

from Western Canada and 3.6 from Eastern Canada. Coal imports were 15.7 megatonnes in 1982, up from 15.0 in 1981, reflecting largely increased thermal coal demand in Ontario. Exports totalled 16.0 megatonnes, up from 15.8 in 1981.

Canadian coal utilization in 1982 was mixed. Thermal coal demand increased to 35.9 megatonnes from the 1981 demand of 32.0. The quantity of thermal coal required for electrical generation in 1982 was up 13% to 33.7 megatonnes from 29.9 in 1981. General industrial usage of coal increased by 3% in 1982 to 2.0 megatonnes. Space heating usage of coal grew by 3.7% in 1981 to 222 kilotonnes (thousand tonnes) and jumped by 12.6% in 1982 to 250 kilotonnes. Metallurgical coal demand was down 13% in 1982 to 5.6 megatonnes from 6.4 in 1981.

Metallurgical coal dominated world coal trade and accounted for 13.8 megatonnes or 87.3% of all Canadian coal exports in 1981 and about 13.0 megatonnes or 81% of all Canadian coal exports in 1982. In both years, approximately 67% of total coal exports went to Japan. Reduced demand from Japanese and other nations' steel industries in 1982 resulted in short-term closures of two mines in Alberta and one in British Columbia. Thermal coal exports have been adversely affected by the current recession. They were expected to increase as international steam coal markets developed in response to rising petroleum price, energy diversification policies and an increasing supply of competitively-priced thermal coal. Supplies now exceed demand and many countries have delayed making large long-term thermal coal commitments. In 1982 thermal coal exports as a percentage of total coal exports rose to 19% or 3.0 megatonnes from 12.2% or 1.9 megatonnes in 1981. The advancement of several thermal coal projects and a number of smaller thermal and metallurgical coal contracts signed in 1982 with Asian and Latin American buyers were expected to result in increasing exports by the mid-1980s.

#### 11.7.1 Production areas

**British Columbia** consumes very little coal yet is second only to Alberta in its coal resource endowment and production. Most of BC production is bituminous and destined for export. Although production in both 1981 and 1982 was at the same level, 11.8 megatonnes, the value rose from \$541 million to \$635 million, due mainly to escalation clauses in export contracts.

Several new coal developments are planned in northeast BC. Quintette Coal Ltd. and Teck-Bullmoose Coal Inc. were expected to deliver 8 megatonnes of metallurgical coal annually to Japan for a period of 15 years beginning in early 1984. This is part of a northeast BC coal development project, the largest resource development under way in

Canada, and involves an investment of more than \$2 billion.

Mining activity in the Crowsnest Pass area of southeastern BC increased as the Line Creek and Greenhills mines loaded their first train loads of thermal coal in 1982. Both these mines began production of metallurgical coal in 1983. Meanwhile expansion work continued at the Elkford and Byron Creek Collieries mines.

**Alberta** coal resources are the most extensive in Canada. There are producing mines in three geographical regions: mountain, foothills and plains. The plains region supplies essentially all domestic production of sub-bituminous coal.

In 1982 coal production in Alberta reached 20.1 megatonnes. Bituminous production accounted for 7.1 megatonnes and sub-bituminous for the remainder. This output was valued at \$393 million, an increase over 18.4 megatonnes valued at \$325 million, produced in 1981.

Alberta consumed 13.4 megatonnes of thermal coal in 1982, an increase of 14% over 1981 largely because of new coal-fired electricity generating capacity. In 1981, a 375-MW.h (megawatt hour) unit came on stream at the Battle River station. Twin 400-MW.h units at Keephills, 375-MW.h units at Sheerness and the 800-MW.h Genesee station were scheduled to come on stream before the end of the decade. These new stations will require 9 megatonnes of thermal coal annually for full capacity operation.

Despite a five-month strike at one of the major mines, metallurgical coal production in 1982 exceeded 3.5 megatonnes, up from 3.3 megatonnes in 1981. Most of Alberta's metallurgical coal was destined for export markets.

**Saskatchewan.** Lignite is the only rank of coal produced. In 1982, production reached 7.5 megatonnes valued at \$76 million, an increase from 6.8 megatonnes valued at \$56 million in 1981. Saskatchewan uses more coal in its primary energy balance than any other province (31%). About 79% of 1982 production was consumed in the province to generate electricity.

**Ontario** is not a coal producer but is Canada's largest coal consuming province. Total consumption in 1982 was 18.4 megatonnes, up from 17.8 in 1981. In 1982 about 67% of this coal was consumed in generating electricity. Although most of the coal used in Ontario was imported from mines in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, new electricity generation developments will rely increasingly more on coal from Western Canada.

**New Brunswick** has only limited resources of high-volatile bituminous coal. Production during 1982 was 499 kilotonnes valued at \$25 million, down 5% from 524 kilotonnes valued at \$22 million in 1981. Virtually all coal produced in New Brunswick is consumed by the New Brunswick