University of Ottawa | Positive Energy - Trust in Transition Workshop Panel 3: Reducing the Carbon Footprint of Ontario Electricity Production

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Ontario's Electricity Sector Emissions



In **2016**, Ontario received:

- **50%** of its electricity from nuclear
- **30%** from renewable resources
- **10%** energy consumption reductions from conservation



Key Milestones in Ontario's Supply mix evolution





Maintaining Reliability in a Rapidly Changing Sector

Each generation type has its own unique operating characteristics:



FACTORS

elimination of coal-fired units | integration of system connected renewable energy | increase in small-scale, local generation | emergence of new technologies (storage, smart grid applications) | changing demand patters

NEED

- Improved forecasting capabilities (Tx and Dx)
- New ways to get additional flexibility from existing resources
- Examining news technologies through pilots (Power House)
- Improved tools, processes, modelling and training
- □ Regulation service resources



Maintaining Reliability in a Rapidly Changing Sector

The IESO has developed tools and processes to ensure reliability

- □ IESO's **Renewables Integration Initiative** (2013) improved visibility, forecast and control
- □ IESO's **2016 'Operability Study'** showed that Ontario needs greater flexibility from resources
- □ Ancillary Services, which help ensure the reliable operation of the power system
 - **Regulation Service** match total system generation to total system load and correct for variations in power system frequency
 - **Certified Black Start Facilities** help system reliability by being able to restart their generation facility with no outside source of power
 - **Reactive support** and **voltage control service** contracted from generators and allows the IESO to maintain acceptable reactive power and voltage levels on the grid
 - **Reliability must-run (RMR)** contracts used to ensure the reliability by allowing the IESO to call on the registered facility under contract to produce electricity if it is needed



Electricity pricing trends and global adjustment contributors





Average Global Adjustment

Average weighted Ontario Energy Price (kWh)



Price Outlooks

Electricity Price Outlook – Residential Consumers







Variability of Demand



Outlook A

Outlook B

Outlook C

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Expiring contracts, installed capacity by fuel type - 2016-2035









	Capacity	Energy	Operating Reserve	Load Following	Frequency Regulation	Capacity Factor	Contribution to Winter Peak	Contribution to Summer Peak	LUEC (\$/MWh)
Conservation	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Depends on Measure	Depends on Measure	Depends on Measure	\$30-50
Demand Response	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Limited	N/A	60%	85%	N/A
Solar PV	Limited	Yes	No	Limited	No	15%	5%	30%	\$140-290
Wind	Limited	Yes	No	Limited	No	30%	30%	10%	\$65-210
Bioenergy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Limited	No	40-80%	90%	90%	\$160-260
Storage	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Depends on technology/ application	Depends on technology/ application	Depends on technology/ application	Depends on technology/ application
Waterpower	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	30-70%	75%	71%	\$120-240
Nuclear	Yes	Yes	No	Limited	No	85-95%	90-95%	95-99%	\$120-290
Natural Gas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	up to 65%	95%	89%	\$80-310

Source: IESO. LUEC: Levelized Unit Energy Cost.



- Needs are not projected to occur until the **early-to-mid-2020s**, with significant increases in resource requirements **beyond 2030**
- Ontario's current robust supply provides us with the opportunity to explore and efficiently implement new approaches to procuring electricity resources



- Near-term: demand for electricity is forecast to be relatively steady
- Long-term: projected increase in overall demand as electrification of the economy increases
- As new supply needs are identified, the IESO will be able to use a technology-neutral competitive process to acquire electricity supply



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Connecting Today. Powering Tomorrow. The Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) works at the heart of Ontario's power system. The IESO delivers key services across the electricity province's future energy needs, enabling conservation and designing a more efficient electricity marketplace to support sector evolution. Tuesday, January 16, 2018 Hourly Ontario Demand at 9.00 a.m. EST Projected Demand 19,337 MW Demand 19,013 MW Today's Projected Peak 20,434 MW Hourly Output by Fuel Type (Transmission-Connected) Supply Availability at Peak Nuclear 10.658 MW Hydro 4.884 MW Gas 4,468 MW > Wind BRA MW Solar 2 MW Richard 107 MW 26.401 MW Hourly Imports 1,443 MW Hourly Exports 3.487 MW

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