

substantial hydro site in the province, at Wreck Cove in Cape Breton, is being developed to provide 200 MW of peaking capacity, with a 100-MW unit to be added in 1977 and another in 1978.

Coal is expected to continue to be a major fuel for power generation in the Atlantic region, especially in Nova Scotia where the principal source of supply is the Sydney coal field of Cape Breton. The extent of expansion of capacity based on coal in the Atlantic region will depend on the amount of coal that can be economically developed. Exploration programs in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were under way in 1975 to hasten an assessment of the overall local coal resource for thermal generation.

A major re-evaluation of tidal power as a further solution to the electrical energy supply problem has been launched and sites in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are being investigated in this \$3 million study that is being funded jointly by Canada and the two provinces concerned.

Construction began in 1976 on an additional 138-kV transmission line between Truro, NS and Moncton, NB over a distance of approximately 130 miles (209 km) and capable of operation at 345 kV, to reinforce the Nova Scotia/New Brunswick interconnection.

New Brunswick. The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission was incorporated under the Electric Power Act of 1920. Power supply to meet present local demands was partly secured by a purchase agreement with Hydro-Québec covering the period 1971-76 which provided for supply of over 11 000 GWh of surplus energy a year made available as a result of completion of the Churchill Falls development in Labrador.

Although no new additions to generation were made during 1975, the province was actively proceeding on a generation expansion program which will raise the installed capacity in 1980 by 2010 MW, an increase of 151%. These additions include hydro, oil-fired thermal, and nuclear generation.

The first 320-MW unit of the 960-MW oil-fired thermal station at Coleson Cove was in service in early 1976 with two additional units scheduled for installation later in the year. The Mactaquac hydro station on the Saint John River is being increased to 638 MW capacity with the installation of the fifth and sixth units in 1978 and in 1979 a 200-MW dual-fuelled (oil or coal) unit will be added to the Dalhousie thermal station.

Planning for reinforcement of the provincial transmission system is under way. The existing system will eventually have an overlay at 345 kV to connect the nuclear station in southern New Brunswick with load centres. Reinforcement of the Nova Scotia interconnection at 345 kV was scheduled for completion before the end of 1976.

Construction began in 1975 on the first nuclear power station in the Maritime region at Point LePreau, on the Bay of Fundy. Initial operation of the first 630-MW CANDU unit is expected by 1980. Provision is being made for a second 630-MW unit to be added later. Expansion of nuclear generation will allow the province to reduce its dependence on high-cost fossil fuels for power production.

Quebec. The richest of all provinces in water-power resources, Quebec possesses about 40% of the total for Canada and led in developed water power with installations of 13 831 MW in 1975, representing about 37.3% of the national total. Power production is facilitated by the regulation of stream flow through storage dams owned and operated by the Department of Natural Resources, and some responsibility for regulation rests with the Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission.

The abundance of Quebec's water power wealth, much of it in reasonable proximity to existing demand areas, has limited the application of thermal power to specific local use. With new developments in transmission technology allowing economic long-distance transportation of large blocks of power, it seems likely that Quebec will continue to concentrate on hydro-electric power and to develop