<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Outcomes</th>
<th>Performance Categories</th>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customer Focus</td>
<td>Service Quality</td>
<td>New Residential/Small Business Services Connected on Time</td>
<td>96.80%</td>
<td>99.20%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>94.60%</td>
<td>98.00%</td>
<td></td>
<td>90.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Scheduled Appointments Met On Time</td>
<td>96.90%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>95.60%</td>
<td>99.80%</td>
<td>97.60%</td>
<td></td>
<td>90.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone Calls Answered On Time</td>
<td>82.60%</td>
<td>93.20%</td>
<td>95.00%</td>
<td>97.30%</td>
<td>92.70%</td>
<td></td>
<td>65.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Customer Satisfaction</td>
<td>First Contact Resolution</td>
<td>99.89%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>99.93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Billing Accuracy</td>
<td>99.99%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>94.39%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Customer Satisfaction Survey Results</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>86.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operational Effectiveness</td>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>Level of Public Awareness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>82.50%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Level of Compliance with Ontario Regulation 22/04</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Serious Electrical Incident Index</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of General Public Incidents</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>System Reliability</td>
<td>Rate per 10, 100, 1000 km of line</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.74</td>
<td>1.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Average Number of Times that Power to a Customer is Interrupted</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>2.06</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Average Number of Hours that Power to a Customer is Interrupted</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asset Management</td>
<td>Distribution System Plan Implementation Progress</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In Progress</td>
<td>In Progress</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost Control</td>
<td>Efficiency Assessment</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Cost per Customer</td>
<td>$664</td>
<td>$642</td>
<td>$700</td>
<td>$741</td>
<td>$756</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Cost per Km of Line</td>
<td>$19,151</td>
<td>$20,729</td>
<td>$22,852</td>
<td>$26,216</td>
<td>$27,506</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Policy Responsiveness</td>
<td>Conservation &amp; Demand Management</td>
<td>Net Cumulative Energy Savings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28.11%</td>
<td>15.77 GWh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Connection of Renewable Generation</td>
<td>Renewable Generation Connection Impact Assessments Completed On Time</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New Micro-embedded Generation Facilities Connected On Time</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Performance</td>
<td>Financial Ratios</td>
<td>Liquidity: Current Ratio (Current Assets/Current Liabilities)</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Leverage: Total Debt (includes short-term and long-term debt) to Equity Ratio</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Profitability: Regulatory Deemed (included in rates)</td>
<td>8.01%</td>
<td>8.01%</td>
<td>8.93%</td>
<td>8.93%</td>
<td>9.08%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Return on Equity Achieved</td>
<td>6.52%</td>
<td>9.73%</td>
<td>10.70%</td>
<td>12.50%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Compliance with Ontario Regulation 22/04 assessed: Compliant (C); Needs Improvement (NI); or Non-Compliant (NC).
2. The trend's arrow direction is based on the comparison of the current 5-year rolling average to the fixed 5-year (2010 to 2014) average distributor-specific target on the right. An upward arrow indicates decreasing reliability while downward indicates improving reliability.
3. A benchmarking analysis determines the total cost figures from the distributor's reported information.
4. The CDM measure is based on the new 2015-2020 Conservation First Framework. This measure is under review and subject to change in the future.
2015 Scorecard Management Discussion and Analysis ("2015 Scorecard MD&A")

The link below provides a document titled “Scorecard - Performance Measure Descriptions” that has the technical definition, plain language description and how the measure may be compared for each of the Scorecard’s measures in the 2015 Scorecard MD&A:


Scorecard MD&A - General Overview

• 2015 saw the continuance of meeting targets for the majority of performance indicators for Lakeland Power (LPDL). LPDL’s internal drivers focus on safety and customer service including reliability. Capital projects focus on the improvement of the distribution system leading to system reliability while customer service focus is on improved customer interaction all while managing costs.

Service Quality

• New Residential/Small Business Services Connected on Time

In 2015, Lakeland Power Distribution Ltd. (LPDL) connected 98% (99 customers out of 101) of residential and small business customers (those utilizing connections under 750 volts) to its system within the five-day timeline prescribed by the Ontario Energy Board (OEB). This is a 3.6% improvement from the previous year and above the OEB-mandated threshold of 90%. The increase over the previous year was the result of improved tracking and scheduling systems. LPDL continues to update our work process and management system to maintain the OEB mandated threshold.

• Scheduled Appointments Met On Time

LPDL scheduled 382 appointments with its customers in 2015 to complete work requested by customers, read meters, reconnect, or otherwise necessary to perform. LPDL met 97.6% of these appointments on time, which significantly exceeds the industry target of 90%. This can be attributed to a continued commitment to maintain the industry target by continuing to update our work management systems and work process. While this was a slight decline from 2014, the volume of appointments scheduled grew by 360% year over year, greatly increasing the need for new processes and staff resources.

• Telephone Calls Answered On Time

In 2015 LPDL customer contact centre agents received just over 17,000 calls from its customers – on average 70 calls per working day. An agent answered a call in 30 seconds or less on 93% of these calls. This result significantly exceeds the OEB-mandated 65% target for timely all response. 2015 saw a slight drop in the target due to the increase in volume with the merger of Parry Sound customers and time spent to adapt to the increased volume; call volumes increased by 40% over 2014 due to the increase in total customer volume. LPDL has seen success in promoting online self-serve features, internal process improvements, and increased...
customer preference to contact Lakeland Power via email.

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### Customer Satisfaction

- **First Contact Resolution**

Specific customer satisfaction measurements have not been previously defined across the industry. The Ontario Energy Board (OEB) has instructed all electricity distributors to review and develop measurements in these areas and begin tracking by July 1, 2014 so that information can be reported in 2015. The OEB plans to review information provided by electricity distributors over the next few years and implement a commonly defined measure for these areas in the future. As a result, each electricity distributor may have different measurements of performance until such time as the OEB provides specific direction regarding a commonly defined measure.

First Contact Resolution can be measured in a variety of ways and further regulatory guidance is necessary in order to achieve meaningful comparable information across electricity distributors.

For LPDL, First Contact Resolution was measured based on calls taken by contact centre agents, calls elevated to a supervisor for response, and OEB complaints logged by customers. For the period Jan 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015, LPDL contact centre agents answered over 17,000 customer inquiry calls and emails. 12 inquiries were escalated to a supervisor for response when the customer was not satisfied with the CSR’s response. Although it is recognized that some of the inquiries are customers making contact more than once about a given inquiry, the limited number of escalated calls equates to a reported First Contact Resolution of over 99%. LPDL will strive for continued success with First Contact Resolution by identifying areas for customer service improvements through our Customer Service Surveys.

- **Billing Accuracy**

Until July 2014 a specific measurement of billing accuracy had not been previously defined across the industry. After consultation with some electricity distributors, the Ontario Energy Board (OEB) has prescribed a measurement of billing accuracy which must be used by all electricity distributors effective October 1, 2014.

For the period from January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015 LPDL issued more than 174,000 bills and achieved a billing accuracy of 94.39% for its first full year of data measurement. While this is below the prescribed OEB target of 98%, LPDL continues to monitor its billing accuracy results and processes to identify opportunities for improvement.

- **Customer Satisfaction Survey Results**

The Ontario Energy Board (OEB) introduced the Customer Satisfaction Survey Results measure beginning in 2013. At a minimum, electricity distributors are required to measure and report a customer satisfaction result at least every other year. At this time the Ontario Energy Board is allowing electricity distributors discretion as to...
how they implement this measure.

Over the past five years, LPDL has engaged a third party to conduct customer satisfaction surveys. These customer satisfaction surveys provide information that supports discussions surrounding improving customer service at all levels and departments within LPDL. The survey asks customers questions on a wide range of topics, including: overall satisfaction with LPDL, reliability, customer service, outages, billing and corporate image. In addition, LPDL provides input to this third party to enable them to develop questions that will aid in gathering data about customer expectations and needs. This data is then incorporated into LPDL’s planning process and forms the basis of plans to improve customer satisfaction and meet the needs of customers. The final report on these customer satisfaction surveys evaluates the level of customer satisfaction and identifies areas of improvement. It also helps identify the most effective means of communication. LPDL’s 2015 Customer Satisfaction Results contain a number of measures of customer satisfaction. In its 2015 Scorecard LPDL reported 86.5% the number of customers that were satisfied with their overall customer experience, up slightly from 2014. LPDL will continue to use the survey results to identify additional improvement opportunities.

Safety

• Public Safety

  o Component A – Public Awareness of Electrical Safety

  In 2015, a biannual survey commenced that focuses on public awareness related to electrical incidents involving utility equipment that have most frequently occurred in Ontario in the last decade. The questionnaire has been standardized across the province and consists of 14 questions. LPDL’s survey resulted in a Public Safety Awareness Index Score of 82.5% indicating that a large percentage of LPDL’s customers are very aware of electrical safety. As 2015 was the first year for this survey, the industry target has not been set. LPDL plans to improve this score through customer engagement, school safety presentations and website information.

  o Component B – Compliance with Ontario Regulation 22/04

  In 2015, the annual audit by Electricity Safety Association (ESA) was completed for LPDL. The result of the audit was that LPDL was compliant with Ontario Regulation 22/04 and has been for the past 5 years. LPDL will continue this trend.

  o Component C – Serious Electrical Incident Index

  For 2015, LPDL continues its trend for zero Serious Electrical Incidents. LPDL has experienced zero incidents over the past 6 years and is expecting to continue this trend through safety awareness training for staff and public.
System Reliability

- **Average Number of Hours that Power to a Customer is Interrupted**

LPDL Average of 1.74 in 2015 is a decline from the average of 1.0 recorded in 2014. This decline can be attributed to severe weather conditions due to a November 2015 storm. LPDL’s continued investments into new technologies such as SCADA, truck tracking, and mobile devices will continue to maintain our response times and reporting accuracy within the set guidelines. LPDL also has invested in SPIDACALC software that works in conjunction with our construction standards to insure any new capital builds meet the current construction standards. LPDL tree trimming cycle has been enhanced to a 6 year cycle thus maintaining or lowering outages caused by tree contact in our heavily forested service territory.

- **Average Number of Times that Power to a Customer is Interrupted**

LPDL average number of times that power to a customer is interrupted (i.e., frequency) of .82 was above the average of .49 for 2010-2014 for LPDL and an increase from LPDL’s 2014 average of .39. This decline can be attributed to an extended storm in November 2015 that affected almost 4,000 customers. LPDL will continue investments into new technologies such as SCADA, truck tracking, and mobile devices that will continue to maintain our interruption times and reporting accuracy within the set guidelines. LPDL tree trimming cycle has been enhanced to a 6 year cycle thus maintaining or lowering outages caused by tree contact in our heavily forested service territory. LPDL continues to base its capital projects on customer needs, end of life assets as well as maintaining a safe and reliable delivery of electricity.

Asset Management

- **Distribution System Plan Implementation Progress**

LPDL plans to file an application with the OEB for a full review of its rates effective Jan. 1, 2018. LPDL is in the process of finalizing its Distribution System Plan. LPDL completes its current capital spending based on the plan filed in its 2013 Cost of Service application.

Cost Control

- **Efficiency Assessment**

The total costs for Ontario local electricity distribution companies are evaluated by the Pacific Economics Group LLC on behalf of the OEB to produce a single efficiency ranking. The electricity distributors are divided into five groups based on the magnitude of the difference between their respective individual actual and predicted costs. In 2015, LPDL was placed in Group 3, where a Group 3 distributor is defined as having actual costs within +/- 10 percent of predicted costs. Group 3 is considered “average efficiency” – in other words, LPDL’s costs are within the average cost range for distributors in the Province of Ontario. In 2015, 51% (36 distributors) of the Ontario distributors were ranked as “average efficiency”; 28% were ranked as “more efficient”; 21% were ranked as “least efficient”. Although LPDL’s forward looking goal is to advance to the “more efficient” group, management’s expectation is that efficiency performance will not decline. In 2014, LPDL
merged with Parry Sound Power, driving up some costs on a one time basis and is expecting to show improved efficiencies in 2016 after the merged entity’s first full year.

- **Total Cost per Customer**

  Total cost per customer is calculated as the sum of LPDL’s capital and operating costs and dividing this cost figure by the total number of customers that LPDL serves. The cost performance result for 2015 is $756/customer which is a 2.0% increase over 2014, in line with general inflationary indicators.

  LPDL’s Total Cost per Customer has been declining in the period 2010 through 2012 due to the efficiency gains in negotiated maintenance costs, billing improvements and lower trouble calls. 2013 saw a larger than normal increase in costs due to abnormal storm activity and multiple incidents as well as increased capital in order to purchase a bucket truck. In 2014 with the merger with Parry Sound Power, LPDL saw an increase in capital spending for a substation in Parry Sound that was a larger than normal capital item. In addition, one-time costs surrounding the merger process were incurred in 2014 and 2015. It is expected that 2016 will show improvement with the completion of synergy savings from the merger.

- **Total Cost per Km of Line**

  This measure used the same total cost that is used in the Cost per Customer calculation above. The Total cost is divided by the kilometres of line that LPDL operates to serve its customers. LPDL’s 2015 rate is $27,506 per km of line, a 5% increase over 2014, a significant reduction in the increase than previous years. LPDL experienced a low level of growth in its total kilometers of lines due to a low annual customer growth rate. Such a low growth rate has reduced LPDL’s ability to fund capital renewal and increased operating costs through customer growth. As a result, cost per Km of line has increased year over year with the increase in capital and operating costs. See above cost per customer section for cost drivers commentary. While LPDL has worked to slow the cost increase per km of Line, LPDL continues to seek innovative solutions to help ensure cost/km of line remains competitive and within acceptable limits to our customers.

## Conservation & Demand Management

### Net Cumulative Energy Savings

LPDL is pleased to report that it achieved 28.11% of its 2015-2020 net cumulative energy savings by the end of 2015. Our successful achievement was made possible by the strong and early participation by local commercial customers in our retrofit and energy efficient lighting programs.

## Connection of Renewable Generation

### Renewable Generation Connection Impact Assessments Completed on Time

Electricity distributors are required to conduct Connection Impact Assessments (CIAs) within 60 days of receiving authorization from the Electrical Safety Authority. In 2015, LPDL completed one CIA and it was done within the prescribed time limit. In 2014, LPDL completed two CIAs which were completed within the prescribed time limit.
• New Micro-embedded Generation Facilities Connected On Time

In 2015, LPDL connected 5 new micro-embedded generation facilities (microFIT projects of less than 10 kW) 100% of time within the prescribed time frame of five business days. The minimum acceptable performance level for this measure is 90% of the time. Our workflow to connect these projects is very streamlined and transparent with our customers. LPDL works closely with its customers and their contractors to tackle any connection issues to ensure the project is connected on time.

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**Financial Ratios**

• **Liquidity: Current Ratio (Current Assets/Current Liabilities)**

As an indicator of financial health, a current ratio that is greater than 1 is considered good as it indicates that the company can pay its short term debts and financial obligations. Companies with a ratio of greater than 1 are often referred to as being “liquid”. The higher the number, the more “liquid” and the larger the margin of safety to cover the company’s short-term debts and financial obligations.

LPDL’s current ratio decreased from 1.28 in 2014 to 1.12 in 2015, remaining above the “1” indicator. This slight drop was a result of the merger and the previous poor financial health of the Parry Sound entity. LPDL’s current ratio in subsequent years is expected to improve this result with improved receivable and cash management.

• **Leverage: Total Debt (includes short-term and long-term debt) to Equity Ratio**

The OEB uses a deemed capital structure of 60% debt, 40% equity for electricity distributors when establishing rates. This deemed capital mix is equal to a debt to equity ratio of 1.5 (60/40). A debt to equity ratio of more than 1.5 indicates that a distributor is more highly levered than the deemed capital structure. A high debt to equity ratio may indicate that an electricity distributor may have difficulty generating sufficient cash flows to make its debt payments. A debt to equity ratio of less than 1.5 indicates that the distributor is less levered than the deemed capital structure. The indicator of .31 is a representation of total debt in relationship to equity. LPDL has a high level of operational debt that is not included in this value and it is expected in subsequent years to be converted to long term debt, resulting in a movement closer to the deemed 60/40 level.

• **Profitability: Regulatory Return on Equity – Deemed (included in rates)**

LPDL’s current distribution rates were approved by the OEB and include an expected (deemed) regulatory return on equity of 9.08%. The OEB allows a distributor to earn within +/- 3% of the expected return on equity. When a distributor performs outside of this range, the actual performance may trigger a regulatory review of the distributor’s revenues and costs structure by the OEB.
• Profitability: Regulatory Return on Equity – Achieved

LPDL’s return achieved in 2015 was 9.9%, within the +/-3% range allowed by the OEB. LPDL achieved returns higher than the deemed rate in 2015 mainly due to higher revenue than forecast, as a result of increased energy consumption; and lower operating costs due to synergy savings from the merger with Parry Sound. LPDL has mitigated the overall real growth in its operating cost base with productivity savings arising from related process improvement initiatives and synergy savings with a larger utility.
The information provided by distributors on their future performance (or what can be construed as forward-looking information) may be subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual events, conditions or results to differ materially from historical results or those contemplated by the distributor regarding their future performance. Some of the factors that could cause such differences include legislative or regulatory developments, financial market conditions, general economic conditions and the weather. For these reasons, the information on future performance is intended to be management’s best judgement on the reporting date of the performance scorecard, and could be markedly different in the future.