

Energy in Canada

Key Facts:

Canada is the second largest energy producer. Its energy isn't spread evenly across the country and because it would be more expensive to transport it to other states, the Canadians import energy. Also, they export their own energy to make money, but Canada's only customer is the USA. Oil, natural gas and coal are the main energy sources (->fossil fuel trio). Canada's biggest source of energy is crude oil (43%). Experts say that the energy consumption will increase by 32% until 2040.

Crude oil:

Crude oil is a liquid and can have a colour between yellow and black. It can be found underground and mostly near other resources like natural gas or saline water. This energy source is a petroleum product out of organic materials. It's used for gasoline, diesel, or plastic. In addition, crude oil is limited which means you can't produce it yourself after it has been fully consumed. To use this source of energy, it has to be refined. Disadvantages of oil is the high CO² emission and the problem of transporting it. Another disadvantage is that they use pipelines and those could get leaks so the oil could pollute our water.

Natural gas:

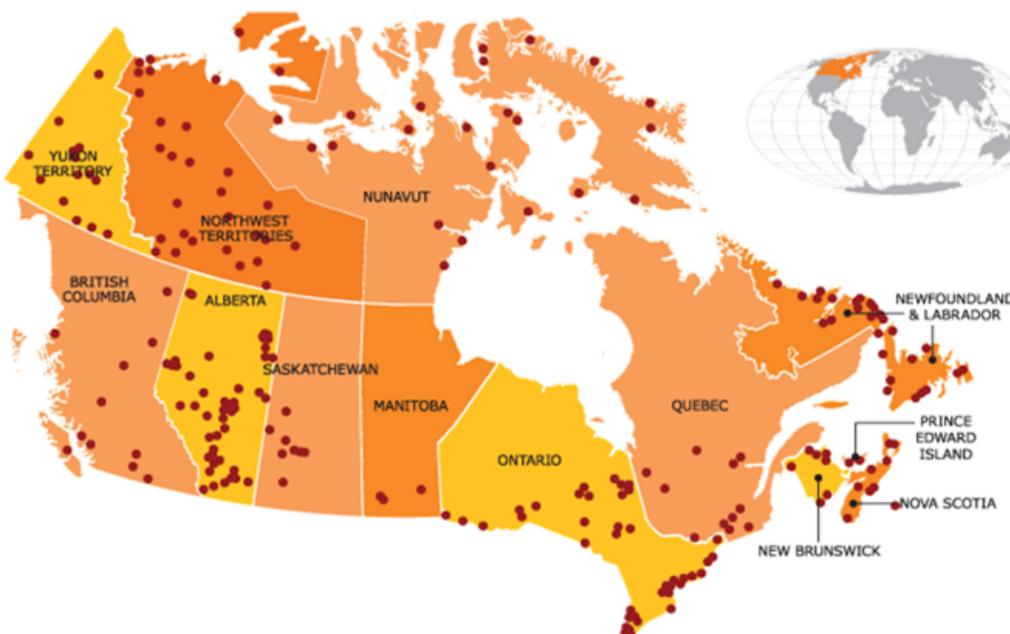
Natural gas is a mixture of different gases. Before it can be used, it's processed and converted to fuel because you can't use it in its pure form. After this, it's used for fuel. In winter, the prices are higher.

Fracking:

Fracking is a method to produce natural gas. Here, a mixture of water, sand, and chemicals is pushed into the ground to open little cracks. Through these the natural gas can be reached. The advantage of using this method: it's cheap. Fracking has got a lot of disadvantages: One of them is that the chemicals could pollute drinking water, and people would drink these chemicals. On the other hand, earthquakes could get triggered odd or the earth could break on the places where fracking is used.

Renewable energy:

A good sort of energy is renewable energy. Some examples are hydro, solar, and wind energy. They all have little to no CO² emission – a big advantage. In addition, they aren't limited so we can hopefully use them for a long time. A negative aspect is that wind and in first place solar energy needs a lot of space and water to clean them. Also, what if we decide to only use renewable energy and there is no wind to drive the wind turbines or the sun isn't shining because it's cloudy? Then there's no energy for a day. To not let that happen they can't only use this sort of energy.



Canada's energy resources (locations)

<http://transitutopia.blogspot.com/2011/01/alternative-energy-in-canada.html>
<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/definition/natural-gas>
<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/c/crude-oil.asp>
<https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/science-data/data-analysis/energy-data-analysis/energy-facts/20061>

+TB: Orange Line 6