

Request under the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*

For Fiscal 2020, fuel consumption (diesel, renewable diesel and LNG) for each route:

| Route | Diesel (ULSD) - in Litres | LNG - in Diesel Litre Equivalent (DLE) | Total |
|---|---------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Other Fuel | 1,370,556 | 138,235 | 1,508,791 |
| 01 - Tsawwassen - Swartz Bay | 18,006,965 | 17,132,852 | 35,139,817 |
| 02 - Horseshoe Bay - Nanaimo | 21,724,988 | 0 | 21,724,988 |
| 03 - Horseshoe Bay - Langdale | 7,865,114 | 0 | 7,865,114 |
| 04 - Swartz Bay - Fulford Harbour | 2,139,115 | 0 | 2,139,115 |
| 05 - Swartz Bay - Gulf Islands | 4,159,718 | 962,372 | 5,122,090 |
| 06 - Vesuvius Bay - Crofton | 535,201 | 0 | 535,201 |
| 07 - Saltery Bay - Earls Cove | 3,165,748 | 0 | 3,165,748 |
| 08 - Horseshoe Bay - Snug Cove | 2,645,990 | 0 | 2,645,990 |
| 09 - Tsawwassen - Gulf Islands | 474,536 | 3,120,830 | 3,595,366 |
| 10 & 11 - Bear Cove - Bella Bella - Prince Rupert - Skidegate | 10,022,583 | 0 | 10,022,583 |
| 12 - Mill Bay - Brentwood | 224,237 | 0 | 224,237 |
| 17 - Comox - Powell River | 372,968 | 2,524,737 | 2,897,705 |
| 18 - Texada Island - Powell River | 581,167 | 0 | 581,167 |
| 19 - Gabriola Island - Nanaimo Harbour | 938,520 | 0 | 938,520 |
| 20 - Thetis Island - Penelakut - Chemainus | 453,932 | 0 | 453,932 |
| 21 - Denman Island - Buckley Bay | 187,310 | 0 | 187,310 |
| 22 - Hornby Island - Denman Island | 205,873 | 0 | 205,873 |
| 23 - Quadra Island - Campbell River | 1,056,144 | 0 | 1,056,144 |
| 24 - Cortes Island - Quadra Island | 585,332 | 0 | 585,332 |
| 25 - Alert Bay - Sointula - Port Mcneill | 1,059,386 | 0 | 1,059,386 |
| 26 - Skidegate - Alliford Bay | 338,972 | 0 | 338,972 |
| 30 - Nanaimo - Tsawwassen | 22,615,450 | 0 | 22,615,450 |
| 28 - Port Hardy - Bella Coola | 860,799 | 0 | 860,799 |
| <i>Subtotal</i> | 101,590,604 | 23,879,027 | 125,469,630 |
| All Routes | 101,590,604 | 23,879,027 | 125,469,630 |

Notes to table:

The Fiscal 2020 data provided above is unaudited.

"a" Routes

Routes 5, 9, 10, 11 and 28 fuel consumption includes Routes 5a, 9a, 10a, 11a and 28a respectively.

Other Fuel

"Other Fuel" includes fuel for vessel redeployments and transiting, project training, refit and maintenance.

Route 2/3 "L-Runs"

On certain sailings the ferry will do L-Runs between Routes 2 and 3. There are no actual L-Run fuel litres recorded until the end of the year when an adjustment is undertaken to reallocate the fuel to the route on which it was incurred (e.g., fuel incurred on Route 2 during a Route 3 L-Run is allocated to Route 2). Therefore, L-Run diesel litres are recorded on the route on which they are actually incurred in Fiscal 2020 actuals.

Route 10/11

The fuel consumption for Routes 10 and 11 is combined, as Route 11 fuel includes fuel consumed on both routes during the off peak season, when there is only one vessel operating on the two routes.

Renewable Diesel

BC Ferries' total diesel litres has up to a 5% biodiesel component. BC Ferries' diesel product is Ultra-Low-Sulfur-Diesel (ULSD).

BC Ferries is supplied with a vessel fuel product generically known as "**diesel.**" This product is compliant with a technical specification for a diesel product that is very detailed in the characteristics of the fuel. That technical specification allows for a marginal blending of up to 5% biodiesel.

Biodiesel is a product unto itself that has its own technical specification. BC Ferries does not currently purchase this product, however, BC Ferries is aware that it is blended to a maximum of 5% in the "diesel" that is purchased.

"**Renewable diesel**" is a product that is compliant with the same technical specification as for a diesel product. The only difference is that instead of being refined from fossil petroleum source, i.e., coming out of the ground, it is refined from an above ground source, e.g., organic matter.

Because diesel and renewable diesel are the same product after refining, the diesel that BC Ferries receives could be partially renewable and BC Ferries would be unaware. The low carbon fuel standard regulation is placed upon the supplier (producer) of the fuel product, so BC Ferries can assume that suppliers would ensure their fossil petroleum sources have appropriate renewable content to be compliant with the regulation.