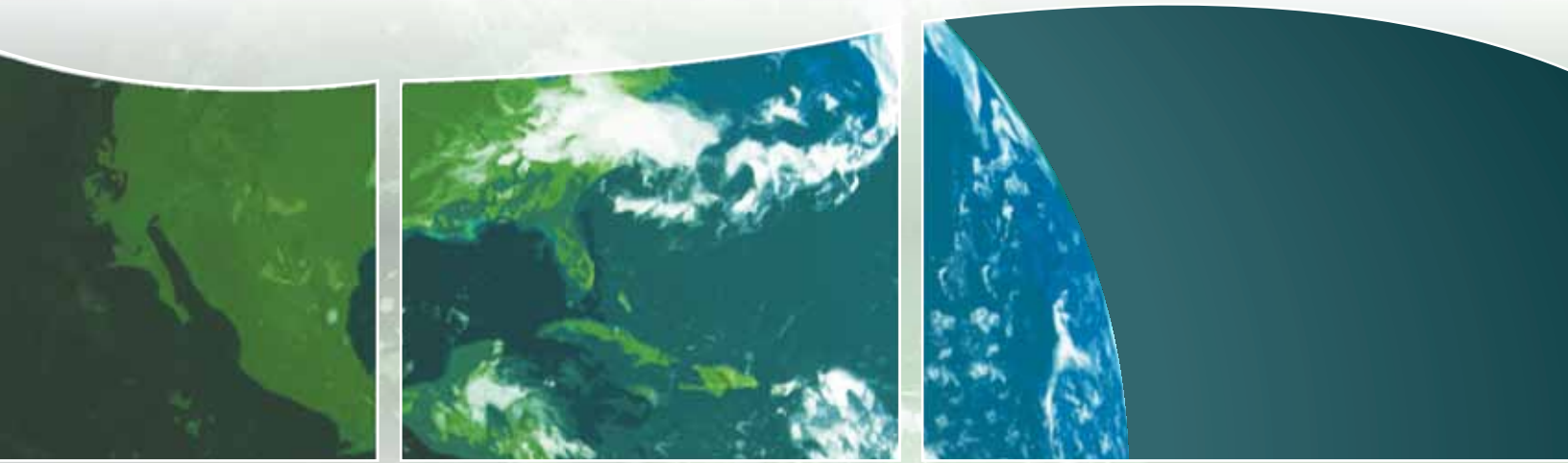
Environment Canada Environnement Canada

Facility Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Program

Overview of Reported 2010 Emissions

April 2012



Canada

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1 Highlights

- For the 2010 calendar year, 537 facilities reported their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to Environment Canada, totaling 262 megatonnes (Mt) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2 eq). This represents an increase of 4.3% from a slightly revised 2009 total of 251 Mt. Facilities required to report to Environment Canada are those with annual GHG emissions exceeding 50 kilotonnes (kt) CO_2 eq.
- The GHG emissions data collected from facilities represent just over one-third (38%) of Canada's total GHG emissions and 59% of Canada's industrial GHG emissions.[1] The degree of coverage of provincial industrial emissions varies significantly from province to province, depending on the size and number of industrial facilities in each province that have emissions above the 50-kt reporting threshold.
- Between 2009 and 2010, facilities that reported in both years showed an overall increase of 3.3% in their combined GHG emissions. In aggregating the total emissions from these same facilities at a provincial level, the majority of provinces saw an increase in emissions over last year.
- There are 277 facilities that reported every year from 2005 to 2010, their combined emissions accounting for the majority of the total emissions reported annually over this five-year period. Total emissions from these facilities have decreased by 14% from their 2005 reported total.

1 In this overview report, Canada's industrial GHG emissions include the following GHG categories from the *National Inventory Report 1990–2010: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada*: Stationary Combustion Sources (except Residential), Other Transportation, Fugitive Sources, Industrial Processes and Waste.

2 Facility Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Program

Environment Canada's Facility Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Program (GHGRP) has completed the collection of GHG emissions information from Canadian facilities for the 2010 calendar year. Any facility with annual GHG emissions of 50 kt of CO_2 eq or higher is required to report under the program. Minor changes were made to the program's reporting requirements for 2010, including a new requirement that any facilities that reported their 2009 GHG emissions must inform Environment Canada, by the reporting deadline, if they do not meet the reporting criteria for their 2010 emissions. The reporting requirements for 2011 data to be submitted this year are set out in the *Notice with respect to reporting of greenhouse gases (GHGs) for 2011*[2] published in the *Canada Gazette*.

The Government of Canada established the GHGRP in March 2004 to collect GHG emissions information annually from the largest emitting 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 that minimizes duplication and reporting burden for both industry and governments. The program'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

2 The Notice can be viewed at www.gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2011/2011-10-01/html/notice-avis-eng.html#d101.

Table 1: Reported 2010 GHG emissions by province/territory

Province/Territory	Number of Facilities	Total Emissions (kt CO_2 eq)	% of Total Emissions
Newfoundland and Labrador	8	4 546	2%
Prince Edward Island	1	63	0%
Nova Scotia	12	10 602	4%
New Brunswick	15	8 228	3%
Quebec	78	20 675	8%
Ontario	141	56 210	21%
Manitoba	12	1 891	1%
Saskatchewan	34	22 794	9%
Alberta	163	122 529	47%
British Columbia	68	13 652	5%
Northwest Territories	4	545	0%
Nunavut	1	135	0%
Totals	**537**	**261 869**	**100%**

regulations. The data used in this overview report are current as of December 1, 2011. Subsequent company updates will be included in future data releases.

3 Analysis of Reported 2010 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

A total of 537 facilities reported GHG emissions for the 2010 calendar year, collectively emitting a total of 262 Mt of CO_2 eq of GHGs.[3] There were 67 facilities reporting their GHG emissions for the first time. Facilities with emissions falling below the reporting threshold of 50 kt CO_2 eq per year can voluntarily report their GHG emissions; 64 facilities did so this year.

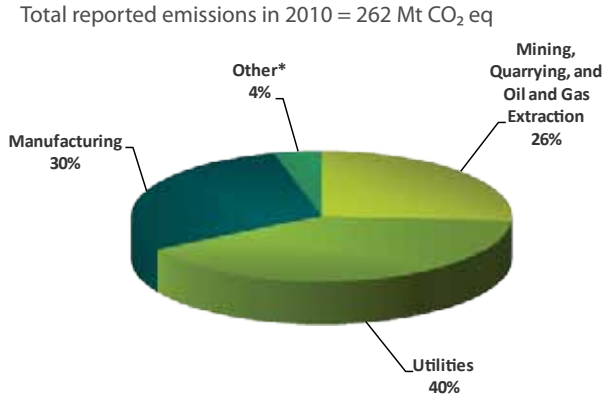
Facilities in Alberta accounted for the largest share of reported emissions, with approximately 47% of the total, followed by Ontario with 21%. Next were Saskatchewan and Quebec, which accounted for 9% and 8% of reported emissions respectively (Table 1).

When completing a report for the GHGRP, a reporter is required to identify the main activities occurring at its facility using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).[4] In 2010, three NAICS-defined industrial sectors accounted for the majority of GHG emissions—Utilities, primarily those generating electricity from fossil fuel, representing 40%; Manufacturing, accounting for 30%; and Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction, accounting for 26% (Figure 1). The Manufacturing sector includes, but is not limited to, facilities engaged in cement and lime manufacturing; pulp and paper mills; petroleum refineries; chemical manufacturing; and iron, steel, aluminium and base metals production facilities. Activities of reporting facilities within Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction include: production of petroleum and

3 1 Mt = one million tonnes or one thousand kilotonnes (kt).

4 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 Estadistica Geografia e Informatica 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.

Figure 1: Industrial sector contribution to 2010 reported GHG emissions



* "Other" includes various types of facilities such as pipeline transportation of natural gas, solid waste landfills and universities

natural gas; oil sands mining, bitumen production and upgrading; and mining of coal, iron ore, other metals, potash and diamonds.

In 2010, 299 of the 537 facilities reporting had GHG emission levels greater than 100 kt, accounting for 95% of the total reported emissions. Of these facilities, 58 emitted GHGs in quantities higher than 1 Mt and accounted for 65% of the total reported emissions.

Facility-reported Emissions and the National GHG Inventory

The total facility-reported GHG emissions for 2010 collected under the GHGRP represent just over one-third (38%) of Canada's total GHG emissions and over half (59%) of Canada's industrial GHG emissions,[5] as reported in Canada's latest National Inventory Report (NIR).[6] It is important to note that the GHGRP applies to the largest GHG-emitting facilities (mostly industrial) and does not cover other sources of GHG emissions (e.g. road transportation, agricultural sources), whereas the NIR is a complete accounting of all GHG sources and sinks in Canada.

In comparing the provincial contribution to the facility-reported total from the GHGRP and to the national total from the NIR, the percent distribution of emissions by province is similar (Figure 2). The highest emissions are attributed to Alberta, followed by Ontario and Quebec, reflective of the concentration of large industrial facilities in certain provinces relative to others and the relative use of fossil fuels for energy production.

While the facility-reported emissions may capture 59% of industrial GHG emissions[5] nationally, the degree of coverage at the provincial level varies significantly from province to province, depending on the size and number of industrial facilities in each province that have emissions above the 50-kt reporting threshold (Figure 3).

Where appropriate, the facility-reported emissions data are used by Environment Canada to confirm inventory estimates developed from national and provincial statistics in the NIR. The NIR is produced and submitted annually by Environment Canada to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The extent to which the facility-reported GHG emissions data can be fully integrated into the NIR is dependent on the level of detail and type of data available.

5 In this overview report, Canada's industrial GHG emissions include the following GHG categories from the *National Inventory Report 1990–2010: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada*: Stationary Combustion Sources (except Residential), Other Transportation, Fugitive Sources, Industrial Processes and Waste.

6 Canada's latest NIR the *National Inventory Report 1990–2010: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada* - is available at www.ec.gc.ca/Publications/default.asp?lang=En&xml=A07097EF-8EE1-4FF0-9AFB-6C392078D1A9.

Figure 2: Provincial/Territorial contribution to 2010 GHG Emissions: Facility-reported (GHGRP) total and NIR total

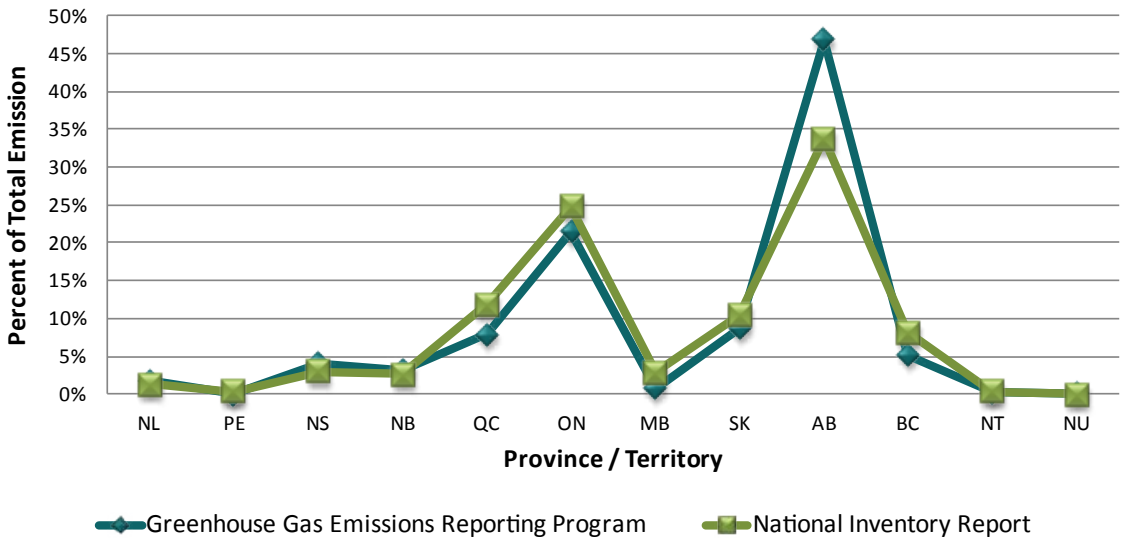
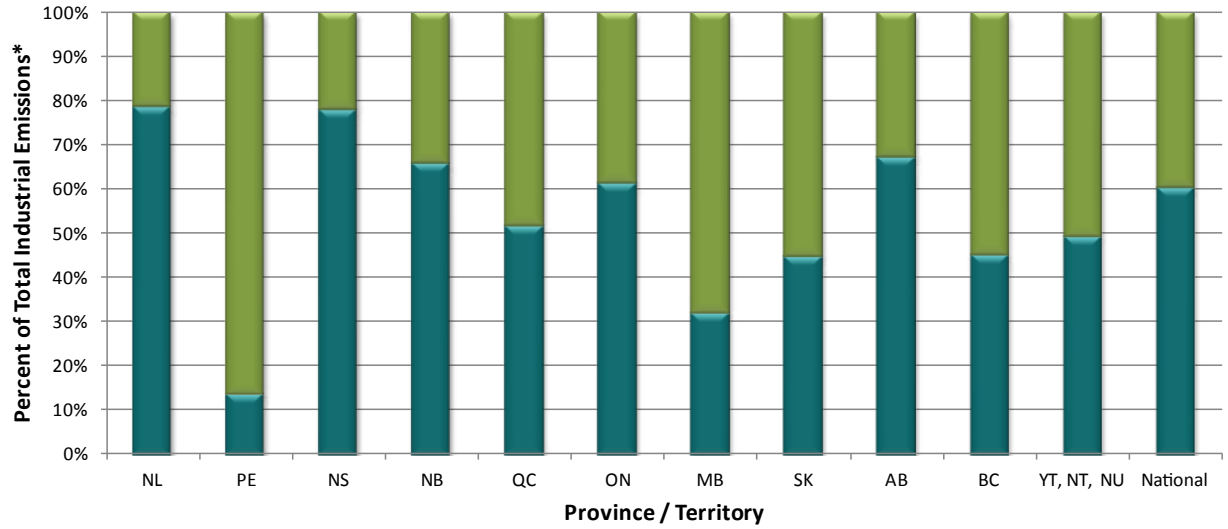


Figure 3: 2010 Facility-reported emissions as a percentage of national and provincial/territorial industrial GHG emissions* (from the NIR)



* In this overview report, Canada's industrial GHG emissions include the following GHG categories from the *National Inventory Report 1990–2010: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada*: Stationary Combustion Sources (except Residential), Other Transportation, Fugitive Sources, Industrial Processes and Waste.

4 Short-term Change, 2009–2010

Over the past year, total emissions reported by facilities increased by facilities increased by 10.8 Mt CO_2 eq (a 4.3% increase from the revised 2009 reported total of 251 Mt). This increase occurred across all sectors with the exception of "Other," which includes various types of facilities such as pipeline transportation of natural gas, solid waste landfills and universities (decrease of 0.9 Mt). Of the sectors that increased, the Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction (6.2 Mt) and Manufacturing (3.0 Mt) sectors demonstrated the largest increase. The Utilities sector as a whole increased emissions by 2.5 Mt.

The increase in reported emissions can be explained by two different factors: an increase in the number of reporting facilities and an increase in emissions from facilities that reported in both 2009 and 2010. There was an overall increase of the number of facilities reporting, from 533 to 537. Examples of specific changes observed in the number of facilities that reported between 2009 and 2010, contributing to this overall change, include:

- An additional 14 Manufacturing facilities reported over the past year.
- An increase of 10 Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction facilities reported in 2010.
- There was a decline of 25 reporting facilities in the Utilities sector: these facilities decided not to voluntarily report again in 2010. Emissions from these 25 facilities accounted for 0.06 Mt of GHGs in 2009.

There were 11 facilities that reported their 2009 emissions at the same time as their 2010 emissions. The increase in the number of facilities reporting (both voluntary reporters and those required to report) can be partly attributed to new provincial reporting regulations in Ontario and British Columbia as well as a greater knowledge by the regulated community of the reporting requirements both federally and provincially. Both of these provinces now require facilities to report their GHG emissions and related information, starting with 2010 information. The British Columbia and Ontario reporting thresholds are lower than the federal 50-kt threshold.

Understanding the short-term change from comparable facilities provides a more accurate representation of the overall change in the reported emissions as it removes the variability in the number of facilities reporting each year. "Comparable facilities" are defined as those that reported GHG emissions for each year being analyzed, and the short-term analysis included in this section of the report uses facilities that reported in both 2009 and 2010. For the years 2009 and 2010, there are 476 comparable facilities, and their emissions account for 99% of the total emissions reported for these two years.

Between 2009 and 2010, total emissions reported by comparable facilities show an overall increase of 8.2 Mt (or 3.3%). Carbon dioxide (CO_2) representing the majority of total reported emissions (94%), increased by 9 Mt (or 3.9%). Reported emissions of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) also increased between 2009 and 2010, largely due to two facilities which increased their use of HFCs. This is not necessarily indicative of an overall national trend in HFC emissions.

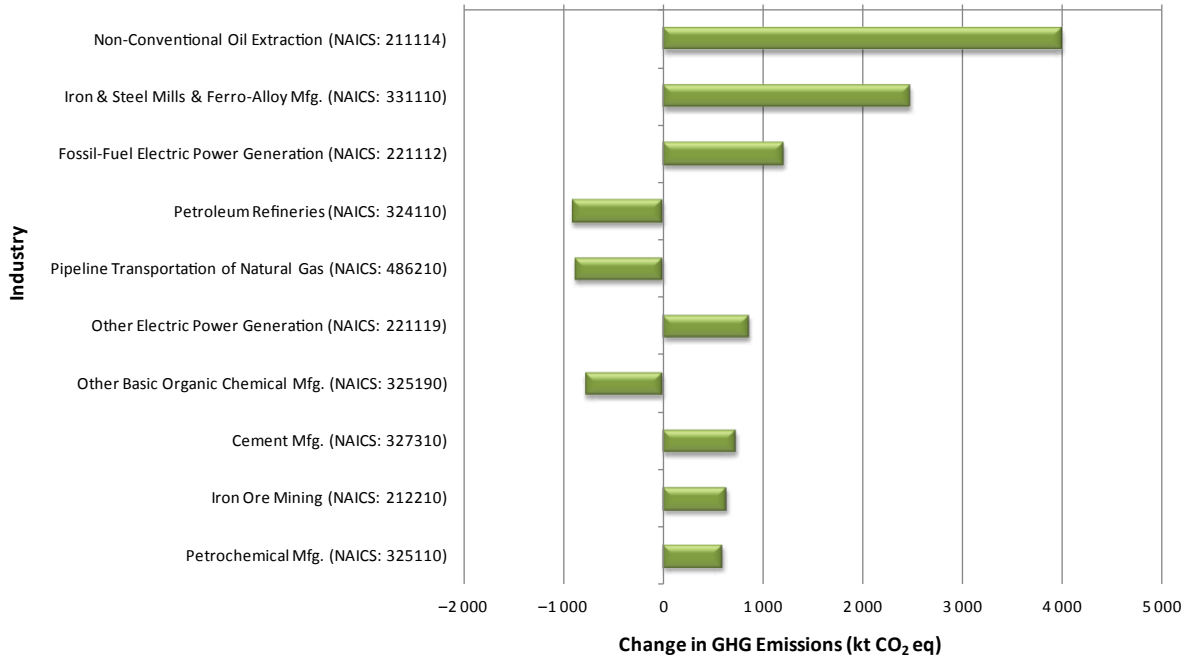
Net increases were recorded in the reported emissions for comparable facilities in the Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction (4.9 Mt),

Table 2: Short-term change by NAICS[4] sector, 2009–2010, for comparable facilities*

Industry Sector, Grouped by NAICS Code		Number of Facilities	Emissions (kt CO_2 eq)		
NAICS	NAICS Description		2009	2010	Difference
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	138	61 759	66 608	4 849
22	Utilities	87	101 935	103 950	2 056
31–33	Manufacturing	195	73 727	76 172	2 445
Other	Other**	56	12 081	10 951	–1 171
	Totals	**476**	**249 503**	**257 682**	**8 179**

* Comparable facilities are the 476 facilities that reported in both 2009 and 2010.
** "Other" includes various types of facilities such as pipeline transportation of natural gas, solid waste landfills and universities.

Figure 4: Top 10 short-term changes by NAICS[4] industry sector, 2009–2010, for comparable facilities*

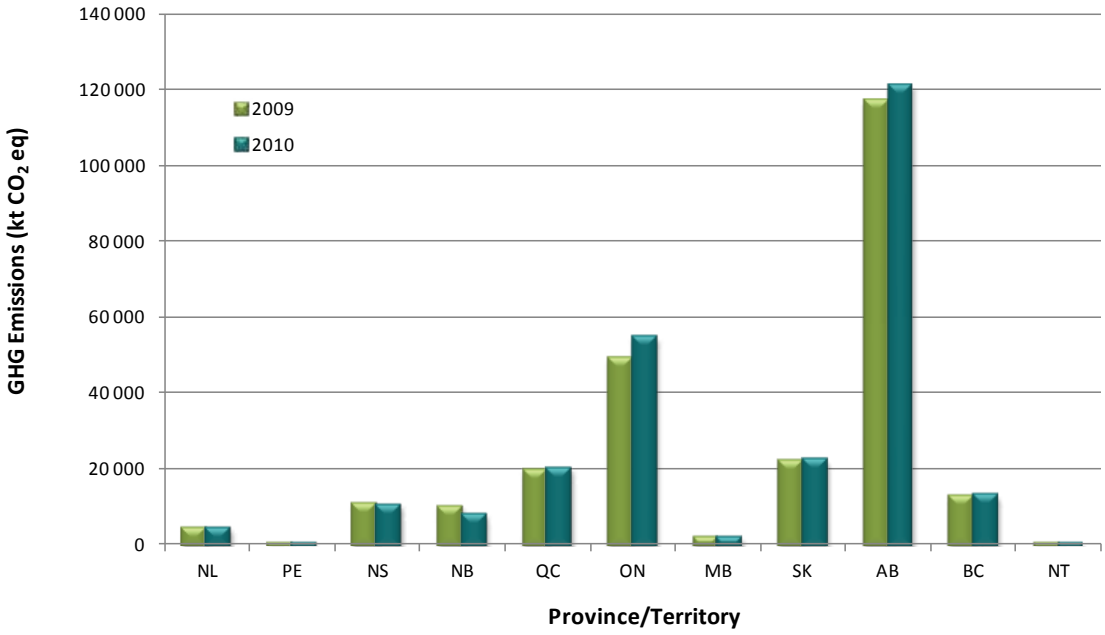


* Comparable facilities are the 476 facilities that reported in both 2009 and 2010.

Manufacturing (2.4 Mt), and Utilities sectors (2.0 Mt) (Table 2). Potential factors affecting these changes in reported emissions include variability in production volumes or operations, e.g. increases in demand due to economic factors, fewer shutdown periods.

The 10 industries showing the largest changes in emissions (Figure 4) reported an overall increase in emissions of 7.9 Mt (representing 97% of the total short-term increase). The non-conventional oil extraction sector led, with an increase in emissions of 4.0 Mt, followed by a 2.5 Mt increase in emissions from iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy manufacturing. Emissions from facilities in the fossil-fuel electric power generation sector increased by 1.2 Mt.

Figure 5: Provincial/Territorial short-term change, 2009–2010, for comparable facilities*



*Comparable facilities are the 476 facilities that reported in both 2009 and 2010.

Emission growth in the non-conventional oil extraction sector was driven by increases in bitumen production (20%) and synthetic crude (about 4%) between 2009 and 2010.[7]

Nationally, manufacturing sales increased by 8%,[8] contributing to the 3.2% increase in emissions since 2009. The domestic production of steel, following the demand for steel products by various sectors, notably increased (41%).[9] There was also a significant increase (40%)[10] in the export of steel pipe and tubing products, mainly to the U.S. This increase in steel production is reflected in the 22% increase in emissions for this sector.

Among provinces and territories, most provinces showed an increase in emissions from comparable facilities, except for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba (Figure 5).

- The net increase of 5.6 Mt experienced by Ontario facilities is largely due to an increase in emissions from fossil-fuel-based electric power generation (3.9 Mt), iron and steel manufacturing (2.0 Mt) and other electric power generation (0.9 Mt). Other basic organic chemical manufacturing and pipeline transportation of natural gas accounted for emission decreases of 0.7 Mt and 0.5 Mt respectively.
- The 4.0 Mt increase experienced by comparable facilities in Alberta is largely due to an increase in emissions from non-conventional oil extraction.
- New Brunswick reported the largest decrease in emissions (2.0 Mt) from comparable facilities between 2009 and 2010, the majority of which occurred within the fossil-fuel-based electric power generation, which experienced a 1.9 Mt decrease.

7 Energy Resources Conservation Board. 2011. Alberta's Energy Reserves 2010 and Supply/Demand Outlook 2011-2020. ST98-2011. Available online at www.ercb.ca/docs/products/sts/st98_current.pdf

8 Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 377-0008.

9 Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 41-019.

10 Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 303-0046

5 Long-term Trend, 2005–2010

Over the period 2005–2010, the total number of facilities reporting increased from 337 in 2005 to 537 in 2010, while total emissions decreased by 14.4 Mt (5%) in the same time frame (Table 3). Annual fluctuations have occurred in the number of facilities reporting over this time frame, which 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 was also reduced for the 2009 reporting year from 100 to 50 kt CO_2 eq, which had greatly increased the number of facilities reporting for the 2009 and 2010 reporting years.

The long-term trend analysis presented in this section takes into consideration the comparable facilities from 2005 to 2010, meaning only those facilities that reported GHG emissions in 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 in reported emissions, as it removes the variability in the number of facilities reporting each year, especially given the change in threshold.

Focusing on comparable facilities over the long term (2005–2010), there are 277 comparable facilities, and their emissions represent a large portion of the total emissions reported each year (over 96% from 2005 to 2008, 90% for 2009 and 88% for 2010). Since 2005, the overall total emissions from comparable facilities declined by 37.4 Mt or 14.0% (Table 4). The largest annual change in emissions for these facilities was the 10.9 % decrease that occurred between 2008 and

Table 3: Long-term trend, 2005–2010, for all facilities

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2010
Number of facilities	337	345	352	351	533	537
Emissions (kt CO_2 eq)	276 256	270 173	275 780	261 974	251 047	261 869
Annual change (%)	NA	–2.2%	2.10%	–5.0%	–4.2%	4.30%
Change since 2005 (%)	NA	–2.2%	–0.2%	–5.2%	–9.1%	–5.2%

* Reporting threshold changed in 2009.

Note: NA = not applicable.

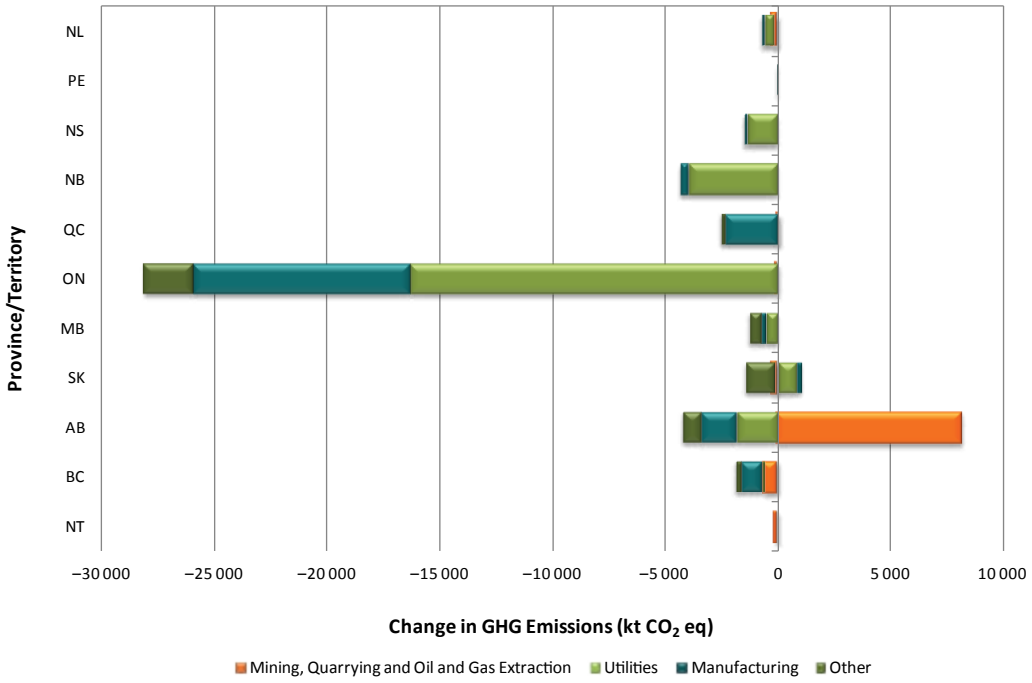
Table 4: Long-term trend, 2005–2010, for comparable facilities*

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number of comparable facilities	277	277	277	277	277	277
Emissions (kt CO_2 eq)	266 668	260 997	265 641	252 915	225 400	229 302
Annual change (%)	NA	–2.1%	1.80%	–4.8%	–10.9%	1.70%
Change since 2005 (%)	NA	–2.1%	-0.40%	–5.2%	–15.5%	–14.0%

* Comparable facilities are the 277 facilities that reported every year between 2005 and 2010.

Note: NA = not applicable.

Figure 6: Provincial/Territorial long-term change, 2005–2010, for comparable facilities*



* Comparable facilities are the 277 facilities that reported every year between 2005 and 2010.
** "Other" includes various types of facilities such as pipeline transportation of natural gas, solid waste landfills and universities.

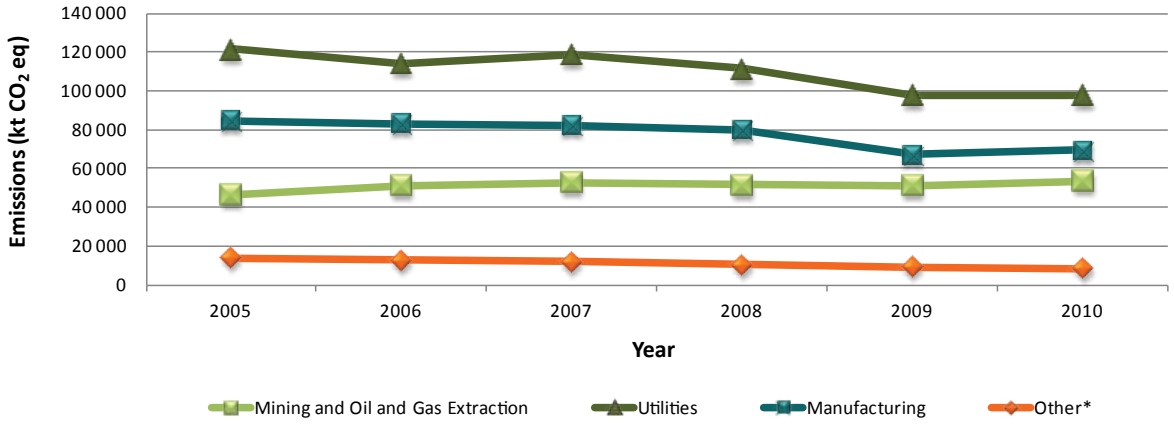
2009. More recently (between 2009 and 2010), the annual emissions for these facilities increased by 1.7%.

The provincial/territorial long-term trend for comparable facilities (Figure 6) shows an overall decline in emissions for most provinces and territories. The decline in emissions between 2005 and 2010 in Ontario is mostly due to a drop of 16.2 Mt in the Utilities sector, followed by a drop of 9.6 Mt in the Manufacturing sector. Emissions reported by facilities in New Brunswick declined by 4.4 Mt, mainly due to a 4.0 Mt drop in emissions from the Utilities sector. British Columbia displayed a 1.9 Mt drop in emissions, attributable to decreases in all sectors, but mainly from the Manufacturing sector (1.0 Mt) and Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction (0.6 Mt). Saskatchewan had an overall decrease in emissions of 0.5 Mt over the long term. In contrast with this general trend, increases in emissions were observed in the Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction sector in Alberta and Quebec (8.1 Mt and 0.1 Mt respectively) and the Utilities (0.8 Mt) and Manufacturing sectors (0.2 Mt) in Saskatchewan.

Among the three largest contributors to the long-term trend, by NAICS[4] industry 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 2005 (Figure 7). 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.

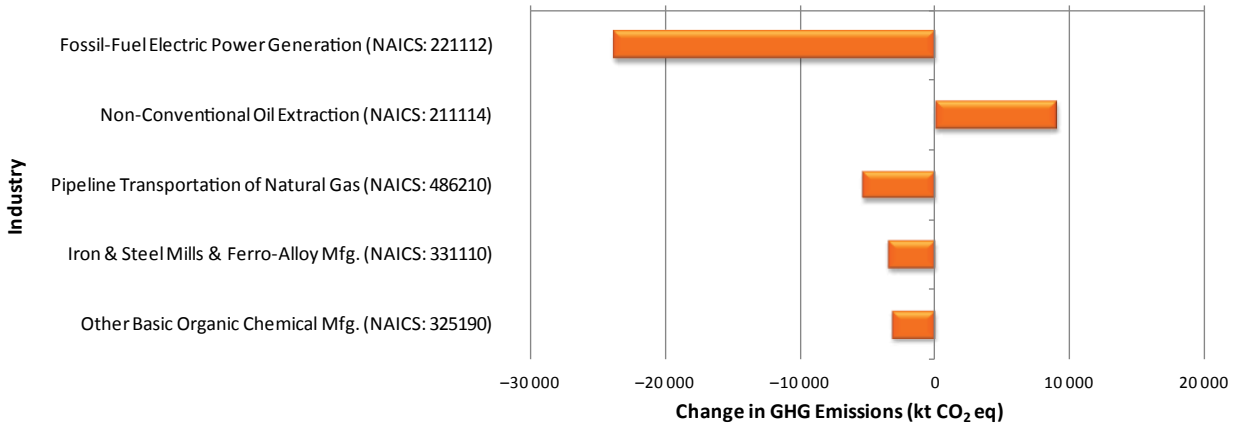
One of the industries showing the largest change in emissions from 2005 to 2010 is the Utilities sector (Figure 8). The decrease in emissions in this

Figure 7: Long-term sectoral trend, 2005–2010, for comparable facilities*



* Comparable facilities are the 277 facilities that reported every year between 2005 and 2010.

Figure 8: Top five long-term changes by NAICS[4] industry sector, 2005–2010, for comparable facilities*



* Comparable facilities are the 277 facilities that reported every year between 2005 and 2010.

sector results from a combination of the increase in electricity generated by hydroelectric dams, economic activity, investment in renewables and increased conservation efforts. 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.

The non-conventional oil extraction sector shows an overall increase (9.1 Mt) in emissions since 2005, reflecting this sector's steady growth trend over time. Over the 2005 to 2010 period, crude bitumen and synthetic crude oil production have increased 62% and 42% respectively.[11]

Emissions from facilities in the pipeline transportation of natural gas sector have decreased by 5.3 Mt from 2005 to 2010. Iron and steel have declined over

11 Energy Resources Conservation Board. 2011. Alberta's Energy Reserves 2010 and Supply/Demand Outlook 2011-2020: ST98-2011. 2009. Available online at www.ercb.ca/docs/products/sts/st98_current.pdf

the long term by 3.5 Mt but exhibited a short-term increase of 2.5 Mt.

Within the Manufacturing sector, a gradual decrease in iron and steel production since 2005 is observed (with a sharper decrease happening between 2008 and 2009), due to the lowering of the domestic and international demand for steel products and the global recession in 2009. However, the production of steel increased considerably in 2010 (by 41% compared to 2009)[12] , and hence the overall 2005–2010 rate of decrease in emissions from the sector was moderated.

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

GHG emissions data are only required from facilities that meet the 50 kt CO_2 eq reporting threshold.

Not all facilities in Canada are required to report their annual GHG emissions to Environment Canada. The GHGRP only requires facilities that emit the equivalent of 50 kt or more of CO_2 eq to report. Facilities with yearly emissions below the reporting threshold can still voluntarily participate in the program. As noted earlier, the threshold was reduced to 50 kt, starting with 2009 data (reported in 2010), from a previous threshold of 100 kt CO_2 eq.

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 fuels 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 CO_2 eq. This year, part of the increase in the number of reporting facilities could be attributed to an increased awareness of the reporting requirements with the introduction of two new provincial GHG reporting programs.

The facility must ensure that the reported data are of good quality.

Facilities that meet the GHG reporting requirements under the GHGRP are required by law to submit information that is true, accurate and complete to the best of their knowledge by the annual June 1st reporting deadline. The *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (CEPA 1999) sets out penalties for companies that fail to report or that knowingly submit false or misleading information. Reporters are required to submit a Statement of Certification, signed by an authorized official, stating that the information contained in the emission report is accurate and complete, to the best of their knowledge. 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 it was required to be reported to Environment Canada.

GHG are reported in CO_2 eq units.

GHGs 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. GHG emissions are often calculated in terms of how much CO_2 would be required to produce a similar warming effect. This is called the carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2 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 (CH_4) is 21, which means that each tonne of

12 Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 41-019.

CH_4 emitted is considered to have a cumulative warming effect over the next 100 years equivalent to emitting 21 tonnes of CO_2. A complete table of GWPs is found in the *Notice with respect to reporting of greenhouse gases (GHGs) for 2011*.[13]

The GHGRP is not the National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI).

Although both programs are delivered by Environment Canada under the authority of section 46 of CEPA 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 GHGRP collects GHG information from facilities. Facilities reporting to the GHGRP 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 GHGRP 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 in 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[4] code.

Reported Facility GHG Data:

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

Reporting to the GHGRP:

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

Canada's National GHG Inventory:

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

Canada Gazette Notice for reporting of 2010 GHG emissions analyzed above:

www.gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2010/2010-08-14/html/notice-avis-eng.html

Canada Gazette Notice for upcoming reporting of 2011 GHG emissions:

www.gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2011/2011-10-01/html/notice-avis-eng.html#d101

8 Contact Us

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

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Fax: 819-953-2347
Website: www.ec.gc.ca/ges-ghg/

13 This Notice can be viewed at www.gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2011/2011-10-01/html/notice-avis-eng.html#d101.

Note

Data presented here are current as of December 1, 2011. 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**

Additional information can be obtained at:

Environment Canada
Inquiry Centre
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