Canadian Non-Metal Mining Industry (NAICS 2123)
Energy Consumption and Related Data, 1990 - 2015

2017 FACT SHEET

PRODUCTION
Activity in the Non-Metal Mining industry rose consistently until about 2008. Suffering from the downturn in 2009, it has since been recovering to similar activity levels as those earlier years. GDP values follow physical production values. Physical and GDP production data are available for most subgroups.

ENERGY USE AND INTENSITY
Energy use in the non-metal mining industry varies over time but showed a significant decrease in 2009 due mostly to a decrease of natural gas in the Potash industry. Electricity and natural gas are the primary energy sources, with Potash mining responsible for 90% of the natural gas use in recent years.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND INTENSITY
Like energy use, GHG release in the non-metal mining industry varies over the period but dropped significantly when natural gas use declined in 2009. Indirect emissions do not vary as much as direct emissions. They are both based on use (which actually grew 8% since 1990) and the GHG intensity of the purchased electricity, which declined marginally over the period.

Overall, energy intensity in the industry showed an improving trend until 2009. Thereafter, it became highly variable, peaking in 2012 and diminished again thereafter. GDP and physical indicators are quite similar.

As could be expected, GHG intensity changes look much like that seen in energy intensity. Based on physical activity, intensity diminished until 2009 and then increased again. GDP based intensities look similar.

Source: Statistics Canada, ASM, NRCan Annual Census of Mines

Source: CIEEDAC

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