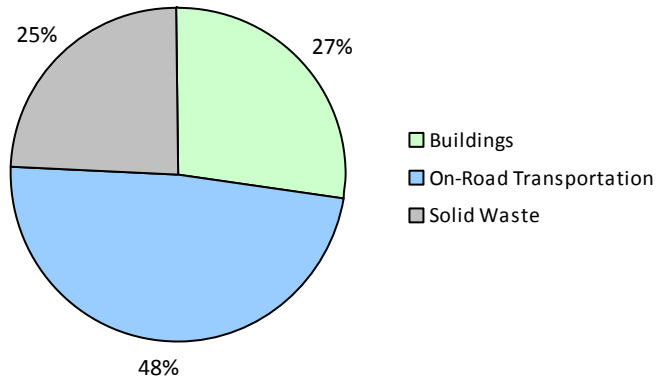
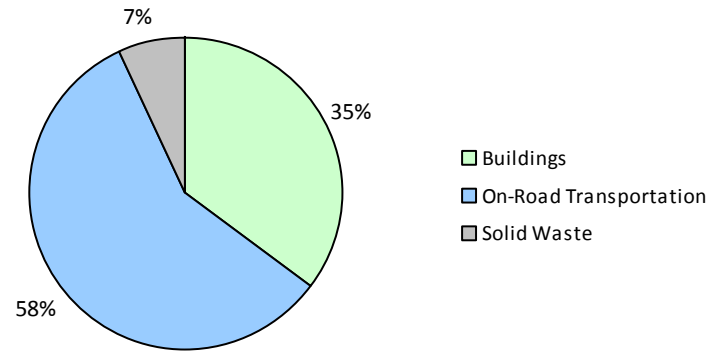


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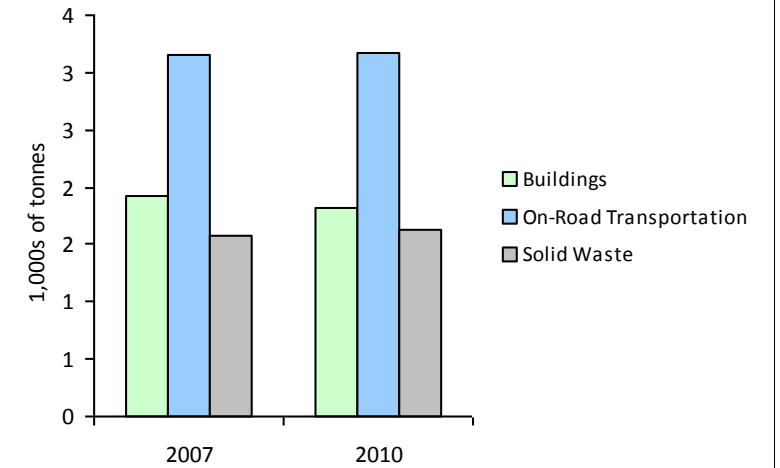
2010 GHG Emissions Sources (Total for this Community)



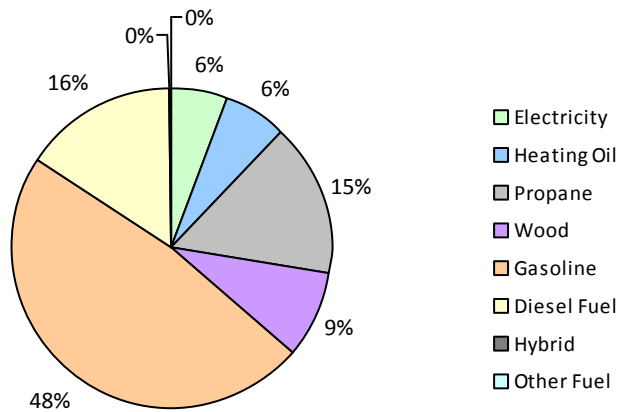
2010 GHG Emissions Sources (Total for BC)



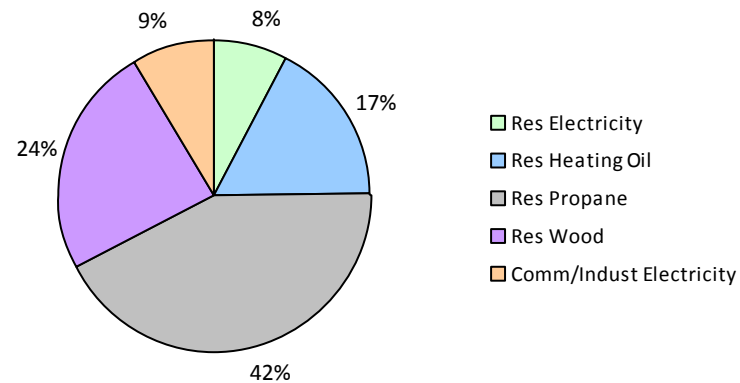
GHG Emissions Comparisons for this Community



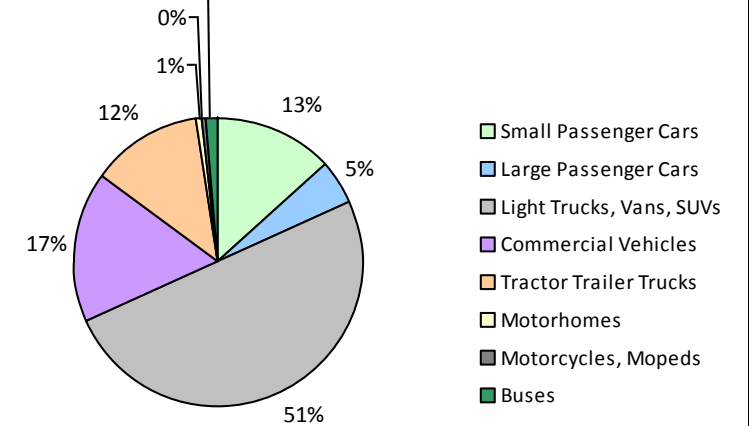
2010 Total Emissions by Fuel Type



2010 Building Emissions by Subsector



2010 On-Road Transportation Emissions by Vehicle Class



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Core Items

On-Road Transportation		2007					2010				
		Connections	Consumption	Avg VKT (km)	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Avg VKT (km)	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Small Passenger Cars	Hybrid							30,100	60	4	
	Gasoline	79	131,052 L	17,800	4,587	308	103	180,829 L	18,900	6,329	404
	Diesel Fuel			33,600	416	30		21,900	167	11	
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	39	91,546 L	20,900	3,204	216	30	67,909 L	19,900	2,377	152
	Diesel Fuel			7,100	53	3		9,300	103	7	
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	235	661,982 L	19,400	23,169	1,573	245	669,737 L	18,900	23,441	1,513
	Diesel Fuel	17	38,146 L	13,300	1,461	103	11	25,989 L	14,900	995	69
	Other Fuel							6,900	28	2	
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	34	112,197 L	19,200	3,927	264	36	123,237 L	20,200	4,313	275
	Diesel Fuel	20	86,372 L	24,500	3,307	232	22	103,772 L	26,900	3,975	271
	Other Fuel							12,500	58	3	
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Diesel Fuel	12	123,717 L	24,800	4,739	333	14	150,968 L	25,900	5,782	394
Motorhomes	Gasoline			20,800	409	27		18,000	175	12	
	Diesel Fuel			15,900	431	30		13,100	87	6	
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	10	2,550 L	6,700	90	6		6,200	77	6	
Buses	Gasoline			11,800	144	11		18,800	417	27	
	Diesel Fuel			13,300	159	12		12,900	279	19	
Totals		446	1,247,562 L	19,089	46,096	3,148	461	1,247,562 L	19,566	48,663	3,175

Buildings		2007				2010			
		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Residential	Wood	N/A	23,378 GJ	23,378	474	N/A	21,794 GJ	21,794	442
	Heating Oil	N/A	4,935 GJ	4,935	348	N/A	4,601 GJ	4,601	315
	Propane	N/A	13,468 GJ	13,468	822	N/A	12,556 GJ	12,556	766
	Electricity	503	6,117,295 kWh	22,022	153	509	5,623,033 kWh	20,243	141
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	160	4,720,050 kWh	16,992	118	161	6,269,572 kWh	22,570	157
Totals		663		80,795	1,915	670		81,764	1,821

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Solid Waste		2007				2010			
		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Community Solid Waste	Solid Waste	0	712 t	N/A	1,571	0	773 t	N/A	1,627
Totals		0			1,571	0			1,627

Totals for Transportation, Buildings and Solid Waste

Fuel Type	2007 (Population: 951)			2010 (Population: 959)		
	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Hybrid	0 L	0		0 L	60	4
Gasoline	999,327 L	35,530	2,405	1,041,712 L	37,129	2,389
Diesel Fuel	248,235 L	10,566	743	280,729 L	11,388	777
Other Fuel	0 L	0		0 L	86	5
Wood	23,378 GJ	23,378	474	21,794 GJ	21,794	442
Heating Oil	4,935 GJ	4,935	348	4,601 GJ	4,601	315
Propane	13,468 GJ	13,468	822	12,556 GJ	12,556	766
Electricity	10,837,345 kWh	39,014	271	11,892,605 kWh	42,813	298
Solid Waste	712 t	0	1,571	773 t	0	1,627
Grand Totals		126,891	6,634		130,427	6,623

Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

Supporting Indicators

No new supporting indicator data have been provided in the 2010 reports. Work is currently underway to produce a complete second round of data for the indicators below in the 2012 reports (available in 2014). In the interim, we are including the same supporting indicator data that was provided in the 2007 reports. Feedback is requested on all supporting indicators; please contact us directly at

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					365	83
Semi-Detached House					5	1
Row House					0	0
Apartment, Duplex					25	6
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher					0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys					35	8
Other Single Attached House					0	0
Movable Dwelling					10	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	
	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%
Car, Truck, Van as Driver	0	0	0	0	280	57
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	0	0	0	0	60	12
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walked	0	0	0	0	100	20
Bicycle	0	0	0	0	25	5
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	0	0	0	0	25	5

Parks and Protected Greenspace

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

	2009	
	Units	%
National Parks	0	0
Provincial Parks / Protected Areas	0	0
Local Parks	0	0
Agricultural Land Reserve	0	0
Other land use		
Total Parks and Protected Area	0	0
Total Land Area	3,596	100

* Total is net of Indian Reserves
** Quantity of parkland may be underestimated

Residential Density

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	
	Units	%
National Parks	0	0
Provincial Parks / Protected Areas	0	0
Local Parks	0	0
Agricultural Land Reserve	0	0
Other land use		
Total Parks and Protected Area	0	0
Total Land Area	3,596	100

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

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Supporting Indicators Under Consideration

Work is currently underway to produce a complete second round of supporting indicators for the 2012 reports (available in 2014). These reports will new data for the five supporting indicators included in the 2007 and 2010 Reports:

- **Housing Type:** Private dwellings by structural type
- **Commute to Work:** Employed labour force - by mode of commute
- **Commute Distance**
- **Residential Density**
- **Parks and Protected Greenspace**

And in addition, the 2012 reports we are working to be able to include:

- **Proximity to Transit**
- **Building Energy Intensity**
- **Building Floor Space**
- **Waste Diversion**

We are continuing to work towards reporting on even more supporting indicators in the future including:

- **Proximity to Services** (e.g. destinations such as grocery store, school, other retail etc.)
- **Transit Ridership**
- **Water Use**
- **Impervious Surface Cover:** % change in impervious surface cover
- **Tree Canopy Cover:** % change in tree canopy cover
- **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)

Please give us feedback by contacting us directly at CEEIRPT@gov.bc.ca

Many local governments have been undertaking a significant amount of climate action in both the corporate and community-wide spheres, as demonstrated in both the public reports from the Climate Action Revenue Incentive Program (CARIP) <http://www.cscd.gov.bc.ca/lgd/greencommunities/carip.htm>, and on the <http://toolkit.bc.ca> website. These two resources may be helpful to those who are interested in learning from other BC local governments. The toolkit also contains additional information and resources including decision-support/planning frameworks and tools for undertaking actions to reduce GHG emissions and energy consumption.

This is your local government's 2010 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 as well as supporting indicators 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, fulfill Milestone One requirements for those local government members of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities' (FCM's) Partners in Climate Protection (PCP) program, as well as supporting local government efforts to monitor progress towards Regional Growth Strategy objectives.

A first in North America!

CEEI is a first in North America and a first step for BC communities. The 2010 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 from large industrial buildings, including updated land-use change and new agricultural sectors as 'memo items'. 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.

For More Information

The full list of all BC local government 2010 CEEI Reports, User Guide, Technical Methods and Guidance Document, and additional information on the Supporting 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, please take the time to 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,