ATTACHMENT 6

Consultation Report

Consultation Report – July 2025

Iqaluit Long-Term Water Program

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Contents

Version	Date Updated	File Name	Update Notes
1.0	Aug 1, 2023	Consultation Report (1.0)	Original
2.0	Jan 30, 2025	Consultation Report (2.0)	Updated with 2024 Stakeholder Interactions
3.0	July 24, 2025	Consultation Report (3.0)	Updated with recent Stakeholder Interactions and locations

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Document

1.1.1 The purpose of this document is to describe the stakeholder consultation undertaken by the City of Iqaluit in support of the new Long Term Water Project (the "Project') as of December 2024. The Project includes two raw water intake structures, two pumping stations, conveyance pipelines, a new reservoir, and upgrades to the current potable water distribution system.

1.1.2 The consultation process sought to engage the local community and key stakeholders to become aware of any concerns related to the project that could be considered and addressed during future design development stages.

1.1.3 Stakeholder consultation is a requirement of the Infrastructure Canada Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Funding (DMAF) agreement that stipulated a duty to consult with key stakeholders (including Indigenous People) for the Project.

1.1.4 This document provides a summary of the questions raised during the public consultation process and key issues captured throughout early stakeholder engagement.

1.2 Background

The three main objectives of the project are summarized below:

1.2.1 Replace and modernize the piped infrastructure sections that are susceptible to leaks and breaks.

1.2.2 Develop a new long-term water source and supporting infrastructure to meet the current and projected water needs of the City, ensuring economic growth is supported by the water supply system.

1.2.3 Construct a new reservoir to ensure adequate year-round water storage is available to meet the current and projected needs of the City.

1.3 Stakeholders Consulted to Date

1.3.1 Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) consultations occurred on February 6, 2023 (virtual), July 18, 2023 (virtual), March 04, 2024 (virtual), and November 1, 2024 (virtual).

1.3.2 Nunavut Water Board (NWB) were consulted on March 13, 2023 (virtual), April 27, 2023 (in-person at City of Iqaluit, building 901), February 26, 2024 (virtual), November 7, 2024 (virtual), and April 30, 2025 (virtual).

1.3.3 Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) were consulted on March 22, 2023 (virtual), and October 30, 2024 (virtual).

1.3.4 Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) were consulted on March 22, 2023 (in-person at City of Iqaluit, building 901 and virtual), February 28, 2024 (virtual), and October 30, 2024 (virtual), and June 23, 2025 (in-person at City of Iqaluit, building 1549).

1.3.5 Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) were consulted on March 23, 2023 (virtual), April 27, 2023 (in-person at City of Iqaluit, building 901), and October 29, 2024 (in person at QIA offices, Iqaluit).

1.3.6 Government of Nunavut Department of Culture and Heritage were consulted on March 23, 2023 (virtual).

1.3.7 Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) were consulted on April 27, 2023 (in-person at City of Iqaluit, building 901). Arrangements for further consultations are currently in progress.

1.3.8 Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) were consulted on April 28, 2023 (virtual), October 12, 2023 (in-person at NPC Offices, Iqaluit), and October 29, 2024 (in-person at NPC Offices, Iqaluit).

1.3.9 Government of Nunavut Environmental were consulted on April 28, 2023 (in-person at GN Offices, building 1104, Iqaluit), and November 28, 2024 (in-person at GN Offices, building 1104, Iqaluit).

1.3.10 Government of Nunavut Department of Health were consulted on May 01, 2023 (virtual), and November 27, 2024 (in-person at City of Iqaluit, building 901).

1.3.11 The Nunavut Research Institute were consulted on June 7, 2023 (virtual), and November 28, 2024 (in-person at NRI Building 959A and virtual).

1.3.12 Government of Nunavut Department of Climate Change was consulted on December 18, 2023 (virtual), and November 01, 2024 (virtual).

1.3.13 The Hunters and Trappers Association (HTA) were consulted on June 8, 2023 (In-person at Hunters and Trappers Association offices, Iqaluit), and on March 19, 2025 (In-person at Hunters and Trappers Association offices, Iqaluit).

1.3.14 The Qulliq Energy Corporation (QEC) were consulted on October 18, 2024 (virtual), and March 17, 2025 (in-person at QEC Office).

1.3.15 On June 7, 2023, and June 9, 2023, the public was invited to attend and participate in open house public consultation events. These public information sessions were held in person at the Elder's Qammak Hall and at the Apex Abe Okpik Community Hall. Additional open house sessions were also later held to consult the public on key design progress on November 27, 2024, and November 28, 2024, at again the Elder's Qammak Hall and at the Apex Abe Okpik Community Hall.

1.3.16 The City of Iqaluit's Department of Planning were consulted on November 28, 2024 (in-person at City of Iqaluit, building 901), and March 17, 2025 (in-person at City of Iqaluit, building 1549).

1.3.17 The City of Iqaluit's Communication and Customer Services was consulted on March 23, 2023 (in-person at City of Iqaluit, building 901).

1.3.18 Iqaluit Shooting Association was consulted on March 18, 2025 (In person at Iqaluit CIRNAC Office).

1.3.19 See Stakeholder Engagement Summary attached in Appendix A for further details of stakeholders consulted to date.

1.4 Future Consultation

1.4.1 Project team will continue to consult key stakeholders (as noted above) and interested parties periodically as the project progresses. This will include addressing queries and concerns raised during consultations.

1.4.2 Ongoing Open house consultations are expected as the project progresses through future design and construction phases.

2. Conducting the Consultation Exercise

2.1 What the consultation was about?

2.1.1 The consultation documentation (Section 2.3 below) set out the background information for the consultation.

2.1.2 Responses were invited from the community and other stakeholders on the three objectives of the project outlined in section 1.2.

2.1.3 The public consultation invited the public to ask any questions related to the project, while providing a platform to voice any concerns they may have had.

2.1.4 Other key stakeholders were directly consulted through meetings with Colliers and City representatives during the period between January 2023 and June 2023.

2.1.5 Further stakeholder engagements were conducted through meetings with Colliers and City representatives during the period of June 2023 and November 2024. During the November 2024 stakeholder consultations sessions, Apex River water supplementation initiative was introduced based on ongoing studies and design development.

2.1.6 Consultations in late 2024 also introduced the Apex River water supplementation initiative based on ongoing studies and design development.

2.2 How the consultations were conducted?

2.2.1 The consultations were conducted by either in person or online meetings. The meetings consisted of personnel introductions; project introduction and overall key milestones of the project as was projected at the time. Afterwards stakeholders would deliberate their questions, concerns, and recommendations. Most inquiries were answered during the meeting with follow up answers sent via email if required. Once the consultations had been completed, meeting minutes were sent out to the respective party.

2.2.2 The public consultation was undertaken on two separate days. The first, and primary day for the public to attend was held on June 7, 2023. This was a general meeting with an open invitation to the public. It was hosted in the Abe Okpik Community Hall in the community of Apex. The second meeting was arranged on June 9, 2023, and was hosted in the Elders Home. During both meetings, translation in Inuktitut was provided to enable participants to listen and speak in their language of choice.

2.2.3 A Public Service Announcement (PSA) was prepared for the notice of the open house. The PSA informed residents that they could submit a question or comment directly to City Hall, or at a dedicated project email address. The PSA form allowed a place for residents to input their comments on each phase.

2.2.4 Additional public consultations were held in the last of November in 2024. The first meeting was held on November 27, 2024, at Elders Home. It was likewise a general meeting with an invitation to the public. The second meeting was held on November 28, 2024, at Abe Okpik. Translation in Inuktitut was also provided at both open house public consultations. The prime consultants for the Raw Water Supply and Storage components of the projects were present during the public consultations. During the November 2024 stakeholder consultations sessions Apex River water supplementation initiative was introduced based on ongoing studies and design development.

2.3 Consultation Documentation

2.3.1 The public consultation documentation included the proposed reservoir and conveyance pipe sketch that was available on the City website. At the open house, there was a suggestion box where the public could enter in comments unanimously and a map of the water distribution system was on a poster board where the public could point out issues.

2.3.2 Previous consultant reports were shown when required during stakeholder consultation for information purposes and distributed.

2.3.3 Project Summary for the Long-Term Water Program (refer Appendix D)

2.3.4 Project Drawings of the Raw Water sketches and Distribution System (refer Appendix D)

2.4 Information Provided

2.4.1 Residents and stakeholders were asked to consider the following information:

- The proposed Lake Qikiqtaaluk and the Apex River as new raw water sources
- The proposed water conveyance pipe routes and reservoir and pumping station locations
- The approach to the upgrades for the water distribution system

2.4.2 The aim of the consultation documentation and public consultation meetings was to obtain information on the concerns of the public and any issues they may have with the proposed project.

2.4.3 Information provided consisted of a more in-depth overview of section 1.2 and referenced reports from many consultants such as EXP, Tetra-Tech, AECOM, Arcadis, Stantec and Dillon that provide a holistic view of the raw water and distribution side of things concerning water requirements for Iqaluit.

2.4.4 Inquiries were accepted through the comment box at the public hearings and are recorded under Appendix A.

3. Consultation Questions and Concerns

3.1 Consultation Summary

3.1.1 Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB)

The Nunavut Impact Review Board was consulted based on encapsulating the requirements necessary to receive approval during the screening process. The key points brought up during the consultation were as follows:

- NIRB specified an NPC proposal must first be submitted to then be applied into the NIRB screening process/application.
- The NIRB representatives also listed the design, engagement and data samples required for the application process to go through efficiently.
- NIRB specified that due to blasting requirements for the project, a longer comment period of 21 days will be required for the assessment.

3.1.2 Nunavut Water Board (NWB)

The Nunavut Water Board (NWB) was consulted on two occasions in 2023 (March 13 and April 27) and twice again in 2024 (February 26 and November 7). Each consultation consultations yielded the required documentation and applications required for approval. The key points brought up during the consultation were as follows:

- Type B licensing applications must be submitted at least three (3) months prior to the start of any construction operation.
- A Hydrology Assessment and Preliminary Design would be ideal documentation when applying for the NWB screening process.
- The City's water license is expiring on June 2026 and required a new application for a type A water license to service Iqaluit.
- The Nunavut Water Board previously had the discretion to issue a short-term Type B license for pre-development works prior to issuing a comprehensive Type A license. In past cases, such Type B licenses were cancelled upon approval of the Type A license. However, based on the most recent meeting with the NWB, this approach is no longer valid. The NWB emphasized that no separate Type A or Type B licenses will be granted for portions of the project. Instead, all project activities will be covered under a single, comprehensive Type A license renewal.

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- The NWB can initiate the water license application review process before receiving the 'Issued for Construction' (IFC) drawings. The IFC drawings can be submitted and reviewed after the license has been issued, allowing the licensing process to proceed without delaying final design completion

3.1.3 Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)

The Fisheries and Oceans Canada primary concerns revolve around the harmful aspects that can potentially occur to fish and fish habitats as per the Fisheries Act. The DFO requests for any harmful activities during the project to be identified and mitigated. The additional points below were made in the latest meeting held on October 20, 2024:

- DFO has established a new Arctic division, and a biologist will be assigned upon the submitting a Request for Review (RFR)
- If a Fisheries Authorization (FA) is required instead of a Letter of Authorization LOA, project approval could be delayed by up to a year, including additional mitigation measures.
- RFR can be submitted anytime and does not require a 100% design but will not be approved until NIRB approval is obtained.

3.1.4 Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC)

The Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada suggested the engagement of multiple parties mentioned in section 3.1 of the Consultation Report such as Government Nunavut, Department of Health, and Department of Heritage and Environmental. The City's existing license expires on June 16, 2026, and the project team will include a request to extend the license expiry date in the application. The Shooting Association must also be contacted to discuss potential impacts of the pipeline crossing near the shooting range.

3.1.5 Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA)

The Qikiqtani Inuit Association was also consulted twice during 2023 and once in October 2024.The consultation was with regard to the potential impacts the project may have on Inuit traditional ways and lands. The key points brought up during the consultation were as follows:

- As the project will entail using sections of land as far as five (5) kilometers North of Iqaluit, it is important to consider the hunting grounds and snowmobile crossings during design and construction to avoid obstructing any necessary activities.
- The QIA did inform the City it will not take any positions on the LTWP until it is submitted to the NIRB.

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- Consideration of risks posed to snowmobilers by ploughing access roads and integration of pipe crossings at key locations.
- Concerns raised about the visual impact of power poles and pipelines on wildlife and humans.

3.1.6 Government of Nunavut Archaeology Department

The Government of Nunavut Archaeology Department key points are as follows:

- The Archaeology assessment for the project should be undertaken by a specialist with Artic experience.
- Early engagement with consultant is necessary to ensure the assessment is completed accordingly and to obtain approval for the Raw Water Project.

3.1.7 Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI)

The Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated was consulted on April 27, 2023. NTI stated that there are no requirements for them with concern to the project or design, but NTI is to be sent designs for review.

3.1.8 Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC)

During the consultation, the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) outlined several application requirements. The key points brought up during the consultation were as follows:

- The stipulation that the application must be submitted with 30% design completion. The NPC will then assess whether this level of completion is adequate based on the complexity of the project. Under standard circumstances, the NPC screening process will adhere to regular parameters and timelines. However, in certain special cases, where circumstances demand immediate attention, an expedited review may be required.
- The NPC has mandated an extra application specifically for geotechnical investigations. This additional requirement is an essential part of the overall approval process.
- Splitting the project is not permitted under NUPPAA, a single application should encompass all work packages
- Type B licenses for supporting structures do not require NIRB screening but still go through NWB

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3.1.9 Government of Nunavut Environmental

The Environment Protection Act mostly focuses on contaminants which won't affect the LTWP in a major way, however the project will still require its standardized spill contingency plans and safety requirements. The key points brought up during the consultation were as follows:

- Contaminants that may arise during the project can occur during excavation if present in the soil and/or ground water.
- If any contaminants are found on site, a report should be issued to GN environment to allow for a risk assessment of the situation.
- Water safety plans/provisions related to snowmobile access
- Apex River water supplementation initiative was introduced based on ongoing studies and design development.

It was recommended to conduct an awareness campaign promoting the benefits of maintaining water quality in the City's existing and future drinking water reservoirs, to encourage the public to avoid polluting the water.

3.1.10 Government of Nunavut Department of Health

The Department of Health's key points brought up during the consultation were as follows:

- Contingency plans be in place during the project with Health Impact Assessments conducted at standard intervals.
- Another concern raised by the Department of Health was with regard to the high mobilization of personnel and how that may impact the local hospital in case of emergencies.
- Concerns over chemical and biological components that may affect the quality of the water.
- The GN may need to perform on site camp inspections wherever there are more than 50 personnel on site as per local regulations.
- Apex River water supplementation initiative was introduced based on ongoing studies and design development.

3.1.11 Nunavut Research Institute

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The Nunavut Research Institute were engaged on June 7, 2023, and November 28, 2024.After a general introduction of the project, the Research Institute brought the tributary water flows from Unnamed Lake to the attention of the City. A key component for the project revolves around Unnamed Lake and its water balance, which the Institute displayed was dispensing the East Tributary flows into frequently used rivers North of Iqaluit. The key point brought up during the consultation were as follows:

- The Institute recommended locations for measuring Unnamed Lake's outflow and where the potential problems may arise from using it as Iqaluit's raw water supply. Tetra Tech is currently engaged with assessing the water balance and validating the viability of UNL for water extraction. As the consultant engaged in this evaluation, Tetra Tech stands to derive significant advantages from NRI's ongoing research efforts. By leveraging the insights and outcomes derived from NRI's past and present research projects, Tetra Tech can access valuable knowledge, innovative approaches, and relevant data, thereby enhancing the overall quality and accuracy of their assessment results.
- Hunters may traverse the pipeline with snowmobiles carrying payloads up to 800kg, raising safety and design concerns.
- Adequate pumping rates and durations are crucial to replenish the reservoir.
- Apex River water supplementation initiative was introduced based on ongoing studies and design development.

3.1.12 Government of Nunavut Department of Climate Change

A meeting feasibility/sustainability with the Department of Climate Change was held on November 1, 2024, to discuss the of the raw water sources for the project. The following key points were made during the consultation:

- Federal funding opportunities may be available for additional studies if required.
- Camps may exist along the access road to the new reservoir that needs to be verified.
- Finalize and share the hydrological water balance report for Lake Qikiqtalik, considering climate models for sustainable water extraction.
- Investigate the potential for hydropower generation between lake Qikiqtalik and the new reservoir.

3.1.13 Amaruq Hunters and Trappers Association (HTA)

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The Amaruq Hunters and Trappers Association (HTA) was engaged with the focus of receiving any questions or recommendations associated with the project and its current direction. The City had previously engaged with the HTA Board in 2022 through Consultant presentation on May 16, 2022, to present Supply Evaluation preliminary results and use of Unnamed Lake as a long-term supply source. Inuktitut and English project summaries were presented to the HTA Board and following that, the Board invited the project team to present on June 8, 2023, and later on March 19, 2025. The key points brought up during the consultation meetings were as follows:

- The HTA expressed concern with regards to the past and current water crises that have been reoccurring over the years.
- The HTA recommends for the funds to be allocated to providing a more resilient water distribution system that would prevail during emergencies, breaks and contamination.
- The HTA pointed out the potential single points of failure that could shut down the current water supply and recommended that prevention and/or contingency measures be considered at the top of the Long-Term Water Programs list of priorities.
- The HTA expressed concerns about potential waste at the bottom of Lake Geraldine and the importance of protecting the water source and emphasized the need to raise public awareness about the project and the importance of maintain water quality at the source.
- HTA proposed the ability to switch the water intake to the City's water treatment plant between Lake Geraldine and the new reservoir in case of contamination of one of them.

All questions and concerns that were collected from consultation with the HTA on June 08, 2025, are under Appendix B for reference.

3.1.14 Qulliq Energy Corporation (QEC)

A meeting was held with QEC on October 18, 2024, and later on March 17, 2025, to discuss future energization requirements for the new infrastructure being designed. The following key points were made during the consultation:

- Finalized design and technical details needed to prepare a Customer Service Order (CSO) for material acquisition.
- Design updates to include electrical load and transformer specifications for pump stations.
- Clear and accessible road alignment is required before pole installation.

- Materials procurement must align with QEC's sealift schedule (key components arriving in 2026-2027).
- Road access is required before pole installation, and temporary power can be provided for construction.
- Future city development plans must be integrated into the power routing design.
- Permanent electrical service requires an application, technical submissions, a 75% deposit, and inspection before energization.
- Deadline for 2026 sealift procurement: December 2025 (technical details and payment required).

3.1.15 Open House

The November 2024 public open house included a description of the proposed reservoir and conveyance pipe from the Lake Qikiqtaaluk and Apex pump stations. Discussions were held with the attending public to explain the project and to receive comments from the public regarding their concerns and feedback. At the open house, there was a suggestion box where the public could enter in comments unanimously and a map of the water distribution system was on a poster board where the public could point out issues.

The questions and concerns from the November 2024 public consultation were regarding the current infrastructure of the water supply and storage system and how they would be upgraded using DMAF funding. The key points brought up during the consultation were as follows:

- The sources of the supplemented raw water and the location of the pump house intakes.
- The route of the water conveyance system.
- The size and constructability of the new reservoir.
- The relation ship between the new reservoir, lake Geraldine and the water treatment plant.

All questions and concerns that were collected from the open house sessions on November 27 & 28 are under Appendix B for reference.

3.1.16 City Administration – Department of Planning

A meeting was held with the City of Iqaluit's Department of Planning on November 28, 2024, to discuss potential conflicts with the City's future infrastructure plans. There is an Embraced Life Council (ELC) small building near the new reservoir service road that needs

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to be accounted for during design. Another meeting was held with them on March 17, 2025, where the following points were raised:

- The procedure to transform land in the Iqaluit area from territorial land to municipal land.
- Providing QEC with high level development plans will help QEC consider power requirements for the area (including QEC providing permanent power for the new pump stations and ancillary infrastructure).
- The City will need to issue a development permit at the detailed design stage which should take around 2 weeks to be completed.
- The environmental impacts caused by the current location of the shooting range should be considered.

3.1.17 City Administration – Communication and Customer Services

The City of Iqaluit's Communication and Customer Services were consulted on March 23, 2023. A few key points made on importance of a Public engagement plan and to organize Public consultations.

3.1.18 Iqaluit Shooting Club

A meeting with Iqaluit's shooting club representative on March 18, 2025, was held to discuss the shooting range's operation and initiate coordination with the project's construction activities, and the following concerns were discussed:

- The Shooting Club are against shutting down the range as it's their only revenue source but is willing to allow temporary closures for the project.
- They raised safety concerns include unannounced amateur shooters and the need for controlled access during construction.
- Building a protective berm east of the current one (using sand-filled tires) could improve safety.
- The contractor's safety officer must be in coordination with the shooting range officer.
- ANFO was recommended over dynamite for construction blasting due to safer storage.

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4. Conclusions

4.1 Overall, the responses received were positive and residents were supportive of and agreed with the overarching benefits of the new project to enhance their water distribution system and secure their long-term water supply.

4.2 There were a significant number of questions related to the priorities of the distribution system and the locations of the proposed reservoir/conveyance pipe, however as previously stated, these details will be confirmed later and will involve additional public consultation.

4.3 Fewer attendance by the general public during the most recent open house section, however those that attended were still supportive of the project.

4.4 There were a significant number of questions related to the priorities of the distribution system and the locations of the proposed reservoir/conveyance pipe. While these details will be confirmed in future consultations, it's important to highlight that although attendance was lower at the most recent open house, the attendees expressed clear support for the project.

4.5 The comments and queries for the various consultations consisted of problems Iqaluit is facing currently as well as future issues such as water trucks, city development and the safeguarding of clean water. The City and their Consultant / Contractor partners will design and implement a resilient water system that will address the issues of today as well as future development the City of Iqaluit is expected to experience.

4.6 The key concerns and inquiries that have been discussed to date (January 2023 – June 2023) are as follows:

a) Impacts to the environment, health, local community, Inuit lands, City development and safety.

b) Allocation of funds to be spent appropriately by priority and ensuring both safeguarding and development of the water supply to Iqaluit.

c) Contingency plans and mitigation with respect to the Raw water intake and water distribution aspects in the LTWP.

d) Involvement with all stakeholder parties and licensing groups to validate the applications over the coming years and future generations.

e) Protection to hunting grounds, recreational activities and wildlife when considering design and construction activities, especially when in consideration of the five (5) km water conveyance pipeline.

f) Ensure no disturbances will occur to local water sources and lake bodies when drawing out raw water from Unnamed Lake.

To implement the upgrades as quickly as possible.

5. Next Steps

5.1 Future public consultation dates for the Long-Term Water Project have not yet been identified.

5.2 Future consultations will be made with the Hunters and Trappers Association (tentatively February 2025) to maintain an open line of communication during key milestones of the project. Project Team will seek to address issues raised in the June 8, 2023, consultation.

5.3 Public consultations will be pursued with the stakeholders of the project and will be focused on the development of detailed design, license application and screening from multiple organizations to ensure the project is maintained within the standards applicable to the LTWP.

5.3 Public consultations will continue with stakeholders, focusing on the development of detailed design, license application, and screening from multiple organizations to ensure the project adheres to the standards applicable to the Long Term Water Program (LTWP). Additionally, stakeholder consultation will be extended through the permitting phase as part of formal regulatory processes.

5.4 Engaging with various stakeholders throughout all phases of the project is essential to comprehensively understand their requirements and address any concerns that may arise during construction.

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Appendix A
LTWP – Stakeholder Engagement Summary

LONG TERM WATER PROJECT - RAW WATER SUPPLY AND STORAGE

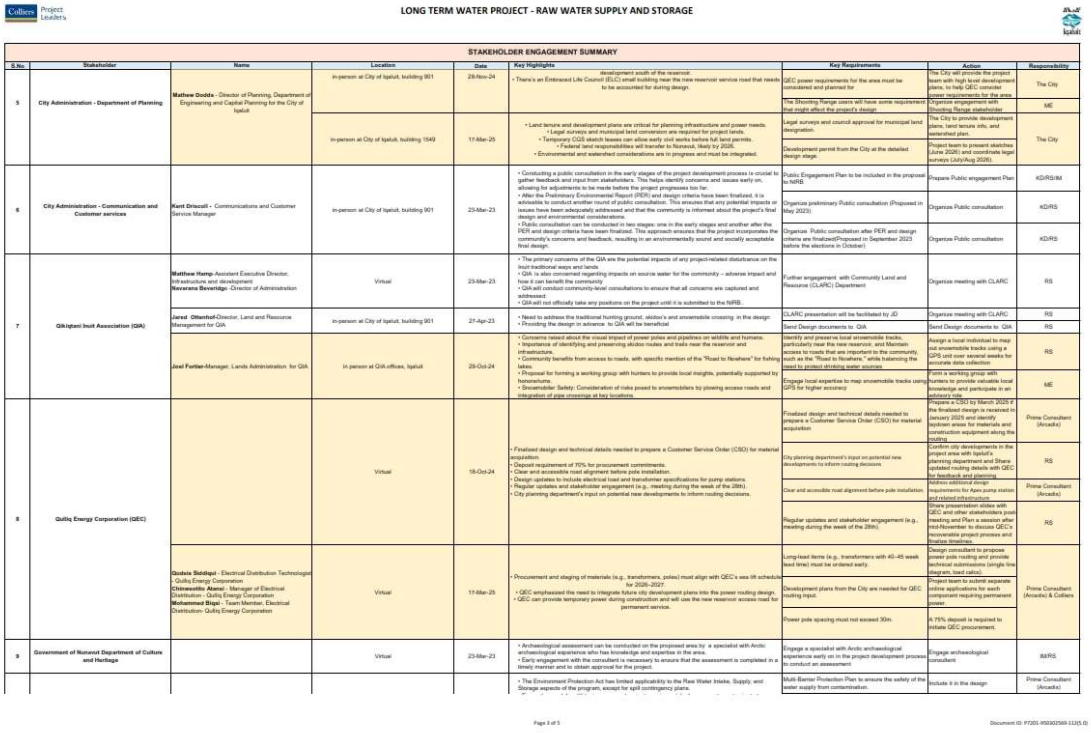
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY

S.No	Stakeholder	Name	Location	Date	Key Highlights	Key Requirements	Action	Responsibility
1	Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB)	**Keith Morrison** - Manager, Impact Assessment **Kelli Gillard** – Manager, Project Monitoring	Virtual	6-Feb-23	• Prior to the screening process, project proponents need to submit a project proposal and application to the NPC to assess if the project aligns with the requirements of approved land use plans. • Depending on the project's nature or type, it may be forwarded to the NIRB (Nunavut Impact Review Board) for screening. • The NIRB (Nunavut Impact Review Board) gathers input from various organizations to assess if a project necessitates a full environmental review. This review may involve additional assessments and reports. • Depending on the outcome, the proponent may be permitted to proceed with obtaining the necessary permits, licenses, and approvals. • Major developments can take anywhere from 6 months to a year to undergo a complete review process. • The NIRB's website provides Technical Guides that offer further information and guidance. •If there is insufficient information to understand the impact of the project, the NIRB may request the proponent to provide clarifications, additional reports, data, and further assessments. This applies to various aspects of the project such as operations, excavations, materials, etc. •the conceptual design includes enough detail to facilitate the advancement of the impact review.	Project proposal application to NPC	A proposal to the National Planning Commission (NPC) to be submitted once the preliminary design is finalized	RS
						Engage NWB, CIRNAC and DFO throughout the design process	Organize meeting with respective stakeholders	RS
		Keith Morrison - Manager, Impact Assessment	Virtual	18-Jul-23	• NIRB screening is mandatory for significant projects, while routine municipal activities are typically exempt from such screening, although exemptions may vary based on project impacts. NIRB places particular emphasis on receiving a concise overview of the proponent's actions and their effects on the community and existing infrastructure. Considering that a geotechnical investigation resembles a research survey, it may not mandate a full review; instead, screening may suffice. The determination, however, will be made during the screening process, based on the specific application and the potential impacts it could entail. • The summary report must be translated into both French and Inuktitut languages. • Additionally, it is highly recommended to upload any relevant reports that could provide further insight and aid the evaluators in their understanding of the project. • It is advised that the proponent can refer to other screening decisions for typical terms and conditions imposed •The application review process encompasses a 45-calendar day period from receipt of the complete application until the board issues the screening decision report. However, in some cases where the minister's involvement is required, this timeline may extend beyond the standard 45 days. •During this process, there are public comment periods. The length of these comment periods may vary depending on the nature of the activities involved. •It's important to note that sometimes public comments along with concerns raised by both the public and the government, can be influential. Proponents are obligated to respond to these comments, which might extend the review period beyond the initial 45 days.	Submission of the proposal of geotechnical investigation to NIRB	Prepare proposal summary followed by translations to French and Inuktitut	RS/RK
			Virtual	6-Mar-24	• Geotechnical investigations consisting of 12 boreholes at 5m depth have been previously approved. The new work plan included new locations for boreholes based on the updated design, additional test pits required for the study, and drilling in the Apex River (DFO application in progress). • The water model study of Qikiqtaliik Lake indicated that sustainable extraction is less than anticipated, prompting the City to evaluate alternative options. The two major options considered are as follows: •Prior concept (Qikiqtaliik Lake connected to new storage reservoir) plus supplementation from Apex River. •Continuous supply from Qikiqtaliik Lake, increased active storage at Qikiqtaliik Lake, and supplementation from Apex River.	Permit applications for geotechnical investigation previously submitted. Assessment by NPC is required to see if changes require any further assessment.	A proposal for the updated change in scope form to be sent to NPC.	ME
			Virtual	1-Nov-24	•Possible recommendation of implementing redundancy at Qikiqtaliik Lake by installing two intake structures, it would also benefit from including new roads and powerlines. •New roads are not required to be screened by NIRB but may be required by NPC or NWB. •Due to the blasting requirements of the project, a longer comment period of 21 days will be required for the assessment	Acknowledged that NIRB would likely only need to assess this project and that a 'Project Review' would most likely not be required (this requires a more detailed assessment that takes longer).	Further design development and preparation of permitting application required	Prime Consultant (Arcadis)
2	Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)	**Richard Gervais**- Manager Planning and Implementation	Virtual	22-Mar-23	• The Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) performs a comprehensive assessment of the project to determine its potential negative impacts on fish and fish habitat as per the Fisheries Act. In the event that harmful aspects are detected, appropriate measures such as mitigations and offsets may be necessary to address the anticipated impacts.	Fish and fish Habitat study of LINL, New reservoir(Two water bodies)	Engaging Consultant- For fish and fish Habitat study	Prime Consultant (Arcadis)
						Species at risk- Required only if any identified species at risk were found in the water bodies	Decided based on the Fish and fish Habitat study	Prime Consultant (Arcadis)
						Authorization Fisheries act- Required based on the review of DFO	Decided based on the review of DFO	Prime Consultant (Arcadis)
		Tatiana Leclerc-Beaulieu- Senior Biologist at DFO **Carsten Slama** – Senior Biologist at DFO **Nathan Entz**- Biologist at DFO	Virtual	30-Oct-24	• DFO has established a new Arctic division led by TL, and a biologist will be assigned upon submitting a Request for Review (RFR). • A 20% instantaneous flow maximum extraction limit is set for the temporary Apex Supplementation setup, but this does not guarantee an LOA for the LTWP project. • If a Fisheries Authorization (FA) is required instead of an LOA, project approval could be delayed by up to a year, including additional mitigation measures. • RFR can be submitted anytime and does not require a 100% design but will not be approved until NIRB approval is obtained. • DFO requires specific project details, including footprint, fish assessments, mitigation strategies, water withdrawal impacts, and offset planning. • Letters from relevant organizations (HTA, NTI, QIA) indicating no objections can support the Fisheries Authorization submission and expedite the process.	Submit the RFR in parallel with the NIRB process to initiate DFO review and Obtain NIRB approval before the issuance of an LOA or FA.	Submit the RFR to DFO as soon as feasible, ensuring alignment with the NIRB approval process.	Prime Consultant (Arcadis)
						Develop project designs addressing DFO requirements, including project footprint, fish impact mitigation, offset planning, and water drainage details.	Decided based on the Fish and fish Habitat study	Prime Consultant (Arcadis)
						Obtain letters from HTA, NTI, and QIA confirming no objections to the project and include these letters in the Fisheries Authorization submission if required	Engage with HTA, NTI, and QIA to obtain letters confirming no objections to the project.	Prime Consultant (Arcadis)

LONG TERM WATER PROJECT - RAW WATER SUPPLY AND STORAGE

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY

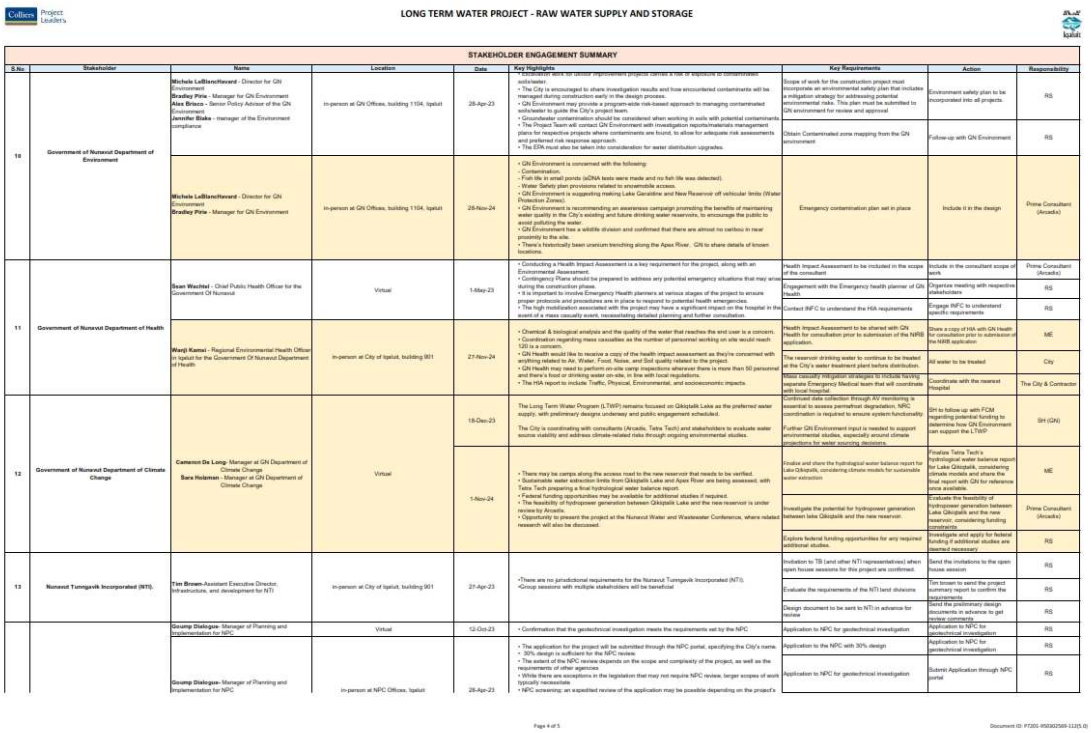
S.No	Stakeholder	Name	Location	Date	Key Highlights	Key Requirements	Action	Responsibility
3	Nunavut Water Board (NWB)	**Karen Kharatyan**-Director of technical services **Nidhi Singh** - Technical Advisor for Nunavut Water Board **Assot Kubeisinova**- Technical Advisor	Virtual	13-Mar-23	Primary requirements are to ensure that any additional infrastructure is integrated into the current system. • **Advancing Construction:** Depending on the merits of the application, it may be possible to apply for and obtain a Type B license for the access road construction. To achieve this, it was proposed that the proponent may consider submitted a separate project proposal for scope of work that would fall within the limits of a Type B license approval. • **Phased licensing:** possible without any changes (focus on the discussion was on not including additional project scope). Nonetheless, proponents were advised that the project's scope should not be modified after submission to the NPC. Furthermore, an additional amendment application process may be required for each individual activity/facility even though the full project scope may have been approved by NPC/NIRB	**Submission Requirements:** •0% Design submission with the additional documents listed below •Project Hydrological Analysis / Water Balance Study (most critical) •Bathymetry Survey Analysis •Water Quality Analysis (likely to be reviewed by GN Dept of Health) •Any modifications to existing City Operations and Maintenance Manuals •Updates to the Spill Contingency Plan	Engage design consultant and note required scope	IM/RS
						100% design prior to 60 days of the construction begins	Engage design consultant and note required scope	IM/RS
			In-person at City of Iqaluit, building 901	27-Apr-23	• **Type B Licensing**: A full application for the Type B license needs to be submitted at least 3 months before the time required to start works on site, and must include good supporting information for review. • **Hydrological Assessment:** the hydrological assessment will be of critical importance during the review process. • **Early Engagement:** Any document submitted to the NWB would be considered public and the City should be aware of this before proceeding with any early engagement activities. • Submitting an application with a preliminary design would be beneficial for the project. • Providing details of the granular materials and quarry locations, along with a specific analysis of the metal leaching/acid rock drainage that may affect the waterbodies and groundwater will be beneficial	For Type B License- Submitting the full application 3 months prior to the	TBD- Only required if progressing through phased licensing	
						Details of the granular materials and quarry locations, along with a specific analysis of the metal leaching/acid rock drainage that may affect the waterbodies and groundwater	Detailed study of materials - To be included in the environmental scope of work	IM/RS
		Karen Kharatyan-Director of technical services **Nidhi Singh** - Technical Advisor for Nunavut Water Board	Virtual	26-Feb-24	• Due to the findings in the water balance model, an updated concept was presented to the NWB of having both Qikiqtaliik Lake and Apex River as water sources for the new reservoir.	Additional studies may be required and recommended to ensure the validity of both water sources	Follow up with studies and recommendation	IM/RS
			Virtual	7-Nov-24	• The design has reached 30% for the previously shared scope of work including the intake structure at Qikiqtaliik Lake conveyance system to the new reservoir and connection from the new reservoir to Lake Geraldine. • Following further studies on Qikiqtaliik Lake, it will not be able to meet the future water supply and will therefore need supplementation from the Apex River. The NWB permit is scheduled to be submitted mid 2025. • The NWB has confirmed that NWB doesn't provide any design recommendations, as it is the proponent's responsibility to meet all regulatory requirements. •NWB can start the water license application review process before receiving the 'issued for construction' drawings as they can be reviewed after the water license is issued.	A draft NWB Supplemental Information Guidelines for Municipal Undertaking will be sent to ensure it is followed	NPC submission is planned for January 2025 with the NWB being submitted mid 2025	IM/RS
4	CIRNAC	**Omer Pasalic** – Senior Resource Management Officer **Jeremy Fraser** – Manager Field Operation **Spencer Dewar** – Manager Planning and Implementation	In-person at City of Iqaluit, building 901 and virtual	22-Mar-23	•The CIRNAC requirements will be dependent on the scope of the project. It is recommended to consult with the Planning Commission since they will be responsible for distributing the project for review to other regulatory bodies, including CIRNAC. They can provide guidance on the necessary steps to ensure compliance with CIRNAC regulations and requirements.	Suggested Additional Engagement with Government Nunavut (GN) oCGS – they have a department for infrastructure and community support. oDepartment of Health oDepartment of Environmental	Organize meeting with respective stakeholders	RS
		Andrew Keim – Manager of Water Resources **Michelle Blade** – Regulatory and Science Advisor, Water Resources	Virtual	28-Feb-24	• Due to the findings in the water balance model, an updated concept was presented to the CIRNAC of having both Qikiqtaliik Lake and Apex River as water sources for the new reservoir. •Michelle Blade asked whether the City intended to include the water licence extension as part of the same application process	Additional studies may be required and recommended to ensure the validity of both water sources	Follow up with studies and recommendation	IM/RS
		Omer Pasalic – Senior Resource Management Officer **Andrew Keim** – Manager of Water Resources **Michelle Blade** – Regulatory and Science Advisor, Water Resources **Aminul Haque** – Senior Environmental Specialist	Virtual	30-Oct-24	• The City's existing license expires on June 16, 2026, and the project team will include a request to extend the license expiry date in the application. • The Shooting Association must be contacted to discuss the potential impacts of the pipeline crossing near the shooting range.	Extend the existing license expiry date as part of the license application	Request to extend the existing license expiry date (June 16, 2026) on the NWB application	Prime Consultant (Arcadis)
						Engage with the Shooting Association to address potential conflicts with the pipeline crossing near the shooting range.	Contact the Shooting Association to discuss the project and address potential conflicts related to the pipeline crossing near the shooting range.	DF
		Andrew Keim – Manager of Water Resources **Michelle Blade** – Regulatory and Science Advisor, Water Resources	In-person at City of Iqaluit, building 1549	23-Jun-25	• The approach for calculating flow and water volume to be pumped will be operational and iterative, reviewed and applied annually. • Water pumping operations from Lake Geraldine Lower (LG) will be at 85 L/s per pump using 2 pumps for a duration of approximately 7–8 weeks. • CIRNAC raised concerns regarding the City's historical performance under the previous water licence. • Construction materials are planned to be sourced from blasting surplus associated with the new reservoir project.	An operation schedule must be developed and integrated into permitting documentation.	Develop and document an annual iterative operational plan for water flow and pumping volumes.	The City
						The annual pumping strategy needs to reflect updated operational data and conditions.	Prepare and include a detailed operation schedule in all relevant permitting submissions.	
						Permitting documentation must address and demonstrate accountability for past licence performance, in response to CIRNAC's concerns.	Address CIRNAC's concerns by compiling and presenting evidence of the City's compliance and performance during the previous licence term.	
							Coordinate with construction teams to confirm the availability and suitability of blasting surplus material for construction use.	
					• The new reservoir will be its own element and the watershed won't affect the newly planned	The project team will need to find a location to store the project's surplus piles of aggregate or The City might consider using this project's surplus aggregates in other projects.	The project team will need to obtain a permit to define an aggregate piling zone.	Prime Consultant (Arcadis)



LONG TERM WATER PROJECT - RAW WATER SUPPLY AND STORAGE

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY

S.No	Stakeholder	Name	Location	Date	Key Highlights	Key Requirements	Action	Responsibility
5	City Administration - Department of Planning	**Mathew Dodds** - Director of Planning, Department of Engineering and Capital Planning for the City of Iqaluit	In-person at City of Iqaluit, building 901	28-Nov-24	development south of the reservoir. • There's an Embraced Life Council (ELC) small building near the new reservoir service road that needs to be accounted for during design.	QEC power requirements for the area must be considered and planned for	The City will provide the project team with high level development plans, to help QEC consider power requirements for the area	The City
						The Shooting Range users will have some requirement that might affect the project's design	Organize engagement with Shooting Range stakeholder	ME
			In-person at City of Iqaluit, building 1549	17-Mar-25	• Land tenure and development plans are critical for planning infrastructure and power needs. • Legal surveys and municipal land conversion are required for project lands. • Temporary CGS sketch leases can allow early civil works before full land permits. • Federal land responsibilities will transfer to Nunavut, likely by 2026. • Environmental and watershed considerations are in progress and must be integrated.	Legal surveys and council approval for municipal land designation.	The City to provide development plans, land tenure info, and watershed plan.	The City
						Development permit from the City at the detailed design stage.	Project team to present sketches (June 2026) and coordinate legal surveys (July/Aug 2026).	
6	City Administration - Communication and Customer services	**Kent Driscoll** - Communications and Customer Service Manager	In-person at City of Iqaluit, building 901	25-Mar-25	• Conducting a public consultation in the early stages of the project development process is crucial to gather feedback and input from stakeholders. This helps identify concerns and issues early on, allowing for adjustments to be made before the project progresses too far. • After the Preliminary Environmental Report (PER) and design criteria have been finalized, it is advisable to conduct another round of public consultation. This ensures that any potential impacts or issues have been adequately addressed and that the community is informed about the project's final design and environmental considerations. • Public consultation can be conducted in two stages: one in the early stages and another after the PER and design criteria have been finalized. This approach ensures that the project incorporates the community's concerns and feedback, resulting in an environmentally sound and socially acceptable final design.	Public Engagement Plan to be included in the proposal to NIRB	Prepare Public engagement Plan	KD/RS/IM
						Organize preliminary Public consultation (Proposed in May 2023)	Organize Public consultation	KD/RS
						Organize Public consultation after PER and design criteria are finalized(Proposed in September 2023 before the elections in October)	Organize Public consultation	KD/RS
7	Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA)	**Matthew Hamp**-Assistant Executive Director, Infrastructure and development **Nevarana Beveridge**- Director of Administration	Virtual	23-Mar-23	• The primary concerns of the QIA are the potential impacts of any project-related disturbance on the Inuit traditional ways and lands. • QIA is also concerned regarding impacts on source water for the community – adverse impact and how it can benefit the community • QIA will conduct community-level consultations to ensure that all concerns are captured and addressed. • QIA will not officially take any positions on the project until it is submitted to the NIRB.	Further engagement with Community Land and Resource (CLARC) Department	Organize meeting with CLARC	RS
		Jared Ottenhof-Director, Land and Resource Management for QIA	In-person at City of Iqaluit, building 901	27-Apr-23	• Need to address the traditional hunting ground, ulokhon's and snowmobile crossing in the design • Providing the design in advance to QIA will be beneficial	CLARC presentation will be facilitated by JD	Organize meeting with CLARC	RS
						Send Design documents to QIA	Send Design documents to QIA	RS
		Joel Fortier-Manager, Lands Administration for QIA	In person at QIA offices, Iqaluit	29-Oct-24	• Concerns raised about the visual impact of power poles and pipelines on wildlife and humans. • Importance of identifying and preserving skidoo routes and trails near the reservoir and infrastructure. • Community benefits from access to roads, with specific mention of the "Road to Nowhere" for fishing lakes. • Proposal for forming a working group with hunters to provide local insights, potentially supported by honorariums. • Snowmobiler Safety: Consideration of risks posed to snowmobilers by plowing access roads and integration of pipe crossings at key locations.	Identify and preserve local snowmobile tracks, particularly near the new reservoir, and Maintain access to roads that are important to the community, such as the "Road to Nowhere," while balancing the need to protect drinking water sources	Assign a local individual to map out snowmobile tracks using a GPS unit over several weeks for accurate data collection	RS
						Engage local expertise to map snowmobile tracks using GPS for higher accuracy	Form a working group with hunters to provide valuable local knowledge and participate in an advisory role	ME
8	Qulliq Energy Corporation (QEC)		Virtual	18-Oct-24	• Finalized design and technical details needed to prepare a Customer Service Order (CSO) for material acquisition. • Deposit requirement of 70% for procurement commitments. • Clear and accessible road alignment before pole installation. • Design updates to include electrical load and transformer specifications for pump stations. • Regular updates and stakeholder engagement (e.g., meeting during the week of the 28th). • City planning department's input on potential new developments to inform routing decisions.	Finalized design and technical details needed to prepare a Customer Service Order (CSO) for material acquisition	Prepare a CSO by March 2025 if the finalized design is received in January 2025 and identify laydown areas for materials and construction equipment along the routing	Prime Consultant (Arcadis)
						City planning department's input on potential new developments to inform routing decisions	Confirm city developments in the project area with Iqaluit's planning department and Share updated routing details with QEC for feedback and planning	RS
						Clear and accessible road alignment before pole installation.	Address additional design requirements for Apex pump station and related infrastructure	Prime Consultant (Arcadis)
						Regular updates and stakeholder engagement (e.g., meeting during the week of the 28th)	Share presentation slides with QEC and other stakeholders post meeting and Plan a session after mid-November to discuss QEC's recoverable project process and finalize timelines.	RS
		Qudsia Siddiqui - Electrical Distribution Technologist - Qulliq Energy Corporation **Chinwendilo Akanel** - Manager of Electrical Distribution - Qulliq Energy Corporation **Mohammed Bigai** - Team Member, Electrical Distribution- Qulliq Energy Corporation	Virtual	17-Mar-25	• Procurement and staging of materials (e.g., transformers, poles) must align with QEC's sea lift schedule for 2026–2027. • QEC emphasized the need to integrate future city development plans into the power routing design. • QEC can provide temporary power during construction and will use the new reservoir access road for permanent service.	Long-lead items (e.g., transformers with 40–45 week lead time) must be ordered early.	Design consultant to propose power pole routing and provide technical submissions (single line diagram, load calcs).	Prime Consultant (Arcadis) & Colliers
						Development plans from the City are needed for QEC routing input.	Project team to submit separate online applications for each component requiring permanent power.	
						Power pole spacing must not exceed 30m.	A 75% deposit is required to initiate QEC procurement.	
9	Government of Nunavut Department of Culture and Heritage		Virtual	23-Mar-23	• Archaeological assessment can be conducted on the proposed area by a specialist with Arctic archaeological experience who has knowledge and expertise in the area. • Early engagement with the consultant is necessary to ensure that the assessment is completed in a timely manner and to obtain approval for the project.	Engage a specialist with Arctic archaeological experience early on in the project development process to conduct an assessment	Engage archaeological consultant	IM/RS
					• The Environment Protection Act has limited applicability to the Raw Water Intake, Supply, and Storage aspects of the program, except for spill contingency plans.	Multi-Barrier Protection Plan to ensure the safety of the water supply from contamination.	Include it in the design	Prime Consultant (Arcadis)



LONG TERM WATER PROJECT - RAW WATER SUPPLY AND STORAGE

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY

S.No	Stakeholder	Name	Location	Date	Key Highlights	Key Requirements	Action	Responsibility
10	Government of Nunavut Department of Environment	**Michele LeBlanc/Havard** - Director for GN Environment **Bradley Pirie** - Manager for GN Environment **Alex Brisco** - Senior Policy Advisor of the GN Environment **Jennifer Blake** - manager of the Environment compliance	In-person at GN Offices, building 1104, Iqaluit	28-Apr-23	• Excavation work for sewage improvement projects cannot a risk of exposure to contaminated soils/water. • The City is encouraged to share investigation results and how encountered contaminants will be managed during construction early in the design process. • GN Environment may provide a program-wide risk-based approach to managing contaminated soils/water to guide the City's project team. • Groundwater contamination should be considered when working in soils with potential contaminants • The Project Team will contact GN Environment with investigation reports/materials management plans for respective projects where contaminants are found, to allow for adequate risk assessments and preferred risk response approach. • The EPA must also be taken into consideration for water distribution upgrades.	Scope of work for the construction project must incorporate an environmental safety plan that includes a mitigation strategy for addressing potential environmental risks. This plan must be submitted to GN environment for review and approval.	Environment safety plan to be incorporated into all projects.	RS
						Obtain Contaminated zone mapping from the GN environment	Follow-up with GN Environment	RS
		Michele LeBlanc/Havard - Director for GN Environment **Bradley Pirie** - Manager for GN Environment	In-person at GN Offices, building 1104, Iqaluit	28-Nov-24	• GN Environment is concerned with the following: - Contamination. - Fish life in small ponds (eDNA tests were made and no fish life was detected). - Water Safety plan provisions related to snowmobile access. • GN Environment is suggesting making Lake Geraldine and New Reservoir off vehicular limits (Water Protection Zones). • GN Environment is recommending an awareness campaign promoting the benefits of maintaining water quality in the City's existing and future drinking water reservoirs, to encourage the public to assist polluting the water. • GN Environment has a wildlife division and confirmed that there are almost no caribou in near proximity to the site. • There's historically been uranium trenching along the Apex River. GN to share details of known locations.	Emergency contamination plan set in place	Include it in the design	Prime Consultant (Arcadis)
11	Government of Nunavut Department of Health	**Sean Wachtel** - Chief Public Health Officer for the Government Of Nunavut	Virtual	1-May-23	• Conducting a Health Impact Assessment is a key requirement for the project, along with an Environmental Assessment. • Contingency Plans should be prepared to address any potential emergency situations that may arise during the construction phase. • It is important to involve Emergency Health planners at various stages of the project to ensure proper protocols and procedures are in place to respond to potential health emergencies. • The high mobilization associated with the project may have a significant impact on the hospital in the event of a mass casualty event, necessitating detailed planning and further consultation.	Health Impact Assessment to be included in the scope of the consultant	Include in the consultant scope of work	Prime Consultant (Arcadis)
						Engagement with the Emergency health planner of GN Health	Organize meeting with respective stakeholders	RS
						Contact INFC to understand the HIA requirements	Engage INFC to understand specific requirements	RS
		Manji Kamsi - Regional Environmental Health Officer in Iqaluit for the Government Of Nunavut Department of Health	In-person at City of Iqaluit, building 901	27-Nov-24	• Chemical & biological analysis and the quality of the water that reaches the end user is a concern. • Coordination regarding mass casualties as the number of personnel working on site would reach 120 is a concern. • GN Health would like to receive a copy of the health impact assessment as they're concerned with anything related to Air, Water, Food, Noise, and Soil quality related to the project. • GN Health may need to perform on-site camp inspections wherever there is more than 50 personnel and there's food or drinking water on-site, in line with local regulations. • The HIA report to include Traffic, Physical, Environmental, and socioeconomic impacts.	Health Impact Assessment to be shared with GN Health for consultation prior to submission of the NIRB application.	Share a copy of HIA with GN Health for consultation prior to submission of the NIRB application	ME
						The reservoir drinking water to continue to be treated as the City's water treatment plant before distribution.	All water to be treated	City
						Mass casualty mitigation strategies to include having separate Emergency Medical team that will coordinate with local hospital.	Coordinate with the nearest Hospital	The City & Contractor
12	Government of Nunavut Department of Climate Change	**Cameron De Long**- Manager at GN Department of Climate Change **Sara Holaman** - Manager at GN Department of Climate Change	Virtual	19-Dec-23	The Long Term Water Program (LTWP) remains focused on Qikiqtaalik Lake as the preferred water supply, with preliminary designs underway and public engagement scheduled. The City is coordinating with consultants (Arcadis, Tetra Tech) and stakeholders to evaluate water source viability and address climate-related risks through ongoing environmental studies.	Continued data collection through AV monitoring is essential to assess permafrost degradation. NRC coordination is required to ensure system functionality. Further GN Environment input is needed to support environmental studies, especially around climate projections for water sourcing decisions.	SH to follow up with FCM regarding potential funding to determine how GN Environment can support the LTWP.	SH (GN)
				1-Nov-24	• There may be camps along the access road to the new reservoir that needs to be verified. • Sustainable water extraction limits from Qikiqtaalik Lake and Apex River are being assessed, with Tetra Tech preparing a final hydrological water balance report. • Federal funding opportunities may be available for additional studies if required. • The feasibility of hydropower generation between Qikiqtaalik Lake and the new reservoir is under review by Arcadis. • Opportunity to present the project at the Nunavut Water and Wastewater Conference, where related research will also be discussed.	Finalize and share the hydrological water balance report for Lake Qikiqtaalik, considering climate models for sustainable water extraction	Finalize Tetra Tech's hydrological water balance report for Lake Qikiqtaalik, considering climate models and share the final report with GN for reference once available.	ME
						Investigate the potential for hydropower generation between lake Qikiqtaalik and the new reservoir.	Evaluate the feasibility of hydropower generation between Lake Qikiqtaalik and the new reservoir, considering funding constraints.	Prime Consultant (Arcadis)
						Explore federal funding opportunities for any required additional studies.	Investigate and apply for federal funding if additional studies are deemed necessary	RS
13	Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI).	**Tim Brown**-Assistant Executive Director, Infrastructure, and development for NTI	In-person at City of Iqaluit, building 901	27-Apr-23	•There are no jurisdictional requirements for the Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI). •Group sessions with multiple stakeholders will be beneficial	Invitation to TB (and other NTI representatives) when open house sessions for this project are confirmed.	Send the invitations to the open house session	RS
						Evaluate the requirements of the NTI land divisions	Tim brown to send the project summary report to confirm the requirements	RS
						Design document to be sent to NTI in advance for review	Send the preliminary design documents in advance to get review comments	RS
		Goump Dialogue- Manager of Planning and Implementation for NPC	Virtual	12-Oct-23	• Confirmation that the geotechnical investigation meets the requirements set by the NPC	Application to NPC for geotechnical investigation	Application to NPC for geotechnical investigation	RS
		Goump Dialogue- Manager of Planning and Implementation for NPC	In-person at NPC Offices, Iqaluit	28-Apr-23	• The application for the project will be submitted through the NPC portal, specifying the City's name. • 30% design is sufficient for the NPC review. • The extent of the NPC review depends on the scope and complexity of the project, as well as the requirements of other agencies • While there are exceptions in the legislation that may not require NPC review, larger scopes of work typically necessitate. • NPC screening; an expedited review of the application may be possible depending on the project's	Application to NPC with 30% design	Application to NPC for geotechnical investigation	RS
						Application to NPC for geotechnical investigation	Submit Application through NPC portal	RS

LONG TERM WATER PROJECT - RAW WATER SUPPLY AND STORAGE

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY

S.No	Stakeholder	Name	Location	Date	Key Highlights	Key Requirements	Action	Responsibility
14	Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC)	**Andrian Gerhartz** - Planner for NPC			• Each phase would require a separate application, which would trigger separate screening by NIRB. It would be more advantageous to apply for a single phase rather than multiple phases. • NPC is currently developing land use plan requirements for applications. If these requirements are implemented in the future, all projects will need to comply with them. This may pose an additional risk for the project.	Additional stakeholder Engagement to Nunavut Research Institute	Organize meeting with respective stakeholders	RS
		Goump Djalogue- Manager of Planning and Implementation for NPC	In-person at NPC Offices, Iqaluit	29-Oct-24	• High-level requirements can be submitted early once the project scope is defined. • Splitting the project is not permitted under NUPPAA; a single application should encompass all work packages. • Type B licenses do not require NIRB screening but still go through NWB. • Recommended for expediting the permitting process despite not being required by NPC. • NPC suggested submitting additional documentation, such as a KMZ file. • Key stakeholders should be engaged early for smoother project progression.	Submit a single application covering all work packages per NUPPAA guidelines	Submit Application through NPC portal	Prime Consultant (Arcadis)
						Conduct public consultations and engage stakeholders to streamline permitting processes	Proceed with public consultations and stakeholder engagement to expedite the permitting process	ME
						Provide supplemental materials, including a KMZ file, for clarity and completeness	Create and submit a KMZ file to NPC as part of the documentation package	Arcadis
15	Hunters and Trapper Association (HTA)	**Jimmy Akavak**, Chairperson **Noah Alookie**, Vice-chair **Adamoa Sonchael**, Secretary/Treasurer **Kathy Hanson**, Member **Archie Angnakak**, Member **Nash Segiatook**, Member **Jataloo Kakee**, Member	In-person at Hunters and Trappers Association offices, Iqaluit	6-Jun-23	• The project summary was submitted to HTA on April 17. Subsequently, the HTA board made the decision to hold an in-person meeting in Iqaluit. In line with this, Colliers has organized a project progress presentation, which is scheduled to take place on June 8. •Colliers and City met HTA on June 8 in the HTA conference hall in Iqaluit •During the consultation, the HTA expressed the need for a range of alternative water supply strategies to address the independent supply requirements of the Apex community, who faced a lack of water during the previous water crisis when their trucked supply was discontinued. SI verified that the provision of truck services posed safety concerns, primarily due to the presence of trucks on the downhill road toward	Alternative water supply strategies to address the independent supply requirements of the Apex community	Study to assess the feasibility of independent water study - to be included in owner engineer RFP	RS
		Jimmy Akavak, Chairperson **Dinoo Tikivik**, Member **Jataloo Kakee**, Member	In-person at Hunters and Trappers Association offices, Iqaluit	19-Mar-25	• Reliable water pumping is critical; a separate water source for firefighting should be considered in the future. • Ability to switch between Lake Geraldine and the new reservoir is important for resilience. • Public awareness of the project's importance is essential given Nunavut's population growth.	Contractors must implement mandatory environmental safety plans.	To consider presenting the LTWP project at HTA's AGM	HTA & The City
						Water source protection must involve community collaboration.	Address concerns related to contamination, redundancy of water sources, and future firefighting needs in planning.	
						Measures needed to manage construction risks (e.g., leaks from trucks/loaders).		
16	Nunavut Research Institute	**Melissa Lafreniere**- Research Partner and Professor Queens University	Virtual	7-Jun-23	After a general introduction of the project, the Research Institute brought the tributary water flows from Unnamed Lake to the attention of the City. A key component for the project involves around Unnamed Lake and its water balance, which the Institute displayed was dispersing the East Tributary flows into frequently used rivers North of Iqaluit. The Institute recommended locations for measuring Unnamed Lake's outflow and where the potential problems may arise from using it as Iqaluit's raw water supply.	Tetra Tech stands to benefit significantly from the ongoing research endeavors undertaken by NRI. By leveraging the insights and outcomes from NRI's past and present research projects, Tetra Tech can gain valuable knowledge, innovative approaches, and relevant data to enhance their results	Organize meeting with Tetra Tech and NRI	RS/RK
		Melissa Lafreniere- Research Partner and Professor Queens University **Murray Richardson**- Research Partner, Carleton University **Jamal Shirley**- Director, Innovation and Research, Nunavut Research Institute **Sean Gagpie**- Manager of Scientific Support Services for the Nunavut Research Institute	In-person at NRI Building WMA and virtual	28-Nov-24	• The water license does not specify the prioritized water source for pumping, leaving it to future design and operational considerations. • Adequate pumping rates and durations are crucial to replenish the reservoir, requiring careful studies. • Concerns about the project's impact on the community are being addressed through public consultation. • Hunters may traverse the pipeline with snowmobiles carrying payloads up to 800kg, raising safety and design concerns.	Accurate reservoir volume calculations using bathymetric survey data.	Install reliable monitoring equipment for sustainable pumping and complete bathymetric surveys to improve reservoir volume calculations	Prime Consultant (Arcadis)
						Incorporate input from local Hunters and Trappers regarding common routes and specific needs.	Coordinate with local Hunters and Trappers to map common routes and gather specific	ME
17	Iqaluit Shooting Club	**Andrew Keim** - Board Member, City of Iqaluit Shooting Club	In-person at Iqaluit Shooting Association	18-Mar-25	• The Shooting Club opposes a full shutdown of the range as it's their sole revenue source but is open to limited closures. • Safety concerns exist due to unannounced amateur shooters near the construction site. • A safer setup could include building a sand-filled tire berm east of the current range.	No construction activity should occur while the shooting range flag is raised unless permission is granted.	Develop a safety protocol for range-related construction activities.	Contractor & Construction Manager
						Ongoing coordination between the contractor's safety officer and the shooting range officer is essential.	Plan limited shooting range closures in coordination with the Shooting Club.	
						Consider using ANFO instead of dynamite for blasting due to safer storage.		

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Appendix B
Public Consultation Questions and Concerns

1. As a homeowner in the Road To Nowhere subdivision, I am concerned about the tundra being destroyed during construction between our homes and Lake Geraldine.
2. Is a utilidor cheaper when you include capital costs? When you include jobs? What $ circulate in NU?
3. Will Iqaluit institute a “loss fund” for pipe repairs from the main pipe to houses? Yellowknife does this.
4. Will Inuit be employed throughout the City of Iqaluit piped sewer and water system?
5. Will funding be distributed to upgrading the aging pipe infrastructure in and around Iqaluit and Apex?
6. Are you considering summer water systems?”
7. Does the proposal include restoring the flow in the original Kuugaalaq?
8. The City should stand on the shoulders of giants and use background studies previously completed. We need to use the $80 million wisely and get going with improvements as soon as possible.
9. The City should consider further collaborations with researchers to ensure all information is available for the Long-Term Water Program.
10. The blue bathtub ring disappeared while the water treatment was bypassed and has returned since going back through the plant.
11. For long term water sustainability, have you considered that the power plant should be relocated due to the large diesel reservoirs that are located right beside our water source. Also, is there any consideration for diesel exhaust particulate falling into the reservoir and is the treatment plant capable of removing these if this is the case?
12. There is a huge lack of trust with the City right now. Their continued messaging of “Trust us, it’s all good” is no longer sufficient given the diesel fuel incident. Transparency, data, and acknowledgement of changing timelines if they occur needs to be part of their messaging. Silence or vague superficial info is not acceptable if they wish to instill trust.
13. I’m concerned that the 15,000 population estimate may not be enough. Iqaluit hasn’t been able to grow organically due to infrastructure and housing limitations. Do the 15,000 estimates consider all the extensive vacancies across the City, jobs that can’t be filled due to lack of housing availability? How many people would live here if all jobs were filled, once more housing is built, once water infrastructure will support it? Does the planning consider what the water needs would be if everyone was appropriately housed? I.E. If the overcrowded housing issue was resolved?

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14. The current population or baseline we're starting from is not necessarily using water at present the way it would be used with adequate housing. In other words, adding the right amount of water capacity is not a simple factor of adding on a percentage of population growth per year. Fix water, open housing and building and it will be like opening floodgates. Will not be a gradual population increase. Lots of water draining out of NAC addition (pipe on right side of building). Suggest discussing with Chileab Yue at CGS who understands the issue. Sounds like water from city may be leaking from lower or upper Plateau infrastructure.
15. Will the New reservoir be accessible to the public?
16. How are you going to protect the new reservoir from ATVs
17. Will the road to nowhere still be accessible to the public after the project's commissioning? As the public enjoys hiking in that area for berry picking.
18. With the current inflation, will the DMAF fund be enough to complete the project scope?

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Appendix C
Hunters and Trappers Association Consultation Questions and Concerns

1. Why will there be no local supply to Apex?
2. Why are there breaks in the water distribution pipes
3. Bottom of Lake Geraldine can be seen to potentially have waste.
4. There should be more than one intake (Lake) in case of emergencies.
5. Apex should have their own water source and separate from main system. It should be in place in case of emergencies.
6. The City is not in the position to develop due to water concerns.
7. Water sources keep getting contaminated.
8. Unnamed Lake is not being called by its Inuktitut name.
9. Fire station is competing for water and is affecting the general system.
10. The City should educate the public on water usage and the importance of their water intake on the system.
11. Nunavut Agreement – 5.7.16 (Right of Access by Inuit): Article 5.7.16 requires that the Hunters and Trappers Association (HTA) be involved in City projects within the scope of the land claim, ensuring Inuit rights of access are respected and incorporated into project planning.
12. Permafrost shifting can be a problem with underground piping.

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Appendix D
LTWP – Reference Documents

Long Term Water Program – Overview

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The City of Iqaluit requires extensive upgrades to its raw water supply and potable water distribution infrastructure to address the challenges of a changing climate and growing population needs.

The existing Lake Geraldine reservoir in isolation is not sufficient to supply or store the amount of water needed to support the City's anticipated growth, so additional water sources are required. Over the last five years, the amount of natural replenishment from Lake Geraldine's watershed has been inadequate to refill Lake Geraldine. To address low water levels in the lake, the City has pumped water from Apex River to Lake Geraldine in line with its existing Type A water license. Within this same five-year period, the City has navigated three water shortage emergencies (2018, 2019 and 2022).

In addition to increasing raw water storage for future needs, parts of the existing potable water distribution system are approaching initial design end-of-life and require extensive upgrades to provide a resilient system capable of consistently satisfying the needs of a growing community.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The goal is to eliminate future water supply emergencies and make the overall water distribution system more resilient to external factors.

The project will achieve three main objectives to mitigate the risks of a water shortage hazard:

1. Replace and modernize the piped infrastructure sections that are susceptible to leaks and breaks.
2. Develop a new long-term water source and supporting infrastructure to meet the current and projected water needs of the City, ensuring economic growth is supported by the water supply system.
3. Construct a new reservoir to ensure adequate year-round water storage is available to meet the current and projected needs of the City.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

The Long-Term Water Program for Iqaluit will primarily have the following four major work components:

- Component 1: Raw Water Extraction
- Component 2: Raw Water Conveyance
- Component 3: Raw Water Storage
- Component 4: Upgrades and Renovation to Existing Water Distribution System

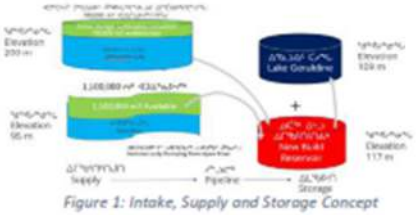

Figure 1: Intake, Supply and Storage Concept

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Long Term Water Program – Overview

Note: Permanent extraction from the Apex River is added as a part of the project in 2024 to accommodate the sustainable extraction from the Qikiqtalik lake

Raw Water Intake, Conveyance and Storage			Upgrade the Water Distribution System
Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4*
1. Design, permitting, and construction of seasonal pump stations from both Apex River and Qikiqtalik Lake, overland pipe, and maintenance access road improvements to Lake Geraldine / New Reservoir. The Apex River and Qikiqtalik Lake combined have a much larger catchment area than Lake Geraldine. 2. Design, permitting, and construction of a new excavated and bermed reservoir adjacent to Lake Geraldine. The concept plans for the new reservoir identify it as adding ~1,600,000 m^3 of additional freshwater storage capacity.			The utilidor upgrades will include: - ATCO Loop Decommissioning - Federal Road Utilidor Expansion - Astro Hill Watermain Upgrade - Trigram Reheat Station Upgrades - Lower Iqaluit Loop - Lower Base Loop - Federal Road Loop - Uivvaq Loop - Happy Valley Loop - Road to Nowhere Loop - Plateau Loop - SCADA System Upgrades

FINANCE AND FUNDING

The Long-Term Water project will be funded by the Federal government under the Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund (DMAF) program. The approved budget for the project is **$214,070,600**.

NEXT STEPS

- Commence second round of stakeholder consultation/Public consultation activities in October and November 2024
- Initial submission of permitting application by January 2025
- Commence detailed design activities in 2025
- Existing City of Iqaluit Water License set to expire June 2026
- Anticipated construction start date- Fall 2026

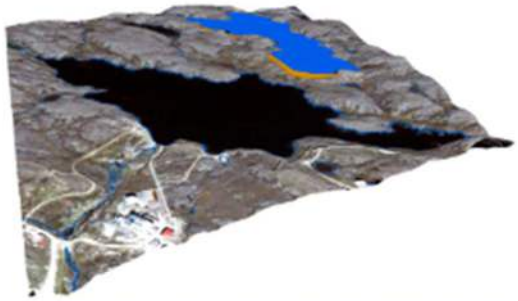

Figure 1 - New Reservoir Concept in blue next to Lake Geraldine

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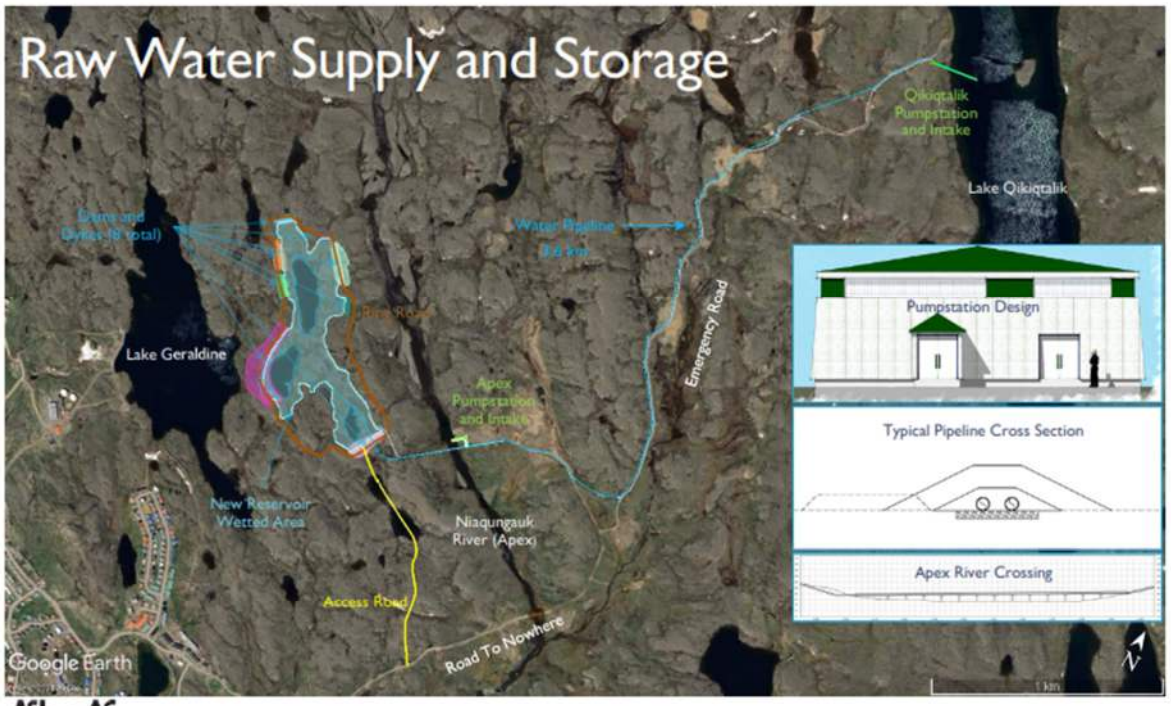
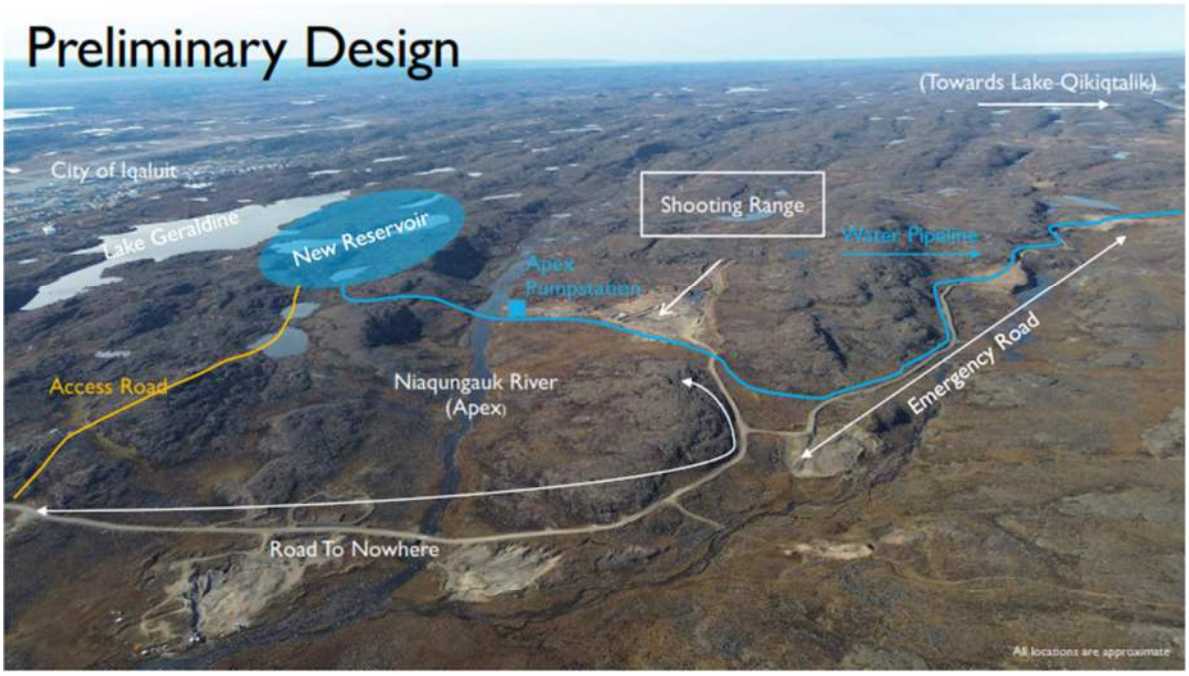
Long Term Water Program – Overview

Figure 3 – Proposed Route for the Intake Supply and Storage


Raw Water Supply and Storage
Qikiqtalik Pumpstation and Intake
Lake Qikiqtalik
Water Pipeline
Emergency Road
Lake Geraldine
Apex Pumpstation and Intake
New Reservoir Wetted Area
Niaqunguk River (Apex)
Access Road
Road To Nowhere
Google Earth
Pumpstation Design
Typical Pipeline Cross Section
Apex River Crossing


Preliminary Design
(City of Iqaluit)
Lake Qikiqtalik
Qikiqtalik Pumpstation
Water Pipeline
Emergency Road
Road To Nowhere
All locations are approximate

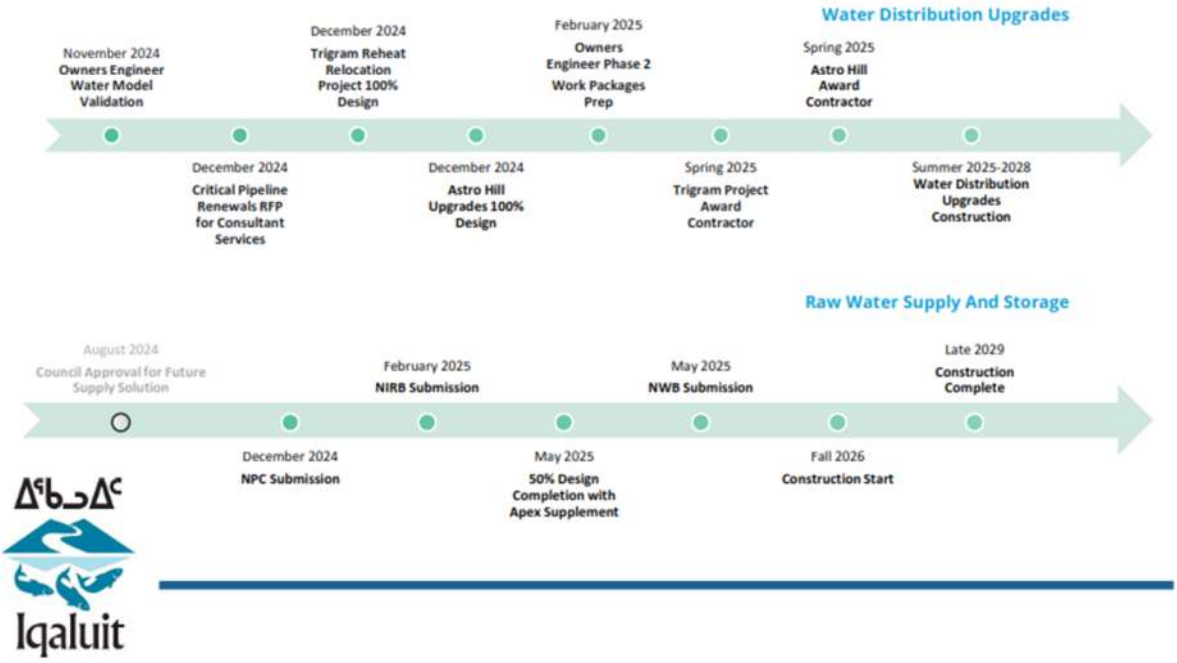

Preliminary Design
(Towards Lake Qikiqtalik)
City of Iqaluit
Lake Geraldine
New Reservoir
Shooting Range
Water Pipeline
Apex Pumpstation
Access Road
Niaqungauk River (Apex)
Emergency Road
Road To Nowhere
All locations are approximate

Utilidor Water Distribution Upgrades

ATCO Loop Utilidor Upgrades
Completed November 2023

Federal Road Utilidor
Upgrades November 2023

Key Program Milestones



Appendix F
Reference Links

1. Patterson, D. G. (2022, June 13). Solving Nunavut's drinking water crisis will take innovative and targeted solutions. Senate of Canada.
2. CISION. (2022, April 01). Government of Canda Invests in Sustainable Water Infrastructure for Iqaluit https://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/government-of-canada-invests-in-sustainable-water-infrastructure-for-iqaluit-821462777.html
3. City of Iqaluit. (2023, June 05). Public Service Announcement Info for Public Meeting https://www.iqaluit.ca/news/public-service-announcement-info-public-meeting
4. Global News. (2022, March 29). Trudeau Announces $214M for Iqaluit's water system after fuel contamination. https://globalnews.ca/news/8727723/iqaluit-nunavut-water-crisis-fuel-clean-drinking/

End of Consultation Report