Canadian Non-Ferrous Metal Smelting Industry (NAICS 331410)
Energy Use and Related Data, 1990 - 2015

2017 FACT SHEET

PRODUCTION
Activity in the Non-Ferrous Metal Smelting industry shows variation but remained relatively flat until 2008. Suffering from the downturn in 2009, it has shown no physical recovery since. GDP values increased significantly to 2001 and then diminished to a relatively stable level 40% above 1990 levels. As with most industries, GDP in 2009 was a low during this period.

ENERGY USE AND INTENSITY
Energy consumption in the non-ferrous metal smelting industry varies over time and shows a declining trend over the period. The primary energy carriers used are natural gas and electricity, both of which diminish.

Energy Use

Overall, physical energy intensity in the industry showed an improving trend over the period to finish at a level 47% below the 1990 intensity. GDP indicators are similar showing a more dramatic reduction in intensity than is evident in the physical indicator. Note that GDP values are affected by much more than energy use; the indicator may not reflect energy efficiency well.

Energy Intensity

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND INTENSITY
Like energy use, GHG release from fossil fuels in the non-ferrous metal smelting industry diminishes by 66% over the period. Indirect emissions are more difficult to estimate because provincial level data are not available. Process emissions (SF₆) from magnesium smelting diminish to zero. As a result, total emissions drop by 72%.

GHG Emissions

GHG intensity changes are significant, diminishing 71% per unit output. Intensity of fuel-sourced CO₂ emissions diminished by 53%. Like energy intensity values, GDP based intensities show more dramatic reductions and are 80% lower than they were in 1990.

Emissions Intensity