18-MONTH OUTLOOK:

Ontario Demand Forecast

From July 2005 to December 2006

Power to Ontario. On Demand.

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Executive Summary

The IESO has a responsibility to forecast the demand for electricity on the IESO-controlled grid and to assess whether the existing and proposed generation and transmission facilities are adequate to meet Ontario's needs. This document presents the demand forecast for the 18-month period from July 2005 to December 2006 and supersedes that portion of the previous 18-month forecast released in March 2005.

Economic Outlook

The economic assumptions that underpin the forecast have been updated to reflect the most recent outlook for the Ontario economy. The economic outlook has weaker growth for both 2005 and 2006 compared to the previous forecast. The outlook remains mixed across the various segments of the economy. Although high commodity prices had helped the resource-based sectors of the economy throughout 2004, the higher input prices have affected manufacturers' bottom line. The relatively high dollar has put downward pressure on manufactured exports. On the positive side, low interest rates continue to fuel demand for interest sensitive goods and construction in the province. As well, maintaining Canadian rates in the face of U.S. increases has allowed the dollar to fall from the 85¢ range of last November to the current level around 80¢. The current economic environment is certainly better for more resource based provinces than Ontario. In fact, some of Ontario's resource sectors are starting to show weakness as well. Ontario's manufacturing based economy will experience stronger growth with a lower dollar, a strong U.S. economy and robust domestic demand.

Actual Demand

Actual and weather-corrected energy demand was greater than forecasted for the month of March 2005. However the months of April and May were both lower than expected. March 2005 was slightly cooler than normal whereas April and May were warmer than normal. Industrial consumption has continued to drop since the peak of last summer. The first four months of 2005 have softened as some of the resource sectors have begun to slow. The weather-corrected energy demand for the period of March through May 2005 has shown an increase of 0.9% on a year-over-year basis while actual demand showed growth of 0.6% for the same period. However, these numbers are heavily influenced by certain customer actions that once accounted for would put the growth rates at a much lower 0.4% and 0.1% respectively.

The weather-corrected monthly peak demands for the period of March 2005 through May 2005 were all lower than forecasted. March 2005 and April 2005 were fairly close but May 2005 was significantly lower (1,000 MW). The May 2005 is the lowest weather corrected monthly peak since May 2001. On an actual basis, only March was higher than anticipated.

Methodology

The methodology to produce the demand forecast remains much the same as in previous forecasts. The weather scenarios were updated to include actual weather through the end of April 2005.

Demand Forecast

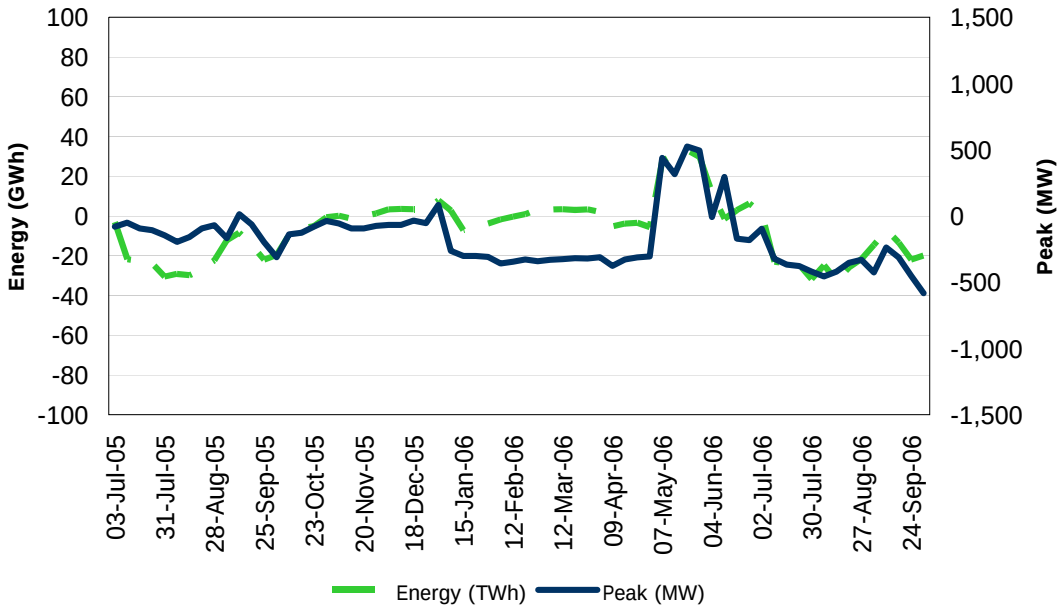
Overall the demand forecast is lower than the previous forecast. This is due to a more pessimistic economic outlook for 2005 and 2006. As well, actual energy and peak demand has been weaker than expected and the strength of the economy for 2004 – the resource sector – has started to show some weakness. The combination of these factors has led to a lower energy and peak demand forecast for the next 18 months. Annual energy demand will grow by 0.8% in 2005 (155.0 TWh) and 1.2% in 2006 (156.8 TWh). Peak demands are generally lower throughout the forecast compared to the previous forecast due to the incorporation of actual data and the updated economic forecast. Table 1 has the Normal weather, Expected seasonal and Extreme weather peak demands for the seasons of the 18-month forecast.

Table 1: Forecasted Peak Demands

Season	Normal Weather Peak (MW)	Expected Seasonal Peak (MW)	Extreme Weather Peak (MW)
Summer 2005	23,802	25,374	26,931
Winter 2006	24,207	24,728	25,731
Summer 2006	24,066	25,689	27,269

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

Figure 1: Comparison of Current and Previous Forecast (Current less Previous)



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Outlook Documents

The Ontario Electricity Market Rules (Chapter 5 Section 7.1) require that a demand forecast for the next 18 months be produced and published on a quarterly basis. This Ontario Demand Forecast meets this requirement and covers the 18-month period from July 2005 to December 2006. It supersedes the common portions of the previous forecast released March 23, 2005.

1.2 Demand Forecast Document

This document provides an 18-Month forecast of electricity demand for Ontario, based on the stated assumptions and using the methodology described in the document entitled "Methodology to Perform Long Term Assessments" (IESO_REP_0266) (found on the IESO web site at http://www.ieso.ca/imoweb/pubs/marketReports/Methodology_RTAA_2005jun.pdf). Readers may envision other possible scenarios, recognizing the uncertainties associated with various input assumptions, and are encouraged to use their own judgement in considering possible future scenarios. This forecast provides a base upon which changes in assumptions can be considered.

The Ontario demand is the sum of coincident loads plus the losses on the IESO-controlled grid. This demand forecast was based on actual demand, weather and economic data as of the end of March 2005. Actuals reported since the time of the forecast (April and May) have been incorporated into the tables and figures of this document.

Section 2.0 briefly looks at historical demand. A more detailed discussion of historical demand and the factors that shape it can be found in the 10-Year Ontario Demand Forecast (IMO_REP_0173) document. Section 3.0 describes the assumptions used in this forecast of electricity demand and Section 4.0 presents the forecast. Appendices A through C contains additional demand forecast details and analysis.

Readers are invited to provide comments on this report or to give suggestions as to the content of future reports. To do so, please call the IESO Help Centre at 905-403-6900 or 1-888-448-7777 or send an email to helpcentre@ieso.ca, or to forecasts.demand@ieso.ca. Copies of the forecast and weather scenarios are available upon request.

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2.0 Historical Demand

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

2.1 Historical Energy Demand

Weekly energy demand has started to show some weakness since the strong growth of the summer and fall of 2004. Higher commodity prices and activity in the resource sectors had pushed up electricity demand from June 2004 throughout the remainder of 2004. However, the high of level of demand for some resource products have begun to wane and that is being reflected in the electricity demand numbers.

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

Figure 2.1: Energy Demand – 52-Week Moving Average

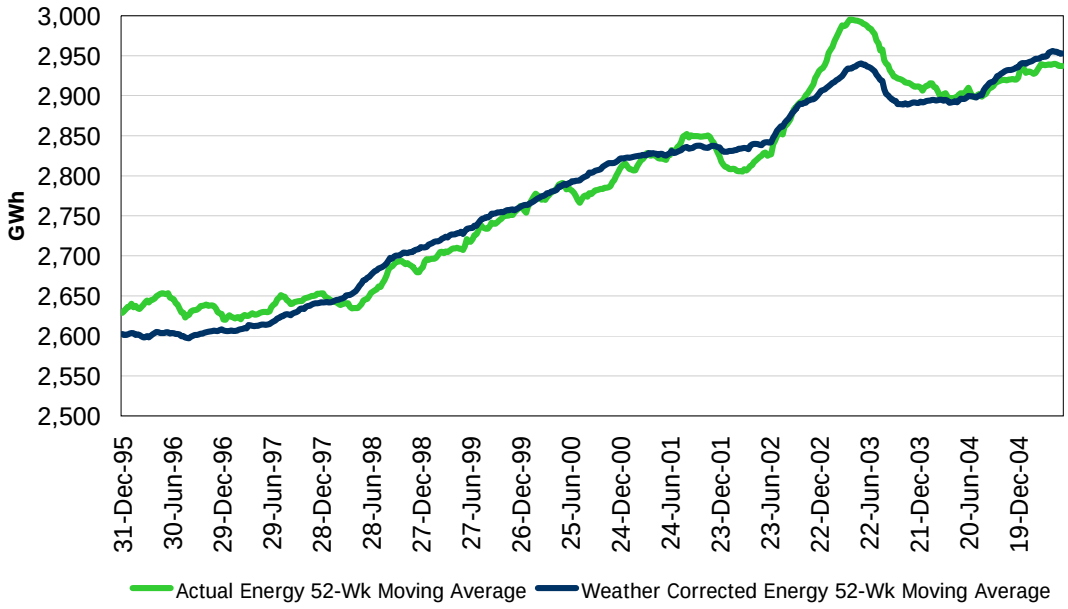


Table 2.1 shows the weekly energy demand for the past thirteen months. The table has the actual and weather-corrected demand for each week. If the weather correction is positive it means that the weather was milder than normal. As well, the table notes any item of significance for the week.

Table 2.1: Actual and Weather Corrected Weekly Energy Demand

Week Ending	Actual Energy (GWh)	Weather Corrected Energy (GWh)	Weather Correction (GWh)	Week Number	Notes for Week
04-Apr-04	2,847	2,871	24	14	
11-Apr-04	2,746	2,692	-54	15	Good Friday
18-Apr-04	2,741	2,743	3	16	Easter Monday
25-Apr-04	2,692	2,712	20	17	
02-May-04	2,726	2,732	6	18	
09-May-04	2,706	2,651	-55	19	
16-May-04	2,746	2,751	5	20	
23-May-04	2,670	2,685	15	21	
30-May-04	2,607	2,627	19	22	Victoria Day
06-Jun-04	2,661	2,681	20	23	
13-Jun-04	2,893	2,814	-78	24	
20-Jun-04	2,894	2,869	-25	25	
27-Jun-04	2,774	2,881	107	26	
04-Jul-04	2,757	2,822	65	27	Canada Day
11-Jul-04	2,792	2,830	38	28	
18-Jul-04	2,913	2,930	17	29	
25-Jul-04	2,983	2,975	-8	30	
01-Aug-04	2,933	2,938	5	31	
08-Aug-04	2,843	2,868	24	32	Civic Holiday
15-Aug-04	2,828	2,932	104	33	
22-Aug-04	2,809	2,847	38	34	
29-Aug-04	3,029	2,940	-89	35	
05-Sep-04	2,949	2,895	-55	36	
12-Sep-04	2,847	2,829	-18	37	
19-Sep-04	2,878	2,833	-45	38	
26-Sep-04	2,893	2,886	-7	39	
03-Oct-04	2,780	2,849	69	40	
10-Oct-04	2,745	2,813	68	41	
17-Oct-04	2,716	2,760	44	42	Thanksgiving
24-Oct-04	2,826	2,816	-11	43	
31-Oct-04	2,796	2,909	113	44	
07-Nov-04	2,859	2,901	42	45	
14-Nov-04	2,964	2,947	-17	46	Rememberance Day
21-Nov-04	2,885	3,050	165	47	
28-Nov-04	3,005	3,063	58	48	
05-Dec-04	3,096	3,164	68	49	
12-Dec-04	3,170	3,216	45	50	
19-Dec-04	3,258	3,173	-84	51	
26-Dec-04	3,229	3,087	-143	52	New All-Time Winter Peak
02-Jan-05	2,906	2,974	69	53	New Years Day
09-Jan-05	3,186	3,232	45	1	
16-Jan-05	3,215	3,319	104	2	
23-Jan-05	3,529	3,343	-186	3	
30-Jan-05	3,422	3,336	-87	4	
06-Feb-05	3,164	3,313	149	5	
13-Feb-05	3,140	3,256	116	6	
20-Feb-05	3,213	3,230	18	7	
27-Feb-05	3,226	3,128	-98	8	
06-Mar-05	3,169	3,149	-20	9	
13-Mar-05	3,206	3,110	-96	10	
20-Mar-05	3,041	3,039	-2	11	Good Friday
27-Mar-05	2,884	2,912	29	12	Easter Monday
03-Apr-05	2,869	2,928	59	13	
10-Apr-05	2,772	2,912	141	14	
17-Apr-05	2,706	2,809	103	15	
24-Apr-05	2,738	2,762	24	16	
01-May-05	2,756	2,674	-82	17	
08-May-05	2,662	2,650	-13	18	
15-May-05	2,676	2,690	14	19	
22-May-05	2,637	2,634	-4	20	
29-May-05	2,617	2,625	8	21	Victoria Day

Figure 2.2 shows the same 52-week moving average as in Figure 2.1 but limits the data to the last two years. The main changes can be seen in the decline in demand in the spring of 2003 as the Canadian dollar rises against the U.S. dollar. The second change comes in the summer of 2004 as demand from the resource sectors takes off. At the tail end of the graph demand can be seen to be slowing.

Figure 2.2: Energy Demand – 52-Week Moving Average Past 2 Years

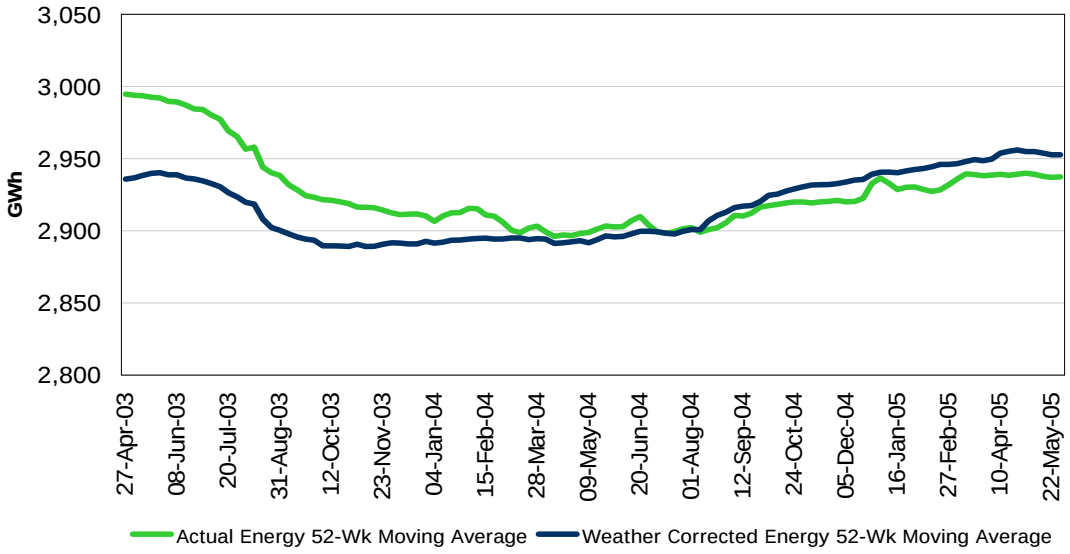


Figure 2.3: Minimum and Average Energy Demand – 52-Week Moving Average Past 4 Years

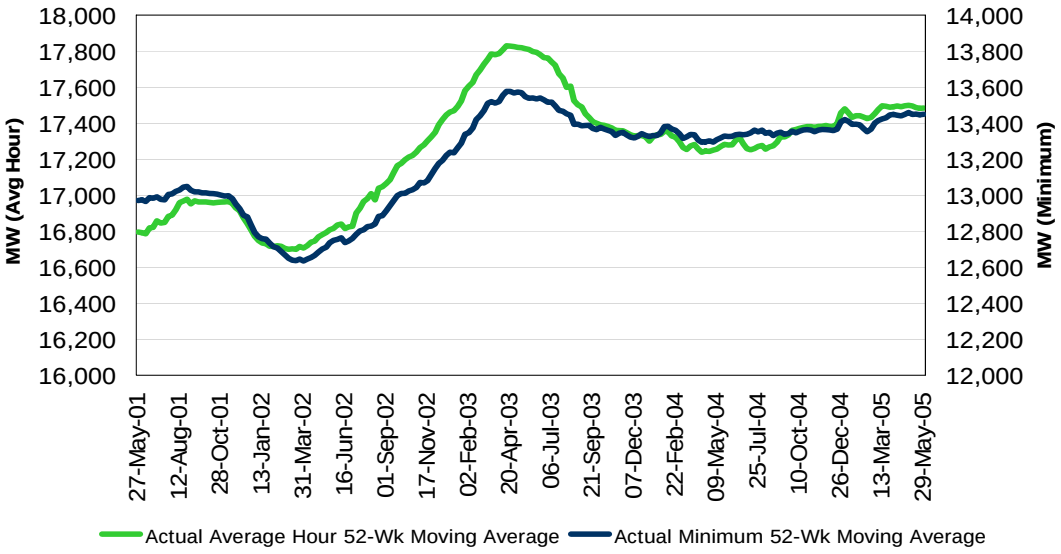


Figure 2.3 shows the 52-week moving average for the weekly minimum and weekly average hour. There is a substantial increase in demand starting in the summer of 2002 and tailing off in the spring of 2003. The summer of 2002 was very hot and the winter of 2003 was quite cold

giving rise to the profile. However, the weather-corrected energy demand shows a similar, but more muted, profile. It is interesting to note that both energy and minimum demand are roughly 500 MW higher in 2004 than prior to the large run-up in demand.

2.2 Historical Peak Demand

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

The monthly peaks for April and May were quite low, being the lowest since April and May 2001. This was due to a combination of weather and economics. Figure 2.2 displays the 52-week moving average of both actual and weather-corrected peak demands. The profile is similar to that of the energy demand, with the highpoint occurring in the spring of 2003. Whereas energy is shaped mostly by economics and then weather, the peaks are shaped mostly by weather and then by economics. In this case, peak demand falls through the summer of 2003 as the "very hot" data from the summer of 2002 is replaced by the "mild" data from the summer of 2003.

Figure 2.4: Peak Demand – 52-Week Moving Average

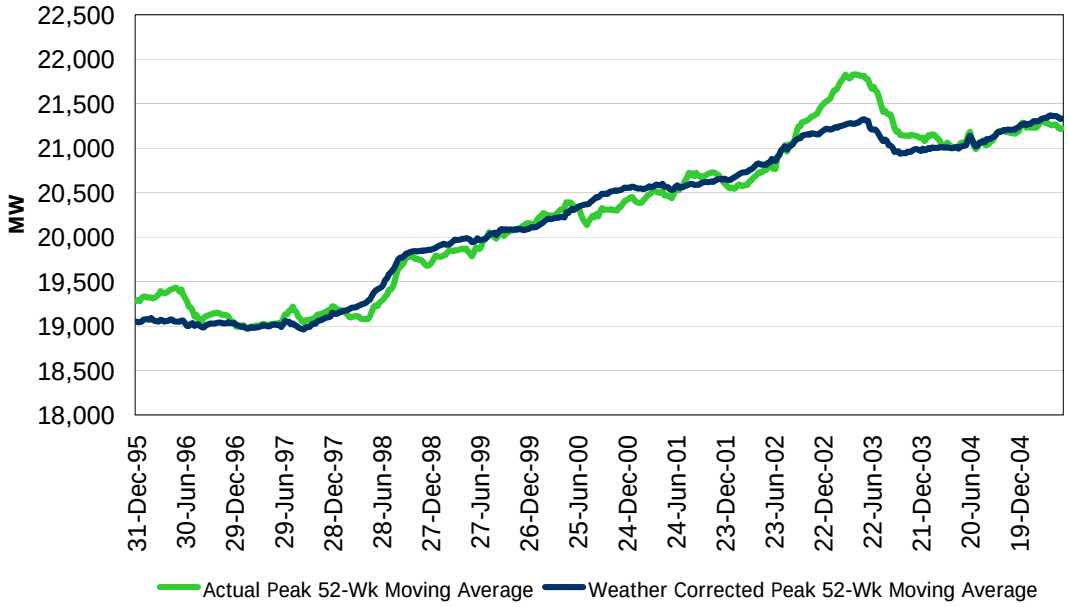


Table 2.2 contains the actual and weather-corrected weekly peak demands since April 2004. The table shows the daily afternoon maximum temperature for both the actual peak day and the Normal peak day (for Toronto).

Table 2.2: Actual and Weather Corrected Weekly Peak Demand

Week Ending	Week Number	Peak Day	Actual Peak (MW)	Weather Corrected Peak (MW)	Actual Peak Day Temperature (°C)	Normal Peak Day Temperature (°C)
04-Apr-04	14	Thu	19,867	19,964	5.2	5.3
11-Apr-04	15	Mon	19,911	19,480	3.2	3.4
18-Apr-04	16	Tue	19,287	19,290	4.2	7.1
25-Apr-04	17	Wed	18,456	19,185	20.0	7.1
02-May-04	18	Mon	18,934	19,032	15.3	12.0
09-May-04	19	Mon	18,664	18,234	8.3	11.2
16-May-04	20	Thu	20,327	19,657	27.3	27.5
23-May-04	21	Thu	19,003	19,040	23.6	27.2
30-May-04	22	Thu	18,395	19,107	17.7	27.9
06-Jun-04	23	Mon	18,593	18,991	13.2	30.7
13-Jun-04	24	Wed	23,163	22,101	31.3	31.3
20-Jun-04	25	Mon	21,921	22,855	27.3	28.5
27-Jun-04	26	Thu	20,212	21,110	25.8	31.5
04-Jul-04	27	Wed	19,602	19,880	23.9	29.1
11-Jul-04	28	Mon	19,990	20,402	20.8	29.1
18-Jul-04	29	Mon	22,142	22,688	27.4	27.9
25-Jul-04	30	Thu	23,976	23,372	30.1	27.5
01-Aug-04	31	Thu	21,790	21,572	26.7	26.6
08-Aug-04	32	Tue	23,159	22,823	28.6	29.6
15-Aug-04	33	Tue	21,171	22,162	26.5	28.7
22-Aug-04	34	Wed	20,570	21,107	25.5	29.3
29-Aug-04	35	Fri	22,613	21,679	27.6	24.2
05-Sep-04	36	Fri	21,467	20,490	28.4	29.6
12-Sep-04	37	Tue	21,067	20,260	24.6	19.6
19-Sep-04	38	Wed	21,911	20,766	25.8	12.8
26-Sep-04	39	Thu	21,545	20,804	27.5	10.1
03-Oct-04	40	Mon	20,063	20,401	23.6	9.5
10-Oct-04	41	Thu	19,594	19,649	26.8	9.8
17-Oct-04	42	Thu	19,478	19,949	13.4	5.6
24-Oct-04	43	Mon	19,829	20,102	8.8	4.0
31-Oct-04	44	Wed	19,538	20,615	11.4	3.8
07-Nov-04	45	Thu	20,768	20,977	6.2	1.0
14-Nov-04	46	Mon	21,136	21,213	5.2	-0.3
21-Nov-04	47	Mon	20,691	22,017	13.4	0.0
28-Nov-04	48	Wed	21,881	22,186	3.4	-3.1
05-Dec-04	49	Fri	22,118	22,503	-0.6	-3.9
12-Dec-04	50	Mon	23,445	23,646	-1.7	-4.7
19-Dec-04	51	Tue	23,431	23,182	-4.9	-4.8
26-Dec-04	52	Mon	24,979	23,696	-12.3	-4.8
02-Jan-05	53	Mon	21,348	21,393	-8.5	-6.2
09-Jan-05	1	Thu	23,233	23,684	-2.7	-7.6
16-Jan-05	2	Tue	22,640	23,033	-1.6	-14.7
23-Jan-05	3	Tue	24,362	23,531	-14.5	-12.0
30-Jan-05	4	Thu	24,353	23,988	-14.6	-8.6
06-Feb-05	5	Mon	22,629	23,869	-1.5	-9.6
13-Feb-05	6	Wed	22,322	23,055	-3.9	-6.1
20-Feb-05	7	Fri	22,269	22,288	-9.3	-6.0
27-Feb-05	8	Thu	22,321	22,142	-5.7	-4.3
06-Mar-05	9	Mon	22,187	22,235	1.8	-5.5
13-Mar-05	10	Tue	22,724	22,108	-8.5	-3.7
20-Mar-05	11	Mon	20,975	21,368	-0.8	-1.5
27-Mar-05	12	Wed	20,777	20,928	1.5	1.1
03-Apr-05	13	Mon	19,649	19,915	6.6	0.2
10-Apr-05	14	Mon	19,343	20,720	10.9	5.3
17-Apr-05	15	Mon	18,695	19,367	7.9	3.4
24-Apr-05	16	Wed	18,534	18,794	16.2	7.1
01-May-05	17	Mon	19,336	19,164	6.5	7.1
08-May-05	18	Mon	18,341	18,157	8.6	12.0
15-May-05	19	Wed	18,623	18,760	22.6	11.2
22-May-05	20	Mon	18,362	18,388	11.0	27.5
29-May-05	21	Thu	18,779	19,179	24.2	27.2

2.3 Percent of Time

Figure 2.5 displays the percent of time that the demand on the system exceeds a certain level. The graph shows the percent of hours for the summer of 2004 (June-September) and the winter of 2004-05 (November-March). Although, both curves are a product of the weather experienced in those seasons, generally speaking the summer curve tends to be more vertical than the winter curve. This is due to the system's high response to hot temperatures as air conditioning load

comes on. However, overnight the demand can tail off substantially as air conditioners are not running. During the winter however you do not get the same overnight phenomenon as heating systems tend to run around the clock.

Figure 2.5: Percent of Time – Summer 2004 and Winter 2004-05

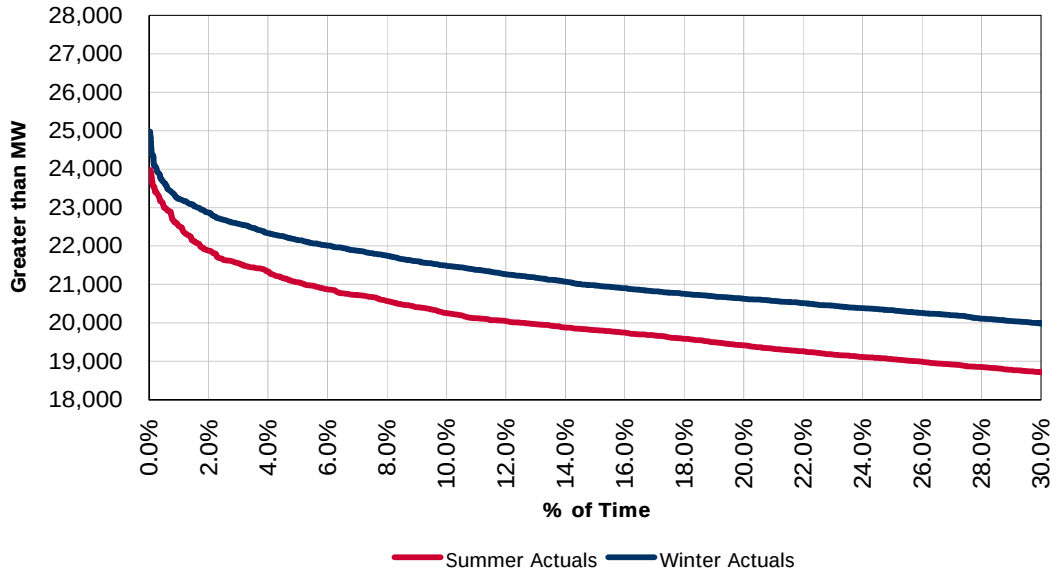
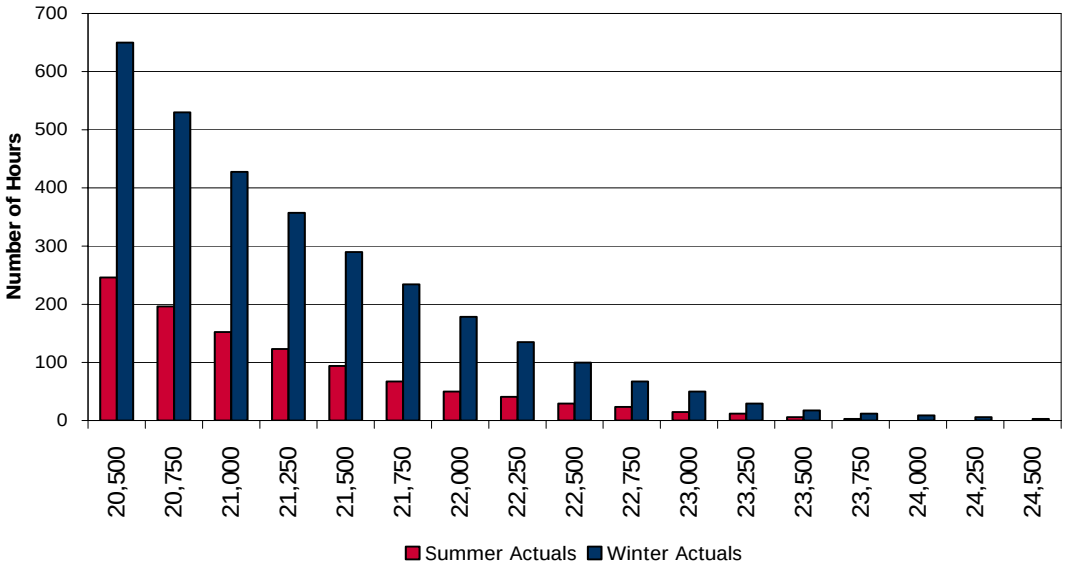


Figure 2.6 shows similar information in that it depicts the number of hours at, or above different load levels.

Figure 2.6: Hours At or Above For Summer 2004 and Winter 2004-05



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3.0 Forecasting Process and Assumptions

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

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

3.1 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. A consensus of four major, publicly available provincial forecasts was utilized to generate the economic drivers used in the demand forecast. Table 3.2 summarizes the key economic drivers for energy and peak demand on the IESO-controlled grid. The Ontario growth index is a weighting of the economic drivers as they relate to electricity demand. The 18-Month outlook only considers the median economic growth scenario. High and low scenarios are used only in the 10-Year assessment.

Table 3.1: Forecast of Ontario Economic Drivers

Year	Ontario Employment		Ontario Housing Starts		Ontario Growth Index	
	Thousands	Annual Growth (%)	Thousands	Annual Growth (%)	Index	Annual Growth (%)
1995	5,091	2.0	31.9	-23.3	1.025	1.42
1996	5,152	1.2	39.5	23.9	1.035	1.04
1997	5,269	2.3	50.0	26.5	1.053	1.70
1998	5,438	3.2	50.1	0.2	1.077	2.23
1999	5,618	3.3	62.9	25.6	1.102	2.33
2000	5,797	3.2	67.4	7.1	1.128	2.39
2001	5,923	2.2	70.3	4.2	1.150	1.91
2002	6,018	1.6	79.6	13.3	1.169	1.69
2003	6,199	3.0	80.9	1.7	1.197	2.43
2004	6,309	1.8	79.9	-1.3	1.219	1.80
2005 (f)	6,367	0.9	69.8	-12.7	1.235	1.30
2006 (f)	6,435	1.1	63.8	-8.5	1.251	1.28

3.3 Weather Drivers for Forecast

Since forecasting long-term weather is not possible, weather scenarios are generated based on historical data. For the purposes of assessing the adequacy of the system, the IESO uses Weekly normalized weather for three weather scenarios - Normal, Normal + 1 LFU and Extreme. Load

Forecast Uncertainty (LFU) represents one standard deviation in the weather elements underpinning the peak demand.

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

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

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

The Normal weather scenario, in conjunction with LFU is valuable in determining a distribution of potential outcomes under various weather conditions. It should be recognized that for resource adequacy assessments, the Weekly Normal weather forecast is used in conjunction with a measure of Weekly LFU to consider a full range of peak demands that can occur with various weather conditions with varying probability of occurrence.

The Extreme weather scenario is valuable for studying situations where the system is under duress. The Weekly Extreme weather scenario is valuable when examining peak conditions but is unrealistic from an energy demand standpoint, as severe weather conditions do not persist over a longer time period.

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

At times, historical weather years are used to study load profiles. In these cases, the actual days are re-arranged within the week so that peak-eliciting weather does not fall on weekends or holidays. This makes year-over-year comparisons less complicated. Historic weather years are used in the percent of time analysis. This analysis looks at the number of hours at different load levels.

Table 3.1 contains information about the Weekly Normal and Extreme weather scenarios. For each week, the table shows the historical weather used for the peak day of that week. The table shows the daily high (temperature) and wind speed. Not shown but used in forecasting demand are humidity and cloud cover. The IESO uses six weather stations. The data in the table below is for Toronto. The weather scenarios were updated for data through the end of April 2005.

Table 3.2: Normal and Extreme Weather

Week	Normal Peak Date	Normal Temperature (°C)	Normal Wind Speed (km/hr)	Extreme Peak Date	Extreme Temperature (°C)	Extreme Wind Speed (km/hr)
1	31-Dec-90	-6.2	9.7	10-Jan-82	-15.8	41.3
2	11-Jan-96	-7.6	4.0	15-Jan-94	-21.4	19.5
3	17-Jan-03	-14.7	23.3	19-Jan-94	-19.0	35.7
4	30-Jan-93	-12.0	8.0	23-Jan-76	-18.3	10.7
5	02-Feb-89	-8.6	20.3	05-Feb-95	-17.6	40.7
6	07-Feb-84	-9.6	12.8	06-Feb-95	-15.4	18.7
7	13-Feb-95	-6.1	31.5	17-Feb-79	-19.4	14.7
8	19-Feb-79	-6.0	6.8	25-Feb-90	-15.9	27.8
9	28-Feb-01	-4.3	27.3	29-Feb-80	-14.4	35.0
10	08-Mar-95	-5.5	24.0	03-Mar-03	-14.3	6.3
11	17-Mar-89	-3.7	19.0	12-Mar-84	-11.3	7.0
12	24-Mar-90	-1.5	12.2	20-Mar-86	-11.1	29.2
13	01-Apr-93	1.1	14.0	25-Mar-02	-3.5	15.2
14	08-Apr-00	0.2	38.2	06-Apr-82	-7.4	38.0
15	17-Apr-83	5.3	17.2	07-Apr-03	-2.0	35.5
16	20-Apr-78	3.4	26.7	18-Apr-83	1.9	25.7
17	27-Apr-88	7.1	27.8	22-Apr-86	1.0	19.0
18	01-May-79	7.1	25.7	26-Apr-76	3.9	33.8
19	05-May-92	12.0	13.7	09-May-79	29.7	21.5
20	19-May-00	11.2	23.2	19-May-96	28.8	38.8
21	22-May-84	27.5	26.7	23-May-75	27.8	7.3
22	30-May-94	27.2	23.0	29-May-87	32.0	18.2
23	11-Jun-78	27.9	28.7	07-Jun-99	32.9	22.2
24	13-Jun-92	30.7	26.3	18-Jun-94	35.2	9.8
25	21-Jun-94	31.3	36.7	19-Jun-95	35.1	20.2
26	26-Jun-95	28.5	26.0	04-Jul-99	34.4	23.3
27	09-Jul-01	31.5	18.7	02-Jul-02	34.3	21.7
28	30-Jun-97	29.1	18.8	14-Jul-95	36.7	17.3
29	30-Jun-97	29.1	18.8	14-Jul-95	36.7	17.3
30	28-Jul-93	27.9	16.0	30-Jul-99	34.4	18.0
31	02-Aug-00	27.5	21.5	01-Aug-75	34.4	17.5
32	04-Aug-03	26.6	18.8	07-Aug-01	35.3	28.0
33	13-Aug-91	29.6	10.7	15-Aug-95	31.9	9.2
34	26-Aug-01	28.7	24.5	27-Aug-93	34.0	25.8
35	30-Aug-79	29.3	22.3	28-Aug-73	35.6	26.7
36	01-Sep-97	24.2	10.5	03-Sep-73	32.8	9.3
37	11-Sep-78	29.6	19.3	09-Sep-02	33.5	14.8
38	15-Sep-03	19.6	16.3	16-Sep-91	31.2	30.3
39	24-Sep-76	12.8	11.7	22-Sep-70	26.7	21.3
40	04-Oct-94	10.1	20.7	01-Oct-02	28.8	34.2
41	07-Oct-81	9.5	40.2	12-Oct-88	4.6	23.5
42	17-Oct-03	9.8	19.0	20-Oct-74	2.2	27.3
43	29-Oct-83	5.6	25.0	26-Oct-79	2.5	26.7
44	30-Oct-92	4.0	10.2	07-Nov-93	2.6	26.0
45	11-Nov-79	3.8	15.8	12-Nov-95	0.5	34.3
46	20-Nov-93	1.0	35.7	13-Nov-86	-4.2	11.5
47	22-Nov-81	-0.3	22.5	21-Nov-87	-8.0	22.7
48	25-Nov-75	0.0	24.7	03-Dec-89	-9.2	34.8
49	06-Dec-03	-3.1	5.5	11-Dec-77	-14.1	8.5
50	11-Dec-78	-3.9	5.5	15-Dec-89	-8.5	17.8
51	17-Dec-02	-4.7	12.3	26-Dec-93	-17.0	33.0
52	25-Dec-96	-4.8	21.0	27-Dec-93	-9.5	22.5

- End of Section -

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4.0 Demand Forecast

This section presents information on the total system, more detailed information for the individual zones can be found in Appendices A and B.

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

Figure 4.1: Weekly Energy Demand – History and Forecast

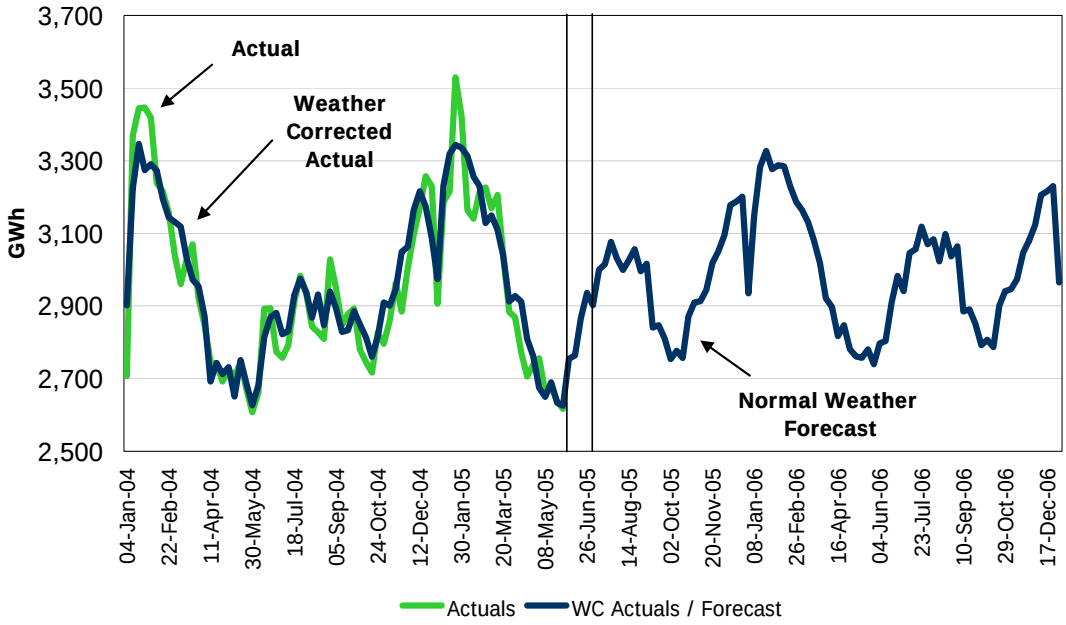

Figure 4.2 shows the range of weekly peak demands. The bottom of the peak demand range is generated via a Mild weather scenario. The Mild weather scenario is the opposite of the Extreme weather scenario, as it is based on warm temperatures in the winter and cool summer temperatures. The middle of the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

The resource adequacy assessments take into consideration the full range of possible weather conditions on a probabilistic basis for each week. Allowance for the probability of demand being higher than that under Normal weather is made in the calculation of the required reserve.

Figure 4.2: Weekly Peak Demand Forecast – Weather Scenarios

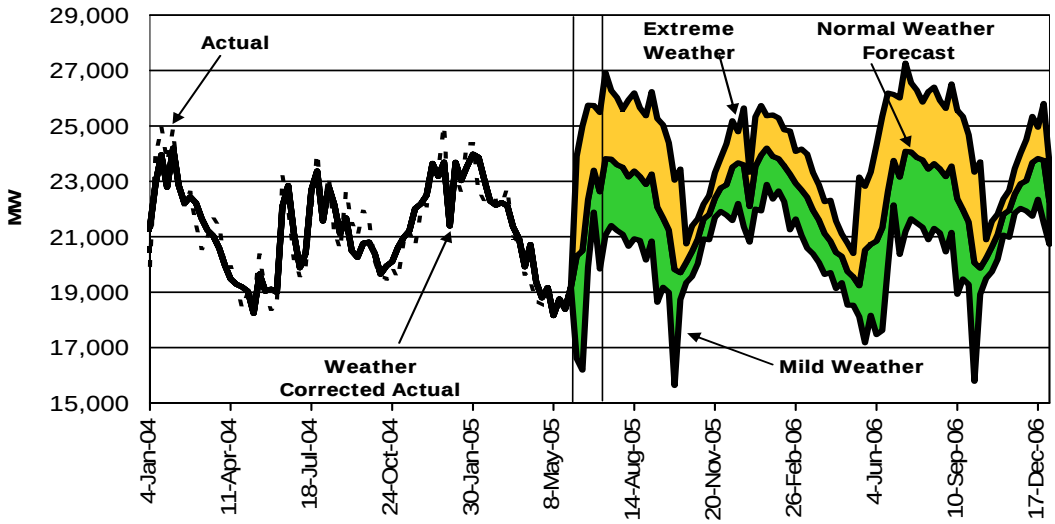

Table 4.1 contains the weekly forecast of energy and peak demand. As well, the table includes the week number and the Weekly Normal weather peak day temperature for Toronto. The table has the weekly peak demands for each of the Normal, Normal + 1 Load Forecast Uncertainty and Extreme weather scenarios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

Demand in this table is demand prior to any price response as price responsive demand is treated as a resource in the reliability assessment and therefore is included in the demand forecast. It is reasonable to assume that some level of price responsive demand would reduce consumption in an extreme weather event. Under those circumstances we might see actual demand at a level lower than expected as loads are dispatched off and other price responsive demands curb their consumption.

Table 4.1: Forecasted Ontario Weekly Demand

Week Number	Week Ending	Normal Peak Day Temperature (°C)	Normal Peak (MW)	Normal + 1 LFU Peak (MW)	Extreme Peak (MW)	Normal Energy (GWh)
26	03-Jul-05	28.5	22,628	24,024	25,484	2,902
27	10-Jul-05	31.5	23,820	25,200	26,931	3,000
28	17-Jul-05	29.1	23,802	25,002	26,280	3,015
29	24-Jul-05	29.1	23,600	24,785	26,027	3,077
30	31-Jul-05	27.9	23,509	24,720	25,598	3,031
31	07-Aug-05	27.5	23,166	24,423	25,939	3,000
32	14-Aug-05	26.6	23,372	24,596	26,192	3,026
33	21-Aug-05	29.6	23,182	24,339	25,654	3,057
34	28-Aug-05	28.7	22,894	24,262	25,365	2,996
35	04-Sep-05	29.3	23,265	24,478	26,240	3,017
36	11-Sep-05	24.2	22,078	23,802	25,262	2,841
37	18-Sep-05	29.6	21,677	22,925	25,041	2,847
38	25-Sep-05	19.6	21,242	22,366	24,389	2,810
39	02-Oct-05	12.8	19,821	21,914	23,039	2,754
40	09-Oct-05	10.1	19,699	20,182	23,448	2,777
41	16-Oct-05	9.5	20,077	20,446	20,738	2,757
42	23-Oct-05	9.8	20,471	20,926	21,391	2,872
43	30-Oct-05	5.6	20,922	21,367	21,647	2,910

(Table 4.1 continued)

Week Number	Week Ending	Normal Peak Day Temperature (°C)	Normal Peak (MW)	Normal + 1 LFU Peak (MW)	Extreme Peak (MW)	Normal Energy (GWh)
44	06-Nov-05	4.0	21,638	21,996	22,174	2,913
45	13-Nov-05	3.8	21,805	22,265	22,493	2,945
46	20-Nov-05	1.0	22,388	22,731	23,315	3,018
47	27-Nov-05	-0.3	22,765	23,189	23,840	3,051
48	04-Dec-05	0.0	22,873	23,417	24,350	3,096
49	11-Dec-05	-3.1	23,516	24,482	25,185	3,178
50	18-Dec-05	-3.9	23,670	24,405	24,788	3,188
51	25-Dec-05	-4.7	23,595	24,716	25,647	3,201
52	01-Jan-06	-4.8	22,094	22,738	23,330	2,935
1	08-Jan-06	-6.2	23,543	24,316	25,328	3,150
2	15-Jan-06	-7.6	23,943	24,950	25,731	3,283
3	22-Jan-06	-14.7	24,207	24,867	25,364	3,327
4	29-Jan-06	-12.0	23,897	24,666	25,399	3,277
5	05-Feb-06	-8.6	23,818	24,398	25,287	3,288
6	12-Feb-06	-9.6	23,565	24,214	24,859	3,285
7	19-Feb-06	-6.1	23,266	24,273	24,824	3,229
8	26-Feb-06	-6.0	22,933	23,577	24,077	3,187
9	05-Mar-06	-4.3	22,697	23,517	24,168	3,164
10	12-Mar-06	-5.5	22,431	23,354	23,987	3,131
11	19-Mar-06	-3.7	21,965	22,757	23,324	3,081
12	26-Mar-06	-1.5	21,612	22,382	22,875	3,018
13	02-Apr-06	1.1	21,119	21,857	22,267	2,921
14	09-Apr-06	-6.2	20,846	21,415	22,317	2,898
15	16-Apr-06	-7.6	20,440	21,095	21,572	2,817
16	23-Apr-06	-14.7	20,294	20,769	21,102	2,847
17	30-Apr-06	-12.0	19,747	20,356	20,767	2,781
18	07-May-06	-8.6	19,559	20,073	20,399	2,761
19	14-May-06	-9.6	19,237	19,795	23,159	2,758
20	21-May-06	-6.1	20,520	22,194	22,823	2,781
21	28-May-06	-6.0	20,728	22,009	23,334	2,740
22	04-Jun-06	-4.3	20,843	22,529	24,308	2,797
23	11-Jun-06	-5.5	21,325	23,177	25,348	2,804
24	18-Jun-06	-3.7	22,631	23,985	26,187	2,910
25	25-Jun-06	-1.5	23,761	24,566	26,136	2,983
26	02-Jul-06	1.1	23,153	24,549	26,009	2,941
27	09-Jul-06	0.2	24,089	25,537	27,269	3,046
28	16-Jul-06	5.3	24,066	25,274	26,553	3,056
29	23-Jul-06	3.4	23,863	25,049	26,290	3,119
30	30-Jul-06	7.1	23,770	24,983	25,862	3,070
31	06-Aug-06	7.1	23,442	24,717	26,233	3,084
32	13-Aug-06	12.0	23,639	24,805	26,402	3,023
33	20-Aug-06	11.2	23,450	24,606	25,920	3,098
34	27-Aug-06	27.5	23,170	24,528	25,631	3,036
35	03-Sep-06	27.2	23,556	24,756	26,518	3,064
36	10-Sep-06	27.9	22,374	24,100	25,560	2,885
37	17-Sep-06	30.7	21,976	23,224	25,340	2,891
38	24-Sep-06	31.3	21,533	22,659	24,682	2,852
39	01-Oct-06	28.5	20,064	22,206	23,330	2,792
40	08-Oct-06	31.5	19,869	20,343	23,700	2,807
41	15-Oct-06	29.1	20,227	20,596	20,889	2,787
42	22-Oct-06	29.1	20,641	21,093	21,558	2,901
43	29-Oct-06	27.9	21,087	21,537	21,817	2,940
44	05-Nov-06	27.5	21,814	22,189	22,367	2,947
45	12-Nov-06	26.6	21,953	22,441	22,669	2,974
46	19-Nov-06	29.6	22,535	22,873	23,457	3,047
47	26-Nov-06	28.7	22,913	23,357	24,007	3,080
48	03-Dec-06	29.3	23,020	23,564	24,497	3,124
49	10-Dec-06	24.2	23,678	24,643	25,346	3,206
50	17-Dec-06	29.6	23,831	24,572	24,955	3,216
51	24-Dec-06	19.6	23,756	24,883	25,814	3,229
52	31-Dec-06	12.8	22,261	23,028	23,638	2,965

4.1 Percent of Time - Summer 2005

This section looks at load levels under various weather scenarios for different times of the year. The first period is the summer of 2005. For the time of use analysis, summer includes the period June 1st to September 30th. Although June is not part of this Outlook, data from the previous Outlook released on March 23rd is included in the analysis. As well, we usually do not include September as part of our definition of summer but are doing so in this case.

The Normal, Normal + 1 LFU and Extreme weather scenarios are useful in studying peak demands. However, as with energy demand, the Normal + 1 LFU and Extreme weather scenarios are not well suited for percent of time analysis. This is due to the fact that the likelihood of observing consistent deviations from the mean is very unlikely. For this reason, three additional weather scenarios were generated by using actual weather from each of 1990, 1999 and 2002. Demand was then forecasted for the 18-Month time horizon using these alternate weather scenarios instead of the Normal, Normal + 1 LFU and Extreme weather scenarios. These years were chosen as 1990 represents a fairly typical summer, whereas 1999 and 2002 are summers that were hot. Figure 4.3 shows the highest 5% of hourly demand under the Normal, 1990, 1999 and 2002 weather scenarios.

Figure 4.3: Percent of Time - Summer 2005

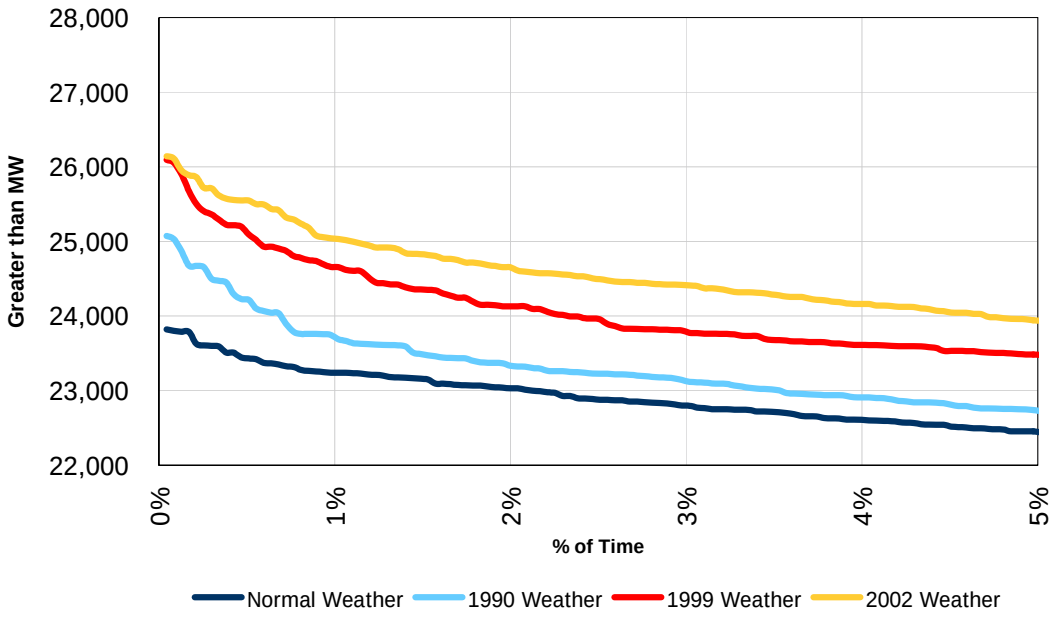

Table 4.2 shows some of the summary statistics for the summer of 2005 under the various scenarios. The table has the maximum, minimum and average demand for the summer. As well, it shows the demand level at the 90th percentile and the percent and number of hours above 23,000 MW. It is important to note that there is an upward bias in the numbers as peak eliciting weather is always placed mid-week to avoid holidays and weekends. In reality, the hottest weather of any week has a 2 in 7 chance of occurring on a weekend and therefore having a much lower demand impact.

Table 4.2: Summary Statistics for Summer 2005

Summer 2005 (June 1st to September 30th)	Normal Weather	1990 Weather	1999 Weather	2002 Weather
Maximum Hour (MW)	23,821	25,074	26,093	26,140
Average Hour (MW)	17,470	17,700	18,154	18,332
Minimum Hour (MW)	11,608	11,877	11,896	11,855
Standard Deviation (MW)	3,003	3,009	3,172	3,266
90th Percentile (MW)	21,602	21,810	22,599	22,786
Percent above 23,000 MW	1.7%	2.9%	7.0%	8.6%
# of Hours Above 23,000 MW	50	85	205	252

4.2 Percent of Time – Winter 2005-2006

The winter of 2005-2006 covers the period from November 1st, 2005 to March 31st, 2006. As with the summer analysis, the Normal + 1 LFU and Extreme weather scenarios are more valuable in analyzing peak demand than in percent of time analysis. Therefore, weather scenarios were built using actual weather from the winters of 1976-77, 1989-90 and 1993-94.

Figure 4.4 shows the highest 5% of hourly demand under the Normal, 1976-77, 1989-90 and 1993-94 weather scenarios. In general, 1989-90 was slightly colder than normal, while 1976-77 and 1994-94 were significantly colder than normal winters.

Figure 4.4: Percent of Time - Winter 2005-06

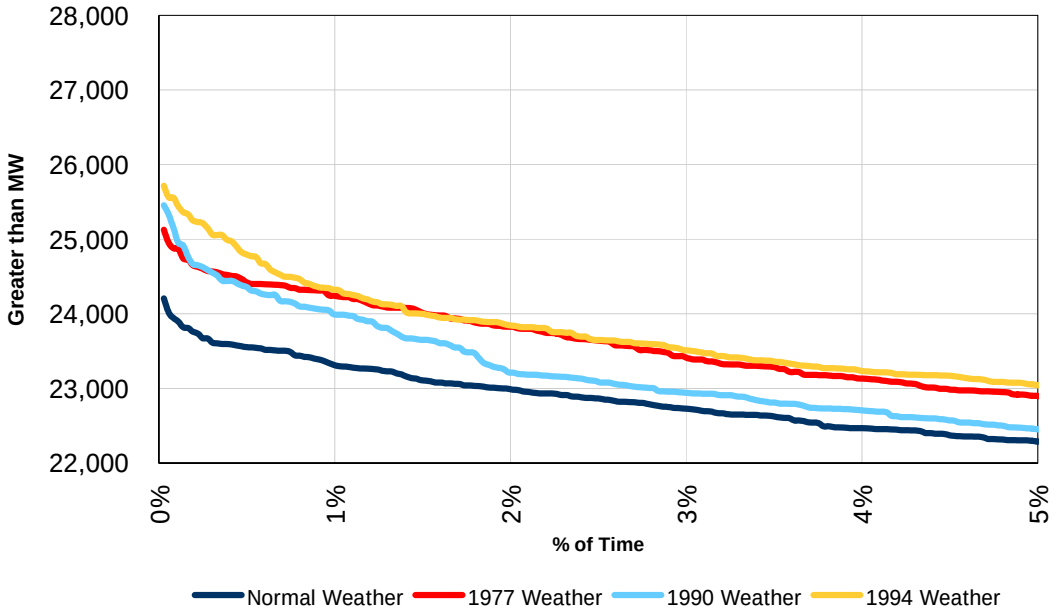

Table 4.3 shows the summary statistics for the winter of 2005-06 under the various scenarios. The table has the maximum, minimum and average demand for the winter. As well, it shows the demand level at the 90th percentile and the percent and number of hours above 23,000 MW.

Table 4.3: Summary Statistics for Winter 2005-06

Winter 2005-06 (November 1st to March 31st)	Normal Weather	1990 Weather	1977 Weather	1994 Weather
Maximum Hour (MW)	24,207	25,455	25,125	25,716
Average Hour (MW)	18,681	18,728	19,029	18,951
Minimum Hour (MW)	12,438	12,510	12,646	12,488
Standard Deviation (MW)	2,403	2,473	2,489	2,552
90th Percentile (MW)	21,604	21,787	22,266	22,272
Percent above 23,000 MW	2.0%	2.8%	4.5%	5.2%
# of Hours Above 23,000 MW	72	101	163	188

4.3 Comparison of Current and Previous Forecast

This section compares the current forecast with that released March 23, 2005.

The most significant changes result from the impact of underlying economics on demand. Figure 4.5 shows the difference in the economic growth index for this forecast and the previous one. The graph also shows the change in history as employment data was revised.

Figure 4.5: Change in Economic Growth Index

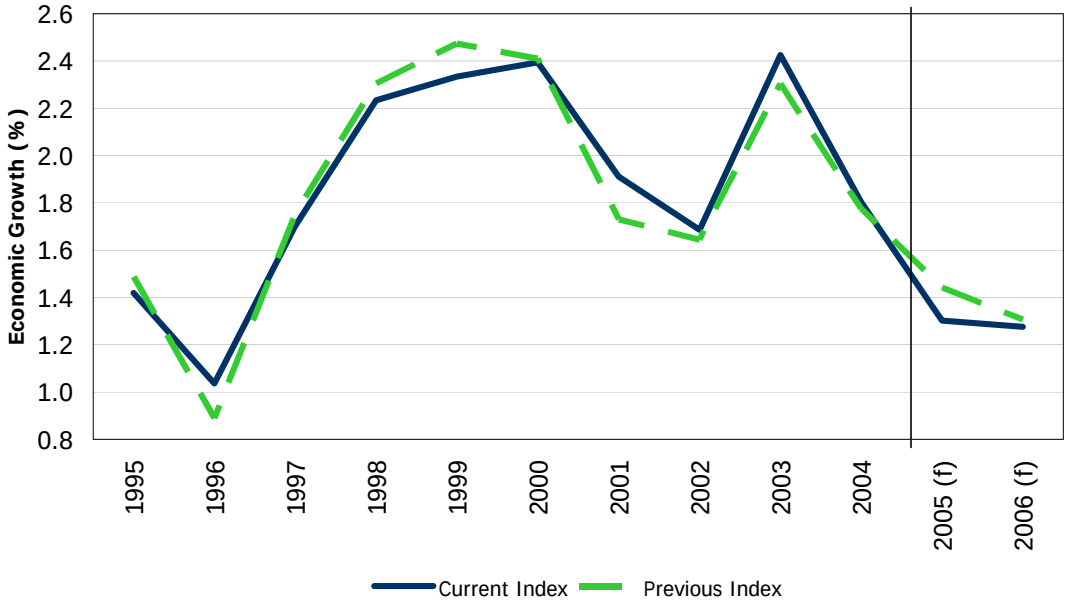

Table 4.4 shows the difference between the current and previous forecast for selected weeks over the forecast horizon.

Table 4.4: Current versus Previous Forecast

Week Ending	Energy Demand (GWh)	Normal Weather Peak Demand (MW)	Extreme Weather Peak Demand (MW)
10-Jul-05	3,000	23,820	26,931
Difference (Current - Previous)	-22	-50	-50
09-Oct-05	2,777	19,699	23,448
Difference (Current - Previous)	-10	-138	-161
08-Jan-06	3,150	23,543	25,328
Difference (Current - Previous)	3	-263	-308
09-Apr-06	2,898	20,846	22,317
Difference (Current - Previous)	-5	-376	-491
09-Jul-06	3,046	24,089	27,269
Difference (Current - Previous)	-23	-324	-335

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Appendix A Energy Demand Forecast Details

Table A1: Weekly Zonal Energy Forecast, Normal Weather

	Weeky Energy (GWh)										
Week Ending	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System
03-Jul-05	137	200	169	150	198	993	111	7	585	353	2,902
10-Jul-05	144	203	175	158	217	1,030	113	7	603	350	3,000
17-Jul-05	143	203	174	156	212	1,040	115	6	600	366	3,015
24-Jul-05	143	205	180	161	213	1,072	117	6	599	380	3,077
31-Jul-05	144	204	177	161	215	1,045	117	6	581	382	3,031
07-Aug-05	145	207	176	156	215	1,032	114	6	579	369	3,000
14-Aug-05	147	212	177	160	219	1,040	112	6	588	365	3,026
21-Aug-05	148	218	182	160	220	1,039	115	6	594	374	3,057
28-Aug-05	148	222	179	156	212	1,005	115	6	585	368	2,996
04-Sep-05	146	226	177	153	209	1,018	115	7	591	374	3,017
11-Sep-05	141	223	163	137	200	957	105	6	565	343	2,841
18-Sep-05	143	222	155	131	201	962	108	7	566	352	2,847
25-Sep-05	145	225	156	128	207	946	103	7	559	334	2,810
02-Oct-05	144	224	150	126	203	921	101	7	549	329	2,754
09-Oct-05	147	230	157	137	206	913	102	7	551	326	2,777
16-Oct-05	146	235	159	143	203	899	100	8	543	321	2,757
23-Oct-05	153	240	171	156	213	932	104	8	565	330	2,872
30-Oct-05	152	247	177	165	214	937	105	8	572	333	2,910
06-Nov-05	153	243	171	158	214	943	106	9	582	336	2,913
13-Nov-05	155	249	174	160	219	953	106	9	584	336	2,945
20-Nov-05	158	254	183	169	224	978	107	9	595	341	3,018
27-Nov-05	158	252	187	174	220	992	109	9	602	347	3,051
04-Dec-05	159	263	193	180	228	1,004	109	9	605	348	3,096
11-Dec-05	162	262	203	190	242	1,033	109	9	618	348	3,178
18-Dec-05	161	265	205	192	243	1,030	110	9	619	353	3,188
25-Dec-05	161	263	207	195	246	1,032	111	9	623	354	3,201
01-Jan-06	147	255	189	188	229	924	94	9	573	326	2,935
08-Jan-06	157	269	206	192	240	1,007	105	9	618	346	3,150
15-Jan-06	166	277	212	203	255	1,047	112	9	639	362	3,283
22-Jan-06	168	277	215	206	260	1,064	113	10	649	367	3,327
29-Jan-06	165	276	209	200	247	1,051	112	10	645	362	3,277
05-Feb-06	166	277	211	202	251	1,051	112	10	646	363	3,288
12-Feb-06	167	272	211	201	248	1,050	112	10	648	366	3,285
19-Feb-06	167	264	206	197	238	1,036	111	10	638	361	3,229
26-Feb-06	162	266	201	190	236	1,030	110	10	626	356	3,187
05-Mar-06	161	265	200	192	237	1,018	109	10	619	352	3,164
12-Mar-06	160	262	194	189	229	1,011	109	10	615	351	3,131
19-Mar-06	158	259	189	187	227	991	108	9	607	345	3,081
26-Mar-06	157	254	183	186	221	963	107	9	598	340	3,018
02-Apr-06	153	248	174	177	212	930	105	9	583	330	2,921

(Table A1 continued)

	Weeky Energy (GWh)										
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System
09-Apr-06	149	243	173	165	207	933	104	9	582	333	2,898
16-Apr-06	150	244	171	166	202	890	101	8	561	324	2,817
23-Apr-06	149	236	173	170	202	917	102	8	567	325	2,847
30-Apr-06	147	229	166	165	191	895	101	7	557	323	2,781
07-May-06	146	225	161	163	193	893	99	7	556	319	2,761
14-May-06	145	221	164	162	196	892	100	6	552	320	2,758
21-May-06	145	223	165	161	195	909	99	6	556	322	2,781
28-May-06	143	218	165	152	192	907	99	6	537	321	2,740
04-Jun-06	145	219	166	155	199	920	100	6	558	329	2,797
11-Jun-06	146	211	160	149	197	921	104	7	564	344	2,804
18-Jun-06	149	211	170	154	206	977	105	7	584	346	2,910
25-Jun-06	148	210	173	158	213	1,014	111	7	593	357	2,983
02-Jul-06	138	205	170	154	202	1,002	111	8	594	359	2,941
09-Jul-06	145	209	176	161	222	1,044	112	7	614	356	3,046
16-Jul-06	144	208	175	159	217	1,050	115	7	611	371	3,056
23-Jul-06	144	210	181	164	218	1,082	116	6	611	385	3,119
30-Jul-06	146	209	177	164	219	1,055	116	6	590	387	3,070
06-Aug-06	146	211	179	163	223	1,064	114	6	598	379	3,084
13-Aug-06	148	218	175	159	220	1,031	111	6	588	367	3,023
20-Aug-06	149	223	182	163	225	1,051	115	6	604	380	3,098
27-Aug-06	150	227	179	159	216	1,016	115	6	594	374	3,036
03-Sep-06	148	231	179	158	214	1,031	115	7	602	380	3,064
10-Sep-06	143	229	164	141	205	968	104	6	576	349	2,885
17-Sep-06	145	228	155	135	206	973	107	7	577	358	2,891
24-Sep-06	146	231	156	132	212	957	102	7	570	340	2,852
01-Oct-06	145	229	149	129	208	931	100	7	559	335	2,792
08-Oct-06	148	235	155	139	211	920	101	7	560	331	2,807
15-Oct-06	147	241	157	145	209	906	99	8	551	326	2,787
22-Oct-06	154	245	169	158	218	939	103	8	573	335	2,901
29-Oct-06	153	252	175	167	219	944	104	8	580	338	2,940
05-Nov-06	154	248	170	161	219	950	104	9	591	341	2,947
12-Nov-06	156	254	172	163	224	959	105	9	593	340	2,974
19-Nov-06	159	259	181	171	229	983	106	9	603	346	3,047
26-Nov-06	159	258	185	176	225	998	108	10	610	352	3,080
03-Dec-06	159	268	191	182	232	1,009	108	10	613	352	3,124
10-Dec-06	162	267	202	192	247	1,039	108	10	626	353	3,206
17-Dec-06	161	271	203	195	248	1,036	109	10	626	357	3,216
24-Dec-06	161	268	205	198	251	1,039	110	10	631	358	3,229
31-Dec-06	148	260	188	190	234	931	93	9	581	331	2,965

- End of Section -

Appendix B Peak Demand Forecast Details

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

	Hourly Coincident Peak Demand (MW)											
Week Ending	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System	Load Forecast Uncertainty
03-Jul-05	823	1,255	1,433	1,326	1,493	8,228	851	54	4,421	2,746	22,628	1,397
10-Jul-05	885	1,274	1,455	1,392	1,647	8,674	897	47	4,643	2,905	23,820	1,379
17-Jul-05	873	1,263	1,397	1,347	1,523	8,600	948	49	4,667	3,135	23,802	1,200
24-Jul-05	873	1,279	1,431	1,401	1,568	8,669	863	47	4,602	2,868	23,600	1,185
31-Jul-05	871	1,294	1,398	1,393	1,616	8,407	933	47	4,439	3,112	23,509	1,211
07-Aug-05	893	1,307	1,412	1,392	1,674	8,322	858	46	4,377	2,886	23,166	1,256
14-Aug-05	906	1,346	1,454	1,413	1,722	8,414	840	45	4,432	2,799	23,372	1,223
21-Aug-05	911	1,375	1,446	1,360	1,673	8,264	862	43	4,400	2,849	23,182	1,157
28-Aug-05	904	1,372	1,441	1,320	1,640	8,111	862	41	4,366	2,835	22,894	1,367
04-Sep-05	910	1,431	1,407	1,305	1,624	8,265	897	45	4,407	2,975	23,265	1,212
11-Sep-05	874	1,404	1,335	1,170	1,503	7,890	829	44	4,289	2,740	22,078	1,723
18-Sep-05	877	1,374	1,240	1,071	1,420	7,898	824	44	4,221	2,710	21,677	1,248
25-Sep-05	895	1,409	1,281	1,128	1,699	7,489	745	47	4,103	2,447	21,242	1,124
02-Oct-05	866	1,401	1,089	991	1,422	6,996	753	42	3,786	2,475	19,821	2,094
09-Oct-05	880	1,410	1,111	1,079	1,557	6,710	701	53	3,956	2,243	19,699	483
16-Oct-05	878	1,524	1,177	1,150	1,561	6,744	719	55	3,993	2,277	20,077	368
23-Oct-05	933	1,531	1,235	1,208	1,610	6,847	720	54	4,042	2,291	20,471	456
30-Oct-05	909	1,565	1,296	1,287	1,671	6,923	738	56	4,135	2,343	20,922	445
06-Nov-05	951	1,537	1,346	1,316	1,674	7,201	764	64	4,334	2,451	21,638	358
13-Nov-05	976	1,625	1,307	1,230	1,634	7,378	771	63	4,335	2,486	21,805	459
20-Nov-05	1,000	1,709	1,394	1,313	1,739	7,509	778	62	4,370	2,513	22,388	343
27-Nov-05	987	1,679	1,448	1,369	1,718	7,671	792	65	4,481	2,555	22,765	424
04-Dec-05	1,012	1,755	1,477	1,398	1,750	7,647	787	65	4,468	2,512	22,873	544
11-Dec-05	1,034	1,742	1,538	1,455	1,849	7,894	803	66	4,560	2,577	23,516	966
18-Dec-05	996	1,715	1,597	1,612	1,899	7,754	822	67	4,612	2,597	23,670	735
25-Dec-05	967	1,710	1,572	1,579	1,848	7,872	808	65	4,634	2,539	23,595	1,121
01-Jan-06	950	1,743	1,486	1,587	1,861	6,998	715	60	4,327	2,367	22,094	644
08-Jan-06	981	1,764	1,628	1,638	1,813	7,649	785	62	4,636	2,587	23,543	773
15-Jan-06	1,008	1,793	1,628	1,637	1,964	7,834	796	65	4,677	2,540	23,943	1,006
22-Jan-06	985	1,804	1,610	1,634	1,996	7,970	800	65	4,751	2,590	24,207	660
29-Jan-06	983	1,775	1,586	1,592	1,915	7,922	795	65	4,691	2,574	23,897	769
05-Feb-06	985	1,793	1,586	1,591	1,953	7,869	785	66	4,657	2,534	23,818	580
12-Feb-06	1,014	1,810	1,509	1,519	1,880	7,775	789	66	4,612	2,592	23,565	649
19-Feb-06	995	1,692	1,507	1,511	1,812	7,752	780	68	4,610	2,539	23,266	1,007
26-Feb-06	971	1,680	1,474	1,503	1,853	7,615	783	66	4,478	2,509	22,933	644
05-Mar-06	976	1,699	1,468	1,499	1,793	7,559	765	68	4,439	2,430	22,697	821
12-Mar-06	942	1,654	1,412	1,454	1,750	7,482	776	66	4,399	2,495	22,431	924
19-Mar-06	958	1,641	1,380	1,429	1,766	7,279	749	63	4,321	2,378	21,965	793
26-Mar-06	941	1,556	1,347	1,402	1,701	7,198	747	60	4,281	2,379	21,612	770
02-Apr-06	928	1,554	1,258	1,321	1,614	7,058	744	57	4,217	2,369	21,119	738

(Table B1 continued)

	Hourly Coincident Peak Demand (MW)											
Week Ending	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System	Load Forecast Uncertainty
09-Apr-06	912	1,536	1,266	1,238	1,619	6,948	737	60	4,175	2,355	20,846	569
16-Apr-06	922	1,578	1,231	1,230	1,589	6,754	711	57	4,099	2,269	20,440	655
23-Apr-06	905	1,536	1,213	1,228	1,610	6,695	710	54	4,064	2,278	20,294	474
30-Apr-06	890	1,464	1,143	1,160	1,443	6,600	710	53	3,998	2,285	19,747	609
07-May-06	933	1,443	1,123	1,232	1,388	6,548	682	50	3,919	2,242	19,559	515
14-May-06	956	1,366	1,143	1,181	1,377	6,396	688	38	3,853	2,238	19,237	559
21-May-06	905	1,351	1,347	1,208	1,430	7,331	663	40	3,964	2,280	20,520	1,674
28-May-06	878	1,381	1,325	1,247	1,443	7,630	765	44	4,048	2,564	21,325	1,281
04-Jun-06	880	1,378	1,333	1,213	1,475	7,330	722	44	3,936	2,417	20,728	1,686
11-Jun-06	868	1,341	1,272	1,104	1,373	7,283	801	44	4,050	2,708	20,843	1,852
18-Jun-06	912	1,319	1,399	1,303	1,577	8,113	822	49	4,415	2,722	22,631	1,353
25-Jun-06	909	1,354	1,460	1,390	1,681	8,513	900	49	4,475	3,031	23,761	805
02-Jul-06	836	1,304	1,468	1,351	1,533	8,404	856	55	4,534	2,812	23,153	1,396
09-Jul-06	887	1,306	1,473	1,404	1,670	8,755	891	48	4,723	2,930	24,089	1,449
16-Jul-06	875	1,294	1,414	1,355	1,546	8,681	943	50	4,747	3,160	24,066	1,208
23-Jul-06	876	1,311	1,449	1,410	1,591	8,749	857	47	4,681	2,892	23,863	1,185
30-Jul-06	873	1,327	1,412	1,407	1,642	8,490	927	47	4,498	3,146	23,770	1,213
06-Aug-06	897	1,337	1,431	1,407	1,699	8,410	853	46	4,440	2,922	23,442	1,275
13-Aug-06	910	1,376	1,472	1,427	1,747	8,501	834	46	4,493	2,834	23,639	1,167
20-Aug-06	915	1,405	1,464	1,376	1,697	8,348	856	43	4,461	2,884	23,450	1,156
27-Aug-06	909	1,405	1,460	1,335	1,665	8,199	857	42	4,427	2,871	23,170	1,358
03-Sep-06	915	1,462	1,430	1,325	1,647	8,355	893	45	4,472	3,013	23,556	1,200
10-Sep-06	879	1,442	1,356	1,187	1,526	7,977	824	44	4,359	2,779	22,374	1,727
17-Sep-06	882	1,412	1,262	1,089	1,442	7,987	820	44	4,289	2,748	21,976	1,248
24-Sep-06	898	1,445	1,302	1,143	1,721	7,579	740	47	4,172	2,485	21,533	1,126
01-Oct-06	864	1,434	1,096	1,001	1,446	7,076	748	43	3,849	2,509	20,064	2,141
08-Oct-06	876	1,438	1,096	1,081	1,594	6,760	691	55	4,009	2,271	19,869	474
15-Oct-06	875	1,553	1,159	1,149	1,598	6,790	710	56	4,035	2,302	20,227	368
22-Oct-06	930	1,560	1,220	1,210	1,647	6,898	711	56	4,090	2,319	20,641	452
29-Oct-06	906	1,595	1,279	1,287	1,707	6,973	729	57	4,183	2,370	21,087	450
05-Nov-06	948	1,571	1,337	1,324	1,708	7,247	754	66	4,382	2,477	21,814	375
12-Nov-06	947	1,614	1,329	1,298	1,710	7,341	759	65	4,391	2,498	21,953	488
19-Nov-06	970	1,700	1,409	1,395	1,802	7,468	770	64	4,432	2,526	22,535	338
26-Nov-06	984	1,711	1,437	1,376	1,745	7,704	782	67	4,527	2,579	22,913	444
03-Dec-06	1,010	1,787	1,466	1,404	1,778	7,680	777	67	4,515	2,536	23,020	544
10-Dec-06	998	1,729	1,554	1,569	1,896	7,859	802	69	4,621	2,581	23,678	966
17-Dec-06	992	1,745	1,584	1,616	1,933	7,799	813	69	4,657	2,622	23,831	740
24-Dec-06	964	1,740	1,560	1,583	1,881	7,918	800	67	4,679	2,564	23,756	1,126
31-Dec-06	947	1,774	1,476	1,593	1,895	7,041	707	62	4,373	2,392	22,261	767

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

	Hourly Non-Coincident Peak Demand (MW)											
Week	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	System	Zonal Total
03-Jul-05	908	1,359	1,433	1,328	1,507	8,228	937	55	4,421	3,070	22,628	23,246
10-Jul-05	947	1,381	1,456	1,408	1,683	8,674	903	51	4,643	2,907	23,820	24,053
17-Jul-05	938	1,363	1,408	1,359	1,650	8,600	956	51	4,667	3,141	23,802	24,133
24-Jul-05	936	1,423	1,431	1,409	1,594	8,669	924	47	4,610	3,066	23,600	24,109
31-Jul-05	950	1,442	1,406	1,393	1,616	8,450	933	47	4,439	3,112	23,509	23,788
07-Aug-05	948	1,424	1,412	1,395	1,693	8,322	864	47	4,396	2,891	23,166	23,392
14-Aug-05	959	1,425	1,454	1,418	1,739	8,440	856	49	4,455	2,830	23,372	23,625
21-Aug-05	983	1,480	1,446	1,368	1,693	8,264	882	48	4,417	2,895	23,182	23,476
28-Aug-05	978	1,520	1,442	1,330	1,681	8,111	866	44	4,366	2,844	22,894	23,182
04-Sep-05	970	1,518	1,411	1,315	1,677	8,265	900	52	4,408	2,980	23,265	23,496
11-Sep-05	972	1,535	1,335	1,187	1,569	7,917	830	48	4,289	2,740	22,078	22,422
18-Sep-05	964	1,532	1,240	1,092	1,487	7,898	827	53	4,221	2,710	21,677	22,024
25-Sep-05	966	1,553	1,283	1,153	1,774	7,489	749	53	4,108	2,447	21,242	21,575
02-Oct-05	968	1,511	1,103	1,047	1,546	7,053	753	58	3,904	2,477	19,821	20,420
09-Oct-05	991	1,552	1,139	1,100	1,599	6,710	705	59	3,956	2,275	19,699	20,086
16-Oct-05	984	1,597	1,203	1,174	1,561	6,907	736	59	3,993	2,369	20,077	20,583
23-Oct-05	1,019	1,598	1,235	1,234	1,610	6,847	720	58	4,042	2,315	20,471	20,678
30-Oct-05	1,002	1,688	1,296	1,330	1,671	6,923	738	59	4,135	2,343	20,922	21,185
06-Nov-05	1,039	1,694	1,346	1,316	1,685	7,260	765	68	4,334	2,463	21,638	21,970
13-Nov-05	1,044	1,718	1,345	1,298	1,721	7,378	771	68	4,346	2,486	21,805	22,175
20-Nov-05	1,081	1,765	1,422	1,393	1,765	7,509	778	67	4,381	2,513	22,388	22,674
27-Nov-05	1,050	1,783	1,475	1,460	1,735	7,671	799	68	4,482	2,555	22,765	23,078
04-Dec-05	1,077	1,818	1,504	1,496	1,762	7,647	793	67	4,472	2,512	22,873	23,148
11-Dec-05	1,101	1,830	1,565	1,564	1,862	7,894	810	69	4,574	2,577	23,516	23,846
18-Dec-05	1,088	1,878	1,597	1,612	1,899	7,821	822	69	4,612	2,597	23,670	23,995
25-Dec-05	1,066	1,864	1,593	1,589	1,864	7,959	809	67	4,634	2,556	23,595	24,001
01-Jan-06	1,053	1,846	1,486	1,594	1,861	7,035	715	63	4,327	2,367	22,094	22,347
08-Jan-06	1,078	1,901	1,629	1,678	1,813	7,684	785	67	4,636	2,598	23,543	23,869
15-Jan-06	1,121	1,888	1,633	1,655	2,014	7,864	799	68	4,677	2,564	23,943	24,283
22-Jan-06	1,153	1,892	1,610	1,674	2,018	7,970	800	71	4,751	2,590	24,207	24,529
29-Jan-06	1,128	1,870	1,586	1,621	1,915	7,922	795	70	4,691	2,574	23,897	24,172
05-Feb-06	1,140	1,902	1,586	1,629	1,953	7,869	789	71	4,657	2,601	23,818	24,197
12-Feb-06	1,150	1,932	1,536	1,574	1,880	7,775	795	72	4,614	2,592	23,565	23,920
19-Feb-06	1,174	1,768	1,518	1,564	1,826	7,752	783	73	4,610	2,539	23,266	23,607
26-Feb-06	1,110	1,799	1,486	1,506	1,853	7,615	783	75	4,483	2,531	22,933	23,241
05-Mar-06	1,115	1,837	1,468	1,509	1,793	7,567	765	74	4,443	2,515	22,697	23,086
12-Mar-06	1,069	1,803	1,421	1,477	1,750	7,482	776	73	4,399	2,508	22,431	22,758
19-Mar-06	1,061	1,746	1,380	1,460	1,766	7,279	750	70	4,322	2,389	21,965	22,223
26-Mar-06	1,064	1,725	1,347	1,434	1,701	7,198	747	67	4,281	2,379	21,612	21,943
02-Apr-06	1,040	1,648	1,286	1,372	1,637	7,058	744	63	4,217	2,369	21,119	21,434

(Table B2 continued)

	Hourly Non-Coincident Peak Demand (MW)											
Week	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	System	Zonal Total
09-Apr-06	1,016	1,627	1,266	1,319	1,619	6,948	737	67	4,175	2,355	20,846	21,129
16-Apr-06	1,033	1,657	1,268	1,343	1,589	6,754	723	65	4,099	2,331	20,440	20,862
23-Apr-06	1,006	1,597	1,292	1,374	1,610	6,695	715	64	4,064	2,278	20,294	20,695
30-Apr-06	1,009	1,560	1,224	1,310	1,479	6,601	717	60	3,998	2,285	19,747	20,243
07-May-06	984	1,508	1,186	1,264	1,465	6,586	700	56	3,955	2,242	19,559	19,946
14-May-06	981	1,475	1,167	1,262	1,462	6,422	698	54	3,853	2,238	19,237	19,612
21-May-06	969	1,509	1,347	1,268	1,457	7,331	693	53	3,970	2,280	20,520	20,877
28-May-06	949	1,467	1,327	1,261	1,463	7,630	766	64	4,049	2,564	21,325	21,540
04-Jun-06	964	1,489	1,335	1,262	1,486	7,330	723	57	3,936	2,417	20,728	20,999
11-Jun-06	1,011	1,438	1,272	1,260	1,449	7,283	804	58	4,050	2,718	20,843	21,343
18-Jun-06	982	1,419	1,405	1,323	1,590	8,113	827	53	4,415	2,740	22,631	22,867
25-Jun-06	982	1,381	1,460	1,409	1,687	8,513	903	55	4,475	3,038	23,761	23,903
02-Jul-06	926	1,389	1,468	1,354	1,551	8,404	942	58	4,534	3,157	23,153	23,783
09-Jul-06	958	1,418	1,475	1,420	1,709	8,755	898	52	4,723	2,933	24,089	24,341
16-Jul-06	946	1,399	1,426	1,369	1,677	8,681	951	52	4,747	3,167	24,066	24,415
23-Jul-06	944	1,453	1,449	1,419	1,620	8,749	920	47	4,689	3,101	23,863	24,391
30-Jul-06	958	1,475	1,423	1,407	1,642	8,529	927	47	4,498	3,146	23,770	24,052
06-Aug-06	957	1,455	1,431	1,411	1,722	8,410	859	46	4,459	2,928	23,442	23,678
13-Aug-06	968	1,456	1,472	1,432	1,770	8,528	851	49	4,518	2,867	23,639	23,911
20-Aug-06	992	1,511	1,464	1,384	1,725	8,348	877	49	4,478	2,930	23,450	23,758
27-Aug-06	987	1,550	1,460	1,345	1,717	8,199	861	45	4,427	2,881	23,170	23,472
03-Sep-06	981	1,560	1,431	1,334	1,712	8,355	896	52	4,474	3,019	23,556	23,814
10-Sep-06	983	1,575	1,356	1,204	1,605	8,006	826	48	4,359	2,779	22,374	22,741
17-Sep-06	975	1,571	1,262	1,110	1,522	7,987	824	54	4,289	2,750	21,976	22,344
24-Sep-06	973	1,588	1,302	1,168	1,809	7,579	744	54	4,177	2,485	21,533	21,879
01-Oct-06	975	1,543	1,105	1,077	1,585	7,133	748	60	3,966	2,514	20,064	20,706
08-Oct-06	998	1,583	1,135	1,106	1,640	6,760	697	61	4,009	2,303	19,869	20,292
15-Oct-06	991	1,628	1,200	1,172	1,600	6,963	730	61	4,035	2,406	20,227	20,786
22-Oct-06	1,026	1,629	1,226	1,235	1,647	6,898	711	61	4,090	2,341	20,641	20,864
29-Oct-06	1,010	1,720	1,279	1,329	1,707	6,973	729	61	4,183	2,370	21,087	21,361
05-Nov-06	1,047	1,723	1,337	1,324	1,725	7,285	754	70	4,382	2,485	21,814	22,132
12-Nov-06	1,052	1,750	1,332	1,298	1,755	7,397	760	70	4,391	2,506	21,953	22,311
19-Nov-06	1,089	1,799	1,409	1,395	1,802	7,536	770	69	4,432	2,535	22,535	22,836
26-Nov-06	1,058	1,817	1,463	1,463	1,773	7,704	792	70	4,537	2,580	22,913	23,257
03-Dec-06	1,085	1,848	1,493	1,500	1,800	7,680	785	70	4,521	2,536	23,020	23,318
10-Dec-06	1,108	1,863	1,554	1,569	1,896	7,919	802	72	4,621	2,597	23,678	24,001
17-Dec-06	1,094	1,914	1,584	1,616	1,933	7,844	813	72	4,657	2,624	23,831	24,151
24-Dec-06	1,073	1,898	1,585	1,598	1,899	7,983	801	70	4,681	2,575	23,756	24,163
31-Dec-06	1,064	1,902	1,476	1,599	1,895	7,060	713	65	4,373	2,392	22,261	22,539

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Appendix C Analytical Factors

Table C1: Factors Affecting Demand

Factors Affecting Daily Energy Demand			
Variable Class	Variable	Change in Variable	Impact On Daily Energy Demand (MWh)
Weather	**Daily Avg Temperature**		
	> 16º C	1ºC Increase	6,730 MWh Increase
	10ºC > and < 16º C	1ºC Increase	70 MWh Increase
	< 10ºC	1ºC Decrease	2,940 MWh Increase
	Daily Humidity - Dewpoint		
	> 16º C	1ºC Increase	2,450 MWh Increase
	10ºC > and < 16º C	1ºC Increase	20 MWh Increase
	< 10ºC	1ºC Decrease	1,070 MWh Increase
	Wind		
	Summer	1 km/hr Decrease	390 MWh Increase
	Winter	1 km/hr Increase	160 MWh Increase
	Cloud		
	Summer	Decrease of 1 on Scale	1,080 MWh Decrease
	Winter	Increase of 1 on Scale	1,580 MWh Increase
Economic	**Employment**	Increase of 1,000 jobs	30 MWh Increase
	Housing Stock	Increase of 1,000 houses	45 MWh Increase
Calendar	**Holidays**	New Year's Day	67,000 MWh Decrease
		Good Friday	43,000 MWh Decrease
		Victoria Day	52,000 MWh Decrease
		Canada Day	41,000 MWh Decrease
		August Civic Holiday	37,000 MWh Decrease
		Labour Day	59,000 MWh Decrease
		Thanksgiving Day	55,000 MWh Decrease
		Remembrance Day	7,000 MWh Decrease
		Christmas	80,000 MWh Decrease
		Boxing Day	77,000 MWh Decrease
		New Year's Eve	9,000 MWh Decrease
	Day of Week	Monday vs Sunday	45,000 MWh Increase
		Tuesday vs Sunday	47,000 MWh Increase
		Wednesday vs Sunday	47,000 MWh Increase
		Thursday vs Sunday	47,000 MWh Increase
		Friday vs Sunday	44,000 MWh Increase
		Saturday vs Sunday	11,000 MWh Increase

(Table C1 continued)

Factors Affecting Daily Peak Demand			
Variable Class	Variable	Change in Variable	Impact On Daily Peak Demand (MW)
Weather	**Temperature**		
	> 16º C	1ºC Increase	380 MW Increase
	10ºC > and < 16º C	1ºC Increase	50 MW Increase
	< 10ºC	1ºC Decrease	120 MW Increase
	Humidity - Dewpoint		
	> 16º C	1ºC Increase	140 MW Increase
	10ºC > and < 16º C	1ºC Increase	20 MW Increase
	< 10ºC	1ºC Decrease	40 MW Increase
	Wind		
	Summer	1 km/hr Decrease	21 MW Increase
	Winter	1 km/hr Increase	10 MW Increase
	Cloud		
	Summer	Decrease of 1 on Scale	90 MW Increase
	Winter	Increase of 1 on Scale	80 MW Increase
Economic	**Employment**	Increase of 1,000 jobs	1 MW Increase
	Housing Stock	Increase of 1,000 houses	2 MW Increase
Calendar	**Holidays**	New Year's Day	3,100 MW Decrease
		Good Friday	2,100 MW Decrease
		Victoria Day	2,500 MW Decrease
		Canada Day	1,900 MW Decrease
		August Civic Holiday	1,600 MW Decrease
		Labour Day	2,500 MW Decrease
		Thanksgiving Day	2,600 MW Decrease
		Remembrance Day	200 MW Decrease
		Christmas	4,300 MW Decrease
		Boxing Day	3,600 MW Decrease
		New Year's Eve	700 MW Decrease
	Day of Week	Monday vs Sunday	2,100 MW Increase
		Tuesday vs Sunday	2,100 MW Increase
		Wednesday vs Sunday	2,100 MW Increase
		Thursday vs Sunday	2,000 MW Increase
		Friday vs Sunday	1,800 MW Increase
		Saturday vs Sunday	300 MW Increase

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