2014–2023 SUPPLY PLAN FOR THE AUTONOMOUS GRIDS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. BACKGROUND TO SUPPLY PLAN 5
1.1. Review of Distributor's strategy 5
1.2. Follow-up to the 2011–2020 Supply Plan strategy 5
2. PORTRAIT OF THE TERRITORIES 6
2.1. Iles-de-la-Madeleine 7
2.2. Nunavik 8
2.3. Basse-Côte-Nord 8
2.4. Schefferville 9
2.5. Haute-Mauricie 9
3. DEMAND FORECASTING 10
3.1. Demand forecasting methodology 10
3.2. Energy and power demand forecasts 10
4. SUPPLY-DEMAND BALANCE 13
4.1. Planning criterion 13
4.2. Power flexibility on each grid 14
5. SUPPLY STRATEGY 16
5.1. Energy efficiency interventions 16
5.1.1. Efficient energy use 16
5.1.2. Energy savings 17
5.1.3. Power demand management 18
5.2. Supply-side management 19
5.2.1. Mobile generators and new capacity 20
5.2.2. Renewable energy use: progress report on projects 20
6. FUEL SUPPLY TO POWER STATIONS 22

List of tables

Table 1: Forecast energy requirements by territory
Table 2: Forecast power requirements by territory
Table 3: Impact of energy efficiency interventions
Table 4: Power flexibility (deficit) on different grids

Note: The totals in the tables contained in exhibits HQD-2, document 1 and HQD-2, document 2 are calculated from non-rounded data.

The 2014–2023 Supply Plan for the Autonomous Grids (the "Plan") is composed of one main document plus appendices, these latter grouped into exhibit HQD-2, document 2. The information requested by the Régie de l'énergie (the "Régie") in the *Guide de dépôt pour Hydro-Québec dans ses activités de distribution* (the "Distributor") of June 2010 and in subsequent Régie decisions is found in Appendix 1B.

1. BACKGROUND TO SUPPLY PLAN

In this supply plan, the autonomous grids are grouped into five separate territories: Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Nunavik, Haute-Mauricie, Basse-Côte-Nord (including Anticosti Island), and Schefferville.

1.1. Review of Distributor's strategy

The Distributor is carrying out its basic mission in the autonomous grids, which is to meet the customers' requirements at the lowest cost, in both the short and the long term. To this end, the Distributor is pursuing its strategy by acting on demand as a first priority and on capacity only as necessary. In order to ensure that the service stays reliable, the Distributor is continuing to plan its supply strategy with reference, on the one hand, to the full set of management methods at its disposal – energy efficiency interventions, the use of mobile generators, and ultimately addition of capacity – and, on the other, to the specific context of each grid.

1.2. Follow-up to the 2011–2020 Supply Plan strategy

In the 2011–2020 Supply Plan, the Distributor planned to add power at the Puvirnituq, Kangirsuk, Kuujjuarapik, and Opitciwan stations during the 2011–2013 period.

Capacity was increased as planned at the Puvirnituq (1.3 MW)[1] and Kangirsuk (0.1 MW) stations. However, since the requirements at Kuujjuarapik were revised downward, the planned capacity increase there was no longer justified.

[1] The Distributor added a 1.9 MW genset in 2011, replacing a 0.6 MW genset. The latter was kept as a backup in case of emergency.

As to the plan to increase the capacity of the Opitciwan station, it was postponed due to an agreement with a local customer concerning an option for interruptible electricity without notice.

As regards other capacity increases since the previous plan, the new Kuujjuaq station, commissioned in late 2010, made it possible to increase the site's installed capacity by 1.7 MW. In Akulivik, construction work on the new station began in the spring of 2013. From now until the planned date of commissioning in 2015, a mobile generator (1.2 MW) will guarantee the reliability of supply. A mobile generator was also installed at Tasiujaq (0.5 MW) to guarantee the reliability of supply. Finally, the Distributor replaced a number of gensets at the Île-d'Entrée station, resulting in a slight increase in installed capacity (40 kW).

As regards connection to the integrated system, the Distributor had been planning to connect the La Romaine grid in the fall of 2012 and was studying the possibility of connecting Clova at the 2013 horizon. While the latter project has been abandoned, the former remains pending. As to Îles-de-la-Madeleine, the Distributor is continuing to take steps towards a possible connection to the Percé station.

The studies concerning a wind-diesel system for Îles-de-la-Madeleine and Kangiqsualujjuaq are continuing. The results of these studies will be used to establish the conditions for the viability of such projects on other grids, particularly as regards positioning of wind turbines. Concerning the other renewable energy projects, the Distributor is awaiting the results of feasibility studies.

2. PORTRAIT OF THE TERRITORIES

The autonomous grids are situated in a large, sparsely populated region. The total population of some 35,000 is divided into thirty communities of Attikamek, White, Cree, Innu, Inuit, and Naskapi residents. In 2012, the autonomous grids had more than 17,600 customers, total electricity production was 412 GWh, and power requirements reached 93 MW.

To meet these requirements, the autonomous grids are powered by two hydroelectric generating stations (Menihek and Lac-Robertson) and by 23 thermal power stations,[2] for a total installed capacity of 164 MW. The operating cost of the thermal power stations is very high because of fuel prices (see Appendix 3). In addition, most of the stations are obsolescent and will eventually require investments in order to keep them operating.

2.1. Iles-de-la-Madeleine

The Magdalen Islands archipelago, situated 290 kilometres east of Gaspé, represents the largest of the autonomous grids in terms of both number of customers and electricity consumption. In 2012, this territory accounted for nearly 43% of the customers of all the autonomous grids. Similarly, its 2012 sales accounted for 45% of the combined sales of the autonomous grids, translating into energy and power requirements of 187.7 GWh and 42.1 MW, respectively.

Îles-de-la-Madeleine customers are supplied by two thermal power stations: one on Île-d'Entrée (light diesel) and one at Cap-aux-Meules (heavy fuel oil). The Cap-aux-Meules station, built in 1992, comprises six identical diesel gensets totaling 67 MW. If the cost-effectiveness of connection to the integrated system is not demonstrated, the Distributor will ultimately, starting in 2023, have to embark on a genset replacement program in order to guarantee the reliability of supply.

Apart from generation capacity issues, the Distributor will also have to deal with excess CO2 emissions from the Cap-aux-Meules generating station.[3] In 2012, the plant's emissions exceeded 125,000 CO2-equivalent tons, or five times higher than the authorized ceiling. In 2013, the Distributor will proceed to purchase the allowances necessary to cover the excess emissions on an annual basis.

[2] Including the Tabatière, Saint-Augustin, and Blanc-Sablon stations, which provide backup in case of outages or maintenance on the Lac-Robertson grid.

[3] Pursuant to the *Regulation respecting a cap-and-trade system for greenhouse gas emission allowances,* the Distributor has the obligation to purchase emission allowances to cover greenhouse gas emissions from generating units emitting more than 25,000 CO2-equivalent tons per year.

2.2. Nunavik

Nunavik is bordered by Ungava Bay from Kangiqsualujjuaq at the northeastern corner to Salluit at the northern tip, and by Hudson Bay from Ivujivik south to Kuujjuarapik and Whapmagoostui. The climate north of the 53rd parallel is characterized by long dry winters and short, cold, damp summers. The only way to reach the territory is by plane (year-round) or by boat (once or twice a year).

It encompasses 14 Inuit villages and one Cree village. The population is roughly the same as that of Îles-de-la-Madeleine. However, Nunavik's is a particularly young population (over half the population is under 25), reflecting the strong demographic growth in this region. Another particularity of Nunavik is that fuel oil is used for space and water heating. In 2012, energy requirements were 82.4 GWh and power requirements were 15.5 MW. All the villages are supplied by thermal power stations.

2.3. Basse-Côte-Nord

Basse-Côte-Nord ranges from the village of La Romaine to the village of Blanc-Sablon and also encompasses the village of Port-Menier on Anticosti Island. This territory comprises Innu and White communities. Customers in the villages east of La Romaine are supplied by the Lac-Robertson hydro station, while customers in La Romaine and on Anticosti Island are served by thermal power stations.

The Lac-Robertson hydroelectric generating station furnishes approximately 80% of the energy and power requirements of Basse-Côte-Nord, which were 86.4 GWh and 21.9 MW, respectively, in 2012. This hydro station (including backup thermal power) has an installed capacity of 33.7 MW. Added to this are the installed capacities of the Port-Menier and La Romaine thermal power stations (2.8 and 5.7 MW, respectively). Thus, generation capacity is sufficient to meet peak requirements throughout the period covered by the Plan.

2.4. Schefferville

In addition to the town of Schefferville, this territory includes the Matimékush-Lac-John and Kawawachikamach reserves. There are three communities in this territory: one White, one Innu, and one Naskapi.

While this grid is north of the 53rd parallel, Schefferville is distinctive for heating with electricity. In 2012, energy and power requirements were 43.4 GWh and 10.4 MW, respectively.

Under a contract signed by the Distributor in 2005 with Nalcor Energy to purchase electricity, the customers are powered by the Menihek hydroelectric generating station in Labrador. With this contract, the Distributor committed to purchasing a firm volume of 40 GWh per year for a period of 40 years. It will also bear the costs of refurbishing the generation and transmission infrastructure in Labrador as well as the operating, maintenance, and major repair costs.

The reliability of supply is provided by the Menihek station (capacity 17 MW) and by two 1.7-MW backup gensets.[4]

2.5. Haute-Mauricie

Haute-Mauricie comprises two localities, Opitciwan and Clova. This is the smallest of the autonomous grids in terms of customers and consumption. To date, the number of customers has remained below 600, while sales on this grid make up about 3% of total sales for all the autonomous grids, or 10.8 GWh.

Each of these localities is supplied by a diesel-fired thermal power station. The Opitciwan station has an installed capacity of 4.9 MW[5] for power requirements of 3.01 MW in winter 2012–2013. At Clova, installed generation capacity[6] is sufficient to meet peak requirements until 2019.

[4] The Distributor plans to make these two gensets permanent in the short term.
[5] Size of gensets: 2 × 1 600 kW, 1 × 600 kW, 1 × 1 100 kW.
[6] Size of diesel gensets: 2 × 265 kW = 530 kW.

These two stations are over 30 years old and may at some point need to undergo major repairs or be replaced.

3. DEMAND FORECASTING

3.1. Demand forecasting methodology

Energy and power demand forecasting for the autonomous grids is based on an analysis of historical data, projected demographic growth, expected changes in per-unit consumption, and forecast numbers of new customers.

The energy and power requirements forecast takes account of sales, internal use, distribution and transmission losses, and generating station service. It also factors in the impact of the Distributor's energy efficiency interventions (see Table 3).

3.2. Energy and power demand forecasts

Tables 1 and 2 present the winter peak energy and power requirements forecast for the period covered by the Plan in each of the territories. This data is broken down by grid in Appendix 2C.

TABLE 1
FORECAST ENERGY REQUIREMENTS BY TERRITORY

[Legend:]
In GWh
Sales
Internal use, losses, and station service
Energy requirements

2013–2023 growth
Average annual rate

TABLE 2
FORECAST POWER REQUIREMENTS BY TERRITORY

[Legend:]
In MW

2013–2023 growth
Average annual rate

The expected growth in both energy and power requirements will mainly take place in Nunavik, Îles-de-la-Madeleine, and Schefferville. In Nunavik, increased sales reflect higher demographic growth than in the other territories. The size of the Îles-de-la-Madeleine market explains its relative contribution to growth in energy and power requirements for the autonomous grids as a whole. In Schefferville, strong sales growth is largely a function of expected growth in demand from the commercial and institutional sectors over the coming years.

The differentials with respect to the 2011–2020 Supply Plan are presented in Appendix 2D. These are due to the updated growth parameters, on the one hand, and to updated historical data observed from 2010–2012, on the other.

TABLE 3
IMPACT OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY INTERVENTIONS

[Legend:]
Year
Energy savings:
    Energy sales
    Power requirements
Efficient energy use:
    Energy sales
    Power requirements

[1] For the winter beginning in December of the indicated year.
[2] Mainly due to deterrent rates.

4. SUPPLY-DEMAND BALANCE

The existing infrastructure is amply sufficient to meet the energy requirements of customers on each of the autonomous grids. However, during the period covered by the Plan, many grids are showing a power deficit.

The power balance is derived from the difference between forecast requirements and firm power,[7] this latter being determined from the planning criterion.

4.1. Planning criterion

The planning criterion is a composite of the availability and stability criteria:

• The availability criterion corresponds to the installed capacity of the station less that of its most powerful genset (N-1). The purpose of this criterion is to guarantee reliable power to all customers during peak periods in the event that the most powerful genset should become unavailable.

• The stability criterion corresponds to 90% of available capacity. This criterion allows each station to retain a sufficient power reserve to handle load spikes as well as large imbalances caused by low load diversity.

This planning criterion applies to all stations except the one at Cap-aux-Meules. Until now, planning for the Cap-aux-Meules grid has been based on the (N-2) x 90% planning criterion, due in significant part to the time required for maintenance of each genset. However, since 2010, the time required to perform major repairs on the station's diesel gensets has been optimized, thus affecting the rate of unavailability. A significant decrease in hours of unavailability related to defects causing shutdowns of diesel gensets, particularly during the winter, was also noted in recent years. In view of these factors, the Distributor has begun work to reevaluate the planning criterion for the Cap-aux-Meules station. Preliminary results indicate that it is no longer appropriate to apply a special criterion for this station. The Distributor will therefore assess the possibility of using the same criterion as for the other stations, i.e., (N-1) x 90%. However, until such time as all the studies are completed, the Distributor will,

[7] Firm power is calculated as the product (N-1)×90%, except for the Cap-aux-Meules station.

for planning purposes in regard to the Cap-aux-Meules grid, use a reserve rate of 55%,[8] corresponding to a middle ground between the (N-1) x 90% and (N-2) x 90% planning criteria. Follow-up will be done in 2014 as part of the progress report on the Plan.

4.2. Power flexibility on each grid

Table 4 presents the predicted margin of flexibility for each of the autonomous grids. This flexibility is calculated as the difference between the firm power produced by the existing infrastructure and peak load. A positive value means that the Distributor has sufficient flexibility to satisfy the planning criterion, while a negative value indicates a power deficit. The detailed power balances on each grid, from which these margins of flexibility are calculated, are given in Appendix 4.

[8] This rate corresponds to a reserve applicable to the power requirements.

TABLE 4
POWER FLEXIBILITY (DEFICIT) ON DIFFERENT GRIDS (MW)

By the winter of 2016–2017, six grids show power deficits. However, with the exception of the Opitciwan and Schefferville grids, these deficits do not exceed 0.2 MW. At the 2022–2023 horizon, 15 of the 22 grids have deficits.

5. SUPPLY STRATEGY

To address the anticipated power deficits, the Distributor will use a comprehensive strategy designed to guarantee the reliability of supply during the period covered by the Plan. The Distributor will put an emphasis on energy efficiency interventions and, where necessary, will then add mobile generators or supplemental generation capacity to ensure that resources are sufficient and the planning criterion is met.

5.1. Energy efficiency interventions

The Distributor is continuing to prioritize energy efficiency interventions as a lower-cost means of balancing supply and demand on the autonomous grids. These interventions target efficient energy use, energy savings, and power demand management. The Distributor is continuing to use a number of different approaches in intervening with customers: rates or rate options, commercial programs, and third-party financing[9] for certain programs or commercial activities.

5.1.1. Efficient energy use

The Distributor has two important incentives for efficient energy use in the autonomous grids. The pricing scheme applicable to customers situated north of the 53rd parallel and the efficient energy use program (PUEÉ) deployed on grids where electricity is thermally generated are powerful means of reducing winter grid electricity requirements.

Due to this pricing scheme, all Nunavik customers are equipped with an oil heating system. However, billing data and field observations show that some customers are supplementing with electric heating. In order to accentuate the price signal, the Distributor proposes to update this pricing scheme

[9] One example of this approach is financing of a portion of energy saving activities and programs through the Bureau de l'efficacité et de l'innovation énergétique (BEIÉ).

as set forth in the 2014–2015 rate application.[10] In parallel, the Distributor plans to consult more extensively with the organizations managing the billing in order to identify relevant ways of heightening customer awareness of efficient electricity use and, consequently, reducing its generation costs.

As to the PUEÉ, more than 4,000 customers are currently enrolled in this program, leading to a 19 MW reduction in the power requirements of the autonomous grids.[11] To increase participation in the program, the Distributor is continuing with its current strategy, which involves a range of modalities[12] tailored to each grid. In 2012, the Distributor proposed an enhancement of the PUEÉ for business customers and new residential construction in Îles-de-la-Madeleine. With the results of this initiative in hand, the Distributor will study the possibility of extending the enhancement to other grids, on the one hand, and expanding the PUEÉ to include any other energy sources that prove cost-effective, on the other.

5.1.2. Energy savings

For several years now, the Distributor has been intervening actively in the autonomous grids by offering programs tailored to the specific characteristics of these grids.[13] As of late 2012, these activities had produced energy savings of 11.4 GWh, or over 3% of sales. This reduced power requirements by 2.9 MW, again representing 3% of peak requirements on the autonomous grids. These indicators reflect the Distributor's good performance[14] in the autonomous grids, even in the face of significant commercial barriers. In addition, to improve the performance of its programs, the Distributor will stage awareness campaigns focusing on consumption habits and ways for customers to minimize their energy bills.

[10] Application R-3854–2013, section 2.4 of exhibit HQD-13, document 2 (B-0049).
[11] Excluding Nunavik.
[12] (i) Financial compensation paid to customers for purchase of fuel oil, (ii) subsidy for purchase of fuel oil system, and (iii) full or partial payment for system maintenance.
[13] Vast, sparsely populated region, predominance of oil heating, higher supply costs, cultural specificities, etc.
[14] For the integrated system, programs offered under the comprehensive energy efficiency plan (PGEÉ) yielded a 4.2% reduction in sales and a 3% reduction in power requirements.

In parallel, the Distributor is pursuing its efforts by maintaining several existing programs and by offering new programs. One example is the efficient lighting program, which encourages residential and business customers on all grids to install compact fluorescent (CFL) and LED light bulbs.

Drawing on the experience gained in 2013 in the Schefferville schools, the Distributor intends to pursue its student awareness-raising activities on all the grids.

Furthermore, as announced in its 2014–2015 rate application,[15] the Distributor has embarked on a roof insulation pilot project for Schefferville residential customers. If the pilot project proves conclusive, the Distributor will design a roof insulation program for the other grids without delay. In addition, further to the efficient lighting pilot project conducted in Îles-de-la-Madeleine (business customers), the Distributor will seek to expand this to the other grids with installation of CFL or LED light bulbs for residential and business customers. Finally, it will continue to offer the LED public lighting program in Îles-de-la-Madeleine and study the possibility of rolling it out on the other grids.

In the longer term, the Distributor will make every effort to commercially exploit the energy saving measures identified in the technical/economic potential assessment. In particular, it will assess the feasibility and the achievable potential of building envelope measures as a supplement to roof insulation. Additionally, the Distributor will validate the cost and performance of renewable energy technologies given the context and climatic conditions of the autonomous grids. Implementation of high-performing, cost-effective technologies will be prioritized in order to reduce requirements.

5.1.3. Power demand management

The technical/economic potential assessment shows the existence of promising power demand management potential deriving from behavioural measures such as home appliance load shifting. Moreover, on those grids where heating is with electricity, there is potential for management of water heaters, residential temperature set points

[15] Application R-3854–2013, HQD-9, document 1 (B-0036), p. 22 of 52.

and heating/ventilation systems in commercial and institutional buildings. The installation of appliances such as three-element water heaters and dual energy systems may also show potential. However, the use of these appliances has to be studied in the specific context of each grid.

In order to exploit the power management measures identified in the technical/economic potential assessment, the Distributor will put an emphasis on the following:

• Maximize the use of interruptible electricity and provide for the annual renewal of the interruptible electricity option in Opitciwan.
• Raise customer awareness to appropriate steps that can be taken in winter to reduce their peak consumption.
• Implement the mechanisms necessary to make appeals to the public in the autonomous grids. As of winter 2013–2014, the Distributor intends to prioritize the Schefferville and Îles-de-la-Madeleine grids.
• Evaluate the commercial potential of measures identified in the technical/economic potential assessment and validate their impact on power requirements.
• Develop new approaches and continue to monitor the adapted commercial approaches in the autonomous grids.

It is not possible to set a target for power demand management in each of the autonomous grids until after validation of achievable potential as per the technical/economic potential assessment. As applicable, the Distributor will propose new programs and implement all commercially viable power demand management measures that make an effective contribution to the power balance. The Distributor will also assess the possibility of using remote load interruption to manage power demand.

5.2. Supply-side management

Where deficits occur because the contribution of energy efficiency measures falls short or load increases exceed projections, the Distributor intends to act on the supply side by adding new temporary or permanent generation capacity.

5.2.1. Mobile generators and new capacity

Mobile generators are the solution adopted by the Distributor where there is a short-term need for additional generation capacity. Such equipment can be installed rapidly to meet short-term needs, particularly during peak winter periods or emergency situations. Mobile generators are less costly than installing permanent gensets, making it possible to forestall major investments to increase a station's power by a few years. For example, if the interruptible power option in Opitciwan is not renewed, the Distributor could install a mobile generator to ensure the reliability of supply. Likewise, for the Schefferville grid, the Distributor could add a mobile generator with a capacity sufficient to forestall power deficits for a few years.

The Distributor is not ruling out the possibility of adding permanent equipment as the situation requires. Annually and on a case-by-case basis, it will assess the demand profile and characteristics of the existing supplies in order to anticipate whether such investments will be needed.

5.2.2. Renewable energy use: progress report on projects

In this section, the Distributor presents a progress report on projects involving the use of renewable energy sources, which constitute a complement or alternative to fuel. While they do reduce fuel use, all such projects must be shown to be technically feasible, economically viable, environmentally acceptable, and acceptable to the communities concerned.

Wind-diesel systems

The Distributor is continuing its study of two ongoing projects, one in Îles-de-la-Madeleine and the other in Nunavik (Kangiqsualujjuaq). Results so far from the technical assessment of the potential for integrating the Cap-aux-Meules and Kangiqsuallujjuaq stations into the grid have been satisfactory. The Distributor's assessment of the cost-effectiveness of these projects will continue. Once the studies are completed, the Distributor will update the expert report

on the development of the wind-diesel systems in Îles-de-la-Madeleine and Nunavik. Follow-up will be done in 2014 as part of the progress report on the Plan.

Heat recovery from thermal power stations – Urban heating

Past analyses of the urban heating project for Kuujjuaq and Kangiqsualujjuaq showed that this technology was not cost-effective in the autonomous grids. More recent results of an assessment concerning electricity supply to the school in Akulivik also showed that the cost of this type of alternative energy is too high in the autonomous grids. Therefore, the Distributor does not intend to conduct new studies of heat recovery projects in the autonomous grids.

Forest biomass

In the 2011–2020 Supply Plan, the Distributor announced that discussions were underway with the Opitciwan First Nations community for a project in which the Distributor would purchase electricity generated from forest biomass by the community. Discussions with the community are ongoing.

Hydro

In a strategy envisioned in the preceding supply plan, the Distributor stated that it was considering the possibility of purchasing hydroelectricity to supply the community of Inukjuak.

The developer – i.e., the community – is still seeking financing for the project. The Distributor will resume its integration studies once the community is in a position to begin construction of the project.

Underwater generating stations

In the supply strategy for Nunavik set out in the previous supply plan, the Distributor discussed the potential for the use of underwater generating stations.

At the end of 2012, the Distributor obtained the results of a study of the site on the Koksoak River, which lies on the Kuujjuaq grid. An analysis of the results shows the existence of several unresolved issues, including tides on all potential sites identified, the presence of ice and frazil, and lack of data concerning the impact on marine animals (fish, belugas, seals). Added to these factors is the commercially unproven technology of reversible underwater turbines adapted to the presence of tides.

Given the potential impacts on the reliability of supply and what they would mean for an isolated community, the Distributor must use reliable, proven technologies. Furthermore, the environmental impacts of these technologies must be known. For these reasons, no decision has been made concerning the continuation of the project.

6. FUEL SUPPLY TO POWER STATIONS

The Distributor is pursuing its fuel supply strategy by taking advantage of competition where possible. It continually strives to reduce fuel costs by adjusting its purchasing criteria and studying different pricing formulas. The fuel oil supply contracts include extension options. These options allow the Distributor to renew (or not to renew) its contract for the following year or, in the case of Nunavik, for a five-year period.

The status of these fuel supply contracts for each of the territories is presented below.

Cap-aux-Meules station:

• Heavy fuel oil supply contract with Kildair Services, extended until 28 February 2014. The Distributor still has three additional one-year extension options.
• No. 2 diesel supply contract with Irving Oil (Highlands Fuels Delivery G.P.), which expires on 31 December 2013. The Distributor has three one-year extension options.

Île-d'Entrée station:

• No. 2 diesel supply contract with Irving Oil (Highlands Fuels Delivery G.P.), which expired on 31 August 2012. The Distributor has already used two of the three contract extension options; the third will guarantee supply up to 2015.

Nunavik stations:
• Supply contract containing annual renewal clauses guaranteeing supply up to 31 August 2017 with the Fédération des Coopératives du Nouveau-Québec (FCNQ),[16] for 11 of the 14 stations of Nunavik, and with Nunavik Pétro (a subsidiary of FCNQ), for the three remaining stations (Kangiqsualujjuaq, Kuujjuaq, and Quaqtaq).

Opitciwan station:
• Supply contract with Esso (Imperial Oil Ltd.) ending 31 December 2013. The Distributor still has two more one-year extension options.

Clova station:
• Supply contract with HLH Oil including three one-year extensions guaranteeing supply up to 31 March 2013. The Distributor has exercised the first of these three options.

Basse-Côte-Nord stations:
• Contract with Énergie Valero Inc.,[17] the sole supplier for this territory. The Distributor and Énergie Valero are currently negotiating the terms of a new contract to guarantee supply for the Basse-Côte-Nord stations. An agreement is expected to be reached by the end of the year.

[16] There is no competition in Nunavik for distribution of petroleum products. FCNQ holds a monopoly.
[17] The former Ultramar changed its name in June 2013.