18-MONTH OUTLOOK:

Ontario Demand Forecast

From April 2008 to September 2009

ieso
Power to Ontario. On Demand.

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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 2008 to September 2009 and supersedes the previous forecast released in December 2007.

Actual Weather and Demand

Since the last forecast the actual demand and weather data for December, January and February has been recorded. Here are the highlights:

December

- December's weather was near normal with average temperatures slightly colder than normal and the peak day temperature slightly warmer. There were four days colder than the peak day but three were on weekends and the last was early in December. As such this mitigated the impact of these cold days.
- Actual peak demand was 22,935 MW and weather-corrected peak demand was 22,969 MW. As noted above part of the reason for the low peak was the calendar impact, had the cold weather occurred during the week, peak demand would have been 800 MW higher. The actual peak was the lowest December peak since 2003.
- Energy demand for the month was 13.4 TWh the lowest since 2003. Weather-corrected energy demand was 13.3 TWh the lowest December energy since market opening.
- Wholesale industrial energy demand was 2.0% lower than the previous December.

January

- January was warmer than normal, particularly early in the month. The average temperature was over 3° warmer than normal. Likewise the peak day 3°C warmer than normal.
- The monthly peak was 22,782 MW the lowest since January 2002 and on that peak day in 2002 the temperature was above zero. The weather-corrected peak is higher at 23,288 MW but still the lowest since 2002.
- Actual energy demand for the month was 13.6 TWh whereas weather-corrected energy demand was a higher 14.0 TWh. Both of these figures represent a decline compared to January 2007 (-1.1% and -0.5%).
- Wholesale industrial customers' consumption was 5.2% lower than the previous January.

February

- February had very close to normal weather. The average temperature was less than 1°C different from normal. The peak day too was just slightly colder than normal.
- Peak electricity demand for the month was 23,054 MW (23,021 MW weather-corrected). Like last winter, the actual winter peak was late in the season – February 11th compared to February 13th last winter.

- Energy demand for the month was 13.0 TWh (12.8 TWh weather-corrected). Though only slightly lower than last year, these figure do have an additional day due to the leap year. Adjusting for the leap year drops the energy to 12.5 and 12.3 TWh.
- Wholesale industrial customers' consumption rose by 0.9% compared to the previous February. This is the first year over year increase since April 2005. However, after adjusting for the leap year consumption fell 2.6% compared to February 2007.

Overall, the weather experienced during this period was near normal. Actual energy demand was 0.6% higher than the same three month period a year earlier. After correcting for weather the demand was 0.1% higher. Wholesale industrial customers' consumption for the three months was 2.2% lower than the previous year. Industrial demand has continued to show a downward trend since 2005. Additionally, conservation programs have further reduced electricity consumption.

Economic Outlook

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

- The high Canadian dollar. With the dollar at parity with the U.S. dollar, Ontario's manufacturers have seen their competitiveness eroded. Additionally, weaker U.S. demand has further hurt manufacturing. The impacts of these factors are reflected in the manufacturing employment numbers. In February alone, Ontario shed 20,000 manufacturing jobs.
- The sub prime meltdown and resulting financial volatility appears to be the tipping point for the U.S. economy. A general slow down in the U.S. economy will have spill over effects on Ontario's economy.
- On the plus side, the financial volatility has led to lower interest rates on both sides of the border. The lower rates help maintain strong levels of domestic consumption and business investment. For that reason, construction, retail sales and import demand remain strong.
- Although metal prices have retreated from the high levels recorded last spring, foreign demand has meant that mining and processing remain a key growth sector of the economy.
- Despite moderate economic growth and indicators, electricity demand continues to lag the overall economy. Ontario's energy-intense industries are not growing like other sectors of the economy. Going forward this trend is expected to continue in the near term. Whether this is a structural or cyclical change will become clearer over time.

Methodology

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

Due to a number of changes impacting the electricity market, from conservation to economics, we are reviewing the 18-Month demand forecasting process. The main purpose of this review is to ensure that we are accurately capturing these changes and impacts. Other aspects of the

forecasting process are being reviewed to look for improvements and efficiencies. This review with continue throughout 2008.

Demand Forecast

Lower levels of demand from the industrial sector combined with conservation impacts across all sectors have contributed to a lower energy and peak demand forecast compared to the previous Outlook.

The Ontario Power Authority (OPA) and local distribution companies (LDC) continue to take actions that reduce demand. The OPA's demand response programs are included in our analysis and treated as a resource. The conservation targets' impacts are included in the Planned Resource Scenario (PRS). In the Firm Resource Scenario (FRS) demand numbers are presented without the incremental conservation impacts. A discussion of the impacts of conservation and demand response are included in section 3.4 of this document.

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

Table 1: Peak and Energy Demand Forecast

Firm Resource Scenario - Excludes Targeted Conservation			
Season	Monthly Normal Weather Peak (MW)	Seasonal Normal Weather Peak (MW)	Extreme Weather Peak (MW)
Summer 2008	25,493	25,779	27,748
Winter 2008-09	24,335	24,548	25,400
Summer 2009	25,684	25,969	27,939
Year	Actual TWh	Weather Corrected TWh	% Growth
2005 Energy	157.0	154.9	0.8%
2006 Energy	151.1	152.3	-1.7%
2007 Energy	152.2	151.6	-0.5%
2008 Energy (Forecast)	152.2	152.2	0.4%

Planned Resource Scenario - Includes Targeted Conservation			
Season	Monthly Normal Weather Peak (MW)	Seasonal Normal Weather Peak (MW)	Extreme Weather Peak (MW)
Summer 2008	24,892	25,328	27,147
Winter 2008-09	23,441	23,996	24,507
Summer 2009	24,754	25,249	27,009
Year	Actual TWh	Weather Corrected TWh	% Growth
2005 Energy	157.0	154.9	0.8%
2006 Energy	151.1	152.3	-1.7%
2007 Energy	152.2	151.6	-0.5%
2008 Energy (Forecast)	151.4	151.4	-0.1%

Figure 1 compares the forecast of weekly energy demand with existing levels of conservation (Firm scenario) with the forecast of energy demand with incremental conservation savings (Planned scenario). Likewise, Figure 2 compares the forecast of weekly peak demand under the Firm and Planned Resource scenarios.

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

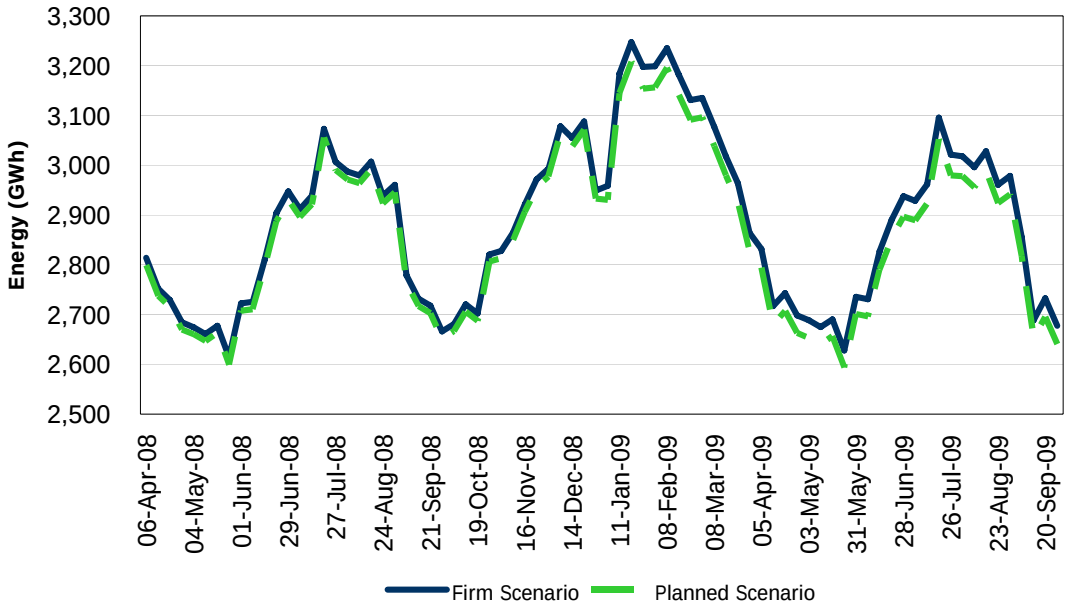

Figure 2: Comparison – Weekly Peak Demand under the Firm and Planned Scenarios

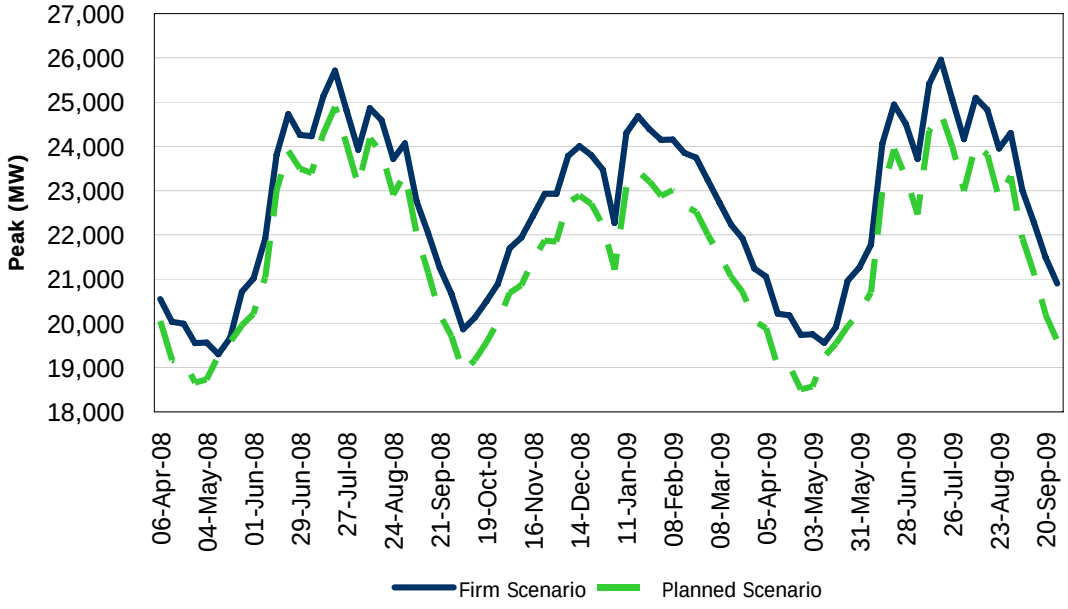

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Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

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 2008 to September 2009. It supersedes the previous forecast released December 2007.

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_2007dec.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 December 2007. Data for January has been incorporated into the tables and figures of this document. February data has been included as time permitted. 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 Customer Relations at 905-403-6900 or 1-888-448-7777 or send an email to customer.relations@ieso.ca or to forecasts.demand@ieso.ca.

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

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2.0 Historical Demand

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

2.1 December to February Review

Looking at the winter of 2007-08, the weather was closer to normal than we have experienced for several years. Despite the weather, both peak and energy demand tracked lower than recent history suggests, as lower industrial demand and conservation led to lower electricity demand. Table 2.1 contains a summary of the weather and demand for the review period.

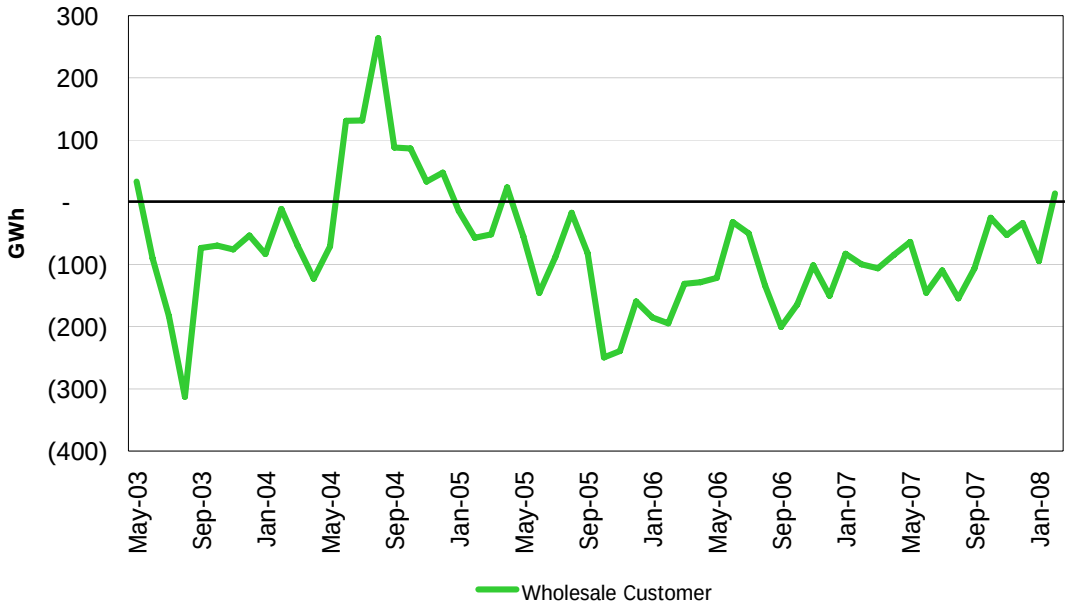
Table 2.1: Historical Weather and Demand Summary

Historical Analysis		December	January	February
Actual	Average Temperature (°C)	-0.8	-0.2	-2.7
	Minimum Temperature (°C)	-8.5	-9.7	-10.6
	Maximum Temperature (°C)	7.8	15.2	6.1
Monthly Normal	Monthly Normal Average Temperature (°C)	0.4	-3.3	-1.5
	Monthly Normal Minimum Temperature (°C)	-8.4	-13.5	-13.5
	Monthly Normal Maximum Temperature (°C)	13.4	6.7	8.2
Actual	Peak Demand (MW)	22,935	22,782	23,054
	Average Hour (MW)	18,021	18,293	18,530
	Minimum Hour (MW)	13,146	13,556	14,295
	90th Percentile (MW)	20,761	20,961	21,007
	Percent above 20,000 (MW)	25.4%	26.3%	29.3%
	# of Hours Above 20,000 (MW)	189	196	204
	Energy Demand (GWh)	13,408	13,610	12,897
Weather-Corrected	Peak Demand (MW)	22,969	23,288	23,021
	Energy Demand (GWh)	13,303	13,996	12,775
Forecast	Peak Demand (MW)	24,123	24,485	23,952
	Energy Demand (GWh)	13,588	14,135	13,111

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

Figure 2.2 shows the year over year change in wholesale customers' consumption. We can see that their consumption has been falling since the spring of 2005. In general, this coincides with the appreciation of the Canadian dollar. Although February 2008 will indicate a 0.9% increase over the previous February, the positive value is the result of the additional day due to 2008 being a leap year. Adjusting for the leap year would lead to a 2.6% decline in wholesale customers' year over year consumption. Despite the prolonged slump, recent months have shown smaller year over year losses.

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



2.2 Historical Energy Demand

Actual energy demand was 39.9 TWh (40.1 TWh weather-corrected) for December through February. This was 0.6% higher than the same months a year earlier (0.1% higher on a weather-corrected basis). The flat demand numbers are a result of lower demand from the energy-intensive industrial sector and the growth of the conservation culture in Ontario. Once we account for the additional day due to the leap year actual demand was 0.5% lower for the most recent three months compared to a year ago. On a weather-corrected basis the decline is higher at 1.0%.

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

Figure 2.2: Energy Demand – 52-Week Moving Average

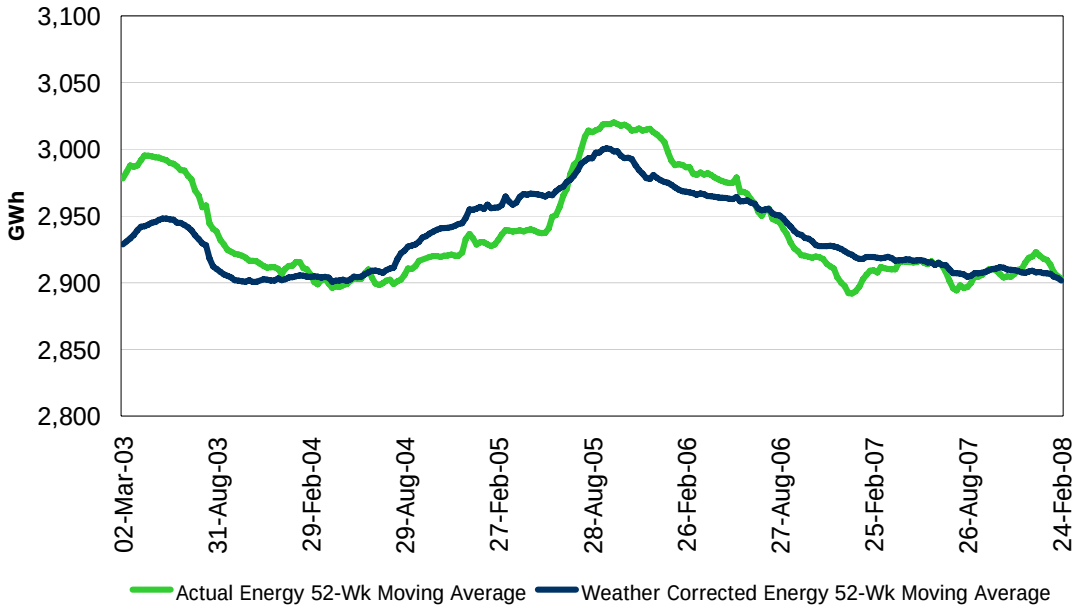


Table 2.2 shows the weekly energy demand for the past three months. The table has the actual and weather-corrected demand for each week and notes any item of significance for the week. If the weather correction is positive it means that the weather was milder than normal. More history for this table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

Table 2.2: Actual and Weather Corrected Weekly Energy Demand

Week Ending	Actual Energy (GWh)	Weather Corrected Energy (GWh)	Weather Correction (GWh)	Week Number	Notes for Week
09-Dec-07	3,153	3,145	-8	49	
16-Dec-07	3,200	3,185	-16	50	
23-Dec-07	3,080	3,056	-25	51	
30-Dec-07	2,720	2,674	-46	52	Christmas & Boxing Day
06-Jan-08	2,957	3,020	63	1	New Years Day
13-Jan-08	2,907	3,024	116	2	
20-Jan-08	3,105	3,177	71	3	
27-Jan-08	3,207	3,289	82	4	
03-Feb-08	3,102	3,135	33	5	
10-Feb-08	3,051	3,021	-30	6	
17-Feb-08	3,187	3,181	-6	7	
24-Feb-08	3,075	3,030	-45	8	Family Day

2.3 Historical Peak Demand

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

Figure 2.3 shows the wholesale customers' coincident peak and average hourly consumption since market opening. The graph shows the declining contribution to peak demand from wholesale industrial customers. Although the industrial share of peak demand varies by month

due to shutdowns and holidays, it is evident from the chart that consumption has been on a downward trend since 2005.

Figure 2.3: Wholesale Customers Coincident Peak and Average Hourly Consumption

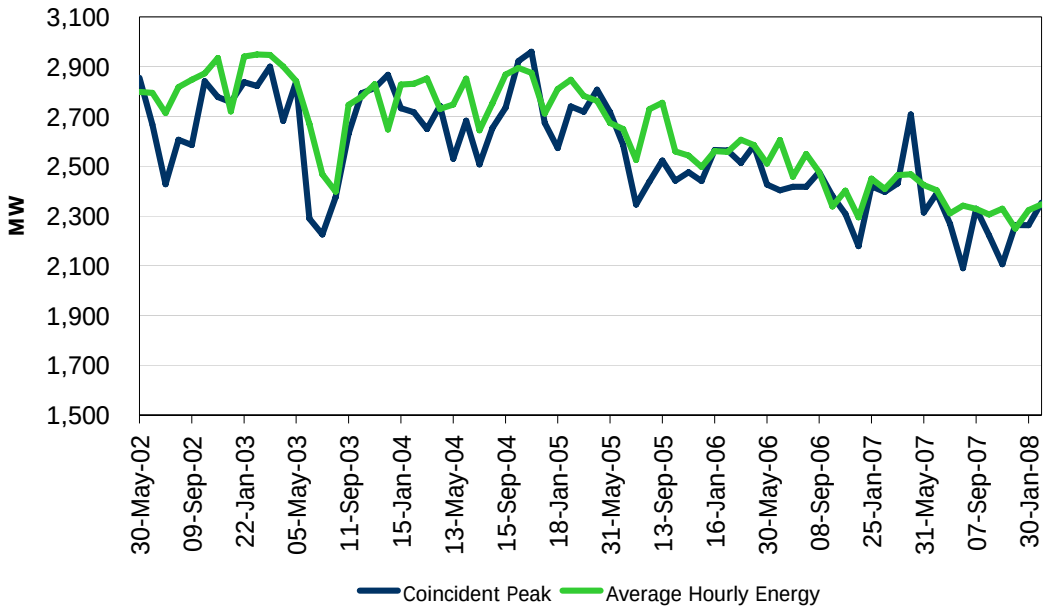


Figure 2.4 displays the 52-week moving average of both actual and weather-corrected peak demand. The profile is similar to that of the energy demand.

Figure 2.4: Peak Demand – 52-Week Moving Average

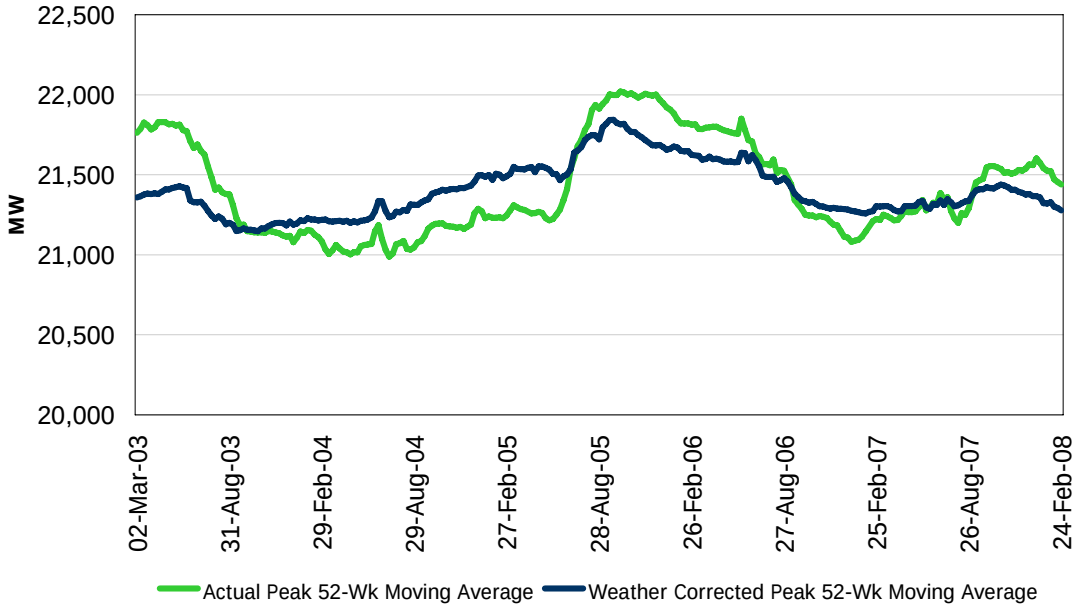


Table 2.3 contains the actual and weather-corrected weekly peak demand for the past three months. The table shows the daily afternoon maximum temperature for the actual peak day. More history for this table is available in the Ontario Demand Forecast tables spreadsheet.

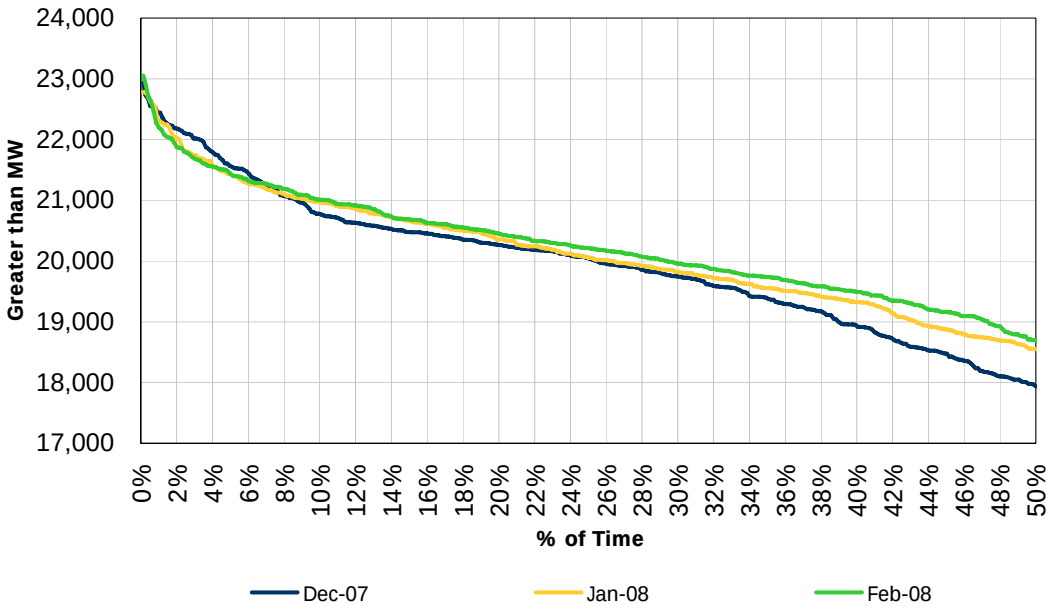
Table 2.3: Actual and Weather Corrected Weekly Peak Demand

Week Ending	Week Number	Peak Day	Actual Peak (MW)	Weather Corrected Peak (MW)	Actual Peak Day Temperature (°C)
09-Dec-07	49	03-Dec-07	22,679	22,716	-2.0
16-Dec-07	50	11-Dec-07	22,534	22,434	1.1
23-Dec-07	51	17-Dec-07	22,935	22,969	-3.4
30-Dec-07	52	28-Dec-07	19,708	19,394	2.1
06-Jan-08	1	03-Jan-08	22,716	23,288	-7.7
13-Jan-08	2	10-Jan-08	20,852	21,990	3.6
20-Jan-08	3	20-Jan-08	21,519	21,976	-8.9
27-Jan-08	4	21-Jan-08	22,778	23,170	-7.4
03-Feb-08	5	30-Jan-08	22,782	23,257	-8.0
10-Feb-08	6	06-Feb-08	21,287	21,208	-1.7
17-Feb-08	7	11-Feb-08	23,054	23,021	-9.3
24-Feb-08	8	20-Feb-08	21,949	21,774	-6.8

2.4 Load Duration Curves

Figure 2.5 displays the top 50% of hourly demand for each of December, January and February. The curves are the product of the weather experienced in those months and look remarkably alike.

Figure 2.5: Load Duration Curves – December, January, 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_2007dec.pdf.

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

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

3.1 Calendar Drivers for Forecast

Calendar variables are addressed in the Methodology document. Essentially, forecasting the calendar impacts – days of the week, holidays, sunrise and sunset – are pretty straightforward.

3.2 Economic Drivers for Forecast

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

Table 3.1: Forecast of Ontario Economic Drivers

Year	Ontario Employment		Ontario Housing Starts		Ontario Growth Index	
	Thousands	Annual Growth (%)	Thousands	Annual Growth (%)	Index	Annual Growth (%)
1995	5,098	2.0	31.9	-23.3	1.025	1.42
1996	5,161	1.2	39.5	23.9	1.036	1.05
1997	5,277	2.3	50.0	26.5	1.054	1.69
1998	5,440	3.1	50.1	0.2	1.076	2.18
1999	5,621	3.3	62.9	25.6	1.102	2.34
2000	5,801	3.2	67.4	7.1	1.128	2.39
2001	5,924	2.1	70.3	4.2	1.149	1.88
2002	6,014	1.5	79.6	13.3	1.168	1.65
2003	6,203	3.1	80.9	1.7	1.197	2.49
2004	6,310	1.7	79.9	-1.3	1.219	1.78
2005	6,390	1.3	73.2	-8.4	1.237	1.49
2006	6,485	1.5	67.8	-7.4	1.256	1.53
2007 (f)	6,585	1.6	61.6	-9.0	1.274	1.47
2008 (f)	6,648	1.0	58.2	-5.6	1.289	1.14

The economic situation continues to have very different impacts across the various sectors of the Ontario economy. The high dollar and slowing U.S. economy have negative implications for the auto sector and other exporting industries. The low interest rates continue to foster construction

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

With the mixed performance across the various sectors of the economy it requires greater understanding of the factors driving each of the individual sectors. As stated earlier in this document, the IESO continues to looks for ways to improve or enhance the capability of the models in this regard. This work will occur throughout 2008.

3.3 Weather Drivers for Forecast

Since forecasting long-term weather is not possible, weather scenarios are generated based on historical data. The analytical studies that the IESO produces serve a variety of purposes and needs. As such, a variety of inputs may be required. Therefore the IESO produces demand forecasts based on 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 the calculation of weather normalization moves from weekly to monthly and then to seasonal, there are higher peak demands but 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 1976 to 2006 would be the first day in the normal January. The median value of the second highest weather factor from each January from 1976 to 2006 would be the second day in the normal January. This is repeated until all days in the week, month or season are generated. Once the normal months are created they are mapped to the calendar based on the weekly average distribution of weather. The weekly peak eliciting weather is always mapped to Wednesday to ensure that peaks do not occur on weekends or holidays.
- Extreme weather is generated in a similar manner except that we use the maximum, rather than the median value from the sorted data. 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.

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. The IESO uses six weather stations in the demand models – the data in the table below is for Toronto. The weather scenarios were updated for data through the end of December 2007.

Table 3.2: 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)
06-Apr-08	08-Apr-00	0.2	38	06-Apr-82	-7.4	38
13-Apr-08	15-Apr-88	5.0	26	07-Apr-03	-2.0	36
20-Apr-08	20-Apr-78	3.4	27	17-Apr-02	28.2	22
27-Apr-08	28-Apr-79	6.0	10	27-Apr-90	29.4	20
04-May-08	01-May-79	7.1	26	06-May-00	30.1	29
11-May-08	11-May-90	11.4	35	09-May-79	29.7	22
18-May-08	21-May-06	8.7	42	19-May-96	28.8	39
25-May-08	26-May-89	24.8	30	23-May-75	27.8	7
01-Jun-08	31-May-85	23.5	28	30-May-06	32.8	14
08-Jun-08	26-Jun-90	27.9	26	13-Jun-05	29.8	13
15-Jun-08	22-Jun-06	30.6	27	16-Jun-94	32.5	11
22-Jun-08	09-Jun-84	29.3	19	18-Jun-94	35.2	10
29-Jun-08	09-Jun-04	31.3	27	17-Jun-94	32.6	13
06-Jul-08	21-Jul-78	29.2	13	16-Jul-99	33.8	25
13-Jul-08	08-Jul-94	29.6	20	03-Jul-02	34.7	21
20-Jul-08	06-Jul-93	30.2	29	14-Jul-95	36.7	17
27-Jul-08	07-Jul-81	30.9	13	01-Jul-02	35.1	15
03-Aug-08	13-Jul-98	29.8	14	04-Jul-02	31.8	26
10-Aug-08	06-Aug-83	30.8	9	01-Aug-06	36.4	33
17-Aug-08	15-Aug-78	28.9	15	02-Aug-06	33.1	20
24-Aug-08	02-Aug-00	27.5	22	14-Aug-88	33.5	24
31-Aug-08	05-Aug-96	28.0	12	05-Aug-88	31.4	21
07-Sep-08	08-Sep-91	26.1	11	03-Sep-73	32.8	9
14-Sep-08	11-Sep-78	29.6	19	09-Sep-02	33.5	15
21-Sep-08	21-Sep-80	26.8	19	16-Sep-91	31.2	30
28-Sep-08	27-Sep-94	19.5	16	22-Sep-70	26.7	21
05-Oct-08	30-Sep-92	9.5	17	01-Oct-02	28.8	34
12-Oct-08	07-Oct-81	9.5	40	12-Oct-88	4.6	24
19-Oct-08	17-Oct-03	9.8	19	20-Oct-74	2.2	27
26-Oct-08	29-Oct-83	5.6	25	26-Oct-79	2.5	27
02-Nov-08	30-Oct-92	4.0	10	07-Nov-93	2.6	26
09-Nov-08	11-Nov-79	3.8	16	12-Nov-95	0.5	34
16-Nov-08	20-Nov-93	1.0	36	13-Nov-86	-4.2	12
23-Nov-08	22-Nov-97	-2.0	11	21-Nov-87	-8.0	23
30-Nov-08	30-Nov-86	-2.0	14	03-Dec-89	-9.2	35
07-Dec-08	16-Dec-02	-7.1	26	14-Dec-89	-10.1	15
14-Dec-08	27-Dec-90	-7.4	4	24-Dec-89	-9.1	26
21-Dec-08	30-Dec-81	-4.1	13	15-Dec-89	-8.5	18
28-Dec-08	13-Dec-86	-6.0	20	27-Dec-93	-9.5	23
04-Jan-09	28-Dec-99	-4.3	25	26-Dec-93	-17.0	33
11-Jan-09	10-Jan-79	-8.8	28	26-Jan-94	-17.7	22
18-Jan-09	21-Jan-91	-13.5	21	15-Jan-94	-21.4	20
25-Jan-09	09-Jan-78	-13.0	37	10-Jan-82	-15.8	41
01-Feb-09	11-Jan-79	-8.7	18	16-Jan-94	-13.8	15

(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)
08-Feb-09	15-Feb-91	-13.5	37	05-Feb-95	-17.6	41
15-Feb-09	29-Feb-92	-8.7	21	06-Feb-95	-15.4	19
22-Feb-09	04-Feb-89	-7.5	4	11-Feb-79	-17.2	2
01-Mar-09	26-Feb-86	-8.0	0	13-Feb-79	-17.0	16
08-Mar-09	08-Mar-95	-5.5	24	03-Mar-03	-14.3	6
15-Mar-09	12-Mar-01	-2.4	33	12-Mar-84	-11.3	7
22-Mar-09	24-Mar-90	-1.5	12	20-Mar-86	-11.1	29
29-Mar-09	25-Mar-80	2.5	26	25-Mar-02	-3.5	15
05-Apr-09	08-Apr-00	0.2	38	06-Apr-82	-7.4	38
12-Apr-09	15-Apr-88	5.0	26	07-Apr-03	-2.0	36
19-Apr-09	20-Apr-78	3.4	27	17-Apr-02	28.2	22
26-Apr-09	28-Apr-79	6.0	10	27-Apr-90	29.4	20
03-May-09	01-May-79	7.1	26	06-May-00	30.1	29
10-May-09	11-May-90	11.4	35	09-May-79	29.7	22
17-May-09	21-May-06	8.7	42	19-May-96	28.8	39
24-May-09	26-May-89	24.8	30	23-May-75	27.8	7
31-May-09	31-May-85	23.5	28	30-May-06	32.8	14
07-Jun-09	25-Jun-90	25.6	15	24-Jun-05	34.0	24
14-Jun-09	22-Jun-06	30.6	27	16-Jun-94	32.5	11
21-Jun-09	09-Jun-84	29.3	19	18-Jun-94	35.2	10
28-Jun-09	09-Jun-04	31.3	27	17-Jun-94	32.6	13
05-Jul-09	21-Jul-78	29.2	13	16-Jul-99	33.8	25
12-Jul-09	08-Jul-94	29.6	20	03-Jul-02	34.7	21
19-Jul-09	06-Jul-93	30.2	29	14-Jul-95	36.7	17
26-Jul-09	07-Jul-81	30.9	13	01-Jul-02	35.1	15
02-Aug-09	13-Jul-98	29.8	14	04-Jul-02	31.8	26
09-Aug-09	06-Aug-83	30.8	9	01-Aug-06	36.4	33
16-Aug-09	15-Aug-78	28.9	15	02-Aug-06	33.1	20
23-Aug-09	02-Aug-00	27.5	22	14-Aug-88	33.5	24
30-Aug-09	05-Aug-96	28.0	12	05-Aug-88	31.4	21
06-Sep-09	08-Sep-91	26.1	11	03-Sep-73	32.8	9
13-Sep-09	11-Sep-78	29.6	19	09-Sep-02	33.5	15
20-Sep-09	21-Sep-80	26.8	19	16-Sep-91	31.2	30
27-Sep-09	27-Sep-94	19.5	16	22-Sep-70	26.7	21

3.4 Conservation and Demand Management

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

Table 3.2 shows how the various conservation and demand management components are treated within the Outlook. Of note is the fact that conservation is decremented from demand whereas demand response programs are treated as resources.

Table 3.3: Conservation and Demand Management

Conservation and Demand Management Components	Firm Scenario	Planned Scenario	Treatment
Conservation	Existing levels included	Targeted levels included	Decrement demand
OPA Demand Response 1	Existing levels included	Targeted levels included	Resource
OPA Demand Response 2	None	Targeted levels included	Resource
OPA Demand Response 3	None	Targeted levels included	Resource
OPA Contracted Demand Response	Existing levels included	Existing levels included	Resource
IESO Dispatchable Demand	Existing levels included	Existing levels included	Resource

Demand response includes loads in the Dispatchable Loads, Hour Ahead Dispatchable Load and OPA Demand Response programs and other loads that have contracted with the OPA. The Firm Resource scenario includes the total capacity of programs currently in place. That total capacity

is discounted – based on historical and contract data - to reflect their reliably available capacity. The Planned Resource scenario includes all existing programs and those slated to become active during the forecast horizon. The total capacity of these programs is once again discounted to reflect the anticipated available capacity at the time of the weekly peak.

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

- End of Section -

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4.0 Demand Forecast

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

Figure 4.1 shows the weekly history and forecast of energy demand. The forecast includes bands that "bracket" the low and high energy forecasts. This range represents the load forecast uncertainty due to the variation in weather. The graph shows both the Firm and Planned scenarios under the Normal weather forecast.

Figure 4.1: Weekly Energy Demand – History and Forecast

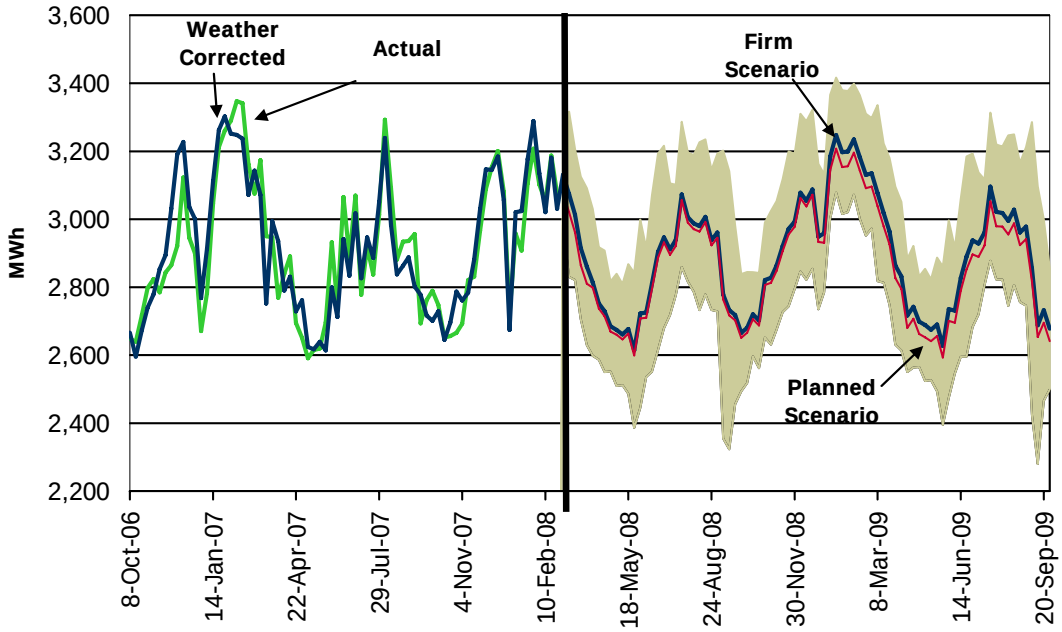

Figure 4.2 shows the history and forecast of weekly peak demands. The forecast bands show the range of potential outcomes due to weather variability. Within the bands the Firm and Planned scenarios are shown. Both scenarios are based on Monthly Normal weather.

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

Figure 4.2: Weekly Peak Demand Forecast – History and Forecast

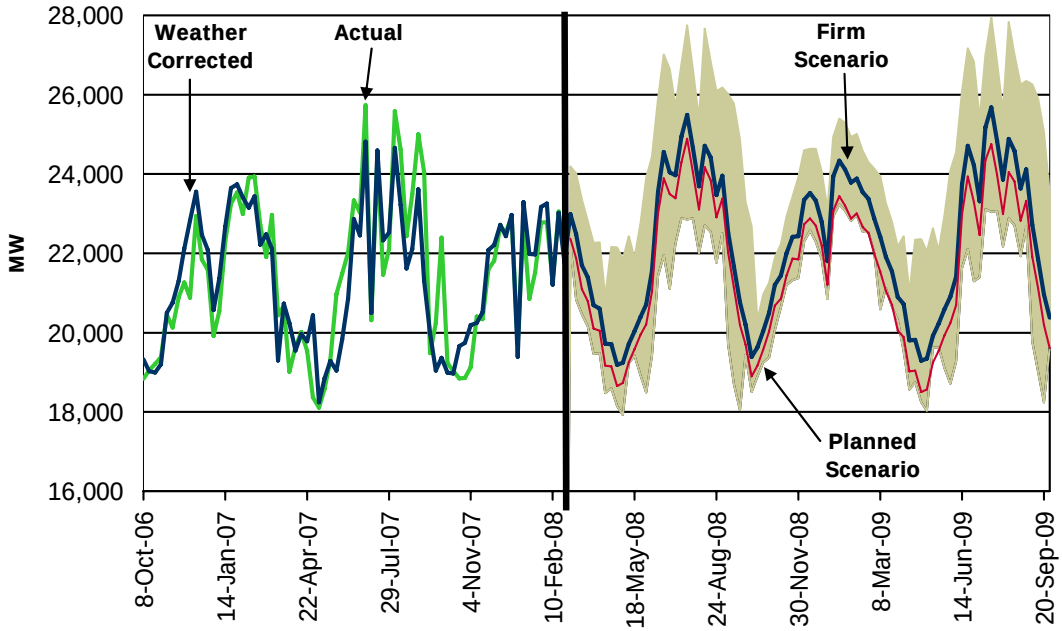

Table 4.1 contains the weekly forecast of energy and peak demand. The table includes the Monthly Normal weather peak day temperature for Toronto, Monthly Normal peak demands and Monthly Normal energy demand for both the Firm and Planned scenarios.

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

Table 4.1: Forecasted Ontario Weekly Demand

		Firm Resource Scenario			Planned Resource Scenario		
Week Ending	Normal Peak Day Temperature (°C)	Monthly Normal Peak Demand (MW)	Extreme Peak Demand (MW)	Normal Energy (GWh)	Monthly Normal Peak Demand (MW)	Extreme Peak Demand (MW)	Normal Energy (GWh)
06-Apr-08	0.2	20,604	22,276	2,814	20,048	21,720	2,799
13-Apr-08	5.0	19,719	20,903	2,752	19,169	20,352	2,737
20-Apr-08	3.4	19,708	22,161	2,729	19,147	21,600	2,714
27-Apr-08	6.0	19,190	22,153	2,685	18,655	21,618	2,669
04-May-08	7.1	19,241	21,850	2,674	18,732	21,341	2,660
11-May-08	11.4	19,717	22,438	2,661	19,254	21,975	2,647
18-May-08	8.7	20,039	21,883	2,677	19,580	21,423	2,663
25-May-08	24.8	20,403	22,769	2,614	19,950	22,317	2,599
01-Jun-08	23.5	20,711	23,898	2,722	20,211	23,398	2,708
08-Jun-08	27.9	21,553	24,438	2,726	21,030	23,914	2,710
15-Jun-08	30.6	23,551	25,890	2,810	23,006	25,345	2,795
22-Jun-08	29.3	24,555	27,015	2,904	23,892	26,352	2,887
29-Jun-08	31.3	24,042	26,648	2,947	23,493	26,099	2,931
06-Jul-08	29.2	23,968	25,685	2,912	23,392	25,110	2,896
13-Jul-08	29.6	24,945	26,763	2,939	24,292	26,110	2,921
20-Jul-08	30.2	25,493	27,748	3,073	24,892	27,147	3,056
27-Jul-08	30.9	24,657	26,630	3,006	24,039	26,013	2,990
03-Aug-08	29.8	23,695	25,388	2,987	23,107	24,800	2,971

(Table 4.1 continued)

		Firm Resource Scenario			Planned Resource Scenario		
Week Ending	Normal Peak Day Temperature (°C)	Monthly Normal Peak Demand (MW)	Extreme Peak Demand (MW)	Normal Energy (GWh)	Monthly Normal Peak Demand (MW)	Extreme Peak Demand (MW)	Normal Energy (GWh)
10-Aug-08	30.8	24,714	27,661	2,980	24,175	27,122	2,963
17-Aug-08	28.9	24,418	26,833	3,007	23,847	26,262	2,992
24-Aug-08	27.5	23,468	26,091	2,939	22,908	25,531	2,923
31-Aug-08	28.0	23,954	26,184	2,961	23,382	25,612	2,945
07-Sep-08	26.1	22,534	26,012	2,778	22,028	25,507	2,764
14-Sep-08	29.6	21,668	25,777	2,732	21,139	25,248	2,717
21-Sep-08	26.8	20,768	24,867	2,718	20,194	24,294	2,702
28-Sep-08	19.5	20,203	23,299	2,666	19,701	22,797	2,651
05-Oct-08	9.5	19,387	22,678	2,681	18,901	22,192	2,667
12-Oct-08	9.5	19,628	20,293	2,720	19,170	19,835	2,706
19-Oct-08	9.8	20,039	20,962	2,702	19,569	20,492	2,687
26-Oct-08	5.6	20,499	21,258	2,821	20,029	20,787	2,806
02-Nov-08	4.0	21,201	21,890	2,828	20,686	21,375	2,813
09-Nov-08	3.8	21,437	22,237	2,864	20,860	21,660	2,849
16-Nov-08	1.0	21,998	22,932	2,922	21,439	22,373	2,906
23-Nov-08	-2.0	22,414	23,429	2,971	21,868	22,883	2,956
30-Nov-08	-2.0	22,432	23,917	2,993	21,845	23,330	2,977
07-Dec-08	-7.1	23,348	24,602	3,078	22,732	23,987	3,062
14-Dec-08	-7.4	23,522	24,632	3,055	22,886	23,995	3,038
21-Dec-08	-4.1	23,329	24,637	3,088	22,700	24,008	3,072
28-Dec-08	-6.0	22,790	24,056	2,949	22,200	23,466	2,933
04-Jan-09	-4.3	21,804	23,110	2,958	21,208	22,514	2,931
11-Jan-09	-8.8	23,941	24,938	3,184	23,074	24,071	3,145
18-Jan-09	-13.5	24,335	25,400	3,248	23,441	24,507	3,208
25-Jan-09	-13.0	24,114	25,290	3,197	23,207	24,383	3,154
01-Feb-09	-8.7	23,783	24,931	3,199	22,874	24,021	3,156
08-Feb-09	-13.5	23,885	25,011	3,235	23,009	24,135	3,196
15-Feb-09	-8.7	23,539	24,584	3,183	22,665	23,710	3,143
22-Feb-09	-7.5	23,376	24,296	3,131	22,513	23,432	3,091
01-Mar-09	-8.0	22,882	24,134	3,135	21,994	23,246	3,096
08-Mar-09	-5.5	22,413	23,941	3,077	21,541	23,069	3,038
15-Mar-09	-2.4	21,912	23,262	3,018	21,055	22,405	2,979
22-Mar-09	-1.5	21,548	22,792	2,963	20,702	21,947	2,925
29-Mar-09	2.5	20,899	22,173	2,864	20,056	21,330	2,827
05-Apr-09	0.2	20,722	22,429	2,832	19,885	21,592	2,795
12-Apr-09	5.0	19,807	20,991	2,717	19,021	20,206	2,681
19-Apr-09	3.4	19,820	22,342	2,743	19,046	21,568	2,707
26-Apr-09	6.0	19,295	22,356	2,698	18,504	21,564	2,663
03-May-09	7.1	19,346	22,047	2,689	18,567	21,268	2,653
10-May-09	11.4	19,921	22,634	2,675	19,250	21,963	2,641
17-May-09	8.7	20,227	22,064	2,690	19,541	21,379	2,656
24-May-09	24.8	20,590	22,957	2,628	19,930	22,297	2,594
31-May-09	23.5	20,905	24,079	2,736	20,243	23,417	2,701
07-Jun-09	25.6	21,417	24,555	2,731	20,699	23,837	2,696
14-Jun-09	30.6	23,744	26,083	2,827	22,990	25,329	2,790
21-Jun-09	29.3	24,712	27,171	2,890	23,934	26,394	2,853
28-Jun-09	31.3	24,227	26,833	2,938	23,299	25,905	2,896
05-Jul-09	29.2	23,312	25,388	2,928	22,459	24,535	2,889
12-Jul-09	29.6	25,172	26,989	2,962	24,354	26,171	2,923
19-Jul-09	30.2	25,684	27,939	3,096	24,754	27,009	3,052
26-Jul-09	30.9	24,840	26,813	3,021	23,985	25,958	2,979
02-Aug-09	29.8	23,860	25,553	3,018	22,991	24,684	2,978
09-Aug-09	30.8	24,887	27,834	2,996	24,048	26,995	2,956
16-Aug-09	28.9	24,584	26,999	3,028	23,811	26,226	2,988
23-Aug-09	27.5	23,633	26,256	2,961	22,820	25,444	2,924
30-Aug-09	28.0	24,119	26,350	2,979	23,323	25,554	2,941
06-Sep-09	26.1	22,724	26,262	2,855	21,912	25,450	2,817
13-Sep-09	29.6	21,860	25,907	2,688	21,128	25,175	2,653
20-Sep-09	26.8	20,957	25,058	2,732	20,197	24,298	2,695
27-Sep-09	19.5	20,382	23,478	2,678	19,606	22,703	2,641

4.1 Comparison of Current and Previous Forecast

This section compares the current forecast with that released in December 2007. The inclusion of actuals and the associated impact of conservation and economic factors have had the biggest impact compared with the previous forecast. Table 4.2 summarizes the changes to the forecast based on the Firm scenario.

Table 4.2: Current Firm Resource Scenario versus Previous Firm Resource Scenario

Season	Energy Demand	Monthly Normal Peak Demand	Extreme Weather Peak Demand
	(GWh)	(MW)	(MW)
Spring 2008	36,657	22,490	24,017
Difference (Current - Previous)	-187	0	0
Summer 2008	38,540	25,493	27,748
Difference (Current - Previous)	-352	-306	-119
Fall 2008	36,396	22,534	26,012
Difference (Current - Previous)	-545	-448	-138
Winter 2008-09	40,241	24,335	25,400
Difference (Current - Previous)	-452	-391	-356
Spring 2009	36,726	22,413	25,400
Difference (Current - Previous)	-441	-358	-356

- End of Section -

Appendix A Energy Demand Forecast Details

Table A1: Weekly Zonal Energy Forecast, Monthly Normal Weather, Firm Resource Scenario

Week Ending	Weeky Normal Energy (GWh) - Firm Resources Scenario										
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System
06-Apr-08	108	236	179	155	215	944	96	11	565	305	2,814
13-Apr-08	107	231	172	153	207	919	95	10	554	304	2,752
20-Apr-08	105	226	172	154	206	915	94	10	550	299	2,729
27-Apr-08	105	219	166	150	199	903	93	9	544	296	2,685
04-May-08	106	213	164	149	198	905	92	9	542	295	2,674
11-May-08	103	209	164	150	201	904	93	8	536	294	2,661
18-May-08	102	211	163	146	198	921	93	8	537	297	2,677
25-May-08	101	210	162	143	197	892	92	8	518	290	2,614
01-Jun-08	101	207	167	146	204	943	98	8	539	310	2,722
08-Jun-08	103	203	164	142	203	945	100	7	538	320	2,726
15-Jun-08	106	201	170	147	210	983	101	8	557	327	2,810
22-Jun-08	106	201	173	150	214	1,034	108	8	570	341	2,904
29-Jun-08	105	200	178	156	221	1,058	110	9	577	333	2,947
06-Jul-08	98	198	176	154	220	1,030	112	9	568	348	2,912
13-Jul-08	103	199	177	154	224	1,056	110	8	573	336	2,939
20-Jul-08	103	201	184	163	232	1,106	118	7	596	363	3,073
27-Jul-08	102	201	179	160	222	1,079	114	7	586	355	3,006
03-Aug-08	104	203	178	159	222	1,072	111	7	585	345	2,987
10-Aug-08	104	208	177	156	223	1,057	114	7	582	352	2,980
17-Aug-08	106	213	178	157	228	1,052	117	8	584	364	3,007
24-Aug-08	106	216	174	153	226	1,020	113	8	574	350	2,939
31-Aug-08	105	221	175	152	224	1,038	112	8	582	344	2,961
07-Sep-08	100	217	162	139	205	966	107	8	545	331	2,778
14-Sep-08	102	216	157	133	204	946	101	8	547	318	2,732
21-Sep-08	101	214	154	128	204	941	101	9	546	320	2,718
28-Sep-08	103	213	154	127	209	915	96	9	537	304	2,666
05-Oct-08	103	221	159	132	209	911	92	9	547	298	2,681
12-Oct-08	105	222	163	138	209	927	93	9	553	299	2,720
19-Oct-08	108	228	166	143	209	903	92	9	548	295	2,702
26-Oct-08	109	235	175	153	218	944	96	10	575	305	2,821
02-Nov-08	110	237	177	157	217	949	95	10	575	302	2,828
09-Nov-08	114	239	181	153	226	955	96	11	581	309	2,864
16-Nov-08	114	241	187	159	226	978	98	11	593	316	2,922
23-Nov-08	114	245	192	164	230	995	98	11	602	319	2,971
30-Nov-08	116	250	195	167	231	998	100	12	603	321	2,993
07-Dec-08	116	250	204	175	239	1,031	102	12	620	328	3,078
14-Dec-08	117	256	204	176	240	1,014	101	12	611	322	3,055
21-Dec-08	121	259	204	176	237	1,025	103	12	618	332	3,088
28-Dec-08	105	241	205	180	247	967	92	13	587	311	2,949
04-Jan-09	108	248	205	182	239	970	94	12	590	310	2,958
11-Jan-09	123	265	222	192	258	1,047	102	13	633	330	3,184
18-Jan-09	120	264	228	198	263	1,070	105	13	647	338	3,248
25-Jan-09	124	265	220	192	254	1,049	105	13	637	337	3,197
01-Feb-09	124	263	223	196	259	1,049	103	13	638	332	3,199
08-Feb-09	123	261	224	197	257	1,067	105	13	649	338	3,235
15-Feb-09	120	259	219	193	251	1,050	104	13	640	333	3,183
22-Feb-09	121	255	212	187	244	1,036	103	12	629	331	3,131
01-Mar-09	122	253	211	187	244	1,041	104	12	629	332	3,135
08-Mar-09	110	250	201	177	243	1,002	99	12	604	320	3,018
15-Mar-09	110	245	193	171	235	989	97	12	596	317	2,963
22-Mar-09	107	239	181	161	223	956	96	11	578	310	2,864
29-Mar-09	106	237	178	159	218	950	95	11	573	306	2,832
05-Apr-09	104	232	169	154	206	903	91	11	550	298	2,717
12-Apr-09	102	227	170	158	208	918	93	10	557	299	2,743
19-Apr-09	103	221	164	154	201	907	92	10	551	297	2,698
26-Apr-09	104	215	163	154	200	908	91	9	549	296	2,689
03-May-09	100	210	163	155	203	907	91	9	542	294	2,675
10-May-09	100	211	161	152	200	924	92	8	544	298	2,690
17-May-09	99	211	160	149	199	896	91	8	525	291	2,628
24-May-09	99	208	166	153	206	947	97	8	544	310	2,736
31-May-09	101	205	163	147	205	945	97	8	545	315	2,731

(Table A1 continued)

Week Ending	Weeky Normal Energy (GWh) - Firm Resources Scenario										
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System
07-Jun-09	102	203	166	150	209	990	102	8	565	331	2,827
14-Jun-09	103	201	171	156	216	1,016	107	8	567	344	2,890
21-Jun-09	102	200	174	159	221	1,047	110	9	577	338	2,938
28-Jun-09	95	198	174	159	220	1,041	110	9	577	344	2,928
05-Jul-09	100	199	175	159	225	1,067	110	8	582	337	2,962
12-Jul-09	101	201	184	169	233	1,120	116	8	604	360	3,096
19-Jul-09	100	202	179	166	227	1,078	114	7	589	358	3,021
26-Jul-09	100	203	178	165	226	1,085	111	7	594	348	3,018
02-Aug-09	102	207	176	162	226	1,061	113	8	588	353	2,996
09-Aug-09	103	211	177	162	229	1,066	116	8	594	363	3,028
16-Aug-09	104	214	172	157	226	1,033	112	8	583	351	2,961
23-Aug-09	103	221	174	158	228	1,039	111	8	587	347	2,979
30-Aug-09	101	220	163	147	209	996	108	8	564	338	2,855
06-Sep-09	96	215	154	135	203	926	98	8	541	312	2,688
13-Sep-09	99	215	152	133	205	945	100	9	553	321	2,732
20-Sep-09	100	213	153	132	211	918	95	9	543	304	2,678
27-Sep-09	100	221	156	135	211	913	91	10	552	298	2,685

Table A2: Weekly Zonal Energy Forecast, Monthly Normal Weather, Planned Resource Scenario

Week Ending	Weeky Normal Energy (GWh) - Planned Resources Scenario										
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System
06-Apr-08	108	235	178	154	214	938	96	11	562	303	2,799
13-Apr-08	106	230	172	152	206	913	94	10	551	302	2,737
20-Apr-08	104	225	171	153	205	909	93	10	547	297	2,714
27-Apr-08	105	218	165	149	197	898	93	9	541	295	2,669
04-May-08	106	212	163	148	197	900	92	9	539	294	2,660
11-May-08	103	208	164	149	199	898	92	8	533	292	2,647
18-May-08	102	210	162	145	197	916	93	8	534	296	2,663
25-May-08	101	209	161	142	196	887	92	8	515	289	2,599
01-Jun-08	101	206	166	146	202	938	97	8	536	309	2,708
08-Jun-08	103	202	163	141	202	939	99	7	535	318	2,710
15-Jun-08	105	200	169	146	209	977	101	8	554	325	2,795
22-Jun-08	105	200	172	149	212	1,027	107	8	566	340	2,887
29-Jun-08	105	199	177	155	219	1,052	110	9	574	332	2,931
06-Jul-08	97	197	175	153	218	1,023	112	9	565	346	2,896
13-Jul-08	102	198	176	153	222	1,049	110	8	569	334	2,921
20-Jul-08	102	200	183	162	230	1,099	117	7	592	361	3,056
27-Jul-08	102	200	178	159	221	1,073	114	7	582	354	2,990
03-Aug-08	103	202	177	158	221	1,066	111	7	582	344	2,971
10-Aug-08	104	207	176	155	222	1,051	113	7	579	351	2,963
17-Aug-08	105	212	177	156	227	1,046	117	8	581	362	2,992
24-Aug-08	106	215	174	152	224	1,014	113	8	571	348	2,923
31-Aug-08	105	220	174	151	222	1,032	111	8	579	342	2,945
07-Sep-08	99	216	161	138	204	961	106	8	542	330	2,764
14-Sep-08	102	215	156	132	203	940	101	8	544	316	2,717
21-Sep-08	101	213	153	127	203	935	101	9	543	319	2,702
28-Sep-08	102	212	153	126	208	909	96	9	534	303	2,651
05-Oct-08	102	220	158	131	208	906	92	9	544	296	2,667
12-Oct-08	104	221	162	137	208	922	93	9	550	298	2,706
19-Oct-08	108	227	165	142	208	897	91	9	545	293	2,687
26-Oct-08	109	234	174	153	217	939	95	10	573	303	2,806
02-Nov-08	109	236	177	156	215	943	94	10	572	301	2,813
09-Nov-08	113	238	180	152	224	949	95	11	578	308	2,849
16-Nov-08	113	240	186	158	225	972	97	11	590	314	2,906
23-Nov-08	114	244	192	163	229	989	98	11	599	317	2,956
30-Nov-08	116	249	194	166	230	992	99	12	600	320	2,977

(Table A2 continued)

Week Ending	Weeky Normal Energy (GWh) - Planned Resources Scenario										
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System
07-Dec-08	116	249	204	174	237	1,025	101	12	617	327	3,062
14-Dec-08	117	255	204	175	239	1,007	100	12	608	321	3,038
21-Dec-08	120	258	203	175	236	1,019	103	12	615	330	3,072
28-Dec-08	105	240	204	180	246	961	91	13	584	310	2,933
04-Jan-09	107	246	203	180	237	960	93	12	585	307	2,931
11-Jan-09	121	262	219	189	254	1,033	101	13	625	327	3,145
18-Jan-09	119	261	226	196	260	1,055	104	13	639	335	3,208
25-Jan-09	123	262	218	189	250	1,033	104	13	628	334	3,154
01-Feb-09	122	261	221	193	255	1,033	102	13	629	328	3,156
08-Feb-09	122	258	222	195	254	1,052	104	13	641	334	3,196
15-Feb-09	119	256	216	191	248	1,035	103	13	632	330	3,143
22-Feb-09	120	253	210	185	241	1,021	102	12	622	327	3,091
01-Mar-09	121	250	208	184	241	1,027	102	12	622	328	3,096
08-Mar-09	115	249	202	179	233	1,010	101	12	611	326	3,038
15-Mar-09	109	247	199	174	240	988	98	12	597	316	2,979
22-Mar-09	108	243	191	168	231	974	96	12	589	313	2,925
29-Mar-09	106	237	179	159	220	942	95	11	571	307	2,827
05-Apr-09	104	235	175	157	215	936	94	11	566	302	2,795
12-Apr-09	103	229	167	152	203	889	90	11	543	294	2,681
19-Apr-09	101	225	168	156	205	905	91	10	550	296	2,707
26-Apr-09	101	219	162	152	198	893	91	10	543	293	2,663
03-May-09	102	213	161	152	198	895	90	9	542	292	2,653
10-May-09	99	207	161	153	200	895	90	9	536	291	2,641
17-May-09	98	209	159	150	198	912	91	8	537	295	2,656
24-May-09	97	208	158	146	196	883	90	8	518	288	2,594
31-May-09	97	205	164	151	203	934	96	8	537	306	2,701
07-Jun-09	100	203	161	145	202	931	96	8	538	311	2,696
14-Jun-09	101	200	164	148	206	977	101	8	558	327	2,790
21-Jun-09	102	199	169	153	213	1,002	106	8	560	341	2,853
28-Jun-09	101	197	172	156	217	1,031	109	9	570	334	2,896
05-Jul-09	94	196	172	157	217	1,026	109	9	570	340	2,889
12-Jul-09	99	197	173	156	222	1,053	108	8	574	333	2,923
19-Jul-09	99	199	182	167	230	1,103	115	8	595	355	3,052
26-Jul-09	99	200	177	164	224	1,062	113	7	581	353	2,979
02-Aug-09	99	200	176	163	223	1,069	109	7	587	344	2,978
09-Aug-09	101	204	174	159	223	1,046	112	8	580	349	2,956
16-Aug-09	102	208	175	160	226	1,051	115	8	586	359	2,988
23-Aug-09	102	212	170	155	223	1,020	111	8	576	347	2,924
30-Aug-09	102	219	172	156	225	1,025	110	8	580	344	2,941
06-Sep-09	100	217	161	145	206	982	107	8	557	334	2,817
13-Sep-09	95	213	152	133	200	913	97	8	534	309	2,653
20-Sep-09	97	212	150	130	202	932	99	9	546	317	2,695
27-Sep-09	98	211	150	129	208	904	94	9	536	301	2,641

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Appendix B Peak Demand Forecast Details

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

Week Ending	Hourly Coincident Peak Demand (MW) - Firm Resource Scenario											
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System	Load Forecast Uncertainty
06-Apr-08	663	1,531	1,349	1,192	1,719	7,088	685	75	4,123	2,179	20,604	559
13-Apr-08	644	1,465	1,247	1,082	1,612	6,788	661	70	4,004	2,147	19,719	621
20-Apr-08	644	1,475	1,263	1,122	1,617	6,776	636	68	4,012	2,095	19,708	554
27-Apr-08	720	1,410	1,198	1,090	1,403	6,633	645	66	3,892	2,134	19,190	519
04-May-08	720	1,379	1,198	1,124	1,406	6,647	645	65	3,905	2,151	19,241	658
11-May-08	674	1,321	1,224	1,120	1,478	7,117	672	49	3,893	2,169	19,717	249
18-May-08	653	1,275	1,154	1,044	1,367	7,527	695	52	3,983	2,290	20,039	307
25-May-08	644	1,351	1,214	1,113	1,481	7,613	698	46	3,930	2,312	20,403	741
01-Jun-08	658	1,316	1,229	1,123	1,468	7,703	719	49	4,080	2,366	20,711	1,111
08-Jun-08	696	1,360	1,275	1,165	1,568	8,037	746	48	4,200	2,457	21,553	1,068
15-Jun-08	687	1,328	1,369	1,267	1,681	8,953	828	58	4,649	2,732	23,551	1,057
22-Jun-08	691	1,326	1,428	1,343	1,745	9,283	926	61	4,772	2,981	24,555	1,304
29-Jun-08	669	1,266	1,381	1,287	1,699	9,241	911	62	4,717	2,809	24,042	1,467
06-Jul-08	629	1,271	1,383	1,283	1,713	8,993	928	73	4,747	2,947	23,968	863
13-Jul-08	669	1,311	1,458	1,378	1,825	9,608	910	60	4,863	2,862	24,945	1,030
20-Jul-08	671	1,321	1,498	1,448	1,895	9,640	974	57	4,929	3,060	25,493	1,319
27-Jul-08	684	1,305	1,433	1,367	1,763	9,337	951	53	4,758	3,007	24,657	887
03-Aug-08	678	1,326	1,394	1,327	1,708	9,059	838	54	4,640	2,671	23,695	846
10-Aug-08	700	1,346	1,443	1,371	1,818	9,274	938	56	4,826	2,942	24,714	1,004
17-Aug-08	689	1,407	1,441	1,363	1,861	9,037	925	56	4,705	2,934	24,418	938
24-Aug-08	690	1,407	1,369	1,281	1,758	8,649	885	58	4,569	2,802	23,468	853
31-Aug-08	690	1,438	1,396	1,286	1,777	8,909	900	59	4,665	2,833	23,954	725
07-Sep-08	658	1,401	1,258	1,131	1,541	8,419	868	57	4,446	2,755	22,534	1,417
14-Sep-08	646	1,390	1,156	1,019	1,465	8,080	842	57	4,298	2,715	21,668	1,479
21-Sep-08	627	1,307	1,053	897	1,352	7,833	818	55	4,196	2,628	20,768	1,358
28-Sep-08	667	1,366	1,120	945	1,537	7,366	761	50	3,940	2,452	20,203	378
05-Oct-08	652	1,376	1,157	981	1,570	6,795	683	61	3,926	2,186	19,387	443
12-Oct-08	620	1,424	1,223	1,061	1,594	6,790	652	66	4,080	2,119	19,628	368
19-Oct-08	676	1,459	1,275	1,106	1,628	6,900	659	67	4,123	2,145	20,039	395
26-Oct-08	658	1,514	1,347	1,181	1,697	6,997	670	71	4,201	2,163	20,499	562
02-Nov-08	682	1,552	1,403	1,218	1,702	7,312	690	73	4,360	2,209	21,201	573
09-Nov-08	700	1,549	1,421	1,196	1,741	7,367	697	75	4,422	2,268	21,437	398
16-Nov-08	724	1,552	1,492	1,293	1,794	7,490	724	80	4,518	2,330	21,998	401
23-Nov-08	722	1,644	1,521	1,298	1,831	7,724	720	81	4,528	2,347	22,414	545
30-Nov-08	727	1,640	1,541	1,346	1,841	7,560	757	84	4,548	2,387	22,432	530
07-Dec-08	745	1,644	1,654	1,455	1,945	7,896	765	92	4,742	2,410	23,348	527
14-Dec-08	762	1,692	1,652	1,449	1,935	7,939	784	92	4,740	2,478	23,522	474
21-Dec-08	782	1,716	1,640	1,435	1,895	7,828	784	88	4,695	2,467	23,329	518
28-Dec-08	672	1,580	1,676	1,499	2,027	7,603	719	95	4,579	2,338	22,790	472
04-Jan-09	668	1,740	1,613	1,476	1,933	7,082	684	86	4,337	2,184	21,804	477
11-Jan-09	766	1,739	1,762	1,552	2,021	7,997	776	92	4,783	2,453	23,941	507
18-Jan-09	748	1,725	1,807	1,591	2,073	8,185	777	95	4,880	2,455	24,335	551
25-Jan-09	775	1,753	1,769	1,574	2,029	8,013	806	94	4,796	2,504	24,114	518
01-Feb-09	764	1,730	1,730	1,512	2,071	7,945	762	92	4,738	2,439	23,783	482
08-Feb-09	745	1,705	1,727	1,535	1,985	8,036	790	94	4,791	2,478	23,885	463
15-Feb-09	750	1,689	1,706	1,524	2,010	7,926	748	90	4,715	2,381	23,539	496
22-Feb-09	781	1,649	1,649	1,448	1,963	7,925	759	87	4,682	2,434	23,376	422
01-Mar-09	724	1,592	1,595	1,445	1,915	7,827	736	84	4,622	2,341	22,882	428
08-Mar-09	707	1,592	1,531	1,411	1,823	7,672	732	82	4,520	2,343	22,413	912
15-Mar-09	681	1,623	1,485	1,356	1,928	7,414	693	83	4,406	2,243	21,912	395
22-Mar-09	664	1,589	1,424	1,295	1,834	7,396	676	81	4,368	2,221	21,548	450
29-Mar-09	641	1,551	1,353	1,220	1,785	7,154	681	77	4,224	2,214	20,899	286
05-Apr-09	639	1,533	1,336	1,222	1,748	7,121	673	77	4,183	2,188	20,722	594
12-Apr-09	620	1,465	1,234	1,110	1,641	6,821	649	73	4,047	2,145	19,807	622
19-Apr-09	621	1,486	1,250	1,148	1,645	6,803	625	71	4,066	2,104	19,820	532
26-Apr-09	620	1,430	1,168	1,062	1,540	6,699	619	66	4,000	2,091	19,295	526
03-May-09	622	1,378	1,197	1,130	1,541	6,715	613	66	4,003	2,080	19,346	658
10-May-09	661	1,329	1,224	1,157	1,494	7,187	668	52	3,962	2,186	19,921	150
17-May-09	638	1,280	1,154	1,087	1,382	7,588	690	55	4,048	2,306	20,227	301
24-May-09	626	1,355	1,219	1,153	1,493	7,681	694	48	3,993	2,327	20,590	741
31-May-09	645	1,324	1,229	1,164	1,482	7,767	714	52	4,146	2,382	20,905	1,097

(Table B1 continued)

Week Ending	Hourly Coincident Peak Demand (MW) - Firm Resource Scenario											
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System	Load Forecast Uncertainty
07-Jun-09	678	1,379	1,268	1,181	1,574	8,017	703	49	4,232	2,336	21,417	1,070
14-Jun-09	668	1,345	1,370	1,305	1,693	8,952	854	59	4,682	2,817	23,744	1,057
21-Jun-09	681	1,338	1,444	1,382	1,783	9,347	888	63	4,845	2,942	24,712	1,304
28-Jun-09	659	1,276	1,385	1,323	1,714	9,302	897	64	4,786	2,823	24,227	1,467
05-Jul-09	628	1,285	1,372	1,313	1,647	8,792	855	76	4,631	2,714	23,312	958
12-Jul-09	653	1,313	1,462	1,414	1,844	9,715	906	63	4,930	2,873	25,172	1,030
19-Jul-09	657	1,319	1,500	1,477	1,907	9,726	970	60	4,996	3,072	25,684	1,319
26-Jul-09	670	1,298	1,435	1,396	1,776	9,423	946	55	4,826	3,015	24,840	887
02-Aug-09	658	1,315	1,393	1,354	1,714	9,150	836	55	4,702	2,683	23,860	846
09-Aug-09	685	1,338	1,446	1,406	1,829	9,349	933	57	4,887	2,956	24,887	1,004
16-Aug-09	674	1,398	1,444	1,398	1,873	9,110	919	58	4,765	2,946	24,584	938
23-Aug-09	675	1,397	1,372	1,316	1,770	8,722	879	59	4,629	2,815	23,633	853
30-Aug-09	676	1,436	1,398	1,321	1,788	8,978	894	60	4,723	2,845	24,119	725
06-Sep-09	642	1,422	1,262	1,167	1,547	8,485	863	59	4,508	2,769	22,724	1,476
13-Sep-09	632	1,384	1,162	1,056	1,473	8,156	839	59	4,364	2,735	21,860	1,417
20-Sep-09	614	1,313	1,058	930	1,360	7,906	815	57	4,259	2,646	20,957	1,359
27-Sep-09	649	1,373	1,123	976	1,546	7,438	757	53	4,000	2,468	20,382	378

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

Week Ending	Hourly Coincident Peak Demand (MW) - Planned Resource Scenario											
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System	Load Forecast Uncertainty
06-Apr-08	647	1,492	1,317	1,156	1,673	6,877	667	75	4,018	2,127	20,048	544
13-Apr-08	628	1,426	1,215	1,046	1,566	6,578	644	70	3,900	2,095	19,169	603
20-Apr-08	627	1,435	1,231	1,084	1,569	6,565	619	68	3,906	2,042	19,147	539
27-Apr-08	756	1,374	1,183	1,124	1,243	6,415	645	66	3,731	2,117	18,655	505
04-May-08	705	1,344	1,169	1,091	1,364	6,455	630	65	3,808	2,102	18,732	640
11-May-08	658	1,290	1,199	1,093	1,439	6,938	658	49	3,803	2,127	19,254	243
18-May-08	606	1,243	1,083	977	1,271	7,498	687	52	3,878	2,285	19,580	300
25-May-08	628	1,321	1,189	1,087	1,443	7,438	685	46	3,843	2,271	19,950	725
01-Jun-08	644	1,288	1,203	1,096	1,423	7,497	704	49	3,987	2,321	20,211	1,084
08-Jun-08	682	1,331	1,249	1,137	1,520	7,821	730	48	4,103	2,409	21,030	1,042
15-Jun-08	673	1,298	1,341	1,237	1,631	8,729	811	58	4,548	2,680	23,006	1,033
22-Jun-08	678	1,294	1,393	1,303	1,683	9,013	905	61	4,651	2,910	23,892	1,269
29-Jun-08	655	1,236	1,352	1,255	1,650	9,020	894	62	4,615	2,755	23,493	1,434
06-Jul-08	615	1,240	1,352	1,249	1,660	8,760	910	73	4,641	2,890	23,392	842
13-Jul-08	654	1,279	1,423	1,340	1,766	9,344	890	60	4,743	2,794	24,292	1,003
20-Jul-08	657	1,291	1,466	1,413	1,840	9,396	955	57	4,818	3,000	24,892	1,288
27-Jul-08	671	1,274	1,400	1,331	1,706	9,085	931	53	4,645	2,944	24,039	865
03-Aug-08	664	1,296	1,363	1,293	1,654	8,818	820	54	4,532	2,613	23,107	825
10-Aug-08	686	1,317	1,416	1,342	1,768	9,050	922	56	4,726	2,893	24,175	982
17-Aug-08	676	1,377	1,411	1,330	1,808	8,804	907	56	4,600	2,878	23,847	916
24-Aug-08	676	1,377	1,339	1,248	1,707	8,424	868	58	4,466	2,746	22,908	833
31-Aug-08	677	1,408	1,365	1,252	1,725	8,678	883	59	4,560	2,776	23,382	708
07-Sep-08	643	1,372	1,232	1,103	1,496	8,213	852	57	4,351	2,709	22,028	1,386
14-Sep-08	632	1,360	1,128	989	1,417	7,864	826	57	4,199	2,666	21,139	1,443
21-Sep-08	613	1,276	1,023	863	1,300	7,602	800	55	4,090	2,571	20,194	1,321
28-Sep-08	653	1,336	1,094	916	1,492	7,163	745	50	3,846	2,405	19,701	369
05-Oct-08	637	1,344	1,130	952	1,529	6,606	668	61	3,834	2,140	18,901	432
12-Oct-08	605	1,393	1,197	1,033	1,556	6,613	638	66	3,992	2,076	19,170	360
19-Oct-08	661	1,427	1,249	1,077	1,589	6,721	645	67	4,033	2,101	19,569	385
26-Oct-08	643	1,481	1,321	1,152	1,658	6,817	656	71	4,111	2,120	20,029	549
02-Nov-08	666	1,516	1,374	1,186	1,658	7,114	674	73	4,263	2,161	20,686	559
09-Nov-08	684	1,509	1,389	1,158	1,691	7,148	679	75	4,314	2,214	20,860	387
16-Nov-08	708	1,514	1,461	1,257	1,748	7,274	706	80	4,413	2,277	21,439	391
23-Nov-08	729	1,652	1,446	1,206	1,750	7,627	690	81	4,393	2,293	21,868	532
30-Nov-08	711	1,601	1,508	1,309	1,787	7,335	739	84	4,438	2,333	21,845	516

(Table B2 continued)

Week Ending	Hourly Coincident Peak Demand (MW) - Planned Resource Scenario											
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System	Load Forecast Uncertainty
07-Dec-08	728	1,602	1,619	1,415	1,891	7,661	746	92	4,627	2,352	22,732	514
14-Dec-08	745	1,649	1,617	1,408	1,875	7,696	764	92	4,622	2,420	22,886	461
21-Dec-08	765	1,673	1,605	1,394	1,836	7,588	764	88	4,578	2,409	22,700	504
28-Dec-08	656	1,539	1,642	1,460	1,974	7,381	701	95	4,469	2,283	22,200	460
04-Jan-09	652	1,698	1,579	1,437	1,880	6,857	666	86	4,225	2,128	21,208	464
11-Jan-09	744	1,680	1,712	1,495	1,943	7,665	749	92	4,623	2,372	23,074	489
18-Jan-09	723	1,664	1,756	1,533	1,992	7,846	749	95	4,712	2,371	23,441	531
25-Jan-09	751	1,692	1,718	1,515	1,944	7,668	778	94	4,627	2,420	23,207	499
01-Feb-09	739	1,668	1,679	1,453	1,986	7,600	734	92	4,568	2,355	22,874	464
08-Feb-09	720	1,645	1,677	1,476	1,905	7,709	763	94	4,626	2,396	23,009	446
15-Feb-09	726	1,630	1,657	1,467	1,928	7,595	721	90	4,551	2,300	22,665	478
22-Feb-09	757	1,590	1,601	1,392	1,884	7,596	732	87	4,520	2,354	22,513	406
01-Mar-09	699	1,530	1,544	1,385	1,837	7,495	709	84	4,454	2,256	21,994	412
08-Mar-09	684	1,532	1,481	1,354	1,744	7,343	705	82	4,357	2,261	21,541	876
15-Mar-09	656	1,563	1,436	1,299	1,854	7,093	666	83	4,244	2,161	21,055	380
22-Mar-09	641	1,531	1,376	1,239	1,761	7,075	650	81	4,209	2,140	20,702	432
29-Mar-09	618	1,492	1,304	1,164	1,713	6,835	655	77	4,065	2,134	20,056	275
05-Apr-09	616	1,474	1,288	1,166	1,677	6,806	647	77	4,025	2,108	19,885	570
12-Apr-09	597	1,410	1,189	1,058	1,576	6,527	625	73	3,898	2,069	19,021	597
19-Apr-09	598	1,432	1,205	1,097	1,582	6,511	601	71	3,919	2,030	19,046	511
26-Apr-09	597	1,374	1,122	1,007	1,475	6,405	594	66	3,849	2,014	18,504	504
03-May-09	599	1,323	1,152	1,078	1,478	6,422	589	66	3,855	2,005	18,567	631
10-May-09	637	1,283	1,187	1,116	1,440	6,933	647	52	3,831	2,123	19,250	145
17-May-09	614	1,234	1,116	1,045	1,326	7,328	669	54	3,914	2,242	19,541	290
24-May-09	604	1,311	1,182	1,113	1,439	7,427	674	48	3,865	2,266	19,930	717
31-May-09	622	1,279	1,192	1,123	1,428	7,516	694	52	4,017	2,320	20,243	1,063
07-Jun-09	657	1,337	1,230	1,140	1,510	7,728	681	49	4,096	2,269	20,699	1,035
14-Jun-09	646	1,301	1,330	1,262	1,626	8,648	831	59	4,540	2,746	22,990	1,024
21-Jun-09	661	1,295	1,402	1,336	1,713	9,035	864	63	4,699	2,866	23,934	1,263
28-Jun-09	639	1,229	1,334	1,265	1,629	8,930	868	64	4,616	2,724	23,299	1,411
05-Jul-09	606	1,239	1,326	1,262	1,571	8,452	828	76	4,471	2,628	22,459	923
12-Jul-09	632	1,268	1,418	1,364	1,771	9,389	880	63	4,777	2,791	24,354	997
19-Jul-09	634	1,271	1,450	1,419	1,825	9,358	941	60	4,822	2,974	24,754	1,271
26-Jul-09	649	1,252	1,389	1,344	1,700	9,082	919	55	4,666	2,928	23,985	857
02-Aug-09	638	1,270	1,346	1,301	1,636	8,801	809	55	4,541	2,594	22,991	815
09-Aug-09	664	1,292	1,401	1,356	1,755	9,013	907	57	4,730	2,872	24,048	970
16-Aug-09	653	1,355	1,404	1,354	1,804	8,796	895	58	4,620	2,873	23,811	908
23-Aug-09	654	1,352	1,328	1,267	1,698	8,397	854	59	4,478	2,733	22,820	824
30-Aug-09	656	1,391	1,355	1,272	1,718	8,664	869	60	4,575	2,764	23,323	701
06-Sep-09	622	1,377	1,218	1,117	1,475	8,163	838	59	4,356	2,687	21,912	1,424
13-Sep-09	610	1,340	1,123	1,013	1,409	7,866	817	59	4,225	2,666	21,128	1,370
20-Sep-09	592	1,268	1,017	885	1,293	7,604	792	57	4,115	2,573	20,197	1,310
27-Sep-09	628	1,328	1,081	930	1,477	7,129	733	53	3,855	2,392	19,606	364

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Appendix C Analytical Factors

Table C1: Factors Affecting Energy Demand

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

Table C2: Factors Affecting Peak Demand

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

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