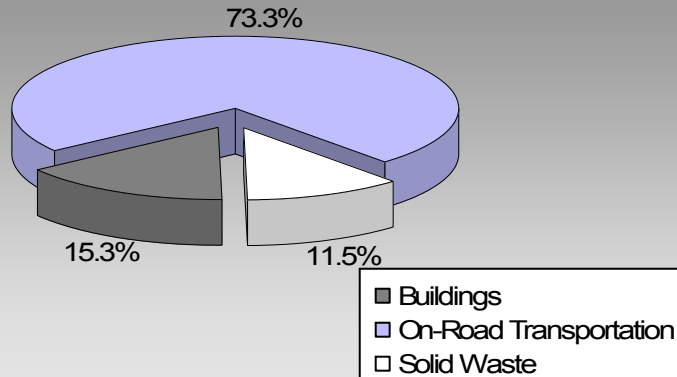


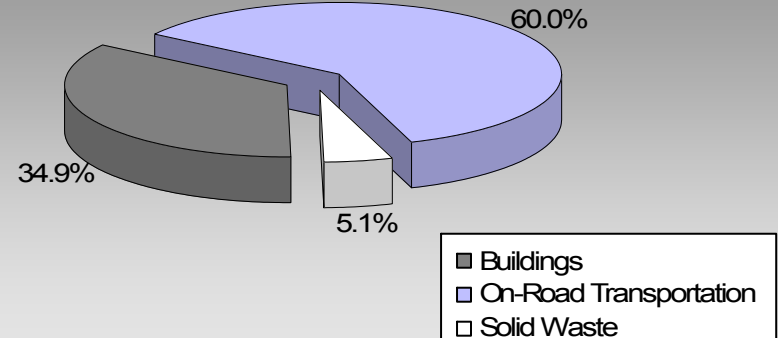
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

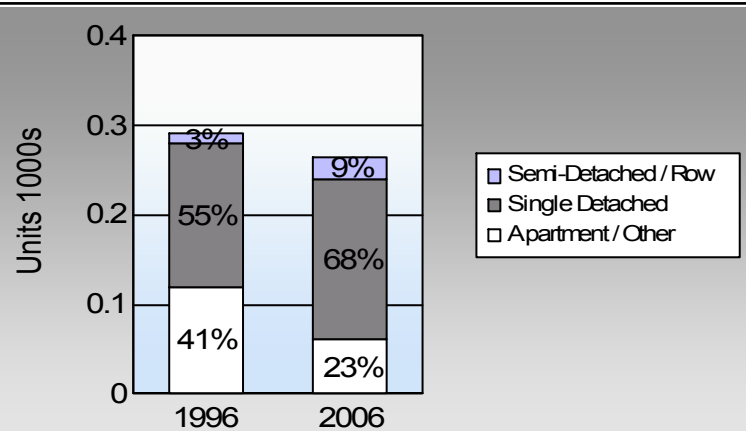
**New Hazelton District Municipality
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**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
	60.0%	78.0%
	4.6%	0.0%
	0.0%	0.0%
	29.2%	14.0%
	3.1%	8.0%

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

Residential Density

New Hazelton District Municipality:
0.5 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.

Sectors

On Road Transportation		<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Average-VKT(km)</u>	<u>Energy (GJ)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>
Small Passenger Cars	Gasoline	72	103,451	Litres	14,145	3,621	246
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	2,643	Litres	13,690	101	7
	Other Fuel	< 10	414	Litres		16	1
Small Passenger Cars						3,738	254
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	36	110,904	Litres	19,939	3,882	262
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	3,339	Litres	24,198	128	9
	Other Fuel	< 10	2,428	Litres	19,116	93	4
Large Passenger Cars						4,103	275
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	158	526,190	Litres	20,528	18,417	1,256
	Diesel Fuel	37	94,827	Litres	19,687	3,632	259
	Other Fuel	< 10	4,633	Litres	12,423	177	7
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						22,226	1,522
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	< 10	3,591	Litres	11,356	126	8
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	24,434	Litres	19,155	936	66
	Other Fuel	< 10	718	Litres		28	1
Commercial Vehicles						1,090	75
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Diesel Fuel	10	282,899	Litres	76,684	10,835	761
Tractor Trailer Trucks						10,835	761
Motorhomes	Gasoline	< 10	1,283	Litres		45	3
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	1,562	Litres	7,658	60	4
Motorhomes						105	7
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	< 10	1,003	Litres		35	2
Motorcycles, Mopeds						35	2
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	21,861	Litres	56,197	765	51
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	21,283	Litres	39,051	815	57
Bus						1,580	108

New Hazelton District Municipality Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

	Gasoline:	26,891	1,828
	Diesel:	16,507	1,163
	Other Fuel:	314	13
On Road Transportation Totals	All Fuels:	43,712	3,004

Buildings	<u>Type</u>	<u>Connections</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Energy (GJ)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>	
Residential	Electricity	290	4,250,477	Kilowatt Hours	15,302	105	
	Heating Oil		1,801	GigaJoules	1,801	127	
	Propane		4,908	GigaJoules	4,908	299	
	Wood		13,309	GigaJoules	13,309	5	
Residential					35,320	536	
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	98	3,643,134	Kilowatt Hours	13,115	90	
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					13,115	90	
					Electricity:	28,417	195
					Natural Gas:		
					Propane:	4,908	299
					Wood:	13,309	5
					Heating Oil:	1,801	127
Buildings Totals					Buildings:	48,435	626

Solid Waste	<u>Mass (t)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>
Community Solid Waste	307	470

New Hazelton District Municipality Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION	ENERGY (GJ)	CO ₂ e (t)
Diesel Fuel	430,987 L	16,507	1,163
Electricity	7,893,611 kWh	28,417	195
Gasoline	768,283 L	26,891	1,828
Heating Oil	1,801 GJ	1,801	127
Other Fuel	8,193 L	314	13
Propane	4,908 GJ	4,908	299
Solid Waste	307 T	0	470
Wood	13,309 GJ	13,309	5
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:		92,147 GJ	4,100 tonnes

Memo Items

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO ₂ e (t)
Large Industrial	Electricity	0	0	Kilowatt Hours	-	-
				Large Industrial	-	-

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	160	36	185	64	180	68
Semi-Detached House	0	0	15	5	15	6
Row House	10	2	10	3	10	4
Apartment, Duplex	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	20	4	15	5	15	6
Other Single Attached House	10	2	5	2	10	4
Movable Dwelling	90	20	60	21	35	13

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	195	60	175	66	195	78
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	15	5	10	4	0	0
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walked	95	29	70	26	35	14
Bicycle	10	3	10	4	20	8
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	10	3	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	604.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	1,326.9
Residential Density (people per net ha)	0.5

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.		

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	12.7	0.5
Agricultural Land Reserve	1,022.3	42.7
Other land use	1,361.4	56.8
Total Land Area	2,396.3	100.0

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 Energy Intensity	Average energy use per person per square metre of floor space
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.