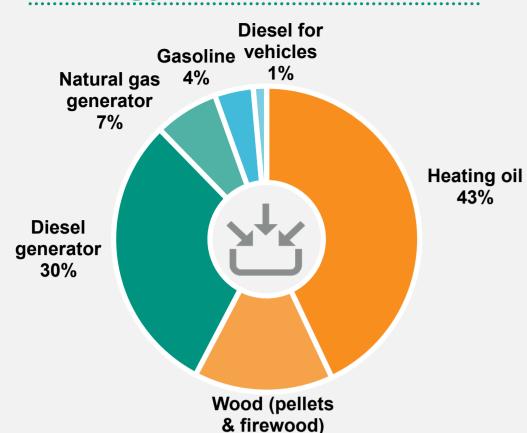
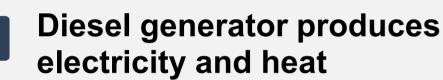
Energy Sources – 1 Year





30% electricity 70% waste heat

Energy cost

Total: \$10,800,000

Cost per person: \$13,400 29% diesel generator 1% firewood

22% natural gas 0.1% propane 36% heating oil 4% gasoline

7% wood pellets 1% diesel for vehicles

Renewable energy

14% of total energy 12% of total from wood pellets 2% of total from firewood

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

NORMAN WELLS 2018

Population: 804





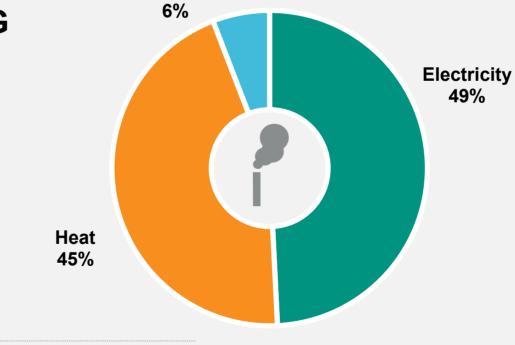


Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions – 1 Year

Community total GHG emissions per year

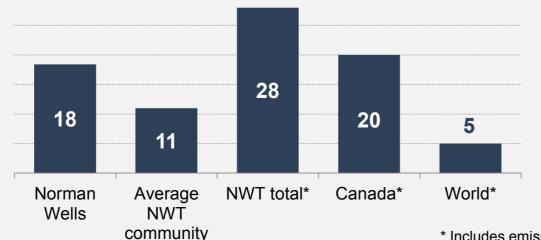
15,000 tonnes

18 tonnes/person



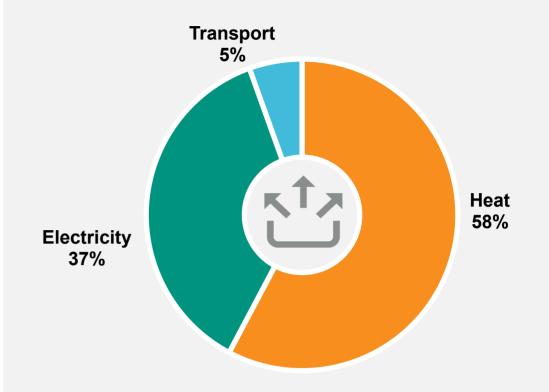
Transport

Average tonnes of GHGs per person per year



* Includes emissions from industry and commercial transport.

Energy Use – 1 Year



Energy use in homes



23% of total energy use 100% of total firewood 5% of total wood **30%** of total electricity pellets 47% of total heating oil

Energy use in other buildings



Store, school, church, office, arena, library, etc.

39% of total energy use 95% of total wood **70%** of total electricity

pellets 53% of total heating oil 100% of total propane

Transport (local – no air transport)



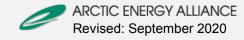
Cars, trucks, boats, ATVs, skidoos, etc. 5% of total energy use

Fuel purchased in the community.

Waste energy



From electricity production and heating 33% of total energy use



ENERGY PROFILE

NORMAN WELLS 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

Energy sources



Heating oil

Firewood

- 43% of total energy
- Cost: \$3,890,000
- Amount: 2,440,000 Litres
- GHGs: 6,570 tonnes

• 2% of total energy

Amount: 285 Cords

Energy: 5,320,000 MJ

• GHGs: 10 tonnes

• Cost: \$142,000

Energy: 93,800,000 MJ



Diesel generator

- 30% of total energy
- Cost: \$3,100,000
- Amount: 1,710,000 Litres
- GHGs: 4,590 tonnes
- Energy: 65,500,000 MJ



Wood pellets (commercial)

- 12% of total energy
- Cost: \$737,000
- Amount: 1,320 tonnes
- GHGs: 45 tonnes
- Energy: 25,300,000



Diesel for vehicles

- 1% of total energy
- Cost: \$135,000
- Amount: 80,000 Litres
- GHGs: 216 tonnes
- Energy: 3,080,000 MJ



Wood pellets (residential)

- 1% of total energy
- Cost: \$29,000
- Amount: 100 tonnes
- GHGs: 3 tonnes
- Energy: 1,480,000 MJ



Natural gas generator

- 7% of total energy
- Cost: \$2,320,000
- Amount: 1,450,000 m3
- GHGs: 2,690 tonnes
- Energy: 14,800,000 MJ



Propane

- 0.2% of total energy
- Cost: \$14,000
- Amount: 14,000 Litres
- GHGs: 21 tonnes
- Energy: 363,000 MJ

Gasoline

- 4% of total energy
- Cost: \$424,000
- Amount: 265,000 Litres
- GHGs: 651 tonnes
- Energy: 8,920,000 MJ

Total community energy use

- 218,600,000 MJ
- 270,000 MJ/person

The AEA has tried to ensure our data is as accurate as possible, but there could be mistakes

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

