Sunshine Coast Regional District – Municipalities and Electoral Areas 2007 Base Year and 2019 Reporting Year Energy & GHG Emissions Inventory

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SUMMARY

Climate change has emerged as the next unprecedented social, economic, and environmental challenge facing society today. It poses a serious threat to quality of life, jobs, and physical and natural assets. Scientists believe that the human-production of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions since pre-industrial times have already surpassed the Earth's "carrying capacity" of natural systems and pose significant future risks to human well-being.

Recognizing the role that Sunshine Coast Regional District (SCRD) plays in achieving a significant and immediate reduction in GHG emissions, the SCRD has completed a 2019 GHG emissions inventory with the intent of using this information to establish short and long-term GHG emission reduction targets.

To understand what climate commitments the Region can make, the SCRD seeks a better understanding of the energy and GHG emissions at the regional level, as well as at the local government level which includes 3 municipalities and 5 electoral areas. The following document presents a summary of energy and GHG emissions at both the SCRD and local government level for the 2007 and 2019 reporting years. This document compliments a 2019 inventory report which describes the methodologies and data sources applied to derive the estimate of GHG emissions for the SCRD and local governments. A summary of the 2007 and 2019 energy and GHG emissions by local government is presented in **Table 1** and **Table 2**.

Local Government	2007 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	2019 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Change (%)
Town of Gibsons	36,656	36,519	-0.4%
District of Sechelt	79,386	85,039	7.1%
Sechelt Indian Government District	6,704	5,279	-21.3%
Electoral Areas	206,054	225,653	9.5%
Total SCRD GHG Emissions	328,800	352,491	7.2%

Table 1. Summary of GHG Emissions By SCRD Local Government

Table 2. Summary of Energy Use By SCRD Local Government

Local Government	2007 Energy (GJ)	2019 Energy (GJ)	Change (%)
Town of Gibsons	694,912	681,501	-1.9%
District of Sechelt	1,438,552	1,510,244	5.0%
Sechelt Indian Government District	115,007	94,387	-17.9%
Electoral Areas	4,019,635	4,148,184	3.2%
Total SCRD Energy Consumption	6,268,106	6,434,315	2.7%

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GHG Emissions & Climate Change

There is overwhelming evidence that global climate change resulting from emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases (GHGs) is having a significant impact on the ecology of the planet. In addition, climate change is expected to have serious negative impacts on global economic growth and development.

Beyond the costs associated with delayed action, there are cost savings to be realized through efforts to conserve energy and to use it more efficiently, and economic opportunities available to communities that develop local energy supply and infrastructure. Actions to encourage energy efficiency and conservation and to promote implementation of renewable energy will assist local governments in developing energy resilient communities, in addition to mitigating climate change. Local governments are at the forefront of global action on climate change, setting both ambitious commitments and targets while going about the difficult task of reducing emissions. Per the latest report from the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability, UN Habitat, and others, most GHG reduction commitments are set for 2019 or 2050 and range from a 10% to 100% reduction (**Figure 1**).



Figure 1. Summary of Long-Term Global GHG Emission Reduction Targets¹

¹ http://www.c40.org/

1.2 GPC Protocol

To make informed decisions on reducing energy use and GHG emissions at the regional and local government scale, community managers must have a good understanding of these sources, the activities that drive them, and their relative contribution to the total. This requires the completion of an energy and GHG emissions inventory. To allow for credible and meaningful reporting locally and internationally, the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories (the GPC Protocol) was developed as a partnership between ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability, The World Resources Institute (WRI) and C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40), with additional collaboration by the World Bank, United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and UN-Habitat. The GPC Protocol has now become recognized as the standardized way for local governments to collect and report their actions on climate change. Over 9,000 cities have committed to using the GPC Protocol.

The Protocol has two established levels of reporting: BASIC and BASIC+ which are defined as the following:

- The BASIC level covers scope 1 and scope 2 emissions from stationary energy and inboundary transportation, as well as scope 1 and scope 3 emissions from waste.
- The BASIC+ level covers the same scopes as BASIC and includes more in-depth and data dependent methodologies. Specifically, it expands the reporting scope to include emissions from industrial process and product use (IPPU), agriculture, forestry and other land-use (AFOLU), and transboundary transportation.

1.3 Variance from Community Energy and Emissions Inventories (CEEI)

The SCRD has historically relied on the Provincial 2007, 2010 and 2012 Community Energy and Emissions Inventories (CEEI) to track community GHG emissions. However, there have been some limitations to the CEEI in that it is an in-boundary inventory, the most recent version published is for 2012, and the CEEI Protocol does not fully meet the requirements of the GPC Protocol BASIC or BASIC+ reporting requirements which is the required reporting standard for local governments that have committed to the Global Covenant of Mayors—an agreement led by city networks to undertake a transparent and supportive approach to measure GHG emissions community-wide. A high-level summary of the differences between the CEEI and GPC Protocol inventories are presented in **Table 3**.

Reporting Sector	CEEI	GPC BASIC	GPC BASIC+
Residential Buildings	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Commercial And Institutional Buildings And Facilities	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Manufacturing Industries And Construction	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Energy Industries		\checkmark	\checkmark
Energy Generation Supplied To The Grid		\checkmark	\checkmark
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing Activities		\checkmark	\checkmark
Non-Specified Sources		\checkmark	\checkmark

Table 3. Summary of GHG Inventory Scope Differences

Reporting Sector	CEEI	GPC BASIC	GPC BASIC+
Fugitive Emissions From Mining, Processing, Storage, And Transportation Of Coal		\checkmark	\checkmark
Fugitive Emissions From Oil And Natural Gas Systems		\checkmark	\checkmark
On-Road Transportation	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Railways		\checkmark	\checkmark
Waterborne Navigation		✓	\checkmark
Aviation		\checkmark	✓
Off-Road Transportation		✓	✓
Solid Waste	\checkmark	✓	✓
Biological Waste	\checkmark	✓	✓
Incinerated And Burned Waste		✓	✓
Wastewater		✓	✓
Emissions From Industrial Processes			\checkmark
Emissions From Product Use			✓
Emissions From Livestock	\checkmark		✓
Emissions From Land			✓
Emissions From Aggregate Sources And Non-CO ₂ Emission Sources On Land	\checkmark		✓

1.4 Purpose of Document

The purpose of this document is to provide the 2007 and 2019 GPC BASIC+ energy and GHG emissions inventories at the regional and local government level. This document compliments a 2019 inventory report which describes the methodologies and data sources applied to derive the estimate of GHG emissions for the SCRD region and local governments.

2 INVENTORY SCOPE

2.1 GPC BASIC+ Inventory Scope

In accordance with the GPC Protocol, the 2007 and 2019 BASIC+ GHG inventories presented herein accounts for GHG emissions from the following Reporting Sectors:

- Stationary Energy These are GHG emissions from fuel combustion, fugitive emissions, and some off-road transportation sources (e.g. construction equipment, residential mowers, etc.). They include the emissions from energy to heat and cool residential, commercial, institutional, and light/heavy industrial buildings, as well as the activities that occur within these residences and facilities.
- Transportation These are GHG emissions from the combustion of fuels as a result of vehicular on-road, off-road, including marine, aviation, and other off-road, and transboundary journeys.
- Waste These are GHG emissions from the disposal and management of solid waste, the biological treatment of waste, and wastewater treatment and discharge. Waste does not directly consume energy, but releases GHG emissions because of decomposition, burning, and other management methods.
- Industrial Process and Product Use (IPPU) These are GHG emissions from products such as refrigerants, foams or aerosol cans can release potent GHG emissions, known as product use GHG emissions. There are no known industrial process emissions in the SCRD.
- Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land-Use (AFOLU) These are GHG emissions that are captured or released as a result of land-management activities. These activities can range from the preservation of forested lands to the development of crop land. This Sector includes GHG emissions from land-use change, manure management, livestock, and the direct and indirect release of nitrous oxides (N₂O) from soil management, urea application, fertilizer and manure application.

Due to limitations in how to quantify GHG emissions resulting from land use change (e.g., residential development), these GHG emissions have been excluded from the GHG emissions inventories presented herein but have been disclosed.

2.2 GHG Emissions Boundary

The GHG inventories are defined geographically by the SCRD, which includes 3 municipalities and 5 electoral areas, as shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2 SCRD GHG Boundary

2.3 Assumptions & Disclosures

The following inventories covers all GHG emissions for the 2007 and 2019 reporting years. Where data was not available, the most recent year's data have been used, and the timescale noted accordingly. These disclosures are as follows:

- **Global Warming Potentials (GWP).** The BC government is currently applying GWPs from the fourth IPCC report despite the fact that there are updated GWPs in available in the fifth IPCC report. On this basis, the SCRD is applying GWPs from the fourth IPCC report.
- Stationary Energy: Emission Factors. The BC Government updated 2010-2019 electricity emission factors to include emissions from imported electricity resulting in a 5-10% increase in GHG emissions intensities. Since there was no update to the 2007, the BC Government has suggested utilizing the 2010 emission factor for 2007.
- Stationary Energy: Industrial Emissions. The Town of Gibson's commercial / industrial natural gas consumption values appear to have included consumption by the Howe Sound Pulp and Paper facility. These industrial natural gas GHG emissions were estimated and reported under the Electoral Areas Manufacturing Industries & Construction Sector. It was assumed that the Fortis BC V3 Port Mellon Compressor Station consumed process gas, not marketable natural gas, and thus the consumption of this gas was not included in the reported natural totals provided by the Province.
- Stationary Energy: Residential, Commercial and Institutional Buildings. Propane, and wood GHG emissions were estimated by the Province of BC for both the 2007 and 2019 reporting years.
- Stationary Energy: Fugitives. Fortis BC provided total fugitive emissions for the 2019 reporting year at the SCRD level. Since no historical values were provided for 2007, the 2019 value was used to derive a 2007 estimate.
- **Transportation: On-Road**. The Insurance Corporation of BC (ICBC) has not been able to provide SCRD registered vehicle data to the Province. As such, 2012 CEEI data was used to estimate total number of registered vehicles using the change in the SCRDs population between 2012 and 2019.
- **Transportation: Waterborne Recreational Watercraft**. GHG emissions from recreational watercraft were estimated based on the number of overnight and 4 hour boating stops in Gibson's harbour and an estimate of typical recreational boating fuel consumption in the District.
- **AFOLU: Land-Use.** The land cover change analysis requires a consistent land-use category attribution and spatial data. Landsat spatial data was available for the 2006 and 2021 reporting years. Differences between these data sets in terms of resolution and their timing of collection increased the uncertainty as to the accuracy of the land-use classifications (e.g., cloud cover). The challenge in utilizing this data is that it is provided in a 30m resolution. Furthermore, since annual data is not available, the change between land cover data years (2007-2021) for all areas was averaged and may not represent actual changes in each year. Due to limitations in how to quantify GHG emissions resulting from land use change (e.g., residential development), these GHG emissions have been excluded from the SCRD's GHG emissions inventory, but have been disclosed, until a more robust assessment methodology can be developed.

• AFOLU: Aggregate Sources And Non-CO₂ Emission Sources On Land. Normally, these GHG emissions would be assigned to each local government on a per hectare (ha) of cropland basis, but due to the limitations in the spatial data (the Landsat data does not identify agricultural lands), no estimate was made.

Details surrounding all GHG emissions sources quantification methods, assumptions, and assessment of uncertainties are contained in a complimentary GHG emissions methodology document and are not presented herein.

3 SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DISTRICT ENERGY & GHG EMISSIONS

3.1 Base Year (2007) Energy & GHG Emissions

In 2007, the SCRD's GHG BASIC+ emissions totaled 328,800 tCO₂e. On-road transportation GHG emission sources contributed 51.3% to the GHG inventory, almost all of which came from passenger vehicles, light trucks, and SUVs (65.1%). As the second largest source, the manufacturing and industrial sector accounted for 25.1% of SCRD GHG emissions. Residential and commercial buildings GHG emissions contributed to 15.8% of total GHG emissions with 42.1% of those GHG emissions coming from natural gas for heating and cooling, 25.5% from electricity use, 6.1% from heating oil for heating, 19.7% from wood and propane use for heating and the remainder from industrial activities and other-related off-road activities like residential lawn mowing. Off-road transportation, which includes marine, aviation, and other off-road emission sources contributed 17.9% to the overall GHG inventory. Solid waste, organic waste treatment methods, and wastewater treatment and discharge accounted for 3.8% of the total community GHG emissions. IPPU emissions accounted for 1.9% of total GHG emissions while AFOLU GHG emissions resulted for less than 1% of community GHG emissions.

A summary of the GHG emissions by sector and energy use by source is presented in the following table and figures.

Source	urce Type Consumption		Units	Energy (GJ)	GHG Emissions (tCO2e)
Stationary Energy					
	Electricity	248,044	MWh	892,951	8,855
	Natural Gas	290,542	GJ	290,542	14,489
Residential	Fuel Oil	1,785	L	46,017	3,146
Buildings	Propane	2,457	L	97,068	5,917
	Wood	178,970	GJ	178,970	4,203
	Diesel	422,786	L	16,353	1,219
	Electricity	119,412	MWh	429,879	4,263
Commercial &	Natural Gas	143,627	GJ	143,627	7,162
Industrial Buildings	Fuel Oil	0	L	0	0
	Diesel	762,401	L	29,490	2,199
Manufacturing Industries & Construction	Natural Gas	1,657,515	GJ	1,657,515	82,656
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing Activities	Diesel	2,016,896	L	78,014	5,816

Table 4. Base Year (2007) SCRD Regional GHG Energy & GHG Emissions by Source

2007 & 2020 ENERGY & GHG EMISSIONS INVENTORIES

Source	Туре	Consumption	Units	Energy (GJ)	GHG Emissions (tCO2e)		
Non-Specified Sources				0			
Natural Gas Fugitive	608						
Total	140,533						
On-Road Transportation							
Electric Vehicles	Electricity	0	kWh	0	0		
Hydrogen Vehicles	Hydrogen	0	L	0	0		
Passenger Vehicles	Gasoline + Diesel	7,084,336	L	246,601	16,698		
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline + Diesel	18,821,495	L	655,465	44,983		
Heavy Duty Vehicles	Gasoline + Diesel	18,471,242	L	692,704	46,663		
Propane Vehicles	Propane	144,819	L	3,697	223		
Natural Gas Vehicles	Natural Gas	368,971	kg	19,848	1,140		
Motorcycles	Gasoline	70,181	L	2,432	168		
Total On-Road Transportation 1,620,748							
Off-Road Transporta	ation						
Marine, Aviation and Other Off-Road Vehicles	Marine Gasoline + Marine Diesel + Jet Fuel	13,106,922	L	786,932	58,845		
Total Off-Road Trans	sportation			786,932	58,845		
Waste							
Wastewater					230		
Composting					0		
Solid Waste					12,290		
Total Waste					12,521		
Agriculture Forestry	& Other Land Use (A	FOLU)					
Land-Use: Emissions	Sequestered (Disclose	ure Only - Not Incl	luded In T	otal)	-1,024,387		
Land-Use: Emissions	Released (Disclosure	Only - Not Include	ed In Tota	I)	835,610		
Livestock, Aggregate	Sources and Non-CO2	Emission Sources	on Land		739		
Total AFOLU					739		
Industrial Process &	Product Use (IPPU)						
Process Use Emission	ns				6,289		
Total IPPU					6,289		
TOTAL				6,268,106	328,800		
TOTAL Per Capita				219.3	11.5		

Energy consumption and GHG emissions by source are shown in **Figure 3**, **Figure 4** and **Figure 5**.



Figure 3. 2007 Regional Energy Consumption By Sector



Figure 4. 2007 Regional GHG Emissions By Sector

GHG emissions by fuel type is presented in Figure 5.



Figure 5. 2007 Regional GHG Emissions By Fuel Type

3.2 Reporting Year (2019) Energy & GHG Emissions

In 2019, the SCRD's BASIC+ GHG emissions totaled 352,491 tCO_{2.} On an absolute basis, this is a 7.2% increase from the 2007 base year GHG emissions and a decline of 3.3% on a per capita basis.

Similar to the 2007 base year, on-road transportation GHG emissions is the largest source of GHG emissions accounting for 47.4% to the GHG inventory, almost all of which came from passenger vehicles, light trucks, and SUVs (66.6%). As the second largest source, manufacturing and industrial GHG emissions accounted for 26.6% of SCRD GHG emissions. Residential and commercial buildings GHG emissions contributed to 13.8% of total GHG emissions with 47.5% of those GHG emissions coming from natural gas for heating and cooling, 23.0% from electricity use, 5.6% from heating oil for heating, 18.0% from wood and propane use for heating and the remainder (5.9%) from industrial activities and other-related off-road activities like residential lawn mowing. Off-road transportation, which includes marine, aviation, and other off-road emission sources contributed 15.8% to the overall GHG inventory. Solid waste, organic waste treatment methods, and wastewater treatment and discharge accounted for 5.6% of the total community GHG emissions. IPPU emissions accounted for 2.8% of total GHG emissions while AFOLU GHG emissions resulted for less than 1% of community GHG emissions.

A summary of the 2019 GHG emissions by sector and energy use by source is presented in the following table and figures.

Source	Туре	Consumption	Units	Energy (GJ)	GHG Emissions (tCO2e)
Stationary Energy					
	Electricity	245,548	MWh	883,966	7,342
	Natural Gas	311,753	GJ	311,753	15,546
Residential	Fuel Oil	1,521	L	39,193	2,680
Buildings	Propane	2,092	L	82,674	5,056
	Wood	152,431	GJ	152,431	3,579
	Diesel	304,271	L	11,769	877
	Electricity	123,856	MWh	445,878	3,703
Commercial &	Natural Gas	145,281	GJ	145,281	7,245
Industrial Buildings	Fuel Oil	0	L	0	0
	Diesel	675,439	L	26,126	1,948
Manufacturing Industries & Construction	Natural Gas	1,878,578	GJ	1,878,578	93,680
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing Activities	Diesel	1,678,888	L	64,939	4,841
Non-Specified Sources					7,738
Natural Gas Fugitive	Emissions				644
Total				4,042,588	154,880
On-Road Transport	ation				
Electric Vehicles	Electricity	854	MWh	3,075	26
Hydrogen Vehicles	Hydrogen	0	L	0	0
Passenger Vehicles	Gasoline + Diesel	6,000,396	L	209,023	14,155
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline + Diesel	17,603,328	L	612,741	42,051
Heavy Duty Vehicles	Gasoline + Diesel	21,194,069	L	798,028	53,824
Propane Vehicles	Propane	206,496	L	5,272	318
Natural Gas Vehicles	Natural Gas	266,591	kg	14,341	823
Motorcycles	Gasoline	96,675	L	3,351	231
Total On-Road Tran	sportation			1,645,830	111,427
Off-Road Transport	ation				
Marine, Aviation and Other Off-Road Vehicles	Marine Gasoline + Marine Diesel + Jet Fuel	13,350,019	L	745,897	55,829
Total Off-Road Tran	sportation			745,897	55,829
Waste					

Table 5. Reporting Year (2019) SCRD Regional GHG Energy & GHG Emissions by Sector

Source	Туре	Consumption	Units	Energy (GJ)	GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)			
Wastewater					239			
Composting					70			
Solid Waste					19,350			
Total Waste					19,659			
Agriculture Forestry & Other Land Use (AFOLU)								
Land-Use: Emissions Sequestered (Disclosure Only - Not Included In Total)								
Land-Use: Emissions F	Released (Disclos	ure Only - Not Inclu	ded In To	tal)	835,610			
Livestock, Aggregate S	Sources and Non-C	O2 Emission Source	s on Land		739			
Total AFOLU								
Industrial Process &	Product Use (IPP	U)						
Process Use Emission	s				9,957			
Total IPPU					9,957			
TOTAL				6,434,315	352,491			
TOTAL Per Capita 203.1								

Energy consumption and GHG emissions by source are shown in **Figure 6**, **Figure 7** and **Figure 8**.



Figure 6. 2019 Regional Energy Consumption By Sector

2007 & 2020 ENERGY & GHG EMISSIONS INVENTORIES





GHG emissions by fuel type is presented in Figure 8.



Figure 8. 2019 Regional GHG Emissions By Fuel Type

3.3 Energy & GHG Emissions Trends

Table 6 presents the changes between the 2007 and 2019 reporting years, showing that GHG emissions on average increased in the buildings, manufacturing and transportation sectors which is expected as the SCRD population has grown. There was also an increase in process use emissions which is also driven by population. Lastly, there was an increase in composting emissions which is the direct result of waste diversion programs which result in some direct GHG emissions, but overall have a net reduction impact as the process avoids releasing more fugitive emissions from the landfill.

On-road transportation GHG emissions have marginally increased (1.4%) in light of an 18% increase in the number of registered vehicles and a trend away from light duty vehicles, like sedans, towards SUVs and light duty trucks which have lower fuel efficiencies. This increase has been mitigated by shifting preferences towards electric vehicles, Provincial renewable fuel requirements and people simply driving less.

Source	Туре	2007 Energy (GJ)	2019 Energy (GJ)	Change (%)	2007 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	2019 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Change (%)
Stationary Energy							
	Electricity	892,951	883,966	-1.0%	8,855	7,342	-17.1%
	Natural Gas	290,542	311,753	7.3%	14,489	15,546	7.3%
Desidential Duildings	Fuel Oil	46,017	39,193	-14.8%	3,146	2,680	-14.8%
Residential Buildings	Propane	97,068	82,674	-14.8%	5,917	5,056	-14.6%
	Wood	178,970	152,431	-14.8%	4,203	3,579	-14.8%
	Diesel	16,353	11,769	-28.0%	1,219	877	-28.0%
	Electricity	429,879	445,878	3.7%	4,263	3,703	-13.1%
O areas and all the developed Devileting an	Natural Gas	143,627	145,281	1.2%	7,162	7,245	1.2%
Commercial & Industrial Buildings	Fuel Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Diesel	29,490	26,126	-11.4%	2,199	1,948	-11.4%
Manufacturing Industries & Construction	Natural Gas	1,657,515	1,878,578	13.3%	82,656	93,680	13.3%
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing Activities	Diesel	78,014	64,939	-16.8%	5,816	4,841	-16.8%
Non-Specified Sources				-	-	7,738	-
Natural Gas Fugitive Emissions				-	608	644	6.0%
Total		3,860,426	4,042,588	4.7%	140,533	154,880	10.2%
On-Road Transportation							
Electric Vehicles	Electricity	-	3,075	-	-	26	-
Hydrogen Vehicles	Hydrogen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Passenger Vehicles	Gasoline + Diesel	246,601	209,023	-15.2%	16,698	14,155	-15.2%
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline + Diesel	655,465	612,741	-6.5%	44,983	42,051	-6.5%

Table 6. Change in SCRD GHG Energy & GHG Emissions

Source	Туре	2007 Energy (GJ)	2019 Energy (GJ)	Change (%)	2007 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	2019 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Change (%)
Heavy Duty Vehicles	Gasoline + Diesel	692,704	798,028	15.2%	46,663	53,824	15.3%
Propane Vehicles	Propane	3,697	5,272	42.6%	223	318	42.6%
Natural Gas Vehicles	Natural Gas	19,848	14,341	-27.7%	1,140	823	-27.7%
Motorcycles	Gasoline	2,432	3,351	37.8%	168	231	37.8%
Total On-Road Transportation		1,620,748	1,645,830	1.5%	109,874	111,427	1.4%
Off-Road Transportation							
Marine, Aviation and Other Off-Road Vehicles	Gasoline + Diesel + Jet Fuel	786,932	745,897	-5.2%	58,845	55,829	-5.1%
Total Off-Road Transportation		786,932	745,897	-5.2%	58,845	55,829	-5.1%
Waste							
Wastewater					230	239	3.8%
Composting					0	70	-
Solid Waste					12,290	19,350	57.4%
Total Waste					12,521	19,659	57.0%
Agriculture Forestry & Other Land Use (AFOLU)							
Land-Use: Emissions Sequestered (Disclosure Only - Not In	cluded In Total)				-1,024,387	-962,632	-6.0%
Land-Use: Emissions Released (Disclosure Only - Not Inclu	ided In Total)				835,610	835,610	0.0%
Livestock, Aggregate Sources and Non-CO2 Emission Source	es on Land				739	739	0.0%
Total AFOLU					739	739	0.0%
Industrial Process & Product Use (IPPU)							
Process Use Emissions					6,289	9,957	58.3%
Total IPPU					6,289	9,957	58.3%
TOTAL		6,268,106	6,434,315	2.7%	328,800	352,491	7.2%

 Table 7 presents the changes between the 2007 and 2019 years for each SCRD local government.

Member	2007 Energy (GJ)	2019 Energy (GJ)	Change (%)	2007 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	2019 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	
Town of Gibsons	694,912	681,501	-1.9%	36,656	36,519	
District of Sechelt	1,438,552	1,510,244	5.0%	79,386	85,039	
Sechelt Indian Government District	115,007	94,387	-17.9%	6,704	5,279	
Electoral Areas	4,019,635	4,148,184	3.2%	206,054	225,653	
Total	6,268,106	6,434,315	2.7%	328,800	352,491	

Table 7. Change in Member GHG Energy & GHG Emissions

Change (%)

> -0.4% 7.1% -21.3% 9.5% **7.2%**

4 TOWN OF GIBSONS

4.1 2019 Profile

	Profile
Population	4,857
Dwellings	2,297
Registered Vehicles	3,543
Energy (Thousands of GJ)	682
GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	36,519

4.2 Energy & GHG Emissions

Table 8 presents a summary comparison of the Town of Gibsons' 2007 and 2019 energy and GHG emissions.

Table 8. Estimated Energy and GHG Emissions By Reporting Source

Source	Туре	2007 Energy (GJ)	2019 Energy (GJ)	Change (%)	2007 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	2019 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Change (%)
Stationary Energy							
	Electricity	99,017	90,122	-9.0%	982	749	-23.8%
	Natural Gas	47,236	54,531	15.4%	2,356	2,719	15.4%
Posidential Puildings	Fuel Oil	4,565	3,888	-14.8%	312	266	-14.8%
Residential buildings	Propane	9,643	8,213	-14.8%	588	502	-14.6%
	Wood	17,723	15,095	-14.8%	416	354	-14.8%
	Diesel	2,413	1,804	-25.2%	180	135	-25.2%
Commercial & Industrial Buildings	Electricity	80,162	83,265	3.9%	795	692	-13.0%
	Natural Gas	57,835	58,500	1.2%	2,884	2,917	1.2%

Source	Туре	2007 Energy (GJ)	2019 Energy (GJ)	Change (%)	2007 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	2019 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Change (%)
	Fuel Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Diesel	4,351	4,005	-7.9%	324	299	-7.9%
Manufacturing Industries & Construction	Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing Activities	Diesel	11,510	9,956	-13.5%	858	742	-13.5%
Non-Specified Sources				-	-	-	-
Natural Gas Fugitive Emissions				-	183	125	-31.4%
Total		334,456	329,380	-1.5%	9,878	9,500	-3.8%
On-Road Transportation							
Electric Vehicles	Electricity	-	1,142	-	-	9	-
Hydrogen Vehicles	Hydrogen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Passenger Vehicles	Gasoline + Diesel	43,174	32,876	-23.9%	2,923	2,226	-23.8%
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline + Diesel	101,221	90,155	-10.9%	6,946	6,187	-10.9%
Heavy Duty Vehicles	Gasoline + Diesel	91,979	104,497	13.6%	6,188	7,040	13.8%
Propane Vehicles	Propane	428	2,036	375.4%	26	123	375.4%
Natural Gas Vehicles	Natural Gas	3,114	3,339	7.2%	179	192	7.2%
Motorcycles	Gasoline	347	435	25.2%	24	30	25.2%
Total On-Road Transportation		240,265	234,480	-2.4%	16,287	15,807	-2.9%
Off-Road Transportation							
Marine, Aviation and Other Off-Road Vehicles	Gasoline + Diesel + Jet Fuel	120,191	117,640	-2.1%	8,951	8,776	-2.0%
Total Off-Road Transportation		120,191	117,640	-2.1%	8,951	8,776	-2.0%
Waste							
Wastewater					111	91	-18.1%

2007 & 2020 ENERGY & GHG EMISSIONS INVENTORIES

Source	Туре	2007 Energy (GJ)	2019 Energy (GJ)	Change (%)	2007 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	2019 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Change (%)
Composting					0	35	-
Solid Waste					492	774	57.4%
Total Waste					602	900	49.3%
Agriculture Forestry & Other Land Use (AFOLU)							
Land-Use: Emissions Sequestered (Disclosure Only - Not Included In Total)			-628	-608	-3.2%		
Land-Use: Emissions Released (Disclosure Only - Not	Included In Total)				694	694	0.0%
Livestock, Aggregate Sources and Non-CO2 Emission S	Sources on Land				10	10	0.0%
Total AFOLU					10	10	0.0%
Industrial Process & Product Use (IPPU)							
Process Use Emissions					928	1,526	64.5%
Total IPPU					928	1,526	64.5%
TOTAL		694,912	681,501	-1.9%	36,656	36,519	-0.4%

5 DISTRICT OF SECHELT

5.1 2019 Profile

	Profile
Population	10,719
Dwellings	4,846
Registered Vehicles	8,335
Energy (Thousands of GJ)	1,510
GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	85,039

5.2 Energy & GHG Emissions

Table 9 presents a summary comparison of the District of Sechelt's 2007 and 2019 energy and GHG emissions.

Table 9. Estimated Energy and GHG Emissions By Reporting Source

Source	Туре	2007 Energy (GJ)	2019 Energy (GJ)	Change (%)	2007 GHG Emissions (tCO2e)	2019 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Change (%)
Stationary Energy							
	Electricity	231,330	244,760	5.8%	2,294	2,033	-11.4%
	Natural Gas	128,666	140,726	9.4%	6,416	7,018	9.4%
Posidential Puildings	Fuel Oil	5,907	5,031	-14.8%	404	344	-14.8%
Residential Dunungs	Propane	12,464	10,616	-14.8%	760	649	-14.6%
	Wood	22,963	19,558	-14.8%	539	459	-14.8%
	Diesel	5,042	3,982	-21.0%	376	297	-21.0%
Commercial & Industrial Buildings	Electricity	112,714	118,130	4.8%	1,118	981	-12.2%
	Natural Gas	81,321	82,996	2.1%	4,055	4,139	2.1%

Source	Туре	2007 Energy (GJ)	2019 Energy (GJ)	Change (%)	2007 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	2019 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Change (%)
	Fuel Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Diesel	9,093	8,840	-2.8%	678	659	-2.8%
Manufacturing Industries & Construction	Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing Activities	Diesel	24,055	21,972	-8.7%	1,793	1,638	-8.7%
Non-Specified Sources				-	-	-	-
Natural Gas Fugitive Emissions				-	425	310	-27.1%
Total		633,557	656,609	3.6%	18,858	18,527	-1.8%
On-Road Transportation							
Electric Vehicles	Electricity	-	791	-	-	7	-
Hydrogen Vehicles	Hydrogen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Passenger Vehicles	Gasoline + Diesel	83,807	75,484	-9.9%	5,675	5,111	-9.9%
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline + Diesel	224,120	220,977	-1.4%	15,381	15,165	-1.4%
Heavy Duty Vehicles	Gasoline + Diesel	247,172	296,543	20.0%	16,664	20,019	20.1%
Propane Vehicles	Propane	2,101	2,391	13.8%	127	144	13.8%
Natural Gas Vehicles	Natural Gas	7,703	7,058	-8.4%	442	405	-8.4%
Motorcycles	Gasoline	822	1,115	35.6%	57	77	35.6%
Total On-Road Transportation		565,725	604,359	6.8%	38,345	40,928	6.7%
Off-Road Transportation							
Marine, Aviation and Other Off-Road Vehicles	Gasoline + Diesel + Jet Fuel	239,271	249,276	4.2%	17,922	18,685	4.3%
Total Off-Road Transportation		239,271	249,276	4.2%	17,922	18,685	4.3%
Waste							
Wastewater					116	141	21.6%

2007 & 2020 ENERGY & GHG EMISSIONS INVENTORIES

Source	Туре	2007 Energy (GJ)	2019 Energy (GJ)	Change (%)	2007 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	2019 GHG Emissions (tCO2e)	Change (%)
Composting					0	35	-
Solid Waste					2,000	3,149	57.4%
Total Waste					2,116	3,325	57.1%
Agriculture Forestry & Other Land Use (AFOLU)							
Land-Use: Emissions Sequestered (Disclosure Only - Not Included In Total)				-8,545	-8,311	-2.7%	
Land-Use: Emissions Released (Disclosure Only - Not	Included In Total)				6,139	6,139	0.0%
Livestock, Aggregate Sources and Non-CO2 Emission S	ources on Land				205	205	0.0%
Total AFOLU					205	205	0.0%
Industrial Process & Product Use (IPPU)							
Process Use Emissions					1,939	3,369	73.7%
Total IPPU					1,939	3,369	73.7%
TOTAL		1,438,552	1,510,244	5.0%	79,386	85,039	7.1%

6 SECHELT INDIAN GOVERNMENT DISTRICT

6.1 2019 Profile

Profile	
Population	711
Dwellings	346
Registered Vehicles	416
Energy (Thousands of GJ)	94
GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	5,279

6.2 Energy & GHG Emissions

Table 10 presents a summary comparison of the Sechelt Indian Government District's 2007 and 2019 energy and GHG emissions.

Table 10. Estimated Energy and GHG Emissions By Reporting Source

Source	Туре	2007 Energy (GJ)	2019 Energy (GJ)	Change (%)	2007 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	2019 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Change (%)
Stationary Energy							
	Electricity	14,813	15,673	5.8%	147	130	-11.4%
	Natural Gas	7,058	9,039	28.1%	352	451	28.1%
Posidential Puildings	Fuel Oil	1,184	1,008	-14.8%	81	69	-14.8%
Residential Dunungs	Propane	2,497	2,127	-14.8%	152	130	-14.6%
	Wood	4,604	3,921	-14.8%	108	92	-14.8%
	Diesel	492	264	-46.3%	37	20	-46.3%
Commercial & Industrial Buildings	Electricity	7,217	7,999	10.8%	72	66	-7.2%
	Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source	Туре	2007 Energy (GJ)	2019 Energy (GJ)	Change (%)	2007 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	2019 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Change (%)
	Fuel Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Diesel	887	586	-33.9%	66	44	-33.9%
Manufacturing Industries & Construction	Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing Activities	Diesel	2,347	1,457	-37.9%	175	109	-37.9%
Non-Specified Sources				-	-	-	-
Natural Gas Fugitive Emissions				-	-	-	-
Total		41,100	42,076	2.4%	1,190	1,111	-6.6%
On-Road Transportation							
Electric Vehicles	Electricity	-	41	-	-	0	-
Hydrogen Vehicles	Hydrogen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Passenger Vehicles	Gasoline + Diesel	5,865	3,867	-34.1%	397	262	-34.1%
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline + Diesel	15,045	10,543	-29.9%	1,033	723	-29.9%
Heavy Duty Vehicles	Gasoline + Diesel	25,747	20,973	-18.5%	1,740	1,418	-18.5%
Propane Vehicles	Propane	389	-	- 100.0%	23	-	- 100.0%
Natural Gas Vehicles	Natural Gas	3,114	-	- 100.0%	179	-	- 100.0%
Motorcycles	Gasoline	67	58	-12.6%	5	4	-12.6%
Total On-Road Transportation		50,228	35,483	-29.4%	3,377	2,408	-28.7%
Off-Road Transportation							
Marine, Aviation and Other Off-Road Vehicles	Gasoline + Diesel + Jet Fuel	23,680	16,827	-28.9%	1,771	1,259	-28.9%
Total Off-Road Transportation		23,680	16,827	-28.9%	1,771	1,259	-28.9%

2007 & 2020 ENERGY & GHG EMISSIONS INVENTORIES

Source	Туре	2007 Energy (GJ)	2019 Energy (GJ)	Change (%)	2007 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	2019 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Change (%)
Waste							
Wastewater					2	1	-17.3%
Composting					0	0	-
Solid Waste					176	277	57.4%
Total Waste					178	279	56.7%
Agriculture Forestry & Other Land Use (AFOLU)							
Land-Use: Emissions Sequestered (Disclosure Only	- Not Included In Total)				-828	-312	-62.3%
Land-Use: Emissions Released (Disclosure Only - No	ot Included In Total)				5,857	5,857	0.0%
Livestock, Aggregate Sources and Non-CO ₂ Emission	Sources on Land				-	-	-
Total AFOLU					-	-	-
Industrial Process & Product Use (IPPU)							
Process Use Emissions					189	223	18.1%
Total IPPU					189	223	18.1%
TOTAL		115,007	94,387	-17.9%	6,704	5,279	-21.3%

7 ELECTORAL AREAS

7.1 2019 Profile

	Profile
Population	15,394
Dwellings	6,413
Registered Vehicles	10,897
Energy (Thousands of GJ)	4,148
GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	225,653

7.2 Energy & GHG Emissions

Table 11 presents a summary comparison of the SCRD's Electoral Areas 2007 and 2019 energy and GHG emissions. The Electoral Areas (EA) consist of the following:

- Electoral Area A: Pender Harbour
- Electoral Area B: Halfmoon Bay
- Electoral Area D: Roberts Creek
- Electoral Area E: Elphinstone
- Electoral Area F: West Howe Sound

Due to data limitations, separate energy and GHG emissions profiles for each EA cannot be provided at this time.

Table 11. Estimated Energy and GHG Emissions By Reporting Source

Source	Туре	2007 Energy (GJ)	2019 Energy (GJ)	Change (%)	2007 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	2019 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Change (%)
Stationary Energy							
Residential Buildings	Electricity	547,791	533,411	-2.6%	5,432	4,430	-18.4%

Source	Туре	2007 Energy (GJ)	2019 Energy (GJ)	Change (%)	2007 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	2019 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Change (%)
	Natural Gas	107,582	107,457	-0.1%	5,365	5,359	-0.1%
	Fuel Oil	34,361	29,266	-14.8%	2,349	2,001	-14.8%
	Propane	72,463	61,717	-14.8%	4,417	3,774	-14.6%
	Wood	133,680	113,857	-14.8%	3,139	2,674	-14.8%
	Diesel	8,406	5,719	-32.0%	627	426	-32.0%
Commercial & Industrial Buildings	Electricity	229,785	236,484	2.9%	2,279	1,964	-13.8%
	Natural Gas	4,471	3,785	-15.3%	223	189	-15.3%
	Fuel Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Diesel	15,158	12,695	-16.3%	1,130	946	-16.3%
Manufacturing Industries & Construction	Natural Gas	1,657,515	1,878,578	13.3%	82,656	93,680	13.3%
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing Activities	Diesel	40,101	31,554	-21.3%	2,990	2,353	-21.3%
Non-Specified Sources				-	-	7,738	-
Natural Gas Fugitive Emissions				-	-	209	-
Total		2,851,314	3,014,523	5.7%	110,607	125,743	13.7%
On-Road Transportation							
Electric Vehicles	Electricity	-	1,101	-	-	9	-
Hydrogen Vehicles	Hydrogen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Passenger Vehicles	Gasoline + Diesel	113,755	96,796	-14.9%	7,703	6,555	-14.9%
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline + Diesel	315,078	291,065	-7.6%	21,623	19,975	-7.6%
Heavy Duty Vehicles	Gasoline + Diesel	327,805	376,014	14.7%	22,071	25,347	14.8%
Propane Vehicles	Propane	779	845	8.5%	47	51	8.5%
Natural Gas Vehicles	Natural Gas	5,917	3,944	-33.3%	340	226	-33.3%

Source	Туре	2007 Energy (GJ)	2019 Energy (GJ)	Change (%)	2007 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	2019 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Change (%)
Motorcycles	Gasoline	1,196	1,743	45.7%	82	120	45.7%
Total On-Road Transportation		764,530	771,508	0.9%	51,865	52,284	0.8%
Off-Road Transportation							
Marine, Aviation and Other Off-Road Vehicles	Gasoline + Diesel + Jet Fuel	403,791	362,153	-10.3%	30,201	27,109	-10.2%
Total Off-Road Transportation		403,791	362,153	-10.3%	30,201	27,109	-10.2%
Waste							
Wastewater					2	6	213.6%
Composting					0	0	-
Solid Waste					9,622	15,149	57.4%
Total Waste					9,624	15,155	57.5%
Agriculture Forestry & Other Land Use (AFOLU)							
Land-Use: Emissions Sequestered (Disclosure Only - Not Included In Total)			-1,014,386	-953,401	-6.0%		
Land-Use: Emissions Released (Disclosure Only - Not Included In Total)				822,920	822,920	0.0%	
Livestock, Aggregate Sources and Non-CO ₂ Emission Sources on Land				524	524	0.0%	
Total AFOLU					524	524	0.0%
Industrial Process & Product Use (IPPU)							
Process Use Emissions					3,233	4,838	49.7%
Total IPPU					3,233	4,838	49.7%
TOTAL		4,019,635	4,148,184	3.2%	206,054	225,653	9.5%