

Stone

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The volume of all types of stone shipped in Canada in 1994 increased approximately 2%, based on preliminary figures. Characterized by end use, production and shipments included dimension stone, chemical and metallurgical grades of stone, and pulverized and crushed stone. The reported value of shipments decreased in 1994 by about 2% to \$515 million, based on a comparison with final figures for 1993.

Additional detailed information, particularly on regular aggregates, including crushed stone and sand and gravel, as well as on numerous lightweight aggregates, is included in a separate chapter entitled *Mineral Aggregates*.

Dimension stone relates to a variety of rock types that may be cut, shaped or simply selected for a broad range of construction/engineering, architectural or monumental requirements. The types of stone available are dependent on local geology, but mainly include granite, limestone, marble, sandstone and slate, as summarized in Tables 3 to 8 inclusive. The term "granite," as commercially applied, includes true granite, granodiorite, gneiss, and other medium- to coarse-grained igneous rocks. However, "black granite" includes anorthosite and other dark-coloured igneous rocks. Limestone and marble are often confused, marble being the metamorphosed equivalent of the former and usually including both dolomitic and calcitic varieties. As an industrial term, marble is used for recrystallized calcareous rock capable of taking a polish.

Slate is becoming more important in world markets for its natural unpolished appearance, its non-slippery and multicoloured durable surfaces, and its relatively low price.

CANADIAN DEVELOPMENTS

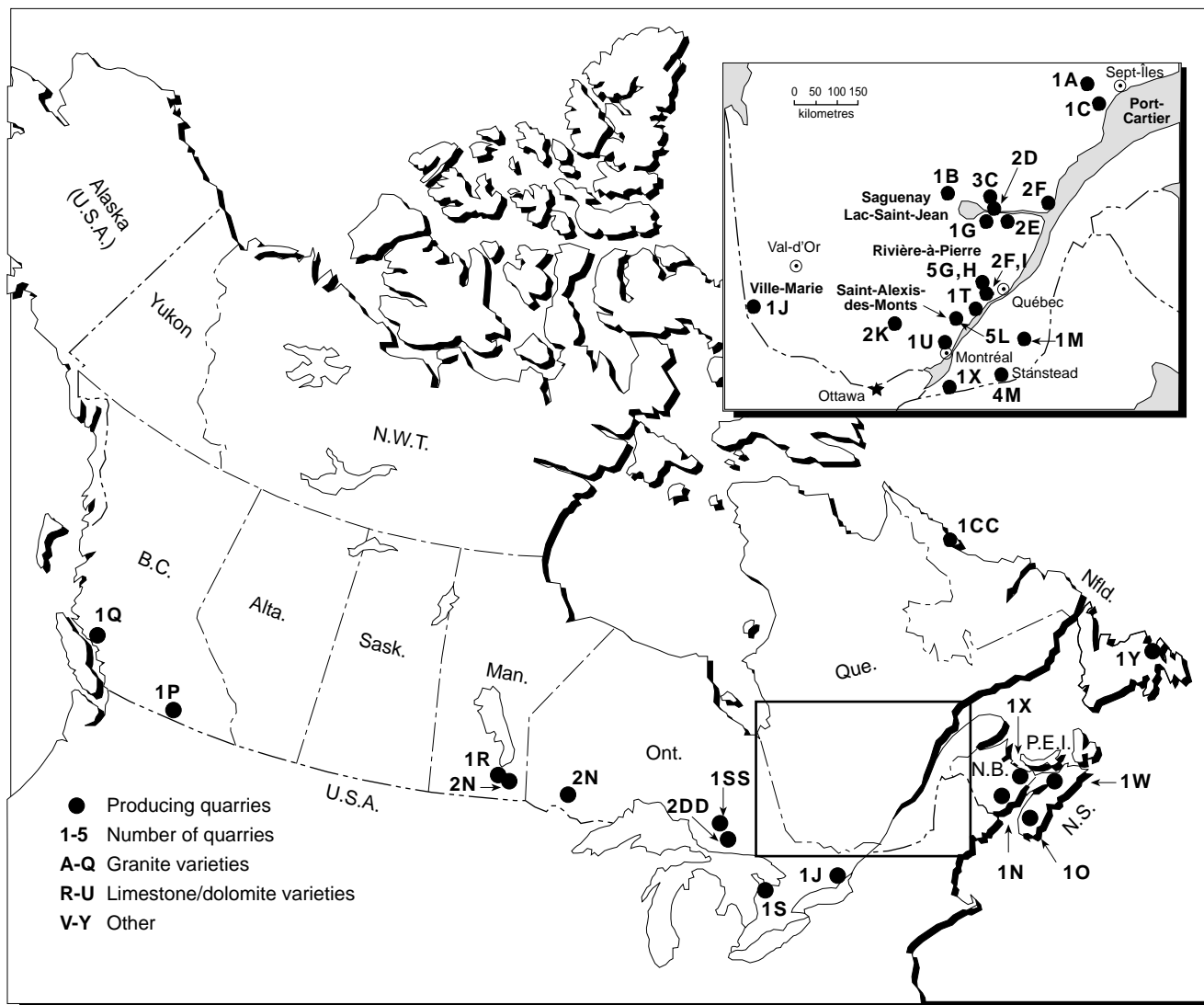
Shipments of dimension stone (mainly granite and limestone) in 1994 are expected to be about the same as in 1993, although final figures are not available. Canadian companies, with up-to-date technology and aggressive marketing, remain an important part of the international stone industry. Granite, particularly for a wide variety of construction uses in domestic and international markets, continues to be important with most output centred in Quebec (80-90%). Limestone/marble, sandstone and slate are also important in several parts of Canada.

The 1980s saw considerable growth in the volume and value of rough granite produced in Canada for use in the construction sector, rising from 27 000 t valued at less than \$1.2 million in 1978 to 84 000 t valued at \$13.8 million in 1992 (Table 5). The peak production for rough construction granite was 108 000 t valued at \$19.6 million in 1990.

The value added by further processing in the Canadian granite industry is substantial; for example, the total value of thin-cut tiles (1.3 cm and 1.0 cm), custom-cut panels, slabs, monuments and furniture was estimated to be about \$110 million in 1990.¹ More than 90% of this output was from Quebec, with panels and thin tiles in 1990 accounting for approximately 70% (\$50 million and \$25 million, respectively) and monuments accounting for the remainder. (In 1993, the total value of further-processed granite was estimated to be between \$110 million and \$120 million.) Many provincial authorities continued assessments of their stone resources and, with the rejuvenated interest in much of the historical record, early works such as those by W.A. Parks² and M.F. Goudge³ have proven to be classics on the subject.

The Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET) completed in 1993 the final report in a series of summary reports on industrial minerals entitled, *Summary Report No. 20: Limestone, Calcite and Lime*.⁴ Processing and analytical data for the subject rocks and minerals from several provinces are reported in tabular format; detailed assessments of individual testwork are presented in an appendix.

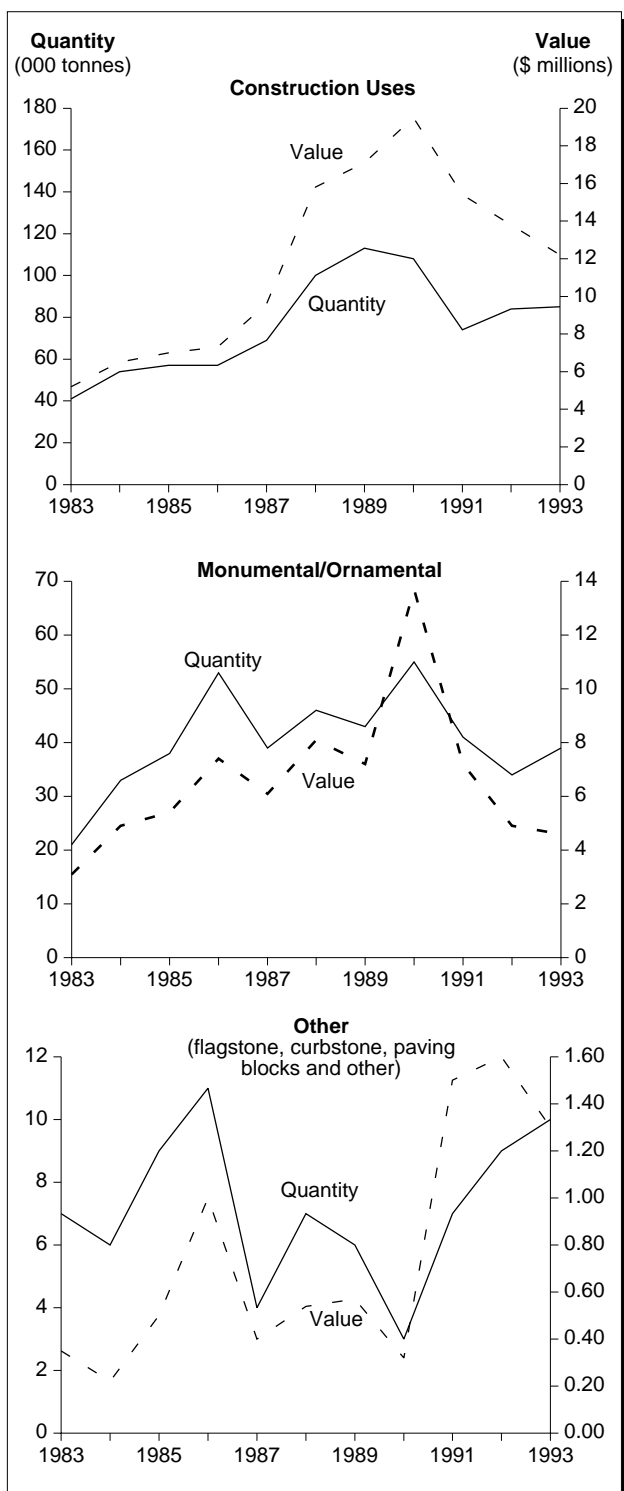
Figure 1
Canada, Architectural and Monumental/Ornamental Stone-Producing Centres, 1993



- | | | | |
|----|--|----|---|
| A | Fine-grained pinkish-grey banded gneiss | P | Coarse coral pink granite |
| B | Medium-grained mahogany granite | Q | Medium-grained blue-grey granite |
| C | Coarse-grained black anorthosite | R | Light-coloured mottled dolomitic limestone (Tyndall) |
| CC | Medium-grained "Reflect blue" anorthosite | S | Fine-medium crystalline blue-grey to buff marble/dolostone (Arriscraft) |
| D | Medium-grained black gabbroic anorthosite | SS | Fine-grained, multicoloured pre-Cambrian marble |
| DD | Blue-grey, and black and white anorthosite | T | Medium-grained light brownish-grey limestone (Deschambault) |
| E | Medium-grained pinkish-grey quartz monzonite | U | Medium-grained blue-grey limestone (Chazy) |
| F | Fine-grained pink granitic gneiss | V | Medium-grained olive sandstone |
| G | Coarse-grained green charnockite | W | Fine-medium-grained olive-brown and blue-grey sandstone |
| H | Coarse-grained pink-grey or brown-grey granite | X | Fine-medium-grained white to buff sandstone (Potsdam) |
| I | Medium-grained grey dioritic gneiss | Y | Very fine-grained varicoloured slate |
| J | Medium-grained red granite | | |
| K | Fine-grained pink aplite | | |
| L | Coarse-grained brown or red quartz monzonite | | |
| M | Medium-grained grey granite | | |
| N | Medium-grained pink granite | | |
| O | Fine-grained blue-grey granite | | |

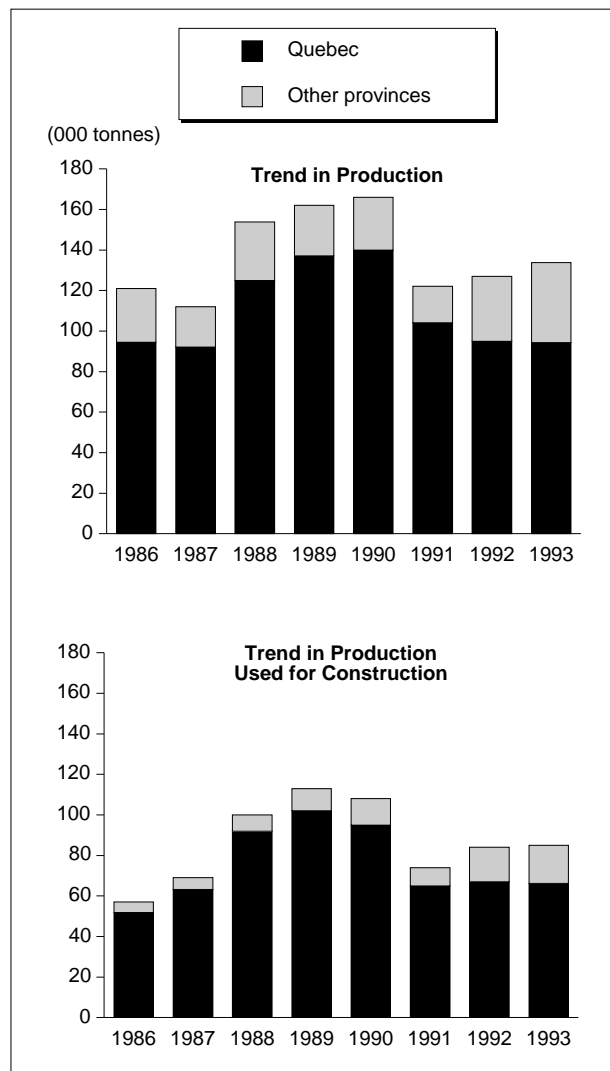
Source: Mainly provincial departments of Mines and Energy.

Figure 2
Canada, Production of Rough Granite
(Sold and Used by Producers), 1983-93



Sources: Natural Resources Canada; Statistics Canada.

Figure 3
Canada, Trends in Production of Rough Granite,
1986-93



Sources: Natural Resources Canada; Quebec Ministry of Natural Resources.

Atlantic Provinces

Limestone

In Newfoundland, production is mainly related to the output of cement by North Star Cement Limited at Corner Brook, large-volume aggregate and high-purity carbonate quarries operated by Newfoundland Resources & Mining Company Limited at Lower Cove on the Port au Port Peninsula, and an agricultural limestone quarry at Cormack. Atlantic Industrial Minerals Inc. supplied limestone to its Glen Morrison, Cape Breton deposit to Nova Scotia Power Corporation's Point Aconi thermal-electric station. Lafarge Canada Inc. developed a new quarry site in Colchester County to produce high-quality limestone

for specialty cements needed for the Prince Edward Island fixed link project. In New Brunswick, quarries operate at four locations: Brookville; Havelock; east of Havelock, in Westmoreland County; and Elm Tree, north of Bathurst.

Granite and Marble

The activity relating to granite in Nova Scotia, as well as to other types of stone, has been summarized in two publications.^{5,6} Construction Aggregates Ltd., owned by Lone Star Industries, Inc. of Greenwich, Connecticut, continued shipping high-quality granite aggregate from the company's Porcupine Mountain quarry on the Strait of Canso. Plans to develop a granite aggregates quarry at Kelly's Mountain on Cape Breton Island remained on hold pending an environmental review.

Granite is quarried intermittently for uses that include building stone and monumental stone at a number of sites in New Brunswick.⁷ A red, fine-to-medium-grained granite is available near St. Stephen, and fine-grained pink, grey and blue-grey granites are available in the Hampstead (Spoon Island) district. Other stone is available on demand.

In addition to intermittent quarrying at several sites, exploration and assessment continued on a variety of granite and marble in Newfoundland and Labrador. Some of this work represented a continuation of activities that were reported earlier.⁸ On the northern Labrador coast, work concentrated on a large complex that hosts a uniform medium-grained, light-grey anorthosite containing up to 20% labradorite crystals exhibiting flashes of blue chatoyance on cut surfaces. Rough blocks continued to be shipped from a deposit being developed under the direction of the Labrador Inuit Development Corporation (LIDC).

Sandstone and Slate

Newfoundland Slate Inc. continued to expand markets served by a new slate production plant at Nut Cove, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. More than \$9 million was invested to bring the former Newfoundland Slate Quarries site into production. The company operates as a joint venture with The Miller Group of Companies; distribution networks have been established in Canada, the United States and Europe.

In Nova Scotia, a medium-grained buff sandstone known as "Wallace sandstone" is quarried for use as heavy riprap and for dimension stone. This stone enjoyed widespread architectural use in the past in central and Atlantic Canada and, as a result, is seeing growing use for renovation and restoration work.

In New Brunswick, a red fine-to-medium-grained sandstone has been quarried in Sackville for use in construction. Deposits are exploited on demand throughout Kent and Westmoreland counties.

Quebec

Limestone

Limestone occurs in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa River valleys and in the Eastern Townships. St. Marc-des-Carières is one of the few locations where blocks and other shapes are produced from time to time.

A high-purity dolomite deposit at Portage-du-Fort has been developed to serve the Glaverbec glass plant in Saint-Augustin, near Québec City. A similar high-purity deposit is being evaluated in the Havre-Saint Pierre area for use in iron ore pelletizing.

Granite

Development mainly associated with granite continues to be important. Quarries have been opened from near Rouyn-Noranda in the west to Magpie, about 100 km east of Sept-Îles. About 20 companies quarry granite, mainly in the Rivière-à-Pierre, Lac St-Jean, St. Lawrence North Shore, the Eastern Townships, and Appalachian regions. These companies now account for about 60 quarries classified as producers of granite for construction, monuments and/or furniture. Also in the province, there are 46 fabricating plants involved in processing granite for monumental and construction uses, according to a recent poster map and listing by the Quebec Ministry of Energy and Resources.⁹

Granitor Inc./Columbia Granite Inc. quarries numerous types of rough granite for its fabricating plants as well as for export markets. In 1993, Granitor introduced a new black granite to the market and established Tulinor USA as the company's distributor in the Atlantic states. In 1993, members of the Association des Producteurs de Granite du Québec (including Groupe Polycor Inc., A. Lacroix Ltée, and Granilac Inc.) merged with the Canadian Granite Association to create a single organization representing a very broad range of quarriers, processors and distributors in both domestic and international markets.

Dumas & Voyer, a quarrier of Caledonia granite since 1885 and a major fabricator of curbstones, is now owned by Groupe Polycor. Groupe Polycor's other quarrying divisions include Société Minière Polycor Inc. and also Carrières Norgranit Inc., which is owned jointly with Rock of Ages. In addition to Dumas & Voyer Ltée, the Groupe's manufacturing division includes Granite Bussière Inc. Detailed activity throughout Quebec, as well as in other provinces where applicable, has been highlighted in a directory published by Natural Resources Canada.¹⁰

Ancor Granite Tile Inc. operates a modern fabricating plant in Lachine. A wide range of thin-cut granite tiles serve the domestic and international markets; two new stones were introduced to the market in 1993.

Sandstone

Les Carrières Ducharme Inc., in Hemmingford, Huntingdon County, produces flagstone and construction blocks. This operation is the only company in Quebec producing this type of dimensional stone.

Ontario

Limestone

Major production is from deposits of Paleozoic age. A three-volume study entitled *Limestone Industries of Ontario* is a thorough assessment of the geological resources, economic factors and related industries associated with limestone, dolostone and marble.¹¹

Arriscraft Corporation quarries a blue-grey to buff-coloured dolostone from the Warton/Colpoy Bay member of the Middle Silurian Amabel formation near Warton. Sold under the name of Adair marble, this attractive stone has increasingly been used for up-scale construction projects, including the Canadian Chancery in Washington, D.C.

Marble

In the past, only a few uses for local construction-quality marble have been reported.

Jarvis Resources Ltd., a Canadian-controlled public company, continued to develop markets for marble produced from its new \$2 million slab and tile manufacturing plant near Sudbury. The plant is designed to produce a total of about 400 m² per day of material (two shifts per day). Rough blocks of multi-coloured marble are quarried approximately 35 km north of Sudbury where extensive reserves have been defined.

In the Bruce Peninsula region, Owen Sound Ledge-rock Limited and Ebel Quarries Limited produce polished marble products on demand from rough stone as part of their quarrying and cutting operations. Other products produced by these and other companies in the region mainly relate to flagstone, landscaping stone and masonry stone using light-to-dark-brown-coloured dolostone from the Eramosa Member of the Amabel formation, locally referred to as Warton Dolostone.

Two Island Marble Corporation, located in the Renfrew area of eastern Ontario, has operated intermittently, producing crushed stone at the site most recently.

Granite

Granite occurs in northern, northwestern and south-eastern Ontario. The Sudbury area in particular has attracted much activity in recent years.¹² In northwestern Ontario, Nelson Granite Limited continued to expand access to granite to complement its needs, mainly for the manufacture of monuments by affili-

ates in Ontario and New Brunswick. Canital Granite Ltd. of Winnipeg has quarried granite north of Kenora in northwestern Ontario. Current exploration and development work carried out by an associated group, Manex Granit Inc. of Winnipeg, extends into adjacent regions of Manitoba and also throughout the Sudbury area. Palin Granite (Canada) Inc., owned by the largest private stone producer in Finland, quarried granite from a new site about 35 km northeast of Kenora. Its production serves both domestic and export markets. Eastern Stone Products Ltd. and its subsidiary, Belmont Rose Granite Corporation, re-opened the Belmont Rose quarry in 1993. Monument-quality blocks were quarried for finishing and distribution by processing companies. Several other companies are active in Ontario and quarry mainly on demand. These include Vior Inc.; Positano Granite, a division of Poscan Ltd.; Granite Quarriers (G.Q.I.) Inc.; Granimar Quarries Ltd.; and Les Granites Gibson. Granits Malette Granite Inc. opened a new granite processing plant in Iroquois Falls. A range of products including flooring, monuments, counter tops and slabs are being manufactured. Detailed activity relating to all types of dimension stone in the province has been highlighted in a directory published by the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines.¹³

Sandstone

Sandstone quarried near Toronto, Ottawa and Kingston has been widely used in Ontario as building stone. Medina sandstone is fine-to-medium-grained and varies from grey, through buff and brown to red, with some mottled units. Potsdam stone is medium-grained and varies from grey-white through salmon-red to purple, and is mottled. Current uses are as rough building stone, mill blocks from which sawn pieces are obtained, ashlar, flagstone, and as a source of silica for ferrosilicon and glass.

Western Provinces

Limestone

From east to west through the southern half of Manitoba, rocks of Precambrian, Paleozoic and Cretaceous ages occur.

Tyndall Stone, a mottled dolomitic limestone often referred to as "tapestry" stone, is the best-known Manitoba limestone. It is quarried by Gillis Quarries, Limited at Garson, about 50 km northeast of Winnipeg. Limestone from Moosehorn, 160 km northwest of Winnipeg, and from Mafeking, 40 km east of the Saskatchewan border and 160 km south of The Pas, has been used in several industries.

The eastern ranges of the Rocky Mountains contain Cambrian to Triassic limestones. Their development is based on accessibility and quarriability, and extensive recent work has been conducted on Alberta lime-

stones in selected areas.¹⁴ Most recently, focus has been on the potential use of the limestone for precipitated calcium carbonate (PCC). In southwestern Alberta, high-calcium limestone is mined at Exshaw, Kananaskis and Crowsnest, chiefly for the production of cement and lime, for metallurgical and chemical uses, and for use as crushed stone. Similar uses are made of limestone quarried at Cadomin, near Jasper.

In British Columbia, large volumes of limestone are mined each year for cement and lime manufacture, for use by the pulp and paper industry, and for various construction applications. Quarries on Texada Island, British Columbia, have for many years provided limestone to markets in Vancouver and in Washington State by virtue of their quality and location relative to tidewater shipping facilities.

Granite

In Manitoba, several companies quarry pink-to-reddish granite. Canital Granite Ltd., along with associate Manex Granit Inc., obtains granite from several sites to serve Canital's large tile manufacturing plant in Winnipeg. Exports of manufactured products vary considerably depending on construction activity, with the United States accounting for most of the demand. Cold Spring Granite (Canada) Limited, situated 14 km south of Lac du Bonnet, continues to produce about five "colours" of granite, mainly as large blocks for cutting and polishing in the United States. Some of the most recent work by the provincial government has been concentrated in southeastern Manitoba.¹⁵

In Saskatchewan and Alberta, granite is not quarried on a regular basis. Some detailed work to evaluate potential reserves in Saskatchewan has been undertaken by the Saskatchewan Geological Survey and is highlighted in one of several reports.¹⁶

In British Columbia, Quarry Pacific Industries Ltd., along with Margranite Industries Ltd. and C&S Ceramic Tile Distributors, the related processing and distribution companies respectively, produced a range of granite tile at a new manufacturing plant in Burnaby. West Coast Granite Manufacturing Inc. (formerly Pacific Granistone Mfg. Inc.) of Delta started up in 1993 and operates a fully equipped plant to produce granite slabs. A recent publication by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources describes some properties that are attracting attention.¹⁷

Sandstone

Sandstone for building and ornamental uses quarried near Banff, Alberta, is referred to as "Rundle Stone." This stone is very popular locally and is best known for its use in the Banff Springs Hotel. Two companies are active, Thunderstone Quarries Ltd. and Rundle Rock Building Stone (1980) Ltd., both situated outside of the national park near Canmore.

Yukon and Northwest Territories

Sidco Explorations Ltd., a Whitehorse-based processor of architectural stone, has evaluated several sites to produce granite for construction uses. Preliminary work concentrated on grey-white and beige-coloured granites that are expected to attract outside interest given the favourable backhaul rates to Vancouver and Edmonton.

A large, unique occurrence of limestone has been recognized in the Arctic at Bear Island, about 12 km south of the community of Coral Harbour. Preliminary work suggests that this fine-grained, attractively veined stone will be excellent for sculptural and architectural uses, and possibly for some ornamental uses. A permit to quarry at the site is held by the Keewatin Inuit Association for the community of Coral Harbour.

SPECIFICATIONS

Several test methods apply to dimension stone, but generally begin with compressive strength (ASTM C170) and absorption (ASTM C97). The compressive strength is defined as the maximum load per unit area that can be applied before the rock fails, reported in pounds per square inch (psi) and in megapascals (MPa). Absorption is defined as the percentage of water by weight that is absorbed over a 48-hour period.

CONSUMPTION AND MARKETS

The very wide range of uses for several types of stone, including granite, limestone, marble, sandstone and slate, is highlighted in Tables 3 to 7, inclusive. Limestone in particular has chemical-related uses, along with its large-scale use in the cement, lime, glass and metal-smelting industries.

Detailed consumption data for rough and finished granite, as well as for other types of stone, are not available. However, trends can be established based on production, imports, and less well-defined export data. During the 1980-90 period, Canada's production of rough granite approximately doubled, and then weakened during the recession. Imports of roughly trimmed and cut granite block (codes 2516.11 and 2516.12) more than doubled during the interval and then remained relatively stable as the domestic industry strengthened (Table 9). Exports of rough granite have increased about 7.5 times in terms of volume since 1986 in response to demand in Japan, the United States and Italy. Total exports of granite monumental or building stone, as represented by codes 6802.23, 6802.93 and 6802.99 relating to a range of cut, sawn or worked products, were valued at \$29.1 million in 1994 (Table 1). The United States accounted for about 95% of this market.

Dolomite is the source of magnesium metal produced by Haley Industries Limited at Haley Station, Ontario; the company also uses a high-calcium lime from southeastern Ontario in the production of calcium metal. Dead-burned dolomitic limestone for use as a refractory is produced at Dundas, Ontario, by Redland Quarries Inc.

WORLD TRENDS, TRADE AND TARIFFS

World annual production of raw dimension stone is estimated to be about 34 Mt (about 12.6 million m³), with Europe accounting for about two thirds of total output. About 50% of world production comes from six leading countries: Italy, Spain, Greece, the United States, France and China. Italy has traditionally been the world's leading producer, accounting for about 7 Mt. Also, Italy was the world's leading exporter of rough stone, accounting for about 2.5 Mt in 1993; China ranked second with nearly 15% of the world's exports.

Along with China, India and Brazil have become important producers of granite and are expanding production rapidly. These producers, along with the Republic of South Africa, Spain and the Scandinavian countries, account for approximately 70% of the world's exports of granite. Interest in developing stone resources and technology is worldwide, as partially indicated by several relatively new international stone exhibitions which include: 1) the International Granite, Marble and Decorative Stones Fair, to be held in Sao Paulo, Brazil in March 1995; 2) the Japan Stone Fair International '94, held in November; and 3) Chinastone '94, a biannual international stone industry exhibition that was held in early December. In the former Soviet Union, some Western companies have investigated the possibility of joint ventures. However, a range of uncertainties, including the political climate and transportation problems, has discouraged progress.

Japan continued to be Canada's major customer for rough granite in 1994 accounting (by value) for about 50% of total exports. In the case of processed products (represented as granite monumental or building stone, as described), the United States is by far the leading customer. Tariffs between Canada and the United States relating to other types of worked stone, simply cut or sawn, as well as to tiles and similar articles, were phased out in 1993. Some natural stone products classified as millstones or grindstones are subject to a later phase-out in 1998.

The impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is uncertain; however, in the longer term, it is expected that there will be an expansion of markets for Canadian granite in Mexico, and possibly for Mexican marble in Canada.

An independent investigation by Revenue Canada, beginning in December 1993, determined that imports of black granite memorials and black granite slabs originating in, or exported from, India were being dumped and subsidized. A final ruling indicated that 34.5% of the imports were dumped by a weighted dumping margin of 27.9%; the weighted average percentage of subsidy for exporters was from 27.8% to 50.4%.

OUTLOOK

The demand for structural stone products in North America in 1995/96 is expected to remain about the same as in 1994. Although relatively high commercial vacancy rates persist, the outlook is encouraging because of a trend toward using more natural materials in renovation and in up-scale housing. Also, a U.S.-based equipment purchasing plans survey of the dimension stone industry indicated a positive outlook for 1995 as well as for the longer term. Although the most rapid expansion has been associated with new quarries and fabricating plants in Quebec, modernization by several producers across Canada has increased the availability of high-quality finished products at competitive prices. Producers continue to emphasize import replacement and the penetration of foreign markets; the relatively large Japanese market for high-quality rough granite blocks is expected to remain firm. Within the next two years it is expected that annual shipments of fabricated construction-related granite products to all countries will be maintained at about \$100 million, the level reached in 1991/92. Although new entrants are joining international stone markets, the Canadian dimension stone industry is expected to remain competitive because of its advanced quarrying, processing and installation technology.

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Notes: (1) For definitions and valuation of mineral production, shipments and trade, please refer to Chapter 60. (2) Information in this review was current as of February 1, 1995.

TARIFFS

Item No.	Description	Canada			United States
		MFN	GPT	USA	Canada
2514.00	Slate, whether or not roughly trimmed or merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of a rectangular (including square) shape				
2514.00.10	Crude or roughly trimmed	Free	Free	Free	Free
2514.00.20	Merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of a rectangular (including square) shape	5.1%	3.5%	Free	Free
2514.00.90	Other, including powder and waste	9.5%	6.5%	Free	Free
25.15	Marble, travertine, ecaussine and other calcareous monumental or building stone of an apparent specific gravity of 2.5 or more, and alabaster, whether or not roughly trimmed or merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of a rectangular (including square) shape				
2515.11.00	Marble and travertine: Crude or roughly trimmed	Free	Free	Free	Free
2515.12.00	Merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of a rectangular (including square) shape	3.7%	Free	Free	Free
2515.20	Ecaussine and other calcareous monumental or building stone; alabaster				
2515.20.10	Crude or roughly trimmed	Free	Free	Free	Free
2515.20.20	Merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of a rectangular (including square) shape	5.1%	3.5%	Free	Free
25.16	Granite, porphyry, basalt, sandstone and other monumental or building stone, whether or not roughly trimmed or merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of a rectangular (including square) shape				
2516.11.00	Granite: Crude or roughly trimmed	Free	Free	Free	Free
2516.12	Merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of a rectangular (including square) shape	Free-5.1%	Free	Free	Free
2516.21.00	Sandstone: Crude or roughly trimmed	Free	Free	Free	Free
2516.22.00	Merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of a rectangular (including square) shape	5.1%	3.5%	Free	Free

TARIFFS (cont'd)

Item No.	Description	Canada			United States
		MFN	GPT	USA	Canada
2516.90	Other monumental or building stone				
2516.90.10	Crude or roughly trimmed	Free	Free	Free	Free
2516.90.20	Merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of a rectangular (including square) shape	5.1%	3.5%	Free	Free
25.17	Pebbles, gravel, broken or crushed stone, of a kind commonly used for concrete aggregates, for road metalling or for railway or other ballast, shingle and flint, whether or not heat-treated; macadam of slag, dross or similar industrial waste, whether or not incorporating the materials cited in the first part of the heading; tarred macadam, granules, chippings and powder, of stones of heading nos. 25.15 or 25.16, whether or not heat-treated				
2517.10.00	Pebbles, gravel, broken or crushed stone, of a kind commonly used for concrete aggregates for road metalling or for railway or other ballast, shingle and flint, whether or not heat-treated	Free	Free	Free	Free
2517.20.00	Macadam of slag, dross or similar industrial waste, whether or not incorporating the materials cited in subheading no. 2517.10	Free	Free	Free	Free
2517.30.00	Tarred macadam	9.5%	6.5%	Free	Free
	Granules, chippings and powder, of stones of heading nos. 25.15 or 25.16, whether or not heat-treated:				
2517.41.00	Of marble	Free	Free	Free	Free
2517.49	Other				
2517.49.10	Limestone roofing granules	Free	Free	Free	Free
2517.49.90	Other	9.5%	6.5%	Free	Free
6801.00.00	Setts, curbstones and flagstones of natural stone (except slate)	5.1%	Free	Free	Free
68.02	Worked monumental or building stone (except slate) and articles thereof, other than goods of heading no. 68.01; mosaic cubes and the like, of natural stone (including slate), whether or not on a backing; artificially coloured granules, chippings and powder, of natural stone (including slate)				
6802.10	Tiles, cubes and similar articles, whether or not rectangular (including square), the largest surface area of which is capable of being enclosed in a square which is less than 7 cm; artificially coloured granules, chippings and powder				
6802.10.10	Roofing granules, artificially coloured	Free	Free	Free	Free
6802.10.90	Other	11.6%	8%	Free	Free
	Other monumental or building stone and articles thereof, simply cut or sawn, with a flat or even surface:				
6802.21.00	Marble, travertine and alabaster	5.3%	3.5%	Free	Free
6802.22.00	Other calcareous stone	7.5%	5%	Free	Free
6802.23.00	Granite	5.1%	Free	Free	Free
6802.29.00	Other stone	7.5%	5%	Free	Free
	Other:				
6802.91.00	Marble, travertine and alabaster	8.4%	Free	Free	Free
6802.92.00	Other calcareous stone	9.2%	6.5%	Free	Free
6802.93.00	Granite	9.5%	6.5%	Free	Free
6802.99.00	Other stone	9.5%	6.5%	Free	Free
6803.00	Worked slate and articles of slate or of agglomerated slate				
6803.00.10	Roofing slate	Free	Free	Free	Free
6803.00.90	Other	9.5%	6.5%	Free	Free
68.04	Millstones, grindstones, grinding wheels and the like, without frameworks, for grinding, sharpening, polishing, trueing or cutting, hand sharpening or polishing stones, and parts thereof, of natural stone, of agglomerated natural or artificial abrasives, or of ceramics, with or without parts of other materials				
6804.10.00	Millstones and grindstones for milling, grinding or pulping	9.5%	Free	3.0%	Free
6804.23.00	Of natural stone	9.5%	Free	3.0%	1.4%

Sources: Customs Tariff, effective January 1995, Revenue Canada; Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, 1995.

TABLE 1. CANADA, STONE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, 1992-94

Item No.		1992		1993		1994p	
		(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)
EXPORTS							
2514.00	Slate, whether or not roughly trimmed or merely cut, etc.	24 ^r	12 ^r	5	10	89	122
2515.11	Marble and travertine, crude or roughly trimmed	32	4	230	126	-	-
2515.12	Marble and travertine, merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks, etc.	61	36	80	60	86	73
		(cubic metres)		(cubic metres)		(cubic metres)	
2516.11	Granite, crude or roughly trimmed	34 709	20 005	49 238	18 742	41 241	18 064
2516.12	Granite, merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks, etc.	813	1 413	3 898	1 598	4 748	1 941
2516.21	Sandstone, crude or roughly trimmed	-	-	738	10	1	7
		(tonnes)		(tonnes)		(tonnes)	
2516.22	Sandstone, merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks, etc.	3	23	43	9	28	84
2516.90	Monumental or building stone, n.e.s.	1 961	422	3 391	893	2 543	595
2517.10	Pebbles, gravel, broken or crushed stone used for aggregates, etc.	1 958 085 ^r	12 295 ^r	2 009 014	14 655	2 057 112	17 718
2517.41	Marble granules, chipping and powder of 25.15 or 25.16, heat-treated or not	5 632	712	33 673	4 360	50 401	6 495
2517.49	Granules, chippings and powder n.e.s. of 25.15 or 25.16, heat-treated or not	57	12	27 545	173	3 014	179
6801.00	Setts, curbstones and flagstones of natural stone (except slate)	..	45	..	126	..	444
6802.10	Tiles, etc., rectangular or square not more than 7 cm, etc., artificially coloured granules, chippings and powder	..	306	..	232	..	227
6802.21	Monumental or building stone, cut or even, marble, travertine and alabaster	..	819	..	114	..	222
6802.22	Monumental or building stone, cut or sawn, flat or even, other calcareous stone	..	148	..	89	..	42
6802.23	Monumental or building stone, cut or sawn, flat or even, granite	..	4 561	..	3 592	..	2 342
6802.29	Monumental or building stone, cut or sawn, flat or even, n.e.s.	..	211	..	186	..	139
6802.91	Worked monumental or building stone, n.e.s., marble, travertine or alabaster	..	476	..	909	..	621
6802.92	Worked monumental or building stone, n.e.s., calcareous stone, n.e.s.	..	22	..	97	..	36
6802.93	Worked monumental or building stone, n.e.s., granite	..	17 180	..	16 505	..	19 477
6802.99	Worked monumental or building stone, n.e.s.	..	6 321	..	6 678	..	7 309
6803.00	Worked slate and articles of slate or agglomerated slate	..	44	..	512	..	1 357
6804.10	Millstones and grindstones for milling, grinding or pulping	..	4 616 ^r	..	5 085	..	4 437
6804.23	Millstones, grindstones, etc., of natural stone	..	1 723	..	2 633	..	3 218
IMPORTS							
2514.00	Slate, whether or not roughly trimmed or merely cut, etc.	1 677	643	4 462	831	3 287	984
2515.11	Marble and travertine, crude or roughly trimmed	899	285	2 024	652	1 436	570
2515.12	Marble and travertine, merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks, etc.	2 332	1 862	2 724	1 726	1 490	1 098
2516.11	Granite, crude or roughly trimmed	42 151	9 021	36 918	8 673	29 261	7 096
2516.12	Granite, merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks, etc.	2 800	1 447	4 566	1 574	6 363	3 008

TABLE 1 (cont'd)

Item No.		1992		1993		1994 ^P	
		(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)
IMPORTS (cont'd)							
2516.21	Sandstone, crude or roughly trimmed	1 406	152	1 928	324	1 679	248
2516.22	Sandstone, merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks, etc.	6 377	1 355	6 342	1 447	5 873	1 419
2516.90	Monumental or building stone, n.e.s.	8 608	1 320	7 958	1 412	7 049	1 236
2517.10	Pebbles, gravel, broken or crushed stone used for aggregates, etc.	912 774 ^r	6 981 ^r	950 046	7 460	634 216	6 736
2517.41	Marble granules, chipping and powder of 25.15 or 25.16, heat-treated or not	72 728	8 369	55 677	7 362	51 138	7 346
2517.49	Granules, chippings and powder n.e.s. of 25.15 or 25.16, heat-treated or not	99 229	1 595	173 934	2 236	221 692	3 587
6801.00	Setts, curbstones and flagstones of natural stone (except slate)	..	641	..	409	..	402
6802.10	Tiles, etc., rectangular or square not more than 7 cm, etc., artificially coloured granules, chippings and powder	47 458	5 517	35 287	4 281	45 203	5 950
6802.21	Monumental or building stone, cut or sawn, flat or even, marble, travertine and alabaster	..	6 268	..	5 942	..	4 873
6802.22	Monumental or building stone, cut or sawn, flat or even, other calcareous stone	..	225	..	114	..	103
6802.23	Monumental or building stone, cut or sawn, flat or even, granite	..	5 758	..	9 123	..	9 065
6802.29	Monumental or building stone, cut or sawn, flat or even, n.e.s.	..	594	..	517	..	285
6802.91	Worked monumental or building stone, n.e.s., marble, travertine or alabaster	..	15 646	..	15 129	..	14 392
6802.92	Worked monumental or building stone, n.e.s., calcareous stone, n.e.s.	..	1 116	..	434	..	312
6802.93	Worked monumental or building stone, n.e.s., granite	..	13 804	..	13 120	..	13 565
6802.99	Worked monumental or building stone, n.e.s.	..	913	..	1 043	..	1 109
6803.00	Worked slate and articles of slate or agglomerated slate	..	5 218	..	5 117	..	5 597
6804.10	Millstones and grindstones for milling, grinding or pulping	..	1 348	..	1 320	..	1 493
6804.23	Millstones, grindstones, etc., of natural stone	..	7 269	..	13 118	..	14 804

Sources: Natural Resources Canada; Statistics Canada.

– Nil; .. Not available or not applicable; n.e.s. Not elsewhere specified; ^P Preliminary; ^r Revised.

TABLE 2. CANADA, TOTAL PRODUCTION OF STONE, 1992-94

	1992		1993		1994P	
	(000 t)	(\$000)	(000 t)	(\$000)	(000 t)	(\$000)
BY PROVINCE¹						
Newfoundland	1 000	4 758	1 871	7 186	2 388	15 304
Nova Scotia	4 705	24 910	5 179	24 563	5 461	27 733
New Brunswick	2 784	15 799	3 217	18 553	2 599	15 300
Quebec	36 524	207 500	33 294	202 708	30 892	186 107
Ontario	37 666	219 388	37 925	223 496	40 833	215 649
Manitoba	1 549	7 770	2 476	10 948	2 693	11 208
Alberta	316	3 600	325	3 176	346	4 126
British Columbia	3 910	30 113	4 253	32 265	4 987	36 774
Northwest Territories and Yukon	884	2 679	821	4 560	854	2 848
Total	89 338	516 518	89 361	527 454	91 053	515 050
BY USE²						
Dimensional stone						
Rough	186	19 517	363	22 766	..	..
Monumental and ornamental stone (n.f.)	57	5 720	42	4 724	..	..
Other (flagstone, curbstone, paving blocks, etc.)	57	3 666	33	3 336	..	..
Lining open-hearth furnaces	-	-	5	46	..	..
Chemical and metallurgical						
Cement plants, Canada	10 360	30 247	11 472	35 993	..	..
Cement plants, foreign	1 036	4 141	1 329	5 643	..	..
Flux in iron and steel furnaces	562	2 864	198	1 446	..	..
Flux in nonferrous smelters	167	799	230	1 601	..	..
Clay plants, Canada	686	1 839	623	1 951	..	..
Glass factories	154	2 724	184	3 491	..	..
Lime plants, Canada	3 142	22 880	2 893	21 897	..	..
Lime plants, foreign	214	1 495	420	2 474	..	..
Pulp and paper mills	231	2 178	224	2 355	..	..
Sugar refineries	19	99	14	64	..	..
Other chemical uses	264	2 055	244	1 810	..	..
Pulverized stone						
Whiting	35	2 973	41	2 909	..	..
Asphalt filler	292	1 971	54	205	..	..
Dusting coal mines	1	44	7	321	..	..
Agricultural purposes and fertilizer plants	916	13 337	844	13 006	..	..
Other uses	953	14 785	999	14 612	..	..
Miscellaneous stone						
Manufacture of artificial stone	35	424	18	185	..	..
Roofing granules	321	6 853	388	8 048	..	..
Poultry grit	53	1 411	48	954	..	..
Stucco dash	5	424	15	1 147	..	..
Terrazzo chips	5	403	2	308	..	..
Rock wool	18	450	18	440	..	..
Rubble and riprap	664	4 177	997	7 035	..	..
Other uses	1 379	8 952	1 357	9 162	..	..
Crushed stone for						
Concrete aggregate	8 057	49 402	10 253	57 962	..	..
Asphalt aggregate	9 237	53 849	10 130	56 608	..	..
Road metal	34 646	165 053	32 752	162 634	..	..
Railroad ballast	1 684	13 705	1 876	14 243	..	..
Other uses	28 090	133 048	26 280	127 919	..	..
Total	103 526	571 483	104 350	587 295	..	..

Sources: Natural Resources Canada; Statistics Canada.

.. Not available; n.f. Not finished or dressed; P Preliminary.

¹ Data exclude stone used in the Canadian cement and lime industries. ² Data include stone used in the Canadian cement and lime industries.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 3. CANADA, PRODUCTION OF LIMESTONE, 1992-94

	1992		1993		1994	
	(000 t)	(\$000)	(000 t)	(\$000)	(000 t)	(\$000)
BY PROVINCE¹						
Newfoundland	858	3 695	1 489	3 826	1 820	9 293
Nova Scotia	127	2 076	207	2 968	245	3 852
New Brunswick	480	5 511	506	6 509	438	5 456
Quebec	23 810	121 367	22 686	119 180	22 320	115 265
Ontario	35 529	188 678	36 138	193 071	39 144	189 534
Manitoba	1 400	6 243	2 018	8 318	2 207	9 056
Alberta	265	2 959	247	2 561	291	3 237
British Columbia	2 830	20 243	2 559	18 732	3 190	23 412
Northwest Territories and Yukon	224	1 326	586	2 722	114	534
Total	65 522	352 099	66 437	357 887	69 769	359 640
BY USE²						
Dimensional stone						
Rough	49	1 932	232	4 098	..	..
Monumental and ornamental stone (n.f.)	19	564	2	56	..	..
Other (flagstone, curbstone, paving blocks, etc.)	35	1 260	12	1 343	..	..
Lining, open-hearth furnaces	—	—	5	46	..	..
Chemical and metallurgical						
Cement plants, Canada	10 079	29 949	11 154	35 115	..	..
Cement plants, foreign	1 036	4 141	1 329	5 643	..	..
Flux in iron and steel furnaces	562	2 864	198	1 446	..	..
Flux in nonferrous smelters	167	799	176	1 001	..	..
Glass factories	154	2 724	161	2 830	..	..
Lime plants, Canada	3 142	22 880	2 893	21 897	..	..
Lime plants, foreign	214	1 495	420	2 474	..	..
Pulp and paper mills	231	2 178	224	2 355	..	..
Sugar refineries	19	99	14	64	..	..
Other chemical uses	264	2 055	244	1 810	..	..
Pulverized stone						
Whiting (substitute)	35	2 973	41	2 909	..	..
Asphalt filler	237	1 819	20	112	..	..
Dusting, coal mines	1	44	7	321	..	..
Agricultural purposes and fertilizer plants	867	12 624	820	12 486	..	..
Other uses	680	3 494	709	3 448	..	..
Miscellaneous stone						
Manufacture of artificial stone	35	411	18	185	..	..
Roofing granules	50	484	118	1 211	..	..
Poultry grit	49	1 008	47	835	..	..
Stucco dash	—	—	11	743	..	..
Rubble and riprap	402	2 724	469	3 375	..	..
Other uses	810	6 311	742	6 468	..	..
Crushed stone for						
Concrete aggregate	6 888	41 574	9 297	51 653	..	..
Asphalt aggregate	5 776	32 335	6 395	34 446	..	..
Road metal	30 262	143 398	27 745	136 953	..	..
Railroad ballast	180	797	707	3 329	..	..
Other uses	16 501	81 991	16 277	76 247	..	..
Total	78 742	404 928	80 484	414 900	..	..

Sources: Natural Resources Canada; Statistics Canada.

— Nil; .. Not available; n.f. Not finished or dressed.

¹ Data exclude stone used in Canadian cement and lime industries. ² Data include stone used in the Canadian cement and lime industries.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 4. CANADA, PRODUCTION OF MARBLE,¹ 1992-94

	1992		1993		1994	
	(000 t)	(\$000)	(000 t)	(\$000)	(000 t)	(\$000)
BY PROVINCE						
Nova Scotia	2	173	–	–	–	–
Quebec	391	8 072	393	8 433	410	9 099
Ontario	257	9 047	312	11 238	318	9 074
Total	650	17 292	705	19 671	728	18 173
BY USE						
Dimensional stone						
Rough	10	523	6	2 779	..	..
Monumental and ornamental stone (n.f.)	...	7	...	1	..	..
Other (flagstone, curbstone, paving, blocks, etc.)	–	–	–	–	..	..
Chemical process stone						
Glass factories	–	–	23	661	..	..
Pulverized stone						
Agricultural purposes and fertilizer plants	50	713	24	519	..	..
Other uses	273	11 292	289	11 164	..	..
Miscellaneous stone						
Roofing granules	1	17	–	–	..	..
Poultry grit	...	10	...	5	..	..
Stucco dash	5	400	4	404	..	..
Terrazzo chips	5	388	1	185	..	..
Rubble and riprap	15	462	12	399	..	..
Other uses	10	672	11	701	..	..
Crushed stone for						
Concrete aggregate	136	1 251	102	927	..	..
Asphalt aggregate	4	31	1	5	..	..
Road metal	–	–	2	9	..	..
Other uses	142	1 527	231	1 913	..	..
Total	650	17 292	705	19 671	..	..

Sources: Natural Resources Canada; Statistics Canada.

– Nil; .. Not available; ... Amount too small to be expressed; n.f. Not finished or dressed.

¹ Marble refers to a commercial definition that may also include limestone, travertine and greenstone (serpentinite or amphibole).

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 5. CANADA, PRODUCTION OF GRANITE, 1992-94

	1992		1993		1994	
	(000 t)	(\$000)	(000 t)	(\$000)	(000 t)	(\$000)
BY PROVINCE						
Newfoundland	53	462	296	2 118	480	3 050
Nova Scotia	3 618	18 459	3 878	17 046	4 051	18 673
New Brunswick	2 225	9 991	2 507	11 299	1 974	9 254
Quebec	9 941	63 123	7 497	59 049	6 055	48 125
Ontario	1 873	20 491	1 469	18 121	1 364	15 924
Manitoba	132	1 510	366	2 597	351	2 069
Alberta	4	360	8	461	6	582
British Columbia	1 080	9 870	1 693	13 533	1 797	13 362
Northwest Territories and Yukon	171	877	195	1 761	202	1 827
Total	19 096	125 143	17 909	125 985	16 279	112 866
BY USE						
Dimensional stone						
Rough	84	13 801	85	12 158	..	..
Monumental and ornamental stone (n.f.)	34	4 948	39	4 603	..	..
Other (flagstone, curbstone, paving blocks, etc.)	9	1 554	10	1 304	..	..
Chemical and metallurgical						
Flux in nonferrous smelters	—	—	54	600	..	..
Pulverized stone						
Asphalt filler	55	151	34	93	..	..
Agricultural purposes and fertilizer plants	—	—	...	1	..	..
Miscellaneous stone						
Artificial stone	...	13	—	—	..	..
Roofing granules	270	6 352	271	6 837	..	..
Poultry grit	4	393	1	115	..	..
Stucco dash	...	24	—	—	..	..
Terrazzo chips	...	15	1	123	..	..
Rock wool	18	450	18	440	..	..
Rubble and riprap	126	659	334	2 485	..	..
Other uses	521	1 899	378	1 737	..	..
Crushed stone for						
Concrete aggregate	956	6 104	758	4 766	..	..
Asphalt aggregate	3 010	18 583	3 340	19 784	..	..
Road metal	3 586	17 712	4 001	20 833	..	..
Railroad ballast	1 504	12 908	1 111	10 594	..	..
Other uses	8 916	39 578	7 476	39 512	..	..
Total	19 096	125 143	17 909	125 985	..	..

Sources: Natural Resources Canada; Statistics Canada.

— Nil; .. Not available; ... Amount too small to be expressed; n.f. Not finished or dressed.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 6. CANADA, PRODUCTION OF SANDSTONE, 1992-94

	1992		1993		1994	
	(000 t)	(\$000)	(000 t)	(\$000)	(000 t)	(\$000)
BY PROVINCE¹						
Newfoundland	90	396	84	408	85	411
Nova Scotia	935	4 116	1 067	4 436	1 140	5 145
New Brunswick	33	66	95	147	107	185
Quebec	2 006	13 371	1 930	12 819	1 601	11 603
Ontario	7	1 171	5	1 066	7	1 117
Alberta	4	200	. . .	24	4	222
Total	3 074	19 320	3 183	18 900	2 943	18 683
BY USE²						
Dimensional stone						
Rough	44	3 261	39	2 994	..	..
Monumental and ornamental stone (n.f.)	4	200	1	64	..	..
Other (flagstone, curbstone, paving blocks, etc.)	12	647	12	593	..	..
Chemical process stone						
Cement plants, Canadian	—	—	24	83	..	..
Miscellaneous stone						
Rubble and riprap	111	306	172	746	..	..
Other	—	—	90	135	..	..
Crushed stone for						
Concrete aggregate	78	472	95	615	..	..
Asphalt aggregate	411	2 725	345	2 096	..	..
Road metal	722	3 631	747	3 838	..	..
Railroad ballast	—	—	—	—	..	..
Other uses	1 692	8 076	1 681	7 820	..	..
Total	3 074	19 320	3 207	18 983	..	..

Sources: Natural Resources Canada; Statistics Canada.

— Nil; .. Not available; . . . Amount too small to be expressed; n.f. Not finished or dressed.

¹ Data exclude stone used in Canadian cement and lime industries. ² Data include stone used in Canadian cement and lime industries.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 7. CANADA, PRODUCTION OF SHALE,¹ 1992-94

	1992		1993		1994	
	(000 t)	(\$000)	(000 t)	(\$000)	(000 t)	(\$000)
BY PROVINCE²						
Newfoundland	x	x	1	833	3	2 550
Nova Scotia	23	85	26	113	25	64
New Brunswick	46	232	108	598	81	405
Quebec	377	1 567	788	3 227	506	2 015
Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manitoba	x	x	93	32	136	83
Alberta	43	81	70	130	46	85
Northwest Territories and Yukon	489	476	41	77	538	487
Total	997	2 663	1 128	5 011	1 334	5 687
BY USE³						
Dimensional stone	...	205	1	833	..	..
Chemical and metallurgical						
Cement plants, Canadian	281	298	295	795	..	..
Clay plants, Canadian	686	1 839	623	1 951	..	..
Miscellaneous stone						
Rubble and riprap	10	25	10	29	..	..
Other uses	37	69	136	122	..	..
Crushed stone for						
Asphalt aggregate	35	175	50	277	..	..
Road metal	75	312	257	1 001	..	..
Railway ballast	-	-	58	321	..	..
Other uses	839	1 877	614	2 428	..	..
Total	1 964	4 800	2 044	7 756	..	..

Sources: Natural Resources Canada; Statistics Canada.

- Nil; .. Not available; ... Amount too small to be expressed; x Confidential.

¹ May include slate. ² Data exclude stone used in the Canadian cement and lime industries. ³ Data include stone used in the Canadian cement and lime industries.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 8. CANADA, PRODUCTION OF STONE BY TYPES,¹ 1980, 1985, AND 1992-94

	1980		1985		1992		1993		1994 ^p	
	(000 t)	(\$000)	(000 t)	(\$000)	(000 t)	(\$000)	(000 t)	(\$000)	(000 t)	(\$000)
Granite	39 983	140 914	17 219	95 424	19 096	125 143	17 909	125 985	16 279	112 866
Limestone	58 191	185 085	77 874	317 862	65 522	352 099	66 437	357 887	69 769	359 640
Marble	316	1 807	571	13 966	650	17 292	705	19 671	728	18 173
Sandstone	3 064	11 540	3 011	15 310	3 074	19 320	3 183	18 900	2 943	18 683
Shale ²	1 812	1 810	1 561	3 059	997	2 663	1 128	5 011	1 334	5 687
Total	103 366	341 156	100 236	445 622	89 338	516 518	89 361	527 454	91 053	515 050

Sources: Natural Resources Canada; Statistics Canada.

^p Preliminary.¹ Data exclude stone used in the Canadian cement and lime industries. ² May include slate.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 9. CANADA, ROUGH GRANITE, SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION AND TRADE, 1980 AND 1985-94

	Quantity		Production ¹	Imports ²	Exports ²
	Value				
1980	t		81 000	24 130	5 019 ^a
	\$ millions		5.6	1.9	0.7
1985	t		104 000	34 468	12 511 ^a
	\$ millions		12.8	6.2	1.7
1986	t		121 000	33 994	18 450 ^a
	\$ millions		15.7	6.6	2.7
1987	t		112 000	46 370	37 450 ^a
	\$ millions		16.1	7.9	6.0
1988	t		153 000	46 282	86 940 ^r
	\$ millions		24.4	11.2	16.2 ^r
1989	t		162 000	52 337	107 105
	\$ millions		24.8	11.7	17.3
1990	t		166 000	46 163	88 775
	\$ millions		33.6	11.2	19.4
1991	t		122 000	35 038	94 529
	\$ millions		24.0	8.5	22.6
1992	t		127 000	44 951	101 957
	\$ millions		20.3	10.5	21.4
1993	t		134 000	41 484	117 600 ^b
	\$ millions		18.1	10.2	20.1
1994	t		129 000 ^e	35 624	113 500 ^b
	\$ millions		18.0	10.1	19.9

Sources: Natural Resources Canada; Statistics Canada.

^e Estimated; ^r Revised.^a Coded as building stone, rough (90% is considered to be granite). ^b Assumes a factor of 3.5 for converting cubic metres to tonnes.¹ Includes rough stone for construction, monumental/ornamental and other uses.² Includes codes 2516.11 (roughly trimmed block) and 2516.12 (cut block by sawing or otherwise). Some re-exports to the United States may also be involved.

TABLE 10. CANADA, VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION BY PROVINCE,¹ 1991-93

	1991			1992			1993		
	Building Construction ²	Engineering Construction ²	Total	Building Construction ²	Engineering Construction ²	Total	Building Construction ²	Engineering Construction ²	Total
	(\$ millions)								
Newfoundland	906	871	1 777	824	1 048	1 873	836	1 438	2 275
Nova Scotia	1 544	955	2 499	1 460	696	2 157	1 526	602	2 129
New Brunswick	1 150	837	1 987	1 160	1 057	2 217	1 120	712	1 832
Prince Edward Island	257	99	356	242	106	348	227	98	326
Quebec	14 032	6 369	20 401	13 106	7 027	20 133	13 261	7 323	20 584
Ontario	24 980	8 978	33 958	23 132	8 941	32 074	23 473	9 502	32 974
Manitoba	1 500	1 226	2 725	1 517	1 200	2 717	1 578	1 135	2 713
Saskatchewan	1 269	2 254	3 523	1 306	1 754	3 060	1 286	1 449	2 735
Alberta	5 577	7 170	12 747	6 204	5 995	12 199	6 030	6 348	12 378
British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories	9 684	4 497	14 182	10 995	4 088	15 083	11 978	4 488	16 465
Total Canada	60 901	33 254	94 155	59 948	31 913	91 861	61 315	33 096	94 411

Sources: Natural Resources Canada; Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 64-201 discontinued, to be replaced with Catalogue no. 61-223.

¹ Actual expenditures 1991, preliminary 1992, intentions 1993. ² Includes total value of new and repair work purchased.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.