RENEWABLE ENERGY FAQs
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᐅᑉ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑕᐅᓚᕐᑐᑦ

ENGLISH	INUKTITUT
WIND AND SOLAR ENERGY QUESTIONS	***ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎ***
How does solar energy work? Solar energy technologies capture light energy from the sun and convert it to electricity using solar photovoltaics (solar PVs). Solar PVs consist of thin membranes made from special metals called semi-conductors (e.g. silicon), mounted on self-contained glass panels. When these membranes absorb light, the light energizes electrons within to create an electrical current. Electricity from solar panels is produced in direct current (DC), but has to be converted to alternating current (AC), which is the type of energy used in our homes. Inverters collect electricity from the solar panels and convert it from DC into AC before transmitting it to the grid.	**ᖃᓄᖅ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎ ᐊᔪᖖᒋᑉᐸ?** ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᒪᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᓯᕿᓂᐅᑉ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᑖᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖖᒍᖅᑎᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᖖᒑᖅᑐᒥᑦ. ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᖖᒑᖅᑐᑦ ᓵᑦᑑᔪᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᓴᕕᖕᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᒍᑦ-ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ (ᔫᕐᓗ ᓯᓕᑳᓐ), ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ-ᐱᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᒐᓛᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᓵᑦᑑᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᒪᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᓛᖕᒐᑕ, ᖃᐅᒪᓂᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑎᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑎᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᑲᖖᒐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᒥᑦ (DC), ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᐊᕆᐊᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᐊᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᒧᑦ (AC), ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᕐᔪᐊᓂᑦ. ᐊᓯᐊᖖᒍᖅᓯᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥᒃ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᐊᖅᓗᒍ ᑕᐃᑲᖖᒐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᒥᑦ (DC) ᐊᓯᐊᓄᐊᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᒧᑦ (AC) ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᓵᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᔨᒧᑦ.
How does wind energy work? Wind energy technologies capture kinetic energy (the energy of motion) from the wind. Wind turbine blades are specially designed to catch the wind, and are typically shaped like airplane wings. As wind blows over the blades, they are pushed, or "lifted", similar to an airplane wing. The blades rotate in a circle around a central hub which contains a rotor. The spinning of the rotor generates electricity, which is then transmitted from the hub, down wires contained within the tower and onto the electrical grid.	**<u>ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎ ᐊᔪᖖᒋᑉᐸ?</u>** ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔪᒥᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥᑦ (ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖖᒍᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᒥᑦ) ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ. ᐊᓄᕆᒧᑦ ᑲᐃᕙᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᓄᕆ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᓕᔪᒃᑐᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᓲᑉ ᓱᓗᖕᒋᑦᑎᑐᑦ. ᐊᓄᕆ ᑯᐃᕙᑎᑕᐅᔪᒃᑰᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑲᐃᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᔭᒃᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ "ᖁᕝᕙᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ", ᐊᔾᔨᓪᓚᖕᒐᑐᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᓲᑉ ᓱᓗᖕᒋᑦᑎᑐᑦ. ᑲᐃᕙᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᐃᕙᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖕᒪᓗᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᕿᑎᐊᓃᑦᑐᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᑯᒪᓕᖕᒥᑦ. ᑲᐃᕙᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᑯᒪ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᑉᓗᓂ, ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓕᖅᓗᓂ ᕿᑎᐊᓃᑦᑐᒧᑦ, ᑕᐅᓄᖖᒐᖖᒐᔪᑦ ᓴᕕᒐᐅᔭᒃᑰᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᓇᐸᔫᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᔨᒧᐊᖅᓗᓂ.
How much does it cost to build a wind or solar project in northern Canada? The cost of solar energy and wind energy projects depends on many factors, including their size and location. A 1MW solar project in northern Canada today would cost approximately $12-18 million, while a 1MW wind project would cost approximately $17-23 million. Solar projects are cheaper for several reasons: they have fewer moving parts, are simpler to install due to their low height, and have smaller components that are easier to ship. However, solar projects in the north only produce significant energy for half of the year. Wind energy projects, while slightly more expensive, produce reliable energy year-round.	**ᐊᑭᖏᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᓱᓇᐅᕙᑦ ᓴᓇᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ?** ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᑭᖏᑦ ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ, ᐃᓚᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᑎᒋᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᖕᒐ. 1MW ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᐅᑉᓗᒥ ᐊᑭᖃᕋᔭᖅᑐᖅ $12-18 ᒥᓕᔭᓐᓗᐊᓂᑦ, ᐅᓇᓕ 1MW ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎ ᐊᑭᖃᕋᔭᖅᓗᓂ $17-23-ᓗᐊᓂᒃ. ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑭᓗᖕᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᑉᓯᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ: ᐊᒥᓲᖖᒋᓐᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒃᓴᖃᐅᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖖᒋᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᖅᑲᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᖖᒋᒻᒪᑕ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᐅᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖖᒋᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑎᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ

How big is the renewable energy project being proposed in our community?

KAE is proposing utility scale renewable energy projects in Rankin Inlet and Baker Lake. In Baker Lake, the project will consist of two 1MW turbines, for a total installed capacity of 2MW. The wind turbines are 77m tall, and have 30m blades. In Rankin Inlet, the project would be slightly larger, with three 1MW turbines of the same size, for a total installed capacity of 3MW. These projects are sized to generate enough electricity to displace between 40% of the annual electricity currently used by the community. That's enough electricity to power the equivalent of 240-360 homes per year.

ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᖏᑎᒋᕙ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᑉᑎᓐᓄᐊᖅᑕᐅᔭᒪᔪᖅ?

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᓖᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᕆᕝᕕᓕᐅᕈᒪᔪᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᕐᒥᑦ. ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᕐᒥᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᒪᕐᕉᓐᓂᒃ 1MW-ᓂᑦ ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᑲᐃᕙᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ, ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂ 2MW-ᓂᑦ. ᐊᓄᕆᒧᑦ ᑲᐃᕙᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ 77 ᒦᑕᓂᒃ ᑕᑭᑎᒋᔪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 30 ᒦᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᐃᕙᑦᑐᕆᑦ. ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᕐᒥᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᕗᖕᔪᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ, ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ 1MW-ᓂᑦ ᑲᐃᕙᑦᑐᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓂᖃᕐᓗᓂ 3MW-ᓂᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑦ ᐊᖏᑎᒋᓂᖏᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᑯᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓇᖏᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ 40%-ᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ. ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑑᔪᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᖓᓂᑦ 240-ᓂᑦ 306-ᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᓕᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑕᒫᒃᑯᑦ.

Who will build it, and how long will it take?

Projects of this size requires many engineers, material suppliers, and trade contractors from all disciplines to come together. The project will be led by Kivalliq Alternative Energy, a partnership between Sakku Investments Corporation and Northern Energy Capital, with a limited number of contracting opportunities available to complete the design and construction. A wind project in the community could take 3-4 years to develop and build, while a solar project would take 2-3 years.

ᑭᑐᑦ ᓴᓇᓂᐊᖅᐸᖏᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᑎᒋᓂᐊᖅᐸ?

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᖏᑎᒋᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑦᑐᓕᕆᔨᓂᒃ ᐱᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑖᕝᕕᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᑎᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᓗᒃᑖᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᓖᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓵᒃᑯᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᒃᑯᑦ, ᑭᓪᓕᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᑐᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᓗᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᐊᖅᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖓ. ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᑲᐃᕙᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓗᓂ, ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᓕ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᔪᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓅᓇᔭᖅᖢᓂ.

Who would own and operate the clean energy project, and who will the revenue go to?

Under Qulliq Energy Corporation's (QEC) Independent Power Producer policy, the project would be owned by Kivalliq Alternative Energy (KAE), a non-utility entity that produces and sells electricity to QEC. KAE is a partnership between Sakku Investments Corporation and Northern Energy Capital, and revenue will be used to maintain the facility, pay operators, and provide a return on initial capital investment.

ᑭᓇᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᓇᔭᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᓴᓗᒪᔪᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᑐᓄᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᖑᔪᖅ?

ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᖁᓪᓕᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᒃᑯᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᔨᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖓ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᓖᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᒃᓴᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥᑦ ᖁᓪᓕᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ. ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᓖᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᖅᑐᑦ ᓵᒃᑯᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᒃᑯᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕐᕕᒃ, ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᖁᑎᖏᐊᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕐᒍᖅᖃᐅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᑦ.

Will a clean energy project lower the price of energy in the community?

It is unlikely that any single renewable energy project would have a direct impact on the local price of energy, as these rates are set by the Utility based on territory wide operations costs, including fuel prices. Qulliq Energy Corporation has, however, stated in their Independent Power Producer Policy that adding renewable energy to the grid will not cause customer rates to increase.

ᓴᓗᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎ ᐊᑭᓗᒃᓯᕆᐊᖅᓯᓂᐊᖅᐸ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ?

ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎ ᑕᐃᑲᙵᓪᓚᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᖅᑲᕋᔾᔮᕆᑦᑐᒃᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᑭᖓᓂᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᐅᑉ, ᐊᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑕ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓱᕆᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᓗᒃᑖᖅ, ᓱᕐᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒧᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑭᐅᔪᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᑭᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ. ᖁᓪᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᒃᑯᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖓᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᓯᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎᒧᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥᒃ ᐃᑯᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᑦᑐᕆᐊᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᓇᔭᙱᑦᑐᑦ.

What are the possible environmental impacts?

Both wind and solar energy typically have low environmental impacts. Prior to any project being approved, an Environmental Impact Assessment must be completed to ensure potential impacts are minimized. In Nunavut, projects are assessed for possible impacts through the territorial assessment body, the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB), as well as through the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC), which ensures that new projects conform to existing land use plans.

Wind turbines may interfere with birds and bats during flight, so sites are carefully screened and placed away from such flight paths and habitats. Solar projects require a lot of space, which can displace existing use of the land by wildlife or humans. Selection of land is therefore carefully considered to minimize impacts to wildlife habitat and land users. As with similar infrastructure projects, land disturbance during construction cannot be avoided, and remediation will be completed where possible to return land to its pre-disturbed state. Wind and solar energy also have positive environmental impacts because they displace the use of fossil fuels, resulting in less environmental impacts from fuel spills and reduced air pollution.

ᓱᓇᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᐸ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ?

ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᖏᔫᙱᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ. ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᐅᔭᖅ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᓵᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᔭᕆᐊᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᒥᑭᓛᒃᑯᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᔩᒃᑯᓄᑦ, ᓄᐃᖑᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᑎᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ.

ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᑲᐃᕕᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᕗᐃᓵᕆᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐹᑦᓂᑦ (bats) ᑎᖕᒥᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖄᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓯᔭᐅᐸᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᐸᖅᑯᑎᒋᔭᐅᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᙱᑦᑐᓄᑦ. ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ, ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᐳᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕆᐊᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᒥᑭᓛᒃᑯᖅᑎᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᑦ. ᐊᔾᔨᐸᖕᒋᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᑦ, ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᕗᐃᓵᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑎᕆᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᙱᒃᑲᓪᓚᑦ ᓄᓇ ᐃᕗᐃᓵᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒃᑲᓐᓂᐊᓇᒍᒧᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ.

ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᖃᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓇᖏᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᑕ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᐃᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᒥᑭᓂᖅᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᓪᓗᓂ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᑯᕕᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑦᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᒧᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

Do wind projects make a lot of noise?

Wind projects create noise within about a 500m radius of the turbines. When you are right next to a wind turbine, it generates noise levels similar to that of an idling truck or an ATV engine. As you get further away, wind turbines make less noise. At 300m away, sound levels are similar to that of a refrigerator, and at 500m away, noise levels are the same as average background noise, meaning it would not be discernable in most settings. When project locations are chosen, turbines are placed a minimum of 400-500m away from residential dwellings.

ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᓂᐱᖅᑯᖅᑐᕙᑦ?

ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᓂᐱᖃᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ 500 ᒦᑕᓂᑦ ᐊᕙᓛᓃᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᑲᐃᕙᑦᑐᐃᑦ. ᖃᓂᒋᒍᖕᓂ ᑲᐃᕙᑦᑐᑦ, ᓂᐱᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᖓᓂᑦ ᓄᖅᖃᖓᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᕈᑏᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ Hᐋᓐᑕᐃᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᐅᖓᓯᒃᓯᒍᒃᑎᒃ, ᐊᓄᕆᒧᑦ ᑲᐃᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᐱᖃᙲᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᐳᑎᒃ. 300 ᒦᑕᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑎᒋᐸᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᓂᐱᖓᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᒋᔭᖓᑦ ᖁᐊᖅᓰᕝᕕᑦ ᓂᐱᖃᕐᓂᖓᑎᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 500 ᒦᑕᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑎᒋᐸᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᓂᐱᖓᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᔭᖓᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᒥᑦ ᓂᐱᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ, ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᔾᔨᕐᓇᕈᔭᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᓂᓗᒃᑖᕐᓚᖓᓂᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑉ ᐃᓂᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖓ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᔭᕌᖓᑦ, ᑲᐃᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᒥᑭᓛᒃᑯᑦ 400-500 ᒦᑕᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑎᒋᐸᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᕐᔪᐊᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ.

Will the project impact traditional land use activities like hunting?

Candidate sites are carefully screened in collaboration with local knowledge holders to minimize impact on traditional use of the land as much as possible. More specifically, the project team will be consulting with the Hunters and Trappers Organizations in each community to ensure traditional land use will not be adversely impacted.

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᐸ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᕆᔭᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᓃᕐᓗ ᒪᖃᐃᑦᑐᓄᑦ?

ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᖄᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᙱᓐᓂᓕᒫᒃᑯᑦ ᒥᑭᓛᒃᑯᖅᑎᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ. ᐱᔪᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᕿᓂᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᕆᔭᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᖏᓪᓗᓂ.

How long do solar and wind energy projects last?

Wind energy projects have an average lifespan of 25 years. This is based on the operable lifespan of the wind turbine equipment, which experiences wear and tear and increased maintenance needs over time. Solar projects, on the other hand, can operate for 30+ years or more. Solar panels themselves have no moving parts and very long lifespans, however, decreases in the efficiency of supporting equipment such as inverters and batteries dictate the operable lifespan of a solar project. Supporting equipment is usually replaced at least once during a project lifetime.

ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᑎᒋᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᖁᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ?

ᐊᓄᕈᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᖁᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᙳᖅᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ 25 ᐅᑭᐅᓄᑦ. ᐊᑐᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᑎᒋᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᑲᐃᕙᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᐱᖁᑏᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᖑᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᖅᓴᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑉᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒋᑦ. ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᖁᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ, ᐱᖃᑖᒍᓪᓕ, ᐊᐅᓚᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ 30 ᐅᑭᐅᓂᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ. ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒃᓴᖃᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᒻᒪᓇᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓗᑎᒃ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐊᔪᙱᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᒋᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᓃᕐᓗ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᐊᖅᓯᔾᔩᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐹᑐᓚᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᑎᒋᔪᒥᑦ. ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᖁᑏᑦ ᐃᓇᖏᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓰᖅᓗᒋᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓂᓗᒃᑖᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ.

What kind of maintenance work is required to keep a renewable project operating?

Wind facilities require regular maintenance to ensure all parts are working properly. Maintenance personnel must inspect the structure and ascend to the top of the turbine to inspect electrical components in the nacelle (hub). Rarely, if ever, a crane may be required to replace components at heights.

Solar facilities typically have no moving parts and need less maintenance, but still require regular inspections by maintenance personnel with electrical knowledge, and may need to be cleared of snow and ice in shoulder seasons.

ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔭᕆᐊᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ?

ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᑲᐃᕙᑦᑐᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᖃᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᒃᓱᒃᑖᖏᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔭᕆᐊᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᐊᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖄᖓᓄᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᐃᕙᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᖅᖁᑎᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᕿᑎᐊᓃᑦᑐᒥᑦ. ᐱᒐᔪᙱᑦᑐᖅ, ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᕋᔭᕋᓗᐊᖅᐸᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᑯᑦᑎᒃᑐᒧᐊᕈᑎ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᕈᑎᖅᔪᐊᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕋᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓇᖐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑯᑦᑎᒃᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ.

ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᖁᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒃᓴᖃᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᖃᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᖅᖁᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐳᑕᐃᔭᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓯᐅᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑯᐃᔭᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ.

Are wind and solar energy proven and reliable technologies, even in cold climates?

Yes. In fact, solar PV panels perform better in cold temperatures, as long as the panels are free of snow. Other equipment such as inverters and batteries must be rated for colder temperatures, or can be heated or insulated during the coldest months of the year.

For wind energy, colder, higher density air provides more energy to move turbine blades, and wind energy technology has improved vastly in cold climates over the last decade. Blade heating technology now exists which allows wind turbines to perform well even in cold, rime-ice prone climates. Several wind turbine manufacturers specialize in building turbines specifically for arctic climates.

ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᖁᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᕚᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐃᒃᑮᖅᓇᖃᑦᑕᖅᑑᒐᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ?

ᐄ. ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᒻᒪᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᓯᕿᓂᑦᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᖁᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᒃᑮᖅᓇᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐱᓯᒪᙱᑐᐊᖅᐸᑕ. ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐱᖁᑏᑦ ᓃᕐᓗ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᐊᖅᓯᔾᔩᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐹᑐᓚᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒃᑮᖅᓇᖅᑐᒥᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐆᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓐᓱᓛᓱᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒃᑮᖅᓇᓛᖑᔪᓂᑦ ᑕᖅᑭᓂᑦ.

ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᖁᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎᓄᑦ, ᐃᒃᑮᖅᓇᕐᓂᖅᓴᒥᑦ, ᐊᓂᖅᓵᖅᑐᖅᑕᑉᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖅᓴᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᖁᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᐃᕕᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᖁᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᑦᑎᐊᙳᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓂᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᕐᕋᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᓯᓚᖅᑐᓂᑦ. ᑲᐃᕕᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐆᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᓄᕆᒧᑦ ᑲᐃᕕᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᒃᑮᖅᓇᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᔪᙱᑎᑦᑎᑉᓗᑎᒃ, ᓯᑯᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᓪᓗ. ᖃᑉᓯᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᓄᕆᒧᑦ ᑲᐃᕕᑦᑐᓕᐅᕆᕝᕖᑦ ᓴᓇᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑦᑐᓂᒃ.

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NUNAVUT CLIMATE CHANGE SECRETARIAT
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Will a wind project impact local caribou herds?

There are almost no wind projects operating in northern Canada within barren ground caribou habitat, so very little is known about the interaction of caribou with wind energy projects. A recently deployed wind project in northern Quebec at the Raglin Mine is one of the only existing wind projects within barren ground caribou habitat, however, it has limited data as it has only been running for a few years. Studies of reindeer and wind projects in Scandinavia show that reindeer may be more sensitive to wind projects during calving and post calving periods, but that herds also adjust to wind projects over time. However, these studies cannot predict for certain how caribou will respond.

To minimize possible impacts, Kivalliq Alternative Energy is engaging with local community members and experts to locate the wind projects away from major migration pinch points or areas where calving or post calving activities take place. While it may not be possible to locate the project entirely away from areas where caribou travel, by strategically placing turbines nearer to the community, and away from sensitive areas or along major routes or bottle neck areas, it is expected that wind turbines can successfully co-exist with wildlife like caribou.

ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᖃᓂᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᕐᕋᓂᑦ?

ᐱᑕᖃᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᑲᐃᕙᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᐊᙱᖅᐸᓯᙵᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᓂᖃᖅᕙᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᒎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒫᓂᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᓄᕆᒧᑦ ᑲᐃᕙᑎᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓵᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᑲᐃᕙᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᐊᙱᖅᐸᓯᙵᓂᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᕈᐊᓪᓕᓐ ᐅᔭᖅᑕᓇᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᑐᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᐊᓄᕆᒧᑦ ᑲᐃᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᖃᖅᕙᐅᔪᒥᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐱᑕᖃᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ/ᑎᑎᖅᖃᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᙳᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓃᑦ ᒥᑭᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᕈᐃᓐᑎᐅᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᑲᐃᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᓯᑳᓐᑎᓈᕙᐊᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᕈᐃᓐᑎᐅ ᐃᒃᐱᒋᓴᐃᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᑲᐃᕙᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᕐᕆᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᕐᕆᐅᕌᓂᒃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᕐᕋᐃᑦ ᐊᔪᓇᖃᑦᑕᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᓄᕆᒧᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᑉᓗᓂᑦ ᐊᓂᙳᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒋᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑉ ᐅᐸᓗᐊᓂᖅᑲᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ.

ᒥᑭᓪᓕᒃᑰᖅᑎᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᔾᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᙵᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓂᓯᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓄᕆᒧᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᕈᐅᕙᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᕐᕆᐅᕌᓂᒃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ. ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓇᓂᓯᓂᖅ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑎᒋᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᖏᕋᕝᕙᕆᑦᑕᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᖃᓄᖅᑑᓇᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᐃᕙᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓂᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᒃᐱᒋᓴᐃᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᓗᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᓗᐊᖅᑐᓂᓪᓗ, ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᐃᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᒪᑕ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᖃᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓱᕐᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ.

Why doesn't Nunavut have solar panels in every community?

The cost of solar panels is coming down globally, but they still require a significant up-front investment to install, even at smaller scales. Larger solar energy projects are complex undertakings that require extensive planning, a large capital investment, and coordinated delivery of many parts and personnel. These projects therefore take time to build and pay for, which often means adoption can be slow.

QEC has several programs to enable the installation of small-scale rooftop solar, such as their Net Metering Program. This program allows owners of rooftop solar to receive an energy credit for any surplus power they produce and sell back to the grid. Info about the Net Metering Program can be found here: https://www.qec.nu.ca/node/759

ᓱᖕᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᙱᓚᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓗᒃᑖᓂᑦ?

ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᑭᓗᒃᓴᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᓵᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑖᖅᓯᒪᓂᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᒥᑭᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᓄᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ. ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᓄᑦ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑎᒃ, ᐊᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᕐᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᐱᑖᖅᓯᒪᓗᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᓂ ᑎᑭᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᕙᖅᑲᕐᓂᖃᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓴᓇᓗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑦ, ᐊᑐᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔭᖅᐸᖅᑐᖅ.

ᖁᓕᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᑉᓯᐊᕐᔭᖕᓂᑦ ᑐᕋᖓᔪᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑉᓗᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᖁᓛᓄᐊᓕᓂᒃ, ᓱᕐᓗ ᐲᖅᓯᕝᕕᐅᖅᖃᖅᑎᓐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᖅᑯᑎᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐃᓂᖓᑦ. ᑐᕋᖓᔪᖅ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᕐᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᖁᙵᓄᐊᓕᓂᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᑖᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᖅ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓕᒥᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐊᕆᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᔪᓄᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐲᖅᓯᕝᕕᐅᖅᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᖅᑯᑎᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᕙᓂ: https://www.qec.nu.ca/node/759

What about small-scale solar panels for cabins?

Small scale solar installations on rooftops can be a great source of renewable energy during the summer time. In more remote areas such as at cabins, solar can be a great way to supplement power for an off-grid house during the summer, but supplementary power is needed in the winter time when it is dark most of the day. The Climate Change Secretariat launched the Renewable Energy Cabin Grant in November 2021, which allows cabin owners to apply for up to $5000 towards a solar or wind system on their cabin. Information about this program can be found here: https://climatechangenunavut.ca/en/renewable-energy-cabin-grant-program-guide

ᒥᑭᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᓪᓕ ᐃᒡᓗᕐᔪᐊᕐᕋᓛᒍᑦ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ?

ᒥᑭᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓃᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᖄᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᐅᔫᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᒦᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓃᕐᓗ ᐃᒡᓗᕐᔪᐊᕐᕋᓛᓄᑦ, ᓯᕿᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᔾᔪᑎᑦᑎᐊᕙᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᔾᔪᑎᖃᙱᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑖᖃᑦᑕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᓪᓗᓪᓗᒃᑖᕐᓚᒃ. ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐅᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᓵᖅᑭᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᔾᔪᑎᒧᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᕐᔪᐊᕐᕋᓛᒥᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑉᐹᓕᕝᕕᒃ 2021-ᒥᑦ, ᐃᒡᓗᕐᔪᐊᕐᕋᓛᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᓯᐅᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᑉᓗᓂ $5,000-ᓂᒃ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᕐᔪᐊᕐᕋᓛᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᑲᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ: https://climatechangenunavut.ca/en/renewable-energy-cabin-grant-program-guide

Are there other solar or wind energy projects in Nunavut?

There are currently no wind energy projects in operation in Nunavut. There are a small number of wind energy projects in development or feasibility stages within Nunavut, including in Rankin Inlet and Baker Lake, as well as one at Agnico Eagle's gold mine in Hope Bay. There is also one large scale wind energy project under development in Sanikiluaq. There are also several successful wind projects in operation in other northern locations, including at Raglin Mine in northern Quebec, Diavik Mine in NWT, and several projects in Alaska. All of these wind projects have been designed for operation in cold climates and have seen positive results.

Solar projects are more prevalent in Nunavut, and there are a number of smaller scale residential rooftop solar installations. However, there are no commercial or utility scale solar energy projects operational in Nunavut yet, with the exception of a demonstration project by QEC in Iqaluit.

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎᑕᖃᖅᐸ?

ᒫᓐᓇ ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ. ᐊᒥᓲᙱᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᓐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ, ᐅᓚᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᕐᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᓃᑯᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᓇᐊᖓᓐᓂᑦ ᕼᐆᐸ ᐸᐃᒥᑦ. ᐊᖏᔫᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᖃᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᓴᓂᑭᓗᐊᕐᒥᑦ. ᖃᑉᓯᐊᕐᔪᓐᓂᖅᑕᐅᖅ ᐱᐊᓂᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᐊᙳᓇᖅᐸᓯᒃᑐᒦᑦᑐᓂᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᕈᐊᓪᓕᓐ ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᓇᐊᖅ ᐅᐊᙳᓇᖅᐸᓯᙵᓂᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ, ᑕᐃᔭᕝᕕᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᓇᐊᖅ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᐊᕐᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᑉᓯᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᔪᑦ ᐊᓛᔅᑲᒥᑦ. ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᔾᔪᑎᓗᒃᑖᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒃᐹᕐᓇᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᓯᓚᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑦᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ.

ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᐅᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᑉᓯᐊᕐᔪᓂᑦ ᒥᑭᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᓕᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᖄᖓᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᔨᓯᒪᔪᖃᐅᖅᑐᖅ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᓱᓕ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᙱᓪᓗᓂ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖓ ᖁᓪᓕᖅᑯᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂᑦ.

Once projects like these reach the end of their lifespan, what does the removal and disposal process look like? For example, do they go to a municipal landfill?

Once a renewable energy project such as wind or solar reaches end of life, it may either be re-powered, or decommissioned. Decommissioning involves disconnecting the project from the electrical grid, removing all associated structures and equipment, and returning the land to its previously undisturbed state. In both cases, removal and recycling of a portion, if not all of the project is required.

ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᒃᐸᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᖃᓄᖅ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᖃᖅᐸᑦ? ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ, ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᒃᑕᒃᑯᖕᓄᐊᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸᑦ?

ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᓃᕐᓗ ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓱᓕᑉᐸᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ. ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑕᐅᑉᐸᑕ ᑲᑎᓯᒪᓂᖃᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎᒧᑦ, ᐲᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᒌᔭᐅᔪᓗᒃᑖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖁᑏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᓄᓇ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᓚᐅᖅᑕᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᐃᓵᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᖄᖅᑎᓐᓇᒍᒧᑦ. ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ, ᐲᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ, ᑕᒪᓗᒃᑖᕐᒥᐅᖏᑉᐸᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ.

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www.ClimateChangeNunavut.ca

Most of the components of a solar installation can be removed and recycled without the use of heavy equipment. Metal from the framing, inverters, wiring and battery housing can be salvaged and recycled as scrap metal. The panels themselves are often sold or donated to other buyers that wish to refurbish and reuse them. The recycling industry for solar panels is currently small and contained to the US, but is growing. In 30 years time, recycling is projected to be more widely available, and panels could be shipped to the nearest recycling facility.

ᑕᒪᓗᒃᑖᕐᓚᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᐊᖑᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᙱᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᕈᑎᕐᔪᐊᓂᑦ. ᓴᕕᒃ ᐊᕙᓗᖕᒐᓂᙶᖅᑐᖅ, ᐊᓯᐊᓄᐊᖅᓯᔾᔪᑏᑦ, ᓴᕕᒐᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐹᑐᓖᒧᑦ ᐴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᐊᖑᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᓴᕕᒃᑎᑐᑦ. ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᒃᓴᓇᔭᐅᒐᔪᒃᑐᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᓂᕿᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᑖᙳᖅᑎᕆᔪᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ. ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓂᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᕝᕖᑦ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᒫᓇ ᒥᑭᑦᑑᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᒦᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ. 30 ᐅᑭᐅᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐸᑕ, ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᐊᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓂᒪᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᓛᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓂᓛᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᐅᕆᔨᓄᑦ.

Wind turbine components require more planning to decommission and include the use of a crane. Steel tower components can be disassembled, shipped south and recycled as scrap. Wind turbine blades, which are made of fibreglass, are typically broken down and landfilled. However, there is considerable progress being made in creative reuse programs for turbine blades which diverts them from landfill. Infrequently, turbine components may be donated to other groups for refurbishment and reuse.

ᐊᓄᕆᒧᑦ ᑳᐃᕕᑎᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒋᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᕈᑎᕐᔪᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᓯᑎᔪᑦ ᓴᕕᒃ ᓇᐸᔪᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐲᔭᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᑉᓗᓈᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᐊᖑᓗᑎᒃ. ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᑳᐃᕕᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᕙᐃᐳᒡᓛᔅᒥᑦ (fibreglass) ᓴᓇᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᓯᖁᑉᑎᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑕᑯᓄᐊᖅᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐊᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓱᓇᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓄᕆᒧᑦ ᑳᐃᕕᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑕᑯᓄᐊᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᙱᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ. ᐱᒐᔪᙱᑦᑐᖅ, ᐊᓄᕆᒧᑦ ᑳᐃᕕᑎᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓂᕿᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᑖᙳᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ.

OTHER ALTERNATIVE ENERGY QUESTIONS

ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᖕᒑᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑏᑦ

What is the role of a battery in renewable energy projects? Can they be reused?

Large, utility scale batteries play an important role in micro-grid renewable energy projects by storing excess energy (charging) when energy production is high, and releasing stored energy (discharging) when energy production is low. Renewable energy can be intermittent (eg. sun may go behind a cloud, or the wind can suddenly stop blowing) so this reservoir of energy storage helps to protect small, isolated grids from sudden drops or surges in power.

Battery energy storage systems are designed to be reused many thousands of times before they must be replaced. Eventually over time, however, batteries experience a decrease in their efficiency and energy storage capacity. Typically, large battery systems must be replaced every 15 years, depending on usage, and wear and tear.

ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᐸᑦ ᐹᑐᓖᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎᓄᑦ? ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᐸᑦ?

ᐊᖏᔪᑦ, ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᐹᑐᓖᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᓲᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᑕᐅᑉᓗᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖓ (ᑦᓵᔅᓯᒃᑕᐅᑉᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ) ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᔪᖅ ᐊᖏᔫᒃᐸᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᑉᑯᑕᐅᑉᓗᓂ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎ (ᑦᓵᔅᓯᒍᓐᓃᖅᓗᒍ) ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᔪᖅ ᒥᑭᔫᒃᐸᑦ. ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎ ᖃᑯᑎᒃᑰᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ (ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ, ᓯᕿᓂᖅ ᓄᕗᔭᐅᑉ ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᒃ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓄᖀᕈᓐᓃᑳᓪᓚᒃᓗᓂ) ᑐᖅᑯᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎ ᐃᑲᔪᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᑉᓗᓂ ᒥᑭᔪᒥᒃ, ᐃᖕᒥᒃᑰᖕᒐᔪᒥᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᐅᕆᔪᓐᓃᑳᓪᓚᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᓕᑳᓪᓚᒃᑐᓂᒃ.

ᐹᑐᓖᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥᒃ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓯᓯᒪᕝᕖᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᖅᑕᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓇᖏᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᓵᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓯᓯᒪᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᔪᓕᕿᑕᖕᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ. ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑦᑐᑦ, ᐊᖏᔪᑦ ᐹᑐᓖᑦ ᐃᓇᖏᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᓲᑦ 15 ᐅᑭᐅᑕᒫᑦ, ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᖑᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖃᕐᓂᖓ.

Is Waste-to-Energy hazardous? Waste can contain harmful chemicals that are released into the air when burned freely without pollution controls. However, modern waste-to-energy facilities are designed with extensive pollution control systems that are very effective in preventing harmful air emissions from being released into the environment. Waste-to-energy systems can be a very effective way of utilizing waste that would otherwise just take up space in a landfill, and the energy produced can be used to heat or power homes and businesses. For waste-to-energy facilities to be successful, however, they need a large, reliable and consistent stream of waste, and thus are not often viable in smaller communities.	**ᐊᒃᑕᒨᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ-ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᓂᖅ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑑᕙ?** ᐊᒃᑕᒨᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᖃᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓴᖑᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᖅᓵᖅᑐᖅᑕᑉᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖃᙱᑉᐸᑕ ᐱᑦᑕᐅᙱᑦᑐᖃᕐᓂᙱᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐅᐸᓗᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒃᑕᒨᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ-ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᕝᕕᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᑕᐅᙱᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕝᕙᖅᑲᐅᑎᒃ ᐊᔪᙱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑲᐅᑎᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᒧᑦ ᓴᖑᑕᐅᔪᖃᕐᓂᐊᙱᓪᓗᓂ. ᐊᒃᑕᒨᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ-ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᑦᑎᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒃᑕᒨᖅᑕᐅᓇᔭᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐆᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᔭᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕐᖃᓇᔭᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᕕᐅᔭᓂᑦ. ᐊᒃᑕᒨᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ-ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᕝᕕᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐊᖏᔩᔭᒥᒃ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔭᖕᓇᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖕᖓᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒃᑕᒨᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑦᑐᖕᓇᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᒥᑭᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ.
Can we use waste heat from the power plant to heat the facility, homes, a pool or a greenhouse? All of QEC's operations buildings already use waste heat from the diesel generators to heat the building interiors. However, there is still excess heat from the generators being released to the atmosphere which could be utilized for heating in other ways. The main limitation is the location of the building or facility to be heated, which must be nearby to the source of the heat. Heat from the generators could potentially be used to heat a new greenhouse or pool facility built nearby, but the viability of this varies from community to community. A number of Nunavut communities use waste heat from powerplants to heat additional buildings, and QEC is looking to bring this technology to even more communities.	**ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᐱᑕ ᐊᒃᑕᒨᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐆᓇᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᕆᕝᕕᖕᒥᙶᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐆᓇᖅᑎᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᔪᐊᖅ, ᐊᖏᕐᖃᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᓗᒐᓖᕝᕕᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓕᐅᕝᕕᒃ?** ᑕᒪᕐᒥᓗᒃᑖᖅ ᖁᓪᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᑦᑎᕝᕕᖏᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑳᓂᒃᑐᑦ ᐆᓇᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᒃᑕᒨᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃᑐᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑯᒪᓂᙵᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐆᓇᖅᑎᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑭᑦ ᐃᓗᖏᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᔪᐊᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐆᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᑕᖄᓂᒃᑐᖅ ᐃᑯᒪᓂᑦ ᓴᖑᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐆᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ. ᑭᒡᓕᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐅᓗᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᖓ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐆᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ, ᖃᓂᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᓇᖅᑐᓕᐅᖅᑐᒥᑦ. ᐆᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᑯᒪᓂᙵᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓕᐅᕝᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᓗᒐᓖᕝᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᖃᓂᑖᓂᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᔪᙱᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑑᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓐᓂᑦ. ᖃᑉᓯᐊᕐᔭᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᑕᒨᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐆᓇᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᕆᕝᕕᖕᒥᙶᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐆᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᔪᐊᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᓪᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕈᒪᔪᖓᓚᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᒥᓱᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ.
Would it be cheaper to use biomass (wood pellets) for heating instead of oil? How do we store it? According to a high-level case study conducted for several Community Energy Plans conducted by Kivalliq Alternative Energy, biomass could be viable in Nunavut communities. However, there is no source of biomass nearby (eg. forests), and therefore wood pellets need to be shipped in and stored locally. There are uncertainties around the feasibility of storing an annual supply of wood pellets year-round, as wood pellets must be kept completely dry for proper combustion. Kivalliq Alternative Energy may explore a pilot sized biomass project, which could be set up in either Coral	**ᐊᑭᓗᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓇᔭᖅᐸ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᓂ ᒥᑭᔫᑎᓂᒃ ᕿᔪᖕᓂᑦ ᐆᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᙱᓚᕐᓗᓂ ᐅᖅᓱᒥᒃ? ᖃᓄᖅ ᑐᖅᑯᕋᔭᖅᐱᑎᒍᑦ?** ᒪᓕᒃᑯ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᖃᑉᓯᐊᕐᔭᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᑮᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᙱᖅ ᐆᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᒥᑭᔪᑦ ᕿᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑦᑐᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᖃᓂᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᒥᑭᔪᓂᒃ ᕿᔪᖕᓂᑦ (ᓃᕐᒧ, ᓇᐹᖅᑐᖃᐅᖅᑐᖅ), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᒥᑭᔪᑦ ᕿᔪᐃᑦ ᑎᑭᑎᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ. ᓇᓗᓇᕐᓂᖅᑕᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᔪᙱᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕿᒍᑕᒫᒃᑯᑦ ᒥᑭᔪᑦ ᕿᔪᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓗᒃᑖᖅ, ᒥᑭᔪᑦ ᕿᔪᐃᑦ ᐸᓂᖅᑎᑕᐅᑎᑦᑎᐊᕆᐊᖃᖅᒪᑕ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᕈᓐᓇᑎᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ.

Harbour or Naujaat. A pilot project would be small in scale and would run for several years to determine if wood pellets could be shipped in and kept dry for the long term. A pilot study would also test the cost effectiveness of such a program, and provide information about the quantity and quality of heat produced to better inform its use within the community. If a biomass pilot project was successful, larger scale biomass heating projects could be implemented across the Kivalliq region.	ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᓛᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒥᑭᔪᓂᒃ ᕿᔪᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᐅᔮᓂᑦ. ᐆᒃᑑᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᒥᑭᔫᓇᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓛᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᖃᑉᓯᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒥᑭᔪᑦ ᕿᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐸᓂᖅᓯᒪᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᐆᒃᑑᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᖅᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑭᑐᓗᐊᕐᓯᒪᖔᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᑉᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᒪᖔᑦ ᐆᓇᖅᑐᓕᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᒥᑦ. ᒥᑭᔪᓂᒃ ᕿᔪᓐᓂᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᔪᙱᑉᐸᑦ, ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᒥᑭᔪᓂᒃ ᕿᔪᓐᓂᑦ ᐆᓇᖅᑐᓕᐅᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ.