



Page:	Page 1 of 26
Effective:	2026-08-01
Supercedes:	2026-01-01

DISTRIBUTION TARIFF POLICIES



TABLE OF CONTENTS

ARTICLE 1 –INTRODUCTION TO POLICIES	3
ARTICLE 2 – DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION.....	3
2.1 Definitions	3
2.2 Conflicts	7
2.3 Extended Meanings	7
ARTICLE 3 – POLICIES	8
3.1 Policies	8
SCHEDULE A: - DISTRIBUTION ACCESS SERVICE TARIFF TREATMENT OF STANDBY SERVICES POLICY	9
SCHEDULE B: - TRANSMISSION ACCESS TARIFF TREATMENT OF STANDBY SERVICES POLICY	11
SCHEDULE C: - APPLICABILITY OF EXISTING SITE DEMAND RATCHETS TO NEW CUSTOMERS POLICY	14
SCHEDULE D: - TOTALIZATION OF TRANSMISSION DEMAND POLICY.....	17
SCHEDULE E: - HARD TO READ METER POLICY	19
SCHEDULE F: - ALLOCATION OF SHARED FEEDER COSTS FOR SITE SPECIFIC CUSTOMERS POLICY	21
SCHEDULE G: - REQUEST UNDER SECTION 101(2) OF THE ACT POLICY.....	25



ARTICLE 1 –INTRODUCTION TO POLICIES

These Policies, as approved by the Alberta Utilities Commission (the “Commission”), form part of the Distribution Tariff of EPCOR Distribution & Transmission Inc. (“EDTI”) and are established pursuant to section 102 of the *Electric Utilities Act 2003*, c. E-5.1. The Distribution Tariff is available for public inspection during normal business hours at the business offices of EDTI and can be accessed on EDTI’s web site at:

<http://www.epcor.com/products-services/Pages/default.aspx>

These Policies apply, as applicable, to the implementation of the Rate Schedules, the Terms and Conditions for Distribution Service Connections and the Terms and Conditions for Distribution Access Service.

The service provided by EDTI under the Distribution Tariff is regulated by the Board and parties having any inquiries or complaints regarding these Policies may direct such inquiries or complaints directly to EDTI or to the Commission.

No agreement can provide for the waiver or alteration of any part of these Policies unless such agreement is first filed with and approved by the Commission. Whenever the Commission approves an amendment to these Policies, such amendment, including its effective date, will be posted on EDTI’s website at:

<http://www.epcor.com/products-services/Pages/default.aspx>

ARTICLE 2 – DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

2.1 Definitions

The following words and phrases, whenever used in these Policies, shall have the meanings set forth below:

“**Act**” means the *Electric Utilities Act*, S.A. 2003, c. E-5.1, as re-enacted, amended or replaced from time to time;

“**Ancillary Services**” has the meaning attributed to it in the Act;

“**Board**” or “**EUB**” means the Alberta Energy and Utilities Board established under the *Alberta Energy and Utilities Board Act*, R.S.A., 2000, c. A-17, as re-enacted, amended or replaced from time to time;



“Business Day” means a business day is any day other than Saturday, Sunday or a holiday as defined in the *Interpretation Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c. I-8, as re-enacted, amended or replaced from time to time;

“Commercial Operation” means the date upon which a load or Generating Unit begins to operate on EDTI’s distribution system in a manner which is acceptable to EDTI and which is expected to be normal for it to so operate, after Energization and Commissioning.

“Commission” or **“AUC”** means the Alberta Utilities Commission, formerly the Alberta Energy and Utilities Board, established under the *Alberta Utilities Commission Act*, R.S.A., 2007, c. A-37.2, as re-enacted, amended or replaced from time to time;

“Commissioning” means those limited activities (as approved in advance by EDTI and subject to written agreement) conducted after interconnection which are required to ensure that a facility can satisfactorily enter Commercial Operation and that a facility meets EDTI’s requirements. Such written agreement will not extend beyond a three month period or a mutually agreed to commissioning period.

“Contracted Minimum Demand” means the minimum Demand in kW or kVA specified in the Electric Service Agreement and is calculated as 80% of the Forecast Peak Demand, whether with respect to distribution demand or transmission demand or both;

“Customer” means a person purchasing electricity for that person's own use from a Retailer;

“De-energization” has the meaning attributed to it in the Settlement System Code and **“De-energized”** and **“De-energize”** have correlative meanings;

“Default Supplier” means a Retailer appointed by EDTI pursuant to section 3 of the RRR Regulation;

“Distribution Access Service” has the meaning given to it in the Act;

“Distribution Access Service Tariff” means DT - Schedule 1, entitled “Distribution Access Service Tariff” forming part of the Rate Schedules.

“Distribution Services Agreement” means an agreement between EDTI and a Retailer for the provision of the applicable Distribution Access Service;

“Distribution Tariff” means a distribution tariff prepared by EDTI and approved by the Commission in accordance with section 102 of the Act, which consists of the Rate Schedules, the Terms and Conditions for Distribution Access Service, the Terms and Conditions for Distribution Connection Services and these Policies;



“Distribution Tariff Services” means all services provided by EDTI under the Distribution Tariff;

“EDTI” or **“EPCOR Distribution & Transmission”** means EPCOR Distribution & Transmission Inc., and for certainty includes its predecessor in interest by amalgamation EPCOR Distribution Inc.;

“Electric Service Agreement” means an agreement between EDTI and a Customer for the provision of Distribution Access Service in relation to a Service Connection;

“Electricity Services” means the services associated with the provision of electricity to a person, including the exchange of electric energy, making financial arrangements to manage financial risk associated with the pool price, Distribution Access Service, system access service, ancillary services, billing, metering, performing load settlement and any other services specified in regulations made under the Act;

“Emergency” means, as declared by the ISO System Controller, either: any abnormal system condition which requires immediate manual or automatic action to prevent abnormal system frequency deviation, abnormal voltage levels, equipment damage, or tripping of system elements which might result in cascading effects; or a state in which the Interconnected Electric System lacks sufficient System Support Services.

“Energy” means electric energy (normally expressed in kiloWatt hours (kWh) or kilo watt(kW));

“Energization” has the meaning attributed to it in the Settlement System Code

“Facilities” means physical plant (including, without limitation, distribution lines, transformers, meters, equipment, machinery and other electrical apparatus) on EDTI’s side of the Point of Service interconnection excluding transmission facilities;

“Final Settlement” means final settlement under the Settlement System Code;

“Forecast Peak Demand” means the expected maximum capacity requirement, sought by the Customer and subject to EDTI’s approval which approval will not be unreasonably withheld, at a Point of Service which is used to determine the potential level of Available EDTI Investment and the Contracted Minimum Demand;

“Force Majeure” means: acts of God; strikes; lockouts or other industrial disturbances; vandalism; wars; riots; epidemics; landslides; lightning; earthquakes; explosions; fires; storms; intervention of federal, provincial, or local government (or from any of their agencies or boards); the order or direction of any court; inability to obtain, interruption, suspension, curtailment or other diminution of, supply of materials, utilities, or services



from any supplier (including, without limitation, transmission facility owners, System Support Service providers or the ISO) and any other causes, whether of the kind herein enumerated or otherwise, not within the control of EDTI and which by the exercise of due diligence EDTI is unable to prevent or overcome.

“Independent System Operator” or “ISO” means the corporation established by section 7 of the Act;

“Interconnected Electric System” means all transmission facilities and electric distribution systems in Alberta that are interconnected;

“Load” means energy consumed by Customers together with allocated losses and unaccounted for energy;

“Load Settlement” means “load settlement” as defined in the Act;

“Minimum Charge” means the higher of the rate minimum and the rate applied to the Contracted Minimum Demand;

“MVA” means megavolt-ampere or megavolt-amperes;

“Point of Delivery” or “POD” means the point at which electrical energy is transferred from a transmission facility owner’s Transmission Facility to a distribution system and where the electric energy so transferred is measured;

“Rate Schedules” means the Distribution Access Service Tariff and the Transmission System Access Service Tariff, which set out charges for Distribution Tariff Services;

“Regulated Rate Tariff” means a regulated rate tariff for the provision of Electricity Services to eligible customers prepared by EDTI, or a person with whom EDTI makes arrangements to do so, pursuant to section 102 of the Act;

“Regulations” means regulations made under the Act;

“Retailer” means a person who sells or provides Electricity Services directly to Customers and carries out the functions and duties of a “retailer” under the Act, and includes a Default Supplier, the person with whom EDTI has made arrangements to provide the Regulated Rate Tariff to eligible customers, and Self-Retailers;

“Self-Retailer” means a person carrying out Retailer functions to obtain electricity services solely for its own use;



“Service Connection” means the Facilities required to physically connect the Customer’s facilities to EDTI’s electric distribution system to permit the Customer to obtain Distribution Access Service;

“Settlement System Code” means the rules respecting Load Settlement approved by the AUC and set out in Rule 021;

“Site” means a unique end-use Point of Service, being the finest level at which Load Settlement recognizes Retailer assignments, and receives consumption data;

“Standby Site” means a Site, associated with a main Site, that is constructed for redundancy and is designated as a “Standby Site” by EDTI;

“Transmission System Access Tariff” means DT - Schedule 2, entitled “Transmission System Access Tariff” forming part of the Rate Schedules.

Words and phrases that used in these Policies that given meaning in another part of the Distribution Tariff and are not otherwise defined in these Policies shall have the meanings given to those words and phrases in that other part of the Distribution Tariff.

2.2 Conflicts

If there is any conflict between a provision expressly set out in an order of the Commission and these Policies, the order of the Commission shall govern.

If there is any conflict between a provision in these Policies, as may be amended from time to time, and a provision in the Terms and Conditions for Distribution Service Connections or the Terms and Conditions for Distribution Access Service, the provision in the Terms and Conditions for Distribution Service Connections or the Terms and Conditions for Distribution Access Service, as applicable, shall govern.

If there is any conflict between a provision in these Policies, as may be amended from time to time, and a provision in a Distribution Services Agreement or any other existing or future agreement between EDTI and a Retailer relating to Distribution Tariff Services, the provision in these Policies shall govern.

2.3 Extended Meanings

In these Policies, words importing the singular number only shall include the plural and vice versa, words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine and neutral genders and vice versa. Words importing a person shall include person, firm, partnership, corporation, organization or association (including, without limitation, individual members of any unincorporated entity).



ARTICLE 3 – POLICIES

3.1 Policies

The Policies consist of the following:

- a) the Distribution Access Service Tariff Treatment of Standby Services Policy attached as Schedule “A”;
- b) the Transmission System Access Tariff Treatment of Standby Services Policy attached as Schedule “B”;
- c) the Applicability of Existing Site Demand Ratchets to New Customers Policy attached as Schedule “C”;
- d) the Totalization of Transmission Demand Policy attached as Schedule “D”;
- e) the Hard to Read Meter Policy attached as Schedule “E”;
- f) the Determination of Charges for Site Specific Customers Served by Shared Feeders Policy attached as Schedule “F”; and
- g) the Request Under Schedule 101(2) of the Act Policy attached as Schedule “G”.



SCHEDULE A: - DISTRIBUTION ACCESS SERVICE TARIFF TREATMENT OF STANDBY SERVICES POLICY

Introduction:

This Policy sets out EDTI's policy in relation to the treatment under its Distribution Access Service Tariff of services provided for Standby Sites

Other Related Policies:

Transmission System Access Tariff Treatment of Standby Services Policy.

Rate Classes Affected:

This Bulletin is applicable to sites designated as Standby Sites belonging in the following Distribution Access rate classes:

- Commercial/Industrial Service 150 to < 5,000 kVA
- Primary Commercial/Industrial Service >150 kVA

Policy:

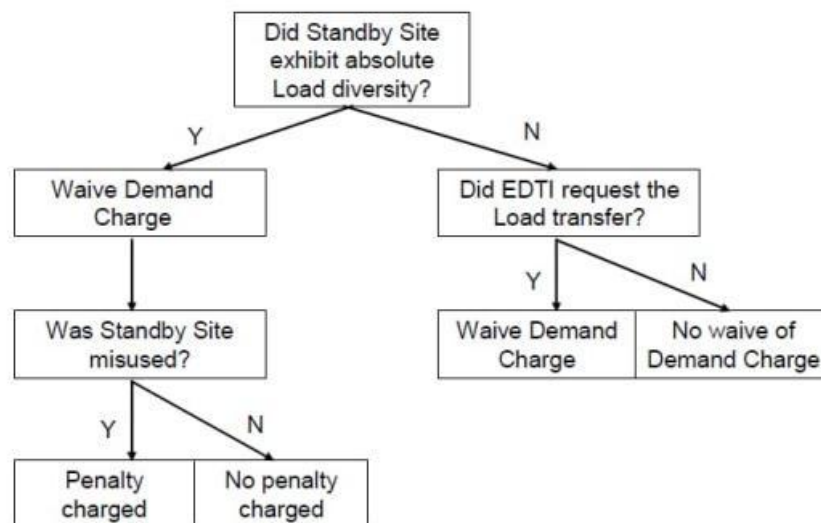
1. This Policy deals with the application of EDTI's Distribution Access Service Tariff to services provided to Standby Sites.
2. EDTI's Distribution Access Service Tariff is applied at the Site level.
3. Standby Sites are designed to be used infrequently, during periods when the associated main Site is down for maintenance or is otherwise unavailable. When properly used in this manner, the load on the Standby Site(s) will exhibit absolute diversity relative to the main Site (i.e. the main Site and Standby Site(s) will not be simultaneously loaded). The Standby Site will then qualify to have its Demand Charges waived.
4. In cases where EDTI requires that a Customer with a Standby Site switch Load to the Standby Site, EDTI will waive the Demand Charges on that site.



5. Standby Sites must not to be used for peak avoidance or Load splitting purposes (e.g. the peak demand registered on a Standby Site or the coincident sum of the peak demand registered on a main Site and the associated Standby Site(s) must not exceed the previously established peak on the main Site). Such misuse of the Standby Site will result in a penalty charge for each incidence of misuse determined as follows:

$$\text{Penalty Charge} = \$10 \times (\text{KW}_{\text{Standby site peak demand}} - \text{KW}_{\text{Main site billing demand}})$$

6. The following flow chart illustrates the Distribution Access Service Tariff treatment for Standby Sites:



7. For tariff administration purposes, all Standby Sites are initially assumed to have achieved absolute load diversity and will receive the Demand Charge waiver. The waiver will only be revoked if EDTI subsequently determines that the Standby Site did not qualify for the waiver.
8. EDTI will conduct periodic reviews on Standby Sites to verify that they are not being misused. EDTI's determination shall be final.
9. EDTI will not make any further adjustments to the waiver of Demand Charges after the Final Settlement date.
10. This Policy will take effect on August 1, 2026 and will supersede and replace the previous policy applicable to the treatment of services for Standby Sites under EDTI's Distribution Access Service Tariff.



SCHEDULE B: - TRANSMISSION ACCESS TARIFF TREATMENT OF STANDBY SERVICES POLICY

Introduction:

This Policy sets out EDTI's policy in relation to the treatment under its Transmission System Access Tariff of services provided for Standby Sites.

Other Related Policies:

Distribution Access Tariff Treatment of Standby Services Policy.

Rate Classes Affected:

This Policy applies to Sites designated by EDTI as Standby Sites belonging in the following Transmission System Access Tariff rate class:

- Primary and Secondary Commercial/Industrial Service 150 to > 5,000 kVA Connected to EPCOR's Distribution System
- Primary and Secondary Commercial/Industrial Service Greater than 5,000 kVA

Policy:

1. This Policy deals with the application of EDTI's Transmission System Access Service Tariff to services provided for Standby Sites.
2. EDTI's Transmission System Access Tariff is designed to "flow-through" the charges under the ISO's) tariff.
3. Although the ISO's tariff does not address Standby Sites, EDTI has determined that under certain conditions, a waiver by EDTI of the demand charges under EDTI's Transmission System Access Tariff for Standby Sites is consistent with the "flow-through" design philosophy of its Transmission System Access Tariff.



4. In all cases where customers plan to use their Standby Site(s), the Customer must receive authorization from EDTI's Operator in Charge a minimum of 24 hours in advance of this planned use. Depending on the anticipated system loading this request may be rejected and/or an alternate more suitable time scheduled (i.e. to avoid increasing POD demands). As well, when directed by EDTI to do so, the Customer must forthwith switch the Load back on to the main Site(s). The Operator in Charge for EDTI is:

D&T System Control Operator
Hugh J. Bolton Service Centre
12116-107 St.
Edmonton, Alberta. T5G 2S7
Phone: (780) 412-4501 Fax: (780) 412-4530

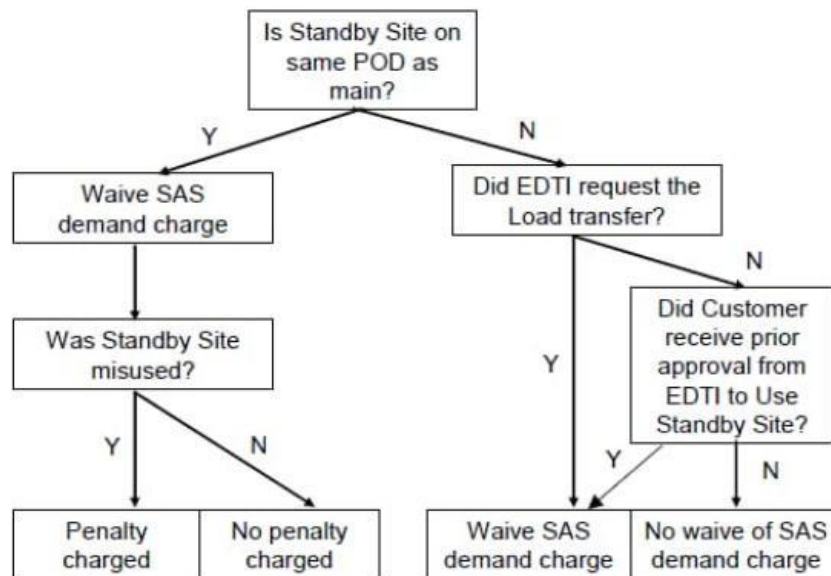
- a) Where both the main Site and associated Standby Site(s) are connected to the same POD, the Standby Site(s) will receive a waiver of the demand charges under EDTI's Transmission System Access Tariff.
- b) Where the main Site and associated Standby Site(s) are connected to different PODs, the Standby Site(s) will receive a waiver of the demand charges under EDTI's Transmission Access Tariff **only** if the Customer has received authorization and followed the instructions provided by EDTI's Operator in Charge.
5. Standby Sites must not to be used for peak avoidance or load splitting purposes (e.g. the peak demand registered on an associated Standby Site(s) must not exceed the peak on the main Site). Such misuse of the Standby Site will result in a penalty charge for each incidence of misuse determined as follows:

$$\text{Penalty Charge} = \$10 \times (\text{KW}_{\text{Standby Site peak demand}} - \text{KW}_{\text{Main Site billing demand}})$$

6. In cases where EDTI requires the Customer with a Standby Site to switch load to the Standby Site, EDTI will also waive the demand charges under EDTI's Transmission System Access Tariff at that site.



7. The following flow chart illustrates the Transmission System Access Tariff treatment for Standby Sites :



8. For tariff administration purposes, all Standby Sites are initially assumed to have met the above qualifying criteria, and will have the demand charges under the Transmission System Access Tariff waived. The waiver will only be revoked if EDTI subsequently determines that the Standby Site did not qualify for the waiver.
9. EDTI will conduct periodic reviews on Standby Sites to verify that they are not being misused. EDTI's determination shall be final.
10. EPCOR will not make any further adjustments in relation to the waiver of demand charges under the Transmission System Access Tariff after the Final Settlement date.
11. This Policy will take effect on August 1, 2026 and will supersede and replace the previous policy applicable to the treatment of services for Standby Sites under EDTI's Transmission System Access Tariff.



SCHEDULE C: - APPLICABILITY OF EXISTING SITE DEMAND RATCHETS TO NEW CUSTOMERS POLICY

Introduction:

This Policy sets out EDTI's policy in relation to the continued application of pre-existing demand ratchets in determining charges to Retailers under EDTI's Distribution Access Service Tariff and Transmission System Access Tariff in cases where a new Customer has moved onto a Site in EDTI's service area.

Other Related Policies:

None.

Rate Classes Affected:

This Policy is applicable to all rate classes subject to demand ratchets under EDTI's Distribution Access Tariff and Transmission System Access Tariff.

Policy:

1. Maintaining records and accounts relating to customers is the responsibility of retailers, as per Part 3.2, section 31.992(2) of the *Electric Utilities Act*. The billing systems of Wires Services Providers (like EDTI) are therefore generally not designed to track customers of retailers. Changes to customer identities are not monitored by EDTI.
2. Demand ratchets incurred by EDTI under its Transmission System Access Tariff in relation to ISO transmission charges to serve Sites are not reset by the ISO due to Customer turnover at EDTI's Sites. Article 21 of the ISO's 2003 Tariff Terms and Conditions of Service ("ISO Terms and Conditions") sets out the limited conditions under which the ISO may, in its discretion, waive its peak "Metered Demand" for a POD.
3. Existing demand ratchets EDTI's Transmission System Access Tariff applicable to Sites will not be reset due to Customer turnovers at the Sites and the charges to the Retailers for the new Customers will continue to be based on the existing demand ratchets for the Sites. The only exceptions are if the demand ratchet for a Site was caused by one of the events listed in Article 21 of the ISO Terms and Conditions. Those events are:



-
- “Commissioning” as defined in Article 1 of the ISO Terms and Conditions;
 - activities required to repair and maintain transmission facilities;
 - pre-scheduled activities required to repair and maintain distribution facilities;
 - load restoration activities following an outage of transmission or distribution facilities or caused by an “Emergency” as defined in Article 1 of the ISO Terms and Conditions;
 - an event of “Force Majeure” as defined in Article 1 of the ISO Terms and Conditions, or
 - compliance with a dispatch instruction from the ISO during an “Emergency”, in each case as defined in Article 1 of the ISO Terms and Conditions.

Approval by EDTI of any request to reset the demand ratchet under its Transmission Access Service Tariff for a Site will be contingent on receipt of information satisfactory to EDTI confirming that the demand ratchet was caused by one of the above events and the ISO waving compliance with its peak Metered Demand at the applicable POD.

4. Existing demand ratchets under EDTI’s Distribution System Access Tariff applicable to Sites will not be reset by EDTI due to Customer turnovers at the Sites and the charges to the Retailers for the new Customers will continue to be based on the existing demand ratchets for the Site. The only exceptions are if the demand ratchet for a Site was caused by:

- Commissioning;
- activities required to repair and maintain distribution facilities;
- pre-scheduled activities required to repair and maintain distribution facilities;
- load restoration activities following an outage of distribution facilities or caused by an Emergency;
- an event of Force Majeure, or
- compliance with a dispatch instruction from the “System Controller” during an Emergency.

Approval by EDTI of any request to reset the demand ratchet under its Distribution Access Service Tariff for a Site will be contingent on receipt of information satisfactory to EDTI confirming that the demand ratchet was caused by one of the above events.

5. The Policy only addresses the demand ratchet treatment between EDTI and Retailers under EDTI’s Distribution Access Service Tariff and Transmission System Access Tariff. Any



Page:	Page 16 of 26
Effective:	2026-08-01
Supercedes:	2026-01-01

specific arrangements between Retailers and their customers are beyond the scope of this Policy.

6. This Policy will take effect on August 1, 2026 and will supersede and replace the previous policy applicable to the application of demand ratchets under EDTI's Distribution Access Service Tariff and Transmission System Access Tariff.



SCHEDULE D: - TOTALIZATION OF TRANSMISSION DEMAND POLICY

Introduction:

This Policy sets out EDTI's totalization policy for certain Sites subject to EDTI's Transmission System Access Tariff.

Other Related Policies:

None.

Rate Classes Affected:

The totalization policy relates to the following Transmission System Access Tariff rate class:

“Primary and Secondary Commercial/Industrial Service Greater than 5,000 kVA, Connected to EPCOR's Distribution System”.

Policy:

1. Customers eligible for totalization are those Customers with 2 or more Sites on a single POD and belong in the “Primary and Secondary Commercial/Industrial Service Greater than 5,000 kVA, Connected to EPCOR's Distribution System” rate class Sites not on the same POD are not eligible for totalization.
2. Eligible Customers may, at their option, request EDTI to totalize the demands of their sites on the same POD for purposes of determining Billing Demand under the Transmission System Access Tariff. Once it is made, the Customer's election for totalization will be effective for a minimum term of 5 years and will be irrevocable by the Customer during the 5-year term. Eligible customers electing totalization will effectively be treated as “stand-alone” PODs, and consequently will no longer receive the average diversity factor¹ benefits designed in EDTI's Transmission System Access Tariff for non-totalized sites.
3. Pre-existing demand ratchets from totalized sites will be replaced by a single, totalized

¹ Charge code “SASCS-1” shown on the Rate Schedule for “Primary and Secondary Commercial/Industrial Service Greater than 5,000 kVA, Connected to EPCOR's Distribution System” applies an average diversity factor for all (un-totalized) sites in this rate class.



demand ratchet calculated according to the method used by the Independent System Operator (ISO) from time to time for such calculations and based on the Customer's share of POD demand at the time of the peak demand using 5 years of historic data. Totalized demand ratchets will no longer receive the average diversity benefits designed in EDTI's Transmission System Access Tariff for non-totalized sites.

4. Consistent with the ISO's policy, Customers electing to be totalized must enter into a contractual arrangement with EDTI for the capacity required. The capacity being contracted for will be known as "Forecast Peak Demand". Actual totalized demand must not exceed Forecast Peak Demand by more than 10%. Customers will be required to increase Forecast Peak Demand if necessary to satisfy this requirement. Minimum billing demand will be assessed at 90% of Forecast Peak Demand.
5. Totalization may or may not be beneficial for any particular Customer. EDTI shall have no responsibility to determine, or advise any customer as to, the potential benefits or disbenefits of totalization for that customer.
6. This Policy will take effect on August 1, 2026 and will supersede and replace the previous policy applicable to totalization of Site demands.



SCHEDULE E: - HARD TO READ METER POLICY

Introduction:

This Policy sets out the EDTI policy for the access, reading or installation of remote read meters at, or the De-energization of, “hard to read meter” Sites.

Other Related Policies:

None.

Sites Affected:

This Bulletin is applicable to metered sites receiving the following services under Distribution Access Service Tariff:

Residential Service.

Policy:

1. A “hard to read meter” is a meter where EDTI’s access to the meter to obtain a regular meter reading is prevented or hindered for any reason or EDTI believes the meter is no longer functioning accurately. This could be because the meter is locked inside of a building or fenced yard, access to the meter is blocked by material, debris or dogs, or there are no readings received from a remote meter or readings that EDTI believes may be inaccurate.
2. EDTI will maintain a record of all attempts to obtain meter reads where EDTI’s access to obtain a regular meter read is prevented or hindered and EDTI is unable to obtain the meter reads.
3. Following an unsuccessful meter read, EDTI will make reasonable attempts to contact the Customer by phone, mail or written notice left at the site. A written notice will be sent to the Customer of record if contact has not been made within 30 days of EDTI’s first reasonable communication attempts. The notice will also advise the Customer that the Service Connection may be disconnected if EDTI is unable to obtain a meter reading. The notice shall provide the Customer with a reasonable time period in which the Customer must contact EDTI prior to any disconnection.



4. If the Customer does not contact EDTI by the time period specified in the notice, EDTI will provide a final notice to the Customer advising them of the date of disconnection, which disconnection shall be completed in accordance with the Terms and Conditions for Distribution Connection Services. Following the final notice, EDTI may proceed with the disconnection of the Customer in accordance with the Terms and Conditions for Distribution Connection Services.
5. If EDTI makes contact with the Customer during the time period specified in the notice, EDTI will advise the Customer of the actions required to ensure the meter reading is accurate, which may include the installation of a new meter by EDTI personnel. The Customer will be advised that failure to complete such actions may result in disconnection and the Customer could be charged for reconnection and that EDTI will not reconnect the Customer until a remote meter reading device has been installed. If the Customer fails to comply with the EDTI actions, EDTI may proceed with the disconnection of the Customer in accordance with the Terms and Conditions for Distribution Connection Services. 6. If EDTI disconnects the Customer under paragraph 4 or 5, EDTI will not reconnect the Customer until a remote read meter has been installed.
7. Disconnection of the Customer's Service Connection will only be used if EDTI considers disconnection appropriate in the circumstances as a last resort.
8. This Policy will take effect on August 1, 2026 and will supersede and replace the previous policy applicable to hard to read meters.



SCHEDULE F: - ALLOCATION OF SHARED FEEDER COSTS FOR SITE SPECIFIC CUSTOMERS POLICY

Introduction:

This Policy sets out EDTI's policy regarding determination of charges under its Distribution Access Service Tariff for Customers that fall within the various rate classes under EDTI's Distribution Access Service Tariff ("Site Specific Customers") where service is provided by a non-dedicated assets (including the ductlines, feeder cable, manholes, distribution transformers and other distribution assets associated with the feeder) that is shared by other Customers.

Other Related:

None.

Rate Classes Affected:

This Policy is applicable to Site Specific Customers that belong in the following Distribution Access Service rate class:

- Commercial/Industrial Service > 5,000 kVA.
- Any other rate class where service is provided by a feeder that is shared by other Customers.

Policy:

1. For Site-Specific Customers, the charges associated with feeders are specific to the particular Customer and are calculated based on the cost of service associated with the particular feeder, as determined by EDTI.
2. Where a feeder is fully dedicated to a Site-Specific customer (i.e. not shared by other Customers), then the charges for the Site Specific Customer will reflect the full cost of service associated with that feeder.
3. Where a feeder used by a Site-Specific Customer is shared by other Customers then the charges for the Site-Specific Customer will reflect a share of the full cost of service associated with that shared feeder, based on the following formula:



$$\text{Share} = \text{COS} \times (\text{SCMVA} \div \text{MMVA})$$

where:

“COS” is the full cost of service associated with the shared feeder;

“SCMVA” is the shared feeder capacity required by the Site Specific Customer, expressed in MVA; and

“MMVA” is the maximum capacity of the shared feeder, expressed in MVA.

4. The Site-Specific Customer must at EDTI’s request nominate the capacity, expressed in MVA, of the shared feeder required by the Site-Specific Customer, failing which EDTI will deem a capacity for the Site-Specific Customer. The Site Specific Customer must enter into an Electric Service Agreement with EDTI for the nominated or deemed capacity. The term of the Electric Service Agreement will be 15 years.
5. If, in EDTI’s assessment, the contracted capacity under the Electric Service Agreement with a Site Specific Customer is inadequate, then EDTI shall have the option of either installing a load-limiting device on the shared feeder (at the cost of the Site-Specific Customer), or imposing a penalty charge, should the capacity of the shared feeder actually used by the Site-Specific Customer exceed the contacted capacity. The penalty charge for each incidence where the capacity of the shared feeder actually used exceeds the contracted capacity shall be equal to:

$$\text{Penalty} = \$9 \times (\text{KVA}_{\text{shared feeder capacity actually used}} - \text{KVA}_{\text{contracted shared feeder capacity}})$$

6. Allocation

a) Ductline Allocation

Where a Site Specific Customer is directly connected to the feeder cable of a shared feeder there will be an allocation applied to the portion of the ductline assets where the feeder cable is installed. The allocation method that is used to determine the Site Specific Customer cost is based on the number of feeder cables in ducts (one feeder cable per duct) connected to the Customer divided by the total amount of ducts that are filled with feeder cable in the ductline. For example; If there are two feeder cables, in two ducts, providing



service to a Site Specific Customer and they are in a 12-way ductline that has 8 ducts that are in use (4 unused ducts) the allocation of the ductline is: $2 / 8 = 0.25$.

b) Manhole Allocation

Where a Site-Specific Customer is directly connected to a feeder cable of a shared feeder there will be an allocation applied to a portion of the manhole assets where the feeder cable(s) is installed. Manholes are allocated based on the number of Site-Specific Customer feeder cables divided by the total number of feeder cables that are running through the manhole. For example: If there are 12 feeder cables running through a manhole and if a Site-Specific Customer has two of the feeder cables passing through the manhole then the allocation is $2 / 12 = 0.16667$.

c) Feeder Cable Allocation

Where a Site-Specific Customer is directly connected to a feeder cable of a shared feeder there will be an allocation applied to the feeder cable so as to determine the shared cost. This allocation is calculated based on the Customer's peak load divided by the feeder cable capacity. For example; If a Site-Specific Customer has a peak load of 2.5mVA and the feeder cable capacity is 11mVA then the allocation of the feeder is: $2.5 / 11 = 0.22727$.

NOTE: Where a Site-Specific Customer is directly connected to a shared feeder cable, the feeder cable allocation is also applied to the ductline and manhole allocations to determine the Site-Specific Customer allocated cost of the ductlines and manholes.

d) Distribution Transformer Allocation

This allocation applies to transformers within the distribution system Downtown Network Grid that provide service to the Network Grid and a Site-Specific Customer. The allocation for the transformer is based on the maximum peak load design on the transformer versus the peak load required for the Site-Specific Customer. For example: a 1500kVA Network distribution transformer, with an 80% peak load design, feeds a Site-Specific Customer with a peak demand of 500kVA, the remaining capacity is allocated to the distribution system Network Grid. The allocation is calculated as $500 / (1500 * 0.80) = 0.41667$.



e) Allocation of Other Assets

The capacity of a circuit is directly related to the capacity of the feeder cable. As a result the method used to determine the allocation for feeder cables of a shared feeder is applied to allocate other types of assets associated with the shared feeder and used to provide service to Site-Specific Customers. Following is a list of examples of other types of assets that can be associated with a shared feeder, and part of a circuit feeding a Site-Specific Customer, where the feeder cable allocation methodology is applied:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| - aerial primary conductor | - aerial primary metering |
| - anchors | - headguys |
| - laterals | - poles |
| - pole configuration | - power cable splice |
| - primary switch | - conversion module |
| - power feeder cable termination | |

7. This Policy will take effect on August 1, 2026.



SCHEDULE G: - REQUEST UNDER SECTION 101(2) OF THE ACT POLICY

Introduction:

This sets out EDTI's policy for dealing with requests from Transmission Direct-Connect Customers who provide EDTI with a request under section 101(2) of the EUA.

Other Related:

Distribution Access Tariff, System Access Tariff, Terms and Conditions for Distribution Connection Services

Rate Classes Affected:

This Policy is applicable to a Transmission Direct-Connect Customer that has an interval meter and receives electricity directly from the transmission system.

Policy:

In accordance with Section 101(2) of the Act, a Transmission Direct-Connect Customer may, with the prior approval of EDTI, enter into an arrangement directly with the Independent System Operator for the provision of System Access Service. EDTI may grant its approval under Section 101(2). This approval is discretionary.

Should EDTI grant its approval under section 101(2) of the Act, EDTI reserves the right to bill the Customer directly for all Local Access Fees and Commission approved riders and charges arising from services provided by EDTI prior to the Customer receiving System Access Service directly from the Independent System Operator pursuant to such a direct arrangement.

This Policy will take effect on August 1, 2026.



Page:	Page 26 of 26
Effective:	2026-08-01
Supercedes:	2026-01-01
