

# 200 | National Overview —

National Pollutant Release Inventory





Final Disposal and Off-site Transfers for Treatment Prior to Final Disposal

**November 2003** 



Canadä

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Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999

Final Disposal and Off-site Transfers for Treatment Prior to Final Disposal

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#### OVERVIEW OF THE NPRI

#### 1.1 What is the NPRI?

The National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI) is a legislated, nationwide, publicly accessible inventory of pollutants released to the environment. It was created in 1992 to provide Canadians with information on pollutant releases from facilities located in their communities, including the quantities discharged to air, water, land, and underground injection and the quantities sent to other facilities for disposal, treatment, or recycling and energy recovery. It also supports a number of environmental initiatives, by providing information that:

- helps governments and others to identify priorities for action;
- encourages industry to take proactive measures to reduce releases:
- allows for tracking of progress in reducing releases; and
- supports a number of regulatory initiatives.

The NPRI is a constantly evolving program. Public and stakeholder consultation is an integral part of the changes to the program. Since the NPRI's inception, substances have been added and deleted, the thresholds at which substances are reported have been adjusted, and the NPRI has expanded in scope to collect data on recycling and pollution prevention activities. Further refinements are planned for future years.

The NPRI program is delivered by Environment Canada under the authority of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* (CEPA). ¹ Owners or operators of facilities that manufacture, process, or otherwise use one or more of the NPRI-listed substances under prescribed conditions are required to submit an annual report to Environment Canada on the releases and transfers of those substances. ²

For more information, refer to Environment Canada's NPRI Web site at **www.ec.gc.ca/npri/**, or contact your nearest NPRI office.

# **1.2** What's New for the 2001 NPRI? 1.2.1 NPRI Substance List for 2001

The NPRI changed significantly for the 2000 reporting year with the introduction of alternate reporting thresholds. Certain substances are listed at alternate thresholds because they pose serious risks to human health or the environment in relatively low quantities, and very limited data, if any, would be reported to the NPRI for these substances at the original 10-tonne and 1% concentration reporting threshold. Substances with alternate reporting thresholds in the 2001 NPRI include mercury (and its compounds), 17 polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), dioxins/furans, and hexachlorobenzene (HCB).

The following changes were made to the NPRI substance list for the 2001 reporting year:

- addition of N,N-dimethylformamide (CAS No. 68-12-2) to Schedule I, Part I, of the 2001 Canada Gazette notice;
- amalgamation of the individual isomers of cresol (m-, o-, and p-cresol) under the "cresol (all isomers)" listing;
- changed qualifier for vanadium to "(except when in an alloy) and its compounds" from "fume or dust"; and
- de-listing of phosphoric acid (CAS No. 7664-38-2).

The list of NPRI substances for the 2001 reporting year is provided in a supplementary table found on the NPRI Web site at www.ec.gc.ca/npri/

#### 1.2.2 2001 National Overview Series

The 2001 National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI) National Overview (referred to as the "2001 National Overview") consists of the following series of documents:

- 2001 National Overview Reporting Requirements, National Pollutant Release Inventory;
- 2001 National Overview Summary of 2001 Data, National Pollutant Release Inventory;

I The 1988 CEPA was in force for previous years of NPRI reporting. CEPA 1999 came into force in April 2000 and is the authority for the 2001 reporting year and beyond.

The requirements for the 2001 NPRI were published in the Canada Gazette, Part I, on December 29, 2001.

- 2001 National Overview Releases, National Pollutant Release Inventory;
- 2001 National Overview Final Disposal and Off-site Transfers for Treatment Prior to Final Disposal, National Pollutant Release Inventory; and
- 2001 National Overview Recycling and Energy Recovery, National Pollutant Release Inventory.

The 2001 National Overview was categorized in this manner to provide Canadians with more focused and concise summaries regarding the NPRI reporting requirements, on-site releases of pollutants, final disposal of pollutants and off-site transfer of pollutants for treatment prior to final disposal, and information on recycling and energy recovery in Canada for the 2001 reporting year. The 2001 National Overview series includes data as they appeared in the NPRI database on **November 8, 2002**.

In addition to the 2001 National Overview series, Environment Canada has developed a new report entitled Informing Canadians on Pollution 2003: Highlights of the 2001 National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI). This report provides a snapshot of pollution from industrial and commercial companies in Canada in 2001. In addition to marking progress on sector and pollutant releases and disposal and recycling trends, other highlights include special sections on toxic substances, pollution prevention, managing pollution in Canada, and tips on how communities and individuals can use the NPRI.

## 1.2.3 New Groupings for Releases and Transfers

Environment Canada engaged stakeholders during 2002 to review the "reporting in" and "reporting out" of NPRI information. This review was identified as a priority during the consultation process by the NPRI Multistakeholder Work Group on Substances. In previous reporting years, some stakeholders expressed concerns with the reporting of pollutants sent to a landfill on site as a release to the environment, whereas transfers off site of pollutants for final disposal to a landfill were reported as transfers. This difference in classification could lead to a different representation of the same activity, depending on whether it occurred on site or off site. There is also an issue of perception — sending substances to a landfill is perceived differently from releases to air and water.

Stakeholders have recommended that releases include only releases to air and water and those releases that disperse material on land. Substances sent to landfill or land farm or underground injection on site should be grouped together with transfers off site destined for a similar fate. Other options are possible, but the recommended option has a number of advantages, including the following:

- Similar activities are portrayed in a similar manner, whether they occur on site or off-site.
- It will be easier to track trends in disposal.
- It provides a more intuitive presentation of information.

Through this work with stakeholders, a new format was established for summarizing releases and transfers of NPRI pollutants. The following groupings were used to summarize information collected through the NPRI for the 2001 reporting year:

On-site pollutant releases:

- air
- water
- land includes spills, leaks, and other

#### Final disposal:

- on-site disposal: landfill, land treatment, and underground injection
- off-site disposal: landfill, land treatment, underground injection, and storage

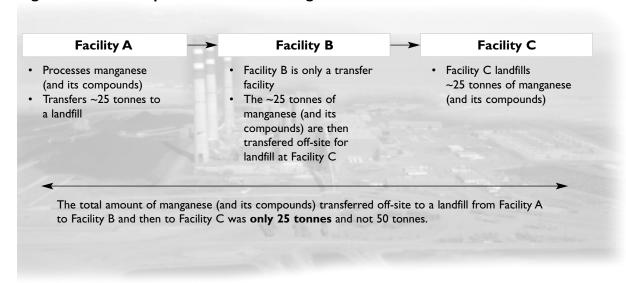
Off-site transfers for treatment prior to final disposal:

- · physical treatment
- · chemical treatment
- biological treatment
- incineration or thermal treatment where energy is not recovered
- treatment at a municipal sewage treatment plant (MSTP)

Off-site transfers for recycling and energy recovery:

- recycling
- · energy recovery

Figure 1-1 Example of Double Counting



Appendix A provides NPRI definitions for releases and transfers.

Double counting is an issue that needs to be considered when attempting to add releases and transfers together. It is important to understand that there is no double counting of releases and disposal on site, whereas transfers may be counted more than once. In Figure 1-1, for example, Facility A transfers approximately 25 tonnes of manganese (and its compounds) (deemed to be a waste material by Facility A) to Facility B (a transfer facility). Facility B then transfers the same 25 tonnes of manganese (and its compounds) to Facility C, which proceeds to landfill this material. In addition, Facility A, Facility B, and Facility C file reports to NPRI for the 2001 reporting year. In this example, it is important to note that **only 25 tonnes** (and not 50 tonnes) of manganese (and its compounds) in total are transferred off site from Facility A to Facility B and then to Facility C.

# 2 SUMMARY OF ON-SITE AND OFF-SITE FINAL DISPOSAL IN 2001

In 2001, 2618 facilities across Canada reported to the NPRI, of which 839 submitted data on on-site and off-site final disposal totalling an estimated 181 681 tonnes and 38 208 tonnes, respectively (see Table 2-1).

For additional information on the facilities and companies that reported to the NPRI for the 2001 reporting year, refer to the supplementary table found on the NPRI Web site at www.ec.gc.ca/npri/

#### 2.1 On-site Final Disposal in 2001

Facilities reported an estimated 181 681 tonnes of NPRI-listed pollutants that were sent for on-site final disposal in 2001, a decrease of 11 767 tonnes (or -6.1%) from 2000. The following breakdown summarizes on-site final disposal activities in 2001 (see Figure 2-1):

- landfill: 26 697 tonnes (14.7%), an overall decrease of an estimated 2652 tonnes (or -9.0%) from 2000;
- land treatment: 880 tonnes (0.5%), an overall increase of an estimated
   371 tonnes (or +72.8%) from 2000; and

 underground injection: 154 104 tonnes (84.8%), an overall decrease of an estimated 9485 tonnes (or -5.8%) from 2000.

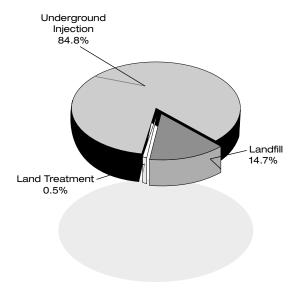
The decrease that was reported from on-site final disposal — landfill was mainly attributed to a reduction of an estimated 1525 tonnes (or -15.1%) of calcium fluoride and 1513 tonnes (or -56.1%) of lead (and its compounds) from the Alumina and Aluminum Production and Processing (NAICS No. 3313) and Waste Treatment and Disposal (NAICS No. 5622) industrial sectors, respectively. The decrease that was reported from on-site final disposal — underground injection was mainly due to a reduction of 7746 tonnes (or -5.2%) of hydrogen sulphide from the Oil and Gas Extraction (NAICS No. 2111) and Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction (NAICS No. 2131) industrial sectors.

Table 2-1 National Summary of On-site and Off-site Final Disposal in 2001<sup>A</sup>

	2000	2001	Change (2000–2001)	% change (2000–2001)
Total facilities	781	839	58	7.4
Total reports	2 737	2 857	120	4.4
Pollutants reported	122	124	2	1.6
Final disposal (tonnes):				
On-site disposal:				
Landfill	29 349.3	26 697.1	-2 652.2	-9.0
Land treatment	509.3	879.9	370.6	72.8
Underground injection	163 589.3	154 104.3	-9 485.0	-5.8
Total	193 447.9	181 681.3	-11 766.7	-6.1
Off-site disposal:				
Landfill	29 677.6	24 279.7	-5 397.9	-18.2
Land treatment	I 645.4	2 472.3	826.9	50.3
Underground injection	8 119.2	9 078.4	959.3	11.8
Storage	2 111.5	2 377.7	266.1	12.6
Total	41 553.6	38 208.1	-3 345.5	-8.1

A Because of rounding of release and transfer quantities, the totals may not equal the sum of the individual values.

Figure 2-1 On-site Final Disposal in 2001



It is important to note that increases and decreases in the final disposal of pollutants can be attributed to numerous factors (these factors should be considered when using NPRI information), including, but not limited to, the following:

- facilities reporting to the NPRI for the first time:
- facilities using improved estimation methodologies;
- changes in facility infrastructure and processes/operations; and
- · use of pollution prevention techniques.

#### 2.1.1 Twenty-five NPRI Pollutants Sent in Largest Quantities for On-site Final Disposal in 2001

Table 2-2 highlights the 25 NPRI-listed pollutants sent in the largest quantities for on-site final disposal in 2001, by disposal method. These 25 pollutants accounted for an estimated 181 188 tonnes (99.7%) of total on-site final disposal.

Of these 25 NPRI-listed pollutants, the following six accounted for an estimated 94.3% of total on-site final disposals:

- hydrogen sulphide: 140 696 tonnes (77.4%);
- calcium fluoride: 10 094 tonnes (5.6%);
- ammonia (total): 7856 tonnes (4.3%);
- zinc (and its compounds): 6235 tonnes (3.4%);
- methanol: 3677 tonnes (2.0%); and
- manganese (and its compounds): 2845 tonnes (1.6%).

# 2.1.2 Industrial Sectors Reporting the Largest On-site Final Disposals in 2001

In 2001, the following five industrial sectors reported the largest on-site final disposals, accounting for an estimated 170 360 tonnes (93.8%) of on-site final disposals (see Table 2-3):

- NAICS No. 2111, Oil and Gas Extraction: 128 392 tonnes (70.7%);
- NAICS No. 2131, Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction: 16 763 tonnes (9.2%);
- NAICS No. 3313, Alumina and Aluminum Production and Processing: 10 368 tonnes (5.7%);
- NAICS No. 5622, Waste Treatment and Disposal: 8829 tonnes (4.9%); and
- NAICS No. 3241, Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing: 6008 tonnes (3.3%).

Table 2-2 Twenty-five NPRI Pollutants Sent in the Largest Quantities for On-site Final Disposal in 2001

		On-site Final Disposal (tonnes)							
CAS No.	Pollutant	Landfill	Land Treatment	Under- ground Injection	2001 Total	2000 Total	Change (2000–2001)	% change (2000– 2001)	
7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulphide	0.0	0.0	140 695.7	140 695.7	148 462.2	-7 766.4	-5.2	
7789-75-5	Calcium fluoride	10 094.1	0.0	0.0	10 094.1	11 622.2	-1 528.1	-13.1	
NA	Ammonia (total)	16.9	673.0	7 166.5	7 856.4	8 080.0	-223.5	-2.8	
NA	Zinc (and its compounds)	6 197.8	34.4	2.7	6 235.0	5 913.4	321.6	5.4	
67-56-I	Methanol	17.0	4.4	3 655.4	3 676.8	4 153.4	-476.6	-11.5	
NA	Manganese (and its compounds)	2 803.1	41.5	0.1	2 844.7	2 844.1	0.6	0.0	
NA	Lead (and its compounds)	1 490.2	0.1	0.1	1 490.4	3 074.5	-1 584.2	-51.5	
NA	Selenium (and its compounds)	947.8	0.0	0.0	947.8	10.1	937.8	9 312.6	
1332-21-4	Asbestos (friable form)	893.0	0.0	0.0	893.0	3 144.1	-2 251.1	-71.6	
1344-28-1	Aluminum oxide (fibrous forms)	759.6	0.0	0.0	759.6	0.0	759.6	_	
7440-62-2	Vanadium (and its compounds)	702.8	2.6	0.0	705.3	1.9	703.4	36 867.4	
78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone	0.0	0.0	687.2	687.2	1 290.0	-602.8	-46.7	
107-21-1	Ethylene glycol	2.2	0.0	658.5	660.7	473.9	186.8	39.4	
NA	Chromium (and its compounds)	647.3	0.0	5.9	653.2	334.0	319.3	95.6	
111-42-2	Diethanolamine (and its salts)	0.0	0.0	574.0	574.0	668.6	-94.6	-14.1	
NA	Copper (and its compounds)	542.1	0.0	0.0	542.2	386.7	155.5	40.2	
85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride	402.8	0.0	0.0	402.8	760.2	-357.4	-47.0	
NA	Nitrate ion in solution at pH ≥6.0	0.1	122.5	216.6	339.2	458.6	-119.4	-26.0	
NA	Nickel (and its compounds)	304.6	0.4	0.2	305.2	256.5	48.7	19.0	
7664-93-9	Sulphuric acid	211.0	0.0	0.2	211.3	0.0	211.2	4 224 920.0	
NA	Cadmium (and its compounds)	137.4	0.0	0.0	137.4	129.5	7.9	6.1	
NA	Arsenic (and its compounds)	135.4	0.0	0.0	135.4	100.5	34.8	34.7	
108-95-2	Phenol (and its salts)	0.0	0.0	118.4	118.4	9.3	109.1	1 176.0	
110-54-3	n-Hexane	104.9	0.1	9.3	114.2	4.2	110.0	2 594.2	
1330-20-7	Xylene (mixed isomers)	60.9	0.0	46.8	107.7	36.2	71.5	197.7	
Largest o	n-site disposal	2 6471.1	879.1	153 837.5	181 187.7	192 214.1	-11 026.3	-5.7	
National 1	otal	2 6697.1	879.9	154 104.3	181 681.3	193 447.9	-11 766.7	-6.1	
% of natio	nal total	99.2	99.9	99.8	99.7	99.4	0.4	0.4	

Table 2-3 Industrial Sectors Reporting the Largest On-site Final Disposals of NPRI-listed Pollutants in 2001

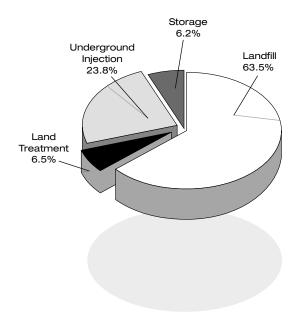
		On-site Final Disposal (tonnes)							
CAS No.	Pollutant	Landfill	Land Treat-	Under- ground	2001 Total	2000 Total	Change (2000–	% change (2000–	
	o. 2111 – Oil and Gas Extracti		ment	Injection	I otai	I otai	2001)	2001)	
		0.0	0.0	124 386.3	124 386.3	126 869.4	-2 483.0	-2.0	
	Hydrogen sulphide								
	Methanol	0.0 763.3	0.0	1 937.3 0.0	1 937.3 763.3	2 186.3 426.4	-249.0 336.9	-11.4 79.0	
	Asbestos (friable form)	763.3 0.0	0.0	592.0	763.3 592.0	426.4 378.9	213.0	79.0 56.2	
	Ethylene glycol								
	Diethanolamine (and its salts)	0.0	0.0	574.0	574.0	668.6	-94.6	-14.1	
	bstances in sector	763.7		127 628.1		130 694.7	-2 302.9	-1.8	
	o. 2131 – Support Activities f	or wining a	0.0	16 260.0	16 260.0	21 523.0	-5 263.0	-24.5	
	Hydrogen sulphide Methanol	0.0	0.0	337.8	337.8	397.6	-5 263.0	-24.5 -15.0	
				0.0		0.0	104.7	-15.0	
	n-Hexane	104.7	0.0		104.7		60.3		
	Xylene (mixed isomers)	60.3	0.0	0.0		0.0			
	Ethylbenzene	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.5	
	stances in sector	165.0	0.0	16 597.8	16 762.7	21 920.6	-5 157.8	-23.5	
	o. 3313 – Alumina and Alumin Calcium fluoride	10 092.0	on and Pro	ocessing:	10 092.0	11 617.0	-1 525.0	-13.1	
	Sulphuric acid	211.0	0.0	0.0	211.0	0.0	211.0	-13.1	
	PAH	59.5	0.0	0.0	59.5	1.8	57.7	3212.7	
1	Anthracene	5.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	5.1	3212.7	
		0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	_	
·	Zinc (and its compounds)	10 367.6	0.0	0.0	10 367.6	11 618.8	-I 25I.2	-10.8	
	o. 5622 – Waste Treatment an			0.0	10 307.0	11 010.0	-1 251.2	-10.6	
	Zinc (and its compounds)	4  70.	0.0	0.0	4 170.1	3 247.2	922.8	28.4	
	Lead (and its compounds)	1 186.0	0.0	0.0	1 186.0	2 699.3	-1 513.3	-56.1	
	Selenium (and its compounds)	939.8	0.0	0.0	939.8	0.0	939.8	-50.1	
	Aluminum oxide (fibrous forms)	759.6	0.0	0.0	759.6	0.0	759.6		
	Manganese (and its compounds)	457.4	0.0	0.0	457.4	281.8	175.6	62.3	
1	ances in sector	8 829.4	0.0	0.0	8 829.4	9 912.6	-1 083.2	-10.9	
	o. 3241 – Petroleum and Coal				0 027.4	7 712.0	-1 003.2	-10.7	
	Ammonia (total)	0.0	0.0	5 534.5	5 534.5	5 413.2	121.3	2.2	
	Methanol	0.0	0.0	187.7	187.7	0.0	187.7		
	Phenol (and its salts)	0.0	0.0	118.4	118.4	9.3	107.7	1175.9	
	Hydrogen sulphide	0.0	0.0	49.4	49.4	69.8	-20.4	-29.3	
	Ethylene glycol	0.0	0.0	29.7	29.7	92.3	-62.7	-67.9	
	stances in sector	1.9	2.4	6 003.9	6 008.2	5 683.4	324.8	5.7	

#### 2.2 Off-site Final Disposal in 2001

Facilities reported an estimated 38 208 tonnes of NPRI-listed pollutants that were sent for off-site final disposal in 2001, a decrease of 3346 tonnes (or -8.1%) from 2000. The following breakdown summarizes off-site final disposal activities in 2001 (see Figure 2-2):

- landfill: 24 280 tonnes (63.5%), an overall decrease of an estimated 5398 tonnes (or -18.2%) from 2000;
- land treatment: 2472 tonnes (6.5%), an overall increase of an estimated 827 tonnes (or +50.3%) from 2000;
- underground injection: 9078 tonnes (23.8%), an overall increase of an estimated 959 tonnes (or +11.8%) from 2000; and
- storage: 2378 tonnes (6.2%), an overall increase of an estimated 266 tonnes (or +12.6%) from 2000.

Figure 2-2 Off-site Final Disposal in 2001



The decrease that was reported from off-site final disposal — landfill was mainly attributed to a reduction of an estimated 4030 tonnes (or -51.2%) of zinc (and its compounds) from the Iron and Steel Mills and Ferro-Alloy Manufacturing (NAICS No. 3311) industrial sector. The increase that was reported from off-site final disposal — land treatment was mainly due to an estimated 1553 tonnes of ammonia (total) reported from the Water, Sewage and Other Systems (NAICS No. 2213) industrial sector.

As noted above, it is important to note that increases and decreases in the final disposal of pollutants can be attributed to numerous factors (these factors should be considered when using NPRI information), including, but not limited to, the following:

- facilities reporting to the NPRI for the first time;
- facilities using improved estimation methodologies;
- changes in facility infrastructure and processes/operations; and
- · use of pollution prevention techniques.

#### 2.2.1 Twenty-five NPRI Pollutants Sent in Largest Quantities for Off-site Final Disposal in 2001

Table 2-4 highlights the 25 NPRI-listed pollutants sent in the largest quantities for off-site final disposal in 2001, by disposal method. These 25 pollutants accounted for an estimated 37 262 tonnes (97.5%) of total off-site final disposals.

Of these 25 NPRI-listed pollutants, the following six accounted for an estimated 70.9% of total off-site final disposals:

- zinc (and its compounds): 6908 tonnes (18.1%);
- manganese (and its compounds): 4649 tonnes (12.2%);
- calcium fluoride: 4522 tonnes (11.8%);
- sulphuric acid: 4373 tonnes (11.4%);
- ammonia (total): 3503 tonnes (9.2%); and
- methanol: 3131 tonnes (8.2%).

# 2.2.2 Industrial Sectors Reporting the Largest Off-site Final Disposals in 2001

In 2001, the following five industrial sectors reported the largest off-site final disposals, accounting for an estimated 24 210 tonnes (63.4% of the total) (see Table 2-5):

- NAICS No. 3311, Iron and Steel Mills and Ferro-Alloy Manufacturing: 6562 tonnes (17.2%);
- NAICS No. 5622, Waste Treatment and Disposal: 4823 tonnes (12.6%);
- NAICS No. 3251, Basic Chemical Manufacturing: 4716 tonnes (12.3%);
- NAICS No. 3313, Alumina and Aluminum Production and Processing: 4575 tonnes (12.0%); and
- NAICS No. 2111, Oil and Gas Extraction: 3535 tonnes (9.2%).

Table 2-4 Twenty-five NPRI Pollutants Sent in the Largest Quantities for Off-site Final Disposal in 2001

	Off-site Final Disposal (tonnes)  Under- Land Chang								DL
CAS No.	Pollutant	Landfill	Storage	Under- ground Injection	Land Treat- ment	2001 Total	2000 Total	Change (2000– 2001)	% change (2000– 2001)
NA	Zinc (and its	6 519.2	264.4	77.9	46.0	6 907.6	11 105.6	-4 198.1	-37.8
	compounds)								3
NA	Manganese (and its compounds)	4 249.6	302.7	0.0	97.0	4 649.3	5 363.4	-714.1	-13.3
7789-75-5	Calcium fluoride	4 522.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4 522.4	2 863.9	1 658.4	57.9
7664-93-9	Sulphuric acid	230.2	4.8	4 137.9	0.0	4 373.0	4 229.2	143.8	3.4
NA	Ammonia (total)	787.0	470.9	235.9	2 009.1	3 502.9	1 868.9	1 634.0	87.4
67-56-I	Methanol	14.3	0.5	3 116.3	0.0	3 131.2	2 372.7	758.6	32.0
1332-21-4	Asbestos (friable form)	1 642.9	0.0	0.0	3.9	I 646.7	I 643.0	3.7	0.2
NA	Lead (and its compounds)	1 357.7	131.8	0.1	2.4	1 491.9	I 450.4	41.5	2.9
NA	Chromium (and its compounds)	1 149.5	96.8	230.1	0.0	I 476.4	2 674.4	-1 198.0	-44.8
NA	Nitrate ion in solution at pH ≥6.0	72.8	0.0	855.0	91.0	1 018.8	830.3	188.5	22.7
NA	Copper (and its compounds)	868.0	120.5	0.0	22.1	1 010.5	991.6	19.0	1.9
1330-20-7	Xylene (mixed isomers)	371.1	410.8	26.7	58.9	867.4	1 165.2	-297.9	-25.6
NA	Nickel (and its compounds)	527.4	46.7	18.8	0.0	592.9	668.3	-75.4	-11.3
108-88-3	Toluene	161.9	190.3	35.0	52.6	439.9	637.2	-197.3	-31.0
7440-62-2		169.1	101.7	0.0	0.0	270.8	0.2	270.6	139 484.0
7429-90-5	Aluminum (fume or dust)	191.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	191.2	298.5	-107.4	-36.0
78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone	75.7	89.0	5.5	0.0	170.2	220.2	-50.0	-22.7
NA	PAHs (combined total)	168.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	168.3	88.9	79.4	89.4
NA	Cadmium (and its compounds)	149.1	6.8	0.0	0.2	156.1	133.9	22.2	16.6
107-21-1	Ethylene glycol	13.2	15.2	122.8	0.0	151.1	483.0	-331.9	-68.7
7697-37-2		28.0	0.0	120.0	0.0	148.0	196.0	-48.0	-24.5
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	102.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	103.3	87.5	15.9	18.1
NA	Arsenic (and its compounds)	100.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.6	114.0	-13.4	-11.7
1313-27-5	. ,	90.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.2	6.4	83.9	1 318.3
1344-28-1	Aluminum oxide (fibrous forms)	81.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.5	104.7	-23.3	-22.2
Largest of	ff-site transfers	23 643.2	2 254.0	8 981.9	2 383.2	37 262.2	39 597.6	-2 335.4	-5.9
National t		24 279.7	2 377.7	9 078.4	2 472.3	38 208.1	41 553.6	-3 345.5	-8.1
% of natio		97.4	94.8	98.9	96.4	97.5	95.3	2.2	2.3

Table 2-5 Industrial Sectors Reporting the Largest Off-site Final Disposals of NPRI-listed Pollutants in 2001

			3	Off-	site Final [	Disposal (to	onnes)		DL
CAS No.	Pollutant	Landfill	Storage	Under- ground Injection	Land Treat- ment	2001 Total	2000 Total	Change (2000– 2001)	% change (2000–
	lo. 3311 – Iron and					I Otai	lotai	2001)	2001)
NA NA		3 846.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3 846.8	7 876.4	-4 029.6	-51.2
	Zinc (and its compounds)								
NA	Manganese (and its compounds)	I 650.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 650.3	2 391.0	-740.7	-31.0
NA	Chromium (and its compounds)	312.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	312.5	339.7	-27.2	-8.0
NA	Lead (and its compounds)	268.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	268.4	328.4	-60.0	-18.3
1332-21-4	Asbestos	236.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	236.2	217.7	18.5	8.5
Takal all and	(friable form)	6 562.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	( 5(2 2	11 400 7	-4 926.5	42.0
	bstances in sector			0.0	0.0	6 562.2	11 488.7	-4 920.5	-42.9
	lo. 5622 - Waste T				0.0	10112	1 240 0	220 5	25 1
NA	Zinc (and its compounds)	916.7	20.5	74.1	0.0	1 011.3	1 349.8	-338.5	-25.1
NA	Nitrate ion in solution at pH ≥6.0	59.9	0.0	848.9	0.0	908.8	707.0	201.8	28.5
1330-20-7	Xylene (mixed isomers)	289.4	391.6	0.0	0.0	681.0	1 029.9	-348.9	-33.9
NA	Chromium (and its compounds)	319.2	26.6	230.1	0.0	576.0	742.1	-166.1	-22.4
NA	Copper (and its compounds)	407.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	414.0	307.8	106.2	34.5
Total all sul	bstances in sector	2 814.2	824.4	1 184.1	0.0	4 822.8	6 381.1	-1 558.3	-24.4
3. NAICS N	lo. 3251 – Basic Cl	hemical Mai	nufacturing	:					
7664-93-9	Sulphuric acid	0.4	0.0	4 120.0	0.0	4 120.4	3 650.1	470.3	12.9
7789-75-5	Calcium fluoride	194.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	194.0	224.6	-30.6	-13.6
1332-21-4	Asbestos (friable form)	142.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.3	280.7	-138.3	-49.3
7697-37-2		0.0	0.0	120.0	0.0	120.0	130.0	-10.0	-7.7
107-21-1	Ethylene glycol	2.0	0.0	38.9	0.0	40.9	33.9	7.0	20.5
	bstances in sector	403.5	1.2	4 310.9	0.0	4 715.5	4 410.7	304.9	6.9
	lo. 3313 – Alumina								
7789-75-5 NA		4 319.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4 319.3	2 631.5	I 687.7	64.1
	total) Aluminum	130.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	130.2	41.1	89.2	217.1
1330-20-7	(fume or dust)	62.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.7	85.0	-22.3	-26.2
	isomers)	7.8	18.2	0.0	0.0	26.0	0.0	26.0	_
NA	Zinc (and its compounds)	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	7.6	3.1	40.5
Total all aud	bstances in sector	4 556.6		0.0	0.0	4 574.8	2 793.6	1 781.2	63.8
	lo. 2111 – Oil and		18.2	0.0	0.0	4 3/4.0	2 /73.0	1 /01.2	03.0
67-56-1	Methanol	Gas Extract 0.0	0.0	3 081.8	0.0	3 081.8	2 272.6	809.2	35.6
108-88-3	Toluene	0.0	0.0	23.7	52.6	77.1	51.9	25.2	48.7
1330-20-7	,	1.8	0.0	16.4	58.9	77.1	49.8	27.3	54.7
107-21-1	isomers) Ethylene glycol	0.5	0.0	64.0	0.0	64.5	103.7	-39.3	-37.8
1332-21-4	Asbestos (friable form)	58.4	0.0	0.0	3.9	62.2	81.1	-18.8	-23.2
Total all sul	bstances in sector	69.9	0.3	3 260.7	204.3	3 535.2	2 839.9	695.3	24.5

# 3 SUMMARY OF OFF-SITE TRANSFERS FOR TREATMENT PRIOR TO FINAL DISPOSAL IN 2001

In 2001, 2618 facilities across Canada reported to the NPRI, of which 744 facilities submitted data on off-site transfers for treatment prior to final disposal totalling an estimated 39 849 tonnes (see Table 3-1).

The following breakdown summarizes off-site transfers for treatment prior to final disposal activities in 2001 (see Figure 3-1):

- physical treatment: 1819 tonnes (4.6%), an overall decrease of an estimated 1071 tonnes (or -37.1%) from 2000;
- chemical treatment: 12 187 tonnes (30.6%), an overall increase of an estimated 728 tonnes (or +6.4%) from 2000;
- biological treatment: 2444 tonnes (6.1%), an overall decrease of an estimated 527 tonnes (or -17.7%) from 2000;
- incineration: 9444 tonnes (23.7%), an overall decrease of an estimated 1108 tonnes (or -10.5%) from 2000; and
- treatment at municipal sewage treatment plant: 13 956 tonnes (35.0%), an overall increase of an estimated 1559 tonnes (or +12.6 %) from 2000.

The increase that was reported from **chemical treatment** was mainly attributed to the following in 2001:

- 1847 tonnes of zinc (and its compounds) transferred off site from the Iron and Steel Mills and Ferro-Alloy Manufacturing industrial sector (NAICS No. 3311); and
- 1967 tonnes of hydrochloric acid transferred off site from the Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing industrial sector (NAICS No. 3329).

It is important to note that increases and decreases in the final disposal of pollutants can be attributed to numerous factors (these factors should be considered when using NPRI information), including, but not limited to, the following:

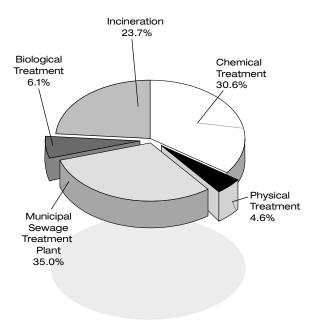
- facilities reporting to the NPRI for the first time;
- facilities using improved estimation methodologies;
- changes in facility infrastructure and processes/operations; and
- use of pollution prevention techniques.

Table 3-1 National Summary of Off-site Transfers for Treatment Prior to Final Disposal in 2001 <sup>a</sup>

	2000	2001	Change (2000–2001)	% change (2000–2001)
Total facilities	725	744	19	2.6
Total reports	2 200	2 267	67	3.0
Pollutants reported	154	149	-5	-3.2
Off-site transfers for treatment prior to final dispo	osal (tonnes):			
Physical treatment	2 890.2	1 819.1	-1 071.1	-37.1
Chemical treatment	11 459.3	12 187.0	727.7	6.4
Biological treatment	2 970.4	2 443.8	-526.6	-17.7
Incineration	10 551.9	9 443.9	-1 108.0	-10.5
Treatment at municipal sewage treatment plant	12 396.5	13 955.5	1 559.0	12.6
Total off-site treatment	40 268.3	39 849.3	-419.0	-1.0

A Because of rounding of release and transfer quantities, the totals may not equal the sum of the individual values.

Figure 3-1 Off-site Transfers for Treatment Prior to Final Disposal in 2001



# 3.1 Twenty-five NPRI Pollutants Sent in Largest Quantities for Off-site Transfers for Treatment Prior to Final Disposal in 2001

Table 3-2 highlights the 25 NPRI-listed pollutants sent in the largest quantities for off-site transfers for treatment prior to final disposal in 2001 by treatment activity. These 25 pollutants accounted for an estimated 37 729 tonnes (94.7%) of total off-site transfers for treatment prior to final disposal.

Of these 25 NPRI-listed pollutants, the following six accounted for an estimated 24 240 tonnes (60.8%) of total off-site transfers for treatment prior to final disposal:

- hydrochloric acid: 5778 tonnes (14.5%);
- nitrate ion in solution (at a pH of 6.0 or greater): 5332 tonnes (13.4%);
- ethylene glycol: 4786 tonnes (12.0%);
- sulphuric acid: 3084 tonnes (7.7%);
- methanol: 2881 tonnes (7.2%); and
- zinc (and its compounds): 2380 tonnes (6.0%).

#### 3.2 Industrial Sectors Reporting the Largest Off-site Transfers for Treatment Prior to Final Disposal in 2001

In 2001, the following five industrial sectors reported the largest off-site transfers for treatment prior to final disposal, accounting for an estimated 19 944 tonnes (50.0%) of the total (see Table 3-3):

- NAICS No. 3251, Basic Chemical Manufacturing: 6606 tonnes (16.6%);
- NAICS No. 4881, Support Activities for Air Transportation: 3758 tonnes (9.4%);
- NAICS No. 3311, Iron and Steel Mills and Ferro-Alloy Manufacturing: 3350 tonnes (8.4%);
- NAICS No. 3329, Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing: 3194 tonnes (8.0%); and
- NAICS No. 2329, Other Special Trade Contracting: 3036 tonnes (7.6%).

Table 3-2 Twenty-five NPRI Pollutants Transferred Off Site in Largest Quantities for Treatment Prior to Final Disposal in 2001

			Off-si	te Transfer	s for Treat	ment Prio	r to Final	Disposal (	tonnes)	
CAS No.	Pollutant	Physical	Chemical	Biological	Incin- eration	MSTP	2001 Total	2001 Total	Change (2000– 2001)	% change (2000– 2001)
7647-01-0	Hydrochloric acid	311.1	4 075.2	0.0	24.4	1 367.0	5 777.7	4 353.2	I 424.5	32.7
NA	Nitrate ion in									
	solution at pH ≥6.0	10.1	6.9	21.9	78.1	5 215.0	5 331.9	5 639.0	-307.1	-5.4
107-21-1	Ethylene glycol	21.5	26.7	2 029.7	403.3	2 304.4	4 785.6	3 433.4	1 352.2	39.4
7664-93-9	Sulphuric acid	11.9	2 280.6	0.0	156.6	635.2	3 084.3	5 229.5	-2 145.2	-41.0
67-56-I	Methanol	138.6	42.4	3.0	1 244.2	I 452.5	2 880.7	2 256.0	624.7	27.7
NA	Zinc (and its									
	compounds)	96.6	2 210.1	7.7	54.9	10.5	2 379.7	I 886.8	492.9	26.1
NA	Ammonia (total)	11.6	10.2	242.6	2.4	1 979.5	2 246.2	2 271.3	-25.1	-1.1
108-88-3	Toluene	20.9	76.9	3.6	1 579.8	37.1	1 718.3	2 539.4	-821.1	-32.3
1330-20-7	Xylene									
	(mixed isomers)	13.4	131.5	32.8	1 140.5	0.4	1 318.6	I 673.6	-355.0	-21.2
67-63-0	Isopropyl alcohol	18.5	30.0	9.6	1 102.0	111.2	1 271.4	1 146.2	125.1	10.9
7789-75-5	Calcium fluoride	261.1	999.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 260.9	911.1	349.8	38.4
7697-37-2	Nitric acid	0.0	893.4	0.0	128.3	90.5	1 112.1	1 128.7	-16.6	-1.5
78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone	10.2	65.3	0.0	632.1	81.4	789.1	845.0	-55.9	-6.6
NA	Manganese (and its									
	compounds)	124.2	329.0	9.5	6.5	11.7	481.0	573.4	-92.4	-16.1
NA	Chromium (and its									
	compounds)	199.8	184.9	0.0	16.6	10.9	412.1	788.8	-376.7	-47.8
111-42-2	Diethanolamine									
	(and its salts)	256.9	5.1	0.0	114.6	0.0	376.7	76.4	300.3	393.0
NA	Nickel (and its									
	compounds)	106.6	250.0	0.0	9.3	3.7	369.6	399.5	-29.9	-7.5
108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl									
	ketone	2.7	18.5	0.0	337.4	0.0	358.6	319.5	39.1	12.2
71-36-3	n-Butyl alcohol	1.2	8.8	18.0	302.6	15.7	346.2	446.6	-100.3	-22.5
110-54-3	n-Hexane	0.9	1.9	58.3	237.1	0.6	298.9	250.6	48.3	19.3
111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	10.8	6.1	0.0	65.0	163.2	245.1	212.5	32.5	15.3
110-82-7	Cyclohexane	1.0	1.1	0.0	232.1	0.0	234.1	161.7	72.4	44.8
NA	Lead (and its									
	compounds)	7.0	199.0	0.0	10.7	2.0	218.6	306.3	-87.7	-28.6
108-95-2	Phenol (and its salts)	0.0	4.0	0.5	151.0	60.4	215.8	273.5	-57.6	-21.1
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	0.0	8.5	4.2	99.4	103.8	215.8	283.7	-67.9	-23.9
Largest of	f-site transfers	1 636.6	11 865.8	2 441.2	8 128.7	13 656.6	37 729.1	37 405.7	323.3	0.9
National t		1819.1	12 187.0	2 443.8	9 443.9	13 955.5	39 849.3	40 268.3	-419.0	-1.0
% of natio	nal total	90.0	97.4	99.9	86.1	97.9	94.7	92.9	1.8	1.9

Table 3-3 Industrial Sectors Reporting Largest Off-site Transfers for Treatment Prior to Final Disposal in 2001

			Off-si	te Transfer	s for Trea	tment Pri	or to Fina	al Disposa	d (tonnes	5)
CAS No.	Pollutant	Physical	Chemical	Biological	Incin- eration	MSTP	2001 Total	2000 Total	Change (2000– 2001)	% change (2000– 2001)
1. NAICS N	lo. 3251 – Basic Chemical	Manufact	uring:							
NA	Nitrate ion in solution at pH ≥6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.0	3 772.0	3 811.0	3 954.0	-143.0	-3.6
67-56-I	Methanol	0.0	3.0	0.0	22.3	1 170.1	1 195.4	1 041.8	153.6	14.7
7664-93-9		0.0	336.0		134.8	11.4	482.2	491.9	-9.7	-2.0
67-63-0	Isopropyl alcohol	0.4	2.0		217.0	9.0	236.0	165.8	70.2	42.4
	Nitric acid	0.0	0.2	0.0	125.8	0.0	126.0	139.8	-13.8	-9.9
	ostances in sector	2.2	430.1	26.4	954.8	5 192.3	6 605.8	7 386.5	-780.7	-10.6
	lo. 4881 – Support Activit				75 110	0 172.0	0 000.0	. 500.5		10.0
107-21-1	Ethylene glycol	0.0	0.0		0.0	1 976.2	3 758.0	2 232.6	1 525.4	68.3
NA	Mercury (and its compounds)	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	_
Total all sul	ostances in sector	0.0	0.0	1 781.8	0.0	1 976.2	3 758.0	2 232.6	1 525.4	68.3
	lo. 3311 – Iron and Steel I					1 // 0.2	3 730.0	1 131.0	1 323.7	00.5
NA	Zinc (and its compounds)	66.3	1 846.8		0.0	0.6	1 913.6	1 384.0	529.7	38.3
NA	Manganese (and	00.0			0.0	0.0				
	its compounds)	103.2	328.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	431.6	527.9	-96.3	-18.2
NA	Chromium (and	100.2	520.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	151.0	02/./	70.5	10.2
	its compounds)	178.7	24.7	0.0	0.2	1.6	205.1	484.8	-279.7	-57.7
7789-75-5	Calcium fluoride	190.2	0.0		0.0	0.0	190.2	599.0	-408.8	-68.2
NA	Lead (and its compounds)	0.0	133.4		0.0	0.1	133.5	219.1	-85.6	-39.1
	bstances in sector	682.2	2 477.7	0.0	0.6	189.6	3 350.0	3 868.2	-518.1	-13.4
	lo. 3329 – Other Fabricate					107.0	3 330.0	3 000.2	-510.1	-13.7
	Hydrochloric acid	0.0	1 966.6	0.0	0.0	114.5	2 081.0	1 416.2	664.9	46.9
7697-37-2	Nitric acid	0.0	682.7		0.0	0.0	682.7	720.1	-37.4	-5.2
7664-93-9	Sulphuric acid	0.0	102.8		0.0	49.5	152.3	1 209.1	-1 056.8	-87.4
NA	Nickel (and	0.0	137.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	132.3	54.7	83.5	152.6
INA	its compounds)	0.0	137.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	130.2	34.7	63.3	132.6
NA	Copper (and	0.0	54.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	55.1	19.8	35.3	177.8
	its compounds)									
	bstances in sector	8.1	3 014.7	0.0	5.5	165.9	3 194.2	3 529.3	-335.1	-9.5
	lo. 2329 – Other Special T									
	Hydrochloric acid	198.0	1 554.7		0.0	0.0	1 752.7	968.0	784.8	81.1
7664-93-9		0.0	1 283.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 283.1	2 359.7	-1 076.6	-45.6
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
108-88-3	Toluene	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
1330-20-7	Xylene (mixed isomers)	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Total all su	bstances in sector	198.0	2 837.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3 035.8	3 327.7	-291.8	-8.8

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- Environment Canada. Notice with Respect to Substances in the National Pollutant Release Inventory for 2000. Extract, Canada Gazette, Part I, December 25, 1999.
- Environment Canada. Notice with Respect to Substances in the National Pollutant Release Inventory for 2000 Amendment. Extract, Canada Gazette, Part I, December 23, 2000.
- Environment Canada. Supplementary Guide for Reporting to the National Pollutant Release Inventory Alternate Thresholds 2000. Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada, Ottawa, 2000.
- Government of Canada. Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999. Statutes of Canada 1999. Chapter 33. Act assented to 14 September 1999.
- Statistics Canada. North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Canada Manual — 1997. Catalogue 12-501-XPE, Ottawa, 1998.
- Statistics Canada. Standard Industrial Classification 1980. Catalogue 12-501E, Standards Division, Ottawa, 1989.

## **4.2 Web Site References for Substance Information**

#### A. Environment Canada

- The Green Lane:
  - www.ec.gc.ca/envhome.html
- National Pollutant Release Inventory On-line Data Search: www.ec.gc.ca/npri/
- CEPA Environmental Registry: www.ec.gc.ca/CEPARegistry/
- New and Existing Substances: www.ec.gc.ca/substances/
- List of Toxic Substances (Schedule 1 of CEPA 1999):
  - www.ec.gc.ca/CEPARegistry/subs\_list/ Toxicupdate.cfm

#### B. Health Canada

 Existing Substances Division: www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hecs-sesc/exsd/ index.htm

#### C. International Links

- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR): www.atsdr.cdc.gov/
- Chemfinder: chemfinder.cambridgesoft.com/
- Environmental Defense Scorecard: www.scorecard.org/
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC):
   www.iarc.fr/
- International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS):
  - www.inchem.org/
- National Toxicology Program (NTP): ntp-server.niehs.nih.gov/
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): www.oecd.org/home/
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP): www.unep.org/
- World Health Organization: www.who.int/dsa/cat97/zehc2.html

#### 4.3 Additional Sources of Information

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) 1600 Clifton Road (E29)

Atlanta, GA 30333

U.S.A.

Tel.: (404) 639-6300 Fax: (404) 639-6315

Web site: www.atsdr.cdc.gov/

Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety Chemical Evaluation Search and Retrieval System

(CESARS)

250 Main Street East

Hamilton, ON

L8N IH6

Tel.: (905) 570-8094 Fax: (905) 572-2206

Web site:

#### www.ccohs.ca/products/databases/cesars.html

Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC)

393 St. Jacques Street West

Suite 200 Montréal, OC

H2Y IN9 Tel.: (514) 350-4300 Fax: (514) 350-4314

Web site: www.cec.org

Health Canada

**Publishing Coordinator** Environmental Health Centre Tunney's Pasture 0801B3

Ottawa, ON KIA 0L2

Tel.: (613) 957-3143 Fax: (613) 941-8632

Web site: www.hc-sc.gc.ca

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)

150 cours Albert Thomas F-69372 Lyon cedex 08

France

Tel.: +33 (0)4 72 73 84 85 Fax: +33 (0)4 72 73 85 75 Web site: www.iarc.fr/

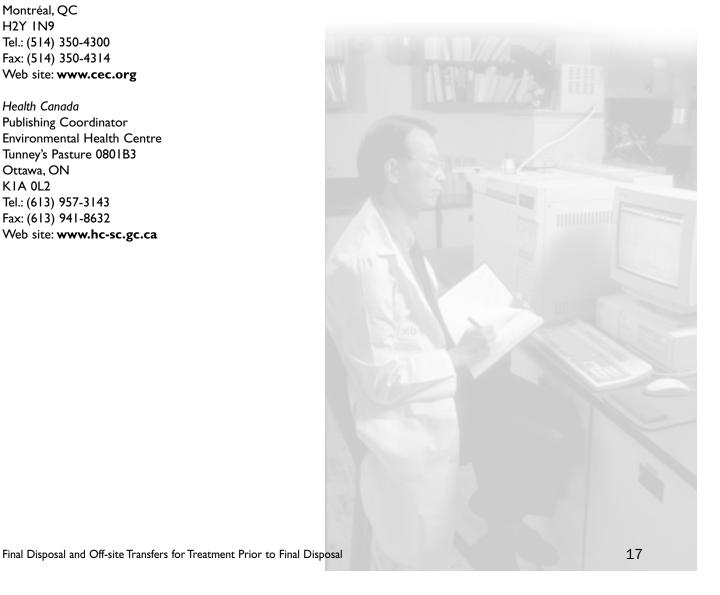
National Library of Medicine (TOXNET) 8600 Rockville Park, Bldg. 38A

Bethesda, MD 20894

U.S.A.

Tel.: (301) 496-6531 Fax: (301) 480-3537

Web site: www.nlm.nih.gov/hinfo.html



# APPENDIX A — RELEASES AND TRANSFERS DEFINED BY NPRI

#### **On-site Releases:**

An on-site release is a discharge of an NPRI-listed pollutant to the environment, within the physical boundaries of the facility. This includes:

- emissions to air discharges through a stack, vent, or other point release, losses from storage and handling of materials, fugitive emissions, spills and accidental releases, and other non-point releases;
- releases to surface waters discharges, spills, and leaks, but not including discharges to municipal wastewater treatment plants (which are reported under off-site transfers for treatment); and
- releases to land spills, leaks, and other.

## Final Disposal Activities — On Site and Off Site:

The following activities or operations are included in the category classified as "final disposal" — on site and off site:

- containment two forms of containment are identified:
  - i) landfill; and
  - ii) other storage;
- underground injection;
- land treatment for the purpose of land application or land farming; and
- · off-site final disposal for storage.

## Off-site Transfers for Treatment Prior to Final Disposal:

A shipment of an NPRI-listed substance may be transferred to an off-site location for treatment prior to final disposal. The treatment processes include:

- physical treatment (e.g., drying, evaporation, encapsulation, or vitrification);
- chemical treatment (e.g., precipitation, stabilization, or neutralization);
- biological treatment (e.g., bio-oxidation);
- incineration or thermal treatment where energy is not recovered; and
- treatment at a municipal sewage treatment plant.

# Off-site Transfers for Recycling and Energy Recovery:

A shipment of an NPRI-listed substance may be transferred to an off-site location for recycling and energy recovery. "Recycling" refers to activities that keep a material or a component of the material from becoming a waste destined for final disposal. Nine types of recycling operations are identified:

- · recovery of solvents;
- recovery of organic substances (other than solvents);
- recovery of metals and metal compounds;
- recovery of inorganic materials (other than metals);
- · recovery of acids and bases;
- · recovery of catalysts;
- recovery of pollution abatement residues;
- · refining or reuse of used oil; and
- other recovery, reuse, or recycling activities.

An NPRI substance may be sent for energy recovery when the substance or the material containing it has sufficient energy content (BTU value) to allow its use as an alternative to fossil fuels or other forms of energy.

The printing processes used in producing this document conform to environmental performance standards established by the Government of Canada under Canada's *National Guidelines on Lithographic Printing*Services. These standards aim to ensure the environmental integrity of printing processes through reductions in toxic emissions to the environment, reductions in loading of wastewater, reductions in the quantity of material sent to landfills, and the implementation of resource conservation procedures.

The paper used in the interior of this document conforms to Canada's National Printing and Writing Paper Guideline and/or Uncoated Mechanical Printing Paper Guideline. These guidelines set environmental performance standards for fibre-use efficiency, chemical oxygen demand, energy use, global warming potential, acidification potential, and solid waste.

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