

1 Q. **Reference: IOC-NLH-008; IOC-NLH-010, Table 1; IOC-NLH-012; CA-NLH-008, Tables 1 and 2; Vol.**
2 **I, Schedule F 3.1E, I. 2 (PDF p. 297); Vol. I, Schedule A-II (PDF p. 212).**

3 Preamble:

4 IOC-NLH-010 derives the Labrador Industrial transmission coincident peak for the 2027 Test Year
5 by applying a coincidence factor of 94.13% to 317,000 kW to derive 298,387 kW, compared with
6 255,000 kW $\times$ 90.00% = 229,500 kW for the 2019 Test Year. IOC-NLH-008 identifies the increase
7 in the coincidence factor from 90% to 94% as a secondary driver of the higher class allocation
8 factor and refers to IOC-NLH-012 for the coincidence factor calculations; IOC-NLH-012 refers to
9 IOC-NLH-010, which presents the calculation steps but not the derivation of the 94.13% value.
10 CA-NLH-008, Table 2 reports actual winter coincidence factors for the Labrador Industrial class
11 of 90.6%, 89.7% and 89.9% for 2023, 2024 and 2025.

12 Provide the derivation of the 94.13% coincidence factor applied in the 2027 Test Year, including
13 the following:

- 14 a) the data relied upon (years and whether monthly or hourly);
- 15 b) the calculation;
- 16 c) the basis of any judgment applied; and
- 17 d) state whether the derivation reflects any methodology adopted following the review of
18 class contributions to coincident peak required by Board Order No. P.U. 37(2019) and
19 addressed in the 2025 Cost of Service Methodology Application.
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22 A. a) Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro ("Hydro") used a six-year annual peak average to
23 derive the 94.13% in the 2027 Test Year.

- b) Please refer to Table 1 for the calculations of the Coincident Peak Average for the Industrial Class. The Coincident Peak is the total industrial load at peak divided by the total power on order.

Table 1: Calculation of Coincident Peak of Labrador Industrial Customers

Winter Period	Power on Order	Load at Peak	Coincident at Peak
19/20	292.0	294.4	100.0%
20/21	299.6	289.9	97.0%
21/22	303.3	295.1	97.3%
22/23	296.5	268.7	90.6%
23/24	317.0	284.2	89.7%
24/25	317.0	285.0	89.9%
6 Year Average			94.1%

- c) Hydro determined that a six-year average for its calculation was appropriate as it was a representative mix of loads at peak time. The averages included three higher and three lower class coincident occurrences.
- d) The derivation reflects Hydro's methodology for calculating class coincident factors and is consistent with the methodology reflected in the referenced order and application.