

Survey of Industrial Processes – Retail Gasoline Outlets, 2009

General Statistics ¹	Estimates ³
Outlets, deliveries, and volume	
Total number of retail gasoline outlets	11,262 ^A
Total number of gasoline truck deliveries	1,152,425 ^A
Average volume of gasoline sold per outlet (litres)	3,616,752 ^A
Above and underground storage tanks	
Total number of gasoline tanks	29,011 ^A
Average gasoline storage capacity per outlet (litres)	81,887 ^A
Dispensers (Pumps)	
Total number of dispensers	43,250 ^A
with mechanical display (percent)	13 ^A
with digital display (percent)	87 ^A
Service at the pump	
Self-service (percent)	54 ^A
Full service (percent)	30 ^A
Split service (percent)	16 ^A
Pay-at-the pump (percent)	46 ^A
Cleaning nozzle-spills at the pump	
Total amount of absorbent ² used (kilogram)	286,366 ^B
Employment at the pump	
Total number of part-time employees	50,597 ^A
Total number of full-time employees	48,195 ^A
¹ Outlets serving gasoline motor fuel including marinas with gas docks; excluding card locks/diesel-only outlets	
² A granular substance typically used to absorb small accidental nozzle spills.	
³ Estimates contained in this table have been assigned a letter value to indicate the quality of the estimate. These quality indicators are represented by the coefficient of variation (expressed as a percentage). Class A = Excellent (0.00% to 4.9%); Class B = Very good (5.0% to 9.9%); Class C = Good (10.0% to 14.9%), Class D = Acceptable (15.0% to 24.9%); Class E = Use with caution (25.0% to 49.9%), Class F = Too unreliable to be published (more than 49.9% data are suppressed).	
<p>Note(s): Reported estimates with respective quality indicators (Coefficient of Variation, CV). Quality indicators for related estimates as reported in the text of the Daily:</p> <p>For reported estimates on the outlet age categories the CV for all categories fall under class A except for age categories (5 to 10 years) and (11 to 20 years); the latter two fall under class B. For reported estimates on the age of dispensers in retail gasoline outlets the CV for each estimates falls under class A. For reported estimates on the number of marinas with gas docks, and their respective number and locations of storage tanks the CV for each estimate falls under class A. For reported estimate on the percentage of gasoline sold by all marinas the CV falls under class B. For the map presenting the spatial distribution of gasoline outlets across Canada, the postal code of each outlet was used to estimate own latitude and longitude. In major cities this allocation method rendered a spatial distribution with a good accuracy. In less populated areas where postal codes cover larger areas, this method was less accurate though acceptable for the purpose of the survey and its estimates.</p>	
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, 2009.	