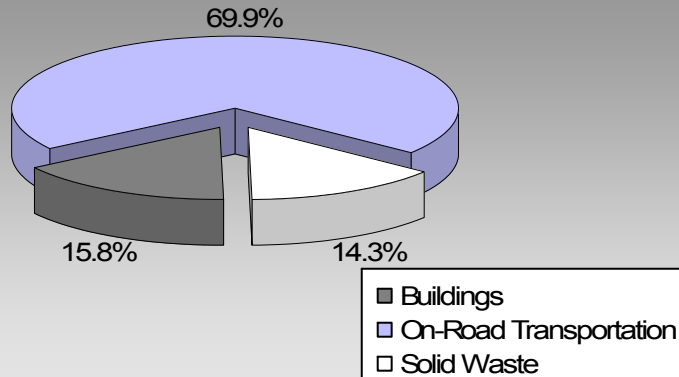


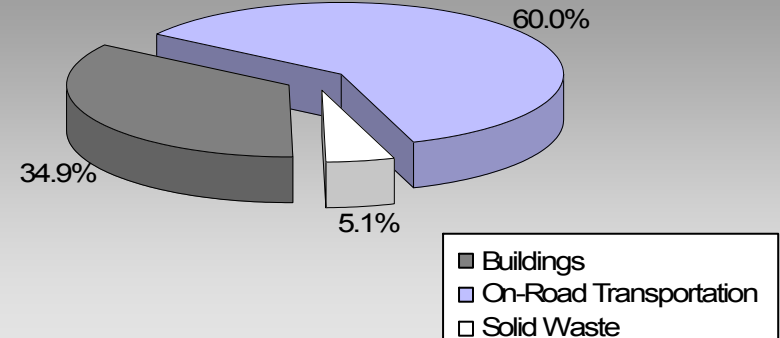
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

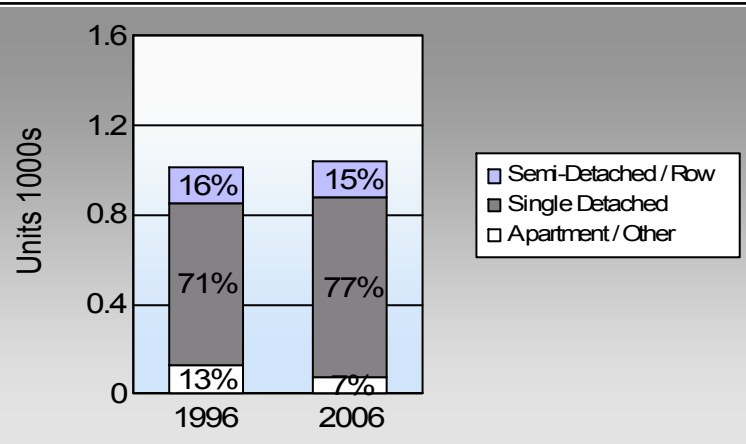
**Port McNeill Town  
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**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
	73.4%	75.9%
	14.8%	9.0%
	0.0%	0.0%
	10.8%	10.0%
	0.0%	2.3%

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

## Residential Density

Port McNeill Town: 3.6 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

<b>On Road Transportation</b>		<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	427	567,743	Litres	13,285	19,871	1,353
	Diesel Fuel	29	29,073	Litres	14,993	1,113	79
	Other Fuel	< 10	471	Litres		18	1
<b>Small Passenger Cars</b>						<b>21,002</b>	<b>1,433</b>
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	194	420,329	Litres	17,801	14,712	998
	Diesel Fuel	10	18,048	Litres	15,349	691	49
	Other Fuel	< 10	3,954	Litres	15,213	151	6
<b>Large Passenger Cars</b>						<b>15,554</b>	<b>1,053</b>
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	919	2,844,950	Litres	20,454	99,573	6,804
	Diesel Fuel	144	379,972	Litres	20,877	14,553	1,038
	Other Fuel	< 10	17,490	Litres	12,773	670	27
<b>Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs</b>						<b>114,796</b>	<b>7,869</b>
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	39	226,254	Litres	21,697	7,919	532
	Diesel Fuel	46	207,500	Litres	21,978	7,947	558
	Other Fuel	< 10	11,439	Litres	12,950	438	18
<b>Commercial Vehicles</b>						<b>16,304</b>	<b>1,108</b>
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	< 10	11,199	Litres	11,110	392	26
	Diesel Fuel	39	824,633	Litres	53,746	31,583	2,219
<b>Tractor Trailer Trucks</b>						<b>31,975</b>	<b>2,245</b>
Motorhomes	Gasoline	12	13,005	Litres	3,122	455	30
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	1,522	Litres	5,855	58	4
	Other Fuel	< 10	277	Litres		11	-
<b>Motorhomes</b>						<b>524</b>	<b>34</b>
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	17	8,524	Litres	4,512	298	20
	<b>Motorcycles, Mopeds</b>						<b>298</b>
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	5,852	Litres	15,902	205	14
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	3,059	Litres		117	8
	Other Fuel	< 10	1,463	Litres		56	2
<b>Bus</b>						<b>378</b>	<b>24</b>

# Port McNeill Town Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

	Gasoline:	143,425	9,777
	Diesel:	56,062	3,955
	Other Fuel:	1,344	54
<b>On Road Transportation Totals</b>	<b>All Fuels:</b>	<b>200,831</b>	<b>13,786</b>

<b>Buildings</b>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Connections</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Energy (GJ)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>	
Residential	Electricity	1,129	19,060,280	Kilowatt Hours	68,617	470	
	Heating Oil		27,523	GigaJoules	27,523	1,940	
	Propane		4,735	GigaJoules	4,735	289	
	Wood		33,652	GigaJoules	33,652	12	
<b>Residential</b>					<b>134,527</b>	<b>2,711</b>	
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	242	16,370,005	Kilowatt Hours	58,932	404	
<b>Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial</b>					<b>58,932</b>	<b>404</b>	
					Electricity:	127,549	874
					Natural Gas:		
					Propane:	4,735	289
					Wood:	33,652	12
					Heating Oil:	27,523	1,940
<b>Buildings Totals</b>	<b>Buildings:</b>				<b>193,459</b>	<b>3,115</b>	

<b>Solid Waste</b>	<u>Mass (t)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>
Community Solid Waste	1,441	2,811

# Port McNeill Town

## Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION		ENERGY (GJ)	CO <sub>2</sub> e (t)
Diesel Fuel	1,463,807	L	56,062	3,955
Electricity	35,430,285	kWh	127,549	874
Gasoline	4,097,856	L	143,425	9,777
Heating Oil	27,523	GJ	27,523	1,940
Other Fuel	35,094	L	1,344	54
Propane	4,735	GJ	4,735	289
Solid Waste	1,441	T	0	2,811
Wood	33,652	GJ	33,652	12
<b>Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:</b>			<b>394,290 GJ</b>	<b>19,712 tonnes</b>

### Memo Items

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

## 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](mailto: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	720	42	725	67	800	77
Semi-Detached House	30	2	30	3	40	4
Row House	130	8	120	11	120	12
Apartment, Duplex	40	2	10	1	10	1
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	90	5	120	11	45	4
Other Single Attached House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Movable Dwelling	0	0	70	7	20	2

### 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	1,120	73	1,160	77	1,135	76
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	225	15	130	9	135	9
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walked	165	11	150	10	150	10
Bicycle	0	0	35	2	35	2
Motorcycle	0	0	10	1	10	1
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	15	1	25	2	30	2

### 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	2,618.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	738.4
Residential Density (people per net ha)	3.6

### 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	5.2	0.7
Agricultural Land Reserve	0.0	0.0
Other land use	739.6	99.3
<b>Total Land Area</b>	<b>744.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 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](mailto:CEEIRPT@gov.bc.ca) (see survey on CEEI website).

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### 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

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### Buildings

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

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### Solid Waste (and Water)

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

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### Land-Use Change

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

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### 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)

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# 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](mailto: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.