

18-MONTH OUTLOOK:

Ontario Demand Forecast

From January 2009 to June 2010



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Executive Summary

The IESO is responsible for forecasting electricity demand on the IESO-controlled grid and for assessing whether transmission and generation facilities are adequate to meet Ontario's needs. This document presents the demand forecast for the period from January 2009 to June 2010 and supersedes the previous forecast released in September 2008.

Actual Weather and Demand

Since the last forecast the actual demand and weather data for September, October and November has been recorded. Here are the highlights:

September

- September was slightly warmer than normal. The monthly demand peak occurred on the hottest day of the month when the temperature topped at 31°C. In terms of peak and average temperature the month ranked 15th warmest since 1970.
- Actual peak demand for September was 22,975 MW and occurred on September 3rd. This was actually higher than the August peak. Since the peak occurred on the hottest day it is not surprising that the weather corrected peak was a much lower 21,189 MW. This is lower than the September peak in 2007 but higher than 2006.
- Actual energy demand for the month was 11.8 TWh and the weather-corrected energy demand was 11.7 TWh. These are both lower than 2007 but higher than 2006.
- Wholesale industrial energy demand was 4.8% higher than the previous September. This marked four consecutive months of year over year growth for this sector. This had not happened since the end of 2004.

October

- October's weather was close to normal. The average temperature ranks the month as 20th coldest since 1970. The peak demand occurred on the second coldest day of the month.
- The peak for October was 19,366 MW – a modest increase over October 2007. The weather-corrected peak was 19,407 MW which is below last years' October peak but above the peak for 2006.
- Actual energy demand for the month was 11.6 TWh whereas weather-corrected energy demand was 11.7 TWh. Both of these represented the lowest October since market opening.
- Wholesale industrial customers' consumption fell 4.1% compared to the previous October. This broke the string of monthly increases that started in June.

November

- On average November was slightly cooler than normal, though the daily highs ranged from below zero to just below 20°C. The monthly peak did not occur on the coldest day, but on a slightly milder one when the temperature hit 2.8°C. The average temperature for the month ranked as 15th coldest since 1970.

- Peak electricity demand for the month was 21,279 MW and weather-corrected the peak rose to 22,089 MW. This is the lowest November weather-corrected peak since market opening.
- Energy demand for the month was 11.8 TWh and 12.1 TWh weather-corrected. Both these numbers represent lows going back to market opening. Much of the reduction is due to the economic turmoil experienced in the month.
- Wholesale industrial customers' consumption continued to fall. Preliminary figures show a significant decline in November compared to the previous November. This is once again linked to the economic events experienced in the month.

Overall, the weather experienced this fall was near normal. Some of the peaks were the result of temperature extremes. However, the turmoil in the financial markets and ensuing hit to consumer confidence has resulted in lowered energy demand, reversing the resurgence in the industrial sector. Weather-corrected energy demand was down 2.3% over the same months a year ago as compared to -1.4% for the first eight months.

Economic Outlook

The IESO has updated the economic assumptions that underpin the forecast for the Ontario economy. The recent financial crisis introduced a great deal of volatility and uncertainty into world markets. As such, the fundamental issues impacting the Ontario economy have been altered but the net result has not changed substantially as we continue to forecast lower energy demand over the forecast horizon.

- The high Canadian dollar had been the primary cause of the loss of industrial jobs and electrical load. Since the financial crisis the dollar has dropped significantly and the U.S. economy has slumped dramatically. The net effect is that Ontario's exporters are now more competitive but are selling into a shrinking market.
- The financial volatility has ensured that interest rates remain low in the near term. This should facilitate greater consumption by both consumers and businesses. However the rate impact will be tempered by lower levels of consumer confidence.
- The length and depth of the recession will be determined by consumer confidence. The U.S. and Canadian governments are expected to announce stimulus packages in January. If successful, these measures will shore up consumer confidence making for a shallower and shorter recession.
- With the volatility and uncertainty of the financial crisis, there is a significant amount of downside risk to the forecast. The automotive sector has a large economic footprint in the Ontario economy and developments in that sector will have broad impact across the province. The volatility can also hurt otherwise healthy sectors that may be vulnerable to exchange rate fluctuations, input prices, tight credit or any number of factors. This will require constant monitoring until markets return to equilibrium.

Methodology

The methodology remains the same as in the previous Outlook. The demand models have been re-estimated based on the latest data. The economic drivers and weather scenarios were also updated.

Earlier versions of the Outlook contained peak demands based on Seasonal Normal weather. The Outlooks now contain peaks based on either Extreme or Monthly Normal weather in conjunction with Load Forecast Uncertainty. Normal peak or Normal energy demands are based on Monthly Normal weather.

As has been the case throughout 2008, we continue to review and revise the demand forecasting process. The main purpose of this review is to ensure that we are accurately capturing the impacts of economic changes, conservation and off-grid generation.

Demand Forecast

The 18-Month Outlook includes two demand forecasts. The Planned Demand scenario includes the impact of additional conservation savings and demand reductions from projected off-grid generation. The Firm Demand scenario only accounts for the impacts of existing conservation and off-grid generation.

The Ontario Power Authority (OPA) and local distribution companies (LDC) continue to take actions that reduce demand. In the 18-Month Outlook the impacts of conservation and off-grid generation are decremented from demand, whereas the OPA's demand response programs are included in our analysis as a resource. The approach is consistent across both scenarios but they differ in what they include. A discussion of the impacts of conservation, off-grid generation and demand response are included in section 3.4 of this document.

Table 1 and 2 summarize the annual peak and energy demand forecast under both scenarios for the period covered in this 18-month forecast.

Table 1: Peak and Energy Demand Forecast – Planned Demand Scenario

Planned Demand Scenario - Includes Targeted Conservation		
Season	Normal Weather Peak (MW)	Extreme Weather Peak (MW)
Winter 2008-09	23,813	24,825
Summer 2009	24,972	27,038
Winter 2009-10	22,829	23,904
Year	Normal Weather Energy (TWh)	% Growth
2005 Energy	154.9	0.8%
2006 Energy	152.3	-1.7%
2007 Energy	151.6	-0.5%
2008 Energy (Forecast)	149.5	-1.4%
2009 Energy (Forecast)	147.5	-1.3%

Table 2: Peak and Energy Demand Forecast – Firm Demand Scenario

Firm Demand Scenario - Excludes Targeted Conservation		
Season	Normal Weather Peak (MW)	Extreme Weather Peak (MW)
Winter 2008-09	24,274	25,391
Summer 2009	25,657	27,708
Winter 2009-10	24,314	25,431
Year	Normal Weather Energy (TWh)	% Growth
2005 Energy	154.9	0.8%
2006 Energy	152.3	-1.7%
2007 Energy	151.6	-0.5%
2008 Energy (Forecast)	149.8	-1.2%
2009 Energy (Forecast)	151.1	0.9%

Figure 1 compares the forecast of weekly energy demand under the two scenarios and Figure 2 compares the forecast of weekly peak demand under the Firm and Planned Demand scenarios.

Figure 1: Comparison – Weekly Energy Demand under the Firm and Planned Scenarios

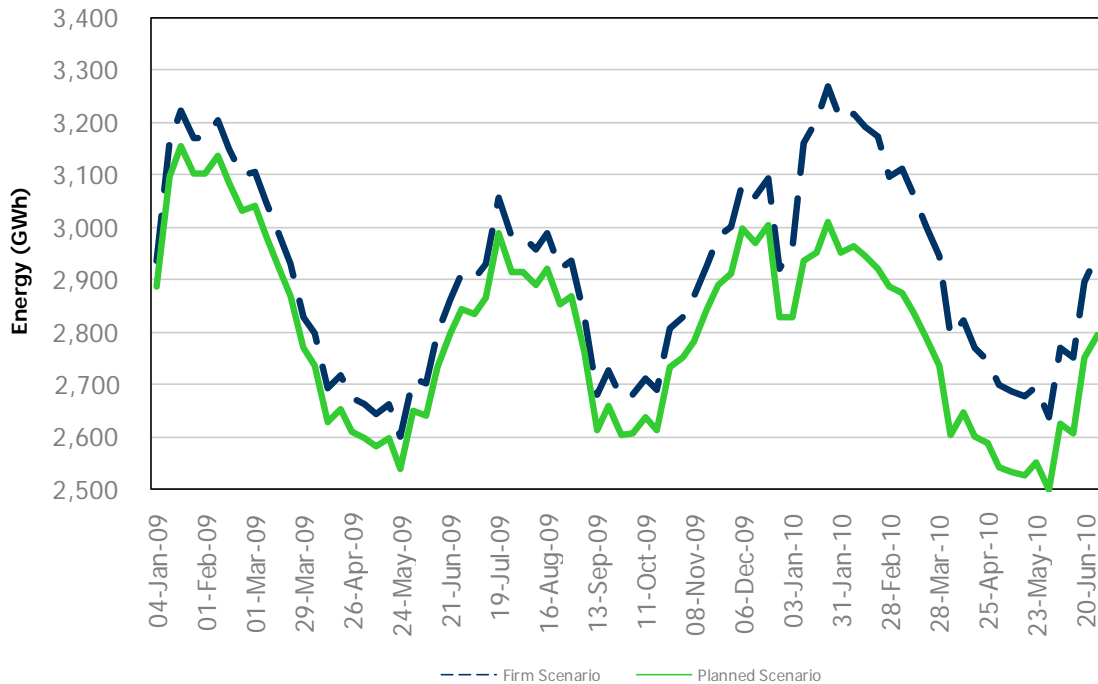
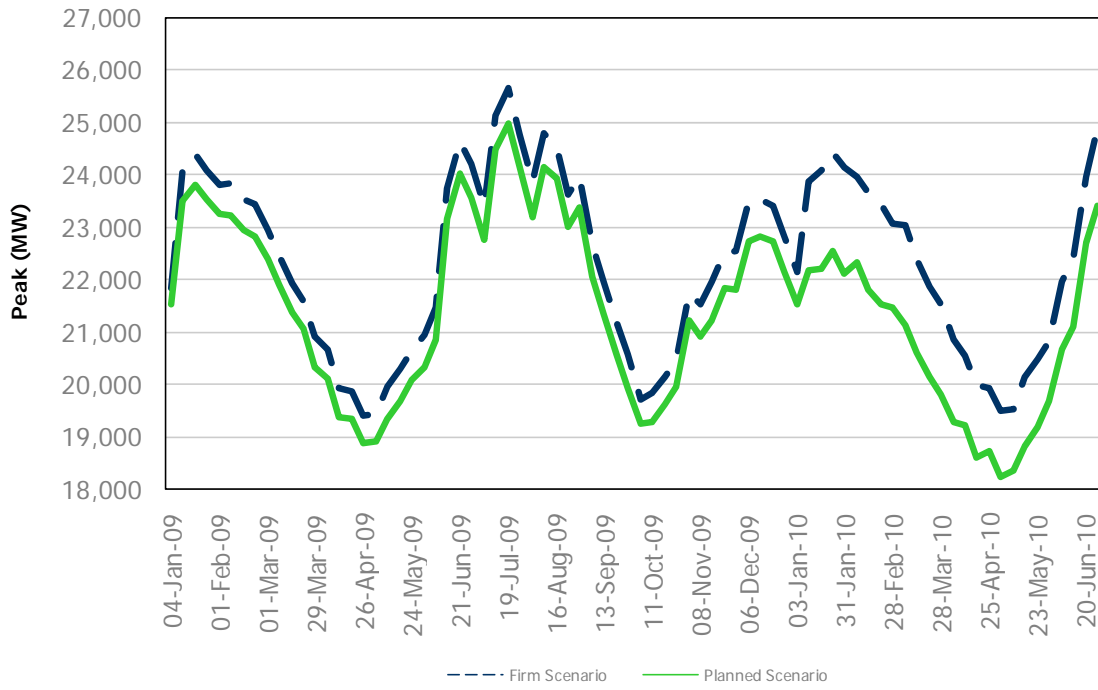


Figure 2: Comparison – Weekly Peak Demand under the Firm and Planned Scenarios



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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 period from January 2009 to June 2010. It supersedes the previous forecast released September 2008.

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 “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_2008dec.pdf). Readers may envision other 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.

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 through the end of September 2008. Data for October and November have been incorporated into the tables and figures of this document. This document is divided into the following sections:

- Section 2.0 looks at historical demand
- Section 3.0 describes the assumptions used in this forecast of electricity demand
- Section 4.0 has a summary of forecast results
- Appendices A through C contain additional forecast details and analysis.
- All the tables in this report are contained in a spreadsheet posted alongside this document.

Readers are invited to provide comments or suggestions regarding the content of this or future reports. To do so, please call the IESO Customer Relations at 905-403-6900 or 1-888-448-7777 or send an email to customer.relations@ieso.ca or to forecasts.demand@ieso.ca.

Electronic copies of the forecast and weather scenarios are available upon request.

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2.0 Historical Demand

This section covers historical energy and peak demand. The weather-corrected numbers are generated based on Normal weather.

2.1 September to October Review

For the fall of 2008 the weather was fairly close to normal. Demand was low in the latter two thirds of the period as the economic situation reduced the demand for electricity. Table 2.1 contains a summary of the weather and demand for the review period.

Table 2.1: Historical Weather and Demand Summary

Historical Analysis		September	October	November
Actual	Average Temperature (°C)	21.1	13.1	6.1
	Minimum Temperature (°C)	14.3	3.3	-4.5
	Maximum Temperature (°C)	30.3	24.5	17.5
Monthly Normal	Normal Average Temperature (°C)	20.9	12.6	6.7
	Normal Minimum Temperature (°C)	9.5	4.0	-2.0
	Normal Maximum Temperature (°C)	29.8	21.1	18.9
Actual	Peak Demand (MW)	22,975	19,366	21,279
	Average Hour (MW)	16,380	15,637	16,429
	Minimum Hour (MW)	12,061	11,450	11,881
	90th Percentile (MW)	18,964	17,922	19,037
	Percent above 20,000 (MW)	5.7%	0.0%	3.3%
	# of Hours Above 20,000 (MW)	41	0	24
	Energy Demand (GWh)	11,793	11,634	11,829
Weather-Corrected	Peak Demand (MW)	21,189	19,407	22,089
	Energy Demand (GWh)	11,693	11,747	12,096
Forecast	Peak Demand (MW)	22,291	20,908	22,120
	Energy Demand (GWh)	11,530	12,044	12,263

Notes for Table 2.1 – Weather is for Toronto. Temperature is the daily high. Forecast is the most recent for that period.

Figure 2.1 shows the year over year change in wholesale customers' consumption. We can see that their consumption has been falling since the spring of 2005, coinciding with the appreciation of the Canadian dollar. Prior to the financial crisis this fall these customers had shown four consecutive months of year over year growth – a string of growth not seen since the end of 2004. Since the crisis their consumption has dropped off.

Figure 2.1: Wholesale Customer's Year over Year Change in Consumption



2.2 Historical Energy Demand

Actual energy demand was 35.3 TWh (35.5 TWh weather-corrected) for September through November. This was 2.5% lower than the same months a year earlier (2.3% lower on a weather-corrected basis). The lower numbers are due to energy conservation and economic factors.

Figure 2.3 shows the 52-week moving average of the actual and weather-corrected energy demand for the past five years. The deviations in the two lines can be traced back to significant weather impacts. The graph is dominated by the two large humps caused by the hot summers of 2002 and 2005. Since the end of 2005, energy demand has tailed off as industrial loads have fallen and conservation has gained momentum.

Figure 2.2: Energy Demand – 52-Week Moving Average

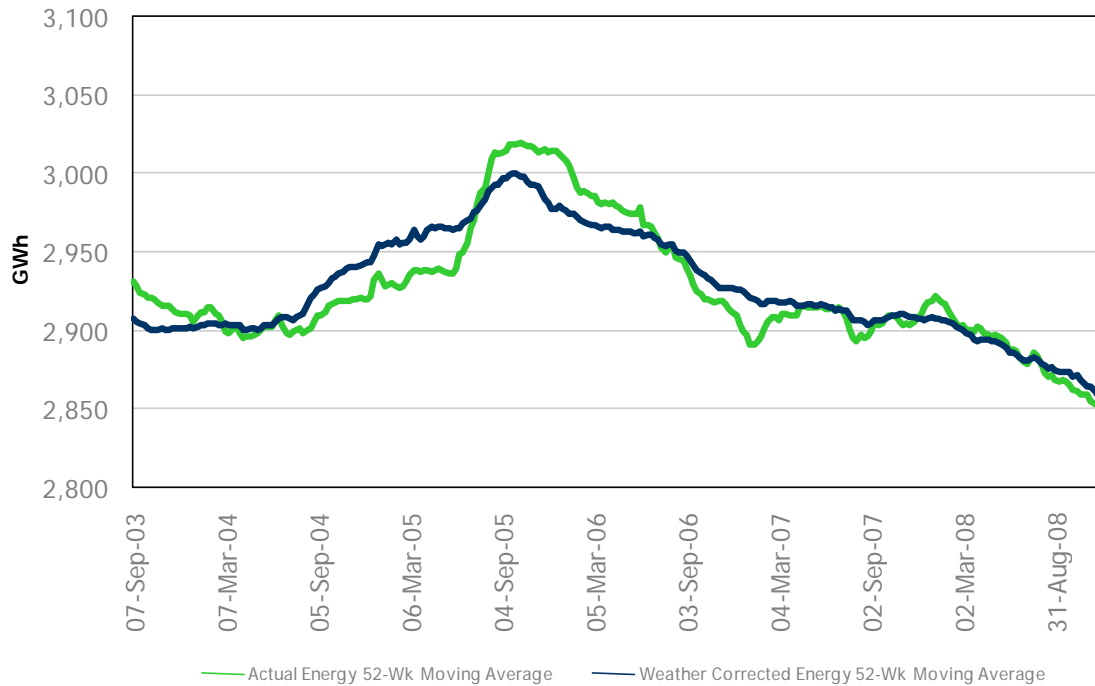


Table 2.2 shows the weekly energy demand for the past three months. The table has the actual and weather-corrected demand for each week and notes any item of significance for the week. If the weather correction is positive it means that the weather was milder than normal. More history for this table is available in the Ontario Demand Forecast tables spreadsheet.

Table 2.2: Actual and Weather Corrected Weekly Energy Demand

Week Ending	Actual Energy (GWh)	Weather Corrected Energy (GWh)	Weather Correction (GWh)	Week Number	Notes for Week
07-Sep-08	2,901	2,836	-65	36	Labour Day
14-Sep-08	2,763	2,734	-28	37	
21-Sep-08	2,676	2,701	25	38	
28-Sep-08	2,682	2,711	30	39	
05-Oct-08	2,616	2,635	19	40	Thanksgiving Day
12-Oct-08	2,601	2,617	16	41	
19-Oct-08	2,542	2,532	-10	42	
26-Oct-08	2,663	2,665	2	43	
02-Nov-08	2,691	2,674	-17	44	Remembrance Day
09-Nov-08	2,608	2,648	41	45	
16-Nov-08	2,703	2,700	-4	46	
23-Nov-08	2,929	2,869	-60	47	
30-Nov-08	2,883	2,840	-42	48	

2.3 Historical Peak Demand

Peak demands are driven by weather, occurring on days where weather is more extreme. It is important to note that the erosion in industrial demand has had an impact on peak demands as industrial demand is part of the baseload component on which peak demands are built.

Figure 2.3 shows the wholesale customers' coincident peak and average hourly consumption since market opening. The graph shows the declining contribution to peak demand from

wholesale industrial customers. Although the industrial share of peak demand varies by month due to shutdowns and holidays, it is evident from the chart that consumption has been on a downward trend since 2005.

Figure 2.3: Wholesale Customers Coincident Peak and Average Hourly Consumption

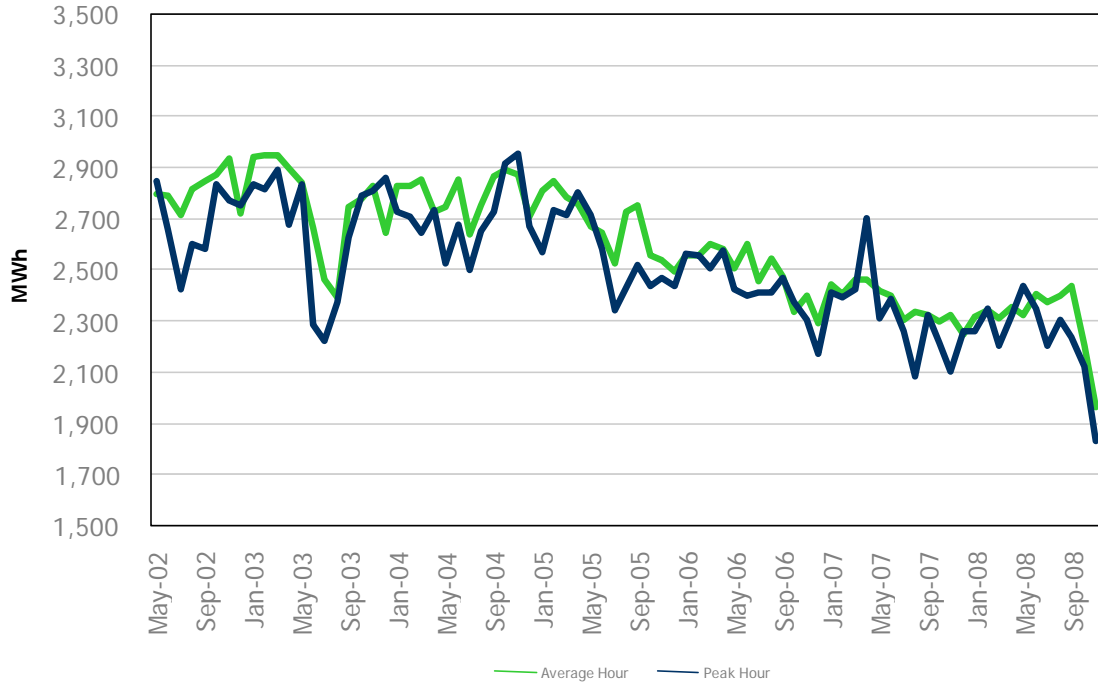


Figure 2.4 displays the 52-week moving average of both actual and weather-corrected peak demand. The profile is similar to that of the energy demand.

Figure 2.4: Peak Demand – 52-Week Moving Average



Table 2.3 contains the actual and weather-corrected weekly peak demand for the past three months. The table shows the daily afternoon maximum temperature for the actual peak day. More history for this table is available in the Ontario Demand Forecast tables spreadsheet.

Table 2.3: 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)
07-Sep-08	36	03-Sep-08	22,975	22,260	30.3
14-Sep-08	37	14-Sep-08	19,676	19,163	28.0
21-Sep-08	38	17-Sep-08	18,795	18,865	23.0
28-Sep-08	39	25-Sep-08	19,143	19,013	23.5
05-Oct-08	40	29-Sep-08	18,338	18,444	14.3
12-Oct-08	41	08-Oct-08	18,706	18,767	14.6
19-Oct-08	42	16-Oct-08	18,228	18,315	13.7
26-Oct-08	43	21-Oct-08	19,033	18,933	5.9
02-Nov-08	44	28-Oct-08	19,366	19,061	4.8
09-Nov-08	45	03-Nov-08	19,036	19,134	15.6
16-Nov-08	46	11-Nov-08	19,829	19,494	5.6
23-Nov-08	47	19-Nov-08	21,159	20,829	-1.6
30-Nov-08	48	24-Nov-08	21,279	21,123	3.8

2.4 Load Duration Curves

Figure 2.5 displays the top 50% of hourly demand for the past three Septembers. The curves are going to be heavily influenced by the weather experienced each month. Figure 2.6 and Figure 2.7 show similar curves for October and November in both cases the curves are strongly correlated to the weather of those months.

Figure 2.5: September Load Duration Curves – 2006-2008

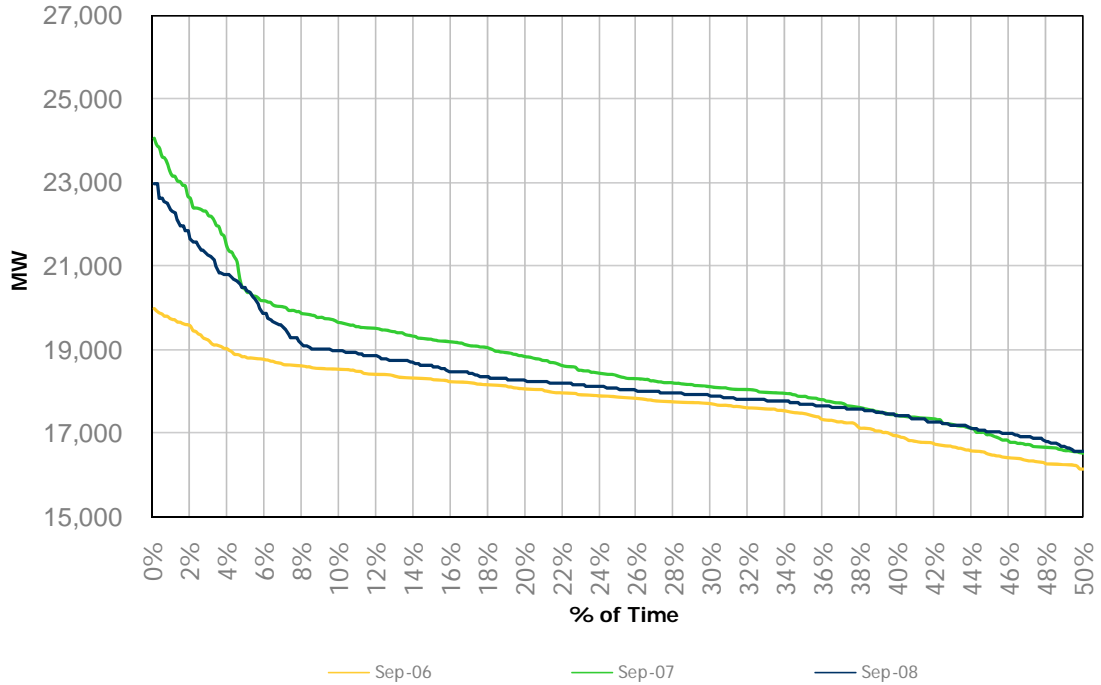


Figure 2.6: October Load Duration Curves – 2006-2008

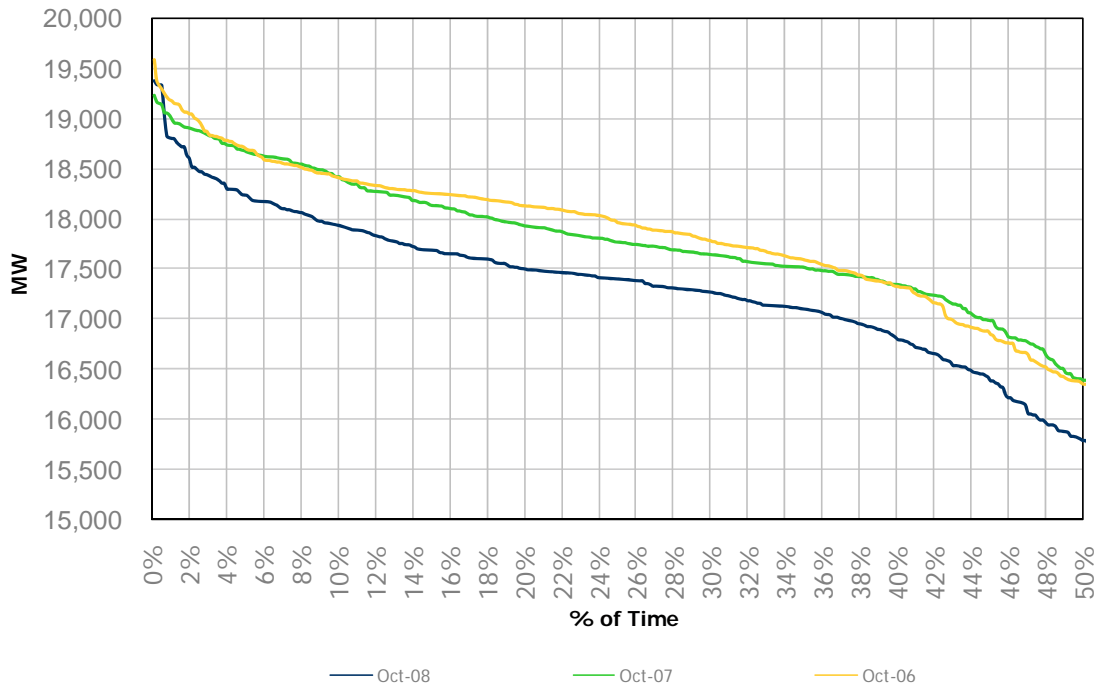
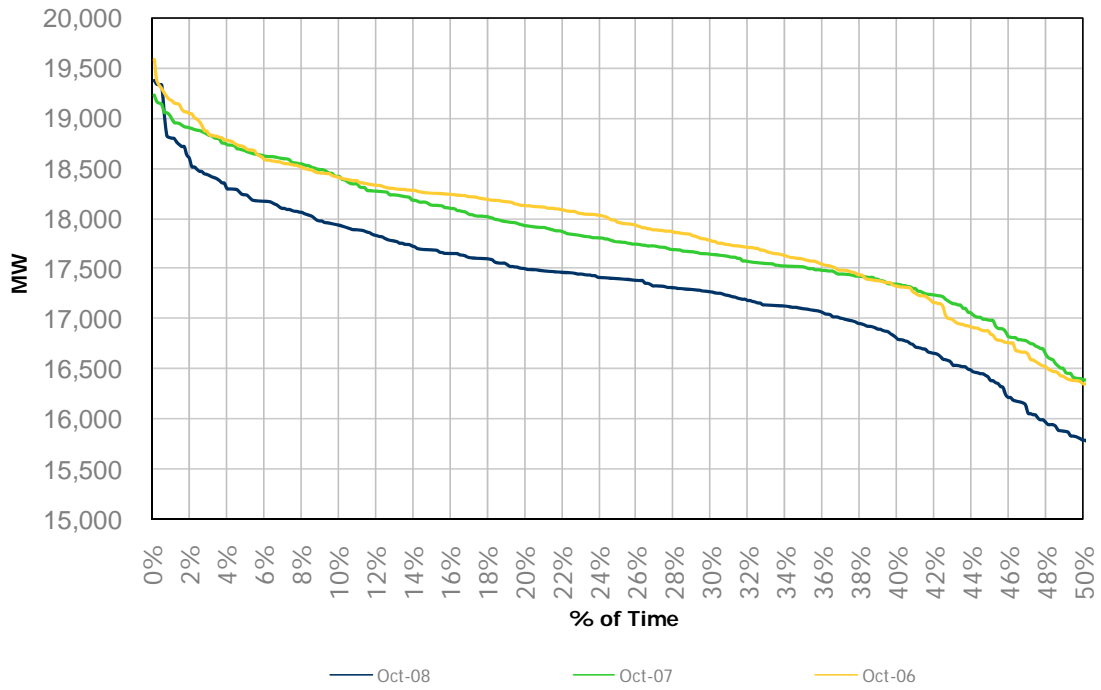


Figure 2.7: November Load Duration Curves – 2006-2008



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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_2008jun.pdf).

The form and structure of the model has not changed since the last Outlook. The most recent demand, weather and economic data were incorporated into the model which was re-estimated based on this information.

The forecast of demand requires inputs and this section covers each class of drivers.

3.1 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.

3.2 Economic Drivers for Forecast

To produce an energy and peak demand forecast, an economic forecast of various drivers is required. The IESO uses a consensus of four publicly available provincial forecasts to generate the economic drivers used in the forecast. Table 3.1 summarizes the key economic drivers for the demand forecast. The Ontario growth index is a weighting of the economic drivers as they relate to demand.

Table 3.1: Forecast of Ontario Economic Drivers

Year	Ontario Employment		Ontario Housing Starts		Ontario Growth Index	
	Thousands	Annual Growth (%)	Thousands	Annual Growth (%)	Index	Annual Growth (%)
1995	5,098	2.0	31.9	-23.3	1.025	1.42
1996	5,161	1.2	39.5	23.9	1.036	1.05
1997	5,277	2.3	50.0	26.5	1.054	1.69
1998	5,440	3.1	50.1	0.2	1.076	2.18
1999	5,621	3.3	62.9	25.6	1.102	2.34
2000	5,801	3.2	67.4	7.1	1.128	2.39
2001	5,924	2.1	70.3	4.2	1.149	1.88
2002	6,014	1.5	79.6	13.3	1.168	1.65
2003	6,203	3.1	80.9	1.7	1.197	2.49
2004	6,310	1.7	79.9	-1.3	1.219	1.78
2005	6,390	1.3	73.2	-8.4	1.237	1.49
2006	6,485	1.5	67.8	-7.4	1.256	1.53
2007	6,585	1.6	62.8	-7.4	1.274	1.47
2008 (f)	6,664	1.2	61.7	-1.7	1.291	1.30
2009 (f)	6,714	0.8	58.5	-5.3	1.304	0.98

The recent financial turmoil has introduced uncertainty and undermined consumer confidence in both the United States and Canada. Fluctuations in the exchange rate, energy and commodity prices only add to the overall unease of markets. Trying to discern the economic impacts on

electricity demand during this period of volatility can be very difficult – the impact of market intervention by central banks and governments is difficult to gauge as they are fairly uncommon. That said a global recession can only lead to lower levels of demand. There will be specific sector issues as a result of financial crisis and these will continue to be monitored (for example: the auto sector). Once world markets find an equilibrium point and the U.S. and Canadian governments release their January stimulus packages we will get a better gauge on consumer and business confidence. This will give us a better feel for the severity and length of recession Ontario is facing.

3.3 Weather Drivers for Forecast

Since forecasting long-term weather is not possible, weather scenarios are generated based on historical data. The analytical studies that the IESO produces serve a variety of purposes and needs. As such, a variety of inputs may be required. Therefore the IESO produces demand forecasts based on a number of different weather scenarios. The most commonly utilized scenarios are Normal and Extreme.

The weather scenarios are generated using the following steps:

- For each day over the past 31 years a "weather factor" is calculated based on the weather conditions of that day (temperature, wind speed, cloud cover and humidity). This weather factor represents the MW impact on demand if those weather conditions were observed in the forecast horizon.
- The daily weather factors are sorted from highest to lowest for each month.
- Normal weather is based on the median value of the sorted weather factors across the 31 years of history. For example, the median value of the maximum weather factor from each January from 1978 to 2008 would be the first value for the normal January. The median value of the second highest weather factor from each January from 1978 to 2008 would be the second day in the normal January. This is repeated until all days in the month are generated. Once the normal months are created they are mapped to the calendar based on the weekly average distribution of weather. The weekly peak eliciting weather is always mapped to Wednesday to ensure that peaks do not occur on weekends or holidays.
- Extreme weather is generated in a similar manner except that we use the maximum, rather than the median value from the sorted data.

Load Forecast Uncertainty (LFU) - a measure of demand fluctuations due to weather variability - is a critical part of the analysis. In conjunction with the normal weather forecast, LFU is valuable in determining a distribution of potential outcomes under various weather conditions. The resource adequacy assessments use the normal weather forecast in combination with LFU to consider a full range of peak demands that can occur under 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 useful when examining peak conditions but is unrealistic from an energy demand standpoint, as severe weather conditions do not persist over a long time period.

Table 3.2 has information about the 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 in the demand models – the data in the table below is for Toronto. The weather scenarios were updated for data through the end of December 2007.

Table 3.2: Normal and Extreme Weather

Week Ending	Normal Peak Date	Normal Temperature (°C)	Normal Wind Speed (km/hr)	Extreme Peak Date	Extreme Temperature (°C)	Extreme Wind Speed (km/hr)
04-Jan-09	28-Dec-99	-4.3	25	26-Dec-93	-17.0	33
11-Jan-09	10-Jan-79	-8.8	28	26-Jan-94	-17.7	22
18-Jan-09	21-Jan-91	-13.5	21	15-Jan-94	-21.4	20
25-Jan-09	09-Jan-78	-13.0	37	10-Jan-82	-15.8	41
01-Feb-09	11-Jan-79	-8.7	18	16-Jan-94	-13.8	15
08-Feb-09	15-Feb-91	-13.5	37	05-Feb-95	-17.6	41
15-Feb-09	29-Feb-92	-8.7	21	06-Feb-95	-15.4	19
22-Feb-09	04-Feb-89	-7.5	4	11-Feb-79	-17.2	2
01-Mar-09	26-Feb-86	-8.0	0	13-Feb-79	-17.0	16
08-Mar-09	08-Mar-95	-5.5	24	03-Mar-03	-14.3	6
15-Mar-09	12-Mar-01	-2.4	33	12-Mar-84	-11.3	7
22-Mar-09	24-Mar-90	-1.5	12	20-Mar-86	-11.1	29
29-Mar-09	25-Mar-80	2.5	26	25-Mar-02	-3.5	15
05-Apr-09	08-Apr-00	0.2	38	06-Apr-82	-7.4	38
12-Apr-09	15-Apr-88	5.0	26	07-Apr-03	-2.0	36
19-Apr-09	20-Apr-78	3.4	27	17-Apr-02	28.2	22
26-Apr-09	28-Apr-79	6.0	10	27-Apr-90	29.4	20
03-May-09	01-May-79	7.1	26	06-May-00	30.1	29
10-May-09	11-May-90	11.4	35	09-May-79	29.7	22
17-May-09	21-May-06	8.7	42	19-May-96	28.8	39
24-May-09	26-May-89	24.8	30	23-May-75	27.8	7
31-May-09	31-May-85	23.5	28	30-May-06	32.8	14
07-Jun-09	25-Jun-90	25.6	15	24-Jun-05	34.0	24
14-Jun-09	22-Jun-06	30.6	27	16-Jun-94	32.5	11
21-Jun-09	09-Jun-84	29.3	19	18-Jun-94	35.2	10
28-Jun-09	09-Jun-04	31.3	27	17-Jun-94	32.6	13
05-Jul-09	21-Jul-78	29.2	13	16-Jul-99	33.8	25
12-Jul-09	08-Jul-94	29.6	20	03-Jul-02	34.7	21
19-Jul-09	06-Jul-93	30.2	29	14-Jul-95	36.7	17
26-Jul-09	07-Jul-81	30.9	13	01-Jul-02	35.1	15
02-Aug-09	13-Jul-98	29.8	14	04-Jul-02	31.8	26
09-Aug-09	06-Aug-83	30.8	9	01-Aug-06	36.4	33
16-Aug-09	15-Aug-78	28.9	15	02-Aug-06	33.1	20
23-Aug-09	02-Aug-00	27.5	22	14-Aug-88	33.5	24
30-Aug-09	05-Aug-96	28.0	12	05-Aug-88	31.4	21
06-Sep-09	08-Sep-91	26.1	11	03-Sep-73	32.8	9
13-Sep-09	11-Sep-78	29.6	19	09-Sep-02	33.5	15
20-Sep-09	21-Sep-80	26.8	19	16-Sep-91	31.2	30
27-Sep-09	27-Sep-94	19.5	16	22-Sep-70	26.7	21
04-Oct-09	30-Sep-92	9.5	17	01-Oct-02	28.8	34
11-Oct-09	07-Oct-81	9.5	40	12-Oct-88	4.6	24
18-Oct-09	17-Oct-03	9.8	19	20-Oct-74	2.2	27
25-Oct-09	29-Oct-83	5.6	25	26-Oct-79	2.5	27
01-Nov-09	30-Oct-92	4.0	10	07-Nov-93	2.6	26
08-Nov-09	11-Nov-79	3.8	16	12-Nov-95	0.5	34
15-Nov-09	20-Nov-93	1.0	36	13-Nov-86	-4.2	12
22-Nov-09	22-Nov-97	-2.0	11	21-Nov-87	-8.0	23
29-Nov-09	30-Nov-86	-2.0	14	03-Dec-89	-9.2	35
06-Dec-09	30-Dec-81	-4.1	13	15-Dec-89	-8.5	18
13-Dec-09	16-Dec-02	-7.1	26	14-Dec-89	-10.1	15
20-Dec-09	08-Dec-02	-1.4	34	08-Dec-76	-11.1	10
27-Dec-09	13-Dec-82	-1.1	19	26-Dec-83	-12.9	29
03-Jan-10	28-Dec-99	-4.3	25	26-Dec-93	-17.0	33
10-Jan-10	10-Jan-79	-8.8	28	26-Jan-94	-17.7	22
17-Jan-10	21-Jan-91	-13.5	21	15-Jan-94	-21.4	20
24-Jan-10	09-Jan-78	-13.0	37	10-Jan-82	-15.8	41
31-Jan-10	11-Jan-79	-8.7	18	16-Jan-94	-13.8	15

(Table 3.2 continued)

Week Ending	Normal Peak Date	Normal Temperature (°C)	Normal Wind Speed (km/hr)	Extreme Peak Date	Extreme Temperature (°C)	Extreme Wind Speed (km/hr)
07-Feb-10	15-Feb-91	-13.5	37	05-Feb-95	-17.6	41
14-Feb-10	29-Feb-92	-8.7	21	06-Feb-95	-15.4	19
21-Feb-10	04-Feb-89	-7.5	4	11-Feb-79	-17.2	2
28-Feb-10	26-Feb-86	-8.0	0	13-Feb-79	-17.0	16
07-Mar-10	08-Mar-95	-5.5	24	03-Mar-03	-14.3	6
14-Mar-10	12-Mar-01	-2.4	33	12-Mar-84	-11.3	7
21-Mar-10	24-Mar-90	-1.5	12	20-Mar-86	-11.1	29
28-Mar-10	25-Mar-80	2.5	26	25-Mar-02	-3.5	15
04-Apr-10	08-Apr-00	0.2	38	06-Apr-82	-7.4	38
11-Apr-10	15-Apr-88	5.0	26	07-Apr-03	-2.0	36
18-Apr-10	20-Apr-78	3.4	27	17-Apr-02	28.2	22
25-Apr-10	28-Apr-79	6.0	10	27-Apr-90	29.4	20
02-May-10	01-May-79	7.1	26	06-May-00	30.1	29
09-May-10	11-May-90	11.4	35	09-May-79	29.7	22
16-May-10	21-May-06	8.7	42	19-May-96	28.8	39
23-May-10	26-May-89	24.8	30	23-May-75	27.8	7
30-May-10	31-May-85	23.5	28	30-May-06	32.8	14
06-Jun-10	25-Jun-90	25.6	15	24-Jun-05	34.0	24
13-Jun-10	22-Jun-06	30.6	27	16-Jun-94	32.5	11
20-Jun-10	09-Jun-84	29.3	19	18-Jun-94	35.2	10
27-Jun-10	09-Jun-04	31.3	27	17-Jun-94	32.6	13

3.4 Conservation and Demand Management

The Outlook contains different forecasts of demand as they relate to conservation and demand management. The Firm scenario only includes existing conservation, demand management and off-grid generation. The Planned scenario includes the incremental conservation and demand management impacts from the OPA's conservation targets.

Table 3.3 shows how the various conservation and demand management components are treated within the Outlook. Of note is the fact that conservation is decremented from demand whereas demand response programs are treated as resources.

Table 3.3: Conservation and Demand Management

Conservation and Demand Management Components	Planned Scenario	Firm Scenario	Treatment
Conservation	Targeted levels included	Existing levels included	Decrement demand
OPA Demand Response 1	Targeted levels included	Existing levels included	Resource
OPA Demand Response 2	Targeted levels included	None	Resource
OPA Demand Response 3	Targeted levels included	Existing levels included	Resource
OPA Contracted Demand Response	Existing levels included	Existing levels included	Resource
RESOP Generation	Projected levels included	Existing levels included	Decrement demand
CESOP Generation	Projected levels included	Existing levels included	Decrement demand if non-MP
CHP Generation	Projected levels included	Existing levels included	Decrement demand if non-MP

Demand measures include loads in the Dispatchable Loads and OPA Demand Response programs and other loads that have contracted with the OPA. The Firm Demand scenario includes the total capacity of programs currently in place. That total capacity is discounted – based on historical and contract data - to reflect reliably available capacity. The Planned Demand scenario includes all existing programs and those slated to become active during the forecast horizon. The total capacity of these programs is once again discounted to reflect the anticipated available capacity at the time of the weekly peak.

Conservation includes reductions due to energy efficiency, fuel switching and self-generation. These impacts are the results of actions that lead to permanent reductions, not the response to a signal or market condition to temporarily shift or reduce consumption.

- End of Section -

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4.0 Demand Forecast

This section presents information for the total system; information for the individual zones can be found in Appendices A and B.

Figure 4.1 shows the weekly history and forecast of energy demand. The graph shows both the Planned and Firm scenarios under the Normal weather forecast.

Figure 4.1: Weekly Energy Demand – History and Forecast

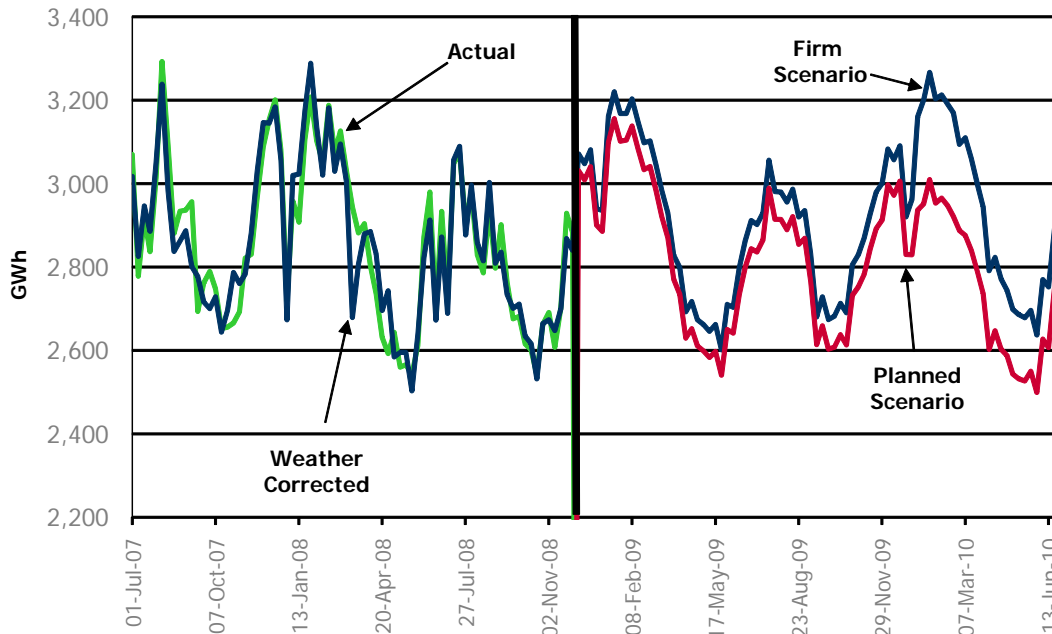


Figure 4.2 shows the history and forecast of weekly peak demands. It includes both the Firm and Planned scenarios. Both scenarios are based on Monthly Normal weather.

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 – History and Forecast

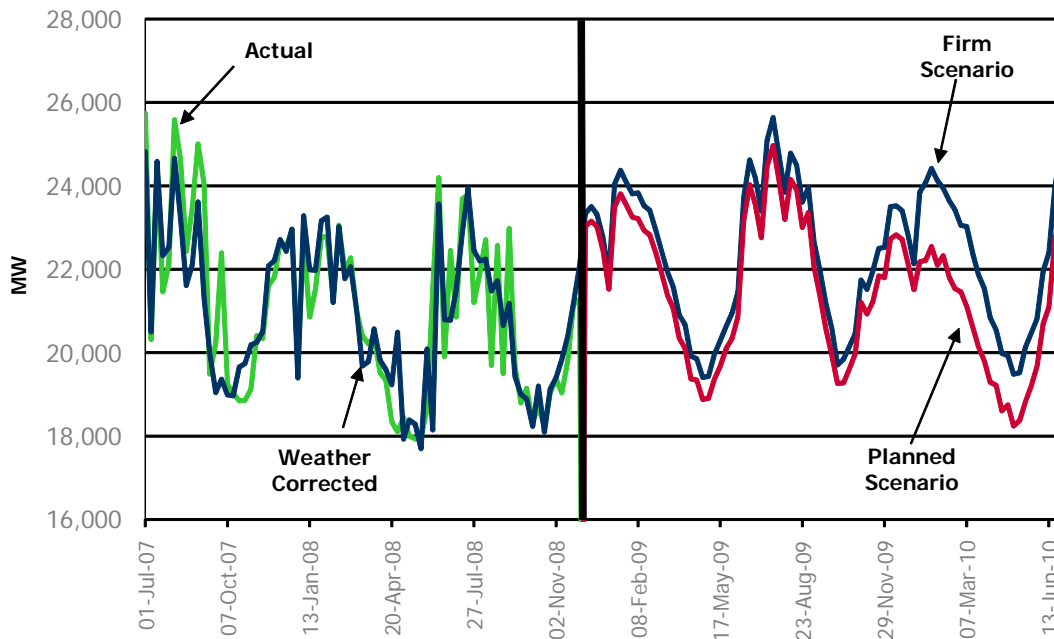


Table 4.1 contains the weekly forecast of energy and peak demand. The table includes the Monthly Normal weather peak day temperature for Toronto, Monthly Normal peak demands and Monthly Normal energy demand for both the Planned and Firm scenarios.

Table 4.1: Forecasted Ontario Weekly Demand

Week Ending	Normal Peak Day Temperature (°C)	Planned Scenario			Firm Scenario		
		Normal Peak Demand (MW)	Extreme Peak Demand (MW)	Normal Energy (GWh)	Normal Peak Demand (MW)	Extreme Peak Demand (MW)	Normal Energy (GWh)
04-Jan-09	-4.3	21,526	22,559	2,886	21,836	22,869	2,936
11-Jan-09	-8.8	23,501	24,459	3,098	24,049	25,008	3,161
18-Jan-09	-13.5	23,813	24,825	3,156	24,379	25,391	3,221
25-Jan-09	-13.0	23,541	24,677	3,102	24,086	25,221	3,168
01-Feb-09	-8.7	23,257	24,350	3,104	23,811	24,905	3,169
08-Feb-09	-13.5	23,221	24,285	3,138	23,837	24,902	3,204
15-Feb-09	-8.7	22,936	23,931	3,083	23,525	24,520	3,149
22-Feb-09	-7.5	22,832	23,701	3,034	23,416	24,285	3,099
01-Mar-09	-8.0	22,393	23,582	3,041	22,937	24,126	3,103
08-Mar-09	-5.5	21,915	23,386	2,984	22,448	23,919	3,046
15-Mar-09	-2.4	21,386	22,692	2,921	21,938	23,245	2,985
22-Mar-09	-1.5	21,079	22,216	2,870	21,584	22,720	2,930
29-Mar-09	2.5	20,348	21,567	2,770	20,907	22,126	2,829
05-Apr-09	0.2	20,113	21,730	2,735	20,678	22,295	2,799
12-Apr-09	5.0	19,374	20,464	2,629	19,916	21,005	2,693
19-Apr-09	3.4	19,349	21,634	2,652	19,858	22,144	2,718
26-Apr-09	6.0	18,885	21,616	2,611	19,406	22,137	2,674

(Table 4.1 continued)

Week Ending	Normal Peak Day Temperature (°C)	Planned Scenario			Firm Scenario		
		Normal Peak Demand (MW)	Extreme Peak Demand (MW)	Normal Energy (GWh)	Normal Peak Demand (MW)	Extreme Peak Demand (MW)	Normal Energy (GWh)
03-May-09	7.1	18,910	21,353	2,599	19,431	21,874	2,662
10-May-09	11.4	19,367	21,839	2,583	19,958	22,430	2,646
17-May-09	8.7	19,681	21,345	2,598	20,293	21,958	2,662
24-May-09	24.8	20,103	22,160	2,540	20,637	22,695	2,602
31-May-09	23.5	20,338	23,092	2,650	20,945	23,698	2,711
07-Jun-09	25.6	20,861	23,861	2,642	21,455	24,455	2,704
14-Jun-09	30.6	23,149	25,269	2,735	23,733	25,853	2,799
21-Jun-09	29.3	24,032	26,297	2,799	24,626	26,891	2,863
28-Jun-09	31.3	23,553	25,945	2,844	24,195	26,587	2,911
05-Jul-09	29.2	22,761	24,641	2,836	23,402	25,281	2,902
12-Jul-09	29.6	24,485	26,195	2,865	25,107	26,817	2,930
19-Jul-09	30.2	24,972	27,038	2,989	25,642	27,708	3,057
26-Jul-09	30.9	24,143	26,034	2,915	24,765	26,655	2,982
02-Aug-09	29.8	23,202	24,826	2,914	23,852	25,476	2,980
09-Aug-09	30.8	24,157	26,968	2,889	24,789	27,600	2,956
16-Aug-09	28.9	23,913	26,240	2,921	24,503	26,829	2,987
23-Aug-09	27.5	23,003	25,468	2,855	23,610	26,074	2,921
30-Aug-09	28.0	23,361	25,524	2,869	23,965	26,128	2,936
06-Sep-09	26.1	22,041	25,345	2,765	22,667	25,972	2,832
13-Sep-09	29.6	21,356	25,110	2,614	21,960	25,714	2,681
20-Sep-09	26.8	20,580	24,421	2,659	21,185	25,026	2,729
27-Sep-09	19.5	19,939	22,892	2,604	20,585	23,538	2,675
04-Oct-09	9.5	19,264	23,446	2,608	19,710	23,892	2,683
11-Oct-09	9.5	19,282	19,877	2,638	19,847	20,442	2,713
18-Oct-09	9.8	19,618	20,470	2,613	20,145	20,997	2,691
25-Oct-09	5.6	19,978	20,713	2,733	20,462	21,197	2,806
01-Nov-09	4.0	21,210	21,779	2,752	21,744	22,313	2,829
08-Nov-09	3.8	20,930	21,582	2,782	21,523	22,175	2,870
15-Nov-09	1.0	21,222	22,170	2,843	21,957	22,905	2,928
22-Nov-09	-2.0	21,844	22,759	2,892	22,505	23,420	2,980
29-Nov-09	-2.0	21,800	23,156	2,913	22,529	23,885	3,002
06-Dec-09	-4.1	22,737	23,824	2,997	23,505	24,593	3,083
13-Dec-09	-7.1	22,829	23,904	2,972	23,522	24,597	3,058
20-Dec-09	-1.4	22,720	23,703	3,006	23,404	24,388	3,091
27-Dec-09	-1.1	22,139	23,002	2,830	22,828	23,692	2,920
03-Jan-10	-4.3	21,517	22,658	2,829	22,132	23,273	2,962
10-Jan-10	-8.8	22,187	23,091	2,936	23,855	24,758	3,161
17-Jan-10	-13.5	22,219	23,313	2,951	24,084	25,178	3,201
24-Jan-10	-13.0	22,546	23,557	3,010	24,419	25,431	3,267
31-Jan-10	-8.7	22,103	23,239	2,953	24,128	25,264	3,204
07-Feb-10	-13.5	22,329	23,393	2,965	23,954	25,018	3,213
14-Feb-10	-8.7	21,816	22,811	2,947	23,650	24,645	3,191
21-Feb-10	-7.5	21,537	22,501	2,922	23,434	24,397	3,171
28-Feb-10	-8.0	21,463	22,652	2,887	23,054	24,243	3,095
07-Mar-10	-5.5	21,118	22,059	2,876	23,032	23,973	3,110
14-Mar-10	-2.4	20,623	22,113	2,839	22,386	23,876	3,060
21-Mar-10	-1.5	20,150	21,477	2,789	21,874	23,201	2,999
28-Mar-10	2.5	19,808	20,923	2,737	21,540	22,656	2,945
04-Apr-10	0.2	19,298	20,538	2,603	20,843	22,083	2,792
11-Apr-10	5.0	19,221	20,467	2,647	20,549	21,795	2,823
18-Apr-10	3.4	18,606	19,699	2,603	19,986	21,079	2,772
25-Apr-10	6.0	18,752	21,110	2,588	19,933	22,291	2,744
02-May-10	7.1	18,246	21,047	2,543	19,485	22,286	2,699
09-May-10	11.4	18,380	20,896	2,532	19,520	22,036	2,686
16-May-10	8.7	18,820	21,277	2,527	20,130	22,588	2,679
23-May-10	24.8	19,211	20,878	2,550	20,474	22,141	2,697
30-May-10	23.5	19,687	21,744	2,499	20,819	22,876	2,638
06-Jun-10	25.6	20,688	24,426	2,627	21,951	25,690	2,770
13-Jun-10	30.6	21,091	23,580	2,607	22,392	24,881	2,753
20-Jun-10	29.3	22,694	24,814	2,752	23,950	26,070	2,895
27-Jun-10	31.3	23,400	25,665	2,796	24,878	27,143	2,947

4.1 Comparison of Current and Previous Forecast

This section compares the current forecast with that released in July 2008. The forecasts are very similar and represent more of an update since there were not any significant changes in the drivers, assumptions or methodology. Table 4.2 summarizes the changes to the forecast based on the Planned scenario.

Table 4.2: Current Planned Demand Scenario versus Previous Planned Demand Scenario

Season	Energy Demand - Planned Scenario	Normal Peak Demand - Planned Scenario	Extreme Peak Demand - Planned Scenario
	(GWh)	(MW)	(MW)
Winter 2008-09	39,248	23,813	24,825
Difference (Current - Previous)	-108	105	77
Spring 2009	35,529	21,915	23,297
Difference (Current - Previous)	-168	104	-237
Summer 2009	37,471	24,972	27,038
Difference (Current - Previous)	-297	-14	-237
Fall 2009	35,456	22,041	25,308
Difference (Current - Previous)	65	-66	-270

- End of Section -

Appendix A Energy Demand Forecast Details

Table A1: Weekly Zonal Energy Forecast, Normal Weather, Planned Demand Scenario

Week Ending	Weekly Normal Energy (GWh) - Planned Demand Scenario										
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System
04-Jan-09	101	241	205	178	235	954	91	11	574	297	2,886
11-Jan-09	114	257	221	188	253	1,026	99	12	614	315	3,098
18-Jan-09	112	256	228	194	258	1,047	101	12	627	322	3,156
25-Jan-09	116	256	219	187	248	1,025	101	12	616	321	3,102
01-Feb-09	115	255	222	191	253	1,025	99	12	617	315	3,104
08-Feb-09	114	252	223	192	251	1,043	101	12	627	320	3,138
15-Feb-09	111	250	218	188	245	1,025	100	12	618	316	3,083
22-Feb-09	112	247	211	182	239	1,011	99	11	608	314	3,034
01-Mar-09	114	245	210	182	239	1,018	100	11	608	316	3,041
08-Mar-09	108	243	203	177	231	1,001	98	11	597	313	2,984
15-Mar-09	102	242	200	172	238	978	95	11	583	303	2,921
22-Mar-09	102	237	192	166	229	964	94	11	575	300	2,870
29-Mar-09	99	231	181	157	218	931	92	11	557	294	2,770
05-Apr-09	97	229	177	155	212	926	91	10	552	287	2,735
12-Apr-09	95	224	168	150	202	883	87	10	530	280	2,629
19-Apr-09	93	219	170	154	203	897	89	9	537	281	2,652
26-Apr-09	94	213	164	150	196	886	88	9	531	279	2,611
03-May-09	95	207	162	150	196	887	87	9	529	277	2,599
10-May-09	92	202	162	151	198	886	87	8	522	276	2,583
17-May-09	91	203	160	148	196	903	88	7	524	278	2,598
24-May-09	91	202	160	145	194	875	87	8	506	273	2,540
31-May-09	91	200	165	149	201	926	93	7	525	292	2,650
07-Jun-09	93	197	162	144	200	923	93	7	526	297	2,642
14-Jun-09	94	194	165	147	204	968	97	8	545	312	2,735
21-Jun-09	95	193	170	152	211	993	103	8	548	326	2,799
28-Jun-09	94	191	173	155	216	1,023	105	8	558	320	2,844
05-Jul-09	87	190	173	156	215	1,019	105	9	558	324	2,836
12-Jul-09	92	191	174	155	220	1,042	105	8	561	318	2,865
19-Jul-09	92	192	182	165	227	1,091	111	7	581	340	2,989
26-Jul-09	92	194	177	162	221	1,049	109	7	567	337	2,915
02-Aug-09	92	194	176	162	220	1,057	106	7	572	328	2,914
09-Aug-09	94	198	174	158	220	1,033	108	7	565	333	2,889
16-Aug-09	95	202	174	158	223	1,037	111	7	570	342	2,921
23-Aug-09	95	205	170	153	220	1,006	107	7	560	331	2,855
30-Aug-09	95	212	171	155	222	1,011	106	8	563	326	2,869
06-Sep-09	94	212	162	144	204	975	104	8	544	319	2,765
13-Sep-09	89	208	153	133	200	911	94	8	524	295	2,614
20-Sep-09	91	208	152	131	202	931	97	8	536	303	2,659
27-Sep-09	92	207	152	130	208	904	92	8	526	286	2,604
04-Oct-09	92	214	156	133	208	899	87	8	534	276	2,608
11-Oct-09	94	215	160	139	208	912	88	8	539	276	2,638
18-Oct-09	97	220	162	143	207	887	86	8	533	270	2,613
25-Oct-09	98	226	171	153	216	927	90	9	560	281	2,733
01-Nov-09	99	229	175	158	216	937	89	9	562	279	2,752
08-Nov-09	102	232	179	156	224	943	90	9	566	282	2,782
15-Nov-09	103	233	183	160	225	966	92	10	579	291	2,843
22-Nov-09	103	238	190	165	229	984	93	10	587	293	2,892
29-Nov-09	105	242	192	168	230	987	94	10	588	295	2,913
06-Dec-09	105	246	202	176	237	1,014	96	11	603	307	2,997
13-Dec-09	102	246	203	177	239	1,003	94	11	598	299	2,972
20-Dec-09	101	249	205	179	239	1,015	96	11	605	305	3,006
27-Dec-09	91	234	198	177	238	944	86	11	564	287	2,830
03-Jan-10	96	239	202	181	234	932	87	11	563	284	2,829
10-Jan-10	103	239	212	183	241	971	92	12	587	296	2,936
17-Jan-10	104	240	214	184	242	974	93	12	590	297	2,951
24-Jan-10	107	242	220	189	245	996	95	12	603	301	3,010
31-Jan-10	107	240	212	184	238	976	93	12	594	297	2,953
07-Feb-10	106	237	214	185	239	983	94	11	598	298	2,965
14-Feb-10	103	234	212	185	237	979	93	11	597	296	2,947
21-Feb-10	102	234	207	180	231	974	93	11	592	296	2,922
28-Feb-10	103	232	200	176	225	966	93	11	585	297	2,887

(Table A1 continued)

Week Ending	Weekly Normal Energy (GWh) - Planned Demand Scenario										Total System
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	
07-Mar-10	101	231	202	178	230	957	93	11	579	293	2,876
14-Mar-10	100	229	196	173	221	951	92	11	575	293	2,839
21-Mar-10	95	229	193	168	227	931	89	11	562	286	2,789
28-Mar-10	94	225	185	162	218	919	88	11	554	282	2,737
04-Apr-10	90	221	172	150	206	873	84	10	528	268	2,603
11-Apr-10	89	222	173	156	205	896	86	10	539	271	2,647
18-Apr-10	88	217	168	154	200	880	85	9	531	270	2,603
25-Apr-10	87	211	167	156	200	878	85	9	529	267	2,588
02-May-10	88	204	161	151	192	867	84	9	523	265	2,543
09-May-10	89	197	159	150	192	869	83	8	521	264	2,532
16-May-10	85	195	161	151	195	871	83	7	515	263	2,527
23-May-10	86	197	159	148	193	890	84	7	518	268	2,550
30-May-10	86	197	159	146	192	863	84	8	501	264	2,499
06-Jun-10	87	192	164	148	200	921	90	7	528	289	2,627
13-Jun-10	89	187	161	144	199	914	91	7	525	291	2,607
20-Jun-10	90	187	169	152	204	983	99	8	546	314	2,752
27-Jun-10	91	187	175	159	215	1,003	100	8	554	304	2,796

Table A2: Weekly Zonal Energy Forecast, Normal Weather, Firm Demand Scenario

Week Ending	Weekly Normal Energy (GWh) - Firm Demand Scenario										Total System
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	
04-Jan-09	107	244	207	182	237	965	93	12	584	306	2,936
11-Jan-09	121	260	224	192	256	1,042	101	13	626	327	3,161
18-Jan-09	118	259	231	198	261	1,063	104	13	639	334	3,221
25-Jan-09	122	260	222	192	252	1,042	104	13	629	333	3,168
01-Feb-09	121	258	225	195	256	1,041	101	12	629	328	3,169
08-Feb-09	121	256	226	197	255	1,059	103	13	640	334	3,204
15-Feb-09	118	254	221	193	249	1,041	102	13	630	329	3,149
22-Feb-09	118	250	214	187	242	1,027	101	12	620	327	3,099
01-Mar-09	119	248	213	186	242	1,033	102	12	620	328	3,103
08-Mar-09	114	246	206	181	235	1,016	101	12	609	325	3,046
15-Mar-09	108	245	203	177	241	993	97	12	595	315	2,985
22-Mar-09	107	241	195	170	232	979	96	12	587	312	2,930
29-Mar-09	104	235	184	161	221	946	94	11	568	305	2,829
05-Apr-09	103	232	180	159	215	940	93	11	564	301	2,799
12-Apr-09	102	228	172	154	204	897	90	11	542	294	2,693
19-Apr-09	100	223	173	159	206	911	91	10	549	295	2,718
26-Apr-09	100	217	167	155	199	900	90	10	543	293	2,674
03-May-09	101	211	166	155	198	901	89	9	540	291	2,662
10-May-09	98	205	165	155	200	899	90	9	534	290	2,646
17-May-09	97	207	164	152	198	917	90	8	535	293	2,662
24-May-09	97	206	163	149	197	889	89	8	517	287	2,602
31-May-09	96	204	169	154	204	939	95	8	536	306	2,711
07-Jun-09	99	201	166	148	203	937	96	8	537	310	2,704
14-Jun-09	100	198	169	151	207	982	100	8	557	326	2,799
21-Jun-09	101	197	174	157	214	1,008	105	8	559	340	2,863
28-Jun-09	100	195	177	160	219	1,039	108	9	570	334	2,911
05-Jul-09	93	194	177	160	218	1,033	108	9	570	339	2,902
12-Jul-09	98	195	178	160	222	1,057	108	8	573	332	2,930
19-Jul-09	98	197	186	170	230	1,107	114	8	593	354	3,057
26-Jul-09	98	198	182	167	224	1,065	112	7	578	352	2,982
02-Aug-09	98	198	181	166	223	1,072	108	7	584	342	2,980
09-Aug-09	99	202	179	163	223	1,048	111	8	577	347	2,956
16-Aug-09	101	206	179	163	226	1,052	113	8	583	356	2,987
23-Aug-09	101	209	175	158	222	1,021	110	8	572	345	2,921
30-Aug-09	101	216	176	159	224	1,026	109	8	576	341	2,936

(Table A2 continued)

Week Ending	Weekly Normal Energy (GWh) - Firm Demand Scenario										Total System
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	
06-Sep-09	95	212	158	138	202	924	97	8	536	310	2,681
13-Sep-09	97	212	157	136	205	945	99	9	549	319	2,729
20-Sep-09	98	211	157	134	210	919	94	9	539	303	2,675
27-Sep-09	99	218	160	138	211	913	90	10	549	296	2,683
04-Oct-09	100	219	164	143	210	926	90	10	554	297	2,713
11-Oct-09	104	224	166	148	209	901	89	10	548	292	2,691
18-Oct-09	105	231	175	158	218	941	93	10	574	301	2,806
25-Oct-09	106	233	179	163	218	951	92	10	576	301	2,829
01-Nov-09	110	237	183	161	226	957	93	11	584	307	2,870
08-Nov-09	110	238	188	165	228	981	96	12	597	314	2,928
15-Nov-09	111	243	194	170	232	999	96	12	606	318	2,980
22-Nov-09	112	248	197	173	233	1,002	97	12	607	320	3,002
29-Nov-09	115	251	206	181	240	1,029	100	12	621	329	3,083
06-Dec-09	113	250	207	183	242	1,018	98	13	615	320	3,058
13-Dec-09	111	254	209	185	242	1,031	99	13	622	326	3,091
20-Dec-09	102	239	202	182	241	959	90	13	582	310	2,920
27-Dec-09	107	248	209	191	241	965	92	13	588	308	2,962
03-Jan-10	116	257	224	200	257	1,039	100	13	629	327	3,161
10-Jan-10	117	261	227	202	260	1,051	102	13	637	332	3,201
17-Jan-10	121	263	233	208	264	1,074	103	14	651	337	3,267
24-Jan-10	120	261	226	202	256	1,053	102	13	640	331	3,204
31-Jan-10	120	257	227	203	256	1,058	102	13	643	333	3,213
07-Feb-10	117	254	225	203	254	1,052	101	13	642	330	3,191
14-Feb-10	116	254	220	198	249	1,049	102	13	638	332	3,171
21-Feb-10	114	248	211	191	239	1,029	100	12	623	326	3,095
28-Feb-10	114	250	215	195	246	1,028	100	13	622	327	3,110
07-Mar-10	112	246	207	189	236	1,017	99	12	616	325	3,060
14-Mar-10	106	246	204	183	241	995	96	12	601	316	2,999
21-Mar-10	106	242	196	177	232	981	94	12	593	312	2,945
28-Mar-10	102	235	182	163	218	927	91	11	563	299	2,792
04-Apr-10	101	235	182	168	216	943	92	11	572	303	2,823
11-Apr-10	100	229	177	167	209	923	91	11	563	302	2,772
18-Apr-10	98	222	176	167	208	918	90	10	559	296	2,744
25-Apr-10	99	215	169	162	201	908	89	10	552	294	2,699
02-May-10	100	209	168	161	200	909	88	10	550	292	2,686
09-May-10	98	207	169	162	203	908	89	9	544	291	2,679
16-May-10	97	208	168	158	201	927	89	8	545	295	2,697
23-May-10	96	207	167	156	199	899	88	9	527	289	2,638
30-May-10	99	204	172	158	208	958	95	8	554	314	2,770
06-Jun-10	100	199	169	154	206	952	96	8	551	317	2,753
13-Jun-10	102	198	177	162	212	1,021	104	9	572	339	2,895
20-Jun-10	102	198	184	169	223	1,045	105	9	581	331	2,947
27-Jun-10	94	195	179	166	214	1,046	106	10	578	336	2,924

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Appendix B Peak Demand Forecast Details

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

Week Ending	Hourly Coincident Peak Demand (MW) - Planned Demand Scenario											
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System	Load Forecast Uncertainty
04-Jan-09	651	1,589	1,589	1,364	1,731	7,274	697	65	4,368	2,199	21,526	431
11-Jan-09	725	1,703	1,773	1,523	1,992	7,894	755	88	4,681	2,367	23,501	492
18-Jan-09	703	1,682	1,812	1,557	2,038	8,057	753	90	4,761	2,359	23,813	512
25-Jan-09	732	1,705	1,770	1,537	1,986	7,859	782	90	4,667	2,412	23,541	564
01-Feb-09	722	1,685	1,735	1,478	2,032	7,810	738	88	4,619	2,349	23,257	456
08-Feb-09	690	1,652	1,724	1,490	1,942	7,881	759	85	4,645	2,352	23,221	485
15-Feb-09	699	1,642	1,708	1,484	1,969	7,782	720	83	4,581	2,268	22,936	488
22-Feb-09	732	1,606	1,655	1,413	1,928	7,800	733	80	4,559	2,327	22,832	399
01-Mar-09	682	1,548	1,609	1,417	1,880	7,697	716	81	4,509	2,254	22,393	381
08-Mar-09	666	1,549	1,545	1,384	1,785	7,536	711	79	4,406	2,256	21,915	812
15-Mar-09	635	1,582	1,498	1,326	1,891	7,277	670	78	4,284	2,145	21,386	606
22-Mar-09	625	1,552	1,440	1,270	1,798	7,263	657	78	4,257	2,140	21,079	652
29-Mar-09	592	1,509	1,365	1,188	1,748	7,012	657	71	4,097	2,109	20,348	576
05-Apr-09	589	1,485	1,343	1,188	1,707	6,963	646	71	4,047	2,073	20,113	861
12-Apr-09	573	1,430	1,253	1,087	1,615	6,725	629	67	3,945	2,050	19,374	559
19-Apr-09	577	1,445	1,265	1,124	1,614	6,685	604	67	3,956	2,012	19,349	487
26-Apr-09	578	1,393	1,188	1,040	1,514	6,604	600	62	3,902	2,004	18,885	406
03-May-09	579	1,339	1,215	1,107	1,514	6,611	593	62	3,901	1,989	18,910	572
10-May-09	605	1,281	1,216	1,130	1,471	7,076	646	48	3,846	2,049	19,367	175
17-May-09	581	1,234	1,146	1,059	1,359	7,485	668	49	3,934	2,166	19,681	910
24-May-09	578	1,314	1,207	1,128	1,474	7,580	673	45	3,888	2,214	20,103	620
31-May-09	589	1,277	1,218	1,136	1,458	7,654	689	47	4,028	2,242	20,338	960
07-Jun-09	628	1,338	1,249	1,154	1,550	7,899	677	44	4,120	2,202	20,861	994
14-Jun-09	619	1,298	1,349	1,276	1,664	8,808	829	56	4,561	2,687	23,149	1,033
21-Jun-09	632	1,285	1,417	1,348	1,748	9,174	858	59	4,710	2,801	24,032	1,227
28-Jun-09	613	1,226	1,358	1,288	1,677	9,123	868	61	4,654	2,684	23,553	1,383
05-Jul-09	581	1,245	1,355	1,286	1,622	8,669	831	72	4,519	2,581	22,761	905
12-Jul-09	604	1,264	1,435	1,380	1,809	9,541	874	59	4,795	2,726	24,485	612
19-Jul-09	607	1,270	1,467	1,441	1,870	9,541	940	57	4,854	2,925	24,972	1,186
26-Jul-09	621	1,252	1,403	1,362	1,739	9,237	918	53	4,686	2,872	24,143	878
02-Aug-09	610	1,272	1,359	1,322	1,681	8,987	806	51	4,574	2,539	23,202	830
09-Aug-09	636	1,288	1,411	1,372	1,791	9,157	903	55	4,737	2,807	24,157	957
16-Aug-09	627	1,354	1,412	1,369	1,838	8,934	891	56	4,625	2,808	23,913	937
23-Aug-09	630	1,353	1,341	1,288	1,738	8,564	852	57	4,500	2,680	23,003	762
30-Aug-09	627	1,385	1,360	1,285	1,748	8,775	862	58	4,568	2,693	23,361	691
06-Sep-09	595	1,375	1,230	1,137	1,514	8,315	836	57	4,365	2,617	22,041	1,375
13-Sep-09	587	1,347	1,141	1,036	1,453	8,057	819	56	4,254	2,605	21,356	1,329
20-Sep-09	574	1,282	1,042	916	1,348	7,852	800	56	4,176	2,535	20,580	1,201
27-Sep-09	604	1,342	1,107	958	1,533	7,370	737	49	3,903	2,336	19,939	399
04-Oct-09	582	1,397	1,174	1,035	1,591	6,807	649	57	3,890	2,079	19,264	438
11-Oct-09	585	1,364	1,216	1,036	1,643	6,811	620	52	3,968	1,988	19,282	323
18-Oct-09	605	1,418	1,269	1,103	1,631	6,838	625	58	4,059	2,012	19,618	348
25-Oct-09	590	1,466	1,329	1,168	1,689	6,884	635	65	4,116	2,037	19,978	559
01-Nov-09	627	1,537	1,421	1,239	1,740	7,400	668	66	4,391	2,121	21,210	440
08-Nov-09	630	1,496	1,412	1,198	1,732	7,286	657	66	4,332	2,122	20,930	316
15-Nov-09	627	1,487	1,460	1,286	1,770	7,382	673	69	4,356	2,111	21,222	452
22-Nov-09	628	1,545	1,540	1,340	1,847	7,509	690	72	4,464	2,208	21,844	501
29-Nov-09	652	1,584	1,522	1,332	1,828	7,446	712	72	4,436	2,216	21,800	510
06-Dec-09	683	1,630	1,628	1,414	1,903	7,769	732	74	4,596	2,307	22,737	438
13-Dec-09	654	1,594	1,661	1,470	1,931	7,797	715	85	4,655	2,269	22,829	493
20-Dec-09	633	1,645	1,649	1,453	1,883	7,761	717	82	4,632	2,266	22,720	445
27-Dec-09	567	1,549	1,665	1,481	1,995	7,448	686	84	4,458	2,206	22,139	392
03-Jan-10	579	1,664	1,621	1,471	1,918	7,081	670	82	4,311	2,120	21,517	470
10-Jan-10	651	1,571	1,726	1,486	1,965	7,389	692	80	4,438	2,188	22,187	438
17-Jan-10	657	1,572	1,689	1,433	1,904	7,453	707	86	4,481	2,237	22,219	456
24-Jan-10	645	1,581	1,735	1,494	1,942	7,577	703	91	4,550	2,228	22,546	512
31-Jan-10	662	1,571	1,688	1,457	1,876	7,389	715	85	4,446	2,213	22,103	564
07-Feb-10	630	1,573	1,682	1,450	1,893	7,538	721	85	4,506	2,250	22,329	485
14-Feb-10	627	1,486	1,647	1,490	1,881	7,406	660	79	4,429	2,112	21,816	488
21-Feb-10	649	1,499	1,596	1,361	1,823	7,310	685	80	4,361	2,172	21,537	307
28-Feb-10	617	1,463	1,563	1,382	1,822	7,377	669	78	4,363	2,128	21,463	381

(Table B1 continued)

Week Ending	Hourly Coincident Peak Demand (MW) - Planned Demand Scenario											Total System	Load Forecast Uncertainty
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	West		
07-Mar-10	574	1,435	1,586	1,420	1,845	7,186	658	76	4,258	2,080	21,118	452	
14-Mar-10	584	1,431	1,473	1,316	1,713	7,113	651	71	4,197	2,074	20,623	831	
21-Mar-10	578	1,474	1,428	1,255	1,803	6,839	616	77	4,078	2,003	20,150	627	
28-Mar-10	564	1,440	1,369	1,197	1,712	6,827	600	75	4,041	1,983	19,808	631	
04-Apr-10	544	1,419	1,304	1,131	1,673	6,628	610	72	3,922	1,995	19,298	597	
11-Apr-10	532	1,416	1,304	1,159	1,638	6,626	601	70	3,907	1,968	19,221	573	
18-Apr-10	514	1,350	1,218	1,068	1,557	6,433	585	66	3,855	1,961	18,606	561	
25-Apr-10	525	1,379	1,250	1,121	1,579	6,496	566	63	3,865	1,909	18,752	487	
02-May-10	594	1,302	1,234	1,100	1,357	6,424	580	60	3,737	1,857	18,246	403	
09-May-10	590	1,255	1,231	1,134	1,365	6,491	581	61	3,787	1,886	18,380	572	
16-May-10	554	1,221	1,197	1,119	1,433	6,944	612	43	3,778	1,917	18,820	287	
23-May-10	544	1,184	1,130	1,047	1,323	7,360	641	48	3,876	2,057	19,211	912	
30-May-10	543	1,271	1,189	1,117	1,443	7,470	650	44	3,837	2,122	19,687	620	
06-Jun-10	555	1,257	1,210	1,135	1,464	7,887	696	46	4,144	2,294	20,688	1,334	
13-Jun-10	576	1,228	1,289	1,229	1,589	7,985	680	50	4,236	2,229	21,091	1,049	
20-Jun-10	582	1,217	1,325	1,261	1,601	8,744	806	57	4,528	2,573	22,694	1,033	
27-Jun-10	571	1,199	1,388	1,331	1,698	9,020	867	57	4,611	2,656	23,400	1,227	

Table B2: Weekly Zonal Coincident Peak Demand Forecast, Normal Weather, Firm Demand Scenario

Week Ending	Hourly Coincident Peak Demand (MW) - Firm Demand Scenario											Total System	Load Forecast Uncertainty
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	West		
04-Jan-09	687	1,607	1,602	1,391	1,744	7,337	711	72	4,429	2,256	21,836	435	
11-Jan-09	763	1,736	1,799	1,563	2,027	8,056	774	93	4,784	2,454	24,049	348	
18-Jan-09	742	1,716	1,839	1,598	2,074	8,223	773	96	4,868	2,450	24,379	383	
25-Jan-09	767	1,738	1,797	1,576	2,024	8,027	800	94	4,770	2,492	24,086	552	
01-Feb-09	758	1,719	1,762	1,518	2,070	7,978	758	92	4,723	2,432	23,811	556	
08-Feb-09	737	1,689	1,753	1,536	1,978	8,043	783	94	4,760	2,463	23,837	374	
15-Feb-09	743	1,677	1,736	1,528	2,006	7,944	742	90	4,690	2,369	23,525	383	
22-Feb-09	775	1,641	1,683	1,456	1,964	7,961	755	87	4,668	2,428	23,416	525	
01-Mar-09	718	1,582	1,636	1,457	1,915	7,859	734	85	4,613	2,337	22,937	513	
08-Mar-09	702	1,582	1,571	1,423	1,820	7,697	728	83	4,507	2,336	22,448	524	
15-Mar-09	674	1,616	1,525	1,367	1,924	7,435	689	83	4,389	2,235	21,938	473	
22-Mar-09	658	1,583	1,465	1,306	1,831	7,420	673	81	4,353	2,214	21,584	514	
29-Mar-09	634	1,542	1,391	1,230	1,780	7,169	677	77	4,203	2,204	20,907	467	
05-Apr-09	631	1,520	1,372	1,230	1,739	7,118	667	77	4,152	2,172	20,678	473	
12-Apr-09	616	1,463	1,279	1,127	1,645	6,871	648	74	4,048	2,146	19,916	496	
19-Apr-09	615	1,477	1,291	1,161	1,643	6,829	622	71	4,052	2,097	19,858	544	
26-Apr-09	617	1,425	1,214	1,079	1,544	6,750	618	67	4,001	2,092	19,406	488	
03-May-09	618	1,371	1,242	1,146	1,543	6,756	612	67	3,999	2,078	19,431	473	
10-May-09	656	1,322	1,257	1,170	1,497	7,209	663	53	3,949	2,181	19,958	444	
17-May-09	634	1,275	1,188	1,102	1,386	7,620	687	55	4,041	2,305	20,293	486	
24-May-09	622	1,350	1,241	1,165	1,500	7,711	690	49	3,984	2,324	20,637	406	
31-May-09	640	1,319	1,262	1,178	1,485	7,788	710	52	4,133	2,377	20,945	422	
07-Jun-09	673	1,376	1,291	1,194	1,580	8,043	699	49	4,220	2,331	21,455	891	
14-Jun-09	662	1,336	1,390	1,315	1,696	8,960	848	59	4,661	2,806	23,733	686	
21-Jun-09	674	1,323	1,459	1,388	1,780	9,327	879	63	4,810	2,923	24,626	744	
28-Jun-09	652	1,264	1,403	1,331	1,715	9,301	890	64	4,762	2,810	24,195	562	
05-Jul-09	625	1,284	1,398	1,329	1,657	8,837	852	76	4,629	2,715	23,402	845	
12-Jul-09	646	1,302	1,479	1,421	1,843	9,701	898	63	4,898	2,857	25,107	622	
19-Jul-09	651	1,310	1,519	1,486	1,908	9,721	962	60	4,968	3,057	25,642	533	
26-Jul-09	663	1,289	1,451	1,403	1,774	9,405	937	55	4,792	2,996	24,765	530	
02-Aug-09	652	1,311	1,413	1,364	1,717	9,156	830	55	4,680	2,673	23,852	657	
09-Aug-09	677	1,326	1,461	1,413	1,826	9,322	924	57	4,848	2,935	24,789	184	
16-Aug-09	666	1,390	1,459	1,406	1,870	9,089	910	58	4,729	2,926	24,503	1,002	
23-Aug-09	668	1,390	1,391	1,327	1,772	8,723	872	59	4,605	2,802	23,610	759	
30-Aug-09	666	1,422	1,410	1,325	1,780	8,931	882	60	4,673	2,817	23,965	1,105	

(Table B2 continued)

Week Ending	Hourly Coincident Peak Demand (MW) - Firm Demand Scenario											
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System	Load Forecast Uncertainty
06-Sep-09	635	1,412	1,279	1,177	1,547	8,473	855	59	4,476	2,752	22,667	1,079
13-Sep-09	630	1,384	1,188	1,074	1,483	8,203	837	59	4,364	2,737	21,960	1,049
20-Sep-09	615	1,319	1,089	954	1,379	8,003	818	58	4,286	2,665	21,185	1,310
27-Sep-09	650	1,379	1,154	999	1,565	7,523	758	53	4,020	2,483	20,585	1,474
04-Oct-09	622	1,422	1,195	1,067	1,610	6,912	667	63	3,981	2,171	19,710	959
11-Oct-09	629	1,398	1,245	1,071	1,664	6,923	643	65	4,073	2,135	19,847	1,030
18-Oct-09	648	1,445	1,293	1,136	1,652	6,947	645	70	4,162	2,148	20,145	1,348
25-Oct-09	628	1,492	1,352	1,199	1,710	6,992	652	73	4,211	2,153	20,462	873
01-Nov-09	670	1,569	1,448	1,272	1,761	7,509	689	77	4,492	2,257	21,744	833
08-Nov-09	672	1,537	1,444	1,234	1,755	7,404	682	78	4,451	2,264	21,523	1,003
15-Nov-09	677	1,529	1,495	1,332	1,802	7,534	701	85	4,510	2,290	21,957	919
22-Nov-09	671	1,590	1,576	1,382	1,878	7,660	716	83	4,596	2,353	22,505	873
29-Nov-09	700	1,631	1,561	1,378	1,861	7,599	742	87	4,583	2,387	22,529	724
06-Dec-09	762	1,669	1,658	1,464	1,937	7,925	766	92	4,753	2,479	23,505	1,456
13-Dec-09	722	1,637	1,693	1,515	1,965	7,959	744	96	4,790	2,400	23,522	1,418
20-Dec-09	723	1,684	1,679	1,501	1,957	7,867	751	92	4,746	2,403	23,404	1,371
27-Dec-09	630	1,588	1,696	1,527	2,032	7,612	714	95	4,596	2,339	22,828	356
03-Jan-10	639	1,703	1,651	1,519	1,948	7,222	695	90	4,429	2,235	22,132	389
10-Jan-10	728	1,695	1,814	1,611	2,089	7,931	748	90	4,748	2,402	23,855	326
17-Jan-10	740	1,718	1,788	1,571	2,045	8,059	769	96	4,826	2,472	24,084	383
24-Jan-10	727	1,735	1,837	1,630	2,089	8,198	765	98	4,891	2,449	24,419	557
31-Jan-10	752	1,733	1,796	1,607	2,031	8,044	782	97	4,818	2,469	24,128	556
07-Feb-10	715	1,692	1,768	1,572	2,011	8,045	777	96	4,810	2,467	23,954	371
14-Feb-10	715	1,624	1,743	1,629	2,017	7,981	723	92	4,769	2,358	23,650	460
21-Feb-10	732	1,651	1,697	1,501	1,967	7,927	747	89	4,709	2,413	23,434	520
28-Feb-10	697	1,580	1,648	1,502	1,937	7,880	723	87	4,660	2,340	23,054	508
07-Mar-10	662	1,585	1,687	1,564	1,985	7,790	721	88	4,611	2,336	23,032	514
14-Mar-10	678	1,565	1,567	1,449	1,834	7,650	712	84	4,524	2,323	22,386	524
21-Mar-10	653	1,610	1,520	1,383	1,930	7,401	673	85	4,397	2,222	21,874	518
28-Mar-10	639	1,579	1,463	1,325	1,839	7,394	656	83	4,361	2,201	21,540	473
04-Apr-10	612	1,538	1,387	1,246	1,786	7,135	660	79	4,209	2,191	20,843	590
11-Apr-10	602	1,506	1,375	1,259	1,726	7,034	645	79	4,159	2,163	20,549	428
18-Apr-10	594	1,461	1,295	1,168	1,647	6,851	633	75	4,107	2,156	19,986	473
25-Apr-10	592	1,450	1,312	1,212	1,654	6,847	606	73	4,094	2,093	19,933	544
02-May-10	596	1,398	1,235	1,128	1,556	6,769	603	68	4,043	2,088	19,485	488
09-May-10	615	1,390	1,247	1,187	1,512	6,755	632	68	4,058	2,057	19,520	444
16-May-10	649	1,324	1,284	1,207	1,501	7,262	654	54	4,009	2,187	20,130	486
23-May-10	626	1,277	1,213	1,132	1,392	7,684	678	57	4,103	2,313	20,474	327
30-May-10	611	1,350	1,261	1,193	1,509	7,782	682	51	4,046	2,334	20,819	422
06-Jun-10	637	1,356	1,291	1,214	1,540	8,241	737	53	4,363	2,520	21,951	398
13-Jun-10	663	1,328	1,371	1,311	1,667	8,346	722	58	4,462	2,465	22,392	912
20-Jun-10	652	1,299	1,403	1,343	1,680	9,111	843	63	4,753	2,802	23,950	707
27-Jun-10	657	1,300	1,481	1,427	1,793	9,449	915	66	4,867	2,923	24,878	723

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Appendix C Analytical Factors

Table C1: Factors Affecting Energy Demand

Factors Affecting Daily Energy Demand				
Variable Class	Variable	Change in Variable	Impact On Daily Energy Demand (MWh)	
Weather	Daily Avg Temperature > 16° C 10° C > and < 16° C < 10° C	1° C Increase	8,160 MWh Increase	
		1° C Increase	1,510 MWh Increase	
		1° C Decrease	2,640 MWh Increase	
	Daily Humidity - Dewpoint > 16° C 10° C > and < 16° C < 10° C	1° C Increase	2,970 MWh Increase	
		1° C Increase	550 MWh Increase	
		1° C Decrease	960 MWh Increase	
	Wind Summer Winter	1 km/hr Decrease	400 MWh Increase	
		1 km/hr Increase	20 MWh Increase	
	Cloud Summer Winter	Decrease of 1 on Scale	1,250 MWh Decrease	
		Increase of 1 on Scale	1,330 MWh Increase	
Economic	Employment	Increase of 1,000 jobs	3 MWh Increase	
	Housing Stock	Increase of 1,000 houses	5 MWh Increase	
Calendar	Holidays	New Year's Day	65,000 MWh Decrease	
		Good Friday	45,000 MWh Decrease	
		Victoria Day	54,000 MWh Decrease	
		Canada Day	41,000 MWh Decrease	
		August Civic Holiday	39,000 MWh Decrease	
		Labour Day	56,000 MWh Decrease	
		Thanksgiving Day	55,000 MWh Decrease	
		Remembrance Day	9,000 MWh Decrease	
		Christmas	84,000 MWh Decrease	
		Boxing Day	79,000 MWh Decrease	
		Day of Week	New Year's Eve	8,000 MWh Decrease
			Monday vs Sunday	47,000 MWh Increase
	Tuesday vs Sunday		49,000 MWh Increase	
	Wednesday vs Sunday	50,000 MWh Increase		
	Thursday vs Sunday	49,000 MWh Increase		
Friday vs Sunday	45,000 MWh Increase			
Saturday vs Sunday	10,000 MWh Increase			

Table C2: Factors Affecting Peak Demand

Factors Affecting Daily Peak Demand				
Variable Class	Variable	Change in Variable	Impact On Daily Peak Demand (MW)	
Weather	Temperature			
	> 16° C	1°C Increase	450 MW Increase	
	10°C > and < 16° C	1°C Increase	100 MW Increase	
	< 10°C	1°C Decrease	110 MW Increase	
	Humidity - Dewpoint			
	> 16° C	1°C Increase	160 MW Increase	
	10°C > and < 16° C	1°C Increase	40 MW Increase	
	< 10°C	1°C Decrease	40 MW Increase	
	Wind			
	Summer	1 km/hr Decrease	14 MW Increase	
Winter	1 km/hr Increase	10 MW Increase		
Cloud				
	Summer	Decrease of 1 on Scale	110 MW Increase	
Winter	Increase of 1 on Scale	70 MW Increase		
Economic	Employment	Increase of 1,000 jobs	0.2 MW Increase	
	Housing Stock	Increase of 1,000 houses	0.3 MW Increase	
Calendar	Holidays	New Year's Day	2,800 MW Decrease	
		Good Friday	2,100 MW Decrease	
		Victoria Day	2,400 MW Decrease	
		Canada Day	1,700 MW Decrease	
		August Civic Holiday	1,600 MW Decrease	
		Labour Day	2,100 MW Decrease	
		Thanksgiving Day	2,500 MW Decrease	
		Remembrance Day	400 MW Decrease	
		Christmas	4,400 MW Decrease	
		Boxing Day	3,600 MW Decrease	
		New Year's Eve	600 MW Decrease	
		Day of Week	Monday vs Sunday	2,100 MW Increase
			Tuesday vs Sunday	2,000 MW Increase
	Wednesday vs Sunday		2,100 MW Increase	
	Thursday vs Sunday		2,000 MW Increase	
	Friday vs Sunday		1,700 MW Increase	
Saturday vs Sunday	100 MW Increase			

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