ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ
Nunavut Nukkiksautiit Corporation

ᓯᕗᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᕆᓂᖏᑦ

Iqaluit's Energy Future

ᐊᐃᖓᐃᑦ!

ᖁᔭᓐᓇᒦᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᒃ ᐱᔪᒪᓂᖅᑲᐅᕙᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᐃᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᖓᓂᑦ.

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᑭᒃᓴᖅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᐅᕗᒍᑦ -ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖃᖃᑕᐅᓪᓗᑕ (ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᒃᑯᑦ) - 100%-ᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ-ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᕙᒃᐳᒍᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ. (ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕗᑦ 2017-ᒥ ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᕿᓂᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓂᒃ.

ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᐃᕙᒃᐳᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ-ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᓪᓗ-ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᓂᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᓂᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ. ᐃᒪᓐᓇᖕᒑᖅ ᐅᖃᕐᓗᒍ, ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒃᓴᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑕ ᐊᑐᑦᑎᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᓗᑕ ᓴᓗᒪᔪᒥᒃ, ᑲᔪᓯᔪᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ, ᐊᑭᑐᓗᐊᙱᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᓗᑕ.

ᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᓕᖅᐳᒍᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᑕᓇᐊᒃᓴᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖕᒑᓕᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓅᓐᓂᓇᔪᐊᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓇᔪᒪᓗᒍ.

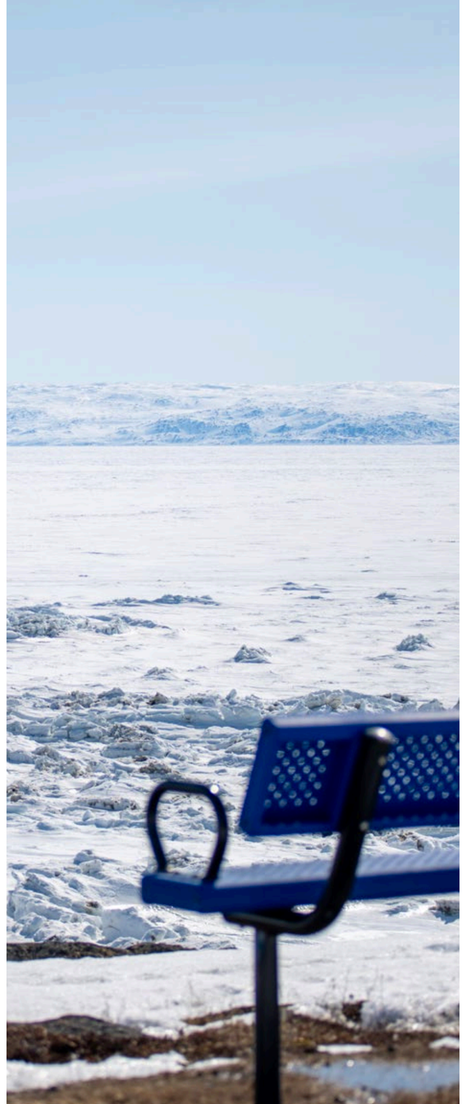
Hello!

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

We are Nunavut Nukkiksautiit 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.



ᖃᓄᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᕙ?

ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ 100%-ᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᒐᔨᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᖅ.

ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑎᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ, ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃ ᑎᑭᑎᑕᐅᕙᒻᒪᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑭᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᖏᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᖃᐅᑎᓂᑦ.ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐊᑭᖓ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥ $2 /ᓖᑕᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ 15 ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᓖᑕᓂᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᒃᑎᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑎᓇᓱᒃᖢᑎᒃ.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᓈᓴᐃᖕᒋᒻᒪᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐅᖅᑰᓴᐅᑎᒧᑦ.

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.

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᓱᐃᒐᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑭᑐᓛᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᓱᓕ ᓈᒻᒪᙱᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᑭᓪᓚᑦᑖᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᖕᒧᑦ. ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᓱᐃᔭᕆᐊᖃᓲᖑᕗᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᓄᑦ, ᐲᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᖏᖅᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕘᒥ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᒃᓴᓂᒃ (ᑖᒃᓲᔭᕈᑎᓱ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖏᑦ).

ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓘᑉ ᐊᑭᖓ ᐊᓯᔾᔩᑲᐅᖅᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᒪᓕᒃᐸᒃᓱᑎᒡᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᓕᕆᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᒪᑭᒪᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒡᔪᐊᓂᒃ. ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔪᓐᓇᐅᑦ ᑯᕕᔪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓄᕆᕐᑑᑎᖓ ᐃᒐᓱᐅᒻᒧᑦ, ᐊᑦᑕᖅᓇᖅᒪᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ, ᓯᓚᖓᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᓅᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᖅᑎᓂᑦ, ᐊᑭᖏᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᖏᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᓱᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ.

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.

ᖃᓄᖅ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᖕᒪᖔᑦ

ᖁᓪᓕᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑖ (ᖁᓪᓖᑦ ᖃᐅᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ) ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᓯᕆᓂᖅᒥᒃ, ᑐᓂᐅᖅᑲᐃᓂᖅᒥᒃ, ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅᒥᒡᓗ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ. ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ.

ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ, ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᖑᒻᒪᑎᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᖅᑲᐃᔭᕆᐊᖃᓕᖅᐳᑦ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐃᒐᓱᐅᑎᓘᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ, ᑐᖅᑯᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒐᓱᐅᑎᑦ ᐃᑭᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ.

ᐊᑐᓪᓚᓇᖃᑦᑕᖕᓂᖅ ᑎᑭᑎᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᖕᓇᖅᑐᒻᒪᕆᐅᕗᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ. ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᐸᐅᔭᕐᑎᓐᓂ ᓄᖅᑲᖓᔾᔪᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐅᐊᔭᖃᑦᑎᐊᙱᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑭᑐᓗᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ—ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᕗᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᑕᐅᑐᒋᐊᖃᙱᔅᓱᓂ.

ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓖᕿᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᔪᖅ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ.

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.

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ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ

ᒫᓐᓇ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᕐᒥ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᐃᖃᓗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑎᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᑭᑐᓗᐊᙱᑦᑐᓂᒃ, ᑕᑎᒋᔭᒃᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᓴᓗᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᑭᓪᓚᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᖅᑰᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᓚᖓᓂᒃ.

ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᓅᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓱᕈᖅᑎᕆᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᓂᖅ ᓱᖕᒋᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᓕᐊᒃ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ—ᐱᔾᔪᑎᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᓐᓇᐃᓪᓕᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥᑦ.

ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᕗᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑦᓴᓂᑦ, ᑲᔪᓯᖕᒋᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅᑯᑎᓕᓐᓂᑦ, ᐊᑭᑐᓗᐊᙱᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᖃᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᑦ, ᐊᕐᖂᒍᖃᑎᒌᙱᑦᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᓱᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ; ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᐊᑭᑐᓗᐊᙱᑦᑐᓂᒃ, ᑕᑎᒋᔭᒃᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᓴᓗᒪᔪᒥᒡᓗ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᒫᓐᓇᓕ ᓯᕗᒧᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔭᕆᐊᖃᓕᖅᐳᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ. ᑐᓴᕐᕕᒋᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᑦᑎᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᑦᑕ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥᒃ ᐱᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᑖᖅᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

Iqaluit's Future Energy State

As is currently happening in Inukjuak, Nunavik, there is a possibility for Iqalungmiut to benefit directly from affordable, reliable, clean electricity to meet both electrical and heating needs.

As the world moves towards decarbonization, the ability and decision to adapt will determine which communities thrive into the future—there is no reason Iqalungmiut cannot thrive in this world.

Our future could be bursting with growth in community programming, sustainable businesses, affordable housing, and intergenerational cultural activities; all of which require affordable, reliable, and clean electricity. Now is the time to start moving forward in this direction. We need to hear from you so we can ensure the energy future Iqalungmiut want is the energy future Iqalungmiut get.

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓐᓇᖅᐹ?

ᐊᒥᓲᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᓅᓯᒪᓕᕇᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓗᒪᓂᖅᓴᒧᑦ, ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥ. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᓅᖃᑎᒌᑎᒍᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂ. ᑲᓛᓪᓖᑦ ᓄᓈᓐᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᓲᕐᓗ, ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕐᓯᒪᕐᔪᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ, ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᓴᓂᓪᓕᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᐃᔅᓛᓐᒥ.

ᐱᖁᑎᕐᔪᐊᑎᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ, ᐱᔭᕆᑐᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᓱᕈᕐᓇᖅᑐᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑎᓇᓱᒃᖢᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕈᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᖢᓯ, ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᓕᕇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ

ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑎᓐᓇᓱᒋᐊᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᓇᖅᑭᑦᑕᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᒋᐊᓚᒃᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᓯᐅᑎᒎᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᔫᑳᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓛᔅᑲᒥ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᑦᑎᐊᖅᑎᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᑐᕈᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᓯᐅᑎᒎᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓯᒫᓂᒃᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᓴᓗᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓅᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ.

Can it be Done?

Many other places around the world have already transitioned to a cleaner, more efficient energy future. It makes environmental, social, and economic sense to do so. Greenland Inuit, for example, have made great progress on this front, in partnership with their neighbours in Iceland.

As with any infrastructure in Nunavut, there can be technical challenges to establishing innovative solutions. That being said, other Arctic communities have already overcome many of the challenges associated with tying renewable energy into diesel microgrids, including the Yukon and Alaska.

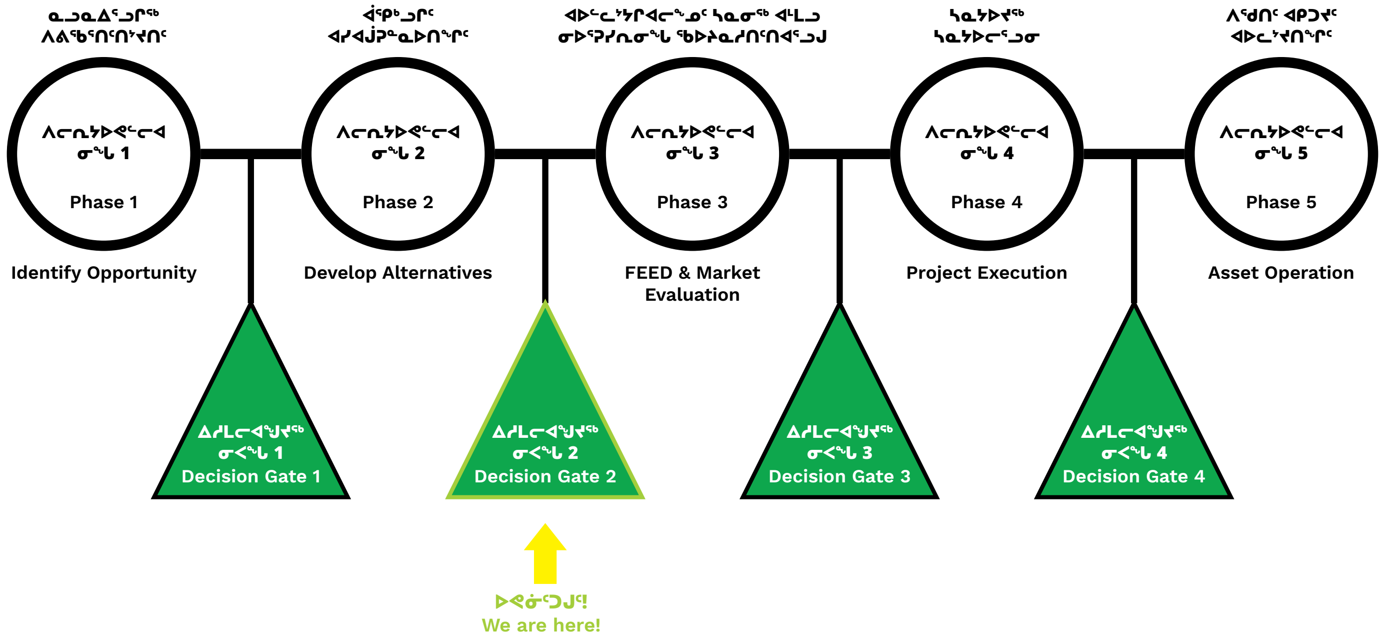
With successfully operating renewable energy facilities working together with diesel microgrids, Nunavummiut have the benefit of learning lessons from others who have already led the way in the Arctic clean energy transition.

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓅᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᕕᖓᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓅᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒍᕐᒍᕗᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕙᓯᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᓪᓗᑕ ᐊᑭᖄᙵᕐᓯᒍᑎᒃ, ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᕆᔭᐅᕙᓂᒃ.

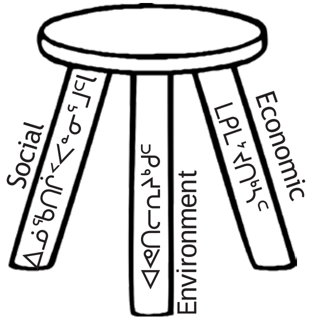
NNC’s Approach

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



ᐊᑐᕐᒥᔪᒍᑦ “ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ-ᐱᔪᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓇᕐᓂᒃ” ᑕᐅᑐᒃᑕᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᓕᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᓂᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ:

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

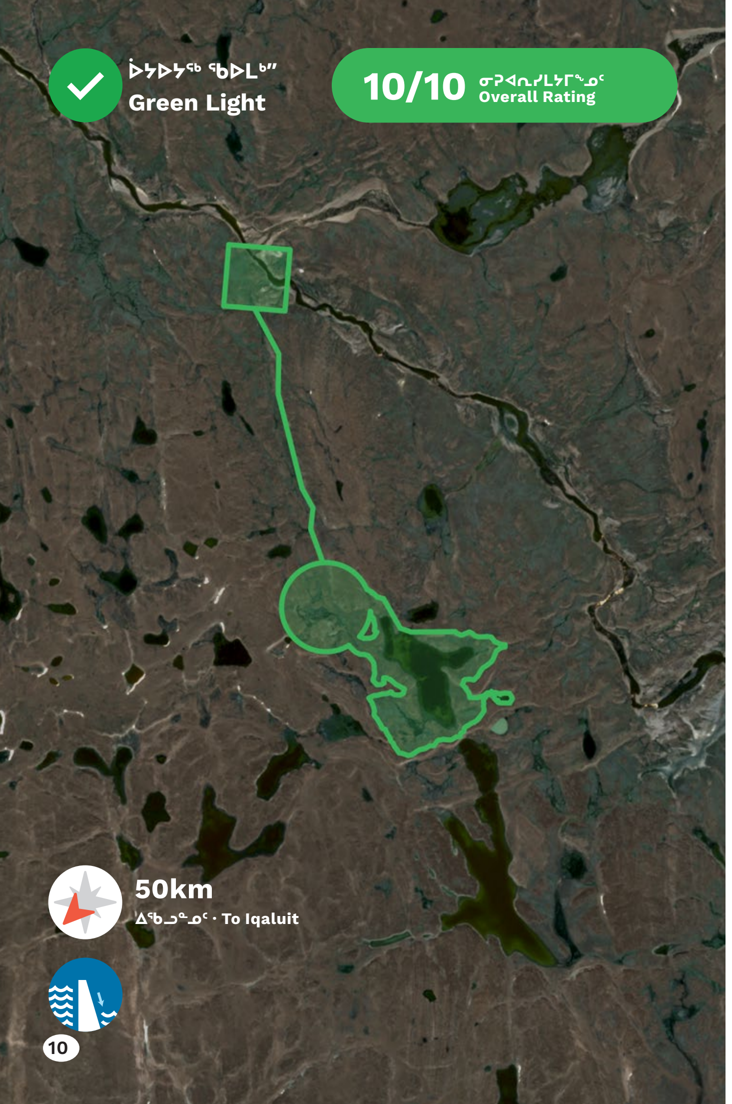


ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓴᖑᕋᐃᓴᓂᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᑯᐃᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᐃᓂᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ (ᑕᒻᒃᑮᒃ ᐱᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᐅᙱᑦᑐᒥᑦ) ᐃᖃᓗᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ. NNC-ᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓕᓲᖑᕗᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᙵᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓕᒫᓂᒃ, ᓇᓃᓐᓂᖏᓪᓗ, ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓇᓕᐊᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓖᕐᒪᖔᑦ (ᐱᑕᖃᖅᐸᑦ) ᑲᔪᓯᑉᓗᒪᖔᑕ.

ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᒃᐸᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒃᑲᓐᓂᖕᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᓛᒥᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᖕᒥᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓅᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐊᒃᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕗᓪᓚᐊᓂᖓᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑉ. ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᕕᖃᓕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔭᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᖕᒪᖔᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᑯᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᕋᓂᒃᓯᒪᓕᖅᐸᑕ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᑎᐊᖅᑐᒥᒡᓗ ᐊᖁᑎᒃᓴᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᔪᖃᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

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.



01 ᒪᑭᓐᑦ ᑰᒃ ᓂᒋᐊᓂᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᕆᔾᒃᑯᑦ
McKeand River South Hydro

ᒪᑭᓐᑦ ᑰᒃ ᓂᒋᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᖖᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᕕᒃᓴᑎᐊᕙᐅᓛᖑᕗᖅ ᐱᐅᓛᒥᒡᓗ ᐊᑭᑭᒡᓕᒋᐊᖅᑎᑎᓂᖏᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᐊᖅᐸᕐᕗᖅ, ᓄᓇ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓐᖏᓛᖑᕗᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖕᒋᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᔾᔨᕐᓇᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᖅ, ᐊᖏᒡᓕᒃᓕᓕᐊᓂᓐᓇᖅᓗᓂᓗ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᖁᓪᓕᖅᐹᖑᕗᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ!

McKeand River South Hydro is our top ranked option and offers the best chance at lowering the cost of electricity in Iqaluit. It is in an area that, from land use study, is least-used for hunting and fishing. This option is scalable, and can expand and grow as Iqaluit grows. It is the top-recommended site!

ᓇᐃᓈᖅᑐᑦ

- ✓ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᑭᑭᓛᒥᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖕᒋᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ (ᐃᓚᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃ)
- ✓ ᑕᒪᓇ ᐊᖏᒡᓕᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑐᓐᓇᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ
- ✓ ᐊᑎᒃᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᖕᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ
- ✓ ᐃᓱᐊᕿᖕᒋᓛᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓖᕌᒃᓴᓂᑦ
- ✓ ᐅᓄᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖕᒋᔪᓂᐅᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕕᒃᓴᓄᑦ (ᐊᑎᒋᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᖅ)
- ✓ ᒥᓪᓗᐊᕈᑎᓪᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᖁᑎ ᐃᓚᔾᔪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᑎᓐᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ
- ? ᐅᖓᓯᖕᓂᖓ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ (50km)
- ? ᐃᒪᒃᑯᕕᒃᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ
- ? ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᖅ
- ? ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᑎᐊᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ

Summary

- ✓ Results in the lowest cost of electricity for all options (including diesel)
- ✓ High degree of scalability (we can increase the output as Iqaluit grows)
- ✓ Low to medium technical risks
- ✓ Lowest emissions of all options
- ✓ Few observations of land use compared to other options (lowest reported)
- ✓ Pumped storage can be added in future as Iqaluit grows
- ? Distance to Iqaluit (50km)
- ? Some water storage required
- ? Not previously studied
- ? Requires careful study of caribou migration

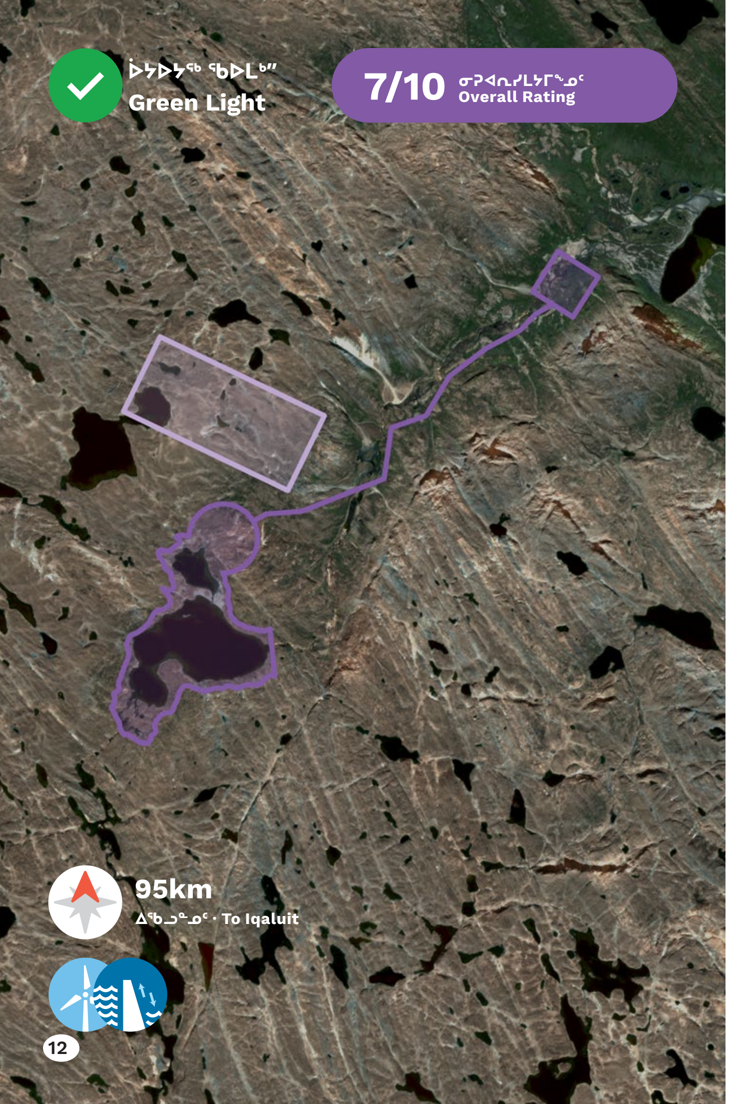
100%

ᐊᑐᓗᐊᕈᓐᓃᖅᓂᖅ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᖅᑯᖅᓂᖅᒥ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ

Reduction in Diesel Consumption for Electricity Generation

ᐅᕝᕙ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕈᒃ ᐃᓕᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᑦ ᓇᓖᕌᒃᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ

Scan here to learn more about this project option



02

ᕿᑭᕐᓈᔭᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᐃᒪᖓ + ᐊᓄᕆ
Jaynes Inlet Hydro + Wind

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᖁᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᕕᒃᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᓂᐊᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᐊᑦᑕᖅᓇᓗᐊᖖᒋᓪᓗᓂᓗ, ᐱᕕᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐊᔪᕐᓇᙱᓚᖅ ᕿᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᓚᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᒥᓪᓗᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓯᓯᒪᕝᕕᖕᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᒧᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥ ᐊᖏᒡᓕᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᓂᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕆᔭᖓᓂᒃ. ᑖᔅᓱᒪ ᐃᓂᐅᔫᑉ ᓯᒡᔭᖓᓂ, ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᒍᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᒫᒍᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᒪᐃᑎᑦᑎᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᖅ, ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᐱᙳᐃᔭᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖖᒋᔅᔪᓂᐅᒃ ᒪᑭᐊᓐ ᓂᒋᐊᓂ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓱᓕ ᓴᖖᒋᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖕᒎᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ.

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 requiest suggest it could have higher impact on hunting, fishing and recreation activities compared to McKeand South, but it is still a strong option.

ᓇᐃᓈᖅᑐᑦ

- ✓ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ (ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᓂᒡᓚᓯᖕᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓄᓪᓗ)
- ✓ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ (ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖓᓗ ᑕᑎᒋᔭᒃᓴᐅᓂᖓᓗ)
- ✓ ᑭᖑᓂᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᖁᓪᓗᒍ
- ✓ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᑐᖅ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᓕᒃ ᑕᑎᒋᔭᒃᓴᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ
- ✓ ᐊᑭᑭᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᑐᔪᑦ ᐊᑭᖏᑦ ᐊᓂᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ; ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᑦ ᐊᑭᒃᓰᒋᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ
- ✓ ᒥᓪᓗᐊᕈᑎᓕᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᖁᑎ ᐃᓚᔭᐅᔭᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᖅᑎᓐᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ
- ? ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓛᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᐃᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᓲᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᒎᖕᒎᕈᓐᓇᖅᔪᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑖᓄᑦ
- ? ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ, ᓇᑦᑏᑦ, ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒨᒪᔦᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᒃᑐᓕᐊᕐᕕᐅᓲᑦ
- ? ᐃᓂᖓ ᐃᒥᖅᑕᕐᕕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᑰᖕᒥᑦ ᓂᓚᖕᒥᓪᓗ.
- ? ᐃᓪᓗᕋᑖᑦ ᖃᓂᒌᔭᓂ
- ? ᐅᓄᖖᒋᓐᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᒍᒋᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᓛᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᖕᒎᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ

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%

ᐊᑐᓗᐊᕈᓐᓃᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ

Reduction in Diesel Consumption for Electricity Generation

ᐅᕘᓇ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕈᒃ ᐃᓕᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒍᑦ ᓇᓃᕋᓚᒃᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ

Scan here to learn more about this project option

03

ᓂᐊᖁᖑᖅ ᐊᓄᕆ
Niaqunguk Wind

ᑖᓐᓇ ᖁᑦᑎᓛᖑᔪᖅ “ᐊᑖᓄᑐᐊᖅ” ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂᑦ. ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒐᑕ ᖃᓂᒋᒻᒪᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒦᒐᓂ, ᓄᓇ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᒥ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐃᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᓗᐊᙱᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ, ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓪᓗ. ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᓂᐊᓂᖕᒐ ᖁᑦᑎᓗᐊᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᕐᒨᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᓕ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑎᑦ.

This is the highest ranking “wind only” option for Iqaluit. It is close to town and not in an area, from the land use report, that was noted for frequent hunting and fishing. It has been identified as a low risk site for animals, including birds. The energy output is not as high as hydro and you will still need diesel.

ᓇᐃᓈᖅᑐᑦ

- ✓ ᓂᒡᓚᓱᖕᓂᖅᐹᖑᔪᖅ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖁᐊᖅᖀᕐᓇᕐᓂᖓ
- ✓ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ
- ✓ ᐊᑭᑭᓛᒥᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᖕᒐ
- ✓ ᐊᓄᕆᕐᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᑐᕈᓐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᒃ
- ✓ ᖃᓂᓛᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ (14km)
- ✓ ᐊᕙᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥ
- ? 60% ᑐᖕᒑᓂ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓲᖑᕗᑦ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ
- ? ᐳᖅᑐᔪᑦ CO2 ᐃᓯᐊᕿᓃᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᙱᔅᓱᓂᐅᒃ ᐃᒪᖕᒧᑦ ᓇᓖᒌᒐᒃᓴᑦ (ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᖃᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᓱᓕ)
- ? ᓇᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓ ᑕᐅᑐᖕᒑᖅᓱᒍ ᐃᒪᕐᒨᖅᑐᖅ (15 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ)
- ? ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓯᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᓖᑦ ᑕᑎᒋᔭᒃᓴᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ
- ? ᐊᓯᔾᔨᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᖕᒧᑦ

Summary

- ✓ Lowest cold climate risk
- ✓ Low geotech risk
- ✓ Lowest development time
- ✓ Highest wind energy potential
- ✓ Closest development to town (14km)
- ✓ 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

45.5%

ᐊᑐᓗᐊᕈᓐᓃᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ

Reduction in Diesel Consumption for Electricity Generation

ᐅᕚᓇ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕈᒃ ᐃᓕᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᓖᒌᒐᒃᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ

Scan here to learn more about this project option

04

ᓂᐊᖁᙳᖅ ᐊᓄᕆ
Jaynes Inlet Wind

ᐃᓚᖓ ᐅᖓᓯᓛᖑᖃᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᙶᖅᑐᖅ, ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᓄᕆᕐᔪᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒦᓪᓗᓂ. ᑕᑭᓂᖓ ᐅᐊᔭᐅᑉ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᑖᔅᓱᒧᖓ ᐱᕕᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᓂᐊᖁᙳᖅ ᐊᓄᕆᒧᑦ ᐊᑭᑭᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓗᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓗᓂ.

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.

ᓇᐃᓈᖅᑐᑦ

- ✓ ᓂᒡᓚᓱᖕᓂᖅᐹᖑᔪᖅ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖁᐊᖅᓵᕐᓇᕐᓂᖓ
- ✓ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ
- ✓ ᐊᑭᑭᓛᒥᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᑕ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᖓ
- ✓ ᐸᒡᕕᓇᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᑦ/ᐊᖅᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒨᖅᑐᑦ
- ✓ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᖓ ᐊᓄᕆᒨᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᒃ
- ? 60% ᑐᖔᓂ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓲᖑᕗᑦ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ
- ? ᐳᖅᑐᔪᑦ CO2 ᐃᓯᐊᕿᓃᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᙱᓪᓗᓂᐅᒃ ᐃᒪᖕᒧᑦ ᓇᓖᕌᒐᒃᓴᑦ (ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᖃᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᓱᓕ)
- ? ᓇᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓ ᑕᐅᑐᖔᖅᓗᒍ ᐃᒪᕐᒨᖅᑐᖅ (15 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ)
- ? ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᓖᑦ ᑕᑎᒋᔭᒃᓴᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ
- ? ᐊᓯᔾᔨᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᖕᒧᑦ
- ? ᐅᐊᔭᑯᑖᖑᔭᕆᐊᓕᒃ

Summary

- ✓ Lowest cold climate risk
- ✓ Low geotech risk
- ✓ Lowest development time
- ✓ Less intrusive to marine habitat/ migration routes then 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

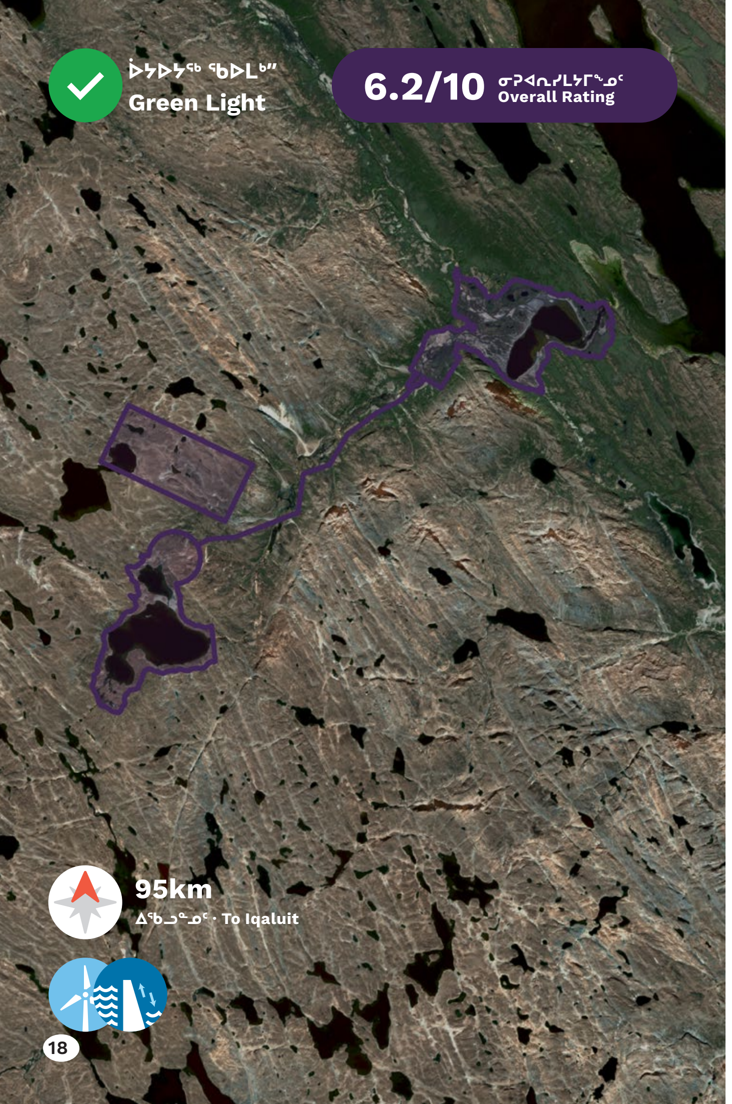
49%

ᐊᑐᓗᐊᕈᓐᓃᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒧᑦ
ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ

Reduction in Diesel Consumption
for Electricity Generation

ᐅᕘᓇ ᐊᔅᓯᓕᐅᕈᒃ
ᐃᓕᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ
ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᓖᕌᒐᒃᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ

Scan here to learn
more about this
project option



05 ᔭᐃᓐᔅ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᒃ ᒥᓪᓗᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᒃᑯᕕᒃ + ᐊᓄᕆ

Jaynes Inlet Pumped Storage + Wind

ᒥᓗᑲᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓯᓯᒪᕝᕕᒃ ᐃᓚᖓ ᑖᔅᓯᒪ ᐱᕕᒃᓴᐅᑉ ᐊᖏᒃᓕᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᓂᐊᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᙱᔅᓱᓂᐅᒃ ᓂᐊᖁᖑᖅ ᐊᓄᕆ, ᐱᕕᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᓪᓗᓂ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᓲᖃᐃᒻᒪ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎ ᓱᓕ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᙱᒻᒪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ, ᓇᓗᓇᕈᔾᔪᒃᑐᖅ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᕐᓱᓂᓗ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᒃᐸᑕ ᑖᔅᓯᒥᙶ ᐃᓂᒃᓴᒥᒃ, ᑐᑭᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᒍ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᕕᒃᓴᖅ.

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.

ᓇᐃᓈᖅᑐᑦ

- ✓ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓯᖅᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ (ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᓂᒡᓚᓱᖕᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓄᓪᓗ)
- ✓ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ (ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖓᓗ ᑕᑎᒋᔭᒃᓴᐅᓂᖓᓗ)
- ✓ ᑭᖑᓂᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᖁᓪᓗᒍ
- ✓ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᑐᖅ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᓕᒃ ᑕᑎᒋᔭᒃᓴᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ
- ✓ ᐊᑭᑭᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᑐᔪᑦ ᐊᑭᖏᑦ ᐊᓂᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ; ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᑦ ᐊᑭᒃᓯᒋᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᓖᑦ
- ? ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓛᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᐃᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᓲᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᒎᖕᒑᕈᓐᓇᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᓕᓲᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑖᓄᑦ
- ? ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ, ᓇᑦᑏᑦ, ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐃᑦ, ᐊᓪᒎᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᓪᒪ ᑐᒃᑐᓕᐊᕐᕕᐅᓲᑦ
- ? ᐃᓂᖓ ᐃᒥᖅᑕᕐᕕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᑰᖕᒥᑦ ᓂᓚᖕᒥᓪᓗ.
- ? ᐃᒡᓗᕋᓛᑦ ᖃᓂᒌᔭᓂ
- ? ᐅᓄᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᔅᓱᒋᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᓛᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᖕᒑᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ
- ? ᐱᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᕈᑎ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᓕᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᒥᓪᓗᐊᕈᑎᒃᑯᕕᖕᒧᑦ

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%

ᐊᑐᓗᐊᕈᓐᓃᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ

Reduction in Diesel Consumption for Electricity Generation

ᐅᕚᓇ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕈᒃ ᐃᓕᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᓖᕌᒐᒃᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ

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ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᒪᒃ”
Red Light

0.9/10 ᓂᕈᐊᕆᓯᒪᔭᒥᓐᓄᑦ
Overall Rating

24km
ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓄᑦ · To Iqaluit

06

ᐊᑯᓕᖅᑯᑕᖅ ᐊᓄᕆ
Armshow Wind

ᑭᒍᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᖃᒥᕈᔪᖃᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ, ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓂ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᙱᔾᔪᓂ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ, ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᓐᓂᖅ, ᑭᐱᙳᐃᔭᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᑦ. ᑐᓵᕙᑦᑎᒋᑦ. ᓇᓖᖂᖁᔅᓴᓕᒫᑦ ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ.

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.

ᓇᐃᓈᖅᑐᑦ

- ✓ 51.5% ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᑐᕈᓯᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᒦᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ
- ✓ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔨᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ (ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᓂᒡᓚᓱᓐᓂᖓᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᕆᔾᔨᑎᓗ)
- ✓ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᕈᑎ
- ✓ ᐊᖏᔪᐊᓗᒃ MW ᐃᓄᒍᓇᕐᓂᖓ
- ✗ ᐅᕐᑯᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᒦᓐᖔᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ
- ✗ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᒡᕕᐅᓪᓗ
- ✗ ᓄᓇᑐᔪᕐᔪᐊᓂᒃ ᓱᕋᒃᑎᓇᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᖕᔪᐊᕐᕕᐅᓲᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ
- ✗ ᐃᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᕕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ (ᕿᓚᓗᒐᖅ, ᐊᕐᕕᒃ, ᐊᒻᒨᒪᔪᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅ, ᐊᕿᒡᒋᖅ, ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐸᐅᕐᖓᖅᓯᐅᕐᓂᖅ).
- ✗ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓄᑦ, ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᕆᐅᖅᓴᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᒪᒃᑯᓐᓂᖅᓴᓄᑦ
- ✗ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖃᕐᓇᙱᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᖁᐊᖅᓵᕐᓇᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ “ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᖅ”

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%

ᐊᑐᓗᐊᕈᓐᓃᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ

Reduction in Diesel Consumption for Electricity Generation

ᐅᕘᓇ ᐊᔅᓯᓕᐅᕈᒃ ᐃᓕᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᓖᕋᒃᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ

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