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| Coral Harbour Solar Project | Access Road | Crown | A short access road will be built to connect the project site to the existing road north of the site (approximately 150m). No historical uses of the area are known. | None known | 2.4 km east of centre of airport runway. 10.3km northwest of Coral Harbour community. The site is located in the far southwest corner of the Coral Harbour Community Water Source Watershed |
| Coral Harbour Solar Project | Equipment installation | Crown | This activity is for the proposed construction/installation of a solar energy project. This site is located near (within 3km) to the local airport, however, the site itself is not currently known to have had any historical uses | None known | 2.4 km east of centre of airport runway. 10.3km northwest of Coral Harbour community. The site is located in the far southwest corner of the Coral Harbour Community Water Source Watershed area |
| Coral Harbour Solar Project | Staging areas | Crown | A staging area will be required for equipment and material laydown during construction. No historical uses of the site area are known. | None known | 2.4 km east of centre of airport runway. 10.3km northwest of Coral Harbour community. The site is located in the far southwest corner of the Coral Harbour |

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| | | | battery pad, pad for electrical equipment housing, and inverter pads. Excavation for installation of the array foundations will also be needed |
| Mobile Concrete Batching Plant | 1 | Small/mobile size | A small mobile concrete mixer will be used to mix and pour concrete for the solar array foundations on site, and possibly for concrete equipment pads. The exact size is not known at this time, likely around 30 ft in length and attachable to a vehicle as a trailer. |
| Pile Driver | 1 | Small | If a pile foundation design is selected for the project, a pile driver may be required to carry out installation of the solar array foundations. This may either be a small, walk along pile driver suitable for installing small solar pilings, or a pile driver attachment to an excavator. |
| Diesel Generator | 2 | 30kW (approx.) | A generator will be used on site to power the site office. Additionally, a second generator may be required for other power needs, such as charging small tools, or for lighting. |
| Flatbed Telescopic Truck Crane | 1 | 37 x 12 ft (approx.) | Equipment will be delivered to Coral Harbour via barge in seacans. Once the seacans arrive, they must be loaded onto a truck, brought to site, and then offloaded from the truck. The crane will be used for offloading at site. |

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| Other | ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕ ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕ | 5-10 m3 | Non-recyclable construction waste will be taken to the local landfill. | As the waste is inert and does not contain any harmful substances, no other treatment is required. |
| Other | ᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕ | 5000 gal | Port-a-potties or a built outhouse will be required on site. Outhouse holding tanks will be emptied at regular intervals as required with a honey truck, under supervision and direction of the Hamlet. | Collected waste would be transported to the Hamlet's wastewater facility for appropriate treatment. |

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All predicted environmental impacts and proposed mitigation measures are discussed in the Additional Information section of this application.

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

During construction, the project will put in place procedures to cease activities in the event that an archaeological site is discovered, and will notify the appropriate entities for direction before any activities are resumed.

6.Risk: Generation of construction waste and human waste at the site during construction. Mitigation Measures: The project team will take all appropriate measures to ensure that waste generated during construction is contained and disposed of properly. The project will not generate any hazardous waste, but may generate minimal construction waste including steel, wiring, glass, wood, etc. All waste will be properly stored during construction and will be disposed of at the local landfill following the completion of construction. The site will also have port-a-potties or an outhouse on site for personnel use during construction. Outhouses will be locked when the site is not occupied, and emptied at frequent intervals by an assigned operator from the Hamlet, to be disposed of appropriately.

7.Risk: Impact to watershed, based on location of project at edge of Community Watershed Protected Zone. Mitigation Measures: The project team has identified that the site chosen for the project is located on the far southern edge of the protected watershed zone for the community of Coral Harbour. This location presents a possible conflict with the protected area. However, with the preferred site located at the very edge of the protected zone, and given the nature of the project (renewable energy), the potential for impacts to the watershed are expected to be very low. Solar projects generally have very low environmental impacts, especially during operations. The greatest potential for adverse impacts occurs during construction. The project will work closely with environmental experts to prepare a robust environmental protection and safety plan to ensure there are no adverse impacts that could affect water quality. This includes a strict safety plan surrounding the handling of fuel on site (see risk 3), ensuring fuel storage on site is minimized to the greatest degree possible, containment of sanitary waste/greywater to port-a-potties with removal of waste at regular intervals, and an assessment of possible sediment impacts to surface waters that could be caused by work at the site.

Cumulative Effects

Given the low frequency of commercial and utility scale solar projects in Nunavut, this project is not expected to add significant cumulative effects to past and present developments in the region. Cumulative impacts are thus expected to mainly apply in the context of future development in the territory. Cumulative impacts could include increasing land displacement and habitat loss, as solar projects require significant space to construct and operate. Other cumulative impacts could include the build up of solar PV waste products at end of project life. Solar panels contain harmful chemicals and should be disposed of properly. Currently, recycling of solar PV panel components is available, but not widespread, and based almost entirely in the USA and Europe. In 30 years when this project reaches its end of life, it is anticipated that the project would be re-commissioned for continued operation, and only some components may need to be replaced. By that time, advances in recycling options are expected to have improved as well. From an energy and climate change perspective, some cumulative effects from this project could be considered positive, as the project will increase the amount of available energy in the region, while simultaneously decreasing regional reliance on fossil fuels and decreasing air pollutants and emissions that adversely affect air quality and contribute to global warming.

