18-MONTH OUTLOOK:

Ontario Demand Forecast

From October 2006 to March 2008

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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 October 2006 to March 2008 and supersedes the previous forecast released in June 2006.

Economic Outlook

We have updated the economic assumptions that underpin the forecast to reflect the most recent outlook for the Ontario economy. Here are the key points:

- Although the Ontario economy has experienced modest growth in 2006, a high dollar and low commodity prices have had a negative impact on some energy-intensive industries throughout the year.
- Low interest rates continue to foster business investment and consumption. The consumption of goods and services will foster economic and electricity demand growth across a number of sectors of the Ontario economy throughout the forecast.
- The economic outlook is similar to the previous forecast. Overall growth will remain positive but the sector by sector impacts will remain mixed.

Actual Demand

Since the last forecast we have recorded actual demand and weather data for June, July and August. Here are the results:

June

- June's weather was near normal for both the peak day and the average temperature for the month.
- Energy demand was 0.6% lower than forecast (1.1% lower on a weather-corrected basis)
- Weather-corrected peak demand was 1,200 MW lower than forecast.

July

- July was the fourth warmest since 1970 (after 1999, 2005 and 2002)
- Energy demand was 1.3% higher than forecast (2.5% lower on a weather-corrected basis)
- Weather-corrected peak demand was 300 MW lower than forecast

August

- August's average temperature was slightly warmer than normal. However the hottest day of the month – with a humidex reading of 49°C - was a record for August.
- Energy demand was 2.4% lower than forecast (2.8% lower on a weather-corrected basis)
- Weather-corrected peak demand was 950 MW lower than forecast. The actual peak was 2,200 MW higher than forecast due to the record temperature and humidity.

Overall, the three-month period was warmer than normal. On a weather-corrected basis energy demand was 1.9% lower than demand for the same months of the previous year.

Methodology

The demand forecast methodology is unchanged from the previous forecast. Consistent with the previous Outlook we present demand forecasts based on Weekly, Monthly and Seasonally normalized weather. Each of the normalization periods yield a different demand forecast and uncertainty distribution. The different periods serve various analytical purposes or needs.

Since the methodology remains the same, the only changes are the updating of the models for the most recent data and re-estimating the equations.

Demand Forecast

The demand forecast is similar to the previous forecast, albeit lower. The only changes have been the inclusion of actual data and an updated economic forecast. Actual demand for the first eight months have been significantly lower than forecast due to a mild winter and much lower industrial demand.

Table 1 summarizes the peak and energy demand forecast covered in this 18-month forecast.

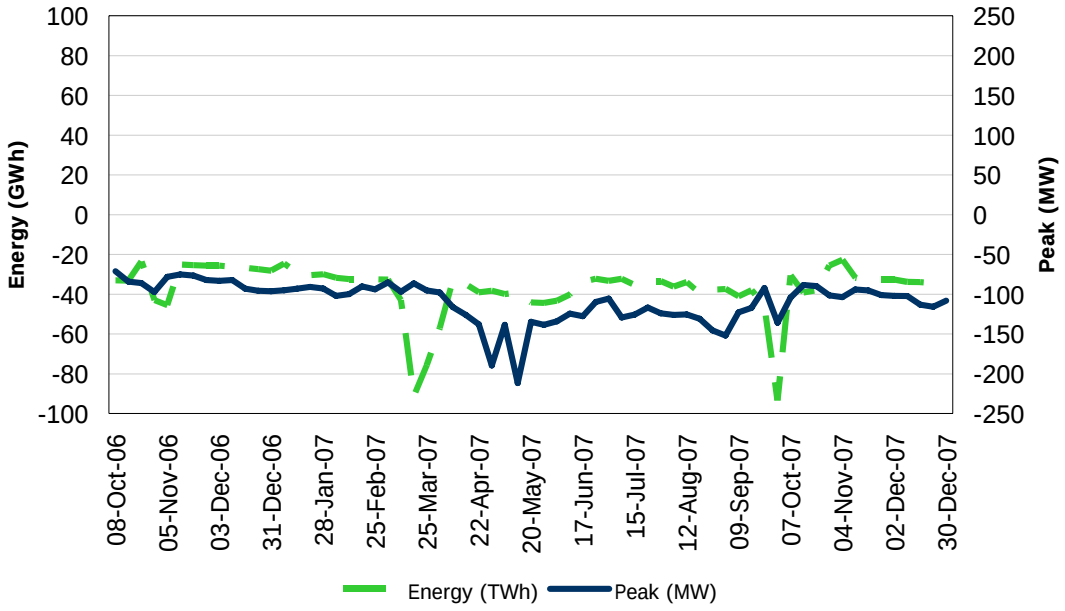
Table 1: Demand Forecast

Season	Weekly Normal Weather Peak (MW)	Monthy Normal Weather Peak (MW)	Seasonal Normal Weather Peak (MW)	Extreme Weather Peak (MW)
Winter 2006-07	24,361	24,677	24,881	25,725
Summer 2007	24,404	25,615	25,801	27,513
Winter 2007-08	24,594	24,910	25,114	25,958

Year	Actual TWh	% Growth	Weather Corrected TWh	% Growth
2004 Energy	153.4	1.1%	153.7	1.3%
2005 Energy	157.0	2.3%	154.7	0.7%
2006 Energy (Forecast)	154.4	-1.6%	154.4	-0.2%
2007 Energy (Forecast)	156.7	1.5%	156.7	1.5%

Figure 1 shows the difference between the previous and current forecast (monthly normalized).

Figure 1: Comparison - Current Less Previous Forecast



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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 October 2006 to March 2008. It supersedes the previous forecast released June 23, 2006.

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_2006sep.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 June 2006. Data for July and August 2006 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 customer.relations@ieso.ca, or to forecasts.demand@ieso.ca.

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

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2.0 Historical Demand

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

2.1 Summer 2006 Review

The historical database now includes the experiences for June, July and August. This period was slightly warmer than normal. However the most important item was the temperature and humidity experienced on August 1st that led to a new all-time system peak of 27,005 MW.

Figure 2.1 shows the daily weather impacts for the summer of 2006 sorted from highest to lowest. The shaded area denotes the range of weather impacts experienced over the 1970-2006 time-frame. The weather impact combines the effects of temperature, humidity, cloud cover and wind speed on electricity demand.

Figure 2.1: Daily Weather Impact – Summer of 2006

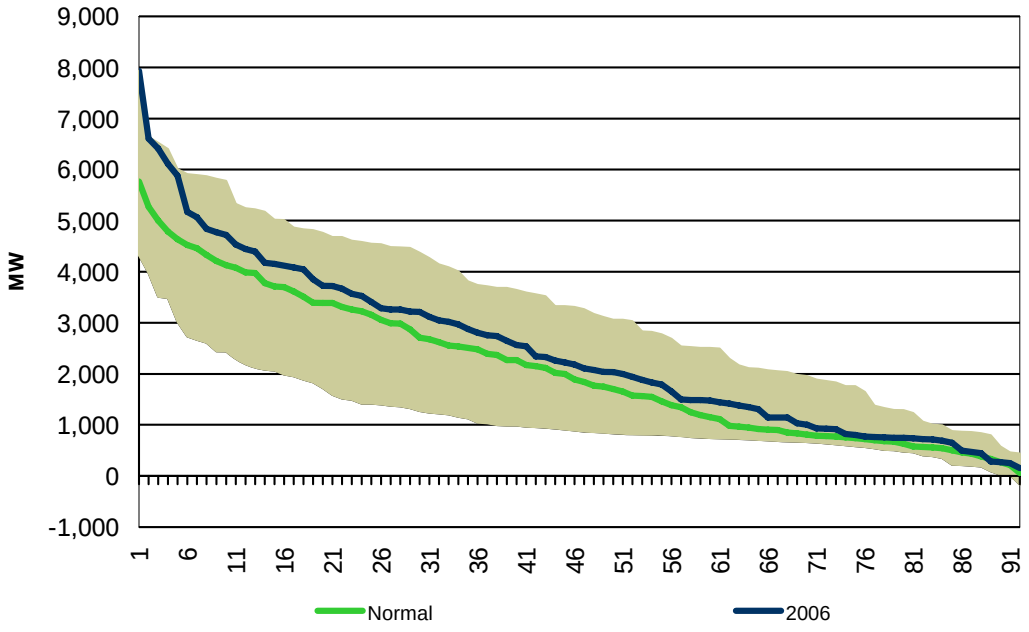


Table 2.1 contains a summary of the weather and demand for the summer of 2006. A couple of items to note:

- A new all-time demand peak was reached on August 1st.
- The weather-corrected demand peak occurred on July 13th.
- All three monthly minimums occurred on a weekend during the early morning hours.

Table 2.1: Historical Weather and Demand Summary

Historical Analysis		June	July	August
Weather - Actual	Average Temperature (°C)	24.2	28.0	25.4
	Minimum Temperature (°C)	15.5	20.9	17.5
	Maximum Temperature (°C)	33.3	34.0	36.4
Weather - Monthly Normal	Monthly Normal Average Temperature (°C)	23.2	26.4	25.0
	Monthly Normal Minimum Temperature (°C)	14.8	20.0	17.3
	Monthly Normal Maximum Temperature (°C)	34.0	31.4	30.8
Demand - Actual	Peak Demand (MW)	23,349	26,092	27,005
	Average Hour (MW)	17,419	18,620	17,887
	Minimum Hour (MW)	11,957	12,470	12,545
	90th Percentile (MW)	20,688	22,949	21,104
	Percent above 20,000 (MW)	19.9%	36.2%	23.1%
	# of Hours Above 20,000 (MW)	143	269	172
	Energy Demand (GWh)	12,542	13,854	13,308
Demand - Weather Corrected	Peak Demand (MW)	23,467	25,078	23,848
	Energy Demand (GWh)	12,481	13,344	13,255
Demand - Forecast	Peak Demand (MW)	24,655	25,397	24,805
	Energy Demand (GWh)	12,624	13,679	13,631

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

For the most part, the weather was fairly close to Normal with the exception of the average temperature for July and the peak for August. The summer of 2006 did not have the sustained temperatures that we saw in the summer of 2005. This is shown in Table 2.1 where we see that 2005 had nearly double the number of days where temperature was over 30°C.

Table 2.2: Number of Days Exceeding 30°C

Number of Days That Exceed	June	July	August	Total
Temperature of 30°C				
2006	3	10	3	16
2005	9	12	7	28
2002	5	16	8	29
1999	3	15	1	19
1988	8	10	10	28
Average (1970-2004)	2.3	5.1	3.1	10.5
Maximum (1970-2004)	9 (2005)	16 (2002)	10 (1988)	29 (2002)
Humidex of 40°C				
2006	2	6	2	10
2005	6	6	6	18
2002	1	8	5	14
1999	2	8	0	10
1988	2	3	7	12
Average (1970-2004)	0.9	2.8	1.5	5.3
Maximum (1970-2004)	6 (2005)	11 (1987)	7 (1988)	18 (2005)

2.2 Historical Energy Demand

Actual energy demand was 39,704 GWh (38,864 GWh weather-corrected) for June to August. This was 4.6% lower than the same months a year earlier (1.9% lower on a weather-corrected basis). The loss of electrically intense industrial load has meant that demand has weakened over the past 18-months.

Figure 2.2 shows the 52-week moving average of the actual and weather-corrected energy demand. The significant weather impact of the summer of 2002 and 2005 are seen in the figure as it drives up energy demand. The drop-off coinciding with the summer of 2003 and 2006 is a result of the more moderate summers compared to the previous years or 2002 and 2005. As well, a run up of the dollar in the spring of 2003 and 2006 adversely impacted industrial demand.

Figure 2.2: Energy Demand – 52-Week Moving Average

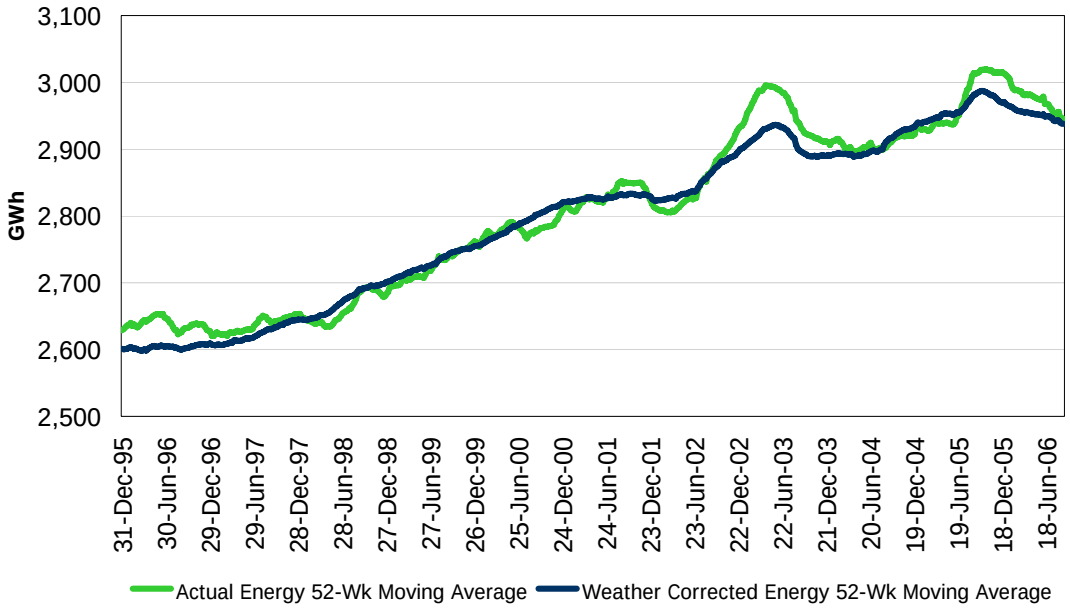


Table 2.2 shows the weekly energy demand for the past 52 weeks. The table has the actual and weather-corrected demand for each week. If the weather correction is positive it means that the weather was milder than normal. As well, the table notes any item of significance for the week.

Table 2.3: 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-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 & New Year's Day
08-Jan-06	3,064	3,141	77	53	
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	
05-Mar-06	3,166	3,115	-51	61	
12-Mar-06	2,959	3,092	133	62	
19-Mar-06	2,996	2,982	-13	63	
26-Mar-06	2,973	2,947	-25	64	
02-Apr-06	2,785	2,890	104	65	

(Table 2.3 continued)

Week Ending	Actual Energy (GWh)	Weather Corrected Energy (GWh)	Weather Correction (GWh)	Week Number	Notes for Week
09-Apr-06	2,839	2,908	69	66	
16-Apr-06	2,619	2,673	54	67	Good Friday
23-Apr-06	2,652	2,694	42	68	Easter Monday
30-Apr-06	2,675	2,718	42	69	
07-May-06	2,605	2,593	-12	70	
14-May-06	2,625	2,640	14	71	
21-May-06	2,604	2,620	16	72	Victoria Day
28-May-06	2,630	2,656	25	73	
04-Jun-06	3,032	2,878	-154	74	
11-Jun-06	2,792	2,780	-12	75	
18-Jun-06	2,959	2,950	-10	76	
25-Jun-06	3,024	3,007	-17	77	
02-Jul-06	2,981	2,937	-44	78	
09-Jul-06	2,901	2,803	-98	79	Canada Day
16-Jul-06	3,156	3,022	-134	80	
23-Jul-06	3,190	3,086	-105	81	
30-Jul-06	3,303	3,184	-119	82	
06-Aug-06	3,372	3,265	-106	83	Peak Demand record set
13-Aug-06	2,892	2,904	12	84	Civic Holiday
20-Aug-06	2,991	2,994	3	85	
27-Aug-06	2,892	2,899	7	86	

2.3 Historical Peak Demand

Peak demands are heavily influenced by weather. This was seen this past summer as one period of very hot and extremely humid weather led to a new all-time peak demand. This occurred despite the fact that the weather this summer was on average fairly typical. Summer vacations and holidays do act as a moderating factor on peak demands.

Figure 2.3 illustrates the relationship between weather and peak demand. Here are some points on the graph and the data in it:

- None of the weekly peaks occurred on a weekend or holiday.
- Even during May, high levels of humidity and temperature generate large peaks.
- There were only 2 weeks with peaks in excess of 25,000 MW and last summer there were 6.
- The humidex for August 1st of 49.2 °C is the second highest over the last 40 years.

Figure 2.3: Daily Temperature and Humidex & Weekly Peak Demand

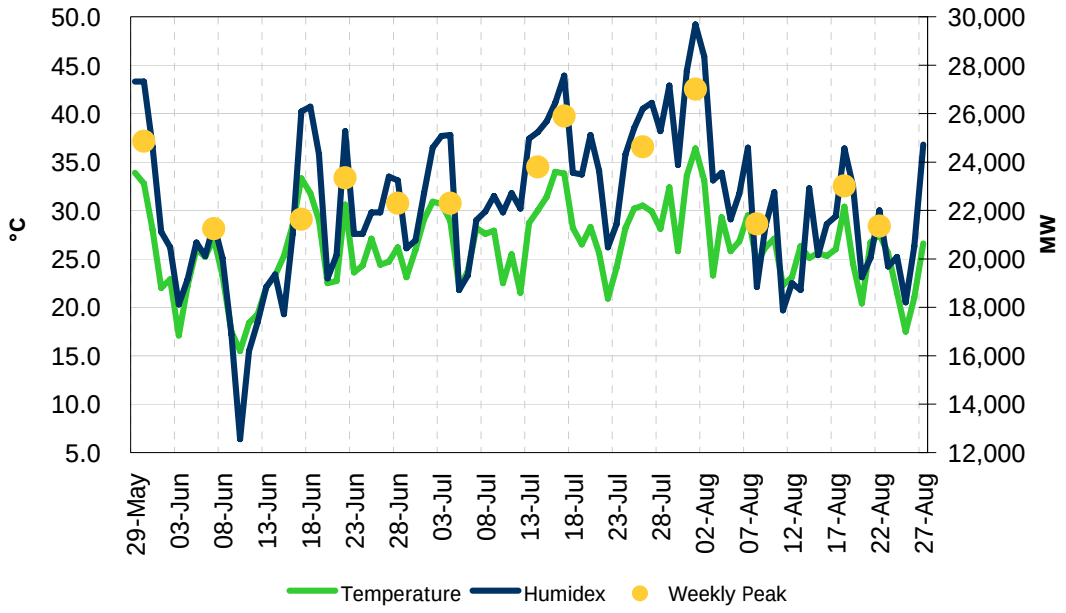


Figure 2.4 displays the 52-week moving average of both actual and weather-corrected peak demand. The profile is similar to that of the energy demand with the high-point being the summer/fall of 2005.

Figure 2.4: Peak Demand – 52-Week Moving Average

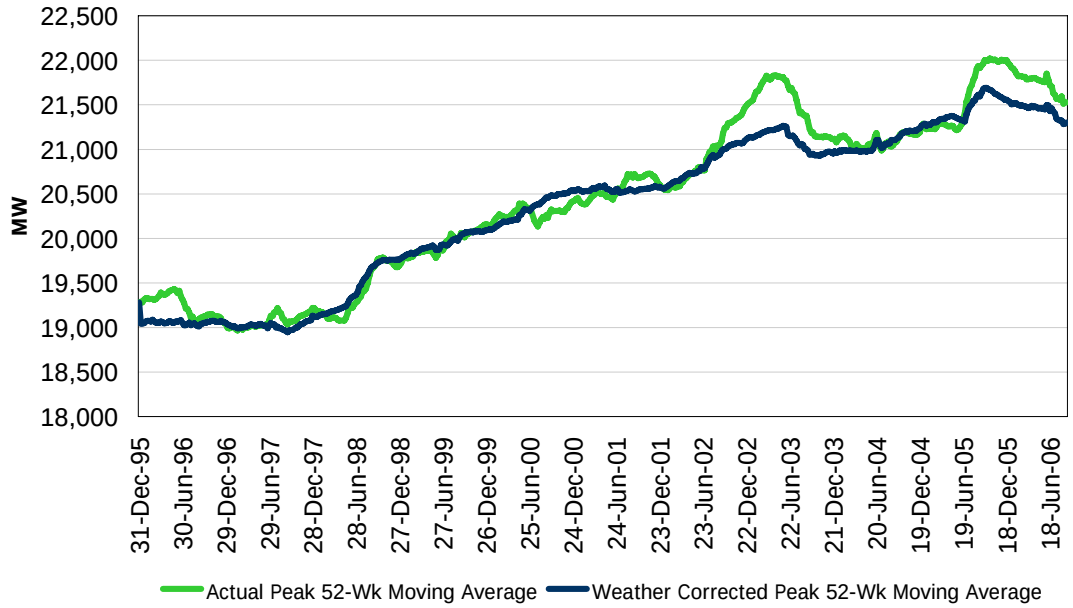


Table 2.3 contains the actual and weather-corrected weekly peak demand for the past 15 months. The table shows the daily afternoon maximum temperature for the actual peak day.

Table 2.4: Actual and Weather Corrected Weekly Peak Demand

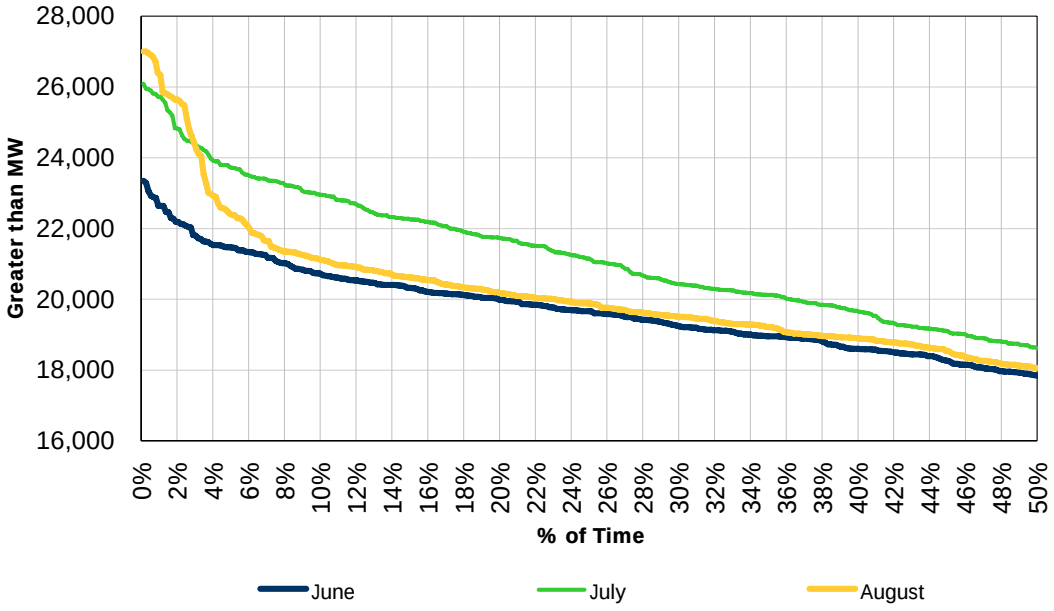
Week Ending	Week Number	Peak Day	Actual Peak (MW)	Weather Corrected Peak (MW)	Actual Peak Day Temperature (°C)
04-Sep-05	35	29-Aug-05	22,913	22,747	28.4
11-Sep-05	36	07-Sep-05	22,213	22,196	27.5
18-Sep-05	37	13-Sep-05	23,914	21,112	30.1
25-Sep-05	38	21-Sep-05	21,282	20,246	28.5
02-Oct-05	39	26-Sep-05	20,064	19,908	22.3
09-Oct-05	40	04-Oct-05	20,752	19,453	25.8
16-Oct-05	41	12-Oct-05	19,163	19,436	13.2
23-Oct-05	42	20-Oct-05	19,211	19,101	11.9
30-Oct-05	43	26-Oct-05	19,960	19,551	8.1
06-Nov-05	44	02-Nov-05	20,065	20,815	12.3
13-Nov-05	45	10-Nov-05	20,390	20,685	5.7
20-Nov-05	46	17-Nov-05	21,279	21,081	2.7
27-Nov-05	47	24-Nov-05	22,564	21,727	-6.3
04-Dec-05	48	02-Dec-05	21,746	21,790	-0.8
11-Dec-05	49	07-Dec-05	23,173	22,983	-4.3
18-Dec-05	50	14-Dec-05	23,766	23,322	-4.8
25-Dec-05	51	19-Dec-05	23,377	23,040	-4.7
01-Jan-06	52	28-Dec-05	20,167	20,798	2.7
08-Jan-06	1	06-Jan-06	21,941	22,508	-5.2
15-Jan-06	2	09-Jan-06	21,905	23,069	2.6
22-Jan-06	3	16-Jan-06	23,052	24,233	-5.0
29-Jan-06	4	25-Jan-06	22,404	23,592	-0.6
05-Feb-06	5	31-Jan-06	21,398	22,864	1.3
12-Feb-06	6	08-Feb-06	22,230	22,685	-6.1
19-Feb-06	7	16-Feb-06	22,321	22,485	-0.9
26-Feb-06	8	20-Feb-06	21,928	21,689	-3.4
05-Mar-06	9	28-Feb-06	22,264	22,059	-5.3
12-Mar-06	10	06-Mar-06	21,224	21,866	0.3
19-Mar-06	11	14-Mar-06	20,958	20,708	1.8
26-Mar-06	12	20-Mar-06	21,238	21,195	-1.7
02-Apr-06	13	27-Mar-06	19,737	20,844	11.5
09-Apr-06	14	05-Apr-06	19,582	19,793	3.7
16-Apr-06	15	12-Apr-06	18,717	19,740	16.9
23-Apr-06	16	18-Apr-06	17,869	18,547	15.5
30-Apr-06	17	25-Apr-06	18,796	18,526	7.2
07-May-06	18	04-May-06	18,063	18,224	23.0
14-May-06	19	10-May-06	18,303	18,710	23.4
21-May-06	20	18-May-06	17,986	18,178	14.5
28-May-06	21	26-May-06	18,624	18,762	18.8
04-Jun-06	22	30-May-06	24,857	21,287	32.8
11-Jun-06	23	07-Jun-06	21,249	20,764	27.1
18-Jun-06	24	17-Jun-06	21,635	20,023	33.3
25-Jun-06	25	22-Jun-06	23,349	23,515	30.6
02-Jul-06	26	28-Jun-06	22,298	22,148	26.2
09-Jul-06	27	04-Jul-06	22,299	22,035	28.9
16-Jul-06	28	14-Jul-06	23,802	21,479	30.0
23-Jul-06	29	17-Jul-06	25,898	23,803	33.8
30-Jul-06	30	26-Jul-06	24,630	23,147	30.5
06-Aug-06	31	01-Aug-06	27,005	22,890	36.4
13-Aug-06	32	08-Aug-06	21,444	22,538	24.6
20-Aug-06	33	18-Aug-06	23,008	22,404	30.4
27-Aug-06	34	22-Aug-06	21,350	21,344	27.5

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 June, July and August 2006. All curves are a product of the weather experienced in those months.

The curves of the lines relate back to the data in Table 2.1. July had the highest average temperature and August had the highest maximum temperature. As such, the load duration curves reflect the underlying weather.

Figure 2.5: Load Duration Curves - June, July and August



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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_2006sep.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.

Table 3.1: Forecast of Ontario Economic Drivers

Year	Ontario Employment		Ontario Housing Starts		Ontario Growth Index	
	Thousands	Annual Growth (%)	Thousands	Annual Growth (%)	Index	Annual Growth (%)
1995	5,098	2.0	31.9	-23.3	1.025	1.42
1996	5,161	1.2	39.5	23.9	1.035	1.04
1997	5,277	2.3	50.0	26.5	1.053	1.70
1998	5,440	3.1	50.1	0.2	1.077	2.23
1999	5,621	3.3	62.9	25.6	1.102	2.33
2000	5,801	3.2	67.4	7.1	1.128	2.39
2001	5,924	2.1	70.3	4.2	1.150	1.91
2002	6,014	1.5	79.6	13.3	1.169	1.69
2003	6,203	3.1	80.9	1.7	1.197	2.43
2004	6,310	1.7	79.9	-1.3	1.219	1.80
2005	6,390	1.3	73.2	-8.4	1.235	1.31
2006 (f)	6,484	1.5	67.8	-7.3	1.251	1.28
2007 (f)	6,549	1.0	62.1	-8.5	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. The analytical studies that the IESO produces serve a variety of purposes and

needs. As such, a variety of inputs may be required. Therefore we produce demand forecasts based on Weekly, Monthly and Seasonal normal weather. Additionally, a demand forecast is also generated based on Extreme weather.

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.

Using monthly normalized weather gives the lowest forecast error of daily peak demand. Both weekly and seasonally normalized weather are also used to conduct various analyses. The seasonally normalized weather will continued to be used to produce the “Expected Seasonal” peak 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 March 2006.

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)
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
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	15-Jul-97	30.2	11	16-Jul-99	33.8	25
15-Jul-07	06-Jul-93	30.2	29	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
07-Oct-07	05-Oct-88	10.1	20	01-Oct-02	28.8	34
14-Oct-07	07-Oct-81	9.5	40	12-Oct-88	4.6	24
21-Oct-07	17-Oct-75	7.8	15	20-Oct-74	2.2	27
28-Oct-07	29-Oct-83	5.6	25	26-Oct-79	2.5	27

(Table 3.2 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)
04-Nov-07	30-Oct-92	4.0	10	07-Nov-93	2.6	26
11-Nov-07	11-Nov-79	3.8	16	12-Nov-95	0.5	34
18-Nov-07	26-Nov-75	0.6	7	20-Nov-78	-3.6	12
25-Nov-07	19-Nov-84	-1.6	17	21-Nov-87	-8.0	23
02-Dec-07	26-Nov-85	0.2	17	29-Nov-76	-6.1	32
09-Dec-07	28-Dec-78	-5.8	2	15-Dec-89	-8.5	18
16-Dec-07	27-Dec-78	-3.4	30	24-Dec-89	-9.1	26
23-Dec-07	25-Dec-90	-4.0	31	26-Dec-83	-12.9	29
30-Dec-07	17-Dec-79	-7.3	25	26-Dec-93	-17.0	33
06-Jan-08	17-Jan-92	-4.2	32	06-Jan-94	-14.0	31
13-Jan-08	16-Jan-85	-5.6	22	26-Jan-94	-17.7	22
20-Jan-08	14-Jan-88	-11.9	8	15-Jan-94	-21.4	20
27-Jan-08	05-Jan-96	-16.1	13	10-Jan-82	-15.8	41
03-Feb-08	14-Jan-78	-13.5	35	16-Jan-94	-13.8	15
10-Feb-08	15-Feb-91	-13.5	37	05-Feb-95	-17.6	41
17-Feb-08	13-Feb-97	-7.1	24	06-Feb-95	-15.4	19
24-Feb-08	24-Feb-97	-6.5	32	18-Feb-79	-13.1	27
02-Mar-08	26-Feb-86	-8.0	0	13-Feb-79	-17.0	16
09-Mar-08	16-Mar-94	-8.0	31	03-Mar-03	-14.3	6
16-Mar-08	09-Mar-75	-3.9	23	11-Mar-84	-11.9	46
23-Mar-08	03-Mar-90	-5.2	27	07-Mar-84	-12.8	15
30-Mar-08	02-Apr-78	1.2	20	25-Mar-02	-3.5	15

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 require more direct intervention in the form of incentives, standards or other mechanisms. The results of these initiatives can be substantial. There are some initiatives that will start having an impact this summer. However, this demand forecast contains only the element of naturally evolving conservation – which is growing through time – but does not take into account new or evolving programs.

- 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 range of possible outcomes in the forecast is illustrated by the band of colour. The range is based on load forecast uncertainty.

Figure 4.1: Weekly Energy Demand – History and Forecast

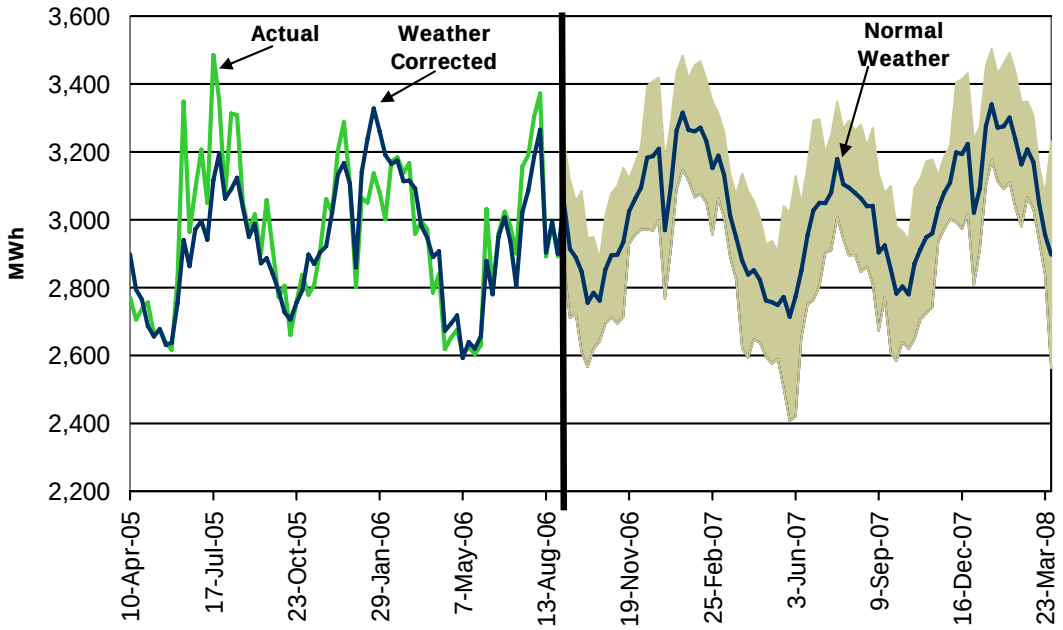


Figure 4.2 shows the range of weekly peak demands. The items of note for this graph are:

- 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, the top half of the range is the focus of the analysis in the resource and transmission assessments. The resource adequacy assessments take into consideration the full range of possible weather conditions on a probabilistic basis for each week. Allowance for the probability of demand being higher than that under normal weather is made in the calculation of the required reserve.

Figure 4.2: Weekly Peak Demand Forecast – History and Forecast

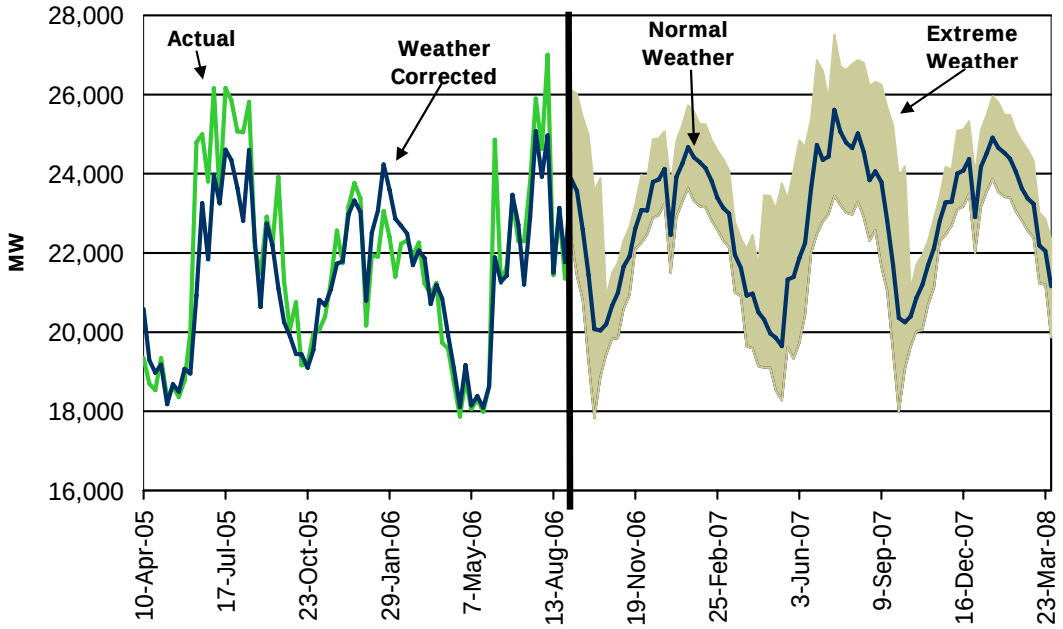
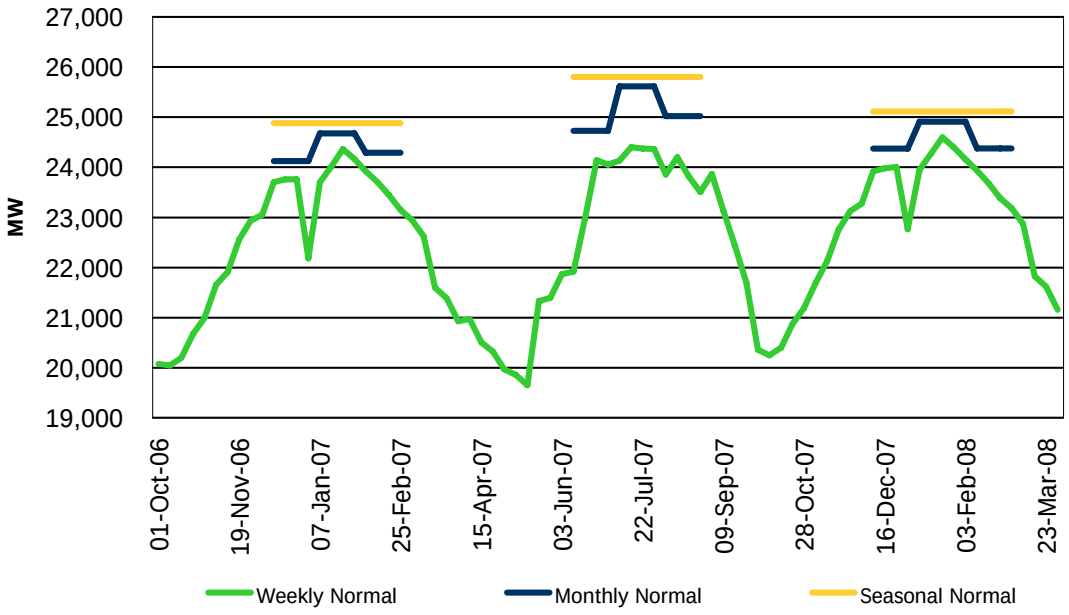


Figure 4.3 shows the difference in the forecasted peaks demands when different weather normalizations are used.

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 are 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 Monthly 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 values in the table are 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)
40	08-Oct-06	10.1	20,045	Peak forecasts for the spring and fall will continue to be based on Weekly Normal Weather		23,888	2,785
41	15-Oct-06	9.5	20,200			20,869	2,762
42	22-Oct-06	7.8	20,672			21,503	2,853
43	29-Oct-06	5.6	20,992			21,748	2,895
44	05-Nov-06	4.0	21,655			22,313	2,897
45	12-Nov-06	3.8	21,913			22,654	2,933
46	19-Nov-06	0.6	22,556	22,622	22,524	23,232	3,025
47	26-Nov-06	-1.6	22,929	23,081	22,986	23,976	3,061
48	03-Dec-06	0.2	23,053	23,072	23,093	23,883	3,095
49	10-Dec-06	-5.8	23,701	23,790	23,758	24,870	3,183
50	17-Dec-06	-3.4	23,758	23,856	23,922	24,891	3,188
51	24-Dec-06	-4.0	23,757	24,124	23,940	25,075	3,209
52	31-Dec-06	-7.3	22,180	22,459	22,399	23,675	2,969
1	07-Jan-07	-4.2	23,698	23,921	24,044	24,841	3,098
2	14-Jan-07	-5.6	24,014	24,257	24,462	25,231	3,263
3	21-Jan-07	-11.9	24,361	24,677	24,881	25,725	3,316
4	28-Jan-07	-16.1	24,163	24,420	24,559	25,571	3,265
5	04-Feb-07	-13.5	23,922	24,289	24,365	25,247	3,261
6	11-Feb-07	-13.5	23,702	24,143	24,108	25,252	3,271
7	18-Feb-07	-7.1	23,443	23,815	23,653	24,851	3,231
8	25-Feb-07	-6.5	23,148	23,392	23,359	24,586	3,152
9	04-Mar-07	-8.0	22,940	23,131	23,157	24,371	3,189
10	11-Mar-07	-8.0	22,629	22,992	22,783	24,086	3,132
11	18-Mar-07	-3.9	21,596	21,961	21,691	22,794	3,012
12	25-Mar-07	0.0	21,384	21,619	21,467	22,369	2,948
13	01-Apr-07	1.2	20,926	Peak forecasts for the spring and fall will continue to be based on Weekly Normal Weather		22,105	2,878
14	08-Apr-07	0.2	20,974			22,455	2,839
15	15-Apr-07	5.3	20,506			21,659	2,852
16	22-Apr-07	3.4	20,324			23,455	2,822
17	29-Apr-07	7.1	19,969			23,440	2,762
18	06-May-07	8.6	19,858			23,104	2,757
19	13-May-07	11.4	19,651			23,760	2,749
20	20-May-07	23.4	21,330			23,358	2,773
21	27-May-07	24.8	21,394			24,073	2,714
22	03-Jun-07	27.2	21,866			24,848	2,775
23	10-Jun-07	25.7	21,915	23,794	23,645	24,672	2,850
24	17-Jun-07	29.5	22,977	22,822	22,822	25,402	2,953
25	24-Jun-07	29.3	24,143	21,693	21,693	26,864	3,028
26	01-Jul-07	34.0	24,052	20,362	20,362	26,596	3,050
27	08-Jul-07	30.2	24,133	20,247	20,247	25,874	3,049
28	15-Jul-07	30.2	24,404	20,402	20,402	27,513	3,080
29	22-Jul-07	30.7	24,372	20,870	20,870	26,708	3,179
30	29-Jul-07	30.6	24,368	21,194	21,194	26,620	3,105
31	05-Aug-07	28.9	23,856	21,695	21,695	26,769	3,094
32	12-Aug-07	30.8	24,200	22,124	22,124	26,870	3,079
33	19-Aug-07	30.3	23,818	22,818	22,720	26,802	3,063
34	26-Aug-07	28.6	23,505	23,277	23,182	26,205	3,040
35	02-Sep-07	27.5	23,865	23,296	23,317	26,319	3,040
36	09-Sep-07	27.4	23,136	24,011	23,980	26,252	2,904
37	16-Sep-07	27.5	22,446	24,078	24,144	25,690	2,925

(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)
38	23-Sep-07	26.1	21,693			25,222	2,853
39	30-Sep-07	19.5	20,362			23,915	2,782
40	07-Oct-07	10.1	20,247	Peak forecasts for the spring and fall will continue to be based on Weekly Normal Weather		24,186	2,803
41	14-Oct-07	9.5	20,402			21,071	2,781
42	21-Oct-07	7.8	20,870			21,710	2,871
43	28-Oct-07	5.6	21,194			21,950	2,913
44	04-Nov-07	4.0	21,695			22,319	2,948
45	11-Nov-07	3.8	22,124			22,877	2,960
46	18-Nov-07	0.6	22,752	24,056	23,894	23,428	3,034
47	25-Nov-07	-1.6	23,125	23,624	23,592	24,172	3,079
48	02-Dec-07	0.2	23,276	23,374	23,400	24,106	3,109
49	09-Dec-07	-5.8	23,923	23,236	23,026	25,091	3,198
50	16-Dec-07	-3.4	23,980	22,189	21,919	25,113	3,194
51	23-Dec-07	-4.0	24,007	22,047	21,698	25,324	3,223
52	30-Dec-07	-7.3	22,764	21,158	21,158	23,987	3,021
1	06-Jan-08	-4.2	23,950	21,199	21,199	25,093	3,092
2	13-Jan-08	-5.6	24,270	20,730	20,730	25,488	3,276
3	20-Jan-08	-11.9	24,594	20,554	20,554	25,958	3,340
4	27-Jan-08	-16.1	24,396	20,235	20,235	25,804	3,271
5	03-Feb-08	-13.5	24,159	20,047	20,047	25,484	3,275
6	10-Feb-08	-13.5	23,935	19,917	19,917	25,485	3,301
7	17-Feb-08	-7.1	23,684	21,655	21,655	25,092	3,237
8	24-Feb-08	-6.5	23,381	21,719	21,719	24,818	3,163
9	02-Mar-08	-8.0	23,183	22,191	22,191	24,614	3,207
10	09-Mar-08	-8.0	22,872	22,579	22,450	24,330	3,170
11	16-Mar-08	-3.9	21,823	23,968	23,679	23,022	3,048
12	23-Mar-08	-5.2	21,615	25,049	25,006	22,860	2,955
13	30-Mar-08	1.2	21,158	24,674	24,795	22,337	2,897

4.1 Load Duration Curves – Winter 2006-07

This section looks at the load duration curves for the winter of 2006-07. Load duration curves are useful as the tie together the peak and energy demands, and give a sense of the distribution of hourly demands.

The load duration curves for the winter of 2006-07 cover the period from November 1st 2006 to March 31st 2007. Hourly demand profiles for the winter are generated based on Monthly and Seasonal Normal weather. In addition, certain select scenarios are generated based on historical weather data. Three scenarios are generated based on the weather from 1976-77, 1989-90 and 1993-94. This section compares those scenarios with the actuals from the past winter (2005-06) which was unusually mild.

Figure 4.5 shows the highest 5% of hourly demands for the winter of 2005-06 and the forecast for 2006-07 based on Monthly Normal weather and the weather from 1989-90 and 1993-94. Of note in this graph is the fact that actuals are quite low due to the very mild January 2006. Since both 1989-90 and 1993-94 were colder than normal winters, it is not surprising that the curves are higher for the forecasts based on those years' weather.

Figure 4.4: Load Duration Curve - Winter 2006-07

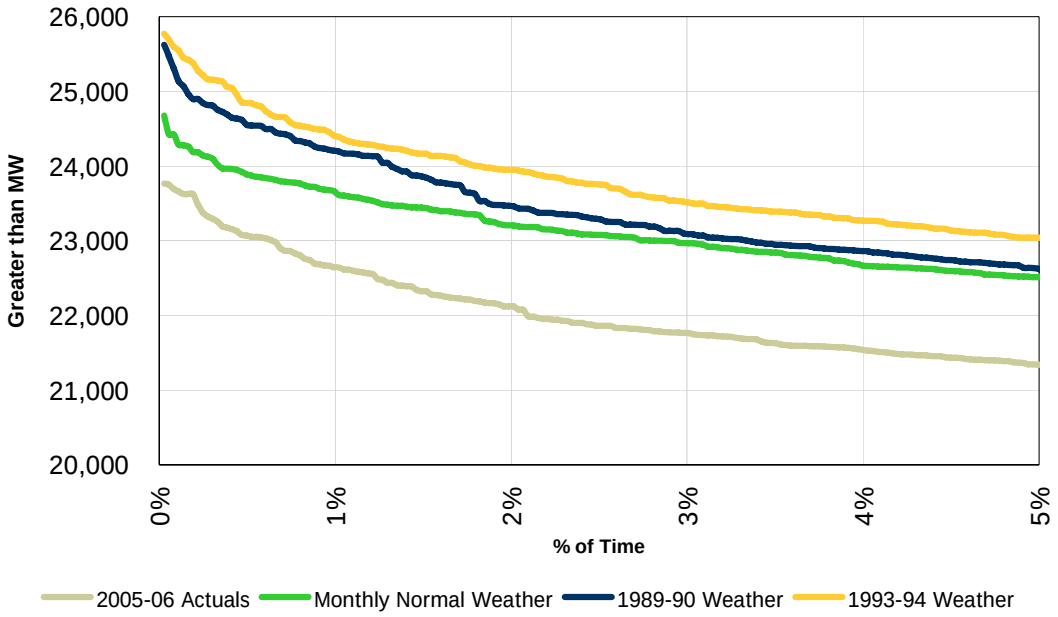


Table 4.3 shows the summary statistics for the winter of 2006-07 under the various weather scenarios shown in Figure 4.4 as well as under the Seasonal normal weather scenario. The table has the maximum, minimum and average demand for the winter. As well, it shows the demand level at the 90th percentile 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 4.2: Summary Statistics - Winter 2006-07

Winter 2006-07 (November 1st to March 31st)	Monthly Normal Weather	Seasonal Normal Weather	2005-06 Actuals	1989-90 Weather	1976-77 Weather	1993-94 Weather
Maximum Hour (MW)	24,677	24,881	23,766	25,623	25,198	25,769
Average Hour (MW)	18,584	18,620	18,088	18,657	18,943	18,875
Minimum Hour (MW)	12,268	12,268	12,548	11,905	11,999	12,249
Standard Deviation (MW)	2,607	2,621	2,224	2,665	2,662	2,701
90th Percentile (MW)	21,772	21,811	20,799	21,921	22,279	22,307
Percent above 23,000 MW	2.9%	3.2%	0.7%	3.4%	4.9%	5.2%
# of Hours Above 23,000 MW	105	116	25	123	178	188

4.2 Load Duration Curves - Summer 2007

For the purpose of the load duration curves we define summer as the period from June 1st, 2007 to September 30th, 2007. In this analysis demand values are generated using the Monthly Normal weather and three historical weather scenarios. The historical weather scenarios are based on the summer weather from 1999, 2002 and 2005.

Figure 4.4 shows the highest 5% of hourly demand for the summer of 2006 along with the forecast for the summer of 2007 based on the Monthly Normal, 1999, 2002 and 2005 weather. Of note is the fact that the summer of 2006 had a very high peak but quickly dropped off after the peak.

Figure 4.5: Load Duration Curve - Summer 2007

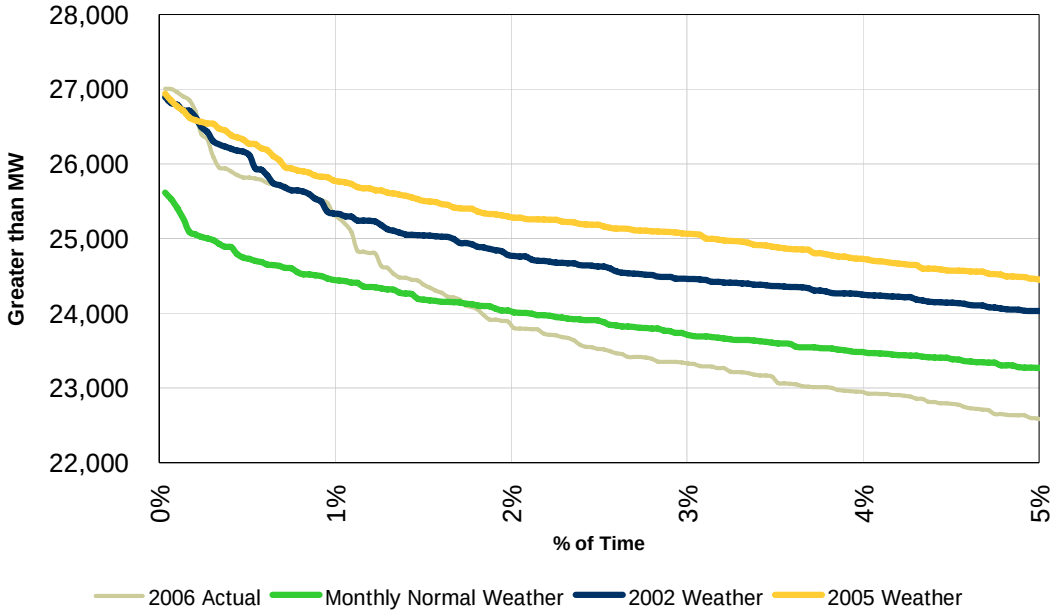


Table 4.3 shows the summary statistics for the summer of 2007 under the various weather scenarios as well as the summary statistics for the actuals for summer 2006. The table has the maximum, minimum and average demand for the summer. As well, it shows the demand level at the 90th percentile and the percent and number of hours above 23,000 MW.

Table 4.3: Summary Statistics - Summer 2007

Summer 2006 (June 1st to September 30th)	Monthly Normal	Seasonal Normal	2006 Actual	1999 Weather	2002 Weather	2005 Weather
Maximum Hour (MW)	25,615	25,801	27,005	25,971	26,892	26,939
Average Hour (MW)	17,827	17,808	17,701	18,632	18,238	18,443
Minimum Hour (MW)	11,047	11,309	11,796	11,217	11,178	11,127
Standard Deviation (MW)	3,389	3,395	2,901	3,648	3,563	3,674
90th Percentile (MW)	22,475	22,518	21,351	23,601	23,228	23,474
Percent above 23,000 MW	6.6%	7.0%	3.8%	14.0%	11.6%	13.4%
# of Hours Above 23,000 MW	193	205	111	410	340	392

4.3 Comparison of Current and Previous Forecast

This section compares the current forecast with that released June 23, 2006.

The biggest change is due to the inclusion of actuals and the impact on the relationship between demand and economic factors.

Table 4.5 shows the difference between the current and previous forecast for the seasons common to both forecasts. The weaker industrial demand shows through in the energy demand numbers.

Table 4.4: Current versus Previous Forecast

Season	Energy Demand	Monthly Normal Peak Demand	Extreme Weather Peak Demand
	(GWh)	(MW)	(MW)
Fall 2006	24,777	23,567	26,020
Difference (Current - Previous)	-99	0	0
Winter 2006-07	67,320	24,677	25,725
Difference (Current - Previous)	-462	-91	-101
Spring 2007	24,277	21,866	24,848
Difference (Current - Previous)	-271	-134	-122
Summer 2007	39,721	25,615	27,513
Difference (Current - Previous)	-673	-126	-108
Fall 2007	39,721	23,794	26,252
Difference (Current - Previous)	-673	-123	-117

- End of Section -

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Appendix A Energy Demand Forecast Details

Table A1: Weekly Zonal Energy Forecast, Monthly Normal Weather

Week Ending	Weeky Normal Energy (GWh)										
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System
08-Oct-06	133	217	187	118	222	930	104	8	548	319	2,785
15-Oct-06	135	220	183	131	221	910	103	8	538	313	2,762
22-Oct-06	136	228	171	162	229	933	107	8	559	321	2,853
29-Oct-06	139	233	180	169	227	940	108	8	568	323	2,895
05-Nov-06	139	233	156	171	231	948	108	9	576	326	2,897
12-Nov-06	142	236	193	151	233	956	109	9	577	328	2,933
19-Nov-06	144	238	209	156	242	990	111	10	592	335	3,025
26-Nov-06	144	242	221	157	243	1,002	111	10	596	335	3,061
03-Dec-06	147	244	236	155	244	1,010	112	10	598	338	3,095
10-Dec-06	146	249	242	165	258	1,037	114	10	613	348	3,183
17-Dec-06	147	251	237	170	256	1,039	114	10	616	349	3,188
24-Dec-06	149	249	263	159	256	1,040	115	10	619	349	3,209
31-Dec-06	125	232	235	170	251	951	99	10	578	319	2,969
07-Jan-07	148	250	243	169	244	985	109	10	604	337	3,098
14-Jan-07	154	263	252	174	264	1,042	116	10	635	354	3,263
21-Jan-07	156	265	267	173	268	1,058	116	10	644	358	3,316
28-Jan-07	153	262	245	182	263	1,044	115	10	638	352	3,265
04-Feb-07	156	258	265	165	252	1,044	116	10	641	355	3,261
11-Feb-07	152	254	263	168	252	1,053	116	11	647	356	3,271
18-Feb-07	150	257	244	175	255	1,037	115	10	636	352	3,231
25-Feb-07	151	246	240	169	244	1,015	113	10	620	345	3,152
04-Mar-07	149	252	233	174	250	1,035	114	11	625	347	3,189
11-Mar-07	148	250	255	150	242	1,007	113	10	612	345	3,132
18-Mar-07	140	232	230	133	235	987	109	9	601	334	3,012
25-Mar-07	140	233	225	131	234	957	107	9	587	326	2,948
01-Apr-07	139	225	205	130	219	939	107	9	578	328	2,878
08-Apr-07	138	227	203	133	216	918	104	9	570	321	2,839
15-Apr-07	136	229	181	157	217	920	106	9	572	325	2,852
22-Apr-07	136	221	183	155	209	918	106	8	563	323	2,822
29-Apr-07	136	213	154	168	202	903	104	8	557	317	2,762
06-May-07	134	208	157	166	205	905	104	7	557	313	2,757
13-May-07	133	209	156	165	205	900	104	7	550	320	2,749
20-May-07	132	207	170	156	205	922	104	7	548	321	2,773
27-May-07	132	209	175	150	200	896	100	7	534	310	2,714
03-Jun-07	131	206	182	149	206	920	103	7	550	320	2,775
10-Jun-07	134	202	195	134	204	958	107	7	566	343	2,850
17-Jun-07	138	202	211	130	212	1,001	110	8	587	355	2,953
24-Jun-07	139	200	205	145	222	1,038	112	8	606	353	3,028
01-Jul-07	136	194	209	140	223	1,060	116	8	613	352	3,050

(Table A1 continued)

Week Ending	Weeky Normal Energy (GWh)										
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System
08-Jul-07	131	199	224	131	217	1,050	114	8	613	362	3,049
15-Jul-07	136	198	231	135	227	1,061	115	7	611	358	3,080
22-Jul-07	137	201	238	137	232	1,110	119	7	620	378	3,179
29-Jul-07	138	202	219	142	225	1,078	117	7	597	380	3,105
05-Aug-07	140	204	226	139	234	1,067	113	7	597	367	3,094
12-Aug-07	140	209	210	136	224	1,058	118	7	597	380	3,079
19-Aug-07	139	214	210	141	226	1,041	116	7	594	374	3,063
26-Aug-07	142	221	201	144	222	1,027	114	7	595	367	3,040
02-Sep-07	140	230	202	151	225	1,017	111	8	598	358	3,040
09-Sep-07	133	220	191	134	216	975	107	8	578	344	2,904
16-Sep-07	135	220	195	122	214	986	110	8	578	357	2,925
23-Sep-07	135	219	193	109	215	960	106	8	571	338	2,853
30-Sep-07	134	217	185	108	218	929	103	8	557	323	2,782
07-Oct-07	135	223	189	117	219	926	104	8	558	325	2,803
14-Oct-07	137	226	185	130	219	907	103	8	547	318	2,781
21-Oct-07	138	234	173	161	227	930	106	9	568	326	2,871
28-Oct-07	140	239	182	168	225	936	107	9	577	328	2,913
04-Nov-07	140	245	159	200	229	947	108	9	584	327	2,948
11-Nov-07	145	241	191	155	230	954	109	10	590	334	2,960
18-Nov-07	146	242	211	155	238	983	110	10	600	339	3,034
25-Nov-07	146	246	222	158	240	998	111	10	607	340	3,079
02-Dec-07	149	248	235	157	240	1,006	112	10	608	344	3,109
09-Dec-07	149	258	232	172	256	1,033	114	10	622	352	3,198
16-Dec-07	149	250	252	162	249	1,031	114	10	622	354	3,194
23-Dec-07	149	252	249	170	255	1,042	114	10	629	353	3,223
30-Dec-07	131	243	239	169	255	956	100	11	590	327	3,021
06-Jan-08	147	251	241	169	246	982	107	10	604	336	3,092
13-Jan-08	152	264	259	173	266	1,039	115	10	639	357	3,276
20-Jan-08	155	269	256	182	270	1,064	116	10	653	362	3,340
27-Jan-08	151	261	253	180	264	1,042	114	10	642	353	3,271
03-Feb-08	155	262	261	169	253	1,043	116	11	646	359	3,275
10-Feb-08	151	257	268	170	258	1,056	116	11	654	359	3,301
17-Feb-08	150	256	254	171	252	1,033	114	11	641	355	3,237
24-Feb-08	148	249	241	170	244	1,014	113	11	626	347	3,163
02-Mar-08	148	251	237	176	252	1,035	114	11	630	352	3,207
09-Mar-08	147	249	255	156	245	1,022	113	11	624	348	3,170
16-Mar-08	141	241	254	127	245	981	109	10	605	336	3,048
23-Mar-08	138	233	216	138	234	956	106	9	593	331	2,955
30-Mar-08	138	227	207	132	221	940	107	9	584	331	2,897

- 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
08-Oct-06	775	1,352	1,595	798	1,703	6,844	740	57	3,956	2,225	20,045	587
15-Oct-06	752	1,413	1,634	875	1,678	6,850	749	58	3,967	2,224	20,200	384
22-Oct-06	764	1,410	1,422	1,145	1,718	7,044	769	58	4,064	2,279	20,672	418
29-Oct-06	780	1,523	1,510	1,203	1,757	7,028	767	59	4,108	2,256	20,992	572
05-Nov-06	803	1,498	1,402	1,267	1,786	7,366	788	66	4,304	2,376	21,655	537
12-Nov-06	829	1,490	1,581	1,193	1,795	7,422	799	66	4,336	2,401	21,913	491
19-Nov-06	890	1,648	1,644	1,131	1,861	7,681	814	65	4,393	2,494	22,622	265
26-Nov-06	845	1,553	1,830	1,262	1,918	7,741	836	69	4,506	2,520	23,081	412
03-Dec-06	899	1,640	1,939	1,084	1,938	7,826	801	70	4,475	2,400	23,072	306
10-Dec-06	890	1,655	1,944	1,353	2,029	7,898	847	71	4,569	2,534	23,790	455
17-Dec-06	878	1,641	2,158	1,244	1,980	7,865	857	72	4,594	2,566	23,856	451
24-Dec-06	953	1,695	2,116	1,087	1,966	8,106	849	71	4,682	2,598	24,124	439
31-Dec-06	715	1,552	2,079	1,335	2,002	7,227	764	71	4,412	2,302	22,459	480
07-Jan-07	888	1,623	2,276	1,367	1,988	7,739	818	67	4,665	2,491	23,921	508
14-Jan-07	906	1,652	2,151	1,316	2,088	7,936	845	69	4,707	2,588	24,257	484
21-Jan-07	912	1,731	2,185	1,337	2,130	8,110	841	69	4,785	2,576	24,677	522
28-Jan-07	895	1,766	2,145	1,311	2,110	8,015	832	70	4,751	2,525	24,420	556
04-Feb-07	884	1,698	2,472	1,084	1,961	8,010	827	71	4,769	2,513	24,289	555
11-Feb-07	870	1,628	2,354	1,103	1,918	7,991	843	72	4,756	2,608	24,143	494
18-Feb-07	886	1,616	2,062	1,220	1,974	7,936	824	72	4,690	2,535	23,815	500
25-Feb-07	869	1,594	2,192	1,068	1,890	7,805	812	72	4,606	2,483	23,392	404
04-Mar-07	786	1,559	2,016	1,224	1,932	7,756	816	70	4,516	2,456	23,131	408
11-Mar-07	752	1,547	2,427	953	1,835	7,675	811	72	4,495	2,426	22,992	427
18-Mar-07	740	1,478	2,050	902	1,877	7,355	784	63	4,352	2,360	21,961	477
25-Mar-07	764	1,465	2,350	714	1,900	7,096	768	62	4,191	2,309	21,619	361
01-Apr-07	735	1,461	1,748	861	1,748	7,042	772	62	4,169	2,327	20,926	646
08-Apr-07	711	1,413	2,045	702	1,712	7,043	769	64	4,194	2,320	20,974	689
15-Apr-07	730	1,419	1,435	995	1,633	6,938	776	61	4,138	2,381	20,506	681
22-Apr-07	704	1,446	1,661	911	1,628	6,822	742	60	4,098	2,253	20,324	610
29-Apr-07	853	1,341	1,382	1,097	1,412	6,886	734	55	3,969	2,242	19,969	433
06-May-07	839	1,337	1,445	1,027	1,605	6,597	747	55	4,011	2,196	19,858	666
13-May-07	885	1,358	952	1,403	1,399	6,697	724	51	3,950	2,232	19,651	688
20-May-07	806	1,348	1,405	1,161	1,520	7,529	823	44	4,035	2,658	21,330	851
27-May-07	771	1,335	1,450	1,148	1,489	7,786	777	48	4,077	2,513	21,394	1,031
03-Jun-07	771	1,308	1,524	1,111	1,509	7,968	810	50	4,175	2,639	21,866	1,071
10-Jun-07	798	1,314	1,538	963	1,501	8,161	834	49	4,361	2,732	22,252	913
17-Jun-07	839	1,338	1,748	1,059	1,612	8,694	860	55	4,627	2,810	23,642	825
24-Jun-07	821	1,288	1,820	1,142	1,738	9,046	942	57	4,827	3,046	24,727	1,127
01-Jul-07	844	1,233	1,673	1,172	1,594	9,173	922	57	4,809	2,874	24,352	782

(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
08-Jul-07	798	1,284	1,890	942	1,680	9,084	891	61	4,942	2,863	24,436	726
15-Jul-07	817	1,294	2,024	1,165	1,879	9,326	980	57	4,942	3,132	25,615	1,086
22-Jul-07	852	1,298	1,845	1,035	1,732	9,363	940	51	4,895	3,044	25,055	923
29-Jul-07	887	1,274	1,830	1,126	1,753	9,121	935	53	4,732	3,078	24,790	887
05-Aug-07	851	1,390	1,838	1,090	1,867	8,899	931	50	4,660	3,070	24,645	838
12-Aug-07	899	1,338	1,847	1,084	1,824	9,126	945	53	4,804	3,101	25,021	866
19-Aug-07	879	1,414	1,775	1,080	1,771	9,030	891	51	4,734	2,925	24,551	828
26-Aug-07	824	1,400	1,619	1,116	1,626	8,703	901	54	4,633	2,960	23,837	768
02-Sep-07	857	1,458	1,700	1,177	1,737	8,625	894	55	4,628	2,930	24,060	742
09-Sep-07	835	1,447	1,651	972	1,720	8,524	933	52	4,601	3,060	23,794	1,071
16-Sep-07	804	1,410	1,598	999	1,598	8,389	822	54	4,451	2,698	22,822	889
23-Sep-07	890	1,394	1,434	811	1,519	7,826	828	50	4,240	2,703	21,693	1,099
30-Sep-07	773	1,363	1,391	852	1,639	7,181	727	56	4,059	2,321	20,362	1,191
07-Oct-07	786	1,403	1,618	784	1,699	6,845	741	59	4,046	2,268	20,247	587
14-Oct-07	762	1,463	1,657	861	1,674	6,854	750	60	4,053	2,267	20,402	384
21-Oct-07	775	1,461	1,446	1,127	1,714	7,050	770	60	4,146	2,321	20,870	427
28-Oct-07	791	1,575	1,533	1,189	1,753	7,031	769	61	4,194	2,299	21,194	572
04-Nov-07	813	1,589	1,389	1,403	1,767	7,254	779	62	4,299	2,339	21,695	504
11-Nov-07	846	1,531	1,597	1,195	1,781	7,430	803	69	4,426	2,445	22,124	503
18-Nov-07	853	1,637	1,770	1,226	1,890	7,567	815	68	4,475	2,517	22,818	265
25-Nov-07	861	1,593	1,838	1,268	1,907	7,744	838	71	4,593	2,563	23,277	412
02-Dec-07	914	1,683	1,957	1,094	1,923	7,835	804	72	4,569	2,445	23,296	306
09-Dec-07	905	1,692	1,962	1,360	2,027	7,918	850	73	4,650	2,574	24,011	455
16-Dec-07	892	1,678	2,177	1,250	1,978	7,885	861	75	4,675	2,607	24,078	451
23-Dec-07	911	1,674	2,333	1,222	1,971	7,989	859	74	4,732	2,608	24,373	439
30-Dec-07	890	1,668	1,878	1,244	1,947	7,460	779	75	4,505	2,460	22,906	453
06-Jan-08	876	1,643	2,309	1,382	2,013	7,803	823	69	4,732	2,524	24,173	508
13-Jan-08	893	1,672	2,183	1,335	2,114	8,000	850	71	4,774	2,621	24,513	484
20-Jan-08	900	1,751	2,208	1,356	2,156	8,163	845	72	4,851	2,609	24,910	522
27-Jan-08	881	1,788	2,168	1,330	2,137	8,069	836	72	4,815	2,556	24,653	556
03-Feb-08	871	1,719	2,497	1,101	1,989	8,068	832	74	4,833	2,544	24,527	555
10-Feb-08	856	1,650	2,377	1,121	1,944	8,044	847	75	4,822	2,639	24,376	494
17-Feb-08	872	1,637	2,084	1,242	2,001	7,990	828	74	4,761	2,567	24,056	500
24-Feb-08	855	1,617	2,215	1,086	1,916	7,858	816	75	4,673	2,514	23,624	404
02-Mar-08	766	1,583	2,037	1,243	1,960	7,820	821	73	4,583	2,489	23,374	408
09-Mar-08	731	1,567	2,452	968	1,863	7,739	816	75	4,564	2,461	23,236	427
16-Mar-08	719	1,497	2,078	915	1,906	7,412	789	66	4,415	2,392	22,189	477
23-Mar-08	717	1,481	2,241	788	1,850	7,370	779	66	4,386	2,369	22,047	426
30-Mar-08	714	1,481	1,773	879	1,776	7,099	777	65	4,234	2,360	21,158	646

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
08-Oct-06	976	1,485	1,681	954	1,716	7,053	745	63	3,956	2,305	20,045	20,934
15-Oct-06	981	1,531	1,694	1,203	1,687	6,869	756	62	3,967	2,231	20,200	20,981
22-Oct-06	969	1,550	1,434	1,293	1,724	7,044	769	62	4,064	2,279	20,672	21,188
29-Oct-06	996	1,608	1,518	1,436	1,757	7,028	767	62	4,108	2,256	20,992	21,536
05-Nov-06	963	1,607	1,402	1,471	1,786	7,433	788	69	4,304	2,382	21,655	22,205
12-Nov-06	999	1,673	1,676	1,230	1,857	7,523	799	69	4,339	2,401	21,913	22,566
19-Nov-06	1,005	1,687	1,760	1,265	1,899	7,681	814	68	4,393	2,494	22,622	23,066
26-Nov-06	987	1,763	1,913	1,281	1,918	7,806	836	71	4,506	2,539	23,081	23,620
03-Dec-06	1,004	1,769	2,122	1,302	1,940	7,826	821	71	4,475	2,473	23,072	23,803
10-Dec-06	1,018	1,764	2,061	1,385	2,029	7,985	848	73	4,569	2,566	23,790	24,298
17-Dec-06	1,033	1,735	2,196	1,535	1,980	7,987	857	72	4,613	2,594	23,856	24,602
24-Dec-06	1,058	1,768	2,342	1,353	2,045	8,106	855	71	4,682	2,598	24,124	24,878
31-Dec-06	917	1,714	2,139	1,455	2,002	7,280	779	73	4,412	2,320	22,459	23,091
07-Jan-07	1,023	1,813	2,299	1,521	1,988	7,889	818	69	4,686	2,524	23,921	24,630
14-Jan-07	1,059	1,874	2,165	1,459	2,088	7,985	845	71	4,707	2,602	24,257	24,855
21-Jan-07	1,073	1,847	2,336	1,399	2,130	8,110	841	73	4,785	2,576	24,677	25,170
28-Jan-07	1,078	1,874	2,226	1,553	2,110	8,015	832	74	4,751	2,525	24,420	25,038
04-Feb-07	1,085	1,819	2,571	1,330	1,961	8,010	830	73	4,769	2,556	24,289	25,004
11-Feb-07	1,101	1,730	2,460	1,381	1,959	7,991	843	75	4,756	2,608	24,143	24,904
18-Feb-07	1,077	1,782	2,332	1,413	1,977	7,936	829	76	4,690	2,535	23,815	24,647
25-Feb-07	1,061	1,692	2,332	1,497	1,890	7,805	817	76	4,606	2,483	23,392	24,259
04-Mar-07	1,068	1,770	2,078	1,346	1,932	7,756	816	77	4,516	2,494	23,131	23,853
11-Mar-07	1,050	1,744	2,427	1,174	1,865	7,675	815	76	4,496	2,514	22,992	23,836
18-Mar-07	1,041	1,626	2,050	1,046	1,877	7,355	784	71	4,352	2,360	21,961	22,562
25-Mar-07	1,057	1,672	2,350	1,163	1,900	7,096	768	68	4,234	2,309	21,619	22,617
01-Apr-07	1,021	1,612	1,748	1,108	1,748	7,042	772	70	4,169	2,327	20,926	21,617
08-Apr-07	1,041	1,569	2,045	1,156	1,712	7,043	769	69	4,194	2,320	20,974	21,918
15-Apr-07	1,031	1,570	1,636	1,347	1,679	6,938	776	69	4,138	2,381	20,506	21,565
22-Apr-07	990	1,512	1,661	1,266	1,635	6,822	758	65	4,098	2,342	20,324	21,149
29-Apr-07	1,010	1,446	1,382	1,408	1,612	6,947	750	65	4,050	2,275	19,969	20,945
06-May-07	978	1,428	1,445	1,380	1,651	6,654	747	62	4,012	2,209	19,858	20,566
13-May-07	951	1,422	1,550	1,403	1,588	6,790	739	59	3,950	2,295	19,651	20,747
20-May-07	951	1,423	1,437	1,356	1,545	7,529	827	59	4,035	2,667	21,330	21,829
27-May-07	975	1,425	1,517	1,263	1,511	7,786	780	63	4,077	2,517	21,394	21,914
03-Jun-07	949	1,426	1,624	1,230	1,527	7,968	810	60	4,175	2,639	21,866	22,408
10-Jun-07	937	1,380	1,635	1,106	1,529	8,161	835	54	4,361	2,736	22,252	22,734
17-Jun-07	966	1,367	1,920	1,085	1,635	8,694	861	59	4,627	2,819	23,642	24,033
24-Jun-07	958	1,403	1,992	1,178	1,748	9,046	942	62	4,827	3,049	24,727	25,205
01-Jul-07	916	1,328	1,921	1,204	1,845	9,173	923	64	4,809	2,883	24,352	25,066

(Table B2 continued)

	Hourly Non-Coincident Peak Demand (MW)											
Week	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	System	Zonal Total
08-Jul-07	896	1,364	2,170	1,054	1,706	9,084	904	63	4,942	2,923	24,436	25,106
15-Jul-07	918	1,359	2,308	1,183	1,890	9,326	983	59	4,942	3,132	25,615	26,100
22-Jul-07	909	1,374	2,068	1,154	1,760	9,363	947	53	4,895	3,053	25,055	25,576
29-Jul-07	912	1,370	2,044	1,241	1,776	9,121	941	53	4,747	3,079	24,790	25,284
05-Aug-07	937	1,415	2,023	1,285	1,891	8,899	935	54	4,675	3,071	24,645	25,185
12-Aug-07	943	1,457	2,043	1,176	1,846	9,126	950	55	4,811	3,110	25,021	25,517
19-Aug-07	932	1,472	1,927	1,199	1,793	9,030	896	56	4,735	2,937	24,551	24,977
26-Aug-07	952	1,514	1,747	1,129	1,676	8,703	902	54	4,639	2,960	23,837	24,276
02-Sep-07	941	1,597	1,858	1,203	1,784	8,625	894	58	4,631	2,930	24,060	24,521
09-Sep-07	928	1,498	1,818	1,055	1,767	8,524	934	59	4,601	3,063	23,794	24,247
16-Sep-07	961	1,496	1,781	1,034	1,654	8,389	896	57	4,451	2,957	22,822	23,676
23-Sep-07	972	1,489	1,589	869	1,645	7,864	832	60	4,268	2,707	21,693	22,295
30-Sep-07	965	1,488	1,603	1,010	1,708	7,235	732	65	4,059	2,321	20,362	21,186
07-Oct-07	985	1,514	1,711	944	1,718	7,069	748	65	4,046	2,357	20,247	21,157
14-Oct-07	992	1,560	1,724	1,199	1,689	6,873	757	64	4,053	2,273	20,402	21,184
21-Oct-07	978	1,597	1,465	1,286	1,721	7,050	770	64	4,146	2,321	20,870	21,398
28-Oct-07	1,004	1,636	1,547	1,425	1,753	7,031	769	65	4,194	2,299	21,194	21,723
04-Nov-07	1,009	1,666	1,389	1,717	1,767	7,254	779	64	4,299	2,339	21,695	22,283
11-Nov-07	1,007	1,715	1,685	1,254	1,845	7,500	803	71	4,426	2,445	22,124	22,751
18-Nov-07	1,012	1,714	1,770	1,267	1,890	7,662	815	71	4,475	2,532	22,818	23,208
25-Nov-07	993	1,799	1,927	1,291	1,907	7,780	838	74	4,593	2,577	23,277	23,779
02-Dec-07	1,010	1,808	2,149	1,317	1,934	7,835	827	73	4,569	2,518	23,296	24,040
09-Dec-07	1,025	1,799	2,082	1,510	2,027	7,961	852	75	4,673	2,584	24,011	24,588
16-Dec-07	1,039	1,800	2,218	1,383	1,978	7,995	861	75	4,687	2,629	24,078	24,665
23-Dec-07	1,062	1,767	2,379	1,449	2,043	8,124	859	74	4,765	2,638	24,373	25,160
30-Dec-07	950	1,765	2,159	1,347	1,967	7,460	786	76	4,505	2,460	22,906	23,475
06-Jan-08	1,021	1,838	2,339	1,571	2,013	7,931	823	72	4,745	2,544	24,173	24,897
13-Jan-08	1,055	1,894	2,202	1,386	2,114	8,026	850	73	4,774	2,629	24,513	25,003
20-Jan-08	1,075	1,862	2,362	1,529	2,156	8,163	845	76	4,851	2,609	24,910	25,528
27-Jan-08	1,080	1,888	2,249	1,396	2,137	8,069	836	76	4,815	2,558	24,653	25,104
03-Feb-08	1,078	1,833	2,596	1,410	1,990	8,068	835	75	4,833	2,587	24,527	25,305
10-Feb-08	1,088	1,788	2,485	1,456	1,992	8,044	847	78	4,822	2,639	24,376	25,239
17-Feb-08	1,081	1,797	2,356	1,399	2,007	7,990	835	78	4,761	2,567	24,056	24,871
24-Feb-08	1,064	1,706	2,357	1,541	1,919	7,858	823	78	4,673	2,514	23,624	24,533
02-Mar-08	1,084	1,752	2,037	1,424	1,960	7,820	821	79	4,583	2,523	23,374	24,083
09-Mar-08	1,067	1,782	2,452	1,336	1,909	7,739	821	78	4,565	2,544	23,236	24,293
16-Mar-08	1,043	1,686	2,306	991	1,932	7,412	789	73	4,415	2,392	22,189	23,039
23-Mar-08	1,037	1,668	2,241	1,174	1,850	7,370	779	73	4,386	2,376	22,047	22,954
30-Mar-08	1,029	1,628	1,773	1,138	1,776	7,099	777	72	4,234	2,360	21,158	21,886

- End of Section -

Appendix C Analytical Factors

Table C1: Factors Affecting Demand

Factors Affecting Daily Energy Demand			
Variable Class	Variable	Change in Variable	Impact On Daily Energy Demand (MWh)
Weather	**Daily Avg Temperature**		
	> 16º C	1ºC Increase	7,490 MWh Increase
	10ºC > and < 16º C	1ºC Increase	690 MWh Increase
	< 10ºC	1ºC Decrease	2,740 MWh Increase
	Daily Humidity - Dewpoint		
	> 16º C	1ºC Increase	2,720 MWh Increase
	10ºC > and < 16º C	1ºC Increase	250 MWh Increase
	< 10ºC	1ºC Decrease	990 MWh Increase
	Wind		
	Summer	1 km/hr Decrease	280 MWh Increase
	Winter	1 km/hr Increase	90 MWh Increase
	Cloud		
	Summer	Decrease of 1 on Scale	1,300 MWh Decrease
	Winter	Increase of 1 on Scale	1,430 MWh Increase
Economic	**Employment**	Increase of 1,000 jobs	15 MWh Increase
	Housing Stock	Increase of 1,000 houses	25 MWh Increase
Calendar	**Holidays**	New Year's Day	65,000 MWh Decrease
		Good Friday	46,000 MWh Decrease
		Victoria Day	53,000 MWh Decrease
		Canada Day	35,000 MWh Decrease
		August Civic Holiday	37,000 MWh Decrease
		Labour Day	57,000 MWh Decrease
		Thanksgiving Day	55,000 MWh Decrease
		Remembrance Day	9,000 MWh Decrease
		Christmas	82,000 MWh Decrease
		Boxing Day	78,000 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	420 MW Increase
	10ºC > and < 16º C	1ºC Increase	90 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	15 MW Increase
	Winter	1 km/hr Increase	10 MW Increase
	Cloud		
	Summer	Decrease of 1 on Scale	110 MW Increase
	Winter	Increase of 1 on Scale	70 MW Increase
Economic	**Employment**	Increase of 1,000 jobs	1 MW Increase
	Housing Stock	Increase of 1,000 houses	1 MW Increase
Calendar	**Holidays**	New Year's Day	2,800 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	2,400 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	1,700 MW Increase
		Saturday vs Sunday	200 MW Increase

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