

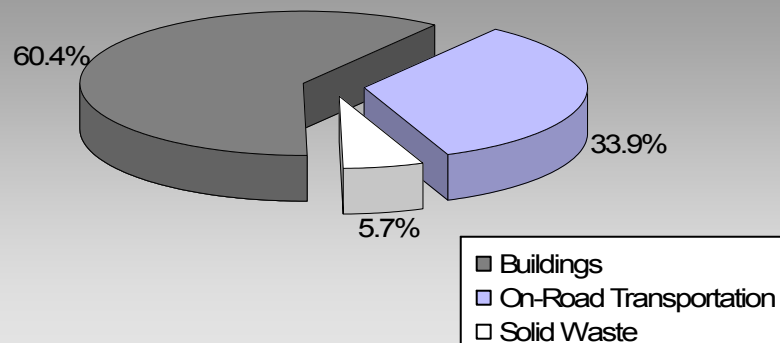
Granisle Village

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

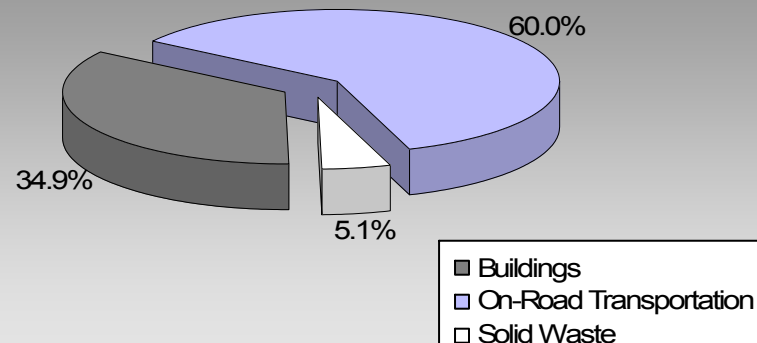
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

Where are the majority of our community's emissions coming from?

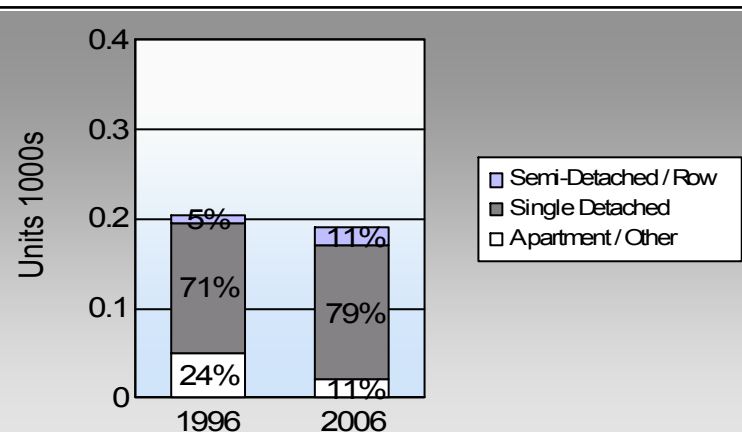
**Granisle Village
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**Total for BC
Communities**



Are we living more compactly? Housing Type



In BC, single family detached housing made up 49% of housing in 2006.

Are we driving less? Commute To Work

	1996	2006
	61.5%	75.0%
	19.2%	10.0%
	0.0%	0.0%
	19.2%	15.0%
	0.0%	0.0%

In BC, 10% of people took transit, 7% walked, and 2% cycled to work in 2006.

Residential Density

Granisle Village: 0.2 people per net ha
BC municipal average: 7.4 people per net ha

Are we living closer to where we work? Commute Distance

This data is currently unavailable in the CEEI 2007 Reports

In BC, 41% of people lived within 5km of their work in 2006.

For more information and to provide feedback on your Community Energy and Emissions Inventory (CEEI) Report see back page.

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Sectors

On Road Transportation		Vehicles	Consumption	Measurement	Average-VKT(km)	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Small Passenger Cars	Gasoline	27	37,133	Litres	14,739	1,300	87
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	1,014	Litres	14,702	39	3
Small Passenger Cars						1,339	90
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	18	38,050	Litres	18,746	1,332	90
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	2,082	Litres	18,923	80	6
	Other Fuel	< 10	1,988	Litres	14,000	76	3
Large Passenger Cars						1,488	99
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	69	209,115	Litres	20,004	7,319	496
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	22,876	Litres	19,717	876	63
	Other Fuel	< 10	2,495	Litres	14,094	96	4
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						8,291	563
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	< 10	5,746	Litres	11,356	201	13
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	4,866	Litres	23,854	186	13
Commercial Vehicles						387	26
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Diesel Fuel	< 10	11,284	Litres		432	30
Tractor Trailer Trucks						432	30
Motorhomes	Gasoline	< 10	1,510	Litres		53	4
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	447	Litres		17	1
	Other Fuel	< 10	554	Litres	2,189	21	1
Motorhomes						91	6
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	< 10	576	Litres		20	1
Motorcycles, Mopeds						20	1
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	1,463	Litres		51	3
Bus						51	3
On Road Transportation Totals				Gasoline:		10,276	694
				Diesel:		1,630	116
				Other Fuel:		193	8
				All Fuels:		12,099	818

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Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Residential	Electricity	263	2,516,254	Kilowatt Hours	9,059	62
	Heating Oil		2,220	GigaJoules	2,220	156
	Propane		13,328	GigaJoules	13,328	813
	Wood		16,472	GigaJoules	16,472	6
Residential					41,079	1,037
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	44	2,799,655	Kilowatt Hours	10,079	69
	Propane	11	5,757	GigaJoules	5,757	351
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					15,836	420
Electricity:					19,138	131
Natural Gas:						
Propane:					19,085	1,164
Wood:					16,472	6
Heating Oil:					2,220	156
Buildings Totals					56,915	1,457

Solid Waste	Mass (t)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste	261	138

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION	ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	42,569 L	1,630	116
Electricity	5,315,909 kWh	19,138	131
Gasoline	293,593 L	10,276	694
Heating Oil	2,220 GJ	2,220	156
Other Fuel	5,037 L	193	8
Propane	19,085 GJ	19,085	1,164
Solid Waste	261 T	0	138
Wood	16,472 GJ	16,472	6
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:		69,014 GJ	2,413 tonnes

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Memo Items

Buildings	<u>Type</u>	<u>Connections</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Energy (GJ)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>
Large Industrial	Electricity	0	0	Kilowatt Hours	-	-
Large Industrial					-	-

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Supporting Indicators

Below you will find supporting indicators for which data is provided. These are the first five supporting indicators for which data is provided as a part of the updated 2007 CEEI. Columns with all zeros indicate data unavailable in these CEEI reports. Thirteen additional supporting indicators are under consideration for future reports (see next page). Local government feedback is requested on all supporting indicators. Please take the time to complete the short CEEI Survey at <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cas/mitigation/ceei/index.html> or contact us directly at CEEIRPT@gov.bc.ca

Housing Type - Private dwellings by structural type

Housing type is important for reducing building-related GHG emissions and energy consumption. A trend toward fewer single family dwellings indicates an increase in residential density, which is known to reduce transportation-related GHG emissions.

	1996		2001		2006	
	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%
Single Detached House	145	41	140	74	150	79
Semi-Detached House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Row House	10	3	20	11	20	11
Apartment, Duplex	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	30	9	15	8	10	5
Other Single Attached House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Movable Dwelling	20	6	15	8	10	5

Commute to Work - Employed labour force - by mode of commute

An increase in the number of people choosing to walk, cycle and use transit reduces GHG emissions. More compact, complete, connected communities should see an increase in the use of these transportation modes.

	1996		2001		2006	
	People	%	People	%	People	%
Car, Truck, Van as Driver	80	62	75	71	75	75
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	25	19	10	10	10	10
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walked	25	19	20	19	15	15
Bicycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	0	0	0	0	0	0

Residential Density

* Net of Crown land, parks, Indian Reserves, water features, airports, ALR, waste disposal sites.

Increasing residential densities is known to reduce vehicle use resulting in fewer transportation-related GHG emissions. There are many additional benefits from more compact development.

2009	
Population	396.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	1,676.1
Residential Density (people per net ha)	0.2

Commute Distance

Shorter commute distances generally reduce GHG emissions by increasing the likelihood of people walking, cycling or using transit. Commute distance is also indicative of the 'completeness' of a community from an employment perspective.

2006	
People	%

This data is currently unavailable in the CEEI 2007 Reports.

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Parks and Protected Greenspace

* Total is net of Indian Reserves

** The quantity of parkland may be underestimated

Parks and protected greenspaces are important for the protection and enhancement of community carbon sinks.

	2009	
	Area (ha)	%
National Parks	0.0	0.0
Provincial Parks / Protected Areas	0.0	0.0
Local Parks	0.6	0.0
Agricultural Land Reserve	0.0	0.0
Other land use	8,246.3	100.0
Total Land Area	8,246.9	100.0

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Supporting Indicators Under Consideration

The following supporting indicators are under consideration for inclusion in future CEEI reports. The 2007 CEEI reports provide these 'placeholder' indicators to give indication of data that may be provided in the future by the Province on an ongoing basis to assist in monitoring actions to reduce GHG emissions and energy consumption. Please submit feedback to CEEIRPT@gov.bc.ca (see survey on CEEI website).

On-Road Transportation (and Land Use)

Proximity to Transit	Persons, dwelling units (du) and employment within 400m of a quality transit stop/line
Proximity to Services	Persons and dwelling units (du) within 400m of services (e.g. grocery store, school, other retail etc.)
Transit Ridership	Annual per capita transit ridership

Buildings

Residential; Public Building	Average energy use per person per square metre of floor space
Energy Intensity	
Floor Space	Average residential dwelling unit size

Solid Waste (and Water)

Waste Diversion	Tonnes of waste diverted
Avoided Waste Emissions	Tonnes of CO ₂ e of avoided future emissions due to reduced waste since 2007
Water Use	Per capita residential water use

Land-Use Change

Impervious Surface Cover	% change in impervious surface cover
Tree Canopy Cover	% change in tree canopy cover

Community and Renewable Energy Supply

District Energy	# and energy output (e.g. buildings connected, energy consumed in GJ or kWh) of district energy systems by energy type (e.g. renewable or non-renewable)
On-Site Renewable Energy	# and energy output (in GJ or kWh) from households producing and/or consuming on-site renewable heat (e.g. biomass, solar thermal, geo-exchange) and/or electrical (e.g. solar photovoltaic, small wind, small scale hydro) energy
Energy Recovery From Waste	Energy (GJ or kWh) recovered from waste (e.g. from landfill gas, sewage treatment, industrial operations, farm)

This is your local government's Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory (CEEI) Report

What is a CEEI Report?

CEEI Reports are a result of a multi-agency effort to provide a province-wide solution to assist local governments in BC to track and report on community-wide energy consumption and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions every two years. CEEI Reports are one of the many resources available through the Climate Action Toolkit (<http://www.toolkit.bc.ca>), a web-based service provided through the ongoing collaboration between UBCM and the Province.

Why does my local government need a CEEI Report?

A community energy and GHG emissions inventory can be a valuable tool that helps local governments plan and implement GHG and energy management strategies, while at the same time strengthening broader sustainability planning at the local level. CEEI reports fulfill local governments' Climate Action Charter commitment to measure and report their community's GHG emissions profile, establish a base year inventory for local governments to consider as they develop targets, policies, and actions related to BC's *Local Government Act* requirements, and fulfill Milestone One requirements for those local government members of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities' (FCM's) Partners in Climate Protection (PCP) program.

A first in North America!

CEEI is a first in North America and a first step for BC communities. The 2007 CEEI Reports are based on best available province-wide data. The accuracy and detail of CEEI reports will continue to improve to meet increasing local and provincial government information needs. Improvements have been made from the original draft 2007 CEEI Reports posted in Spring 2009. These include estimates for residential heating oil, propane and wood use, breaking out small and medium from large industrial buildings, including updated land-use change and new agricultural sectors as 'memo items', and the first of a suite of 'supporting indicators'. Following the 2010 CEEI Reports, inventories will be generated every two years, and will continue to improve as government information needs, international protocols and new data sources emerge.

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For More Information:

- The full list of all BC local government Updated 2007 CEEI Reports, CEEI Data Summary Report, Technical Methods and Guidance Document, and additional information on the Secondary Indicators are available at: <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cas/mitigation/ceei/index.html>.
- For guidance on target setting and community actions, go to <http://www.toolkit.bc.ca> and <http://www.cd.gov.bc.ca/lgd/greencommunities/targets.htm>.

We Need Your Feedback:

- To continue to guide us on CEEI, particularly now with the new Indicators. Please take the time to complete the short CEEI Survey at <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cas/mitigation/ceei/index.html> or contact us directly at CEEIRPT@gov.bc.ca

Notice to the Reader: This CEEI Report uses information from a variety of sources to estimate GHG emissions. While the methodologies, assumptions and data used are intended to provide reasonable estimates of greenhouse gas emissions, the information presented in this report may not be appropriate for all purposes. The Province of BC and the data providers do not provide any warranty to the user or guarantee the accuracy or reliability of the data contained in this report. The user accepts responsibility for the ultimate use of such data. We need your help to make these reports better, where you do note inaccuracies, please contact us.