ᓄᓇᕘᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᖅᑑᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᒃᓴᖅ #125250

Iqaluit Bulk Fuel Storage Tank Farm Upgrade

ᑐᒃᓯᖅᑑᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖓ: New

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᔪᒪᔫᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖓ: ᐅᖅᓯᒃᓴᑦ

ᐅᓪᓗᖓ ᑐᒃᓯᖅᑑᑎᓕᐊᕕᓂᐅᑉ: 1/24/2018 11:24:00 AM

Period of operation: from 0001-01-01 to 0001-01-01

ᑲᔪᓯᒃᑲᐃᔨᐅᓂᐊᕋᓯᒥᔭᐅᔪᑦ: from 0001-01-01 to 0001-01-01

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑲᕈᒪᔪᖅ:

Maurice Guimond
QEC
Box 580 Bldg 243
Iqaluit Nunavut X0A 0H0
Canada
ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑏᑦ: (867) 979-7526, ᓱᑲᔪᒃᑯᑦ: (867) 979-7519

ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᒃᓴᑦ

ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᐊᓇᐊᖅᒐᓐᓂᒃ

ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ: The Iqaluit power plant currently consumes 16 million to 20 million liters of fuel per year. QEC requires multiple fuel transfers throughout the year to ensure adequate volumes of fuel for the required consumption rates. This directly results in an extra cost to the KWh of generated electrical power and the unreliable power supply to the city of Iqaluit. To meet the shortfall in required diesel fuel storage capacity and comply with legislative regulations and codes, QEC plans to construct one additional tank (Tank#2) with a storage capacity of 5.7 million litres in the existing fuel tank farm and replace the farm liner within the berm area which was built in 1993 including the future tank#2 foundation Pad. The proposed upgrade will increase the diesel fuel storage capacity from 5.6 to 11.3 million liters.The tank will require hydrostatic testing as per the API 650 standard prior to being commissioned for use by August 31, 2018. The newly constructed 5.7 million litre tank will be filled with water for the purpose of checking the integrity of the welded joints. The tank will be filled at a rate of 299 m3/day. This application is for the use of 5.7 million litres of water from natural water ponds near the QEC power plant and city's Geraldine Lake to perform hydrostatic testing on the fuel tank. The water will remain in the tank for at least 24 hours once the tank is filled to detect any leaks. After hydrostatic testing, the proposed plan is to discharge the test water into a stream adjacent to the power plant where it will flow out into the ocean.

ᐅᐃᕖᑎᑐᑦ: La centrale électrique d'Iqaluit consomme actuellement 16 à 20 millions de litres de combustible par an. La Société d'énergie Qulliq (SÉQ) doit procéder à de nombreux transferts de combustible tout au long de l'année, afin de s'assurer que les volumes entreposés satisfont adéquatement la consommation de combustible. Cela se traduit par une augmentation du cout du kilowattheure d'électricité produite et un manque de fiabilité du réseau de distribution d'électricité de la ville d'Iqaluit. Pour répondre à la nécessité d'augmenter la capacité de stockage de gazole et se conformer aux règlementations et législations, la SÉQ prévoit de construire un réservoir supplémentaire (réservoir no 2) d'une capacité de stockage de 5,7 millions de litres dans l'enceinte du dépôt de combustible actuel et de remplacer le revêtement interne du réservoir situé dans la zone remblai construite en 1993, y compris la dalle de fondation du futur réservoir no 2. Les travaux recommandés permettront d'augmenter la capacité de stockage de combustible, laquelle passera ainsi de 5,6 à 11,3 millions de litres.Le réservoir devra subir des essais hydrostatiques pour respecter la norme API 650 avant sa mise en service, d'ici au 31 aout 2018. Le nouveau réservoir de 5,7 millions de litres sera rempli d'eau, afin que l'étanchéité des soudures soit vérifiée. Le débit de remplissage du réservoir sera de 299 m3/jour. Un volume total de 5,7 millions de litres d'eau sera prélevé dans les mares d'eau naturelle avoisinant la centrale électrique de la SÉQ et dans le lac Geraldine, et ce afin de procéder aux essais hydrostatiques sur le réservoir de combustible. L'eau sera retenue dans le réservoir pendant au moins 24 h après la fin du remplissage pour détecter

d'éventuelles fuites. Une fois les essais hydrostatiques terminés, il est prévu de vider tout le contenu du réservoir dans un ruisseau adjacent à la centrale électrique, pour que l'eau puisse s'écouler vers l'océan.

ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ: ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᑉᐱᖓ ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ 16 ᒥᓕᐋᓂᒃ 20 ᒥᓕᐋᓄᑦ ᓖᑕᓂᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᕿᒍᑕᒫᑦ. ᖁᓪᓕᖅ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᓇᕈᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑖ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᓅᑎᓇᓂᕐᓂ ᐊᕿᒎ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐱᖁᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᑦ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᕐᒥᑎᒍᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑐᗄᕐᓚᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐱᑎᑦᑎᕙᒃᓗᓂ ᐊᑭᒃᑳᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐅᕐᓚᓯᕐᓂᕐᓚ ᐃᑲᕋᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑎᑕᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔭᐃᖅᓯᒪᙵᑦᑐᒥᒃᑯ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᐸᐅᔭᕐᓚᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ. ᐱᖁᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒥᓚᖅᓯᓂᕐᓚ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᓕᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᕐᑲᕐᐱᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᒥᓂᕐᓚᒍᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᓂᓗ ᒪᓕᓚᓕᐊᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᓚᕐᒥᓐᓂᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᕐᒥᓐᓂᒃᓗ, ᖁᓪᓕᖅ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᓇᕈᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑖ ᐱᕙᒋᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓇᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓚᓂᒃ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᕐᑲᕐᐱᕐᒥᑦ (ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᕐᑲᕐᐱᒃ 2) ᐃᒪᕐᑲᖌᓇᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᕐᒥᓂᕐᓚᓂᒃ 5.7 ᒥᓕᐋ ᓖᑕᓂᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓂᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑖᕐᐱᕐᒥ ᑭᕐᒍᕝᐱᕐᓗᒍᓗ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᕐᑲᕐᐱᐅᑉ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᕐᓚᑕ ᓄᓇᕐᓚᓖᑦᑐᖅ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖁ 1993-ᒥ ᐃᓚᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᕐᑲᕐᐱᒃ 2 ᐃᓂᕐᓚᑕ ᑐᙱᓚᕝᕐᓚ. ᑐᒃᓯᕋᖅᑕᖅ ᓄᑖᕐᒍᓇᐊᕐᑯᔭᖅ ᐊᕐᒥᒃᓕᒥᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᕐᑲᕐᐱᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᒥᓂᕐᓚᓂᒃ 5.6−ᒥᑦ 11.3 ᒥᓕᐋ ᓖᑕᓄᑦ.ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᕐᑲᕐᐱᒃ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᕐᑲᖌᓇᕐᓂᕐᓚᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒍ API 650 ᒪᓕᒥᐊᓕᕐᓚ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᙱᓕᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᒍᓯ 31, 2018-ᒥ. ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕝᕙᖅᑐᖅ 5.7 ᒥᓕᐋ ᓖᑕ ᐅᖅᓯᐊᕐᑲᕐᐱᒃ ᑕᑕᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒥᓗᕐᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᓴᕙᕋᔭᑦ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᕐᓛᑕ. ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᕐᑲᕐᐱᒃ ᑕᑕᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᕐᑲᕐᓗᒍ 299 m3/ᐅᓪᓗᕐᒧᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓂᕐᓚ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᐅᑕᖅ 5.7 ᒥᓕᐋ ᓖᑦ ᐃᒪᖅ ᑕᓯᕐᓂᙳᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᕐᒥᓐᓂ ᖁᓪᓕᖅ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᓇᕈᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑖᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᕐᑲᕝᕐᓚᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᐸᐅᔭᐅᓪᓗ ᐃᒥᖅᑕᕐᐱᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᕐᓂ ᐱᓕᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᑲᖌᓇᕐᓂᕐᓚᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᕐᑲᕐᐱᕐᒥ. ᐃᒪᖅ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᕐᑲᕐᐱᕐᒦᕐᒥᓐᓇᕐᓗᓂ 24 ᐃᑲᕐᕋᓄᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᕐᑲᕐᐱᒃ ᑕᑕᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓯᒃᓗᑎᒃ ᑯᕝᕙᕐᑲᕐᒪᕐᓛᑦ. ᐱᔭᓅᖅᐸᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᑲᖌᓇᕐᓂᕐᓚᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᑐᒃᓯᕋᖅᑕᖅ ᐱᕙᒌᔭᐅᑦ ᑯᕕᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᖅ ᐃᒪᕐᓚ ᑰᒃᑐᒧᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᕐᓚᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᕐᑲᕐᐱᐅᑉ ᑰᒃᑐᓂ ᑕᓇᐅᖅ ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ.

Personnel

Personnel on site: 20

Days on site: 120

Total Person days: 2400

Operations Phase: from 2018-05-15 to 2019-08-01

Operations Phase: from 2018-10-15 to 2028-10-15

Post-Closure Phase: from to

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ

ᓇᒥ	ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᐸ	ᑭᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑖᓂ	ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᒃᓴᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᕆᐊᖕᒐᓐᓂᒃ	ᐃᑦᓴᕐᓂᑕᖃᕐᐱᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᐸ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑰᕙᓗ ᑕᐃᑦᓯᒪᓂᑐᖃᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ	ᖃᓂᓐᓂᖅᐹᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᒃᓰᕕᐅᕙᓗ ᓱᓇᓄᑦ
Iqaluit Power Plant Fuel Farm	Fuel and chemical storage	Commissioners	The fuel tank farm has existed since 1964 and has since then been used to store diesel fuel to power electrical generators. An upgrade was done in 1994 to expand the berm in anticipation of installing another fuel tank.	N/A	North of Iqaluit and 500m from residential area subdivision.
1st water source	Other	Crown	No past activities have been identified in this area. This lake lies on un-surveyed crown land within the Iqaluit municipal boundary.	N/A	west of the power plant and slightly south of the Road to Nowhere subdivision.
2nd water source	Other	Crown	same as 1st water source. This could be a potential 2nd choice for drawing water.	N/A	West of power plant and slightly north of Plateau Subdivision.

ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᓖᓪᓗ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᐅᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ

ᓄᓇᓕᒥᔭᖅ	ᐊᑏᑦ	ᑲᑐᔾᔨᐊᖃᑎᒌᒥᔭᖅ	ᖃᖓᓗ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕆᐊᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ
Information is not available			

ᓚᐃᓴᓐᓰᑦ ᐱᒍᖕᓇᐅᑏ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ

ᓇᒦᕆᐊᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓕᕐᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓗᒥᑦ

South Baffin

ᓚᐃᓴᓐᓰᑦ ᐱᒍᖕᓇᐅᑏ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ

ᒐᕙᒪᒥᔭᐅᔫᑉ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓅᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᓅᖓᔪᓂᒡᓗ ᑲᒪᔩᑦ ᐱᔪᖕᓇᐅᑎᑖᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᓚᐃᓴᓐᓯᓄᓪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᒃᑲᐃᔩᑦ	ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓪᓚᓇᐅᕙ ᓚᐃᓴᓐᓯᑖᕈᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᔪᖕᓇᐅᑎᑖᕈᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᔪᕐᓘᓐᓃᑦ	ᓖᓐᓇ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᕙ	ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᑐᓂᔭᖅ/ ᑐᒃᓯᕐᑑᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ	ᑭᒡᓕᖃᕐᕕᖓ
ᓄᓇᕘᒥ ᐃᒪᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ	May require a water license to draw water from a nearby natural water source.	Not Yet Applied		

	Nature of license is unknown at this time.			

Project transportation types

Transportation Type	ᖁᑦᓂᐅᔨᓪᓚᑦ	ᓂᓇᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᒃᑐᓂᐊᖅᑲᓪᓚᑦ	Length of Use
Land	0	Transport equipment through city to mobilize and demobilize. Crew will travel daily by pickup truck to plant site.	

Project accomodation types

ᓄᓇᓕᒫᖅ

ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ

ᐱᕐᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐅᓴᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᖃᓯᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑰᑕᐃᑦ, ᒥᓪᓗᐊᕈᑏᑦ, ᖃᖓᑕᓲᖅ, ᓄᓇᓯᐅᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ

ᐊᖏᔪᖅ ᐱᕐᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖓ	ᖃᑦᓯᐅᕙᑦ	ᐊᖏᓂᖏᑦ - ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖏᑦ	ᓱᓇᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓂᐊᖅᐸ
Excavator	1	Large	Civil work to gravel berm
Crane	1	20 meters	Hoisting steel into place
Water pump	1	15 m3/hr	Draw water for hydrostatic testing
Welding machine	2	2m3	Weld plate steel together

ᑎᑎᕋᐅᓯᓇᓗᒍ ᐅᖅᓱᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᖅᑕᓖᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ

ᓱᓇᒧᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᒃᓴᓪᒥᐊᖅ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓂᐊᖅᐸ	ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓪᓚᓇᐅᕙ ᐅᖅᓱᒃᓴᓪᒥᐊᖅ	ᖃᑦᓯᐅᕙᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᒃᓴᖃᐅᑏᑦ	ᐆᒃᓴᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖅᑎᕆᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓ	ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒍ	ᐆᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ	ᓱᓇᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓂᐊᖅᐸ
Diesel	fuel	1	205	205	Liters	Run excavator, crane and pump

ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔮᖅᑐᖅ

ᐅᓪᓗ ᑕᒫᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ	ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᒥᖅᑕᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ	ᓇᑭᑦ ᐃᒥᖅᑕᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ
299	Pump a total of 5700 m3 direct from natural ponds using a gas powered water pump. Continuously monitored by qualified personnel.	There are two natural ponds near the power plant which may be used to retrieve water for hydrostatic testing. One is down gradient south of the road to nowhere subdivision and one north of the plateau

ᐊᒃᑑᑦ

ᐊᒃᑑᓕᕆᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ	ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒃᑑᖅ	ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐊᒃᑑᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᐊᓂᐊᖅᑐᕆᔭᐅᕗᑦ	ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᒃᑕᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐸ	ᓴᓗᒪᖅᓴᐅᑎᒃᓴᒃᑲᓐᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ
Information is not available				

ᐊᕙᑎᒥᐅᑕᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ

N/A

Additional Information

SECTION A1: Project Info

SECTION A2: Allweather Road

SECTION A3: Winter Road

SECTION B1: Project Info

SECTION B2: Exploration Activity

SECTION B3: Geosciences

SECTION B4: Drilling

SECTION B5: Stripping

SECTION B6: Underground Activity

SECTION B7: Waste Rock

SECTION B8: Stockpiles

SECTION B9: Mine Development

SECTION B10: Geology

SECTION B11: Mine

SECTION B12: Mill

SECTION C1: Pits

SECTION D1: Facility

SECTION D2: Facility Construction

SECTION D3: Facility Operation

SECTION D4: Vessel Use

SECTION E1: Offshore Survey

SECTION E2: Nearshore Survey

SECTION E3: Vessel Use

SECTION F1: Site Cleanup

SECTION G1: Well Authorization

SECTION G2: Onland Exploration

SECTION G3: Offshore Exploration

SECTION G4: Rig

SECTION H1: Vessel Use

SECTION H2: Disposal At Sea

SECTION I1: Municipal Development

ᐃᓐᓇ ᐊᕐᑎᐅᕆᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑦᓯᐅᕆᓂᖅ: ᓄᓇᕆᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᕐᓂᖅ

The project is located on an existing tank farm. The infrastructure consists of a 5.7 M litre steel tank within a lined gravel berm. The potential water sources are fed by annual snow melt and rain, are not significant in the surrounding watershed and are not connected to the watershed which feeds Lake Geraldine (city potable water source)

ᐃᓐᓇ ᐊᕐᑎᐅᕆᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑦᓯᐅᕆᓂᖅ: ᐅᒪᔪᖅᑕᖃᖅᓂᖅ

The potential water sources are not known to contain fish or any other substantial wildlife.

ᐃᓐᓇ ᐊᕐᑎᐅᕆᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑦᓯᐅᕆᓂᖅ: ᐃᓄᓕᓴᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ-ᐱᕐᓕᐊᔪᓴᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ

The existing tank farm holds the total fuel for the production of electricity for the city. The potential water sources do not substantially contribute to community social, sporting or recreational activities.

ᓴᓗᓴᐃᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᑲᖅᑕᐅᔨᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᕿᓚᐅᒋᔭᕐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖏᓂᖅᓯᓗ

Possible spill risk will be mitigated by lined secondary containment berm. Contractor will have extensive spill response equipment on hand. Positive impacts include a better fuel handling capacity with fewer transfer operations. Potential water sources hold well beyond the volume required for testing purposes.

Cumulative Effects

Over time extended fuel storage will save money and time and eventually affect future power costs.

Impacts

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᐅᑕᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ

ᓴᓇᓂᖅ																									
Other		-	-	-	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Fuel and chemical storage		-	P	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	-	-	-		-	-	-	N	-		P	-	-	-	-
ᐅᔭᖁᒃᑕᕐᓂᖅ																									
Fuel and chemical storage		-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	N	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		P	-	-	-	-
ᐃᑐᑦᑎᕆᓂᖅ																									
-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-

(P = ᐊᑲᐅᓈᕈᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ, N = ᐊᑲᐅᖏᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐸᓚᐅᒥᔾᔪᓯᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᓪᓗ, M = ᐊᑲᐅᖏᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐸᓚᐅᒥᔾᔪᓯᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓪᓗ, U = ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᖅ)