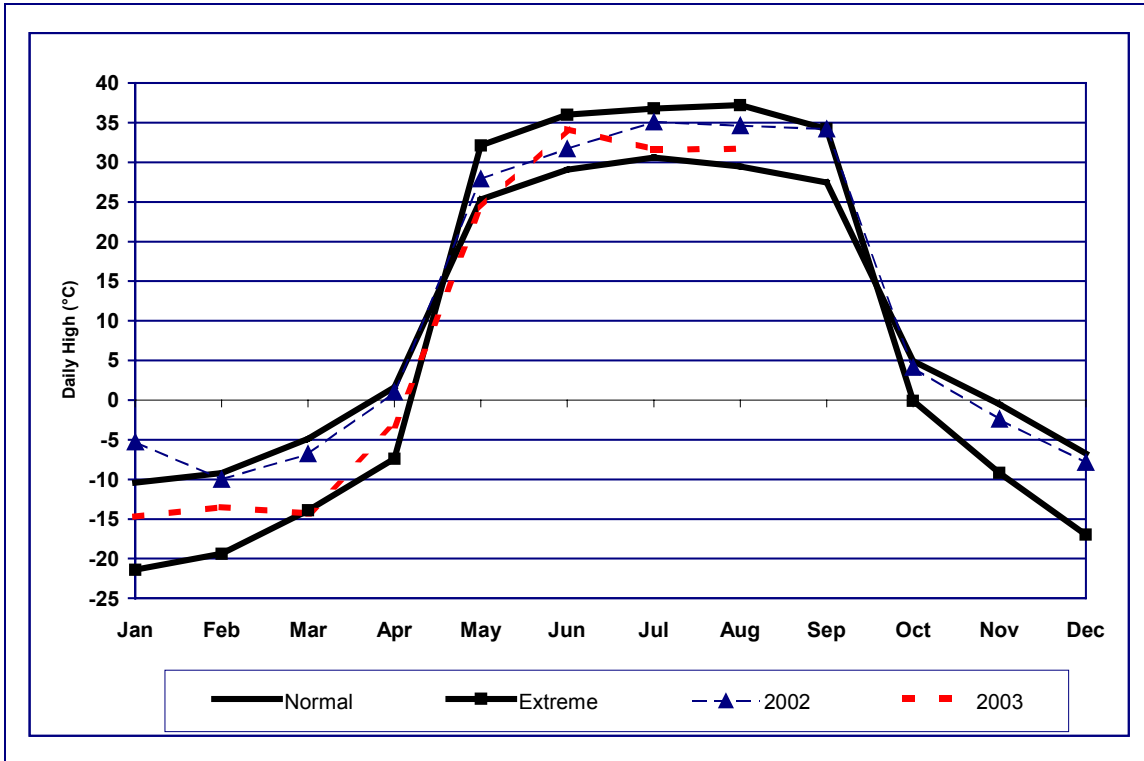
Load Forecast Uncertainty (LFU) represents one standard deviation in the weather elements underpinning the peak demand. LFU could be expressed in terms of °C, km/h or MW depending on whether you are discussing temperature, wind speed or peak demand.

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	77.0	(3.3)	1.199	2.1
2004 (f)	6,293	1.5	70.8	(8.1)	1.218	1.6
2005 (f)	6,407	1.8	71.8	1.5	1.239	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.

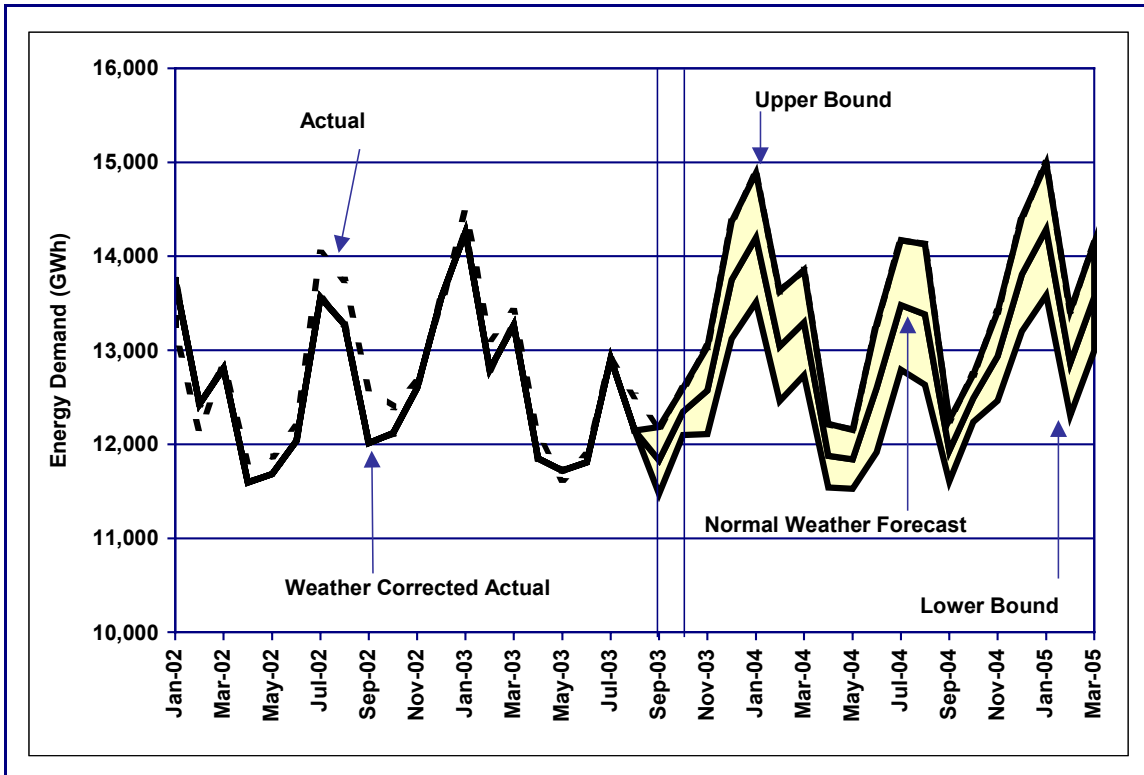
### 4.1 Energy Demand Forecast

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. 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 151.2 TWh for 2003 and 154.9 TWh for 2004. Demand for 2003 is down from the previous forecast. The weather corrected energy totals for June, July and August were nearly 2 TWh lower than expected. The blackout reduced energy demand for August by roughly 0.7 TWh.

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

Month	Energy Demand - Normal Weather	Energy Demand - Extreme Weather
	(GWh)	(GWh)
Oct-03	12,347	12,886
Nov-03	12,570	13,519
Dec-03	13,746	15,085
Jan-04	14,197	15,556
Feb-04	13,041	14,368
Mar-04	13,294	14,421
Apr-04	11,878	12,550
May-04	11,839	12,859
Jun-04	12,597	14,080
Jul-04	13,482	14,927
Aug-04	13,381	15,054
Sep-04	11,931	12,892
Oct-04	12,489	13,049
Nov-04	12,935	13,888
Dec-04	13,806	15,090
Jan-05	14,287	15,668
Feb-05	12,863	14,111
Mar-05	13,566	14,747

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.

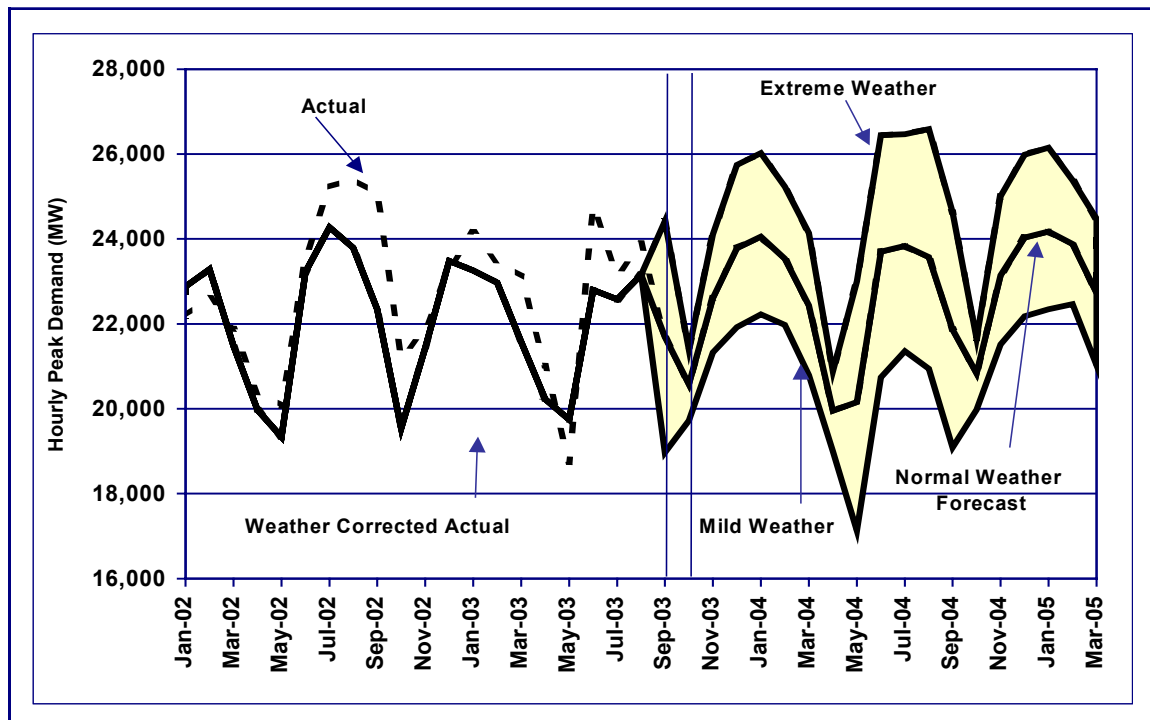
Figure 4.2 shows the monthly peak demands under three weather scenarios. The Mild weather scenario is derived from the mildest historical data. The Normal weather peak demand forecast is roughly in the center of the band and the Extreme weather scenario constitutes the upper bound of the graph.

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)
Oct-03	20,577	21,003	22,821	21,399
Nov-03	22,608	23,251	25,317	24,112
Dec-03	23,787	24,720	25,317	25,742
Jan-04	24,054	24,971	25,317	26,023
Feb-04	23,533	24,311	25,317	25,233
Mar-04	22,434	23,256	25,317	24,140
Apr-04	19,954	20,433	21,737	20,881
May-04	20,155	21,668	21,737	23,003
Jun-04	23,702	25,184	25,995	26,440
Jul-04	23,835	25,075	25,995	26,469
Aug-04	23,575	24,892	25,995	26,591
Sep-04	21,869	23,259	23,177	24,629
Oct-04	20,835	21,261	23,177	21,656
Nov-04	23,144	23,958	25,369	25,003
Dec-04	24,037	24,965	25,369	25,986
Jan-05	24,181	25,098	25,369	26,150
Feb-05	23,885	24,593	25,369	25,384
Mar-05	22,726	23,577	25,369	24,472

**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 June 24, 2003. The differences stem from the poorer economic outlook and the incorporation into the model of the relatively weak June, July and August 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.

World events, a struggling U.S. economy, higher crude costs and a slowdown by the domestic consumer have resulted in a lower demand forecast for Ontario.

The current economic outlook - in conjunction with week actuals for June through August - has pushed total energy demand down both in terms of the growth rate and the levels. The forecast of energy demand is 2.2 TWh lower in 2003, with 0.1 TWh due to lower growth throughout the last quarter of 2003 and 2.1 TWh attributable to the weather corrected energy demand for June, July and August. The blackout reduced energy demand for August by roughly 0.7 TWh.

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)
Oct-03	12,347	20,577	21,399
Difference (Current - Previous)	-50	-138	-147
Jan-04	14,197	24,054	26,023
Difference (Current - Previous)	-22	-100	-143
Apr-04	11,878	19,954	20,881
Difference (Current - Previous)	-33	-130	-140
Jul-04	13,482	23,835	26,469
Difference (Current - Previous)	-84	-212	-196
Oct-04	12,489	20,835	21,656
Difference (Current - Previous)	-34	-125	-135

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## 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
5-Oct-03	149	204	172	130	173	936	115	7	520	312	2,717
12-Oct-03	150	208	181	141	173	938	115	7	525	311	2,748
19-Oct-03	150	214	188	150	169	919	114	7	522	307	2,742
26-Oct-03	150	218	199	163	172	947	118	7	543	316	2,832
2-Nov-03	151	219	192	156	170	952	118	8	538	319	2,821
9-Nov-03	155	222	204	168	177	961	122	9	550	325	2,893
16-Nov-03	158	224	211	174	182	984	123	9	560	329	2,954
23-Nov-03	159	226	217	180	183	993	123	9	566	330	2,986
30-Nov-03	159	228	222	187	185	1,001	123	9	576	332	3,024
7-Dec-03	164	232	231	195	191	1,026	124	9	592	338	3,103
14-Dec-03	163	234	235	199	194	1,028	125	9	595	338	3,120
21-Dec-03	164	237	240	204	198	1,042	126	9	603	343	3,165
28-Dec-03	152	228	235	202	193	999	119	8	577	334	3,048
4-Jan-04	159	235	233	197	192	986	119	8	564	325	3,018
11-Jan-04	169	244	247	210	207	1,064	128	9	614	349	3,242
18-Jan-04	169	244	245	208	205	1,053	128	9	610	348	3,220
25-Jan-04	168	241	243	207	202	1,044	128	9	607	346	3,195
1-Feb-04	169	242	246	210	204	1,056	129	9	614	349	3,227
8-Feb-04	167	240	244	208	202	1,056	128	9	614	349	3,216
15-Feb-04	167	238	240	205	198	1,048	128	9	609	346	3,189
22-Feb-04	166	233	233	199	191	1,026	127	9	597	340	3,119
29-Feb-04	165	232	233	199	192	1,032	127	10	595	339	3,123
7-Mar-04	163	228	227	196	187	1,014	126	9	584	334	3,071
14-Mar-04	161	225	224	196	183	998	126	9	579	332	3,033
21-Mar-04	158	220	219	195	178	978	125	9	572	328	2,981
28-Mar-04	154	216	211	192	170	944	123	8	557	321	2,896
4-Apr-04	152	218	204	182	170	951	121	7	556	321	2,883
11-Apr-04	154	215	197	163	162	925	117	7	535	313	2,787
18-Apr-04	151	209	198	170	156	920	119	7	536	314	2,779
25-Apr-04	149	203	195	170	151	907	117	6	530	310	2,740
2-May-04	147	196	194	171	148	900	116	6	528	308	2,712
9-May-04	147	191	192	170	147	897	114	6	528	306	2,697
16-May-04	145	191	191	167	146	895	114	6	526	305	2,686
23-May-04	143	190	192	165	148	902	115	6	525	307	2,691
30-May-04	141	192	192	160	147	891	115	7	511	307	2,663
6-Jun-04	143	190	181	150	170	977	122	6	541	346	2,825
13-Jun-04	143	187	182	149	178	1,010	124	6	565	351	2,895
20-Jun-04	142	184	183	151	180	1,024	125	7	582	349	2,928
27-Jun-04	142	183	184	153	180	1,041	127	7	594	340	2,951

(Table A1 – continued)

	Weekly Energy (GWh)										
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System
04-Jul-04	139	183	188	158	187	1,075	129	7	609	340	3,015
11-Jul-04	138	183	190	158	192	1,088	130	6	609	351	3,045
18-Jul-04	139	185	190	160	196	1,102	131	6	598	368	3,073
25-Jul-04	139	186	186	158	195	1,087	129	5	584	383	3,052
01-Aug-04	140	185	186	158	195	1,089	129	6	586	388	3,060
08-Aug-04	142	188	182	152	191	1,065	129	6	574	383	3,012
15-Aug-04	142	191	183	154	194	1,075	129	6	582	386	3,042
22-Aug-04	143	196	181	151	191	1,062	129	6	578	382	3,019
29-Aug-04	144	202	182	151	192	1,070	131	7	582	387	3,048
05-Sep-04	142	201	185	151	174	1,005	125	7	563	354	2,908
12-Sep-04	138	198	178	139	166	951	118	7	534	330	2,759
19-Sep-04	144	199	175	135	170	960	118	7	538	325	2,771
26-Sep-04	147	200	173	132	172	952	116	7	533	318	2,750
03-Oct-04	149	203	175	133	175	952	116	7	530	318	2,758
10-Oct-04	150	207	183	143	174	954	117	7	533	317	2,786
17-Oct-04	150	214	190	152	171	936	116	7	531	313	2,780
24-Oct-04	151	217	200	165	174	963	119	7	551	322	2,870
31-Oct-04	151	222	210	177	176	975	121	7	564	326	2,928
07-Nov-04	156	220	207	172	177	974	124	9	559	331	2,930
14-Nov-04	158	223	214	178	183	996	125	9	569	335	2,989
21-Nov-04	159	225	219	184	184	1,005	125	9	574	336	3,021
28-Nov-04	160	227	225	190	186	1,014	125	9	584	338	3,059
05-Dec-04	164	231	234	199	192	1,040	126	9	600	344	3,139
12-Dec-04	164	233	237	203	195	1,041	126	9	604	344	3,156
19-Dec-04	165	236	243	208	199	1,055	128	9	611	348	3,201
26-Dec-04	153	226	237	207	194	1,010	121	9	586	339	3,081
02-Jan-05	156	230	229	198	186	973	117	8	560	322	2,978
09-Jan-05	170	242	247	210	206	1,060	130	9	612	353	3,238
16-Jan-05	170	243	250	214	208	1,075	130	9	623	354	3,274
23-Jan-05	169	243	248	213	206	1,065	130	9	619	354	3,256
30-Jan-05	169	240	245	211	202	1,057	130	9	616	352	3,230
06-Feb-05	169	241	248	213	204	1,068	130	9	621	354	3,257
13-Feb-05	168	238	246	211	202	1,069	130	9	622	354	3,250
20-Feb-05	168	236	242	208	198	1,061	130	10	617	351	3,222
27-Feb-05	166	232	235	201	191	1,040	129	10	602	344	3,151
06-Mar-05	165	230	233	202	192	1,039	129	10	599	342	3,141
13-Mar-05	163	225	229	201	187	1,020	128	9	591	339	3,093
20-Mar-05	161	222	225	201	183	1,004	127	9	586	336	3,055
27-Mar-05	156	218	218	196	175	967	125	8	570	328	2,961
03-Apr-05	154	217	210	189	174	967	123	7	566	327	2,935

- 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
5-Oct-03	941	1,260	1,211	1,178	1,282	6,590	793	44	3,694	2,157	19,150	406
12-Oct-03	925	1,290	1,322	1,248	1,298	6,677	795	43	3,732	2,143	19,473	368
19-Oct-03	927	1,316	1,387	1,332	1,291	6,748	801	46	3,806	2,166	19,820	394
26-Oct-03	926	1,342	1,450	1,413	1,289	6,809	808	47	3,872	2,191	20,147	441
2-Nov-03	944	1,359	1,393	1,354	1,308	7,131	813	49	3,956	2,270	20,577	426
9-Nov-03	983	1,386	1,551	1,514	1,387	7,307	867	63	4,136	2,369	21,563	593
16-Nov-03	1,004	1,401	1,600	1,573	1,431	7,447	878	62	4,201	2,409	22,006	478
23-Nov-03	1,014	1,433	1,659	1,642	1,467	7,549	886	64	4,261	2,432	22,407	628
30-Nov-03	996	1,489	1,736	1,654	1,480	7,549	890	64	4,321	2,429	22,608	643
7-Dec-03	1,047	1,481	1,778	1,790	1,548	7,772	902	66	4,495	2,486	23,365	893
14-Dec-03	1,044	1,490	1,799	1,817	1,558	7,758	902	65	4,515	2,483	23,431	789
21-Dec-03	1,047	1,511	1,835	1,861	1,575	7,856	911	65	4,570	2,520	23,751	969
28-Dec-03	1,048	1,519	1,849	1,880	1,578	7,866	913	62	4,541	2,531	23,787	822
4-Jan-04	1,069	1,455	1,684	1,687	1,400	7,227	879	59	4,143	2,385	21,988	1,032
11-Jan-04	1,067	1,537	1,880	1,916	1,607	7,961	912	61	4,570	2,543	24,054	917
18-Jan-04	1,060	1,534	1,862	1,892	1,589	7,885	910	61	4,543	2,534	23,870	1,029
25-Jan-04	1,050	1,517	1,848	1,871	1,571	7,799	902	61	4,504	2,491	23,614	990
1-Feb-04	1,051	1,518	1,864	1,878	1,581	7,864	906	63	4,540	2,501	23,766	708
8-Feb-04	1,036	1,501	1,838	1,839	1,551	7,816	903	64	4,507	2,478	23,533	778
15-Feb-04	1,034	1,488	1,814	1,799	1,529	7,762	898	65	4,473	2,452	23,314	824
22-Feb-04	1,027	1,464	1,764	1,734	1,485	7,607	888	65	4,385	2,404	22,823	866
29-Feb-04	1,018	1,451	1,748	1,702	1,479	7,594	888	64	4,331	2,390	22,665	851
7-Mar-04	1,022	1,430	1,694	1,750	1,431	7,480	873	65	4,295	2,394	22,434	822
14-Mar-04	1,003	1,408	1,662	1,726	1,394	7,337	867	61	4,237	2,366	22,061	759
21-Mar-04	984	1,384	1,635	1,707	1,355	7,212	861	57	4,189	2,338	21,722	746
28-Mar-04	962	1,349	1,599	1,677	1,315	7,025	854	55	4,107	2,303	21,246	720
4-Apr-04	934	1,333	1,561	1,649	1,265	6,866	848	53	4,046	2,275	20,830	714
11-Apr-04	954	1,368	1,428	1,352	1,217	6,712	818	48	3,847	2,210	19,954	479
18-Apr-04	935	1,357	1,459	1,381	1,173	6,600	820	47	3,803	2,178	19,753	449
25-Apr-04	917	1,314	1,424	1,354	1,115	6,484	809	43	3,753	2,137	19,350	416
2-May-04	906	1,270	1,398	1,334	1,077	6,367	798	41	3,699	2,106	18,996	388
9-May-04	888	1,139	1,266	1,265	1,093	6,474	780	41	3,652	2,180	18,778	1,365
16-May-04	880	1,140	1,289	1,283	1,120	6,593	801	40	3,697	2,247	19,090	1,741
23-May-04	875	1,139	1,352	1,332	1,178	6,833	826	41	3,772	2,320	19,668	1,510
30-May-04	870	1,146	1,397	1,361	1,197	7,078	845	44	3,842	2,375	20,155	1,513
6-Jun-04	870	1,186	1,362	1,357	1,397	7,804	927	39	4,102	2,795	21,839	1,461
13-Jun-04	871	1,181	1,420	1,426	1,449	8,179	953	46	4,341	2,816	22,682	1,505
20-Jun-04	875	1,181	1,440	1,458	1,467	8,307	973	48	4,490	2,815	23,054	1,287
27-Jun-04	874	1,172	1,428	1,473	1,462	8,296	975	52	4,563	2,712	23,007	1,557

(Table B1 – continued)

Hourly Coincident Peak Demand (MW)												
Week	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System	Load Forecast Uncertainty
04-Jul-04	876	1,174	1,470	1,540	1,505	8,643	1,004	52	4,711	2,727	23,702	1,482
11-Jul-04	846	1,162	1,485	1,556	1,534	8,703	1,007	47	4,695	2,800	23,835	1,240
18-Jul-04	851	1,164	1,479	1,560	1,549	8,677	1,002	41	4,566	2,900	23,789	1,128
25-Jul-04	853	1,166	1,459	1,568	1,552	8,630	996	41	4,488	3,035	23,788	1,140
01-Aug-04	857	1,158	1,422	1,536	1,532	8,479	975	42	4,435	3,017	23,453	1,263
08-Aug-04	867	1,164	1,428	1,526	1,542	8,520	986	43	4,456	3,043	23,575	1,317
15-Aug-04	874	1,197	1,423	1,498	1,548	8,482	988	46	4,443	3,046	23,545	1,181
22-Aug-04	877	1,228	1,401	1,448	1,528	8,375	979	45	4,402	3,002	23,285	1,335
29-Aug-04	883	1,253	1,400	1,427	1,525	8,442	992	47	4,432	3,033	23,434	1,423
05-Sep-04	890	1,270	1,305	1,292	1,443	7,912	935	46	4,220	2,876	22,189	1,730
12-Sep-04	867	1,189	1,339	1,300	1,329	7,598	897	57	4,069	2,609	21,254	1,140
19-Sep-04	878	1,181	1,243	1,188	1,319	7,296	856	53	3,918	2,463	20,395	1,546
26-Sep-04	891	1,172	1,164	1,096	1,301	6,994	815	52	3,781	2,319	19,585	1,544
03-Oct-04	940	1,242	1,234	1,208	1,288	6,707	807	46	3,771	2,201	19,444	405
10-Oct-04	928	1,277	1,332	1,263	1,309	6,775	805	46	3,786	2,180	19,701	368
17-Oct-04	931	1,305	1,397	1,348	1,302	6,845	812	46	3,861	2,201	20,048	395
24-Oct-04	930	1,330	1,458	1,425	1,300	6,907	818	47	3,928	2,226	20,369	442
31-Oct-04	931	1,360	1,534	1,521	1,309	7,019	827	49	4,023	2,262	20,835	426
07-Nov-04	984	1,372	1,573	1,546	1,387	7,381	880	63	4,195	2,403	21,784	593
14-Nov-04	1,004	1,386	1,615	1,594	1,432	7,521	890	64	4,257	2,443	22,206	478
21-Nov-04	1,016	1,419	1,674	1,664	1,468	7,623	899	61	4,316	2,466	22,606	629
28-Nov-04	1,008	1,429	1,706	1,707	1,477	7,638	903	66	4,394	2,480	22,808	643
05-Dec-04	1,049	1,466	1,793	1,811	1,549	7,845	914	68	4,550	2,520	23,565	893
12-Dec-04	1,047	1,475	1,817	1,842	1,562	7,840	915	66	4,571	2,518	23,653	789
19-Dec-04	1,050	1,497	1,856	1,888	1,581	7,948	924	67	4,629	2,556	23,996	969
26-Dec-04	1,051	1,504	1,870	1,909	1,582	7,951	926	65	4,612	2,567	24,037	822
02-Jan-05	988	1,484	1,777	1,837	1,497	7,338	860	62	4,256	2,350	22,449	822
09-Jan-05	1,047	1,444	1,801	1,840	1,471	7,888	903	61	4,529	2,489	23,473	980
16-Jan-05	1,066	1,523	1,888	1,931	1,601	8,003	923	61	4,618	2,567	24,181	917
23-Jan-05	1,059	1,519	1,880	1,913	1,588	7,945	922	64	4,592	2,557	24,039	1,030
30-Jan-05	1,050	1,501	1,865	1,889	1,571	7,862	914	61	4,551	2,514	23,778	990
06-Feb-05	1,043	1,507	1,875	1,889	1,581	7,920	916	63	4,576	2,515	23,885	708
13-Feb-05	1,040	1,484	1,850	1,849	1,552	7,881	914	65	4,550	2,499	23,684	778
20-Feb-05	1,040	1,471	1,823	1,805	1,530	7,831	910	64	4,515	2,473	23,462	824
27-Feb-05	1,023	1,449	1,774	1,740	1,488	7,687	901	65	4,407	2,428	22,962	866
06-Mar-05	1,029	1,435	1,714	1,778	1,442	7,588	888	66	4,356	2,430	22,726	851
13-Mar-05	1,014	1,410	1,703	1,777	1,423	7,507	884	62	4,331	2,417	22,528	822
20-Mar-05	994	1,389	1,674	1,756	1,385	7,368	878	61	4,276	2,387	22,168	758
27-Mar-05	972	1,365	1,647	1,737	1,346	7,244	872	57	4,229	2,359	21,828	747
03-Apr-05	948	1,331	1,611	1,708	1,306	7,057	865	53	4,149	2,325	21,353	720

**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	
5-Oct-03	951	1,322	1,256	1,178	1,304	6,596	793	48	3,694	2,157	19,150	19,299
12-Oct-03	947	1,340	1,322	1,248	1,298	6,677	798	47	3,732	2,162	19,473	19,571
19-Oct-03	945	1,371	1,387	1,332	1,291	6,748	802	48	3,806	2,174	19,820	19,904
26-Oct-03	941	1,399	1,450	1,413	1,289	6,809	808	48	3,872	2,191	20,147	20,220
2-Nov-03	957	1,423	1,455	1,354	1,324	7,131	813	58	3,956	2,270	20,577	20,741
9-Nov-03	991	1,459	1,590	1,514	1,395	7,307	867	62	4,136	2,369	21,563	21,690
16-Nov-03	1,009	1,484	1,643	1,573	1,438	7,447	878	62	4,201	2,409	22,006	22,144
23-Nov-03	1,019	1,495	1,701	1,642	1,471	7,549	886	62	4,261	2,432	22,407	22,518
30-Nov-03	1,014	1,521	1,736	1,685	1,480	7,563	891	64	4,338	2,444	22,608	22,736
7-Dec-03	1,053	1,545	1,815	1,793	1,548	7,772	902	66	4,495	2,486	23,365	23,475
14-Dec-03	1,049	1,562	1,841	1,817	1,560	7,758	902	66	4,515	2,483	23,431	23,553
21-Dec-03	1,054	1,582	1,877	1,861	1,578	7,856	911	65	4,570	2,520	23,751	23,874
28-Dec-03	1,057	1,594	1,893	1,880	1,584	7,866	913	63	4,541	2,531	23,787	23,922
4-Jan-04	1,069	1,659	1,749	1,739	1,433	7,227	881	59	4,143	2,385	21,988	22,344
11-Jan-04	1,079	1,608	1,923	1,916	1,619	7,961	912	61	4,570	2,543	24,054	24,192
18-Jan-04	1,073	1,599	1,898	1,892	1,601	7,885	910	61	4,543	2,534	23,870	23,996
25-Jan-04	1,064	1,577	1,864	1,871	1,577	7,799	902	62	4,504	2,491	23,614	23,711
1-Feb-04	1,068	1,577	1,864	1,878	1,581	7,864	906	63	4,540	2,501	23,766	23,842
8-Feb-04	1,055	1,560	1,838	1,850	1,551	7,816	903	63	4,507	2,478	23,533	23,621
15-Feb-04	1,055	1,552	1,814	1,827	1,529	7,762	898	64	4,473	2,455	23,314	23,429
22-Feb-04	1,048	1,528	1,764	1,774	1,485	7,607	888	65	4,385	2,416	22,823	22,960
29-Feb-04	1,044	1,520	1,748	1,761	1,479	7,594	888	65	4,339	2,411	22,665	22,849
7-Mar-04	1,035	1,499	1,708	1,750	1,463	7,483	878	65	4,295	2,394	22,434	22,570
14-Mar-04	1,019	1,479	1,662	1,726	1,424	7,337	867	62	4,237	2,366	22,061	22,179
21-Mar-04	1,003	1,457	1,635	1,707	1,384	7,212	861	59	4,189	2,338	21,722	21,845
28-Mar-04	982	1,419	1,599	1,677	1,344	7,025	854	56	4,107	2,308	21,246	21,371
4-Apr-04	956	1,409	1,561	1,649	1,293	6,866	848	53	4,046	2,292	20,830	20,973
11-Apr-04	971	1,408	1,428	1,352	1,217	6,749	827	52	3,847	2,210	19,954	20,061
18-Apr-04	955	1,380	1,459	1,381	1,173	6,645	832	49	3,803	2,185	19,753	19,862
25-Apr-04	942	1,337	1,424	1,364	1,117	6,554	821	47	3,753	2,154	19,350	19,513
2-May-04	928	1,290	1,399	1,362	1,088	6,470	813	45	3,721	2,135	18,996	19,251
9-May-04	935	1,297	1,331	1,322	1,093	6,505	790	46	3,652	2,180	18,778	19,151
16-May-04	922	1,289	1,320	1,310	1,120	6,619	806	45	3,697	2,247	19,090	19,375
23-May-04	907	1,276	1,352	1,332	1,178	6,856	831	46	3,772	2,320	19,668	19,870
30-May-04	904	1,271	1,397	1,361	1,197	7,099	851	64	3,842	2,375	20,155	20,361
6-Jun-04	899	1,263	1,362	1,357	1,397	7,816	931	45	4,102	2,795	21,839	21,967
13-Jun-04	890	1,251	1,420	1,426	1,449	8,193	957	47	4,341	2,816	22,682	22,790
20-Jun-04	891	1,243	1,440	1,458	1,467	8,329	977	51	4,490	2,815	23,054	23,161
27-Jun-04	895	1,228	1,429	1,473	1,462	8,327	980	52	4,563	2,712	23,007	23,121

(Table B2 – continued)

Week	Hourly Non-Coincident Peak Demand (MW)											
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	System	Zonal Total
04-Jul-04	894	1,231	1,472	1,540	1,505	8,673	1,010	53	4,711	2,727	23,702	23,816
11-Jul-04	873	1,231	1,487	1,556	1,534	8,719	1,011	50	4,695	2,800	23,835	23,956
18-Jul-04	880	1,244	1,480	1,560	1,549	8,683	1,005	45	4,566	2,900	23,789	23,912
25-Jul-04	877	1,258	1,459	1,568	1,552	8,630	999	42	4,488	3,035	23,788	23,908
01-Aug-04	885	1,248	1,423	1,536	1,532	8,481	978	43	4,435	3,017	23,453	23,578
08-Aug-04	895	1,253	1,428	1,526	1,542	8,530	989	46	4,456	3,043	23,575	23,708
15-Aug-04	897	1,284	1,423	1,498	1,548	8,497	993	45	4,443	3,046	23,545	23,674
22-Aug-04	899	1,312	1,401	1,448	1,528	8,398	984	46	4,402	3,002	23,285	23,420
29-Aug-04	909	1,332	1,400	1,427	1,525	8,471	997	48	4,432	3,033	23,434	23,574
05-Sep-04	905	1,342	1,423	1,399	1,443	7,979	938	56	4,220	2,876	22,189	22,581
12-Sep-04	911	1,337	1,339	1,300	1,329	7,626	905	55	4,069	2,609	21,254	21,480
19-Sep-04	926	1,350	1,243	1,188	1,319	7,317	863	54	3,918	2,463	20,395	20,641
26-Sep-04	936	1,353	1,226	1,136	1,301	7,006	821	51	3,796	2,319	19,585	19,945
03-Oct-04	952	1,319	1,278	1,208	1,310	6,707	807	48	3,771	2,201	19,444	19,601
10-Oct-04	951	1,336	1,332	1,263	1,309	6,775	809	47	3,789	2,202	19,701	19,813
17-Oct-04	949	1,361	1,397	1,348	1,302	6,845	814	48	3,861	2,213	20,048	20,138
24-Oct-04	945	1,389	1,458	1,425	1,300	6,907	818	48	3,928	2,227	20,369	20,445
31-Oct-04	943	1,424	1,534	1,521	1,309	7,019	827	49	4,023	2,262	20,835	20,911
07-Nov-04	992	1,447	1,613	1,547	1,392	7,381	880	63	4,195	2,403	21,784	21,913
14-Nov-04	1,011	1,473	1,661	1,594	1,438	7,521	890	62	4,257	2,443	22,206	22,350
21-Nov-04	1,020	1,486	1,718	1,665	1,470	7,623	899	62	4,316	2,466	22,606	22,725
28-Nov-04	1,018	1,513	1,753	1,707	1,480	7,638	903	65	4,394	2,480	22,808	22,951
05-Dec-04	1,055	1,536	1,833	1,816	1,549	7,845	914	67	4,550	2,520	23,565	23,685
12-Dec-04	1,052	1,552	1,860	1,842	1,562	7,840	915	66	4,571	2,518	23,653	23,778
19-Dec-04	1,057	1,571	1,898	1,888	1,581	7,948	924	66	4,629	2,556	23,996	24,118
26-Dec-04	1,059	1,584	1,916	1,909	1,586	7,951	926	64	4,612	2,567	24,037	24,174
02-Jan-05	1,049	1,588	1,806	1,845	1,519	7,338	860	60	4,256	2,350	22,449	22,671
09-Jan-05	1,067	1,649	1,861	1,840	1,490	7,888	907	61	4,529	2,501	23,473	23,793
16-Jan-05	1,078	1,596	1,930	1,931	1,612	8,003	923	62	4,618	2,567	24,181	24,320
23-Jan-05	1,073	1,586	1,900	1,913	1,593	7,945	922	62	4,592	2,557	24,039	24,143
30-Jan-05	1,066	1,564	1,865	1,889	1,571	7,862	914	63	4,551	2,514	23,778	23,859
06-Feb-05	1,062	1,580	1,875	1,898	1,581	7,920	916	64	4,576	2,515	23,885	23,987
13-Feb-05	1,060	1,561	1,850	1,875	1,552	7,881	914	65	4,550	2,503	23,684	23,811
20-Feb-05	1,061	1,552	1,823	1,848	1,530	7,831	910	66	4,515	2,483	23,462	23,619
27-Feb-05	1,048	1,532	1,774	1,797	1,488	7,687	901	66	4,413	2,448	22,962	23,154
06-Mar-05	1,043	1,519	1,734	1,778	1,474	7,594	893	66	4,356	2,430	22,726	22,887
13-Mar-05	1,030	1,496	1,703	1,777	1,455	7,507	886	64	4,331	2,417	22,528	22,666
20-Mar-05	1,014	1,476	1,674	1,756	1,416	7,368	878	61	4,276	2,387	22,168	22,306
27-Mar-05	995	1,455	1,647	1,737	1,376	7,244	872	58	4,229	2,362	21,828	21,975
03-Apr-05	970	1,419	1,611	1,708	1,336	7,057	865	55	4,149	2,340	21,353	21,510

- 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 6,790 MWh Increase
		10°C > and < 16° C	1°C Increase 440 MWh Increase
		< 10°C	1°C Decrease 2,600 MWh Increase
	Daily Avg Humidity - Dewpoint	> 16° C	1°C Increase 2,470 MWh Increase
		10°C > and < 16° C	1°C Increase 160 MWh Increase
		< 10°C	1°C Decrease 940 MWh Increase
	Wind	Summer	1 km/hr Decrease 210 MWh Increase
		Winter	1 km/hr Increase 190 MWh Increase
	Cloud	Summer	Decrease of 1 on Scale 1,070 MWh Decrease
		Winter	Increase of 1 on Scale 1,710 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	49,000 MWh Decrease
		Canada Day	23,000 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 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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