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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customer Focus</td>
<td>Service Quality</td>
<td>New Residential/Small Business Services Connected on Time</td>
<td>99.20%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>94.60%</td>
<td>96.00%</td>
<td>99.20%</td>
<td>90.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Scheduled Appointments Met On Time</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>95.60%</td>
<td>98.80%</td>
<td>97.60%</td>
<td>98.60%</td>
<td>90.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone Calls Answered On Time</td>
<td>93.20%</td>
<td>95.00%</td>
<td>97.30%</td>
<td>92.70%</td>
<td>90.60%</td>
<td>65.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Customer Satisfaction</td>
<td>First Contact Resolution</td>
<td>99.89%</td>
<td>99.93%</td>
<td>99.98%</td>
<td>98.60%</td>
<td>98.00%</td>
<td>98.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Billing Accuracy</td>
<td>99.99%</td>
<td>94.39%</td>
<td>99.86%</td>
<td>98.86%</td>
<td>98.86%</td>
<td>98.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Customer Satisfaction Survey Results</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>86.5%</td>
<td>74.5%</td>
<td>74.5%</td>
<td>65.00%</td>
<td>65.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Operational Effectiveness</td>
<td>Level of Public Awareness</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</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>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Serious Electrical Incidents</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rate per 100, 1000 km of line</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Average Number of Hours that Power to a Customer is Interrupted</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>2.06</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.74</td>
<td>2.01</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Average Number of Times that Power to a Customer is Interrupted</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>System Reliability</td>
<td>Distribution System Plan Implementation Progress</td>
<td>In Progress</td>
<td>In Progress</td>
<td>In Progress</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Efficiency Assessment</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Cost per Customer</td>
<td>$642</td>
<td>$700</td>
<td>$741</td>
<td>$756</td>
<td>$734</td>
<td>$734</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Cost per Km of Line</td>
<td>$20,729</td>
<td>$22,852</td>
<td>$26,216</td>
<td>$27,506</td>
<td>$27,559</td>
<td>$27,559</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Connection of Renewable Generation</td>
<td>Renewable Generation Connection Impact Assessments</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>On Time</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New Micro-embedded Generation Facilities Connected On Time</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>On Time</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asset Management</td>
<td>Net Cumulative Energy Savings</td>
<td>28.11%</td>
<td>48.42%</td>
<td>48.42%</td>
<td>48.42%</td>
<td>48.42%</td>
<td>48.42%</td>
<td>15.77 GWh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cost Control</td>
<td>Liquidy: Current Ratio (Current Assets/Current Liabilities)</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>90.00%</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>0.48</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Profitability: Regulatory</td>
<td>8.01%</td>
<td>8.93%</td>
<td>8.93%</td>
<td>9.08%</td>
<td>9.08%</td>
<td>9.08%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Financial Performance</td>
<td>Return on Equity</td>
<td>9.73%</td>
<td>10.70%</td>
<td>12.50%</td>
<td>9.90%</td>
<td>10.86%</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.
2016 Scorecard Management Discussion and Analysis (‘2016 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 2016 Scorecard MD&A:

Scorecard MD&A - General Overview

- 2016 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 2016, Lakeland Power Distribution Ltd. (LPDL) connected 99.2% (118 out of 119 customers) 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 1.2% 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 592 appointments with its customers in 2016 to complete work requested by customers, read meters, reconnect, or otherwise necessary to perform. LPDL met 98.6% of these appointments on time which significantly exceeds the industry target of 90% and was a 1% improvement over last year. This can be attributed to a continued commitment to maintain the industry target by continuing to update our work management systems and work processes.

- Telephone Calls Answered On Time

In 2016, LPDL’s customer contact center agents received close to 16,500 calls from its customers, an average of 65 calls per working day. 90.6% of these calls were answered by an agent in 30 seconds or less, which is a slight decrease from last year at 92.7%. This result continues to significantly exceed the OEB-mandated target of 65%. LPDL has seen success in promoting online self-serve features, internal process improvements and increased customer preference to contact Lakeland Power via email.
Customer Satisfaction

• First Contact Resolution

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. 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.

For LPDL, First Contact Resolution was measured based on calls taken and emails received by customer contact center agents, calls elevated to a supervisor for response and OEB complaints logged by customers. In 2016, LPDL customer contact center agents answered over 17,500 customer inquiry calls and emails. Only 3 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 in customer service improvements through our Customer Service Surveys.

• Billing Accuracy

In 2016, LPDL issued more than 162,000 bills and achieved a billing accuracy of 99.9%, an increase of 5.8% over last year. LPDL continues to monitor its billing accuracy results and processes to identify opportunities for improvement in order to continue to achieve a result higher than the prescribed OEB target of 98%.

• Customer Satisfaction Survey Results

Over the past six 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, power quality and reliability, billing and payment, customer service experience, communications and price. 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 to identify the most effective means of communication. LPDL’s 2016 survey reports an overall Customer Satisfaction Index Score of 74.5% which has dropped from 86.5% achieved on the last survey done in 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

A survey is conducted 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. LPDL plans to see an improvement in this score on the next survey, which is to be conducted in 2018, through customer engagement, school safety presentations and website information.

  o Component B – Compliance with Ontario Regulation 22/04

In 2016, the annual audit was completed by the Electricity Safety Association (ESA) for LPDL. The result of the audit was that LPDL was compliant with Ontario Regulation 22/04 and has been for the past 6 years. LPDL will continue this trend.

  o Component C – Serious Electrical Incident Index

For 2016, LPDL continues its trend for zero Serious Electrical Incidents. LPDL has experienced zero incidents over the past 7 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’s average number of hours that power to a customer is interrupted (i.e. duration) of 2.01 in 2016 is an increase from 2015’s average of 1.74. This increase can be attributed to severe winter storms in January and December. 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’s average number of times that power to a customer is interrupted (i.e., frequency) of 0.73 was a decrease from 2015’s average of 0.82 but above the 2010-
2014 average of 0.49 for LPDL. This decline from the 5 year average can be attributed to a few damaging winter storms that occurred in January and December.

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 is in the process of preparing 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 2016, 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 2016, 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 now experiencing improved efficiencies in 2016 and onwards.

- **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 2016 is $734/customer which is a 3.0% improvement over 2015, partially due to the synergy savings from the merger with Parry Sound as well as a 0.5% increase in customer count.

LPDL’s Total Cost per Customer had 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. 2016 experienced a partial year of continued synergy savings and expects that 2017 will normalize costs for both capital and maintenance.
• 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 kilometers of line that LPDL operates to serve its customers. LPDL’s 2016 rate is $27,559 per km of line, a 0.2% increase over 2015, a significant reduction in the increase than previous years and well below normal inflationary values. 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 will increase with inflationary pressures, however, 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 48.42% of its 2015-2020 net cumulative energy savings by the end of 2016. 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 2016, LPDL completed 1 CIA and it was done within the prescribed time limit.

• New Micro-embedded Generation Facilities Connected On Time

In 2016, LPDL connected 3 new micro-embedded generation facilities (microFIT projects of less than 10 kW) 100% of the 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
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 increased from 1.12 in 2015 to 1.70 in 2016 (52% improvement), remaining above the “1” indicator. As indicated in the 2015 Scorecard, LPDL has worked to improve its current ratio through 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 1.13 is a representation of total debt in relationship to equity. This is over a 200% improvement through improved cash management, cost efficiencies and capital stability.

• 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 2016 was 10.86%, within the +/- 3% range allowed by the OEB. LPDL achieved returns higher than the deemed rate in 2016 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.