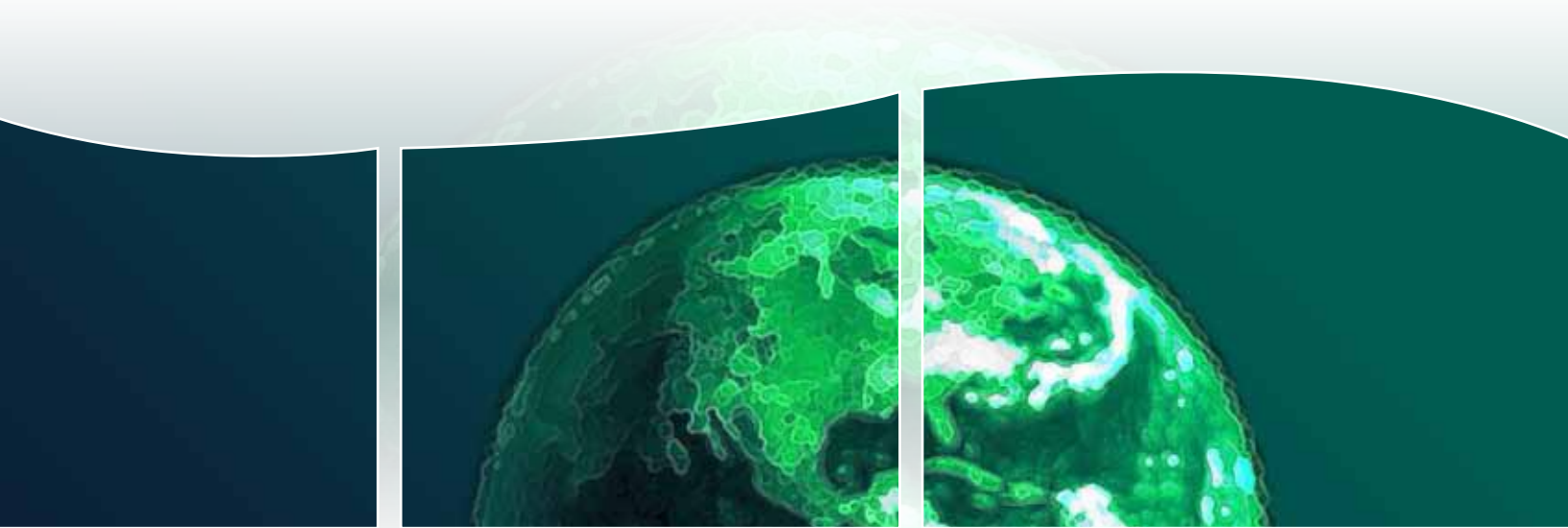




Overview of the Reported **2009** Greenhouse Gas Emissions

December 2010



En81-6/1-2009E-PDF
978-1-100-17361-0

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1

New Threshold for the Facility Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Program

Environment Canada's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Program has completed collecting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions information from Canadian facilities for the 2009 calendar year. A key change in the program's reporting requirements from previous years was the lowering of the reporting threshold from 100 kilotonnes (kt) carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂ eq) to 50 kt CO₂ eq, starting with 2009 data (reported in 2010). Any facility with annual GHG emissions of 50 kt or higher is now required to report under the program. This change was implemented to enable Environment Canada to better understand GHG emissions across Canada and to better fulfill existing data needs. The reporting requirements for 2010 data to be submitted next year are set out in the *Notice with respect to reporting of greenhouse gases (GHGs) for 2010*¹ published in the *Canada Gazette*.

The Government of Canada established the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Program in March 2004 to collect GHG emissions information annually from Canadian facilities on a mandatory basis. This program is part of Canada's ongoing effort to develop, in collaboration with the provinces and territories, a harmonized and efficient mandatory GHG reporting system which minimizes duplication and reporting burden for industry and governments alike. The pro-

1 This Notice can be viewed at: <http://canadagazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2010/2010-08-14/html/notice-avis-eng.html>

gram's four main objectives are to provide Canadians with timely information on GHG emissions, to validate estimates presented in the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory, to support provincial and territorial requirements for GHG emissions information, and to support the development of regulations.

2

Analysis of Reported Greenhouse Gas Emissions at the New Threshold – 2009 Emissions

A total of 522 facilities reported GHG emissions for the 2009 calendar year, collectively emitting a total of 250 megatonnes (Mt)² of CO₂ eq of GHGs. Facilities falling below the reporting threshold of 50 kt CO₂ eq per year can voluntarily report their GHG emissions; 72 facilities did so in 2010. There were 159 facilities reporting their GHG emissions in 2010 for the first time.

The total facility-reported GHG emissions for 2009 represent just over one-third (34%) of Canada's total GHG emissions and just over half (53%) of Canada's industrial GHG emissions³. Where appropriate, the facility-reported emissions data are used by Environment Canada to compare and validate the inventory estimates (developed from national and provincial

2 1 Mt = 1000 kt.

3 In this overview report Canada's industrial GHG emissions include the following GHG categories from the *National Inventory Report 1990–2008: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada: Stationary Combustion Sources* (except Residential), Other Transportation, Fugitive Sources, Industrial Processes and Waste. The facility data coverage is compared to the 2008 National GHG Inventory since the National GHG Inventory which will include complete national emissions data for 2009 will not be available until early 2011.

Overview of the Reported 2009 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

statistics) in the National GHG Inventory⁴ produced and submitted annually by Environment Canada to the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*.

The data used in this overview report are current as of September 23, 2010. Subsequent company updates will be included in next year's data release.

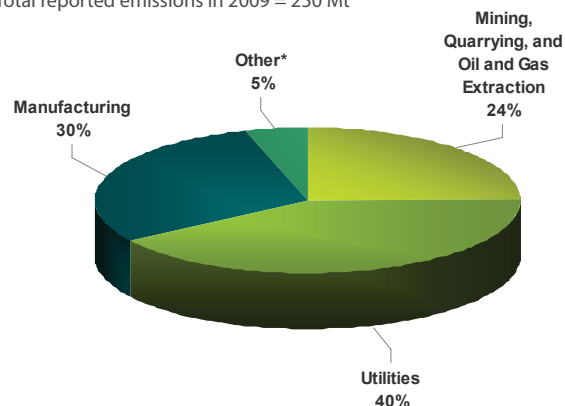
Facilities in Alberta accounted for the largest share of reported emissions, with approximately 47% of the total, followed by those in Ontario with 20%. Next were facilities in Saskatchewan and Quebec which accounted for 9% and 8% of reported emissions, respectively (Table 1).

When completing the GHG report, a reporter is required to identify the main activities occurring at its facility by selecting the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)⁵ code that corresponds

to these activities. In 2009, three industrial sectors accounted for the majority of GHG emissions—Utilities, primarily those generating electricity, representing 40%; Manufacturing, accounting for 30%; and Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction, accounting for 24% (Figure 1). Manufacturing sectors include cement and lime manufacturing; pulp and paper mills; petroleum refineries; chemical manufacturing; and iron, steel and aluminium production

Figure 1: Industrial sector contribution to 2009 reported GHG emissions

Total reported emissions in 2009 = 250 Mt



*"Other" includes Transportation and Warehousing, as well as Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services industrial sectors

4 Canada's latest National GHG Inventory – the *National Inventory Report 1990–2008: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada* – is available at: www.ec.gc.ca/Publications/default.asp?lang=En&xml=492D914C-2EAB-47AB-A045-C62B2CDACC29

5 The NAICS code is a six-digit code that was developed by Statistics Canada, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget and Mexico's Instituto Nacional de Estadística Geografía e Informática to enable the respective national agencies to collect comparable statistical data. The NAICS code in Canada consists of 20 sectors, 102 subsectors, 324 industry groups, 718 industries and 928 national industries.

Table 1: Reported 2009 GHG emissions by province

Province	Number of Facilities	Total Emissions (kt CO ₂ eq)	% of Total Emissions
Newfoundland and Labrador	8	4 378	2%
Prince Edward Island	1	74	0%
Nova Scotia	12	10 773	4%
New Brunswick	14	10 118	4%
Quebec	69	20 341	8%
Ontario	125	49 179	20%
Manitoba	12	2 132	1%
Saskatchewan	31	22 428	9%
Alberta	160	117 358	47%
British Columbia	62	13 154	5%
Northwest Territories	28	519	0%
Totals	522	250 454	100%

facilities. Activities of reporting facilities within Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction include production of petroleum and natural gas; oil sands mining and bitumen production; and mining of coal, iron ore, other metals, potash and diamond.

In 2009, 466 of the 522 facilities reporting had GHG emission levels of less than 1 Mt. The remaining 56 facilities emitted GHGs in quantities higher than 1 Mt and accounted for 64% of the total reported emissions⁶.

3 Effect of Threshold Change, 2008–2009

For the last reporting period (i.e. 2009), the mandatory reporting threshold was lowered from 100 kt CO₂ eq to 50 kt CO₂ eq. This threshold change resulted in a 49% increase in the number of facilities reporting to

the program between 2008 and 2009 (522 for the year 2009, up from 350 for 2008) and the emissions from the new facilities equalled 11 Mt of the total reported emissions or 4% of the 2009 total reported emissions (Table 2).

As expected, the lowering of the mandatory reporting threshold had a significant effect on the number of new facilities reporting for 2009. Of the 159 facilities reporting for the first time, 116 had emissions between 50 and 100 kt. Facilities with emissions in this range were only required to report in 2009. The number of voluntary reporters (i.e. facilities with emissions below 50 kt CO₂ eq) also increased to 72 facilities in 2009. The percent difference in reported emissions shown in Table 2 for facilities with emission levels below 100 kt CO₂ eq is large in magnitude; however, their relative contribution to the overall emissions total reported in 2009 is minor (about 5%).

⁶ Facility-level data is published on Environment Canada's Greenhouse Gas Division website at: www.ec.gc.ca/ges-ghg/default.asp?lang=En&n=DF08C7BA-1

Table 2: Effect of threshold reduction, 2008–2009

Emissions Threshold (kt)	Number of Facilities		% Difference	Reported Emissions (kt CO ₂ eq)		% Difference
	2008	2009		2008	2009	
> 100	297	300	1%	259 201	239 079	-8%
50-100	28	150	-	2 323	10 402	348%
< 50	25	72	-	283	973	244%
Total	350	522	49%	261 807	250 454	-4%

Table 3: Effect of threshold reduction, by sector, in 2008–2009

Industry Sector, grouped by NAICS Code		Number of Facilities		Emissions (kt CO ₂ eq)		
NAICS	NAICS Description	2008	2009	2008	2009	Difference
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	85	148	54 833	62 104	7 270
22	Utilities	82	119	113 106	102 391	-10 715
31-33	Manufacturing	152	205	82 895	74 371	-8 524
Other	Other*	31	50	10 973	11 588	615
	Totals	350	522	261 807	250 454	-11 353

*"Other" includes Transportation and Warehousing, as well as Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services industrial sectors

There were decreases experienced in the reported emissions from the Manufacturing and Utilities sectors (8.5 Mt and 10.7 Mt, respectively), while the Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction had a 7.2 Mt increase (Table 3). Potential factors affecting these changes in reported emissions include differences in the number of facilities reporting, variability in production volumes or operations (e.g., plant closures, shutdown periods, and decreases in demand), economic factors or emission reduction efforts.

- An additional 63 Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction facilities reported in 2009, compared to the previous year, and their emissions account for 13% of the overall 7.2 Mt increase in emissions from facilities in this sector.
- The number of reporting facilities increased by 37 and 53 in the Utilities and Manufacturing sectors; however, the total emissions reported by facilities in these sectors decreased.

Of the six main GHGs of concern—carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, perfluorocarbons, hydrofluorocarbons, and sulphur hexafluoride—being reported on, emissions of both hydrofluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride increased due to their increased use by two facilities. It should be noted, however, that this does not necessarily reflect overall national trends in emissions for these two gases. Facility-reported methane emissions increased by 30%, largely due to 13 landfill facilities that reported for the first time with 2009 emissions. Facility-reported nitrous oxide emissions decreased by 32% as a result of one facility halting production of adipic acid. With CO₂ emissions representing the bulk (94%) of reported emissions, these emission changes by gas have a minimal effect on the overall total change.

4

Short-term Trend, 2008–2009

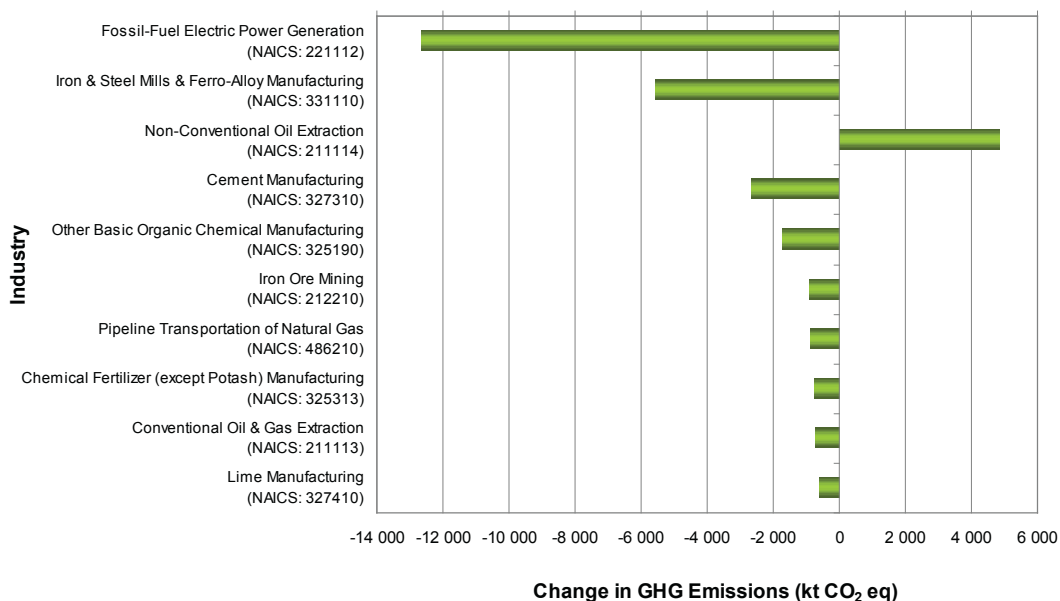
“Comparable facilities” are those that reported GHG emissions for each year being analyzed, and the short-term trend analysis included in the present report uses facilities that reported in both 2008 and 2009. Understanding the trend from comparable facilities provides a more accurate representation of the overall trend as it removes the variability in the number of facilities reporting each year and for this year, in particular, removes the effect of the threshold reduction. For the years 2008 and 2009, there are 341 comparable facilities and their emissions account for 95% of the total emissions reported for these two years. Additional data and analysis presented herein from this point forward will focus on comparable facilities and their emissions.

Between 2008 and 2009, emissions reported by comparable facilities show a reduction of 23.6 Mt (or 9%). In comparing overall changes in emissions from 2008 to 2009 for these facilities, by industrial sector, fossil-fuel electric power generation led, with a decline in emissions of 12.7 Mt, followed by a 5.6 Mt decrease in emissions from iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy manufacturing. Emissions from non-conventional oil extraction increased by 5.5 Mt. With respect to the non-conventional oil industry, bitumen production increased by 14% and synthetic crude by about 17% in 2009, as compared to 2008, which drove emission growth in that sector⁷.

Overall, the industries shown in Figure 2 represent a decline of 21.6 Mt (92% of the total short-term decrease). As observed across multiple sectors, decreasing emissions from the electricity sector can

⁷ Energy Resources Conservation Board. 2009. Mineable Alberta Oil Sands, Annual Statistics for 2009: ST43-2009. Available online at: www.ercb.ca/docs/products/sts/st43_2009.pdf

Figure 2: Top ten short-term changes by industry, 2008–2009, for comparable facilities*



* Comparable facilities are those that reported in both 2008 and 2009

be attributed to lower demand as a result of the economic recession. Combined with mild weather, lower demand for electricity in Ontario in 2009 resulted in significantly lower emissions, with coal-fired generation at its lowest output in 45 years.⁸ A slight increase in electrical demand was observed in Alberta and it is related to the province's oil and gas economy.

The decrease in manufacturing emissions is primarily the result of the downturn in the economy. Nationally, manufacturing sales fell by 18%⁹, which is in line with the 16% decrease in emissions and subsector-specific impacts. The production of iron and steel has decreased by 8%¹⁰ globally due to the recent recession. The domestic demand for steel products by various sectors (namely the automobile industry) decreased considerably (39%). There was also a significant

reduction (53%)¹¹ in the export of steel products to the U.S. This caused Canadian production to decrease by 39% following, with more intensity, the global trend. This fact is reflected in the 33% decrease in emissions for this sector. Canada remained a net importer of iron and steel milled products.

The decrease in emissions from cement production was explained by the drop in domestic and international (mainly U.S.) demand for cement. Between 2008 and 2009, domestic cement sales and cement product exports fell by 17% and 26%¹², respectively, due to the decline in construction activity in Canada and the U.S. With regard to the chemical industry, manufacturing sales were reduced by 16%, driving down the production requirements, hence lowering emissions. Finally, because of production capacity reductions at certain plants and the closure of another, a decrease in emissions was observed in the lime manufacturing sector.

8 Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO). "Wind Power in Ontario Generates a New Record in 2009", January 8, 2010.

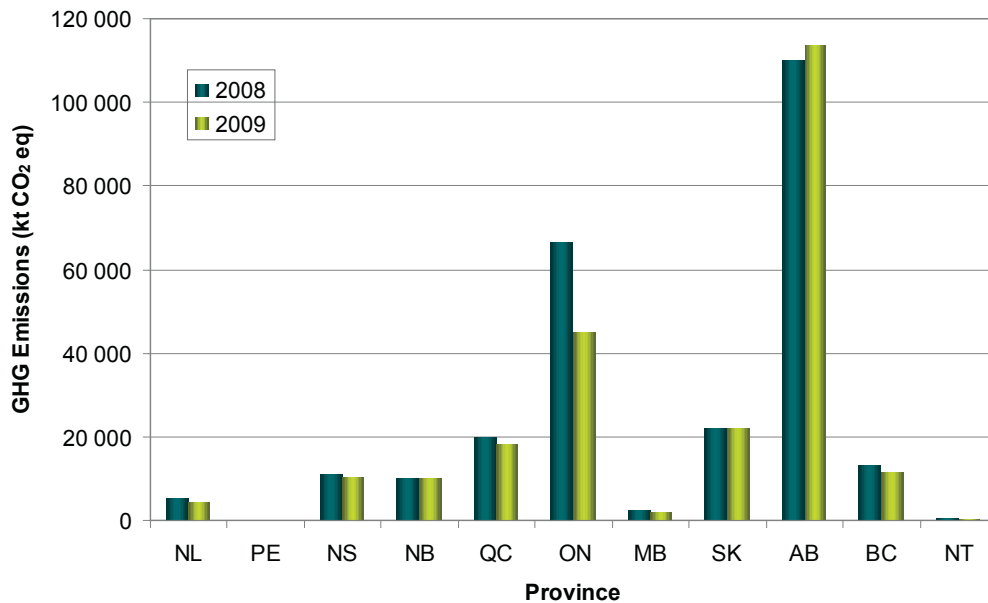
9 Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 304-0014.

10 Source: Iron and Steel Statistics Bureau (UK).

11 Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 41-019 December 2009.

12 Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 303-0061.

Figure 3: Provincial short-term trend, 2008–2009, for comparable facilities*



* Comparable facilities are those that reported in both 2008 and 2009

Among the provinces and territories, Alberta and Saskatchewan showed increases in reported emissions from comparable facilities, while other provinces saw a decline in reported emissions (Figure 3).

- The 3.6 Mt increase experienced by Alberta is largely due to an increase in emissions from conventional and non-conventional oil and gas extraction, while Saskatchewan saw a slight 0.1 Mt increase as a result of an increase in emissions from fossil fuel-based electric power generation.
- Ontario reported the largest decrease in emissions (21.6 Mt) from comparable facilities between 2008 and 2009, the majority of which occurred within the Utilities sector (12.0 Mt) and Manufacturing sector, mainly iron and steel manufacturing (4.9 Mt). Other basic organic chemical manufacturing accounted for 1.8 Mt and cement manufacturing for 0.9 Mt.
- Quebec saw a decline of 1.7 Mt, due largely to a 0.6 Mt decline in iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy manufacturing, followed by a 0.5 Mt decline in iron ore mining.

5

Long-term Trend, 2004–2009

Over the 2004–2009 period, the total number of facilities reporting increased from 326 in 2004 to 522 in 2009. Annual fluctuations have occurred in the number of facilities reporting over this timeframe—a result that was expected since emissions for some facilities may be below or above the reporting threshold in any given year and the number of voluntary reporters may change each year. The threshold reduction has had a particular impact this year, with an increased number of new facilities reporting at the lower threshold.

The long-term trend analysis presented in this section takes into consideration the comparable facilities from 2004 to 2009, meaning those that reported GHG emissions every year over this period. As mentioned in the previous section, analyzing comparable facilities (i.e. facilities that have reported every year) can provide a more accurate representation of the overall trend, as

Table 4: Long-term trend, 2004–2009, for comparable facilities*

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of comparable facilities	269	269	269	269	269	269
Emissions (kt CO ₂ eq)	262 909	265 320	258 927	262 989	250 364	222 853
Annual change (%)	NA	0.9%	-2.4%	1.6%	-4.8%	-11.0%
Change since 2004 (%)	NA	0.9%	-1.5%	0.0%	-4.8%	-15.2%

NA = not applicable

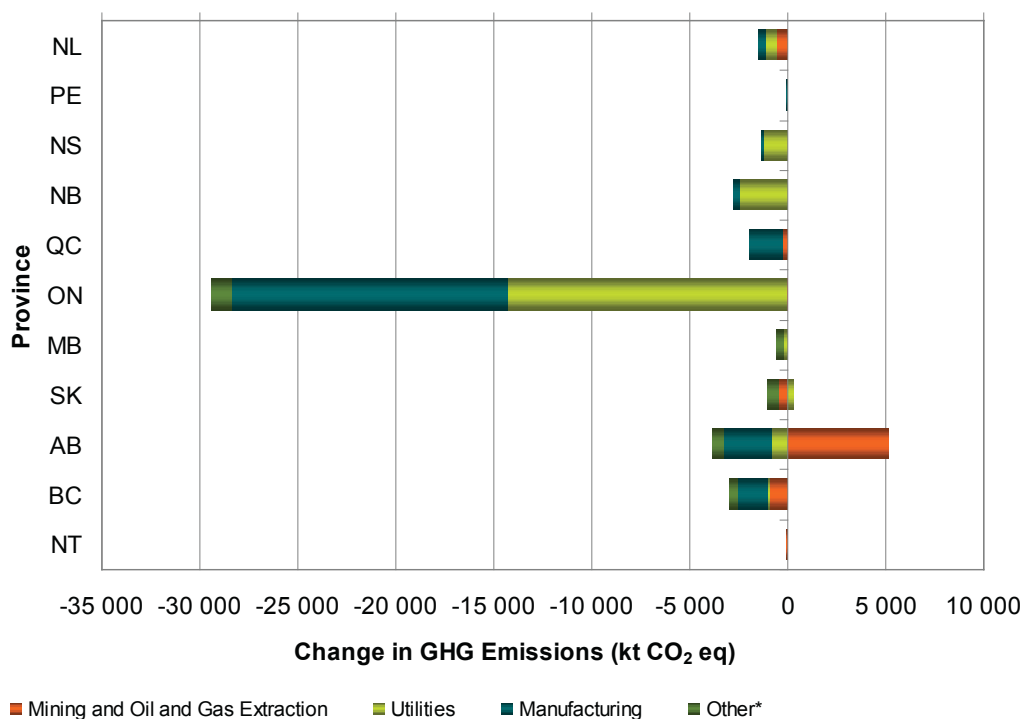
* Comparable facilities are those that reported every year between 2004 and 2009

it removes the variability in the number of facilities reporting each year, especially given the recent change in threshold. If one focuses on comparable facilities over the long-term (2004–2009), there are 269 comparable facilities, and their emissions represent a large portion of the total emissions reported each year (over 95% from 2004 to 2008; 85% for 2009). Since 2004, the emissions from comparable facilities declined by 40.1 Mt or 15.2% (Table 4). The largest annual change in emissions for these facilities was

the 11.0% decrease that occurred between 2008 and 2009.

The provincial/territorial long-term trend for comparable facilities (Figure 4) is similar to the short-term trend for most provinces and territories, in that it displays a decline in emissions. Saskatchewan had an overall decrease in emissions of 0.7 Mt over the long term. Increases in emissions were in the Mining and Oil and Gas extraction sector in Alberta (5.1 Mt) and the Utilities sector (0.3 Mt) in Saskatchewan.

Figure 4: Provincial long-term trend, 2004–2009, for comparable facilities



* "Other" includes Transportation and Warehousing, as well as Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services industrial sectors

Overview of the Reported 2009 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The decline in emissions between 2004 and 2009 in Ontario is mostly due to a drop of 14.2 Mt in the Utilities sector, followed by a drop of 14.1 Mt in the Manufacturing sector. British Columbia displayed a 3.0 Mt drop in emissions, attributable to decreases in all sectors, but mainly from the Manufacturing sector (1.5 Mt) and Mining and Oil and Gas extraction (0.9 Mt). New Brunswick emissions declined by 2.8 Mt due to a drop in emissions from the Utilities sector (2.5 Mt).

Among the three largest contributors to the long-term trend, by sector, emissions from comparable facilities in the Utilities and Manufacturing sectors have declined, while emissions from Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction have slightly increased since 2004 (Figure 5). The Utilities sector exhibits significant variability that reflects the many factors affecting this sector, such as fuel costs (particularly oil and natural gas), weather, generation sources (nuclear, coal, hydro, wind) and demand by the manufacturing and residential sectors.

Some of the industries showing the largest change in GHG emissions are different in the short term (Figure 2) versus the long term (Figure 6). Also worth

noting is the fact that the only contributor that increased in both the short term (4.8 Mt) and long term (2.8 Mt) is non-conventional oil extraction. Steady growth in that area has led to the trend. Over the 2004 to 2009 period, the amount of oil sands mined has increased by 16% while synthetic crude oil production has increased by 27%¹³.

One of the industries showing the largest change in emissions from 2004 to 2009 is the Utilities sector. The decrease in emissions in this sector results from a combination of hydraulic conditions, economic activity, investment in renewables and increased conservation efforts. As mentioned above, the recent decline in emissions is tied to the economic recession and mild weather. It also reflects the long-term decline in fossil-fuel electric power generation emissions in Ontario which has reduced its coal-fired capacity over the period.

Within the Manufacturing sector, a decrease in iron and steel production, which then resulted in an emission reduction, was caused by the lowering

13 Energy Resources Conservation Board. 2009. Mineable Alberta Oil Sands, Annual Statistics for 2009: ST43-2009. Available online at: www.ercb.ca/docs/products/sts/st43_2009.pdf

Figure 5: Long-term sectoral trend, 2004–2009, for comparable facilities

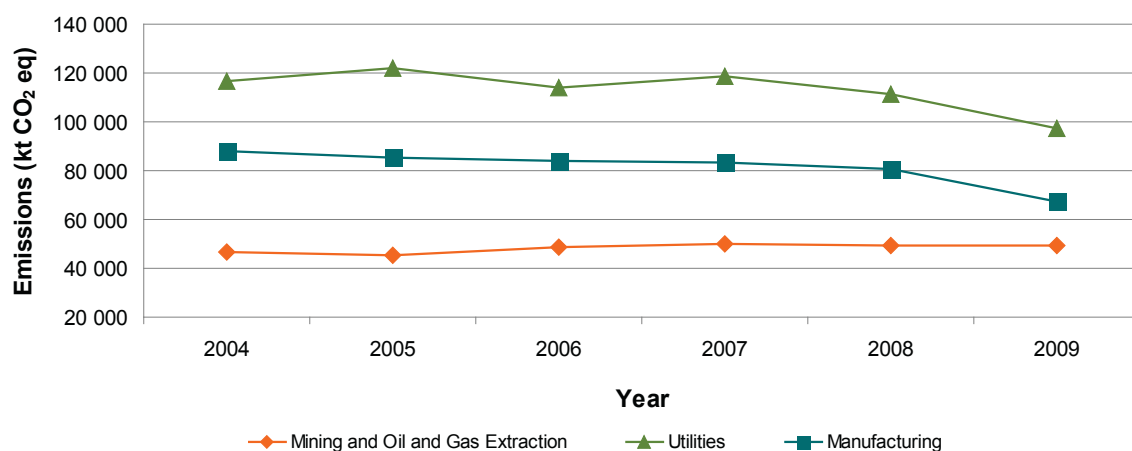
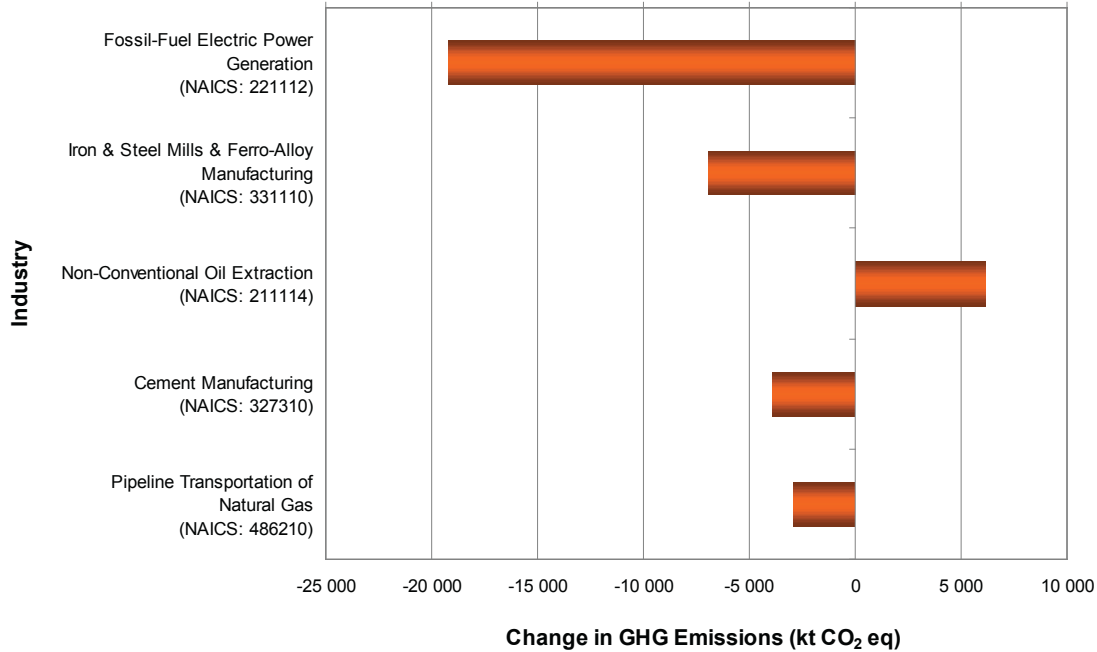


Figure 6: Top five long-term changes by industry, 2004–2009, for comparable facilities



of domestic and international demand for steel products. Domestic shipments of steel products to various industries went from 11.3 Mt in 2004 to 5.6 Mt in 2009 (i.e. a drop of 50%), while exports to the U.S. fell from 3.0 Mt in 2004 to 2.2 Mt in 2009 (i.e. a decrease of 28%).¹⁴ The downward long-term emission trend for cement production, similar to the short-term trend discussed above, could be attributed to the diminution in construction activities.

6

What Do I Need to Know before Using the Reported Facility-level Greenhouse Gas Information?

Greenhouse gas emissions data are only required from facilities that meet the new 50 kt CO₂ eq reporting threshold. Not all facilities in Canada are required to report their annual GHG emissions to Environment Canada. The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Program only requires facilities that emit the equivalent of 50 kt or more of CO₂ eq to report. Facilities with yearly emissions below the reporting threshold can still participate in the program if they wish. Note that the threshold was reduced to 50 kt, starting with 2009 data (reported in 2010), from a previous threshold of 100 kt CO₂ eq.

¹⁴ Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 41-019, December 2004 and December 2009.

The number of reporting facilities may change from year to year. Yearly fluctuations in the number of reporting facilities are not unexpected. A change in production levels, processes and technologies or types of fuel used at a facility could all result in either an increase or a decrease in the annual emissions reported. As a result, a facility may fall below or attain the reporting threshold of 50 kt CO₂ eq. This year, there was an increase in the number of reporting facilities due to the lowering of the threshold and an increase in the number of voluntary reporters.

The facility must ensure that the reported data are of good quality. Reporters have a legal obligation to keep copies of the information submitted, along with any calculations, measurements and other data on which the information is based. All information must be kept for a period of three years from the date of its being reported to Environment Canada. Reporters are also required to submit a Statement of Certification, signed by an authorized official, stating that the information contained in the attached emission report is accurate and complete, to the best of their knowledge.

Greenhouse gas emissions are reported in CO₂ eq units. Greenhouse gases are not equal in the effect they have on the atmosphere. In fact, each GHG has a unique average atmospheric lifetime and heat-trapping potential. Greenhouse gas emissions are often calculated in terms of how much CO₂ would be required to produce a similar warming effect. This is called the carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂ eq) value and is calculated by multiplying the amount of the gas by its associated global warming potential (GWP). For example, the GWP for methane (CH₄) is 21, which means that each tonne of CH₄ emitted is considered to have a cumulative warming effect over the next 100 years equivalent to emitting 21 tonnes of CO₂.

The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Program is not the National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI). Although both programs are delivered by Environment Canada under the authority of section 46 of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*, they are two distinct programs. The NPRI currently collects pollution data on a range of emissions of concern, including criteria air contaminants, whereas the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Program collects GHG information from facilities. Facilities reporting to the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Program are asked to report their NPRI identification number to facilitate searching and comparison of emissions from facilities that report to both programs.

There are a number of methods that a facility may choose to use to calculate its GHG emissions. The methods selected by reporting facilities must be consistent with the guidelines adopted by the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* and developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

7

For More Information

The Greenhouse Gas Division website provides public access to information from all facilities that reported GHG emissions. Data are presented in the form of tables, a searchable database and a downloadable format. Users can search by emissions of a specific gas or emissions of all gases, by facility name or NPRI identification number, by reporting company, by province/territory or city, or by industrial sector using the NAICS code.

GHG Division – Facility GHG Reporting Data:

www.ec.gc.ca/ges-ghg/default.asp?lang=En&n=8044859A-1

Reporting of greenhouse gases:

www.ec.gc.ca/ges-ghg/default.asp?lang=En&n=F3E7B38E-1

GHG Division – Canada’s National GHG Inventory:

www.ec.gc.ca/ges-ghg/default.asp?lang=En&n=83A34A7A-1

Canada Gazette notice for reporting of 2009 GHG emissions analyzed above:

www.gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2009/2009-07-11/html/notice-avis-eng.html#d101

Canada Gazette notice for upcoming reporting of 2010 GHG emissions:

<http://canadagazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2010/2010-08-14/html/notice-avis-eng.html>

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Contact Us

If you have questions about this report or need more information about its contents, please contact us:

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Disclaimer

Data presented here are current as of September 23, 2010. Environment Canada conducted a number of data checks for compliance purposes and for completeness. Environment Canada will continue to analyze the data, which may result in periodic updates to the data. The data provided within this report are for information purposes only. Any interpretation of the data must consider the possible presence of estimation, calculation or input errors made by facilities.

www.ec.gc.ca

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