CEEP Revision – 2021

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Type:	Correspondence for Information Only
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Report Summary

This report provides information regarding a revision to the 2016 CEEP results.

Relationship to the Strategic Plan, Health Impact Assessment and Community Energy & Emissions Plan (CEEP)

The CEEP is strongly aligned with the CGS 2019-2027 Strategic Plan. It directly meets Objective 3.2 (Develop and Strengthen Strategies and Policies to Mitigate Impact Climate Change) under the “Climate Change” strategic priority by providing opportunities to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions within our community.

Financial Implications

There are no financial implications associated with this report.

Background

The City of Greater Sudbury contracted Sustainability Solutions Group (SSG) as a consulting company to develop the Greater Sudbury Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP), which was finalized and approved by Council on September 22, 2020. The CEEP provides guidance for Greater Sudbury to reach a net-zero emissions target by 2050, in response to a Climate Change Emergency declared by City Council in May, 2019.

In mid-February, 2021, an error in the 2016 baseline data was discovered. SSG confirmed the error and agreed to thoroughly review all of the model inputs and revise the CEEP report accordingly. The error involved the inadvertent omission of two significant energy usage inputs to the model.

The revision of the CEEP results in an increase of the 2016 baseline annual energy use from 26.9 GJ to 39.3 GJ and of the 2016 baseline annual GHG emissions from 1.3 to 1.75 Mt CO2e (million tonnes of CO2 equivalent). The changes to the baseline data have created changes to the proportion of GHG emissions by sector.

Originally, the top five sources of GHG emissions by sector (in descending order) were transportation, residential, commercial, waste and industrial (see Table 1 below). The revised CEEP results in a change in the order of the top five sources of GHG emissions by sector: transportation, industrial, residential, commercial, and waste.

Table 1. Comparison of Top Five GHG Emissions by Sector between 2016 Baseline of Original CEEP and 2016 Baseline of Revised CEEP.

Rank	**2016 Annual GHG Emissions (Mt CO2e) – Previous CEEP**	**2016 Annual GHG Emissions (Mt CO2e) – Revised CEEP**
1	Transportation – 0.56 (43% of total GHG emissions)	Transportation – 0.56 (32% of total GHG emissions)
2	Residential – 0.29 (22%)	Industrial – 0.49 (28%)
3	Commercial – 0.15 (12%)	Residential – 0.29 (17%)
4	Waste – 0.14 (11%)	Commercial – 0.18 (10%)
5	Industrial – 0.12 (9%)	Waste – 0.15 (9%)

Despite the changes to the CEEP's 2016 baseline data, the CEEP's 18 goals remain unchanged and the implementation efforts by the community and the City divisions are unaffected. Importantly, two of Greater Sudbury's largest industrial stakeholders, VALE and Sudbury Integrated Nickel Operations, a Glencore Company, have both committed to carbon neutrality by 2050.

Impact to Community/Council/Staff

Inadvertent errors were made to model inputs used in the development of the CEEP. As a result of these errors, the industrial sector is now the second largest local source of GHGs after transportation, whereas it had incorrectly been estimated as the fifth largest source after the transportation, residential, waste and commercial sectors. CEEP implementation efforts by the community and the City divisions are unaffected.