18-MONTH OUTLOOK:

Ontario Demand Forecast

From April 2006 to September 2007

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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 April 2006 to September 2007 and supersedes the previous forecast released in December 2005.

Economic Outlook

We have updated the economic assumptions that underpin the forecast to reflect the most recent outlook for the Ontario economy. The factors impacting Ontario's economy remain the same as in the previous Outlook.

- A strong dollar and high oil prices have a negative impact on Ontario's manufacturers. In addition, North American auto-makers have indicated that they will be rationalizing their production due to lower market share. The automotive sector is a substantial part of the Ontario economy.
- Low interest rates foster business investment and consumption. This growth is being driven by the service sector and construction.
- Overall, the economic outlook is similar to the previous forecast.

Actual Demand

Since the last forecast we have recorded actual demand and weather data for December, January and February. Here are the results:

December

- The weather was slightly colder than normal
- Energy demand was 0.4% lower than forecast (1.4% on a weather-corrected basis)
- Weather-corrected peak demand was 320 MW lower than forecast.

January

- January was the mildest on record with afternoon temperatures averaging 2.5°C
- Energy demand was 5.7% lower than forecast (0.6% lower on a weather-corrected basis)
- Weather-corrected peak demand was 50 MW lower than forecast

February

- Average temperature was slightly warmer than normal
- Energy demand was 2.9% lower than forecast (2.4% lower on a weather-corrected basis)
- Weather-corrected peak demand was 1,100 MW lower than forecast largely because the three coldest days of the month were on the weekend

Overall, the period was warmer than normal. On a weather-corrected basis energy demand was 1.8% lower than demand for the same months of the previous year.

Methodology

The demand forecast methodology is unchanged from previous forecasts. However the weather scenarios have been expanded to include monthly normalized weather. Past Outlooks have included weekly normalized weather and seasonally normalized weather scenarios. Whereas in past Outlooks the weekly normalized weather was used to analyze system reliability in the summer and winter, we will begin using monthly normalized weather for that purpose starting with this Outlook. The net result is higher forecasted peaks and lower uncertainty surrounding them.

The transition to monthly normalization for the summer and winter was precipitated by the high levels of demand experienced during the summer of 2005. Monthly normalization results in a better representation and distribution of peak demands across the seasons. A better depiction of demand will lead to more accurate assessments.

For the summer season, the difference between the monthly normalized peak demand and the weekly normalized peak demand is roughly 1,200 MW. For the winter season, the difference is just over 300 MW. Note that forecasts for the spring and fall will continue to be based on weekly normalized weather as the difference between weekly normalized and monthly normalized forecasts are not as significant when the system peak demands are at their lower values.

Demand Forecast

The demand forecast is similar to the previous forecast. The only changes have been the inclusion of actual data, an updated economic forecast and the additional weather scenario. Comparing forecasts based on the same weather scenario, the forecast is similar to the previous one. The forecast based on the monthly normalized weather scenario differs from the forecast based on both the weekly normalized and seasonally normalized weather.

Table 1 has the Weekly Normal, Monthly Normal, Seasonal Normal and Extreme weather peak demand forecasts for the seasons of this 18-month forecast.

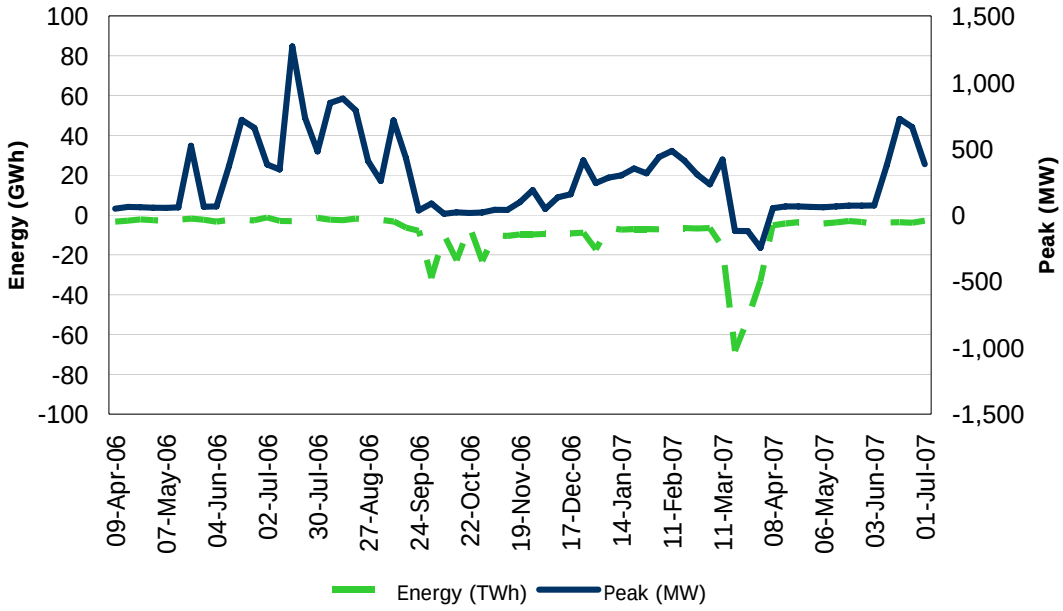
Table 1: Forecasted Peak Demands

Season	Weekly Normal Weather Peak (MW)	Monthy Normal Weather Peak (MW)	Seasonal Normal Weather Peak (MW)	Extreme Weather Peak (MW)
Summer 2006	24,284	25,502	25,674	27,379
Winter 2006	24,587	24,897	25,102	25,963
Summer 2007	24,640	25,858	26,031	27,736

Annual energy demand is expected to grow by 1.1% in 2006 (156.4 TWh) and 1.2% in 2007 (158.2 TWh).

Figure 1 graphically displays the difference between the previous and current forecast. For energy demand the comparison is between two forecasts both based on weekly normalized weather. In the case of the peak demand, the comparison is between a forecast based on monthly normalized weather (current forecast) and weekly normalized weather (previous forecast). As we will discuss later in the document, forecasts using monthly normalized weather will result in higher peaks demands. This is evident in the graph.

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 period from April 2006 to September 2007. It supersedes the previous forecast released December 22, 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 "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_2006mar.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 January 2006. Data for February 2005 has 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.

Readers are invited to provide comments or suggestions regarding the content of this or 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.

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. Ontario measures peak demand as the average over the course of a clock hour. The weather-corrected numbers are generated based on Weekly Normal weather.

2.1 Historical Review

The historical database now includes the experiences for December, January and December. This period was warmer than normal due mostly to January which was the warmest ever.

Figure 2.1 shows the daily temperatures for January sorted from lowest to highest. The brown area denotes the range of temperatures experienced over the last 35 years. Clearly, January 2006 had consistently mild temperatures.

Figure 2.1: Daily Afternoon Temperature – January

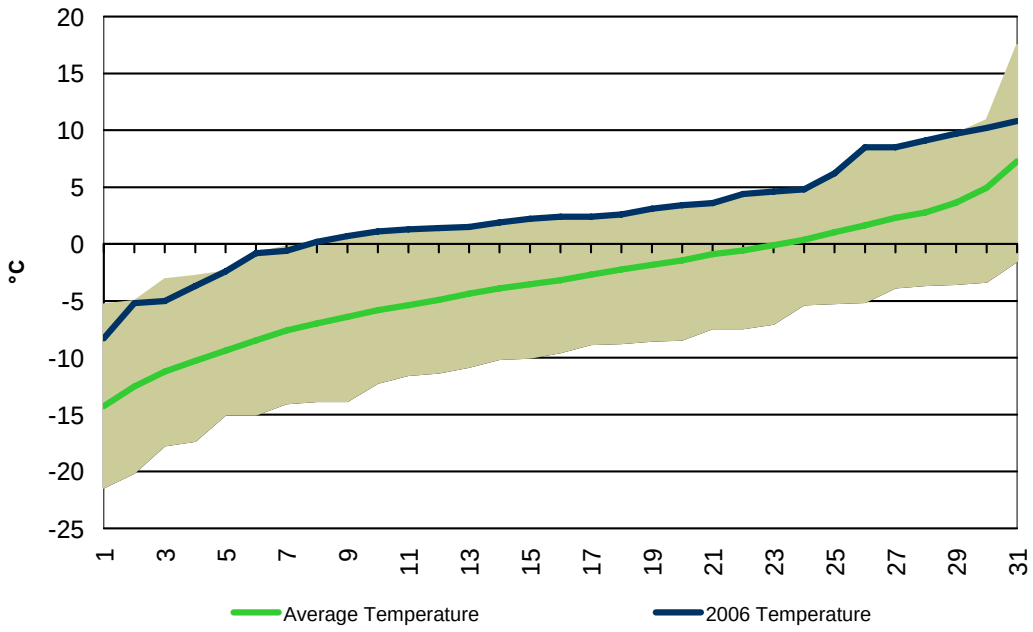


Table 2.1 contains a summary of the weather and demand for the months that have been incorporated into the model and report since the last Outlook. A couple of items to note:

- The coldest day in January (-8.3°C) and February (-10.0 °C) occurred on the weekend.
- All three monthly minimums occurred on a Sunday at 5 a.m.

Table 2.1: Historical Weather and Demand Summary

Historical Analysis		December	January	February
Weather - Actual	Average Temperature (°C)	-1.5	2.5	-1.1
	Minimum Temperature (°C)	-9.8	-8.3	-10.0
	Maximum Temperature (°C)	3.8	10.8	6.6
Weather - Monthly Normal	Monthly Normal Average Temperature (°C)	0.3	-3.0	-1.3
	Monthly Normal Minimum Temperature (°C)	-8.0	-16.1	-13.5
	Monthly Normal Maximum Temperature (°C)	10.0	10.1	13.6
Demand - Actual	Peak Demand (MW)	23,766	23,052	22,321
	Average Hour (MW)	18,475	18,274	18,703
	Minimum Hour (MW)	12,673	13,644	14,051
	90th Percentile (MW)	21,485	20,907	20,958
	Percent above 20,000 (MW)	33.6%	25.4%	32.8%
	# of Hours Above 20,000 (MW)	250	189	220
	Energy Demand (GWh)	13,746	13,596	12,568
Demand - Weather Corrected	Peak Demand (MW)	23,322	24,233	22,685
	Energy Demand (GWh)	13,599	14,335	12,637
Demand - Blended Forecast	Peak Demand (MW)	23,510	24,198	23,800
	Energy Demand (GWh)	13,725	14,372	12,897

Notes for Table 2.1 – Weather is for Toronto. Temperature is the daily high. Forecast is the average of all forecasts covering the period.

2.2 Historical Energy Demand

Actual energy demand was 39,910 GWh (40,571 GWh weather-corrected) for December to February. This was 3.4% lower than the same months a year earlier (1.8% lower on a weather-corrected basis). Since the summer, energy demand has been soft, a reflection of the underlying economic weakness in the province.

Figure 2.2 shows the 52-week moving average of the actual and weather-corrected energy demand. The significant weather impact of the summer is seen in the figure as it drives up energy demand. Although the summer of 2002 had episodes of extreme heat it was not sustained like 2005. The earlier drop-off into the summer of 2003 coincides with an increase in the Canadian dollar and a cool summer.

Figure 2.2: Energy Demand – 52-Week Moving Average

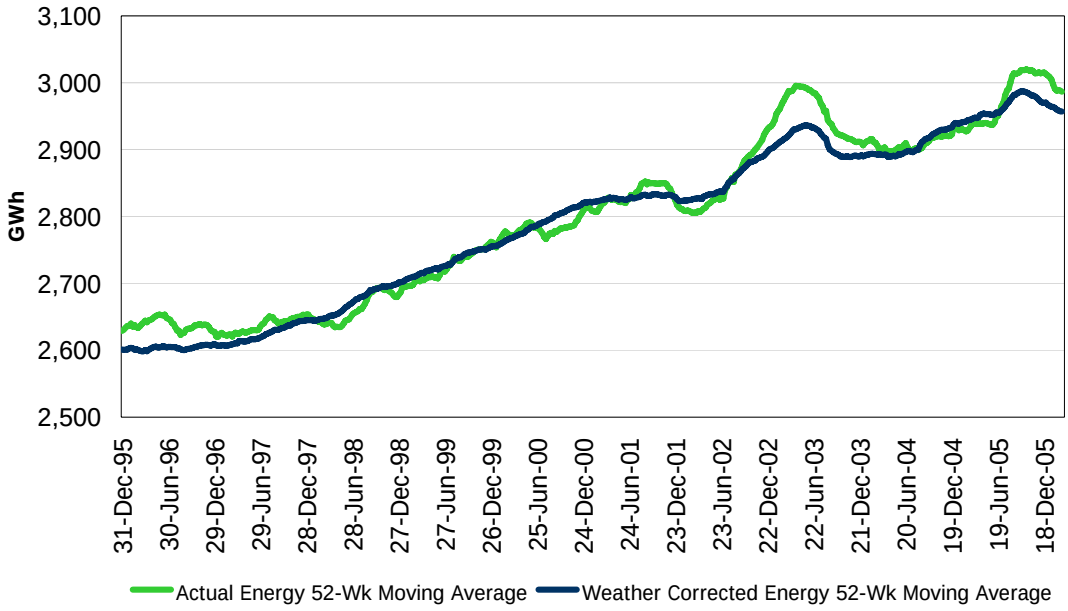


Table 2.2 shows the weekly energy demand for the past fifteen months. The table has the actual and weather-corrected demand for each week. If the weather correction is positive it means that the weather was milder than normal. As well, the table notes any item of significance for the week.

Table 2.2: Actual and Weather Corrected Weekly Energy Demand

Week Ending	Actual Energy (GWh)	Weather Corrected Energy (GWh)	Weather Correction (GWh)	Week Number	Notes for Week
05-Dec-04	3,096	3,157	60	49	
12-Dec-04	3,170	3,213	43	50	
19-Dec-04	3,258	3,178	-79	51	
26-Dec-04	3,229	3,098	-131	52	All-Time Winter Peak, Christmas & Boxing Day
02-Jan-05	2,906	3,008	103	53	New Years Day
09-Jan-05	3,186	3,228	42	1	
16-Jan-05	3,215	3,312	97	2	
23-Jan-05	3,529	3,357	-172	3	All-Time Weekend Peak
30-Jan-05	3,422	3,339	-83	4	
06-Feb-05	3,164	3,293	129	5	
13-Feb-05	3,140	3,245	104	6	
20-Feb-05	3,213	3,234	21	7	
27-Feb-05	3,226	3,135	-91	8	
06-Mar-05	3,169	3,150	-19	9	
13-Mar-05	3,206	3,121	-85	10	
20-Mar-05	3,041	3,040	-1	11	Good Friday
27-Mar-05	2,884	2,899	16	12	Easter Monday
03-Apr-05	2,869	2,921	52	13	
10-Apr-05	2,772	2,898	127	14	5% Voltage Reduction April 7
17-Apr-05	2,706	2,794	88	15	
24-Apr-05	2,738	2,764	26	16	
01-May-05	2,756	2,687	-69	17	
08-May-05	2,662	2,656	-6	18	
15-May-05	2,676	2,678	2	19	
22-May-05	2,637	2,631	-6	20	
29-May-05	2,617	2,637	20	21	Victoria Day

(Table 2.2 continued)

Week Ending	Actual Energy (GWh)	Weather Corrected Energy (GWh)	Weather Correction (GWh)	Week Number	Notes for Week
05-Jun-05	2,827	2,753	-74	22	
12-Jun-05	3,348	2,940	-408	23	
19-Jun-05	2,964	2,863	-101	24	
26-Jun-05	3,090	2,972	-118	25	Power Warning June 24
03-Jul-05	3,207	2,996	-211	26	Power Warning June 28-29, Canada Day
10-Jul-05	3,050	2,940	-109	27	
17-Jul-05	3,486	3,117	-369	28	All-Time Peak Demand
24-Jul-05	3,353	3,194	-159	29	Power Warning July 18-21
31-Jul-05	3,069	3,061	-8	30	
07-Aug-05	3,312	3,090	-223	31	Power Warning & 5% Voltage Reduction August 3-4
14-Aug-05	3,309	3,124	-185	32	Power Warning August 9-10
21-Aug-05	3,051	3,037	-14	33	
28-Aug-05	2,968	2,949	-19	34	
04-Sep-05	3,016	2,988	-28	35	
11-Sep-05	2,901	2,872	-29	36	Labour Day
18-Sep-05	3,058	2,887	-171	37	
25-Sep-05	2,916	2,842	-74	38	
02-Oct-05	2,772	2,790	18	39	
09-Oct-05	2,805	2,727	-78	40	All-Time October peak
16-Oct-05	2,660	2,705	45	41	Thanksgiving
23-Oct-05	2,757	2,754	-3	42	
30-Oct-05	2,838	2,793	-45	43	
06-Nov-05	2,780	2,898	118	44	
13-Nov-05	2,809	2,869	60	45	Rememberance Day
20-Nov-05	2,910	2,904	-5	46	
27-Nov-05	3,061	2,923	-138	47	All-Time November peak
04-Dec-05	3,020	3,022	2	48	
11-Dec-05	3,205	3,133	-72	49	
18-Dec-05	3,287	3,167	-120	50	
25-Dec-05	3,107	3,106	-1	51	Christmas Day
01-Jan-06	2,801	2,860	59	52	Boxing Day
08-Jan-06	3,064	3,141	77	53	New Years Day
15-Jan-06	3,051	3,240	189	54	
22-Jan-06	3,136	3,328	191	55	
29-Jan-06	3,080	3,261	181	56	
05-Feb-06	3,002	3,191	189	57	
12-Feb-06	3,173	3,164	-9	58	
19-Feb-06	3,183	3,175	-9	59	
26-Feb-06	3,138	3,113	-25	60	

2.3 Historical Peak Demand

Peak demands are heavily influenced by weather. Despite the fact that the weather since December has been milder than normal, high peaks can be generated during periods of extreme cold. However, four of the five coldest days over the December to February period occurred on the weekend and therefore did not generate significant peak demands.

Figure 2.3 shows the daily peak demand versus the daily afternoon temperature for the months of December 2005 to February 2006. The data is further divided into weekdays and weekends (and holidays). Here are some points on the graph and the data in it:

- There is a negative relationship between temperature and demand – as the temperature drops the demand increases.
- Demand is lower on weekends and holidays than during the work week.
- Most of the coldest days (the points on the left side of the graph) occurred on the weekend and holidays
- The peak for December 2005 (23,766 MW) ranked second only to the all-time winter peak of December 2004 (24,979 MW). In fact, December 2005 had five days in the top ten of all-time December peak demands.
- The peak for January 2006 (23,052 MW) ranks 45th out of all the daily January peaks of the past fifteen years.

- The February 2006 peak (22,321 MW) ranks 22nd on the list of February daily peaks.

Figure 2.3: December to February Peak Days – Demand and Temperature

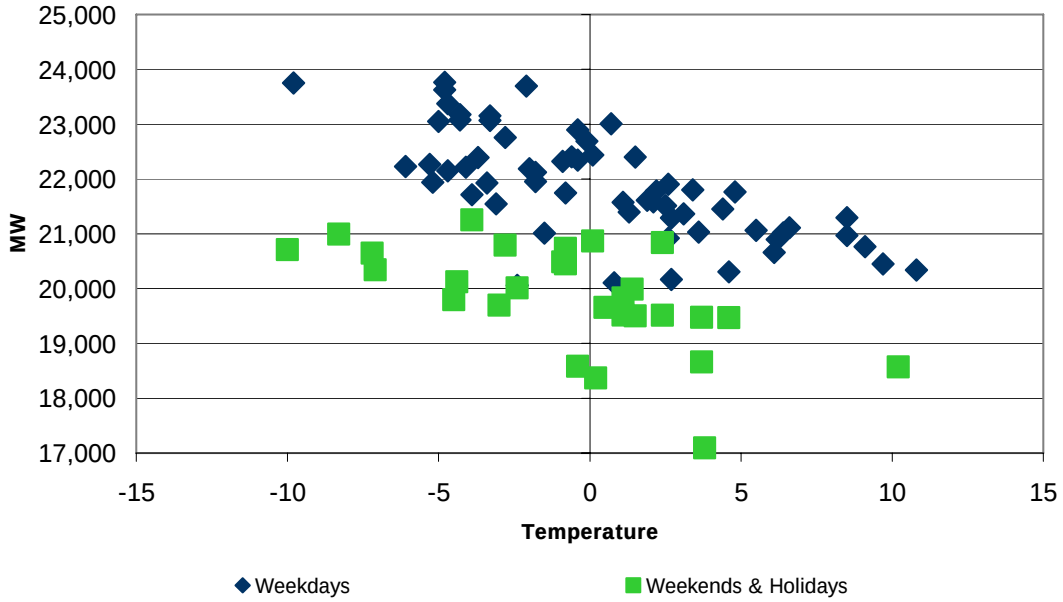


Figure 2.4 displays the 52-week moving average of both actual and weather-corrected peak demands. The profile is similar to that of the energy demand with the high-point being the summer/fall of 2005.

Figure 2.4: Peak Demand – 52-Week Moving Average

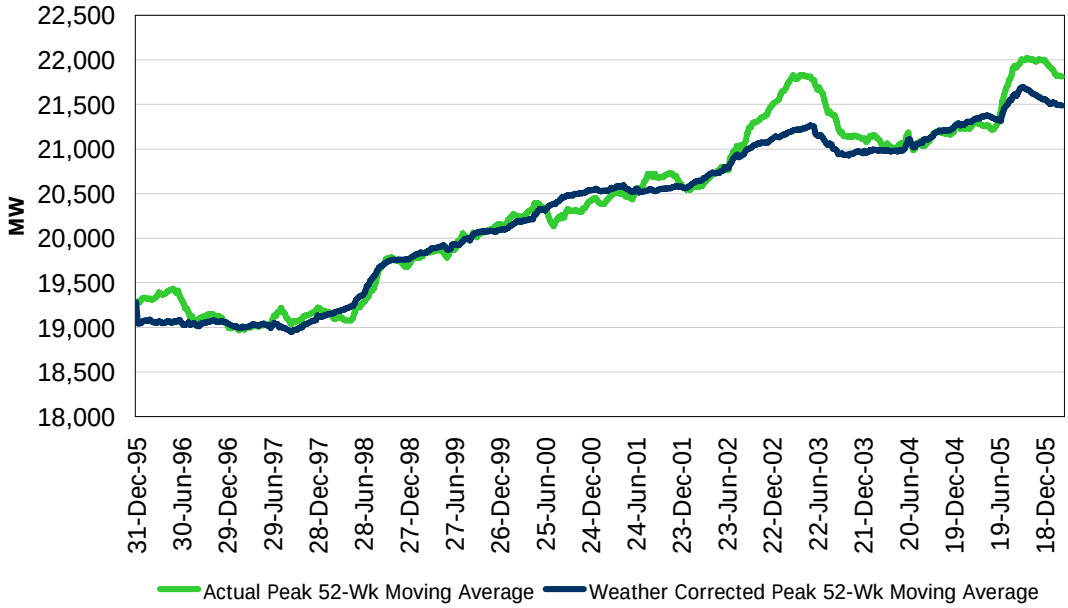


Table 2.3 contains the actual and weather-corrected weekly peak demands for the past 15 months. The table shows the daily afternoon maximum temperature for both the actual peak day and the Weekly Normal peak day (for Toronto).

Table 2.3: Actual and Weather Corrected Weekly Peak Demand

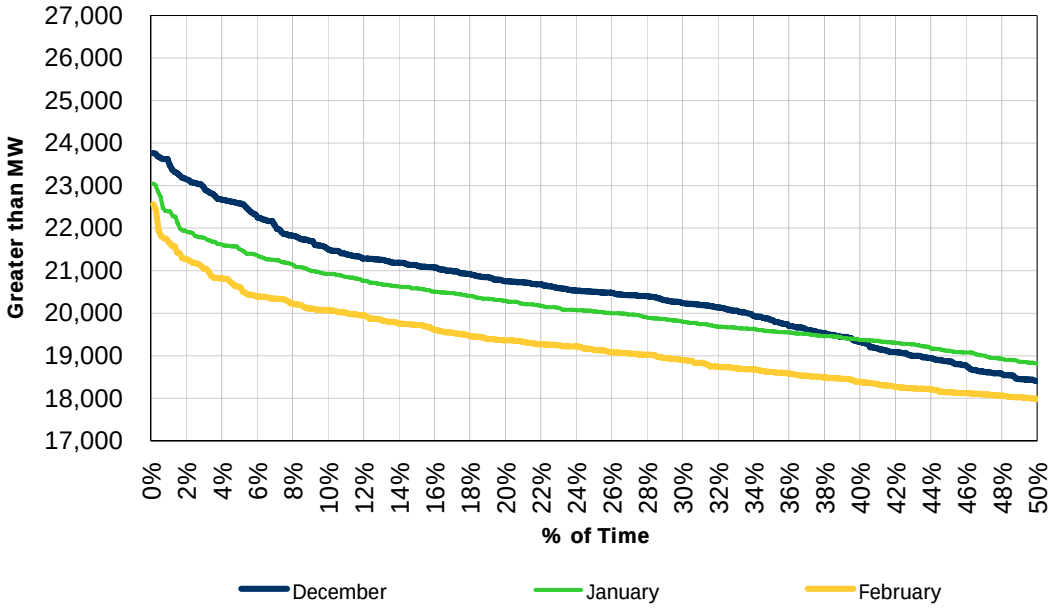
Week Ending	Peak Day	Actual Peak (MW)	Weather Corrected Peak (MW)	Actual Peak Day Temperature (°C)	Weekly Normal Peak Day Temperature (°C)
05-Dec-04	03-Dec-04	22,118	22,478	-0.6	-3.1
12-Dec-04	06-Dec-04	23,445	23,646	-1.7	-3.9
19-Dec-04	14-Dec-04	23,431	23,192	-4.9	-4.7
26-Dec-04	20-Dec-04	24,979	23,787	-12.3	-4.8
02-Jan-05	27-Dec-04	21,348	21,592	-8.5	-4.8
09-Jan-05	06-Jan-05	23,233	23,668	-2.7	-6.2
16-Jan-05	11-Jan-05	22,640	22,948	-1.6	-7.6
23-Jan-05	18-Jan-05	24,362	23,572	-14.5	-14.7
30-Jan-05	27-Jan-05	24,353	23,993	-14.6	-12.0
06-Feb-05	31-Jan-05	22,629	23,747	-1.5	-7.5
13-Feb-05	09-Feb-05	22,322	22,990	-3.9	-6.3
20-Feb-05	18-Feb-05	22,269	22,295	-9.3	-6.1
27-Feb-05	24-Feb-05	22,321	22,184	-5.7	-6.0
06-Mar-05	28-Feb-05	22,187	22,240	1.8	-4.3
13-Mar-05	08-Mar-05	22,724	22,146	-8.5	-4.9
20-Mar-05	14-Mar-05	20,975	21,332	-0.8	-3.3
27-Mar-05	23-Mar-05	20,777	20,917	1.5	-2.1
03-Apr-05	28-Mar-05	19,649	19,901	6.6	1.2
10-Apr-05	04-Apr-05	19,343	20,583	10.9	0.2
17-Apr-05	11-Apr-05	18,695	19,286	7.9	5.3
24-Apr-05	20-Apr-05	18,534	18,974	16.2	3.4
01-May-05	25-Apr-05	19,336	19,183	6.5	7.1
08-May-05	02-May-05	18,341	18,179	8.6	8.6
15-May-05	11-May-05	18,623	18,688	22.6	11.4
22-May-05	16-May-05	18,362	18,497	11.0	23.4
29-May-05	26-May-05	18,779	19,077	24.2	24.8
05-Jun-05	02-Jun-05	20,001	18,962	26.0	27.2
12-Jun-05	10-Jun-05	24,793	20,933	30.5	27.9
19-Jun-05	14-Jun-05	24,995	23,259	29.7	30.7
26-Jun-05	24-Jun-05	23,802	21,845	34.0	31.7
03-Jul-05	27-Jun-05	26,157	23,975	31.6	29.8
10-Jul-05	04-Jul-05	23,463	23,249	29.5	28.6
17-Jul-05	13-Jul-05	26,160	24,609	34.6	29.5
24-Jul-05	18-Jul-05	25,857	24,346	33.3	28.7
31-Jul-05	25-Jul-05	25,068	23,644	33.8	29.3
07-Aug-05	04-Aug-05	25,050	22,814	32.8	28.3
14-Aug-05	09-Aug-05	25,816	24,604	32.9	31.6
21-Aug-05	15-Aug-05	22,134	22,295	27.6	29.6
28-Aug-05	26-Aug-05	21,485	20,640	27.4	28.0
04-Sep-05	29-Aug-05	22,913	22,747	28.4	29.3
11-Sep-05	07-Sep-05	22,213	22,196	27.5	26.1
18-Sep-05	13-Sep-05	23,914	21,114	30.1	29.6
25-Sep-05	21-Sep-05	21,282	20,248	28.5	26.1
02-Oct-05	26-Sep-05	20,064	19,910	22.3	19.5
09-Oct-05	04-Oct-05	20,752	19,456	25.8	10.1
16-Oct-05	12-Oct-05	19,163	19,436	13.2	9.5
23-Oct-05	20-Oct-05	19,211	19,101	11.9	7.8
30-Oct-05	26-Oct-05	19,960	19,551	8.1	5.6
06-Nov-05	02-Nov-05	20,065	20,815	12.3	4.0
13-Nov-05	10-Nov-05	20,390	20,685	5.7	3.8
20-Nov-05	17-Nov-05	21,279	21,081	2.7	0.4
27-Nov-05	24-Nov-05	22,564	21,727	-6.3	-0.3
04-Dec-05	02-Dec-05	21,746	21,790	-0.8	-2.0
11-Dec-05	07-Dec-05	23,173	22,983	-4.3	-3.1
18-Dec-05	14-Dec-05	23,766	23,322	-4.8	-3.9
25-Dec-05	19-Dec-05	23,377	23,040	-4.7	-4.7
01-Jan-06	28-Dec-05	20,167	20,798	2.7	-4.8
08-Jan-06	06-Jan-06	21,941	22,508	-5.2	-6.2
15-Jan-06	09-Jan-06	21,905	23,069	2.6	-7.6
22-Jan-06	16-Jan-06	23,052	24,233	-5.0	-14.7
29-Jan-06	25-Jan-06	22,404	23,592	-0.6	-12.0
05-Feb-06	31-Jan-06	21,398	22,864	1.3	-7.5
12-Feb-06	08-Feb-06	22,230	22,685	-6.1	-6.3
19-Feb-06	16-Feb-06	22,321	22,485	-0.9	-6.1
26-Feb-06	20-Feb-06	21,928	21,689	-3.4	-6.0

2.4 Load Duration Curves

Figure 2.5 displays the percent of time that the hourly demand on the system exceeds a certain level. The graph shows the percent of hours for the months of December 2005, January 2006 and February 2006. All curves are a product of the weather experienced in those months.

December has the highest load duration curve. This is more a result of the warm weather experienced in January and February than in a cold December. December does get additional load due to Christmas lights but also has a number of days where demand is significantly lower due to the holidays.

Figure 2.5: Load Duration Curves - December, January and February



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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_2006mar.pdf.

The forecast of electricity demand requires inputs and/or assumptions. This section looks at 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. This Outlook incorporates the changes to Daylight Savings Time (DST) starting in March 2007. At that point DST will begin three weeks earlier (March 11th, 2007) and end one week later (November 4th, 2007).

3.2 Economic Drivers for Forecast

To produce an energy and peak demand forecast, an economic forecast of various drivers is required. We use a consensus of four major, publicly available provincial forecasts to generate the economic drivers used in the demand forecast. Table 3.1 summarizes the key economic drivers for the energy and peak demand forecast. 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 growth scenarios are used only in longer-term assessments.

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	6,367	0.9	69.7	-12.8	1.235	1.31
2006 (f)	6,437	1.1	64.5	-7.4	1.251	1.28
2007 (f)	6,508	1.1	64.5	0.0	1.266	1.25

3.3 Weather Drivers for Forecast

Since forecasting long-term weather is not possible, weather scenarios are generated based on historical data. In previous Outlooks, we used weekly normalized weather in assessing the adequacy of the system. We also had used seasonally normalized weather to produce "Expected Seasonal Peaks". With this Outlook we introduce the monthly normalized scenario.

In general, the weekly normalized weather gives the lowest peak demands, monthly normalized gives higher peak demands and seasonally normalized the highest. Each of these scenarios will therefore have a different Load Forecast Uncertainty (LFU). As we move from weekly to monthly and then to seasonal, we get higher peak demands but get progressively lower uncertainty around those peaks.

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 within their normalization periodicity – they are sorted within the week, month or season.
- Normal weather is based on the median value of the sorted weather factors across the 31 years of history. For example (using monthly normalization), the median value of the maximum weather factor from each January from 1975 to 2005 would be the first day in the normal January. The median value of the second highest weather factor from each January from 1975 to 2005 would be the second day in the normal January. This is repeated until all days in the week, month or season are generated.
- Extreme weather is generated in a similar manner except that we use the maximum, rather than the median value from the sorted data. The weekly, monthly and seasonal normalizations will have points in their extreme weather set in common.

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.

This is the first Outlook where summer and winter peak demand analysis uses monthly normalized weather. Previous Outlook's used weekly normalized weather for these analyses. Using monthly normalized weather leads to a more representative distribution of peak demands over the course of the summer and winter season and, in turn, better analysis.

Both weekly and seasonally normalized weather are also used to conduct various analyses. For energy analysis we will continue to use weekly normalized demand. Likewise, the seasonally normalized weather will continued to be used to produce the "Expected Seasonal" peak demand.

At times, historical weather from selected years is used to generate demand forecasts for study. In these cases, the order of the day's weather is 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 to develop seasonal load duration curves. These curves provide a third dimension to the demand forecast – relating peak and energy demand.

Table 3.2 has information about the Monthly 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. We use 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 2005.

Table 3.2: Monthly Normal and Extreme Weather

Week Ending	Monthly Normal Peak Date	Monthly Normal Temperature (°C)	Normal Wind Speed (km/hr)	Extreme Peak Date	Extreme Temperature (°C)	Extreme Wind Speed (km/hr)
09-Apr-06	08-Apr-00	0.2	38	06-Apr-82	-7.4	38
16-Apr-06	17-Apr-83	5.3	17	07-Apr-03	-2.0	36
23-Apr-06	20-Apr-78	3.4	27	17-Apr-02	28.2	22
30-Apr-06	27-Apr-88	7.1	28	27-Apr-90	29.4	20
07-May-06	27-Apr-98	8.6	25	06-May-00	30.1	29
14-May-06	11-May-90	11.4	35	09-May-79	29.7	22
21-May-06	12-May-92	23.4	16	19-May-96	28.8	39
28-May-06	26-May-89	24.8	30	23-May-75	27.8	7
04-Jun-06	30-May-94	27.2	23	29-May-87	32.0	18
11-Jun-06	07-Jun-89	25.7	17	29-Jun-05	29.8	11
18-Jun-06	15-Jun-79	29.5	25	27-Jun-05	31.6	13
25-Jun-06	09-Jun-84	29.3	19	18-Jun-94	35.2	10
02-Jul-06	14-Jun-87	34.0	30	17-Jun-94	32.6	13
09-Jul-06	06-Jul-93	30.2	29	16-Jul-99	33.8	25
16-Jul-06	15-Jul-97	30.2	11	14-Jul-95	36.7	17
23-Jul-06	03-Jul-83	30.7	16	03-Jul-02	34.7	21
30-Jul-06	16-Jul-98	30.6	20	01-Jul-02	35.1	15
06-Aug-06	15-Aug-78	28.9	15	09-Aug-01	35.4	30
13-Aug-06	06-Aug-83	30.8	9	07-Aug-01	35.3	28
20-Aug-06	20-Aug-03	30.3	14	08-Aug-01	37.2	25
27-Aug-06	04-Aug-87	28.6	18	02-Aug-88	30.8	15
03-Sep-06	02-Aug-00	27.5	22	14-Aug-88	33.5	24
10-Sep-06	13-Sep-82	27.4	12	02-Sep-73	33.3	9
17-Sep-06	20-Sep-00	27.5	30	04-Sep-73	32.2	19
24-Sep-06	20-Sep-94	26.1	14	16-Sep-91	31.2	30
01-Oct-06	27-Sep-94	19.5	16	22-Sep-70	26.7	21
08-Oct-06	05-Oct-88	10.1	20	01-Oct-02	28.8	34
15-Oct-06	07-Oct-81	9.5	40	12-Oct-88	4.6	24
22-Oct-06	17-Oct-75	7.8	15	20-Oct-74	2.2	27
29-Oct-06	29-Oct-83	5.6	25	26-Oct-79	2.5	27
05-Nov-06	30-Oct-92	4.0	10	07-Nov-93	2.6	26
12-Nov-06	11-Nov-79	3.8	16	12-Nov-95	0.5	34
19-Nov-06	26-Nov-75	0.6	7	20-Nov-78	-3.6	12
26-Nov-06	19-Nov-84	-1.6	17	21-Nov-87	-8.0	23
03-Dec-06	26-Nov-85	0.2	17	29-Nov-76	-6.1	32
10-Dec-06	28-Dec-78	-5.8	2	15-Dec-89	-8.5	18
17-Dec-06	27-Dec-78	-3.4	30	24-Dec-89	-9.1	26
24-Dec-06	25-Dec-90	-4.0	31	26-Dec-83	-12.9	29
31-Dec-06	17-Dec-79	-7.3	25	26-Dec-93	-17.0	33

(Table 2.2 continued)

Week Ending	Monthly Normal Peak Date	Monthly Normal Temperature (°C)	Normal Wind Speed (km/hr)	Extreme Peak Date	Extreme Temperature (°C)	Extreme Wind Speed (km/hr)
07-Jan-07	17-Jan-92	-4.2	32	06-Jan-94	-14.0	31
14-Jan-07	16-Jan-85	-5.6	22	26-Jan-94	-17.7	22
21-Jan-07	14-Jan-88	-11.9	8	15-Jan-94	-21.4	20
28-Jan-07	05-Jan-96	-16.1	13	10-Jan-82	-15.8	41
04-Feb-07	14-Jan-78	-13.5	35	16-Jan-94	-13.8	15
11-Feb-07	15-Feb-91	-13.5	37	05-Feb-95	-17.6	41
18-Feb-07	13-Feb-97	-7.1	24	06-Feb-95	-15.4	19
25-Feb-07	24-Feb-97	-6.5	32	18-Feb-79	-13.1	27
04-Mar-07	26-Feb-86	-8.0	0	13-Feb-79	-17.0	16
11-Mar-07	16-Mar-94	-8.0	31	03-Mar-03	-14.3	6
18-Mar-07	09-Mar-75	-3.9	23	11-Mar-84	-11.9	46
25-Mar-07	14-Mar-97	0.0	19	09-Mar-84	-8.9	6
01-Apr-07	02-Apr-78	1.2	20	25-Mar-02	-3.5	15
08-Apr-07	08-Apr-00	0.2	38	06-Apr-82	-7.4	38
15-Apr-07	17-Apr-83	5.3	17	07-Apr-03	-2.0	36
22-Apr-07	20-Apr-78	3.4	27	17-Apr-02	28.2	22
29-Apr-07	27-Apr-88	7.1	28	27-Apr-90	29.4	20
06-May-07	27-Apr-98	8.6	25	06-May-00	30.1	29
13-May-07	11-May-90	11.4	35	09-May-79	29.7	22
20-May-07	12-May-92	23.4	16	19-May-96	28.8	39
27-May-07	26-May-89	24.8	30	23-May-75	27.8	7
03-Jun-07	30-May-94	27.2	23	29-May-87	32.0	18
10-Jun-07	07-Jun-89	25.7	17	29-Jun-05	29.8	11
17-Jun-07	15-Jun-79	29.5	25	27-Jun-05	31.6	13
24-Jun-07	09-Jun-84	29.3	19	18-Jun-94	35.2	10
01-Jul-07	14-Jun-87	34.0	30	17-Jun-94	32.6	13
08-Jul-07	06-Jul-93	30.2	29	16-Jul-99	33.8	25
15-Jul-07	15-Jul-97	30.2	11	14-Jul-95	36.7	17
22-Jul-07	03-Jul-83	30.7	16	03-Jul-02	34.7	21
29-Jul-07	16-Jul-98	30.6	20	01-Jul-02	35.1	15
05-Aug-07	15-Aug-78	28.9	15	09-Aug-01	35.4	30
12-Aug-07	06-Aug-83	30.8	9	07-Aug-01	35.3	28
19-Aug-07	20-Aug-03	30.3	14	08-Aug-01	37.2	25
26-Aug-07	04-Aug-87	28.6	18	02-Aug-88	30.8	15
02-Sep-07	02-Aug-00	27.5	22	14-Aug-88	33.5	24
09-Sep-07	13-Sep-82	27.4	12	02-Sep-73	33.3	9
16-Sep-07	20-Sep-00	27.5	30	04-Sep-73	32.2	19
23-Sep-07	20-Sep-94	26.1	14	16-Sep-91	31.2	30
30-Sep-07	27-Sep-94	19.5	16	22-Sep-70	26.7	21

3.4 Conservation and Demand Response

Conservation has occurred throughout the history used to forecast energy and peak demand. Over time, less efficient appliances are replaced by more efficient ones, homes and buildings with better insulation replace older structures and businesses alter their operations to reduce their exposure to higher electricity prices. All of these have been occurring naturally and as such are reflected in the demand forecast.

Higher levels of conservation or demand management are possible but require more direct intervention in the form of incentives, standards or other mechanisms. The results of these initiatives can be substantial. There are many of these initiatives in development and will have an impact some time in the future. However, given the relatively short forecast horizon of this forecast and the limited program details at this time makes quantification of demand reductions very uncertain. As such, the demand forecast does contain an element of naturally evolving conservation – which is growing through time – but does not take into account future programs or goals.

- End of Section -

4.0 Demand Forecast

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

The weekly energy demand forecast is illustrated in Figure 4.1. Evident from the graph are the following:

- There is a seasonal pattern in energy demand. Winter energy demand is higher and longer than the other seasons. Summer energy demand is shorter and smaller than the winter season.
- The week of Christmas vacation bisects the winter demand.
- The range of possible outcomes in the forecast is illustrated by the band of colour. The range is based on load forecast uncertainty. The Monthly Normal weather demand forecast is the line through the middle.

Figure 4.1: Weekly Energy Demand – History and Forecast

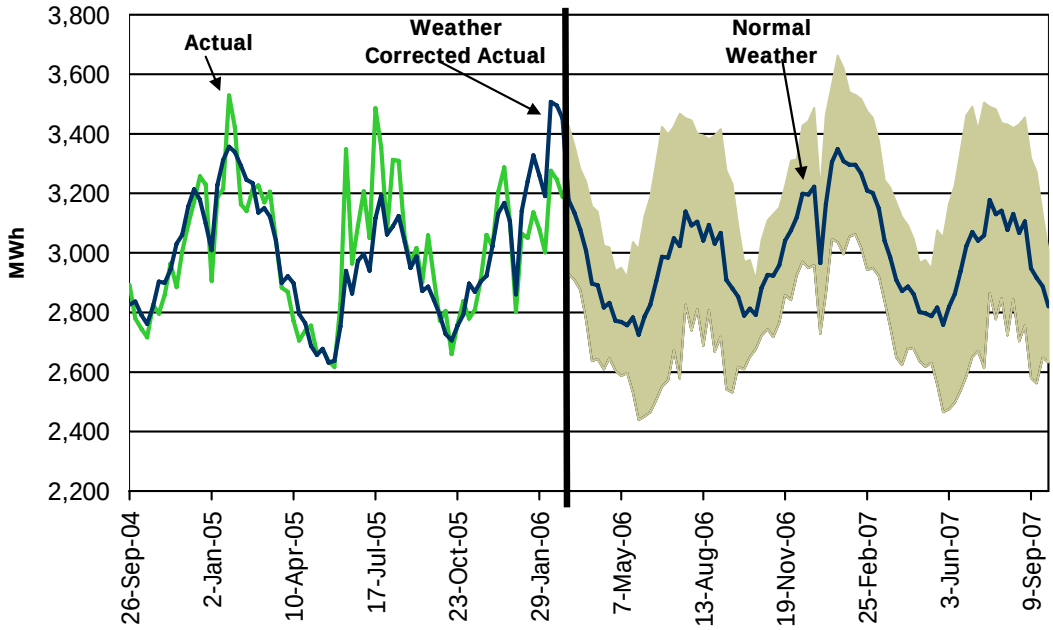


Figure 4.2 shows the range of weekly peak demands. The items of note for this graph are:

- The forecast range is generated using the Extreme weather scenario for the upper bound and the Mild weather scenario for the lower bound.
- The middle of the range represents the Monthly Normal weather peak demand.
- 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

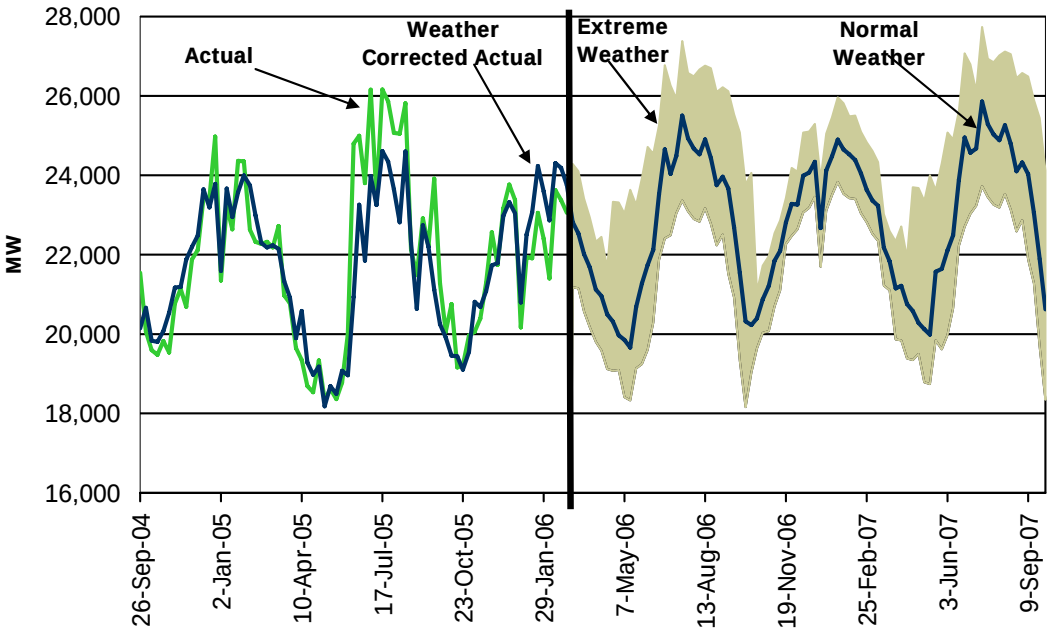
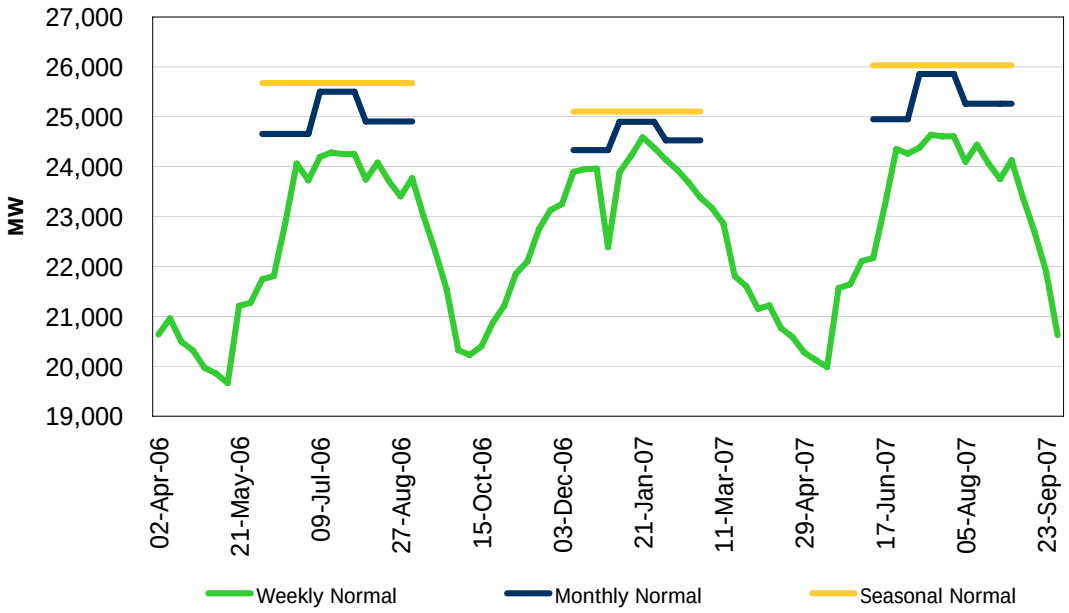


Figure 4.3 shows the difference in the forecasted peaks demands when different weather normalizations are used.

Figure 4.3: Weekly Peak Demand Forecast – Different Weather Normalizations



The Weekly Normal peak demands are the lowest, the Monthly Normal peak demands are higher and the Seasonal Normal peaks slightly higher still.

Table 4.1 contains the weekly forecast of energy and peak demand. The table includes the Monthly Normal weather peak day temperature for Toronto, Weekly Normal peak demands, Monthly Normal peak demands, Seasonal Normal peak demands, Extreme weather peak demands and Weekly Normal energy demand. For the shoulder periods we have used weekly normalized weather as it delivers a smoother profile during the time of the year when the system is moving from either cooling to heating load or heating to cooling. Monthly and seasonal weather is more appropriate for the winter and summer as that is when capacity concerns are greatest.

Demand in the table is prior to any price response as price responsive demand is treated as a resource in the reliability assessment. 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	Monthly Normal Peak Day Temperature (°C)	Weekly Normal Peak Demand (MW)	Monthly Normal Peak Demand (MW)	Seasonal Normal Peak Demand (MW)	Extreme Peak Demand (MW)	Weekly Normal Energy (GWh)
14	09-Apr-06	0.2	20,957			22,448	2,891
15	16-Apr-06	5.3	20,496			21,661	2,816
16	23-Apr-06	3.4	20,315			23,330	2,832
17	30-Apr-06	7.1	19,968	Peak forecasts for the spring and fall		23,314	2,771
18	07-May-06	8.6	19,855	will continue to be based on Weekly		23,035	2,768
19	14-May-06	11.4	19,663	Normal Weather		23,631	2,757
20	21-May-06	23.4	21,206			23,253	2,783
21	28-May-06	24.8	21,275			23,931	2,725
22	04-Jun-06	27.2	21,743			24,714	2,787
23	11-Jun-06	25.7	21,807	22,125	22,007	24,543	2,826
24	18-Jun-06	29.5	22,861	23,522	23,229	25,263	2,905
25	25-Jun-06	29.3	24,061	24,655	24,606	26,773	2,987
26	02-Jul-06	34.0	23,724	24,034	24,165	26,258	2,984
27	09-Jul-06	30.2	24,196	24,490	24,825	25,928	3,049
28	16-Jul-06	30.2	24,284	25,502	25,674	27,379	3,022
29	23-Jul-06	30.7	24,253	24,928	25,208	26,580	3,139
30	30-Jul-06	30.6	24,252	24,672	24,973	26,492	3,092
31	06-Aug-06	28.9	23,744	24,530	24,249	26,661	3,105
32	13-Aug-06	30.8	24,085	24,905	24,564	26,761	3,041
33	20-Aug-06	30.3	23,708	24,440	24,179	26,696	3,094
34	27-Aug-06	28.6	23,404	23,750	23,892	26,100	3,031
35	03-Sep-06	27.5	23,766	23,966	24,121	26,216	3,067
36	10-Sep-06	27.4	23,007	23,665	23,528	26,118	2,909
37	17-Sep-06	27.5	22,314	22,693	22,693	25,539	2,881
38	24-Sep-06	26.1	21,536			25,079	2,853
39	01-Oct-06	19.5	20,324			23,758	2,789
40	08-Oct-06	10.1	20,227			24,058	2,813
41	15-Oct-06	9.5	20,398	Peak forecasts for the spring and fall		21,070	2,792
42	22-Oct-06	7.8	20,874	will continue to be based on Weekly		21,721	2,882
43	29-Oct-06	5.6	21,213	Normal Weather		21,970	2,926
44	05-Nov-06	4.0	21,848			22,539	2,924
45	12-Nov-06	3.8	22,101			22,864	2,959
46	19-Nov-06	0.6	22,750	22,811	22,717	23,429	3,041
47	26-Nov-06	-1.6	23,126	23,281	23,185	24,188	3,075
48	03-Dec-06	0.2	23,253	23,266	23,291	24,090	3,119
49	10-Dec-06	-5.8	23,897	23,992	23,953	25,077	3,198
50	17-Dec-06	-3.4	23,952	24,068	24,127	25,105	3,196
51	24-Dec-06	-4.0	23,960	24,335	24,152	25,295	3,223
52	31-Dec-06	-7.3	22,388	22,675	22,618	23,904	2,966
1	07-Jan-07	-4.2	23,892	24,124	24,255	25,049	3,163
2	14-Jan-07	-5.6	24,219	24,474	24,682	25,458	3,305
3	21-Jan-07	-11.9	24,587	24,897	25,102	25,963	3,349
4	28-Jan-07	-16.1	24,381	24,648	24,792	25,815	3,308

(Table 4.1 continued)

Week Number	Week Ending	Monthly Normal Peak Day Temperature (°C)	Weekly Normal Peak Demand (MW)	Monthly Normal Peak Demand (MW)	Seasonal Normal Peak Demand (MW)	Extreme Peak Demand (MW)	Weekly Normal Energy (GWh)
5	04-Feb-07	-13.5	24,139	24,526	24,597	25,483	3,296
6	11-Feb-07	-13.5	23,936	24,381	24,343	25,504	3,296
7	18-Feb-07	-7.1	23,678	24,047	23,880	25,097	3,267
8	25-Feb-07	-6.5	23,378	23,631	23,598	24,830	3,209
9	04-Mar-07	-8.0	23,176	23,362	23,396	24,616	3,201
10	11-Mar-07	-8.0	22,862	23,230	23,011	24,328	3,149
11	18-Mar-07	-3.9	21,805	22,176	21,891	23,023	3,040
12	25-Mar-07	0.0	21,599	21,837	21,683	22,592	2,985
13	01-Apr-07	1.2	21,153	Peak forecasts for the spring and fall will continue to be based on Weekly Normal Weather		22,334	2,909
14	08-Apr-07	0.2	21,216			22,709	2,872
15	15-Apr-07	5.3	20,757			21,922	2,886
16	22-Apr-07	3.4	20,584			23,697	2,861
17	29-Apr-07	7.1	20,281			23,680	2,800
18	06-May-07	8.6	20,124			23,348	2,797
19	13-May-07	11.4	19,982			24,004	2,788
20	20-May-07	23.4	21,571			23,618	2,817
21	27-May-07	24.8	21,642			24,296	2,758
22	03-Jun-07	27.2	22,109			25,078	2,818
23	10-Jun-07	25.7	22,167	22,485	22,368	24,903	2,862
24	17-Jun-07	29.5	23,221	23,883	23,590	25,623	2,939
25	24-Jun-07	29.3	24,356	24,950	24,901	27,068	3,023
26	01-Jul-07	34.0	24,261	24,571	24,701	26,795	3,070
27	08-Jul-07	30.2	24,383	24,677	25,012	26,114	3,041
28	15-Jul-07	30.2	24,640	25,858	26,031	27,736	3,059
29	22-Jul-07	30.7	24,609	25,284	25,564	26,936	3,178
30	29-Jul-07	30.6	24,608	25,028	25,329	26,848	3,130
31	05-Aug-07	28.9	24,098	24,885	24,604	27,015	3,141
32	12-Aug-07	30.8	24,440	25,259	24,919	27,116	3,077
33	19-Aug-07	30.3	24,063	24,794	24,533	27,051	3,131
34	26-Aug-07	28.6	23,752	24,098	24,239	26,448	3,067
35	02-Sep-07	27.5	24,128	24,328	24,484	26,579	3,105
36	09-Sep-07	27.4	23,371	24,029	23,892	26,482	2,948
37	16-Sep-07	27.5	22,676	23,055	23,055	25,902	2,916
38	23-Sep-07	26.1	21,896	21,896	21,896	25,441	2,888
39	30-Sep-07	19.5	20,625	20,625	20,625	24,118	2,820

4.1 Load Duration Curves – Summer 2006

The load duration curves are useful as they tie together the peak and energy demands, and give a sense of the distribution of hourly demands.

For the purpose of this forecast analysis, the summer includes the month of September (spanning the period June 1st, 2006 to September 30th, 2006). For this load duration curve analysis, we are presenting the demand values under the three normalization periods – weekly, monthly and seasonal. For comparison purposes, we have included a scenario based on the weather of 1990. The summer of 1990 is considered to be a fairly typical summer in terms of both peak and energy demand.

Figure 4.4 shows the highest 5% of hourly demand under the Weekly Normal, Monthly Normal and Seasonal Normalized demand forecasts. The Monthly and Seasonal Normal demand forecasts give higher peak demands than the Weekly Normal as is expected. As well, the Monthly and Seasonal Normal demand forecasts are very close to the demand forecast based on the 1990 summer weather. The graph shows how the Weekly Normal demand forecast would have consistently underestimated the peak demands compared to the typical weather experience of 1990.

Figure 4.4: Load Duration Curve - Summer 2006

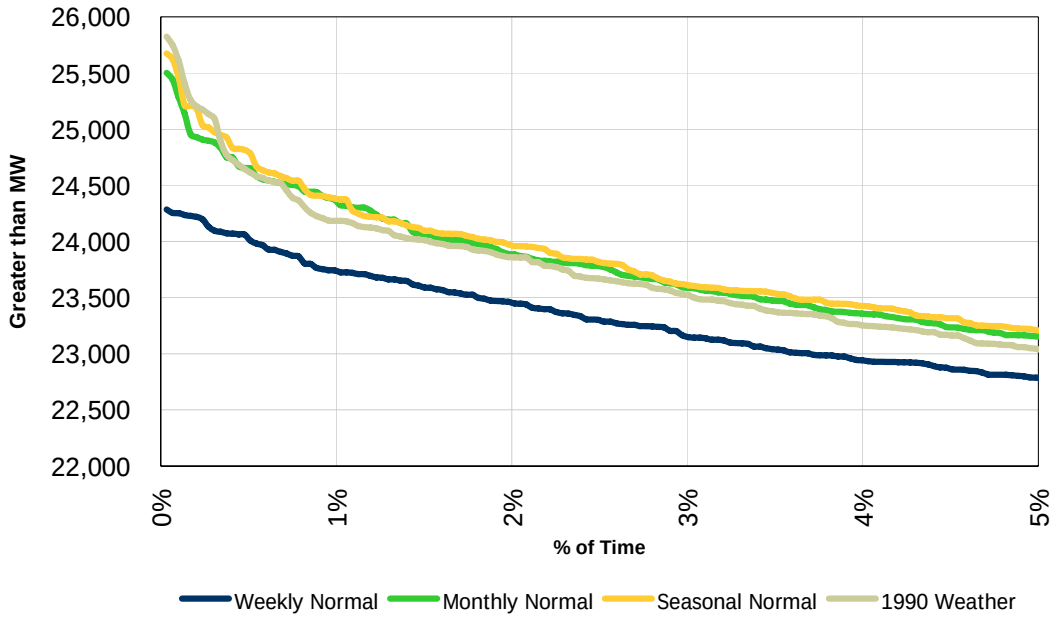


Table 4.3 shows the summary statistics for the summer of 2006 under the various weather scenarios. The table has the maximum, minimum and average demand for the summer. As well, it shows the demand level at the 90th percentile and the percent and number of hours above 23,000 MW.

Table 4.2: Summary Statistics - Summer 2006

Summer 2006 (June 1st to September 30th)	Weekly Normal	Monthly Normal	Seasonal Normal	1990 Weather
Maximum Hour (MW)	24,284	25,502	25,674	25,824
Average Hour (MW)	17,742	17,847	17,830	17,798
Minimum Hour (MW)	11,437	11,233	11,307	11,546
Standard Deviation (MW)	3,237	3,322	3,327	3,292
90th Percentile (MW)	22,123	22,400	22,421	22,234
Percent above 23,000 MW	3.7%	6.0%	6.3%	5.1%
# of Hours Above 23,000 MW	108	176	184	149

4.2 Load Duration Curves - Winter 2006-07

This section looks at the duration curves for the winter of 2006-07 (November 1st 2006 to March 31st 2007). As with the summer analysis we will compare the demand under the three normalization periods (weekly, monthly and seasonal) with a typical winter from history. In this case the typical winter is 1989-90.

Figure 4.5 shows the highest 5% of hourly demand under the Weekly Normal, Monthly Normal, Seasonal Normal and 1989-90 weather scenarios. Of note in this graph is the fact that the curves

are all relatively close. This is due to the fact that the system is much less sensitive to cold temperature changes than hot temperature changes.

Figure 4.5: Load Duration Curve - Winter 2006-07

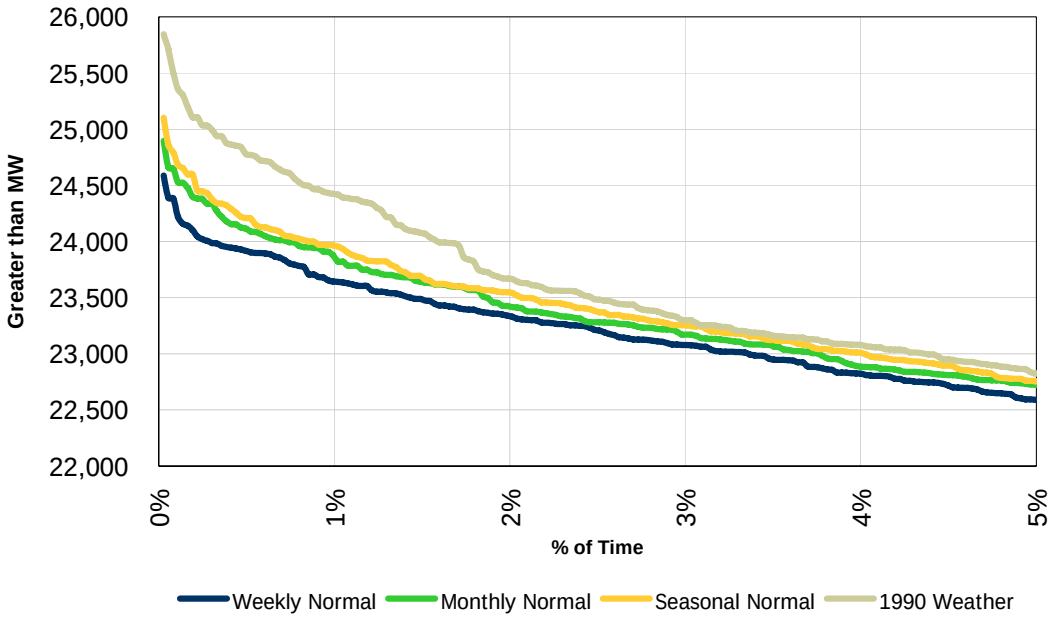


Table 4.3 shows the summary statistics for the winter of 2006-07 under the various weather scenarios. The table has the maximum, minimum and average demand for the winter. As well, it shows the demand level at the 90th percentile and the percent and number of hours above 23,000 MW. It is important to 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 coldest weather of any week has a 2 in 7 chance of occurring on a weekend and therefore having a lower demand impact.

Table 4.3: Summary Statistics - Winter 2006-07

Winter 2006-07 (November 1st to March 31st)	Weekly Normal	Monthly Normal	Seasonal Normal	1990 Weather
Maximum Hour (MW)	24,587	24,897	25,102	25,844
Average Hour (MW)	18,747	18,756	18,791	18,832
Minimum Hour (MW)	12,393	12,393	12,393	11,991
Standard Deviation (MW)	2,587	2,635	2,649	2,689
90th Percentile (MW)	21,861	21,982	22,024	22,124
Percent above 23,000 MW	3.4%	3.8%	4.0%	4.4%
# of Hours Above 23,000 MW	123	138	145	159

4.3 Comparison of Current and Previous Forecast

This section compares the current forecast with that released December 22, 2005.

The biggest change will be due to the adoption of monthly normal weather for the peak demand forecast.

Table 4.4 shows the difference between the current and previous forecast for the seasons common to both forecasts. A slightly weaker economy shows through in the energy demand numbers. However, the change from weekly normalization to monthly normalization has a large impact on peak demands, most notably in the summer and fall (September).

Table 4.4: Current versus Previous Forecast

Season	Energy Demand	Monthly Normal Peak Demand	Extreme Weather Peak Demand
	(GWh)	(MW)	(MW)
Spring 2006	24,328	21,743	24,714
Difference (Current - Previous)	-24	65	61
Summer 2006	39,685	25,502	27,379
Difference (Current - Previous)	-32	1,270	-28
Fall 2006	24,918	23,665	26,118
Difference (Current - Previous)	-115	713	-249
Winter 2006-07	67,940	24,897	25,963
Difference (Current - Previous)	-322	350	-125
Spring 2007	24,615	22,109	25,078
Difference (Current - Previous)	-36	72	68

- End of Section -

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Appendix A Energy Demand Forecast Details

Table A1: Weekly Zonal Energy Forecast, Weekly Normal Weather

Week Ending	Weeky Normal Energy (GWh)										
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System
09-Apr-06	149	237	202	139	214	934	107	9	575	325	2,891
16-Apr-06	146	239	179	156	208	900	105	8	559	317	2,816
23-Apr-06	147	231	182	156	205	917	106	8	560	321	2,832
30-Apr-06	147	222	153	169	197	902	105	7	553	316	2,771
07-May-06	145	218	156	167	201	905	104	7	554	312	2,768
14-May-06	143	219	155	166	200	899	104	7	547	318	2,757
21-May-06	142	217	169	156	201	921	105	6	546	320	2,783
28-May-06	142	219	174	151	196	896	101	6	532	309	2,725
04-Jun-06	141	216	181	149	202	920	104	6	548	319	2,787
11-Jun-06	144	214	190	135	202	944	104	6	560	326	2,826
18-Jun-06	147	208	202	140	208	973	108	7	574	338	2,905
25-Jun-06	145	204	194	147	210	1,026	113	7	591	349	2,987
02-Jul-06	138	207	207	137	207	1,017	115	8	596	355	2,984
09-Jul-06	142	208	212	138	222	1,049	115	7	607	349	3,049
16-Jul-06	141	207	220	133	220	1,035	113	7	597	349	3,022
23-Jul-06	142	213	227	138	223	1,087	119	6	606	377	3,139
30-Jul-06	143	211	216	140	223	1,062	119	6	591	381	3,092
06-Aug-06	144	213	215	143	227	1,067	118	6	595	378	3,105
13-Aug-06	145	220	206	139	222	1,040	114	7	585	362	3,041
20-Aug-06	144	225	205	141	218	1,057	118	7	599	380	3,094
27-Aug-06	146	230	192	146	213	1,024	116	7	587	370	3,031
03-Sep-06	144	237	200	142	216	1,030	118	7	595	377	3,067
10-Sep-06	138	231	183	126	203	983	111	7	570	357	2,909
17-Sep-06	142	228	181	125	208	970	108	7	571	340	2,881
24-Sep-06	142	228	192	109	210	957	107	7	566	336	2,853
01-Oct-06	142	226	185	108	214	928	104	7	554	321	2,789
08-Oct-06	143	233	187	120	215	926	104	8	554	323	2,813
15-Oct-06	145	236	183	134	214	907	103	8	545	317	2,792
22-Oct-06	147	244	171	164	222	929	107	8	565	325	2,882
29-Oct-06	150	249	181	172	221	937	108	8	575	326	2,926
05-Nov-06	151	248	156	174	223	944	109	9	582	329	2,924
12-Nov-06	154	250	194	153	225	951	109	9	583	331	2,959
19-Nov-06	154	253	213	155	233	979	111	9	596	337	3,041
26-Nov-06	156	254	225	154	229	994	112	9	601	341	3,075
03-Dec-06	157	261	224	164	237	1,007	112	10	606	343	3,119
10-Dec-06	159	260	246	166	249	1,033	113	10	618	345	3,198
17-Dec-06	159	261	252	164	247	1,029	114	10	617	345	3,196
24-Dec-06	158	261	245	171	248	1,038	115	10	625	352	3,223
31-Dec-06	143	249	230	172	243	927	99	10	573	321	2,966

(Table A1 continued)

Week Ending	Weeky Normal Energy (GWh)										
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System
07-Jan-07	158	261	236	179	244	1,006	110	9	616	343	3,163
14-Jan-07	161	271	252	181	263	1,052	117	10	641	358	3,305
21-Jan-07	165	279	261	181	272	1,057	117	10	647	359	3,349
28-Jan-07	163	271	254	180	259	1,054	116	10	645	356	3,308
04-Feb-07	167	270	256	175	255	1,044	116	10	643	359	3,296
11-Feb-07	163	263	259	172	251	1,052	117	10	649	360	3,296
18-Feb-07	165	264	246	177	248	1,045	115	10	642	355	3,267
25-Feb-07	160	264	232	177	242	1,029	115	10	627	352	3,209
04-Mar-07	159	264	247	166	244	1,026	114	10	623	349	3,201
11-Mar-07	159	257	237	162	237	1,013	113	10	616	345	3,149
18-Mar-07	150	243	234	135	237	983	110	9	602	337	3,040
25-Mar-07	150	237	233	129	228	965	109	9	593	333	2,985
01-Apr-07	149	236	206	132	217	941	108	9	581	329	2,909
08-Apr-07	148	238	204	135	214	921	105	9	574	323	2,872
15-Apr-07	147	241	182	160	215	924	107	9	576	327	2,886
22-Apr-07	147	233	184	158	208	923	107	8	568	326	2,861
29-Apr-07	147	224	155	171	201	908	105	8	561	320	2,800
06-May-07	145	220	159	169	204	911	105	7	562	316	2,797
13-May-07	143	221	157	168	203	906	105	7	555	323	2,788
20-May-07	142	219	172	159	204	929	105	6	554	325	2,817
27-May-07	143	221	177	154	199	903	102	7	540	313	2,758
03-Jun-07	142	218	184	152	205	927	104	6	556	323	2,818
10-Jun-07	144	217	194	138	206	953	104	6	569	331	2,862
17-Jun-07	147	211	208	141	211	980	108	7	582	344	2,939
24-Jun-07	146	207	199	149	213	1,035	113	7	600	355	3,023
01-Jul-07	145	209	199	149	218	1,052	118	8	614	360	3,070
08-Jul-07	137	210	225	132	216	1,036	113	7	609	356	3,041
15-Jul-07	142	209	225	134	223	1,045	114	7	607	353	3,059
22-Jul-07	143	215	232	139	226	1,097	119	7	619	381	3,178
29-Jul-07	144	213	220	142	226	1,072	119	7	601	386	3,130
05-Aug-07	144	214	219	145	229	1,078	118	7	604	383	3,141
12-Aug-07	146	221	210	141	225	1,050	114	7	595	367	3,077
19-Aug-07	145	226	209	142	221	1,068	119	7	608	385	3,131
26-Aug-07	147	231	196	147	216	1,034	116	7	597	376	3,067
02-Sep-07	145	239	203	145	219	1,041	118	7	605	382	3,105
09-Sep-07	139	234	186	130	206	993	111	7	580	362	2,948
16-Sep-07	143	231	183	130	211	978	108	7	580	345	2,916
23-Sep-07	143	230	195	112	213	965	107	8	575	341	2,888
30-Sep-07	143	229	187	111	217	934	104	7	563	326	2,820

- End of Section -

Appendix B Peak Demand Forecast Details

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

Week Ending	Hourly Coincident Peak Demand (MW)											
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System	Load Forecast Uncertainty
09-Apr-06	899	1,475	2,004	725	1,653	6,952	763	59	4,133	2,292	20,957	685
16-Apr-06	920	1,477	1,402	1,013	1,575	6,853	771	56	4,078	2,350	20,496	687
23-Apr-06	894	1,502	1,636	922	1,572	6,740	737	54	4,033	2,223	20,315	618
30-Apr-06	926	1,411	1,312	1,128	1,363	6,883	724	51	3,948	2,222	19,968	436
07-May-06	888	1,393	1,435	1,043	1,563	6,571	749	49	3,982	2,182	19,855	723
14-May-06	937	1,426	935	1,417	1,368	6,669	727	46	3,918	2,219	19,663	665
21-May-06	892	1,418	1,379	1,165	1,487	7,422	820	40	3,962	2,622	21,206	867
28-May-06	871	1,403	1,423	1,155	1,456	7,674	775	42	4,001	2,475	21,275	1,015
04-Jun-06	873	1,371	1,496	1,117	1,475	7,853	807	44	4,116	2,591	21,743	1,069
11-Jun-06	898	1,372	1,508	973	1,467	8,045	831	42	4,303	2,685	22,125	918
18-Jun-06	910	1,407	1,720	1,070	1,580	8,588	858	48	4,575	2,767	23,522	828
25-Jun-06	909	1,343	1,761	1,184	1,713	8,983	940	51	4,758	3,012	24,655	1,123
02-Jul-06	868	1,285	1,759	1,075	1,500	8,981	921	54	4,715	2,876	24,034	772
09-Jul-06	877	1,360	1,751	1,066	1,715	9,087	890	52	4,910	2,783	24,490	724
16-Jul-06	871	1,367	1,995	1,183	1,848	9,229	979	52	4,877	3,102	25,502	1,068
23-Jul-06	892	1,371	1,816	1,054	1,702	9,265	939	48	4,829	3,013	24,928	918
30-Jul-06	912	1,344	1,803	1,146	1,724	9,033	936	50	4,674	3,050	24,672	884
06-Aug-06	895	1,454	1,813	1,103	1,837	8,809	931	47	4,601	3,041	24,530	849
13-Aug-06	921	1,413	1,824	1,093	1,795	9,042	945	49	4,749	3,073	24,905	866
20-Aug-06	911	1,488	1,750	1,093	1,742	8,942	892	48	4,678	2,897	24,440	832
27-Aug-06	882	1,478	1,592	1,132	1,596	8,613	902	49	4,574	2,932	23,750	755
03-Sep-06	894	1,535	1,679	1,182	1,710	8,543	894	50	4,574	2,904	23,966	731
10-Sep-06	895	1,511	1,628	970	1,691	8,429	932	48	4,533	3,027	23,665	1,075
17-Sep-06	878	1,474	1,573	1,002	1,567	8,287	820	50	4,378	2,664	22,693	885
24-Sep-06	910	1,461	1,412	817	1,490	7,729	827	46	4,172	2,671	21,536	1,105
01-Oct-06	869	1,428	1,371	862	1,608	7,106	728	53	4,004	2,296	20,324	1,081
08-Oct-06	882	1,479	1,592	811	1,650	6,786	740	54	3,991	2,242	20,227	597
15-Oct-06	859	1,540	1,632	889	1,626	6,798	750	56	4,006	2,242	20,398	381
22-Oct-06	876	1,537	1,420	1,158	1,666	6,992	769	56	4,102	2,297	20,874	422
29-Oct-06	895	1,652	1,509	1,217	1,707	6,982	768	57	4,150	2,277	21,213	568
05-Nov-06	923	1,608	1,401	1,282	1,728	7,316	789	64	4,343	2,395	21,848	576
12-Nov-06	948	1,599	1,580	1,208	1,737	7,370	800	64	4,374	2,420	22,101	499
19-Nov-06	956	1,706	1,761	1,235	1,843	7,513	814	64	4,426	2,494	22,811	275
26-Nov-06	962	1,664	1,830	1,278	1,861	7,693	838	67	4,548	2,540	23,281	407
03-Dec-06	999	1,750	1,941	1,101	1,883	7,779	803	69	4,519	2,422	23,266	313
10-Dec-06	1,011	1,763	1,944	1,369	1,981	7,856	848	70	4,600	2,550	23,992	467
17-Dec-06	998	1,750	2,160	1,260	1,933	7,827	859	71	4,628	2,583	24,068	446
24-Dec-06	1,055	1,804	2,118	1,105	1,921	8,072	851	70	4,720	2,618	24,335	439
31-Dec-06	914	1,654	2,073	1,346	1,949	7,165	763	69	4,430	2,311	22,675	487

(Table B1 continued)

Week Ending	Hourly Coincident Peak Demand (MW)											
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System	Load Forecast Uncertainty
07-Jan-07	981	1,705	2,283	1,382	1,973	7,740	820	64	4,677	2,497	24,124	509
14-Jan-07	1,002	1,735	2,158	1,332	2,074	7,941	848	67	4,722	2,596	24,474	486
21-Jan-07	1,011	1,815	2,192	1,353	2,116	8,115	844	67	4,800	2,584	24,897	533
28-Jan-07	994	1,851	2,153	1,327	2,097	8,023	835	68	4,767	2,534	24,648	557
04-Feb-07	986	1,782	2,482	1,099	1,948	8,020	830	69	4,787	2,522	24,526	552
11-Feb-07	974	1,713	2,363	1,119	1,904	8,000	846	71	4,774	2,618	24,381	490
18-Feb-07	991	1,701	2,069	1,236	1,960	7,942	827	71	4,706	2,544	24,047	504
25-Feb-07	972	1,680	2,200	1,084	1,876	7,815	815	71	4,624	2,492	23,631	408
04-Mar-07	946	1,628	2,018	1,239	1,914	7,749	817	68	4,522	2,460	23,362	420
11-Mar-07	917	1,616	2,431	968	1,818	7,668	812	70	4,501	2,429	23,230	440
18-Mar-07	906	1,547	2,051	916	1,857	7,341	784	60	4,353	2,361	22,176	476
25-Mar-07	932	1,534	2,351	728	1,880	7,081	768	59	4,193	2,310	21,837	367
01-Apr-07	905	1,532	1,749	876	1,728	7,030	773	60	4,172	2,329	21,153	645
08-Apr-07	893	1,484	2,047	717	1,693	7,031	769	62	4,198	2,322	21,216	687
15-Apr-07	914	1,491	1,437	1,010	1,614	6,929	777	58	4,143	2,384	20,757	687
22-Apr-07	889	1,518	1,664	926	1,610	6,815	743	57	4,104	2,257	20,584	618
29-Apr-07	929	1,435	1,345	1,139	1,384	6,982	728	53	4,024	2,262	20,281	393
06-May-07	889	1,417	1,459	1,051	1,598	6,642	754	51	4,048	2,216	20,124	669
13-May-07	946	1,444	964	1,436	1,395	6,756	733	48	3,999	2,260	19,982	621
20-May-07	897	1,437	1,411	1,180	1,509	7,544	826	42	4,054	2,670	21,571	867
27-May-07	873	1,423	1,457	1,167	1,478	7,800	780	44	4,095	2,524	21,642	1,013
03-Jun-07	876	1,395	1,530	1,129	1,498	7,981	814	46	4,192	2,649	22,109	1,067
10-Jun-07	900	1,400	1,544	980	1,489	8,172	837	44	4,377	2,742	22,485	918
17-Jun-07	917	1,426	1,756	1,077	1,603	8,716	864	50	4,650	2,823	23,883	828
24-Jun-07	913	1,374	1,826	1,159	1,726	9,056	945	53	4,843	3,056	24,950	1,123
01-Jul-07	912	1,319	1,680	1,190	1,583	9,192	926	53	4,829	2,886	24,571	772
08-Jul-07	850	1,372	1,901	960	1,673	9,118	896	57	4,971	2,880	24,677	724
15-Jul-07	876	1,382	2,035	1,184	1,872	9,355	985	55	4,968	3,148	25,858	1,068
22-Jul-07	898	1,386	1,855	1,053	1,724	9,393	945	50	4,921	3,060	25,284	918
29-Jul-07	918	1,363	1,842	1,147	1,747	9,159	941	52	4,762	3,097	25,028	884
05-Aug-07	901	1,479	1,848	1,110	1,860	8,929	936	49	4,687	3,087	24,885	849
12-Aug-07	927	1,428	1,859	1,105	1,818	9,164	951	51	4,835	3,121	25,259	866
19-Aug-07	917	1,504	1,786	1,100	1,765	9,068	896	49	4,764	2,944	24,794	832
26-Aug-07	887	1,490	1,629	1,136	1,619	8,738	907	51	4,662	2,978	24,098	755
02-Sep-07	901	1,550	1,713	1,198	1,732	8,668	900	52	4,662	2,952	24,328	731
09-Sep-07	900	1,537	1,659	990	1,711	8,547	937	50	4,624	3,075	24,029	1,075
16-Sep-07	880	1,499	1,605	1,017	1,588	8,408	826	52	4,471	2,710	23,055	885
23-Sep-07	918	1,484	1,442	829	1,510	7,851	832	48	4,264	2,718	21,896	1,107
30-Sep-07	868	1,448	1,399	870	1,631	7,204	731	55	4,083	2,335	20,625	1,139

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

	Hourly Non-Coincident Peak Demand (MW)											
Week	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	System	Zonal Total
09-Apr-06	1,047	1,608	2,005	1,187	1,653	6,987	763	65	4,133	2,292	20,957	21,740
16-Apr-06	1,038	1,614	1,600	1,377	1,620	6,853	771	64	4,078	2,350	20,496	21,365
23-Apr-06	997	1,554	1,645	1,273	1,579	6,789	754	60	4,033	2,309	20,315	20,993
30-Apr-06	1,013	1,517	1,354	1,416	1,543	6,883	751	59	3,986	2,243	19,968	20,765
07-May-06	984	1,496	1,438	1,377	1,595	6,611	749	56	3,982	2,207	19,855	20,495
14-May-06	963	1,483	1,546	1,417	1,534	6,727	741	53	3,919	2,258	19,663	20,641
21-May-06	966	1,498	1,417	1,372	1,508	7,422	824	54	3,962	2,631	21,206	21,654
28-May-06	982	1,495	1,486	1,274	1,473	7,674	777	61	4,001	2,480	21,275	21,703
04-Jun-06	957	1,495	1,592	1,239	1,490	7,853	807	53	4,116	2,591	21,743	22,193
11-Jun-06	959	1,452	1,601	1,112	1,492	8,045	832	46	4,303	2,689	22,125	22,531
18-Jun-06	986	1,422	1,888	1,095	1,595	8,588	859	50	4,575	2,776	23,522	23,834
25-Jun-06	993	1,460	1,909	1,208	1,719	8,983	941	55	4,758	3,015	24,655	25,041
02-Jul-06	946	1,402	2,065	1,096	1,744	8,981	921	57	4,715	2,887	24,034	24,814
09-Jul-06	945	1,424	1,950	1,295	1,731	9,087	907	56	4,910	2,845	24,490	25,150
16-Jul-06	930	1,426	2,277	1,201	1,857	9,229	983	54	4,880	3,102	25,502	25,939
23-Jul-06	932	1,452	2,031	1,172	1,729	9,265	947	49	4,829	3,025	24,928	25,431
30-Jul-06	961	1,429	2,009	1,287	1,746	9,033	942	50	4,693	3,054	24,672	25,204
06-Aug-06	976	1,461	1,992	1,195	1,858	8,809	935	50	4,617	3,043	24,530	24,936
13-Aug-06	966	1,494	2,013	1,197	1,815	9,042	951	55	4,758	3,083	24,905	25,374
20-Aug-06	972	1,553	1,897	1,190	1,761	8,942	897	51	4,681	2,910	24,440	24,854
27-Aug-06	981	1,602	1,714	1,190	1,617	8,613	903	51	4,583	2,933	23,750	24,187
03-Sep-06	958	1,651	1,836	1,195	1,742	8,543	894	52	4,581	2,904	23,966	24,356
10-Sep-06	943	1,604	1,797	1,078	1,726	8,429	934	53	4,535	3,031	23,665	24,130
17-Sep-06	973	1,603	1,751	1,107	1,610	8,287	895	58	4,378	2,925	22,693	23,587
24-Sep-06	986	1,555	1,565	870	1,598	7,761	832	55	4,195	2,678	21,536	22,095
01-Oct-06	968	1,533	1,592	1,005	1,654	7,154	731	60	4,005	2,296	20,324	20,998
08-Oct-06	991	1,558	1,673	978	1,661	7,014	743	61	3,991	2,330	20,227	21,000
15-Oct-06	998	1,624	1,687	1,228	1,635	6,813	757	60	4,006	2,252	20,398	21,060
22-Oct-06	985	1,675	1,428	1,304	1,672	6,992	769	60	4,102	2,297	20,874	21,284
29-Oct-06	1,011	1,701	1,514	1,448	1,707	6,982	768	60	4,150	2,277	21,213	21,618
05-Nov-06	1,017	1,715	1,401	1,484	1,728	7,378	789	68	4,343	2,401	21,848	22,324
12-Nov-06	1,053	1,784	1,677	1,244	1,800	7,467	800	67	4,377	2,420	22,101	22,689
19-Nov-06	1,064	1,766	1,761	1,280	1,843	7,629	815	66	4,434	2,515	22,811	23,173
26-Nov-06	1,044	1,873	1,912	1,297	1,861	7,752	838	70	4,548	2,560	23,281	23,755
03-Dec-06	1,056	1,878	2,119	1,318	1,885	7,779	824	70	4,520	2,496	23,266	23,945
10-Dec-06	1,080	1,873	2,058	1,402	1,981	7,944	848	71	4,600	2,584	23,992	24,441
17-Dec-06	1,089	1,845	2,192	1,551	1,933	7,949	859	71	4,646	2,610	24,068	24,745
24-Dec-06	1,113	1,879	2,341	1,370	2,000	8,072	857	70	4,720	2,618	24,335	25,040
31-Dec-06	1,005	1,824	2,123	1,465	1,949	7,214	781	71	4,430	2,330	22,675	23,192

(Table B2 continued)

Week	Hourly Non-Coincident Peak Demand (MW)											
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	System	Zonal Total
07-Jan-07	1,067	1,898	2,302	1,535	1,973	7,886	820	66	4,697	2,529	24,124	24,773
14-Jan-07	1,113	1,958	2,168	1,476	2,074	7,986	848	69	4,722	2,609	24,474	25,023
21-Jan-07	1,130	1,912	2,339	1,414	2,116	8,115	844	71	4,800	2,584	24,897	25,325
28-Jan-07	1,126	1,940	2,228	1,568	2,097	8,023	835	72	4,767	2,534	24,648	25,190
04-Feb-07	1,121	1,885	2,577	1,345	1,948	8,020	833	72	4,787	2,566	24,526	25,154
11-Feb-07	1,143	1,795	2,464	1,396	1,944	8,000	846	74	4,774	2,618	24,381	25,054
18-Feb-07	1,125	1,848	2,337	1,429	1,960	7,942	831	74	4,706	2,544	24,047	24,796
25-Feb-07	1,105	1,758	2,337	1,512	1,876	7,815	819	75	4,624	2,492	23,631	24,413
04-Mar-07	1,120	1,838	2,080	1,367	1,914	7,750	817	76	4,522	2,501	23,362	23,985
11-Mar-07	1,091	1,813	2,431	1,189	1,847	7,669	816	74	4,502	2,522	23,230	23,954
18-Mar-07	1,052	1,676	2,051	1,069	1,857	7,341	784	69	4,353	2,370	22,176	22,622
25-Mar-07	1,067	1,720	2,351	1,187	1,880	7,081	768	66	4,238	2,310	21,837	22,668
01-Apr-07	1,031	1,664	1,749	1,128	1,728	7,030	773	68	4,172	2,329	21,153	21,672
08-Apr-07	1,054	1,622	2,047	1,183	1,693	7,031	769	67	4,198	2,322	21,216	21,986
15-Apr-07	1,045	1,638	1,638	1,376	1,660	6,929	777	67	4,143	2,384	20,757	21,657
22-Apr-07	1,005	1,570	1,668	1,295	1,617	6,816	759	63	4,104	2,345	20,584	21,242
29-Apr-07	1,023	1,538	1,390	1,436	1,589	6,982	755	62	4,055	2,278	20,281	21,108
06-May-07	998	1,519	1,459	1,416	1,635	6,679	754	60	4,048	2,233	20,124	20,801
13-May-07	974	1,504	1,564	1,436	1,572	6,822	746	56	3,999	2,314	19,982	20,987
20-May-07	977	1,515	1,445	1,394	1,534	7,544	831	56	4,054	2,680	21,571	22,030
27-May-07	991	1,520	1,521	1,296	1,502	7,800	783	63	4,095	2,528	21,642	22,099
03-Jun-07	965	1,526	1,628	1,267	1,521	7,981	814	56	4,192	2,649	22,109	22,599
10-Jun-07	973	1,471	1,639	1,125	1,517	8,172	838	47	4,377	2,746	22,485	22,905
17-Jun-07	996	1,450	1,927	1,103	1,621	8,716	865	52	4,650	2,833	23,883	24,213
24-Jun-07	1,005	1,486	1,996	1,195	1,736	9,056	945	56	4,843	3,059	24,950	25,377
01-Jul-07	964	1,408	1,925	1,221	1,833	9,192	927	57	4,829	2,896	24,571	25,252
08-Jul-07	934	1,445	2,184	1,075	1,700	9,118	910	57	4,972	2,943	24,677	25,338
15-Jul-07	955	1,443	2,318	1,203	1,883	9,355	989	56	4,970	3,148	25,858	26,320
22-Jul-07	949	1,457	2,076	1,174	1,753	9,393	952	51	4,921	3,071	25,284	25,797
29-Jul-07	948	1,455	2,054	1,261	1,771	9,159	947	52	4,780	3,101	25,028	25,528
05-Aug-07	975	1,501	2,032	1,305	1,884	8,929	940	51	4,704	3,089	24,885	25,410
12-Aug-07	987	1,541	2,053	1,197	1,841	9,164	957	53	4,846	3,132	25,259	25,771
19-Aug-07	968	1,565	1,936	1,222	1,788	9,068	902	52	4,768	2,957	24,794	25,226
26-Aug-07	991	1,613	1,755	1,150	1,670	8,738	908	52	4,670	2,979	24,098	24,526
02-Sep-07	975	1,689	1,873	1,226	1,780	8,668	900	55	4,669	2,952	24,328	24,787
09-Sep-07	951	1,597	1,828	1,074	1,756	8,547	939	55	4,624	3,079	24,029	24,450
16-Sep-07	983	1,592	1,789	1,062	1,641	8,408	901	54	4,471	2,974	23,055	23,875
23-Sep-07	993	1,575	1,600	888	1,635	7,879	837	57	4,287	2,725	21,896	22,476
30-Sep-07	978	1,547	1,612	1,034	1,692	7,255	735	63	4,083	2,335	20,625	21,334

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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	7,480 MWh Increase
	10ºC > and < 16º C	1ºC Increase	590 MWh Increase
	< 10ºC	1ºC Decrease	2,760 MWh Increase
	Daily Humidity - Dewpoint		
	> 16º C	1ºC Increase	2,720 MWh Increase
	10ºC > and < 16º C	1ºC Increase	210 MWh Increase
	< 10ºC	1ºC Decrease	1,000 MWh Increase
	Wind		
	Summer	1 km/hr Decrease	250 MWh Increase
	Winter	1 km/hr Increase	100 MWh Increase
	Cloud		
	Summer	Decrease of 1 on Scale	1,170 MWh Decrease
	Winter	Increase of 1 on Scale	1,430 MWh Increase
Economic	**Employment**	Increase of 1,000 jobs	20 MWh Increase
	Housing Stock	Increase of 1,000 houses	25 MWh Increase
Calendar	**Holidays**	New Year's Day	67,000 MWh Decrease
		Good Friday	45,000 MWh Decrease
		Victoria Day	53,000 MWh Decrease
		Canada Day	35,000 MWh Decrease
		August Civic Holiday	37,000 MWh Decrease
		Labour Day	56,000 MWh Decrease
		Thanksgiving Day	55,000 MWh Decrease
		Remembrance Day	9,000 MWh Decrease
		Christmas	82,000 MWh Decrease
		Boxing Day	79,000 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	43,000 MWh Increase
		Saturday vs Sunday	11,000 MWh Increase

(Table C1 continued)

Factors Affecting Daily Peak Demand			
Variable Class	Variable	Change in Variable	Impact On Daily Peak Demand (MW)
Weather	**Temperature**		
	> 16º C	1ºC Increase	420 MW Increase
	10ºC > and < 16º C	1ºC Increase	80 MW Increase
	< 10ºC	1ºC Decrease	110 MW Increase
	Humidity - Dewpoint		
	> 16º C	1ºC Increase	150 MW Increase
	10ºC > and < 16º C	1ºC Increase	30 MW Increase
	< 10ºC	1ºC Decrease	40 MW Increase
	Wind		
	Summer	1 km/hr Decrease	14 MW Increase
	Winter	1 km/hr Increase	10 MW Increase
	Cloud		
	Summer	Decrease of 1 on Scale	100 MW Increase
	Winter	Increase of 1 on Scale	70 MW Increase
Economic	**Employment**	Increase of 1,000 jobs	1 MW Increase
	Housing Stock	Increase of 1,000 houses	1 MW Increase
Calendar	**Holidays**	New Year's Day	2,900 MW Decrease
		Good Friday	2,100 MW Decrease
		Victoria Day	2,500 MW Decrease
		Canada Day	1,600 MW Decrease
		August Civic Holiday	1,500 MW Decrease
		Labour Day	2,300 MW Decrease
		Thanksgiving Day	2,400 MW Decrease
		Remembrance Day	300 MW Decrease
		Christmas	4,400 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	2,000 MW Increase
		Wednesday vs Sunday	2,000 MW Increase
		Thursday vs Sunday	1,900 MW Increase
		Friday vs Sunday	1,600 MW Increase
		Saturday vs Sunday	200 MW Increase

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