

The following are some highlights of the Canadian acid rain control program which, once fully implemented, will cost Canadian industry and provincial utilities about US\$410 million annually.

## Ontario

The province is reducing its total sulphur-dioxide emissions by 60 percent by 1994.

About 80 percent of Ontario's sulphur-dioxide emissions come from four corporate sources: Ontario Hydro, Inco's and Falconbridge's smelters and Algoma Steel's iron ore plant. Ontario has issued regulations requiring a 65percent reduction in emissions from these sources by 1994.

Inco, which was responsible for almost half of Ontario's sulphur-dioxide emissions, has already lowered emissions about 40 percent from its 1980 level by rejecting sulphur in its ore (similar to coal cleaning) and converting sulphur dioxide into sulphuric acid (analogous to the use of a scrubber on a power plant). It has achieved a containment rate of more than 70 percent of the sulphur in its ore. By 1994, Inco will reject more sulphur from its ore, use new smelting technology (similar to the development of new clean coal technologies) and increase the amount of sulphur dioxide converted to sulphuric acid to raise its containment rate to more than 90 percent.

■ Falconbridge has already achieved a containment rate of 85 percent through

sulphur rejection and sulphuric acid production. The company will make further refinements to increase its containment rate to over 90 percent by 1994.

■ Ontario Hydro, which is responsible for 20 percent of Ontario's sulphurdioxide emissions, has already reduced its emissions by about 25 percent. The company will use scrubbers, lowsulphur coal, load management and conservation measures to achieve a 60percent reduction in emissions by 1994. By 1994, Ontario Hydro's average SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate will be 0.8 lbs/million BTUs heat input.

Algoma Steel's iron ore plant's current emissions are below its 1994 requirement.