

DISTRIBUTION TARIFF ON APRIL 1, ~~2010~~2011
ET JUSTIFICATION DES MODIFICATIONS
VERSION ANGLAISE

CHAPTER 1 Interpretative Provisions

**Distribution Tariff
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1.1 Definitions	1.1 Definitions	
<p>In this Distributor's Rates and Conditions, the following terms and expressions have the meanings ascribed below, unless the context indicates otherwise:</p> <p>“power”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) small power: a minimum billing demand of less than 100 kilowatts; b) medium power: a minimum billing demand of 100 kilowatts or more, but less than 5,000 kilowatts; c) large power: a minimum billing demand of 5,000 kilowatts or more. 	<p>In this Distributor's Rates and Conditions, the following terms and expressions have the meanings ascribed below, unless the context indicates otherwise:</p> <p>“power”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) small power: a minimum billing demand <u>that is billed only if it exceeds of less than 100-50</u> kilowatts; b) medium power: a minimum billing demand of 100 kilowatts or more, but less than 5,000 kilowatts; c) large power: a minimum billing demand of 5,000 kilowatts or more. 	<p>Toutes les justifications sont présentées dans la version française du 3 colonnes.</p>

CHAPTER 2 Domestic Rates

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<p>2.8 Minimum billing demand</p> <p>The minimum billing demand for each consumption period is equal to 65% of the maximum power demand during a consumption period that falls wholly in the winter period included in the 12 consecutive monthly periods ending at the end of the consumption period in question.</p> <p>For the period from April 1, 2009, to March 31, 2010, the consumption periods considered for purposes of establishing the minimum billing demand cannot begin prior to December 1, 2009.</p> <p>2.20 Minimum billing demand</p> <p>The minimum billing demand for each consumption period is equal to 65% of the maximum power demand during a consumption period that falls wholly in the winter period included in the 12 consecutive monthly periods ending at the end of the consumption period in question.</p> <p>For the period from April 1, 2009, to March 31, 2010, the consumption periods considered for purposes of establishing the minimum billing demand cannot begin prior to December 1, 2009.</p> <p>2.31 Minimum billing demand</p> <p>The minimum billing demand for each consumption period is equal to 65% of the maximum power demand during a consumption period that falls wholly in the winter period included in the 12 consecutive monthly periods ending at the end of the consumption period in question.</p> <p>For the period from April 1, 2009, to March 31, 2010, the consumption periods considered for purposes of establishing the minimum billing demand cannot begin prior to December 1, 2009.</p>	<p>2.8 Minimum billing demand</p> <p>The minimum billing demand for each consumption period is equal to 65% of the maximum power demand during a consumption period that falls wholly in the winter period included in the 12 consecutive monthly periods ending at the end of the consumption period in question.</p> <p>For the period from April 1, 2009, to March 31, 2010, the consumption periods considered for purposes of establishing the minimum billing demand cannot begin prior to December 1, 2009.</p> <p>2.20 Minimum billing demand</p> <p>The minimum billing demand for each consumption period is equal to 65% of the maximum power demand during a consumption period that falls wholly in the winter period included in the 12 consecutive monthly periods ending at the end of the consumption period in question.</p> <p>For the period from April 1, 2009, to March 31, 2010, the consumption periods considered for purposes of establishing the minimum billing demand cannot begin prior to December 1, 2009.</p> <p>2.31 Minimum billing demand</p> <p>The minimum billing demand for each consumption period is equal to 65% of the maximum power demand during a consumption period that falls wholly in the winter period included in the 12 consecutive monthly periods ending at the end of the consumption period in question.</p> <p>For the period from April 1, 2009, to March 31, 2010, the consumption periods considered for purposes of establishing the minimum billing demand cannot begin prior to December 1, 2009.</p>	

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<p>Section 1 Rate G</p> <p>3.1 Application</p> <p>General Rate G applies to a contract whose minimum billing demand is less than 100 kilowatts.</p> <p>As of April 1, 2011, general Rate G shall apply to a contract whose minimum billing demand is less than 65 kilowatts.</p> <p>3.2 Structure of Rate G</p> <p>The structure of monthly Rate G for an annual contract is as follows:</p> <p>\$ 12.33 fixed charge, plus</p> <p>\$ 15.54 per kilowatt of billing demand in excess of 50 kilowatts,</p> <p>plus</p> <p>8.82¢ per kilowatthour for the first 15,090 kilowatthours;</p> <p>4.85¢ per kilowatthour for the remaining consumption.</p> <p>The minimum monthly bill is \$36.99 when three-phase electricity is delivered.</p> <p>If applicable, any credits for supply at medium or high voltage and the adjustment for transformation losses, as described in articles 10.2 and 10.4, apply.</p> <p>3.3 Billing demand</p> <p>The billing demand at Rate G is equal to the maximum power</p>	<p>Section 1 Rate G</p> <p>3.1 Application</p> <p>General Rate G applies to a <u>small-power</u> contract whose minimum billing demand is less than 100 kilowatts.</p> <p>As of April 1, 2011, general Rate G shall apply to a contract whose minimum billing demand is less than 65 kilowatts.</p> <p>3.2 Structure of Rate G</p> <p>The structure of monthly Rate G for an annual contract is as follows:</p> <p>\$ 12.33 fixed charge, plus</p> <p>\$ 15.54 per kilowatt of billing demand in excess of 50 kilowatts,</p> <p>plus</p> <p>8.82¢ per kilowatthour for the first 15,090 kilowatthours;</p> <p>4.85¢ per kilowatthour for the remaining consumption.</p> <p>The minimum monthly bill is \$36.99 when three-phase electricity is delivered.</p> <p>If applicable, any credits for supply at medium or high voltage and the adjustment for transformation losses, as described in articles 10.2 and 10.4, apply.</p> <p>3.3 Billing demand</p> <p>The billing demand at Rate G is equal to the maximum power</p>	

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<p>demand during the consumption period in question, but cannot be less than the minimum billing demand as defined in Article 3.4.</p> <p>3.4 Minimum billing demand</p> <p>The minimum billing demand for each consumption period is equal to 65% of the maximum power demand during a consumption period that falls wholly in the winter period included in the 12 consecutive monthly periods at the end of the consumption period in question.</p> <p>When the minimum billing demand reaches 100 kilowatts or more, the contract ceases to be eligible for Rate G and becomes subject to Rate M.</p> <p>Rate M applies from the start of the consumption period during which the minimum billing demand reached 100 kilowatts or more.</p> <p>When a customer terminates an annual contract and signs another for the delivery of electricity at the same location and for similar purposes within the following 12 consecutive monthly periods, these two contracts are considered to be a single contract for calculation of the minimum billing demand.</p> <p>For a change to Rate G from Rate G-9 or M, the minimum billing demand shall be determined as specified in the first paragraph of the present article.</p> <p>3.5 Increase in minimum billing demand to 100 kilowatts or more</p> <p>The minimum billing demand for an annual contract subject to Rate G may be increased to 100 kilowatts or more, at any time, upon written request from the customer.</p>	<p>demand during the consumption period in question, but cannot be less than the minimum billing demand as defined in Article 3.4.</p> <p>3.4 Minimum billing demand</p> <p>The minimum billing demand for each consumption period is equal to 65% of the maximum power demand during a consumption period that falls wholly in the winter period included in the 12 consecutive monthly periods <u>ending</u> at the end of the consumption period in question.</p> <p>When the minimum billing demand reaches 100 kilowatts or more, the contract ceases to be eligible for Rate G and becomes subject to Rate M.</p> <p>Rate M applies from the start of the consumption period during which the minimum billing demand reached 100 kilowatts or more.</p> <p>When a customer terminates an annual contract and signs another for the delivery of electricity at the same location and for similar purposes within the following 12 consecutive monthly periods, these two contracts are considered to be a single contract for calculation of the minimum billing demand.</p> <p>For a change to Rate G from Rate G-9 or M, the minimum billing demand shall be determined as specified in the first paragraph of the present article.</p> <p>3.5 Increase in minimum billing demand to 100 kilowatts or more</p> <p>The minimum billing demand for an annual contract subject to Rate G may be increased to 100 kilowatts or more, at any time, upon written request from the customer.</p>	<p>Harmonisation de la formulation avec les articles 2.8, 2.20, 2.31, 4.4.</p>
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<p>Following such increase, the contract is no longer eligible for Rate G and becomes subject to Rate M or L. The minimum billing demand at Rate M or L comes into effect either at the beginning of the consumption period during which the Distributor receives the written request for revision or at the beginning of one of the three previous consumption periods, at the customer's discretion.</p> <p>In the event the customer does not specify the date the revision of the contract power is to take effect, it shall take effect at the beginning of the consumption period during which the Distributor receives the written request for revision.</p> <p>3.6 Revision of minimum billing demand to 100 kilowatts or more early in contract</p> <p>For the first 12 monthly periods of the contract, the customer may once retroactively change the minimum billing demand to 100 kilowatts or more, provided that the following conditions are met:</p> <p>a) The customer's current contract is an annual one;</p> <p>b) It is the customer's first annual contract at that location;</p> <p>c) The installation supplied under this contract is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a new installation, or - an installation which, under the current contract, is used for purposes other than those of the previous contract, or whose functioning has been significantly modified. <p>The revised minimum billing demand and the appropriate general rate, M or L, come into effect either at the beginning of the contract or at the beginning of a consumption period,</p>	<p>Following such increase, the contract is no longer eligible for Rate G and becomes subject to Rate M or L. The minimum billing demand at Rate M or L comes into effect either at the beginning of the consumption period during which the Distributor receives the written request for revision or at the beginning of one of the three previous consumption periods, at the customer's discretion.</p> <p>In the event the customer does not specify the date the revision of the contract power is to take effect, it shall take effect at the beginning of the consumption period during which the Distributor receives the written request for revision.</p> <p>3.6 Revision of minimum billing demand to 100 kilowatts or more early in contract</p> <p>For the first 12 monthly periods of the contract, the customer may once retroactively change the minimum billing demand to 100 kilowatts or more, provided that the following conditions are met:</p> <p>a) The customer's current contract is an annual one;</p> <p>b) It is the customer's first annual contract at that location;</p> <p>c) The installation supplied under this contract is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a new installation, or - an installation which, under the current contract, is used for purposes other than those of the previous contract, or whose functioning has been significantly modified. <p>The revised minimum billing demand and the appropriate general rate, M or L, come into effect either at the beginning of the contract or at the beginning of a consumption period,</p>	
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<p>at the customer's discretion.</p> <p>To obtain this revision, the customer must make the request in writing to the Distributor before the end of the 14th monthly period following the date of the beginning of the contract.</p> <p>3.7 Short-term contract</p> <p>A short-term contract for general use of small power, where the electricity delivered is metered and the contract has a term of at least one monthly period, is eligible for Rate G, except that the monthly fixed charge and minimum monthly bill are increased by \$12.33.</p> <p>In the winter period, the monthly demand charge is increased by \$5.55.</p> <p>When a consumption period to which the increased monthly demand charge applies overlaps the beginning or the end of the winter period, this increase is prorated to the number of days in the consumption period that fall within the winter period.</p> <p>3.8 Installation of maximum-demand meter</p> <p>In the case of a contract at Rate G, the Distributor installs a maximum-demand meter when the customer's electrical installation, the connected apparatus and their utilization are such that the maximum power demand is likely to exceed 50 kilowatts.</p> <p>3.9 Winter activities</p> <p>The conditions of this section apply only to contracts that were subject to them as at April 30, 1988.</p> <p>A contract under which the electricity delivered is used for an</p>	<p>at the customer's discretion.</p> <p>To obtain this revision, the customer must make the request in writing to the Distributor before the end of the 14th monthly period following the date of the beginning of the contract.</p> <p>3.73.5 Short-term contract</p> <p>A short-term contract for general use of small power, where the electricity delivered is metered and the contract has a term of at least one monthly period, is eligible for Rate G, except that the monthly fixed charge and minimum monthly bill are increased by \$12.33.</p> <p>In the winter period, the monthly demand charge is increased by \$5.55.</p> <p>When a consumption period to which the increased monthly demand charge applies overlaps the beginning or the end of the winter period, this increase is prorated to the number of days in the consumption period that fall within the winter period.</p> <p>3.83.6 Installation of maximum-demand meter</p> <p>In the case of a contract at Rate G, the Distributor installs a maximum-demand meter when the customer's electrical installation, the connected apparatus and their utilization are such that the maximum power demand is likely to exceed 50 kilowatts.</p> <p>3.93.7 Winter activities</p> <p>The conditions of this section apply only to contracts that were subject to them as at April 30, 1988.</p> <p>A contract under which the electricity delivered is used for an</p>	
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<p>annually recurring seasonal activity (excluding cottages, restaurants, hotels, motels and similar facilities), which covers at least the winter period and under which much the greater part of the electricity is consumed during that period, is subject to the following conditions:</p> <p>a) All electricity whose consumption is noted between December 1 of one year and March 31, inclusive, of the following year is billed according to the conditions for short-term contracts set out in Article 3.7;</p> <p>b) The dates taken into account for billing purposes must be between December 1 of one year and March 31, inclusive, of the following year, and the beginning of the first consumption period is set at December 1;</p> <p>c) The delivery point is permanently energized, but the electricity consumed between May 1 and September 30, inclusive, must be used exclusively for the maintenance of mechanical or electrical equipment supplied with electricity under the contract in question;</p> <p>d) If the Distributor notes that the customer is using the electricity delivered under this contract for purposes other than those set out in subparagraph c), the provisions in subparagraphs a) and b) shall no longer apply;</p> <p>e) The customer's before-tax bill is multiplied by the reference index determined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The reference index is set at 1.08 on March 31, 2006. - It is increased by 2% on April 1 of each year, starting on April 1, 2006. <p>These increases are cumulative.</p>	<p>annually recurring seasonal activity (excluding cottages, restaurants, hotels, motels and similar facilities), which covers at least the winter period and under which much the greater part of the electricity is consumed during that period, is subject to the following conditions:</p> <p>a) All electricity whose consumption is noted between December 1 of one year and March 31, inclusive, of the following year is billed according to the conditions for short-term contracts set out in Article 3.7.5;</p> <p>b) The dates taken into account for billing purposes must be between December 1 of one year and March 31, inclusive, of the following year, and the beginning of the first consumption period is set at December 1;</p> <p>c) The delivery point is permanently energized, but the electricity consumed between May 1 and September 30, inclusive, must be used exclusively for the maintenance of mechanical or electrical equipment supplied with electricity under the contract in question;</p> <p>d) If the Distributor notes that the customer is using the electricity delivered under this contract for purposes other than those set out in subparagraph c), the provisions in subparagraphs a) and b) shall no longer apply;</p> <p>e) The customer's before-tax bill is multiplied by the reference index determined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The reference index is set at 1.08 on March 31, 2006. - It is increased by 2% on April 1 of each year, starting on April 1, 2006. <p>These increases are cumulative.</p>	
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<p>Section 2 Rate G-9</p> <p>3.10 Application</p> <p>General Rate G-9 is designed for contracts which are characterized by limited use of billing demand. It does not</p>	<p><u>3.8 Temporary provisions related to the change in the scope of application of Rate M as of April 1, 2011</u></p> <p><u>Further to the change in the scope of application of Rate M which comes into effect on April 1, 2011, the rate applied to certain Rate G contracts is automatically changed by the Distributor as of the consumption period beginning on or after April 1, 2011, if, for the 12 consecutive consumption periods immediately preceding this period, the following conditions are met:</u></p> <p><u>1° the total consumption of the contract is 175.000 kWh or more;</u></p> <p><u>2° given the rates in effect on April 1, 2011, applying the most appropriate rate, M or G-9, allows the contract holder to save at least 3% on its electricity bill in relation to what it would cost under Rate G.</u></p> <p><u>The contract holder whose rate is changed by the Distributor under this section can, once only, choose another rate for which the contract is eligible. The rate change request must be sent to the Distributor before the end of the third monthly consumption period after the rate was changed by the Distributor. The change takes effect at the beginning of the period during which the rate was changed by the Distributor.</u></p> <p><u>The provisions of this article will not apply after March 31, 2012.</u></p> <p>Section 2 Rate G-9</p> <p>3.10 Application</p> <p>General Rate G-9 is designed for contracts which are characterized by limited use of billing demand. It does not</p>	
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<p>apply to contracts whose maximum power demand is always less than 65 kilowatts during the 12 consecutive monthly periods ending at the end of the consumption period in question.</p> <p>Rate G-9 does not apply to independent producers.</p> <p>3.11 Structure of Rate G-9</p> <p>The structure of monthly Rate G-9 for an annual contract is as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">\$ 3.99 per kilowatt of billing demand,</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">plus</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">9.17¢ per kilowatthour.</p> <p>The minimum monthly bill is \$12.33 when single-phase electricity is delivered, or \$36.99 when three-phase electricity is delivered.</p> <p>If the maximum power demand exceeds the real power during a consumption period, the excess is subject to a monthly charge of \$9.45 per kilowatt .</p> <p>If applicable, any credits for supply at medium or high voltage and the adjustment for transformation losses, as described in articles 10.2 and 10.4, apply.</p> <p>3.12 Billing demand</p> <p>The billing demand at Rate G-9 is equal to the maximum power demand during the consumption period in question, but cannot be less than the minimum billing demand as defined in Article 3.13.</p> <p>3.13 Minimum billing demand</p>	<p>apply to contracts whose maximum power demand is always less than 65 kilowatts during the 12 consecutive monthly periods ending at the end of the consumption period in question.</p> <p>Rate G-9 does not apply to independent producers.</p> <p>3.11 Structure of Rate G-9</p> <p>The structure of monthly Rate G-9 for an annual contract is as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">\$ 3.99 per kilowatt of billing demand,</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">plus</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">9.17¢ per kilowatthour.</p> <p>The minimum monthly bill is \$12.33 when single phase electricity is delivered, or \$36.99 when three phase electricity is delivered.</p> <p>If the maximum power demand exceeds the real power during a consumption period, the excess is subject to a monthly charge of \$9.45 per kilowatt.</p> <p>If applicable, any credits for supply at medium or high voltage and the adjustment for transformation losses, as described in articles 10.2 and 10.4, apply.</p> <p>3.12 Billing demand</p> <p>The billing demand at Rate G-9 is equal to the maximum power demand during the consumption period in question, but cannot be less than the minimum billing demand as defined in Article 3.13.</p> <p>3.13 Minimum billing demand</p>	
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<p>The minimum billing demand for a contract at Rate G-9 is the higher of the following values:</p> <p>a) 75% of the maximum power demand during a consumption period that falls wholly in the winter period included in the 12 consecutive monthly periods ending at the end of the consumption period in question; or</p> <p>b) the contract power, if there is one.</p> <p>When a customer terminates an annual contract and signs another for the delivery of electricity at the same location and for similar purposes within the following 12 consecutive monthly periods, these two contracts are considered as one contract for purposes of establishing the minimum billing demand.</p> <p>For a change to Rate G-9 from Rate G or M, the minimum billing demand shall be determined as specified in the present article.</p> <p>3.14 Short-term contract</p> <p>A short-term contract for general use of small power, where the electricity delivered is metered and the contract has a term of at least one monthly period, is eligible for Rate G-9, except that the minimum monthly bill is increased by \$12.33.</p> <p>In the winter period, the monthly demand charge is increased by \$5.55.</p> <p>When a consumption period to which the increased demand charge applies overlaps the beginning or the end of the winter period, this increase is prorated to the number of days in the consumption period that fall within the winter period.</p> <p>3.15 Winter activities</p>	<p>The minimum billing demand for a contract at Rate G-9 is the higher of the following values:</p> <p>a) 75% of the maximum power demand during a consumption period that falls wholly in the winter period included in the 12 consecutive monthly periods ending at the end of the consumption period in question; or</p> <p>b) the contract power, if there is one.</p> <p>When a customer terminates an annual contract and signs another for the delivery of electricity at the same location and for similar purposes within the following 12 consecutive monthly periods, these two contracts are considered as one contract for purposes of establishing the minimum billing demand.</p> <p>For a change to Rate G-9 from Rate G or M, the minimum billing demand shall be determined as specified in the present article.</p> <p>3.14 Short-term contract</p> <p>A short-term contract for general use of small power, where the electricity delivered is metered and the contract has a term of at least one monthly period, is eligible for Rate G-9, except that the minimum monthly bill is increased by \$12.33.</p> <p>In the winter period, the monthly demand charge is increased by \$5.55.</p> <p>When a consumption period to which the increased demand charge applies overlaps the beginning or the end of the winter period, this increase is prorated to the number of days in the consumption period that fall within the winter period.</p> <p>3.15 Winter activities</p>	
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<p>The application of Rate G-9 according to the conditions specific to winter activities is reserved for contracts that were subject to them as at April 30, 1988. These conditions are described in Article 3.9.</p> <p>However, Rate G-9 for short-term contracts does not apply to a contract that is subject to the conditions in Article 3.9, except if this rate already applied to such contract on April 30, 1993. In this case, the electricity consumed is billed according to the conditions applying to short-term contracts described in Article 3.14.</p> <p>3.16 Installation of maximum-demand meter</p> <p>The maximum power demand is metered for all contracts subject to Rate G-9.</p> <p>Section 3 Rate GD</p> <p>3.17 Application</p> <p>Rate GD applies to annual small-power contracts held by independent producers. It is offered as a backup energy source for independent producers whose usual energy source is temporarily unavailable or is under maintenance.</p> <p>Rate GD does not apply if backup generators are the only equipment used by the customer to produce electricity.</p> <p>Rate GD may not be used for the resale of energy to a third party.</p> <p>3.18 Beginning of application of Rate GD</p> <p>Rate GD applies as of the date on which the appropriate metering equipment is installed. All the electricity supplied</p>	<p>The application of Rate G-9 according to the conditions specific to winter activities is reserved for contracts that were subject to them as at April 30, 1988. These conditions are described in Article 3.9.</p> <p>However, Rate G-9 for short term contracts does not apply to a contract that is subject to the conditions in Article 3.9, except if this rate already applied to such contract on April 30, 1993. In this case, the electricity consumed is billed according to the conditions applying to short-term contracts described in Article 3.14.</p> <p>3.16 Installation of maximum-demand meter</p> <p>The maximum power demand is metered for all contracts subject to Rate G-9.</p> <p>Section 3 Rate GD</p> <p>3.17 Application</p> <p>Rate GD applies to annual small-power contracts held by independent producers. It is offered as a backup energy source for independent producers whose usual energy source is temporarily unavailable or is under maintenance.</p> <p>Rate GD does not apply if backup generators are the only equipment used by the customer to produce electricity.</p> <p>Rate GD may not be used for the resale of energy to a third party.</p> <p>3.18 Beginning of application of Rate GD</p> <p>Rate GD applies as of the date on which the appropriate metering equipment is installed. All the electricity supplied</p>	
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<p>under Rate GD must be covered by a separate contract.</p> <p>3.19 Structure of Rate GD</p> <p>The structure of monthly Rate GD for an annual contract is as follows:</p> <p>\$ 4.89 per kilowatt of billing demand,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">plus</p> <p>5.55¢ per kilowatthour for energy consumed in the summer period;</p> <p>14.13¢ per kilowatthour for energy consumed in the winter period.</p> <p>If applicable, any credits for supply at medium or high voltage and the adjustment for transformation losses, as described in articles 10.2 and 10.4, apply.</p> <p>3.20 Billing demand</p> <p>The billing demand at Rate GD is equal to the highest demand in real power (in kilowatts) during the consumption period in question, but cannot be less than the minimum billing demand as defined in Article 3.21.</p> <p>3.21 Minimum billing demand</p> <p>The minimum billing demand for a contract at Rate GD is the higher of the following values:</p> <p>a) the highest real power demand (in kilowatts) during the 24 consecutive monthly periods ending at the end of the consumption period in question; or</p> <p>b) the contract power chosen by the customer, which cannot be less than 50 kilowatts.</p>	<p>under Rate GD must be covered by a separate contract.</p> <p>3.19 Structure of Rate GD</p> <p>The structure of monthly Rate GD for an annual contract is as follows:</p> <p>\$ 4.89 per kilowatt of billing demand,</p> <p>plus</p> <p>5.55¢ per kilowatthour for energy consumed in the summer period;</p> <p>14.13¢ per kilowatthour for energy consumed in the winter period.</p> <p>If applicable, any credits for supply at medium or high voltage and the adjustment for transformation losses, as described in articles 10.2 and 10.4, apply.</p> <p>3.20 Billing demand</p> <p>The billing demand at Rate GD is equal to the highest demand in real power (in kilowatts) during the consumption period in question, but cannot be less than the minimum billing demand as defined in Article 3.21.</p> <p>3.21 Minimum billing demand</p> <p>The minimum billing demand for a contract at Rate GD is the higher of the following values:</p> <p>a) the highest real power demand (in kilowatts) during the 24 consecutive monthly periods ending at the end of the consumption period in question; or</p> <p>b) the contract power chosen by the customer, which cannot be less than 50 kilowatts.</p>	
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<p>When a customer terminates an annual contract and signs another for the delivery of electricity at the same location and for similar purposes within the following 12 consecutive monthly periods, these two contracts are considered as one contract for purposes of establishing the minimum billing demand.</p> <p>For a change from Rate G or M to Rate GD, the minimum billing demand cannot be less than that established according to the conditions governing the original rate, for at least 12 consecutive monthly consumption periods starting from the one during which the minimum billing demand was established.</p> <p>For a change from Rate GD to Rate G or M, the minimum billing demand for the first 12 consumption periods at the new rate cannot be less than the minimum billing demand for the applicable general rate, nor can it be less than 100% of the maximum power demand for the last 12 consumption periods at Rate GD.</p> <p>Section 4 Transitional Rate - Snowmaking</p> <p>3.22 Transitional rate</p> <p>The Transitional Rate, defined in Section 4 of Chapter 4, also applies to small-power customers holding a contract which is billed according to the off-peak price of energy at Rate BT as at April 30, 1996, and which is about to expire; however, the adjustment provided for in Article 3.23 must be taken into account.</p> <p>3.23 Adjustment of the customer's bill</p> <p>The adjustment of the customer's bill described in Article 4.24 applies to small-power customers. However, the reference index must be raised by the average increase of</p>	<p>When a customer terminates an annual contract and signs another for the delivery of electricity at the same location and for similar purposes within the following 12 consecutive monthly periods, these two contracts are considered as one contract for purposes of establishing the minimum billing demand.</p> <p>For a change from Rate G or M to Rate GD, the minimum billing demand cannot be less than that established according to the conditions governing the original rate, for at least 12 consecutive monthly consumption periods starting from the one during which the minimum billing demand was established.</p> <p>For a change from Rate GD to Rate G or M, the minimum billing demand for the first 12 consumption periods at the new rate cannot be less than the minimum billing demand for the applicable general rate, nor can it be less than 100% of the maximum power demand for the last 12 consumption periods at Rate GD.</p> <p>Section 4 Transitional Rate – Snowmaking</p> <p>3.22 Transitional rate</p> <p>The Transitional Rate, defined in Section 4 of Chapter 4, also applies to small-power customers holding a contract which is billed according to the off-peak price of energy at Rate BT as at April 30, 1996, and which is about to expire; however, the adjustment provided for in Article 3.23 must be taken into account.</p> <p>3.23 Adjustment of the customer's bill</p> <p>The adjustment of the customer's bill described in Article 4.24 applies to small-power customers. However, the reference index must be raised by the average increase of</p>	
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<p>Rate G, not Rate M.</p> <p>Section 5 Net Metering Option for a Customer-Generator</p> <p>3.24 Application</p> <p>The net metering option defined in Chapter 2, Section 6, applies to Rate G contracts for which power is not metered.</p>	<p>Rate G, not Rate M.</p> <p>Section 5 Net Metering Option for a Customer-Generator</p> <p>3.243.243.9 Application</p> <p>The net metering option defined in Chapter 2, Section 6, applies to Rate G contracts for which power is not metered.</p>	
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<p>Section 1 Rate M</p> <p><i>Subsection 1.1</i> General</p> <p>4.1 Application</p> <p>General Rate M applies to a contract whose minimum billing demand is at least 100 kilowatts, but less than 5,000 kilowatts.</p> <p>Effective April 1, 2011, the scope of application of Rate M will be as follows: General Rate M applies to a contract whose maximum power demand exceeds 50 kilowatts at least once during the 12 consecutive monthly periods ending at the end of the consumption period in question. It does not apply to a contract with a minimum billing demand of 5,000 kilowatts or more.</p> <p>4.2 Structure of Rate M</p> <p>The structure of monthly Rate M for an annual contract is as follows:</p> <p>\$ 13.44 per kilowatt of billing demand,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">plus</p> <p>4.51¢ per kilowatthour for the first 210,000 kilowatthours;</p> <p>3.19¢ per kilowatthour for the remaining consumption.</p>	<p>Section 1 Rate M</p> <p><i>Subsection 1.1</i> General</p> <p>4.1 Application</p> <p>General Rate M applies to a <u>medium-power</u> contract whose minimum billing demand is at least 100 kilowatts, but less than 5,000 kilowatts.</p> <p>Effective April 1, 2011, the scope of application of Rate M will be as follows: General Rate M <u>does not applies-apply</u> to a contract whose maximum power demand <u>is always exeeeds below</u> 50 kilowatts at least once during the 12 consecutive monthly periods ending at the end of the consumption period in question. It does not apply to a contract with a minimum billing demand of 5,000 kilowatts or more.</p> <p>4.2 Structure of Rate M</p> <p>The structure of monthly Rate M for an annual contract is as follows:</p> <p>\$ 13.44 per kilowatt of billing demand,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">plus</p> <p>4.51¢ per kilowatthour for the first 210,000 kilowatthours;</p> <p>3.19¢ per kilowatthour for the remaining consumption.</p> <p><u>The minimum monthly bill is \$12.33 when single-phase electricity is delivered, or \$36.99 when three-phase electricity is delivered.</u></p>	

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<p>If applicable, any credits for supply at medium or high voltage and the adjustment for transformation losses, as described in articles 10.2 and 10.4, apply.</p> <p>4.3 Billing demand</p> <p>The billing demand at Rate M is equal to the maximum power demand during the consumption period in question, but cannot be less than the minimum billing demand, as defined:</p> <p>a) in Article 4.4, in the case of a contract beginning after March 31, 2009, or</p> <p>b) in Article 4.11, in the case of a contract in effect on March 31, 2009.</p> <p>The minimum billing demand defined in subparagraph a) of Article 4.4 shall apply to all Rate M contracts as of April 1, 2011.</p> <p>4.4 Minimum billing demand</p> <p>The minimum billing demand for each consumption period of a contract at Rate M is the higher of the following values:</p> <p>a) 65% of the maximum power demand during a consumption period that falls wholly in the winter period included in the 12 consecutive monthly periods ending at the end of the consumption period in question, or</p> <p>b) 100 kilowatts.</p>	<p>If applicable, any credits for supply at medium or high voltage and the adjustment for transformation losses, as described in articles 10.2 and 10.4, apply.</p> <p>4.3 Billing demand</p> <p>The billing demand at Rate M is equal to the maximum power demand during the consumption period in question, but cannot be less than the minimum billing demand, as defined <u>in Article 4.4:</u></p> <p>a) in Article 4.4, in the case of a contract beginning after March 31, 2009, or</p> <p>b) in Article 4.11, in the case of a contract in effect on March 31, 2009.</p> <p>The minimum billing demand defined in subparagraph a) of Article 4.4 shall apply to all Rate M contracts as of April 1, 2011.</p> <p>4.4 Minimum billing demand</p> <p><u>The minimum billing demand is determined as follows:</u></p> <p><u>1) If the consumption period in question begins before April 1, 2011, The</u> the minimum billing demand for each consumption period of a contract at Rate M is the higher of the following values:</p> <p>a) 65% of the maximum power demand during a consumption period that falls wholly in the winter period included in the 12 consecutive monthly periods ending at the end of the consumption period in question, or</p> <p>b) 100 kilowatts.</p>	
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<p>When a customer terminates an annual contract and signs another for the delivery of electricity at the same location and for similar purposes within the following 12 consecutive monthly periods, these two contracts are considered to be a single contract for calculation of the minimum billing demand.</p> <p>For a change to Rate M from Rate G or G-9, the minimum billing demand shall be determined as specified in this article.</p> <p>4.5 Increase in minimum billing demand to 5,000 kilowatts or more</p> <p>The minimum billing demand for an annual contract subject to Rate M may be increased to 5,000 kilowatts or more, at any time, upon written request from the customer.</p> <p>Following such increase, the contract is no longer eligible for Rate M and becomes subject to Rate L. The contract power and Rate L come into effect either at the beginning of the consumption period during which the Distributor receives the written request for revision, or on any date during that consumption period or at the beginning of one of the three previous consumption periods, at the customer's discretion.</p>	<p><u>2) If the consumption period in question begins after March 31, 2011, the minimum billing demand is equal to 65% of the maximum power demand during a consumption period that falls wholly in the winter period included in the 12 consecutive monthly periods ending at the end of the consumption period in question.</u></p> <p>When a customer terminates an annual contract and signs another for the delivery of electricity at the same location and for similar purposes within the following 12 consecutive monthly periods, these two contracts are considered to be a single contract for calculation of the minimum billing demand.</p> <p>For a change to Rate M from Rate G or G-9, the minimum billing demand shall be determined as specified in this article.</p> <p>4.5 Increase in minimum <u>Minimum</u> billing demand to of 5,000 kilowatts or more</p> <p><u>When The the minimum billing demand for an annual contract subject to Rate M may be increased to reaches 5,000 kilowatts or more, at any time, upon written request from the customer the contract ceases to be eligible for Rate M and becomes subject to Rate L.</u></p> <p><u>Rate L applies at the beginning of the consumption period during which the minimum billing demand reaches 5 000 kilowatts or more.</u></p> <p><u>The holder of a Rate M contract, Following such increase, the contract is no longer eligible for Rate M and may, at any time, ask that it becomes subject to Rate L by submitting a written request to the Distributor. The contract power and Rate L come into take effect either at the beginning of the consumption period during which the Distributor receives the written request for revision, or on any date during that consumption period or at the beginning of one of the three</u></p>	
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<p>In the event the customer does not specify the date the revision of the minimum billing demand is to take effect, it shall take effect at the beginning of the consumption period during which the Distributor receives the written request for revision.</p> <p>4.6 Revision of minimum billing demand to 5,000 kilowatts or more early in contract</p> <p>For the first 12 monthly periods of the contract, the customer may once retroactively change the minimum billing demand to 5,000 kilowatts or more, provided that the following conditions are met:</p> <p>a) The customer's current contract is an annual one;</p> <p>b) It is the customer's first annual contract at that location;</p> <p>c) The installation supplied under this contract is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a new installation, or - an installation which, under the current contract, is used for purposes other than those of the previous contract, or whose functioning has been significantly modified. <p>The revised minimum billing demand and Rate L come into effect either at the beginning of the contract or at the beginning of a consumption period, at the customer's discretion.</p>	<p>the previous consumption periods, at the customer's discretion.</p> <p>In the event the customer does not specify the date <u>at which</u> the change of raterevision of the minimum billing demand is to take effect, it <u>Rate L</u> shall take effect at the beginning of the consumption period during which the Distributor receives the written request for revision.</p> <p><u>The contract must be subject to rate M for a minimum of 30 days before Rate L can take effect.</u></p> <p>4.6 Revision of minimum billing demand to 5,000 kilowatts or more early in contract</p> <p>For the first 12 monthly periods of the contract, the customer may once retroactively change the minimum billing demand to 5,000 kilowatts or more, provided that the following conditions are met:</p> <p>a) The customer's current contract is an annual one;</p> <p>b) It is the customer's first annual contract at that location;</p> <p>c) The installation supplied under this contract is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a new installation, or - an installation which, under the current contract, is used for purposes other than those of the previous contract, or whose functioning has been significantly modified. <p>The revised minimum billing demand and Rate L come into effect either at the beginning of the contract or at the beginning of a consumption period, at the customer's discretion.</p>	
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<p>To obtain this revision, the customer must make the request in writing to the Distributor before the end of the 14th monthly period following the date of the beginning of the contract.</p> <p>4.7 Short-term contract</p> <p>A short-term contract for general use of medium power, where the electricity delivered is metered and the contract has a duration of at least one monthly period, is eligible for Rate M, except that the monthly demand charge is increased by \$5.55 in the winter period.</p> <p>When a consumption period to which the increased demand charge applies overlaps the beginning or the end of the winter period, this increase is prorated according to the number of days in the consumption period that fall within the winter period.</p> <p>4.8 Winter activities</p> <p>The application of Rate M according to the conditions specific to winter activities is reserved for contracts that were subject to them as at April 30, 1988. These conditions are described in Article 3.9, except for the rate applied. For eligible contracts, Rate M for short-term contracts described in Article 4.7 applies.</p> <p><i>Subsection 1.2</i> Transitional Measures</p> <p>4.9 Application</p>	<p>To obtain this revision, the customer must make the request in writing to the Distributor before the end of the 14th monthly period following the date of the beginning of the contract.</p> <p>4.7 Short-term contract</p> <p>A short-term contract for general use of medium power, where the electricity delivered is metered and the contract has a duration of at least one monthly period, is eligible for Rate M, except that the monthly demand charge is increased by \$5.55 in the winter period.</p> <p>When a consumption period to which the increased demand charge applies overlaps the beginning or the end of the winter period, this increase is prorated according to the number of days in the consumption period that fall within the winter period.</p> <p>4.8 Winter activities</p> <p>The application of Rate M according to the conditions specific to winter activities is reserved for contracts that were subject to them as at April 30, 1988. These conditions are described in Article 3.9<u>3.7</u>, except for the rate applied. For eligible contracts, Rate M for short-term contracts described in Article 4.7 applies.</p> <p><u>4.9 Installation of maximum-demand meter</u></p> <p><u>The maximum power demand is metered for all contracts subject to Rate M.</u></p> <p><i>Subsection 1.2</i> Transitional Measures</p> <p><u>4.9 Application</u></p>	
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<p>The transitional measures set forth in this subsection apply to the minimum billing demand of all contracts in effect on March 31, 2009.</p> <p>4.10 Application period</p> <p>The transitional measures apply from April 1, 2009, until the end of the last consumption period starting on March 31, 2011 at the latest.</p> <p>4.11 Minimum billing demand</p> <p>The minimum billing demand is determined as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) When the consumption period in question begins between April 1, 2009, and November 30, 2009, inclusive, the minimum billing demand is the higher of the following values: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the contract power, or b) 100 kilowatts. 2) When the consumption period in question begins between December 1, 2009, and November 30, 2010, inclusive, the minimum billing demand is the higher of the following values: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 40% of the maximum power demand during a consumption period that falls wholly in the winter period included in the 12 consecutive monthly periods beginning December 1, 2009 and ending at the end of the consumption period in question, or b) the contract power, if there is one, or c) 100 kilowatts. 	<p>The transitional measures set forth in this subsection apply to the minimum billing demand of all contracts in effect on March 31, 2009.</p> <p>4.10 Application period</p> <p>The transitional measures apply from April 1, 2009, until the end of the last consumption period starting on March 31, 2011 at the latest.</p> <p>4.11 Minimum billing demand</p> <p>The minimum billing demand is determined as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) When the consumption period in question begins between April 1, 2009, and November 30, 2009, inclusive, the minimum billing demand is the higher of the following values: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the contract power, or b) 100 kilowatts. 2) When the consumption period in question begins between December 1, 2009, and November 30, 2010, inclusive, the minimum billing demand is the higher of the following values: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 40% of the maximum power demand during a consumption period that falls wholly in the winter period included in the 12 consecutive monthly periods beginning December 1, 2009 and ending at the end of the consumption period in question, or b) the contract power, if there is one, or e) 100 kilowatts. 	
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- 3) When the consumption period in question begins between December 1, 2010, and March 31, 2011, inclusive, the minimum billing demand is the higher of the following values:
- a) 65% of the maximum power demand during a consumption period that falls wholly in the winter period included in the 12 consecutive monthly periods beginning December 1, 2010 and ending at the end of the consumption period in question, or
 - b) the contract power, if there is one, or
 - c) 100 kilowatts.

When a customer terminates an annual contract and signs another for the delivery of electricity at the same location and for similar purposes within the following 12 consecutive monthly periods, these two contracts are considered to be a single contract for calculation of the minimum billing demand.

For a change from Rate G or G-9 to Rate M, the minimum billing demand shall be determined as specified in this article.

4.12 Contract power

The contract power under Rate M must not be less than 100 kilowatts.

If a contract ceases to be eligible for Rate G because of a minimum billing demand of 100 kilowatts or more and becomes subject to Rate M, the contract power under Rate M is at least equal to the minimum billing demand under Rate G. This contract power takes effect at the beginning of the consumption period during which the minimum billing demand reaches 100 kilowatts or more.

- ~~3) When the consumption period in question begins between December 1, 2010, and March 31, 2011, inclusive, the minimum billing demand is the higher of the following values:~~
- ~~a) 65% of the maximum power demand during a consumption period that falls wholly in the winter period included in the 12 consecutive monthly periods beginning December 1, 2010 and ending at the end of the consumption period in question, or~~
 - ~~b) the contract power, if there is one, or~~
 - ~~c) 100 kilowatts.~~

~~When a customer terminates an annual contract and signs another for the delivery of electricity at the same location and for similar purposes within the following 12 consecutive monthly periods, these two contracts are considered to be a single contract for calculation of the minimum billing demand.~~

~~For a change from Rate G or G-9 to Rate M, the minimum billing demand shall be determined as specified in this article.~~

~~**4.12 Contract power**~~

~~The contract power under Rate M must not be less than 100 kilowatts.~~

~~If a contract ceases to be eligible for Rate G because of a minimum billing demand of 100 kilowatts or more and becomes subject to Rate M, the contract power under Rate M is at least equal to the minimum billing demand under Rate G. This contract power takes effect at the beginning of the consumption period during which the minimum billing demand reaches 100 kilowatts or more.~~

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For a change to Rate M from Rate G-9, the contract power set by the customer must not be less than the minimum billing demand established under the Rate G-9 conditions in effect, and must be maintained for the 12 consumption periods starting with the one in which the minimum billing demand was established.

4.13 Optimization charge

When, for a consumption period that falls wholly or partly in the winter period, the billing demand exceeds 133 1/3% of the contract power, the overrun is subject to a monthly optimization charge of \$14.37 per kilowatt.

This charge is prorated to the number of days in the consumption period that fall within the winter period.

However, a customer holding an annual contract may increase the contract power in accordance with Article 4.14; the customer is then exempt from the optimization charge up to 133 1/3% of the new contract power.

4.14 Increase in contract power

The contract power for an annual contract at Rate M may be increased at any time upon written request from the customer. The revision of the contract power takes effect either at the beginning of the consumption period during which the Distributor receives the written request for revision, or at the beginning of one of the three previous consumption periods, at the customer's discretion.

If, because of an increase in contract power, the contract becomes eligible for Rate L, the revision of the contract power and Rate L take effect at the beginning of the consumption period during which the Distributor receives the written request for revision, or on any date during that consumption period, or at the beginning of one of the three

~~For a change to Rate M from Rate G-9, the contract power set by the customer must not be less than the minimum billing demand established under the Rate G-9 conditions in effect, and must be maintained for the 12 consumption periods starting with the one in which the minimum billing demand was established.~~

~~4.13 Optimization charge~~

~~When, for a consumption period that falls wholly or partly in the winter period, the billing demand exceeds 133 1/3% of the contract power, the overrun is subject to a monthly optimization charge of \$14.37 per kilowatt.~~

~~This charge is prorated to the number of days in the consumption period that fall within the winter period.~~

~~However, a customer holding an annual contract may increase the contract power in accordance with Article 4.14; the customer is then exempt from the optimization charge up to 133 1/3% of the new contract power.~~

~~4.14 Increase in contract power~~

~~The contract power for an annual contract at Rate M may be increased at any time upon written request from the customer. The revision of the contract power takes effect either at the beginning of the consumption period during which the Distributor receives the written request for revision, or at the beginning of one of the three previous consumption periods, at the customer's discretion.~~

~~If, because of an increase in contract power, the contract becomes eligible for Rate L, the revision of the contract power and Rate L take effect at the beginning of the consumption period during which the Distributor receives the written request for revision, or on any date during that consumption period, or at the beginning of one of the three~~

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<p>previous consumption periods, at the customer's discretion.</p> <p>In the event the customer does not specify the date the revision of the contract power is to take effect, it shall take effect at the beginning of the consumption period during which the Distributor receives the written request for revision.</p> <p>4.15 Decrease in contract power</p> <p>The contract power for an annual contract at Rate M may be decreased after 12 consecutive monthly periods starting from the last increase or decrease, unless the customer is bound by contract to maintain that power for a longer period. The customer must send to the Distributor a written request to that effect.</p> <p>Provided that the decrease in contract power takes effect only after the 12 consecutive monthly periods required under the preceding paragraph, the revision takes effect on one of the following dates, at the customer's discretion and in accordance with the customer's written request:</p> <p>a) at the beginning of the consumption period during which the Distributor receives the written request for revision; or</p> <p>b) at the beginning of the previous consumption period; or</p> <p>c) at the beginning of any subsequent consumption period.</p> <p>If, because of a decrease in contract power in accordance with the first paragraph of this Article, the contract ceases to be eligible for Rate M and becomes subject to Rate G, the revision of the contract power and Rate G take effect either at the beginning of the consumption period during which the Distributor receives the written request for revision, or at the beginning of the previous consumption period, or at the</p>	<p>previous consumption periods, at the customer's discretion.</p> <p>In the event the customer does not specify the date the revision of the contract power is to take effect, it shall take effect at the beginning of the consumption period during which the Distributor receives the written request for revision.</p> <p>4.15 Decrease in contract power</p> <p>The contract power for an annual contract at Rate M may be decreased after 12 consecutive monthly periods starting from the last increase or decrease, unless the customer is bound by contract to maintain that power for a longer period. The customer must send to the Distributor a written request to that effect.</p> <p>Provided that the decrease in contract power takes effect only after the 12 consecutive monthly periods required under the preceding paragraph, the revision takes effect on one of the following dates, at the customer's discretion and in accordance with the customer's written request:</p> <p>a) at the beginning of the consumption period during which the Distributor receives the written request for revision; or</p> <p>b) at the beginning of the previous consumption period; or</p> <p>c) at the beginning of any subsequent consumption period.</p> <p>If, because of a decrease in contract power in accordance with the first paragraph of this Article, the contract ceases to be eligible for Rate M and becomes subject to Rate G, the revision of the contract power and Rate G take effect either at the beginning of the consumption period during which the Distributor receives the written request for revision, or at the beginning of the previous consumption period, or at the</p>	
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<p>beginning of any subsequent consumption period, at the customer's discretion and in accordance with the customer's written request.</p> <p>In the event the customer does not specify the date the revision of the contract power is to take effect, it shall take effect at the beginning of the consumption period during which the Distributor receives the written request for revision</p> <p>4.16 Revision of contract power early in contract</p> <p>Notwithstanding articles 4.14 and 4.15, the customer may retroactively increase or decrease the contract power once for the first 12 monthly periods of the contract, provided that the following conditions are met:</p> <p>a) The customer's current contract is an annual one;</p> <p>b) It is the customer's first annual contract at that location;</p> <p>c) The installation supplied under this contract is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a new installation; or - an installation which, under the current contract, is used for purposes other than those of the previous contract, or whose functioning has been significantly modified. <p>The revised contract power and the applicable general rate (G, M or L) come into effect either at the beginning of the contract or at the beginning of a consumption period, at the customer's discretion.</p> <p>To obtain this revision, the customer must make the request in writing to the Distributor before the end of the 14th monthly period following the date of the beginning of the contract.</p>	<p>beginning of any subsequent consumption period, at the customer's discretion and in accordance with the customer's written request.</p> <p>In the event the customer does not specify the date the revision of the contract power is to take effect, it shall take effect at the beginning of the consumption period during which the Distributor receives the written request for revision</p> <p>4.16 Revision of contract power early in contract</p> <p>Notwithstanding articles 4.14 and 4.15, the customer may retroactively increase or decrease the contract power once for the first 12 monthly periods of the contract, provided that the following conditions are met:</p> <p>a) The customer's current contract is an annual one;</p> <p>b) It is the customer's first annual contract at that location;</p> <p>c) The installation supplied under this contract is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a new installation; or — an installation which, under the current contract, is used for purposes other than those of the previous contract, or whose functioning has been significantly modified. <p>The revised contract power and the applicable general rate (G, M or L) come into effect either at the beginning of the contract or at the beginning of a consumption period, at the customer's discretion.</p> <p>To obtain this revision, the customer must make the request in writing to the Distributor before the end of the 14th monthly period following the date of the beginning of the contract.</p>	
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4.17 Non-renewal of the contract power

The conditions specified in articles 4.12 through 4.16 shall cease to apply on April 1, 2010. As a result, for all consumption periods beginning after March 31, 2010, the contract power of a contract at Rate M cannot be renewed, increased or decreased after the 12 consecutive monthly periods following the last revision. At the end of this 12-month period, the contract power will no longer be considered in determining the minimum billing demand.

As of April 1, 2010, in the case of a change to Rate M from Rate G, G-9 or L, the customer will not be required to choose a contract power since articles 4.12 through 4.16 will no longer apply. In other words, the contract power will no longer be considered in determining the minimum billing demand.

Section 2
Rate G-9

~~**4.17 Non-renewal of the contract power**~~

~~The conditions specified in articles 4.12 through 4.16 shall cease to apply on April 1, 2010. As a result, for all consumption periods beginning after March 31, 2010, the contract power of a contract at Rate M cannot be renewed, increased or decreased after the 12 consecutive monthly periods following the last revision. At the end of this 12-month period, the contract power will no longer be considered in determining the minimum billing demand.~~

~~As of April 1, 2010, in the case of a change to Rate M from Rate G, G-9 or L, the customer will not be required to choose a contract power since articles 4.12 through 4.16 will no longer apply. In other words, the contract power will no longer be considered in determining the minimum billing demand.~~

Section 2
Rate G-9

4.10 Application

General Rate G-9 applies to medium-power contracts which are characterized by limited use of billing demand.

Rate G-9 does not apply to contracts whose maximum power demand is always less than 65 kilowatts during the 12 consecutive monthly periods ending at the end of the consumption period in question.

Rate G-9 does not apply to independent producers.

4.11 Structure of Rate G-9

The structure of monthly Rate G-9 for an annual contract is as follows:

\$ 3.99 per kilowatt of billing demand.

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	<p style="text-align: center;"><u> </u> plus</p> <p><u>9.17¢ per kilowatthour.</u></p> <p><u>The minimum monthly bill is \$12.33 when single-phase electricity is delivered, or \$36.99 when three-phase electricity is delivered.</u></p> <p><u>If the maximum power demand exceeds the real power during a consumption period, the excess is subject to a monthly charge of \$9.45 per kilowatt .</u></p> <p><u>If applicable, any credits for supply at medium or high voltage and the adjustment for transformation losses, as described in articles 10.2 and 10.4, apply.</u></p> <p><u>4.12 Billing demand</u></p> <p><u>The billing demand at Rate G-9 is equal to the maximum power demand during the consumption period in question, but cannot be less than the minimum billing demand as defined in Article 4.13.</u></p> <p><u>4.13 Minimum billing demand</u></p> <p><u>The minimum billing demand for a contract at Rate G-9 is the higher of the following values: equal to 75% of the maximum power demand during a consumption period that falls wholly in the winter period included in the 12 consecutive monthly periods ending at the end of the consumption period in question.</u></p> <p>b) <u> </u> the contract power, if there is one.</p> <p><u>When a customer terminates an annual contract and signs another for the delivery of electricity at the same location and for similar purposes within the following 12 consecutive</u></p>	
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monthly periods, these two contracts are considered as one contract for purposes of establishing the minimum billing demand.

For a change to Rate G-9 from Rate G or M, the minimum billing demand shall be determined as specified in the present article.

4.14 Short-term contract

A short-term contract for general use of ~~small~~-medium power, where the electricity delivered is metered and the contract has a term of at least one monthly period, is eligible for Rate G-9, except that the minimum monthly bill is increased by \$12.33.

In the winter period, the monthly demand charge is increased by \$5.55.

When a consumption period to which the increased demand charge applies overlaps the beginning or the end of the winter period, this increase is prorated to the number of days in the consumption period that fall within the winter period.

4.15 Winter activities

The application of Rate G-9 according to the conditions specific to winter activities is reserved for contracts that were subject to them as at April 30, 1988. These conditions are described in Article 3.7.

However, Rate G-9 for short-term contracts does not apply to a contract that is subject to the conditions in Article 3.7, except if this rate already applied to such contract on April 30, 1993. In this case, the electricity consumed is billed according to the conditions applying to short-term contracts described in Article 4.14.

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<p>4.18 Rate G-9</p> <p>Rate G-9, defined in Section 2 of Chapter 3, also applies to medium power, for both annual contracts and short-term contracts.</p> <p>Section 3 Rate GD</p>	<p><u>4.16 Installation of maximum-demand meter</u></p> <p><u>The maximum power demand is metered for all contracts subject to Rate G-9.</u></p> <p><u>4.18 Rate G-9</u></p> <p>Rate G-9, defined in Section 2 of Chapter 3, also applies to medium power, for both annual contracts and short-term contracts.</p> <p>Section 3 Rate GD</p> <p><u>4.17 Application</u></p> <p><u>Rate GD applies to annual smallmedium-power contracts held by independent producers. It is offered as a backup energy source for independent producers whose usual energy source is temporarily unavailable or is under maintenance.</u></p> <p><u>Rate GD does not apply if backup generators are the only equipment used by the customer to produce electricity.</u></p> <p><u>Rate GD may not be used for the resale of energy to a third party.</u></p> <p><u>4.18 Beginning of application of Rate GD</u></p> <p><u>Rate GD applies as of the date on which the appropriate metering equipment is installed. All the electricity supplied under Rate GD must be covered by a separate contract.</u></p> <p><u>4.19 Structure of Rate GD</u></p> <p><u>The structure of monthly Rate GD for an annual contract is as follows:</u></p>	
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\$ 4.89 per kilowatt of billing demand,
_____ plus
5.55¢ per kilowatthour for energy consumed in the
summer period;
14.13¢ per kilowatthour for energy consumed in the winter
period.

If applicable, any credits for supply at medium or high
voltage and the adjustment for transformation losses, as
described in articles 10.2 and 10.4, apply.

4.20 Billing demand

The billing demand at Rate GD is equal to the highest
demand in real power (in kilowatts) during the consumption
period in question, but cannot be less than the minimum
billing demand as defined in Article 4.21.

4.21 Minimum billing demand

The minimum billing demand for a contract at Rate GD is the
higher of the following values:

a) _____ the highest real power demand (in kilowatts) during
the 24 consecutive monthly periods ending at the end of the
consumption period in question; or

b) _____ the contract power chosen by the customer, which
cannot be less than 50 kilowatts.

When a customer terminates an annual contract and signs
another for the delivery of electricity at the same location and
for similar purposes within the following 12 consecutive
monthly periods, these two contracts are considered as one
contract for purposes of establishing the minimum billing

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<p>4.19 Rate GD</p> <p>Rate GD, defined in Section 3 of Chapter 3, also applies to medium-power annual contracts.</p> <p>Section 4 Transitional Rate - Snowmaking</p> <p>4.20 Application</p> <p>This section applies to medium-power customers holding a contract billed according to the off-peak price of energy at Rate BT as at April 30, 1996. The Transitional Rate applies from the date the contract expires.</p> <p>4.21 Available power</p> <p>The Transitional Rate cannot apply to power higher than the available power stipulated in the contract.</p> <p>4.22 Restrictions regarding use of power</p>	<p><u>demand.</u></p> <p><u>For a change from Rate G or M to Rate GD, the minimum billing demand cannot be less than that established according to the conditions governing the original rate, for at least 12 consecutive monthly consumption periods starting from the one during which the minimum billing demand was established.</u></p> <p><u>For a change from Rate GD to Rate G or M, the minimum billing demand for the first 12 consumption periods at the new rate cannot be less than the minimum billing demand for the applicable general rate, nor can it be less than 100% of the maximum power demand for the last 12 consumption periods at Rate GD.</u></p> <p>4.19 Rate GD</p> <p>Rate GD, defined in Section 3 of Chapter 3, also applies to medium-power annual contracts.</p> <p>Section 4 Transitional Rate - Snowmaking</p> <p>4.20.22 Application</p> <p>This section applies to medium-power customers holding a contract billed according to the off-peak price of energy at Rate BT as at April 30, 1996. The Transitional Rate applies from the date the contract expires.</p> <p>4.21.23 Available power</p> <p>The Transitional Rate cannot apply to power higher than the available power stipulated in the contract.</p> <p>4.22.24 Restrictions regarding use of power</p>	
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<p>Power subject to the Transitional Rate cannot be used for purposes other than those stipulated in the contract.</p> <p>4.23 Customer's bill</p> <p>Starting the first day following the expiry date of the contract, the customer's bill for each consumption period is determined as follows:</p> <p>a) First, the bill is determined according to the price and billing conditions in effect immediately before the expiry of the contract;</p> <p>b) The adjustment described in Article 4.24 is then applied;</p> <p>c) If applicable, the credit for supply described in Article 10.3 is then applied.</p> <p>4.24 Adjustment of the customer's bill</p> <p>To determine the applicable adjustment, the Distributor multiplies the customer's bill by the reference index in effect.</p> <p>The reference index is determined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The reference index is set at 1.0 on April 30, 1996. - It is increased by 8% on May 1 of each year, starting on May 1, 1996, and on April 1 of each year, starting on April 1, 2005. - It is also raised by the average increase of Rate M, each time such increase comes into effect. <p>These increases are cumulative.</p> <p>4.25 End of application</p>	<p>Power subject to the Transitional Rate cannot be used for purposes other than those stipulated in the contract.</p> <p>4.234.25 Customer's bill</p> <p>Starting the first day following the expiry date of the contract, the customer's bill for each consumption period is determined as follows:</p> <p>a) First, the bill is determined according to the price and billing conditions in effect immediately before the expiry of the contract;</p> <p>b) The adjustment described in Article 4.244.26 is then applied;</p> <p>c) If applicable, the credit for supply described in Article 10.3 is then applied.</p> <p>4.244.26 Adjustment of the customer's bill</p> <p>To determine the applicable adjustment, the Distributor multiplies the customer's bill by the reference index in effect.</p> <p>The reference index is determined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The reference index is set at 1.0 on April 30, 1996. - It is increased by 8% on May 1 of each year, starting on May 1, 1996, and on April 1 of each year, starting on April 1, 2005. - It is also raised by the average increase of Rate M, each time such increase comes into effect. <p>These increases are cumulative.</p> <p>4.254.27 End of application</p>	
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<p>The Transitional Rate shall cease to apply when it is more advantageous for the customer to be subject to the appropriate general rate.</p> <p>Section 5 Transitional Rate - Photosynthesis</p> <p>4.26 Application</p> <p>The Transitional Rate in this section applies to customers holding Rate BT contracts as at August 16, 2004, whose consumption for photosynthesis only is billed according to Rate BT prices and conditions as at this date. To be eligible for this rate, the customer must have abandoned Rate BT no later than March 31, 2005.</p> <p>4.27 Customer's bill</p> <p>The customer's bill for each consumption period is determined as follows:</p> <p>a) First, the bill is determined according to the price and billing conditions specified in articles 4.28 through 4.33;</p> <p>b) The adjustment described in Article 4.34 is then applied;</p> <p>c) If applicable, the credit for supply described in Article 10.3 is then applied.</p> <p>4.28 Structure of Transitional Rate - Photosynthesis</p> <p>The structure of the Transitional Rate is as follows:</p> <p>Monthly fixed charge:</p>	<p>The Transitional Rate shall cease to apply when it is more advantageous for the customer to be subject to the appropriate general rate.</p> <p>Section 5 Transitional Rate - Photosynthesis</p> <p>4.264.28 Application</p> <p>The Transitional Rate in this section applies to customers holding Rate BT contracts as at August 16, 2004, whose consumption for photosynthesis only is billed according to Rate BT prices and conditions as at this date. To be eligible for this rate, the customer must have abandoned Rate BT no later than March 31, 2005.</p> <p>4.274.29 Customer's bill</p> <p>The customer's bill for each consumption period is determined as follows:</p> <p>a) First, the bill is determined according to the price and billing conditions specified in articles 4.28<u>4.30</u> through 4.33<u>4.35</u>;</p> <p>b) The adjustment described in Article 4.34<u>4.36</u> is then applied;</p> <p>c) If applicable, the credit for supply described in Article 10.3 is then applied.</p> <p>4.284.30 Structure of Transitional Rate - Photosynthesis</p> <p>The structure of the Transitional Rate is as follows:</p> <p>Monthly fixed charge:</p>	
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<p>\$ 34.77 plus</p> <p>6.48¢ per kilowatt of contractual power.</p> <p>Price of energy:</p> <p>3.51 ¢ per kilowatthour for all energy consumed in accordance with the conditions stipulated in this section.</p> <p>4.29 Scope of the expression “365 days”</p> <p>For the purposes of the Transitional Rate, the expression “365 days” is understood to mean “366 days” in the case of a 12-month period that includes a February 29.</p> <p>4.30 Contractual power</p> <p>In order to establish the monthly fixed charge, in accordance with Article 4.28, the customer must sign a written contract committing to a contractual power which may not be less than 50 kilowatts. This contractual power must be equal to at least 85% of the available power, but under no circumstances may it be higher than the available power.</p> <p>4.31 Increase in contractual power</p> <p>Subject to Article 4.30, the contractual power may be increased after 365 days from the date on which it became effective, or from the last change in contractual power.</p> <p>To this effect, the customer must submit a written request to the Distributor at least 30 days before the end of this 365-day period.</p> <p>A customer who wishes to increase the contractual power within a given 365-day period may do so, provided the fixed charge for the revised contractual power is paid retroactive to</p>	<p>\$ 34.77 plus</p> <p>6.48¢ per kilowatt of contractual power.</p> <p>Price of energy:</p> <p>3.51 ¢ per kilowatthour for all energy consumed in accordance with the conditions stipulated in this section.</p> <p><u>4.294.31</u> Scope of the expression “365 days”</p> <p>For the purposes of the Transitional Rate, the expression “365 days” is understood to mean “366 days” in the case of a 12-month period that includes a February 29.</p> <p><u>4.304.32</u> Contractual power</p> <p>In order to establish the monthly fixed charge, in accordance with Article <u>4.284.30</u>, the customer must sign a written contract committing to a contractual power which may not be less than 50 kilowatts. This contractual power must be equal to at least 85% of the available power, but under no circumstances may it be higher than the available power.</p> <p><u>4.314.33</u> Increase in contractual power</p> <p>Subject to Article <u>4.304.32</u>, the contractual power may be increased after 365 days from the date on which it became effective, or from the last change in contractual power.</p> <p>To this effect, the customer must submit a written request to the Distributor at least 30 days before the end of this 365-day period.</p> <p>A customer who wishes to increase the contractual power within a given 365-day period may do so, provided the fixed charge for the revised contractual power is paid retroactive to</p>	
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<p>the beginning of that 365-day period. The customer's bill is then adjusted retroactively based on the revised contractual power.</p> <p>4.32 Decrease in contractual power</p> <p>The contractual power may be decreased after 365 days from the date on which it became effective, or from the last change in contractual power. To this effect, the customer must submit a written request to the Distributor at least 30 days before the end of this 365-day period.</p> <p>4.33 Maximum power demand greater than contractual power</p> <p>If the maximum power demand during a consumption period exceeds the contractual power by more than 10%, the Distributor will apply to the excess a monthly penalty of \$13.50 per kilowatt.</p> <p>This penalty does not in any way relieve the customer of liability for any damage to the Distributor's equipment resulting from power demand in excess of the available power.</p> <p>4.34 Adjustment of the customer's bill</p> <p>To determine the applicable adjustment, the Distributor multiplies the customer's bill by the reference index in effect.</p> <p>The reference index is determined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The reference index is set at 1.0 on April 1, 2005; b) It is increased by 5% on April 1 of 2005, 2006 and 2007; c) It is then increased by 8% on April 1 of each year, starting April 1, 2008; d) It is also raised by the average increase in the 	<p>the beginning of that 365-day period. The customer's bill is then adjusted retroactively based on the revised contractual power.</p> <p>4.32434 Decrease in contractual power</p> <p>The contractual power may be decreased after 365 days from the date on which it became effective, or from the last change in contractual power. To this effect, the customer must submit a written request to the Distributor at least 30 days before the end of this 365-day period.</p> <p>4.33435 Maximum power demand greater than contractual power</p> <p>If the maximum power demand during a consumption period exceeds the contractual power by more than 10%, the Distributor will apply to the excess a monthly penalty of \$13.50 per kilowatt.</p> <p>This penalty does not in any way relieve the customer of liability for any damage to the Distributor's equipment resulting from power demand in excess of the available power.</p> <p>4.34436 Adjustment of the customer's bill</p> <p>To determine the applicable adjustment, the Distributor multiplies the customer's bill by the reference index in effect.</p> <p>The reference index is determined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The reference index is set at 1.0 on April 1, 2005; b) It is increased by 5% on April 1 of 2005, 2006 and 2007; c) It is then increased by 8% on April 1 of each year, starting April 1, 2008; d) It is also raised by the average increase in the 	
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<p>Distributor's rates, each time such increase comes into effect.</p> <p>These increases are cumulative.</p> <p>4.35 Fraud</p> <p>If the customer commits fraud, manipulates or hinders the functioning of the meters, or uses the Transitional Rate for purposes other than those provided for under this Distributor's Rates and Conditions, the Distributor will terminate the Transitional Rate contract. The contract then becomes subject to Rate D, if it is eligible for such rate, or to the appropriate general rate G, M or L.</p> <p>4.36 Duration of commitment</p> <p>The customer may terminate the Transitional Rate contract at any time. The contract then becomes subject to Rate D, if it is eligible for such rate, or to the appropriate general rate G, M or L.</p> <p>4.37 End of application</p> <p>The Transitional Rate shall cease to apply when it is more advantageous for the customer to be subject to the rate for which such customer is eligible.</p> <p>Section 6 Running-in of New Equipment</p> <p>4.38 Application</p> <p>A customer who has a Rate M contract and who wishes to run in one or more units of new equipment in order to operate them later on a regular basis using electricity delivered by the Distributor, may avail itself the conditions of application of Rate M for running-in use for a minimum of:</p>	<p>Distributor's rates, each time such increase comes into effect.</p> <p>These increases are cumulative.</p> <p>4.354.37 Fraud</p> <p>If the customer commits fraud, manipulates or hinders the functioning of the meters, or uses the Transitional Rate for purposes other than those provided for under this Distributor's Rates and Conditions, the Distributor will terminate the Transitional Rate contract. The contract then becomes subject to Rate D, if it is eligible for such rate, or to the appropriate general rate G, M or L.</p> <p>4.364.38 Duration of commitment</p> <p>The customer may terminate the Transitional Rate contract at any time. The contract then becomes subject to Rate D, if it is eligible for such rate, or to the appropriate general rate G, M or L.</p> <p>4.374.39 End of application</p> <p>The Transitional Rate shall cease to apply when it is more advantageous for the customer to be subject to the rate for which such customer is eligible.</p> <p>Section 6 Running-in of New Equipment</p> <p>4.384.40 Application</p> <p>A customer who has a Rate M contract and who wishes to run in one or more units of new equipment in order to operate them later on a regular basis using electricity delivered by the Distributor, may avail itself the conditions of application of Rate M for running-in use for a minimum of:</p>	
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<p>a) one consumption period, and a maximum of six consecutive consumption periods, for customers to whom Article 4.39 applies;</p> <p>b) one consumption period, and a maximum of 12 consecutive consumption periods, for customers to whom Article 4.40 applies.</p> <p>To avail itself of these conditions, the customer must provide the Distributor with a written notice, at least 30 days before the running-in period, indicating the approximate beginning of the running-in period and must submit to the Distributor, for written approval, the nature and power ratings of the equipment to be run in. The power rating of the equipment to be run in must be at least 10% of the minimum billing demand in effect at the time of the customer's written request, and also at least 100 kilowatts. At least 10 days before the beginning of the running-in, the customer must advise the Distributor, for written approval, of the exact date of the beginning of the running-in period. The Rate M conditions for running-in will apply as of the beginning of the consumption period during which the running-in takes place.</p> <p>4.39 Contract whose billing history includes at Rate M 12 or more consumption periods during which there was no running-in under this section or Section 7</p> <p>When all or part of the customer's power demand is for the running-in of equipment and the billing history includes at Rate M 12 or more consumption periods during which there was no running-in, the electricity bill is determined as follows:</p> <p>a) An average price, expressed in ¢/kWh, is determined on the basis of the average billing demand and energy consumed during the last 12 consumption periods during which there was no running-in. Upon written request</p>	<p>a) one consumption period, and a maximum of six consecutive consumption periods, for customers to whom Article 4.39<u>4.41</u> applies;</p> <p>b) one consumption period, and a maximum of 12 consecutive consumption periods, for customers to whom Article 4.40<u>4.42</u> applies.</p> <p>To avail itself of these conditions, the customer must provide the Distributor with a written notice, at least 30 days before the running-in period, indicating the approximate beginning of the running-in period and must submit to the Distributor, for written approval, the nature and power ratings of the equipment to be run in. The power rating of the equipment to be run in must be at least 10% of the minimum billing demand in effect at the time of the customer's written request, and also at least 100 kilowatts. At least 10 days before the beginning of the running-in, the customer must advise the Distributor, for written approval, of the exact date of the beginning of the running-in period. The Rate M conditions for running-in will apply as of the beginning of the consumption period during which the running-in takes place.</p> <p>4.39<u>4.41</u> Contract whose billing history includes at Rate M 12 or more consumption periods during which there was no running-in under this section or Section 7</p> <p>When all or part of the customer's power demand is for the running-in of equipment and the billing history includes at Rate M 12 or more consumption periods during which there was no running-in, the electricity bill is determined as follows:</p> <p>a) An average price, expressed in ¢/kWh, is determined on the basis of the average billing demand and energy consumed during the last 12 consumption periods during which there was no running-in. Upon written request</p>	
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<p>from the customer, days during which a strike is held at the customer's premises are not taken into account when this average is determined. To determine this average price, the Rate M prices and conditions in effect during the consumption period in question, within the running-in period, are applied to this average, taking into account, as applicable, credits for supply at medium or high voltage and the adjustment for transformation losses, as described in articles 10.2 and 10.4.</p> <p>b) For each consumption period of the running-in period, the energy consumed is billed at the average price, determined according to the preceding subparagraph, plus 4%. However, the minimum bill per consumption period is at least the average billing demand of the last 12 consumption periods preceding the running-in period, multiplied by the demand charge in effect during the consumption period in question within the running-in period. The demand charge is adjusted for any applicable credits for supply at medium or high voltage and the adjustment for transformation losses, as described in articles 10.2 and 10.4.</p> <p>4.40 Contract whose billing history consists of fewer than 12 consumption periods at Rate M during which there was no running-in under this section or Section 7</p> <p>When all or part of the customer's power demand is used for the running-in of equipment and the billing history consists of fewer than 12 consumption periods at Rate M during which there was no running-in, the electricity bill is determined as follows:</p> <p>a) The customer gives the Distributor a written estimate of the power demand and the energy that will be consumed, on average, under the contract after the running-in period. An average price, expressed in ¢/kWh, is</p>	<p>from the customer, days during which a strike is held at the customer's premises are not taken into account when this average is determined. To determine this average price, the Rate M prices and conditions in effect during the consumption period in question, within the running-in period, are applied to this average, taking into account, as applicable, credits for supply at medium or high voltage and the adjustment for transformation losses, as described in articles 10.2 and 10.4.</p> <p>b) For each consumption period of the running-in period, the energy consumed is billed at the average price, determined according to the preceding subparagraph, plus 4%. However, the minimum bill per consumption period is at least the average billing demand of the last 12 consumption periods preceding the running-in period, multiplied by the demand charge in effect during the consumption period in question within the running-in period. The demand charge is adjusted for any applicable credits for supply at medium or high voltage and the adjustment for transformation losses, as described in articles 10.2 and 10.4.</p> <p>4.40.42 Contract whose billing history consists of fewer than 12 consumption periods at Rate M during which there was no running-in under this section or Section 7</p> <p>When all or part of the customer's power demand is used for the running-in of equipment and the billing history consists of fewer than 12 consumption periods at Rate M during which there was no running-in, the electricity bill is determined as follows:</p> <p>a) The customer gives the Distributor a written estimate of the power demand and the energy that will be consumed, on average, under the contract after the running-in period. An average price, expressed in ¢/kWh, is</p>	
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<p>determined on the basis of this estimate, once it has been approved by the Distributor. To determine this average price, the Rate M prices and conditions in effect during the consumption period in question, within the running-in period, are applied to the estimate, taking into account, as applicable, credits for supply at medium or high voltage and the adjustment for transformation losses, as described in articles 10.2 and 10.4.</p> <p>b) During the running-in period, the energy consumed is billed at this average price, plus 4%.</p> <p>At the end of three monthly consumption periods following the end of the running-in period, the bills applying to the running-in period are adjusted if need be. An average price, expressed in ¢/kWh, is determined on the basis of the maximum power demand and the energy consumed on average during these last three consumption periods and on the Rate M prices and conditions in effect during the running-in period. If this price, increased by 4%, is different from the billing price, the bills for the running-in period will be adjusted accordingly.</p> <p>4.41 Termination of the running-in conditions</p> <p>To terminate application of the running-in conditions, the customer must so notify the Distributor in writing. The running-in conditions cease to apply, at the customer's discretion, either at the beginning of the consumption period in effect when the Distributor receives the customer's written notice, at the beginning of either of the two previous consumption periods or at the beginning of either of the two subsequent consumption periods.</p> <p>4.42 Reapplication of running-in conditions</p> <p>Following a new equipment addition, a customer may once again benefit from the running-in conditions. Such customer</p>	<p>determined on the basis of this estimate, once it has been approved by the Distributor. To determine this average price, the Rate M prices and conditions in effect during the consumption period in question, within the running-in period, are applied to the estimate, taking into account, as applicable, credits for supply at medium or high voltage and the adjustment for transformation losses, as described in articles 10.2 and 10.4.</p> <p>b) During the running-in period, the energy consumed is billed at this average price, plus 4%.</p> <p>At the end of three monthly consumption periods following the end of the running-in period, the bills applying to the running-in period are adjusted if need be. An average price, expressed in ¢/kWh, is determined on the basis of the maximum power demand and the energy consumed on average during these last three consumption periods and on the Rate M prices and conditions in effect during the running-in period. If this price, increased by 4%, is different from the billing price, the bills for the running-in period will be adjusted accordingly.</p> <p><u>4.414.43</u> Termination of the running-in conditions</p> <p>To terminate application of the running-in conditions, the customer must so notify the Distributor in writing. The running-in conditions cease to apply, at the customer's discretion, either at the beginning of the consumption period in effect when the Distributor receives the customer's written notice, at the beginning of either of the two previous consumption periods or at the beginning of either of the two subsequent consumption periods.</p> <p><u>4.424.44</u> Reapplication of running-in conditions</p> <p>Following a new equipment addition, a customer may once again benefit from the running-in conditions. Such customer</p>	
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<p>must submit a new request to the Distributor in accordance with the provisions described in Article 4.38.</p> <p>Section 7 Running-in within the Experimental Program for New Heating Technologies</p> <p>4.43 Application</p> <p>A customer who has a Rate M contract and who wishes to run in one or more units of new heating equipment in order to operate them later on a regular basis using electricity delivered by the Distributor, may avail itself of the conditions of application of Rate M for running-in within the Distributor's experimental program for new heating technologies, for a minimum of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - one consumption period, and a maximum of 24 consecutive consumption periods. <p>The customer must have agreed to participate, at the Distributor's request, in the experimental program for new heating technologies. The Rate M conditions for running-in will apply as of the beginning of the consumption period during which the running-in takes place.</p> <p>4.44 Contract whose billing history includes at Rate M 12 or more consumption periods during which there was no running-in under this section or Section 6</p> <p>When all or part of the customer's power demand is used for the running-in of equipment and the billing history includes at Rate M 12 or more consumption periods during which there was no running-in, the electricity bill is determined as follows:</p> <p>a) An average price, expressed in ¢/kWh, is determined on the basis of the average billing demand and the energy</p>	<p>must submit a new request to the Distributor in accordance with the provisions described in Article 4.38<u>4.40</u>.</p> <p>Section 7 Running-in within the Experimental Program for New Heating Technologies</p> <p>4.43<u>4.45</u> Application</p> <p>A customer who has a Rate M contract and who wishes to run in one or more units of new heating equipment in order to operate them later on a regular basis using electricity delivered by the Distributor, may avail itself of the conditions of application of Rate M for running-in within the Distributor's experimental program for new heating technologies, for a minimum of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - one consumption period, and a maximum of 24 consecutive consumption periods. <p>The customer must have agreed to participate, at the Distributor's request, in the experimental program for new heating technologies. The Rate M conditions for running-in will apply as of the beginning of the consumption period during which the running-in takes place.</p> <p>4.44<u>4.46</u> Contract whose billing history includes at Rate M₁₂ or more consumption periods during which there was no running-in under this section or Section 6</p> <p>When all or part of the customer's power demand is used for the running-in of equipment and the billing history includes at Rate M₁₂ or more consumption periods during which there was no running-in, the electricity bill is determined as follows:</p> <p>a) An average price, expressed in ¢/kWh, is determined on the basis of the average billing demand and the energy</p>	<p>Précision.</p>
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<p>consumed during the last 12 consumption periods during which there was no running-in. Upon written request from the customer, days during which a strike is held at the customer's premises are not taken into account when this average is determined. To determine this average price, the Rate M prices and conditions during the consumption period in question, within the running-in period, are applied to this average, taking into account, as applicable, credits for supply at medium or high voltage and the adjustment for transformation losses, as described in articles 10.2 and 10.4.</p> <p>b) For each consumption period of the running-in period, the energy consumed is billed at the average price, determined according to the preceding subparagraph. However, the minimum bill per consumption period is at least the average billing demand of the last 12 consumption periods preceding the running-in period, multiplied by the demand charge in effect during the consumption period in question within the running-in period. The demand charge is adjusted for any applicable credits for supply at medium or high voltage and adjustment for transformation losses, as described in articles 10.2 and 10.4.</p> <p>4.45 Contract whose billing history consists of fewer than 12 consumption periods at Rate M during which there was no running-in under this section or Section 6</p> <p>When all or part of the customer's power demand is used for the running-in of equipment and the billing history consists of fewer than 12 consumption periods at Rate M during which there was no running-in, the electricity bill is determined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The customer gives the Distributor a written estimate of the power demand and energy that will be consumed, on average, under the contract after the running-in period. 	<p>consumed during the last 12 consumption periods during which there was no running-in. Upon written request from the customer, days during which a strike is held at the customer's premises are not taken into account when this average is determined. To determine this average price, the Rate M prices and conditions during the consumption period in question, within the running-in period, are applied to this average, taking into account, as applicable, credits for supply at medium or high voltage and the adjustment for transformation losses, as described in articles 10.2 and 10.4.</p> <p>b) For each consumption period of the running-in period, the energy consumed is billed at the average price, determined according to the preceding subparagraph. However, the minimum bill per consumption period is at least the average billing demand of the last 12 consumption periods preceding the running-in period, multiplied by the demand charge in effect during the consumption period in question within the running-in period. The demand charge is adjusted for any applicable credits for supply at medium or high voltage and adjustment for transformation losses, as described in articles 10.2 and 10.4.</p> <p>4.45 4.47 Contract whose billing history consists of fewer than 12 consumption periods at Rate M during which there was no running-in under this section or Section 6</p> <p>When all or part of the customer's power demand is used for the running-in of equipment and the billing history consists of fewer than 12 consumption periods at Rate M during which there was no running-in, the electricity bill is determined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The customer gives the Distributor a written estimate of the power demand and energy that will be consumed, on average, under the contract after the running-in period. 	
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<p>An average price, expressed in ¢/kWh, is determined on the basis of this estimate, once it has been approved by the Distributor. To determine this average price, the Rate M prices and conditions in effect during the consumption period in question, within the running-in period, are applied to the estimate, taking into account, as applicable, credits for supply at medium or high voltage and the adjustment for transformation losses, as described in articles 10.2 and 10.4.</p> <p>4.46 Termination of the running-in conditions within the Experimental Program for New Heating Technologies</p> <p>The conditions described in Article 4.41 apply.</p> <p>4.47 Renewal of the running-in conditions within the Experimental Program for New Heating Technologies</p> <p>The conditions described in Article 4.43 apply.</p> <p>Section 8 Interruptible Electricity Option for Medium-Power Customers</p> <p><i>Subsection 8.1</i> General</p> <p>4.48 Application</p> <p>The Interruptible Electricity Option applies to a customer under contract for medium power at a general rate who can commit to the Distributor to curtail power weekdays during the winter period.</p> <p>4.49 Definitions</p>	<p>An average price, expressed in ¢/kWh, is determined on the basis of this estimate, once it has been approved by the Distributor. To determine this average price, the Rate M prices and conditions in effect during the consumption period in question, within the running-in period, are applied to the estimate, taking into account, as applicable, credits for supply at medium or high voltage and the adjustment for transformation losses, as described in articles 10.2 and 10.4.</p> <p>4.464.48 Termination of the running-in conditions within the Experimental Program for New Heating Technologies</p> <p>The conditions described in Article 4.414.43 apply.</p> <p>4.474.49 Renewal of the running-in conditions within the Experimental Program for New Heating Technologies</p> <p>The conditions described in Article 4.434.45 apply.</p> <p>Section 8 Interruptible Electricity Option for Medium-Power Customers</p> <p><i>Subsection 8.1</i> General</p> <p>4.484.50 Application</p> <p>The Interruptible Electricity Option applies to a customer under contract for medium power at a general rate who can commit to the Distributor to curtail power weekdays during the winter period.</p> <p>4.494.51 Definitions</p>	
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<p>In this section, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>“average hourly power”: The value in kilowatts of the average of the real power demands of four 15-minute integration periods.</p> <p>“base power”: The maximum power that the customer commits not to exceed during an interruption period.</p> <p>“effective hourly interruptible power”: For each hour of interruption, the difference between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the average of the 5 highest average hourly power values during the corresponding useable hour of the consumption period in question and b) the average hourly power. <p>Effective hourly interruptible power cannot be negative.</p> <p>“interruption period”: A block of four hours of interruption that may occur on weekdays in the winter period, excluding statutory holidays, as specified in the definition of useable hours.</p> <p>“overrun”: For each 15-minute integration period during an interruption period, the difference between the real power demand and 105% of the applicable base power.</p> <p>“useable hours”: All hours from 07:00 to 11:00 and from 17:00 to 21:00, excluding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Saturdays and Sundays; b) December 24, 25, 26 and 31, January 1 and 2, as well as Good Friday and Easter Monday, when the latter fall within the winter period; 	<p>In this section, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>“average hourly power”: The value in kilowatts of the average of the real power demands of four 15-minute integration periods.</p> <p>“base power”: The maximum power that the customer commits not to exceed during an interruption period.</p> <p>“effective hourly interruptible power”: For each hour of interruption, the difference between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the average of the 5 highest average hourly power values during the corresponding useable hour of the consumption period in question and b) the average hourly power. <p>Effective hourly interruptible power cannot be negative.</p> <p>“interruption period”: A block of four hours of interruption that may occur on weekdays in the winter period, excluding statutory holidays, as specified in the definition of useable hours.</p> <p>“overrun”: For each 15-minute integration period during an interruption period, the difference between the real power demand and 105% of the applicable base power.</p> <p>“useable hours”: All hours from 07:00 to 11:00 and from 17:00 to 21:00, excluding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Saturdays and Sundays; b) December 24, 25, 26 and 31, January 1 and 2, as well as Good Friday and Easter Monday, when the latter fall within the winter period; 	
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<p>c) days when the customer curtails its power in accordance with this section.</p> <p>4.50 Sign-up date</p> <p>The customer must apply in writing to the Distributor before September 1, indicating the base power the customer wishes to commit to. The Distributor then has 30 days to send its written decision as to whether or not it accepts the power proposed by the customer. The agreement comes into effect December 1.</p> <p><i>Subsection 8.2</i> <i>Credits and Conditions of Application</i></p> <p>4.51 Commitment</p> <p>The customer commits to a base power, which must not exceed 85% of the average billing demand for the preceding winter period. The difference between the maximum power demand and the base power must be at least 100 kilowatts. The contractual commitment remains in effect for the winter period.</p> <p>The customer may raise or lower the base power once during the winter period. The new base power applies within 30 days. No retroactive modification is permitted.</p> <p>The customer shall notify the Distributor when the unavailability of a fuel-fired boiler has an impact on base power. The Distributor will then temporarily adjust the base power. The Distributor may terminate the customer's commitment if this situation occurs more than twice during the commitment period or if the boiler unavailability exceeds seven business days. Under such circumstances, the amount of the fixed credit granted under Article 4.53 will be prorated to the number of days of availability of the fuel-fired boiler since the effective date of the commitment.</p> <p>4.52 Conditions applicable to interruptions</p>	<p>c) days when the customer curtails its power in accordance with this section.</p> <p>4.504.52 Sign-up date</p> <p>The customer must apply in writing to the Distributor before September-October 1, indicating the base power the customer wishes to commit to. The Distributor then has 30 days to send its written decision as to whether or not it accepts the power proposed by the customer. The agreement comes into effect December 1.</p> <p><i>Subsection 8.2</i> <i>Credits and Conditions of Application</i></p> <p>4.514.53 Commitment</p> <p>The customer commits to a base power, which must not exceed 85% of the average billing demand for the preceding winter period. The difference between the maximum power demand and the base power must be at least 100 kilowatts. The contractual commitment remains in effect for the winter period.</p> <p>The customer may raise or lower the base power once during the winter period. The new base power applies within 30 days. No retroactive modification is permitted.</p> <p>The customer shall notify the Distributor when the unavailability of a fuel-fired boiler has an impact on base power. The Distributor will then temporarily adjust the base power. The Distributor may terminate the customer's commitment if this situation occurs more than twice during the commitment period or if the boiler unavailability exceeds seven business days. Under such circumstances, the amount of the fixed credit granted under Article 4.534.55 will be prorated to the number of days of availability of the fuel-fired boiler since the effective date of the commitment.</p> <p>4.524.54 Conditions applicable to interruptions</p>	
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<p>Interruptions made in accordance with this section must meet the following conditions:</p> <p>Advance notice: 15:00 the preceding day</p> <p>Maximum number of interruptions per day: 2</p> <p>Maximum number of interruptions per winter period: 25</p> <p>The interruption notices shall be sent to the customer by e-mail or by any other means agreed upon with the Distributor. Once a notice is sent, the Distributor may not cancel it.</p> <p>4.53 Amount of credits</p> <p>The following monthly credits apply:</p> <p>Fixed credit: \$1.50 per kilowatt, for the difference between the average hourly power during useable hours and the base power;</p> <p>Variable credit: 7.00¢ per kilowatthour of effective hourly interruptible power for each hour of interruption.</p> <p>4.54 Credits applicable to the contract</p> <p>The sum of the fixed credit and the variable credit for each hour of interruption is applied to the bill for the consumption period in question.</p> <p>No credit is granted for an hour to which a penalty applies in accordance with Article 4.55.</p> <p>4.55 Penalties</p>	<p>Interruptions made in accordance with this section must meet the following conditions:</p> <p>Advance notice: 15:00 the preceding day</p> <p>Maximum number of interruptions per day: 2</p> <p>Maximum number of interruptions per winter period: 25</p> <p>The interruption notices shall be sent to the customer by e-mail or by any other means agreed upon with the Distributor. Once a notice is sent, the Distributor may not cancel it.</p> <p><u>4.534.55</u> Amount of credits</p> <p>The following monthly credits apply:</p> <p>Fixed credit: \$1.50 per kilowatt, for the difference between the average hourly power during useable hours and the base power;</p> <p>Variable credit: 7.00¢ per kilowatthour of effective hourly interruptible power for each hour of interruption.</p> <p><u>4.544.56</u> Credits applicable to the contract</p> <p>The sum of the fixed credit and the variable credit, <u>calculated for each hour of interruption, and of the fixed credit</u> -is applied to the bill for the consumption period in question.</p> <p>No credit is granted for an hour to which a penalty applies in accordance with Article <u>4.554.57</u>.</p> <p><u>4.554.57</u> Penalties</p>	<p>Formulation afin de refléter la version française.</p>
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<p>For each overrun during an interruption period, the Distributor applies a penalty of \$0.30 per kilowatt. The total penalties applied to a given interruption period cannot exceed the amount of the fixed credit paid for the consumption period in question.</p> <p>The total penalties applied during a commitment period cannot exceed the total fixed credits paid to the customer.</p> <p>The Distributor reserves the right to terminate the commitment should the customer incur penalties four times during the winter period.</p> <p>Section 9 - Backup Generator Option</p> <p><i>Subsection 9.1</i> General</p> <p>4.56 Application</p> <p>The Backup Generator Option applies to a holder of a Rate M contract who wishes to make its equipment available for the Distributor's system management purposes.</p> <p>The participant must have one or more operational backup generators with a total rated capacity of at least 200 kilowatts that can be put into operation at any time at the Distributor's request during the winter period.</p> <p>The participant must not offer interruptible power at the same delivery point under Article 4.48 or benefit from the conditions for running in new equipment under articles 4.38 or 4.43.</p> <p>4.57 Definitions</p> <p>In this section, the following definitions apply:</p>	<p>For each overrun during an interruption period, the Distributor applies a penalty of \$0.30 per kilowatt. The total penalties applied to a given interruption period cannot exceed the amount of the fixed credit paid for the consumption period in question.</p> <p>The total penalties applied during a commitment period cannot exceed the total fixed credits paid to the customer.</p> <p>The Distributor reserves the right to terminate the commitment should the customer incur penalties four times during the winter period.</p> <p>Section 9 - Backup Generator Option</p> <p><i>Subsection 9.1</i> General</p> <p>4.564.58 Application</p> <p>The Backup Generator Option applies to a holder of a Rate M contract who wishes to make its equipment available for the Distributor's system management purposes.</p> <p>The participant must have one or more operational backup generators with a total rated capacity of at least 200 kilowatts that can be put into operation at any time at the Distributor's request during the winter period.</p> <p>The participant must not offer interruptible power at the same delivery point under Article 4.484.50 or benefit from the conditions for running in new equipment under articles 4.384.40 or 4.434.45.</p> <p>4.574.59 Definitions</p> <p>In this section, the following definitions apply:</p>	
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<p>“average hourly power”: The value in kilowatts of the average of the real power demands of four 15-minute integration periods.</p> <p>“effective interruptible power”: For each 15-minute integration period, the difference between:</p> <p>a) the average of the 5 highest average hourly power values during the corresponding useable hour on weekdays, if the interruption takes place during the week, or on weekends, if the interruption takes place on the weekend; and</p> <p>b) the real power demand.</p> <p>Effective interruptible power cannot be negative.</p> <p>“interruptible power”: An amount of real power the customer agrees not to use during certain periods, at the request of the Distributor, by resort to the use of its backup generator or generators.</p> <p>“interruption period”: The block of interruption hours indicated in the notice given to the customer in accordance with Article 4.61.</p> <p>“shortfall of interruptible power”: A shortfall of interruptible power is recorded when the effective interruptible power does not reach 75% of the interruptible power. For each 15-minute integration period, this is the difference between:</p> <p>a) 75% of the interruptible power and</p> <p>b) the effective interruptible power.</p> <p>“useable hours”: All hours in the consumption period</p>	<p>“average hourly power”: The value in kilowatts of the average of the real power demands of four 15-minute integration periods.</p> <p>“effective interruptible power”: For each 15-minute integration period, the difference between:</p> <p>a) the average of the 5 highest average hourly power values during the corresponding useable hour on weekdays, if the interruption takes place during the week, or on weekends, if the interruption takes place on the weekend; and</p> <p>b) the real power demand.</p> <p>Effective interruptible power cannot be negative.</p> <p>“interruptible power”: An amount of real power the customer agrees not to use during certain periods, at the request of the Distributor, by resort to the use of its backup generator or generators.</p> <p>“interruption period”: The block of interruption hours indicated in the notice given to the customer in accordance with Article 4.61<u>4.63</u>.</p> <p>“shortfall of interruptible power”: A shortfall of interruptible power is recorded when the effective interruptible power does not reach 75% of the interruptible power. For each 15-minute integration period, this is the difference between:</p> <p>a) 75% of the interruptible power and</p> <p>b) the effective interruptible power.</p> <p>“useable hours”: All hours in the consumption period</p>	
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<p>concerned, excluding:</p> <p>a) December 24, 25, 26 and 31, January 1 and 2, as well as Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Sunday and Easter Monday when the latter fall within the winter period;</p> <p>b) days when the customer uses its generator at the Distributor's request in accordance with this section.</p> <p>4.58 Sign-up date</p> <p>A customer must submit its application in writing to the Distributor before September 1. The customer must indicate the interruptible power it wishes to contract for. The Distributor then has 30 days to send its written decision as to whether or not it accepts the power proposed by the customer.</p> <p><i>Subsection 9.2</i> Credits and Conditions of Application</p> <p>4.59 Commitment</p> <p>The customer's commitment applies to interruptible power.</p> <p>The interruptible power per contract must be at least 20% of the minimum billing demand for the last 12 consumption periods terminating at the end of the consumption period that precedes the sign-up date, but in no event may it exceed 85% of the average billing demand for the preceding winter period. The contractual commitment remains in effect for the entire winter period.</p> <p>The customer shall notify the Distributor when the unavailability of a backup generator has an impact on its interruptible power. The Distributor will adjust the level of interruptible power once during the winter period, for a maximum period of 7 days. In the event of equipment failure</p>	<p>concerned, excluding:</p> <p>a) December 24, 25, 26 and 31, January 1 and 2, as well as Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Sunday and Easter Monday when the latter fall within the winter period;</p> <p>b) days when the customer uses its generator at the Distributor's request in accordance with this section.</p> <p>4.584.60 Sign-up date</p> <p>A customer must submit its application in writing to the Distributor before September<u>October</u> 1. The customer must indicate the interruptible power it wishes to contract for. The Distributor then has 30 days to send its written decision as to whether or not it accepts the power proposed by the customer.</p> <p><i>Subsection 9.2</i> Credits and Conditions of Application</p> <p>4.594.61 Commitment</p> <p>The customer's commitment applies to interruptible power.</p> <p>The interruptible power per contract must be at least 20% of the minimum billing demand for the last 12 consumption periods terminating at the end of the consumption period that precedes the sign-up date, but in no event may it exceed 85% of the average billing demand for the preceding winter period. The contractual commitment remains in effect for the entire winter period.</p> <p>The customer shall notify the Distributor when the unavailability of a backup generator has an impact on its interruptible power. The Distributor will adjust the level of interruptible power once during the winter period, for a maximum period of 7 days. In the event of equipment failure</p>	
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<p>during an interruption period, the customer shall immediately inform the Distributor so that a penalty is not imposed for subsequent interruption periods.</p> <p>4.60 Conditions applicable to interruptions</p> <p>Interruptions under this section must meet the following conditions:</p> <p>Advance notice (hours): 2</p> <p>Maximum number of interruptions per day: 2</p> <p>Minimum interval between two interruptions in the same day (hours): 4</p> <p>Maximum number of interruptions per winter period: 20</p> <p>Duration of an interruption (hours): 4 to 5</p> <p>Maximum duration of interruptions per winter period (hours): 100</p> <p>4.61 Notice of interruption</p> <p>The Distributor advises, by telephone, the persons responsible designated by the customers selected, indicating the starting time and the end of the interruption period. If none of a selected customer's designated representatives can be reached, the customer is deemed to have refused the interruption for this interruption period.</p> <p>4.62 Amount of credits</p> <p>The credits applicable for the winter period are as follows:</p> <p>Fixed credit:</p>	<p>during an interruption period, the customer shall immediately inform the Distributor so that a penalty is not imposed for subsequent interruption periods.</p> <p>4.604.62 Conditions applicable to interruptions</p> <p>Interruptions under this section must meet the following conditions:</p> <p>Advance notice (hours): 2</p> <p>Maximum number of interruptions per day: 2</p> <p>Minimum interval between two interruptions in the same day (hours): 4</p> <p>Maximum number of interruptions per winter period: 20</p> <p>Duration of an interruption (hours): 4 to 5</p> <p>Maximum duration of interruptions per winter period (hours): 100</p> <p>4.614.63 Notice of interruption</p> <p>The Distributor advises, by telephone, the persons responsible designated by the customers selected, indicating the starting time and the end of the interruption period. If none of a selected customer's designated representatives can be reached, the customer is deemed to have refused the interruption for this interruption period.</p> <p>4.624.64 Amount of credits</p> <p>The credits applicable for the winter period are as follows:</p> <p>Fixed credit:</p>	
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<p>\$8.50 per kilowatt of interruptible power.</p> <p>Variable credit:</p> <p>12.00¢ per kilowatthour of energy associated with the effective interruptible power for each hour of interruption.</p> <p>4.63 Credits applicable to the contract</p> <p>The sum of the fixed credit and the variable credit calculated for each hour of interruption is applied to the bill for the consumption period concerned.</p> <p>4.64 Penalties</p> <p>If a shortfall of interruptible power is recorded during an interruption period, the Distributor will apply the following penalty:</p> <p>a) Fixed credit:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">A penalty of \$0.70 per kilowatt of interruptible power shortfall.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The maximum penalty per interruption period may not exceed the amount of \$2.80 per kilowatt multiplied by the interruptible power.</p> <p>b) Variable credit:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">No variable credit will be granted for an hour to which a penalty applies.</p> <p>The total penalties applied over a winter period cannot exceed the total fixed credits paid to the customer for the</p>	<p>\$8.50 per kilowatt of interruptible power.</p> <p>Variable credit:</p> <p>12.00¢ per kilowatthour of energy associated with the effective interruptible power for each hour of interruption.</p> <p>4.634.65 Credits applicable to the contract</p> <p>The sum of the fixed credit and the variable credit, calculated for each hour of interruption, and of the fixed credit -is applied to the bill for the consumption period concerned in <u>question</u>.</p> <p>4.644.66 Penalties</p> <p>If a shortfall of interruptible power is recorded during an interruption period, the Distributor will apply the following penalty:</p> <p>a) Fixed credit:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">A penalty of \$0.70 per kilowatt of interruptible power shortfall.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The maximum penalty per interruption period may not exceed the amount of \$2.80 per kilowatt multiplied by the interruptible power.</p> <p>b) Variable credit:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">No variable credit will be granted for an hour to which a penalty applies.</p> <p>The total penalties applied over a winter period cannot exceed the total fixed credits paid to the customer for the</p>	<p>Voir l'article 4.56.</p>
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<p>winter period.</p> <p>The Distributor reserves the right to terminate the customer's commitment if at least three interruption shortfalls occur in the course of the winter period.</p>	<p>winter period.</p> <p>The Distributor reserves the right to terminate the customer's commitment if at least three interruption shortfalls occur in the course of the winter period.</p>	
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5.7 Decrease in contract power	5.7 Decrease in contract power	
<p>The contract power for a contract at Rate L may be decreased after 12 consumption periods starting from the last increase or decrease, unless the customer is bound by contract to maintain that power for a longer period. The customer must send a written request to the Distributor to that effect.</p> <p>Provided that the decrease in contract power takes effect only after the 12 consumption periods stipulated in the preceding paragraph, it takes effect on one of the following dates, at the customer's discretion and in accordance with the customer's written request:</p> <p>a) any date during the consumption period during which the Distributor receives the written request for revision; or</p> <p>b) any date during the previous consumption period; or</p> <p>c) any date during any subsequent consumption period.</p> <p>If, because of a decrease in contract power in accordance with the first paragraph of this section, the contract ceases to be eligible for Rate L, the revision of the contract power and the applicable general rate take effect on any date in the consumption period during which the Distributor receives the request, or on any date in the previous consumption period or any subsequent consumption period, at the customer's discretion and in accordance with the customer's written request.</p> <p>5.9 Revision of contract power early in contract</p> <p>Notwithstanding articles 5.6 and 5.7, the customer may retroactively increase or decrease the contract power once within the first 12 monthly periods of the contract, provided that the following conditions are met:</p> <p>a) The customer's current contract is an annual one;</p>	<p>The contract power for a contract at Rate L may be decreased after 12 consumption periods starting from the last increase or decrease, unless the customer is bound by contract to maintain that power for a longer period. The customer must send a written request to the Distributor to that effect.</p> <p>Provided that the decrease in contract power takes effect only after the 12 consumption periods stipulated in the preceding paragraph, it takes effect on one of the following dates, at the customer's discretion and in accordance with the customer's written request:</p> <p>a) any date during the consumption period during which the Distributor receives the written request for revision; or</p> <p>b) any date during the previous consumption period; or</p> <p>c) any date during any subsequent consumption period.</p> <p>If, because of a decrease in contract power in accordance with the first paragraph of this section, the contract ceases to be eligible for Rate L, the revision of the contract power and the applicable general rate <u>Rate M</u> takes effect on any date in the consumption period during which the Distributor receives the request, or on any date in the previous consumption period or any subsequent consumption period, at the customer's discretion and in accordance with the customer's written request.</p> <p>5.9 Revision of contract power early in contract</p> <p>Notwithstanding articles 5.6 and 5.7, the customer may retroactively increase or decrease the contract power once within the first 12 monthly periods of the contract, provided that the following conditions are met:</p> <p>a) The customer's current contract is an annual one;</p>	

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<p>b) It is the customer's first annual contract at that location;</p> <p>c) The installation supplied under this contract is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a new installation; or - an installation which, under the current contract, is used for purposes other than those of the previous contract, or whose functioning has been significantly modified. <p>The revised contract power and the applicable general rate (G, M or L) come into effect either at the beginning of the contract or at the beginning of any consumption period, at the customer's discretion. The revised contract power must not be less than that which the customer agreed by contract to maintain, in consideration of the costs incurred by the Distributor to provide service to that customer.</p> <p>To obtain this revision, the customer must make the request in writing to the Distributor before the end of the 14th monthly period following the date of the beginning of the contract.</p> <p>5.12 Conditions applying to municipal systems Rate L and associated conditions of application, as set out in this Distributor's Rates and Conditions apply to contracts held by municipal systems.</p> <p>A municipal system that has one or more customers billed at Rate L is entitled to a refund of 15% of the amounts billed to each of its customers whose maximum power demand during</p>	<p>b) It is the customer's first annual contract at that location;</p> <p>c) The installation supplied under this contract is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a new installation; or - an installation which, under the current contract, is used for purposes other than those of the previous contract, or whose functioning has been significantly modified. <p>The revised contract power and the applicable general rate (G, M or L) comes into effect either at the beginning of the contract or at the beginning of any consumption period, at the customer's discretion. The revised contract power must not be less than that which the customer agreed by contract to maintain, in consideration of the costs incurred by the Distributor to provide service to that customer.</p> <p><u>If, because of a decrease in contract power, the contract ceases to be eligible for Rate L, Rate M comes into effect either at the beginning of the contract or at the beginning of any consumption period, at the customer's discretion.</u></p> <p>To obtain this revision, the customer must make the request in writing to the Distributor before the end of the 14th monthly period following the date of the beginning of the contract.</p> <p>5.12 Conditions applying to municipal systems Rate L and associated conditions of application, as set out in this Distributor's Rates and Conditions, apply to contracts held by municipal systems.</p> <p>A municipal system that has one or more customers billed at Rate L is entitled to a refund of 15% of the amounts billed to each of its customers whose maximum power demand during</p>	<p>Précision.</p>
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<p>a given consumption period is equal to or greater than 5,000 kilowatts. If the maximum power demand is between 4,300 and 5,000 kilowatts, the percentage of the refund is determined as follows:</p> $\frac{(\text{Maximum power demand} - 4,300 \text{ kW}) \times 15\%}{700 \text{ kW}}$ <p>For a municipal system to be entitled to the 15% refund, the customer cannot be a former Distributor customer, unless it became a customer of the municipal system with the Distributor's consent.</p> <p>If the maximum power demand is less than 4,300 kilowatts, the municipal system is not entitled to a refund.</p> <p>To obtain a refund, the municipal system must provide the Distributor, for each consumption period, with supporting documents proving that it is entitled to a refund.</p> <p>5.16 Billing demand</p> <p>The billing demand at Rate H is equal to the higher of the two following amounts:</p> <p>a) the highest maximum power demand during the 24 monthly periods ending at the end of the consumption period in question;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">or</p> <p>b) the contract power, which cannot be less than 5,000 kilowatts.</p> <p>For a change from Rate H to Rate L or M, the contract power for the first 12 consumption periods at the new rate, subject to the minimum billing demand under the applicable general rate, may not be less than:</p>	<p>a given consumption period is equal to or greater than 5,000 kilowatts. If the maximum power demand is between 4,300 and 5,000 kilowatts, the percentage of the refund is determined as follows:</p> $\frac{(\text{Maximum power demand} - 4,300 \text{ kW}) \times 15\%}{700 \text{ kW}}$ <p>For a municipal system to be entitled to the 15% refund, the customer cannot be a former Distributor customer, unless it became a customer of the municipal system with the Distributor's consent.</p> <p>If the maximum power demand is less than 4,300 kilowatts, the municipal system is not entitled to a refund.</p> <p>To obtain a refund, the municipal system must provide the Distributor, for each consumption period, with supporting documents proving that it is entitled to a refund.</p> <p>5.16 Billing demand</p> <p>The billing demand at Rate H is equal to the higher of the two following amounts:</p> <p>a) the highest maximum power demand during the 24 monthly periods ending at the end of the consumption period in question;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">or</p> <p>b) the contract power, which cannot be less than 5,000 kilowatts.</p> <p>For a change from Rate H to Rate L or M, the <u>minimum billing demand</u> contract power for the first 12 consumption periods at the new rate, subject to the minimum billing demand under the applicable general rate, may not be less</p>	
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<p>a) 90% of the maximum power demand during the last 12 consumption periods, including the most recent period, for a change to Rate L; or</p> <p>b) 65% of the maximum power demand during the last 12 consumption periods, including the most recent period, for a change to Rate M.</p> <p>5.18 Definitions</p> <p>In this section, the following definitions apply:</p> <p><i>“winter weekday”</i>: The period between 06:00 and 22:00 during all business days in the winter period. The Distributor may, on verbal notice to the customer, consider winter Saturdays and Sundays from 06:00 to 22:00 as “winter weekdays.”</p> <p>Business days in the winter period exclude December 24, 25, 26 and 31, and January 1 and 2, as well as Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Sunday and Easter Monday, when the latter fall in the winter period.</p> <p><i>“unplanned interruption”</i>: A period not planned by the customer, during which all or part of the equipment used to produce electricity is temporarily out of service.</p> <p><i>“planned interruption”</i>: A period, planned by the customer and approved by the Distributor, during which all or part of the equipment used to produce electricity is temporarily out of service.</p> <p><i>“power demand met by the Distributor”</i>: The power demand recorded by the equipment that meters the load supplied by the Distributor.</p> <p><i>“power generated by independent production”</i>: The power</p>	<p>than:</p> <p>a) 90% of the maximum power demand during the last 12 consumption periods, including the most recent period, for a change to Rate L; or</p> <p>b) 65% of the maximum power demand during the last 12 consumption periods, including the most recent period, for a change to Rate M.</p> <p>5.18 Definitions</p> <p>In this section, the following definitions apply:</p> <p><i>“winter weekday”</i>: The period between 06:00 and 22:00 during all business days in the winter period. The Distributor may, on verbal notice to the customer, consider winter Saturdays and Sundays from 06:00 to 22:00 as “winter weekdays.”</p> <p>Business days in the winter period exclude December 24, 25, 26 and 31, and January 1 and 2, as well as Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Sunday and Easter Monday, when the latter fall in the winter period.</p> <p><i>“unplanned interruption”</i>: A period not planned by the customer, during which all or part of the equipment used to produce electricity is temporarily out of service.</p> <p><i>“planned interruption”</i>: A period, planned by the customer and approved by the Distributor, during which all or part of the equipment used to produce electricity is temporarily out of service.</p> <p><i>“power demand met by the Distributor”</i>: The power demand recorded by the equipment that meters the load supplied by the Distributor.</p> <p><i>“power generated by independent production”</i>: The power</p>	<p>Les définitions sont déplacées afin de les présenter en ordre alphabétique.</p>
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<p>demand recorded by the equipment that meters the load supplied by independent production.</p> <p><i>“normal independent production”</i>: The production that reflects the normal utilization of independent production during the consumption period in question. It must be the subject of a written agreement with the customer.</p> <p><i>“normal power”</i>: The maximum power demand met by the Distributor outside planned interruptions or unplanned interruptions in the consumption period in question. This value cannot be less than the billing demand under the general rate, where applicable.</p>	<p>demand recorded by the equipment that meters the load supplied by independent production.</p> <p><i>“normal independent production”</i>: The production that reflects the normal utilization of independent production during the consumption period in question. It must be the subject of a written agreement with the customer.</p> <p><i>“normal power”</i>: The maximum power demand met by the Distributor outside planned interruptions or unplanned interruptions in the consumption period in question. This value cannot be less than the billing demand under the general rate, where applicable.</p> <p><u><i>“planned interruption”</i>: A period, planned by the customer and approved by the Distributor, during which all or part of the equipment used to produce electricity is temporarily out of service.</u></p> <p><u><i>“power demand met by the Distributor”</i>: The power demand recorded by the equipment that meters the load supplied by the Distributor.</u></p> <p><u><i>“power generated by independent production”</i>: The power demand recorded by the equipment that meters the load supplied by independent production.</u></p> <p><u><i>“unplanned interruption”</i>: A period not planned by the customer, during which all or part of the equipment used to produce electricity is temporarily out of service.</u></p> <p><u><i>“winter weekday”</i>: The period between 06:00 and 22:00 during all business days in the winter period. The Distributor may, on verbal notice to the customer, consider winter Saturdays and Sundays from 06:00 to 22:00 as “winter weekdays.”</u></p> <p><u>Business days in the winter period exclude December 24, 25, 26 and 31, and January 1 and 2, as well as Good Friday.</u></p>	
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<p>5.23 Conditions regarding the delivery of electricity - Non-firm option</p> <p>In order to be able to use electricity for planned interruptions, the customer whose contract is subject to non-firm Rate LD makes the request to the Distributor in writing at least two business days in advance during the summer period and at least seven days in advance during the winter period, specifying the period when the electricity is needed and the quantity required. The Distributor accepts or denies the request, depending on system availability in the period indicated by the customer. The Distributor confirms acceptance in writing to the customer. If the customer wants to change the date, it notifies the Distributor with reasonable notice. The Distributor advises the customer as soon as possible as to whether the request is accepted or denied.</p> <p>As far as possible, the Distributor agrees to advise the customer in advance of the hours during which consumption will not be allowed. However, depending on load management needs and system availability, the Distributor may, at its discretion, interrupt the delivery of backup power on 15-minutes' notice during a planned or unplanned interruption in winter period, and during an unplanned interruption in summer period.</p> <p>If the customer consumes during any period when delivery has been refused by the Distributor, all the electricity consumed as backup power during those hours will be billed at the price of 50¢ per kilowatthour.</p> <p>If, during a period when backup power is being delivered, the customer wishes to extend the period specified in the request, the customer submits a new request to the Distributor, indicating the additional duration of the delivery. The Distributor accepts or denies the request, depending on</p>	<p><u>Easter Saturday, Easter Sunday and Easter Monday, when the latter fall in the winter period.</u></p> <p>5.23 Conditions regarding the delivery of electricity - Non-firm option</p> <p>In order to be able to use electricity for planned interruptions, the customer whose contract is subject to non-firm Rate LD makes the request to the Distributor in writing at least two business days in advance during the summer period and at least seven days in advance during the winter period, specifying the period when the electricity is needed and the quantity required. The Distributor accepts or denies the request, depending on system availability in the period indicated by the customer. The Distributor confirms acceptance in writing to the customer. If the customer wants to change the date, it notifies the Distributor with reasonable notice. The Distributor advises the customer as soon as possible as to whether the request is accepted or denied.</p> <p>As far as possible, the Distributor agrees to advise the customer in advance of the hours during which consumption will not be allowed. However, depending on load management needs and system availability, the Distributor may, at its discretion, interrupt the delivery of backup power on 15-minutes' notice during a planned or unplanned interruption in <u>the</u> winter period, and during an unplanned interruption in <u>the</u> summer period.</p> <p>If the customer consumes during any period when delivery has been refused by the Distributor, all the electricity consumed as backup power during those hours will be billed at the price of 50¢ per kilowatthour.</p> <p>If, during a period when backup power is being delivered, the customer wishes to extend the period specified in the request, the customer submits a new request to the Distributor, indicating the additional duration of the delivery. The Distributor accepts or denies the request, depending on</p>	<p>Précision.</p>

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system availability during the period indicated by the customer.	system availability during the period indicated by the customer.	
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<p>6.13 Application: The Interruptible Electricity Option applies to a holder of a Rate L contract who is able to curtail power during winter period and who is not already providing interruptible power under a special contract at the same delivery point or does not benefit from the conditions for running in new equipment under Article 5.34.</p> <p>6.14 Definitions: In this section, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>“average hourly power”: The value in kilowatts of the average of the real power demands of four 15-minute integration periods.</p> <p>“base power”: The difference between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the contract power or the maximum power demand in the consumption period concerned, whichever is higher, and b) the interruptible power. <p>Base power cannot be negative.</p> <p>“contribution coefficient”: Estimated percentage of interruptible power that is actually curtailed, on average, by the customer when the Distributor so requests.</p> <p>“effective hourly interruptible power”: For each interruption hour, the difference between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the product of the maximum power and the contribution coefficient for the consumption period in question; and b) the average hourly power. <p>The effective hourly interruptible power cannot be negative</p>	<p>6.13 Application: The Interruptible Electricity Option applies to a holder of a Rate L contract who is able to curtail power during <u>the</u> winter period and who is not already providing interruptible power under a special contract at the same delivery point or does not benefit from the conditions for running in new equipment under Article 5.34.</p> <p>6.14 Definitions: In this section, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>“average hourly power”: The value in kilowatts of the average of the real power demands of four 15-minute integration periods.</p> <p>“base power”: The difference between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the contract power or the maximum-<u>highest real</u> power demand in the consumption period concerned<u>in question</u>, whichever is higher, and b) the interruptible power. <p>Base power cannot be negative.</p> <p>“contribution coefficient”: Estimated percentage of interruptible power that is actually curtailed, on average, by the customer when the Distributor so requests.</p> <p>“effective hourly interruptible power”: For each interruption hour, the difference between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the product of the maximum power and the contribution coefficient for the consumption period in question; and b) the average hourly power. <p>The effective hourly interruptible power cannot be negative</p>	<p>Précision.</p>
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<p>or greater than the interruptible power.</p> <p>“effective interruptible power”: An estimate, expressed in kilowatts, of the interruptible power that is on average curtailed by the customer at the Distributor’s request. This estimate is the product of the interruptible power and the contribution coefficient of the consumption period in question.</p> <p>“interruptible power”: An amount of real power the customer agrees not to use during certain periods, at the request of the Distributor.</p> <p>“interruption hour”: Hour during which the customer is required to curtail power in accordance with this section.</p> <p>“interruption period”: The block of interruption hours indicated in the notice given by the Distributor to the customer in accordance with Article 6.19.</p> <p>“load factor during useable hours”: The ratio, expressed as a percentage, of consumption during the useable hours to the product of maximum power during useable hours and the number of useable hours in the consumption period in question.</p> <p>“maximum power”: The highest real power demand during the useable hours of the consumption period in question.</p> <p>“overrun”: The difference, for each 15-minute integration period, between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the real power demand; and b) 105% of the base power or the sum of the base power and 5% of the interruptible power, whichever is higher. <p>“useable hours”: All hours in the consumption period in</p>	<p>or greater than the interruptible power.</p> <p>“effective interruptible power”: An estimate, expressed in kilowatts, of the interruptible power that is on average curtailed by the customer at the Distributor’s request. This estimate is the product of the interruptible power and the contribution coefficient of the consumption period in question.</p> <p>“interruptible power”: An amount of real power the customer agrees not to use during certain periods, at the request of the Distributor.</p> <p>“interruption hour”: Hour during which the customer is required to curtail power in accordance with this section.</p> <p>“interruption period”: The block of interruption hours indicated in the notice given by the Distributor to the customer in accordance with Article 6.19.</p> <p>“load factor during useable hours”: The ratio, expressed as a percentage, of consumption during the useable hours to the product of maximum power during useable hours and the number of useable hours in the consumption period in question.</p> <p>“maximum power”: The highest real power demand during the useable hours of the consumption period in question.</p> <p>“overrun”: The difference, for each 15-minute integration period, between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the real power demand; and b) 105% of the base power or the sum of the base power and 5% of the interruptible power, whichever is higher. <p>“useable hours”: All hours in the consumption period in</p>	
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<p>question, excluding the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) December 24, 25, 26 and 31, January 1 and 2, as well as Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Sunday and Easter Monday, when the latter fall within the winter period; b) days when the customer curtails power in accordance with this section; c) recovery periods in accordance with Article 6.23; d) days when there is an interruption or reduction in supply in accordance with Article 5.11; e) at the customer's request, days when there is a strike at the customer's premises, unless there has been at least one interruption period during the strike days. f) days that are not representative of the customer's normal consumption profile, up to a maximum of two days per consumption period. <p>6.15 Sign-up date: The customer must apply in writing to the Distributor before September 1, indicating the quantity of interruptible power the customer wishes to commit to. The Distributor then has 30 days to transmit its written decision as to whether or not it accepts the power offered by the customer.</p> <p>6.17 Commitment: The interruptible power per contract must not be less than the greater of 3,000 kilowatts or 20% of the highest contract power in the last 12 consumption periods terminating at the end of the consumption period that precedes September 1, but in no event may it exceed that highest contract power. The contractual commitment remains in effect for the winter period.</p> <p>A customer may reduce the interruptible power once during</p>	<p>question, excluding the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) December 24, 25, 26 and 31, January 1 and 2, as well as Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Sunday and Easter Monday, when the latter fall within the winter period; b) days when the customer curtails power in accordance with this section; c) recovery periods in accordance with Article 6.23; d) days when there is an interruption or reduction in supply in accordance with Article 5.11; e) at the customer's request, days when there is a strike at the customer's premises, unless there has been at least one interruption period during the strike days. f) days that are not representative of the customer's normal consumption profile, up to a maximum of two days per consumption period. <p>6.15 Sign-up date: The customer must apply in writing to the Distributor before September-October 1, indicating the quantity of interruptible power the customer wishes to commit to. The Distributor then has 30 days to transmit its written decision as to whether or not it accepts the power offered by the customer.</p> <p>6.17 Commitment: The interruptible power per contract must not be less than the greater of 3,000 kilowatts or 20% of the highest contract power in the last 12 consumption periods terminating at the end of the consumption period that precedes September-October 1, but in no event may it exceed that highest contract power. The contractual commitment remains in effect for the winter period.</p> <p>A customer may reduce the interruptible power once during</p>	
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<p>the winter period, after modification of the customer's contract power. The new interruptible power must not be less than the greater of 3,000 kilowatts or 20% of maximum contract power for the last 12 consumption periods terminating at the end of the consumption period that precedes the date on which the request for modification is received, but in no event may exceed that maximum contract power. The new interruptible power shall be applied within 30 days. No retroactive modification is permitted.</p> <p>6.32 Determining the price of additional electricity</p> <p>The price applied to additional electricity is set using one of the following formulas, depending on whether the Distributor is buying or selling:</p> <p>a) Buying</p> $(a \times \text{NYISO Zone A Peak} + (1 - a) \times \text{NYISO Zone A Off-Peak} + \text{MoyMo} + \text{FS ZoneM}) \times \text{TX}$ <p>where</p> <p>a = the quotient of peak hours divided by total hours in the month in question specified in the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) calendar;</p> <p>NYISO Zone A Peak = the price of the month's futures for the Zone A peak period posted on NYMEX the business day preceding the posting of the month's additional electricity price;</p> <p>NYISO Zone A Off-Peak = the price of the month's futures for the Zone A off-peak period posted on NYMEX the business day preceding the</p>	<p>the winter period, after modification of the customer's contract power. The new interruptible power must not be less than the greater of 3,000 kilowatts or 20% of maximum contract power for the last 12 consumption periods terminating at the end of the consumption period that precedes the date on which the request for modification is received, but in no event may exceed that maximum contract power. The new interruptible power shall be applied within 30 days. No retroactive modification is permitted.</p> <p>6.32 Determining the price of additional electricity</p> <p>The price applied to additional electricity is set using one of the following formulas, depending on whether the Distributor is buying or selling:</p> <p>a) Buying</p> $(a \times \text{NYISO Zone A Peak} + (1 - a) \times \text{NYISO Zone A Off-Peak} + \text{MoyMo} + \text{FS ZoneM}) \times \text{TX}$ <p>where</p> <p>a = the quotient of peak hours divided by total hours in the month in question specified in the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) calendar;</p> <p>NYISO Zone A Peak = the price of the month's futures for the Zone A peak period posted on NYMEX the business day preceding the posting of the month's additional electricity price;</p> <p>NYISO Zone A Off-Peak = the price of the month's futures for the Zone A off-peak period posted on NYMEX the business day preceding the</p>	
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<p>posting of the month's additional electricity price;</p> <p>MoyMo = the moving average for the past 12 months of the difference between NYISO Zone A and Zone M prices;</p> <p>FS Zone M = the export fee from NYISO Zone M to the Québec border, set at US 0.60¢/kWh;</p> <p>TX = the foreign exchange conversion rate issued by the Bank of Canada at 12:00 on the day the price of additional electricity is determined.</p> <p>b) Selling:</p> <p>{ [a × NYISO Zone A Peak + (1 - a) × NYISO Zone A Off-Peak + MoyMo] / (1 + Pertes) - FE Zone M } × TX - FRNR</p> <p>where</p> <p>a = the quotient of peak hours divided by total hours in the month in question specified in the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) calendar;</p> <p>NYISO Zone A Peak = the price of the month's futures for the Zone A peak period posted on NYMEX the business day preceding the posting of the month's additional electricity price;</p> <p>NYISO Zone A Off-Peak = the price of the month's futures for the Zone A off-peak period</p>	<p>posting of the month's additional electricity price;</p> <p>MoyMo = the moving average for the past 12 months of the difference between NYISO Zone A and Zone M prices;</p> <p>FS Zone M = the export fee from NYISO Zone M to the Québec border, set at US 0.60¢/kWh;</p> <p>TX = the foreign exchange conversion rate issued by the Bank of Canada at 12:00 on the day the price of additional electricity is determined.</p> <p>b) Selling:</p> <p>{ [a × NYISO Zone A Peak + (1 - a) × NYISO Zone A Off-Peak + MoyMo] / (1 + Pertes) - FE Zone M } × TX - FRNR</p> <p>where</p> <p>a = the quotient of peak hours divided by total hours in the month in question specified in the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) calendar;</p> <p>NYISO Zone A Peak = the price of the month's futures for the Zone A peak period posted on NYMEX the business day preceding the posting of the month's additional electricity price;</p> <p>NYISO Zone A Off-Peak = the price of the month's futures for the Zone A off-peak period</p>	
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<p style="text-align: center;">posted on NYMEX the business day preceding the posting of the month's additional electricity price;</p> <p>MoyMo = the moving average for the past 12 months of the difference between NYISO Zone A and Zone M prices;</p> <p>Pertes = the transmission losses as defined in Article 15.7 of Hydro-Québec's Open Access Transmission Tariff;</p> <p>FE Zone M = the import fee of the NYISO Zone M, set at US 0.10 ¢/kWh;</p> <p>TX = the foreign exchange conversion rate issued by the Bank of Canada at 12:00 on the day the price of additional electricity is determined.</p> <p>FRNR = the reservation fees for TransÉnergie's point-to-point service not recovered by the Distributor through billing for the native load. The reservation fees are for the non-firm hourly service and the frequency control service, in accordance with transmission service rates in effect for the month in question.</p> <p>The price of additional electricity cannot be lower than the average price at Rate L in cents per kilowatthour (¢/kWh) for 120-kV service and a 100% load factor, 4.30 ¢/kWh.</p> <p>6.35 Adjustment for power-factor variation</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">posted on NYMEX the business day preceding the posting of the month's additional electricity price;</p> <p>MoyMo = the moving average for the past 12 months of the difference between NYISO Zone A and Zone M prices;</p> <p>Pertes = the transmission losses as defined in Article 15.7 of Hydro-Québec's Open Access Transmission Tariff;</p> <p>FE Zone M = the import fee of the NYISO Zone M, set at US 0.10 ¢/kWh;</p> <p>TX = the foreign exchange conversion rate issued by the Bank of Canada at 12:00 on the day the price of additional electricity is determined.</p> <p>FRNR = the reservation fees for Hydro-Québec TransÉnergie's point-to-point service not recovered by the Distributor through billing for the native load. The reservation fees are for the non-firm hourly service and the frequency control service, in accordance with Hydro-Québec's Open Access Transmission Tarifftransmission service rates in effect for the month in question.</p> <p>The price of additional electricity cannot be lower than the average price at Rate L in cents per kilowatthour (¢/kWh) for 120-kV service and a 100% load factor, 4.30 ¢/kWh.</p> <p>6.35 Adjustment for power-factor variation</p>	
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CHAPTER 6 Large-Power Options

**Distribution Tariff
Effective April 1, 2010**

Version révisée

Justification de la modification

<p>An adjustment is applied to the customer's bill for each consumption period to account for the difference in power factor between actual consumption and reference consumption. The adjustment is determined using the following formula:</p> $\text{Adjustment} = \frac{[(\text{PMAre} - \text{PMRre}) - (\text{PMArf} - \text{PMRrf})]}{\text{x PEP}}$ <p>where</p> <p>PMAre = the maximum power demand associated with actual consumption;</p> <p>PMRre = the maximum real power associated with actual consumption;</p> <p>PMArf = the maximum power demand associated with reference consumption;</p> <p>PMRrf = the maximum real power associated with reference consumption;</p> <p>PEP = the effective demand charge at Rate L in effect, taking into account, as applicable, credits for supply at medium or high voltage and the adjustment for transformation losses, as described in articles 10.2 and 10.4.</p> <p>The adjustment may be positive or negative. If the power factor is equal to or greater than 95% for both the consumption period in question and the reference period, no adjustment is made.</p> <p>6.37 Conditions for customers enrolled in both the</p>	<p><u>An adjustment is applied to the customer's bill to account for any difference in power factor between the consumption period and the reference period. An adjustment is applied to the customer's bill for each consumption period to account for the difference in power factor between actual consumption and reference consumption.</u> The adjustment is determined using the following formula:</p> $\text{Adjustment} = \frac{[(\text{PMAre} - \text{PMRre}) - (\text{PMArf} - \text{PMRrf})]}{\text{x PEP}}$ <p>where</p> <p>PMAre = the maximum power demand associated with actual consumption;</p> <p>PMRre = the maximum real power associated with actual consumption;</p> <p>PMArf = the maximum power demand associated with <u>the reference consumption period;</u></p> <p>PMRrf = the maximum real power associated with <u>the reference consumption period;</u></p> <p>PEP = the effective demand charge at Rate L in effect, taking into account, as applicable, credits for supply at medium or high voltage and the adjustment for transformation losses, as described in articles 10.2 and 10.4.</p> <p>The adjustment may be positive or negative. If the power factor is equal to or greater than 95% for both the consumption period in question and the reference period, no adjustment is made.</p> <p>6.37 Conditions for customers enrolled in both the</p>	
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CHAPTER 6 Large-Power Options

**Distribution Tariff
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Additional Electricity Option and the Interruptible Electricity Option	Additional Electricity Option and the Interruptible Electricity Option	
<p>For customers participating simultaneously in the Additional Electricity Option and the Interruptible Electricity Option, the conditions described in this section and in Section 2 of Chapter 6 shall apply, with the exception of the following adjustments:</p> <p>a) The recovery periods specified in Article 6.23 shall not apply.</p> <p>b) The customer's base power is the difference between:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">i) the contract power for the last 12 consumption periods terminating at the end of the consumption period in question or the billing demand associated with the reference energy for the consumption period in question, whichever is higher, and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">ii) the interruptible power.</p> <p>Base power cannot be negative.</p> <p>c) The customer's maximum power is the billing demand associated with the reference energy for the consumption period in question;</p> <p>d) The load factor during useable hours is the ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the energy billed at Rate L, as calculated in subparagraph b) of Article 6.34, to the reference power for the consumption period in question.</p>	<p>For customers participating simultaneously in the Additional Electricity Option and the Interruptible Electricity Option, the conditions described in this section and in Section 2 of Chapter 6 shall apply, with the exception of the following adjustments:</p> <p>a) The recovery periods specified in Article 6.23 shall not apply.</p> <p>b) The customer's base power is the difference between:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">i) the contract power for the last 12 consumption periods terminating at the end of the consumption period in question or the billing demand associated with the reference <u>energy power</u> for the consumption period in question, whichever is higher, and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">ii) the interruptible power ;</p> <p>Base power cannot be negative.</p> <p>c) The customer's maximum power is the billing demand associated with the reference <u>energy power</u> for the consumption period in question;</p> <p>d) The load factor during useable hours is the ratio, expressed as a percentage ;, of the energy billed at Rate L, as calculated in subparagraph b) of Article 6.34, to the reference power for the consumption period in question.</p>	

CHAPTER 7
Off-Grid Systems

Distribution Tariff
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Justification de la modification

7.6 Structure of Rate MA	7.6 Structure of Rate MA	
<p>The Distributor applies Rate M to the billing demand and energy up to 900 kilowatts and 390,000 kilowatthours per monthly period. Any excess is billed at:</p>	<p>The Distributor applies Rate M to the billing demand and energy up to 900 kilowatts and 390,000 kilowatthours per monthly period. Any excess is billed at:</p>	
<p>\$ 28.08 per kilowatt and 17.22¢ per kilowatthour when the electricity is produced by a heavy diesel power plant;</p>	<p>\$ 28.08 per kilowatt and 17.22¢ per kilowatthour when the electricity is produced by a heavy diesel power plant;</p>	
<p>or</p>	<p>or</p>	
<p>\$ 55.20 per kilowatt and 29.57 ¢ per kilowatthour in all other cases.</p>	<p>\$ 55.20 per kilowatt and 29.57 ¢ per kilowatthour in all other cases.</p>	
<p>The energy prices are in effect until September 30, 2010. Thereafter, they will be revised by the Distributor as specified in Article 7.7.</p>	<p>The energy prices are in effect until September 30, 2010<u>2011</u>. Thereafter, they will be revised by the Distributor as specified in Article 7.7.</p>	
<p>In the sole cases of customers whose contract power on April 1, 2006, exceeded 900 kilowatts, Rate M applies up to the available power determined in the contract and to the corresponding quantity of energy.</p>	<p>In the sole cases of customers whose contract power on April 1, 2006, exceeded 900 kilowatts, Rate M applies up to the available power determined in the contract and to the corresponding quantity of energy.</p>	
<p>7.9 Billing</p>	<p>7.9 Billing</p>	
<p>For each consumption period, the customer's bill is equal to the result obtained in subparagraph a), from which the result obtained in subparagraph b) is subtracted.</p>	<p>For each consumption period, the customer's bill is equal to the result obtained in subparagraph a), from which the result obtained in subparagraph b) is subtracted.</p>	
<p>a) An initial amount is calculated from the customer's actual consumption data at the applicable rate, taking into account, as applicable, credits for supply at medium or high voltage and the adjustment for transformation losses, as described in articles 10.2 and 10.4.</p>	<p>a) An initial amount is calculated from the customer's actual consumption data at the applicable rate, taking into account, as applicable, credits for supply at medium or high voltage and the adjustment for transformation losses, as described in articles 10.2 and 10.4.</p>	
<p>b) If the customer holds a contract at Rate D, DM or at a public lighting rate, the result obtained in subparagraph a) is multiplied by:</p>	<p>b) If the customer holds a contract at Rate D, DM or at a public lighting rate, the result obtained in subparagraph a) is multiplied by:</p>	

CHAPTER 7
Off-Grid Systems

Distribution Tariff
Effective April 1, 2010

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<p>60% as of April 1, 2008, 60.48% as of April 1, 2009, 60.62% as of April 1, 2010, 45% as of April 1, 2011, 30% as of April 1, 2012, 15% as of April 1, 2013, 0% as of April 1, 2014.</p> <p>If the customer holds a contract at Rate G, Rate G-9, Rate M or a flat rate for general use, the result obtained in subparagraph a) is multiplied by:</p> <p>40% as of April 1, 2008, 40.72% as of April 1, 2009, 40.93% as of April 1, 2010, 30% as of April 1, 2011, 20% as of April 1, 2012, 10% as of April 1, 2013, 0% as of April 1, 2014.</p>	<p>60% as of April 1, 2008, 60.48% as of April 1, 2009, 60.62% as of April 1, 2010, 45% as of April 1, 2011, 30% as of April 1, 2012, 15% as of April 1, 2013, 0% as of April 1, 2014.</p> <p>If the customer holds a contract at Rate G, Rate-G-9, Rate-M or a flat rate for general use, the result obtained in subparagraph a) is multiplied by:</p> <p>40% as of April 1, 2008, 40.72% as of April 1, 2009, 40.93% as of April 1, 2010, 30% as of April 1, 2011, 20% as of April 1, 2012, 10% as of April 1, 2013, 0% as of April 1, 2014.</p>	<p>Précision.</p>
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CHAPTER 8
Flat Rates for General Use

Distribution Tariff
Effective April 1, 2010

Version révisée

Justification de la modification

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CHAPTER 9 Public and Sentinel Lighting Rates

**Distribution Tariff
Effective April 1, 2010**

Version révisée

Justification de la modification

9.10 Rates for standard luminaires	9.10 Rates for standard luminaires																																	
<p>The following monthly rates apply to standard luminaires used for complete public lighting service:</p> <p>a) High-pressure sodium-vapour luminaires</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>Rating of luminaire</u></th> <th style="text-align: right;"><u>Rate per luminaire</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5,000 lumens (or 70 W)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$20.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8,500 lumens (or 100 W)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$21.84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14,400 lumens (or 150 W)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$23.52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22,000 lumens (or 250 W)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$27.63</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>b) Mercury-vapour luminaires</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>Rating of luminaire</u></th> <th style="text-align: right;"><u>Rate per luminaire</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10,000 lumens (or 250 W)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$26.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20,000 lumens (or 400 W)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$34.68</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For types of luminaires not mentioned in this article, the rate in effect on March 31, 2010 is increased by 0.35%.</p>	<u>Rating of luminaire</u>	<u>Rate per luminaire</u>	5,000 lumens (or 70 W)	\$20.04	8,500 lumens (or 100 W)	\$21.84	14,400 lumens (or 150 W)	\$23.52	22,000 lumens (or 250 W)	\$27.63	<u>Rating of luminaire</u>	<u>Rate per luminaire</u>	10,000 lumens (or 250 W)	\$26.40	20,000 lumens (or 400 W)	\$34.68	<p>The following monthly rates apply to standard luminaires used for complete public lighting service:</p> <p>a) High-pressure sodium-vapour luminaires</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>Rating of luminaire</u></th> <th style="text-align: right;"><u>Rate per luminaire</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5,000 lumens (or 70 W)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$20.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8,500 lumens (or 100 W)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$21.84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14,400 lumens (or 150 W)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$23.52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22,000 lumens (or 250 W)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$27.63</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>b) Mercury-vapour luminaires</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>Rating of luminaire</u></th> <th style="text-align: right;"><u>Rate per luminaire</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10,000 lumens (or 250 W)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$26.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20,000 lumens (or 400 W)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$34.68</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="color: red;">For types of luminaires not mentioned in this article, the rate in effect on March 31, 2010 is increased by 0.35%.</p>	<u>Rating of luminaire</u>	<u>Rate per luminaire</u>	5,000 lumens (or 70 W)	\$20.04	8,500 lumens (or 100 W)	\$21.84	14,400 lumens (or 150 W)	\$23.52	22,000 lumens (or 250 W)	\$27.63	<u>Rating of luminaire</u>	<u>Rate per luminaire</u>	10,000 lumens (or 250 W)	\$26.40	20,000 lumens (or 400 W)	\$34.68	
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<p>9.11 Poles</p> <p>The rates for complete public lighting service apply to installations that are supplied by overhead circuits and mounted on wood poles. Any other kind of installation is subject to the provisions of Article 9.2.</p> <p>However, a customer holding a contract for complete service who was entitled, on March 31, 2010, to the formula stipulating an additional monthly charge for concrete or metal poles, may retain that formula. The additional monthly charge in effect on March 31, 2010 continues to apply.</p>	<p>9.11 Poles</p> <p>The rates for complete public lighting service apply to installations that are supplied by overhead circuits and mounted on wood poles. Any other kind of installation is subject to the provisions of Article 9.2.</p> <p>However, a customer holding a contract for complete service who was entitled, on March 31, 20102011, to the formula stipulating an additional monthly charge for concrete or metal poles, may retain that formula. The additional monthly charge in effect on March 31, 2010-2011 continues to apply.</p>																																	

CHAPTER 10
Supplementary Provisions

Distribution Tariff
Effective April 1, 2010

Version révisée

Justification de la modification

10.1 Choice of rate	10.1 Choice of rate	
<p>Unless otherwise provided for in this Distributor's Rates and Conditions:</p> <p>a) Any customer eligible for more than one rate may, at the beginning of its contract, choose the rate it prefers. In the case of an annual contract, the customer may make a written request for a change during the term of the contract;</p> <p>b) A change of rate as provided for in subparagraph a) above may not be made before expiration of a 12-month period after a previous change made in accordance with this article. The change of rate becomes applicable, at the customer's discretion, either at the beginning of the consumption period during which the Distributor receives the customer's written request, or at the beginning of any subsequent consumption period;</p> <p>c) In the case of a new contract and only during the first 12 monthly periods, the customer may opt once for another rate for which it is eligible. The change of rate becomes applicable, at the customer's discretion, either at the beginning of the contract, at the beginning of any one of the consumption periods, or at the beginning of any subsequent consumption period.</p> <p>To obtain this revision, the customer must make the request in writing to the Distributor before the end of the 14th monthly period following the date of the beginning of the contract.</p> <p>This provision applies only if the customer's current contract is an annual one.</p> <p>The provisions of this article do not apply to the Rate M to Rate L changes or vice versa.</p>	<p>Unless otherwise provided for in this Distributor's Rates and Conditions:</p> <p>a) Any customer eligible for more than one rate may, at the beginning of its contract, choose the rate it prefers. In the case of an annual contract, the customer may make a written request for a change during the term of the contract;</p> <p>b) A change of rate as provided for in subparagraph a) above may not be made before expiration of a 12-month period after a previous change made in accordance with this article. The change of rate becomes applicable, at the customer's discretion, either at the beginning of the consumption period during which the Distributor receives the customer's written request, <u>at the beginning of the previous consumption period</u> or at the beginning of any subsequent consumption period;</p> <p>c) In the case of a new contract and only during the first 12 monthly periods, the customer may opt once for another rate for which it is eligible. The change of rate becomes applicable, at the customer's discretion, either at the beginning of the contract, at the beginning of any one of the consumption periods, or at the beginning of any subsequent consumption period.</p> <p>To obtain this revision, the customer must make the request in writing to the Distributor before the end of the 14th monthly period following the date of the beginning of the contract.</p> <p>This provision applies only if the customer's current contract is an annual one.</p> <p>The provisions of this article do not apply to the Rate M to Rate L changes or vice versa.</p>	

CHAPTER 10
Supplementary Provisions

Distribution Tariff
Effective April 1, 2010

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Justification de la modification

10.12 Abrogation	10.12 Abrogation	
<p>The <i>Distribution Tariff</i> effective April 1, 2009 is abrogated as of the effective date of this Distributor's Rates and Conditions.</p>	<p>The <i>Distribution Tariff</i> effective April 1, 2009-2010 is abrogated as of the effective date of this Distributor's Rates and Conditions.</p>	
<p>10.13 Effective date</p>	<p>10.13 Effective date</p>	
<p>This Distributor's Rates and Conditions becomes effective on April 1, 2010. The rates and conditions herein shall apply as of that date to electricity consumed and services provided, until they are amended or replaced.</p>	<p>This Distributor's Rates and Conditions becomes effective on April 1, 2010<u>2011</u>. The rates and conditions herein shall apply as of that date to electricity consumed and services provided, until they are amended or replaced.</p>	
<p>For consumption periods that overlap April 1, 2010, consumption and services are billed exclusively according to the previous rates and the rates of this Distributor's Rates and Conditions prorated according to the number of days in the consumption period prior to April 1, 2010 and the number of days in the period beginning as of that date.</p>	<p>For consumption periods that overlap April 1, 2010<u>2011</u>, consumption and services are billed exclusively according to the previous rates and the rates of this Distributor's Rates and Conditions prorated according to the number of days in the consumption period prior to April 1, 2010-2011 and the number of days in the period beginning as of that date.</p>	

CHAPTER 11
Rates for Services

Distribution Tariff
Effective April 1, 2010

Version révisée

Justification de la modification

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CHAPTER 12
Charges Related to Electricity Service

Distribution Tariff
Effective April 1, 2010

Version révisée

Justification de la modification

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