

more remote rivers. Nevertheless, Hydro-Québec is beginning to look toward thermal generation since it will serve not only to help guarantee an adequate power supply in the face of increasingly heavy demands but also to render the almost exclusively hydro-electric base more flexible through integrated operation. Quebec's largest conventional thermal plant, the Tracy station near Sorel, has an installed capacity of 600 MW.

Work on the Outardes-2 site in the Manicouagan region began again in 1974, after six years of inactivity following the 1968 decision to purchase energy from Churchill Falls. The project is the final part of the 5500-MW, \$1.5 billion Manicouagan-Ourardes complex. The three 151.3-MW units were expected to be in service in 1978.

The first of six 197.5-MW hydraulic units at Manicouagan 3 was connected to the Hydro-Québec system in December 1975. Five additional units were added during 1976, for a total of 1 185 MW. The only other generating unit added during 1975 was a 31-MW unit at the Première Chute hydro-electric station.

Construction by Hydro-Québec of a 600-MW nuclear generating station, Gentilly 2, was proceeding satisfactorily and was expected to be in service in 1979. The demonstration nuclear unit, Gentilly 1, owned by Atomic Energy of Canada but connected to the Hydro-Québec system, was put back into operation late in 1974 but was not expected to operate at full load until 1976. The plant had been shut down primarily because of the shortage of heavy water; in the interim improvements and modifications to ensure greater stability and better protection for the reactor system were incorporated. Gentilly 1 is a boiling light water version of the CANDU family, while Gentilly 2 is a standard pressurized heavy water design similar to the Pickering units in Ontario.

A 36-MW gas turbine generating station at Les Boules was removed from service in 1974.

Major long-range expansion plans are centred on the James Bay development. A work stoppage in 1974 forced a delay of about six months in the projected date for first power deliveries from the LG-2 station to autumn 1980. During the period 1980-85 an estimated 10 190 MW will be installed at four sites on La Grande River. LG-2, about 73 miles (117 km) from the James Bay coast and the first site to be developed, will be completed to a total of 5 328 MW by the end of 1982; the remaining sites will be LG-1 (910 MW) about 19 miles (31 km) below LG-2; LG-3 (1 920 MW) approximately 75 miles (121 km) upstream of LG-2, and LG-4 (2 032 MW) some 140 miles (225 km) further upstream.

An agreement in principle between the Quebec government and the Inuit and Cree peoples of northern Quebec was signed during 1974, and negotiations continued in 1975, culminating on November 11 when a final agreement was signed between the government of Quebec (also the James Bay Energy Corporation, James Bay Development Corporation and Hydro-Québec), the Grand Council of the Crees of Quebec, the Northern Quebec Inuit Association and the Government of Canada. The final agreement includes provisions granting to the native peoples 5,345 sq miles (13 843 km²) of land as well as exclusive hunting, fishing and trapping rights on an additional 60,130 sq miles (155 736 km²); the native people will participate in administering and controlling a hunting, fishing and trapping region throughout the area. Provision is also made for local government, native economic development and environmental protection. In addition, the Inuit and Indian people will receive a tax-free grant totalling \$225 million over 20 years, of which \$75 million must be paid in the initial 10 years, with the balance to come from royalties on the hydro development. The final \$75 million will be in the form of Quebec debentures to compensate for foregone mining benefits.

The Abitibi region of the province is electrically isolated from the rest of the Hydro-Québec system but will be linked through the James Bay transmission facilities by the 1980s. To provide additional generation for rapidly increasing short-term needs, three 60-MW gas turbines were added at Cadillac in 1976. The