

**1. FIRM ENERGY PRICING EXAMPLE**

Assume from Commercial Proposal that:

|  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Firm Energy Price (FEP, item 9)  | \$98.00 / MWh (January 1, 2008 \$) |
| Cost of Interconnection Security (CIS, item 12)                        | \$0.30 / MWh (January 1, 2008 \$)  |
| Firm Energy Price Percentage Pre-COD (FEPP <sub>PRE</sub> , item 10)   | 250%                               |
| Firm Energy Price Percentage Post-COD (FEPP <sub>POST</sub> , item 10) | 75%                                |
| Guaranteed COD (item 6)  | May 1, 2011                        |

Assume from Final Interconnection Study Report that:

|                                       |                |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Interconnection Security Amount (ISA) | \$3.70 million |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|

Assume from StatsCan that:

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| BC CPI index on January 1, 2008 (CPI <sub>Jan 1, 2008</sub> )  | 100.00 |
| BC CPI index on February 1, 2011 (CPI <sub>Feb 1, 2011</sub> ) | 106.62 |
| BC CPI index on May 1, 2011 (CPI <sub>May 1, 2011</sub> )      | 107.17 |
| BC CPI index on January 1, 2015 (CPI <sub>Jan 1, 2015</sub> )  | 115.66 |

**Calculate the Escalated Firm Energy Price (EFEP) effective as of January 1, 2015 for:**

|                           |                  |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| Case 1: Assume actual COD | February 1, 2011 |
| Case 2: Assume actual COD | February 1, 2012 |

**Example calculations are provided for illustrative information purposes, and in the event of any conflict or inconsistency between a signed EPA and any examples, the terms of the signed EPA govern.**

From the formula in section 3.2 of Appendix 3 of the Specimen EPA, we get the following result:

$$\text{Case 1: } EFEP_{2015} = [98.00 + (0.30 * 3.70)] * \left\{ \left[ 2.5 * \left( \frac{106.62}{100.00} - 1 \right) \right] + 1 \right\} * \left\{ \left[ 0.75 * \left( \frac{115.66}{106.62} - 1 \right) \right] + 1 \right\} = \$122.86 / MWh$$

$$\text{Case 2: } EFEP_{2015} = [98.00 + (0.30 * 3.70)] * \left\{ \left[ 2.5 * \left( \frac{107.17}{100.00} - 1 \right) \right] + 1 \right\} * \left\{ \left[ 0.75 * \left( \frac{115.66}{107.17} - 1 \right) \right] + 1 \right\} = \$123.82 / MWh$$

Note that the actual price paid for Firm Energy (hourly or seasonal) for a given time of delivery period for a given month will be the above calculated price multiplied by the appropriate Time of Delivery Factor (TDF) for that period and for that month, from the Time of Delivery Table, Schedule A of Appendix 3 of the Specimen EPA. For example, under Case 1, the price payable for Firm Energy delivered in March 2015 would be as follows:

|                  |                                |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Off-Peak Hours   | 122.86 * 0.99 = \$121.63 / MWh |
| Peak Hours       | 122.86 * 1.12 = \$137.60 / MWh |
| Super-Peak Hours | 122.86 * 1.24 = \$152.35 / MWh |

*Example calculations are provided for illustrative information purposes, and in the event of any conflict or inconsistency between a signed EPA and any examples, the terms of the signed EPA govern.*

## 2. NON-FIRM ENERGY PRICING EXAMPLE

Assume from Commercial Proposal that:

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Option A Non-Firm Energy Price Percentage (NFEPP <sub>A</sub> , item 11) | 75% |
| Option B Non-Firm Energy Price Percentage (NFEPP <sub>B</sub> , item 11) | 25% |

Assume from special study performed by BCTC on behalf of BC Hydro that:

|            |      |
|------------|------|
| Losses (L) | 5.5% |
|------------|------|

Assume from StatsCan that:

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| BC CPI index on January 1, 2008 (CPI <sub>Jan 1, 2008</sub> ) | 100.00 |
| BC CPI index on January 1, 2015 (CPI <sub>Jan 1, 2015</sub> ) | 115.66 |

Assume from Bank of Canada that:

|   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Monthly average Bank of Canada Daily “noon rate” for March 2015 | 1.0200 $\frac{CDN\$}{US\$}$ |
|---|-----------------------------|

Assume from Dow Jones that:

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Average Dow Jones Mid-C Daily Non-Firm On-Peak Index for March 2015  | US \$55.3 / MWh |
| Average Dow Jones Mid-C Daily Non-Firm Off-Peak Index for March 2015 | US \$48.7 / MWh |

*Example calculations are provided for illustrative information purposes, and in the event of any conflict or inconsistency between a signed EPA and any examples, the terms of the signed EPA govern.*

**Calculate the Non-Firm Energy Prices (NFEP) for the month of March, 2015.**

From the formula in section 3.3 of Appendix 3 of the Specimen EPA, we get the following result:

$$NFEP_{OFF-PEAK} = (1 - .055) * \left[ \left( 0.75 * 48.5^{II} * \frac{115.66}{100.00} * 0.99^I \right) + (0.25 * 48.7 * 1.0200) \right] = \$51.10 / MWh$$

$$NFEP_{PEAK} = (1 - .055) * \left[ \left( 0.75 * 48.5^{II} * \frac{115.66}{100.00} * 1.12^I \right) + \left( 0.25 * 55.3 * 1.0200 * \frac{1.12^I}{1.15^I} \right) \right] = \$57.51 / MWh$$

$$NFEP_{SUPER-PEAK} = (1 - .055) * \left[ \left( 0.75 * 48.5^{II} * \frac{115.66}{100.00} * 1.24^I \right) + \left( 0.25 * 55.3 * 1.0200 * \frac{1.24^I}{1.15^I} \right) \right] = \$63.67 / MWh$$

- I. From the Time of Delivery Table, Schedule A of Appendix 3 of the Specimen EPA
- II. From the NFEP<sub>A</sub> Table, Schedule A of Appendix 3 of the Specimen EPA

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**3. EXAMPLE OF MONTHLY ENERGY ALLOCATION (FOR BILLING PURPOSES) FOR SEASONALLY FIRM ENERGY:**

Terminology:

- |    |                    |     |                 |
|----|--------------------|-----|-----------------|
| FE | Firm Energy        | NFE | Non Firm Energy |
| DS | Delivery Shortfall | SP  | Super Peak      |
| P  | Peak               | OP  | Off Peak        |
| ME | Metered Energy     |     |                 |

Assume from Commercial Proposal that FE for season 3 is 80 GWh (item 15).

*Determine allocation of FE/NFE for the SP/P/OP periods for the first month of season 3, for the following cases:*

Case 1: Assume ME<sup>I</sup> (all values in GWh) for the SP/P/OP periods are as follows:

|       | Month 1 | Month 2 | Month 3 | Total      |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
| SP    | 6       | 5       | 4       | 15         |
| P     | 13      | 15      | 17      | 45         |
| OP    | 14      | 12      | 14      | 40         |
| Total | 33      | 32      | 35      | <b>100</b> |

Case 2: Assume ME<sup>I</sup> (all values in GWh) for the SP/P/OP periods are as follows:

|       | Month 1 | Month 2 | Month 3 | Total     |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| SP    | 5       | 3       | 2       | 10        |
| P     | 8       | 10      | 12      | 30        |
| OP    | 10      | 9       | 11      | 30        |
| Total | 23      | 22      | 25      | <b>70</b> |

I. Assume all metered energy is Eligible Energy as defined in the Specimen EPA.

*Example calculations are provided for illustrative information purposes, and in the event of any conflict or inconsistency between a signed EPA and any examples, the terms of the signed EPA govern.*

Case 1 (all values in GWh):

|     | Season 3                 | Month 1<br>(all periods)                   | Month 1<br>(Super Peak period)             | Month 1<br>(Peak period)                     | Month 1<br>(Off Peak period)                 |
|-----|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| FE  | $\min(100, 80) = 80$     | $80 * \left(\frac{33}{100}\right) = 26.40$ | $6 * \left(\frac{26.40}{33}\right) = 4.80$ | $13 * \left(\frac{26.40}{33}\right) = 10.40$ | $14 * \left(\frac{26.40}{33}\right) = 11.20$ |
| NFE | $\max(100 - 80, 0) = 20$ | $20 * \left(\frac{33}{100}\right) = 6.60$  | $6 * \left(\frac{6.60}{33}\right) = 1.20$  | $13 * \left(\frac{6.60}{33}\right) = 2.60$   | $14 * \left(\frac{6.60}{33}\right) = 2.80$   |
| ME  | <b>100</b>               | 33   | 6  | 13   | 14   |

|    |                         |
|----|-------------------------|
| DS | $\max(80 - 100, 0) = 0$ |
|----|-------------------------|

Case 2 (all values in GWh):

|     | Season 3               | Month 1<br>(all periods)                  | Month 1<br>(Super Peak period)             | Month 1<br>(Peak period)                   | Month 1<br>(Off Peak period)                 |
|-----|------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| FE  | $\min(70, 80) = 70$    | $70 * \left(\frac{23}{70}\right) = 23.00$ | $5 * \left(\frac{23.00}{23}\right) = 5.50$ | $8 * \left(\frac{23.00}{23}\right) = 8.00$ | $10 * \left(\frac{23.00}{23}\right) = 10.00$ |
| NFE | $\max(70 - 80, 0) = 0$ | $0 * \left(\frac{23}{70}\right) = 0.00$   | $5 * \left(\frac{0.00}{23}\right) = 0.00$  | $8 * \left(\frac{0.00}{23}\right) = 0.00$  | $10 * \left(\frac{0.00}{23}\right) = 0.00$   |
| ME  | <b>70</b>              | 23  | 5  | 8  | 10   |

|    |                         |
|----|-------------------------|
| DS | $\max(80 - 70, 0) = 10$ |
|----|-------------------------|

**Example calculations are provided for illustrative information purposes, and in the event of any conflict or inconsistency between a signed EPA and any examples, the terms of the signed EPA govern.**

**4. EXAMPLE OF MONTHLY ENERGY ALLOCATION (FOR BILLING PURPOSES) FOR SEASONALLY FIRM ENERGY INVOLVING A GBL**

Terminology:

|     |                      |    |                    |
|-----|----------------------|----|--------------------|
| GBL | Generation Base Line | FE | Firm Energy        |
| NFE | Non Firm Energy      | DS | Delivery Shortfall |
| SP  | Super Peak           | P  | Peak               |
| OP  | Off Peak             | ME | Metered Energy     |

Assume from Commercial Proposal that FE for season 3 is 45 GWh (item 15), and GBL for season 3 is 35 GWh (item 17).

*Determine allocation of GBL/FE/NFE for the SP/P/OP periods for the first month of season 3, for the following cases:*

Case 1: Assume ME<sup>I</sup> (all values in GWh) for the SP/P/OP periods are as follows:

|       | Month 1 | Month 2 | Month 3 | Total      |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
| SP    | 6       | 5       | 4       | 15         |
| P     | 13      | 15      | 17      | 45         |
| OP    | 14      | 12      | 14      | 40         |
| Total | 33      | 32      | 35      | <b>100</b> |

Case 2: Assume ME<sup>I</sup> (all values in GWh) for the SP/P/OP periods are as follows:

|       | Month 1 | Month 2 | Month 3 | Total     |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| SP    | 5       | 3       | 2       | 10        |
| P     | 8       | 10      | 12      | 30        |
| OP    | 10      | 9       | 11      | 30        |
| Total | 23      | 22      | 25      | <b>70</b> |

I. Assume all metered energy in excess of GBL is Eligible Energy as defined in the Specimen EPA.

*Example calculations are provided for illustrative information purposes, and in the event of any conflict or inconsistency between a signed EPA and any examples, the terms of the signed EPA govern.*

Case 1 (all values in GWh):

|     | Season 3                        | Month 1<br>(all periods)                   | Month 1<br>(Super Peak period)             | Month 1<br>(Peak period)                    | Month 1<br>(Off Peak period)                |
|-----|---------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| GBL | $\min(100, 35) = 35$            | $35 * \left(\frac{33}{100}\right) = 11.55$ | $6 * \left(\frac{11.55}{33}\right) = 2.10$ | $13 * \left(\frac{11.55}{33}\right) = 4.55$ | $14 * \left(\frac{11.55}{33}\right) = 4.90$ |
| FE  | $\min(100 - 35, 45) = 45$       | $45 * \left(\frac{33}{100}\right) = 14.85$ | $6 * \left(\frac{14.85}{33}\right) = 2.70$ | $13 * \left(\frac{14.85}{33}\right) = 5.85$ | $14 * \left(\frac{14.85}{33}\right) = 6.30$ |
| NFE | $\max[(100 - 35) - 45, 0] = 20$ | $20 * \left(\frac{33}{100}\right) = 6.60$  | $6 * \left(\frac{6.60}{33}\right) = 1.20$  | $13 * \left(\frac{6.60}{33}\right) = 2.60$  | $14 * \left(\frac{6.60}{33}\right) = 2.80$  |
| ME  | <b>100</b>                      | 33   | 6  | 13  | 14  |

|    |                                |
|----|--------------------------------|
| DS | $\max[45 - (100 - 35), 0] = 0$ |
|----|--------------------------------|

Case 2 (all values in GWh):

|     | Season 3                      | Month 1<br>(all periods)                  | Month 1<br>(Super Peak period)             | Month 1<br>(Peak period)                   | Month 1<br>(Off Peak period)                |
|-----|-------------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| GBL | $\min(70, 35) = 35$           | $35 * \left(\frac{23}{70}\right) = 11.50$ | $5 * \left(\frac{11.50}{23}\right) = 2.50$ | $8 * \left(\frac{11.50}{23}\right) = 4.00$ | $10 * \left(\frac{11.50}{23}\right) = 5.00$ |
| FE  | $\min(70 - 35, 45) = 35$      | $35 * \left(\frac{23}{70}\right) = 11.50$ | $5 * \left(\frac{11.50}{23}\right) = 2.50$ | $8 * \left(\frac{11.50}{23}\right) = 4.00$ | $10 * \left(\frac{11.50}{23}\right) = 5.00$ |
| NFE | $\max[(70 - 35) - 45, 0] = 0$ | $0 * \left(\frac{23}{70}\right) = 0.00$   | $5 * \left(\frac{0.00}{23}\right) = 0.00$  | $8 * \left(\frac{0.00}{23}\right) = 0.00$  | $10 * \left(\frac{0.00}{23}\right) = 0.00$  |
| ME  | <b>70</b>                     | 23  | 5  | 8  | 10  |

|    |                                |
|----|--------------------------------|
| DS | $\max[45 - (70 - 35), 0] = 10$ |
|----|--------------------------------|

**Example calculations are provided for illustrative information purposes, and in the event of any conflict or inconsistency between a signed EPA and any examples, the terms of the signed EPA govern.**

**5. EXAMPLE CALCULATION OF LIQUIDATED DAMAGES FOR A DELIVERY SHORTFALL OF HOURLY FIRM ENERGY**  
*(refer to Specimen EPA, section 13)*

Assumptions:

EFEP<sub>2015</sub> = \$122.86/MWh (Case 1 of the Firm Energy Pricing Example)

BC CPI index on January 1, 2008 = 100.00

BC CPI index on January 1, 2015 = 115.66

Losses = 5.5%

Dow Jones Mid-C Daily Firm On-Peak Price Index for January 10, 2015 = US\$180.5/MWh

Dow Jones Mid-C Daily Firm Off-Peak Price Index for January 10, 2015 = US\$70.6/MWh

Bank of Canada Daily “Noon Rate” for January 10, 2015 = 1.0314 C\$/US\$

Hourly Firm Energy (provided by Proponent’s Commercial Proposal, section 16)

January Peak Hours = 10.0 MWh/h

January Super-Peak Hours = 10.0 MWh/h

January Off-Peak Hours = 8.0 MWh/h

Hourly Firm Credits (from Specimen EPA, section 13.3)

January Peak Hours = \$20.00/MWh

January Super-Peak Hours = \$20.00/MWh

January Off-Peak Hours = \$0.00/MWh

Time of Delivery Factors (from Specimen EPA, Appendix 3, Schedule A)

January Peak TDF = 122%

January Super-Peak TDF = 141%

January Off-Peak TDF = 105%

January On-Peak TDF = 127%

**Example calculations are provided for illustrative information purposes, and in the event of any conflict or inconsistency between a signed EPA and any examples, the terms of the signed EPA govern.**

Delivered Eligible Energy for January 10, 2015 (in MWh)

|            | <b>1:00</b>  | <b>2:00</b>  | <b>3:00</b>  | <b>4:00</b>  | <b>5:00</b>  | <b>6:00</b>  | <b>7:00</b>  | <b>8:00</b>  | <b>9:00</b>  | <b>10:00</b> | <b>11:00</b> | <b>12:00</b> |
|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>HFE</b> | 8.0          | 8.0          | 8.0          | 8.0          | 8.0          | 8.0          | 10.0         | 10.0         | 10.0         | 10.0         | 10.0         | 10.0         |
| <b>ME</b>  | 8.7          | 8.5          | 8.6          | 8.0          | 7.5          | 7.4          | 8.0          | 7.8          | 8.0          | 8.5          | 9.0          | 9.5          |
| <b>DS</b>  | 0.0          | 0.0          | 0.0          | 0.0          | 0.5          | 0.6          | 2.0          | 2.2          | 2.0          | 1.5          | 1.0          | 0.5          |
|            | <b>13:00</b> | <b>14:00</b> | <b>15:00</b> | <b>16:00</b> | <b>17:00</b> | <b>18:00</b> | <b>19:00</b> | <b>20:00</b> | <b>21:00</b> | <b>22:00</b> | <b>23:00</b> | <b>24:00</b> |
| <b>HFE</b> | 10.0         | 10.0         | 10.0         | 10.0         | 10.0         | 10.0         | 10.0         | 10.0         | 10.0         | 10.0         | 8.0          | 8.0          |
| <b>ME</b>  | 9.0          | 9.0          | 9.0          | 9.0          | 9.5          | 9.7          | 10.2         | 10.2         | 10.1         | 10.2         | 9.0          | 9.0          |
| <b>DS</b>  | 1.0          | 1.0          | 1.0          | 1.0          | 0.5          | 0.3          | 0.0          | 0.0          | 0.0          | 0.0          | 0.0          | 0.0          |

Abbreviations:

HFE Hourly Firm Energy

ME Metered Energy

DS Delivery Shortfall

***Calculate LD Amounts for January 10, 2015***

Delivery Shortfalls (January 10, 2015):

Off-Peak Hours (1:00 to 6:00 and 23:00 to 24:00) = 0.5 + 0.6 = 1.1 MWh

Peak Hours (7:00 to 22:00 excluding 17:00 to 20:00) = 2.0 + 2.2 + 2.0 + 1.5 + 1.0 + 0.5 + 1.0 + 1.0 + 1.0 + 1.0 = 13.2 MWh

Super-Peak Hours (17:00 to 20:00) = 0.5 + 0.3 = 0.8 MWh

Mid-C Prices (January 10, 2015):

Off-Peak Hours = 70.6 \* 1.0314 = \$72.82/MWh

Peak Hours = 180.5 \* 1.0314 \* 122% / 127% = \$178.84/MWh

Super Hours = 180.5 \* 1.0314 \* 141% / 127% = \$206.69/MWh

***Example calculations are provided for illustrative information purposes, and in the event of any conflict or inconsistency between a signed EPA and any examples, the terms of the signed EPA govern.***

LD Factors: [greater of (i) and (ii) in each case]

Off-Peak Hours

$$(i) \quad A = \$5.00/\text{MWh} * \frac{115.66}{100.00} = \$5.78 / \text{MWh}$$

$$(ii) \quad 72.82 - \left[ \frac{(122.86 * 105\%)}{(1 - 5.5\%)} - \left( 0.0 * \frac{115.66}{100.00} \right) \right] = -\$63.69 / \text{MWh}$$

Peak Hours

$$(i) \quad A = \$5.00/\text{MWh} * \frac{115.66}{100.00} = \$5.78 / \text{MWh}$$

$$(ii) \quad 178.84 - \left[ \frac{(122.86 * 122\%)}{(1 - 5.5\%)} - \left( 20.0 * \frac{115.66}{100.00} \right) \right] = \$43.36 / \text{MWh}$$

Super-Peak Hours

$$(i) \quad A = \$5.00/\text{MWh} * \frac{115.66}{100.00} = \$5.78 / \text{MWh}$$

$$(ii) \quad 206.69 - \left[ \frac{(122.86 * 141\%)}{(1 - 5.5\%)} - \left( 20.0 * \frac{115.66}{100.00} \right) \right] = \$46.51 / \text{MWh}$$

LD Amounts for January 10, 2015:

$$\text{Off-Peak Hours} = 5.78 * 1.1 * (1 - 5.5\%) = \$6.01$$

$$\text{Peak Hours} = 43.36 * 13.2 * (1 - 5.5\%) = \$540.84$$

$$\text{Super-Peak Hours} = 46.51 * 0.8 * (1 - 5.5\%) = \$35.16$$

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**6. EXAMPLE CALCULATION OF LIQUIDATED DAMAGES FOR A DELIVERY SHORTFALL OF SEASONALLY FIRM ENERGY**

**Formula:**

**LD Amount = LD factor \* (seasonally Firm Energy – delivered Eligible Energy) \* (1 – L)**

where:

LD factor = the greater of: (i) A and (ii) Seasonal Mid-C Price – [(EFEP \* Seasonal TDF)/(1 – L)]

“A” = \$5.00/MWh x (CPI<sub>Jan 1, N</sub>/CPI<sub>Jan 1, 2008</sub>)

“EFEP” or “Escalated Firm Energy Price” has the meaning given in Appendix 3

“L” or “Losses” has the meaning given in Appendix 3

“Seasonal Mid-C Price” = (16\*average of Mid-C Daily Firm On-Peak Index + 8\*average of Mid-C Daily Firm Off-Peak Index) / 24

“Seasonal TDF” means the time weighted average of the TDFs for the season

“TDF” or “Time of Delivery Factor” has the meaning given in Appendix 3

Number of Hours in Delivery Periods

|                   | Jan   | Feb   | Mar   | Apr   | May   | Jun   | Jul   | Aug   | Sep   | Oct   | Nov   | Dec   |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>Super-Peak</b> | 106.3 | 96.0  | 106.3 | 102.9 | 106.3 | 102.9 | 106.3 | 106.3 | 102.9 | 106.3 | 102.9 | 106.3 |
| <b>Peak</b>       | 319.0 | 288.1 | 319.0 | 308.7 | 319.0 | 308.7 | 319.0 | 319.0 | 308.7 | 319.0 | 308.7 | 319.0 |
| <b>Off-Peak</b>   | 318.7 | 287.8 | 318.7 | 308.4 | 318.7 | 308.4 | 318.7 | 318.7 | 308.4 | 318.7 | 308.4 | 318.7 |

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Assumptions:

EFEP<sub>2015</sub> = \$122.86/MWh (Case 1 of the Firm Energy Pricing Example)

BC CPI index on January 1, 2008 = 100.00

BC CPI index on January 1, 2015 = 115.66

Firm Energy for season 3 = 80 GWh

Delivered Eligible Energy for season 3 = 70 GWh (Case 2 of the Monthly Energy Allocation Example)

Losses = 5.5%

Average of the Dow Jones Mid-C Daily Firm On-Peak Price Indices for season 3 = US\$65.0/MWh

Average of the Dow Jones Mid-C Daily Firm Off-Peak Price Indices for season 3 = US\$45.0/MWh

Average of the Bank of Canada Daily “Noon Rate” for season 3 = 1.0115 C\$/US\$

**Calculate LD Payment for Season 3 in 2015**

1. Seasonal Mid-C Price =  $1.0115 * (16 * 65 + 8 * 45) / 24 = \$59.00/\text{MWh}$

2. Seasonal TDF

|           | Time of Delivery Factors |      |          | Number of Hours |       |          |
|-----------|--------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|-------|----------|
|           | Super-Peak               | Peak | Off-Peak | Super-Peak      | Peak  | Off-Peak |
| August    | 110%                     | 101% | 86%      | 106.3           | 319.0 | 318.7    |
| September | 116%                     | 107% | 91%      | 102.9           | 308.7 | 308.4    |
| October   | 127%                     | 112% | 93%      | 106.3           | 319.0 | 318.7    |

$$\text{Seasonal TDF} = \frac{(110\% * 106.3) + (101\% * 319.0) + \dots + (93\% * 318.7)}{(106.3 + 319.0 + \dots + 318.7)} = 101\%$$

3. LD Factor = greater of:

(i)  $A = 5.00 * \frac{115.66}{100.00} = \$5.78/\text{MWh}$       and      (ii)  $\$59.00/\text{MWh} - \left( \frac{122.86 * 101\%}{1 - 5.5\%} \right) = -\$72.31/\text{MWh}$

4. LD Amount =  $5.78 * (80 - 70) * 1000 * (1 - 5.5\%) = \$54,621$

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