List of restricted feeders

The following stations' bus and feeders are restricted. According to the Ontario Energy Board (OEB), a "restricted feeder" means any feeder owned by the distributor that has no additional short-circuit capacity for connection of generation facilities, even if the constraint is caused by an upstream asset that it does not own.

The data in the table will be updated every three months, as required by the OEB.

Station name	List of feeders' designations
Richview TS, Bus BY	88-M1, 88-M3, 88-M5, 88-M7, 88-M2, 88-M4, 88-M6, 88-M8
Basin TS, Bus A7A8	A-17-BN, A-19-BN, A-23-BN, A-25-BN, A-27-BN, A-29-BN, A-30-BN, A-50-BN, A-51-BN, A-52-BN

Restricted feeder information last updated: February 26, 2026

Distributed energy resource (DER) hosting capacity calculations explained

DER hosting capacity represents the maximum DER capacity that can be connected to a feeder within transmitter and distributor limits.

This methodology applies to all grid-tied DERs, with the only exception being closed-transition backup generation systems that parallel with the grid for 100 milliseconds or less.

Hosting capacity is determined by evaluating system limits and identifying the most restrictive condition. If a proposed DER connection causes a feeder to exceed safe operating thresholds, the project will not be able to proceed. If a feeder cannot accommodate new DER projects, the feeder will become restricted to new DER connections until the distributor and transmitter are able to resolve the restriction.

The calculations are comprised of the following key considerations, with hosting capacity determined by the greatest limiting factor.

1. **Compilation of existing DER data:** DER hosting capacity calculations are based on feeder-level records of all known connected generation within Toronto Hydro's service area. With this data, Toronto Hydro is able to calculate and determine cumulative DER impacts to system loading and fault levels, which forms the basis for determining the remaining feeder capacity.
2. **Short-circuit capacity:** Short-circuit capacity is based on the available difference between utility grid limits and all sources for fault-level contribution, such as station short-circuit levels and DERs.
3. **Thermal capacity:** Thermal capacity represents the grid's ability to safely accommodate power flow under normal, on-peak or off-peak system conditions, without exceeding conductor, transformer or other equipment loading limits. For instance, thermal limits must consider the minimum load conditions on a bus or feeder to ensure compliance with reverse power conditions for station transformers.

   Thermal capacity considers known DER connection data within Toronto Hydro's service area, data from Hydro One's list of transformer station (TS) capacity and transformer nameplate data.
4. **Local system constraints:** In some cases, certain local technical restrictions may limit the amount of DERs that can be connected in a specific area. For example, areas serviced by secondary network transformers may need to limit generation in order to maintain connection reliability.

Toronto Hydro DER connection tools and resources

We have the following tools and resources available to help you determine whether Toronto Hydro can support the connection of a new DER project:

- **Preliminary Consultation Information Request (PCIR) form:** Fill out a PCIR form (available at **torontohydro.com/connectionprocess**) and submit it to us by emailing **der@torontohydro.com**. We'll respond within 15 days to confirm whether connection capacity is available
- **Toronto Hydro's Generation and Storage Capacity Lookup Tool:** Check available generation and storage capacity by entering the project address into our lookup tool, available at **torontohydro.com/generationandstoragelookup**
- **OEB's Centralized Capacity Information Map:** Review provincewide capacity information using the OEB's centralized map, available at **oeb.ca/ontarios-energy-sector/centralized-capacity-information-map**