ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᑖᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓐ
Nunavut Nukkiksautiit Corporation

ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖓ
IQALUIT NUKKIKSAUTIIT PROJECT

ᐃᒥᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓄᑦ: ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᑎᑦ, ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑎᕗᑦ

WATER POWER FOR IQALUIT: YOUR QUESTIONS, OUR ANSWERS

ᒪᐃ 2025
May 2025

ᐅᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ
ABOUT NNC

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᐅᑯᐊ 100% ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ-ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑕᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ. ᐅᓇ ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᓴᓇᓲᖑᕗᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ.

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᓴᕿᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 2017 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᕿᓂᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᓴᕿᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ-ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ-ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᕐᕕᒋᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ.

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 ᓄᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ

ᐅᓇ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖓ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᒃᓴᖅ ᐊᓯᕈᐃᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᕈᓯᖕᒐᓂᒃ.

ᐅᓇ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᖅᐳᖅ ᐃᒫᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᖃᕐᕕᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᑕᒫᓂ ᑰᒐᓗᒃ, ᖃᓂᒋᔭᓂ 60 ᑭᓚᒦᑕᔅ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ. ᐊᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᖕᒐᒍᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᒥᔪᑦ.

ᐅᓇ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᓂᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᕐᕕᑦᓗᐊᑕᐅᓕᕐᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ, ᐃᓇᖕᒋᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑏᓱᒧᖅᑐᖅ-ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎ ᓱᕈᖅᓴᐃᓐᖏᓪᓗᓂ, ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑎᖃᕐᓗᓂ. ᐅᓇᖅᑕᐅᖅ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᕐᑰᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᔨᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᓱᕐᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᒃᓯᐅᕐᕕᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᒐᓂ.

IQALUIT NUKKIKSAUTIIT PROJECT

The Iqaluit Nukkiksautiit Project is a renewable power project that has the potential to transform Iqaluit's energy landscape.

The Project is proposing a water power plant along the river at Kuugaluk, about 60 km northeast of Iqaluit. Wind turbines along the access road to the site may also be included.

The Project could replace diesel-generated electricity with clean, renewable power, becoming Iqaluit's main electricity source. It could also 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.

ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᕋᓛᓄᑦ ᒥᔅᓵᓄᑦ

ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ 2025, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᑭᒃᓴᐅᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᓄᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒧᑦ. ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᑭᒃᓴᐅᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒧᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᒥ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᓲᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᓖᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᕋᒫᑦ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᕙᒍᑦ ᖃᕋᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕐᕕᖓᒍᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ

www.nunavutcleanenergy.ca

ABOUT THIS BOOKLET

In early 2025, NNC held public information sessions in Iqaluit and Panniqtuuq on the Iqaluit Nukkiksautiit Project. NNC provided information on the Project, the milestones, and what the next steps are for studying the Project's potential. An informative booklet can be found on our website at www.nunavutcleanenergy.ca

ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᓴᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕙᑎᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᐃᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ. ᑐᓂᓯᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂ ᕿᓯᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᑦᑭᑦᓴᐅᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᓯᕗᒧᒋᐊᓚᐅᖅᑎᓐᓇᒍ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ.

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᑦᑭᑦᓴᐅᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ ᓯᕗᑦᓕᐅᓯᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᖃᕐᓗᑎ ᐃᖃᓗᒻᒥᐅᑕᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᓂᓕᒫᖑᔪᓂᑦ.

ᐅᑯᐊ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᕋᓛᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᑦᑐᒥᒨᖓᓛᓂᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᓂᑦ.

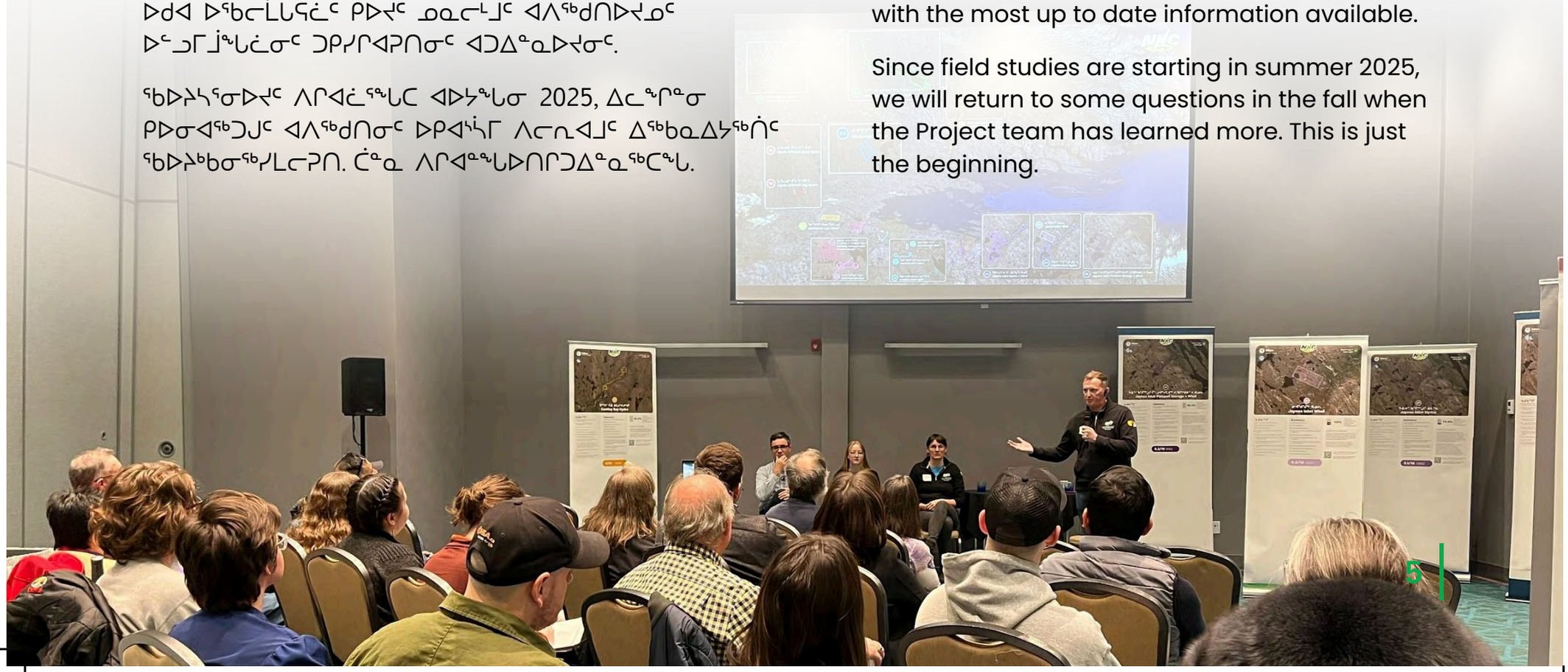
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᓛᖕᖓᑕ ᐊᐅᔭᖓᓂ 2025, ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂ ᑭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᓵᓴᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒧᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᕈᑎ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᒋᐊᓐᖓᐅᑎᒋᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑕᖓ.

Community members had questions about the Project and its potential environmental impacts. They also shared their thoughts on what NNC needs to consider before going ahead with the Project.

NNC prioritizes input from Iqalungmiut and Panniqtummiut in all Project decision making.

This booklet responds to community questions with the most up to date information available.

Since field studies are starting in summer 2025, we will return to some questions in the fall when the Project team has learned more. This is just the beginning.



ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᕋᓛᓂᑦ, ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᔅᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᓐᖓᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓂᖕᒋᑎᒍᑦ.

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᔪᑦ:

ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ
ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔫᑉ ᐊᖏᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᕌᖓᖏᑦ
ᐊᓄᕆᒧᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ
ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ
ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑕᖏᖅᑐᒍ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖃᕐᒪᖔᖅ
ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ
ᐅᐸᒐᔅᓴᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖅ

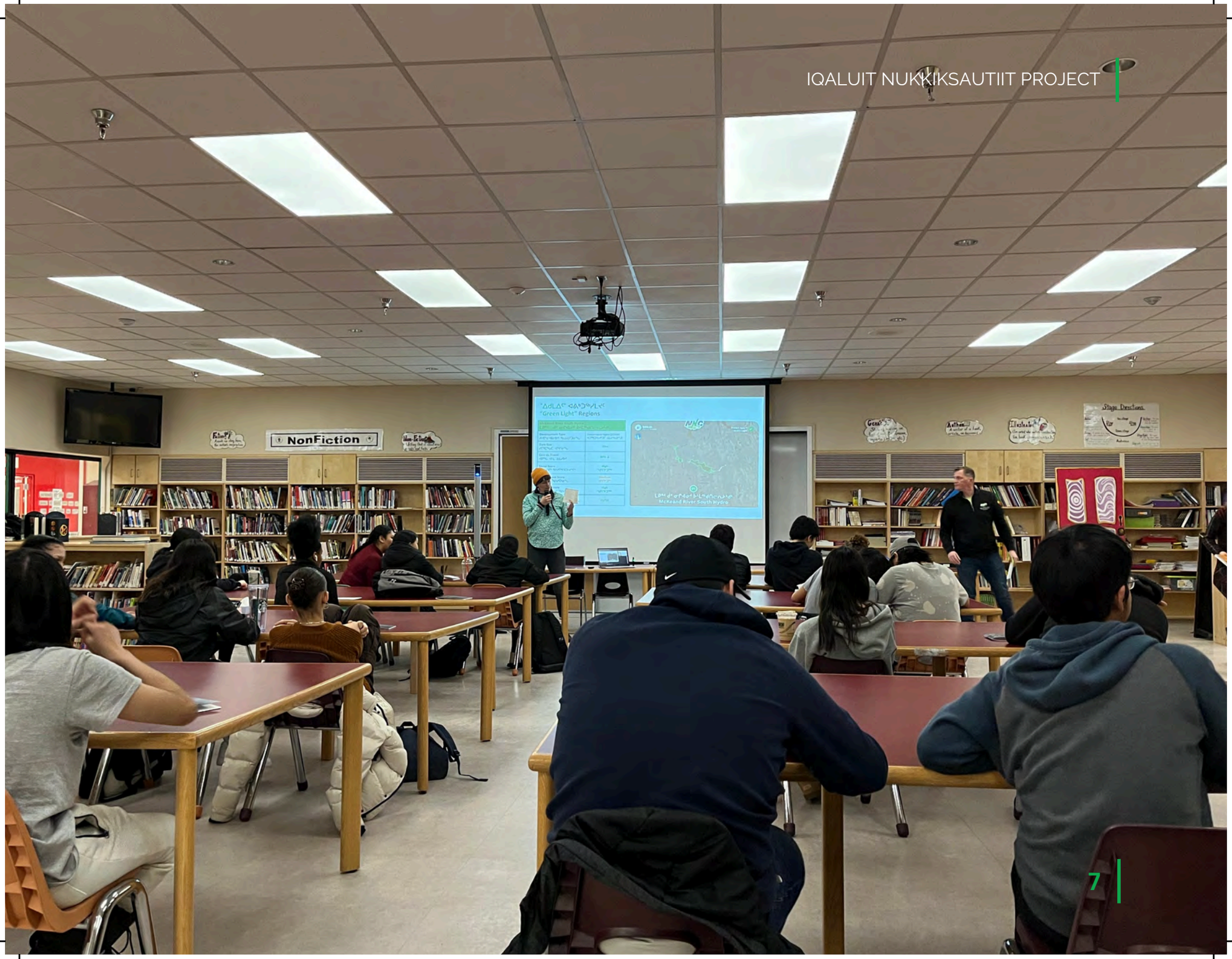
Throughout this booklet, questions and answers are grouped by theme.

The themes include:

SITE SELECTION
PROJECT SIZE AND GOALS
WIND TURBINES
ENVIRONMENTAL
HOW IT ALL WORKS
OTHER TECHNOLOGIES
ACCESS ROAD

ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎ
QUESTIONS

ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑎ
ANSWERS


NonFiction
"Green Light" Regions
Stage Directions

ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ

2024-ᒥ, ᐃᖃᓗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓛᖓᓂ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒦᖕᒑᖅᑐᓂ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᐸᐅᔭᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᑦᑐᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ. ᓂᕈᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖁᕝᕙᓯᓐᓂᓕᐲᑦᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒧᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑕᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 16-ᓂᑦ ᓇᓖᕋᓴᓴᓂᑦ (ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᑎ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᓐᓄᑦ) ᐃᓅᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐃᒥᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᑦ ᑰᖓᓂ **ᑰᒫᓗᒃ** (ᒪᑭᐊᓐ ᑰᖓ ᓂᒋᖓᓂ) ᖁᕝᕙᓯᓐᓂᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᐅᓛᖑᓪᓗᓂ ᓇᓖᕋᓴᓴᖅ, ᑐᖏᓕᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ **ᐃᒥᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓄᕆᒧᑦ**, ᐊᒻᒪ **ᓂᐊᕐᑯᓐᖓᑰᖅ ᐊᓄᕆ**. ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑐᑦ (ᐅᐸᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ) ᐊᖏᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ, 76% ᐊᖏᖅᑐᑎ ᐃᒥᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᑰᒫᓗᒻᒥ.

SITE SELECTION

Iqalungmiut voted to choose the best location and technology for a renewable energy project that could get the city off of diesel. The vote used a ranked ballot system.

Project team experts evaluated 16 options (including continuing with diesel) for social, environmental, and technical viability.

Water power on the river at **Kuugaluk** (McKeand River South) was ranked as the best option, followed by **Jaynes Inlet Hydro and Wind**, and **Niaqunguk Wind**. Voters (those who attended the engagement sessions) agreed, with 76% in favour of water power at Kuugaluk.

ᑰᒫᓗᒃ ᐃᒥᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕐᕕᒃ ᑕᑯᔅᓴᐅᓛᖑᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ:

- ᐊᓯᔾᔨᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖃᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᒦᖓᖅᑐᓂ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓂ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᓯᓕᒫᖏᓐᓂ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.
- ᐃᓂᖃᖅᑐᓂ ᖁᕝᕙᓇᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐸᐅᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᕈᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ.
- ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᔅᓱᕈᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ.
- ᖁᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᓂᕐᒧ ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖃᕐᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᔅᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᑎᓛᖑᓪᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᐊᔾᔨᒋᑎᓐᖑᐊᖅᑐᒍ ᐊᓯᓕᒫᖏᓐᓄ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᐅᓕᖅᑲᖅ, 2025, ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᓂᕐᓗᑎ ᒥᔅᓵᓄᑦ:

- ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖓᓂ, ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᑎ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ, ᑎᒻᒥᐊᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ.
- ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᖓ ᐃᖃᓗᒻᒥᐅᑕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᕐᒥᐅᑕᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᓇᓚᐅᖅᑕᖓ ᓯᕗᓕᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ.
- ᓄᓇᖓ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂ ᑰᒫᓗᒃ.
- ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔭᓇᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᓕᓇᐊᖅ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖏᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᑦᑎᐊᓂᕐᒥᑦ.

Kuugaluk water power stood out because:

- It has the potential to replace Iqaluit's diesel use with renewable power better than any of the other sites.
- It has room to increase power generation as the city grows.
- It has fewer technical challenges.
- QIA-led interview with Elders showed lowest Inuit land use in the area, compared to all other sites.

More studies will take place in summer, 2025, to learn about:

- Wildlife in the area, including land animals, birds, and fish.
- How the land is used by Iqalungmiut and Panniqtummiut, and was used by ancestors.
- Soil and rock around Kuugaluk.
- Other technical details needed to plan the project safely and responsibly.

ᐃᓱᒪᒋᖃᓯᐅᑎᓯᒪᕕᓯᐅᑉ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖁᑦᓕᖅ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᓯᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂ? ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᕝᑦ ᐋᒃᓱ ᐊᐊᕝ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ?

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED THE PREVIOUS DATA THAT WAS COLLECTED BY QEC? WHAT ABOUT AXEL HAVE'S INFORMATION?

ᐃ̇, ᖁᑦᓕᖅ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᓯᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᖃᑎᑏᒍᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᖕᒑᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᑯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᖅᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᕋᓱᐊᖅᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂ ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᔪᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐋᒃᓱ ᐊᐋᕝ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕕᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᖓᒪᑕ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒋᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᖁᑦᓕᖅ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᓯᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᑦᓚᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓂ ᖁᓖᑦ ᐊᖁᒍᓂᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᒪᖅᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᕋᓱᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᖅᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ. ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᐅᖕᒋᖅᔪᐊᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓂᒃᓴᕆᓇᓱᒃᑕᖓ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᔅᓱᒪᓂ - ᓄᖕᖓᕈᑦ (ᑲᖏᖅᓱᒃ ᒪᖅᕈᖕᓂ ᑰᖕᕕᐅᔪᖅ/ᐋᒻᒫ ᑰᖕᖓ). ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓪᓗᐊᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ NNC-ᑯᑦ ᖁᒥᖅᕈᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖕᒑᕈᓐᓴᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᒋᐊᓕᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ.

Yes, QEC shared all their past studies on water power near Iqaluit with us. It is our understanding that Axel Have's work was part of the information they provided.

QEC did some great work over 10 years ago on water power potential for Iqaluit. There was significant community push-back around the site that was chosen at that time – Nunngarut (Bay of Two Rivers / Armshow River). This was the main reason NNC looked at other options when we re-started the project.

ᐊᖅᑯᓯᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᖅ ᑰᒫᓗᖕᒧᑦ ᓇᑉᐸᖓᓂ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᐊᓗᖕᒧᐊᖓᔪᖅ, ᑰᒡᕕᐅᓪᓗᓂᓗ ᑰᖕᒥᖕᒫᖅᑐᒥᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᐹ ᑕᐅᕗᖓ?

THE PROPOSED ROAD TO KUUGALUK GOES HALFWAY TO CUMBERLAND SOUND. WILL THE PROJECT AFFECT THAT AREA?

ᐃᖃᐃ. ᑰᑦ ᑰᒃᑐᖅ ᑰᒫᓗᖕᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐊᓗᖕᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᒍᓂ, ᐊᓯᔾᔨᓂᐊᖅᐹ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᒪᖅ ᑰᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᖕᒫᑦ.

ᒫᓐᓇ, ᑰᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑉ ᐃᓚᐃᓐᓇᖕᒐ ᒪᓕᒃᓱᒍ, ᒪᕐᑯᖕᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᖃᓐᓂᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᑯ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᒍᓂ, ᐃᒪᖅ ᑰᑦᑎᐊᖏᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᖅ.

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᔪᒪᓪᓗᑕ ᑭᓱᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐅᑎᓂ ᑐᑭᖃᕋᔭᕐᒪᖕᒫᑕ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐊᓗᖕᒥ. ᓂᕆᐅᒃᑐᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖃᕈᒪᓪᓗᑕ ᑭᓱᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᖕᒪᖕᒫᑦᑕ ᖁᓚᒻᒥᐅᓛᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᑐᐊᕈᑦᑎᒍᑦ. ᐊᓱᐃᓛᒃ, ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᒥᐅᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᖃᑦᑎᐊᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑉ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ.

Maybe. The river at Kuugaluk flows into Cumberland Sound, and if the project is built, there could be changes to how water flows out.

Right now, the river's flow changes with the seasons, through rain, snow, and melting ice. If this project is built, water would flow more consistently throughout the year.

We are doing studies to understand what these changes could mean for plants and animals in Cumberland Sound. We look forward to sharing what we learn as soon as we have the results. Then, Iqalungmiut and Panniqtuumiut will have good information to make decisions about this project.

ᓯᒥᒃᑕᐅᑎ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᐊᓂ ᑲᖏᖅᓘᑉ – ᖃᓄᐃᓗᐊᒧᑦᓕ ᓈᓚᒃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᙱᓚᑦ?

ᖁᑦᓕᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᓯᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ 15-ᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓈᓕᖅᑐᖅ, ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᐃᓂᓪᓗᐊᑖᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔫᒃ:

- ᓄᙱᕈᑦ (ᑲᖏᖅᓱᒃ ᒪᕐᕉᖕᓂ ᑰᒐᐅᔪᖅ/ᐋᒻᓲ ᑰᖓ)
- ᕿᒋᕆᐊᔾᕐᕕᒃ (ᔭᐃᓐᓴ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᒃ)

ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓃᖕᓄᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᙱᕈᑦ. ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑏᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᑦ.

ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᖁᑦᓕᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᓯᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕈᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᖅᓴᐃᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᒃᓴᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᕐᕕᒃ, ᑭᓱᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᕙᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ ᑕᐃᔅᓱᒪᓂ.

ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᓕᖅᑭᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ 6 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓂ, ᑕᐃᔅᓱᒪᓂᓗ NNC-ᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᓕᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᐃᒍᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐊᑕᖏᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᑎᓪᓗᑕ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᓗᒃᑖᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᓃᑦ ᓄᙱᕈᒻᒥᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒃᓴᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓱᖅᑯᐃᓇᑦᑎᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ – ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᕝᕕᖃᖅᑯᔨᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ. ᕿᒡᒋᕆᔭᕐᕕᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᑕᖃᓚᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᑦᑕᐅᖅ, ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᕐᕕᐅᓚᔪᒃᓱᓂ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ, ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓂ ᑎᑭᐅᒪᓗᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓚᐅᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᑰᒐᓗᒃᑐᑦ.

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᓗᒃᑖᓂ, ᐃᓚᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ, ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ NNC-ᑯᓐᓄᑦ. ᓈᓚᓪᓚᑦᑖᖅᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓕᕆᑦᑎᐊᕋᓱᓪᓚᕆᒃᓗᑕ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖕᒐᕈᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ:

- ᐃᒃᐱᒍᓱᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᖓᓂᒃ
- ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖃᖕᒋᓛᖑᑎᓐᓇᓱᐊᕐᓗᑎᒍᑦ
- ᒪᑭᒪᔾᔪᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ

THERE WAS A DAM THAT WAS APPROVED BY ELDERS ACROSS THE BAY – WHY ARE THEY NOT BEING LISTENED TO?

When QEC was looking into water power for Iqaluit 15 years ago, two main sites were chosen:

- Nunngarut (Armshow River / Bay of Two Rivers)
- Qigirrijaarvik (Jaynes Inlet)

Many concerns were raised about both locations, especially Nunngarut. Some of those concerns were voiced by Elders.

Public concerns, and QEC's difficulties with raising enough money to build a water power plant, are what stopped the project at that time.

The Qikiqtani Inuit Association started to reconsider the idea of water power about 6 years ago, around the time when NNC was set up as the renewable energy arm of Qikiqtaaluk Corporation.

When we did a complete review of all the information available, concerns around needing to protect Nunngarut as an important cultural resource were very clear – Inuit didn't want development happening there. Qigirrijaarvik still had some concerns, too, as a popular area for fishing and hunting. As well, the ability of this site to meet Iqaluit's electrical load is not as good as Kuugaluk.

Feedback from all Nunavummiut, including Elders, is very important to NNC. We listen seriously to this feedback and do our best to make sure renewable power options:

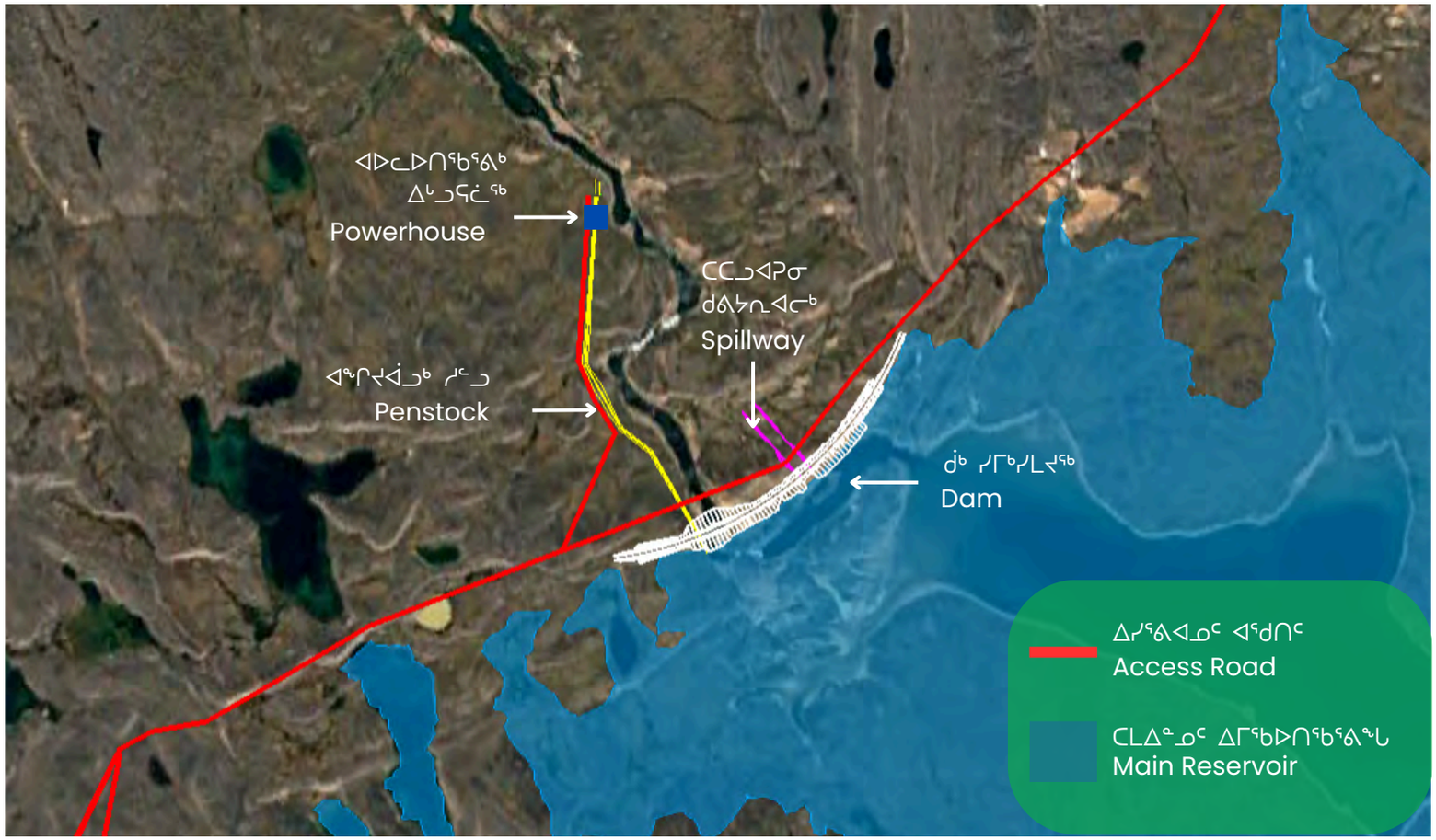
- Respect Inuit culture
- Minimize environmental impact
- Bring economic and environmental benefits

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑉ ᐊᖏᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᕋᖏᑦ

ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᑕᖏᒃᓴᖓ ᐃᓱᒪᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᓇ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓱᕈᖅᓴᐃᓐᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᒫᓐᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᐊᒥᒐᖅᓯᓕᒫᔪᒃ. ᐃᓱᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᐅᓇ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒍ **ᐋᕿᒃᓯᒪᕕᒃᓴᖓᑕ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᒃᓴᖓ**.

PROJECT SIZE AND GOALS

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**.



ᖃᖓᒍᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᒪᕕᒃᓴᖓᑕ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᒃᓴᖓ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᐃᓱᒪᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᑎ ᒪᕐᕉᓃᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ:

- **ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ 1**: ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓄᑦ ᐅᕐᑰᓴᐅᑎᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᓐᖑᒪᑎᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐅᓇ ᐃᒡᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒡᓗᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᑦᑎᖕᒐᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᐊᔭᒧᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᕈᓯᑦ.

- **ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ 2**: ᓱᕈᖅᓴᐃᓐᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᑖᒍᑦ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᒋᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᓱᕐᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᒃᓯᐅᕐᕕᒃ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ.

ᐅᓇ ᓴᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᓕᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᖃᖓᒍᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ 1 ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ 2, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑭᕈᓐᓇᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᒃ ᖃᒃᑲᓐᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ.

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.

ᑭᓱᕗᑦ ᐱᑦᓚᑦᑖᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓇᕝᕕᖃᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓗᓂ?

WHAT ARE THE REALITIES OF HAVING AN INDUSTRIAL USER?

ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅ. ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕗᑦᓕᐅᑎᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᓯᕗᑦᓕᐅᖕᒋᓐᓇᐅᔭᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ. ᑭᓱᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓴᓇᕝᕕᖃᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕈᑎᒃ, ᓱᕐᓗ ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᖅᑏᑦ, ᐊᔪᕈᓐᓃᕋᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑭᖃᖕᒋᑦᑐᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᖕᒋᖅᓯᒪᖃᖅᑐᒥ, ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ.

ᐊᖕᒋᔪᒥ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᐸᒃᑐᕐᑯᑎᖃᓪᓗᓂ ᓱᕐᓗ ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᖅᑎᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᓗᐃᑦᑐᒥ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᒻᒪᖅᑯᑏᑦ ᐊᑭᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᑦᑎᖕᓂᖅᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᓇᒃᑯᓕᒫᓄᑦ. ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᓕᒫᖅ ᖃᐅᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᒃᓴᐅᑉ ᐊᑭᖕᒐ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎ ᐊᑭᑭᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᓕᒫᓄᑦ.

ᐊᖕᒋᔪᒥ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᐸᒃᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᒥ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒦᖕᒋᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓗᓂ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᑐᓂᐅᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᒥᐅᓄᑦ. ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᐊᑭᓖᔾᔪᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓄ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᓴᓗᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓄᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓕᒫᒥ, ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓗᓂ ᓈᐸᑦᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓘᐸ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ.

The Iqaluit Water Power Project is a community project. The needs and priorities of Iqalungmiut and Panniqtummiut will always come first. Any decision to allow an industrial user, like a mine, would only happen with the free, prior, and informed consent of the community.

Having a large customer like a mine could help the project run at full capacity and lower electricity costs for everyone. When more power is sold, the overall cost of producing it is shared, which can make power cheaper for all users.

A large customer can help make the Project more financially secure, allowing profits to be shared with Iqalungmiut and Paniqtummiut. Profits can also be reinvested in other clean energy projects across the Qikiqtani Region, helping more communities move away from diesel.

ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᑖᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᖏᒡᓕᒋᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᐸ?

HOW CAN THE CAPACITY OF THE WATER POWER PROJECT BE INCREASED?

ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᑖᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᒡᓕᒋᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᒪᕐᕈᐃᓕᖓᔪᓂ:

1.ᓇᐸᐸᖅᑎᓇᓗᓂ ᐊᐃᐸᐸᖓᓂ ᐃᒪᖃᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓯᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᓕᕐᓗᓂ.

2. ᐊᓄᓇᑐᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᓚᓯᓗᓂ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒧᑦ ᐅᐸᒃᑎᑦᑎᕕᖕᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᒥ ᐃᓚᓯᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᐊᑐᓗᐊᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᒥ.

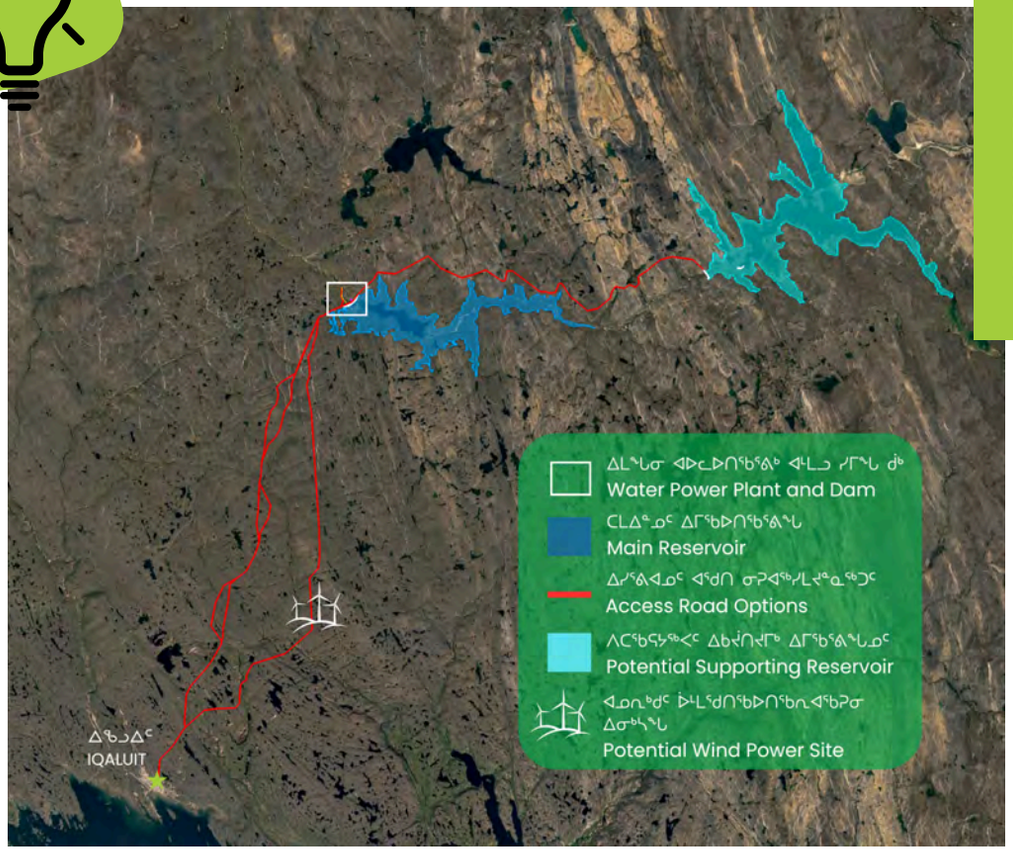
ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᓂᕈᐊᒐᒃᓴᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒃᓴᐅᔪᑦ.

There are two ways we can increase the capacity:

1. Build a second reservoir to store more water and produce more electricity.

2. Add wind turbines along the access road to help supply power without using as much water.

It is possible to do both of these options.



ᖃᓄᐃᒻᒪ ᑕᒪᕐᒥ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᙱᓚᑎᒍ – ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖅᑰᓴᐅᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑕ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᒃᓴᖃᕐᓗᑕ ᓴᓇᕝᕕᖃᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᒧᑦ?

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ (NNC) ᑖᔅᓱᒥᖓ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᙱᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᒥ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᐅᖅᑰᓴᐅᑎ ᐆᒻᒪᑎᑎᒍᓕᖅᑎᓐᓇᓱᒃᓗᒍ. ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥ, ᖁᑦᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦᑕ ᑎᒥᕐᑯᑖ (QEC) ᑎᓕᐅᕆᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᕐᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒡᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᕈᑎ ᐅᖅᑰᓴᐅᑎᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᒧᖅᑐᒧ ᐅᖅᑰᓴᐅᑎᒧ, ᓄᓇᓕᐸᐅᔭᖅ ᑕᑦᓕᒪᐃᖅᓱᕐᓗᒍ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᒥ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖃᕋᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥ ᑕᑯᓗᒍ.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᒃᓱᐊᓗᒃ ᐊᖏᒡᓕᒋᐊᖅᑐᖅ – ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑰᒐᓗᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᖃᕐᕕᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ.

ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓈᑦᑐᒪᒍᓂ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓈᖅᑐᓄ ᐅᖅᑰᓴᐅᑎᒧ, ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᒫᐸᓗᒃ ᑖᔅᓱᒥᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᐸᐅᔭᐅᑉ ᐃᒡᓗᖕᒋᓐᓄ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒡᓗᓈᕆᐊᖃᕋᔭᖅᑐᖅ. ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᒐᔭᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᒥ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᑖᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋ ᓴᓇᕝᕕᖃᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ, ᐅᔭᒃᑕᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᓱᕐᓗ.

ᑕᒪᕐᒥ ᓂᕈᐊᒐᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᕗᓱᓕ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑰᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ. ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒐᓴᐅᓇ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒡᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕋᓱᒃᓗᒋ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᒧᖅᑐᒧ ᐅᖅᑰᓴᐅᑎᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑎᓪᓗᒋ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ (NNC) ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᔪᒥ ᐅᔭᒃᑕᕐᕕᒃᓴᐅᒐᔭᖅᑐᒧ. ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ, DeBeers (ᑎᐱᐅᔅᑯᑦ) ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᕐᕕᖓ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ ᒪᒃᐱᖓᒐᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᓄᑦ 10-12–ᓄᑦ. ᐊᑐᓕᕈᓂ, ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᕙᒋᔭᖅᓯᒪᒐᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᒧᖅᑐᒧ ᐅᖅᑰᓴᐅᑎᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᕝᕕᖃᕐᕕᖕᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᓈᑦᑐᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ.

DE BEERS (ᑎᐱᐅᔅᑯᑦ) ᐅᖃᓪᓚᖃᑎᒋᕕᓯᐅᒃ ᑖᔅᓱᒪ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑉ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ?

ᐃ, DeBeers (ᑎᐱᐅᔅᑯᑦ) ᐅᖃᓪᓚᖃᑎᒋᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᕐᕕᒃᓴᖅ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᖅᑕᖓᑕ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ. ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᓪᓚᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕗᑦ ᒪᒃᐱᖓᓪᓗᓂ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᒐᔭᕐᓂᕐᒥ.

WHY CAN'T WE DO BOTH – PROVIDE ELECTRIC HEATING FOR IQALUIT AND SELL POWER TO AN INDUSTRIAL USER?

NNC will study this question to model how much power is needed for the electrification of heating. For now, estimates from Qulliq Energy Corporation (QEC) suggest that if every home and building in Iqaluit switched from furnaces to electric heating, the city would need about five times more electricity than it currently uses.

That's a big increase—and the Kuugaluk reservoir can only produce so much power.

If Iqaluit wants to move fully to electric heat, most of the electricity from this project would need to go to homes and buildings in the city. There wouldn't be enough extra power left over to reliably supply an industrial user, like a mine.

We could still make use of both options, just not all at once. It will likely take years for all homes and buildings to switch over to electric heating. During that time, NNC could sell the extra electricity to a potential mine. For example, the lifespan of the proposed DeBeers mine near Iqaluit is 10 -12 years. By then, Iqaluit would likely be ready for electric heat, and the power for the industrial customer can shift to the community.

ARE YOU IN TALKS WITH DEBEERS ABOUT THE PROJECT?

Yes, we have been engaged with DeBeers on their proposed mine. They have shared some of their field data with us, and we continue to talk openly with them about possible collaboration.

ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᑎᒋᔪᖅ 15 ᒪᖓ ᐅᐊᑦᓯ (MW) ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᐸ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂ?

ᒪᕿᐃᓕᖓᔪᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᓄᓇᓕᐸᐅᔭᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂ:

1. **ᖁᑦᑎᓛᖓ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ (ᐱᔪᒪᔭᐅᓂᖓ)** – ᖁᑦᑎᖕᓂᖅᐹᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥ ᐱᕕᒃᓴᐅᔪᒥ (ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᒪᖓ ᐅᐊᑦᓯᓄᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ MW)
2. **ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖓᑕ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ (ᐱᔪᒪᔭᐅᓂᖓ)** – ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᒫᖅ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᑲᕐᕋᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑎᓪᓗᒍ (ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᒪᖓ ᐅᐊᑦᓯᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᕐᕋᖅ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ MWh)

2024–ᒥ, ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᓛᖓ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ 10.3 ᒪᖓ ᐅᐊᑦᓯᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ (MW). ᐅᑭᐅᓂ 10–ᓂ ᖀᖏᖅᑐᓂ, 9.6 ᒪᖓ ᐅᐊᑦᓯ (MW) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 11.1 ᒪᖓ ᐅᐊᑦᓯ (MW) ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ. 2030 ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ 11.1 ᒪᖓ ᐅᐊᑦᓯᒧᑦ (MW) ᑎᑭᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂ.

ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖓᑕ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ, ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ 60,876 ᒪᖓ ᐅᐊᑦᓯᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᕐᕋᓂᑦ (MWh) 2024–ᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓈᓴᐅᑎ ᓱᒃᑲᐃᑦᑐᒥ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓪᓗᓂ. ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ 65,670 ᒪᖓ ᐅᐊᑦᓯᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᕐᕋᓂᑦ (MWh) ᑎᑭᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂ 2030 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖓᓂ.

15 ᒪᖓ ᐅᐊᑦᓯ (MW) ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᑦᑯᑎᖃᕐᕕᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᒐᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᖁᑦᑎᓛᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᒥ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᑐᓄᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᒧᖅᑐᒧ ᐅᖅᑰᓴᐅᑎ ᐱᑕᖃᐃᓐᓇᓕᖅᐸᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᐸᐅᔭᖅ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᒥ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᓇᐊᖃᕋᔭᖅᑐᖅ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒥ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓯᒐᔭᖅᑐᖅ.

ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᕐᕕᒃ ᐃᒪᖓ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᐊᖃᕋᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦᑏᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕈᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᖅ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒃᓗᒍ, ᐃᓕᑦᑎᔭᕆᐊᖃᕋᔭᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐃᒪᖃᕐᕕᒃ ᐃᒪᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐃᒻᒥᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓂᐊᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᐅᔪᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᑕ.

ᐊᓄᕆᑐᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᓐᓇᕐᒥᔪᖅ. ᐊᓄᕆᑐᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓕᒫᖅ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᐊᑐᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᔪᖅ ᑰᖕᒥᙵᖅᑐᓂ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪ ᐊᓄᕆᑐᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᖅᑐᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᐹᖑᔪᖅ.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒥ. ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖃᖅᐸᑦ, ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᕐᕕᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ 30 ᒪᖓ ᐅᐊᑦᓯᒧᑦ (MW) ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋ 2050 ᐅᑭᐅᖓᑕ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ.

HOW LONG WILL 15 MW OF POWER MEET IQALUIT'S ENERGY NEEDS?

There are two ways to measure how much electricity a community needs:

1. **Peak load (demand)** – the highest amount of power needed at one time (measured in megawatts, or MW)
2. **Generation load (demand)** – the total amount of power used over time (measured in megawatt hours, or MWh)

In 2024, Iqaluit's peak load was 10.3 MW. Over the past 10 years, it has stayed between 9.6 MW and 11.1 MW. By 2030, it's expected to be 11.1 MW.
For generation load, Iqaluit used about 60,876 MWh in 2024, and that number is slowly growing. It's expected to reach around 65,670 MWh by 2030.

A 15 MW water power plant should meet Iqaluit's peak demand for many years. But if electric heating becomes common, the city will need much more power. That would change the plan.

The plant must also have enough water stored to supply power all year. To know this, we need to learn how much water the reservoir can hold and how fast it refills each year. We'll get that data from studies starting this summer.

Wind power can also help. Every bit of wind energy used saves water behind the dam. That's why combining wind and hydro is a good idea.

This project includes a plan to grow. If needed in the future, the plant could be upgraded to 30 MW to meet Iqaluit's energy needs well past 2050.

ᑐᑦᓴᔪᒍᑦ 10-11 ᒪᒐ ᐅᐊᑦᓯᒧᑦ (MW) ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥ ᖁᑦᑎᓛᖓ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ. ᖃᓄᖅ ᖁᑦᑎᓛᖓ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕋᔭᖅᐸ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᒧᖅᑐᒧ ᐅᖅᑰᓴᐅᑎ ᓈᒃᑯᑦᑎᒍ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᒻᒪᕆᒃᓗᑎᒃ?

WE HEAR THAT 10 – 11 MW IS THE PEAK LOAD RIGHT NOW. HOW WOULD THE PEAK LOAD CHANGE IF WE CONVERTED TO ELECTRIC HEATING, AND COMPLETELY CUT TIES WITH THE TAR SANDS?

ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᖁᑦᑎᓛᖓ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ (10-11 ᒪᒐ ᐅᐊᑦᓯᒧᑦ (MW)) ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖁᑦᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦᑕ ᑎᒥᖁᑖᓂ (QEC) ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ.

ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᑦᑎᐊᒻᒪᕆᒃᑯᓂ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᒧᖅᑐᒧ ᐅᖅᑰᓴᐅᑎᒧᑦ, ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᐅᓂᖓ – ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥ ᖁᑦᑎᓛᖓ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ–ᐊᖏᔪᒥ ᖁᒻᒧᒐᔭᖅᑐᖅ.

ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᔅᓱᒥᖓ ᐱᔪᒪᓂᖃᖅᓂᖓ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᒍ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ (NNC) ᓴᓇᖃᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᒐᔭᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ.

ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᐅᑉ ᐱᓕᕆᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖓ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᖅᑰᓴᐅᑎᓕᐅᕋᓱᖕᓂᕐᒥ. ᓄᑖᙳᕆᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥ ᓱᕐᓗ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᓴᓂ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔾᔪᑎᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᕕᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᓗᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕋᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᕋᓂ ᐅᖅᑰᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥ ᐊᑐᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕋᓱᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᒧᖅᑐᒧ ᐅᖅᑰᓴᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑭᓛᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥ.

The current peak load (around 10–11 MW) comes from QEC data.

If Iqaluit fully switched to electric heating, the demand for power—especially peak load—would go up a lot.

Since many Iqalungmiut are interested in this idea, NNC is working with partners to study what that would look like and what it would take.

Energy efficiency is key when it comes to making the most of heating. Renovations like better insulation and sealing up drafts will help homes stay warm and use less power. This will be an important part of making the switch to electric heat possible and affordable.

ᐃᖏᕋᔾᔪᑎᓂᖕᒫᖅᑐᑦ ᐳᔪᕐᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᑦ?

HAS DECARBONIZATION OF TRANSPORTATION BEEN CONSIDERED?

ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥ, ᒫᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔫᑉ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᐅᓂᖓ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓅᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᖏᕋᔾᔪᑎᓂ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, ᐸᕐᓇᒋᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᑕ ᐊᖏᒡᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂ–ᓲᕐᓗ ᐃᓄᒋᐊᖕᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᓗᓂ, ᓄᑖᓂ ᐃᒡᓗᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᒥ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᒧᖅᑐᒧ ᐅᖅᑰᓴᐅᑎᓄᑦ. ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᒥᑭᑦᑐᒥ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓅᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᖏᕋᔾᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑯᔨᒃᐸᑕ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᖅᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ, ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᕗᑦ.

At this time, the current project design does not include electricity demand from electric vehicles. However, it does plan for growing electricity needs in Iqaluit—such as more people, new buildings, and the possible switch to electric heating. If Iqalungmiut want small passenger electric vehicles to be included in electric load forecasting, that's something we can do.

ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᕗᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᕙᑦ?

HOW ARE OUR CONCERNS BEING RECORDED?

ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᓪᓗᒋ, ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑐᒃᓴᒥ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᕋᓴᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ. ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑐᒃᓴᖅ, ᓲᕐᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ (NNC) ᓴᓇᔨᖏᑦ, ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓵᔾᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᓪᓚᒃᑐᓂ ᑐᓵᔨᐅᓗᑎᒃ. ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑐᒃᓴᐅᑉ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᖓᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᖃᑦᑕᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ, ᑭᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂ ᑭᑭᑦᑎᔪᖃᕐᓂᕈᓂ.

During public engagement events, we have a dedicated notetaker typing out all questions and comments from the audience on a laptop. The notetaker, like all NNC staff, uses an earpiece for simultaneous Inuktitut interpretation. A second notetaker also writes things down by hand, just in case anything is missed.

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐊᑭᖃᖅᐸ?

WHAT IS THE COST OF THE PROJECT?

ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᑭᖏᓐᓂ ᓱᓕ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᒍᑦ ᓲᖃᐃᒻᒪ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᓱᓕ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᖓᑦ. ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐱᔭᕇᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᕈᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᒍᑦ.

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ (GN) ᐱᔭᒃᓴᖃᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᑭᓐᓂᕐᒥ, ᖁᓪᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦᑕ ᑎᒥᑖ (QEC) ᑎᓕᐅᕆᔭᐅᒃᐸᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᒋᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᑖᔅᓱᒧᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᒧᑦ. ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔫᑉ ᐊᑭᖓ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖅᑲᔾᔭᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᒪᑖᒃᓱᑦ ᖁᕝᕙᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓂ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᖏᓪᓗᓂ.

We don’t have a final cost yet because the design is still being developed. Until the design is complete, we can’t estimate the full cost of materials and labour.

The GN is not responsible for paying the cost, unless they decide that they’d like QEC to be a partner in owning the project. Either way, the cost of this project won’t impact customers through raising taxes and won’t be passed on to customers through their power bills.

ᐊᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ
WIND TURBINES

ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖓᓄ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓛᒃᑲᓐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑰᒐᓗᑦ ᑰᖓᓂ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᓂᓇᐅᑭᑭᐊᓐᖓᓚᐅᖅᑕᑎᓐᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᑎᓂᖓ ᖁᐊᖑᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒥᕐᑕᖅᕕᒃ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᖅᑳᓚᐅᖅᑕᑎᓐᓂ.

ᑎᑭᑦᑎᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑏᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒪᓂᖏᑦ, ᐃᑲᔪᕈᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓂ ᐃᓚᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑎᓗᑎ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᖅᑕᖓᓂ.

Site investigations found more gravel at the Kuugaluk River site 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 that supplemental wind power could be added to meet the Project's electricity generation target.

ᓴᖅᑭᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᕕᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᖃᖓᐅᕙᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᑐᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᑖᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ?

WHAT ARE THE TIMELINES FOR WIND VS. WATER POWER?

ᐊᓄᓇᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᑉᐸᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᓚᒻᒥᐅᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᐃᒪᖅᑐᖅᑑᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᑕᑯᑦᓗᒍ. ᑭᓯᓕᒫᑦ ᐃᖏᕋᑦᑎᐊᖅᐸᑕ, ᐊᓄᓇᑐᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᓄᑦ 3-4–ᓃᒐᔭᖅᑐᖅ, ᐃᒪᖅᑐᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅ 7-10 ᐅᑭᐅᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓇᓱᒐᓗᓂ. ᐱᕕᒃᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂ ᓱᕐᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥ, ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥ, ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖏᓐᓂ, ᓇᑉᐸᖅᑎᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕐᑯᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒧ ᓈᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ.

Wind power can be built faster than water power. If everything goes smoothly, a wind project might take 3–4 years, while a water power project could take 7–10 years. Timelines depend on things like environmental studies, community approval, government rules, construction methods, and getting equipment and materials to Nunavut.

ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐳᖅᑐᑎᒋᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᑐᖅᑐᑦ?

HOW TALL WOULD THE WIND TURBINES BE?

ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖏ ᓱᓕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖕᒋᑕᕈᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ 2 ᒪᒐ ᐅᐊᑦᓯ ᐊᓄᓇᑐᖅᑐᖅ–ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᒃᓴᓇᔭᕗᑦ–ᖁᑦᑎᖕᓂᖃᒐᔪᒃ ᑐᖅ 70 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 100 ᒥᑦᓯ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᕐᒥ. ᓱᑦᓗᓂᖓ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᑎᒋ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᓄᓇᑐᖅᑑᑉ ᐅᐃᔭᕈᑎᖏᑦ. ᐅᐃᔭᕈᑏᑦ ᑕᑭᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ 40 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 65 ᒥᑦᓯᒥ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪ, ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖓᑕ ᖁᑦᑎᖕᓂᑉᐹᖓ 165 ᒥᑦᓯ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖃᕋᔭᖅᑐᖅ.

We don’t know the exact height yet, but a 2 MegaWatt wind turbine—the size we’re likely to use—usually has a hub height between 70 and 100 metres. That’s the height of the pole that the holds up the turning blades of the turbine. The blades are between 40 and 65 metres long. Therefore, the maximum height could be around 165 metres.

ᐃᓇᖏᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᒥ ᑐᕋᒐᒥ ᐊᔪᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓇᔭᖅᐸ ᐊᓂᕐᓂᖃᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᔪᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᐆᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐳᔪᕐᓗᖕᓂ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᓯᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᓕᒫᖅ?

WOULD A PHASED APPROACH ENABLE A GREATER GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS REDUCTION OVERALL?

ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᓄᓇᑐᖅᑐᒥ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕋᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᖕᓂ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑎᓂᕐᒥ ᑭᖑᓂᖕᒑᖕᒐᒍᑦ, ᐳᔪᕐᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ.

ᐊᓄᓇᑐᖅᑐᒥ ᐆᒪᒪᕐᑯᑎᒥ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᓂ ᓇᐸᐸᖅᑎᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ – ᐊᑭᑐᔪᐊᔫᒐᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᖕᐸᖅᑎᓇᓇᓱᒃᓗᓂ ᐅᐊᔭᖃᕐᕕᖕᓂ ᐊᓄᓇᑐᖅᑑᐸ ᐃᓂᐊᓂᖕᒑᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒧᑦ ᐅᐸᒍᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᓇᐸᐸᖅᑎᓇᓂᐅᐸ ᐃᓂᐊᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ. ᐳᔪᕐᓗᖕᒥ ᕿᒪᐃᓂᖅᑕᕐᑲᕋᔭᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᑖᔅᓱᒧᖕᒐ ᐱᓕᓇᐊᖑᔪᒧᑦ, ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒧ ᑐᔪᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ, ᐅᕿᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᖏᕋᔭᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᐊᔭᖃᕐᕕᖕᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᖏᓐᓂ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᓇᓱᒃᓗᑎᒃ.

ᓇᐸᐸᖅᑎᓇᓂᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᓄᑦ 2–ᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᓇᔭᐅᒐᔭᖅᑐᖅ. ᐆᒪᒪᕐᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒪᓂᖅ ᐅᕿᖕᒋᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᖏᕋᔭᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᔫᑦ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᕕᖕᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᓇᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃᑐᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᓄᑦ. ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᓇᓴᓐ (NNC) ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃᑐᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᓯᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥ, ᒥᑭᓐᓂᖅᓴᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᑐᖅᑐᓂᑦ, ᓱᕿᓂᖅᑐᖅᑐᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐹᑕᓖᑎᒍᑦ.

Yes. Starting with wind would help cut diesel use earlier, which means fewer emissions overall.

In terms of using wind energy for construction – it would be very expensive to set up a transmission line from the potential wind turbine site on the access road out to the construction site. There is also a carbon footprint to this, from shipping the materials up, and the heavy equipment needed to install the poles and cables.

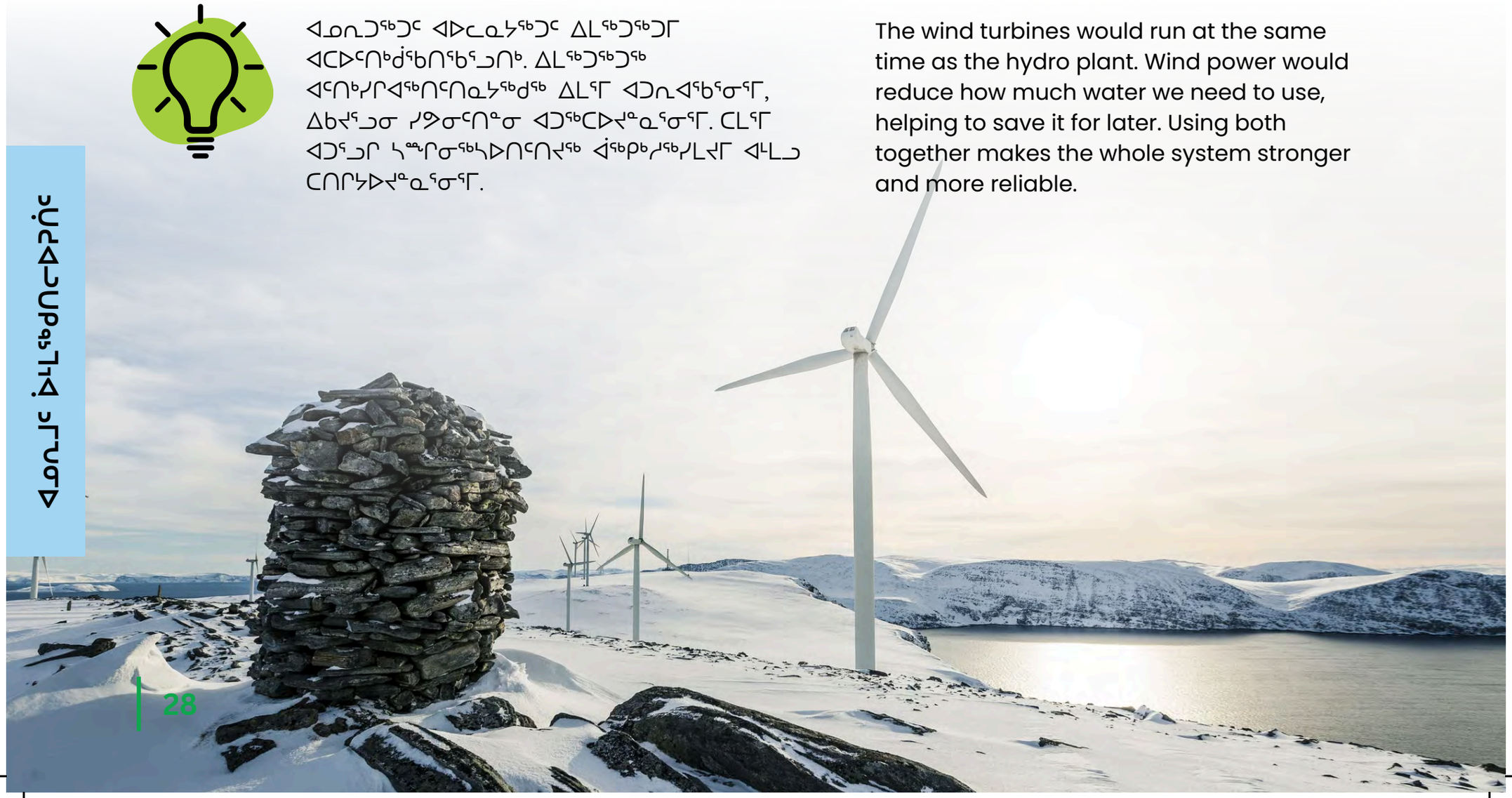
Construction should take around 2 years. The energy demand from heavy equipment and the workers' accommodations will be met by diesel generators. NNC can look at ways to reduce the amount of diesel needed, through small-scale wind turbines, solar panels, and batteries.

ᐊᓄᑎ ᐃᓇᖏᖅᑐᒃᓴᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕝᕙ? ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓄᑎ ᐊᐅᓚᓇᔭᖅᐸ ᐃᒪᖅᑐᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᖅᕕᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑎᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ?

IS THE WIND USED AS BACKUP? OR WOULD THE WIND BE OPERATING AT THE SAME TIME AS THE HYDRO FACILITY?

ᐊᓄᑎᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᖅᑐᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑰᖅᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᐃᒪᖅᑐᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᓯᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓇᔭᖅᑯᖅ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓗᓂ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥ. ᑕᒪᕐᒥ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋ ᓴᙵᒋᓂᖅᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᔪᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥ.

The wind turbines would run at the same time as the hydro plant. Wind power would reduce how much water we need to use, helping to save it for later. Using both together makes the whole system stronger and more reliable.



ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᑦᑭᒃᓴᐅᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑲᑎᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᑦᑎᐊᓂᖅᓴᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐ, ᐃᒪᖕᒐ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᒐᓂ ᑰᒐᓗᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᕆᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓗᑎ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᑦᓗᑎ ᐊᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᒥᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᒪᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕆᐊᒧᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ, ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕙᑎᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ.

ENVIRONMENTAL

NNC will work with Inuit and environmental experts to better understand the land, water, and wildlife around Kuugaluk. These studies will determine baseline conditions and help to predict any potential effects the water power project might have on plants, animals, fish, and the environment in the area.

ᑰᖕᒥᙵᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓄᑦ ᒪᔪᕈᑎᖃᖅᐸᑦ?

WILL THERE BE ANY FISH LADDERS AT ANY OF THE DAMS?

ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᑰᖕᒥᒃᑯᑎᒃ, ᐋᖑᔪᖅ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᑰᒐᓛᕐᒥ ᐃᓂᖃᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒪᔪᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᕗ ᐊᐅᔭᖅ 2025–ᒥ.

ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓄᑦ ᒪᔪᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᒐᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᒥᑭᑦᑐᑦ ᒪᔪᕋᐅᑎᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᒪᖃᕐᕕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐳᐃᔾᔪᑦᑯᓪᓗᒋ ᑳᖃᕐᕕᖕᒧᑦ. ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᐹᖑᔪᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓗᐊᖕᒋᓐᓂᕐᒥ. ᐃᓚᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᓂ, ᓱᕐᓗ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᖕᒥ, ᐃᒪᖅᑐᖅᑐᒥ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔫᑉ ᐊᔾᔨᐸᓗᐊᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᒋᐊᖕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ.

If fish are in the river, yes. The first thing we need to find out is whether or not fish live in or travel through the river at Kuugaluk. We will start those studies in summer 2025.

A fish ladder is a series of small steps or pools that help fish swim around a dam. Installing them is a great way to minimize impacts to fish. In some places, like Inukjuak in Nunavik, a similar water power project actually helped increase the fish population.

ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᔭᖅᐸᖅ ᑳᖃᕐᕕᒃᑯᖅᐸᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᐃᔾᔭᖅᑐᖏᓐᓄᕐᓗᑎᒃ?

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE FISH IF THEY PASS THE DAM AND GO INTO THE TURBINES?

ᐃᖃᓗᒃ ᐃᑳᕈᓂ ᑯᖃᕐᕕᖕᒧᑦ ᐅᐃᔾᔭᖅᑐᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᑐᖁᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᓄᖅᑐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓐᓇᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖁᓗᒍ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᓗᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓯᓂᕐᒥ ᓱᓪᓗᓕᖕᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᕝᕗᖕᒐᖁᓇᒋᑦ.

ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᒃᓴᓂ. ᐃᒪᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᔾᔨᐸᓗᖕᒋᑦ, ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐅᐸᒃᑕᐅᒐᔪᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᒡᔫᓐᓃᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐱᖁᔭᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ. ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᓂ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᕐᒥᔭᕗᑦ.

ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᒋᐊᖕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐃᓕᑦᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᑕ ᑰᒐᓗᖕᒥ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᕐᔪᐊᓂ ᓴᓇᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᒍᑦ (ᐃᓄᖕᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᒡᓕᓯᓂᐊᖅᑎᓂ) ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑎᓗᑕ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ ᓴᐳᑎᔪᓂ, ᐱᖁᔭᓂ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ.

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE FISH IF THEY PASS THE DAM AND GO INTO THE TURBINES?

If fish pass through the dam and into the turbines, they will not survive. But there are many things we can do to reduce the likelihood of this happening. This includes placing screens over the intake pipe to prevent fish from entering.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Nunavut Impact Review Board have strict rules to protect fish. Similar water power projects in Canada, even in remote Arctic areas, have had to follow these rules, and others. We can use the same methods that have worked in other places.

As we learn more about the fish population at Kuugaluk, we will work with experts (Inuit and scientists) to create plans that protect them, meeting or exceeding all regulations.

ᐊᓄᓇᑦᑎᐅᑏᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ? ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᔾᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖅᑕᖃᖅᐹ?

HOW WOULD THE WIND TURBINES IMPACT WILDLIFE? IS THERE ANY VISUAL IMPACT?

ᐊᓄᓇᑦᑎᐅᑏᑦ ᓄᑖᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ, ᓱᕐᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᒃ, ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂ. ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᒐᖕᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᖅᐸᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓗᓇᐊᓇᙱᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᑐᓗᖃᑦᑕᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᑦᑎᐅᑎᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑕᐃᓕᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓇᔭᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᑦᑎᐅᑏᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑖᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᑦᑎᐅᑏᑦ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᙱᑦᑐᒥᒃ. ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᑦᑎᐅᑏᑦ ᐅᐃᔾᔭᕈᓐᓃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᕈᑎᒃ.

ᓈᓚᖕᓂᐊᖅᑐᖑᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᓴᕋᓱᐊᕐᕕᒋᓗᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᓴᓇᓲᒪᓂᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᑦᑎᐅᑎᓂᒃ. ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᑭᒡᓕᓯᓂᐊᖅᑎᕗᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᒥᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᓴᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖃᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᐸᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᒥᖕᓂᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ ᒪᓕᖕᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓕᓗᒃᑖᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᔪᓂᑦ ᓱᕐᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᓪᓚᑦᑖᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

Wind turbines would be something new for wildlife, such as caribou, near Iqaluit. Some animals might stay away at first, but with time they can learn that they aren't a threat.

There is a small chance that birds could hit the turbines. To help prevent this, we would not build turbines on bird migration paths, and we would set the turbine height at a safe level. We can also stop the blades from spinning during migration times if needed.

We'll be listening to Inuit on what they know about wildlife in the area, and consulting with other communities in the Arctic that have already built wind turbines. Our environmental scientists will also study local wildlife and share more as they learn. Research plans will be developed together with Rightsholders in Iqaluit and Panniqtuuq and will follow all rules set by groups like NIRB to make sure animals are protected.

ᑭᓲᕙᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᖅ ᑯᕕᒍᓂ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᑰᖃᕐᕕᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᒍᓂ?

WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF THE WATER FLOWING TO OTHER AREAS IF THIS AREA IS DAMMED OFF?

ᓱᓕᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓗᒍ: ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑎᖓᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖕᒋᑦᑐᒍ ᓱᓕ. ᐃᒪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᒍᑦ (ᐱᒋᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᒥ, 2024–ᒥ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥ (ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᔾᖅ, 2025–ᒥ) ᖃᐅᔨᔾᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᐊᑦᑎᓗᑕ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᒐᔾᔪᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᑰᖃᕐᕕᒃ ᓇᐸᖅᑎᖅᑕᐅᒍᓂ.

ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥ, ᐱᓐᒪᕆᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓗᒍ ᑰᖃᕐᕕᒃ ᓇᐸᖅᑎᖅᑕᐅᒃᐸᑦ, ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᒥ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᔾᔭᖏᑦᑐᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᓯᔪᖃᖏᓪᓗᓂ – ᓴᓗᒪᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ.

ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᒪᕗᒍᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᔾᐅᔪᓂ ᐱᓯᒪᓕᑐᐊᕈᑦᑎᒍ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᕐᒥᐅᓂ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᒥ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖅᑐᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓇᐸᖅᑎᕆᓂᕐᒥ.

The truth is: we don't know the answer yet. We are doing hydrometric studies (started in fall, 2024) and environmental studies (starting in summer, 2025) to gather data. This will help us understand how water moves through the land and what might happen if a dam is built.

For now, it's important to keep in mind that if the dam is built, water will not be taken away from the environment, and nothing is added to the water – it stays clean.

We look forward to sharing this information and results as soon as we have them. This information will help Iqalungmiut and Panniqtuumiut to make informed decisions about proceeding with construction.

ᑭᓲᕙᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑰᖃᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᖁᑦᑎᖕᓂᖓᓂ/ᖁᕝᕙᓯᖕᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᓯᒋᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥ? ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᐊᖃᖅᐱᑕ ᒪᖁᒃᐸᒍᓐᓃᕐᓂᕐᒥ?

WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF THE LOWER HEIGHT / ELEVATION OF THE RESERVOIR? DO WE NEED TO WORRY ABOUT DROUGHTS?

ᑰᖃᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᖁᕝᕙᓯᖕᓂᖓ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᓯᒋᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖓ ᐊᑦᑎᖕᓂᖅᓴᐅᓗᓂ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᒧ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓚᐅᖅᑕᑦᑕ ᓵᖕᒐᓂ.

ᑖᔅᓱᒪ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔫᑉ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᖁᒃᐸᒍᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥ. ᐃᒪᖅ ᐅᐃᔾᔭᖅᑐᒃᑰᓚᐅᖅᑎᑦᓗᒍ, ᑰᖕᒧᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᐲᖅᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᒧ ᐃᓚᓯᔪᕐᑲᖕᒋᕐᓗᓂ – ᓴᓗᓇᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ. ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᔪᖅ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᙱᑕᖕᒐ ᑯᕕᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ, ᑕᐅᓄᖓ ᑰᑉ ᑎᒫᓃᑦᑐᒧᑦ.

The lower elevation of the reservoir means less water is available for electricity generation than we first thought.

The size of this project is not expected to make droughts more likely. After the water passes through the turbines, it's released back into the river.

The Project doesn't take water away from the environment, and nothing is added to the water – it stays clean. Any extra water that the plant can't use flows through the spillway, back into the river downstream.

ᑲᓄᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᑕᒡᔪᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓯᒋᐊᖅᑳᖅᑎᓐᓇᒍ?

HOW WILL CARIBOU MIGRATION BE STUDIED BEFORE THIS HAPPENS?

NNC-ᑯᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᒡᔪᐊᕈᓯᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᓇᔪᒐᖅᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓂᖅᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᖅ.

ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ, ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᖃᒥᖅᕈᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑎ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᖅᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓅᑉᐸᖕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᕗᓇ ᐊᖅᑦᒍᑉ ᐃᓚᐃᓐᓇᖕᒐᓂ. ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᕆᐅᕆᕙᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᖑᐊᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᔫᑎᒍᑦ – ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᓂᖅᐹᖑᓪᓗᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ.

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐸᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᖃᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᒪᓕᖕᓂᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓕᓗᒃᑖᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᙵᐅᖅᑐᓂ ᓲᕐᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᓴᐳᔭᐅᓯᒪᓪᓚᑦᑖᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

NNC has hired an environmental team which will study the migration patterns, habitat use, and behaviours of the caribou near Iqaluit and Panniqtuuq.

In particular, the team will look at how the access road and transmission line may affect caribou movement through the seasons. Cameras will be set up to take photos and videos – this is the most efficient way to study caribou.

Research plans will be developed together with Rightsholders in Iqaluit and Panniqtuuq, and will follow all rules set by groups like NIRB to make sure animals are protected.

ENVIRONMENTAL

ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᒋᖅᑐᒍ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖃᕐᒪᖔᖅ

ᐃᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᒥᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕐᕕᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᖓᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᕈᑎᖃᕋᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐆᑦᑐᕋᐅᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᐸᓗᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒦᑦᑐᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖃᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᒋᔭᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓗᑎ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒧᑦ.

ᓱᓕ ᐊᒥᓲᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᐊᓂᓖᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒧᑦ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑕᖏᓕᒫᖅᑐᒍ ᐊᖏᓂᖓ. ᓄᐊᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᒐᒪᓐᓂᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᑕᒪᑐᒪᓂ ᐊᐅᔭᒥ, ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᑎ: ᓄᓇᖓᓄ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ. ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖃᐃᓐᓇᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ, ᓯᕗᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓂᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᑦᑎᐊᓂᖅᓴᕆᓗᒍ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖓ, ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐸᒥ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒧᑦ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖓ.

HOW IT ALL WORKS

While building and operating a water power plant in an Arctic environment presents logistical challenges, there are examples of similar projects in other remote Northern communities that are successful. We are learning from these communities to guide and support the success of the Iqaluit Nukkiksautiit Project.

There are still many unknowns related to the Project site and overall scope. We are collecting several data sets starting this summer, including: geotechnical, environmental and archaeological field studies. Community engagement will be ongoing, before and after each field season. These efforts will help everyone better understand the site, prioritize Inuit Qaujimajatuqangiit, and finalize the Project design.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑉ ᐃᓚᐃᓐᓇᖓᓄᑐᐊᖅ ᐃᒡᓗᕐᔪᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᐸ?

WILL THIS ONLY BE A SEASONAL FACILITY?

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᖅ, ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᑕᒫᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᖅ. ᐃᓛᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᒐᔪᖕᓃᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᓇᙱᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᒥᓐᓂᕌᖓᑕ.

The Project would operate year-round, providing electricity to Iqalungmiut every day of the year. The only times it would not provide power is during routine maintenance, or unexpected outages.

ᖃᓄᖅ ᐸᕐᓇᒃᓯᒪᕕᓯ ᐃᒪᖅ ᑰᖑᓐᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ?

HOW DO YOU PLAN TO KEEP THE WATER FLOWING IN THE WINTER?

ᓴᓇᓂᖅ ᓯᒥᒃᑕᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐃᑎᒡᓕᑎᑦᑎᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᖁᐊᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᑕᖅᑲᒧᖓᓗᒃᑖᖅ ᐃᖅᑲᖓᓄᑦ. ᐃᓕᓇᔭᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᖅᓯᐃᕝᕕᒃ ᐃᑎᔪᒥ ᓯᑯᑉ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑎᑭᐅᒪᓗᓂ ᑰᒃᑐᒧᑦ ᐃᒥᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᖅ.

ᐊᔾᔨᐸᓗᑎᓇᔭᖅᑕᖓ ᐃᒥᖅᑕᕐᕕᐅᕙᒃᑑᑉ, ᖃᖓ ᖁᐊᖅᐸᒡᓗᓂ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐃᒪᖅ ᑰᖕᒋᓐᓇᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ, ᐃᒥᖅᑕᕐᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᖅ.

Building a dam would make the water deeper, and it would not freeze all the way to the bottom. We would put the intake pipe deep enough under the ice to reach flowing water all year round.

It would be similar to the drinking water reservoir, where the top freezes over, but the water still flows underneath, providing drinking water all year round.

ᖃᓄᖅ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓇᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑕᐅᔪᑦ

HOW ARE YOU COMBATING THE GEOTECHNICAL CONCERNS ?

ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᖃᑦᑎᐊᖕᒋᓗᐊᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᒪᓂᕋᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᑭᐊᖓᓂ ᖃᐃᖅᓱᒫᕐᒧᑦ ᑰᒫᓗᖕᒧᑦ.

ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᒥᓱᒐᓚᖕᓂ ᐊᐅᔭᓂ, ᓄᓇᓕᓇᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᓱᕐᓗ LiDAR ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓂᐅᖅᑐᐃᓗᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕋᓱᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᑕᐅᕙᓐᓇ. ᖃᐅᔨᓯᒪᓕᕈᑦᑕ, ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᐅᓛᒥᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᑲᐅᖕᒋᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ.

ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᒻᒪᕆᒃᑐᖅ, ᓱᕐᖃᐃᒻᒪ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᖃᓄᑎ ᐊᖕᒋᑎᒋᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᓯᒥᒃᑕᐅᑎ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒪᖃᕐᕕᒃ ᖃᓄᑎᒋᓗ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᐸ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᓐᓇᔭᖅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ.

We don’t yet have enough information about the ground and bedrock at Kuugaluk.

Over the next couple of summers, we will do fieldwork like LiDAR surveys and drilling to study the area. Once we have the results, we can decide the best way to deal with any issues.

Along with the environmental studies, this work is a high priority, because it will help determine how big the dam and reservoir can be and how much power the project can produce.

ᐃᒡᓗᕐᔪᐊᖓ ᓇᒥ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓇᔭᖅᐸ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᒥ?

WOULD THERE BE HOUSING DEVELOPED AT THE SITE?

ᐃᒥᖅᑕᕐᕕᓕᐊᖑᔪᒪᔪᖅ 60 ᑭᓛᒥᑕᓪᓗᐊᐸᓗᖕᒥᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᖕᓂᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᑦ ᐃᖕᒋᕋᖅᑲᑦᑕᕋᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕆᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᖑᕝᕕᖅᑮᒡᓗᑎᒃ. ᑐᔪᕐᒥᕕᒃᑕᕐᑳᕐᔪᖕᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖕᒥ ᓯᓚᓗᓗᐊᕐᓂᕈᓂ ᐃᖕᒋᕋᔭᕆᐊᒃᓴᖅ ᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᓂ.

NNC-ᑯᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖅᑲᖅᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᖕᓂ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᒥᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᕋᓛᑦ ᑕᐅᕝᕙᓇ ᐊᖅᑯᑖᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᐅᖅᑯᐃᓯᒪᔭᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᑐᒧᑦ.

The proposed water power plant will be about 60 km from Iqaluit and operators will travel by road for their shifts. There will be some accommodations at the plant in case the weather is too bad for driving.

NNC plans to work with Rightsholders in Iqaluit and Panniqtuuq to coordinate building some cabins along the road for use by hunters, and anyone else in need shelter.

ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 16–ᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒧᑦ ᓇᓃᕋᕐᓴᓂᑦ ᓴᓗᒪᔪᒥ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑦ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑰᖓᓂ ᐃᒥᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ, ᐊᓄᕆᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᒥᓪᓗᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᒥᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑏᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᓲᕐᓗ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᑎᓂᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᓕᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᖑᔪᐃᑦᑐᓂ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓈᒻᒪᓂᖃᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᓃᕋᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓄᑦ.

OTHER TECHNOLOGIES

NNC explored 16 different project options for a clean energy project in Iqaluit. These projects included river water power, wind power, and pumped water energy storage.

Other technologies such as solar, tidal, and nuclear power have been researched but are not optimal options for Iqaluit.

ᐃᓱᒪᒋᖃᓯᐅᑎᓯᒪᕕᓯᐅᒃ ᑎᓂᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓕᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᑦᑎᐅᑏᑦ?

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED TIDAL TURBINES?

ᐃ̇, ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᑎᓂᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓕᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᑦᑎᐅᑏᑦ. ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐃᓚᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓛᒥᒃ ᑎᓐᓂᓂᓕᒃ ᐅᓕᓐᓂᓕᒃ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᓕᒃ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᒥ.

ᒫᓐᓇ, ᑎᓂᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓕᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑏᑦ ᐱᐅᓛᖑᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖓᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂ. ᐱᓕᓇᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᓱᓕ ᓄᑖᙳᖓᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑎᓯᒪᙱᕐᑎᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑑᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓᓄᑦ. ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐅᓗᓇᐊᓇᕈᓐᓇᖅᓂᖅᓴᖅᑕᓕᒃ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᓇᐅᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ. NNC-ᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖓᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᑦᑎᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑑᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓᓄᑦ.

ᑎᓂᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓕᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑏᑦ ᐱᐅᔫᔪᒃᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖓᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᒫᓐᓇ ᑕᑎᒃᓴᐅᙱᒪᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑭᑐᓗᐊᙱᑑᙱᕐᓗᓂ.

Yes, we have looked at tidal power. Frobisher Bay has some of the best tidal energy potential in the world.

Right now, tidal power is not the best option. The technology is still new and not proven for Arctic conditions. There are also more environmental risks, especially for marine mammals. NNC only considered options that we know can work well in Canadian, Arctic conditions.

Tidal power could be a good option in the future, but for now it is not reliable or affordable enough.

OTHER TECHNOLOGIES

ᓄᖑᔪᐃᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᖃᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕝᕙᑦ?

HAS NUCLEAR BEEN CONSIDERED?

ᐃ, ᖃᒥᖃᕈᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᓄᖑᔪᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᕋᓱᐊᖅᓂᖅᒥᒃ. ᒥᑭᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᖑᔪᐃᑦᑐᖃᖅᕕᑦ (SMRs) ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᙱᒻᒪᑕ ᓱᓕ ᐊᑦᑕᖅᓇᙱᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᙵᓂ. ᒥᑭᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᖑᔪᐃᑦᑐᖃᖅᕕᑦ (SMRs) ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᙱᒻᒪᑕ ᓱᓕ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᒥᓱᓂ ᐊᖅᑦᒍᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕋᔭᖅᑐᑦ.

Yes, we have looked at nuclear power. Small nuclear reactors (SMRs) are not ready yet to safely and reliably power Iqaluit. An SMR has not yet been built in Canada and is still many years away from being ready.

ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᓐᓂᖅᑕᖃᖅᐸ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐃᒪᖕᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᓯᐅᖕᓂᖅ ᐃᒪᖕᒧᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎ?

IS THERE A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HYDRO AND WATER POWER?

ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᓐᓂᖅᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐃᒪᖕᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᓯᐅᖕᓂᖅ ᐃᒪᖕᒧᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎ. NNC-ᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖕᒐᑦ ᑕᐃᒍᓯᖅ ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑑᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒐᔪᖕᓂᖅᓴᙱᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓪᓗᓂ ᓴᓇᕝᕕᐅᔪᒥ.

There is no difference between hydro and water power. NNC uses the term water power because it is easier to translate to Inuktitut, and it is becoming the more common term within the industry itself.

ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᖕᒐᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᓂᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᑕᖅᑭᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᖕᒐᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᒪᒃᑯᑎᖃᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᓗᐊᖕᒋᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓄᕆᒨᖅᑐᓂᑦ. ᖃᓄᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᖕᒐᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᖕᒋᖕᒐᖅᐸᑦ?

THE SUN IS OUT FOR SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR, AND SOLAR PANELS HAS LESS RISK THAN WIND. WHY NOT CHOOSE SOLAR?

ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᖕᒐᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᒪᖅᑯᑎ ᐱᐅᔫᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖕᒐᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓯᒪᖕᒋᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓄᕆᒨᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᔪᖅᑕᖃᖕᒋᓐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓂᕋᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓂᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐆᒪᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᖅᑎᑕᐃᓐᓇᕆᓇᓯᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᐊᖕᒋᔪᒻᒪᕆᖕᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖃᕋᔭᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᖕᒐᖅᑐᓄᑦ – ᐊᖕᒋᓂᖅᓴᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᐊᓄᕆᑦᑎᐅᑎᒥᑦ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ, ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᖕᒐᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᒪᖅᑯᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖕᒋᓐᓇᓱᒫᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓗᐊᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᕋᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᐊᒃᓴᐅᑎᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ – ᑭᖑᕝᕕᖕᒋᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᓱᕐᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᒪᖅᑯᑎᑑᕋᔭᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ. ᐊᓄᕆ ᑕᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᖅ, ᓱᕐᑲᐃᒻᒪ ᐊᓄᕌᖕᒋᓐᓇᐅᔭᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᖅ.

Solar energy is a great option and does not carry the same kinds of environment concerns as wind, since there are no moving parts and it can be built close to the ground. But to power all of Iqaluit, we would need a very large amount of land for solar panels — much more than for wind turbines.

Also, solar power is not always available, therefore it can only reduce diesel – not replace it, like water power can. Wind is also much more reliable, because it is present all year round.

ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥᒃ ᑐᖅᑯᐃᓯᒪᓂᖅ?

WHAT ABOUT ENERGY STORAGE?

ᐃᒪᕐᒧᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᒪᖅᑯᑏᑦ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᓯᒫᓂᒃᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥᒃ ᑐᑯᐃᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐃᒥᖅ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᓂ ᓯᒪᒃᑕᐅᑎᐅᑉ ᑐᓄᐊᓂ ᐆᒪᒪᖅᑯᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ. ᑰᓕᕌᖓᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᑦᑎᐅᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᑰᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᕙᖕᒪᑦ, ᐆᒪᒪᖅᑯᑎᙵᑭᓐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᓕᒃ ᐆᒪᒪᖅᑯᑎᙵᓲᖅ. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑐᖅᑯᐃᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᐅᒍᑎᒃ, ᐆᒪᒪᖅᑯᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᓐᓇᕋᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᙵᒫᒋᔭᐅᓕᓇᑎᒃ.

ᐹᑕᓖᓂᒃ ᑐᖅᑯᐃᕝᕕᖃᓐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᓖᑦ (BESS) ᐱᓕᓇᕝᕕᒃᑲᓐᓂᐅᔭᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ (ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᒐᓂ ᖁᑦᓕᖅ ᐆᒪᒪᖅᑯᓯᓇᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐆᒪᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᕐᕕᖕᒐᓂ) ᓴᙱᒋᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᕐᓗ ᐊᑯᓚᐃᑎᒋᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᑲᔪᕋᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᒪᖅᑯᑎ ᓄᓇᓕᐸᐅᔭᒧᙱᐅᖕᒋᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᐅᔫᖅᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓱᖅᑦᙱᓪᓗᓂ.

ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᒪᖅᑯᑎ, ᐊᖏᔪᓂᒃ ᐹᑕᓖᖃᓇᐊᖃᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᒧᖅᑐᑐᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒧᖅᑐᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᓇᐊᑎᑯᑦ, ᓲᖃᐃᒻᒪ ᐃᒪᖃᕐᕕᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᖕᒑᖅᑐᑐᑦ ᐹᑕᓖᖑᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᑦ.

Water power already includes energy storage. The water stored behind the dam holds potential energy. When it flows down through the turbines with gravity, that potential energy is turned into electricity. The more water stored, the more power we can make when needed.

There will likely be a battery energy storage system (BESS) at the substation in Iqaluit (near the QEC power plant) for voltage and frequency support. This is to help make sure the electricity going into the city is good quality and consistent.

With water power, we don’t need big batteries like we would with wind or solar projects, because the reservoir acts like a natural battery.

ᐅᐸᒐᔅᓴᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖅ

ACCESS ROAD

ᑰᒐᓗᒃ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖓ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓃᑦᑐᖅ 60 ᑭᓚᒦᑕᐃᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᑦ. ᑎᑭᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ, ᓄᑖᖅ ᐅᐸᔅᓴᐅᓂᖓᓄ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖅ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ. ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑎᓐᓇᒋᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑕᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖅ ᐊᑦᑐᐃᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᖅ ᑐᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᑦᓗᑎ ᓅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒧᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᓂᐊᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓄᓇᖓ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖓ ᐃᖃᓗᒻᒥᐅᑕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᕐᒥᐅᑕᓄᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᕕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᐸᐱᒋᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ.

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓕᒫᖑᔪᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᓗᑎ ᐱᔪᓐᓴᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᖅᑎᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᓕᐅᔾᔭᐅᓗᑎ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ.

The Kuugaluk site is about 60 kilometres from Iqaluit. To reach it, a new access road will need to be built. Before any construction begins, experts will study how the road might affect caribou and other wildlife in the area, including their movement patterns. The project team will also study how the land along the road is used by Iqalungmiut and Panniqtummiut, to make sure important travel routes, hunting areas, and cultural sites are respected.

All studies will be shared and discussed with Rightsholders, to integrate Inuit Qaujimajatuqangiit.

ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐸ?

HOW WILL THE ACCESS ROAD BE CONTROLLED?

ᐊᖅᑯᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓴᐃᔭᖅᑏᑦ ᑕᐃᑯᙱᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᒪᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᒧᑦ, ᐃᓄᓖᒫᓄᑦ ᐃᖏᕋᕝᕕᐅᔭᓇᐊᖃᕋᔭᖏᑦᑐᖅ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᓕᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᔭᖏᒻᒪᒍ ᓄᓇᓕᐸᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑖᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔮᖏᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᐸᐅᔭᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ. NNC-ᑯᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᖅᑕᖓ ᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐳᑕᐅᔭᖅᐸᒃᓗᒍ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖅᐸᒃᓗᒍᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᓄᑦ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᕋᓐᓇᕋᔭᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᒻᒥᒃ, ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᑦᑐᒪᒍᑎᒃ. NNC-ᑯᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖃᓂᕐᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐸᕐᓇᒃᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑕ ᐃᒡᓗᕋᓛᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᕝᓇ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

WHERE DOES THE ACCESS ROAD COME INTO TOWN?

It hasn't yet been decided where the access road will come into town. NNC is working with Rightsholders to co-develop the route. It is a high priority to make sure that it causes minimal disruption to the daily lives of Iqalungmiut and fits with the City's future development plans.

ᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᐊᖅᓯᒪᕙ?

ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᓱᓕ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑦ. NNC-ᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᒻᒥᒃ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᔭᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᒻᒪᕆᒃᑐᖅ ᐅᓚᕕᓴᐃᙱᑖᖑᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᑕᒫᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᐸᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖓ
Iqaluit Nukkiksautiit Project

ᐅᓇ ᓴᓇᔭᕗᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᑦᓯ ᑭᐅᓯᔾᔪᑎᖕᒋᑦᑎᒍᑦ.

Our Project is shaped by your feedback.

ᐊᐱᕆᔪᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᖃᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᐱᖁᑎᒃᓴᖅᓂᒃ, ᓂᐲᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓱᒪᓘᑎᒋᔭᖅᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓂᓯᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖅᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᒃᓴᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᐅᓇ ᒪᑐᐃᖅᓗᒍ:

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

www.nunavutcleanenergy.ca

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᑦᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ

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