



# Iqaluit's Energy Future

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Thank you so much for your interest and participation in shaping Iqaluit's Energy Future.

We are Nunavut Nukkiqsautiit Corporation (NNC) – a 100% Inuit-owned subsidiary of Qikiqtaaluk Corporation (QC). That means we work 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.

In other words, being able to rely on our own resources for clean, sustainable, affordable power.

We're ready to show you all the options for Iqaluit to make this transition.



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## Why Is This Important?

Iqalungmiut are currently 100% reliant on diesel fuel to meet their electricity needs all year long.

Like all communities in Nunavut, fuel is brought here by ship and stored in large tanks. The price of diesel right now out of Montreal is about \$2 / litre, and Iqaluit is burning around 15 million litres each year to generate electricity.

This doesn't count the fuel that is used for heat.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Even though Nunavummiut are paying some of the highest prices in Canada for their electricity bills, it's still not enough to cover the true cost of diesel. The Government of Nunavut has to cover the rest through subsidies, which takes away from the overall territorial budget (your tax dollars).

The price of diesel can change quickly and depends on politics and economies in other countries. Diesel spills, and the exhaust from burning diesel, are harmful to the environment, the climate, and human health.

As the world transitions away from the fossil fuel industry, prices are projected to keep climbing.

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## How it Works Now

Qulliq Energy Corporation (QEC) is responsible for the generation, distribution, and sale of electricity, as well as energy policy in Nunavut. They are owned and directed by the Government of Nunavut.

Right now, bringing on any new capacity to meet the growing demand for power requires installing new diesel generators and the shipment, storage, and burning of diesel.

Being so heavily reliant on imported fossil fuel is very risky for Nunavummiut. Growth in our City has been constrained as a result of limited electrical capacity and its high price—our future does not have to look like this.

There are other options to generate electricity using renewable resources available right here.

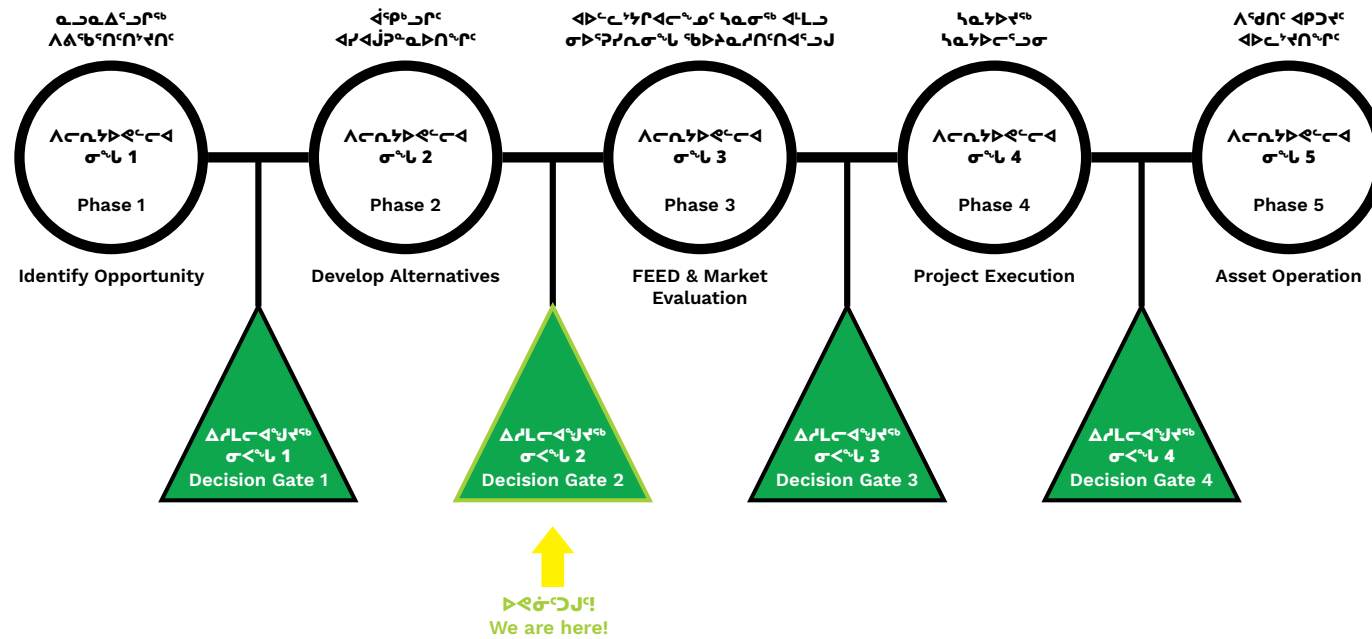




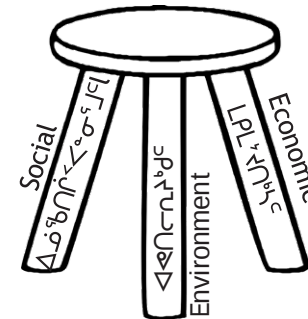
## NNC's Approach

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NNC follows our Phase Gate Approach which facilitates free, prior, and informed consent on project decisions.

[illegible]

We also apply a “three-legged stool” perspective, placing equal importance on three factors:



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We rank potential options based on these three streams of data, and the potential impacts (both positive and negative) they could have for Iqalungmiut. NNC then provides information on all the options, along with their rankings, so Iqalungmiut can make an informed decision on which potential future project (if any) they would like to proceed with.

If Iqalungmiut support further investigation of one of the top ranked potential future projects, NNC will advance the development of that project. Iqalungmiut will then have the opportunity to determine whether the project proceeds to construction after more data has been collected and a clear path forward has been determined.





**7/10** **συνολικό**  
**Overall Rating**

**σῶν ὅλων ἡλικίας**  
**Overall Rating**

(02

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**Jaynes Inlet Hydro + Wind**

[illegible]

This is a recommended option with high energy output and low risks, with some room for growth. It is possible to explore adding a pumped storage component to the project in the future to increase its output. This site's coastal location, its overland or submarine transmission request suggest it could have higher impact on hunting, fishing and recreation activities compared to McKeand South, but it is still a strong option.

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- [illegible]

## Summary

- ✔ Low to Medium Technical Risks (Cold Climate & Geotechnical)
- ✔ Low Resource Risk (Availability + Reliability)
- ✔ Previously supported by the Community for further study
- ✔ Low risk associated with reliability
- ✔ Low capital cost for high output; potential to lower electricity rates
- ✔ Pumped storage can be added in future as Iqaluit grows
- ❓ Longest transmission corridor among alternatives which is cause for concern for the marine environment
- ❓ Area used for harvesting beluga, seal, narwhal, clams and hunting caribou
- ❓ Site used for collecting drinking water from river and ice.
- ❓ Cabins in the area
- ❓ Lower potential growth compared to top ranked option



**99.5%**

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### Reduction in Diesel Consumption for Electricity Generation



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Scan here to learn  
more about this  
project option







**Green Light**

6.6/10

**σΡΔΛΡΛΓ~δ<sup>c</sup>**  
**Overall Rating**

(04

**σΔ<sup>α</sup>d<sup>α</sup>J<sup>α</sup>b Δ<sub>0</sub>n**

## Jaynes Inlet Wind

[illegible]

While one of the furthest sites from town, this is a strong wind resource as it is situated high up on a ridge. The length of the transmission line required for this option make Niaqunguk Wind a more cost-effective, and lower impact choice.

95km

**Δᵑᵁᵐᶜ · To Iqaluit**



16

**᠋ᠡᠳᠦᠨᠭᠦᠰᠦ**

- ✓ ስራ ረፍታችን ለጥሩ ምርት ማግኘት ይቻላል
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- ✓ ለጥሩ ምርት ማግኘት ለጥሩ ምርት ማግኘት
- 60% ጋራ ስራ ለጥሩ ምርት ማግኘት
- 75% ጋራ ስራ ለጥሩ ምርት ማግኘት
- 85% ጋራ ስራ ለጥሩ ምርት ማግኘት
- 95% ጋራ ስራ ለጥሩ ምርት ማግኘት
- 100% ጋራ ስራ ለጥሩ ምርት ማግኘት

## Summary

- ✓ Lowest cold climate risk
- ✓ Low geotech risk
- ✓ Lowest development time
- ✓ Less intrusive to marine habitat/migration routes than hydro
- ✓ 2nd highest wind energy potential
- ⚠ Less than 60% of energy demand is met by renewables
- ⚠ High CO2 emissions compared to hydro options (still need diesel)
- ⚠ Short life span compared hydro (15 years)
- ⚠ Median risk associated with reliability
- ⚠ Unlikely to replace diesel
- ⚠ Long transmission line required



**49%**

[illegible]

### Reduction in Diesel Consumption for Electricity Generation



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Scan here to learn  
more about this  
project option



**Green Light**

6.2/10

**Overall Rating**

05

**Jaynes Inlet Pumped  
Storage + Wind**

[illegible]

The pumped storage part of this option increases the energy output compared to Jaynes Inlet Wind, allowing it to grow as Iqaluit grows. Because this technology has not yet been demonstrated in the arctic, there is uncertainty and risk. But if the community prefers this site, it makes sense to study this option further.

95km

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- [illegible]

## Summary

- ✔ Low to Medium Technical Risks (Cold Climate & Geotechnical)
- ✔ Low Resource Risk (Availability + Reliability)
- ✔ Previously supported by the Community for further study
- ✔ Low risk associated with reliability
- ✔ Low capital cost for high output; potential to lower electricity rates
- ? Longest transmission corridor among alternatives which is cause for concern for the marine environment
- ? Area used for harvesting beluga, seal, narwhal, clams and hunting caribou
- ? Site used for collecting drinking water from river and ice.
- ? Cabins in the area
- ? Lower potential growth compared to top ranked option
- ? Technical risk associated with arctic pumped storage



**99.5%**

[illegible]

### Reduction in Diesel Consumption for Electricity Generation

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Scan here to learn  
more about this  
project option



Red Light

0.9/10

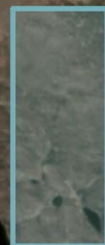
**σῶν ὅλων ἡμεῶν**  
**Overall Rating**



**Armshow Wind**

[illegible]

The last time renewable energy was explored for Iqaluit, this site was rejected due to its importance for hunting, fishing, recreation and animal habitat. We hear you. All options in this area are not recommended.



**24km**  
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36

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- [illegible]

## Summary

- ✓ 51.5% of energy demand met by renewables
- ✓ Low to Medium technical risks (cold climate + Geotech)
- ✓ Low constructability risk
- ✓ Large MW capacity
- ✗ Heavy land and resource use year-round by Iqalungmiut
- ✗ Will affect the migration of arctic char. This is an important char habitat and fishing area
- ✗ Will break up a large amount of land used for animal habitats. This is an important migratory corridor for many animals
- ✗ Site used for harvesting various species (beluga, bowhead, clam seaweed, ptarmigan, caribou and berry harvesting).
- ✗ Will affect waterways leading to Iqaluit, including areas used to teach fishing to younger generations
- ✗ Health and Safety risk rated “medium”



**51.5%**

[illegible]

### Reduction in Diesel Consumption for Electricity Generation



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Scan here to learn  
more about this  
project option



## Kynersley Iqalliarvik Hydro Pumped Storage

LP<sup>ac</sup> j<sup>c</sup> s<sup>r</sup> r<sup>d</sup> s<sup>c</sup> Δ<sup>L</sup> j<sup>s</sup> j<sup>c</sup> A<sup>h</sup> b<sup>y</sup> n<sup>d</sup> q<sup>e</sup> p<sup>e</sup> d<sup>e</sup> j<sup>y</sup> j<sup>s</sup> A<sup>p</sup> d<sup>e</sup> r<sup>e</sup> d<sup>e</sup> p<sup>r</sup> s<sup>c</sup> r<sup>d</sup> q<sup>s</sup> n<sup>c</sup> n<sup>s</sup> m<sup>r</sup> c<sup>e</sup> b<sup>e</sup> L<sup>s</sup> d<sup>m</sup> n<sup>c</sup> Δ<sup>s</sup> b<sup>e</sup> j<sup>s</sup> s<sup>c</sup>. C<sup>L</sup> q<sup>e</sup> d<sup>e</sup> j<sup>s</sup> C<sup>d</sup> j<sup>d</sup> q<sup>s</sup> < > s<sup>e</sup>, m<sup>e</sup> d<sup>e</sup> j<sup>d</sup> s<sup>c</sup> C<sup>d</sup> s<sup>m</sup> s<sup>e</sup> m<sup>e</sup> b<sup>e</sup> d<sup>e</sup> t<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> r<sup>e</sup> r<sup>e</sup> c<sup>e</sup>, d<sup>e</sup> j<sup>s</sup> C<sup>d</sup> s<sup>m</sup> r<sup>e</sup> j<sup>y</sup> j<sup>s</sup> d<sup>e</sup> j<sup>y</sup> q<sup>e</sup> r<sup>e</sup> s<sup>e</sup> j<sup>c</sup> d<sup>e</sup> L<sup>e</sup> Δ<sup>s</sup> b<sup>e</sup> j<sup>s</sup> s<sup>e</sup> r<sup>e</sup> s<sup>e</sup> j<sup>c</sup>. C<sup>e</sup> q<sup>e</sup> d<sup>e</sup> j<sup>s</sup> C<sup>d</sup> s<sup>m</sup> j<sup>d</sup> p<sup>e</sup> q<sup>e</sup> s<sup>e</sup> j<sup>s</sup> b<sup>e</sup> j<sup>s</sup> q<sup>e</sup> n<sup>d</sup> q<sup>s</sup> j<sup>s</sup>, d<sup>e</sup> s<sup>r</sup> s<sup>c</sup> r<sup>e</sup> d<sup>e</sup> r<sup>e</sup> q<sup>e</sup> s<sup>e</sup> j<sup>s</sup> j<sup>e</sup> A<sup>p</sup> s<sup>e</sup> < < < d<sup>e</sup> n<sup>c</sup> j<sup>s</sup> j<sup>e</sup> Δ<sup>s</sup> b<sup>e</sup> j<sup>s</sup> Δ<sup>s</sup> A<sup>p</sup> s<sup>e</sup> < < < d<sup>e</sup> n<sup>c</sup> j<sup>s</sup> j<sup>e</sup>. s<sup>d</sup> c<sup>e</sup> s<sup>e</sup> < < j<sup>s</sup> j<sup>s</sup> d<sup>e</sup> j<sup>s</sup> c<sup>e</sup> d<sup>e</sup> b<sup>e</sup> d<sup>e</sup> r<sup>e</sup> L<sup>e</sup> s<sup>e</sup>!

This option is compelling, as it has the highest energy output potential. If we converted everyone's heating to electricity, this would be a 'top 3' option. There are no arctic examples of pumped storage, so there is significant technical uncertainty. There are lower risk options, but it could be studied further.

## Pros

- ✓ Highest installed capacity of all alternatives (30MW)
- ✓ Highest average energy (electric, thermal, industrial)
- ✓ Highest economic benefit
- ✓ Close to town
- ✓ Dam height would be short
- ✓ High likelihood of diesel replacement
- ✗ High CO2 emissions compared to hydro options (still need diesel)
- ✗ Highest cold climate risk
- ✗ Highest risk associated with reliability
- ✗ Possible impact on fish habitat due to the PSH development.
- ✗ Medium land and resource use by Iqalungmiut.
- ✗ Environmentally significant site: caribou habitat

## Summary

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55.2%

Reduction in Diesel Consumption for Electricity Generation



Scan here to learn more about this project option



## 10 Pᓄᓐᓕ ᑕᓯᓴᓂᓕ ᐊᓄᓂ Kynersley Lake Wind

ᑕᓐᓇ ᐃᓯᓴᓯᓂᐅᓂᓐ ᐱᐅᓕᓗᓂ “ᓴᓯᐅᓐᓇᐅᓂᓴᓂᓐ”, ᓯᓯᐊᓂ ᓴᐅᓴᓂᓐᓴᓂᓐ-ᐊᓗᓂᑕᐅᓯᓐᓇᓂᐅᓂᓐ ᐱᑕᓐᓴᓂᓐᓴᓂᓐ. ᓇᐃᓕᓗᐅᓕᓗᓂᓐᓴᓂᓐ ᐅᐊᓴᓴᓴ ᐊᓴᓴ ᐅᓕᐃᑕᐅᓗᐊᓴᓯᓕᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓴᓴ ᐊᓴᓯᓴᓂᓐᓴᓂᓐ ᐊᓯᓴᓯᓐᓄᓕ “ᐊᓄᓂᐅᓕᓄᓐ” ᐃᓂᐅᓯᓄᓕ, ᓯᓕᓗ ᓴᐅᓐ ᓴᓴᓯᓐᓴᓂᓐ ᐊᓄᓂᓴᓴ.

This is considered a very good “wind only” site, but there are higher-ranking options. It was a reasonably short transmission line and less disruption to the landscape compared to other “wind only” sites, like Jayne’s Inlet wind.

### ᓇᐃᓐᓴᓂᐅᓐ

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- ✓ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᓐ ᓴᓴᓂᓴᓂᓐ (30km)
- ✓ ᐊᓴᓂᐅᓐ ᐊᓴᓂᐅᓯᓐ
- ? 60% ᓴᓴᓂᓐ ᓴᓴᓴᓴᓂᐅᓯᓐᓴᓂᓐ ᓴᓴᓴᓴᓂᐅᓯᓐᓴᓂᓐ ᐱᓴᓴᓴᓂᓐᓴᓂᓐ ᐊᓴᓴᓴᓂᐅᓯᓐᓴᓂᓐ ᐊᓴᓴᓴᓂᐅᓯᓐᓴᓂᓐ
- ? ᓴᓴᓴᓴᓂᓐ CO2 ᐊᓴᓴᓴᓂᐅᓯᓐᓴᓂᓐ ᐊᓴᓴᓴᓂᐅᓯᓐᓴᓂᓐ ᐊᓴᓴᓴᓂᐅᓯᓐᓴᓂᓐ
- ? ᓇᐃᓐᓴᓂᓐ ᐊᓴᓴᓴᓂᐅᓯᓐᓴᓂᓐ ᐊᓴᓴᓴᓂᐅᓯᓐᓴᓂᓐ (15 ᐊᓴᓴᓴᓂᓐ)
- ? ᐊᓴᓴᓴᓂᓐᓴᓂᓐ ᐊᓴᓴᓴᓂᐅᓯᓐᓴᓂᓐ ᐊᓴᓴᓴᓂᐅᓯᓐᓴᓂᓐ ᐊᓴᓴᓴᓂᐅᓯᓐᓴᓂᓐ
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### Summary

- ✓ Lowest cold climate risk
- ✓ Low geotech risk
- ✓ Lowest development time
- ✓ Highest wind energy potential
- ✓ Close to town (30km)
- ✓ Low environmental impact
- ? Less than 60% of energy demand is met by renewables
- ? High CO2 emissions compared to hydro options (still need diesel)
- ? Short life span compared hydro (15 years)
- ? Median risk associated with reliability
- ? Unlikely to replace diesel



46.3%

ᐊᓴᓴᓴᓂᐅᓯᓐᓴᓂᓐ ᐊᓴᓴᓴᓂᐅᓯᓐᓴᓂᓐ ᐊᓴᓴᓴᓂᐅᓯᓐᓴᓂᓐ

Reduction in Diesel Consumption for Electricity Generation



ᐊᓴᓴᓴᓂᐅᓯᓐᓴᓂᓐ ᐊᓴᓴᓴᓂᐅᓯᓐᓴᓂᓐ ᐊᓴᓴᓴᓂᐅᓯᓐᓴᓂᓐ

Scan here to learn more about this project option





**Red Light**

4.5/10

**σΡΔΛΥΓ~δ<sup>c</sup>**  
**Overall Rating**

11

**Armshow South Hydro**

[illegible]

The last time renewable energy was explored for Iqaluit, this site was rejected due to its importance for hunting, fishing, recreation and animal habitat. We hear you. All options in this area are not recommended.

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- [illegible]

## Summary

- ✓ 56% of energy demand met by renewables
- ✓ Low to Medium technical risks (cold climate + Geotech)
- ✓ Low constructability risk
- ✓ Large MW capacity
- ✗ Heavy land and resource use year-round by Iqalungmiut
- ✗ Will affect the migration of arctic char. This is an important char habitat and fishing area
- ✗ Will break up a large amount of land used for animal habitats. This is an important migratory corridor for many animals
- ✗ Site used for harvesting various species (beluga, bowhead, clam seaweed, ptarmigan, caribou and berry harvesting).
- ✗ Will affect waterways leading to Iqaluit, including areas used to teach fishing to younger generations
- ✗ Health and Safety risk rated “medium”



**56%**

[illegible]

### Reduction in Diesel Consumption for Electricity Generation



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Scan here to learn  
more about this  
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**24km**  
ᐃᑦᑲᑦᑭᑦ · To Igloolik



30



**Red Light**

4/10

**σῶν ὅλων ἡλικίας**  
**Overall Rating**

12

**Cantley Bay Hydro**

[illegible]

Cantley Bay Hydro would be a very large dam. We would not recommend this site because of the loss of animal habitat and the high geotechnical risk.

**ᠡᠳᠤᠨᠲᠦᠭᠦ**

- [illegible]

## Summary

- ✓ 100% of energy demand met by renewables
- ✓ Lowest site access issues
- ✓ Minimal intrusions on protected areas
- ✓ Very low CO2 emissions
- ✓ Median cold climate risk
- ✓ Low risk associated with reliability
- ⚠ Longer development time (6 years)
- ⚠ This area is used for harvesting seal & caribou. Lots of harvesting activities near mouth of river
- ⚠ Cabins in the area and used a hub for a range of Inuit land such as community gatherings and harvesting ceremonies including a youths' first hunt
- ⚠ Cultural sites – including campsites used by Tuniit and row of inukshuk
- ✗ Highest geotechnical risk
- ✗ Will break up a large amount of land used for animal habitats. Caribou calving grounds and Seal den area



**99.8%**

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### Reduction in Diesel Consumption for Electricity Generation



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**52km**  
ᐃᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ · To Igloolik



32



**Red Light**

2.2/10

**σῶν ὅλων ὁ βαθμολογία**  
**Overall Rating**

13

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**McKeand River North Hydro**

[illegible]

McKeand River North Hydro is more expensive than Iqaluit's diesel system and electricity costs would increase. It has a high geotechnical risk and a significant loss of animal habitat. We would not recommend this option.

**ᠤᠳᠤᠨᠲᠦᠭ**

- [illegible]

## Summary

- ✓ 99% of energy demand met by renewables
- ✓ 2nd Highest average energy output
- ✓ Median cold climate risk
- ✓ Low risk associated with reliability
- ✓ Minimal intrusions on protected areas
- ✓ Minimal land and resource use by Iqalungmiut
- ⚠ Highest site access issues
- ⚠ Longest transmission line length required increasing risk of outage
- ⚠ Longest development time
- ✗ Highest geotechnical risk
- ✗ High environmental impact: Will create a very large reservoirs following dam construction that will wipe out land habitat for the already struggling caribou population in the area during the calving season
- ✗ High capital cost; electricity would cost more than diesel



**98.8%**

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### Reduction in Diesel Consumption for Electricity Generation



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130km

**Δ<sup>9</sup>Δ<sup>8</sup>Δ<sup>7</sup> • To Iqaluit**



34



**Red Light**

5.1/10

**σΠΔΛΛΥΓ~ο**  
**Overall Rating**

14

**Armshow River Hydro**

[illegible]

The last time renewable energy was explored for Iqaluit, this site was rejected due to its importance for hunting, fishing, recreation and animal habitat. We hear you. All options in this area are not recommended.

24km

**Δ<sup>ε</sup>β<sup>ε</sup>μ<sup>ε</sup> · To Iqaluit**



20

**ᠤᠳᠤᠨᠲᠦᠭᠦ**

- [illegible]

## Summary

- ✓ 99% of energy demand met by renewables
- ✓ Low to Medium technical risks (cold climate + Geotech)
- ✓ Low constructability risk
- ✓ Large MW capacity
- ✗ Heavy land and resource use year-round by Iqalungmiut
- ✗ Will affect the migration of arctic char. This is an important char habitat and fishing area
- ✗ Will break up a large amount of land used for animal habitats. This is an important migratory corridor for many animals
- ✗ Site used for harvesting various species (beluga, bowhead, clam seaweed, ptarmigan, caribou and berry harvesting).
- ✗ Will affect waterways leading to Iqaluit, including areas used to teach fishing to younger generations
- ✗ Health and Safety risk rated “medium”



**99.3%**

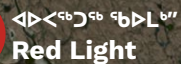
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### Reduction in Diesel Consumption for Electricity Generation



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**0/10** **συνολικό**  
**Overall Rating**

15

**Δ<sup>c</sup>бΔ<sup>c</sup> δ<sup>a</sup>л Λ<sup>a</sup>c δ<sup>b</sup>δ<sup>c</sup>**  
**Sylvia Grinnell Bend Hydro**

[illegible]

Sylvia Grinnell options are more expensive than Iqaluit's diesel system and electricity costs would increase. We would not recommend this site for multiple reasons, including community use, cultural importance and high cost. This is the lowest ranked site.

**᠋ᠡᠳᠦᠨᠭᠦᠰᠦ**

- [illegible]

## Summary

- ✓ 99% of energy demand met by renewables
- ✓ No CO2 emissions
- ✓ Large Energy/Capacity Range
- ✓ Medium Technical Risks
- ✓ Low risk associated with reliability.
- ✓ Sylvia Grinnell is close to town. Short transmission line required (14 km)
- ✗ High Health and Safety issues
- ✗ High capital cost; electricity would cost more than diesel
- ✗ High environmental impact: Will create a very large reservoirs following dam construction that will wipe out land habitat
- ✗ Territorial Park where many Iqaluit residents frequent
- ✗ Site used for teaching fishing skills to youth and harvesting various mammals and fish.
- ✗ Popular river to gather fresh water



**98.8%**

[illegible]

### Reduction in Diesel Consumption for Electricity Generation



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project option



**7km**  
ᐃᑦᑲᑦᑭᑦ · To Igloolik



38



Red Light

0/10

**σρΔρρLγΓ<sup>α</sup>μ<sup>ε</sup>**  
**Overall Rating**

16

**Δ<sup>9</sup>Δ<sup>8</sup> Δ<sup>7</sup> Δ<sup>6</sup> Δ<sup>5</sup> Δ<sup>4</sup> Δ<sup>3</sup> Δ<sup>2</sup> Δ<sup>1</sup> Δ<sup>0</sup>**

## Sylvia Grinnell Jag Hydro

[illegible]

Sylvia Grinnell options are more expensive than Iqaluit's diesel system and electricity costs would increase. We would not recommend this site for multiple reasons, including community use, cultural importance and high cost. This is the lowest ranked site.

7km

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40

**᠋ᠡᠳᠦᠨᠭᠦᠰᠦ**

- [illegible]

## Summary

- ✔ 100% of energy demand met by renewables
- ✔ No CO2 emissions
- ✔ Large Energy/Capacity Range
- ✔ Medium Technical Risks
- ✔ Low risk associated with reliability.
- ✔ Sylvia Grinnell is close to town. Short transmission line required (14 km)
- ✖ High Health and Safety issues
- ✖ High capital cost; electricity would cost more than diesel
- ✖ High environmental impact: Will create a very large reservoirs following dam construction that will wipe out land habitat
- ✖ Territorial Park where many Iqaluit residents frequent
- ✖ Site used for teaching fishing skills to youth and harvesting various mammals and fish.
- ✖ Popular river to gather fresh water



100%

[illegible]

### Reduction in Diesel Consumption for Electricity Generation



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[illegible]

The diesel system in Iqaluit, while highly reliable, is expensive, produces a lot of pollution and is completely reliant on diesel supply from the south. Diesel is a non-renewable resource, so it will run out some day.

Not Ranked

**᠋ᠡᠳᠦᠨᠲᠤᠭᠦᠰᠦ**

- [illegible]

## Summary

- ✓ High Reliability
- ✓ Currently in-place
- ✓ Well known operations
- ? High Cost
- ? Diesel price and availability can change every year
- ? Relies on seafreight and continuous supply
- ? Financial benefits go to the diesel supplier (the money leaves Nunavut)
- ? Non renewable resource (it will run out some day)
- ✗ Large environmental impact via air pollution (emissions and air quality)



0%

[illegible]

### Reduction in Diesel Consumption for Electricity Generation

[illegible]

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