North Grenville Climate Action Plan

Introduction

North Grenville has committed to ensuring sustainable growth by preserving the natural environment through its Community Strategic Plan. Creating a Climate Action Plan will enable this work.

Local Context

Anishnabek Land

- Protection of land
- Protection of waterways
- Protection of animals

High Growth

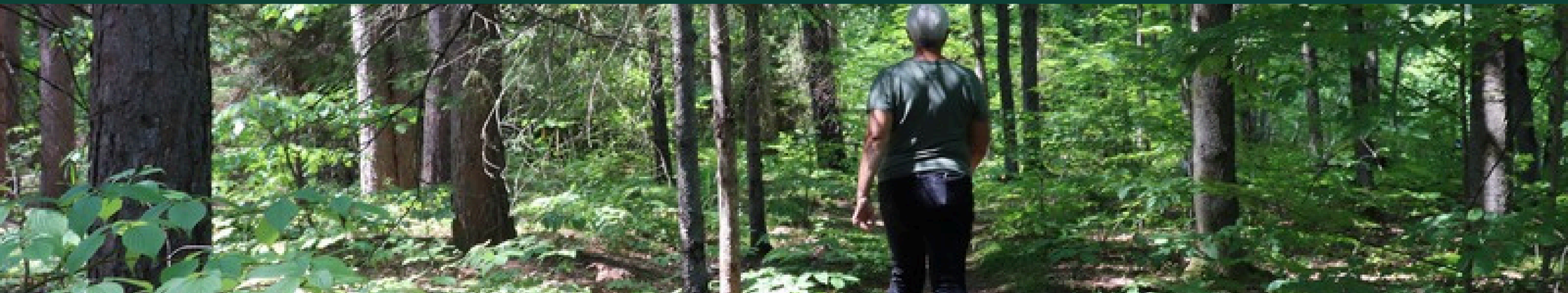
- Urban intensification
- Ottawa influence

Natural Assets

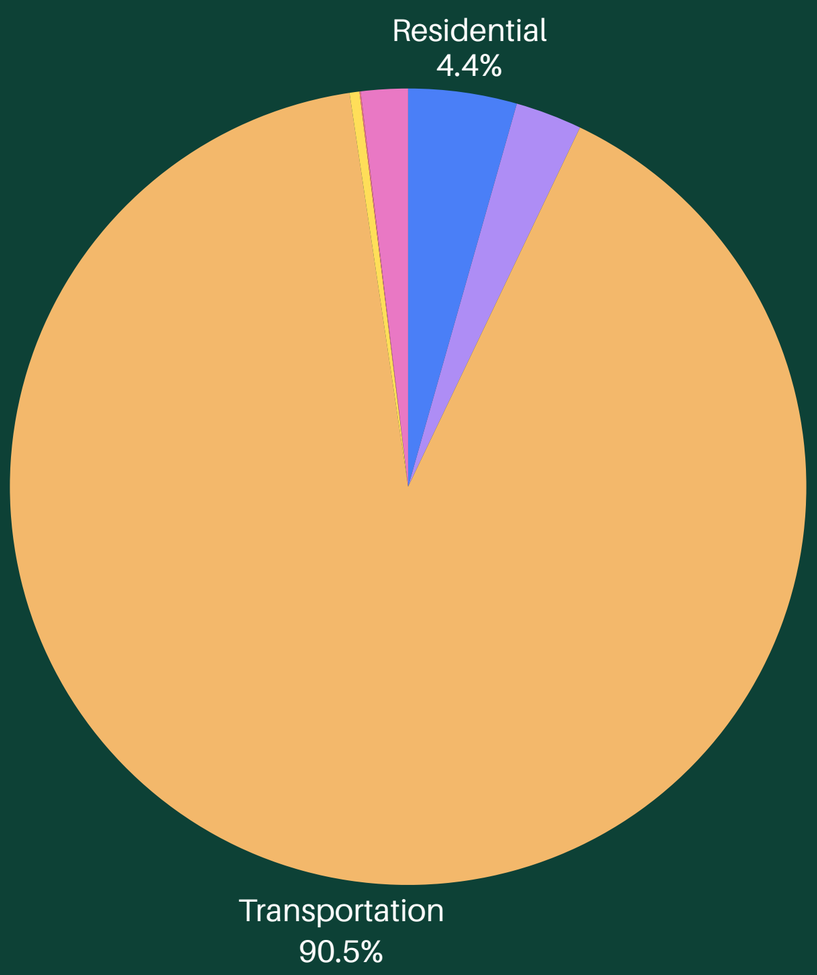
- Rideau River and South Branch across the community
- Agriculutre,
- Bookended by public forests (FFC, Limerick)

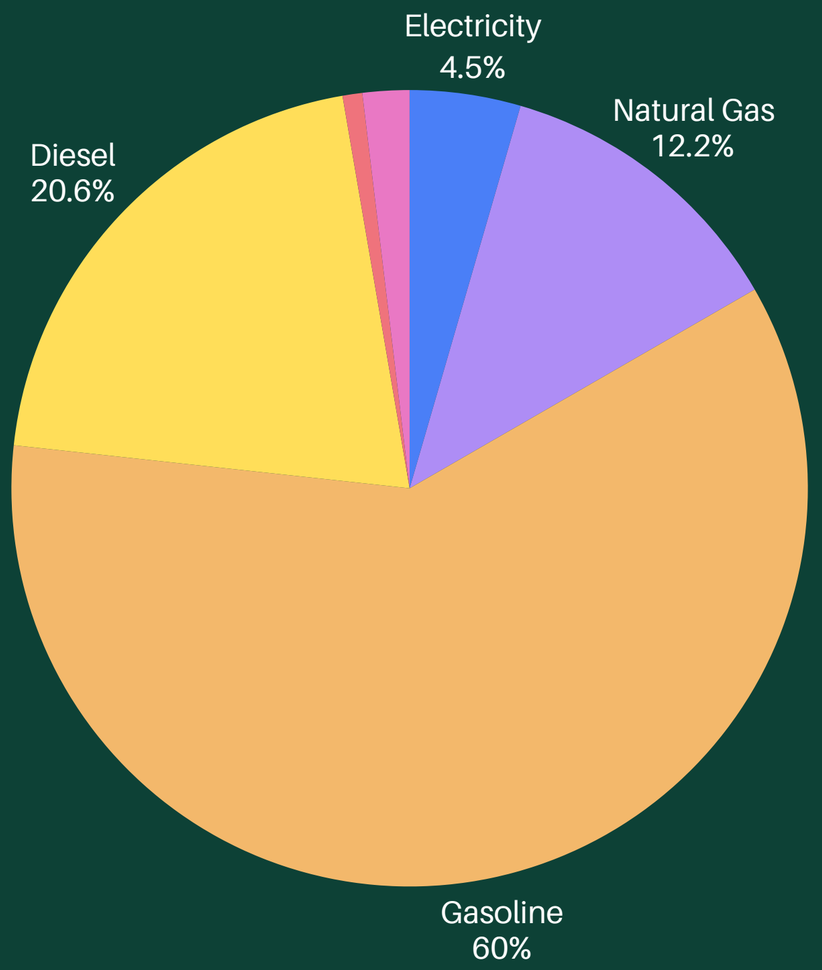
Community

- Engaged citizens and Council
- Commitment to equity

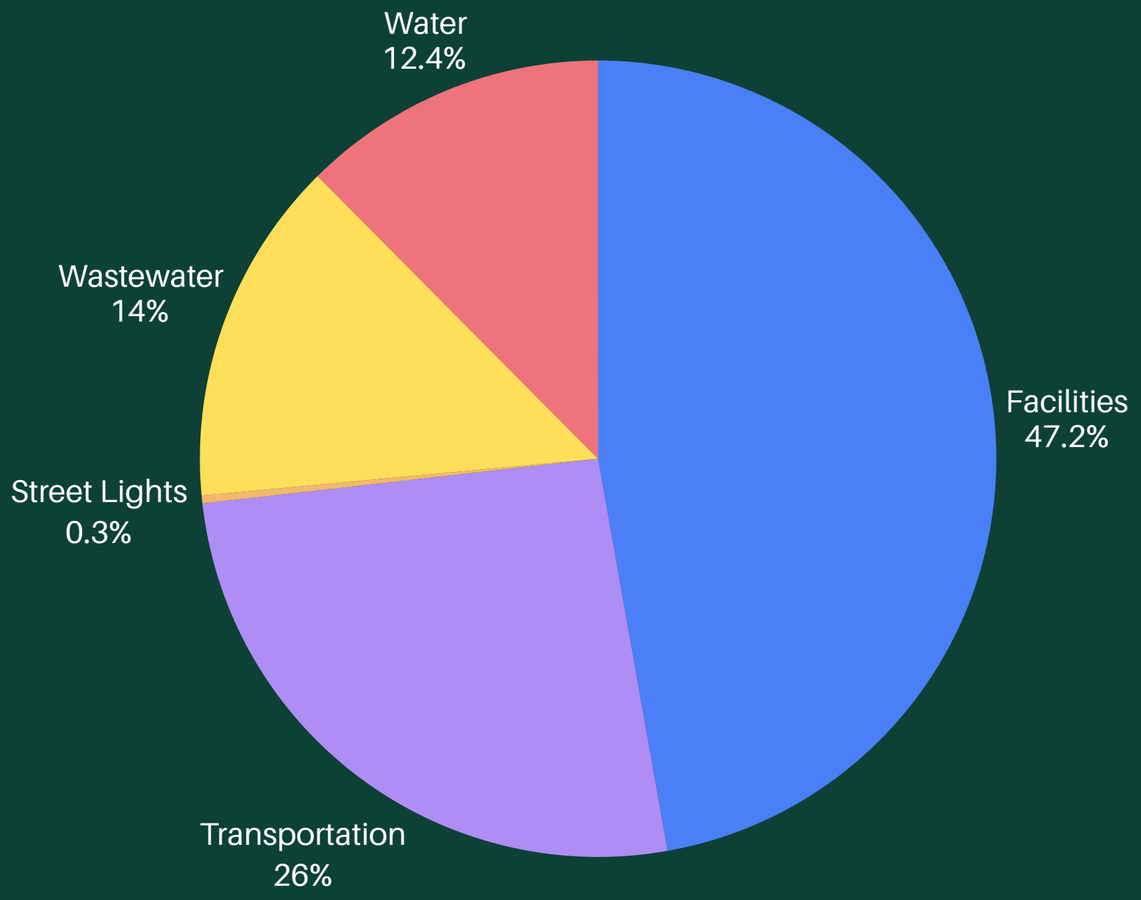


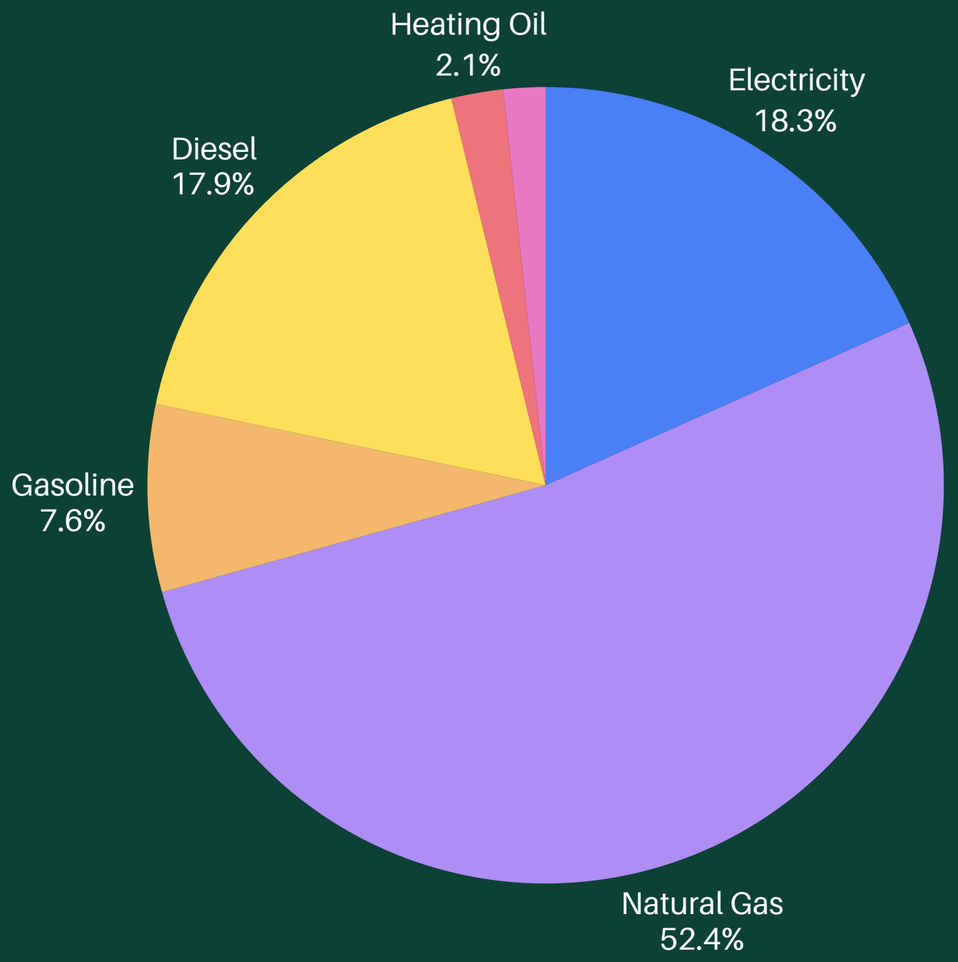
Community Emissions





Corporate Emissions





Goals

- Support the reduction of community emissions
- Reduce municipal emissions
- Expand climate action initiatives
- Utilize technology

Goals and Actions

Support the reduction of community emissions

- Provide public education, easily digestible (composting workshops)
- Implement LEED, Passive House, and Green Development standards, and incorporate methods for assessing embodied greenhouse gas emissions in construction materials, Ottawa's Better Homes
- Support an integrated local food system
- Promote less food waste
- Support the adoption of renewable energy by residents, businesses and organizations

Transportation

- Flexible transit, remote work, and commuter vehicle transition
- Active transportation infrastructure
- Mixed-use and transit-oriented development

Building and Development

- Green building standards
- Residential and ICI retrofit incentives
- Residential renewables
- Soft densification

Waste Management

- Waste audit
- Green bin expansion
- Food waste reduction

Natural Heritage

- Tree canopy expansion
- Urban forest management

Communication

Goals and Actions

Support the reduction of community emissions

Sector	2031	2036	2050	Departure	Notes on BAU Alignment
Transportation (T1–T3)	0.8–1.9%	2.6–6.0%	9.2–17.9%	Moderate to High	Mode shift and land use change drive long-term reductions; compounding effect builds through the 2030s and 2040s.
Buildings & Development (B1–B4)	0.2–0.4%	0.6–1.4%	1.1–2.7%	Low to Moderate	Residential retrofits lead near-term gains; green building standards and densification grow in importance over time.
Waste Management (W1, W2)	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%	Low	Green bin expansion and food waste reduction provide incremental marginal progress
Natural Heritage (N1, E4)	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%	Low to Moderate	Sequestration builds slowly as canopy and managed forest area expand over decades.

Goals and Actions

Reduce municipal emissions

- Identify strategies for reducing GHGs in
- every department
- Create and utilize a climate action lens
- Include climate action in Procurement Policy
- Monitor nature-based solutions such as sequestration
- Minimize energy consumption and emissions of
- public buildings, energy production
- Install electric vehicle chargers at public buildings
- Conduct a fleet audit
- Conduct a waste audit
- Assess public transportation improvements

Fleet

- Developing a zero-emission vehicle policy and conducting a fleet audit to transition municipal vehicles to zero emissions by 2035
- Installing publicly accessible EV charging stations at municipal locations to support fleet electrification

Buildings and Facilities

- Building retrofits including insulation, LED lighting, and smart energy management systems
- On-site solar at municipal buildings
- energy
- Benchmarking across all municipal facilities
- Geothermal heating for municipal facilities

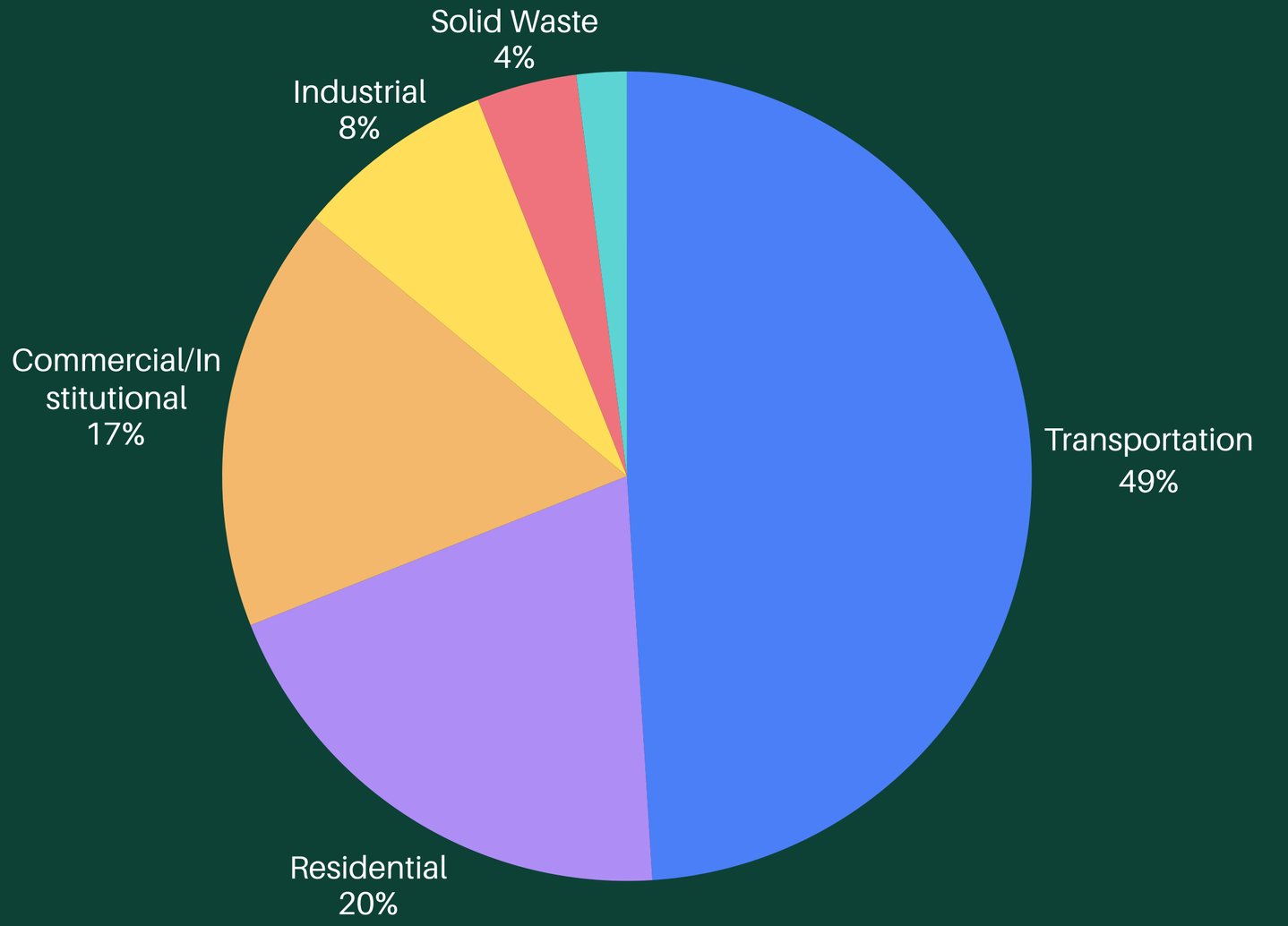
Goals and Actions

Reduce municipal emissions

Table 14. Estimated Corporate Reductions Compared to BAU Trajectory

Sector	2031 Reduction	2036 Reduction	2050 Reduction	Departure from BAU	Notes on BAU Alignment
Fleet (F1, F2)	0.9–3.5%	1.8–7.3%	16.4–20.5%	Low to Moderate	Near-term gains require policy groundwork and charging infrastructure; long-term impact depends on ZEV turnover pace.
Buildings & Facilities (M1–M4)	3.5–9.6%	7.4–19.8%	20.5–39.1%	Moderate to High	Near-term reductions led by retrofits; long-term gains depend on scaling solar and geothermal. M3 benchmarking supports but does not independently reduce emissions.
Water Facilities	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%	Low	No quantified actions; incremental efficiency possible through capital upgrades.
Wastewater Facilities	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%	Low	No quantified actions; deeper reductions require regulatory or capital interventions.
Streetlighting	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%	BAU-Aligned	Ongoing LED conversions proceed regardless of climate policy.
Corporate Waste (W1)	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%	Low	Waste audit and green bin expansion provide incremental diversion; absolute reductions marginal.
Closed Landfills	Passive decay	Passive decay	Passive decay	BAU-Aligned	Emissions decline automatically under FOD model; not subject to operational mitigation. Residual of ~242 tCO_2e by 2050 requires offsets or sequestration.

Overall Emissions Overview



Goals and Actions

Leverage innovative tools to expand climate action

Seek partnerships and funding opportunities

Create a Climate Adaptation Plan

Support innovative transitions in agriculture

Explore air quality monitoring

Setting a Target

FCM Recommendations

20% Reduction of Corporate Emissions

Over 10 years from baseline

6% Reduction of Community Emissions

Over 10 years from baseline

	2031	2036	2050
Community	20%	45%	Net-Zero
Corporate	20%	45%	Net-Zero

Aspirational Communities

- Tay Valley: 55% and 45%
- Kingston: corporate 30% by 2030 and corporate and community carbon neutrality by 2040
- Ottawa: 0 emissions 2040, community by 2050
- Caledon: 36% from 2016 to 2030, net zero by 2050

Timeline

Action Review and Refinement

March 2026

Stakeholder Review

March/April 2026

Council Approval

April 21, 2026

Action Initiation

May 2026

Feedback required by end of day April 8

Thank you!

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