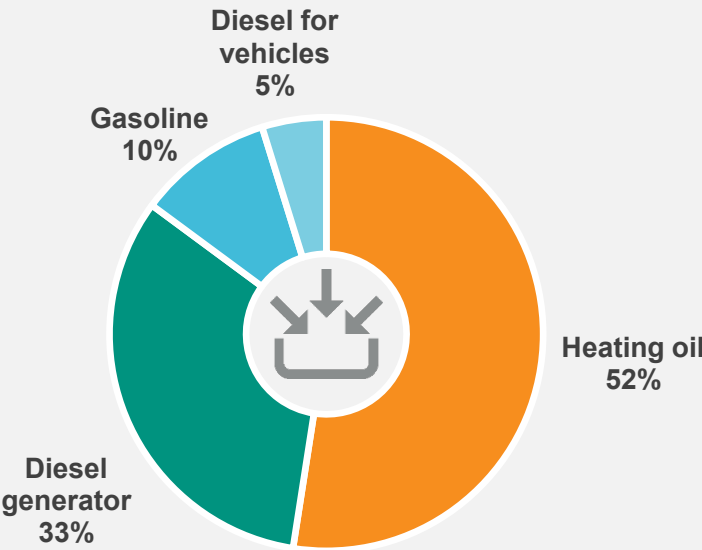


Energy Sources – 1 Year



Diesel generator produces electricity and heat

30% electricity  
70% waste heat



Energy cost

Total: \$4,600,000  
Cost per person: \$9,800  
50% heating oil  
35% diesel generator  
10% gasoline  
5% diesel for vehicles



Renewable energy

0.2% of total energy  
0.2% of total from solar PV

ENERGY PROFILE

Where we get energy and how we use it

ULUKHAKTOK 2023

Population: 471

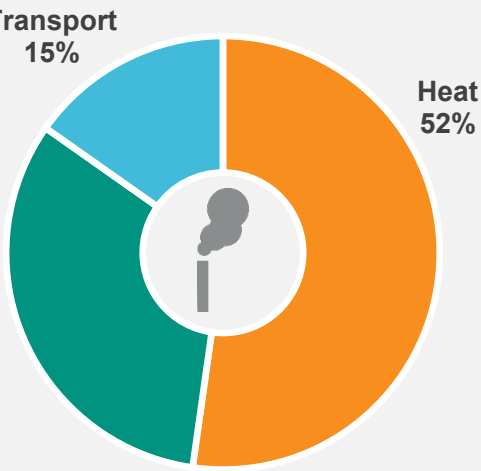
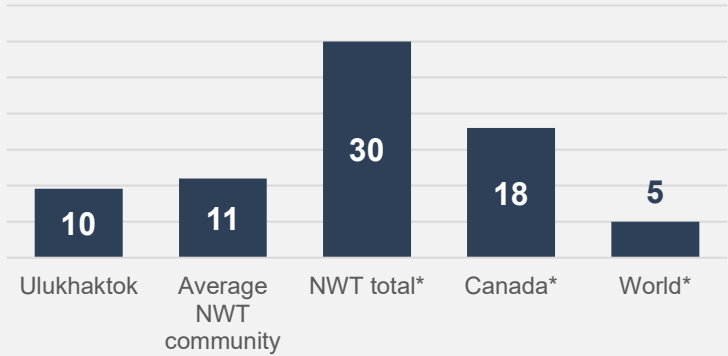


Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions – 1 Year

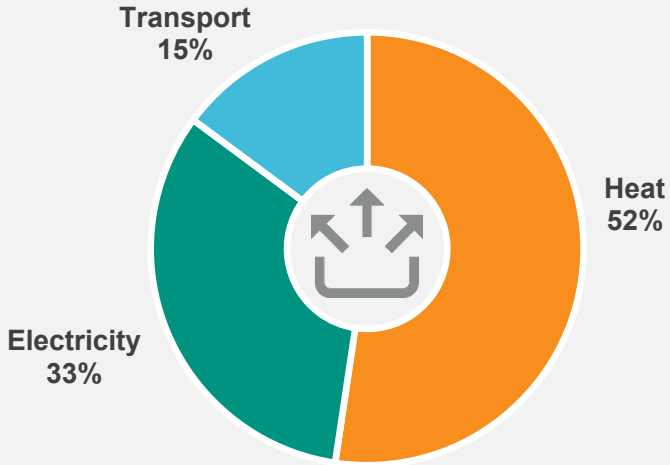
Community total GHG emissions per year

4,500 tonnes  
10 tonnes/person

Average tonnes of GHGs per person per year



Energy Use – 1 Year



Energy use in homes

28% of total energy use  
46% of total electricity  
57% of total heating oil



Energy use in other buildings

Store, school, church, office, arena, library, etc.  
23% of total energy use  
54% of total electricity  
43% of total heating oil



Transport (local – no air transport)

Cars, trucks, boats, ATVs, skidoos, etc.  
15% of total energy use  
Fuel purchased in the community.



Waste energy

From electricity production and heating  
33% of total energy use

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.

\* Includes emissions from industry and commercial transport.

# ENERGY PROFILE

ULUKHAKTOK 2023

## 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
- 1 barrel of oil = 6,100 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 appliances 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**

- 52% of total energy
- Cost: \$2,290,000
- Amount: 877,000 Litres
- GHGs: 2,360 tonnes
- Energy: 33,700,000 MJ



**Diesel generator**

- 33% of total energy
- Cost: \$1,640,000
- Amount: 546,000 Litres
- GHGs: 1,470 tonnes
- Energy: 21,000,000 MJ



**Gasoline**

- 10% of total energy
- Cost: \$469,000
- Amount: 192,000 Litres
- GHGs: 472 tonnes
- Energy: 6,470,000 MJ



**Diesel for vehicles**

- 5% of total energy
- Cost: \$223,000
- Amount: 80,000 Litres
- GHGs: 215 tonnes
- Energy: 3,070,000 MJ



**Solar PV**

- 0.2% of total energy
- Cost: \$0
- Amount: 32,600 kWh
- GHGs: 0 tonnes
- Energy: 117,000 MJ

### Total community energy use

- 64,300,000 MJ
- 136,000 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.

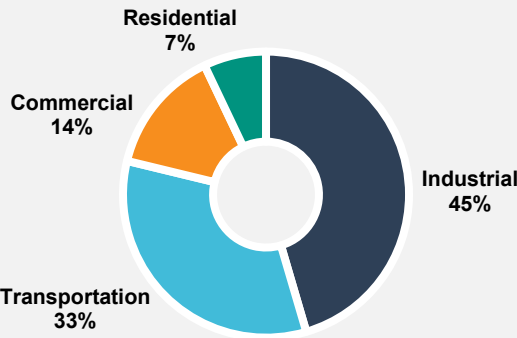
**References**

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](https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/co-emissions-per-capita?tab=chart&country=AUS+CAN+USA+OWID_WRL)

### Total NWT energy use (2020)

Total: 17.5 billion MJ/year



### Community GHG emissions

- Homes: 30%
- Other buildings: 23%
- Transport: 15%
- Diesel generator: 33%