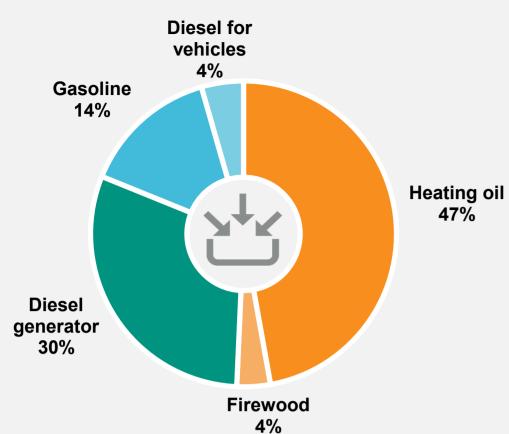
Energy Sources – 1 Year





Diesel generator produces electricity and heat

32% electricity 68% waste heat



Energy cost

Total: \$5,190,000 Cost per person: \$8,200

38% heating oil

1% firewood

42% diesel generator

15% gasoline

4% diesel for vehicles



Renewable energy

4% of total energy 4% of total from firewood

0.2% of total from solar PV

Unless otherwise noted, numbers reflect energy sources purchased or sourced in the community, and do not include industry or commercial transport Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding

ENERGY PROFILE

Where we get energy and how we use it

AKLAVIK 2018

Population: 635





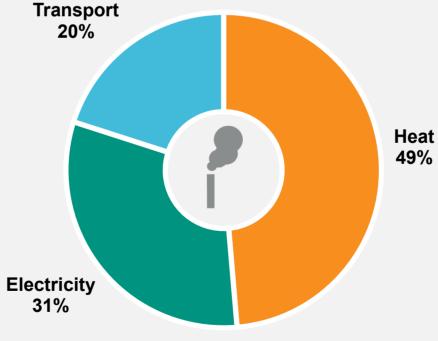


Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions – 1 Year

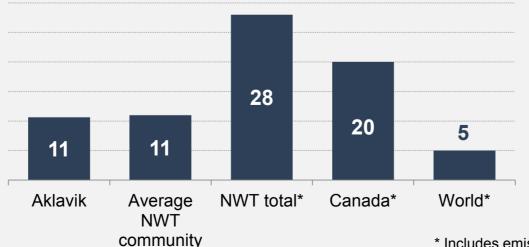


7,000 tonnes

11 tonnes/person

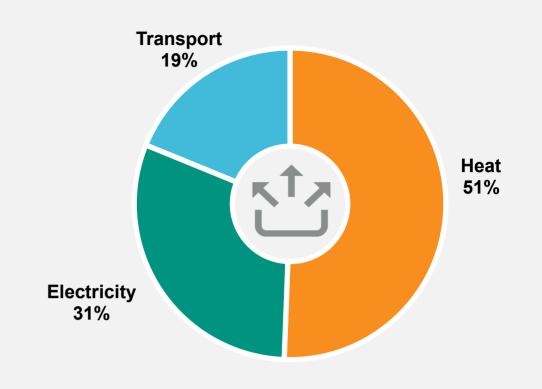


Average tonnes of GHGs per person per year



* Includes emissions from industry and commercial transport.

Energy Use – 1 Year



Energy use in homes



24% of total energy use **47%** of total electricity

46% of total heating oil

100% of total firewood

Energy use in other buildings



26% of total energy use

53% of total electricity

54% of total heating oil

Transport (local – no air transport) Cars, trucks, boats, ATVs, skidoos, etc.

19% of total energy use

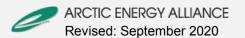
Fuel purchased in the community.

Waste energy

From electricity production and heating

31% of total energy use





ENERGY PROFILE

AKLAVIK 2018

EXTRA INFO

What's a megajoule (MJ)?

A joule is a unit of energy. A megajoule is 1 million joules.

Some examples:

- 1 BBQ propane tank = 500 MJ
- 1 kWh = 3.6 MJ
- 1 L of heating oil = 38.4 MJ
- 1 L of propane = 26.6 MJ
- 1 tonne of wood pellets = 19,200 MJ
- 1 cord of wood = 18,700 MJ

What's waste energy?

When fuels are burned, some of their energy is released as heat that can't be used. The amount of energy that an appliance or device can use is called its efficiency. For example:

Diesel generators can usually only convert 25–35% of the diesel's energy to electricity, while 65–75% is released as heat.

Furnaces, boilers, wood stoves and other heating applicances can use anywhere from 70% to more than 95% of the heat they produce. The rest is released up the chimney.

Energy sources



Heating oil

47% of total energy

• Cost: \$1,950,000

• Amount: 1,220,000 Litres

• GHGs: 3,280 tonnes

• Energy: 46,800,000 MJ

Diesel for vehicles

Amount: 115,000 Litres

Energy: 4,420,000 MJ

• 4% of total energy

• GHGs: 310 tonnes

• Cost: \$212,000



Diesel generator

• 30% of total energy

• Cost: \$2,184,000

Firewood

• Amount: 787,000 Litres

• GHGs: 2,120 tonnes

• 4% of total energy

Amount: 190 Cords

• Energy: 3,510,000 MJ

GHGs: 6 tonnes

• Cost: \$66,000

• Energy: 30,200,000 MJ



Gasoline

• 14% of total energy

• Cost: \$778,000

• Amount: 425,000 Litres

• GHGs: 1,050 tonnes

• Energy: 14,300,000 MJ



Solar PV

• 0.2% of total energy

• Cost: \$0

• Amount: 59,900 kWh

• GHGs: 0 tonnes

• Energy: 216,000 MJ

Community GHG emissions

• Homes: 24%

• Other buildings: 25%

• Transport: 20%

• Diesel generator: 31%

Total community energy use

- 99,500,000 MJ
- 157,000 MJ/person

The AEA has tried to ensure our data is as accurate as possible, but there could be mistakes. If something seems incorrect, please contact us to let us know.

References

Energy source and use data: Private suppliers and utilities, and the Government of the Northwest Territories Bureau of Statistics and Department of Infrastructure.

GHG emissions data: https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/nrg/ntgrtd/mrkt/nrgsstmprfls/nt-eng.html https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/co-emissions-per-capita?tab=chart&country=AUS+CAN+USA+OWID_WRL

Total NWT energy use (2017)

Total: 20 billion MJ/year

