Table 3: Transportation options – Energy consumption and CO2 emissions

http://www.hydroquebec.com/sustainable-development/documentation/pdf/transport_en_2006.pdf

Mode		Number of passengers, or load factor	Consumption (kJ per passenger-km)	Energy source	Direct** CO2 emissions (g per passenger-km)
Intercity passenger transportation					
SUV 12 litres/100 km		one	4,200	gasoline	286
Mid-size car: 8 litres/100 km		one	2,800	gasoline	190
Compact car: 6 litres/100 km		one three	2,100 800	gasoline	143 54
Diesel bus		average*	567	diesel	40
Train:	Diesel (LRC) Electric	50% 50%	800 300	diesel diesel	56 0
Airplane:	Flight of more than 1,000 km Domestic flight	average	1,500-2,500 3,000-5,000	kerosene kerosene	102-170 204-340
Snowmobile on trail		one	4,000-9,200	gasoline	272-626
Urban passenger transportation					
SUV: 17 litres/100 km		one	5,950	gasoline	405
Mid-size car: 12 litres/100 km		one	4,200	gasoline	286
Compact car: 9 litres/100 km		one three	3,150 1,100	gasoline	214 75
Diesel bus		50% 100%	800 450	diesel diesel	56 32
Electric tram		100%	300	hydro	0
School bus		average	432	gasoline	29
Subway (electric)		40% 100%	280 130	hydro	0
Pedestrian			150	cereals	wheat = 2
Cyclist			60	cereals	wheat = 1

Freight transportation		**Load factor**	**kJ per tonne-km**	**Energy source**	**g per tonne-km**
Diesel truck:	all heavy	average average	1583 600-1 000	diesel diesel	111 42-71
Train		100%	280-400	diesel	20-28
Ship		average	less than 200	oil	less than 14
Pipeline		average	170		
Cargo plane		average	7,000-15,000	kerosene	476-1,020

* Average = load factor based from actual data

** Estimates of CO2 emissions do not include emissions related to fuel refining, vehicle manufacture or infrastructure construction