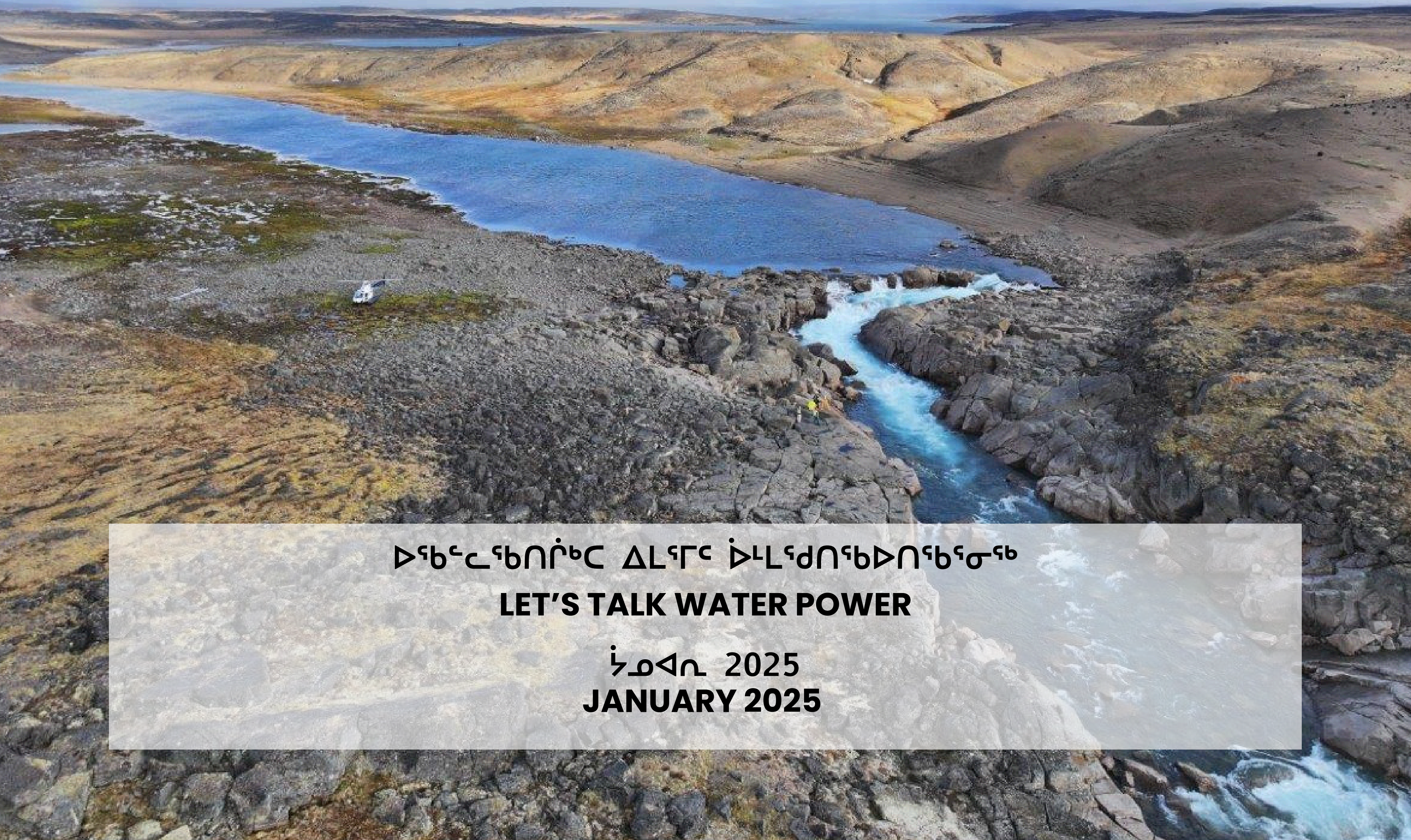
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ
Nunavut Nukkiksautiit Corporation

ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖓ
IQALUIT NUKKIKSAUTIIT PROJECT



ᐅᖃᓪᓚᖃᑎᒌᒃᑕ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᒃ
LET’S TALK WATER POWER

ᔮᓄᐊᕆ 2025
JANUARY 2025

ᐅᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ
ABOUT NNC

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

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ ᓴᕿᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 2017 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᕿᓂᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖅᑲᐅᑎᖅᑲᕝᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᓴᕿᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ-ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ-ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᐱᖂᑦᑎᖅᐸᑦᑎᐊᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖅᑲᐅᑎᖅᑲᕝᕕᒋᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᒥᖕᓂᒃ 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 ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕙᖅ

ᐅᓇ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖓ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕙᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᒃᓴᖅ ᐊᓯᕈᐃᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᕈᓯᖕᒐᓂᒃ.

ᐅᓇ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕙᖅ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᖅᐳᖅ ᐃᒫᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᖃᕐᕕᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᑕᒫᓂ ᑰᒑᓗᒃ, ᖃᓂᒋᔮᓂ 60 ᑭᓚᒦᑕᔅ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ.

ᐅᓇ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕙᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᕐᕕᓪᓗᐊᑕᐅᓕᖅᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᕙᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ, ᐃᓇᖕᒌᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓃᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑏᓯᓘᖅᑐᖅ-ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᑦ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎ ᓱᕈᖅᓴᐃᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂ, ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑎᖅᑲᖅᓗᓂ. ᐅᓇᖅᑕᐅᖅ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖁᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᐊᖏᕐᖃᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᕙᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᐅᕙᓄᑦ, ᓘᖅᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᒃᓯᐅᕝᕕᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᒐᓂ.

ᐅᓇ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓕᖅᒪᖕᒑᑕ 2024 ᓄᓇᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᖅᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖕᒐᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖕᒍᕙᖅ ᑕᖕᒋᒃᓴᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᐊᖅᑐᒧᑦ. ᑐᓂᓯᖕᒥᔪᖅ ᖄᖕᒑᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐱᕝᕕᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᓯ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᓯ.

IQALUIT NUKKIKSAUTIIT PROJECT

The Iqaluit Nukkiksautiit Project is a renewable power project that will transform Iqaluit's energy landscape.

The Project is proposing a water power plant along the Kuugaluk River, about 60 km northeast of Iqaluit.

The Project has the potential to become Iqaluit's main electricity source, replacing diesel-generated electricity with clean, renewable power. It also has the potential to 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.

This booklet provides an update on the 2024 field program findings, the resulting impacts to the Project concept, and outlines the planned activities over the next year. It also presents additional project options for your consideration and input.

ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᒫᓂᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᓖᑦ
HOW WATER POWER WORKS

1

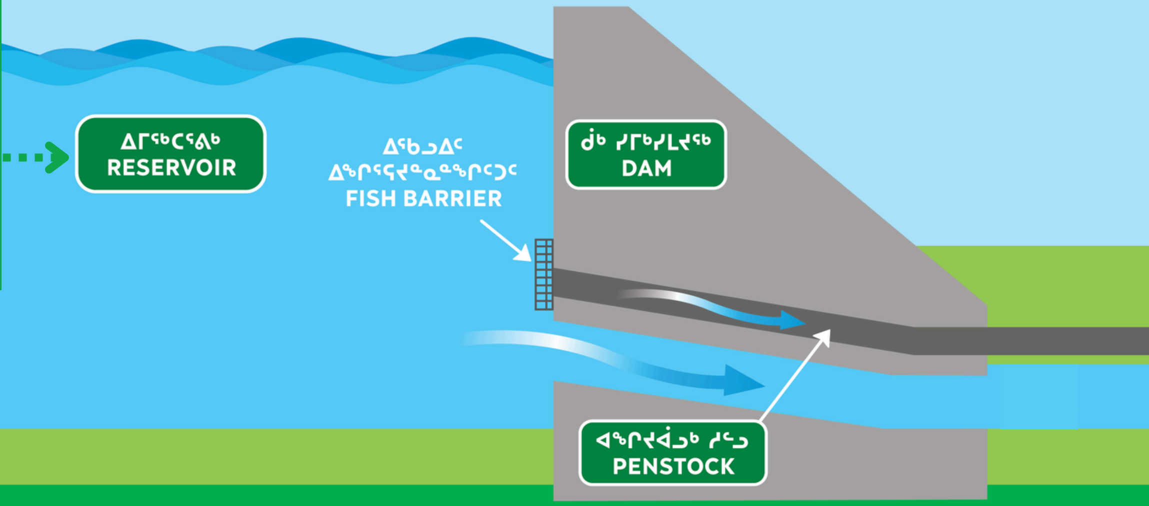
ᐅᓇ **ᑰᖕᒥᒃ ᓯᒥᒃᓯᓯᒪᔪᖅ** ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᓖᖅ **ᐃᒪᖃᐅᑎᖃᕐᕕᖕᒐ** ᓯᒥᒃᓯᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐊᓂᒃ.

The **dam** creates a **reservoir** by blocking the outlet of a natural lake.

2

ᐃᓚᖕᒐ ᐃᒪᐃᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒥᖅᑕᖅᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇ **ᓯᓚᒃᑐᐋᓗᒃ ᓲᑦᑐᖅ** (ᑕᑭᔪᐋᓗᒃ) ᐊᑕᔪᖅ **ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᖃᕐᕕᖕᒐᓄᑦ**.

Some of the water leaves the reservoir through the **penstock** (a big pipe) to the **powerhouse**.



3

ᓄᒃᑕᕋᒥ ᐃᒪᖅ ᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇ ᓯᓚᒃᑐᖅ ᓱᓪᓗᖅ ᐅᐃᔫᖅᑎᑕᖓ **ᐸᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃ**.

The moving water in the penstock turns the **turbine**.

4

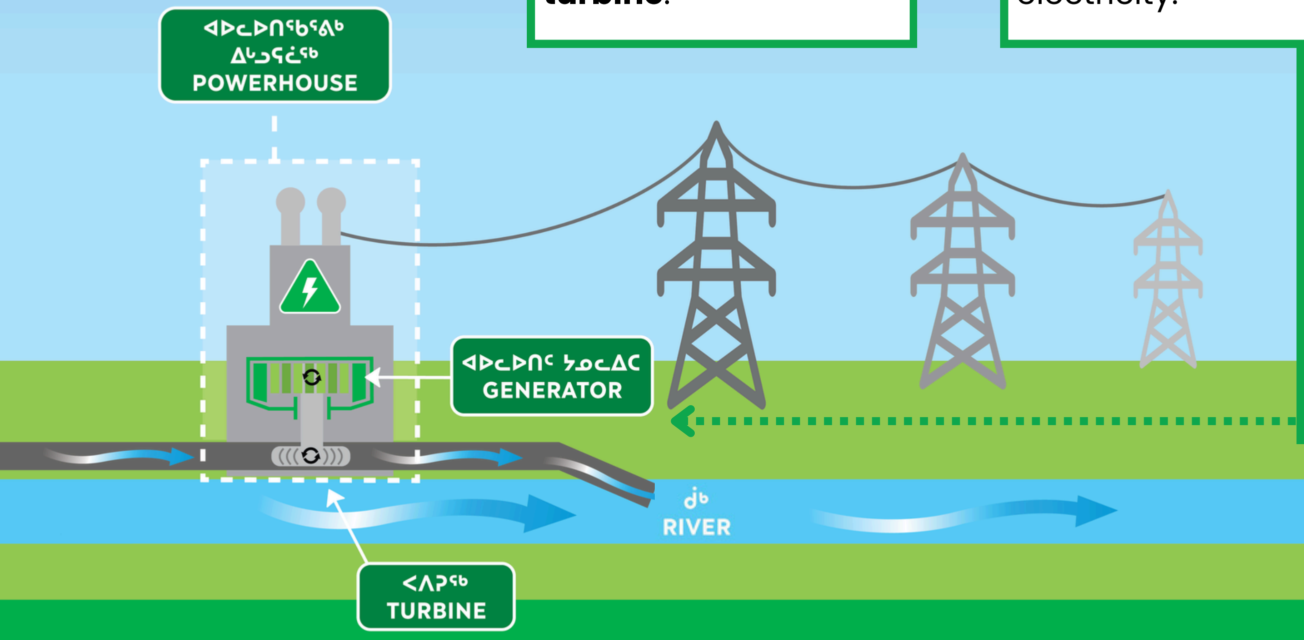
ᑖᓐᓇ ᐸᐱᕈᐊ **ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᖑᖅᐳᓂ** ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᓪᓗᓂ.

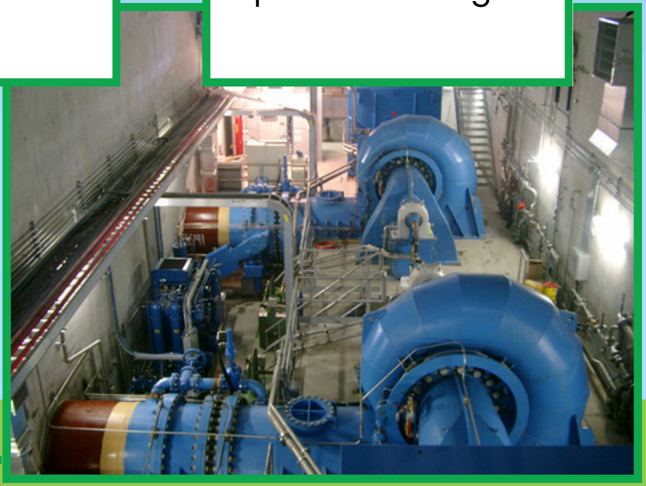
The turbine turns the **generator** to produce electricity.

5

ᑖᓐᓇ **ᓄᒃᑎᒃᓴᐅᑎᖓ** ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᐳᓂ ᑎᑭᐅᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᕆᓐᓄᑦ.

The **electricity** is exported to the grid.

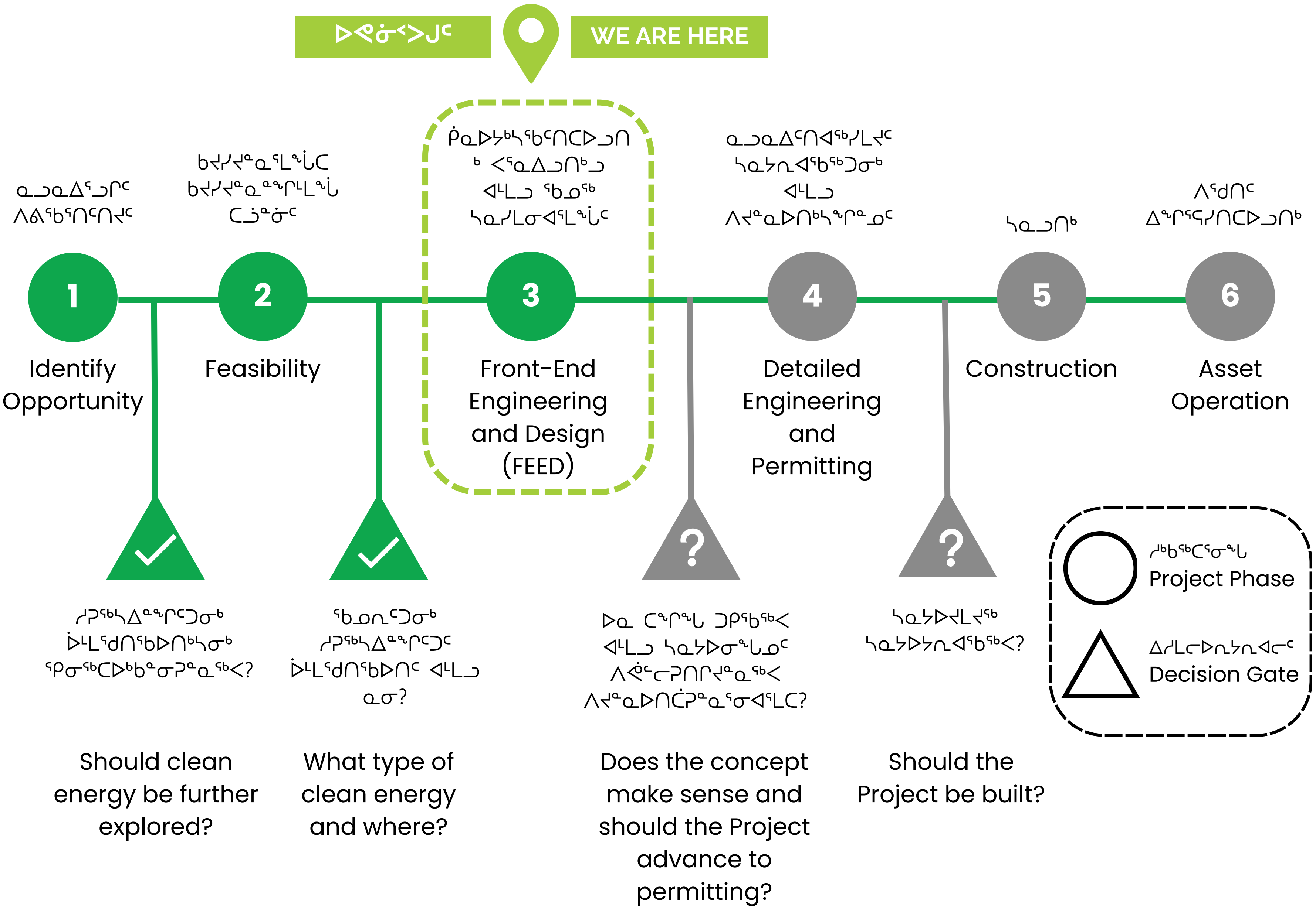




ᐱᕆᐊᕈᑎᕗᑦ
OUR APPROACH

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᑦ “ᓱᕗᒃᑲᖅᑕᖅᐸᑦᓕᐊᓗᓂ” ᐱᕆᐊᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᕙᑦᓕᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ, ᑭᒃᑯᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ, ᑎᒍᒥᐊᖅᑎᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᓱᕗᒃᑲᖅᑕᖅᐸᑦᓕᐊᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᒍᑦ, ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒃᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑦᑕ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᓇᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᐊᕙᑖᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᓱᕗᒃᑲᖅᑕᕐᓂᖓᑕ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᓇᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᓱᕗᒃᑲᖅᑕᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓇᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒧᑦ ᓱᕗᒃᑲᖅᑕᐅᑎᖓᓄᑦ ᑕᒫᖕᖓᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᖃᓚᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓕᐅᖅᑎᓂᒃ.

NNC follows a “Phase Gate” approach to delivering projects. Engagements with Rightsholders, the public, stakeholders, and partners are part of every Phase, to ensure we are taking direction from Rightsholders in project decision-making, and that all parties have input. Between each Phase there is a Decision Gate which requires approval to move on to the next Phase from engagement participants and Inuit leadership.

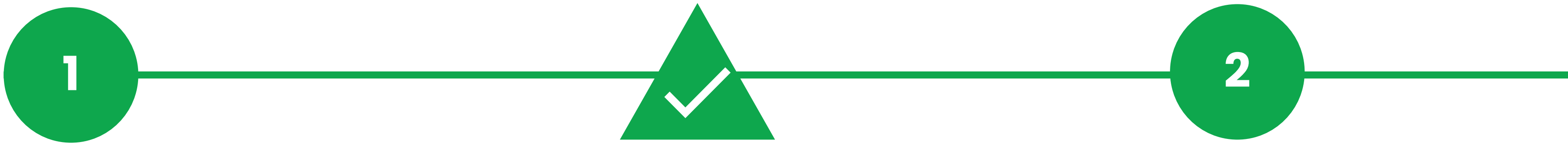

ᐅᕙᓃᑉᐳᒍᑦ
WE ARE HERE
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓗᒋᑦ
ᐱᕕᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ
1
Identify Opportunity
ᑲᔪᓯᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑕ
ᑲᔪᓯᔪᓐᓇᙱᒻᒪᖔ
ᑕᒨᓂᑦ
2
Feasibility
ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᖃᑦᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎ
ᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓗᑎᒃᓗ
ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ
ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ
3
Front-End Engineering and Design (FEED)
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
ᓴᓇᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ
ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒃᓴᙱᓐᓂᑦ
4
Detailed Engineering and Permitting
ᓴᓇᓗᑎᒃ
5
Construction
ᐱᖁᑎᑦ
ᐃᖏᕋᓯᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ
6
Asset Operation
ᓱᕈᖅᓴᐃᓐᓂᕆᑦᑐᓂᒃ
ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ
ᕿᓂᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅ<?
ᖃᓄᕆᑦᑐᓂᒃ
ᓱᕈᖅᓴᐃᓐᓂᕆᑦᑐᑦ
ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᓇᓂ?
ᐅᓇ ᑕᖏᖓ ᑐᑭᖃᖅ<
ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ
ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑎᒋᔪᓐᓇᖅ<
ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ?
ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᖅ
ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅ<?
Should clean energy be further explored?
What type of clean energy and where?
Does the concept make sense and should the Project advance to permitting?
Should the Project be built?
ᓱᒃᑲᖅᑕᕐᓂᖓ
Project Phase
ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᔭᕆᐊᓕᑦ
Decision Gate

ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᖏᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᒧᑦ

ᓱᕗᒃᑲᖅᑕᕐᓂᖓ 1:
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓗᒍ ᐱᕕᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐋᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᕿᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓱᕈᖅᓴᐃᙱᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖅᑲᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑭᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᖃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᑕᖏᑦ. ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᕐᓂᙱᑦᑑᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᑭᒪᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᒪᑭᒪᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᙱᒻᒪᖔᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ, ᑐᓴᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᐅᓇᓱᒃᓗᑎᕐ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ-ᐊᑐᖅᑕᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ.

ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᒃᓴᐃᑦ 1:
ᓱᕈᖅᓴᐃᙱᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖅᑲᐅᑎᒃᓴᒥᒃ ᕿᓂᒃᑲᓐᓂᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᐸᑖ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓄᑦ?
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᐅᖅᑎᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓲᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᓵᒧᑦ ᐊᖁᑎᒃᓴᒥᒃ ᓱᕗᒻᒧᐊᒍᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ.

ᓱᕗᒃᑲᖅᑕᕐᓂᖓ 2:
ᑲᔪᓯᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᓐᓇᙱᒻᒪᖔᑕᓘᓐᓃᑦ
17 ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖅᑲᐅᑎᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖑᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᒍᑦ, ᐊᓄᕆᒃᑯᑦ, ᑲᑎᖓᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᒫᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓄᕆᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖅ ᑏᓯᒥᒃ ᐅᖅᓱᒃᓴᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ.



Phase 1:
Identify Opportunity
NNC identified the value to Iqalungmiut in exploring clean power solutions to meet Iqaluit's needs. NNC completed a Technical and Economic Feasibility Review, a Tusaqtavut Study on Inuit land-use, and a desktop Environmental Survey.

Decision Gate 1:
Should clean power be further explored for Iqaluit?
Inuit leadership from Qikiqtaaluk Corporation and Qikiqtani Inuit Association supported doing more studies to find the best path forward.

Phase 2 :
Feasibility
17 different power system options were identified at sites near Iqaluit, including different types of water power, wind power, a combination of water and wind, and continuing with diesel.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES TO DATE

ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᒃᓴᐃᑦ 2:
ᖃᓄᕐᓇᑦᑑᕙ ᓱᑭᖕᓴᐃᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓂ?

ᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇ ᓂᑭᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ, ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ, ᑎᒍᒥᐊᖅᑎᑦ, ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᔭᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᓱᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒫᒍᑦ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᒃᓴᖅ ᑯᒐᓗᖕᒥᑦ ᓂᑭᐊᖑᓯᒪᔫᖅ ᐃᓂᒃᓴᖓ.

ᓱᕗᒃᑲᖅᑕᕐᓂᖓ 3:
ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᖃᑦᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᔪᖅ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᒪᖗᑦ

ᑕᕝᕗᓃᓕᖅᐳᒍᑦ: ᓇᓗᐃᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᔪᓇᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᑦᑎᓇᓱᒍᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᒃᑯᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᖃᕐᓗᑕ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᓯᕆᔩᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᖏᒃᓴᖓᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ, ᒪᓕᒃᓗᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᖓᓂᑦ. ᐅᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᐱᔭᕇᕈᓂ ᖃᔪᐃᓕᖓᓂᒃᓴᖓ, ᐱᕆᐊᕈᑎᒃᓴᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᒃᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓅᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᑭᒪᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐋᑑᑎᖏᑦ.

Decision Gate 2:
What type of clean power and where?

Through a ranked ballot vote, Rightsholders, stakeholders, Iqalungmiut, and partners approved conventional water power at the Kuugaluk River site as their preferred option.

Phase 3:
Front-End Engineering and Design

We are here: Detailed field studies and public engagements will be conducted. The engineering team will create Project concepts, based on real data from the site. The Project scope, approach, and financing strategy will be reviewed and revised several times to balance social, environmental and economic values.

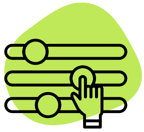
ᓱᕗᒃᑲᖅᑕᕐᓂᖓ 3 - ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓚᐅᖅᑕᕐᑎᓐᓂᒃ
PHASE 3 – OVERVIEW OF WHAT WE HAVE DONE

ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᑉ ᑕᖕᒋᒃᓴᖓᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᖢᒍ **ᐃᓱᒪᕆᔭᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ** ᐃᓂᖓᑕ ᖃᓄᓇᓘᓂᖓ ᒪᓕᒃᖢᒍ, ᐊᑐᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᖃᓇᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

We developed a Project concept based on **what we thought** the site conditions were, using desktop studies.

ᐱᒋᐊᓕᓵᖅᓗᑕ ᐃᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᑦᑎᐊᓚᐅᖅᐳᒍᑦ. **ᓇᓂᔭᕗᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᓂᑦ** ᑕᑯᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑎᒋᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓇᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᐅᓇᓱᒃᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᔪᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᖕᒋᒃᓴᖓᓂᒃ.

We did an initial site investigation. **What we discovered** showed differences from the desktop studies that would impact the Project concept.



ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᑦᑎᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᖕᒋᒃᓴᖓ ᒪᓕᒃᖢᒍ ᓇᓂᔭᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᓕᓵᖅᓗᑕ ᐃᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᓂᓇᓚᐅᖅᑕᑦᑎᓐᓂᑦ.

We adjusted the Project concept based on what we found during the initial site investigations.

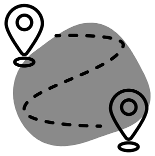
ᓱᕗᒃᑲᖅᑕᕐᓂᖓ 3 - ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᓕᕐᒪᖔᑦᑕ
PHASE 3 – OVERVIEW OF WHAT WE ARE CURRENTLY DOING

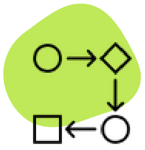
ᐱᓕᕆᕗᒍᑦ ᖄᒃᑲᓐᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᑦᑎᓇᓱᒃᖢᑕ (ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᕐᓂᓐᖏᑦᑑᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ, ᓯᓚᖓ, ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑕᐃᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᖅᐳᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓂᐊᕋᑦᑕ **ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᕙᓐᓇᓐᖏᑕᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ** ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᕇᕈᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕙᖅ ᐱᔭᕇᕈᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᒃᓴᖓ.

We are doing additional field studies (geotechnical, environmental, archaeological) and engagements to **determine the unknowns and uncertainties** and to finalize the Project scope.

ᖁᓂᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᑭᐅᔭᐅᔪᒪᓪᓗᑕ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂ **ᓱᕈᖅᓴᐃᓐᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖅᑲᐅᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᑐᕌᖅᑕᓂᒃ** ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕋᑦᑕ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᖏᑎᒋᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐃᒫᓂ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᐅᖅᑲᐅᑎᒃᓴᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᖅᑲᖅᕕᒃᓴᖓ.

We are seeking community feedback on **clean electricity goals** to understand what size the water power plant should be.





ᒪᓕᒃᖢᒋᑦ ᑭᐅᓯᐅᔾᔪᑎᑦᑎᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᐃᓕᑕᐅᓇᓱᒃᑐᓂᑦ, ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᐊᕋᑦᑕ **ᐱᒋᐋᕈᑎᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔ.**

Based on the response from Iqalungmiut and the results of field studies, we will prepare a **preliminary design.**

ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᑲᓚᐅᖅᑐᒍᑦ
WHAT WE THOUGHT

ᖃᓇᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᑎᓇᓱᒍᑎᒋᔭᕗᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᑲᓚᐅᖅᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᖅᒥᒃ ᐅᔭᖅᓱᒃᑰᓇᓱᒋᑦᑐᒍ ᓄᓇᖓ.

ᐱᒋᐊᓕᓛᖅᖁᑕ ᓴᓇᔪᐊᖅ ᑕᖏᒃᓴᖓ ᐊᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᒪᖃᐅᑎᖃᖅᕕᒃᓴᖓᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒫᓂ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᖃᖅᕕᖓ ᓴᓇᔪᐅᓗᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᑲᖅᖁᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᖅᓱᒃᐊᐃᓐᓇᐅᓇᓱᒋᑦᑐᒍ.

Our desktop study of the Project site predicted mostly bedrock in the area.

An initial Project concept for a large reservoir and water power plant was developed assuming bedrock conditions.

ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓂᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᒍᑦ
WHAT WE DISCOVERED

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᑭᑦᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᓯᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓂᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᖅᖢᓂ ᓯᑎᐱᕆ 2024.

ᐃᓂᖓᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᕙᑦ:

- ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖅᑕᐅᕙᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᓕᒥᒎᓕᖑᐊᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕈᑎᓕᖕᓄᑦ
- ᕿᒥᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᑦᐊᖅᐳᖅ (LiDAR) ᖃᓄᖅ ᓄᓇᖓ ᐋᕿᑦᓯᒪᖕᒪᖕᖠᑦ
- ᓄᐊᑦᑎᒍᒍᑦ ᒪᓂᕋᖓᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᑖᖅᖢᑕ

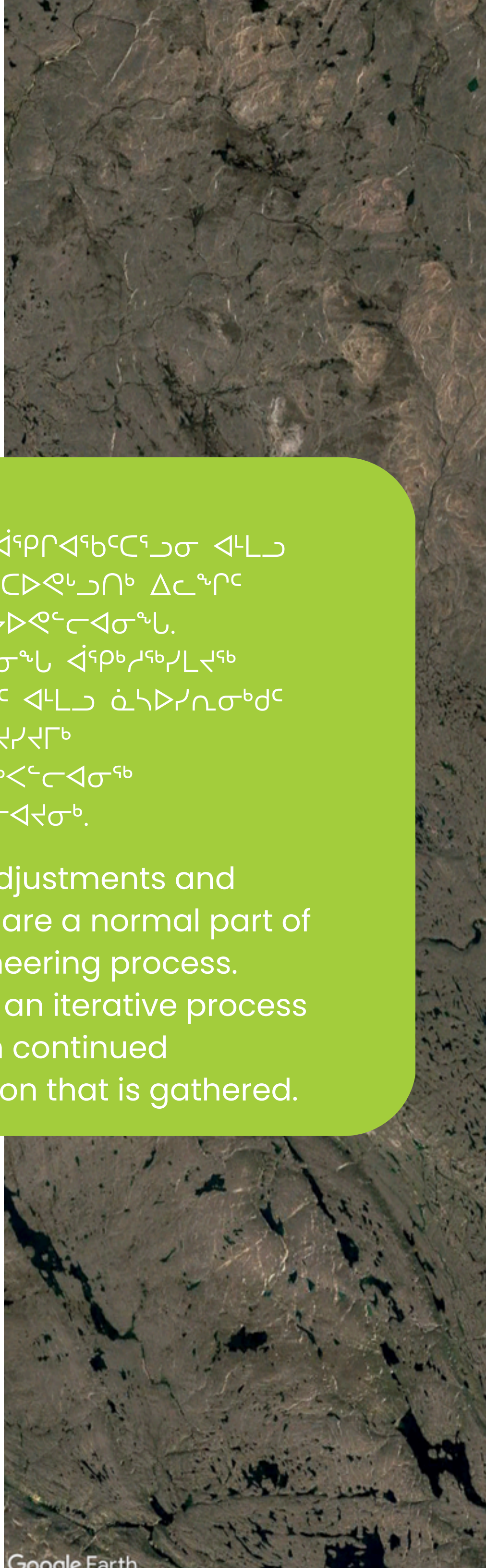
ᐃᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᓇᓂᔾᔭᐅᕙᑦ:
ᒪᓂᕋᖓᑕ ᖃᓄᕆᑑᓂᖓ ᐊᕙᓗᐊᓂ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᖅᑕᐅᕙᖅ ᑰᑉ ᓯᒥᒃᓴᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒥᖃᐅᑎᖃᕕᒃᓴᖓ ᑐᐊᑉᐸᕆᐊᖃᖅᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᖅ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᒥᒃ ᓂᕆᐅᕆᓚᐅᖅᑕᑦᑎᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᕆᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᑎᓇᓱᒃᑎᓪᓗᑕ.

NNC and the engineering team conducted a site investigation in September 2024.

Site Activities:

- camera and drone photos
- LiDAR (laser) scan of topography
- collected ground samples

Site Findings:
The ground conditions around the proposed dam area and reservoir have more gravel than originally predicted in the desktop studies.



ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᐳᒍᑦ
HOW WE ADJUSTED

ᐅᓇ ᐃᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔾᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᓇᓂᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᐊᐸᒃᑲᓂᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᓂᕆᐅᕆᓚᐅᙱᑕᕗᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑎᓂᖓ ᐅᔭᕋᓱᒃᐊᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓂᙱᑦᑐᖅ.

ᐅᓇ ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒥᖃᐅᑎᖃᕝᕕᒃᓴᖓ ᐊᖏᓗᐊᕆᐊᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᖄᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥᑦ.

ᐊᑐᖅᓯᓂᐊᕐᕿᑦᑕ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᑭᒃᓴᕐᓂᕆᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᐳᕐᓇᕆᑦᑐᖅ (ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᑦ) ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᖃᑖ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒐᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᖃᐅᑎᖃᕝᕕᒃᓴᖅ ᖁᓚᓃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᒫᙵᑦ ᐃᒪᖃᐅᑎᖃᕝᕕᑦᓚᕆᙵᓂᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᑰᖅᑐᖅ. ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᐊᓄᕆᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓗᓂ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᓯᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕋᔪᖅ ᐆᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᑐᕌᖅᑕᑎᒃ.

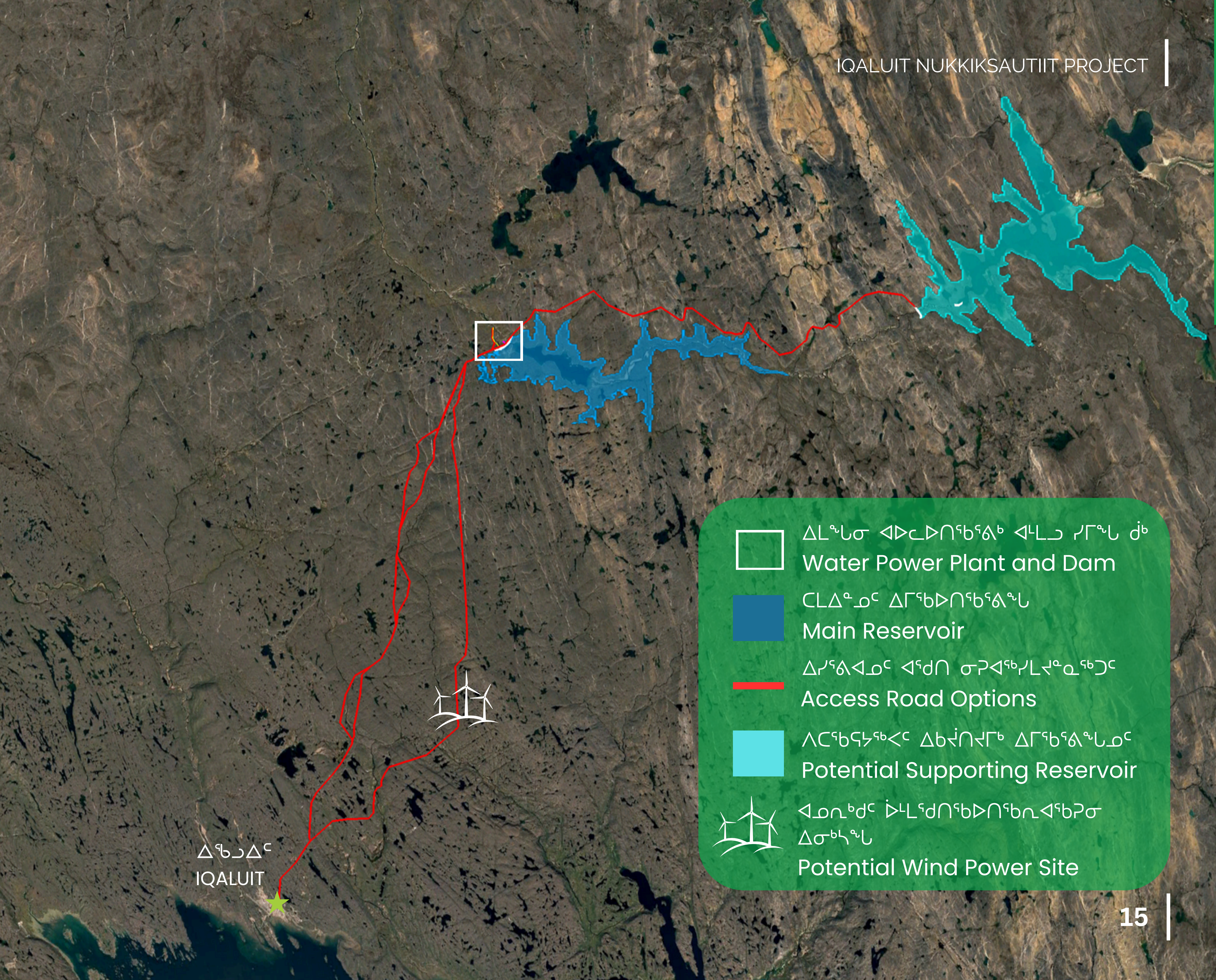
The site investigations found more gravel than we originally anticipated, and the depth to bedrock is currently unknown.

This means the reservoir cannot be as large as we first thought.

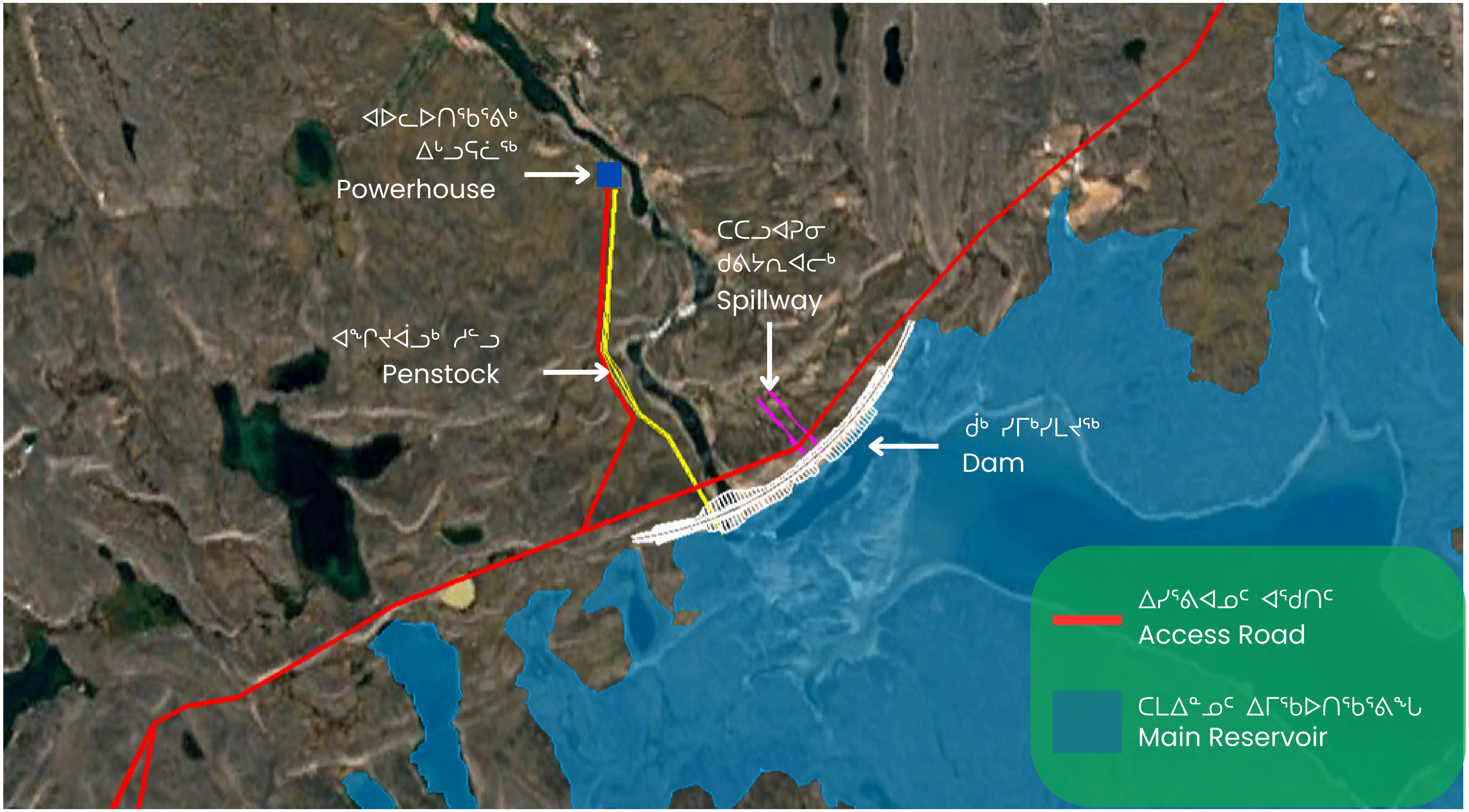
To meet Iqaluit's electricity demand, it is possible (but not yet determined) that a second supporting reservoir upstream from the main reservoir may be needed. Or, supplemental wind power could be added to meet the Project's electricity generation target.

ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᑦᑕᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑖᙳᕆᓇᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᓯᓇᔭᐅᕙᑦᑕᐊᓂᖓ. ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓ ᐋᕿᒃᓱᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖃᓇᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓈᓴᐅᓯᓇᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᑐᓴᒃᓴᖅᑖᖅᐸᑕᑦᑕᐊᓂᖅ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᕙᑦᑕᐊᔪᓂᒃ.

Project adjustments and revisions are a normal part of the engineering process. Design is an iterative process based on continued information that is gathered.


ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ
IQALUIT
ᐃᒪᖓᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᖃᕐᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᒥᖓ ᑰᒃ
Water Power Plant and Dam
ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᒥᖃᐅᑎᖃᕐᕕᖓ
Main Reservoir
ᐃᓯᕐᕕᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᑎᑎ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ
Access Road Options
ᐱᑕᖃᕋᔭᖅᐸᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᒥᖃᕐᕕᖓᓄᑦ
Potential Supporting Reservoir
ᐊᓄᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᓇᐊᖃᕈᓂ
ᐃᓂᒃᓴᖓ
Potential Wind Power Site

ᒫᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᑕᖅᑭᒃᓴᖓ
CURRENT PROJECT CONCEPT



ᐃᒪᖅᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᖅᑲᖅᕕᖕᒧᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ
WATER POWER PLANT COMPONENTS

ᑰᒃ ᓯᒥᒃᓯᒪᔪᖅ: ᓯᒥᒃᓴᖓ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓗᓂ, ᐅᓇ ᑯᕕᕕᒃ ᑕᓯᖅᒧᑦ, ᓄᖅᑲᖓᑎᑦᑎᓲᖅ ᐃᒪᖅᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᖅᑯᑐᓯᑎᑦᑎᓲᖅ ᑕᓯᖅᒥᒃ, ᐃᒥᖅᑲᖅᕕᐅᓕᖅᓱᓂ.

DAM: A barrier constructed, typically at the outlet of a lake, to hold back water and raise the water level of the lake, forming a reservoir.

ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᖅᑲᖅᕕᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᕆᓛᖅ: ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓪᓗ ᐸᐱᕈᓕᒃ, ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᓕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᐊᔭᓘᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ.

POWERHOUSE: A building that houses the turbine, generator and other electrical components.

ᑕᑕᓗᐊᕈᓂ ᑯᕕᔭᕆᐊᓕᒃ: ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐃᒪᖅᑲᓗᐊᓕᕈᓂ ᐃᒪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖓ, ᑕᑕᓗᐊᓕᖅᓗᓂ ᓯᒥᒃᓯᓯᒪᔪᖅᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇ ᑕᑕᓗᐊᕈᓂ ᖁᕕᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑦᑕᖅᓇᖕᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᕕᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ. ᐅᓇ ᐃᒪᖓ ᑰᓲᖅ ᑰᖕᒧᑦ.

SPILLWAY: When there is too much water in the reservoir, it passes over the dam through the spillway in a safe and controlled way. This water flows into the river.

ᐊᖏᔪᐋᓗᒃ ᓱᑦᑐ: ᐅᓇ ᓱᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᒻᒥᖅᓱᐃᔪᖅ ᐃᒥᖅᑲᐅᑎᖅᑲᖅᕕᖓᓂᒃ ᑕᕝᕗᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᖅᑲᖅᕕᖓᓄᑦ. ᓴᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖄᖓᒍᑦ ᑐᐊᐸᒃ.

PENSTOCK: A pipe that brings water from the reservoir to the powerhouse. It can be buried or above ground.

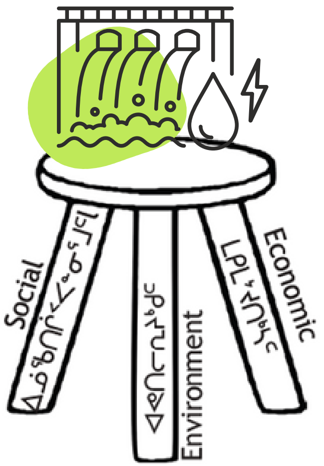
ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᒥ ᖃᐅᔾᒪᓇᖕᖏᑦᑐᑦ
PROJECT UNKNOWNS

ᐱᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓗᓂ ᓱᒃᑲᒃᑕᕐᓂᖓ 3 ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ, ᑲᔪᓯᓂᐊᕐᕿᑕ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑕ "ᑕᑯᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᖅ, ᐊᑭᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᑎᒋᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓ" ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᒧᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑎᒋᓗᒍ.

ᑖᓱᒧᓇᖅᑕᐅᖅ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᑎᒋᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᒪᑭᒪᓇᓱᐊᕈᑎᓄᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᖕᒥ ᐊᑏᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖓᒍᑦ. ᐱᑕᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔾᒪᓇᖕᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖕᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓ ᐱᖓᓱᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᖃᐅᔾᔨᒋᐊᖃᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᐊᕐᕿᑕ ᐋᕿᑦᑎᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓗᒍ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖓ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᒃᓴᖓᓄᑦ.

ᓄᐊᑦᑎᕗᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᖃᐅᔾᒪᔭᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᓄᐃᕗᑦ **ᓵᕿᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ.**

ᐅᓇ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓯᓐᓯᓇᐊᓪᓚᑦ ᖃᓇᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᓱᖅᑐᐊᓪᓚᑦ ᐱᕗᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᒪᓕᒃᑯᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᓂᑦ ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᖅᑖᖅᑐᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᑏᑎᖅᑲᕐᓂᖏᑦ.



As we advance with Phase 3 of the Project, we will continue to apply the "three-legged stool" approach.

Equal importance will be placed on the economic, environmental and social values of the Project. There are unknowns and uncertainties about each of these 'legs' that need to be determined and will continue to shape the Project scope.

As we gather information on these unknowns our engineers will be able to **develop a preliminary design.**

The design will be an iterative process based on continued information that is gathered about each of the Project values.

ᐱᑕᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑮᓐᓇᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᖏᑦ.

ᐅᓂᒃᑳᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᐊᖅᐸᑕ. ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᕙᑦ:

- ᐱᑕᖅᑲᖅᐸ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑕᖅᑲᕐᕕᖕᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᕐᑯᑎᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᖓᓂ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᑉ ᐃᓂᖕᖓᑕ?
- ᖁᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑖᓂ ᖃᓄᓇᑑᕙᑦ ᑐᐊᐸᖏᑦ ᓴᓇᕕᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓂᖓᓂ?
- ᓂᖅᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᑦ, ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᓂᖅᔪᑎᖏᑦ?
- ᖃᓄᖅ ᑎᑭᐅᒪᑎᒋᕙᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᓘᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᖓᓂ ᐃᓂᖕᖓᑕ?
- ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑕᕕᖅᑲᖅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᖁᓪᓕᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᓖᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᐊᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ?
- ᖃᓄᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖅᑲᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᓂᐊᑦᐸᒃ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᕕᖅᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᒃᓴᑦ, ᖁᓪᓕᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᖅᑲᖅᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ, ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓂᐊᖅᒪᑦ?

There are some immediate unknowns that NNC will begin investigating. We will report back to the community on the investigation findings.

Examples of unknowns that we are investigating include:

- Are there archaeological sites along the proposed access road and nearby the Project site?
- What are the above and below ground conditions at the Project site?
- Will wildlife be impacted, including fish and fish habitat, birds, and land animals?
- What is the extent of trail systems near the site?
- How will the Project connect with Qulliq Energy Corporation's (QEC) existing electricity grid?
- Can a power purchase agreement, or another commercial agreement, with QEC be achieved to make the Project economically feasible?

ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᕗᑦ

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᐱᑕ 2025-ᒧᑦ WHAT'S NEXT FOR 2025

2025 ᐅᑭᐅᖅ/ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖅ WINTER/SPRING

- ᑲᔪᓯᓗᓂ ᐋᕿᕆᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖓ ᓴᓇᔾᔭᐅᔾᔨ ᑕᖅᑭᒃᓴᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᒍᑦᑕ ᖃᓄᑎᒋᔪᖅ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᒃᓴᖅ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᕙ ᓴᓇᔾᔭᐅᔪᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑭᖓᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
- ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᑖᕐᓗᑕ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑕᓕᕆᔨᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔨᒻᒪᕆᑦ
- ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑕᐅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑕ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ:
  - ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᐊᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂ ᐃᓂᖓᑕ
  - 2024 ᓴᓇᔾᔭᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᔾᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑮᒃᑲᓐᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
  - 2025 ᓄᓇᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᓇ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒋᒍᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᑦ
- ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᖁᓪᓕᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᓕᕋᖅᓗᑕ ᑐᑭᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᒃᓴᖏᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓴᓇᕕᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᒃᓴᖏᑦ

- Continue to revise the Project concept to determine how much electricity we can expect the Project to produce, and to determine cost estimations
- Hire archaeological and environmental consultants
- Engage on:
  - Trail systems near the site
  - 2024 Project outcomes and Project additional options
  - 2025 field program review through IQ lens and transport routes through town with Rightsholding organizations
- Engage with QEC on preliminary terms of a power purchase agreement, or other commercial agreement

2025 ᐊᐅᔭᖅ/ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖅ

- ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᑖᕐᓗᑕ ᐃᒃᑲᐅᖅᑎᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ 2025 ᓄᓇᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ
- ᑲᑎᒪᖅᑲᑎᒋᓗᒋ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ 2025 ᓄᓇᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᒍᑎᒃ
- ᐱᓂᕐᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᓴᓇᔨᑦ ᐃᒡᒍᒃᓴᖅᑭᓐᓂᑦ
- ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑕᖅᑲᖅᑲᒃᑕᖅᑲᒪᖅᑮᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒃᑐᑎᒃ ᓴᓇᔾᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖁᑦᑏᓂ
- ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᖁᓪᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᕐᓂᕐᓂᖅᑐᓕᕆᓗᑎᒃ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ

- Conduct archaeological surveys of the Project site and access road
- Hire supporting roles for 2025 field programs
- Engage community and NIRB on 2025 field program plans
- Engage community on Project worker housing
- Engage QEC on logistical and technical expectations

SPRING/SUMMER

- ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᓕᑕᐅᓇᓱᒋᐊᓕᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ:
  - ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᐱᔭᕐᓂᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑐᐊᕙᖓ
  - LiDAR ᓄᓇᙳᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑭᖅᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᓂᒃ
  - ᑲᔪᓯᓗᓂ ᐃᒪᖓᑕ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖓ ᑰᖕᓂᖓ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᕋᑦᑕ ᐃᒪᖓ ᖃᓄᕆᑑᓂᖓᓂᒃ
- ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᑎᓇᓱᖕᓂᖅ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ:
  - ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᕐᕕᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᐅᓇᓱᒃᓗᑎᒃ
  - ᓄᓇᒥ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᐅᓇᓱᒃᓗᑎᒃ (ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ)
  - ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᐅᓇᓱᒃᓗᑎᒃ

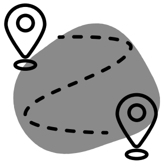
- Conduct field studies including:
  - Geotechnical investigation to better understand ground conditions
  - LiDAR mapping to get more accurate topographic imagery
  - Continued water flow monitoring to better understand water conditions
- Conduct environmental studies including:
  - Fish and fish habitat studies
  - Terrestrial wildlife studies (including caribou)
  - Bird and wildlife studies

2025 ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᖅ FALL

- ᐱᕚᓪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᖅᑭᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᓕᓵᖅᓱᑕ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ
- ᐋᕿᑦᑎᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᓪᒪᕐᑯᑎᕐᑲᐅᑎ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑎᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᒃᓴᑦ
- ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ 2025 ᓄᓇᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᓯᕆᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᖏᓪᓗ
- ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ 2025 ᓄᓇᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᒪᓕᖅᐸᑕ
- ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑎᒃᓴᖓᓂᒃ

- Advance concept to a preliminary design
- Refine electricity generation and cost estimates
- Review 2025 field program data through IQ lens with Rightsholding organizations
- Engage community on the 2025 field program outcomes
- Engage community on Project name

WHAT WE ARE CURRENTLY DOING



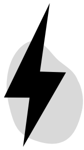
ᓇᒧᖓᐅᕙᑕ
WHERE WE ARE GOING

ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒍᔪᖅ ᑕᖏᒃᓴᖓ ᐃᓱᒪᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᓇ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓱᕈᖅᓴᐃᓐᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᑎᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᙱᐅᑦ ᒫᓯᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᐊᒥᒐᖅᓯᓚᖄᔪᒃ. ᐃᓱᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᐅᓇ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᒍ **ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᕕᒃᓴᙵᑕ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᒃᓴᖓ**.

ᖃᖓᒍᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᕕᒃᓴᙵᑕ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᒃᓴᖓ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᐃᓱᒪᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒃᑲᓂᖅᑐᑎ ᒪᕐᕉᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ:

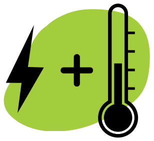
- **ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ 1:** ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᙵᓄᑦ ᐅᖁᓴᐅᑎᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᙳᒪᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐅᓇ ᐃᒡᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒡᓗᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᑦᑎᖖᓚᓇᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᐊᔾᔫᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᕈᓯᑦ.
- **ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ 2:** ᓱᕈᖅᓴᐃᓐᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᑦ ᑲᒪᐸᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᑦᔭᓇᐊᖃᖅᑕᖏᓂᑦ, ᓱᕐᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᒃᓯᐅᕝᕕᒃ ᖃᓂᒋᔮᖓᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ.

ᐅᓇ ᓴᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᓕᐊᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᖄᖓᒍᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ 1 ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ 2, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑭᕐᓇᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖄᒃᑲᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ.

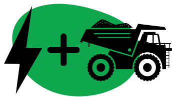


The current Project concept assumes the Project will produce clean power to meet Iqaluit's current and future electricity demand. We consider this the **base scenario**.

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 additional options.

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᕐᑯᕕᐅᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ 1?

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᖓ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ 1 ᐃᓚᖅᑲᖅᐳᑦ ᑭᐅᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᔪᑦ:

- ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᕗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒡᓗᑦ ᓴᙳᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᐊᔭᒨᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᐅᕐᑰᓯᐅᑎᖅᑲᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ?
- ᑭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᓖᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ?
- ᐅᑯᐊ ᐅᐊᔭᒨᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᕐᑰᓯᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᑭᑭᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᔭᖅᐸᑦ?
- ᖃᓄᖅ ᐅᓇ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓚᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᔭᕇᕈᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᒃᓴᖓᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑭᖓᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕙᖅ?
- ᐅᓇ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓚᔭᖅᐸ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᓐᖏᑕᖓᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᕕᒃᓴᖓᑕ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᒃᓴᓂᒃ?

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᕐᑯᕕᐅᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ 2?

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᖓ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ 2 ᐃᓚᖅᑲᖅᐳᑦ ᑭᐅᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᔪᑦ:

- ᖃᓄᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᒋᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ?
- ᖃᓄᖅ ᐅᓇ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓚᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᔭᕇᕈᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᒃᓴᖓᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑭᖓᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕙᖅ?
- ᐅᓇ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓚᔭᖅᐸ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᓐᖏᑕᖓᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᕕᒃᓴᖓᑕ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᒃᓴᓂᒃ?

Do you want NNC to explore Additional Option 1?

NNC's exploration of Additional Option 1 would include answering questions such as:

- How would homes and buildings be converted to electric heat?
- Who would pay for this?
- Would electric heat be less expensive?
- How would this affect the Project scope and cost?
- Would this impact the environment and the community differently from the base case?

Do you want NNC to explore Additional Option 2?

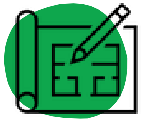
NNC's exploration of Additional Option 2 would include answering questions such as:

- What future industrial demand can we expect?
- How would this affect the Project scope and cost?
- Would this impact the environment and the community differently from the base case?

ᓴᓇᔪᐅᕙᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᖓ PROJECT ROADMAP

ᐊᐅᓚᐅᓯᕆᓃᑦ

ENGINEERING



2022

ᖃᕆᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᐅᓇᓱᒃᑐᑦ
ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒋᐊᓖᖅᑐᓂ
ᐃᓕᑕᐅᓇᓱᒃᑐᑦ ᓴᓇᔪᐅᓂᖏᑦ

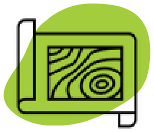
Desktop Studies and Early Study Work

ᓴᓇᔪᐅᕙᑉ ᑕᖏᒃᓴᖓ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ
ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᑦᑎᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕆᐊᓕᖕᓄᑦ

Project Concept Development and Refinement

ᐃᓂᖅ
ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᓂ
ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥ ᓴᓇᔪᐅᓂᖓ

SITE INVESTIGATIONS & FIELD WORK



2024

ᐃᒪᖓᑕ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖓ
ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓗᓂ

Water Flow Monitoring

ᐱᔭᕐᓂᓐᖏᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᒥ ᓴᓇᔪᐅᕙᓄᑦ,
ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑕᖃᕐᕕᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᕙᑎᖓ ᓄᓇᒥ
ᓴᓇᔪᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒎ 1-ᖓᓂ

Technical Fieldwork, Archaeological Surveys, Environmental Field Work Year 1

ᐱᖁᔭᕐᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ
ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᑦ

REGULATORY & COMMUNITY APPROVALS

2023

ᐊᑯᓚᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᑎᒍᒥᐊᖅᑎᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᔪᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ
ᐱᔫᓇᕈᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᒃᓴᖓ

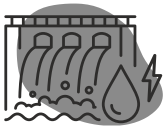
Regular Engagement with Rightsholders and Stakeholders, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping

ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᖓᔪᖅᑐᑦ
ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ
ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ, ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖅᑲᐅᑎᓄᑦ
ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃᓴᕗᑦ

EIA Development, Power Purchase and Partnership Agreements

ᓴᓇᔪᐅᓂᖓ

CONSTRUCTION



ᐱᒋᐊᓕᓵᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᖓ, ᐊᑭᒃᓵᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᕐᓂᓐᖏᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ

Preliminary Design, Costing and Logistics

ᓇᓗᓇᐳᓐᓃᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᓗᓂ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᓯᕆᓂᖓᑕ

Detailed Design Engineering

2029

ᐊᕙᑎᒥ ᓄᓇᖓᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍ 2-ᖓᓂ

Environmental Field Work Year 2

2028

ᑲᔪᓯᓗᓂ ᐃᒪᖓᑕ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖓ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓗᓂ

Continued Water Flow Monitoring

2030

ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᖓᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᑕ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖓ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓗᓂ

EIA Report Submission

2029

ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᕝᖃᖅᑐᓯ
ᐱᖁᔭᕋᓛᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ, ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅᓯᐅᑎ
ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ, ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅᓯᐅᑎ
ᖃᑭᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓂᐊᒃᓴᐃᑦ

DECISION WINDOW
Regulatory Approval, Final Project Approval, Final Investment Decision

ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖓ

2030

Construction

ᓂᐅᕿᓯᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᒍᑏᑦᑕ

2033

Commissioning

ᐊᒥᓱᖕᒪᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᑉ ᐃᓂᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᙵᕋᔭᖅᑐᒃᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᓇᓪᓕᐊᖕᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᓲᖃ ᐱᖁᔭᕋᓛᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᖓᒎᖓᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᐅᖓᕙᕆᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᑉ ᐃᓂᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

There are many unknowns about the Project schedule, and it will likely change as the Project progresses. Certain activities, such as regulatory approvals, have unknown timeframes which could extend the Project schedule.

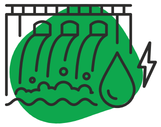
ᐃᒪᒧᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᒧᑦ: ᐊᐱᖁᑕᐅᒐᔪᖏᑦ

WATER POWER: FAQs

ᖃᖓ ᐃᒪᓂᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᖅᑲᖅ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᒐᔭᖅᐸ?

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᖃᕈᑎᒥᓇᓱᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓃᖅᓂᐊᖅᒪᑕ ᑏᓱᒥᒃ - ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᓕᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᓪᒐᓕᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᑦ ᓱᕈᖕᓴᐃᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᑎᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ. ᐊᔪᖅᓇᖏᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᖅ ᐃᒪ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᖅᑭᕆᓗᒍ ᐅᖅᓱᖅᒥᒃ ᐃᑭᐊᒃᓴᐅᑎᖃᖅᓂᐊᕐᖏᓐᓇᕐᓯ ᐅᖁᓵᖅᓗᕆᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᓯ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒡᓗᐃᑦ.

ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ-ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐃᒪᒧᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᖓ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑐᓐᓇᖅᑕᑎᒃ, ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᒃ ᓱᕐᕋᒍᓐᓇᓐᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᓇᐅᔾᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔾᔪᓗᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ, ᐊᑭᓕᖅᓱᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᓐᖏᒻᒪᑕ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓄᑦ ᑏᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᑎᑦᑎᓲᓄᑦ. ᓄᖑᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᓯᓚᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᓱᑉᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᐱᖓᓂᒃ ᑏᓯ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᖁᑖᓅᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ. ᐊᑐᕐᒪᓕᕈᑦᑕ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᓗᑕ ᑐᑭᖃᑦᑎᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᓯᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐸᐅᕿᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓇᓱᒪᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓ ᐊᓯᔾᔪᖁᑦᓗᒍ ᑐᕌᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ.



Why should a water power plant be built?

NNC’s main objective of the Project is to replace diesel-generated electricity with clean, renewable electricity. It is also possible that water power could replace oil furnaces used for heating homes and buildings.

Locally-generated water power offers energy sovereignty, energy security, and it keeps money Iqalungmiut spend on electricity in Nunavut, rather than flowing out to southern diesel suppliers. It would also get rid of the air pollution and smell of diesel exhaust that hangs over Iqaluit. Switching to water power is a meaningful way of reducing our carbon footprint in line with Canada’s climate change goals.

ᐅᓇ ᐃᒪᒧᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᖅᑲᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᐊᖅᐸ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ?

ᐅᓇ ᑰᒐᓗᒃ ᐃᓂᖓ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᔪᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᖓ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖁᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᔪᑦ ᓇᒧᖓᐅᓕᕌᖓᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

Will the water power plant affect traditional land-use?

The Kuugaluk site was chosen because it has zero reported land-use activities. Inuit reported they just pass by this area on their way to other places.

ᐆᓇ ᐃᒫᒍᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖅᑲᐅᑎ ᐊᑮᓪᓕᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᐸ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖅᑲᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᒋᓰᓄᑦ?

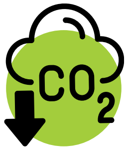
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖅᑲᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᑭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᑎᔾᔭᑎᒋᓴᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᕈᓐᓃᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖅᑲᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᑭᑭᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᐆᓱᒥᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᓯᓯᒪᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖅᑲᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᒋᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑕᑦᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ. ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᓲᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑮᓪᓕᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᑦᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᐋᕿᒃᓱᖅᑕᐅᓲᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖁᓪᓕ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦᑕ ᑎᒥᖁᑖ, ᐃᓪᓗᒧᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓲᑦ ᑲᒥᓴᒃᑯᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᕕᒃᔪᐊᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂᑦ.

Will water power lower electricity costs?

NNC does not control electricity rates in Nunavut. Our modelling indicates that water power is cheaper than diesel power, so there is a potential this project could lower electricity bills for the Territory. Any decisions about lowering electricity rates for customers are made by Qulliq Energy Corporation, the Utility Rates Review Commission, and the Legislative Assembly of the Government of Nunavut.

ᖃᓅᑎᒋᔪᖅ ᐆᓱ ᐃᓇᖏᕐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐸ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᓕᕈᑦᑕ ?

ᐅᓇ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᖅᑎᖅᖃᓗᑕ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᑭᓱᖅᑲᖅᒪᖕᒑᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓗᑕ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑰᒑᓗᒃ ᐃᓂᖕᒐᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕋᑦᑕ ᖃᓅᑎᒋᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᒥᖅᑕᐅᑎᖅᑲᕈᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑦᑕ. ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐊᑦᑎᓛᖓ, ᐅᓇ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓃᑦᑎᐊᓪᓚᕆᒃᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᓱᒥᒃ (ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓯᐊᖅᑭᖅᑲᑦᑕᕈᓐᓃᕐᓗᑎᒃ) ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖅᑲᐅᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ, ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᖃᓂᒋᔮᓂ 19% ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑲᑎᖦᖢᒍ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖅᑲᐅᑎᒋᔭᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᑕᖕᒋᑦ. ᐆᓱᒨᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᑯᒪᓕᕆᔾᑯᑦ ᓱᓕ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᐊᕙᖅᑐᖅᑲᓕᕈᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔮᖅᓗᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖅᑲᐅᑎᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ ᐃᒫᒍᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐃᑯᒪᓕᕆᔾᑯᑦ ᐊᔪᓕᖅᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

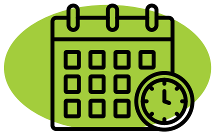


How much diesel power will be replaced by water power?

This will be determined through community engagement, funding, and geotechnical field research at the Kuugaluk site to better understand the capacity of the reservoir. At minimum, the project will eliminate diesel (and its emissions) used for generating electricity in Iqaluit, which is almost 19% of Nunavut's total electrical demand. The diesel power plant will remain in place in case of emergency, and also to provide electricity to Iqaluit when the water power plant is down for maintenance.

ᖃᖓ ᐃᒫᒍᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᒃᓴᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓯᑎᑕᐅᔪᒫᖅᐸ?

ᖃᓂᓛᖅ ᓂᕆᐅᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᕐᕕᒃᓴᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔭᒍᒫᖅᑐᖅ 2033. ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᓱᓕ ᐊᒥᓲᖕᒪᑕ ᐃᓕᓐᓇᓱᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᕗᑦ, ᐱᖁᔭᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᕆᐊᓕᑦ ᓅᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᑯᕕᖕᓂᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᓕᒃ ᓱᓕ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᒐᔪᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᖓ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐃᒫᒍᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ.

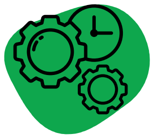


When will the water power plant be operational?

The earliest we could expect the plant to be operational is 2033. There are still many studies needed, regulatory processes to move through, and financing is yet to be secured. This is a very typical timeline for a new water power project in Canada.

ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᑎᒋᔪᖅ ᐃᒫᒍᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᕐᕕᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓇᔭᖅᐸ?

ᓴᓇᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᖃᑦᑕᕈᓂ, ᐃᒫᓂ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᕐᕕᒃ ᐊᑦᑎᓛᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑦᑎᐊᖏᓐᓇᕐᓗᓂ 100 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ.



How long will the water power plant operate?

With proper maintenance, the water power plant will have a minimum useful life of 100 years.

ᖃᓅᓇᔭᖅᐸᓕ ᑕᓯᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑰᒃ ᖁᐊᖅᐸᑦ?

ᒪᓕᒃᖢᒋᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᕗᑦ, ᐃᒪᖓ ᖁᐊᓲᖑᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᓯᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑰᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᖓ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᐃᓐᓇᓲᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ. ᐃᒪᖓᑕ ᑰᖕᓂᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᒥᖕᓂ ᓄᐊᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓂᖓᓂ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑎᑦᓗᒍ ᐃᓂᒃᓴᖓ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ, ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᖅ ᖃᓅᑎᒋᔪᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑎᒋᖕᒪᖔᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᓯᕆᔩᑦ ᓴᓇᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᓂ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᖁᐊᕐᓇᖅᓯᔭᕌᖓᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᓯᓚᖓ ᐊᓯᖑᕌᖓᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐃᒪᖓ ᐃᒥᖅᑕᕐᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᑕᐃᑯᖓ ᐃᒫᓂ ᐆᒻᒪᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᕐᕕᖓᓄᑦ.

What happens when the lake and river freeze?

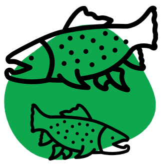
Based on our current information, the water does not freeze to the full depth of the lake and river, so water still flows in the winter. We have water flow data collection stations installed at the site right now, to give us a year-round set of flow data. The engineering team will design the water power plant for freezing conditions and seasonal changes and will ensure water will always flow from the reservoir to the water power plant.

ᐅᓇ ᐃᒫᒍᑦ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖅᑲᐅᑎᖅᑲᕐᕕᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᐊᖅᐸ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ?

ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐃᒥᖅᑕᕐᕕᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᙳᖅᑎᑦᑐᒍ ᑰᒃ ᑰᒍᓯᖓ ᐃᒻᒪᖄ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᖕᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᒍᓂ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᐅᙱᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᒃᓴᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ, ᓴᓇᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᖕᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᒪᔪᖅᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑰᒃᑯᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓱᕋᐃᔭᓚᒌᖓᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᖅ ᐃᒫᒍᑦ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖅᑲᐅᑎᖓ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ, ᐱᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᖕᓄᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᑖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᓱᕋᐃᔭᕐᕕᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᔫᑦ.

ᐃᖅᑲᓗᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᒫᓂ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖅᑲᐅᑎᖅᑲᕐᕕᒃ, ᐃᓚᖓ ᐃᒪᖓ ᓴᙳᑎᑦᑐᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖅᑲᐅᑎᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᐃᑦ ᒪᔪᖅᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑰᑦᑕᖅᑲᐊᒍᑦ ᑖᓯᒪᖓᑦ ᐃᒥᑕᕐᕕᖕᒥᑦ.

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᖓᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᖅ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓄᑦ. ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕈᓕᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᔭᖓᓂ 2025.



Will the water power plant affect fish and fish habitat?

Creating a reservoir or changing river systems has the potential to have an impact on fish and fish habitat. In the case that any potential negative impacts are foreseen, there are ways to build in protections for fish that make sure they have safe ways to navigate the river system, especially for spawning and feeding. In the Inukjuak Hydro Power Project in Nunavik, for example, there was actually a positive impact of new and larger spawning beds created.

For the Iqaluit water power plant, only some of the water will be diverted for power generation so fish can still enter the natural river from the reservoir.

NNC will assess in detail the potential impacts on fish and fish habitat and this information will be shared with the public. Field studies are set to begin during the summer of 2025.

ᐅᖃᓪᓚᖃᑎᒌᒃᑕ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ
LET’S TALK WATER POWER

ᐅᓇ ᓴᓇᔪᒐᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᑦᓯ ᑭᐅᓯᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ. ᐊᑏ ᐱᔾᔪᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ ᐊᐱᖁᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᒋᑦ ᓂᐲᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ.

Our Project is shaped by your feedback. Please complete the enclosed survey to make your voice heard.

ᐊᐱᕆᔪᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᖄᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᐱᖁᑎᒃᓴᕐᓂᒃ, ᓂᐲᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑎᒋᔭᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓂᓯᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᒃᓴᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᐅᓇ ᒪᑐᐃᕐᓗᒍ:

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

www.nunavutcleanenergy.ca

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ

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