



Energy sources of electricity generation changed significantly in 1987 from the previous year. The increase in coal use, from 36.5 million tonnes in 1986 to about 41.9 million tonnes in 1987, is attributed mainly to a 30.5% increase in coal-fired generation in Ontario. Use of petroleum, mainly heavy fuel oils, also increased, up from 1.5 million m3 in 1986 to 2.3 million m3 in 1987. This increase occurred in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The collapse of world oil prices in 1986 provided an economic incentive for these three provinces to use more oil for electricity generation. Uranium use increased with the addition of Ontario's Bruce 3 reactor, and the return to service of the Pickering 1 nuclear reactor, following a shutdown for retubing.

In Newfoundland, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia, hydro generation accounted for more than 93% of the total generation. In 1987, in Alberta, 84.8% of total generation came

from coal-fired stations; in Saskatchewan, 70.6% and in Nova Scotia, 67.5% came from coal.

Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick are the only three provinces with nuclear energy in Canada. In 1987, nuclear generation accounted for 15.1% of Canada's total electricity generation, 47.9% of Ontario's total, 40.5% of New Brunswick's and 3.0% of Quebec's. Electricity generation from natural gas is not significant except in Alberta where 9.9% comes from gas.

## 11.9.2 Consumption

A breakdown of Canadian electrical consumption in 1987, shows 42.1% was consumed in the industrial sector, 25.4% in the residential sector, 21.8% in the government and commercial sectors, 2.4% in the transportation and agriculture sectors and 8.3% in transmission and distribution losses. Exports of electricity in 1987 reached 47426 GW h, an increase of 14.5% over the level of 1984.

## Sources

11.1 - 11.9 Industry Division, Statistics Canada (Co-ordinator, Don Wilson); Energy Policy Co-ordination Branch, Energy Policy Sector, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (Co-ordinator Paula Tissot).