11.14 Fuels used to generate thermal electricity[1] by province (concluded)

Province or territory	Year	Coal '000 t	Natural gas '000,000 m³	Petroleum products '000 m³	Uranium tonnes	Other[2] MJ
Canada	1982	33 728	1 636	2 447	638	13 800
	1983	36 296	1 978	1 703	852	13 450
	1984	40 270	1 775	1 522	940	11 285
	1985	39 471	1 473	1 645	1 086	9 620

[1] For utilities, industrial and other producers of thermal electricity.
[2] Includes some petroleum products (tar, coke), manufactured gases, wood, spent pulping liquor and other miscellaneous fuels measured in estimated megajoules.

11.15 Electric energy generation[1] by method and province (thousand megawatt hours)

Province or territory	Year	Thermal					Hydro	Nuclear	Total
		Coal	Natural gas	Petroleum	Other	Total			
Newfoundland	1982	—	—	1 242	—	1 242	43 096	—	44 338
	1983	—	—	690	—	690	39 465	—	40 155
	1984	—	—	852	—	852	44 773	—	45 625
	1985	—	—	1 847	—	1 847	39 648	—	41 495
Prince Edward Island	1982	—	—	35	—	35	—	—	35
	1983	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	12
	1984	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2
	1985	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2
Nova Scotia	1982	2 790	—	2 667	93	5 551	1 025	—	6 576
	1983	2 569	—	2 536	63	5 168	997	—	6 165
	1984	4 866	—	1 228	99	6 193	1 043	—	7 236
	1985	5 540	—	875	128	6 543	914	—	7 457
New Brunswick	1982	1 275	—	3 939	322	5 536	2 645	274	8 455
	1983	963	—	2 536	267	3 766	3 132	4 759	11 657
	1984	1 374	—	2 178	290	3 842	3 401	5 008	12 251
	1985	1 054	—	2 447	184	3 685	2 289	5 427	11 401
Quebec	1982	—	—	190	20	210	99 811	—	100 021
	1983	—	—	140	6	146	108 368	1 984	110 498
	1984	—	—	148	—	148	118 608	3 423	122 179
	1985	—	—	140	12	152	133 696	3 180	137 028
Ontario	1982	34 274	2 084	385	153	36 897	37 611	35 899	110 407
	1983	35 992	1 327	416	140	37 875	40 898	39 116	117 889
	1984	37 313	1 351	162	134	38 960	40 826	40 819	120 605
	1985	30 320	1 381	118	131	31 950	41 376	48 459	121 785
Manitoba	1982	172	15	80	27	294	20 495	—	20 789
	1983	81	10	82	25	198	21 892	—	22 090
	1984	150	9	73	31	263	21 226	—	21 489
	1985	242	8	83	34	367	22 410	—	22 777
Saskatchewan	1982	6 640	731	95	25	7 491	2 360	—	9 851
	1983	7 278	676	88	136	8 178	2 210	—	10 388
	1984	9 088	495	105	153	9 841	1 705	—	11 546
	1985	9 369	335	38	155	9 897	1 941	—	11 838
Alberta	1982	19 474	5 087	31	930	25 522	1 590	—	27 112
	1983	21 232	5 413	76	925	27 646	1 480	—	29 126
	1984	25 549	3 216	89	879	29 733	1 427	—	31 160
	1985	27 786	3 803	32	400	32 021	1 411	—	33 432
British Columbia	1982	—	409	451	1 190	2 050	46 130	—	48 180
	1983	—	455	769	1 128	2 352	44 822	—	47 174
	1984	—	740	718	671	2 129	50 250	—	52 379
	1985	—	581	611	880	2 072	57 052	—	59 124
Yukon and Northwest Territories	1982	—	—	294	—	294	547	—	841
	1983	—	—	202	—	202	493	—	695
	1984	—	—	229	—	229	549	—	778
	1985	—	—	293	—	293	553	—	846
Canada	1982	64 625	8 326	9 409	2 760	85 120	255 310	36 173	376 605
	1983	68 115	7 881	7 547	2 690	86 233	263 757	45 859	395 849
	1984	78 340	5 811	5 784	2 257	92 192	283 808	49 250	425 250
	1985	74 311	6 108	6 486	1 924	88 829	301 290	57 066	447 185

[1] For utilities and industry, total generation shown may be higher than net generation due to some station service included in this table.