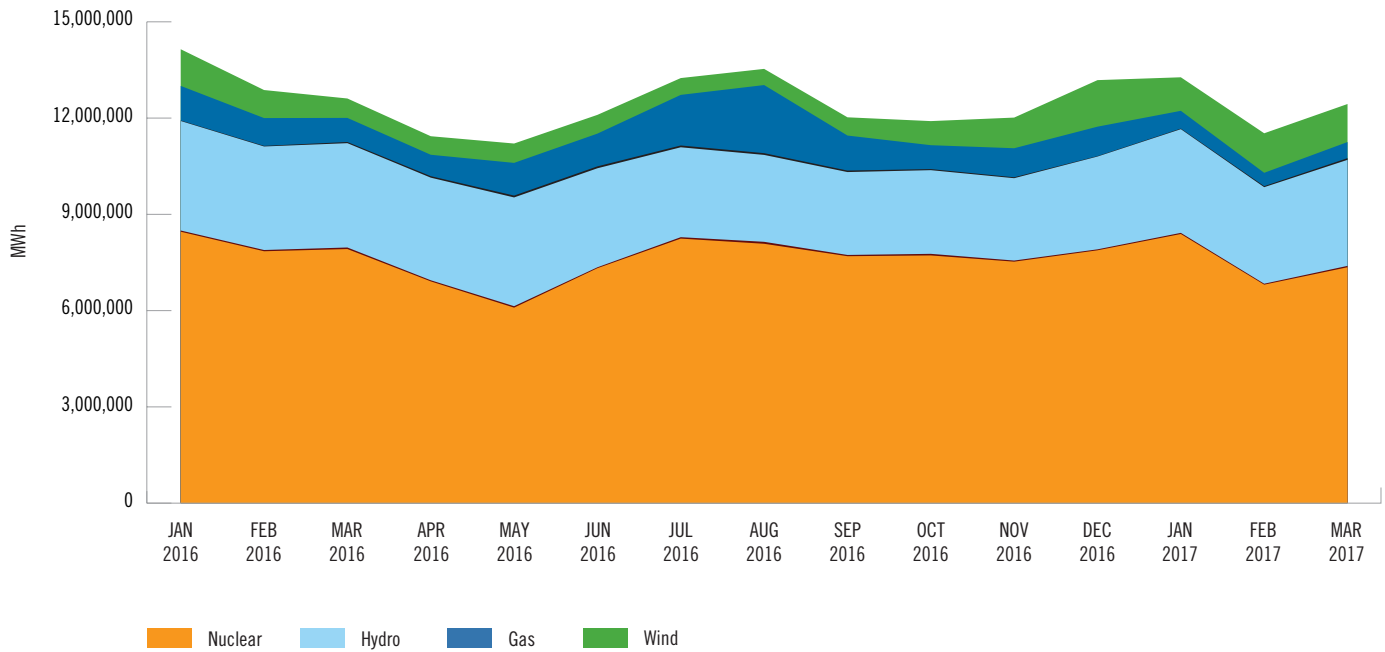


Electricity Supply

Monthly Energy Grid Output by Fuel Type

Ontario’s bulk electricity grid has a diverse supply mix, featuring baseload generators that provide energy around the clock, intermittent generators that generate when they are able (primarily wind and solar), and flexible generators that can change their output quickly (primarily natural gas).



Note: Total MW value may not add up to sum of column totals due to rounding.

Source: IESO

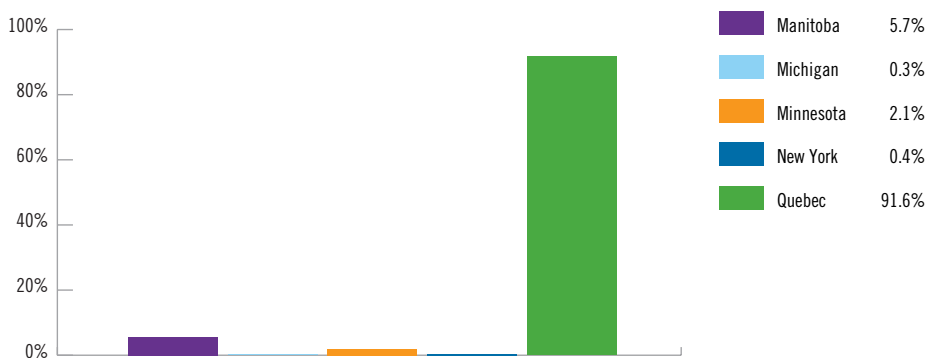
The data shown above is sourced from a report developed by the IESO, available at reports.ieso.ca/public/GenOutputbyFuelMonthly/PUB_GenOutputbyFuelMonthly.xml. The report uses settlement data to provide information for all self-schedulers, intermittent and dispatchable Ontario generators registered as a Market Participant. The report – which includes all grid-connected generators, plus those embedded generators that are also registered as market participants – is published monthly as per the Physical Settlement calendar.

Imports and Exports

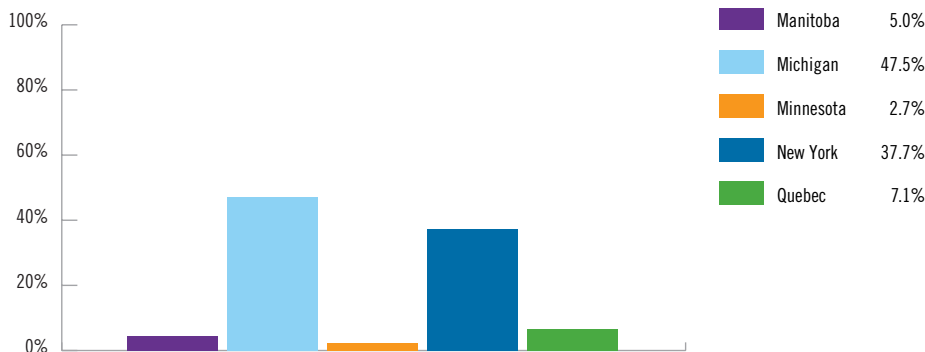
Ontario is connected to a large, stable network of transmission systems across North America, which supports system reliability and economic efficiency. Imports compete against domestic generation to provide energy at the best possible price and to support the province’s needs during periods of high demand. Ontario also exports energy when prices are higher, which helps to bring in revenue that helps offset other system and infrastructure costs and can help maintain system reliability during times of surplus generation.

Ontario imports and exports power across 26 interties with two provinces and three states. While Ontario is electrically interconnected with Manitoba, Michigan, Minnesota, New York and Quebec, the interties allow for electricity trade in transactions that can reach across eastern North America, contributing to a more diversified and competitive pool of supply.

Imports



Exports



Q1 (GWh)	Manitoba	Michigan	Minnesota	New York	Quebec	Total
Imports	126.7	5.61	46.85	8.72	2,040.36	2,228.24
Exports	259.12	2,439.36	137.07	1,938.68	363.10	5,137.34

Note: Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: IESO

Installed Capacity Connected to Transmission Grid

Changes to installed transmission grid capacity in this quarter highlight the continuing process of renewal in Ontario’s electricity sector. While nuclear, hydroelectric and natural gas production accounted for the vast majority of bulk supply, new wind, biofuel and solar generators continued to connect to the transmission grid.

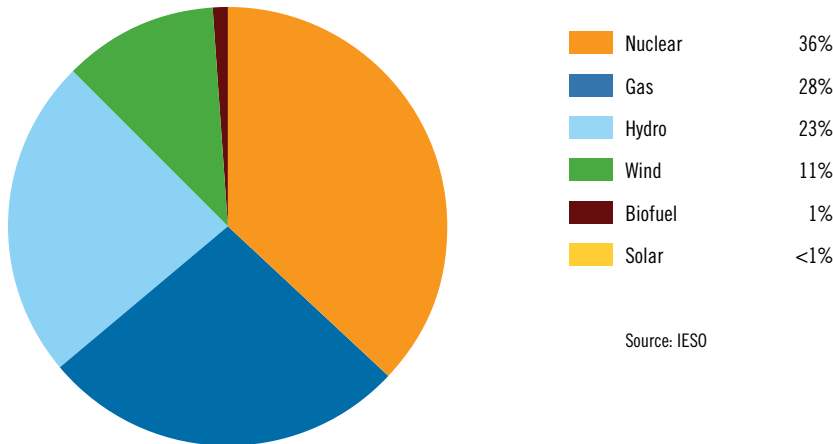
The [IESO Active Generation Contract List](#) provides the status of individual contracted electricity supply projects within different IESO procurement programs. The list is limited to generation facilities under contract to the IESO.

New Facilities Registered in Q1

The following projects have completed commissioning and the market entry process and are included as part of total installed IESO Market Participant generator capacity:

- Bow Lake Phase 1 & 2b (wind) - 60 MW

Grid-Connected Generation Capacity



Note: Data include all transmission-connected generation facilities and distribution-connected facilities that are Market Participants. Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: IESO

The table below shows the increased use of renewable resources for generating electricity in the province.

Grid-Connected Generation Capacity

Year	Nuclear	Hydro	Coal	Gas*	Wind	Biofuel	Solar	Total
2017 (MW)	12,978	8,451	0	9,943	3,983	495	280	36,130
2016 (MW)	12,978	8,451	0	9,943	3,923	495	280	36,070
2015 (MW)	12,978	8,432	0	9,942	3,504	495	240	35,591
2014 (MW)	12,947	8,462	0	9,920	2,543	455	40	34,367
2013 (MW)	12,947	7,939	2,291	9,920	1,725	124	0	34,946
2012 (MW)	12,998	7,947	3,293	9,987	1,511	122	0	35,858
2011 (MW)	11,446	7,947	4,484	9,549	1,412	122	0	34,960

* Units that use natural gas, oil or are dual fuel, such as Lennox, NP Kirkland and NP Cochrane, are included in the Gas category.

Source: IESO

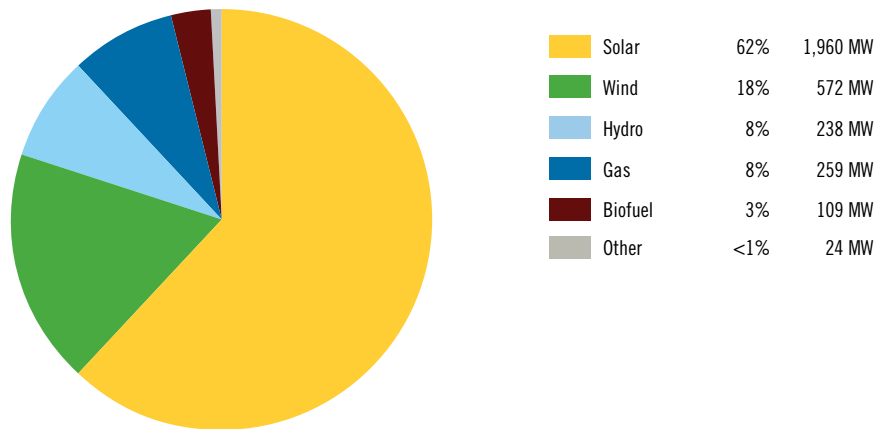
Note: Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Embedded Generation (IESO-contracted)

Embedded generators supply electricity to local distribution systems, helping to reduce demand on the transmission grid and supporting some of the needs of local communities. While wind and solar make up the majority of contracted embedded generation, the IESO has contracted for increasing amounts of hydroelectric, combined heat and power, natural gas and biofuel systems that will also connect to local distribution networks.

By the end of Q1 2017, there was 3,161.9 MW of contracted generation in commercial operation within local distribution systems.

Contracted Embedded Generation Capacity in Commercial Operation (Q1)

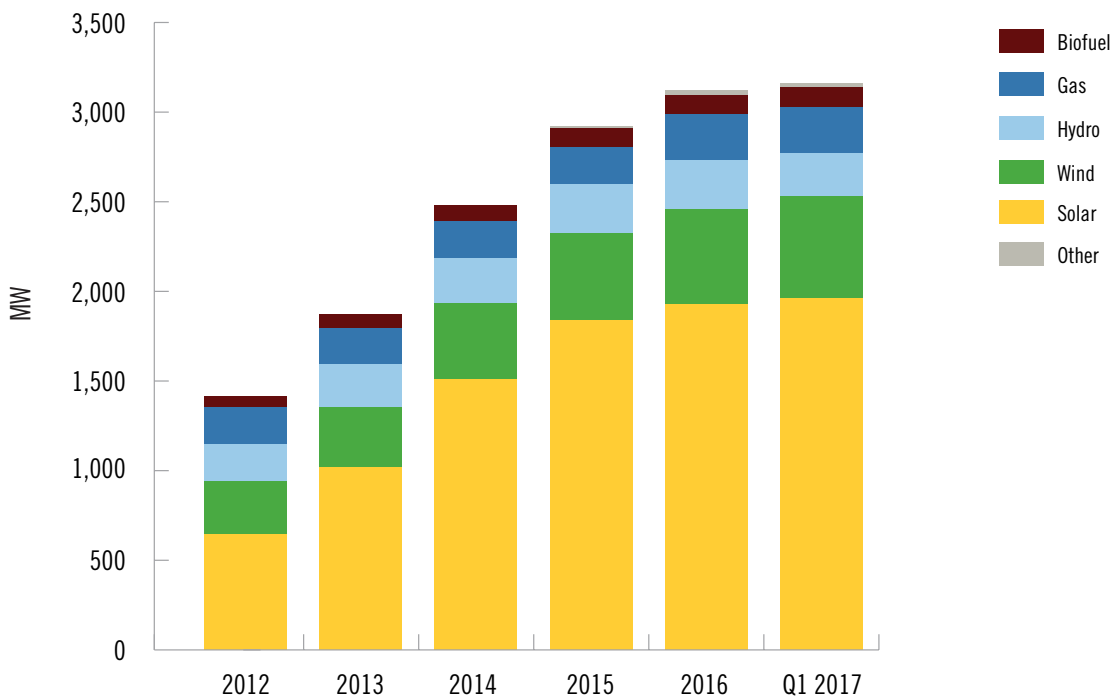


Note: Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: IESO

The table below shows the increased use of embedded generation to supply electricity to local distribution systems in the province.

Contracted Embedded Generation Capacity in Commercial Operation



Note: Total IESO-contracted embedded generation in commercial operation at end of each period. Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: IESO

The data shown above are sourced from the IESO Progress Report on Contracted Supply. The report provides a quarterly update on the status of supply and procurement initiatives that are under development or in commercial operation, by fuel type, and aggregates total capacities as stated in each contract, which differs from values on installed capacity used for operation purposes. The report is available at www.ieso.ca/Documents/Supply/Progress-Report-Contracted-Supply-Q12017.pdf.

Total Grid-Connected and Contracted Embedded Generation Capacity

This chart shows all grid-connected capacity and IESO-contracted capacity in the province. It is calculated by adding the two capacity categories listed above.

Year	Nuclear	Hydro	Coal	Gas	Wind	Biofuel	Solar	Other	Total
2017 Q1 (MW)	12,978	8,689	0	10,202	4,554	603	2,240	24	39,291
2017 Q1 (%)	33%	22%	0%	26%	12%	2%	6%	<1%	

Note: Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: IESO

Available Capacity at Peak

27,405 MW (Q1)

Peak Demand	20,372 MW (Q1)	Operating Reserve Requirement	1,418 MW (Q1)
Minimum Demand	11,867 MW (Q1)		

Source: IESO

Available capacity is all installed grid-connected capacity, less allowances made for seasonal derates, planned outages and the capacity of energy-limited resources. Reserves are required to ensure that the forecast Ontario Demand can be supplied with a sufficiently high level of reliability. Operating Reserve is the amount of supply resources required to handle the loss of the largest contingency on the grid, plus the loss of half the amount of the second largest contingency. More information on the criteria, tools and methodology the IESO uses to perform resource adequacy assessments can be found at www.ieso.ca/Documents/marketReports/Methodology_RTAA_2015jun.pdf.

Conservation

As part of the Conservation First Framework (CFF) for 2015-2020, the province established a target of 7 terawatt-hours (TWh) in electricity savings² to be achieved through conservation programs offered by local distribution companies (LDCs). The province also established a target of 1.7 TWh to be achieved through the Industrial Accelerator Program (IAP), which is delivered by the Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) to transmission-connected customers. Overall the province expects to achieve 8.7 TWh in savings by December 31, 2020.

As of 2017 quarter 1, LDC delivered CFF Programs have achieved 2,420 GWh representing 35% of the 2020 CFF target and the IESO delivered IAP Program has achieved 238 GWh representing 14% of the 2020 IAP target. For more details on quarterly results please see the quarterly IESO Conservation Progress Report via the IESO Conservation Reports website: www.ieso.ca/power-data/conservation-overview/conservation-reports.

Conservation Portfolio Progress – Results (as of 2017 Q1)³

Incremental Progress		2017 Q1 Incremental	2015-2017 Q1 Incremental	2020 Target Progress (%)
LDC Delivered Programs	Peak Demand Savings (MW)	7	324	-
	Energy Savings (GWh)	57	2,420	35
IESO Delivered IAP Program	Peak Demand Savings (MW)	5	27	-
	Energy Savings (GWh)	42	238	14
Total Portfolio	Total Peak Demand Savings (MW)	12	351	-
	Total Energy Savings (GWh)	99	2,658	-

Note: Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding.

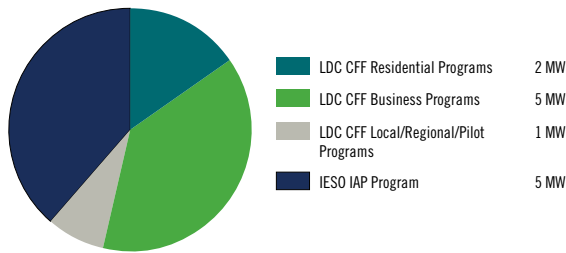
Source: IESO

2. All conservation metrics above are presented as 'net' savings which take into consideration the actual influence of the program on participants (e.g., estimating free-ridership and spill over savings). Furthermore, all savings presented above persist until the year 2020 at the end-user level (e.g., accounting for transmission and distribution system line losses). To align savings with generation level metrics, values should be increased by factor of 6.7% for distribution system level savings or a factor of 2.5% for transmission system level savings.

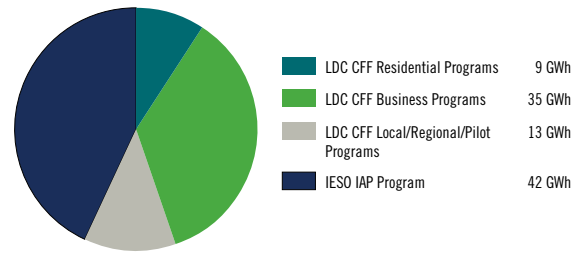
3. Results presented are 'reported' (i.e. 'unverified') based on project installation dates corresponding to the indicated period and are based on projects reported and invoiced to the IESO as of 2017 Q1.

Incremental Savings (2017 Q1)

Peak Demand Savings



Annual Energy Savings



Note: Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: IESO

Demand Response (DR)

Demand response and peak savings programs benefit the electricity system and lower energy costs for consumers by contributing to overall peak savings for the province.

Demand response in the wholesale market is being transitioned from the contract-based Capacity-Based Demand Response (CBDR) program to an annual DR Auction. The DR Auction provides a transparent and cost-effective way to select the most competitive providers of DR, while ensuring that all providers are held to the same performance obligations. As the approximately 500 MW of capacity from CBDR contracts expire, that expiring capacity will be made available for competitive selection in the DR Auction.

The first DR Auction was held in December 2015 and successfully secured 392MW and 404MW of DR capacity for the upcoming six-month Summer and Winter commitment periods respectively, which became available in May 2016.

More information on the Demand Response Auction is available at: www.ieso.ca/en/sector-participants/market-operations/markets-and-related-programs/demand-response-auction

Peak Savings

The Industrial Conservation Initiative (ICI) encourages large consumers to shift their energy use away from system-wide peaks. Customers who are able to reduce their impact on peaks benefit the system by reducing the need to build new infrastructure. In 2016, ICI is estimated to have reduced peak demand by 1,300 MW. Participating customers are assessed an individual Global Adjustment (GA) rate, based on the percentage that their demand contributes to the top five system coincident peaks measured during a defined base period.

The table below lists the top five daily peaks for the most recent base period, which began on May 1, 2016, and ended on April 30, 2017.

Top 5 Peaks: Hours & System-Wide Consumption (Base Period: May 1, 2016 to April 30, 2017)

Date	Hour Ending	Net Ontario Load (MW)	Embedded Generation (MW)	Total (MW)
August 10, 2016	18	22,636.692	572.321	23,209.013
September 7, 2016	17	22,526.876	635.985	23,162.861
August 11, 2016	17	22,317.771	789.884	23,107.655
July 13, 2016	18	22,188.464	753.156	22,941.620
August 12, 2016	17	21,904.371	765.541	22,669.912

Note: The value in the Total (MW) column is the number used to calculate a customer's Peak Demand Factor. The above values are used for the adjustment period July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018.

Source: IESO

Information on peak tracking can be found at www.ieso.ca/sector-participants/settlements/global-adjustment-for-class-a

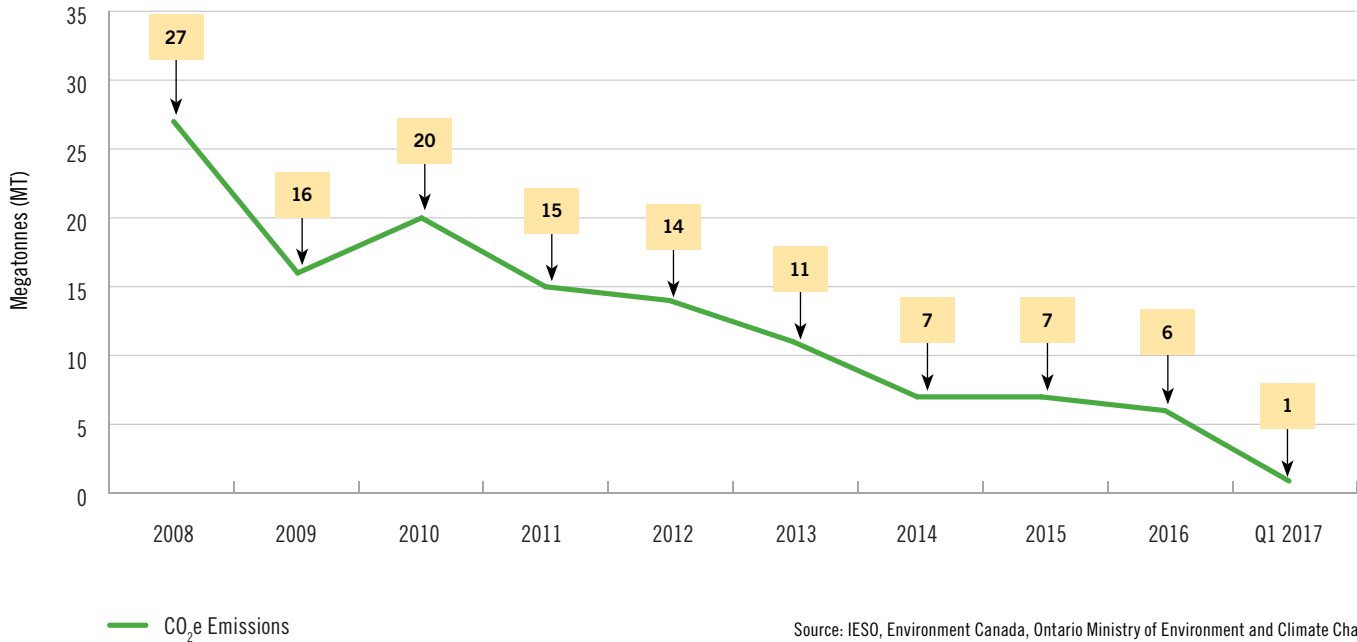
More information on the ICI is available at www.ieso.ca/Documents/settlements/April_2015-ICI_Backgrounder.pdf.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The marked decline in greenhouse gas emissions is a result of the phase-out of coal-fired electricity generation in the province and uptake of renewable generation and conservation measures. Emissions of oxides of sulphur (SO_x) – which are predominantly a by-product of coal combustion – have also shown a marked decrease with the phase-out of coal-fired electricity.

CO₂ Emissions for the Ontario Electricity Sector

The chart below shows annual CO₂ emissions for the years 2007-2016. Year-to-date CO₂ emissions in Q1 2017 totalled approximately 1 Megatonne (MT).



Air Contaminants

Air contaminants, including oxides of sulphur (SO_x), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), are also released during combustion of fossil fuels.

Air Contaminants for the Ontario Electricity Sector (Tonnes)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Q1 2017
SO _x Emissions	76,020	30,768	38,448	11,971	10,342	10,192	847	620	462	105
NO _x Emissions	38,314	24,389	28,130	18,988	19,077	17,183	11,520	8,877	7,630	1,414
PM _{2.5} Emissions	1,314	1,779	2,120	562	478	439	281	249	215	72

Source: IESO, Environment Canada