

**18-MONTH OUTLOOK:**

# Ontario Demand Forecast

From July 2008 to December 2009



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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 July 2008 to December 2009 and supersedes the previous forecast released in March 2008.

### Actual Weather and Demand

Since the last forecast the actual demand and weather data for March, April and May has been recorded. Here are the highlights:

#### March

- March was colder than normal as the average temperature was the lowest since 1984. Although colder than normal, this was due to a lack of warm days rather than excessive cold weather. There were two days colder than the peak day, but both these days occurred on the weekend.
- Actual peak demand was 20,990 MW and weather-corrected peak demand was 21,025 MW. This was the lowest March peak since 2000 and the lowest weather-corrected since 1999.
- Energy demand for the month was 13.0 TWh the lowest since 2002. Weather-corrected energy demand was 12.6 TWh also the lowest March energy since 2002.
- Wholesale industrial energy demand was 6.2% lower than the previous March.

#### April

- April was very mild as the average temperature was the highest since 1970. Therefore the weather had a significant downward impact on demand.
- The monthly peak was 19,512 MW the lowest since April 2005. The weather-corrected peak was higher at 20,494 MW roughly the same as last April.
- Actual energy demand for the month was 11.5 TWh whereas weather-corrected energy demand was higher at 11.9 TWh. April demand – both peak and energy - has been relatively flat the past three years.
- Wholesale industrial customers' consumption was 4.4% lower than the previous April.

#### May

- May's weather was mild as it lacked very few warm days. Both the average temperature and the peak day temperature were colder than normal.
- Peak electricity demand for the month was 18,065 MW (20,095 MW weather-corrected). The weather-corrected figure represent a small increase over last year.
- Energy demand for the month was 11.4 TWh (11.4 TWh weather-corrected).
- Wholesale industrial customers' consumption declined by 4.0% compared to the previous May.

Overall, the weather experienced this spring was cooler than normal. Actual energy demand was 2.5% lower than the same three month period a year earlier. After correcting for weather the demand was 2.2% lower. Wholesale industrial customers' consumption for the three months was 4.8% lower than the previous year. The industrial customers' impact is greater in the spring as weather-responsive demand is smaller than in the winter and summer months. Furthermore, conservation programs and off-grid generation have further reduced electricity consumption.

### **Economic Outlook**

The IESO has updated the economic assumptions that underpin the forecast for the Ontario economy. The major themes dominating the Ontario economy are:

- The high Canadian dollar, high oil prices and a U.S. slowdown continues to impact Ontario's manufacturing sector.
- Recent financial volatility has led to lower interest rates on both sides of the border. This helps boost domestic consumption and business investment. For that reason, construction, retail sales and import demand remain strong. However, high fuel costs have raised inflation concerns which could exert upward pressure on interest rates.
- Though economic indicators point to moderate growth, industrial electricity demand continues to lag. Overall, Ontario's energy-intensive industries are struggling more than the economy as a whole. Going forward this trend is expected to continue in the near term.

### **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.

Previous versions of the Outlook contained peak demands based on Seasonal Normal weather. All of the analysis in the Outlooks are based on either Extreme weather peak demands or Monthly Normal weather in conjunction with Load Forecast Uncertainty. Since the Seasonal peaks did not factor in the analysis they have been dropped. Normal peak or Normal energy demands are based on Monthly Normal weather.

As stated in the previous outlook, we are reviewing the 18-Month demand forecasting process due to a number of changes impacting the electricity market. The main purpose of this review is to ensure that we are accurately capturing the impacts of economic changes and conservation. This review will continue throughout 2008.

### **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.

Under the Firm scenario, peak and energy demand are lower than the previous forecast as the economy shows continuing weakness. For the Planned scenario, better accounting of the

conservation figures has led to an increase in peak demands and lower energy demand compared to the previous forecast.

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, 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 summarizes 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 - Includes Targeted Conservation		
Season	Normal Weather Peak (MW)	Extreme Weather Peak (MW)
Summer 2008	25,232	27,495
Winter 2008-09	23,698	24,740
Summer 2009	24,998	27,260
Year	Actual TWh	% Growth
2005 Energy	154.9	0.8%
2006 Energy	152.3	-1.7%
2007 Energy	151.6	-0.5%
2008 Energy (Forecast)	150.0	-1.0%
2009 Energy (Forecast)	148.3	-1.1%

Firm Demand Scenario - Excludes Targeted Conservation		
Season	Normal Weather Peak (MW)	Extreme Weather Peak (MW)
Summer 2008	25,478	27,741
Winter 2008-09	24,265	25,306
Summer 2009	25,668	27,930
Year	Actual TWh	% Growth
2005 Energy	154.9	0.8%
2006 Energy	152.3	-1.7%
2007 Energy	151.6	-0.5%
2008 Energy (Forecast)	151.0	-0.4%
2009 Energy (Forecast)	151.9	0.6%

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

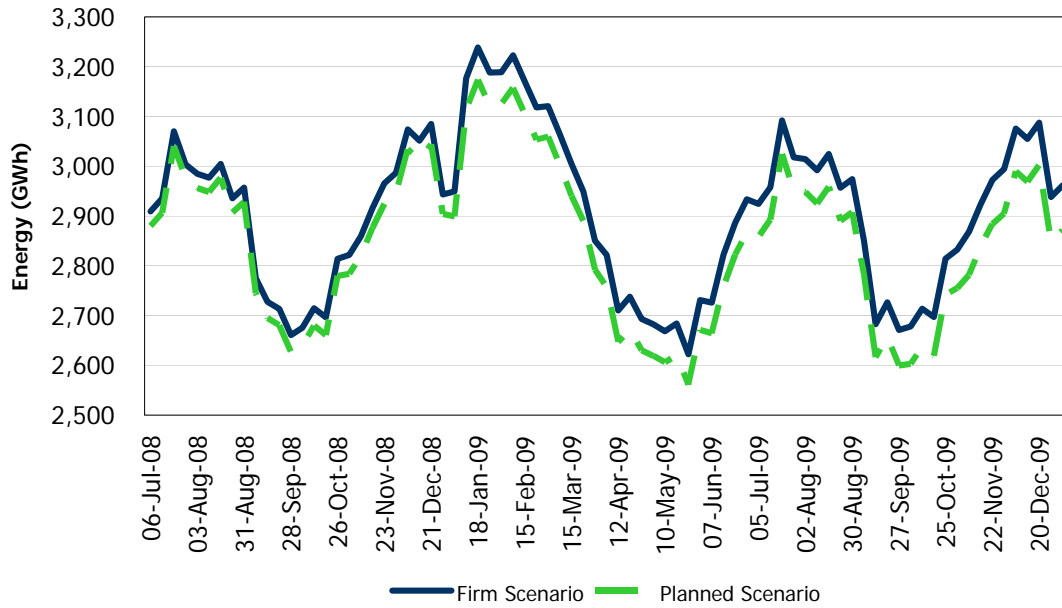
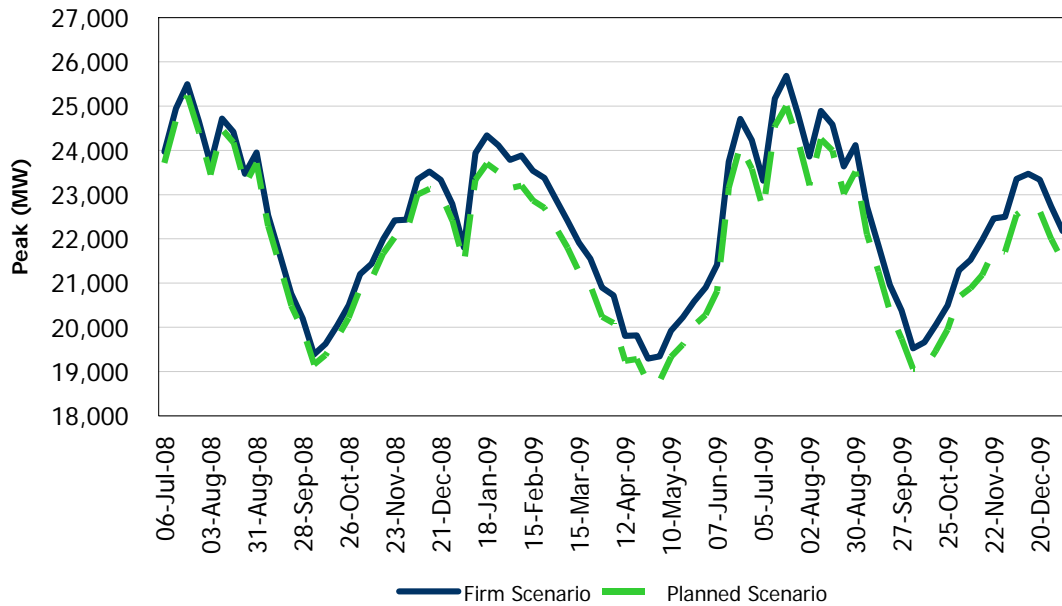


Figure 2: Comparison – Weekly Peak Demand under the Firm and Planned Scenarios



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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 July 2008 to December 2009. It supersedes the previous forecast released March 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\\_2008jun.pdf](http://www.ieso.ca/imoweb/pubs/marketReports/Methodology_RTAA_2008jun.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 March 2008. Data for April and May 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](mailto:customer.relations@ieso.ca) or to [forecasts.demand@ieso.ca](mailto: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 March to May Review

Looking at the spring of 2008, the weather was mainly cooler than normal. Both peak and energy demand tracked lower than recent history suggests, as lower industrial demand and conservation led to lower electricity demand. Table 2.1 contains a summary of the weather and demand for the review period.

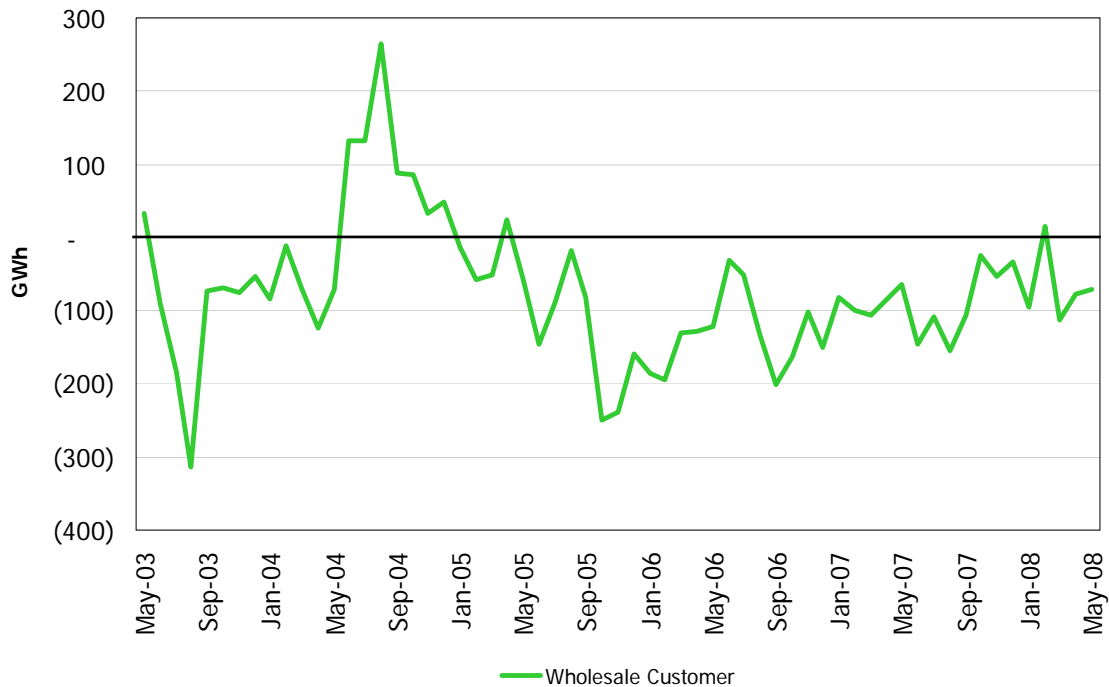
**Table 2.1: Historical Weather and Demand Summary**

Historical Analysis		March	April	May
Actual	Average Temperature (°C)	1.3	14.4	16.2
	Minimum Temperature (°C)	-6.4	3.8	9.3
	Maximum Temperature (°C)	11.8	23.9	26.9
Monthly Normal	Normal Average Temperature (°C)	3.6	10.7	17.1
	Normal Minimum Temperature (°C)	-5.5	2.8	8.7
	Normal Maximum Temperature (°C)	16.7	25.0	27.2
Actual	Peak Demand (MW)	20,990	19,512	18,650
	Average Hour (MW)	17,478	16,001	15,332
	Minimum Hour (MW)	13,902	11,571	11,465
	90th Percentile (MW)	19,568	18,117	17,576
	Percent above 20,000 (MW)	4.2%	#N/A	#N/A
	# of Hours Above 20,000 (MW)	31	#N/A	#N/A
	Energy Demand (GWh)	13,004	11,520	11,407
Weather-Corrected	Peak Demand (MW)	21,025	20,494	20,095
	Energy Demand (GWh)	12,635	11,872	11,442
Forecast	Peak Demand (MW)	21,884	20,048	20,211
	Energy Demand (GWh)	13,025	11,699	11,736

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

Figure 2.2 shows the year over year change in wholesale customers' consumption. We can see that their consumption has been falling since the spring of 2005. In general, this coincides with the appreciation of the Canadian dollar. Since September 2005 the year over year declines have been getting smaller.

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



## 2.2 Historical Energy Demand

Actual energy demand was 35.9 TWh (35.9 TWh weather-corrected) for March through May. This was 2.5% lower than the same months a year earlier (2.2% lower on a weather-corrected basis). The demand numbers are a result of lower demand from the energy-intensive industrial sector and the growth of the conservation culture in Ontario.

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

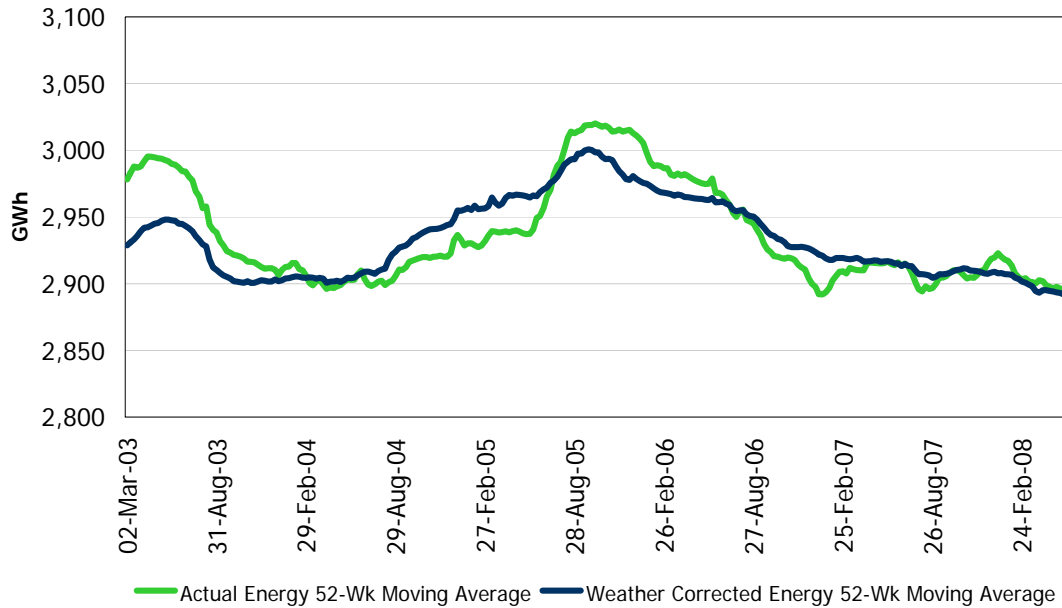


Table 2.2 shows the weekly energy demand for the past three months. The table has the actual and weather-corrected demand for each week and notes any item of significance for the week. If the weather correction is positive it means that the weather was milder than normal. More history for this table 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
02-Mar-08	3,126	3,095	-31	9	
09-Mar-08	3,030	3,005	-25	10	
16-Mar-08	2,944	2,680	-264	11	
23-Mar-08	2,882	2,807	-75	12	Good Friday
30-Mar-08	2,904	2,880	-24	13	
06-Apr-08	2,802	2,886	83	14	
13-Apr-08	2,735	2,832	96	15	
20-Apr-08	2,631	2,696	65	16	
27-Apr-08	2,593	2,743	151	17	
04-May-08	2,643	2,585	-59	18	
11-May-08	2,560	2,596	36	19	
18-May-08	2,566	2,596	30	20	
25-May-08	2,542	2,503	-39	21	Victoria Day

### 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 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**

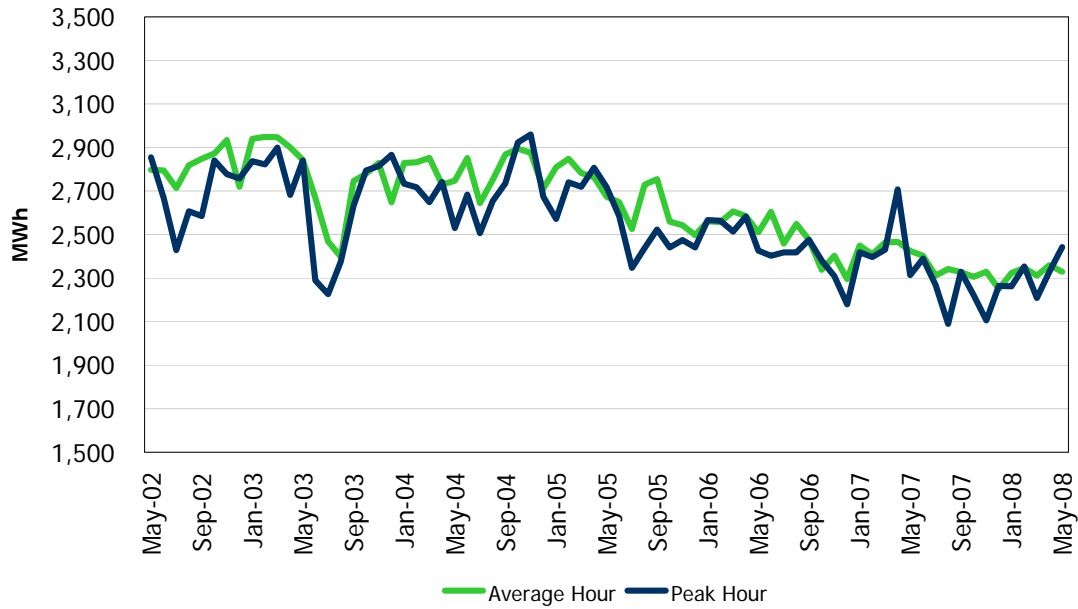


Figure 2.4 displays the 52-week moving average of both actual and weather-corrected peak demand. The profile is similar to that of the energy demand.

**Figure 2.4: Peak Demand – 52-Week Moving Average**

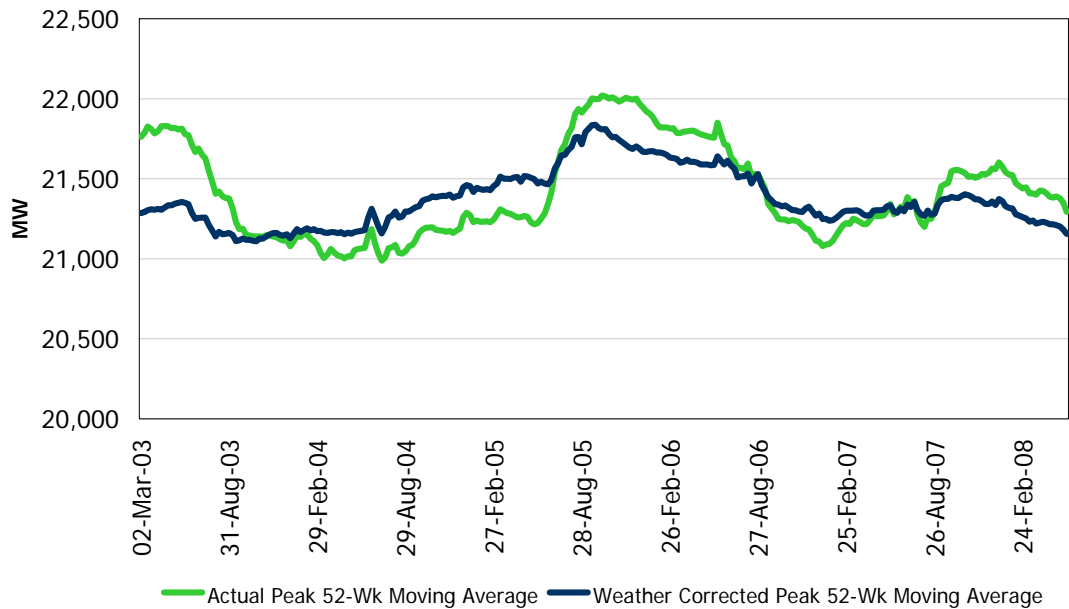




Table 2.3 contains the actual and weather-corrected weekly peak demand for the past three months. The table shows the daily afternoon maximum temperature for the actual peak day. More history for this table is available in the Ontario Demand Forecast tables spreadsheet.

**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)
02-Mar-08	9	27-Feb-08	22,273	22,069	-10.1
09-Mar-08	10	04-Mar-08	20,990	20,864	-1.6
16-Mar-08	11	10-Mar-08	20,405	20,901	-0.7
23-Mar-08	12	18-Mar-08	20,216	19,734	3.0
30-Mar-08	13	25-Mar-08	20,381	20,078	2.6
06-Apr-08	14	01-Apr-08	19,512	19,722	14.1
13-Apr-08	15	11-Apr-08	19,341	19,656	5.2
20-Apr-08	16	14-Apr-08	18,334	18,588	9.7
27-Apr-08	17	21-Apr-08	18,106	18,469	20.4
04-May-08	18	28-Apr-08	18,445	18,657	6.9
11-May-08	19	07-May-08	18,004	18,127	15.6
18-May-08	20	14-May-08	17,929	18,099	17.0
25-May-08	21	21-May-08	17,970	18,531	9.4

## 2.4 Load Duration Curves

Figure 2.5 displays the top 50% of hourly demand for March over the last three years. The curves are going to be heavily influenced by the weather experienced each month. However the downward conservation and economic impacts are evident. Figure 2.6 and Figure 2.7 show similar curves for April and May.

**Figure 2.5: March Load Duration Curves – 2006-2008**

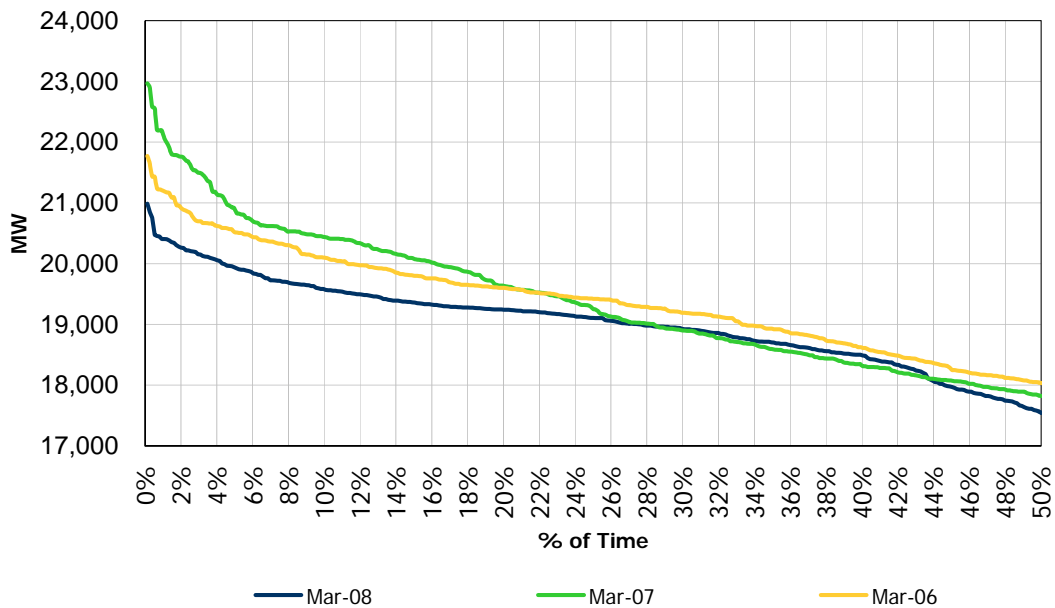


Figure 2.6: April Load Duration Curves – 2006-2008

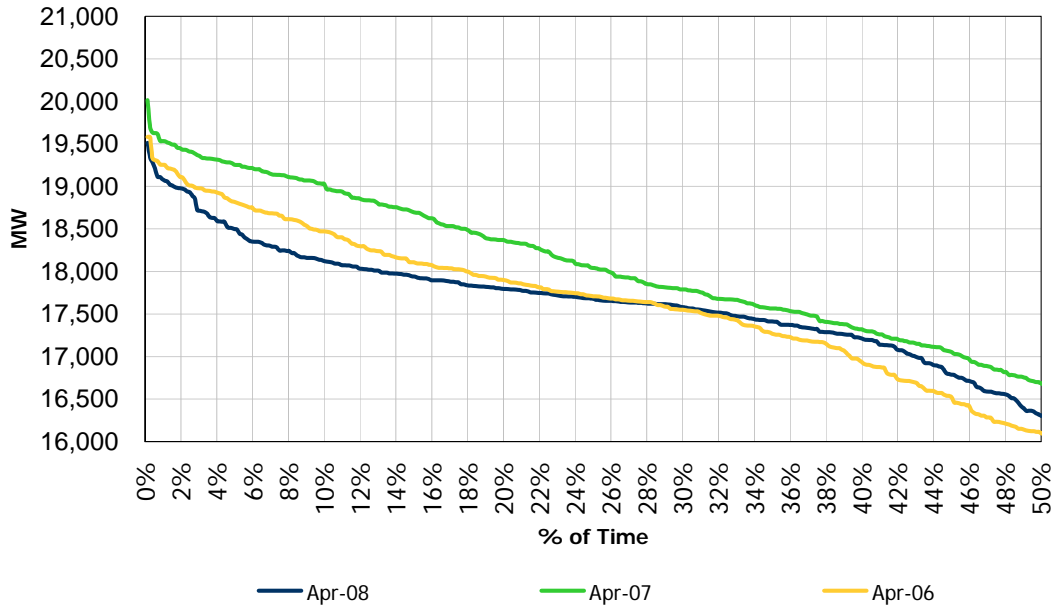
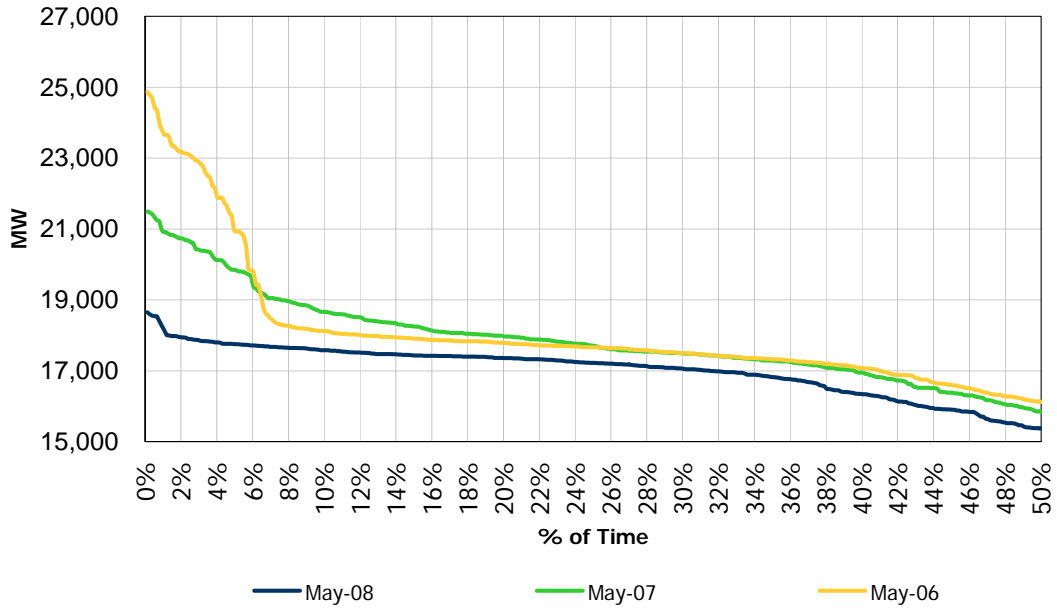


Figure 2.7: May Load Duration Curves – 2006-2008



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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](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	61.6	-9.0	1.274	1.47
2008 (f)	6,648	1.0	58.2	-5.6	1.289	1.14
2009 (f)	6,706	0.9	56.5	-2.9	1.303	1.11

The high dollar, high oil prices and sluggish U.S. economy continue to have a negative impact on the manufacturing sector. Conversely, low interest rates continue to foster construction activity,

business investment and domestic consumption. High commodity prices are buoying the mining and processing sectors.

The IESO continues to look for ways to improve or enhance the capability of the models in capturing economic shifts and trends. This work continues throughout 2008.

### 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)
06-Jul-08	21-Jul-78	29.2	13	16-Jul-99	33.8	25
13-Jul-08	08-Jul-94	29.6	20	03-Jul-02	34.7	21
20-Jul-08	06-Jul-93	30.2	29	14-Jul-95	36.7	17
27-Jul-08	07-Jul-81	30.9	13	01-Jul-02	35.1	15
03-Aug-08	13-Jul-98	29.8	14	04-Jul-02	31.8	26
10-Aug-08	06-Aug-83	30.8	9	01-Aug-06	36.4	33
17-Aug-08	15-Aug-78	28.9	15	02-Aug-06	33.1	20
24-Aug-08	02-Aug-00	27.5	22	14-Aug-88	33.5	24
31-Aug-08	05-Aug-96	28.0	12	05-Aug-88	31.4	21
07-Sep-08	08-Sep-91	26.1	11	03-Sep-73	32.8	9
14-Sep-08	11-Sep-78	29.6	19	09-Sep-02	33.5	15
21-Sep-08	21-Sep-80	26.8	19	16-Sep-91	31.2	30
28-Sep-08	27-Sep-94	19.5	16	22-Sep-70	26.7	21
05-Oct-08	30-Sep-92	9.5	17	01-Oct-02	28.8	34
12-Oct-08	07-Oct-81	9.5	40	12-Oct-88	4.6	24
19-Oct-08	17-Oct-03	9.8	19	20-Oct-74	2.2	27
26-Oct-08	29-Oct-83	5.6	25	26-Oct-79	2.5	27
02-Nov-08	30-Oct-92	4.0	10	07-Nov-93	2.6	26
09-Nov-08	11-Nov-79	3.8	16	12-Nov-95	0.5	34
16-Nov-08	20-Nov-93	1.0	36	13-Nov-86	-4.2	12
23-Nov-08	22-Nov-97	-2.0	11	21-Nov-87	-8.0	23
30-Nov-08	30-Nov-86	-2.0	14	03-Dec-89	-9.2	35
07-Dec-08	16-Dec-02	-7.1	26	14-Dec-89	-10.1	15
14-Dec-08	27-Dec-90	-7.4	4	24-Dec-89	-9.1	26
21-Dec-08	30-Dec-81	-4.1	13	15-Dec-89	-8.5	18
28-Dec-08	13-Dec-86	-6.0	20	27-Dec-93	-9.5	23
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

(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)
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

### 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 and demand management measures. The Planned scenario includes the incremental conservation and demand management impacts from the OPA's conservation targets. Since the previous Outlook the conservation estimates have been improved through updated OPA projections and improved modelling of off-grid generation arising from the Renewable Energy Standard Offer Program.

Table 3.2 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	Firm Scenario	Planned Scenario	Treatment
Conservation	Existing levels included	Targeted levels included	Decrement demand
OPA Demand Response 1	Existing levels included	Targeted levels included	Resource
OPA Demand Response 2	None	Targeted levels included	Resource
OPA Demand Response 3	None	Targeted levels included	Resource
OPA Contracted Demand Response	Existing levels included	Existing levels included	Resource
RESOP Generation	Existing levels included	Projected levels included	Decrement demand
CHP Generation	Existing levels included	Projected levels included	Decrement demand if non-MP

Demand measures includes loads in the Dispatchable Loads, Hour Ahead Dispatchable Load 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 their 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 -

## 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 forecast includes bands that “bracket” the low and high energy forecasts. This range represents the load forecast uncertainty due to the variation in weather. The graph shows both the Planned and Firm scenarios under the Normal weather forecast.

**Figure 4.1: Weekly Energy Demand – History and Forecast**

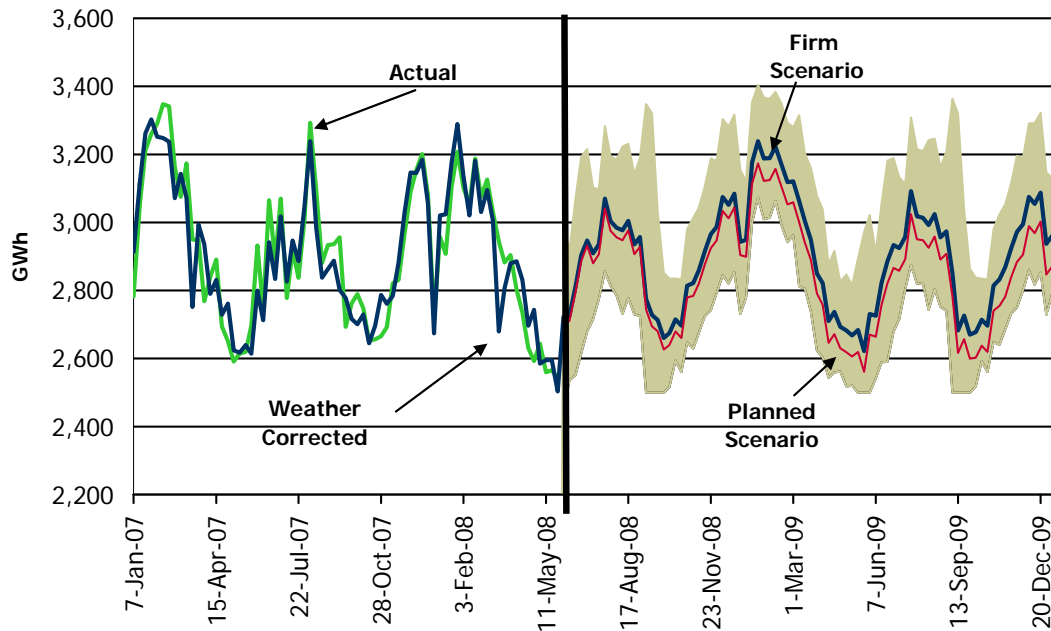


Figure 4.2 shows the history and forecast of weekly peak demands. The forecast bands show the range of potential outcomes due to weather variability. Within the bands the Firm and Planned scenarios are shown. Both scenarios are based on Monthly Normal weather.

Generally it is the top half of the range that is the focus 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 – History and Forecast

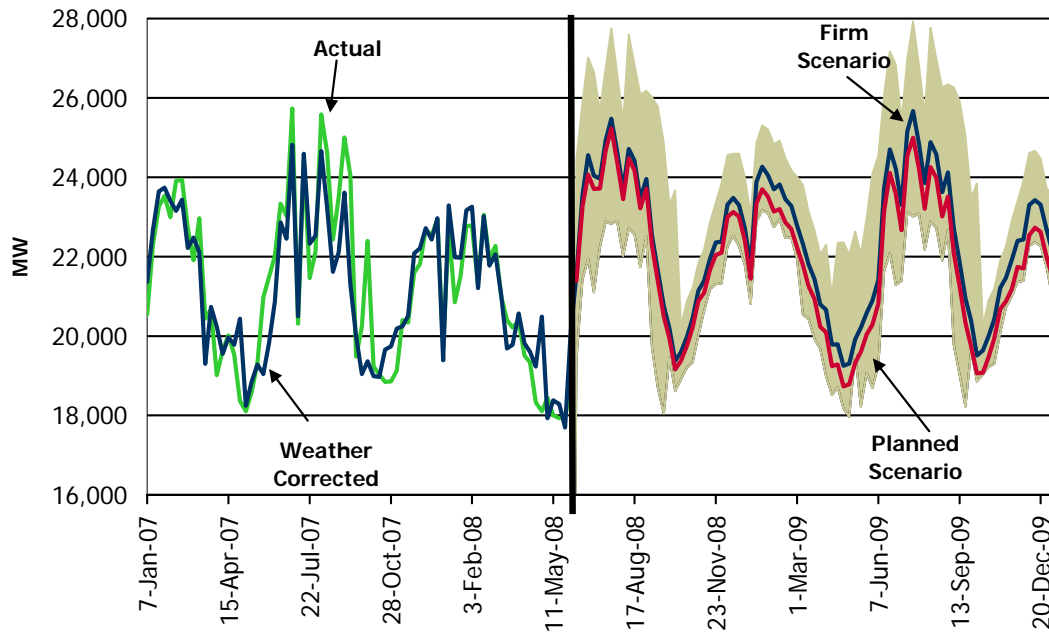


Table 4.1 contains the weekly forecast of energy and peak demand. The table includes the Monthly Normal weather peak day temperature for Toronto, Monthly Normal peak demands and Monthly Normal energy demand for both the Firm and Planned scenarios.

Demand values in the table are prior to any demand response measures as those are treated as a resource in the reliability assessment. Demand measures include loads in the Dispatchable Loads, Hour Ahead Dispatchable Load and OPA Demand Response programs and contracted loads. The impact of targeted conservation is included in the Planned Demand scenario.

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)
06-Jul-08	29.2	23,718	25,425	2,880	23,965	25,673	2,909
13-Jul-08	29.6	24,677	26,493	2,906	24,939	26,756	2,936
20-Jul-08	30.2	25,232	27,495	3,041	25,478	27,741	3,070
27-Jul-08	30.9	24,407	26,373	2,975	24,658	26,624	3,004
03-Aug-08	29.8	23,449	25,134	2,956	23,693	25,379	2,985
10-Aug-08	30.8	24,478	27,356	2,948	24,714	27,593	2,977
17-Aug-08	28.9	24,177	26,581	2,977	24,415	26,819	3,005
24-Aug-08	27.5	23,215	25,837	2,907	23,459	26,081	2,936
31-Aug-08	28.0	23,710	25,928	2,928	23,956	26,174	2,957
07-Sep-08	26.1	22,291	25,767	2,745	22,539	26,016	2,775
14-Sep-08	29.6	21,403	25,509	2,695	21,667	25,778	2,728
21-Sep-08	26.8	20,491	24,600	2,680	20,764	24,854	2,713
28-Sep-08	19.5	19,942	23,027	2,627	20,203	23,293	2,660
05-Oct-08	9.5	19,158	23,403	2,639	19,374	23,663	2,675
12-Oct-08	9.5	19,370	20,012	2,680	19,593	20,230	2,715
19-Oct-08	9.8	19,759	20,659	2,660	19,988	20,891	2,696
26-Oct-08	5.6	20,215	20,972	2,780	20,447	21,204	2,814
02-Nov-08	4.0	20,890	21,586	2,784	21,142	21,827	2,822



(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)
09-Nov-08	3.8	21,094	21,895	2,820	21,392	22,187	2,859
16-Nov-08	1.0	21,674	22,562	2,877	21,954	22,866	2,916
23-Nov-08	-2.0	22,045	23,066	2,925	22,366	23,360	2,965
30-Nov-08	-2.0	22,097	23,537	2,947	22,375	23,852	2,987
07-Dec-08	-7.1	23,001	24,246	3,034	23,312	24,557	3,074
14-Dec-08	-7.4	23,127	24,243	3,012	23,481	24,597	3,051
21-Dec-08	-4.1	23,009	24,311	3,044	23,296	24,598	3,085
28-Dec-08	-6.0	22,424	23,685	2,904	22,734	23,995	2,943
04-Jan-09	-4.3	21,444	22,722	2,899	21,755	23,052	2,949
11-Jan-09	-8.8	23,336	24,310	3,114	23,884	24,859	3,177
18-Jan-09	-13.5	23,698	24,740	3,174	24,265	25,306	3,239
25-Jan-09	-13.0	23,512	24,666	3,122	24,057	25,210	3,188
01-Feb-09	-8.7	23,142	24,277	3,124	23,696	24,832	3,189
08-Feb-09	-13.5	23,199	24,308	3,157	23,815	24,924	3,223
15-Feb-09	-8.7	22,863	23,877	3,105	23,452	24,482	3,170
22-Feb-09	-7.5	22,696	23,572	3,053	23,280	24,170	3,118
01-Mar-09	-8.0	22,237	23,466	3,059	22,781	24,010	3,121
08-Mar-09	-5.5	21,795	23,183	3,001	22,328	23,806	3,063
15-Mar-09	-2.4	21,258	22,570	2,940	21,811	23,131	3,004
22-Mar-09	-1.5	20,930	22,128	2,890	21,435	22,660	2,949
29-Mar-09	2.5	20,238	21,524	2,792	20,797	22,043	2,850
05-Apr-09	0.2	20,095	21,768	2,758	20,660	22,297	2,821
12-Apr-09	5.0	19,245	20,478	2,647	19,786	20,992	2,710
19-Apr-09	3.4	19,285	21,915	2,672	19,794	22,350	2,737
26-Apr-09	6.0	18,733	21,880	2,630	19,254	22,362	2,693
03-May-09	7.1	18,786	21,554	2,619	19,307	22,048	2,683
10-May-09	11.4	19,327	22,164	2,606	19,918	22,629	2,668
17-May-09	8.7	19,606	21,433	2,620	20,218	22,048	2,684
24-May-09	24.8	20,047	22,418	2,561	20,582	22,968	2,622
31-May-09	23.5	20,286	23,533	2,671	20,892	24,086	2,731
07-Jun-09	25.6	20,820	23,947	2,664	21,413	24,540	2,726
14-Jun-09	30.6	23,145	25,497	2,758	23,729	26,081	2,822
21-Jun-09	29.3	24,107	26,575	2,822	24,701	27,169	2,886
28-Jun-09	31.3	23,578	26,193	2,866	24,220	26,834	2,934
05-Jul-09	29.2	22,662	24,750	2,858	23,303	25,391	2,924
12-Jul-09	29.6	24,543	26,360	2,893	25,165	26,982	2,957
19-Jul-09	30.2	24,998	27,260	3,025	25,668	27,930	3,092
26-Jul-09	30.9	24,219	26,185	2,951	24,840	26,806	3,018
02-Aug-09	29.8	23,208	24,893	2,948	23,858	25,543	3,014
09-Aug-09	30.8	24,254	27,132	2,925	24,886	27,764	2,992
16-Aug-09	28.9	23,990	26,394	2,959	24,580	26,984	3,025
23-Aug-09	27.5	23,018	25,639	2,891	23,624	26,246	2,956
30-Aug-09	28.0	23,516	25,734	2,908	24,121	26,338	2,974
06-Sep-09	26.1	22,102	25,617	2,783	22,728	26,260	2,851
13-Sep-09	29.6	21,252	25,317	2,616	21,857	25,910	2,682
20-Sep-09	26.8	20,348	24,384	2,657	20,953	25,044	2,726
27-Sep-09	19.5	19,736	22,841	2,599	20,382	23,472	2,671
04-Oct-09	9.5	19,061	23,220	2,603	19,508	23,841	2,678
11-Oct-09	9.5	19,074	19,722	2,638	19,638	20,237	2,714
18-Oct-09	9.8	19,473	20,377	2,619	19,999	20,903	2,697
25-Oct-09	5.6	19,949	20,743	2,741	20,433	21,198	2,815
01-Nov-09	4.0	20,684	21,423	2,755	21,218	21,902	2,832
08-Nov-09	3.8	20,879	21,632	2,781	21,471	22,262	2,869
15-Nov-09	1.0	21,183	22,247	2,839	21,918	22,900	2,924
22-Nov-09	-2.0	21,743	22,715	2,884	22,404	23,393	2,972
29-Nov-09	-2.0	21,702	23,200	2,905	22,432	23,904	2,994
06-Dec-09	-4.1	22,537	23,839	2,989	23,306	24,607	3,075
13-Dec-09	-7.1	22,732	23,977	2,969	23,425	24,670	3,055
20-Dec-09	-1.4	22,625	23,812	3,002	23,309	24,469	3,087
27-Dec-09	-1.1	21,990	23,032	2,848	22,679	23,722	2,938
03-Jan-10	-4.3	21,498	22,908	2,871	22,117	23,569	2,961

#### 4.1 Comparison of Current and Previous Forecast

This section compares the current forecast with that released in March 2008. The inclusion of actuals and the associated impact of conservation and economic factors have had a large impact on this forecast compared with the previous forecast. Additionally, the updated conservation estimates and improved modelling of the RESOP generation has had a further impact on the forecast compared to the previous one. 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)
Summer 2008	38,192	25,232	27,495
Difference (Current - Previous)	-140	340	347
Fall 2008	35,857	22,291	25,767
Difference (Current - Previous)	-344	263	260
Winter 2008-09	39,414	23,698	24,740
Difference (Current - Previous)	-422	257	233
Spring 2009	35,793	21,795	24,740
Difference (Current - Previous)	-462	253	233

- 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
06-Jul-08	96	195	178	152	218	1,022	109	8	561	340	2,880
13-Jul-08	101	197	179	152	222	1,048	107	7	565	329	2,906
20-Jul-08	101	199	187	161	230	1,097	115	7	588	356	3,041
27-Jul-08	100	199	182	158	220	1,071	111	7	578	349	2,975
03-Aug-08	102	200	181	157	220	1,064	108	7	578	338	2,956
10-Aug-08	102	205	179	154	221	1,049	111	7	574	345	2,948
17-Aug-08	104	210	180	155	226	1,045	115	7	577	356	2,977
24-Aug-08	104	213	177	151	224	1,012	110	7	566	342	2,907
31-Aug-08	103	218	177	151	222	1,030	109	8	575	336	2,928
07-Sep-08	96	214	164	137	203	959	104	7	537	323	2,745
14-Sep-08	98	213	159	130	202	938	98	8	539	310	2,695
21-Sep-08	97	211	156	126	202	933	98	8	538	312	2,680
28-Sep-08	98	210	156	125	207	906	94	8	528	295	2,627
05-Oct-08	98	218	160	130	208	903	90	8	537	288	2,639
12-Oct-08	100	220	165	136	208	919	90	8	544	290	2,680
19-Oct-08	103	225	167	141	207	895	89	9	539	285	2,660
26-Oct-08	105	232	176	151	216	936	93	9	566	296	2,780
02-Nov-08	105	234	179	155	215	940	92	9	564	292	2,784
09-Nov-08	109	236	182	151	224	947	92	9	571	299	2,820
16-Nov-08	108	237	188	157	224	969	95	10	583	305	2,877
23-Nov-08	109	242	194	161	228	986	95	10	591	308	2,925
30-Nov-08	111	246	196	165	229	989	96	11	592	311	2,947
07-Dec-08	111	247	206	171	237	1,023	99	11	611	319	3,034
14-Dec-08	112	253	206	173	238	1,006	98	11	602	313	3,012
21-Dec-08	115	256	206	172	235	1,018	100	11	608	322	3,044
28-Dec-08	100	238	207	177	245	959	89	12	577	301	2,904
04-Jan-09	103	244	205	177	236	956	91	11	578	298	2,899
11-Jan-09	117	260	221	186	254	1,030	99	12	619	317	3,114
18-Jan-09	114	259	228	193	259	1,051	102	12	632	324	3,174
25-Jan-09	118	260	220	186	249	1,030	102	12	622	323	3,122
01-Feb-09	118	258	223	190	254	1,030	99	12	623	318	3,124
08-Feb-09	117	256	224	192	253	1,048	101	12	633	323	3,157
15-Feb-09	114	254	218	188	246	1,030	100	12	624	318	3,105
22-Feb-09	115	250	212	181	240	1,016	99	11	614	316	3,053
01-Mar-09	116	248	210	181	240	1,022	100	11	614	318	3,059
08-Mar-09	111	246	203	176	232	1,005	99	11	603	315	3,001
15-Mar-09	104	244	200	171	239	982	95	11	589	305	2,940
22-Mar-09	104	240	192	165	230	969	94	11	581	303	2,890
29-Mar-09	101	234	181	156	219	937	92	11	563	297	2,792
05-Apr-09	99	232	177	154	214	932	91	10	559	290	2,758
12-Apr-09	98	227	169	148	203	887	88	10	536	282	2,647
19-Apr-09	95	222	170	153	205	902	89	9	543	283	2,672
26-Apr-09	96	216	164	149	197	891	89	9	537	282	2,630
03-May-09	98	210	162	149	197	892	88	9	535	280	2,619
10-May-09	95	205	162	150	199	892	88	8	529	279	2,606
17-May-09	93	206	160	147	197	909	89	7	530	281	2,620
24-May-09	93	206	160	144	196	880	87	8	512	276	2,561
31-May-09	93	203	166	148	202	931	93	7	532	295	2,671
07-Jun-09	96	200	162	142	202	929	94	7	533	300	2,664
14-Jun-09	97	198	165	145	206	974	98	8	552	316	2,758
21-Jun-09	98	196	170	151	213	999	103	8	554	329	2,822
28-Jun-09	97	195	173	154	217	1,029	106	8	564	323	2,866
05-Jul-09	90	194	173	154	216	1,025	106	9	564	327	2,858
12-Jul-09	95	195	174	154	221	1,050	106	8	569	321	2,893
19-Jul-09	95	197	183	164	230	1,102	112	7	591	344	3,025
26-Jul-09	95	197	178	161	224	1,060	110	7	576	342	2,951
02-Aug-09	95	198	177	160	222	1,068	107	7	581	332	2,948
09-Aug-09	97	202	175	157	223	1,044	109	7	574	337	2,925
16-Aug-09	98	206	175	157	226	1,049	112	7	580	347	2,959
23-Aug-09	98	209	171	152	222	1,017	109	7	569	335	2,891
30-Aug-09	98	216	172	153	224	1,023	107	8	573	331	2,908

(Table A1 continued)

Week Ending	Weekly Normal Energy (GWh) - Planned Demand Scenario										
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System
06-Sep-09	96	215	162	142	205	980	105	8	550	321	2,783
13-Sep-09	90	210	152	130	200	910	94	8	526	295	2,616
20-Sep-09	93	210	151	128	202	929	96	8	538	303	2,657
27-Sep-09	93	208	151	126	207	901	91	8	527	286	2,599
04-Oct-09	94	215	154	129	207	896	87	8	536	276	2,603
11-Oct-09	95	217	159	135	208	911	88	8	542	276	2,638
18-Oct-09	99	223	161	140	207	888	86	8	536	271	2,619
25-Oct-09	100	229	170	150	216	929	90	9	564	282	2,741
01-Nov-09	101	231	173	155	215	937	89	9	565	280	2,755
08-Nov-09	104	234	177	152	223	942	90	9	568	283	2,781
15-Nov-09	104	235	182	156	224	964	92	10	581	291	2,839
22-Nov-09	105	239	188	161	229	981	92	10	588	293	2,884
29-Nov-09	106	244	191	164	229	984	93	10	589	295	2,905
06-Dec-09	106	248	200	171	236	1,011	96	10	604	307	2,989
13-Dec-09	104	248	202	173	238	1,001	94	10	599	299	2,969
20-Dec-09	103	251	204	175	239	1,013	95	11	607	305	3,002
27-Dec-09	94	238	198	174	240	949	86	11	570	290	2,848

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

Week Ending	Weekly Normal Energy (GWh) - Firm Demand Scenario										
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System
06-Jul-08	98	197	179	154	219	1,028	111	9	567	346	2,909
13-Jul-08	103	199	180	154	223	1,055	109	8	571	334	2,936
20-Jul-08	103	201	188	163	231	1,104	117	7	594	362	3,070
27-Jul-08	103	201	183	160	222	1,078	113	7	584	354	3,004
03-Aug-08	104	202	182	159	221	1,071	110	7	584	344	2,985
10-Aug-08	105	207	180	155	222	1,056	112	7	581	351	2,977
17-Aug-08	106	212	181	157	227	1,051	116	8	583	362	3,005
24-Aug-08	107	215	178	152	225	1,018	112	8	572	348	2,936
31-Aug-08	106	220	178	152	223	1,036	110	8	581	343	2,957
07-Sep-08	100	216	165	138	204	965	106	8	543	330	2,775
14-Sep-08	103	215	160	132	203	944	100	8	546	316	2,728
21-Sep-08	101	213	157	127	203	939	100	9	545	319	2,713
28-Sep-08	103	212	157	127	208	912	95	9	535	302	2,660
05-Oct-08	103	219	162	132	209	909	91	9	545	296	2,675
12-Oct-08	105	221	166	138	209	925	92	9	551	298	2,715
19-Oct-08	109	227	169	143	208	901	91	9	546	293	2,696
26-Oct-08	110	234	178	153	217	942	94	10	573	303	2,814
02-Nov-08	110	236	181	157	216	946	94	10	572	301	2,822
09-Nov-08	114	238	184	153	225	953	94	10	579	308	2,859
16-Nov-08	114	240	190	159	225	976	97	11	591	314	2,916
23-Nov-08	115	244	195	163	230	993	97	11	600	317	2,965
30-Nov-08	116	248	198	167	230	996	98	12	601	320	2,987
07-Dec-08	117	249	208	175	238	1,029	101	12	619	327	3,074
14-Dec-08	118	255	208	176	240	1,013	100	12	610	321	3,051
21-Dec-08	121	258	207	176	236	1,024	102	12	617	331	3,085
28-Dec-08	106	240	208	180	246	965	90	13	585	310	2,943
04-Jan-09	109	247	208	181	238	967	93	12	588	308	2,949
11-Jan-09	123	263	224	191	257	1,045	101	13	631	329	3,177
18-Jan-09	120	262	231	197	262	1,067	104	13	644	337	3,239
25-Jan-09	125	264	223	191	253	1,046	104	13	634	336	3,188
01-Feb-09	124	262	226	195	258	1,046	102	12	635	330	3,189
08-Feb-09	123	259	227	196	256	1,063	104	13	645	336	3,223
15-Feb-09	120	257	221	192	250	1,046	103	13	637	331	3,170
22-Feb-09	121	254	214	186	243	1,031	101	12	626	329	3,118
01-Mar-09	122	251	213	185	243	1,037	102	12	626	330	3,121

(Table A2 continued)

Week Ending	Weekly Normal Energy (GWh) - Firm Demand Scenario										
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System
08-Mar-09	117	249	206	180	236	1,020	101	12	615	327	3,063
15-Mar-09	110	248	203	176	242	997	97	12	601	318	3,004
22-Mar-09	110	244	195	169	233	984	96	12	593	314	2,949
29-Mar-09	107	238	184	160	222	951	94	11	575	308	2,850
05-Apr-09	106	236	180	158	216	946	94	11	571	304	2,821
12-Apr-09	104	231	172	153	205	901	90	11	548	296	2,710
19-Apr-09	102	226	173	157	207	916	91	10	555	298	2,737
26-Apr-09	103	220	167	154	200	905	91	10	549	295	2,693
03-May-09	104	214	166	154	200	906	90	9	547	294	2,683
10-May-09	101	209	166	154	202	905	90	9	540	293	2,668
17-May-09	100	210	164	151	199	922	91	8	542	296	2,684
24-May-09	99	209	163	148	198	894	90	8	523	290	2,622
31-May-09	99	207	169	152	205	945	96	8	542	308	2,731
07-Jun-09	103	202	169	150	208	989	101	8	564	330	2,822
14-Jun-09	104	200	174	155	215	1,014	106	8	566	343	2,886
21-Jun-09	103	199	178	158	220	1,045	109	9	576	337	2,934
28-Jun-09	96	198	177	158	219	1,040	109	9	576	342	2,924
05-Jul-09	100	199	178	158	224	1,065	108	8	580	335	2,957
12-Jul-09	101	201	187	169	233	1,118	115	8	602	358	3,092
19-Jul-09	101	201	183	166	227	1,076	113	7	588	356	3,018
26-Jul-09	101	202	181	165	225	1,083	109	7	593	347	3,014
02-Aug-09	102	206	179	161	226	1,059	112	8	587	352	2,992
09-Aug-09	104	210	180	162	228	1,064	115	8	593	362	3,025
16-Aug-09	104	213	176	156	225	1,032	111	8	582	350	2,956
23-Aug-09	104	220	177	158	227	1,038	110	8	586	346	2,974
30-Aug-09	102	219	166	146	208	995	107	8	563	337	2,851
06-Sep-09	96	214	157	135	202	924	97	8	539	311	2,682
13-Sep-09	99	214	155	132	205	943	99	9	551	319	2,726
20-Sep-09	100	212	155	131	210	916	94	9	541	303	2,671
27-Sep-09	100	219	159	134	210	910	90	10	550	296	2,678
04-Oct-09	102	221	163	140	210	925	90	10	556	297	2,714
11-Oct-09	106	227	165	145	210	901	89	10	551	293	2,697
18-Oct-09	107	233	174	155	219	943	93	10	578	303	2,815
25-Oct-09	108	236	178	159	218	950	92	10	579	301	2,832
01-Nov-09	111	239	182	157	226	956	93	11	586	307	2,869
08-Nov-09	111	240	187	161	227	978	95	11	598	315	2,924
15-Nov-09	112	244	193	166	231	995	96	12	606	318	2,972
22-Nov-09	114	249	196	169	232	998	97	12	607	320	2,994
29-Nov-09	116	252	204	177	239	1,025	100	12	621	328	3,075
06-Dec-09	114	252	205	179	241	1,016	98	12	617	320	3,055
13-Dec-09	113	255	207	181	242	1,029	99	13	624	326	3,087
20-Dec-09	105	242	202	179	243	964	90	13	588	312	2,938
27-Dec-09	108	249	207	185	241	967	92	13	591	309	2,961

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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
06-Jul-08	617	1,259	1,388	1,268	1,700	8,924	906	69	4,693	2,896	23,718	851
13-Jul-08	655	1,300	1,462	1,362	1,810	9,528	890	56	4,805	2,809	24,677	1,016
20-Jul-08	658	1,310	1,502	1,432	1,880	9,563	954	54	4,871	3,008	25,232	1,314
27-Jul-08	672	1,293	1,437	1,351	1,749	9,264	929	50	4,705	2,956	24,407	870
03-Aug-08	665	1,315	1,399	1,312	1,695	8,987	819	51	4,588	2,618	23,449	832
10-Aug-08	687	1,336	1,449	1,358	1,805	9,208	920	53	4,776	2,886	24,478	991
17-Aug-08	677	1,397	1,446	1,349	1,847	8,968	907	54	4,655	2,877	24,177	918
24-Aug-08	677	1,394	1,374	1,266	1,744	8,580	865	54	4,517	2,744	23,215	852
31-Aug-08	678	1,427	1,401	1,271	1,764	8,842	880	56	4,615	2,776	23,710	716
07-Sep-08	631	1,391	1,264	1,114	1,530	8,358	850	55	4,397	2,699	22,291	1,401
14-Sep-08	616	1,380	1,162	1,003	1,454	8,015	824	53	4,242	2,654	21,403	1,458
21-Sep-08	598	1,295	1,058	879	1,340	7,764	799	52	4,140	2,567	20,491	1,343
28-Sep-08	635	1,356	1,127	929	1,526	7,305	743	46	3,884	2,391	19,942	369
05-Oct-08	627	1,362	1,172	965	1,555	6,744	664	57	3,873	2,140	19,158	376
12-Oct-08	596	1,407	1,233	1,042	1,576	6,731	633	62	4,021	2,068	19,370	338
19-Oct-08	648	1,441	1,285	1,087	1,609	6,839	639	62	4,059	2,090	19,759	384
26-Oct-08	630	1,496	1,357	1,161	1,678	6,936	650	66	4,136	2,107	20,215	552
02-Nov-08	650	1,533	1,412	1,198	1,682	7,243	669	66	4,289	2,147	20,890	559
09-Nov-08	668	1,526	1,428	1,173	1,719	7,292	672	68	4,347	2,202	21,094	372
16-Nov-08	695	1,531	1,499	1,270	1,773	7,416	699	74	4,448	2,268	21,674	384
23-Nov-08	683	1,622	1,517	1,276	1,812	7,648	694	72	4,449	2,271	22,045	520
30-Nov-08	700	1,618	1,546	1,322	1,817	7,480	734	79	4,476	2,326	22,097	516
07-Dec-08	711	1,623	1,661	1,423	1,923	7,820	741	85	4,669	2,346	23,001	525
14-Dec-08	721	1,668	1,657	1,412	1,911	7,860	756	82	4,657	2,404	23,127	470
21-Dec-08	753	1,695	1,648	1,406	1,872	7,753	762	83	4,627	2,410	23,009	510
28-Dec-08	638	1,556	1,681	1,464	2,002	7,525	693	87	4,503	2,273	22,424	462
04-Jan-09	633	1,717	1,618	1,442	1,909	7,006	660	79	4,261	2,118	21,444	467
11-Jan-09	729	1,701	1,752	1,502	1,975	7,819	747	87	4,666	2,356	23,336	487
18-Jan-09	709	1,685	1,796	1,540	2,025	7,999	747	90	4,755	2,354	23,698	536
25-Jan-09	740	1,715	1,760	1,525	1,980	7,829	779	90	4,678	2,415	23,512	468
01-Feb-09	728	1,688	1,718	1,461	2,019	7,751	732	88	4,614	2,344	23,142	465
08-Feb-09	698	1,662	1,714	1,478	1,937	7,854	756	85	4,658	2,357	23,199	430
15-Feb-09	707	1,646	1,694	1,469	1,959	7,737	715	83	4,584	2,267	22,863	478
22-Feb-09	737	1,606	1,638	1,394	1,913	7,734	725	79	4,550	2,320	22,696	391
01-Mar-09	687	1,547	1,590	1,394	1,864	7,627	709	80	4,493	2,245	22,237	414
08-Mar-09	672	1,549	1,528	1,363	1,773	7,479	705	78	4,397	2,250	21,795	872
15-Mar-09	642	1,577	1,481	1,304	1,877	7,220	664	77	4,276	2,140	21,258	675
22-Mar-09	631	1,545	1,421	1,247	1,784	7,198	650	77	4,244	2,133	20,930	735
29-Mar-09	600	1,505	1,349	1,168	1,737	6,960	651	70	4,092	2,105	20,238	545
05-Apr-09	599	1,489	1,334	1,172	1,703	6,943	644	71	4,061	2,079	20,095	812
12-Apr-09	580	1,426	1,236	1,065	1,603	6,666	623	67	3,936	2,043	19,245	616
19-Apr-09	586	1,448	1,253	1,105	1,607	6,648	601	66	3,960	2,012	19,285	528
26-Apr-09	583	1,390	1,170	1,016	1,500	6,536	593	61	3,887	1,995	18,733	526
03-May-09	586	1,338	1,199	1,084	1,502	6,553	587	61	3,893	1,983	18,786	652
10-May-09	612	1,287	1,206	1,112	1,466	7,051	643	47	3,855	2,048	19,327	179
17-May-09	587	1,237	1,135	1,041	1,352	7,446	664	49	3,935	2,160	19,606	965
24-May-09	584	1,321	1,198	1,113	1,467	7,542	669	45	3,895	2,213	20,047	733
31-May-09	596	1,280	1,208	1,118	1,452	7,624	685	47	4,035	2,240	20,286	1,067
07-Jun-09	635	1,344	1,241	1,138	1,544	7,868	673	44	4,131	2,203	20,820	1,044
14-Jun-09	627	1,309	1,343	1,262	1,661	8,791	826	56	4,578	2,692	23,145	1,022
21-Jun-09	642	1,303	1,415	1,338	1,750	9,184	858	59	4,742	2,815	24,107	1,272
28-Jun-09	622	1,241	1,353	1,276	1,675	9,116	866	61	4,677	2,692	23,578	1,426
05-Jul-09	586	1,249	1,343	1,266	1,612	8,616	825	71	4,518	2,575	22,662	930
12-Jul-09	613	1,278	1,432	1,368	1,810	9,547	873	59	4,824	2,738	24,543	1,002
19-Jul-09	616	1,283	1,462	1,428	1,869	9,535	939	57	4,877	2,933	24,998	1,292
26-Jul-09	631	1,264	1,402	1,352	1,742	9,251	918	52	4,719	2,887	24,219	857
02-Aug-09	619	1,280	1,353	1,308	1,679	8,976	803	51	4,594	2,546	23,208	818
09-Aug-09	646	1,303	1,411	1,362	1,795	9,179	904	55	4,775	2,824	24,254	975
16-Aug-09	637	1,364	1,411	1,358	1,841	8,950	892	56	4,659	2,823	23,990	905
23-Aug-09	638	1,362	1,335	1,274	1,736	8,555	850	57	4,522	2,688	23,018	839
30-Aug-09	639	1,402	1,363	1,278	1,756	8,819	865	58	4,618	2,717	23,516	705

(Table B1 continued)

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
06-Sep-09	604	1,388	1,228	1,124	1,515	8,324	836	56	4,396	2,631	22,102	1,431
13-Sep-09	592	1,349	1,130	1,016	1,444	8,005	813	56	4,252	2,598	21,252	1,378
20-Sep-09	575	1,278	1,025	890	1,330	7,750	789	55	4,146	2,511	20,348	1,323
27-Sep-09	605	1,338	1,089	932	1,515	7,282	727	48	3,882	2,317	19,736	362
04-Oct-09	586	1,391	1,152	1,004	1,573	6,725	641	57	3,867	2,065	19,061	318
11-Oct-09	588	1,358	1,194	1,010	1,623	6,722	611	51	3,945	1,974	19,074	294
18-Oct-09	610	1,421	1,250	1,079	1,616	6,771	618	57	4,048	2,003	19,473	378
25-Oct-09	598	1,477	1,317	1,151	1,684	6,856	632	64	4,129	2,041	19,949	554
01-Nov-09	621	1,514	1,376	1,192	1,694	7,200	649	63	4,301	2,074	20,684	551
08-Nov-09	638	1,506	1,398	1,179	1,725	7,251	653	65	4,339	2,124	20,879	363
15-Nov-09	636	1,492	1,448	1,268	1,765	7,354	670	68	4,368	2,115	21,183	443
22-Nov-09	635	1,549	1,524	1,318	1,836	7,459	684	71	4,462	2,205	21,743	507
29-Nov-09	658	1,586	1,506	1,310	1,818	7,398	707	71	4,435	2,213	21,702	501
06-Dec-09	687	1,628	1,604	1,385	1,884	7,686	723	73	4,576	2,293	22,537	499
13-Dec-09	661	1,597	1,644	1,446	1,920	7,749	709	84	4,655	2,266	22,732	516
20-Dec-09	639	1,647	1,632	1,430	1,872	7,714	712	82	4,633	2,264	22,625	501
27-Dec-09	573	1,550	1,645	1,454	1,979	7,383	679	83	4,447	2,198	21,990	459

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

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-Jul-08	631	1,274	1,397	1,280	1,713	8,989	919	73	4,745	2,943	23,965	859
13-Jul-08	671	1,315	1,472	1,376	1,825	9,601	902	60	4,860	2,857	24,939	1,027
20-Jul-08	673	1,324	1,512	1,444	1,894	9,630	965	57	4,924	3,054	25,478	1,327
27-Jul-08	686	1,308	1,448	1,365	1,763	9,333	942	54	4,756	3,003	24,658	879
03-Aug-08	680	1,330	1,409	1,324	1,709	9,054	830	54	4,638	2,667	23,693	841
10-Aug-08	702	1,349	1,458	1,369	1,818	9,271	930	56	4,824	2,938	24,714	1,000
17-Aug-08	691	1,410	1,455	1,360	1,861	9,032	916	56	4,703	2,930	24,415	927
24-Aug-08	691	1,409	1,383	1,278	1,758	8,643	877	57	4,566	2,797	23,459	861
31-Aug-08	692	1,441	1,411	1,284	1,777	8,906	892	59	4,664	2,829	23,956	723
07-Sep-08	660	1,404	1,273	1,129	1,542	8,417	860	57	4,445	2,751	22,539	1,416
14-Sep-08	648	1,393	1,170	1,017	1,466	8,075	834	57	4,295	2,710	21,667	1,476
21-Sep-08	629	1,309	1,067	895	1,353	7,828	810	55	4,193	2,623	20,764	1,361
28-Sep-08	669	1,368	1,135	943	1,537	7,363	752	50	3,938	2,448	20,203	373
05-Oct-08	654	1,374	1,179	978	1,564	6,792	674	61	3,919	2,180	19,374	380
12-Oct-08	652	1,394	1,238	1,028	1,625	6,832	643	62	4,005	2,114	19,593	342
19-Oct-08	676	1,454	1,295	1,100	1,618	6,885	649	67	4,108	2,135	19,988	389
26-Oct-08	659	1,509	1,366	1,174	1,687	6,982	661	71	4,185	2,154	20,447	558
02-Nov-08	683	1,547	1,422	1,211	1,691	7,294	680	72	4,343	2,199	21,142	566
09-Nov-08	701	1,545	1,441	1,190	1,732	7,354	688	75	4,408	2,259	21,392	378
16-Nov-08	725	1,549	1,512	1,286	1,785	7,477	714	80	4,504	2,321	21,954	389
23-Nov-08	723	1,641	1,532	1,292	1,824	7,707	711	81	4,515	2,340	22,366	528
30-Nov-08	728	1,635	1,559	1,339	1,831	7,543	747	84	4,531	2,377	22,375	523
07-Dec-08	746	1,641	1,674	1,449	1,936	7,886	756	92	4,730	2,402	23,312	532
14-Dec-08	763	1,689	1,672	1,442	1,926	7,927	774	91	4,727	2,470	23,481	477
21-Dec-08	783	1,712	1,660	1,429	1,887	7,820	774	88	4,683	2,459	23,296	516
28-Dec-08	674	1,576	1,694	1,491	2,016	7,587	710	95	4,563	2,329	22,734	468
04-Jan-09	670	1,735	1,631	1,469	1,922	7,069	675	86	4,323	2,176	21,755	473
11-Jan-09	767	1,734	1,779	1,543	2,010	7,981	766	92	4,769	2,444	23,884	499
18-Jan-09	748	1,719	1,823	1,581	2,061	8,164	766	95	4,862	2,445	24,265	548
25-Jan-09	776	1,748	1,787	1,565	2,018	7,997	796	93	4,782	2,495	24,057	479
01-Feb-09	764	1,722	1,746	1,501	2,057	7,919	751	92	4,718	2,427	23,696	476
08-Feb-09	746	1,699	1,743	1,525	1,973	8,016	779	93	4,774	2,467	23,815	442
15-Feb-09	750	1,681	1,722	1,513	1,996	7,899	737	90	4,694	2,369	23,452	490
22-Feb-09	780	1,641	1,665	1,437	1,949	7,895	747	86	4,659	2,421	23,280	401
01-Mar-09	724	1,581	1,617	1,434	1,899	7,790	727	84	4,597	2,328	22,781	424



(Table B2 continued)

Week Ending	Hourly Coincident Peak Demand (MW) - Firm Demand Scenario											Load Forecast Uncertainty
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System	
08-Mar-09	708	1,582	1,554	1,402	1,809	7,640	723	82	4,499	2,331	22,328	893
15-Mar-09	681	1,611	1,508	1,345	1,911	7,378	683	82	4,381	2,230	21,811	693
22-Mar-09	664	1,576	1,447	1,284	1,817	7,355	667	80	4,340	2,206	21,435	753
29-Mar-09	642	1,539	1,376	1,210	1,769	7,117	671	76	4,198	2,200	20,797	560
05-Apr-09	641	1,524	1,362	1,214	1,735	7,098	665	77	4,166	2,178	20,660	835
12-Apr-09	622	1,459	1,263	1,106	1,632	6,812	642	73	4,038	2,139	19,786	634
19-Apr-09	623	1,480	1,278	1,143	1,635	6,792	618	71	4,056	2,098	19,794	541
26-Apr-09	622	1,422	1,196	1,056	1,530	6,682	611	66	3,986	2,083	19,254	540
03-May-09	624	1,371	1,225	1,123	1,531	6,698	606	66	3,990	2,072	19,307	670
10-May-09	663	1,328	1,248	1,153	1,492	7,184	660	52	3,958	2,180	19,918	185
17-May-09	640	1,279	1,177	1,083	1,379	7,581	682	54	4,042	2,300	20,218	995
24-May-09	628	1,357	1,232	1,149	1,493	7,674	686	48	3,991	2,323	20,582	752
31-May-09	647	1,323	1,252	1,160	1,479	7,759	706	52	4,139	2,375	20,892	1,099
07-Jun-09	680	1,382	1,282	1,178	1,574	8,012	695	49	4,230	2,332	21,413	1,073
14-Jun-09	670	1,347	1,383	1,301	1,692	8,942	846	59	4,678	2,811	23,729	1,048
21-Jun-09	684	1,341	1,458	1,378	1,782	9,338	879	63	4,842	2,937	24,701	1,303
28-Jun-09	661	1,279	1,399	1,319	1,714	9,294	889	64	4,784	2,818	24,220	1,465
05-Jul-09	631	1,288	1,386	1,309	1,647	8,784	846	75	4,628	2,709	23,303	957
12-Jul-09	656	1,317	1,476	1,410	1,844	9,707	897	63	4,928	2,869	25,165	1,027
19-Jul-09	660	1,322	1,514	1,472	1,906	9,715	961	60	4,992	3,066	25,668	1,327
26-Jul-09	673	1,301	1,449	1,393	1,776	9,419	938	55	4,825	3,011	24,840	879
02-Aug-09	661	1,318	1,407	1,350	1,715	9,144	828	55	4,700	2,680	23,858	841
09-Aug-09	688	1,341	1,460	1,403	1,830	9,344	925	57	4,886	2,952	24,886	1,000
16-Aug-09	677	1,401	1,458	1,395	1,873	9,105	910	58	4,763	2,941	24,580	927
23-Aug-09	677	1,399	1,386	1,313	1,770	8,715	870	59	4,627	2,810	23,624	861
30-Aug-09	679	1,439	1,413	1,318	1,789	8,975	886	60	4,723	2,841	24,121	723
06-Sep-09	645	1,425	1,276	1,164	1,548	8,482	855	59	4,507	2,765	22,728	1,471
13-Sep-09	635	1,386	1,176	1,054	1,473	8,151	831	59	4,362	2,730	21,857	1,418
20-Sep-09	616	1,315	1,071	928	1,361	7,900	807	57	4,256	2,641	20,953	1,362
27-Sep-09	651	1,376	1,137	974	1,546	7,435	748	53	3,999	2,464	20,382	373
04-Oct-09	626	1,416	1,173	1,036	1,592	6,830	659	62	3,958	2,156	19,508	326
11-Oct-09	632	1,392	1,222	1,044	1,644	6,835	634	64	4,050	2,120	19,638	303
18-Oct-09	652	1,448	1,274	1,112	1,636	6,879	638	69	4,150	2,140	19,999	389
25-Oct-09	637	1,503	1,341	1,182	1,704	6,965	648	73	4,224	2,157	20,433	567
01-Nov-09	663	1,546	1,403	1,226	1,715	7,309	670	75	4,402	2,209	21,218	565
08-Nov-09	680	1,547	1,431	1,215	1,748	7,370	678	77	4,459	2,266	21,471	374
15-Nov-09	686	1,533	1,483	1,314	1,797	7,507	698	85	4,522	2,294	21,918	458
22-Nov-09	677	1,593	1,560	1,360	1,867	7,610	711	82	4,594	2,350	22,404	523
29-Nov-09	706	1,634	1,545	1,356	1,850	7,551	737	86	4,583	2,384	22,432	517
06-Dec-09	765	1,666	1,635	1,435	1,917	7,842	757	91	4,733	2,465	23,306	516
13-Dec-09	729	1,640	1,676	1,492	1,954	7,911	739	95	4,790	2,398	23,425	532
20-Dec-09	729	1,686	1,663	1,479	1,947	7,821	746	91	4,746	2,401	23,309	516
27-Dec-09	636	1,589	1,675	1,500	2,015	7,547	707	94	4,585	2,331	22,679	473

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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	<b>Daily Avg Temperature</b> > 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	
	<b>Daily Humidity - Dewpoint</b> > 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	
	<b>Wind</b>  Summer Winter	1 km/hr Decrease	400 MWh Increase	
		1 km/hr Increase	20 MWh Increase	
	<b>Cloud</b>  Summer Winter	Decrease of 1 on Scale	1,250 MWh Decrease	
		Increase of 1 on Scale	1,330 MWh Increase	
Economic	<b>Employment</b>	Increase of 1,000 jobs	3 MWh Increase	
	<b>Housing Stock</b>	Increase of 1,000 houses	5 MWh Increase	
Calendar	<b>Holidays</b>	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	
		<b>Day of Week</b>	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	<b>Temperature</b>		
	> 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
	<b>Humidity - Dewpoint</b>		
	> 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
	<b>Wind</b>		
	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	<b>Employment</b>	Increase of 1,000 jobs	0.2 MW Increase
	<b>Housing Stock</b>	Increase of 1,000 houses	0.3 MW Increase
Calendar	<b>Holidays</b>	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
		<b>Day of Week</b>	Monday vs Sunday
	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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