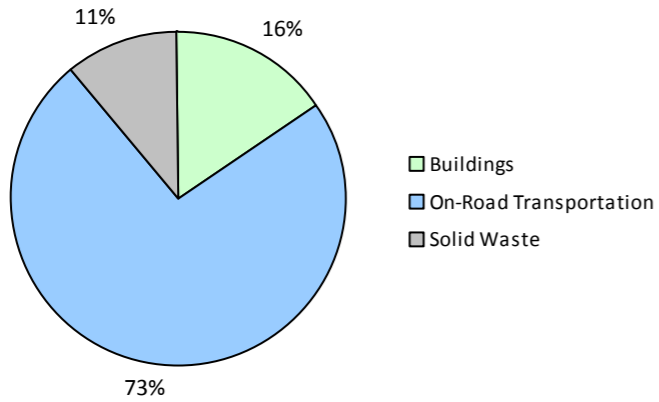


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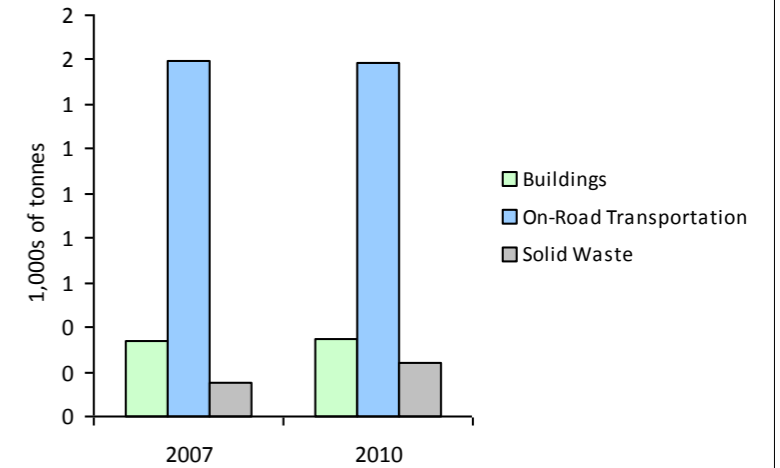
2010 GHG Emissions Sources (Total for this Community)



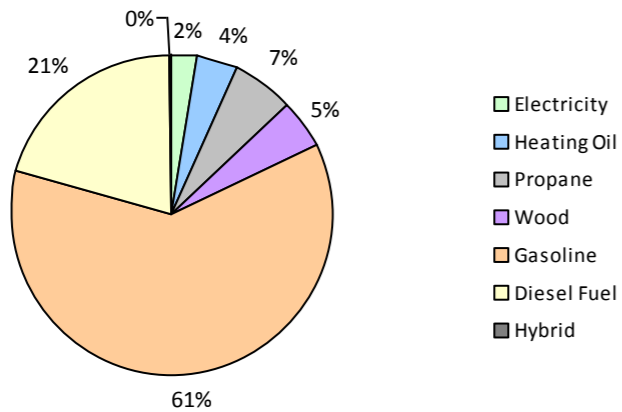
2010 GHG Emissions Sources (Total for BC)



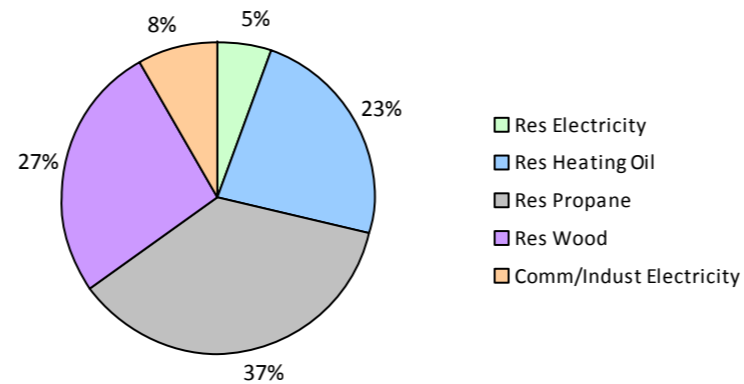
GHG Emissions Comparisons for this Community



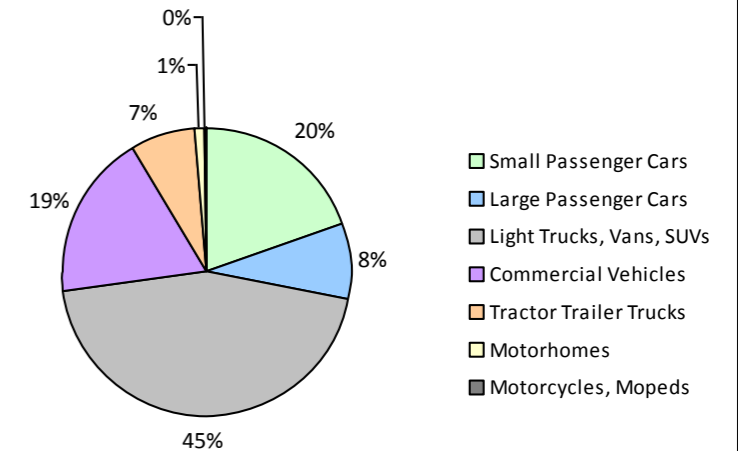
2010 Total Emissions by Fuel Type



2010 Building Emissions by Subsector



2010 On-Road Transportation Emissions by Vehicle Class



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							14,100	22	0	
	Gasoline	77	113,531 L	15,900	3,973	269	87	126,970 L	15,600	4,443	285
	Diesel Fuel			17,900	192	13		23,000	371	27	
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	32	52,369 L	14,700	1,833	123	36	57,195 L	14,300	2,002	128
	Diesel Fuel			13,400	45	4		14,000	48	4	
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Hybrid			27,800	76	4		25,700	71	4	
	Gasoline	125	281,947 L	15,400	9,868	678	137	288,257 L	14,400	10,089	658
	Diesel Fuel			9,500	454	32		13,800	637	44	
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	15	39,988 L	15,300	1,399	95	15	38,755 L	14,900	1,356	87
	Diesel Fuel	18	67,310 L	21,000	2,579	181	21	80,517 L	21,200	3,083	210
	Other Fuel			13,500	66	4					
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Diesel Fuel			63,400	2,155	151		46,900	1,619	111	
Motorhomes	Gasoline			18,800	391	26		20,300	308	20	
	Diesel Fuel			14,300	207	14					
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline			6,100	48	3		4,700	67	4	
Totals		267	555,145 L	15,832	23,286	1,597	296	555,145 L	15,248	24,116	1,582

Buildings		2007				2010			
		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Residential	Wood	N/A	4,724 GJ	4,724	96	N/A	4,547 GJ	4,547	92
	Heating Oil	N/A	1,216 GJ	1,216	86	N/A	1,170 GJ	1,170	80
	Propane	N/A	2,140 GJ	2,140	131	N/A	2,060 GJ	2,060	126
	Electricity	204	3,216,168 kWh	11,578	19	181	3,128,384 kWh	11,262	19
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	32	946,063 kWh	3,406	6	33	4,914,956 kWh	17,694	29
Totals		236		23,064	338	214		36,733	346

Slocan Village 2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

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Solid Waste	2007				2010			
	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste Solid Waste	0	176 t	N/A	153	0	261 t	N/A	243
Totals	0			153	0			243

Memo Items

Buildings	2007				2010			
	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Large Industrial Electricity	1		0	0				
Totals	1			0	0			

Totals for Transportation, Buildings and Solid Waste

Fuel Type	2007 (Population: 345)			2010 (Population: 397)		
	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Hybrid	0 L	76	4	0 L	93	4
Gasoline	487,835 L	17,512	1,194	511,177 L	18,265	1,182
Diesel Fuel	67,310 L	5,632	395	80,517 L	5,758	396
Other Fuel	0 L	66	4	0 L	0	
Wood	4,724 GJ	4,724	96	4,547 GJ	4,547	92
Heating Oil	1,216 GJ	1,216	86	1,170 GJ	1,170	80
Propane	2,140 GJ	2,140	131	2,060 GJ	2,060	126
Electricity	4,162,231 kWh	14,984	25	8,043,340 kWh	28,956	48
Solid Waste	176 t	0	153	261 t	0	243
Grand Totals		46,350	2,088		60,849	2,171

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	130	50	120	83	125	83
Semi-Detached House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Row House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, Duplex	0	0	5	3	0	0
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Single Attached House	0	0	5	3	5	3
Movable Dwelling	0	0	15	10	20	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	
	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%
Car, Truck, Van as Driver	35	64	70	50	25	22
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	10	9
Walked	20	36	70	50	80	70
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

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	2	3
Agricultural Land Reserve	0	0
Other land use	90	97
Total Parks and Protected Area	2	3
Total Land Area	93	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	2	3
Agricultural Land Reserve	0	0
Other land use	90	97
Total Parks and Protected Area	2	3
Total Land Area	93	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,