

18-MONTH OUTLOOK:

Ontario Demand Forecast

From April 2005 to September 2006



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Executive Summary

The IESO has a responsibility to forecast the demand for electricity on the IESO-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 April 2005 to September 2006 and supersedes that portion of the previous 18-month forecast released in December 2004.

Economic Outlook

The economic assumptions that underpin the forecast have been updated to reflect the most recent outlook for the Ontario economy. The outlook has improved over the previous forecast. Despite high oil prices and a strong dollar relative to the U.S., the Ontario economy has continued to show sustained growth. High commodity prices have buoyed the resource sector and low interest rates continue to fuel construction and domestic demand for goods and services. The U.S. economy has maintained strong growth as well, despite large budget and trade deficits. The health of the U.S. economy is very important to Canada as they are our largest trading partner. Over the course of the forecast, U.S. interest rates are expected to increase, putting downward pressure on the Canadian dollar and helping exports but at the same time acting as a brake on U.S. growth.

Actual Demand

Actual and weather-corrected demand has been greater than forecasted for the months of December 2004 and January 2005. February 2005 actuals were lower than forecasted but after adjusting for weather, energy demand was higher than predicted. This is a reflection of the stronger than anticipated economics. The weather-corrected energy demand for the period of December 2004 through February 2005 has shown an increase of 0.7% on a year-over-year basis while actual demand showed growth of 0.4% for the same period. December 2004 and January 2005 were colder than normal, but February 2005 was on the mild side of normal. Manufacturing activity has been up, on a year-over-year basis, since July 2004 but the rate of growth has continued to slow as higher input costs and a higher dollar are starting to squeeze profits and demand. For 2004, total actual energy demand topped 153.4 TWh, a 1.1% increase over 2003 (1.3% on a weather-corrected and blackout adjusted basis). However, once you adjust for the demand lost during the August 2003 blackout and the additional day in the leap year, the growth rate was a much smaller 0.3% (1.0% weather-corrected, blackout and leap year adjusted).

The weather-corrected monthly peak demands for the period of December 2004 through February 2005 were all higher than forecasted. January 2005 and February 2005 were fairly close but December 2004 was significantly higher (500 MW). The December 2004 peak represents a new all-time winter peak demand (24,979 MW) surpassing the previous peak set in January 2004 (24,937 MW). Of the three additional months, only the peak for February 2005 was lower than anticipated.

Methodology

The methodology to produce demand forecasts remains much the same as in previous forecasts. Some modifications were made to help alleviate over-forecasting in the shoulder months of May and September.

Demand Forecast

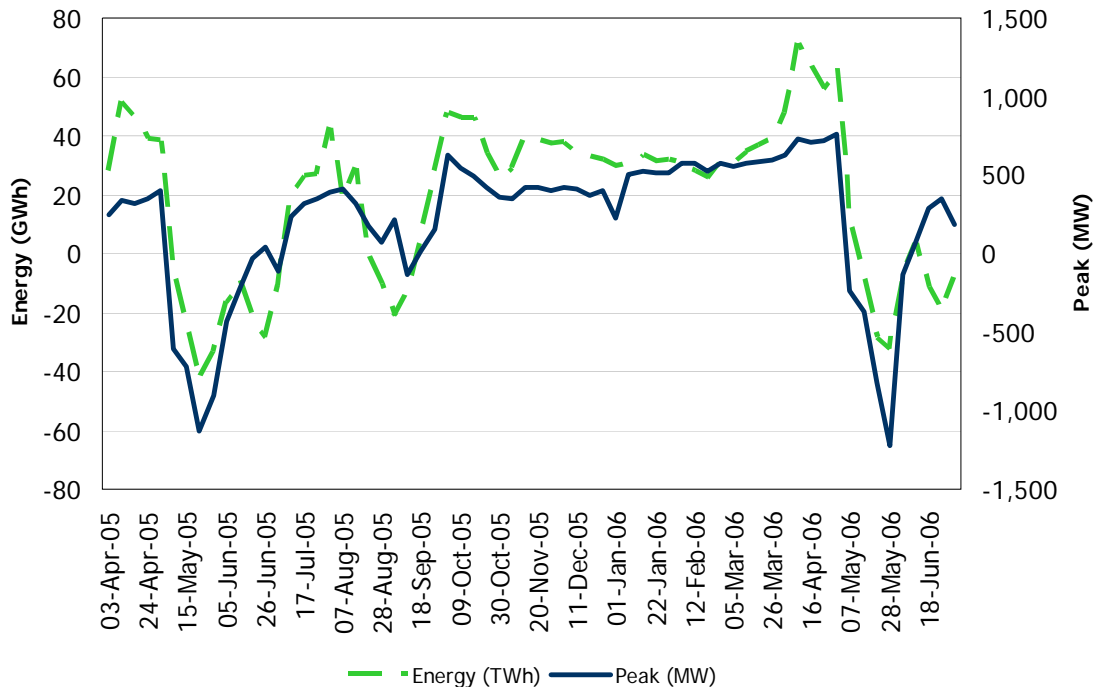
Overall the demand forecast is higher than the previous forecast. This is due to an improvement in the economic outlook compared to the generally pessimistic economic outlook underpinning the previous forecast. As well, actual energy and peak demand has been stronger than expected. The combination of these factors has led to a higher energy and peak demand forecast for the next 18 months. Annual energy demand will grow by 1.1% in 2005 (155.5 TWh) and 1.0% in 2006 (157.0 TWh). Peak demands are generally higher throughout the forecast compared to the previous forecast due to the incorporation of actual data and the updated economic forecast. Table 1 has the Normal weather, Expected seasonal and Extreme weather peak demands for the seasons of the 18-month forecast.

Table 1: Forecasted Peak Demands

Season	Normal Weather Peak (MW)	Expected Seasonal Peak (MW)	Extreme Weather Peak (MW)
Summer 2005	23,897	25,551	26,981
Winter 2006	24,508	24,990	26,143
Summer 2006	24,432	25,873	27,604

Figure 1 graphically displays the difference in weekly energy and peak demand between this forecast and the previous 18-month forecast. The values are higher due to the change in the economic outlook and the inclusion of actual data.

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 a demand forecast for the next 18 months be produced and published on a quarterly basis. This Ontario Demand Forecast meets this requirement and covers the 18-month period from April 2005 to September 2006. It supersedes the common portions of the previous forecast released December 22, 2004.

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 entitled “Methodology to Perform Long Term Assessments” (IESO_REP_0266) (found on the IESO web site at http://www.ieso.ca/imoweb/pubs/marketReports/Methodology_RTAA_2005mar.pdf). 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 IESO-controlled grid. This demand forecast was based on actual demand, weather and economic data as of the end of December 2004. Actuals reported since the time of the forecast (January and February) 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_0173) 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 IESO Help Centre at 905-403-6900 or 1-888-448-7777 or send an email to helpcentre@ieso.ca, or to forecasts.demand@ieso.ca. Copies of the forecast and weather scenarios are available upon request.

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2.0 Historical Demand

This section looks at historical weekly energy and peak demand. Ontario measures peak demand as the average over the course of a clock hour. The weather-corrected numbers are generated based on Normal weather.

2.1 Historical Energy Demand

Weekly energy demand has started to show strength over the latter half of 2004 after being flat since the spring of 2003. Higher commodity prices and activity in the resource sectors have pushed up electricity demand over the past six months. Prior to that, demand had been fairly flat as a result of the run-up in the dollar beginning in the spring of 2003.

Figure 2.1 shows the 52-week moving average of actual and weather-corrected energy demand. The high-point in the spring of 2003 is quite evident in the graph. The ensuing fall-off in demand is more pronounced in the actual energy demand line as no adjustment is made for the August blackout. The weather-corrected line does have a blackout adjustment factored in. For the weather-corrected series, it has surpassed the previous high-point in the spring of 2003.

Since 1995, actual demand has averaged growth of 1.3% per year. Calculating an “average” growth rate will always be heavily influenced by both the base and end year. However, the graph indicates that the trend has been fairly consistent over the past 10 years. Demand is a function of the level of economic activity, the rate of population growth and the type and number of end-uses.

Figure 2.1: Energy Demand – 52-Week Moving Average

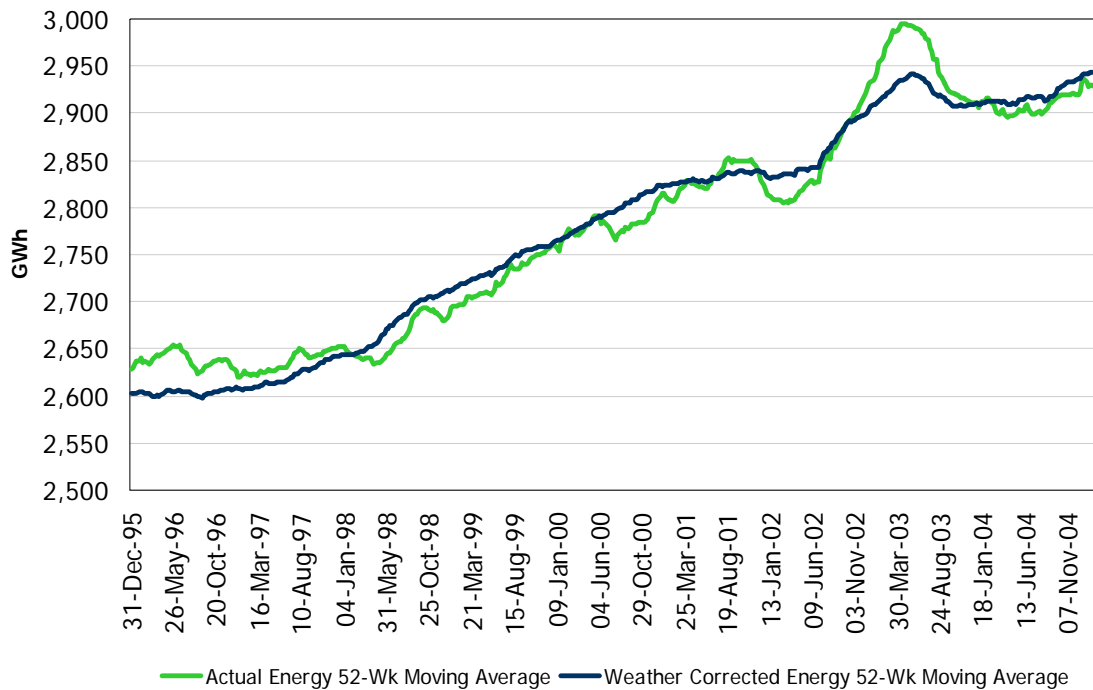


Table 2.1: Actual and Weather Corrected Weekly Energy Demand

Week Ending	Actual Energy (GWh)	Weather Corrected Energy (GWh)	Weather Correction (GWh)	Week Number	Notes for Week
04-Jan-04	2,707	2,913	205	1	New Years Day
11-Jan-04	3,369	3,226	-143	2	
18-Jan-04	3,445	3,345	-99	3	New All-Time Winter Peak
25-Jan-04	3,446	3,263	-183	4	
01-Feb-04	3,419	3,300	-119	5	
08-Feb-04	3,239	3,284	45	6	
15-Feb-04	3,215	3,189	-26	7	
22-Feb-04	3,158	3,148	-10	8	
29-Feb-04	3,039	3,122	82	9	
07-Mar-04	2,961	3,118	158	10	
14-Mar-04	3,027	3,038	11	11	
21-Mar-04	3,069	2,974	-95	12	
28-Mar-04	2,921	2,956	35	13	
04-Apr-04	2,847	2,874	27	14	
11-Apr-04	2,746	2,685	-61	15	Good Friday
18-Apr-04	2,741	2,755	14	16	Easter Monday
25-Apr-04	2,692	2,712	20	17	
02-May-04	2,726	2,732	6	18	
09-May-04	2,706	2,651	-55	19	
16-May-04	2,746	2,751	5	20	
23-May-04	2,670	2,685	15	21	
30-May-04	2,607	2,637	30	22	Victoria Day
06-Jun-04	2,661	2,691	30	23	
13-Jun-04	2,893	2,814	-78	24	
20-Jun-04	2,894	2,869	-25	25	
27-Jun-04	2,774	2,881	107	26	
04-Jul-04	2,757	2,825	68	27	Canada Day
11-Jul-04	2,792	2,846	54	28	
18-Jul-04	2,913	2,926	14	29	
25-Jul-04	2,983	2,974	-9	30	
01-Aug-04	2,933	2,938	5	31	
08-Aug-04	2,843	2,871	28	32	Civic Holiday
15-Aug-04	2,828	2,936	109	33	
22-Aug-04	2,809	2,846	37	34	
29-Aug-04	3,029	2,940	-89	35	
05-Sep-04	2,949	2,896	-53	36	
12-Sep-04	2,847	2,831	-16	37	
19-Sep-04	2,878	2,826	-52	38	
26-Sep-04	2,893	2,870	-23	39	
03-Oct-04	2,780	2,854	74	40	
10-Oct-04	2,745	2,813	68	41	
17-Oct-04	2,716	2,760	44	42	
24-Oct-04	2,826	2,796	-31	43	
31-Oct-04	2,796	2,917	120	44	Thanksgiving
07-Nov-04	2,859	2,913	53	45	
14-Nov-04	2,964	2,947	-17	46	Remembrance Day
21-Nov-04	2,885	3,050	165	47	
28-Nov-04	3,005	3,063	58	48	
05-Dec-04	3,096	3,164	68	49	
12-Dec-04	3,170	3,231	61	50	
19-Dec-04	3,258	3,173	-84	51	
26-Dec-04	3,229	3,071	-158	52	New All-Time Winter Peak
02-Jan-05	2,906	2,965	59	53	New Years Day
09-Jan-05	3,186	3,243	56	1	
16-Jan-05	3,215	3,322	107	2	
23-Jan-05	3,529	3,343	-186	3	
30-Jan-05	3,422	3,325	-98	4	
06-Feb-05	3,164	3,323	159	5	
13-Feb-05	3,140	3,267	126	6	
20-Feb-05	3,213	3,225	12	7	
27-Feb-05	3,226	3,132	-95	8	

2.2 Historical Peak Demand

Peak demand is more heavily influenced by weather than energy demand and therefore shows a greater degree of variability. Traditionally, the system has been winter peaking but the loss of heating load and the growth in air conditioning load means that the system is almost dual

peaking. The system is much more heat sensitive but the loading is much more consistent in the winter.

In 2004, the system set a new all-time winter peak – twice. The first peak of 24,937 MW was set on January 15th, 2004 and the second came late in the year on December 20th, 2004 and reached 24,979 MW. The December peak is unusual for two reasons. First, the winter peak usually occurs in January. In 1989, a new all-time winter peak was set in December but was surpassed in January 1994. Secondly, the peak occurred during the week containing both the Christmas and Boxing Day holidays. The week that includes these holidays usually has lower demand due to vacations and lower economic activity. This “vacation” impact was muted by the fact that Christmas fell on Saturday and Boxing Day on Sunday, pushing much of the holiday impact into the following week. The peak did occur at the start of the week and followed a very cold Sunday.

Figure 2.2 displays the 52-week moving average of both actual and weather-corrected peak demands. The profile is similar to that of the energy demand, with the highpoint occurring in the spring of 2003. Whereas energy demand has recovered from the high-point reached in 2003, peak demand remains slightly below that point.

Figure 2.2: Peak Demand – 52-Week Moving Average

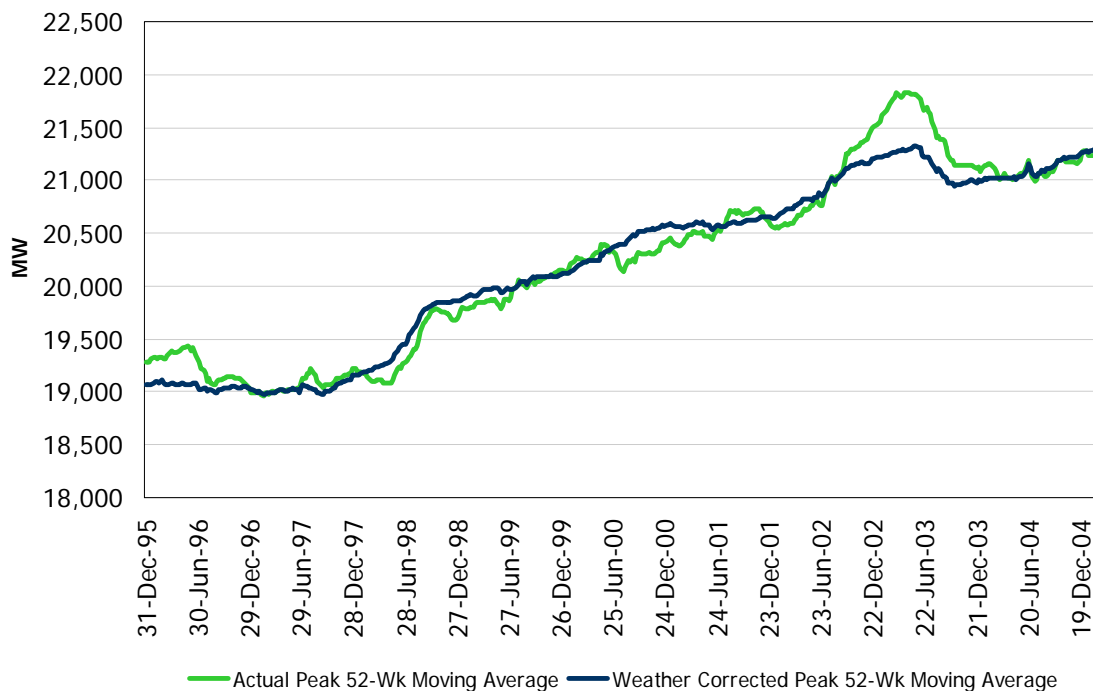


Table 2.2 contains the actual and weather-corrected weekly peak demands since January 2004. The table also shows the daily afternoon maximum temperature for both the actual peak day and the Normal peak day (for Toronto). Generally, the spring and fall of 2004 were warmer than Normal, whereas the summer was milder. January and December 2004 had periods that were both much colder than Normal, leading to the all-time winter peaks that were established.

Table 2.2: Actual and Weather Corrected Weekly Peak Demand

Week Ending	Week Number	Peak Day	Actual Peak (MW)	Weather Corrected Peak (MW)	Actual Peak Day Temperature (°C)	Normal Peak Day Temperature (°C)
04-Jan-04	1	Tue	19,971	21,341	3.0	-8.3
11-Jan-04	2	Fri	23,957	23,055	-18.3	-10.3
18-Jan-04	3	Thu	24,937	23,960	-19.7	-14.7
25-Jan-04	4	Thu	23,740	22,744	-7.9	-9.5
01-Feb-04	5	Mon	24,843	24,320	-12.8	-10.6
08-Feb-04	6	Wed	22,608	22,917	-3.9	-9.4
15-Feb-04	7	Wed	22,141	22,205	-3.2	-6.1
22-Feb-04	8	Mon	22,591	22,437	-5.7	-6.0
29-Feb-04	9	Mon	21,397	22,215	-1.2	-4.3
07-Mar-04	10	Thu	20,576	21,586	6.8	-4.9
14-Mar-04	11	Mon	21,033	21,322	0.2	-2.4
21-Mar-04	12	Tue	21,634	21,043	-3.1	-2.1
28-Mar-04	13	Mon	21,411	20,623	-2.8	-0.2
04-Apr-04	14	Thu	19,867	20,052	5.2	0.2
11-Apr-04	15	Mon	19,911	19,499	3.2	1.9
18-Apr-04	16	Tue	19,287	19,298	4.2	5.0
25-Apr-04	17	Wed	18,456	19,185	20.0	7.1
02-May-04	18	Mon	18,934	19,032	15.3	7.1
09-May-04	19	Mon	18,664	18,234	8.3	12.0
16-May-04	20	Thu	20,327	19,657	27.3	11.2
23-May-04	21	Thu	19,003	19,040	23.6	27.5
30-May-04	22	Thu	18,395	19,097	17.7	25.0
06-Jun-04	23	Mon	18,593	19,006	13.2	24.8
13-Jun-04	24	Wed	23,163	22,101	31.3	30.7
20-Jun-04	25	Mon	21,921	22,855	27.3	31.3
27-Jun-04	26	Thu	20,212	21,110	25.8	28.5
04-Jul-04	27	Wed	19,602	19,857	23.9	30.4
11-Jul-04	28	Mon	19,990	20,561	20.8	28.1
18-Jul-04	29	Mon	22,142	22,512	27.4	31.8
25-Jul-04	30	Thu	23,976	23,273	30.1	28.7
01-Aug-04	31	Thu	21,790	21,546	26.7	27.5
08-Aug-04	32	Tue	23,159	22,823	28.6	26.6
15-Aug-04	33	Tue	21,171	22,162	26.5	29.6
22-Aug-04	34	Wed	20,570	21,117	25.5	28.0
29-Aug-04	35	Fri	22,613	21,679	27.6	29.3
05-Sep-04	36	Fri	21,467	20,490	28.4	24.2
12-Sep-04	37	Tue	21,067	20,260	24.6	26.9
19-Sep-04	38	Wed	21,911	20,766	25.8	19.6
26-Sep-04	39	Thu	21,545	20,786	27.5	12.8
03-Oct-04	40	Mon	20,063	20,401	23.6	10.1
10-Oct-04	41	Thu	19,594	19,649	26.8	9.5
17-Oct-04	42	Thu	19,478	19,952	13.4	9.8
24-Oct-04	43	Mon	19,829	20,110	8.8	8.3
31-Oct-04	44	Wed	19,538	20,688	11.4	4.8
07-Nov-04	45	Thu	20,768	21,028	6.2	3.5
14-Nov-04	46	Mon	21,136	21,216	5.2	1.0
21-Nov-04	47	Mon	20,691	22,017	13.4	-0.3
28-Nov-04	48	Wed	21,881	22,186	3.4	0.0
05-Dec-04	49	Fri	22,118	22,503	-0.6	-3.1
12-Dec-04	50	Mon	23,445	23,744	-1.7	-1.2
19-Dec-04	51	Tue	23,431	23,182	-4.9	-4.7
26-Dec-04	52	Mon	24,979	23,696	-12.3	-4.8
02-Jan-05	53	Mon	21,348	21,275	-8.5	-4.8
09-Jan-05	1	Thu	23,233	23,762	-2.7	-8.3
16-Jan-05	2	Tue	22,640	23,142	-1.6	-10.3
23-Jan-05	3	Tue	24,362	23,394	-14.5	-14.7
30-Jan-05	4	Thu	24,353	23,895	-14.6	-9.5
06-Feb-05	5	Mon	22,629	23,987	-1.5	-10.6
13-Feb-05	6	Wed	22,322	23,139	-3.9	-9.4
20-Feb-05	7	Fri	22,269	22,396	-9.3	-6.1
27-Feb-05	8	Thu	22,321	22,142	-5.7	-6.0

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3.0 Forecasting Process and Assumptions

A detailed description of the forecasting methodology can be found in the document entitled "Methodology to Perform Long Term Assessments" (IESO_REP_0266) (found on the IESO web site at http://www.ieso.ca/imoweb/pubs/marketReports/Methodology_RTAA_2005mar.pdf).

Some persistent forecasting error in the shoulder months did lead to some minor modifications. This is an on-going issue as these months can alternate between being cold and hot weather driven.

The forecast of electricity demand requires inputs and/or assumptions with respect to the three classes of drivers. Following is a look at each of the drivers generated for the forecast.

3.1 Weather Drivers for Forecast

Since forecasting long-term weather is not possible, weather scenarios are generated based on historical data. For the purposes of assessing the adequacy of the system, the IESO uses Weekly normalized weather for three weather scenarios - Normal, Normal + 1 LFU and Extreme. Load Forecast Uncertainty (LFU) represents one standard deviation in the weather elements underpinning the peak demand.

Weekly normalized weather is created using the following steps. First, the daily weather history is grouped into weeks within each year. Next, each day is then assigned a "weather impact" based on its weather conditions (temperature, wind speed, cloud cover and humidity). Within each week the daily weather factors are then sorted from highest to lowest. Then the highest ranked days for each Week 1 of the 31 years of history are combined to create the first day of Week 1 of the weather scenario. The second highest ranked days for Week 1 of the 31 years of history are combined to create the second day of Week 1 of the weather scenario. The process is repeated until all days of all weeks have been created for the weather scenario.

To generate the Normal weather scenario the median value is selected for each day of the week. To create the Extreme weather scenario the maximum value is selected. To create the Mild scenario the minimum value is selected.

Load Forecast Uncertainty (LFU), a measure of demand fluctuations due to weather variability, is also a critical part of the analysis. LFU is generated by taking the difference between the Normal weather scenario and the Normal + 1 LFU weather scenario. As stated earlier, LFU represents one standard deviation in the weather elements underpinning the 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 Weekly Normal weather forecast is used in conjunction with a measure of Weekly 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 Weekly 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.

Most of the analysis in the Outlook documents uses weekly normalization. Seasonally normalized weather is used to produce the Expected seasonal demand. Seasonal Normal weather is constructed using the same approach as weekly Normal weather. Each historical day is once again assigned its "weather impact". The days are then sorted for each season. The seasonal Normal weather underlying the Expected summer peak would be generated by selecting the median of the highest weather impact day of each of the last 31 summers.

Table 3.1 contains information about the Weekly Normal and Extreme weather scenarios. For each week, the table shows the historical weather used for the peak day of that week. The table shows the daily high (temperature) and wind speed. Not shown but used in forecasting demand are humidity and cloud cover. The IESO uses six weather stations. The data in the table below is for Toronto

Table 3.1: Normal and Extreme Weather

Week	Normal Peak Date	Normal Temperature (°C)	Normal Wind Speed (km/hr)	Extreme Peak Date	Extreme Temperature (°C)	Extreme Wind Speed (km/hr)
1	04-Jan-76	-8.3	28.7	10-Jan-82	-15.8	41.3
2	13-Jan-00	-10.3	33.3	15-Jan-94	-21.4	19.5
3	17-Jan-03	-14.7	23.3	19-Jan-94	-19.0	35.7
4	29-Jan-78	-9.5	12.0	23-Jan-76	-18.3	10.7
5	30-Jan-76	-10.6	14.0	05-Feb-95	-17.6	40.7
6	09-Feb-75	-9.4	15.5	06-Feb-95	-15.4	18.7
7	13-Feb-95	-6.1	31.5	17-Feb-79	-19.4	14.7
8	19-Feb-79	-6.0	6.8	25-Feb-90	-15.9	27.8
9	28-Feb-01	-4.3	27.3	29-Feb-80	-14.4	35.0
10	07-Mar-78	-4.9	19.8	03-Mar-03	-14.3	6.3
11	12-Mar-01	-2.4	32.7	12-Mar-84	-11.3	7.0
12	21-Mar-98	-2.1	22.5	20-Mar-86	-11.1	29.2
13	29-Mar-91	-0.2	19.7	25-Mar-02	-3.5	15.2
14	08-Apr-00	0.2	38.2	06-Apr-82	-7.4	38.0
15	12-Apr-92	1.9	37.3	07-Apr-03	-2.0	35.5
16	22-Apr-89	5.0	23.8	18-Apr-83	1.9	25.7
17	27-Apr-88	7.1	27.8	22-Apr-86	1.0	19.0
18	01-May-79	7.1	25.7	26-Apr-76	3.9	33.8
19	05-May-92	12.0	13.7	09-May-79	29.7	21.5
20	19-May-00	11.2	23.2	19-May-96	28.8	38.8
21	22-May-84	27.5	26.7	23-May-75	27.8	7.3
22	01-Jun-95	25.0	15.7	29-May-87	32.0	18.2
23	10-Jun-83	24.8	6.2	07-Jun-99	32.9	22.2
24	13-Jun-92	30.7	26.3	18-Jun-94	35.2	9.8
25	21-Jun-94	31.3	36.7	19-Jun-95	35.1	20.2
26	26-Jun-95	28.5	26.0	04-Jul-99	34.4	23.3
27	14-Jul-84	30.4	20.7	14-Jul-95	36.7	17.3
28	05-Jul-77	28.1	9.2	02-Jul-02	34.3	21.7
29	18-Jul-83	31.8	12.2	20-Jul-77	33.8	16.3
30	27-Jul-97	28.7	18.0	30-Jul-99	34.4	18.0
31	02-Aug-00	27.5	21.5	01-Aug-75	34.4	17.5
32	04-Aug-03	26.6	18.8	07-Aug-01	35.3	28.0
33	13-Aug-91	29.6	10.7	15-Aug-95	31.9	9.2
34	24-Aug-80	28.0	9.0	27-Aug-93	34.0	25.8
35	30-Aug-79	29.3	22.3	28-Aug-73	35.6	26.7
36	01-Sep-97	24.2	10.5	03-Sep-73	32.8	9.3
37	13-Sep-90	26.9	15.3	09-Sep-02	33.5	14.8
38	15-Sep-03	19.6	16.3	16-Sep-91	31.2	30.3
39	24-Sep-76	12.8	11.7	22-Sep-70	26.7	21.3
40	04-Oct-94	10.1	20.7	01-Oct-02	28.8	34.2
41	07-Oct-81	9.5	40.2	12-Oct-88	4.6	23.5
42	17-Oct-03	9.8	19.0	20-Oct-74	2.2	27.3
43	21-Oct-74	8.3	25.3	26-Oct-79	2.5	26.7
44	02-Nov-88	4.8	34.2	07-Nov-93	2.6	26.0
45	05-Nov-98	3.5	16.7	12-Nov-95	0.5	34.3
46	13-Nov-95	1.0	7.3	13-Nov-86	-4.2	11.5
47	22-Nov-81	-0.3	22.5	21-Nov-87	-8.0	22.7
48	25-Nov-75	0.0	24.7	03-Dec-89	-9.2	34.8
49	06-Dec-03	-3.1	5.5	11-Dec-77	-14.1	8.5
50	09-Dec-02	-1.2	33.0	15-Dec-89	-8.5	17.8
51	17-Dec-02	-4.7	12.3	26-Dec-93	-17.0	33.0
52	25-Dec-96	-4.8	21.0	27-Dec-93	-9.5	22.5

3.2 Calendar Drivers for Forecast

Calendar variables are addressed in the Methodology document. Essentially, forecasting the calendar impacts – days of the week, holidays, sunrise and sunset – are pretty straightforward.

3.3 Economic Drivers for Forecast

To produce 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 3.2 summarizes the key economic drivers for energy and peak demand on the IESO-controlled grid. The Ontario growth

index is a weighting of the economic drivers as they relate to electricity demand. The 18-Month outlook only considers the median economic growth scenario. High and low scenarios are used only in the 10-Year assessment.

Table 3.2: Forecast of Ontario Economic Drivers

Year	Ontario Employment		Ontario Housing Starts		Ontario Growth Index	
	Thousands	Annual Growth (%)	Thousands	Annual Growth (%)	Index	Annual Growth (%)
1995	5,130	2.0	5.3	-23.3	1.029	1.49
1996	5,176	0.9	39.5	645.6	1.038	0.89
1997	5,299	2.4	50.0	26.5	1.056	1.75
1998	5,477	3.4	50.1	0.2	1.081	2.31
1999	5,673	3.6	62.9	25.6	1.108	2.47
2000	5,856	3.2	67.4	7.1	1.134	2.41
2001	5,962	1.8	70.3	4.2	1.154	1.73
2002	6,053	1.5	79.6	13.3	1.173	1.64
2003	6,220	2.8	80.9	1.7	1.200	2.31
2004	6,327	1.7	80.5	-0.6	1.221	1.78
2005 (f)	6,402	1.2	70.9	-11.9	1.239	1.48
2006 (f)	6,473	1.1	66.0	-6.9	1.256	1.36

- End of Section -

4.0 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.

The predicted weekly system energy demand forecast is illustrated in Figure 4.1. Also in the chart are the actual and weather-corrected peak demands. The two cold snaps in January 2004 and 2005 are quite evident in the graph. Looking at the forecast, the pattern is similar to the history except that energy demand over the course of the summer of 2005 and 2006 is expected to be higher. Energy demand over the summer of 2004 was lower due to lower industrial demand.

Figure 4.1: Weekly Energy Demand – History and Forecast

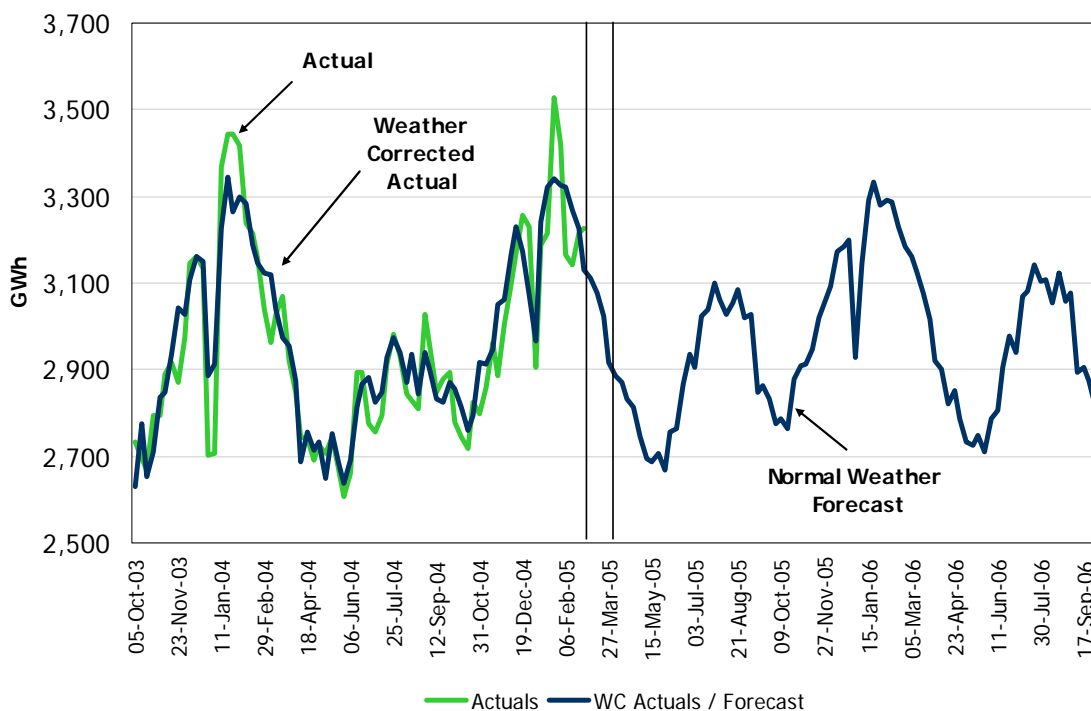


Figure 4.2 shows the range of weekly peak demands. The bottom of the peak demand range is generated via a Mild weather scenario. The Mild weather scenario is the opposite of the Extreme weather scenario, as it is based on warm temperatures in the winter and cool summer temperatures. The middle of the range (the heavy line) represents the Normal weather peak demand. The top of the range is generated by using the Extreme weather scenario. In general, it is the top half of the range that is the thrust of the analysis in the resource and transmission assessments.

The 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.

Figure 4.2: Weekly Peak Demand Forecast – Weather Scenarios

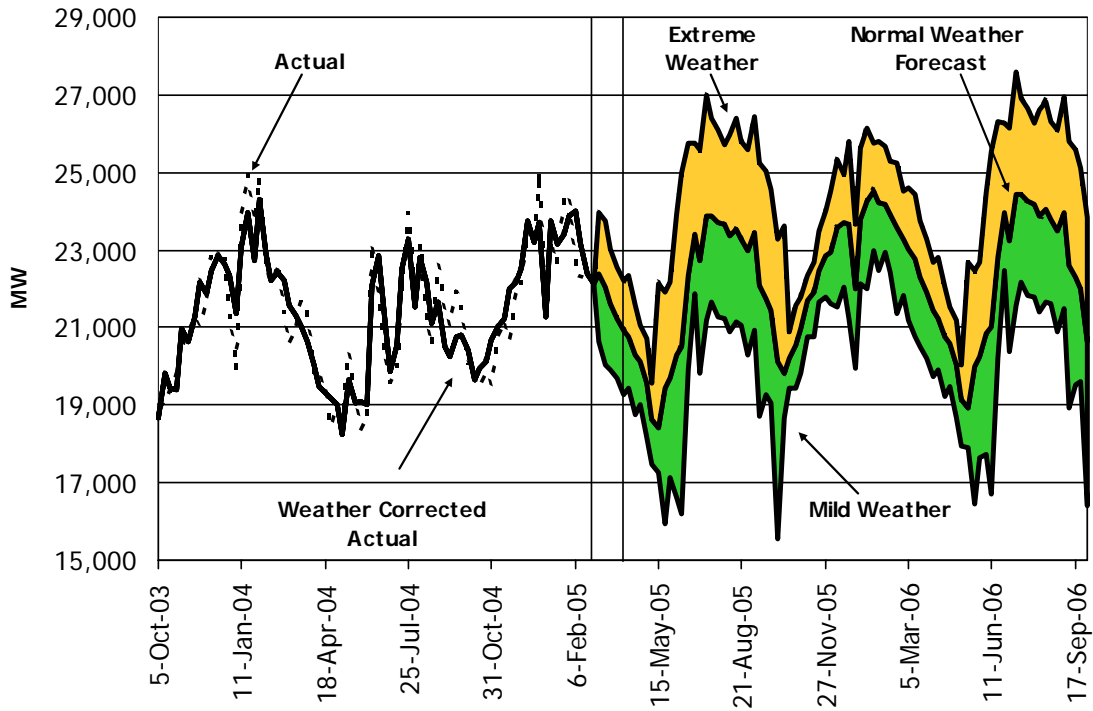


Table 4.1 contains the weekly forecast of energy and peak demand. As well, the table includes the week number and the Weekly Normal weather peak day temperature for Toronto. The table has the weekly peak demands for each of the Normal, Normal + 1 Load Forecast Uncertainty and Extreme weather scenarios (Weekly normalized). The last column of the table has the weekly energy demand forecast under Normal weather.

Table 4.1: Forecasted Ontario Weekly Demand

Week Number	Week Ending	Normal Peak Day Temperature (°C)	Normal Peak (MW)	Normal + 1 LFU Peak (MW)	Extreme Peak (MW)	Normal Energy (GWh)
13	03-Apr-05	-0.2	20,950	21,790	22,206	2,885
14	10-Apr-05	0.2	20,760	21,410	22,346	2,871
15	17-Apr-05	1.9	20,306	21,090	21,567	2,834
16	24-Apr-05	5.0	20,135	20,705	21,064	2,814
17	01-May-05	7.1	19,571	20,278	20,713	2,744
18	08-May-05	7.1	18,648	19,236	19,574	2,696
19	15-May-05	12.0	18,400	18,958	22,124	2,689
20	22-May-05	11.2	19,449	21,215	21,913	2,708
21	29-May-05	27.5	19,686	20,969	22,156	2,668
22	05-Jun-05	25.0	20,306	22,154	23,908	2,754
23	12-Jun-05	24.8	20,490	22,641	24,993	2,764
24	19-Jun-05	30.7	22,344	23,565	25,753	2,867
25	26-Jun-05	31.3	23,403	24,160	25,737	2,936
26	03-Jul-05	28.5	22,709	24,146	25,602	2,905
27	10-Jul-05	30.4	23,871	25,206	26,981	3,022
28	17-Jul-05	28.1	23,897	25,018	26,382	3,038
29	24-Jul-05	31.8	23,708	24,917	26,104	3,101
30	31-Jul-05	28.7	23,657	24,862	25,718	3,061
31	07-Aug-05	27.5	23,364	24,610	25,982	3,029
32	14-Aug-05	26.6	23,532	24,722	26,395	3,056
33	21-Aug-05	29.6	23,277	24,383	25,800	3,084
34	28-Aug-05	28.0	22,964	24,292	25,575	3,018
35	04-Sep-05	29.3	23,434	24,686	26,419	3,029
36	11-Sep-05	24.2	22,067	23,739	25,243	2,849
37	18-Sep-05	26.9	21,741	22,982	25,047	2,861
38	25-Sep-05	19.6	21,440	22,628	24,572	2,832
39	02-Oct-05	12.8	20,133	22,425	23,296	2,774
40	09-Oct-05	10.1	19,838	20,420	23,609	2,786
41	16-Oct-05	9.5	20,206	20,590	20,879	2,764
42	23-Oct-05	9.8	20,553	21,107	21,565	2,877
43	30-Oct-05	8.3	20,959	21,526	21,806	2,911
44	06-Nov-05	4.8	21,695	22,160	22,340	2,913
45	13-Nov-05	3.5	21,900	22,465	22,662	2,946
46	20-Nov-05	1.0	22,484	22,895	23,498	3,018
47	27-Nov-05	-0.3	22,841	23,366	24,007	3,050
48	04-Dec-05	0.0	22,940	23,597	24,506	3,092
49	11-Dec-05	-3.1	23,584	24,620	25,346	3,174
50	18-Dec-05	-1.2	23,706	24,537	24,954	3,184
51	25-Dec-05	-4.7	23,649	24,866	25,791	3,198
52	01-Jan-06	-4.8	22,011	23,048	23,681	2,927

(Table 4.1 continued)

Week Number	Week Ending	Normal Peak Day Temperature (°C)	Normal Peak (MW)	Normal + 1 LFU Peak (MW)	Extreme Peak (MW)	Normal Energy (GWh)
1	08-Jan-06	-8.3	23,805	24,644	25,636	3,147
2	15-Jan-06	-10.3	24,245	25,364	26,143	3,290
3	22-Jan-06	-14.7	24,508	25,274	25,765	3,333
4	29-Jan-06	-9.5	24,207	25,073	25,819	3,281
5	05-Feb-06	-10.6	24,177	24,797	25,673	3,290
6	12-Feb-06	-9.4	23,911	24,645	25,299	3,285
7	19-Feb-06	-6.1	23,596	24,705	25,262	3,228
8	26-Feb-06	-6.0	23,275	24,005	24,503	3,184
9	05-Mar-06	-4.3	23,028	23,948	24,589	3,161
10	12-Mar-06	-4.9	22,757	23,763	24,431	3,127
11	19-Mar-06	-2.4	22,285	23,177	23,765	3,078
12	26-Mar-06	-2.1	21,933	22,796	23,281	3,014
13	02-Apr-06	-0.2	21,431	22,272	22,687	2,919
14	09-Apr-06	0.2	21,222	21,872	22,808	2,903
15	16-Apr-06	1.9	20,769	21,550	22,027	2,821
16	23-Apr-06	5.0	20,608	21,178	21,536	2,851
17	30-Apr-06	7.1	20,052	20,751	21,186	2,787
18	07-May-06	7.1	19,121	19,718	20,055	2,733
19	14-May-06	12.0	18,922	19,432	22,671	2,727
20	21-May-06	11.2	19,995	21,761	22,459	2,748
21	28-May-06	27.5	20,233	21,516	22,703	2,710
22	04-Jun-06	25.0	20,852	22,416	24,456	2,786
23	11-Jun-06	24.8	21,030	23,194	25,541	2,805
24	18-Jun-06	30.7	22,804	24,112	26,301	2,907
25	25-Jun-06	31.3	23,943	24,691	26,277	2,977
26	02-Jul-06	28.5	23,250	24,687	26,143	2,940
27	09-Jul-06	30.4	24,412	25,842	27,604	3,069
28	16-Jul-06	28.1	24,432	25,566	26,924	3,080
29	23-Jul-06	31.8	24,243	25,452	26,639	3,143
30	30-Jul-06	28.7	24,191	25,397	26,254	3,102
31	06-Aug-06	27.5	23,899	25,152	26,599	3,109
32	13-Aug-06	26.6	24,060	25,254	26,805	3,056
33	20-Aug-06	29.6	23,804	24,907	26,327	3,124
34	27-Aug-06	28.0	23,500	24,815	26,103	3,058
35	03-Sep-06	29.3	23,982	25,224	26,957	3,079
36	10-Sep-06	24.2	22,613	24,461	25,791	2,893
37	17-Sep-06	26.9	22,289	23,682	25,595	2,904
38	24-Sep-06	19.6	21,984	23,172	25,116	2,874
39	01-Oct-06	12.8	20,648	22,764	23,840	2,812

4.1 Comparison of Current and Previous Forecast

This section compares the current forecast with that released December 22, 2004.

The most significant changes result from the impact of underlying economics on demand. After a rather soft period of demand over the course of the summer, demand has shown significant strength over the latter half of 2004. The inclusion of this actual data has pushed up the demand forecast. Also a slightly more optimistic economic forecast has had a similar effect. Some modifications to the forecast methodology for the shoulder months have had a downward impact on the forecast for those months. However, the combination of these changes meant that peak and energy demand are generally higher. Table 4.2 shows the difference between the current and previous forecast for selected weeks.

Table 4.2: Current Versus Previous Forecast

Week Ending	Energy Demand	Normal Weather Peak Demand	Extreme Weather Peak Demand
	(GWh)	(MW)	(MW)
10-Apr-05	2,871	20,760	22,346
Difference (Current - Previous)	51	342	361
10-Jul-05	3,022	23,871	26,981
Difference (Current - Previous)	21	235	398
09-Oct-05	2,786	19,838	23,609
Difference (Current - Previous)	46	549	399
08-Jan-06	3,147	23,805	25,636
Difference (Current - Previous)	30	505	383
09-Apr-06	2,903	21,222	22,808
Difference (Current - Previous)	71	727	746

- End of Section -

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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	
10-Apr-05	147	234	178	164	200	928	110	9	572	330	2,871
17-Apr-05	149	235	178	169	198	902	109	8	559	326	2,834
24-Apr-05	146	225	177	168	195	910	108	8	556	321	2,814
01-May-05	144	217	169	162	186	888	107	7	545	318	2,744
08-May-05	142	212	163	159	186	876	104	7	538	311	2,696
15-May-05	141	209	165	157	189	873	105	6	533	311	2,689
22-May-05	141	209	166	155	187	889	103	6	537	313	2,708
29-May-05	139	206	164	146	186	888	102	6	519	311	2,668
05-Jun-05	143	207	167	150	195	911	105	6	546	323	2,754
12-Jun-05	144	201	162	145	194	913	108	7	552	339	2,764
19-Jun-05	147	200	171	150	202	970	108	7	572	340	2,867
26-Jun-05	145	199	174	154	208	1,005	114	8	581	349	2,936
03-Jul-05	136	195	171	150	200	996	114	8	583	353	2,905
10-Jul-05	144	199	179	158	221	1,040	116	7	605	353	3,022
17-Jul-05	143	199	177	156	215	1,051	119	7	602	369	3,038
24-Jul-05	143	201	184	162	217	1,083	120	6	602	384	3,101
31-Jul-05	145	201	180	161	218	1,058	120	6	584	386	3,061
07-Aug-05	146	203	180	156	219	1,046	118	6	583	373	3,029
14-Aug-05	147	209	181	160	223	1,053	117	6	590	369	3,056
21-Aug-05	148	213	186	160	225	1,052	119	6	597	377	3,084
28-Aug-05	148	217	182	156	216	1,016	119	6	587	371	3,018
04-Sep-05	146	220	180	153	213	1,026	119	7	591	376	3,029
11-Sep-05	140	217	165	136	203	964	109	7	564	345	2,849
18-Sep-05	143	216	158	130	204	971	112	7	567	355	2,861
25-Sep-05	144	220	159	128	210	958	107	7	561	337	2,832
02-Oct-05	143	219	153	126	206	931	106	7	550	332	2,774
09-Oct-05	146	224	160	138	208	918	108	8	550	328	2,786
16-Oct-05	144	229	161	144	204	902	107	8	541	322	2,764
23-Oct-05	151	232	174	158	214	933	112	8	562	332	2,877
30-Oct-05	150	239	180	167	215	937	112	9	568	334	2,911
06-Nov-05	151	236	174	159	214	944	112	9	578	337	2,913
13-Nov-05	153	242	177	162	218	954	113	10	581	337	2,946
20-Nov-05	156	247	186	170	223	979	115	10	591	342	3,018
27-Nov-05	156	245	190	175	219	993	116	10	597	348	3,050
04-Dec-05	156	256	196	181	226	1,004	116	10	599	348	3,092
11-Dec-05	159	255	207	191	240	1,033	117	10	613	349	3,174
18-Dec-05	158	258	208	194	241	1,030	118	10	613	353	3,184
25-Dec-05	158	256	210	196	244	1,033	118	10	618	354	3,198
01-Jan-06	145	248	193	188	226	924	100	9	566	328	2,927
08-Jan-06	155	263	210	193	236	1,006	111	10	615	347	3,147

(Table A1 continued)

	Weekly Energy (GWh)										Total System
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	
15-Jan-06	164	272	217	205	252	1,050	119	10	638	364	3,290
22-Jan-06	166	271	220	207	256	1,066	120	10	647	368	3,333
29-Jan-06	163	270	214	202	244	1,053	119	10	643	363	3,281
05-Feb-06	164	270	216	203	247	1,051	119	10	644	364	3,290
12-Feb-06	165	265	215	203	245	1,051	119	11	646	366	3,285
19-Feb-06	165	257	210	199	235	1,035	118	11	636	362	3,228
26-Feb-06	159	258	205	192	233	1,029	117	11	624	356	3,184
05-Mar-06	159	258	204	194	234	1,017	116	11	616	353	3,161
12-Mar-06	158	254	198	191	226	1,009	116	10	613	351	3,127
19-Mar-06	156	251	193	189	224	989	115	10	605	346	3,078
26-Mar-06	154	246	187	187	219	962	114	10	595	340	3,014
02-Apr-06	150	241	177	179	209	930	111	9	580	331	2,919
09-Apr-06	148	238	177	166	204	936	109	9	581	335	2,903
16-Apr-06	148	238	175	168	201	892	106	9	560	326	2,821
23-Apr-06	147	231	176	171	200	919	107	8	566	326	2,851
30-Apr-06	145	223	170	166	190	898	106	8	556	324	2,787
07-May-06	142	216	163	162	191	885	103	7	547	316	2,733
14-May-06	141	213	165	160	193	883	104	7	543	317	2,727
21-May-06	142	214	166	159	192	899	103	7	547	319	2,748
28-May-06	140	211	165	150	190	899	101	7	529	318	2,710
04-Jun-06	143	212	167	154	199	919	104	7	553	328	2,786
11-Jun-06	144	206	163	149	199	924	108	7	561	345	2,805
18-Jun-06	148	205	172	153	206	979	108	7	581	346	2,907
25-Jun-06	146	204	175	157	213	1,015	113	8	590	356	2,977
02-Jul-06	137	199	172	153	203	1,004	113	8	592	359	2,940
09-Jul-06	145	204	180	162	226	1,055	115	7	616	359	3,069
16-Jul-06	144	203	179	159	219	1,062	118	7	614	374	3,080
23-Jul-06	144	205	185	165	221	1,094	120	6	614	389	3,143
30-Jul-06	146	206	181	165	223	1,070	120	6	594	392	3,102
06-Aug-06	146	206	183	163	226	1,076	118	6	601	382	3,109
13-Aug-06	149	213	179	160	224	1,045	116	7	592	371	3,056
20-Aug-06	149	217	187	164	229	1,063	119	7	607	383	3,124
27-Aug-06	149	221	183	159	220	1,027	118	6	596	377	3,058
03-Sep-06	147	225	182	158	217	1,039	119	7	602	383	3,079
10-Sep-06	141	222	167	141	207	974	108	7	575	351	2,893
17-Sep-06	144	221	158	134	208	982	111	8	577	361	2,904
24-Sep-06	144	225	160	131	215	969	107	8	572	343	2,874
01-Oct-06	144	223	153	129	210	941	105	8	561	338	2,812

- End of Section -

Appendix B Peak Demand Forecast Details

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

Week Ending	Hourly Coincident Peak Demand (MW)											Load Forecast Uncertainty
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System	
10-Apr-05	915	1,484	1,306	1,269	1,563	6,923	779	60	4,126	2,335	20,760	650
17-Apr-05	923	1,517	1,271	1,259	1,530	6,709	761	57	4,039	2,240	20,306	784
24-Apr-05	903	1,471	1,257	1,260	1,545	6,645	759	55	3,993	2,246	20,135	570
01-May-05	886	1,394	1,182	1,192	1,383	6,549	754	54	3,927	2,253	19,571	707
08-May-05	885	1,314	1,114	1,190	1,294	6,260	708	48	3,687	2,147	18,648	588
15-May-05	910	1,266	1,126	1,133	1,297	6,136	707	38	3,638	2,149	18,400	558
22-May-05	858	1,244	1,281	1,136	1,361	6,970	665	37	3,736	2,161	19,449	1,766
29-May-05	832	1,277	1,268	1,180	1,376	7,295	758	42	3,833	2,445	20,306	663
05-Jun-05	834	1,270	1,270	1,147	1,402	6,990	704	42	3,737	2,289	19,686	2,468
12-Jun-05	842	1,268	1,255	1,079	1,360	7,193	813	43	3,978	2,661	20,490	2,375
19-Jun-05	897	1,249	1,387	1,283	1,564	8,073	836	49	4,322	2,686	22,344	1,221
26-Jun-05	886	1,289	1,447	1,365	1,659	8,422	918	49	4,389	2,978	23,403	883
03-Jul-05	817	1,234	1,446	1,323	1,505	8,276	867	55	4,423	2,763	22,709	1,437
10-Jul-05	874	1,247	1,467	1,386	1,662	8,715	916	48	4,635	2,920	23,871	1,509
17-Jul-05	863	1,240	1,410	1,343	1,540	8,654	969	50	4,671	3,157	23,897	1,327
24-Jul-05	850	1,254	1,445	1,407	1,614	8,698	887	48	4,620	2,886	23,708	1,209
31-Jul-05	866	1,273	1,415	1,393	1,641	8,480	952	48	4,453	3,136	23,657	1,205
07-Aug-05	890	1,283	1,434	1,395	1,699	8,415	885	47	4,396	2,921	23,364	1,246
14-Aug-05	901	1,323	1,473	1,414	1,746	8,494	863	46	4,445	2,828	23,532	1,311
21-Aug-05	902	1,347	1,460	1,357	1,692	8,321	882	43	4,403	2,869	23,277	1,207
28-Aug-05	892	1,342	1,453	1,316	1,661	8,159	883	41	4,365	2,852	22,964	1,535
04-Sep-05	905	1,401	1,427	1,307	1,649	8,348	925	45	4,420	3,006	23,434	1,252
11-Sep-05	860	1,371	1,341	1,161	1,522	7,910	841	44	4,271	2,747	22,067	1,846
18-Sep-05	867	1,348	1,250	1,064	1,440	7,945	838	44	4,219	2,726	21,741	1,392
25-Sep-05	889	1,393	1,300	1,128	1,726	7,584	766	48	4,128	2,480	21,440	1,188
02-Oct-05	856	1,385	1,113	995	1,460	7,139	778	45	3,840	2,521	20,133	2,087
09-Oct-05	869	1,384	1,143	1,104	1,564	6,755	755	59	3,956	2,247	19,838	582
16-Oct-05	922	1,469	1,170	1,057	1,520	6,986	771	57	3,853	2,401	20,206	384
23-Oct-05	919	1,496	1,268	1,237	1,612	6,861	782	60	4,030	2,289	20,553	554
30-Oct-05	892	1,526	1,330	1,315	1,668	6,922	802	62	4,108	2,333	20,959	567
06-Nov-05	939	1,503	1,378	1,337	1,666	7,220	814	68	4,321	2,449	21,695	465
13-Nov-05	955	1,594	1,333	1,242	1,637	7,418	822	66	4,332	2,500	21,900	565
20-Nov-05	977	1,677	1,420	1,327	1,741	7,548	833	66	4,368	2,528	22,484	411
27-Nov-05	962	1,647	1,468	1,381	1,722	7,707	845	69	4,472	2,567	22,841	525
04-Dec-05	988	1,722	1,496	1,410	1,753	7,681	840	70	4,457	2,523	22,940	657
11-Dec-05	1,011	1,710	1,563	1,469	1,847	7,922	855	71	4,549	2,587	23,584	1,036
18-Dec-05	980	1,682	1,628	1,642	1,885	7,772	873	72	4,582	2,590	23,706	831
25-Dec-05	952	1,677	1,611	1,613	1,829	7,892	859	70	4,615	2,532	23,649	1,217
01-Jan-06	925	1,707	1,519	1,608	1,832	6,994	745	63	4,255	2,363	22,011	1,037
08-Jan-06	977	1,750	1,678	1,676	1,811	7,733	835	67	4,670	2,609	23,805	839

(Table B1 continued)

Hourly Coincident Peak Demand (MW)												
Week Ending	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System	Load Forecast Uncertainty
15-Jan-06	1,005	1,783	1,694	1,683	1,947	7,936	849	69	4,716	2,562	24,245	1,119
22-Jan-06	982	1,794	1,681	1,683	1,975	8,068	859	70	4,784	2,612	24,508	766
29-Jan-06	979	1,763	1,652	1,642	1,902	8,019	852	70	4,732	2,595	24,207	866
05-Feb-06	985	1,784	1,656	1,645	1,943	7,981	843	71	4,710	2,560	24,177	620
12-Feb-06	1,014	1,798	1,575	1,571	1,872	7,883	849	72	4,661	2,617	23,911	734
19-Feb-06	993	1,677	1,561	1,558	1,814	7,858	837	74	4,661	2,562	23,596	1,109
26-Feb-06	976	1,660	1,542	1,576	1,842	7,701	846	71	4,525	2,535	23,275	730
05-Mar-06	981	1,678	1,523	1,562	1,786	7,651	825	73	4,495	2,454	23,028	920
12-Mar-06	947	1,631	1,469	1,518	1,743	7,568	836	70	4,450	2,524	22,757	1,006
19-Mar-06	963	1,620	1,435	1,493	1,757	7,367	806	68	4,370	2,407	22,285	892
26-Mar-06	945	1,532	1,396	1,463	1,701	7,287	808	65	4,331	2,407	21,933	863
02-Apr-06	930	1,529	1,308	1,383	1,610	7,147	803	61	4,263	2,397	21,431	841
09-Apr-06	921	1,530	1,316	1,294	1,620	7,068	784	64	4,234	2,391	21,222	650
16-Apr-06	929	1,567	1,281	1,284	1,586	6,853	766	61	4,144	2,297	20,769	781
23-Apr-06	911	1,523	1,267	1,287	1,601	6,784	766	59	4,103	2,306	20,608	570
30-Apr-06	894	1,448	1,192	1,219	1,437	6,689	761	57	4,041	2,313	20,052	699
07-May-06	902	1,363	1,123	1,222	1,340	6,397	712	52	3,798	2,212	19,121	597
14-May-06	929	1,311	1,144	1,166	1,345	6,297	712	41	3,759	2,218	18,922	510
21-May-06	878	1,291	1,318	1,175	1,389	7,142	668	40	3,867	2,228	19,995	1,766
28-May-06	844	1,324	1,306	1,212	1,416	7,478	764	44	3,952	2,513	20,852	664
04-Jun-06	849	1,322	1,309	1,177	1,444	7,174	710	44	3,839	2,365	20,233	2,469
11-Jun-06	849	1,321	1,292	1,106	1,400	7,376	820	45	4,080	2,742	21,030	2,383
18-Jun-06	909	1,298	1,421	1,304	1,596	8,196	840	51	4,437	2,752	22,804	1,308
25-Jun-06	903	1,334	1,483	1,393	1,699	8,599	923	51	4,496	3,063	23,943	883
02-Jul-06	829	1,280	1,484	1,348	1,545	8,459	873	57	4,542	2,832	23,250	1,437
09-Jul-06	883	1,290	1,504	1,414	1,703	8,897	921	50	4,772	2,979	24,412	1,591
16-Jul-06	873	1,282	1,446	1,367	1,579	8,834	975	52	4,807	3,218	24,432	1,335
23-Jul-06	861	1,293	1,478	1,433	1,657	8,881	892	50	4,755	2,944	24,243	1,209
30-Jul-06	877	1,317	1,447	1,423	1,685	8,662	958	50	4,567	3,207	24,191	1,206
06-Aug-06	902	1,323	1,471	1,425	1,741	8,597	889	49	4,511	2,990	23,899	1,329
13-Aug-06	913	1,363	1,509	1,444	1,788	8,675	867	48	4,559	2,895	24,060	1,194
20-Aug-06	914	1,389	1,497	1,389	1,734	8,499	886	45	4,517	2,937	23,804	1,208
27-Aug-06	905	1,386	1,491	1,346	1,702	8,340	888	43	4,478	2,921	23,500	1,527
03-Sep-06	918	1,444	1,467	1,341	1,688	8,531	932	47	4,538	3,077	23,982	1,242
10-Sep-06	873	1,420	1,379	1,191	1,560	8,088	847	45	4,393	2,817	22,613	1,848
17-Sep-06	879	1,398	1,288	1,095	1,476	8,127	844	46	4,340	2,797	22,289	1,393
24-Sep-06	900	1,442	1,338	1,156	1,767	7,764	770	50	4,250	2,547	21,984	1,188
01-Oct-06	862	1,432	1,136	1,018	1,502	7,318	784	47	3,959	2,590	20,648	2,116

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

Hourly Non-Coincident Peak Demand (MW)												
Week	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	System	Zonal Total
10-Apr-05	1,004	1,591	1,306	1,321	1,563	6,923	779	67	4,126	2,335	20,760	21,015
17-Apr-05	1,024	1,598	1,306	1,343	1,530	6,709	774	65	4,039	2,326	20,306	20,714
24-Apr-05	998	1,518	1,331	1,370	1,545	6,645	760	64	3,993	2,246	20,135	20,470
01-May-05	992	1,490	1,264	1,311	1,418	6,549	760	61	3,927	2,270	19,571	20,042
08-May-05	963	1,386	1,153	1,209	1,350	6,356	721	55	3,721	2,147	18,648	19,061
15-May-05	952	1,361	1,137	1,207	1,351	6,153	718	53	3,642	2,149	18,400	18,723
22-May-05	939	1,373	1,281	1,204	1,376	6,970	710	53	3,743	2,166	19,449	19,815
29-May-05	921	1,356	1,272	1,193	1,391	7,295	759	63	3,833	2,445	20,306	20,528
05-Jun-05	959	1,400	1,275	1,233	1,432	6,990	741	57	3,852	2,289	19,686	20,228
12-Jun-05	990	1,363	1,255	1,224	1,414	7,193	816	60	3,978	2,663	20,490	20,956
19-Jun-05	975	1,363	1,391	1,302	1,572	8,073	840	55	4,322	2,697	22,344	22,590
26-Jun-05	976	1,325	1,447	1,383	1,662	8,422	921	56	4,389	2,978	23,403	23,559
03-Jul-05	922	1,341	1,446	1,324	1,517	8,276	951	59	4,423	3,076	22,709	23,335
10-Jul-05	955	1,365	1,467	1,402	1,700	8,715	923	54	4,635	2,920	23,871	24,136
17-Jul-05	946	1,350	1,425	1,356	1,673	8,654	978	53	4,671	3,159	23,897	24,265
24-Jul-05	946	1,399	1,446	1,407	1,614	8,727	941	48	4,620	3,077	23,708	24,225
31-Jul-05	958	1,417	1,422	1,393	1,642	8,518	952	49	4,453	3,136	23,657	23,940
07-Aug-05	961	1,405	1,434	1,399	1,720	8,415	892	48	4,419	2,923	23,364	23,616
14-Aug-05	973	1,417	1,473	1,419	1,764	8,549	882	50	4,488	2,862	23,532	23,877
21-Aug-05	999	1,468	1,460	1,365	1,713	8,352	907	49	4,448	2,927	23,277	23,688
28-Aug-05	988	1,501	1,454	1,326	1,695	8,159	887	46	4,366	2,857	22,964	23,279
04-Sep-05	977	1,488	1,431	1,317	1,695	8,348	929	53	4,434	3,008	23,434	23,680
11-Sep-05	974	1,490	1,341	1,178	1,580	7,975	843	50	4,271	2,747	22,067	22,449
18-Sep-05	969	1,493	1,250	1,085	1,512	7,945	841	56	4,219	2,726	21,741	22,096
25-Sep-05	962	1,519	1,301	1,152	1,787	7,584	770	57	4,133	2,480	21,440	21,745
02-Oct-05	958	1,498	1,134	1,061	1,550	7,197	778	65	3,952	2,523	20,133	20,716
09-Oct-05	985	1,545	1,173	1,136	1,596	6,833	756	66	3,956	2,301	19,838	20,347
16-Oct-05	986	1,563	1,228	1,209	1,567	7,029	772	65	3,985	2,401	20,206	20,805
23-Oct-05	1,009	1,567	1,268	1,276	1,612	6,861	782	65	4,030	2,319	20,553	20,789
30-Oct-05	998	1,665	1,331	1,373	1,668	6,922	802	66	4,108	2,333	20,959	21,266
06-Nov-05	1,028	1,677	1,378	1,345	1,678	7,296	817	72	4,321	2,475	21,695	22,087
13-Nov-05	1,037	1,706	1,391	1,325	1,716	7,418	822	72	4,338	2,500	21,900	22,325
20-Nov-05	1,071	1,752	1,460	1,423	1,753	7,548	833	71	4,372	2,528	22,484	22,811
27-Nov-05	1,040	1,774	1,504	1,487	1,727	7,707	846	72	4,472	2,567	22,841	23,196
04-Dec-05	1,066	1,811	1,533	1,525	1,753	7,681	843	73	4,459	2,524	22,940	23,268
11-Dec-05	1,096	1,818	1,599	1,597	1,848	7,922	861	75	4,553	2,587	23,584	23,956
18-Dec-05	1,080	1,867	1,628	1,650	1,885	7,859	873	75	4,582	2,608	23,706	24,107
25-Dec-05	1,057	1,852	1,631	1,630	1,866	7,997	859	73	4,618	2,567	23,649	24,150
01-Jan-06	1,043	1,864	1,524	1,620	1,835	7,061	753	68	4,255	2,383	22,011	22,406
08-Jan-06	1,074	1,918	1,682	1,725	1,811	7,785	835	72	4,670	2,633	23,805	24,205

(Table B2 continued)

Hourly Non-Coincident Peak Demand (MW)												
Week	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	System	Zonal Total
15-Jan-06	1,124	1,904	1,708	1,716	1,993	7,982	853	72	4,716	2,608	24,245	24,676
22-Jan-06	1,156	1,863	1,681	1,740	1,997	8,068	859	76	4,784	2,614	24,508	24,838
29-Jan-06	1,125	1,873	1,653	1,687	1,902	8,019	852	75	4,732	2,595	24,207	24,513
05-Feb-06	1,144	1,865	1,656	1,700	1,943	7,981	848	76	4,710	2,625	24,177	24,548
12-Feb-06	1,147	1,885	1,594	1,643	1,872	7,883	853	78	4,664	2,617	23,911	24,236
19-Feb-06	1,176	1,769	1,577	1,626	1,831	7,858	838	79	4,661	2,562	23,596	23,977
26-Feb-06	1,115	1,749	1,542	1,576	1,848	7,717	846	80	4,540	2,561	23,275	23,574
05-Mar-06	1,113	1,786	1,523	1,567	1,786	7,677	825	81	4,503	2,548	23,028	23,409
12-Mar-06	1,068	1,748	1,473	1,536	1,743	7,568	836	79	4,450	2,536	22,757	23,037
19-Mar-06	1,063	1,693	1,435	1,519	1,757	7,367	806	75	4,370	2,414	22,285	22,499
26-Mar-06	1,065	1,664	1,396	1,490	1,701	7,287	808	73	4,331	2,407	21,933	22,222
02-Apr-06	1,031	1,617	1,332	1,424	1,638	7,147	803	68	4,263	2,397	21,431	21,720
09-Apr-06	1,017	1,644	1,316	1,346	1,620	7,068	784	72	4,234	2,391	21,222	21,492
16-Apr-06	1,033	1,656	1,305	1,369	1,586	6,853	780	70	4,144	2,375	20,769	21,171
23-Apr-06	1,010	1,573	1,333	1,404	1,601	6,784	766	69	4,103	2,306	20,608	20,949
30-Apr-06	1,010	1,548	1,272	1,350	1,479	6,689	764	67	4,041	2,315	20,052	20,535
07-May-06	968	1,440	1,173	1,248	1,410	6,526	730	59	3,836	2,212	19,121	19,602
14-May-06	960	1,414	1,161	1,246	1,408	6,316	726	58	3,759	2,218	18,922	19,266
21-May-06	948	1,425	1,320	1,246	1,421	7,153	720	57	3,867	2,230	19,995	20,387
28-May-06	929	1,411	1,306	1,224	1,434	7,478	765	66	3,952	2,513	20,852	21,078
04-Jun-06	962	1,454	1,310	1,232	1,455	7,174	712	61	3,948	2,365	20,233	20,673
11-Jun-06	1,000	1,420	1,292	1,268	1,467	7,376	823	63	4,080	2,744	21,030	21,533
18-Jun-06	994	1,416	1,425	1,324	1,610	8,196	845	58	4,437	2,763	22,804	23,068
25-Jun-06	994	1,378	1,483	1,410	1,705	8,599	926	60	4,496	3,064	23,943	24,115
02-Jul-06	951	1,388	1,484	1,350	1,560	8,459	957	63	4,542	3,166	23,250	23,920
09-Jul-06	971	1,421	1,504	1,430	1,745	8,897	929	57	4,772	2,979	24,412	24,705
16-Jul-06	962	1,399	1,463	1,381	1,719	8,834	985	55	4,807	3,220	24,432	24,825
23-Jul-06	962	1,443	1,482	1,433	1,657	8,908	948	50	4,755	3,148	24,243	24,786
30-Jul-06	976	1,464	1,458	1,423	1,687	8,696	958	51	4,567	3,207	24,191	24,487
06-Aug-06	979	1,449	1,471	1,429	1,767	8,597	898	49	4,535	2,993	23,899	24,167
13-Aug-06	994	1,468	1,509	1,449	1,811	8,732	887	52	4,605	2,930	24,060	24,437
20-Aug-06	1,015	1,517	1,497	1,396	1,758	8,535	911	51	4,564	2,996	23,804	24,240
27-Aug-06	1,004	1,549	1,491	1,355	1,742	8,340	893	49	4,481	2,927	23,500	23,831
03-Sep-06	992	1,543	1,468	1,350	1,741	8,531	936	56	4,552	3,080	23,982	24,249
10-Sep-06	990	1,543	1,379	1,207	1,628	8,157	849	53	4,393	2,817	22,613	23,016
17-Sep-06	990	1,542	1,288	1,115	1,568	8,127	848	59	4,340	2,797	22,289	22,674
24-Sep-06	978	1,566	1,338	1,180	1,838	7,764	775	60	4,254	2,547	21,984	22,300
01-Oct-06	974	1,550	1,156	1,093	1,604	7,375	784	69	4,071	2,592	20,648	21,268

- 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	7,020 MWh Increase
		< 10° C	2,740 MWh Increase
	Daily Humidity - Dewpoint	> 16° C	2,550 MWh Increase
		< 10° C	1,000 MWh Increase
	Wind	Summer	60 MWh Increase
		Winter	110 MWh Increase
	Cloud	Summer	1,010 MWh Decrease
		Winter	1,450 MWh Increase
Economic	Employment	Increase of 1,000 jobs	20 MWh Increase
	Housing Stock	Increase of 1,000 houses	30 MWh Increase
Calendar	Holidays	New Year's Day	74,000 MWh Decrease
		Good Friday	46,000 MWh Decrease
		Victoria Day	54,000 MWh Decrease
		Canada Day	34,000 MWh Decrease
		August Civic Holiday	34,000 MWh Decrease
		Labour Day	53,000 MWh Decrease
		Thanksgiving Day	55,000 MWh Decrease
		Remembrance Day	8,000 MWh Decrease
		Christmas	79,000 MWh Decrease
		Boxing Day	78,000 MWh Decrease
		New Year's Eve	9,000 MWh Decrease
		Day of Week	Monday vs Sunday
	Tuesday vs Sunday		44,000 MWh Increase
	Wednesday vs Sunday		44,000 MWh Increase
		Thursday vs Sunday	45,000 MWh Increase
	Friday vs Sunday	43,000 MWh Increase	
	Saturday vs Sunday	10,000 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	390 MW Increase	
		< 10° C	110 MW Increase	
	Humidity - Dewpoint	> 16° C	140 MW Increase	
		< 10° C	40 MW Increase	
	Wind	Summer	1 km/hr Decrease	3 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	1 MW Increase
Calendar	Holidays	New Year's Day	3,200 MW Decrease	
		Good Friday	2,100 MW Decrease	
		Victoria Day	2,500 MW Decrease	
		Canada Day	1,500 MW Decrease	
		August Civic Holiday	1,300 MW Decrease	
		Labour Day	2,200 MW Decrease	
		Thanksgiving Day	2,500 MW Decrease	
		Remembrance Day	200 MW Decrease	
		Christmas	4,300 MW Decrease	
		Boxing Day	3,500 MW Decrease	
		New Year's Eve	700 MW Decrease	
	Day of Week	Monday vs Sunday	2,000 MW Increase	
		Tuesday vs Sunday	1,900 MW Increase	
		Wednesday vs Sunday	1,800 MW Increase	
	Thursday vs Sunday	1,800 MW Increase		
	Friday vs Sunday	1,600 MW Increase		
	Saturday vs Sunday	200 MW Increase		

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