

Overview

The 2006 Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators—air quality, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and freshwater quality—provide evidence of growing pressures on Canada’s environmental sustainability and Canadians’ health and well-being, as well as evidence of potential consequences for our long-term economic performance.

Trends for air quality and GHG emissions point to greater threats to human health and the planet’s climate. The water quality indicator shows that guidelines are being exceeded, at least occasionally, at many selected monitoring sites across the country.

The three indicators provide key information about environmental sustainability, health and well-being, and the consequences of our economic growth and lifestyle choices. Some of the same social and economic forces drive

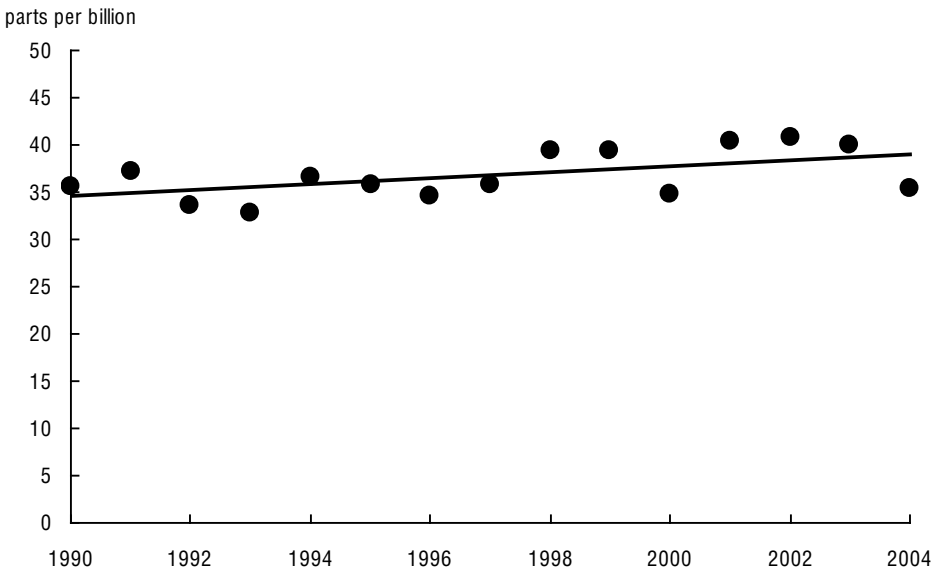
the changes in all three indicators, some of the same substances affect all three and some of the same regions show up as stressed according to all three indicators.

Air quality indicator

Many air pollutants—nitrogen oxides, ground-level ozone, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and fine particulate matter, to name a few—have adverse effects on the environment and on human health. Smog, for example, is mainly composed of ground-level ozone and fine particulate matter—two pollutants used as national indicators of air quality.

From 1990 to 2004, the ground-level ozone exposure indicator increased an average 0.9% yearly. In 2004, values were highest at monitoring stations in southern Ontario,

Chart 12.1
Ground-level ozone, 1990 to 2004



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16-251-XWE.

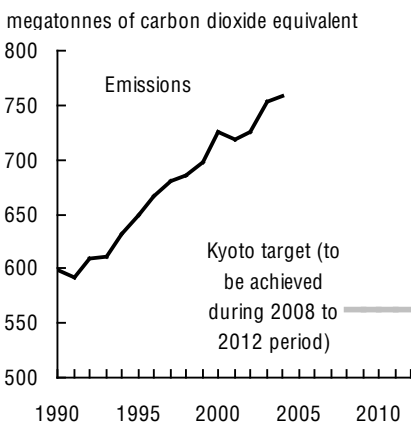
followed by Quebec and eastern Ontario. Ground-level ozone in southern Ontario has been on an upward trend since 1990. Other regions show no discernable trend.

Produced by human activities, ground-level ozone is formed by chemical reactions involving increases in both nitrogen oxides and VOCs in the presence of sunlight. We contribute to VOCs in the air mainly by producing oil and gas, by driving vehicles, and by burning wood. Most nitrogen oxides come from human activities, such as burning fossil fuels.

The highest levels of fine particulate matter for 2004 were primarily in southern Ontario, although some areas in southern Quebec and eastern Ontario also posted high levels.

Exposure to ground-level ozone and fine particulate matter is of concern because there are no established thresholds below which these pollutants are safe. Fine particulate matter especially threatens health because it can travel deep into the lungs. Both these substances can aggravate asthma, emphysema and other respiratory conditions. Children are especially sensitive to the effects of air pollution.

Chart 12.2
Greenhouse gas emissions, 1990 to 2004



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16-251-XWE.

Table 12.a
Households influenced by advisories of poor air quality in 2005, by selected province

	Aware of advisory	No change in routine or behaviour
	%	
Canada	32	61
P.E.I.	7	70
Que.	25	69
Ont.	56	56
Sask.	5	71
Alta.	9	73
B.C.	21	77

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

In 2005, 32% of Canadian households were aware of poor air quality advisories in their area. Of those households, 39% made changes to their activity or routine. For example, at least one individual in the household may have used an asthma inhaler, curtailed outdoor physical activity or used public transit instead of their motor vehicle.

Greenhouse gas emissions indicator

Although GHG occurs naturally to help regulate the planet's climate, human activities result in GHG emissions that contribute to global climate change. In 2004, Canada's GHG emissions reached 758 megatonnes, 27% higher than in 1990. This rate of increase outpaced population growth, which was 15%. In other words, GHG emissions per person increased 10% over this period—this makes Canada one of the highest per capita GHG emitters in the world.

The geographic distribution of emissions corresponds to the location of natural resources, population and heavy industry—31% of Canada's GHG emissions came from Alberta in 2004; 27% originated in Ontario.

The rise in GHG emissions from 1990 to 2004 was driven mainly by the oil, gas and coal industries (32% of the overall increase), road transportation (24%) and thermal

electricity and heat production (22%). GHG emissions declined for the chemical, pulp and paper, and construction industries.

Canada's GHG emissions per unit of gross domestic product fell 14% from 1990 to 2004—more economic activity occurred for each tonne of GHG emitted. A key contributor was efficiency improvements in the energy industry itself, without which total emissions would have been significantly greater. Nonetheless, rapid economic growth has translated into greater GHG emissions.

Water quality indicator

The water quality indicator assesses surface freshwater's capacity to protect aquatic life such as fish, invertebrates and plants. It does not assess the quality of water for human consumption. To evaluate the potential for adverse effects, experts measure specific substances in water and compare them against scientifically established thresholds.

Primary manufacturers, service industries, institutions and households discharged at least 110,000 metric tonnes of pollutants into Canada's surface waters in 2004. The largest

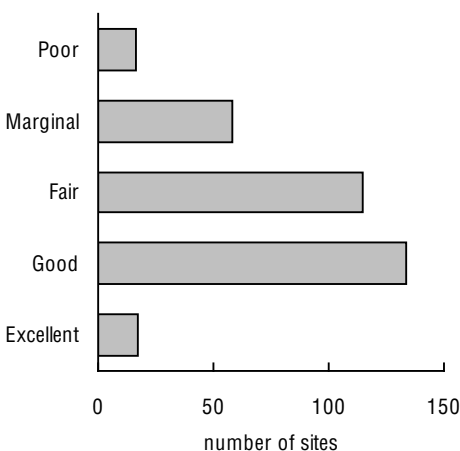
quantities of pollutants were nitrate ion and ammonia. More highly toxic pollutants, such as mercury, are also released in smaller but still significant amounts. Many pollutants also make their way into water after having been released into the air or onto the land.

Freshwater quality was monitored at 340 selected monitoring sites across southern Canada. It was rated 'good or excellent' at 44% of the sites, 'fair' at 34% and 'marginal or poor' at 22% from 2002 to 2004. At 30 monitoring sites across northern Canada, freshwater quality was rated 'good or excellent' at 67% of the sites, 'fair' at 20% and 'marginal or poor' at 13%.

Water quality in the Great Lakes region is assessed differently from other sites because of the large area of the lakes—about 92,200 square kilometres in Canadian territory—and the nature of the surface water and bottom sediment monitoring program.

In 2004 and 2005, freshwater quality measured in the Great Lakes was rated 'good or excellent' for Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Georgian Bay and eastern Lake Erie. For central Lake Erie, it was rated 'fair,' while for the western basin of Lake Erie and for Lake Ontario it was 'marginal.'

Chart 12.3
Status of freshwater quality at sites in southern Canada, 2002 to 2004



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16-251-XWE.

Selected sources

Statistics Canada

- *Canada's Mineral Production, Preliminary Estimates*. Annual. 26-202-X1B
- *Canadian Economic Observer*. Monthly. 11-010-X1B
- *Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators*. Annual. 16-251-X1E
- *Human Activity and the Environment: Annual Statistics*. Annual. 16-201-X1E
- *Waste Management Industry Survey: Business and Government Sectors*. Biennial. 16F0023X1E

Transportation's effects on air quality

Canadians are dependent on vehicles for almost everything we do. At the same time, transportation is a major emitter of pollutants that contribute to poor air quality, especially in and around urban areas. Moreover, transportation accounted for 28% of the growth in GHG emissions from 1990 to 2004.

In 2004, transportation was the source of nearly 75% of carbon monoxide, more than 50% of nitrogen oxides, and more than 25% of VOCs and 17% of fine particulate matter in the air we breathe. As well, 86% of the rise in GHG emissions was from road vehicles, particularly light trucks, such as vans, sports utility vehicles and pickup trucks, and heavy-duty vehicles, such as transport trucks.

Nonetheless, Canadians are not changing their buying patterns—48% of the vehicles sold in 2005 were trucks. About half of these

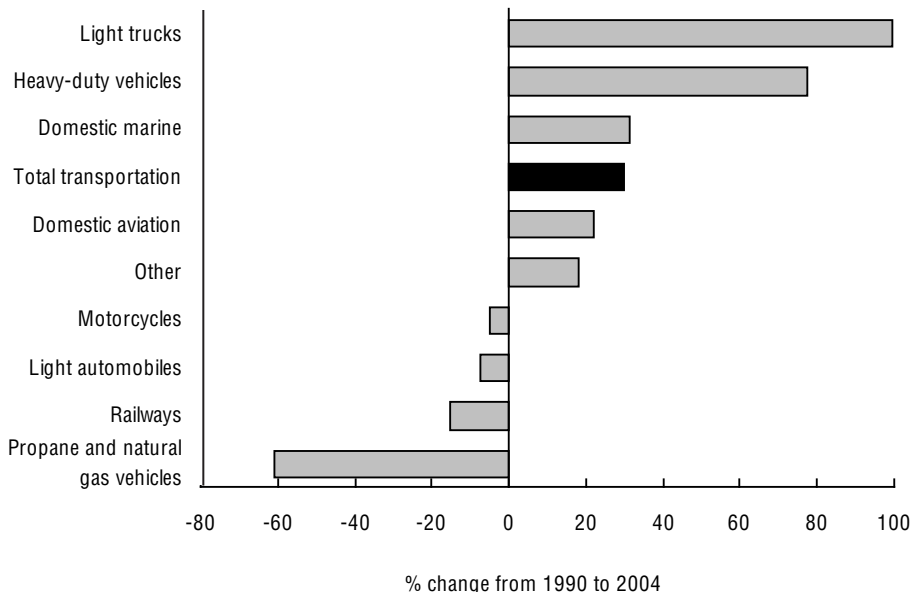
sales were to businesses, reflecting economic conditions in the country.

Businesses keep costs down by minimizing inventories and using 'just-in-time' delivery of parts and products. This has contributed to a booming trucking industry, but it also means trucks are making more trips.

The number of motor vehicles registered in Canada increased 14% from 1999 to 2006. Light vehicle (weighing less than 4,500 kilograms) registrations increased 13% over the same period. In 1951, Canada had five people registered per vehicle; by the mid-1980s, there were two people per vehicle.

Cleaner burning fuels and catalytic converters have helped curb output of air pollutants. Nevertheless, nitrogen oxides and VOCs still contribute to smog and acid rain, and carbon monoxide remains a serious threat to human health.

Chart 12.4
Transportation greenhouse gas emissions, by selected mode or vehicle type



Note: Greenhouse gas emissions in carbon dioxide equivalents.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16-201-XWE.

Protecting and managing the environment

Protecting the environment means more than preventing pollution and cleaning up our messes. For most businesses, it also requires continuing improvements in product design, technology and operations. Many businesses can reduce their pollutants while also cutting costs and improving productivity.

Primary and manufacturing industries spent \$6.8 billion on environmental protection in 2002—24% more than in 2000. This increase was partly driven by new environmental regulations and industries' efforts to reduce pollutants like GHG emissions.

Businesses spent just over \$1 billion to reduce GHG emissions in 2002. The oil and gas industry led the spending at \$245 million, followed closely by the pulp, paper and paperboard industry, at \$242 million.

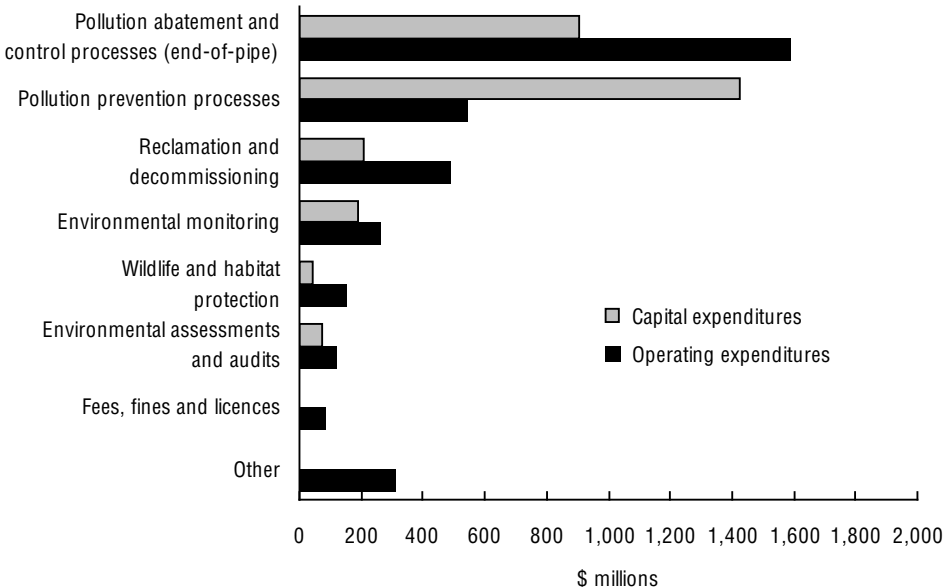
The private sector invested \$428 million in 2002 for prevention and control of water

pollution. It also spent \$1.5 billion to protect air quality—75% of that spending was by the oil and gas, electric power, and petroleum and coal products industries. Businesses invested \$1.4 billion in pollution prevention equipment, as well as \$907 million in pollution abatement and control systems for treating wastes.

In 2002/2003, the Canadian government spent \$6.9 billion on pollution abatement and control systems, of which \$2.9 billion went to sewage collection and disposal and \$2.0 billion went to waste collection and disposal. Local governments spent 92% of these allocated expenditures.

The federal government spent another \$349 million, in 2003/2004, on research and development for pollution prevention and environmental protection—\$200 million more than it spent in 1995/1996 for this purpose.

Chart 12.5
Environmental protection expenditures, all industries, 2002



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16F0006XIE.

Solid waste: Managing our garbage

Because nearly every aspect of our lives generates some form of garbage, managing our waste is a challenge. In 2004, municipalities and businesses that provided waste management services handled a total of 33.2 million tonnes of non-hazardous solid waste in Canada, 8% more than in 2002. That is four times the 2% growth rate of Canada's population over the same period.

Industrial, commercial and institutional sources—as well as construction, renovation and demolition projects—accounted for 15.5 million tonnes, 61% of the non-hazardous waste that was not recycled. Household sources accounted for 39%. Canadian households disposed of 9.8 million tonnes of waste—that is 306 kg per capita and 1.6% more per capita than in 2002.

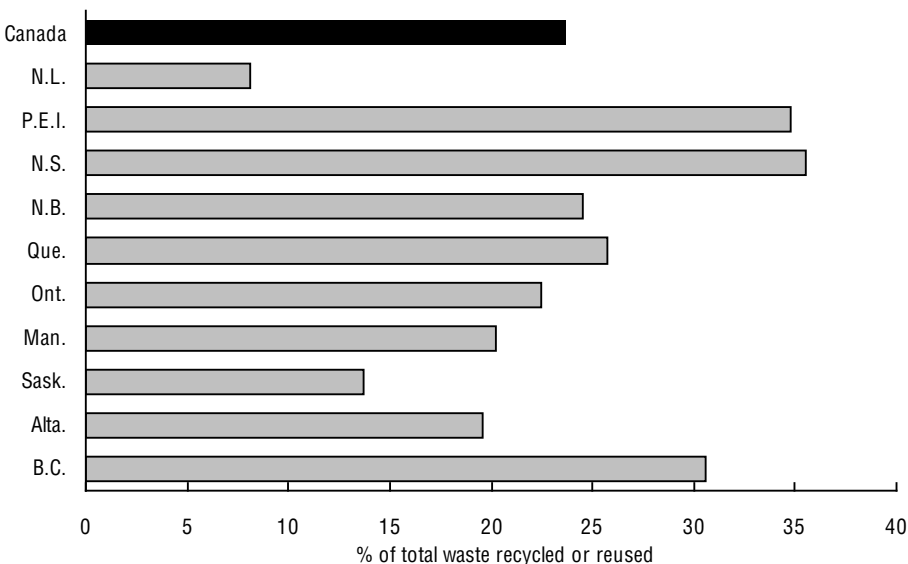
Ontario and Quebec, with 62% of Canada's population, accounted for 66% of the

residential waste generated nationwide in 2004. By weight, our residential waste consists mainly of organic materials from kitchens and yards. Newspapers and other paper fibres account for the second highest portion.

More and more household wastes are being recycled. About 27% of residential waste was diverted away from landfill sites and incinerators in 2004, an increase of four percentage points from 2002. In 2004, 7.9 million tonnes of non-hazardous waste were recycled. Non-residential sources accounted for 54% of the materials prepared for recycling; households accounted for 46%.

Centralized facilities across the country composted 1.7 million tonnes of organic wastes in 2004. This amount excludes backyard composting and on-site composting by industry.

Chart 12.6
Waste diversion rate, by province, 2004



Note: Non-hazardous waste disposed of in public and private waste disposal facilities.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16F0023XIE.

Mining is booming

Canada's mineral resources are contributing to our booming economy. A 67% increase in mining profits in 2005, representing \$2.7 billion, stemmed from increasing global demand for mining products.

This has been a surprising reversal for Canada's mineral resources. Since 1990, investment in mining had been weak and jobs had fallen 53%. But in 2005, employment in mining industries jumped 16% and investment surged 20%.

From 2004 to 2005, the value of metallic minerals production increased 7.7%, led by nickel, copper, gold, iron ore, uranium and zinc. The value of non-metallic minerals production rose 3.6%—led by potash, with a 31.3% increase.

Canada is the world leader in uranium production: it is a \$500-million industry. Canada accounts for about one-third of the

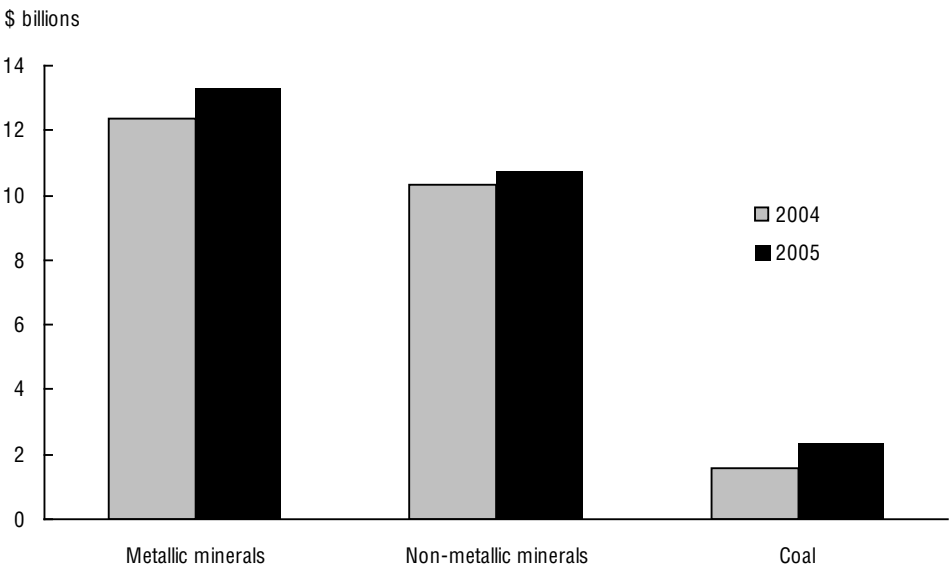
global yield. Besides supplying about 15% of our electricity, uranium is exported to several countries for use in nuclear power plants.

With 33% of global production, Canada is also the world leader in potash mining. Canada has the largest known potash deposit—estimated at 56 billion tonnes. Potash mining occurs primarily in Saskatchewan, but also in New Brunswick.

The word 'spectacular' describes Canada's rise in diamond mining. Prior to 1998, diamond mining in Canada was virtually non-existent. In 2004, Canada ranked third globally in value of diamond production.

With mining comes an impact on the environment. In 2005, mining added 15,600 kilotonnes of GHGs to the environment. The industry spent \$194 million on pollution prevention programs and pollution control and abatement in 2002.

Chart 12.7
Canadian mineral production value



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 26-202-XIE.

Table 12.1 Greenhouse gas emissions, by source, 1990 and 2004

	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004
	Carbon dioxide		Methane		Nitrous oxide	
	kilotonnes					
Total¹	460,000	593,000	3,900	5,200	150	140
Energy	430,000	553,000	2,000	3,000	30	30
Stationary combustion sources	277,000	352,000	200	200	7	9
Electricity and heat generation	94,700	129,000	1.8	4.7	2	2
Fossil fuel industries	51,000	75,000	80	100	1	2
Petroleum refining and upgrading	23,000	29,000	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5
Fossil fuel production	28,100	46,200	80	100	0.7	1
Mining	6,160	15,300	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
Manufacturing industries	54,400	50,300	3	3	2	2
Iron and steel	6,420	6,480	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Non ferrous metals	3,210	3,220	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.05
Chemical	7,060	6,250	0.15	0.13	0.1	0.1
Pulp and paper	13,400	8,990	2	2	0.8	0.9
Cement	3,570	4,310	0.07	0.09	0.05	0.05
Other manufacturing	20,700	21,100	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Construction	1,860	1,340	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.03
Commercial and institutional	25,700	37,700	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8
Residential	41,300	40,700	100	90	2	2
Agriculture and forestry	2,400	2,080	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06
Transportation ²	142,000	185,000	30	30	20	30
Domestic aviation	6,220	7,590	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7
Road transportation	103,000	140,000	16	12	12	16
Light-duty gasoline vehicles	51,600	47,800	9	3.5	6.3	6.0
Light-duty gasoline trucks	20,300	41,000	4	4.5	4.2	8.3
Heavy-duty gasoline vehicles	2,990	4,010	0.42	0.57	0.44	0.60
Motorcycles	225	214	0.18	0.17	0.00	0.00
Light-duty diesel automobiles	657	750	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05
Light-duty diesel trucks	578	873	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.06
Heavy-duty diesel vehicles	24,300	44,400	1	2	0.7	1
Propane and natural gas vehicles	2,160	837	2	1	0.04	0.02
Railways	6,320	5,350	0.3	0.3	3	2
Domestic marine	4,730	6,260	0.4	0.5	1	1
Others	22,000	26,000	10	10	4	6
Off-road gasoline vehicles	5,000	4,000	6	4	0.1	0.08
Off-road diesel vehicles	10,000	14,000	0.5	0.7	4	5
Pipelines	6,700	8,280	6.7	8.3	0.2	0.2
Fugitive sources	11,000	16,000	1,600	2,400	...	0.1
Coal mining	...	...	90	50	...	...
Oil and natural gas	11,000	16,000	1,500	2,300	...	0
Oil	1,910	3,650	230	300	...	...
Natural gas	4,200	7,200	640	1,000	...	...
Venting	110	160	...	1,000	...	0.1
Flaring	4,340	5,350	2.61	3.91	...	0.00

See notes and source at the end of this table.

Table 12.1 Greenhouse gas emissions, by source, 1990 and 2004 (continued)

	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004
	Carbon dioxide		Methane		Nitrous oxide	
	kilotonnes					
Industrial processes	30,300	39,600	...	...	37.1	12.7
Mineral products	8,300	9,500	...	...	...	...
Cement production	5,400	7,100	...	...	...	...
Lime production	2,000	2,000	...	...	...	...
Mineral product use ³	1,100	630	...	...	...	...
Chemical industry	3,900	5,700	...	...	37.1	12.7
Ammonia production	3,900	5,700	...	...	...	...
Nitric acid production	...	...	...	...	2.5	2.7
Adipic acid production	...	...	...	...	34.6	9.98
Metal production	9,800	12,000	...	...	...	...
Iron and steel production	7,060	8,160	...	...	...	...
Aluminum production	2,700	4,200	...	...	...	...
Sulfur hexafluoride used in magnesium smelters and casters	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consumption of halocarbons and sulfur hexafluoride	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other and undifferentiated production	8,300	12,000	...	...	...	...
Solvent and other product use	...	...	...	...	1.3	1.6
Agriculture	...	...	1,000	1,290	77	89
Enteric fermentation	...	...	877	1,140	...	...
Manure management	...	...	120	150	13	17
Agricultural soils	...	...	...	...	63	72
Direct sources	...	...	...	...	35	37
Pasture, range and paddock manure	...	...	...	...	10	14
Indirect sources	...	...	...	...	20	20
Waste	270	200	1,100	1,300	3	3
Solid waste disposal on land	...	...	1,100	1,300	...	...
Wastewater handling	...	...	11	12	3	3
Waste incineration	270	200	0.4	0.06	0.4	0.2
Land use, land use change and forestry	-87,000	59,000	160	640	7	27
Forest land	-110,000	51,000	150	640	6.4	27
Cropland	13,000	-140	...	5	...	0.3
Grassland	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wetlands	6,000	1,000	...	0.1	...	0.01
Settlements	8,000	7,000	...	3	...	0

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

1. National totals exclude all greenhouse gas emissions from the Land use, land use change and forestry sector.

2. Emissions from ethanol fuel are reported within the gasoline vehicle sub-categories.

3. The category Mineral product use includes carbon dioxide emissions from the use of limestone and dolomite, soda ash and magnesite.

Source: Environment Canada.

Table 12.2 Substances released to the land, 2004

	Releases ¹ tonnes	Share of total %
Hydrogen sulphide	226,578.4	81.5
Zinc and its compounds	9,560.5	3.4
Asbestos (friable form)	7,447.6	2.7
Ammonia ²	6,985.6	2.5
Methanol	5,751.0	2.1
Manganese and its compounds	5,565.2	2.0
Phosphorous (total)	3,601.5	1.3
Ethylene glycol	2,703.8	1.0
Lead (and its compounds)	2,038.5	0.7
Vanadium and its compounds (except when in an alloy)	1,507.7	0.5

Note: Top 10 substances only.

1. Data include disposals.

2. Refers to the total of both ammonia (NH₃) and ammonium ion (NH₄⁺) in solution.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16-201-XIE.

Table 12.3 Waste disposal and diversion, by province, 2000, 2002 and 2004

	2000	2002	2004	2000	2002	2004
	Total waste disposed			Total materials diverted		
	tonnes					
Canada	23,168,870	23,829,009	24,674,855	6,500,684	6,907,956	7,836,497
Newfoundland and Labrador	398,818	376,593	400,048	38,386	30,386	35,308
Nova Scotia	391,827	389,194	399,967	169,724	215,349	231,526
New Brunswick	415,058	413,606	442,173	122,724	144,661	149,804
Quebec	5,806,200	5,543,800	55,438,002	1,743,000	1,743,376	1,743,376
Ontario	8,931,600	9,645,633	10,053,154	2,415,498	2,515,498	2,900,125
Manitoba	914,511	896,556	928,118	160,671	188,480	207,116
Saskatchewan	821,946	795,124	833,511	133,380	127,235	142,763
Alberta	2,750,004	2,890,294	3,077,311	589,642	690,517	768,408
British Columbia	2,581,336	2,738,180	2,841,361	1,105,121	1,214,475	1,324,166

Note: Data for Prince Edward Island and the territories suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16-253-XIE.

Table 12.4 Capital expenditures on pollution prevention, by environmental milieu and by industry, 2002

	All environmental milieu	Air	Surface water	On-site contained solid and liquid waste	Noise, radiation and vibration	Other
	\$ millions					
All industries	1,427.2	950.5	224.7	138.3	12.9	100.8
Logging	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
Oil and gas extraction	243.7	184.0	34.6	19.0	3.5	2.7
Mining	31.1	x	20.5	7.6	0.0	x
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	228.2	164.9	27.7	x	x	x
Natural gas distribution	x	x	x	x	0.0	0.0
Food	46.4	23.8	9.4	4.3	0.0	8.8
Beverage and tobacco products	6.4	1.8	0.4	2.8	0.0	1.3
Wood products	29.0	x	5.4	15.6	x	0.4
Pulp, paper and paperboard mills	152.9	65.3	x	3.8	x	x
Petroleum and coal products	499.9	425.0	48.6	x	x	x
Chemicals	x	x	16.9	12.9	0.6	x
Non-metallic mineral products	24.4	3.5	2.0	1.2	0.2	17.5
Primary metals	31.1	15.5	7.2	7.2	0.0	1.2
Fabricated metal products	x	x	x	0.3	0.2	2.1
Transportation equipment	27.3	18.5	3.5	3.9	0.2	1.3
Pipeline transportation	32.0	5.3	x	20.5	x	x

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16-201-XIE.

Table 12.5 Capital expenditures on pollution abatement and control, by environmental milieu and by industry, 2002

	All environmental milieu	Air	Surface water	On-site contained solid and liquid waste	Noise, radiation and vibration
	\$ millions				
All industries	907.7	580.6	203.3	104.8	18.9
Logging	x	x	x	x	x
Oil and gas extraction	85.9	48.4	21.2	13.7	2.7
Mining	36.3	7.5	22.9	5.7	0.2
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	218.3	166.8	36.5	14.9	0.3
Natural gas distribution	x	x	0.0	x	0.1
Food	59.5	15.0	37.6	x	x
Beverage and tobacco products	1.9	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.1
Wood products	x	x	x	x	x
Pulp, paper and paperboard mills	57.4	32.3	16.5	8.1	0.5
Petroleum and coal products	226.7	155.8	35.1	28.5	7.3
Chemicals	26.4	15.8	5.0	3.4	2.2
Non-metallic mineral products	38.7	27.8	2.0	7.9	1.0
Primary metals	87.4	66.1	13.9	7.2	0.2
Fabricated metal products	x	1.3	1.5	x	0.1
Transportation equipment	29.7	x	x	4.4	0.1
Pipeline transportation	x	x	0.1	x	x

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16-201-XIE.

Table 12.6 Production of selected mineral commodities, 2004 and 2005

	2004	2005 ^a
	carats	
Diamonds	12,679,910	12,299,733
	kilograms	
Gold	130,727	120,061
Platinum group	27,541	22,585
	tonnes	
Zinc	791,373	667,964
Copper	562,795	592,393
Nickel	186,694	188,749
Lead	76,730	79,252
Uranium	11,599	11,627
Molybdenum	9,519	7,910
Cobalt	5,060	5,533
Silver	1,337	1,127
Cadmium	848	671
Bismuth	217	193
Antimony	105	96
Gemstones	292	67
Tantalum	91	63
	kilotonnes	
Sand and gravel	252,609	246,337
Stone	161,975	160,384
Iron ore	28,405	32,210
Salt	13,903	13,632
Potash	10,109	10,886
Gypsum	9,904	8,581
Quartz	1,681	1,980
Peat	1,320	1,247
Nepheline syenite	712	740
Soapstone, talc, pyrophyllite	72	76
Barite	20	23

Note: Canadian mines only.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 26-202-XIB.

Table 12.7 Mining, production workers and value of production, 2000 to 2005

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	number					
Mining (except oil and gas)	39,443	37,724	36,811	35,829	34,786	35,342
Coal mining	4,759	4,531	4,331	3,923	3,731	3,822
Iron ore mining	3,680	2,923	3,085	3,275	2,663	2,811
Gold and silver ore mining	6,002	5,323	5,386	5,134	4,832	4,622
Diamond mining	419	485	762	992	1,032	763
Potash mining	2,513	2,525	2,544	2,720	2,981	3,051
	\$ millions					
Mining (except oil and gas)	17,019.5	16,564.8	16,556.8	16,641.6	20,753.0	24,635.5
Coal mining	1,485.9	1,704.4	1,666.4	1,285.4	1,552.7	2,828.6
Iron ore mining	1,599.8	1,377.2	1,326.1	1,403.6	1,424.4	2,600.1
Gold and silver ore mining	2,118.6	2,261.8	2,490.6	2,460.3	2,494.1	2,319.3
Diamond mining	647.8	718.4	780.1	1,587.7	2,096.7	1,762.1
Potash mining	1,703.2	1,669.6	1,681.6	1,623.5	2,197.3	2,553.4

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 152-0005.

Abbreviations and symbols



Provinces and territories

Newfoundland and Labrador	N.L.
Prince Edward Island	P.E.I.
Nova Scotia	N.S.
New Brunswick	N.B.
Quebec	Que.
Ontario	Ont.
Manitoba	Man.
Saskatchewan	Sask.
Alberta	Alta.
British Columbia	B.C.
Yukon	Y.T.
Northwest Territories	N.W.T.
Nunavut	Nvt.

Measurements

centimetre	cm
metre	m
kilometre	km
gram	g
kilogram	kg
litre	L
millilitre	mL
hour	h
watt	W
kilowatt	kW
degrees Celsius	°C

The symbols described in this document apply to all data published by Statistics Canada from all origins, including surveys, censuses and administrative sources, as well as straight tabulations and all estimations.

.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0 ^s	value rounded to zero where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
P	preliminary
r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the <i>Statistics Act</i>
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

Note: In some tables, figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

When the figure is not accompanied by a data quality symbol, it means that the quality of the data was assessed to be 'acceptable or better' according to the policies and standards of Statistics Canada.

The statistics in this edition are the most up-to-date available at the time of its preparation. For more recent data, visit Canadian Statistics at www.statcan.ca