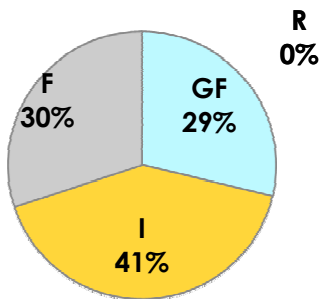


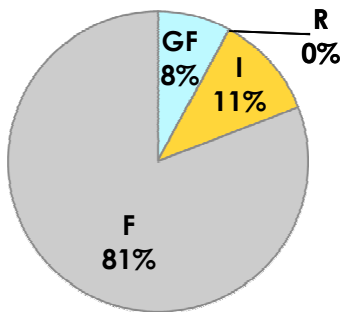
## New Denver Dashboard Summary: 2008 Year



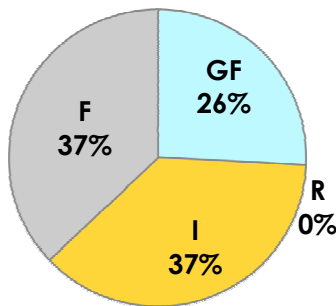
Energy = 1,224 GJ



GHG = 32 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e



Energy Spending (Approx) = \$26,470



F = Fleets, GF = General Facilities,  
R = Recreation Centres, I = Infrastructure

Operations Profile	
General Buildings	5
Community and Recreational Facilities	0
Fire Halls	1
Vehicle Fleet & Equipment	11
Electricity Accounts	14
Natural Gas, Propane Accounts	0, 0

Carbon Costs and Rebates	
Estimated cost of offsets in 2012 based on 2008 emissions:	<b>\$800</b>
Approximate Carbon Tax Rebate (CARIP Grant) for 2008:	<b>\$100</b>
Estimated CARIP Grant in 2012 at current consumption:	<b>\$700</b>

Energy and GHG Emissions by Fuel Type				
Fuel Type	Energy Consumption	Energy Units	GHG Emissions (tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Estimated Cost (\$ / year)
Electricity	237,935	kWh	6	\$16,660
Natural Gas	0	GJ	0	\$0
Propane (facilities)	0	L	0	\$0
Heating Oil	0	L	0	\$0
Gasoline	2,623	L	6	\$2,620
Diesel	7,186	L	20	\$7,190
Propane (fleet)	0	L	0	\$0
Biodiesel	0	L	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>			<b>32</b>	<b>\$26,470</b>

Top 5 Energy & GHG Contributors (ranked by energy use)		
Facility	Total Energy (GJ)	GHG Emissions (tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e)
Pump House # 1	282	2
Village Office	173	1
Overhead Street Lighting	124	1
Knox Hall	97	1
Fire Hall	81	1
<b>Total of These Facilities</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Total Inventory</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>32</b>

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## Contents

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions in BC

There is increasing evidence that global climate change resulting from emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases (GHGs) are causing, or will soon cause, significant environmental impact on the ecology of the planet. In the past 2 years, the BC Government has embarked upon a number of initiatives to reduce GHG emissions in BC including:

- Setting a target of a 33% reduction in total province-wide emissions by 2020 from 2007 levels. Requiring all ministries and other public sector organizations (PSOs) to become carbon neutral beginning in 2010.
- Requiring local governments to incorporate GHG reduction targets, and strategies to reach them, into their official community plans (OCPs) and Regional Growth Strategies (RGSs) through the Local Government (Green Communities) Statutes Amendment Act (Bill 27 – 2008).
- Encouraging local governments to become proactive in achieving carbon neutrality in their corporate operations by becoming signatories to the **Climate Action Charter**. Signatories commit to achieving carbon neutrality in their local government operations beginning in 2012 through a combination of emission reductions and offsets. The Peace River Regional District (PRRD) is a signatory to the climate action charter.

## 1.2 Community and Corporate Emissions

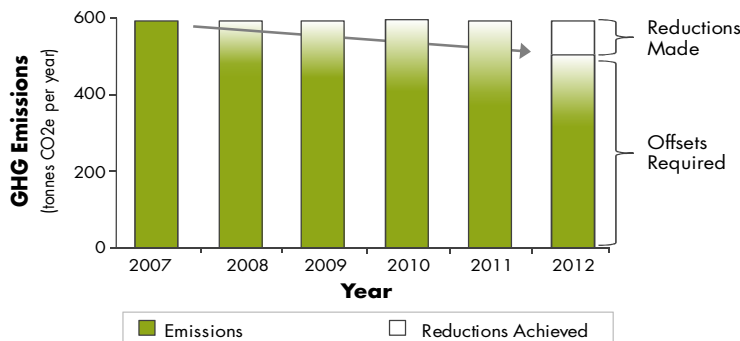
This inventory addresses the corporate operations consumption and emissions. Actions to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions are frequently divided into the realm of:

- **Corporate emissions** - those that the Regional District creates through its activities (and which it has control over) such as local government building operations, recreation centres, vehicle fleets, and utility services; and
- **Community emissions** - those that the residents and businesses in the community create through their activities. The Regional District cannot directly control these, but may be able to influence through planning and program activities. These will be addressed in a separate phase of this project.

## 1.4 Carbon Neutrality

Carbon neutrality means that the operation of the local government will result in no net greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere. Carbon neutrality results from a combination of:

- Reduction measures to reduce the GHG emissions from operations. This is accomplished through retrofits, efficiency initiatives, and behavioral change of staff; and
- Carbon Offsets - which are reductions made by others - elsewhere in the community or province - through registered and reviewed projects that reduce GHG emissions. Owners of these offset projects may sell these 'reduction credits' to other parties that are working to neutralize their carbon footprint.



### Getting to Carbon Neutral:

Efficiency improvements will reduce the emissions from operated facilities.

However, there will always be some emissions remaining, and these will be 'neutralized' through the purchase of offsets.

### 1.4 About the Carbon Neutral Kootenays Project

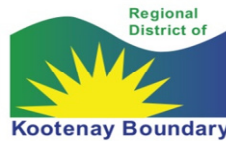
The Carbon Neutral Kootenays project is an initiative to assist local governments in the Kootenay region in meeting their commitments under the Climate Action Charter, including becoming carbon neutral in their operations. It is jointly funded by the Regional Districts of **Central Kootenay**, **East Kootenay** and **Kootenay Boundary**, and the **Columbia Basin Trust**, with the participation of member municipalities and First Nations. In 2009, the initiative included compiling inventories of energy and greenhouse gas emissions for local government operations, developing action strategies for reducing emissions from Regional District operations, and conducting outreach and capacity building activities for staff and elected officials in the Kootenay region. Year 1 (2009) activities were implemented and facilitated by The Sheltair Group (\*now Stantec), with the Community Energy Association.

Contacts: **Ron Macdonald**  
Inventories and Action Plans  
The Sheltair Group (now Stantec)  
604-696-8452

**Dale Littlejohn**  
Outreach and Communications  
Community Energy Association  
604-628-7076



The Carbon Neutral Kootenays Project is funded by the Regional Districts of Kootenay Boundary, Central Kootenay, East Kootenay, and the Columbia Basin Trust.



### 1.5 About this Inventory

The inventory is completely based within this Excel spreadsheet with several Tabs. These store the raw data, process and synthesize the information, and then create a report. The spreadsheet contains four types of TABs - Data Tabs, processing or Synthesis Tabs, Reporting Tabs, and Spreadsheet Activation Tabs.

It is intended for users to be able to update their inventories themselves using this spreadsheet. Space has been provided for data entry and analysis up to 2012, and the accompanying Inventory Spreadsheet User Guide provides instructions on the use of this spreadsheet.

Contacts: **Ron Macdonald**  
Inventories and Action Plans  
The Sheltair Group (now Stantec)  
604-696-8452

**Dexter Lam**  
Inventories and Action Plans  
The Sheltair Group (now Stantec)  
604-696-8325

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## 2 Components of a Local Government Inventory

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### 2.1 Boundaries: What's in, What's out?

Each community offers different services, via a different mechanism to its residents. Counting the carbon footprint can be complicated because of how services are delivered and who's 'carbon balance sheet' they might appear on. The Province, through a joint provincial-UBCM committee is developing guidance for the boundaries of what to include when estimating the emissions included in the Climate Action Charter commitment. To ensure equity between communities, these are being defined around services that are considered to be **"traditional municipal services"**. Traditional services included in the inventories are:

- Administration and governance
- Drinking, storm, and waste water
- Solid waste collection, transport and diversion
- Roads and traffic operations
- Arts, recreation, and cultural services
- Fire protection

In the traditional services approach, the focus is on services funded by the local government – most specifically *what* service is delivered, and not on *who* delivers it. The expectation is that energy intensive contracted services will have to be included within community inventories (and thus tracked through contracts) from about 2012 onward. Local governments will be expected to define the emissions that occur from these services and they will form part of the inventory, which will need to be negated through the purchase of carbon offsets.

Facilities owned and operated by other agencies that receive "Grant in Aid" funding from the local government are also not included in the operational profile or emissions inventory. It is currently not clear to what extent local governments will have responsibility over these emissions with respect to the Climate Action Charter requirements.

### 2.2 CNK Approach to Inventory Data Collection

The protocol documents are still under development by the Climate Action Secretariat within the BC Ministry of Environment. The data collection in this project aimed to cast a 'wide net' and capture as much information as possible. As the inventory guidance material is revised, there may be additions or deletions to this information.

### 2.3 Estimating GHG Emissions from Consumption Data

From an inventory of energy consumption, the greenhouse gas emissions are calculated by multiplying the consumption, by an emissions factor. For the combustion of fossil fuels, the emission factor represents the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> created when burning that fuel (i.e. the "tailpipe" emissions), and depends primarily upon the type of fuel consumed (e.g. natural gas, gasoline, diesel, etc.)

For the consumption of electricity, the GHG emission factor represents the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> released to the atmosphere from the generation of the electricity. These emissions do not occur where the electricity is consumed, but rather elsewhere in the grid.

The emissions factors do not account for the carbon released to extract, process, and deliver the fuel to the point of use – the "Carbon intensity" of the fuel.

## 3.1 Energy and GHG Emissions: Tabulation 2008 Year

### Inventory Summary

A summary of the operations energy consumption is shown in Table 1. The energy consumption and GHG emissions are broken down by the type of fuel and end use in Figures 1 and 2.

**Table 1: Corporate Energy and Greenhouse Gas Summary 2008**

End-Use	Energy	Units of Purchase	Energy (in units purchased)	Energy (as GJ)	GHG Emissions (as CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Approximate Retail Value ( \$ )
Buildings	Electricity	kWh	75,192	271	2	\$5,263
	Natural Gas	GJ	0	0	0	\$0
	Propane	L	0	0	0	\$0
	Heating Oil	L	0	0	0	\$0
Community / Recreation Centres	Electricity	kWh	0	0	0	\$0
	Natural Gas	GJ	0	0	0	\$0
	Propane	L	0	0	0	\$0
	Heating Oil	L	0	0	0	\$0
Fire Halls	Electricity	kWh	22,433	81	1	\$1,570
	Natural Gas	GJ	0	0	0	\$0
	Propane	L	0	0	0	\$0
	Heating Oil	L	0	0	0	\$0
Solid Waste Managemene	Electricity	kWh	0	0	0	\$0
	Natural Gas	GJ	0	0	0	\$0
	Propane	L	0	0	0	\$0
	Heating Oil	L	0	0	0	\$0
Parks	Electricity	kWh	105,824	381	3	\$7,408
	Natural Gas	GJ	0	0	0	\$0
	Propane	L	0	0	0	\$0
	Heating Oil	L	0	0	0	\$0
Water / Sewer	Electricity	kWh	0	0	0	\$0
	Natural Gas	GJ	0	0	0	\$0
	Propane	L	0	0	0	\$0
	Heating Oil	L	0	0	0	\$0
Lighting	Electricity	kWh	34,486	124	1	\$2,414
Fleet	Gasoline	L	2,623	94	6	\$2,623
	Diesel	L	7,186	273	20	\$7,186
	Propane	L	0	0	0	\$0
	Biodiesel	L	0	0	0	\$0
Unclassified Accounts	Electricity	kWh	0	0	0	\$0
	Natural Gas	GJ	0	0	0	\$0
	Propane	L	0	0	0	\$0
	Heating Oil	L	0	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>				<b>1,224</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>\$26,464</b>

NB Values may not sum precisely due to rounding

## 3.2 Energy and GHG Charts: 2008 Year

### What is a GJ?

A gigajoule (one billion joules) is a measure of energy. One GJ is about the same energy as:

- natural gas for 3-4 days of household use
- 25-30 litres of diesel or gasoline
- two 20 lb propane tanks
- the electricity used by a typical house in 10 days

### What's a tonne of GHG?

A tonne of **greenhouse gases (GHGs)** is the amount created when we consume:

- 385 litres of gasoline (about 10 fill-ups)
- \$200 of natural gas (a month of winter heating)
- enough electricity for 3 homes for a year (38,000 kWh)

Figure 1: Energy Consumption (GJ) by Fuel Type

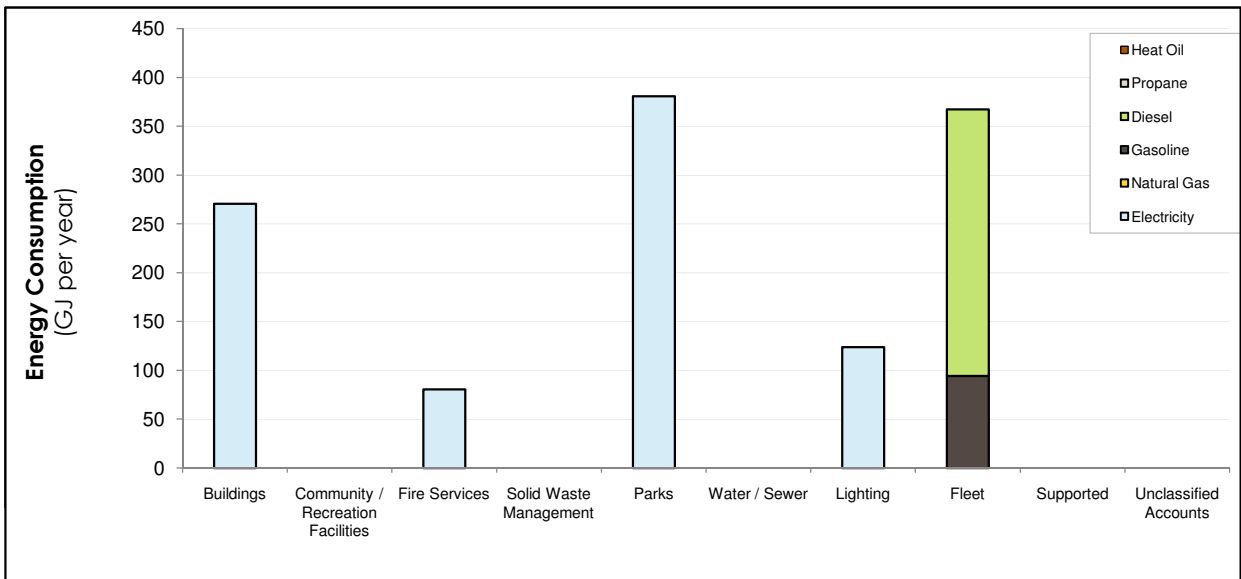
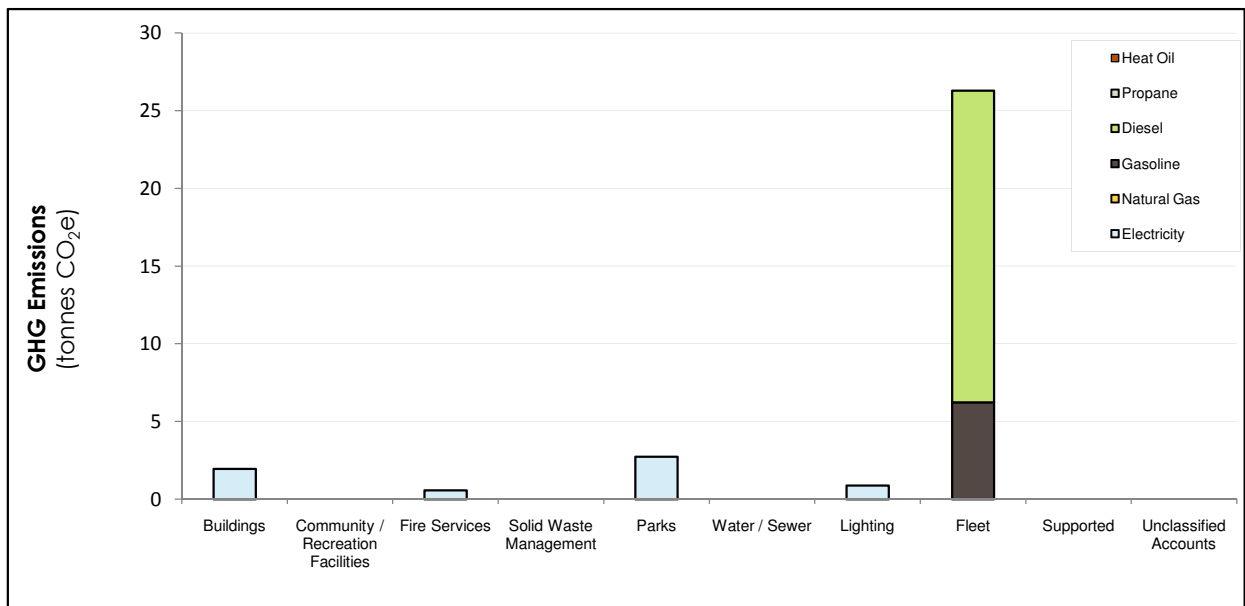


Figure 2: GHG (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e) Emissions by Fuel Type

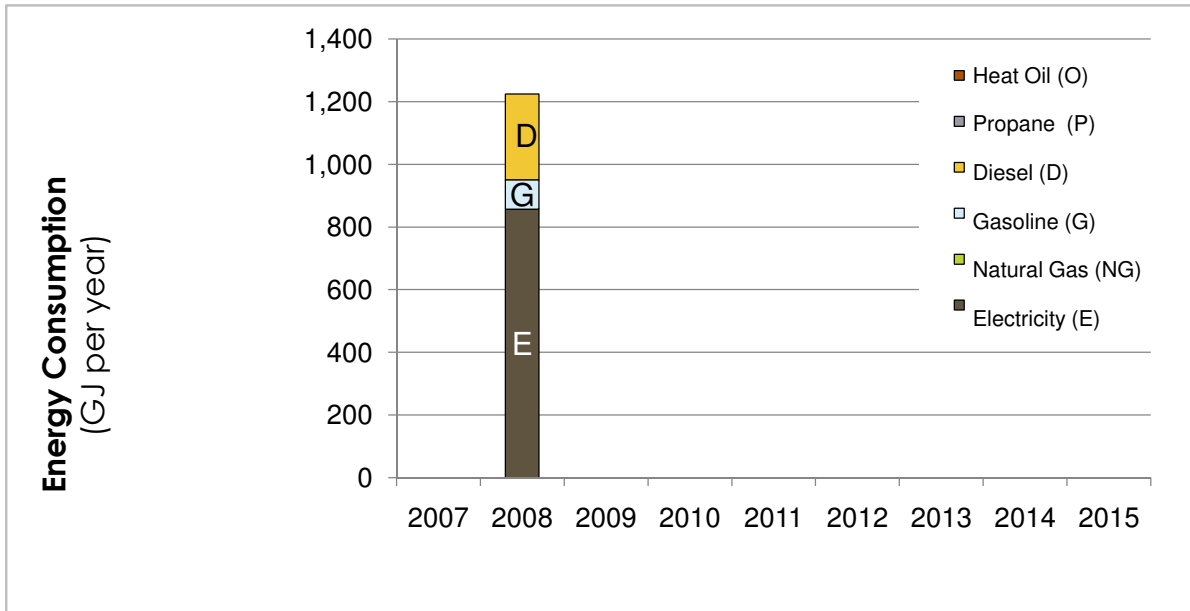


### 3.3 Historical Profile

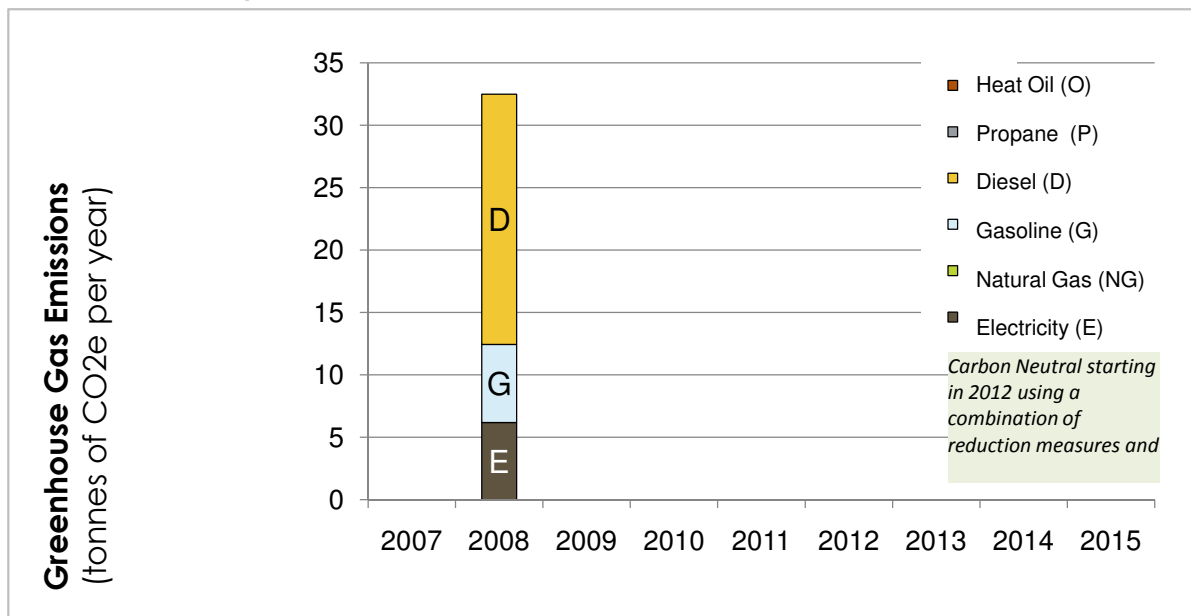
#### Tracking Reductions Over Time

Over several years, the inventory can become a mechanism for tracking changes in energy use and GHG emissions. At present only 2008 data is currently compiled.

#### Energy Use History



#### GHG Emissions History





## 4.1 Facilities / Account Locations

Note that a detailed listing of accounts, account numbers, and locations is provided as a detail table to this report. On the spreadsheet version it is identified as tab "D\_Accounts"

Facility	Location	Supported (X) or Share of Footprint (%)
<b>Buildings</b>		
Knox Hall	521 6th Avenue	
Village Office	115 Slocan Avenue	
<b>Community / Recreation Facilities</b>		
n/a		
<b>Fire Services</b>		
Fire Hall	115 Slocan Avenue	
<b>Solid Waste Management</b>		
n/a		
<b>Parks</b>		
Campsite Washrooms	3rd Avenue	
Centennial Park/Kohan Garden	217 1st Avenue	
Marina/Campground	410 Josephine Street	
<b>Water / Sewer</b>		
Pump House #1	712 Kootenay Street	
Pump House #2	Eldorado Street	
<b>Lighting</b>		
Overhead Street Lighting		
<b>Supported</b>		
Museum	202 6th Avenue	X
Bosun Hall	710 Bellevue Street	X
Nikkei Internment Memorial Centre	306 Josephine Street	X
<b>Inactive Accounts</b>		
521 6TH AVE		
115 SLOCAN AVE		
710 BELLEVUE ST		
710 BELLEVUE ST		
710 BELLEVUE ST		
710 BELLEVUE ST		
UNION ST		

## 4.2 Fleet and Mobile Fuels

Fleet information includes the type and nature of the fleet vehicles, as well as the consumption data.

### Vehicle and Equipment Overview

Vehicle	Number
<b>General Fleet</b>	
Passenger Vehicle	0
Truck / SUV	1
Heavy Machinery	2
Other	2
<b>Fire Services</b>	
Heavy Truck	0
Tanker / Tender	1
Pumper	1
Engine / Firetruck	2
<b>Waste Mangement</b>	
Waste Management	2

### Vehicle Fuel Consumption: 2008

Fuel Type	L	GJ
Gasoline	2,623	94
Diesel	7,186	273
Propane (mobile)	0	0
Biodiesel (B2)	0	0
Biodiesel (B5)	0	0
Biodiesel (B10)	0	0
Biodiesel (B20)	0	0
Biodiesel (unknown blend)	0	0

## 4.3 Contracted Services & Supported Facilities

### Contracted Services

Some of the "traditional municipal services" that are subject to the Climate Action Charter reporting and must be included in the local government inventory are executed by an agent other than the local government. As a guideline, if the local government is providing funding to a "traditional municipal service", then it is likely to be included in the emissions inventory.

This section compiles the known services that are funded by the local government that are delivered by another organization.

**Contracted Services**

Service	Provider	Contact

### Local Government Supported Facilities

There are occasions where local governments support the independent operation of facilities by other organizations for the provision of "traditional services". Support can be in a number of forms including, but not necessarily limited to, service agreements and contracts, grants, rent free use of space, or land, and leased space. Facilities that are often affected include those related to fire protection, recreation and cultural services. Guidance from the Province of BC regarding how the carbon responsibilities for these situations is currently under development and is subject to change.

**Facilities receiving local government support**

Facility	Description of Support	Contact
Museum	New Denver leases to operator	SSHS
Bosun Hall	New Denver leases to operator	LACE
Nikkei Internment Memorial Centre	New Denver leases to operator	NDKS

## 4.4 Solid Waste from Corporate Operations

### Solid Waste

The decomposition of organic material in landfills, results in methane gas emissions. Methane is a potent greenhouse gas and so is included in some inventory protocols.

The Climate Action Charter does not include the emissions from waste decomposition. However, some communities are members of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) Partners for Climate Protection (PCP) program. The protocol for that program includes quantification of the GHG emissions from solid waste decomposition.

For information only, this section presents the estimated solid waste generated at local government facilities only (i.e. does not include community waste).

### Solid Waste Generation

Location	Bin			Estimated tonnes of waste (tonne per year)
	Number	Volume (yd3)	Pick-Up Frequency (weekly)	
All (annual total)	1	746.8398	0.019230769	91
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0

## 3 Emissions Factors

Table T- 7: Emissions Factors for Converting Energy Consumption to GHG Emissions

Energy Source	GHG Emission Factor	Units	Source
BC Hydro	26	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e / GWh	Three year running average for BC Hydro
Fortis BC	6	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e / GJ	Currently used by the Smart Tool for Carbon
Nelson Hydro	3	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e / GJ	Currently used by the Smart Tool for Carbon
Natural Gas	0.051	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e / GJ	Terasen Gas
Propane	0.061	tonne CO <sub>2</sub> e / GJ	Environment Canada. Canada's Greenhouse Gas
	0.025	GJ / L	
Gasoline	0.00315	tonne CO <sub>2</sub> e / L	Environment Canada. Canada's Greenhouse Gas
	0.039	GJ / L	
Diesel	0.00238	tonne CO <sub>2</sub> e / L	Environment Canada. Canada's Greenhouse Gas
	0.036	GJ / L	
Biodiesel (B2)	0.00308	tonne CO <sub>2</sub> e / L	Environment Canada. Canada's Greenhouse Gas
	0.0377	GJ / L	
Biodiesel (B5)	0.00299	tonne CO <sub>2</sub> e / L	Environment Canada. Canada's Greenhouse Gas
	0.0377	GJ / L	
Biodiesel (B10)	0.00283	tonne CO <sub>2</sub> e / L	Environment Canada. Canada's Greenhouse Gas
	0.0377	GJ / L	
Biodiesel (B20)	0.00252	tonne CO <sub>2</sub> e / L	Environment Canada. Canada's Greenhouse Gas
	0.0370	GJ / L	
Biodiesel (unknown blen)	0.00299	tonne CO <sub>2</sub> e / L	Environment Canada. Canada's Greenhouse Gas
	0.0370	GJ / L	
Solid Waste (SW)	0.484	tonne CO <sub>2</sub> e / tonne SW	0

Note [1]: Tailpipe emissions only, prorated from diesel emissions based on the fossil fuel content.

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## 6 Notes

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### About this report

This corporate energy and greenhouse gas inventory is the first step for local governments in developing corporate energy plans to meet their commitments under the Climate Action Charter. This includes becoming carbon neutral in their corporate operations. As part of this process, energy inventories have been compiled to develop actions to reduce their respective 'carbon footprints'.

### General Notes to the Inventories

[1] The protocols for defining the boundaries for the inventories are still under development and review by the Climate Action Secretariat of the Ministry of Environment. The required information may evolve as these protocols are further developed.

[2] Energy costs cited in this report are estimates based on the energy consumption and typical retail fuel prices. These estimates do not reflect the various price categories that may apply or specific price features of different rate codes. This is an estimate and is not based on any review of actual utility invoices.

[3] Costs for offsets are estimated assuming \$25 per tonne of offsets and apply to purchased fossil fuels. Estimated CARIP rebates are based on the total applicable inventory (which includes electricity-related emissions) and are estimated at \$30 per tonne carbon tax (as expected to become effective on July 1, 2012).

[4] Emissions factors do not account for the carbon released to extract, process, and deliver the fuel to the point of use – the "Carbon intensity" of the fuel. There are however efforts under way in BC to reduce these 'upstream' emissions. Under the Greenhouse Gas Reduction (Renewable and Low Carbon Fuel Requirements) Act (Bill 16- 2008), the Province is aiming to reduce the carbon intensity of fuels by 10% by 2020.

[5] The protocols for inventory compilation are under development through a joint working group of the Climate Action Secretariat (of the Ministry of Environment), and the Union of BC Municipalities (UBCM). Further information is available at the "Toolkit" website ([www.toolkit.bc.ca](http://www.toolkit.bc.ca)) and search for "carbon neutral government". The draft protocol document is available at: [www.toolkit.bc.ca/sites/default/files/Carbon%20Neutral%20Workbook%20Draft%20Final-1.pdf](http://www.toolkit.bc.ca/sites/default/files/Carbon%20Neutral%20Workbook%20Draft%20Final-1.pdf).

[6] The current carbon neutrality guidance protocol indicates that facilities where the funding is shared between more than one local government (operations not capital) then the carbon footprint should also be shared. At present there is not complete guidance as to how this will apply to the range of shared services between regional districts, municipalities, and third parties that addresses the nature of service area, grant-in-aid, and other funding arrangements. Additionally, current budget systems may not allow for determination of the actual funding amounts.

At present the carbon footprint of facilities is defined on the inventory of the local government most closely responsible for the utility bills (i.e. the operator). It is expected that in the future the protocol will evolve and provide more options or guidance for defining the relative share of carbon footprint carried by each player. The possibility exists that that some of the carbon footprint on this inventory will be allocated to another local government, or that a portion of an inventory from another local government may be transferred to this inventory.

### Community Specific Notes:

[1] --

## New Denver: List of Accounts

Facility (Common Name)	Location	Size (square feet)	Electricity Provider			Account Natural Gas	Propane	Grouping	Share of Footprint (%)	Notes
			Electricity							
<b>Buildings</b>										
Knox Hall	521 6th Avenue	2592	BC Hydro	8340 6933 754				Buildings		
Village Office	115 Slocan Avenue	6440.18	BC Hydro	8340 7111 102				Buildings		
<b>Community / Recreation Facilities</b>										
n/a										
<b>Fire Services</b>										
Fire Hall	115 Slocan Avenue	3209.23	BC Hydro	8340 7100 071				Fire Services		
<b>Solid Waste Management</b>										
n/a										
<b>Parks</b>										
Campsite Washrooms	3rd Avenue	1095	BC Hydro	772 326				Parks		
Centennial Park/Kohan Garden	217 1st Avenue	na	BC Hydro	8340 6920 703				Parks		
Marina/Campground	410 Josephine Street	na	BC Hydro	8340 6920 801				Parks		
<b>Water / Sewer</b>										
<b>BC Hydro</b>										
Pump House #1	712 Kootenay Street	144	BC Hydro	8340 6930 701				Parks		
Pump House #2	Eldorado Street	240	BC Hydro	8340 7126 201				Parks		
<b>Lighting</b>										
Overhead Street Lighting			BC Hydro	3317 0083 101				Lighting		
<b>Supported</b>										
Museum	202 6th Avenue	2241.64	BC Hydro					Supported	X	
Bosun Hall	710 Bellevue Street	2590	BC Hydro					Supported	X	
Nikkei Internment Memorial Centre	306 Josephine Street	3876.8	BC Hydro					Supported	X	
<b>Inactive Accounts</b>										
521 6TH AVE			BC Hydro	83406833754				Inactive		
115 SLOCAN AVE			BC Hydro	83407011102				Inactive		
710 BELLEVUE ST			BC Hydro	83407023491				Inactive		
710 BELLEVUE ST			BC Hydro	83407023503				Inactive		
710 BELLEVUE ST			BC Hydro	83407123504				Inactive		
710 BELLEVUE ST			BC Hydro	83407123504				Inactive		
UNION ST										

New Denver Facility Energy Summary	
Buildings	75,192
Community / Recreation Facilities	0
Fire Services	22,433
Solid Waste Management	0
Parks	105,824
Water / Sewer	0
Lighting	34,486
Supported	0
Unclassified Accounts	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>237,935</b>
Cross Check - total should be=	237,935
error =	0

2008	2008	2008	2008	2008		2008	2008	2008	2008	2008
2008 Energy						2008 GHG				
Elec kWh	NG GJ	Propane GJ	Heat Oil GJ	Total GJ		Elec Tonne CO <sub>2</sub> e	NG Tonne CO <sub>2</sub> e	Propane Tonne CO <sub>2</sub> e	Heat Oil Tonne CO <sub>2</sub> e	Total Tonne CO <sub>2</sub> e
75,192	0	0	0	271		2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
0	0	0	0	0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22,433	0	0	0	81		0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
0	0	0	0	0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
105,824	0	0	0	381		2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
0	0	0	0	0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
34,486	0	0	0	124		0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
0	0	0	0	0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	0	0	0	0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>237,935</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>857</b>		<b>6.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>237,935</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>857</b>		<b>6.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

### New Denver Facility Energy Summary

Description / Common Name	First Listed Address (from D_Accounts)	Floor Space (ft <sup>2</sup> ) (from D_Accounts)	Grouping (from D_Accounts)	2008 Energy					Energy (w/o no)	2008 GHG				
				Elec kWh	NG GJ	Propane GJ	Heat Oil GJ	Total GJ		Elec Tonne CO <sub>2</sub> e	NG Tonne CO <sub>2</sub> e	Propane Tonne CO <sub>2</sub> e	Heat Oil Tonne CO <sub>2</sub> e	Total Tonne CO <sub>2</sub> e
Knox Hall	521 6th Avenue	2592	Buildings	27,072	0	0	0	97	97.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Village Office	115 Slocan Avenue	6440.18	Buildings	48,120	0	0	0	173	173.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Fire Hall	115 Slocan Avenue	3209.23	Fire Services	22,433	0	0	0	81	80.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Campsite Washrooms	3rd Avenue	1095	Parks	4,585	0	0	0	17	16.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Centennial Park/Kohan Garden	217 1st Avenue	na	Parks	10,016	0	0	0	36	36.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Marina/Campground	410 Josephine Street	na	Parks	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Pump House #1	712 Kootenay Street	144	Parks	78,342	0	0	0	282	282.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Pump House #2	Eldorado Street	240	Parks	12,881	0	0	0	46	46.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Overhead Street Lighting	0	0	Lighting	34,486	0	0	0	124	124.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Museum	202 6th Avenue	2241.64	Supported	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Bosun Hall	710 Bellevue Street	2590	Supported	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Nikkei Internment Memorial Centre	306 Josephine Street	3876.8	Supported	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
521 6TH AVE	0	0	Inactive	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
115 SLOCAN AVE	0	0	Inactive	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
710 BELLEVUE ST	0	0	Inactive	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
710 BELLEVUE ST	0	0	Inactive	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
710 BELLEVUE ST	0	0	Inactive	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
710 BELLEVUE ST	0	0	Inactive	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
UNION ST	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0