



NIRB Application for Screening #125696

Proposed New Power Plant at Chesterfield Inlet

Application Type: New

Project Type: Power Plant

Application Date: 5/13/2022 11:18:48 AM

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

Proposed Authorization: from 0001-01-01 to 0001-01-01

Project Proponent: MFrind
QEC
243 Umiaq
Iqaluit NU X0A 0H0
Canada
Phone Number:: 8679797579, Fax Number::

DETAILS

Non-technical project proposal description

English: Qulliq Energy Corporation (QEC) is a Government of Nunavut territorial corporation. Through the operation of 25 stand-alone diesel power plants, QEC is the sole provider of electricity to approximately 15,000 customers in the territory. Qulliq Energy Corporation is proposing to construct and operate a new power plant in the Hamlet of Chesterfield Inlet. This will replace the existing power plant, which was constructed in 1975 and which has exceeded its design life. As the facility continues to age and become more outdated, it has become more difficult to maintain, and thus reliability is declining. Without reliable equipment, QEC's customers are at risk of system failure. This proposed multi-year project will include a new four-engine power generation facility with installed capacity of 1,270 kilowatts. It is designed for a lifespan exceeding 40 years, and it will incorporate new technology to improve reliability, efficiency, and safety. Construction will include a fuel-storage system consisting of two 90,000 litre horizontal fuel tanks, and fuel-pumping facilities. QEC also plans to construct a Quonset garage, as well as storage facilities for transformers, utility poles, oil, and glycol. Space will be allocated for transient staff accommodations, sea cans for storage, and a back-up emergency generator. Upgrades to the existing distribution system will also be required to connect to the new power plant. An approximately 250-metre fuel pipeline will be constructed to connect to the Petroleum Products Division (PPD) bulk fuel facility located to the southwest. The pipeline will be a combination of aboveground and underground construction. The new plant will be capable of integrating renewable energy sources. The proposed new lot is approximately 6,200 square metres located on unsurveyed, untitled municipal land off of Crescent 1A, and is located 250 metres northeast of the PPD bulk fuel facility. The area proposed for the power plant has been designated by the Hamlet for industrial land use. A QEC land application was approved by the Hamlet of Chesterfield Inlet on September 3, 2020. The Nunavut Water Board has confirmed that our plant will not affect any water bodies. There are no designated wildlife areas, marine protected areas, territorial or national parks or Inuit-owned lands in conflict with the power plant location. An archaeological impact assessment was carried out in July 2021, and 30-metre buffer zones were established. Construction fencing will be used to ensure that heavy machinery does not enter the buffer zone. The anticipated project schedule is shown below.

Task	Time
Choosing the site and doing the studies	March 2021 to March 2022 (already done)
Detailed Engineering Design	April 2023 to March 2024
We hire a Contractor	April 2024 to March 2025
Contractor builds the new plant	April 2025 to December 2026 (seasonal)
Testing the new plant	January 2027 to March 2027
Plant Handover to QEC Staff	March/April 2027
Operations (power production)	2027 to 2067 and beyond

On average, 21 workers are estimated to be required on-site for the duration of construction. This will vary based on the construction phase. The contractor awarded the construction tender will determine the required labour force to meet project requirements. Contractors will be obligated to meet mandatory Inuit labour levels for all construction work. QEC has staff in Chesterfield Inlet who take care of the daily operation of the existing power plant. This includes a full-time Plant Superintendent and two part-time Assistant Operators. Existing staff will transition over to the new power plant once it has been constructed and commissioned. No new staffing is anticipated to be required as a result of this project. The majority of construction materials for the project will be delivered by annual sealift. Some materials may be sourced locally or delivered via cargo plane depending on size and quantity. The contractor will be responsible for sourcing construction equipment. This may include subcontracting locally available equipment or bringing equipment to the community through the annual sealift. This project is anticipated to provide an overall benefit to the Hamlet of Chesterfield Inlet with more efficient use of diesel fuel and the reduction of greenhouse-gas emissions. It will also enable QEC to improve power generation infrastructure in the community, support future growth, and achieve its mandate for the provision of safe, reliable electrical power to the communities that it serves. (Note: This power plant will run for more than 40 years. However, the software that runs this NIRB website is unable to accept dates past calendar year 2049. The actual plant lifetime will extend beyond the year 2067.)

French: La Société d'énergie Qulliq (« la Société ») est une entreprise territoriale publique du gouvernement du Nunavut. Celle-ci opère 25 centrales électriques autonomes, ce qui fait d'elle l'unique fournisseur d'électricité pour quelque 15 000 clients dans le territoire. La Société soumet un projet pour la construction et l'exploitation d'une nouvelle centrale électrique dans le hameau de Chesterfield Inlet. Celle-ci viendrait remplacer l'actuelle centrale, qui est en service depuis sa construction en 1975, et dont la durée de vie est dépassée. En effet, la centrale actuelle est désuète et continue à prendre de l'âge, ce qui complique son entretien et diminue sa fiabilité. L'absence d'équipement fiable expose la clientèle de la Société à un risque de défaillance du système. Ce projet pluriannuel comporte une nouvelle installation à quadrimoteur pour la production d'énergie électrique puissance installée de 1 270 kilowatts. Il est conçu pour dépasser 40 années de vie, et incorpore de nouvelles technologies qui améliorent la fiabilité, l'efficacité et la sécurité. Il prévoit également la construction d'un système de stockage de carburant qui consiste en deux réservoirs horizontaux de 90 000 litres, et en installations de pompage. En outre, le projet comporte un garage préfabriqué en tôle ondulée et des espaces d'entreposage pour transformateurs, poteaux électriques, mazout et glycol. Un espace sera réservé pour l'hébergement du personnel de passage

auladjutihatigut. Tughiqtaujuq nutaaq najugahaa naamavjaktuq 6200 kikariktut metresmik najugaqatut naunaijaqtahimangitumi, atiqangitut haamlatkut nunaa hamani Crescent 1A, najugaa 250 metres tunungani hivuraani PPDkut urhuqjuaqarviani. Najugaa tughiqtaujuq pauwaqarvighamun tikuaqtahimajuq haamlatkunin havagvikjuanun nuna atugahaq. QECKut nunamik uuktuutaat angiqtauhimajuq Haamlanganin Igluligaarjungmi uvani Apitilirvia 3, 2020. Nunavut Imalirinirmut Katimayiit tutqighaqhimajaat tamna pauwaqavik hulaqutilimaitut aujaginarimun imaqarnirmun. Piqangittut huradhat najugaanik, imakullu munarijaujunik najugaani, aviktuqhimaup kanadamiluuniin min'nguiqhiviinun Inuit-nanminirijainunluuniin nunat ihuiguuutiqangitut pauwaqarvighap najugahaani. Ingilgaarnitiqinirmun hulaqutait havaktauhimajut uvani Taaqhivalirvia 2021, unalu 30-metremik kiklighait havaktauhimajut. Havaktauhimajut happutighaq atuqtauniaqtut uqangijut aghaluutit itilimaitaangini kikliinun. Niriuktaujuq havaaghaq naunaitkutaa takunaqtut ataani. Naunaitkutaa haffuma Igluligaarjuup Pauwaqarvighaanun Havaaghaq Havaktakhaq Upluqhiutaa Naunaijaqlugit najugahait ihivriuqlugillu Qiqailruq 2021 hamunga Qiqailruq 2022 (iniriiqtut) Naunaijattiaqhimajuq titiraujakhimajut Idjuhighaa Qitiqqautijut 2023 talvunga Qiqailruq 2024 Havaktitluta Katulaaqaqtunik Qitiqqautijut 2024 hamunga Qiqailruq 2025 Katulaaktup napaqtiliqlugu nutaaq pauwaqarvighaq Qitiqqautijut 2025 talvunga Ubluirvia 2026 (ukiumi ilangani) Uuktuutait nutaap pauwaqarviup Ubluqtuhivia 2027 talvunga Qiqailruq 2027 Pauwaqarvighaq tunijauniaqtut QECKut havaktiinnut Qiqailruq/Qitiqqautijut 2027 Auladjutit (aulaliqluni) 2027 hamunga 2067 hivumut Qaffiuniit, 21 havaktit tiqungniaqtut ihariagijauniaqtut najugaani napaqtitirilugit. Una aalanganiaqtut pihimalugu napaqtitirnimun hivitunianun. Katulaangmik tunijauniaqtut naunaitkutatigut ihumaliuqlutik pijaghat havaktut havagianganin havaaghamun pijaghat. Katulaaktut pijaghaqarniaqtut pitqujaunirmun Inuinnarnik havaktitilutik tamainun napaqtitirnimun havaaghamun. QECKut havaktiit Igluligaarjungmi kitut munaqhijut ubluni auldjutainik atuqtaujumun pauwaqarvingmik. Una ilaujuq havagaanginaqtughaq Pauwaqarvingmun Atangujaq malruklu havakaffuktuk Ikajuqtik Auladjutinun. Havaktut hadja nuutiqhun'nguyut nutaamun pauwaqarviannut iniktiqqat. Nutaanik havaktiqalimaitut haffumunga havaaghamun. Amigaingniatigut nappaktirinirmun tamajait Havaaqhamut agjaqtauniaqtut umiakktut. Ilangit tamajait niuviktauniaqtun nunanganit agjaqtaulutikluunniit tingmitikkut naunairutilugit aktilaangit kaffiutilangillu. Kantraaktitaujuq munarijaqarniaqtut atuqtitilutik nappaqtirutikhanik ingilrutinik. Una ilauniaqtut aalamik katulaaqaqtumik nunamingnik piinarialingmik tamajanik agidjijughamikluuniin nunallaamun umiakktut. Una havaaghaq niriuktaujuq tunihiluni tamainun ikajuutinik Haamlanganun Igluligaarjuk ihuatqiamik atungniranun urhuqjuanik mighijuumiqrutijuqlu pujuqmik tingivrallaqtumik. Pipkainiaqtut QECKunun ihuaqhijuumirnimun auladjutinun igluqpak nunallaami, ikajuqlutiklu hivnuniptingni angiklijuuminirmik, pilugulu pitqujaujuq iluani qajangnaitkutit, ihuaqtut alrujaqtuutit nunallaamun kivgaqtuqtamingnun.

Personnel

Personnel on site: 30

Days on site: 200

Total Person days: 6000

Operations Phase: from 2025-04-04 to 2026-12-12

Operations Phase: from 2027-01-01 to 2049-12-12

Post-Closure Phase: from to

Activities

Location	Activity Type	Land Status	Site history	Site archaeological or paleontological value	Proximity to the nearest communities and any protected areas
New project geometry	Equipment installation	Commissioners	Undeveloped land, designed as industrial by the municipality	None	Over 1 kilometres
New project geometry	Fuel and chemical storage	Commissioners	The proposed lot is within the Municipality of Chesterfield Inlet and has been designated for industrial land use.	An archaeological impact assessment was carried out in Summer 2021 to determine if archaeological sites are in potential conflict with the project and identify any necessary avoidance or mitigation measures. The new power plant site has been laid out and planned so that it does not intrude on the buffer zones around the nearest grave sites. We have attached a copy of the Archaeological Study for the Chesterfield Inlet site as reference. The Archaeologist is Patrick Young.	Within the Municipality of Chesterfield Inlet, east of the community, and outside of the core community area. There are no designated wildlife areas, marine protected areas, territorial or national parks, or Inuit Owned Lands in conflict with the proposed power plant location. Regarding a nearby drainage ditch/creek that is roughly to the south of the proposed power plant property, we have already discussed this with the Nunavut Water Board (NWB). We are not taking any water from this ditch/c
New project geometry	Other	Municipal	The Municipality of Chesterfield Inlet has already designated this area as being for industrial land use.	An archaeological impact assessment was carried out in Summer 2021 to determine if archaeological sites are in potential conflict with the project and identify any necessary avoidance or mitigation measures. The new power plant site has been laid out and planned so that it does not intrude on the buffer zones around the nearest grave sites. We have attached a copy of the Archaeological	Regarding a nearby drainage ditch/creek that is roughly to the south of the proposed power plant property, we have already discussed this with the Nunavut Water Board (NWB). We are not taking any water from this ditch/creek, nor are we discharging any waste to it. And, we are not building any in-stream works in it either. Therefore, we do not need to

				Study for the Chesterfield Inlet site as reference. The Archaeologist is Patrick Young.	apply for authorizations for our power-plant construction or operations.
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Community Involvement & Regional Benefits

Community	Name	Organization	Date Contacted
Chesterfield Inlet	Hamlet of Chesterfield Inlet, Douglas Aggark (letter of approval)	Qulliq Energy Corporation	2020-09-03
Chesterfield Inlet	Public Presentation to Hamlet Council, August 17, 2020	Hamlet of Chesterfield Inlet	2020-08-17

Authorizations

Indicate the areas in which the project is located:

Kivalliq

Authorizations

Regulatory Authority	Authorization Description	Current Status	Date Issued / Applied	Expiry Date
Transport Canada	Aeronautical Assessment	Active		
Other	NavCanada Aeronautical Assessment	Active		
Other	Nunavut Airports Aeronautical Assessment	Active		
Government of Nunavut, Community Government & Services	Lease agreement for new lot for our new power plant	Active		
Hamlets and Municipalities	Land Application and Lease Agreement	Active		
Nunavut Water Board	Water for hydrostatic test (type B) for new fuel tanks, after installation has been done. This would be applied for by the Contractor, in time for the tanks to be installed.	Not Yet Applied		

Project transportation types

Transportation Type	Proposed Use	Length of Use
Water	Sealift of materials for building new power plant	
Land	Trucks from sealift area to the power plant site	

Project accomodation types

Community

Material Use

Equipment to be used (including drills, pumps, aircraft, vehicles, etc)

Equipment Type	Quantity	Size - Dimensions	Proposed Use
Construction equipment	10	5 metres	Standard construction equipment pieces including backhoes, excavations, loaders, forklifts, boom cranes, graders, tele-handlers, welders, concrete mixers, dump trucks, bulldozers.
Diesel generators for power generation	5	8 metres	Power generation plant (once constructed). Includes four main generators and one backup generator.
Other pieces of of construction equipment	10	20	Construction equipment including portable cranes, portable gensets, air compressors, excavation machines, compactors, articulated trucks, and other common pieces of construction equipment, as are found at all types of construction sites. Sizes will vary with the equipment. Equipment details to be determined by Contractor
Building components	100	20	Building materials including steel beams, concrete, steel roofing, steel siding, and all the other components that comprise a typical building that will house generators and electrical switchgear and associated pieces of equipment
Electrical wiring switchgear, transformers, and wiring	50	10	Electrical wiring and switchgear cabinets, to enable power to be routed to its destination, and also to be stepped up to local power-grid voltages. (Transformers enable us to swap current for voltage. Higher voltage means less line losses, since resistive losses in lines increase with the square of the current.)

Detail Fuel and Hazardous Material Use

Detail fuel material use:	Fuel Type	Number of containers	Container Capacity	Total Amount	Units	Proposed Use
Diesel	fuel	2	90	180	Cubic Meters	Diesel fuel for construction purposes, will be kept in double-walled portable tank. This is for

						the construction of the power plant itself. The completed power plant will have two large 90-cubic-metre fuel tanks, double-walled and with continuous electronic monitoring. There will also be small day tanks inside the power plant.
Diesel	fuel	2	4	8	Cubic Meters	Day tanks inside the power plant (Note: 1 cubic metre = 1000 litres)
Diesel	fuel	3	2	6	Cubic Meters	Temporary portable double-walled fuel tanks for construction machinery, as will be provided by Contractor during the construction phase of the project
Varsol solvent	hazardous	4	205	820	Liters	Used in cleaning machinery during generator maintenance. Varsol is a petroleum distillate and thus is fundamentally very similar to diesel fuel.
Engine oil for diesel engines	hazardous	16	205	3280	Liters	Crankcase oil for diesel engines, for regular oil changes. We use high-quality 15W40 engine oil. Used oil is saved and placed into drums for shipping-out via sealift to a re-refiner, where it gets recycled.
Propylene Glycol	hazardous	2	1	2	Cubic Meters	Glycol is mixed with water in a 50-50 ratio, for use as engine coolant and thus for heat transfer. Propylene glycol is non-toxic and is in fact used in cosmetics.

Water Consumption

Daily amount (m3)	Proposed water retrieval methods	Proposed water retrieval location
0	Because this plant uses radiators for cooling, the only use of water is for domestic use of employees on site. Estimated at 0.1 cubic metres per day. No water license required.	Tanked municipal water supply, with tanked sewage (honey truck, standard in communities throughout Nunavut).

Waste

Waste Management

Project Activity	Type of Waste	Projected Amount Generated	Method of Disposal	Additional treatment procedures
Equipment installation	Combustible wastes	100 litres per year	Waste oil from construction machinery will be drummed for disposal by the Contractor in charge of construction work.	Waste will be shipped out via sealift in drums, as per standard procedure for waste engine oil and simple machinery-related liquids.
Other	Combustible wastes	1000 litres per year	All wastes from engines (e.g. waste engine oil, waste coolant) will be drummed and stored in specially lined sea-cans. At annual intervals, the drums are shipped out (strapped to pallets) via the annual sea-lift. In this way, the waste fluids are disposed of in southern Canada.	Waste engine oil is re-refined into new-oil by a re-refiner such as Safety-Kleen in Breslau, Ontario.
Other	Combustible wastes	10 kilograms a month	These are standard non-hazardous wastes include office paper, empty cardboard boxes, and other everyday wastes.	To be disposed of at standard municipal landfill.
Equipment installation	Non-Combustible wastes	5 cubic metres	All construction projects generate leftover materials and other wastes (e.g. end cuts and other pieces). These wastes are harmless and can easily be disposed of in the municipal landfill. Any materials that can be reused or recycled will be reused or recycled to the extent possible.	We reuse and recycle as much as possible. Extra materials are also kept at the plant for future repairs (e.g. spare paint, extra sheets of siding, etc.).
Equipment installation	Sewage (human waste)	100 litres per day	Standard sewage tank on site, with regular pump-outs via honey wagon.	Standard municipal lagoon, as used for serving everyone else in Nunavut.
Other	Sewage (human waste)	40 litres per day	Standard human waste (sewage) from toilet and sink in the plant, for use by the two-person operations crew.	Waste is stored in standard sewage tank and is pumped out at intervals by the local municipal pump-out truck. The sewage is treated in the lagoon by the municipality, as per standard procedure.

Environmental Impacts:

- Noise and dust during construction will be mitigated by contractor keeping equipment in good working condition, by using water spray to control dust, and by working during normal daytime hours only. - Spill-capture equipment and double-walled fuel tanks will be in use, both during construction and operation. Our Contractor will be required to have a fuel-management plan and to be fully equipped with spill-containment equipment. Construction workers will be required to have training on spills prevention and spills management. - Our employees are extensively trained on spills prevention and spills cleanup. - Tanked water will be used at the plant, and sewage will be tanked. - Power plant will use the most modern engines for lowest emissions, and emissions controls will be included. This power plant will bring a net positive benefit to the community by ensuring less pollution than the old power plant that it replaces. Noise will also be greatly reduced, both because the engines are newer and because the plant is no longer downtown. Power supply will be more reliable as well. - QEC is designing all its new plants to accommodate future addition of renewable energy sources (e.g. wind and solar). This will further reduce the impacts of the burning of diesel fuel (i.e. release of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere, as is inevitable with the combustion of fossil fuels). - QEC is also very active in promoting conservation of electricity via various means. Examples include upgrading streetlighting to LED lamps and encouraging the use of more efficient home appliances. All our efforts in this realm serve to mitigate the impacts of our power-generation activities.

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

Description of Existing Environment: Physical Environment

•The area proposed for the power plant has been designated by the Hamlet as industrial land use and was the location previously identified by the Hamlet for the power plant. This implies that the Hamlet is interested in or is willing to consider some form of development in this area. •Surrounding development in this area is industrial in nature (e.g., PPD bulk fuel facility). •Given that the proposed power plant will be on an existing road and in close proximity to the PPD bulk fuel facility, community members or wildlife using this area will already be accustomed to traffic activity in the area. •The location selected for the power plant is generally flat terrain and is geologically amenable to construction. •Regarding a small creek that is located about 50 metres from our site, we have received confirmation from the Nunavut Water Board that no special procedures are required, given that our plant does not entail any water-takings, nor in-stream works, nor any discharge of waste to these small water features. We note that our use of diesel generators uses radiators to air for cooling. Our domestic water usage the plant will entail a freshwater tank along with a sewage tank, both serviced via truck. Construction activities will also entail tanked water, with portable toilets for employees. The contractor will also be required to ensure that surface disturbance (e.g. disrupted soils) are not able to run off the site. For this purpose, standard silt fences are anticipated to be used. •There are no designated wildlife areas, marine protected areas, territorial or national parks or Inuit owned lands in conflict with the power plant location.

Description of Existing Environment: Biological Environment

•There are no designated wildlife areas, marine protected areas, territorial or national parks or Inuit owned lands in conflict with the power plant location. The land is designated industrial and does not constitute special-value habitat for birds or other wildlife. That being said, it is acknowledged that terrestrial and marine wildlife may be observed in the general surrounding area, especially by observers equipped with tripod-mounted spotting scopes, high-powered telephoto lenses, and high-resolution digital single-lens-reflex cameras, or with other sophisticated optical imaging devices.

Description of Existing Environment: Socio-economic Environment

•The proposed power plant will be located about 1 kilometre from the centre of the hamlet, and it will also be downwind of the hamlet. This alleviates concerns regarding noise and emissions. Also, the design of the plant incorporates the latest emissions-control technology (dry oxidation catalysts) with modern diesel technology that minimizes fuel consumption and minimizes emissions. The exhaust systems will include mufflers (also known as silencers) that are of “hospital-grade” for the greatest possible attenuation of sound throughout the frequency range typical of reciprocating internal combustion engines of the compression-ignition type. •An archaeological impact assessment was carried out in the summer of 2021 in order to determine if archaeological sites are in potential conflict with the project and identify any necessary avoidance or mitigation measures. Several graves were found near (but not on) the proposed power-plant site. We have planned the property boundaries of the proposed Chesterfield Inlet power plant in order to satisfy the 30-metre buffer zone requirement (i.e. 30 metres from the property boundary). To ensure that construction equipment remains well away from the grave sites, well-marked physical barriers will be erected and flagged, and the construction crew will be notified and all equipment operators will be briefed on these aspects. •In the event that latent cultural or archaeological artifacts are encountered during the construction at the site, construction activity will stop and the

Government of Nunavut Department of Culture and Heritage will be contacted. •During the construction work (estimated to take place over two summers), the contractors will be required to maintain equipment in good working order to reduce noise generation, and to avoid spills of fluids. •Construction will occur during typical working hours (e.g., 10 to 12-hour shift). •Dust suppression (e.g., water) will be used on-site during construction as required. •Other development in the surrounding area is industrial in nature. With this in mind, it is likely that community members nearby are already accustomed to some level of dust and noise emanating from this general area, due to the combination of the existing gravel roads and the general industrial and other activities that take place here. •Contractors will be required to have a spill response plan as well as spill response equipment and materials available in the event of a leak or spill. •In the event of a spill or leak, contaminated soil will be collected for disposal at an approved facility. •Contractors will be required to have a fuel management plan in place that includes refueling procedures and proper bulk storage if applicable.

Miscellaneous Project Information

•The old power plant will be decommissioned within one year of the commissioning of the new power plant at Chesterfield Inlet. Decommissioning of the old power plant is a separate project. •The new site at Chesterfield Inlet is an open lot and is readily viewable in Google Maps. •For emergencies pertaining to spills of fuels and other liquids, QEC has site-specific spill response plans for each of our 25 power plants, as well as a common spill plan that lays out detailed cleanup measures. We will be preparing such a plan for the Chesterfield Inlet new power plant when construction of the new plant has been completed. •During the construction work, the construction firm will follow its own environmental management plan. This will include features such as double-walled fuel tanks for storing equipment for construction equipment, as well as having spill-clean-up equipment readily available. •All of QEC's power plants in this size range have dual-walled fuel tanks that have leak-detection monitoring via interstitial vacuums. Additional electronic leak-detection systems are present throughout the fuel system, thereby providing coverage of the tanks outside the building as well as the day tanks inside the building. These systems also interface electronically with the engines, which themselves keep a running log of the fuel that they have consumed. Therefore, our operators are kept up-to-date on the remaining fuel levels in the tanks, as a function of fuel fillings and daily consumption. •Filling of the tanks can be done via tanker truck or by pipeline direct from the PPD tank farm. Various spill-containment and monitoring devices are present throughout the entire process. •Waste fluids are stored in drums that will be kept in sea-cans with their own built-in containment linings and berms. •The entire plant will be surrounded by a chain-link fence with a gate, to provide physical security. The plant itself will also have its own electronic security, in addition to a variety of security features including sensors and cameras with remote monitoring and automatic summoning of emergency response. •This comprehensive approach to security is to ensure reliable power and to defend against intrusions via physical and non-physical means. •Staff on site includes three employees on rotating shifts.

Identification of Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

•During the construction phase, contractors will be required to have a spill response plan as well as spill response equipment and materials available in the event of a leak or spill. •In the event of a spill or leak, contaminated soil will be collected for disposal at an approved facility. •Contractors will be required to have a fuel management plan in place that includes refueling procedures and proper bulk storage if applicable. •During the operation phase, •In the event of a spill or leak, contaminated soil will be collected for disposal at an approved facility. •Contractors will be required to have a fuel management plan in place that includes refueling procedures and proper bulk storage if applicable.

Cumulative Effects

For all of the reasons described in the preceding sections, the cumulative effects of this power plant are expected to be smaller than those of the existing in-town power plant at Chesterfield Inlet.

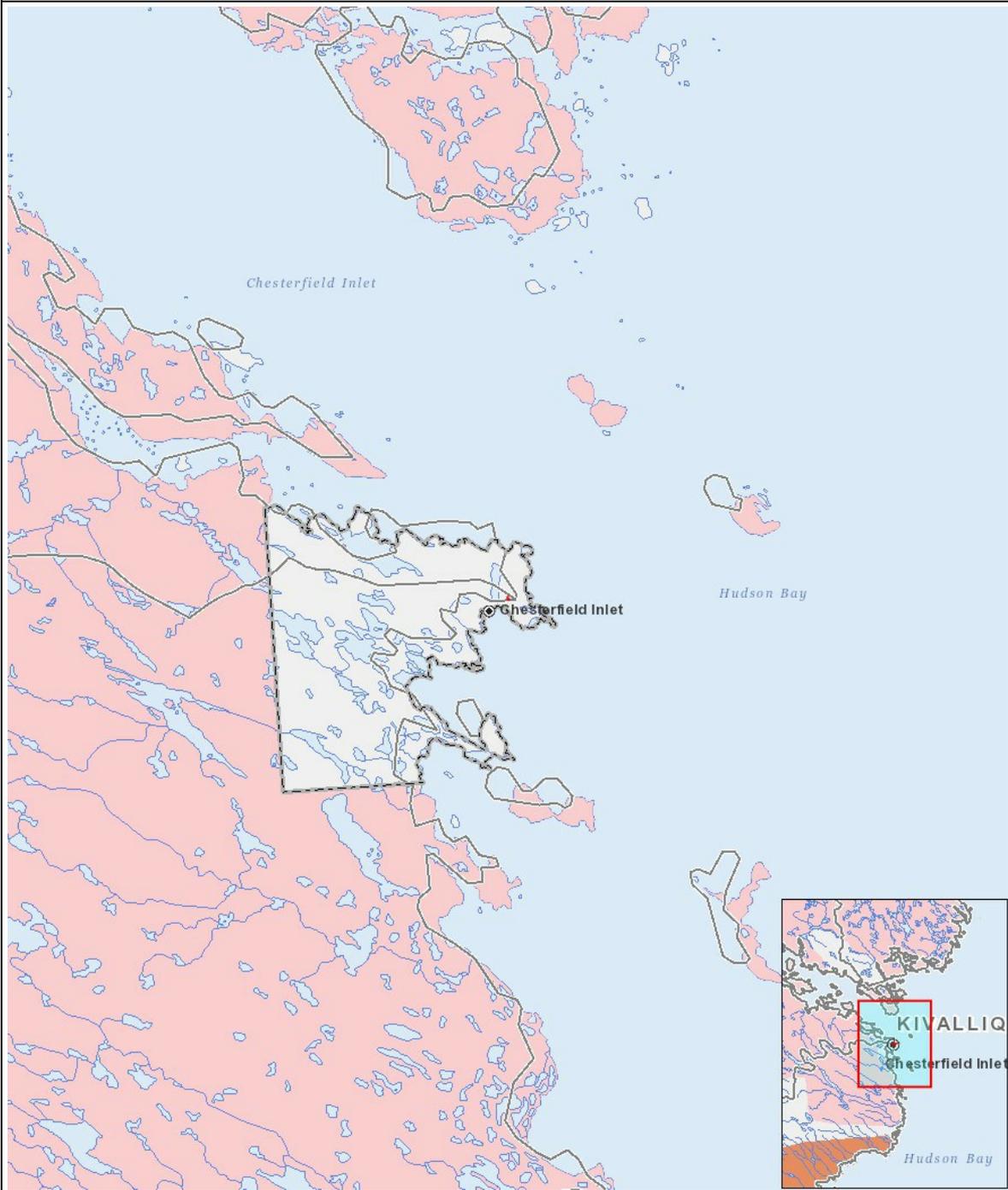
Impacts

Identification of Environmental Impacts

	PHYSICAL	Designated environmental areas	Ground stability	Permafrost	Hydrology / Limnology	Water quality	Climate conditions	Eskers and other unique or fragile landscapes	Surface and bedrock geology	Sediment and soil quality	Tidal processes and bathymetry	Air quality	Noise levels	BIOLOGICAL	Vegetation	Wildlife, including habitat and migration patterns	Birds, including habitat and migration patterns	Aquatic species, incl. habitat and migration/spawning	Wildlife protected areas	SOCIO-ECONOMIC	Archaeological and cultural historic sites	Employment	Community wellness	Community infrastructure	Human health
Construction																									
Equipment installation	-	-	-	-	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	P	P	P	P	
Operation																									
Equipment installation	-	-	-	-	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	P	P	P	P	
Decommissioning																									
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

(P = Positive, N = Negative and non-mitigatable, M = Negative and mitigatable, U = Unknown)

Project Location



List of Project Geometries

1	polyline	New project geometry
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