



**sustainable**  
Peterborough 

**Peterborough Area Climate Change Action Plan**  
**Township of Selwyn – Corporate and Community Emissions Inventory**  
**Partners for Climate Protection Milestone 1**  
November 17, 2015



# 1 Introduction and Overview

## Greater Peterborough Area Climate Change Action Plan

Sustainable Peterborough is developing a Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) for the Greater Peterborough Area to reduce local contributions to climate change and prepare the community for present and expected changes that will occur as a result of our changing climate. This Plan represents an integrated approach to dealing with some of the most important issues related to the sustainability of this diverse region. The overall objective of the CCAP is to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, reduce the use of fossil fuels, lower energy consumption, and adapt to changing climate.

The Plan will identify goals, actions, and emission reduction targets that fit with and address the needs of each municipality and First Nation within the Greater Peterborough Area. This report summarizes the baseline greenhouse gas emissions for the Township of Selwyn, both from corporate operations and from community sources to satisfy Milestone 1 of the Partners for Climate Protection (PCP) Program.

## Partners for Climate Protection Program

The PCP program is a network of Canadian local governments that have made a commitment to reduce GHG emissions and act on climate change. Administered by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, the program has over 225 local and regional governments participating. The City of Peterborough joined the program in December 2000. The County of Peterborough and the eight Townships have all joined in 2014 and 2015.

The Climate Change Action Plan is following the PCP's five-milestone framework for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (i.e. climate mitigation). The five-milestone framework is a performance-based model used to guide communities to reduce GHG emissions. Once a milestone is completed, the community – typically led by the local municipality – submits their material to the PCP program for a technical review and approval. To prepare the Climate Change Action Plan, the following 5 milestones will be completed:

1. Establish a GHG inventory and forecast
2. Set emission reduction targets
3. Develop Climate Change Action Plans
4. Implement the local action plans
5. Monitor progress and report on results

## Milestone 1 – GHG Inventory and Forecast

A greenhouse gas inventory brings together data on community and municipal sources of greenhouse gas emissions to estimate emissions for a given year. For the Greater Peterborough Area Climate Action Plan, 2011 has been selected as the baseline year. Establishing a baseline is a useful tool to identify areas for improvement, inform development of a GHG reduction action plan, estimate cost savings from reductions, and serve as a reference point to track improvements. Associated with the baseline GHG inventory is also a forecast that projects future emissions based on assumptions about population, economic growth and fuel mix.

Two separate GHG inventories and forecasts have been created for the Township of Selwyn: one for municipal corporate operations and one for community sources. The inventories consist of the following sources of GHG emissions.

| Corporate Operations Inventory  | Community Inventory  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buildings</li> <li>• Streetlighting</li> <li>• Water and sewage treatment</li> <li>• Municipal fleet</li> <li>• Solid waste</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residential</li> <li>• Commercial and institutional</li> <li>• Industrial</li> <li>• Transportation</li> <li>• Solid waste</li> </ul> |

Details of each inventory are provided in Sections 2 and 3 of this report.

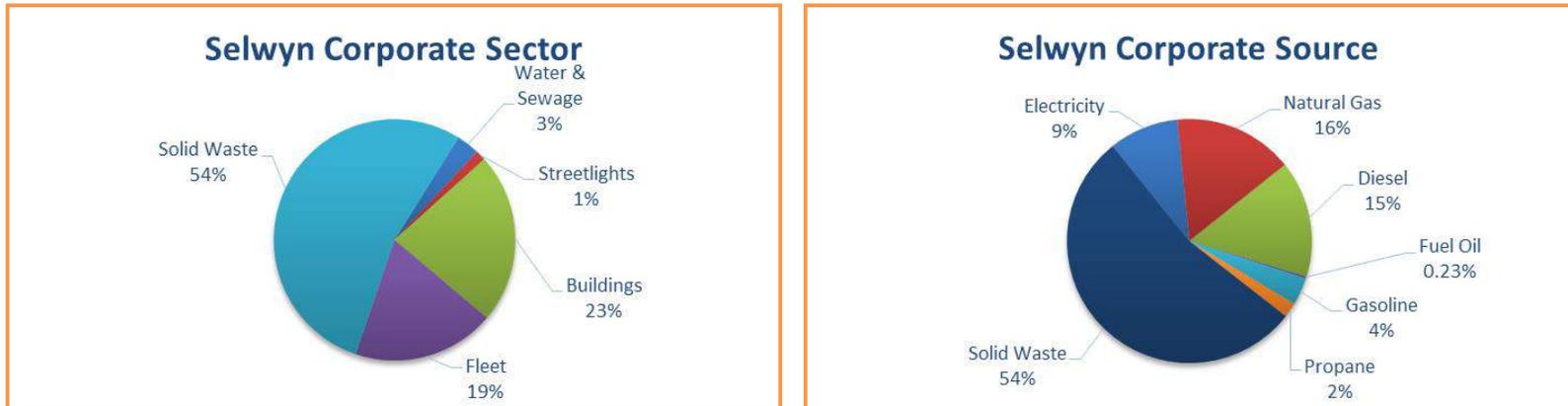
## 2 Township of Selwyn Corporate Emission Inventory

The Corporate inventory tracks emissions from municipal operations. The criteria for including emissions in the corporate inventory relies on the concept of *operational control*, and requires the municipality to report all emissions from operations over which it has control.

### Township of Selwyn Corporate Emissions Inventory

In 2011, 3,109 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e were emitted by the Township of Selwyn’s corporate operations. Breakdowns of emissions by sector and source are presented visually in Figure 1 and summarized in Figure 2 below.

**Fig 1. Township of Selwyn Corporate Emissions by Sector and Source**



**Fig 2. Township of Selwyn Corporate Tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e by Sector and Source**

| Sector         | Emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) | Source       | Emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) |
|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| Buildings      | 710                            | Natural Gas  | 493                            |
| Fleet          | 593                            | Electricity  | 288                            |
| Water & Sewage | 96                             | Gasoline     | 113                            |
| Streetlighting | 42                             | Diesel       | 480                            |
| Solid Waste    | 1,668                          | Propane      | 61                             |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>3,109</b>                   | Fuel Oil     | 7                              |
|                |                                | Solid Waste  | 1,668                          |
|                |                                | <b>Total</b> | <b>3,110</b>                   |

(Note: totals are not equal due to rounding)

### Corporate Operations Data Summary

Energy consumption for **Buildings, Streetlighting** and **Water and Sewage** were determined using actual billed electricity and heating fuel data provided by the municipality. **Fleet** fuel consumption was based on actual consumption data for litres of gasoline and diesel provided by the municipality.

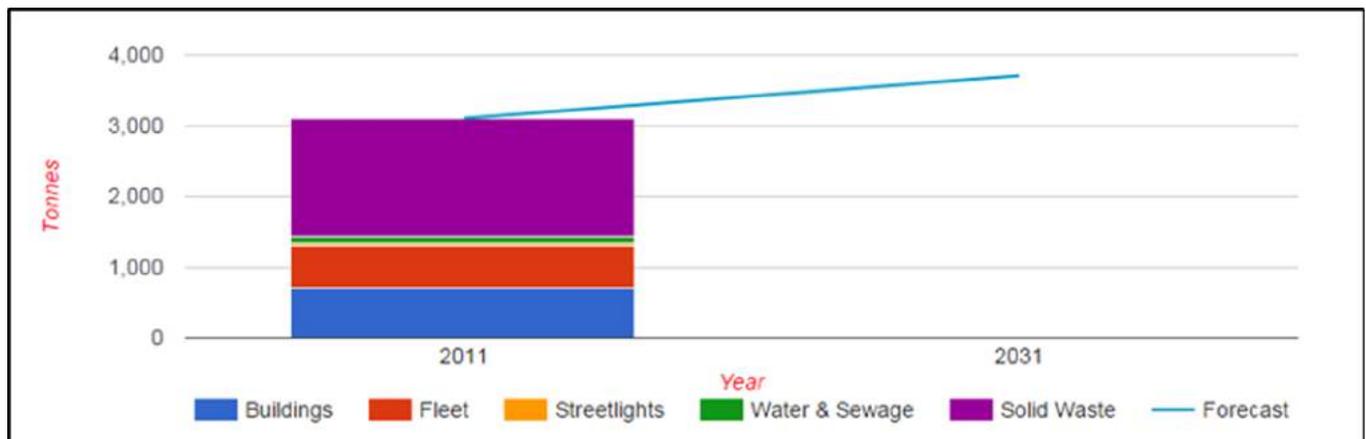
**Solid Waste** emissions are estimated using data on waste stream composition and volume and landfill management data for the landfill active in Selwyn in 2011 – this data was obtained from the municipality.

All **emissions coefficients** are derived from Canada’s *National Inventory Report*, in line with PCP methodologies, and electricity emissions factors reflect the carbon intensity of Ontario’s electricity grid for 2011.

### Business-As-Usual Forecast for Township of Selwyn Corporate Operations

A business-as-usual (BAU) forecast is an estimate of annual GHG emissions into the future considered projected population growth if the Township continues to operate exactly as it did in 2011 (i.e. if nothing is done to reduce emissions). The BAU forecast for the corporate operations is based on annual growth rates derived from official population projections. It was assumed that municipal operations would increase with population growth – this aligns with standard PCP methodology for creating BAUs. Emissions from corporate operations is projected to increase to 3,712 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per year by 2031, compared to 3,109 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per year in 2011. This BAU projection is presented in Figure 3 below.

**Fig 3. Township of Selwyn Corporate BAU Forecast – 2011-2031**



### 3 Community Emission Inventory

The Community inventory tracks emissions from all community sources, including electricity use and heating in homes and businesses, transportation, waste generation, and agricultural production. The municipality may or may not have a direct influence over any of these emissions.

#### Township of Selwyn Community Emissions Inventory

In 2011, 88,880 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e were emitted by the Township of Selwyn community. Breakdowns of emissions by sector and source are presented visually in Figure 4 and summarized in Figure 5 below.

**Fig 4. Township of Selwyn Community Emissions by Sector and Source**



**Fig 5. Township of Selwyn Community Tonnes CO2e by Sector and Source**

| Sector                                   | Emissions (tCO2e) |
|--|-------------------|
| Residential                              | 33,053            |
| Commercial and Institutional             | 9,048             |
| Industrial                               | 2,492             |
| Transportation                           | 26,372            |
| Waste                                    | 400               |
| Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Uses | 17,515            |
| <b>Total</b>                             | <b>88,880</b>     |

| Source        | Emissions (tCO2e) |
|---------------|-------------------|
| Natural Gas   | 20,381            |
| Electricity   | 15,484            |
| Gasoline      | 26,150            |
| Diesel        | 217               |
| Propane       | 2,777             |
| Fuel Oil      | 5,955             |
| Solid Waste   | 400               |
| Livestock     | 14,517            |
| Managed Soils | 2,997             |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>88,879</b>     |

(Note: totals are not equal due to rounding)

### Community Data Summary

For emissions from stationary energy (residential, commercial and institutional, and industrial), where possible energy consumption was based on actual metered energy consumption data provided by local utilities.

**Electricity** consumption data was provided by Hydro One, **Natural Gas** consumption data was provided by Enbridge.

For **Fuel Oil** and **Propane**, no real consumption data could be acquired. As a result, consumption was estimated by taking the number of households not heated with Natural Gas and allocating those to electric heating, propane, and heat oil respectively based on Natural Resources Canada (NRCAN) averages for heating fuel type for Ontario and information about the structure of the heating fuel market in Peterborough County. Once households had been allocated to each fuel type, total consumptions were estimated using average consumption rates for those fuel types by household for Ontario. No estimates of Fuel Oil and Propane consumption for non-residential categories could be determined.

Estimates for **Transportation** fuel consumption were based on a resident activity/ vehicle kilometers travelled (VKT) model where total VKT's were estimated using household surveys of daily trip length conducted by Transportation Tomorrow. Once a model of VKT's was derived, fuel consumption was estimated by allocating

kilometers across a vehicle mix derived from actual vehicle registration data provided by the Clean Air Partnership, and average fuel consumption rates for those vehicle types derived from NRCAN. The result was a model of Gasoline, Diesel, and Propane consumption for the Transportation sector. Because the transportation model is based on resident activity surveys, it does not include emissions from the commercial sector or non-automobile emissions (water travel and air travel), these are areas for future improvement.

**Solid Waste** emissions were estimated by taking the quantity of waste collected at the Peterborough City and County Waste Management Facility (PCCWMF) from Selwyn, and estimates for the waste stream and gas collection performance from PCCWMF. The proportion of Selwyn's waste that went to the local landfill is not counted here in order to avoid double counting with the corporate inventory.

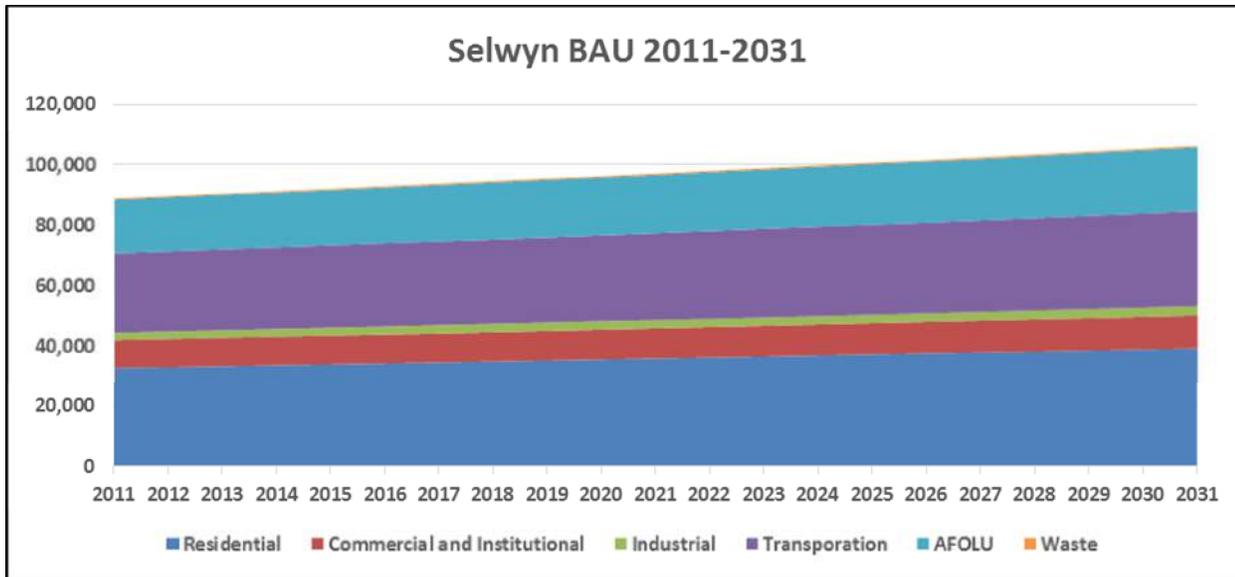
Due to the rural nature of the project area for the GPA CCAP, a model of emissions from **Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Uses (AFOLU)** has been created. Because data on land use change was not available for 20 years prior to the baseline year, no estimates for emissions from land use change have been reported here, however in future inventories it is anticipated that such estimates will be able to be created based on the baseline statistics for land use created for this project.

Emissions from **Managed Soils, Enteric Fermentation, and Manure Management** are based on a number of sources. Activity data for the sector are based on Statistics Canada data on the composition of livestock and crops in Selwyn's agricultural sector. Emissions factors for animal types, manure management systems, and crops are based on estimates derived from Canada's National Inventory Report. Efforts have been made to be as comprehensive as possible, however, in some cases data to estimate emissions from certain sources was unavailable. Future improvements could be made with the help of more complete data, however, it is believed that all major emissions sources have been identified. In particular, estimates of emissions from enteric fermentation and manure management have a high degree of confidence.

### **Business-As-Usual Forecast for Township of Selwyn Community**

A business-as-usual (BAU) forecast is an estimate of annual GHG emissions into the future considered projected population growth if the Township continues to operate exactly as it did in 2011 (i.e. if nothing is done to reduce emissions). The Community BAU forecasts are based on annual growth rates derived from official population projections in the Growth Plan. In line with PCP protocol methodologies, emissions for residential and transportation sectors were assumed to increase with population growth, while commercial, institutional, and industrial emissions were assumed to increase with projected employment growth. Based on the projected growth for the Township of Selwyn, community emissions are expected to grow to 106,085 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e by 2031. This BAU projection is presented in Figure 6 below.

**Fig 6. Township of Selwyn Community BAU Forecast – 2011-2031**



#### **4 Next Steps**

Completion of the Milestone 1 baseline inventories is the first step in the Greater Peterborough Area Climate Change Action Plan. Next steps involve identifying opportunities to reduce GHG emissions based on the inventories and prepared itemized action plans with estimated GHG reductions and costs and establishing reduction targets. Actions identified in the action plans will be done in collaboration with the eleven other local governments in the Greater Peterborough Area to explore efficiencies and cumulative impacts. Ideas for actions will be based on best practice research, public input, and ongoing meetings with 80+ community organizations and stakeholders.