











#### HF SINCLAIR BRANDS

O. Reg. 88/22: Air Pollution – Discharge of Sulphur Dioxide from Petroleum Facilities
Petro-Canada Lubricants Inc., O. Reg. 88/22 s.35(1) Public Report for 2024
March 31, 2025

O. Reg. 88/22 s35(1) Public Report – Petro-Canada Lubricants Inc.

This annual report has been prepared in accordance with subsection 35(1) of Ontario Regulation 88/22 and provides the information required for the calendar year 2024 for Petro-Canada Lubricants Inc. (PCLI). This report is being made public in accordance with subsection 41(1) paragraph 2 of O. Reg. 88/22.

A description of the information to be reported under subsection 35(1), along with its applicability to Petro-Canada Lubricants Inc. (PCLI) is listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Applicability of subsection 35(1)

Paragraph	Information to be Reported	Applicability
1.i. and 2.i	The average, maximum and minimum hourly mass emission rate and the total amount, in kilograms, of sulphur dioxide discharged into the air from the sources of contaminant mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 5 of subsection 22 (1) during the calendar year	Applicable to PCLI
1.ii. and 2.ii	The average, maximum and minimum hourly mass emission rate and the total amount, in kilograms, of total reduced sulphur discharged into the air from each sulphur recovery unit at the petroleum facility that is not associated with an incinerator during the calendar year	Not applicable to PCLI
3	The total amount of sulphur dioxide, in tonnes, discharged from the facility during the calendar year as required to be calculated under clause 26 (2) (b) in respect of the fourth quarter of the calendar year, if applicable.	Section 26 is not yet applicable
4	A summary of the information in any reports submitted under section 32 during the calendar year	Section 32 is not yet applicable
5	An assessment of the effectiveness of any measures identified under subparagraph 6 iii of section 32 that were implemented during the calendar year	Section 32 is not yet applicable
6	Any actions taken during the calendar year to minimize, prevent or reduce the discharge of sulphur dioxide from the facility, including any actions identified in the plan required under section 36	Applicable to PCLI

# **Hourly Mass Emission Rates**

The average, maximum and minimum hourly mass emission rate of sulphur dioxide from the sources of contaminant mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 5 of subsection 22 (1) for the calendar year 2024 are provided in Table 2.

O. Reg. 88/22 s35(1) Public Report – Petro-Canada Lubricants Inc.

Table 2: Mass emission rates of sulphur dioxide discharged to air

	Hourly Emission Rate (kg/hr)			
Equipment	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Basis
17 South	32.85	0.01	305.11	Full Calendar Year 2024
30 North	15.24	0.01	155.03	Full Calendar Year 2024
07 Heaters	0.40	0.00	6.14	July 1, 2024 to January 1, 2025
98 Flares	5.20	0.00	195.82	July 1, 2024 to January 1, 2025

### **Total Mass Discharge**

The total amounts, in kilograms, of sulphur dioxide discharged into the air from the sources of contaminant mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 5 of subsection 22 (1) for the calendar year 2024 are provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Total mass discharge of sulphur dioxide

Equipment	Mass (tonnes)	
17 South	288.35	
30 North	133.85	
07 Heaters	1.76	
98 Flares	22.83	
Total	446.79	

## Total Mass Discharge from Facility Per Section 35(1), Paragraph 3

Section 26 applies to the PCLI facility in respect of the first quarter of 2025 and every subsequent quarter; therefore, no information is provided pursuant to section 35(1) paragraph 3 for the calendar year 2024.

# Information to be Reported Per Section 35(1), Paragraphs 4 and 5

PCLI has not prepared a Root Cause Analysis and Corrective/Preventative Action Report under section 32, which is not yet applicable; therefore, no information is provided pursuant to section 35(1) paragraphs 4 and 5.

### Information to be Reported Per Section 35(1), Paragraph 6

The key action undertaken to reduce sulphur dioxide emissions was to switch fuels from No6 Fuel oil at up to 1.75 wt% Sulphur to VLSFO at 0.5 wt%. Transition of the tank has gone well, and this action resulted in a reduction of over 110 tonnes of sulphur dioxide emissions versus 2020 (a year with similar heavy fuel oil consumption).