ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᑲᒃᑭᐃᔨᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᓯᐊᔪᓐᓇᖅ
Nunavut Nukkiksautiit Corporation

ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᑭᒃᑲᐅᔾᑦ ᓴᓇᔨᐅᓂᖅ
IQALUIT NUKKIKSAUTIIT PROJECT

ᐅᖃᖅᓯᖃᑎᒋᔭᖅ ᐃᒪᖅᓯᒃ ᐅᓚᕐᔪᐊᑎᖃᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ
LET'S TALK WATER POWER

ᐊᓄᐊᓗ 2025
JANUARY 2025

ᐅძᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᑭᖅᓴᐅᑎᑦ ძᐊᐳᓚᓴᓐ
ABOUT NNC

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᑭᖅᓴᐅᑎᑦ ძᐊᐳᓚᓴᓐ ᐅძᐊ 100% ᐃᓄᖅᓂᒃ-ᓇᖏᒥᓂᔪძᑎᑎᕐᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒋᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖁᑭᖅᑕᒡᓗᒃ ძᐊᐳᓚᓴᓐ. ᐅᓇ ᑐᑭᖅᖁᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᑭᖅᓴᐅᑎᑦ ძᐊᐳᓚᓴᓐ ᓴᓇᓯᖏᕗᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᓯᐊᓂᐊᖏᒪᑕ ᖁᑭᖅᑕᓂᑐ ᐃᓄᖅᓂᒃ.

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᑭᖅᓴᐅᑎᑦ ძᐊᐳᓚᓴᓐ ᓴᖁᑕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 2017 ᐊᐅᑦᕿᓯძᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᖁᑭᖅᑕᓂᑐ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓂᒃ ᖁᓂᖏᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐅᓚᖏძᑎᖅᑐᕐᓴᐅᔪᖅᓴᐅᑎᒃ. ᓴᖁᑕᐅᓕᐅᖅᓴᖅ ᐃᓄᖅᓂᒃ-ᐊᓚᒐᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᖅᓂᒃ-ᐊᐅᓕᑕᐅᑦᓗᓂ ᐱᓕᓚᐊᖏᔪᑦ ᐱᓱᑦᓕᖅᐸᑦᓕᐊᑎᑎᑦ ᐅᓚᖏძᑎᖅᑐᕐᓴᐅᔪᖅᓴᐅᑎᒃᓴᖅᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᓇᖏᒥᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᓚᒥ.

Nunavut Nukkiksautiit Corporation (NNC) is a 100% Inuit-owned subsidiary of Qikiqtaaluk Corporation (QC). That means NNC works for the benefit of Qikiqtani Inuit.

NNC was created in 2017 in response to the desire of Qikiqtani communities to explore renewable energy. We develop Inuit- and community-led projects that advance energy sovereignty in Nunavut.

ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᑲᕼᐅᑎᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔪᖅ

ᐅᓇ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᑲᕼᐅᑎᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᖃᔪᑎᒃᑲᕼᖅ ᐊᓯᕈᐃᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᖃᔪᑎᒃᑲᕼᕈᓯᖏᓂᒃ.

ᐅᓇ ᕿᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᓯᕋᖅᓴᖅ ᐃᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᐅᑎᖃᖅᕿᖃᖅᑐᓂᓂ ᑕᐊᒥ ᑯᑎᓗᒃ, ᖃᓂᒋᔭᓂ 60 ᑭᓪᒋᑕᑦ ᐅᐊᖏᓪᓚᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᖏᓪᓚᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ.

ᐅᓇ ᕿᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᖏᒥᐅᓂᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᖃᔪᑎᒃᑲᕼᖃᖅᑎᓗᖅᓴᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃᑲᕼᕈᓯᖏᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ, ᐃᓇᖏᑭᓗᓂᒃ ᑭᐊᑉᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᓱᓗᔫᑦᑐᖅᑐᖅ-ᐊᐅᓪᓚᐅᑎᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᖃᔪᑎᒃᑲᕼᐅᑎ ᓯᕈᖅᑲᐃᓐᖏᑦᓗᓂ, ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᓄᑲᕼᐅᑎᒃᑲᕼᖃᖅᑎᓗᓂ. ᐅᓇᖅᑕᐅᖅ ᐊᖏᑭᓂᖅᑲᐅᓪᓚᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖃᓱᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᐊᖏᑭᖅᑎᓂ ᐊᒪᓗᓗ ᓇᖏᒥᖃᖅᑎᑎᑭᐅᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᖏᓂ, ᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᖃᔪᑎᒃᑲᕼᑎᑦᑎᓂᐅᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑦᐸᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᓱᖅᓗ ᓱᙵᓂᒃᑲᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓴᖅᓱᐅᖅᓴᒃᑲᓄᑦ ᖃᓂᑭᓐᓇᓂ.

ᐅᓇ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᖅ ᑎᑎᖅᓱᒪᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓐᓇᒪᔪᓐᓇᑦᑐᓐᓇᑦ 2024 ᓄᓇᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑎᐹᔪᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᓇᓂᓴᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓐᓇᒪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᓱᒪᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᓐᓇᖅ ᑕᖅᑭᒃᑲᖅᓯᓄᑦ, ᐊᒪᓗᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦᑎᐊᖃᖅᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᐸᖅᓯᓄᓱᒪᒥ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᑲᓂᐊᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᑲᓂᑦ ᐱᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᑎᓴᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᑎᐅᔪᓂᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᐅᑎᖃᖅᑎᑎᓱᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᑎᐅᔪᓂᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᐅᑎᖃᖅᑎᑎᓱᒪᓂᖅ.

IQALUIT NUKKIKSAUTIIT PROJECT

The Iqaluit Nukkiksautiit Project is a renewable power project that will transform Iqaluit's energy landscape.

The Project is proposing a water power plant along the Kuugaluk River, about 60 km northeast of Iqaluit.

The Project has the potential to become Iqaluit's main electricity source, replacing diesel-generated electricity with clean, renewable power. It also has the potential to be made bigger to supply electricity for heating homes and businesses in Iqaluit, or for producing electricity for industrial users, such as future mines nearby.

This booklet provides an update on the 2024 field program findings, the resulting impacts to the Project concept, and outlines the planned activities over the next year. It also presents additional project options for your consideration and input.

ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓚᓂᑦ ᐅᓪᒪᕐᔪᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᓕᓴᐃᑦ
HOW WATER POWER WORKS

1

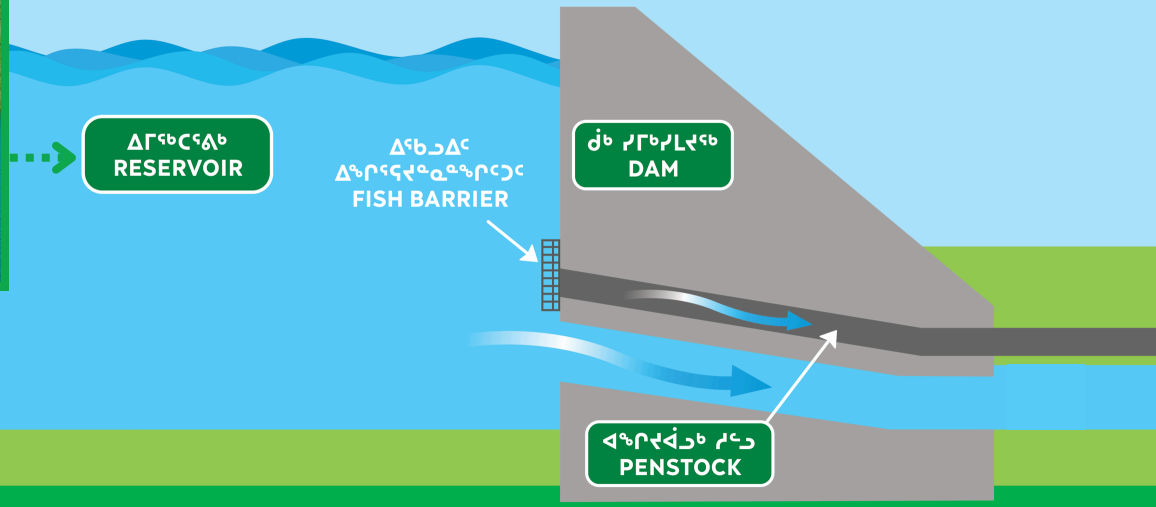
ᐅᓇ **ᔪᓐᒥᒃ** ᓱᒥᒃᓱᒪᓴᖅ ᐊᕐᕿᒃᓱᓴᖅ **ᐃᒪᖃᐅᑎᖃᕐᕕᓐᓄᑦ** ᓱᒥᒃᓱᒪᓴᖅ ᓄᓇᐅᑦ ᑕᓱᐊᓂᒃ.

The **dam** creates a **reservoir** by blocking the outlet of a natural lake.

2

ᐃᓕᓐᓄ ᐃᒪᐃᔨᖃᑐᖅ ᐃᒥᖃᑕᕐᕕᓐᓄᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᓇ **ᓴᓕᑐᐊᒍᒃ** ᓴᓕᓐᓂᖅ (ᑕᕿᓴᐊᒍᑐᒃ) ᐊᑕᓴᖅ **ᐊᐅᓪᒪᐅᑎᖃᕐᕕᓐᓄᓚᓄᑦ**.

Some of the water leaves the reservoir through the **penstock** (a big pipe) to the **powerhouse**.



3

ᓄᑦᑕᕐᒥ ᐃᒪᖅ ᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇ ᓱᓕᑐᑐᖅ ᓱᓕᓗᖅ ᐅᐃᓴᖅᑎᑕᖏᑦ **ᐸᐱᕐᐊᓂᑦ**.

The moving water in the penstock turns the **turbine**.

4

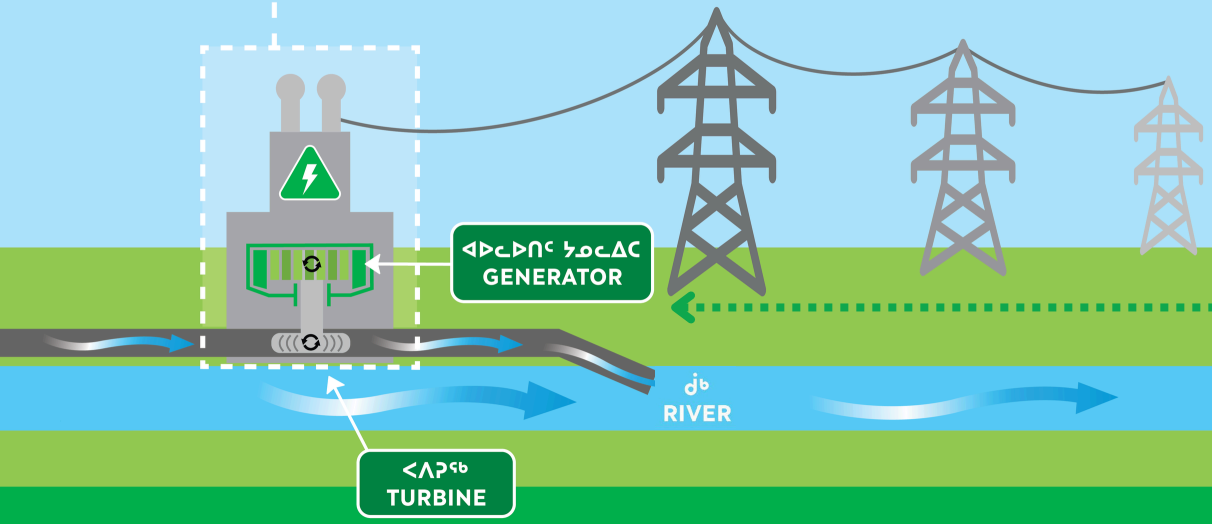
ᒐᓐᓇ ᐸᐱᕐᐊ **ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᖏᑦᓯᖅᓴᓂ** ᐅᒪᒪᖅᑎᖏᑦᑐᓐᓇᓕᕐᓂᓪᓂᓗᓂ.

The turbine turns the **generator** to produce electricity.

5

ᒐᓐᓇ **ᓄᑎᑦᓴᐅᑎᖏᑦ** ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓴᓂ ᑎᑭᐅᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

The **electricity** is exported to the grid.

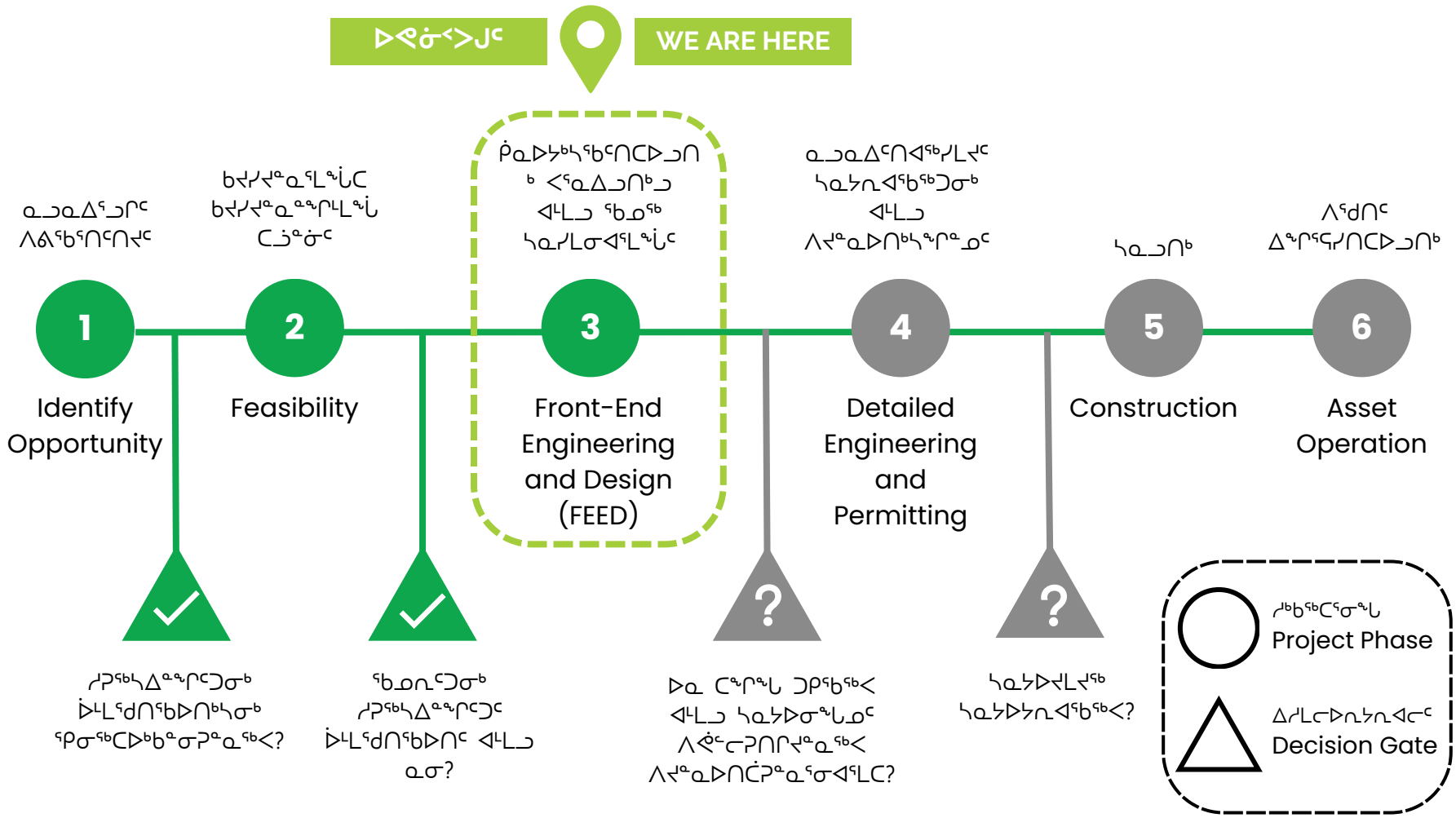


ᐱᑎᐊᑭᑎᐅᑦ

OUR APPROACH

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᑭᖅᓱᐅᑎᑦ ძᐊᐳᓚᓴᵒ ᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ “ᓯᐅᖅᑲᖅᑕᖅᖢᑦᓕᐊᓗᓂ” ᐱᑎᐊᑭᑎᖅᑲᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᔪᑦᓕᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᓇᔨᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦᓂᒃ. ᑲᑎᒪᖅᑲᑎᑦᓗᑦ ᐱᔾᵒᓇᐅᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ, ᑭᒃძᑐᐃᵒᓇᐃᑦ, ᑎᒍᒥᐊᖅᑎᑦ, ᐊᓚᒐᓗ ᐱᓕᓴᖅᑲᑎᑦᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᑎᔨᐅᔾᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᵒᓄᑦ ᓯᐅᖅᑲᖅᑕᖅᖢᑦᓕᐊᓂᖅᓴᓐᓄᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᒃ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑎᖅᑕ ᐱᔾᵒᓇᐅᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦᓂ ᐱᓇᔨᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᓕᐅᓴᖅᑕᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᖅᑕᕐᓂᒃ. ᐊᐅᒃᓯᓂ ᐊᑐᓂ ᓯᐅᖅᑲᖅᑕᖅᖢᓂᒃᑕ ᐱᑕᖅᖏᓪᓗᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᐅᖅᑲᖅᑕᖅᖢᓂᒃ ᐊᖅᑭᑕᖅᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᓂᖅᑕᐅᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᖅᑲᑎᑦᓗᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᐅᖅᑲᖅᑕᖅᖢᑦᓕᐊᓂᖅᓴᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓚᒐᓗ ᐃᓄᖅᓂᒃ ᓯᐅᑕᐅᖅᑎᖅᓂᒃ.

NNC follows a “Phase Gate” approach to delivering projects. Engagements with Rightsholders, the public, stakeholders, and partners are part of every Phase, to ensure we are taking direction from Rightsholders in project decision-making, and that all parties have input. Between each Phase there is a Decision Gate which requires approval to move on to the next Phase from engagement participants and Inuit leadership.



ᐅᕙᓃᑉᐳᒧᑦ

WE ARE HERE

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓗᒋᑦ
ᐱᕙᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ

1

Identify Opportunity

ᑲᔪᓯᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑕ
ᑲᔪᓯᔪᓐᓇᖏᓪᒪᖔ
ᑕᓘᓐᓃᑦ

2

Feasibility

ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᖅᑕᑦᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎ
ᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓗᑎᒃᓗ
ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ
ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ

3

Front-End Engineering and Design (FEED)

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
ᓴᓇᔭᓚᐊᕐᑲᖅᑐᓂᒃ
ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ

4

Detailed Engineering and Permitting

ᓴᓇᓗᑎᒃ

5

Construction

ᐱᕐᑯᑎᑦ
ᐃᖏᕐᕿᓯᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ

6

Asset Operation

ᓱᕈᖅᓴᐃᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ
ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖅᑲᐅᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ
ᕿᓂᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᐸ?

Should clean energy be further explored?

ᖃᓄᓇᑦᑐᓂᒃ
ᓱᕈᖅᓴᐃᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ
ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖅᑲᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᓇᓂ?

What type of clean energy and where?

ᐅᓇ ᑕᖏᖓ ᑐᑭᕐᑲᖅᐸ
ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ
ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑎᒋᔪᓐᓇᖅᐸ
ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ?

Does the concept make sense and should the Project advance to permitting?

ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᖅ
ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔭᓚᐊᕐᑲᖅᐸ?

Should the Project be built?

○ ᓱᒃᑲᖅᑕᕐᓂᖓ
Project Phase

△ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᓚᔭᓚᐊᓕᑦ
Decision Gate

ᓴᓇᕆᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓚᐅᕈᑎᓂᖓᓂ ᐃᓐᓇᓗᑦ

ᔪᑲᖏᖃᖅᑕᕋᓂᖓ 1:
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖏᓗᒍ ᐱᕕᖃᖅᑎᑕᑎᓂᕋᖅ
ᓄᓇᑦ ᓄᑭᑭᓯᐅᑦ ᑯᐊᐅᓚᓴᓐ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓂᔪᓚᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᑎᖓᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᑕᐅᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᔫᑕᕐᓴᖅᑐᐃᓕᖅᑐᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᕈᓘᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ. ᓄᓇᑦ ᓄᑭᖏᓯᐅᑦ ᑯᐊᐅᓚᓴᓐ ᐱᖏᓴᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᖏᖃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅᑐᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᒪᑭᓪᓗᑎᒃᓴᖅᑐᑦ, ᑐᑭᖓᑕᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ-ᐊᑐᖅᑕᖓᑦ, ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᐊᕐᑎᓐᓄ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂᑦ.

ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᖏᓴᐅᑦ 1:
ᓱᑭᖅᓴᐃᓐᖏᑦᑐᒍᒥᒃ ᐅᓪᓚᕆᔨᑯᑎᖅᑐᐅᑎᖅᓴᓕᒃ ᖃᓄᖅᑲᓐᓂᖅᑐᐅᑎᖅᓴᖅᐱᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᖅ?
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᔪᑲᓕᐅᖅᑎᑦ ᖃᑭᖅᑑᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐅᓚᓴᓐ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᖃᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᖅᑎᑎᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᕐᓂᓱᓕᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᑐᒃ ᔪᑲᓚᒧᑐᐅᓂᖅᑐᖅᓴᓕᒃ.

ᔪᑲᖏᖃᖅᑕᕋᓂᖓ 2:
ᑲᔪᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᓚᐃᓕᓴᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᓐᓇᓂᕐᓚᐃᓕᓴᓐᓂᒃᓴᓂ
17 ᐊᖓᔪᑎᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᐅᓚᓕᔪᑎᖅᑎᐅᑎᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖏᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓂᕐᑎᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᐃᓕᕐᑎᐅᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᑎᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᒍᑦ, ᐊᓇᓚᒃᑯᑦ, ᑲᑎᖏᓗᕐᑎᑦ ᐃᓗᒍᑦ ᐊᓚᓗ ᐊᓇᓚᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᓚᓗ ᑲᑦᔪᓂᖅ ᑎᓯᒥᒃ ᐅᖅᓯᓚᖅᑎᖅᓴᓗᑎᒃ.

Phase 1:
Identify Opportunity
NNC identified the value to Iqalungmiut in exploring clean power solutions to meet Iqaluit's needs. NNC completed a Technical and Economic Feasibility Review, a Tusaqtavut Study on Inuit land-use, and a desktop Environmental Survey.

Decision Gate 1:
Should clean power be further explored for Iqaluit?
Inuit leadership from Qikiqtaaluk Corporation and Qikiqtani Inuit Association supported doing more studies to find the best path forward.

Phase 2 :
Feasibility
17 different power system options were identified at sites near Iqaluit, including different types of water power, wind power, a combination of water and wind, and continuing with diesel.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES TO DATE

ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᒃᓴᐃᑦ 2:
ᖃᓄᓇᑦᑑᕙ ᓱᕈᖅᓴᐃᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓂ?

ᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇ ᓂᕈᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ, ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ, ᑎᒍᒥᐊᖅᑎᑦ, ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᔭᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᓯᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓖᒍᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᒃᓴᖅ ᑰᓚᓗᖕᒥᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖑᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐃᓂᒃᓴᖓ.

Decision Gate 2:
What type of clean power and where?

Through a ranked ballot vote, Rightsholders, stakeholders, Iqalungmiut, and partners approved conventional water power at the Kuugaluk River site as their preferred option.

ᓯᕗᒃᑲᖅᑕᕐᓂᖓ 3:
ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᖃᑦᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ

ᑕᕝᕙᓃᓕᖅᐳᒍᑦ: ᓇᓗᐃᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓇᖕᒪᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᑦᑎᓇᓱᒍᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᖃᕐᓗᑕ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᓯᓇᓰᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᖏᒃᓴᖕᒪᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ, ᒪᓕᒃᓗᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖕᒪᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᖕᒪᓂᑦ. ᐅᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᐱᔭᕇᕈᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒪᓂᒃᓴᖕ, ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑎᒃᓴᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᒃᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓅᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᑭᒪᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖏᑦ.

Phase 3:
Front-End Engineering and Design

We are here: Detailed field studies and public engagements will be conducted. The engineering team will create Project concepts, based on real data from the site. The Project scope, approach, and financing strategy will be reviewed and revised several times to balance social, environmental and economic values.

ᓯᐅᒃᑲᖅᑕᕋᓂᖅ 3 - ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔨᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓕᐅᖅᑕᕋᑎᓇᓂᒃ
PHASE 3 – OVERVIEW OF WHAT WE HAVE DONE

ᓴᖅᑭᑎᓕᐅᖅᑐᑐᒍᑦ ᓴᓇᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᖅᑭᒃᖅᓯᒪᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᓵᔪᒍ **ᐃᓯᒪᑭᔨᕋᑎᓇᓂᒃ** ᐃᓂᖅᓯᑕ ᖃᐅᓚᑐᓂᖅᓯ ᒪᓕᒃᓵᔪᒍ, ᐊᑐᖅᓯᓕᐅᖅᑐᑐᒍᑦ ᖃᓚᓴᐅᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᑎᔪᓕᐅᔪᓇᖅᑐᑐᒃ.

We developed a Project concept based on **what we thought** the site conditions were, using desktop studies.

ᐱᑭᐊᓕᓴᖅᓵᑕ ᐃᓂᖅᓯᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔨᓂᒃᑯᑦ. **ᓇᓂᔨᕐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕕᓂᓂᑦ** ᑕᑯᑎᑦᑎᓕᐅᖅᑐᑐᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᓄᖅ ᐊᔨᔪᓐᓇᖅᑭᑎᓂᓇᓂᒃ ᖃᓚᓴᐅᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᐅᓇᓱᒍᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᑐᒍᑦ ᐊᓇᔨᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᖅᑭᒃᖅᓯᒪᓂᒃ.

We did an initial site investigation. **What we discovered** showed differences from the desktop studies that would impact the Project concept.

ᐁᑦᑭᑕᐊᑎᑎᓕᐅᖅᑐᑐᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᖅᑭᒃᖅᓯᒪᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᓵᔪᒍ ᓇᓂᔨᕐᑎᓇᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᓂ ᐱᑭᐊᓕᓴᖅᓵᑕ ᐃᓂᖅᓯᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓯᑎᐊᑦᓂᓚᓕᐅᖅᑕᕋᑎᓇᓂᑦ.

We adjusted the Project concept based on what we found during the initial site investigations.

ᓯᕗᖅᑲᕐᓂᖅ 3 - ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔨᖅᓯᒪᔪᓕ ᐃᓐᓇ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓪᓚᖅᑎᓕᕐᑕ

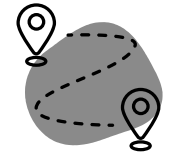
PHASE 3 – OVERVIEW OF WHAT WE ARE CURRENTLY DOING

ᐱᓕᓚᕗᔪᓕ ᖃᐅᖅᑐᓂᐊᔪᓕ ᓄᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᕆᑎᓇᓱᒃᓗᑕ (ᓄᓇᖅᑭᓕ ᐱᔨᖅᓂᓱᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑭᓕ, ᓯᓚᖅᑐ, ᐃᕐᕆᓂᑕᐃᕐ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᓚᖃᑎᖃᖅᓴᔪᓕ ᖃᐅᐅᓂᐊᕆᕐᕕᑕ **ᖃᐅᐅᒪᓇᓂᖅᑭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓄᓯᓇᓂᖅᑭᕐᕕᓂᒃ** ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔨᑦᑕᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᔨᐅᔾᔨᖅ ᐱᔨᑦᑕᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᓯᓂᒃᓴᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂ.

We are doing additional field studies (geotechnical, environmental, archaeological) and engagements to **determine the unknowns and uncertainties** and to finalize the Project scope.

ᖃᑉᓗᓂᔪᓕ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᑎᓂᕐᓂ ᑭᐅᔨᐅᔪᒪᓪᓗᑕ ᐊᑦᑭᒃᓯᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᓂ **ᓯᑕᖅᓴᐃᓐᖅᑭᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᓪᒪᕐᔪᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃᓴᓂᕐ ᑐᖓᖅᑕᓂᖅ** ᑐᑭᓯᐅᑎᓂᕐᕕᑕ ᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔨᑦᑕᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᒪᕐᔪᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃᓴᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂ.

We are seeking community feedback on **clean electricity goals** to understand what size the water power plant should be.



ᒪᓕᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᑭᐅᔨᐅᓪᓚᕆᔨᓕᕐᓂᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᓂᖅᓴᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂ.

Based on the response from Iqalungmiut and the results of field studies, we will prepare a **preliminary design.**

ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᑕᐅᔭᕐᒪᑦ
WHAT WE THOUGHT

ᖃᕆᔨᐅᔪᖅᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᑎᓇᓱᐊᑎᑎᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᑕᐅᔭᖏᒐᑦ ᑕᒪᖏᑕ ᐅᔪᕆᓱᖅᕼᓇᓱᓕᓴᕐᓂᒍᒍ ᓄᓇᓕᖓ.

ᐱᑎᐊᓕᕆᔨᖅᓴᒃᑕᒋ ᐊᓇᐅᔨᔪᖅ ᑕᖓᑎᖅᓚᖅᖢᓕᒃ ᐊᖏᑎᔪᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᖅᑕᐅᑎᖏᑐᖅᓯᖅᖢᓕᒃᑕᒋᒃ ᐃᓚᓂᓕ ᐅᓪᒪᖅᓯᐅᑎᖏᑐᖅᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᑕᐅᑎᖏᑐᖅᓚᖓᖅ ᐊᐅᓇᐅᑎᖏᑐᖅᓴᖅᑕᐅᔭᓇᓱᓕᓴᕐᓂᒍᒍ.

Our desktop study of the Project site predicted mostly bedrock in the area.

An initial Project concept for a large reservoir and water power plant was developed assuming bedrock conditions.

ᐃᒪᐃᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓂᓯᓪᓕᐅᖅᑐᒍᓱᑦ
WHAT WE DISCOVERED

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᖅᑭᖅᓴᐅᑎᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᓗᓴᖅ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓪᓕᐅᓯᓗᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᓪᓕᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᓯᑎᐱᓗ 2024.

ᐃᓂᖏᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᓂ:

- ᐊᖏᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᖃᑯᒥᑎᒋᔭᖅᑎᒍᓂ ᐊᖏᓪᓕᐅᕈᑎᓐᓄᑦ
- ᖃᕈᒥᖅᐊᖅᑕᐅᓪᓕᐊᖅᓴᖅ (LiDAR) ᖃᓄᖅ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᐊᑦᕈᓕᓯᒪᖏᑦ
- ᓄᐊᕐᑎᕐᒍᒍᓂ ᒪᓂᕆᖏᓂᓂ ᖃᓄᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᒃᓴᓕᑦ

ᐃᓂᖏᓂᓂ ᓇᓂᐳᐅᔪᓂ:
ᒪᓂᕆᖏᑕ ᖃᓄᓕᒃᑐᓂᖏᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᓗᐊᓂ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᕆᔪᖅ ᑯᑦ ᓯᒥᓴᖏᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐃᒥᖃᓄᐅᑎᖃᓴᓴᓴᖏᑦ ᑐᐊᑦᑕᒥᐅᓄᖃᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓯᒃᑦᑕᓂᒥᓂᓂ ᖃᓄᓴᐳᓂᓂᒃᑐᓂᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᓐᓂᑦ.

NNC and the engineering team conducted a site investigation in September 2024.

Site Activities:

- camera and drone photos
- LiDAR (laser) scan of topography
- collected ground samples

Site Findings:
The ground conditions around the proposed dam area and reservoir have more gravel than originally predicted in the desktop studies.

ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐋᕐᕿᒋᐊᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᐳᒍᑦ
HOW WE ADJUSTED

ᐅᓇ ᐃᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᓇᓂᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᐊᑉᐱᒃᑲᓐᓂᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᓚᐅᖕᖏᑕᕗᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑎᓂᖓ ᐅᔭᕋᑦᔮᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔾᒪᔪᐅᓂᖕᖏᑦᑐᖅ.

ᐅᓇ ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒥᖃᐅᑎᖃᖃᕕᒃᓴᖓ ᐊᖏᔪᐊᕆᐊᖃᖕᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᖄᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥᑦ.

ᐊᑐᖅᓯᓂᐊᕿᑦᑕ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᑭᒃᓴᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖏᑦᑐᖅ (ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᓯᒪᖕᖏᑦᑐᑦ) ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᖃᑖ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒐᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒥᖃᐅᑎᖃᕕᒃᓴᖓ ᖁᓖᓅᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᒫᖓᑦ ᐃᒥᖃᐅᑎᖃᕖᓪᓚᕆᖓᓂᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᒎᖅᑐᖅ. ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᐊᓄᕆᒧᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓗᓂ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᓯᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᑐᕌᖅᑕᑎᒃ.

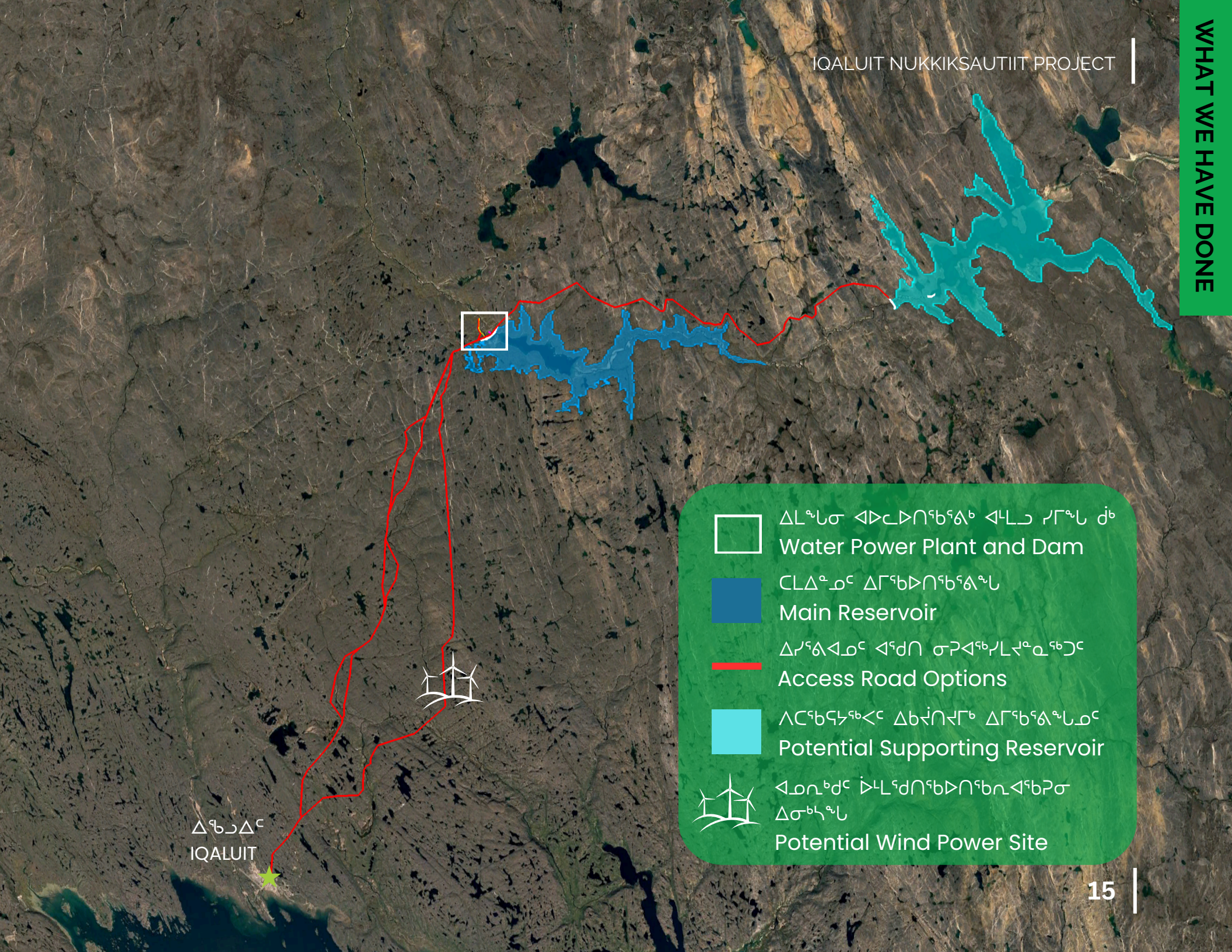
The site investigations found more gravel than we originally anticipated, and the depth to bedrock is currently unknown.

This means the reservoir cannot be as large as we first thought.

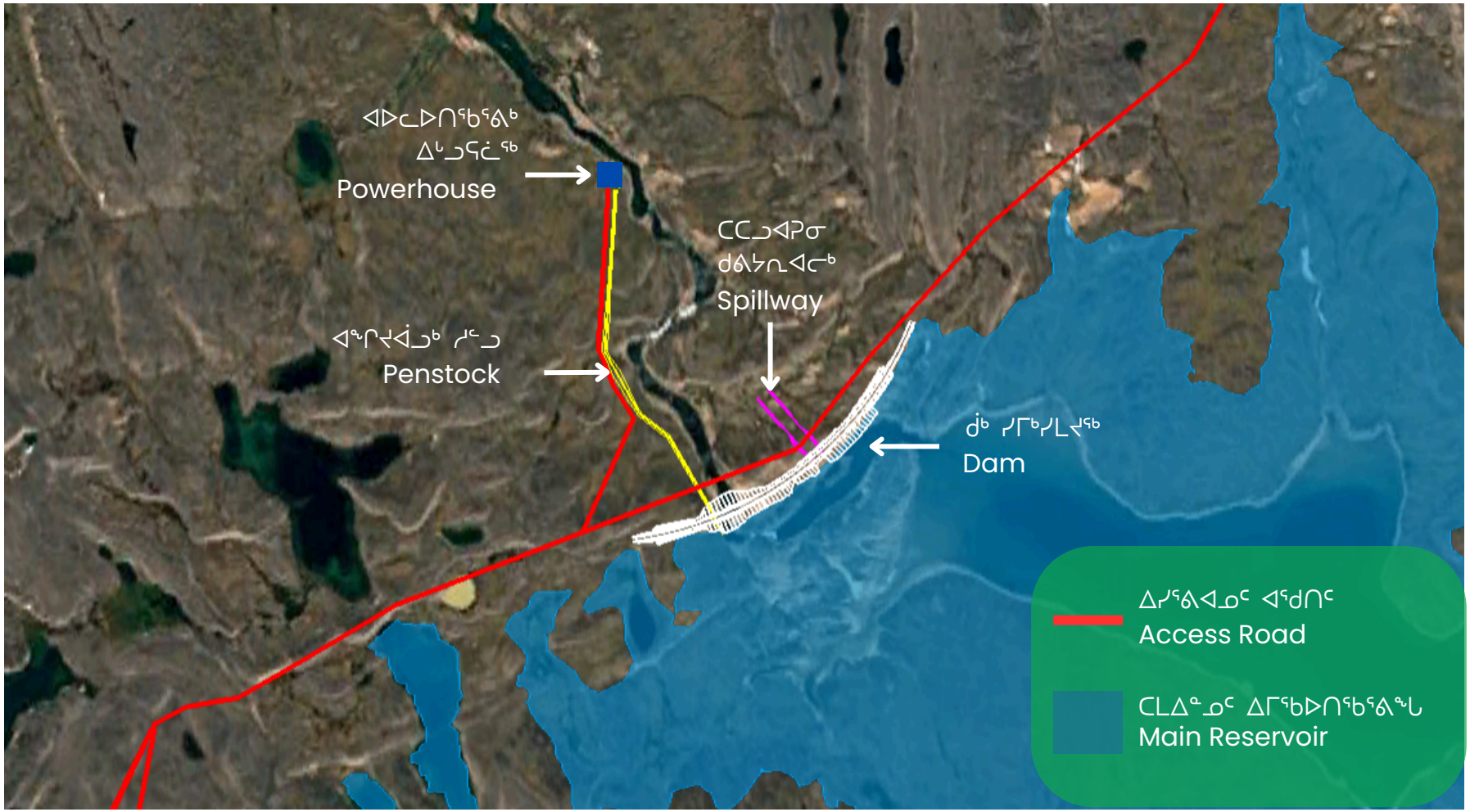
To meet Iqaluit's electricity demand, it is possible (but not yet determined) that a second supporting reservoir upstream from the main reservoir may be needed. Or, supplemental wind power could be added to meet the Project's electricity generation target.

ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐋᕐᕿᒋᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑖᙳᖅᑎᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖓ ᐃᓚᖓᒋᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᕙᑦᑕᐊᓂᖓ. ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓ ᐋᕐᕿᒃᓱᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖃᕆᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓈᓴᐅᓯᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᖅᑖᖅᐸᑦᑕᐊᓂᖅ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᕙᑦᑕᐊᔪᓂᒃ.

Project adjustments and revisions are a normal part of the engineering process. Design is an iterative process based on continued information that is gathered.


ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ
IQALUIT
ᐃᒪᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᖅᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᓱᒥᖅ ᑯᖅ
Water Power Plant and Dam
ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᒥᖅᐅᑎᖅᖃᕐᓂᖅ
Main Reservoir
ᐃᓱᕐᓂᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᑯᑎ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᓱᒪᔨᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ
Access Road Options
ᐱᑕᖅᕿᖅᑭᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᑎᔨᒥᑲ ᐃᒥᖅᖃᕐᓂᖅᓄᓄᑦ
Potential Supporting Reservoir
ᐊᓄᓚᑲᑯᑦ ᐅᓪᒪᕐᑯᑎᖅᐅᑎᖅᑲᓚᐊᖅᑭᓂ ᐃᓂᒃᓴᖅ
Potential Wind Power Site

ᐃᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖓᔪᖅ ᑕᖏᑭᖅᓴᖏᓐ
CURRENT PROJECT CONCEPT



ᐃᒪᖏᑎ ᐊᐅᓪᐅᑎᕆᕃᓴᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ
WATER POWER PLANT COMPONENTS

ᑯᒃ ᓱᒥᒃᓱᒪᔪᖅ: ᓱᒥᒃᓴᖅᑐ ᓴᓇᔨᐅᓂᓂᒃ, ᐅᓇ ᑯᕕᕃᒃ ᑕᓱᖏᑦ, ᓄᖅᖏᖅᑎᑕᑎᓯᖅ ᐃᒪᖏᒃ ᐊᓪᒪᓂᓃ ᐃᒪᖏᑯᑐᓱᖅ ᑕᓱᖏᒃ, ᐃᒥᖅᕃᕃᐅᓪᓕᓂᒃ.

DAM: A barrier constructed, typically at the outlet of a lake, to hold back water and raise the water level of the lake, forming a reservoir.

ᐊᐅᓪᐅᑎᕆᕃᓴᒃ ᐃᖅᓂᕋᓭᖅ: ᓴᓇᓱᒪᓂᖅᑐ ᑭᓐᓇ ᐃᖅᓂ ᐸᐱᑭᓪᒃ, ᐊᐅᓪᐅᑎᓪᒃ ᐊᓪᒪᓂ ᐊᓱᖅᑭᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᐊᖏᒧᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ.

POWERHOUSE: A building that houses the turbine, generator and other electrical components.

ᑕᑕᓂᐊᑭᓂ ᑯᕕᖏᓴᒃ ᐅᓂᓂᒃ: ᑕᐃbᓂ ᐃᒪᖏbᓂᐊᓪᑭᑭᓂ ᓱᒥᒃᓱᒪᔪᖅᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇ ᑕᑕᓂᐊᑭᓂᒃ ᖏᑯᕕᖏᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᒪᓂ ᓄᖅᖏᖅᑎᑕᑎᓯᖅᖏᖅᑐᖅ. ᐅᓇ ᐃᒪᓐᒃ ᑯᓱᖅ ᑯᓐᒪᑦ.

SPILLWAY: When there is too much water in the reservoir, it passes over the dam through the spillway in a safe and controlled way. This water flows into the river.

ᐊᓐᓱᔪᑯᓂᒃ ᓱᑦᓂ: ᐅᓇ ᓱᑦᓂᖅ ᐃᒥᖅᓱᐃᔪᖅ ᐃᒥᖅbᑎᖅᖏᓐᓄᒃ ᑕᐊᐅᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᐅᑎᖅᖏᓐᓄᓕᑦ. ᓴᐅᓱᒪᔪᓐᓇᕆᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᐊᓂᔪᓐᓂᑦ ᖏbᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᐊᐸᐅᒃ.

PENSTOCK: A pipe that brings water from the reservoir to the powerhouse. It can be buried or above ground.

ᓴᓇᕗᔪᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓇᘐᖅᑕᑦ
PROJECT UNKNOWNS

ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖃᖅᐸᑦᑕᐊᒍᓂ ᓯᑲᑲᑦᓂᖅ 3 ᓴᓇᕗᔪᖃᖅ, ᑲᔪᓯᓂᐊᕋᑦ ᐊᑐᔪᑎ “ᑕᑯᕗᕗᔪᒪᔪᖃᖅ, ᐊᑭᖅᑲ ᐊᓱᒪᒍ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᕗᑎᑎᓂᐊᕋᓂᖅᑲ” ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᔪᒧᑦ ᐱᑎᐊᑭᑎᑎᓕᔪ.

Ċᓴᓯᑐᓇᖅᑕᕗᖅ ᐱᓱᒪᕆᕗᑎᑎᔪᖃᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕗᓯᒪᓂᐊᕋᖅᑐᖅ ᒪᑭᒪᓇᓯᐊᑭᑐᓄᓂᑦ, ᐊᖏᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᓱᒪᒍ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥ ᐊᑐᑎᖅᖅᑐᓄᓂᑦ ᓴᓇᕗᓂᖅᑲᒧᑦ. ᐱᑕᖅᖅᑐᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓇᘐᖅᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓱᒪᒍ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᘐᖅᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᑐᓂ Ċᒃᑯᓄᖅ ᐱᖓᓱᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᐊᖅᑕᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓱᒪᒍ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᐊᕋᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑐᐊᖅᐸᑦᑕᐊᒍᓗ ᓴᓇᕗᔪᖃᖅ ᐱᓴᓱᑐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᐃᓅᑕᖓᓂᒃᓴᖓᓄᑦ.

ᓄᐊᑎᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᓚᒃᓴᓂᒃ Ċᒃᑯᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓇᔨᐅᘐᖅᑕᑐᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᒍ ᐊᐅᑕᐅᓯᑭᓐᓄᑦ **ᓴᖅᑭᑎᔪᓇᖅᓂᐊᖅᓚᑦ ᐱᑎᐊᑭᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᖃᐅᓄᖅ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᓂᖅᓂᒃ**.

ᐅᓇ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖅᓚ ᓱᓴᐅᓯᑭᓴᕆᐊᑕᑦ ᖃᑦᓚᓴᐅᒃᓴᖅᑯᑦ ᖃᑦᑭᖅᓯᑭᓴᕆᐊᑕᑦ ᐱᑎᐊᑭᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᐊᐅᑕᐅᓯᑭᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᓚᒃᓴᖅᑯᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᒍ ᓄᐊᑎᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐱᑕᖅᖅᑐᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᑎᑎᓕᔪ.

As we advance with Phase 3 of the Project, we will continue to apply the “three-legged stool” approach.

Equal importance will be placed on the economic, environmental and social values of the Project. There are unknowns and uncertainties about each of these ‘legs’ that need to be determined and will continue to shape the Project scope.

As we gather information on these unknowns our engineers will be able to **develop a preliminary design.**

The design will be an iterative process based on continued information that is gathered about each of the Project values.

ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᓱᓂᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᑿᖏᓚᐅᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᓪᓚᕐᔪᓐ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓪᓕᐊᖃᖅᑕᖅᓂᑦ.

ᐅᓂᒃᑲᓂᐊᖅᓱᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᓚᖅᐸᑕ. ᐅᒃᑐᑎᑎᑦᓴᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᓱᓂᑐᓂᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓕᑎᔨᐅᕐᑦ:

- ᐱᑕᖃᖅᐸ ᐃᑦᑕᓂᑕᖃᖅᓴᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᖏᑯᑎᒥ ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᖃᒃᓂᑎᕐᓄᓂ ᓴᓇᔨᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓂᓐᓄᑕ?
- ᖏᑯᓀᓂ ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᓂ ᖃᒃᓄᓇᑐᕐᑦ ᑐᐊᐸᓐᓂᑦ ᓴᓇᔨᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓂᓐᓄᒃ?
- ᓂᕋᑎᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐃᖏᒃᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᐃᖏᒃᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᓐᓂᑦ, ᑎᓐᒥᐊᑦ, ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᐅᐸ ᓂᕋᑎᓐᓂᑦ?
- ᖃᒃᓄᖅ ᑎᑭᐅᒪᑎᑦᕐᑦ ᐊᖏᑯᑦ ᐃᓂᓪᓕᔭᓂᑦ ᖃᒃᓂᑎᕐᓄᓂ ᓴᓇᔨᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓂᓐᓄᑕ?
- ᖃᒃᓄᖅ ᐊᑕᐃᖏᒃᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᖏᑭᓪᓕᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᐊᖃᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ?
- ᖃᒃᓄᖅ ᐅᓪᒪᖏᓂᖅᑲᐅᓄᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓪᓕᑎᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᔭᒪᓂᐊᑦᐸᒃ, ᐅᕐᓯᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᔭᖅᑎᓂᒃᑲᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓪᓕᑎᑎᒃᓴᑦ, ᖏᑯᓀᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᓂᓪᓕᔭᓂᑦ ᖃᒃᓂᑎᕐᓄᓂ ᓴᓇᔨᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᐊᖃᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᖏᑯᓀᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᖃᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ, ᓴᓇᔨᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᓂᐊᓕᒫᑦ?

There are some immediate unknowns that NNC will begin investigating. We will report back to the community on the investigation findings.

Examples of unknowns that we are investigating include:

- Are there archaeological sites along the proposed access road and nearby the Project site?
- What are the above and below ground conditions at the Project site?
- Will wildlife be impacted, including fish and fish habitat, birds, and land animals?
- What is the extent of trail systems near the site?
- How will the Project connect with Qulliq Energy Corporation's (QEC) existing electricity grid?
- Can a power purchase agreement, or another commercial agreement, with QEC be achieved to make the Project economically feasible?

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᐱᑕ 2025-ᒧᑦ WHAT'S NEXT FOR 2025

2025 ᐅᑭᐅᖅ/ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖅ WINTER/SPRING

- ᑲᔪᓯᓗᓂ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖓ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᑉ ᑕᖕᒥᒃᓴᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᒍᑦᑕ ᖃᓅᑎᒋᔪᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᒃᓴᖅ ᓂᕈᐅᒋᔭᐅᕙ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑭᖏᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
- ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᑖᕐᓗᑕ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑕᑕᓕᕆᔨᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔨᒻᒪᓂᑦ
- ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑕᐅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑕ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ:
  - ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᐊᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂ ᐃᓂᖓᑕ
  - 2024 ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᖁᒃᑲᓐᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
  - 2025 ᓄᓇᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᙵ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᙵ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᓂᑦ
- ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᖁᓪᓕᖅᑯᓄᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᓕᓵᖅᓗᑕ ᑐᑭᖏᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᒃᓴᖏᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓴᓇᕕᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᒃᓴᖏᑦ

- Continue to revise the Project concept to determine how much electricity we can expect the Project to produce, and to determine cost estimations
- Hire archaeological and environmental consultants
- Engage on:
  - Trail systems near the site
  - 2024 Project outcomes and Project additional options
  - 2025 field program review through IQ lens and transport routes through town with Rightsholding organizations
- Engage with QEC on preliminary terms of a power purchase agreement, or other commercial agreement

2025 ᐊᐅᔭᖅ/ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖅ

- ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᑖᕐᓗᑕ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ 2025 ᓄᓇᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ
- ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑎᑦ 2025 ᓄᓇᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓗᑎᒃ
- ᐱᓂᕆᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᓴᓇᔨᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᑦ
- ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑕᖃᕝᕕᒃᑕᖃᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒃᑐᑎᒃ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖅᑯᑖᓂ
- ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᖁᓪᓕᖅᑯᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᕐᓂᙱᑦᑐᓕᕆᓗᑎᒃ ᓂᕈᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ

- Conduct archaeological surveys of the Project site and access road
- Hire supporting roles for 2025 field programs
- Engage community and NIRB on 2025 field program plans
- Engage community on Project worker housing
- Engage QEC on logistical and technical expectations

SPRING/SUMMER

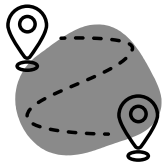
- ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓗᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᓕᑕᐅᓇᓯᕿᐊᓕᓕᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ:
  - ᓄᓇᖅᓴᓂ ᐱᓴᕐᓂᖅᕕᖓᑦ ᖃᐅᐅᓴᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᕐᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓚᕐᓯᒪᑦ ᑐᐊᕐᖅᓱ
  - LiDAR ᓄᓇᵒᖅᐅᐅᕐᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐸᖃᖅᓯᒪᕐᑎᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᕐᕼ ᖃᐅᖅᓱᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᓴᖅᐳᐊᓂᓂᒃ
  - ᑲᔪᓯᔪᓂ ᐃᒪᖅᑏᑦ ᐃᖅᑎᕐᓂᖅᓱᒐ ᑯᖅᓂᖅᓱᒐ ᒥᐊᓂᓗᐅᐅᔪᓂ ᑐᐊᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃᑎᓂᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓚᕐᑕ ᐃᒪᖅᓱ ᖃᓄᖅᑐᓂᖅᓱᓂᓂᒃ
- ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓗᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᑎᕐᑎᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓯᖅᓂᖅ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ:
  - ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᓚᒪᔪ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᔨᕐᕿᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᐅᓇᓯᒃᔪᓂᒃ
  - ᓄᓇᒥ ᓂᕆᔨᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᐅᓇᓯᒃᔪᓂᒃ (ᒐᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ)
  - ᑎᖅᒥᐊᑦ ᐊᓚᒪᔪ ᓂᕆᔨᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᐅᓇᓯᒃᔪᓂᒃ

- Conduct field studies including:
  - Geotechnical investigation to better understand ground conditions
  - LiDAR mapping to get more accurate topographic imagery
  - Continued water flow monitoring to better understand water conditions
- Conduct environmental studies including:
  - Fish and fish habitat studies
  - Terrestrial wildlife studies (including caribou)
  - Bird and wildlife studies

2025 ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓴᖅ FALL

- ᐱᓵᒋᓕᖅᑎᑦᔪᓂᑦ ᑕᖅᑭᒃᓴᖅᑭᑦ ᐱᑭᐊᓕᓴᖅᓄᑦ ᖃᒃᓄᖅ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᓴᖅᑎᖅᑭᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ
- ᐊᐃᑭᑎᑎᐊᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐅᓴᒪᐃᑎᖅᑲᐅᑎ ᓄᑭᒃᑲᐅᑎᒃᓴᖅᑭᑦ ᐊᓴᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᒃᓴᖅᑭᑦ
- ᖃᑭᕐᕈᐊᕐᔪᓂᑦ 2025 ᓄᓇᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑎᒍᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓴᕐᓯᓇᓯᒪᔪᖅᓂᑦ ᑕᒃᓯᓄᖅᓱ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᒃᐅᖅᓴᒪᔪᑐᖅᓂᒃᑯᓂᓄᓄᓂᑦ ᐱᓵᓄᐅᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᔪᓐᓇ
- ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑦ 2025 ᓄᓇᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑎᒍᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᒃᓄᖅ ᐊᐃᑭᑲᓯᒪᓕᕆᖅᓴᑦ
- ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑦ ᐊᓇᔨᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑎᒃᓴᖅᓱᒐᓂᒃ

- Advance concept to a preliminary design
- Refine electricity generation and cost estimates
- Review 2025 field program data through IQ lens with Rightsholding organizations
- Engage community on the 2025 field program outcomes
- Engage community on Project name



ᓇᒧᖏᐅᑉᐳᓚᑕ
WHERE WE ARE GOING

ᐃᓐᓇᐅᔨᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᓂᒪᓕᕆᔨᖅ ᑕᖅᑭᓴᖏᑐ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖅ ᐅᓇ ᓴᓇᔨᐅᔨᖅ ᓕᕆᕕᖏᓐᓄᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᕆᔭᐅᑎᓕᖅᐸᐅᑎᓕᖅᑐᑎᓂᒃᑲᓂᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᖅᓄᖅᑭᐅᔨ ᐃᓐᓇᐅᔨᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᓕᐅᓂᓴᖅᑎᓐᓂ ᐊᒥᑦᑲᓕᐊᔪᖅ. ᐃᓕᓴᐃᓂ ᐅᓇ ᐊᑐᕆᓗᔪ **ᐋᕆᑭᓕᐊᓴᖅᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᐅᑐᓴᖅᖏᓐᓄ**.

ᖃᐅᖏᓂ ᐋᕆᑭᓕᐊᓴᖅᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᐅᑐᓴᖅᖏᓐᓄ,
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᑭᖅᓯᒪᔨᑎᓂ ᑯᐊᐅᓚᓴᐟ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᖃᖅᑐᑦ
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᖃᐟᓂᔪᓐᑎ ᒪᕆᐒᓐᖅ ᓂᕈᐊᑐᓴᕐᓕᕆᔨᓚᐟᖃᖅᑐᓂᖅ:

- **ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓕᓴᕐᓚᕆᖅᑐᑦ 1**: ᐊᖏᕐᓂᓂᖅᓯᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᕆᑐᑎᓂᒃᑯᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᑯᓴᐅᑎᖅᖏᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᑭᐟᖏᒍᒪᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᖅᑐᓄᑦ. ᐅᓇ ᐃᓚᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᓗᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᑎᖏᓚᐅᖅᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᐊᓴᒍᖅᑐᒃ ᐅᓪᓚᕆᑐᑎᓂᖅᑭᓴᓂ.

- **ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓕᓴᕐᓚᕆᖅᑐᑦ 2**: ᓴᓪᖅᓚᐃᓐᓂᕐᑐᒃ ᐅᓪᓚᕆᑐᑎᓂᒃᑯᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᓕᑦᒍᓂ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᐅᔨᓂ ᐅᓪᓚᕆᑐᑎᓂᒃᑯᑎᓪᓚᕆᖅᖃᖅᑐᓂᕐᒥᓂ, ᓴᐃᓗ ᓴᐅᓂᓴᕐᓂᑎᓂ ᐅᔪᖅᓴᐅᔭᖅᓴᖅ ᖃᓄᑎᖅᓴᓐᓄ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᐊᖅᒍᖅᑐᓄᑦ.

ᐅᓇ ᓴᓇᐅᔨᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᐅᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᓕᐊᖏᓂᑐᐃᓇᖅ ᖃᐅᖏᓂ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓕᓴᕐᓚᕆᖅᑐᑦ 1 ᐅᕐᖓᓗᓂᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓕᓴᕐᓚᕆᖅᑐᑦ 2, ᑭᓴᐊᓂ ᑕᒪᑭᑭᐃᓇᓕᕐᓂᑐᑦ ᑕᒃᑯᐊᒃ ᖃᐅᖏᓐᓄᒃᑯᓂ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓕᓴᕐᓚᕆᖅᑐᑦ.

The current Project concept assumes the Project will produce clean power to meet Iqaluit's current and future electricity demand. We consider this the **base scenario**.

In addition to the base scenario, NNC is considering investigating two additional options:

- **Additional Option 1:** produce more clean power for Iqaluit's heating needs. This would require homes and buildings to switch to electric heating methods.

- **Additional Option 2:** produce more clean power for off-site industrial electricity demand, such as a future mine near Iqaluit.

The Project may be able to support either Additional Option 1 or Additional Option 2, but not both additional options.

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᑲᕈᓴᐅᑎᑦ ძᐊᐳᓗᓴᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓯᑎᐊᕋძᕕᐅᐅᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ 1?

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᑲᕈᓴᐅᑎᑦ ძᐊᐳᓗᓴᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓯᒃᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ 1 ᐃᓕᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᑭᐅᔭᑎᑦ ᐊᐱᕋძᑎᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᓴᖅᑎᑦ:

- ᖃᐅᓄᖅ ᐊᖏᕿᕋᕗᑦ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᓗ ᓴᖅᔪᓇᓐᓂᒃᑕ ᐅᐊᓴᒧᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐅᕋძᓴᐅᑎᖃᓕᕆᓗᑎᒃ?
- ᑭᒃძᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓂᐊᕐᕉᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᓯᖏᓐᖓ?
- ᐅძᐊ ᐅᐊᓴᒧᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᕋძᓴᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᑭᑭᓂᓕᕆᐅᓴᖅᕉᑦ?
- ᖃᐅᓄᖅ ᐅᓇ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᐅᓴᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓴᓱᑭᓂ ᖃᐅᓄᐃᓕᓐᓄᒃᖅᓯᓄᓄᑦ, ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᐊᑭᖏᓄᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᓴᐅᐊᓕᖅ?
- ᐅᓇ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᐅᓴᖅᑕ ᐊᐟᖏᑎᒃ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᖏᓂᒃ ᐊᔪᐅᑭᖏᑕᖏᓂᒃᑐᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑭᒃᓯᒪᔭᒃᖅᖏᓐᓄᑕ ᑕᐅᑐᒃᖅᓂᒃ?

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᑲᕈᓴᐅᑎᑦ ძᐊᐳᓗᓴᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓯᑎᐊᕋძᕕᐅᐅᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ 2?

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᑲᕈᓴᐅᑎᑦ ძᐊᐳᓗᓴᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓯᒃᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ 2 ᐃᓕᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᑭᐅᔭᑎᑦ ᐊᐱᕋძᑎᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᓴᖅᑎᑦ:

- ᖃᐅᓄᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᑲᑎᓐᓂ ᑲᓪᓚᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᓂᖃᖅᑐᑎᓂᐊᕋᖅᓯᓄᑦ?
- ᖃᐅᓄᖅ ᐅᓇ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᐅᓴᖅᑕᖅ ᐱᓴᓱᑭᓂ ᖃᐅᓄᐃᓕᓐᓄᒃᖅᓯᓄᓄᑦ, ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᐊᑭᖏᓄᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᓴᐅᐊᓕᖅ?
- ᐅᓇ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᐅᓴᖅᑕ ᐊᐟᖏᑎᒃ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᖏᓂᒃ ᐊᔪᐅᑭᖏᑕᖏᓂᒃᑐᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑭᒃᓯᒪᔭᒃᖅᖏᓐᓄᑕ ᑕᐅᑐᒃᖅᓂᒃ?

Do you want NNC to explore Additional Option 1?

NNC's exploration of Additional Option 1 would include answering questions such as:

- How would homes and buildings be converted to electric heat?
- Who would pay for this?
- Would electric heat be less expensive?
- How would this affect the Project scope and cost?
- Would this impact the environment and the community differently from the base case?

Do you want NNC to explore Additional Option 2?

NNC's exploration of Additional Option 2 would include answering questions such as:

- What future industrial demand can we expect?
- How would this affect the Project scope and cost?
- Would this impact the environment and the community differently from the base case?

ᕼᓇᕗᐅᔨᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕐᓂᐊᓱᒪᓂᖅ PROJECT ROADMAP

ᐊᐅᓪᑐᔪᓇᓕᒃ
ENGINEERING

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᑦᑎᐊᓂᖅ ᐃᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ

2022

Desktop Studies and Early Study Work

ᕼᓇᕗᐅᔨᑦ ᑕᖅᑭᕼᖅ ᐱᖓᓱᓪᓚᐃᑦᑎᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᑦᑭᓄᓱᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᓄᑦ

Project Concept Development and Refinement

ᐃᓂᒃ
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓇᓄᑦᑎᐊᑦᑕᓂ
ᐊᓪᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᒥ ᕼᓇᕗᐅᓂᖅ
SITE INVESTIGATIONS & FIELD WORK

ᐃᒪᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ

Water Flow Monitoring

ᐱᒃᑐᓂᖅᑕᑦᑕᓚᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᒥ ᕼᓇᕗᐅᔨᓄᑦ, ᐃᑦᑕᓂᑕᖅᑭᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᖏᑎᖓ ᓄᓇᒥ ᕼᓇᕗᐅᔪᓂᓂ ᐊᖅᑲᒍ 1-ᖓᓂ

Technical Fieldwork, Archaeological Surveys, Environmental Field Work Year 1

ᐱᖅᑯᖏᖅᑕᐅᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ
ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ
REGULATORY & COMMUNITY APPROVALS

ᐊᑯᓪᓚᐃᑦᑐᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑎᑎᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᓲᓇᐅᑎᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᖅᑎᓂ, ᐊᖏᑎᓂᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐃᐃᒪᓕᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓇᓕᓂᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᒪᓲᕈᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᖅᓱᖓᓂ

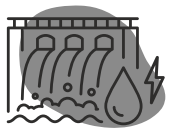
2023

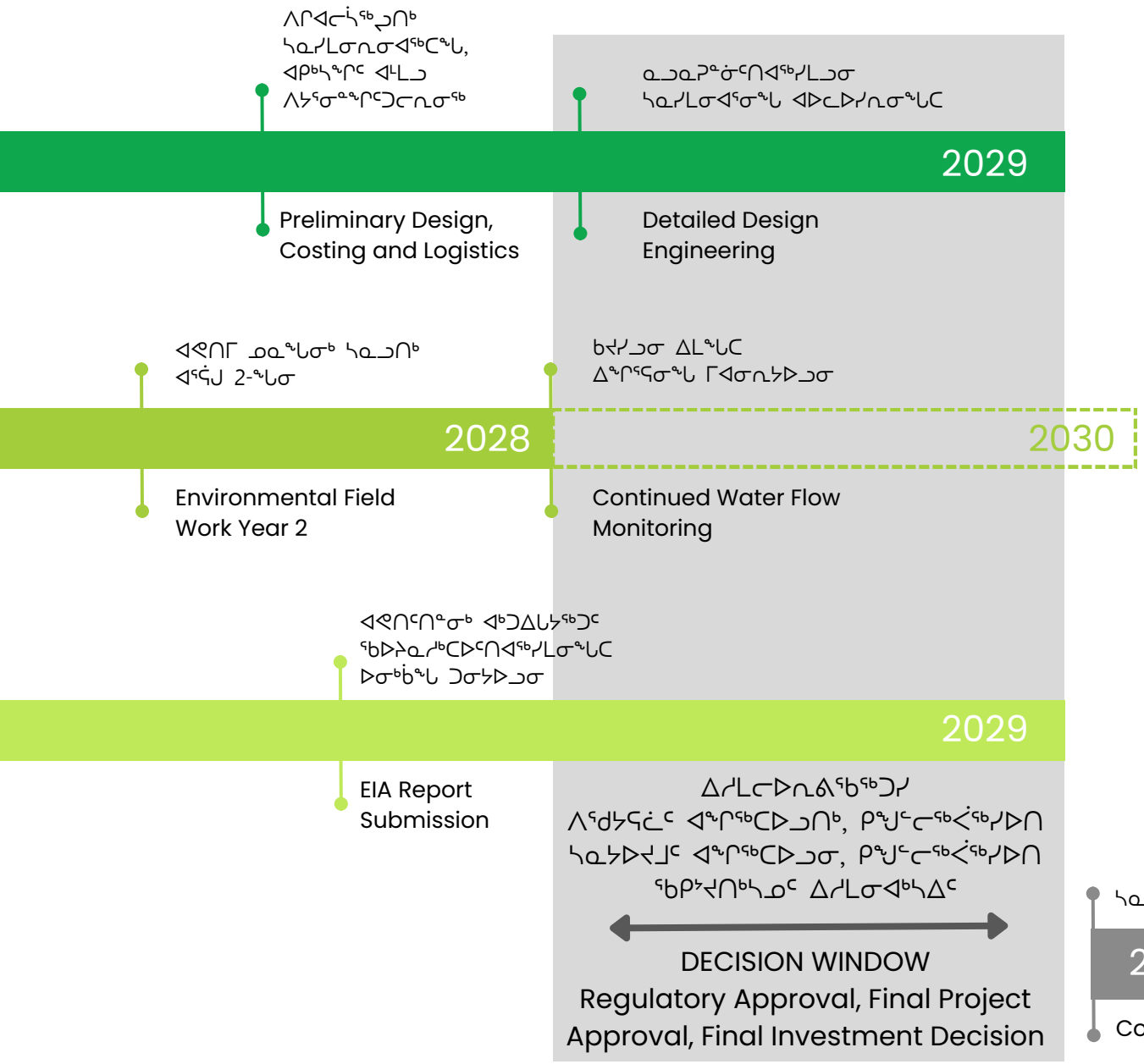
Regular Engagement with Rightsholders and Stakeholders, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping

ᐊᖏᓂᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᑎᒃᓯᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᑉᐸᓂᖅ, ᐅᓪᓚᑦᑯᑎᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᓄᖅ, ᐅᓪᓚᑦᑯᑎᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᑐᒃᓴᖅᑐᑦ

EIA Development, Power Purchase and Partnership Agreements

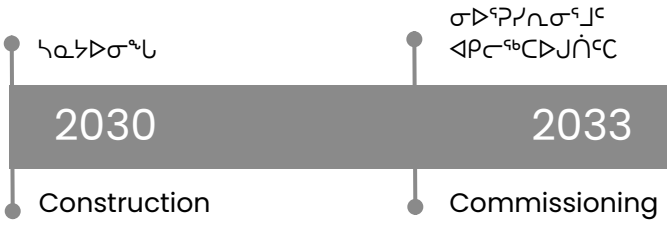
ᕼᓇᕗᐅᓂᖅ
CONSTRUCTION

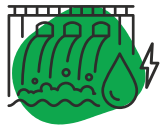




ᐊᒥᓱᖏᒪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᓐᖏᑎᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᓕᐅᖅᓱᒪᓂᖅᑎᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓱᖓᕋᕆᖅᑐᐅᓇᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᓕᐊᑎᒍᑦ. ᓇᕆᓕᐊᖏᓂᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐅᔪᒥ ᖃᐅᓇᐃᓕᐅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᓱᕐᓗ ᐱᖃᓕᕋᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᔭᓗᒃᑐᓂᒃ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᑦᓯᓂᖅᖏᑦ ᖃᖏᓚᑦᓯᖏᓐᓂᖅᖏᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᐅᖏᓕᕆᐊᖅᑎᑎᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᓕᐅᖅᓱᒪᓕᓚᖏᓐᓇᓂᑦ.

There are many unknowns about the Project schedule, and it will likely change as the Project progresses. Certain activities, such as regulatory approvals, have unknown timeframes which could extend the Project schedule.





ᐃᒫᒧᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᒧᑦ: ᐊᐱᖁᑕᐅᒐᔪᓖᑦ

WATER POWER: FAQs

ᖃᖓ ᐃᒫᓂᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᕐᕕᒃ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᒐᔭᖅᐸ?

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᒋᓇᓱᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓃᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑏᓯᒥᒃ - ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᓕᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᖓᓕᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᑦ ᓱᕈᖅᓴᐃᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᑎᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ. ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖏᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᖅ ᐃᒪ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᕐᕕᒋᓗᒍ ᐅᖅᓱᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᑭᐊᒃᓴᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᓐᖏᓐᓇᑦᓯ ᐅᖂᓴᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᓯ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒡᓗᐃᑦ.

ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ-ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐃᒫᒧᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᖓ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑐᓐᓇᖅᑕᑎᒃ, ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᒃ ᓱᕋᒍᓐᓇᓐᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ, ᐊᑭᓕᖅᓱᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᓐᖏᒻᒪᑕ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓄᑦ ᑏᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᑎᑦᑎᔩᓄᑦ. ᓄᖑᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᓯᓚᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᓱᕈᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᐱᖓᓂᒃ ᑏᓯ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᖁᓛᓃᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ. ᐊᑐᖔᓕᕈᑦᑕ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᕐᓗᑕ ᑐᑭᖃᑦᑎᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᓯᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᐸᐅᕐᑭᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓇᓱᖕᒪᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓ ᐊᓯᖑᖁᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᕌᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ.

Why should a water power plant be built?

NNC's main objective of the Project is to replace diesel-generated electricity with clean, renewable electricity. It is also possible that water power could replace oil furnaces used for heating homes and buildings.

Locally-generated water power offers energy sovereignty, energy security, and it keeps money Iqalungmiut spend on electricity in Nunavut, rather than flowing out to southern diesel suppliers. It would also get rid of the air pollution and smell of diesel exhaust that hangs over Iqaluit. Switching to water power is a meaningful way of reducing our carbon footprint in line with Canada's climate change goals.

ᐅᓇ ᐃᒫᒧᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᕐᕕᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᐊᖅᐸ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ?

ᐅᓇ ᑰᒐᓗᒃ ᐃᓂᖓ ᓂᕈᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᖓ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖂᓴᑐᐃᓐᓇᓲᑦ ᓇᒧᖓᐅᓕᕉᖕᒪᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

Will the water power plant affect traditional land-use?

The Kuugaluk site was chosen because it has zero reported land-use activities. Inuit reported they just pass by this area on their way to other places.

ᐅᓇ ᐃᒫᒍᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎ ᐊᑭᒡᓕᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᐸ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᒋᓲᓄᑦ?

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᑭᖏᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒋᔭᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᕈᓐᓃᑦᑎᐊᖅᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᑭᑭᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᑏᓯᒥᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᓯᓯᒪᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᒋᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᑦᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ. ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᓲᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑭᒡᓕᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᑦᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᑕᐅᓲᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖁᓪᓕ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦᑕ ᑎᒥᖁᑖ, ᐃᒡᓗᒧᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓲᑦ ᑲᒥᓴᒃᑯᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᕕᒃᔪᐊᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂᑦ.

Will water power lower electricity costs?

NNC does not control electricity rates in Nunavut. Our modelling indicates that water power is cheaper than diesel power, so there is a potential this project could lower electricity bills for the Territory. Any decisions about lowering electricity rates for customers are made by Qulliq Energy Corporation, the Utility Rates Review Commission, and the Legislative Assembly of the Government of Nunavut.

ᖃᓅᑎᒋᔭᖅ ᑏᓯ ᐃᓇᖏᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐸ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᑎᖃᓕᕈᑦᑕ ?

ᐅᓇ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᖃᕐᓗᑕ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᓱᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓗᑕ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑰᒑᓗᒃ ᐃᓂᖓᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑦᑕ ᖃᓅᑎᒋᔭᒥᒃ ᐃᒥᖅᑕᐅᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑦᑕ. ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐊᑦᑎᓛᖓ, ᐅᓇ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓃᑦᑎᐊᒻᒪᕆᒃᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑏᓯᒥᒃ (ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓯᐊᖅᑭᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓃᖅᓗᑎᒃ) ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ, ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᓂ 19% ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑲᑎᖦᖢᒍ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᒋᓴᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᕐᒋᑦ. ᑏᓯᒨᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᑯᒪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᖅᑐᖃᓕᕈᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᒫᕐᓗᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ ᐃᒫᒍᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐃᑯᒪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᔪᓕᖅᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

How much diesel power will be replaced by water power?

This will be determined through community engagement, funding, and geotechnical field research at the Kuugaluk site to better understand the capacity of the reservoir. At minimum, the project will eliminate diesel (and its emissions) used for generating electricity in Iqaluit, which is almost 19% of Nunavut's total electrical demand. The diesel power plant will remain in place in case of emergency, and also to provide electricity to Iqaluit when the water power plant is down for maintenance.

ᖃᖓ ᐃᒫᒍᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᒃᓴᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓯᑎᑕᐅᔪᒫᖅᐸ?

ᖃᓂᓛᖅ ᓂᕆᐅᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᕐᕕᒃᓴᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔭᒍᒫᖅᑐᖅ 2033. ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᓱᓕ ᐊᒥᓲᖕᒪᑕ ᐃᓕᓐᓇᓯᒋᐊᖃᖅᑕᕗᑦ, ᐱᖁᔭᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᒋᐊᓕᑦ ᓅᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᑯᕕᖕᓂᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᓕᒃ ᓱᓕ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᒐᔪᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᖓ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐃᒫᒍᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ.

When will the water power plant be operational?

The earliest we could expect the plant to be operational is 2033. There are still many studies needed, regulatory processes to move through, and financing is yet to be secured. This is a very typical timeline for a new water power project in Canada.

ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᑎᒋᔪᖅ ᐃᒫᒍᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᕐᕕᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓇᔭᖅᐸ?

ᓴᓇᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᖃᑦᑕᕈᓂ, ᐃᒫᓂ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᕐᕕᒃ ᐊᑦᑎᓛᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑦᑎᐊᖕᒋᓐᓇᕐᓗᓂ 100 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ.

How long will the water power plant operate?

With proper maintenance, the water power plant will have a minimum useful life of 100 years.

ᖃᓅᓇᔭᖅᐸᓕ ᑕᓯᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑰᒃ ᖁᐊᖅᐸᑦ?

ᒪᓕᒃᖢᒋᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᕗᑦ, ᐃᒪᖓ ᖁᐊᓲᖑᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᓯᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑰᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᖓ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᐃᓐᓇᓲᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ. ᐃᒪᖓᑕ ᑰᖕᓂᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᒥᖕᓂ ᓄᐊᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓂᖓᓂ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓂᒃᓴᖓ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ, ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᖅ ᖃᓅᑎᒋᔪᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑎᒋᖕᒪᖔᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᓯᕆᔩᑦ ᓴᓇᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᓂ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᖁᐊᕐᓇᖅᓯᔭᕌᖓᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᓯᓚᖓ ᐊᓯᖑᕌᖓᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐃᒪᖓ ᐃᒥᖅᑕᕐᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᑕᐃᑯᖓ ᐃᒫᓂ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᕐᕕᖓᓄᑦ.

What happens when the lake and river freeze?

Based on our current information, the water does not freeze to the full depth of the lake and river, so water still flows in the winter. We have water flow data collection stations installed at the site right now, to give us a year-round set of flow data. The engineering team will design the water power plant for freezing conditions and seasonal changes and will ensure water will always flow from the reservoir to the water power plant.

ᐅᓇ ᐃᒫᒍᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᕐᕕᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᐊᖅᐸ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ?

ᓴᕿᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐃᒥᖅᑕᕐᕕᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᖑᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑰᒃ ᑰᒍᓯᖓ ᐃᒻᒪᖄ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᒍᓂ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᐅᙱᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᒃᓴᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᙱᑦᑐᖅ, ᓴᓇᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᒪᔪᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑰᒃᑯᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓱᕙᐃᔭᓕᖄᖓᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᖅ ᐃᒫᒍᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᖓ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ, ᐱᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓄᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᑖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᓱᕙᐃᔭᕐᕕᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ.

ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᒫᓂ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᕐᕕᒃ, ᐃᓚᖓ ᐃᒪᖓ ᓴᖑᑎᑦᑐᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᒪᔪᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑰᑦᑕᕆᐊᒍᑦ ᑖᔅᓯᒪᖓᑦ ᐃᒥᑕᕐᕕᖕᒥᑦ.

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓯᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᒐᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᖅ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓄᑦ. ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕈᒫᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᔭᖓᓂ 2025.

Will the water power plant affect fish and fish habitat?

Creating a reservoir or changing river systems has the potential to have an impact on fish and fish habitat. In the case that any potential negative impacts are foreseen, there are ways to build in protections for fish that make sure they have safe ways to navigate the river system, especially for spawning and feeding. In the Inukjuak Hydro Power Project in Nunavik, for example, there was actually a positive impact of new and larger spawning beds created.

For the Iqaluit water power plant, only some of the water will be diverted for power generation so fish can still enter the natural river from the reservoir.

NNC will assess in detail the potential impacts on fish and fish habitat and this information will be shared with the public. Field studies are set to begin during the summer of 2025.

ᐅᖃᖅᑕᖃᖅᑎᑦᑐᖅᑕ ᐃᒪᖅᒥᑦ ᐄᓪᓚᖅᑯᑎᖃᖅᐳᑎᖃᖅᖅᓂᖅ
LET'S TALK WATER POWER

ᐅᓇ ᖁᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᓯ
ᑭᐅᓯᔪᕐᓗᑎᖅᑎᓂᑎᒍᑦ. ᐊᑎ ᐱᕆᖏᓐᓄᒍ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ
ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᕆᑭᑎᕆᔨᑦ ᓂᐲᑦ ᑐᕆᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᒪᑦ.

Our Project is shaped by your feedback.
Please complete the enclosed survey to
make your voice heard.

ᐊᐱᓚᔪᒪᔭᕐᑦ ᖃᐅᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᕆᖅᓂᖅ, ᓂᐲᑦ ᑐᕆᖅᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ
ᐃᓯᒻᓗᑎᑎᒋᕆᖅᓂᖅ, ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᑐᓂᓯᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᕆᖅᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ
ᐄᓪᓚᖅᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᕆᖅᖅ ᓯᐅᓂᕆᑕᑎᓐᓂ ᐅᓇ ᒪᑐᐃᖅᓗᒍ:

To ask questions, voice your concerns, and provide
your thoughts on Iqaluit's energy future go to:

www.nunavutcleanenergy.ca

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᑭᖏᑦᓱᐃᑦᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓲᖅ

Nunavut Nukkiksautiit Corporation

WWW.NUNAVUTCLEANENERGY.CA

NNC@QCORP.CA

(867) 979-8400