



ATTACHMENT 33

LTWP Consultation Report

Consultation Report – July 2025

Iqaluit Long-Term Water Program

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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.

- 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.

- 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 Arctic 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

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

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 Qikiqtaalik, considering climate models for sustainable water extraction.
- Investigate the potential for hydropower generation between lake Qikiqtaalik and the new reservoir.

3.1.13 Amaruq Hunters and Trappers Association (HTA)

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

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.

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 session, 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.

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	
5	City Administration - Department of Planning	Matthew Duda - Director of Planning, Department of Engineering and Capital Planning for the City of Iqaluit	In-person at City of Iqaluit, building 901	29-Feb-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development work of the reservoir There is an Enhanced Life Cycle (ELC) small building near the water reservoir service road that needs to be accounted for during design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEC power requirements for the area must be considered and planned for. The Drinking Water system will have some requirements that might affect the project design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The City will be required to project team with high level development plans to include CEC connection requirements for the area. 	The City	
			In-person at City of Iqaluit, building 1040	11-Mar-25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land tenure and development plans are critical for planning infrastructure and power needs. Legal survey and resolution land consideration is required for project final. ELC small building near the site early with some details of land parcels. Federal land responsibilities with transfer to Nunavut, likely by 2026. Environmental and watershed considerations are in progress and must be integrated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design surveys and second approval for municipal land jurisdiction. Development permits from the City at the detailed design stage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The City to provide development plans, land tenure info, and watershed plans. Project team to present updates (Law 2025) and coordinate high survey (July/Aug 2025). 	The City	
6	City Administration - Communications and Customer Service	Kurt Entwistle - Communications and Customer Service Manager	In-person at City of Iqaluit, building 901	23-Mar-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting a public consultation in the early stage of the project development process is critical to gather feedback and build trust with stakeholders. This has already occurred and more work is on-going for the project. After the Preliminary Environmental Report (PER) and design options have been finalized, it is advisable to conduct another round of public consultation. This ensures that any potential issues or issues have been 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 options 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Engagement Plan to be included in the project NRE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare Public Engagement Plan 	KDRS	
			In-person at City of Iqaluit, building 901	23-Mar-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The primary concerns of the QIA are the potential impacts of any project-related disturbance on the main reservoir area of water. QIA is also concerned regarding impacts on source water for the community – advance impact and legal can be handled the community. QIA will conduct community-level consultations to ensure that all concerns are captured and addressed. QIA will not officially take any position on the project until it is submitted to the NRE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage preliminary Public consultation (Proposed in May 2025). Engage Public consultation after PER and design options are finalized (Proposed in September 2025) before the reservoir is dewatered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage Public consultation 	KDRS	
7	QIA/Inuit Association (QIA)	Jarod Chiswell - Director, Land and Resource Management for QIA	Virtual	23-Mar-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to address the wastewater holding ground, sidestep and amenable covering in the design. Finalize the design in response to QIA will be beneficial. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QIARC presentation will be followed by 30. Final Design documents to QIA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage meeting with QIARC 	RS	
			In-person at City of Iqaluit, building 901	27-Apr-23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerns raised about the impact of power poles and pipelines on wildlife and habitat. Implications of identifying and protecting critical routes and trade near the reservoir and infrastructure. Community benefits from access to roads, with specific mention of the "Road to Resilience" for fish access. Preparation for hunting and working groups with hunters to provide local insights, potentially supported by Nunavut. Responsible Safety: Consideration of risks posed to communities by existing access roads and integration of pipe coverage at the location. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and power for the construction project, particularly in the new reservoir and Main Reservoir to meet that are important to the community, such as the "Road to Resilience", while addressing the need to protect drinking water access. Engage local expertise to provide acceptable trade-offs with QIA to higher extent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage meeting with QIARC Final Design documents to QIA. 	RS	
8	Quliy Energy Corporation (QEC)	Debbie Bishop - Electrical Distribution Technology Quliy Energy Corporation Debbie Bishop - Manager of Electrical Distribution Quliy Energy Corporation Debbie Bishop - Senior Director, Electrical Distribution Quliy Energy Corporation	Virtual	18-Oct-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize design and technical details needed to prepare a Customer Service Order (CSO) for material procurement. Clear and accessible road alignment before pipe installation. Design updates to include electrical load and transformer applications for pump stations. Regular updates and stakeholder engagement (e.g. meeting during the week of the QIA). City planning department's input on potential new developments to inform routing decisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize design and technical details needed to prepare a Customer Service Order (CSO) for material procurement. Clear and accessible road alignment before pipe installation. Design updates to include electrical load and transformer applications for pump stations. Regular updates and stakeholder engagement (e.g. meeting during the week of the QIA). City planning department's input on potential new developments to inform routing decisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize design and technical details needed to prepare a Customer Service Order (CSO) for material procurement. Clear and accessible road alignment before pipe installation. Design updates to include electrical load and transformer applications for pump stations. Regular updates and stakeholder engagement (e.g. meeting during the week of the QIA). City planning department's input on potential new developments to inform routing decisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize design and technical details needed to prepare a Customer Service Order (CSO) for material procurement. Clear and accessible road alignment before pipe installation. Design updates to include electrical load and transformer applications for pump stations. Regular updates and stakeholder engagement (e.g. meeting during the week of the QIA). City planning department's input on potential new developments to inform routing decisions. 	Prime Consultant (Lead)
			Virtual	17-Mar-25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement and design of materials (e.g. transformers, poles) must align with QEC's use of materials. QEC emphasized the need to integrate future city development plans into the power routing design. QEC can provide required power during construction and will use the new reservoir road for permanent service. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development plans from the City are needed for QEC routing input. Power pole spacing must not exceed 30m. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize design and technical details needed to prepare a Customer Service Order (CSO) for material procurement. Clear and accessible road alignment before pipe installation. Design updates to include electrical load and transformer applications for pump stations. Regular updates and stakeholder engagement (e.g. meeting during the week of the QIA). City planning department's input on potential new developments to inform routing decisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize design and technical details needed to prepare a Customer Service Order (CSO) for material procurement. Clear and accessible road alignment before pipe installation. Design updates to include electrical load and transformer applications for pump stations. Regular updates and stakeholder engagement (e.g. meeting during the week of the QIA). City planning department's input on potential new developments to inform routing decisions. 	Prime Consultant (Lead)
			Virtual	23-Mar-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological assessment can be conducted on the proposed area by a specialist with Arctic environmental experience to help investigate and explore the area. Early engagement with the contractor is necessary to ensure that the assessment is completed in a timely manner. The Environmental Protection Act has limited applicability to the Raw Water Intake, Supply, and Storage aspects of the program, except for spill contingency plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage archaeological assessment Multi-Banner Protection Plan to ensure the safety of the water supply from contamination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize design and technical details needed to prepare a Customer Service Order (CSO) for material procurement. Clear and accessible road alignment before pipe installation. Design updates to include electrical load and transformer applications for pump stations. Regular updates and stakeholder engagement (e.g. meeting during the week of the QIA). City planning department's input on potential new developments to inform routing decisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize design and technical details needed to prepare a Customer Service Order (CSO) for material procurement. Clear and accessible road alignment before pipe installation. Design updates to include electrical load and transformer applications for pump stations. Regular updates and stakeholder engagement (e.g. meeting during the week of the QIA). City planning department's input on potential new developments to inform routing decisions. 	Prime Consultant (Lead)

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	Wahle LaBelle - Director for GN Environment Beverly Palk - Manager for GN Environment John Brown - Senior Policy Advisor of the GN Environment Jennifer Blake - Manager of the Environment Construction	In-person at GN Offices, building 1104, Iqaluit	28-Apr-23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QIA Environment is concerned with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a key requirement for the project, along with an Environmental Assessment. Contingency Plans should be prepared to address any potential environmental situations that may occur during the construction phase. It is important to consider ongoing Health planning at various stages of the project to ensure proper prevention and procedures are in place to respond to potential health emergencies. The high potential associated with the project may have a significant impact on the health of the people of a more socially sensitive, necessitating detailed planning and further consultation. QIA Environment is concerned with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a key requirement for the project, along with an Environmental Assessment. Contingency Plans should be prepared to address any potential environmental situations that may occur during the construction phase. It is important to consider ongoing Health planning at various stages of the project to ensure proper prevention and procedures are in place to respond to potential health emergencies. The high potential associated with the project may have a significant impact on the health of the people of a more socially sensitive, necessitating detailed planning and further consultation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scope of work for the construction project must be defined to ensure that the project includes a mitigation strategy for addressing potential environmental risks. QIA Environment for review and approval. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment safety plan to be implemented for all projects. QIA Environment for review and approval. 	RS
			In-person at GN Offices, building 1104, Iqaluit	28-Nov-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QIA Environment is concerned with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a key requirement for the project, along with an Environmental Assessment. Contingency Plans should be prepared to address any potential environmental situations that may occur during the construction phase. It is important to consider ongoing Health planning at various stages of the project to ensure proper prevention and procedures are in place to respond to potential health emergencies. The high potential associated with the project may have a significant impact on the health of the people of a more socially sensitive, necessitating detailed planning and further consultation. QIA Environment is concerned with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a key requirement for the project, along with an Environmental Assessment. Contingency Plans should be prepared to address any potential environmental situations that may occur during the construction phase. It is important to consider ongoing Health planning at various stages of the project to ensure proper prevention and procedures are in place to respond to potential health emergencies. The high potential associated with the project may have a significant impact on the health of the people of a more socially sensitive, necessitating detailed planning and further consultation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency contamination plan will be in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up with GN Environment 	Prime Consultant (Lead)
11	Government of Nunavut Department of Health	Sean Wachtel - Chief Public Health Officer for the Government of Nunavut Waqiq Kiani - Regional Environmental Health Officer for Iqaluit for the Government of Nunavut Department of Health	Virtual	1-May-23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a key requirement for the project, along with an Environmental Assessment. Contingency Plans should be prepared to address any potential environmental situations that may occur during the construction phase. It is important to consider ongoing Health planning at various stages of the project to ensure proper prevention and procedures are in place to respond to potential health emergencies. The high potential associated with the project may have a significant impact on the health of the people of a more socially sensitive, necessitating detailed planning and further consultation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Impact Assessment to be aligned with GN Health for consultation prior to submission of the NRE application. Contingency NRE is submitted the HIA requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage meeting with respective stakeholders Engage NRE to understand health requirements 	RS
			In-person at City of Iqaluit, building 901	27-Nov-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical and biological analysis and the quality of the water that reaches the end user is a concern. Contaminant sampling must occur at the number of potential entry points on site, such as north of the reservoir. QIA Health will like to receive a copy of the health impact assessment as they're concerned with anything related to the Water, Food, Noise, and Air quality related to the project. QIA Health may need to perform on-site sampling inspections where there is more than 50 people and there's a hot or drinking water on-site, in line with food regulations. The HIA report to include Traffic, Physical, Environmental, and socio-economic impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Impact Assessment to be aligned with GN Health for consultation prior to submission of the NRE application. Contingency NRE is submitted the HIA requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage meeting with respective stakeholders Engage NRE to understand health requirements 	RS
12	Government of Nunavut Department of Climate Change	Cameron De Long - Manager of GN Department of Climate Change Bora Holman - Manager of GN Department of Climate Change	Virtual	18-Oct-23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Long Term Water Project (LTWP) remains focused on QIA Lakes as the preferred water source, with preliminary design underway and public engagement scheduled. The City is coordinating with consultants (roads, Ties, Ties) and stakeholders to evaluate water access viability and address climate-related risks through ongoing environmental studies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further GN Environment input or needed to support environmental studies, especially around climate-related risks for water routing decisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QIA to follow up with FCN regarding potential funding to determine how GN Environment can support the LTWP. 	SH (QIA)
			Virtual	1-Feb-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There may be impacts along the access road to the reservoir that needs to be studied. Supportable water extraction limits from QIA Lakes and Access Road are being assessed, with Ties, Ties (input) a key biological water-related input. Further funding opportunities may be available for additional studies if required. The feasibility of hydropower generation between QIA Lakes and the new reservoir is under review by QIA. Openability to assess the project at the Nunavut Water and Wastewater Conference, where related research will also be discussed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize Ties Ties feasibility study (interim report for Lake QIA Lakes) considering the climate-related risks and final report with QIA for reference use in the project. Investigate the potential for hydropower generation between QIA Lakes and the new reservoir. Explore technical funding opportunities for any required additional studies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize Ties Ties feasibility study (interim report for Lake QIA Lakes) considering the climate-related risks and final report with QIA for reference use in the project. Investigate the potential for hydropower generation between QIA Lakes and the new reservoir. Explore technical funding opportunities for any required additional studies. 	Prime Consultant (Lead)
13	Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI)	Tee Brown - Assistant Executive Director, Infrastructure, and development for NTI	In-person at City of Iqaluit, building 901	27-Apr-23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no jurisdictional requirements for the Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI). Group sessions with multiple stakeholders will be beneficial. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision to TB Land (other NTI representatives) when open house sessions for the project are confirmed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Send the inclusion to the open house sessions. NTI to review the project summary report to confirm the requirements. 	RS
			Virtual	12-Oct-23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmation that the geotechnical investigation meets the requirements set by the NRC. The application for the project will be submitted through the NRC portal, specifying the City's needs. 30% design is sufficient for the NRC review. The extent of the NRC review depends on the scope and complexity of the project, as well as the requirements of other agencies. While there are no exceptions in the legislation that may not require NRC review, larger scopes of work require NRC review. NRC reviewing an updated review of the application may be possible depending on the project's progress. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application to NRC for geotechnical investigation Application to NRC with 30% design Application to NRC for geotechnical investigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Send the inclusion to the open house sessions. NTI to review the project summary report to confirm the requirements. Send the preliminary design documents to advance to 30% design. Application to NRC for geotechnical investigation 	RS

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY								
S.No.	Stakeholder	Name	Location	Date	Key Highlights	Key Requirements	Action	Responsibility
14	Municipal Planning Commission (MPC)	Andreas Gerlach - Former for MPC Gerrard Dhillon- Manager of Planning and Implementation for MPC	In person at MPC Office, Iqaluit	29-Oct-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each phase would require a separate application, which would trigger separate screening by NRC. It would be more straightforward to apply for a single phase rather than multiple phases. MPC 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. High-level requirements can be submitted early since the project scope is defined. Splitting the project is not permitted under NEFDAA, a single application should encompass all work packages. Type B licenses do not require NRC screening but will go through MRE. Recommended for expediting the permitting process despite not being required by NRC. MPC suggested submitting additional documentation, such as a RASD file. Any submissions should be engaged early for smoother permit progression. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional stakeholder Engagement to Municipal Research Institute Submit a single application covering all work packages per NEFDAA guidelines Conduct public consultations and engage stakeholders and stakeholder engagement to streamline permitting processes Provide supplemental materials, including a RASD file, for clarity and completeness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize meeting with respective stakeholders Submit Application through NRC portal Proceed with public consultation and stakeholder engagement to expedite the permitting process Create and submit a RASD file to MPC as part of the documentation package 	RS MPC Assets
15	Homeless and Trapper Association (HTA)	Jenny Aluwak - Chairman Nash Anashie - Vice-Chair Alexandra Barthelet, Secretary/Treasurer Kathy Hanson, Member Archie Ingegnakak, Member Nash Ingegnakak, Member Johanna Kaban, Member Jenny Aluwak, Chairman Oliver Tashak, Member Johanna Kaban, Member	In person at Homeless and Trappers Association offices, Iqaluit	8-Jun-23 19-Mar-25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 the Colliers' best practices for a project of this nature, which is outlined in the plan at Job 8. Colliers and City met HTA on June 8 in the HTA conference hall in Iqaluit. During the consultation, the HTA requested the inclusion of a range of alternative water supply strategies to address the independent supply requirements of the Inuit community, who faced a lack of water during the previous water crisis when their trucked supply was discontinued. It is noted that the presence of such services present safety concerns, primarily due to the presence of trucks on the Barrowfield road toward Reliable water pumping is critical, a separate water source for firefighting should be considered in the future. Ability to switch between Lake Canolite and the new reservoir is important for resilience. Public awareness of the project's importance is essential given Nunavut's population growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative water supply strategies to address the independent supply requirements of the Inuit community Conduct public consultation and engage stakeholders and stakeholder engagement to streamline permitting processes Conduct water protection study to ensure community collaboration Research needed to manage construction risks (e.g., trucks from truck/handlers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study to assess the feasibility of independent water supply, to be included in overall emergency RFP To consider presenting the LTWP project as HTA x AQR Address concerns related to environmental, sustainability of water sources, and future firefighting needs in planning 	RS HTA & The City
16	Municipal Research Institute	Melissa Lefebvre - Research Partner and Professor Ottawa University Melissa Lefebvre - Research Partner and Professor Ottawa University Sherry Marshall - Research Partner, Capital University Joan Delaney - Director, Innovation and Research, Municipal Research Institute Sean O'Connell - Manager of Scientific Support Services for the Municipal Research Institute	Virtual In person at MRE Building, WSA and virtual	7-Feb-23 26-Feb-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After a general consultation of the project, the Research Institute brought the laboratory water flows from Government Lake to the attention of the City. A key component for the project involves a natural Government Lake and its water dynamics, which the Institute advised can disrupt the flow. The Institute has not frequently used the north of Iqaluit. The Institute recommended options for measuring Government Lake's outflow and when the potential problems may arise from using it as Iqaluit's raw water supply. The water balance does not specify the prioritized water source for pumping, leaving it to future design and operational considerations. Adopting pumping rates and durations are crucial to maintain the reservoir, requiring careful studies. Concern about the project's impact on the community on being withdrawn through public consultation. Humanity measures the positive with accumulation during peak flow up to 300M, raising safety and design concerns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take Tech needs to benefit significantly from the ongoing research and studies by NRC. By integrating the insights and expertise from NRC's past and present research projects. Take Tech can gain valuable knowledge, innovative approaches, and relevant data to enhance their results. Accurate reservoir volume calculations using hydrodynamic modeling tools. Incorporate input from local Homeless and Trappers regarding common risks and specific needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize meeting with Take Tech and NRC Finalize detailed engineering equipment for sustainable pumping and complete hydrodynamic surveys to integrate into overall water management Coordinate with local Homeless and Trappers to map common risks and address concerns 	RS RS
17	Iqaluit Shooting Club	Andrew Kain - Board Member, City of Iqaluit Shooting Club	In person at Iqaluit Shooting Association	18-Mar-25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Shooting Club supports a full shutdown of the range as it has no other income sources but is open to limited options. Safety concerns need to be addressed whenever activities near the construction site. A letter request could include building a sand filled fire berm east of the current range. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct water protection study to ensure community collaboration Research needed to manage construction risks (e.g., trucks from truck/handlers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a safety protocol for range-related construction activities Plan further shooting range closure in coordination with the Shooting Club. 	Contractor & Construction Manager

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?

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?

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.

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.

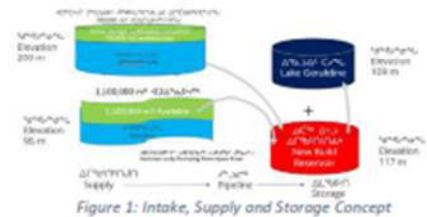
The project will achieve three main objectives to mitigate the risks of a water shortage hazard:

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





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
<p>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.</p> <p>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 m³ of additional freshwater storage capacity.</p>			<p>The utilidor upgrades will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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

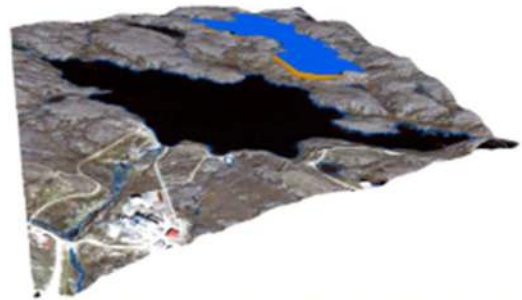


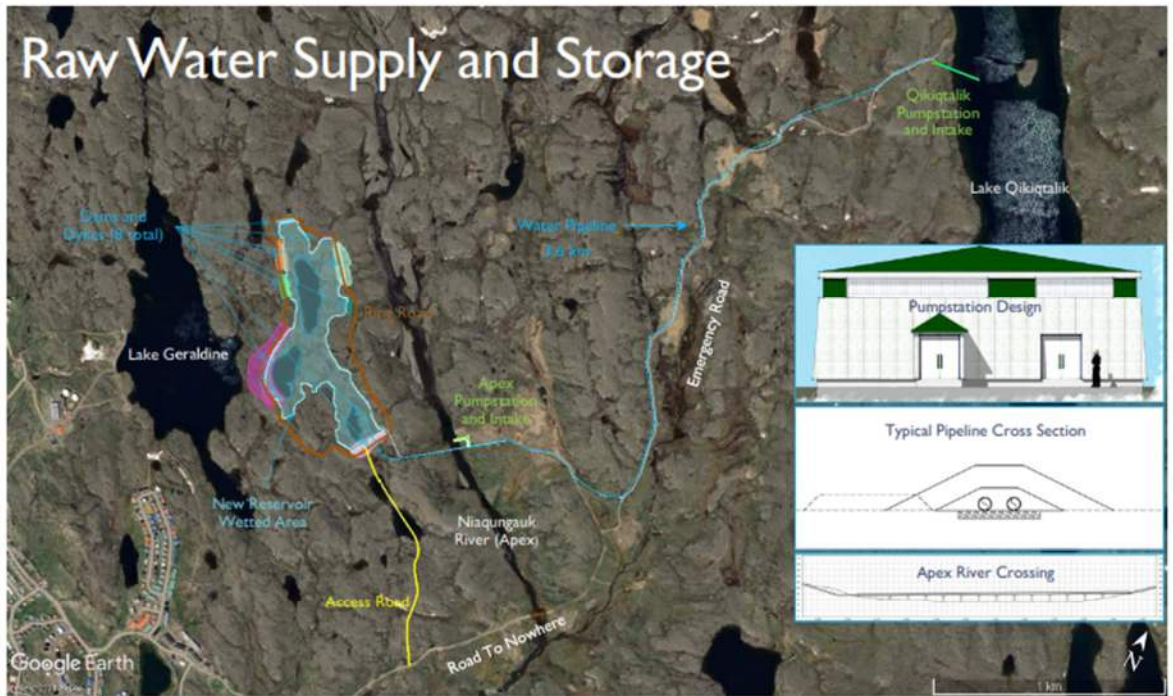
Figure 1 - New Reservoir Concept in blue next to Lake Geraldine



Long Term Water Program – Overview

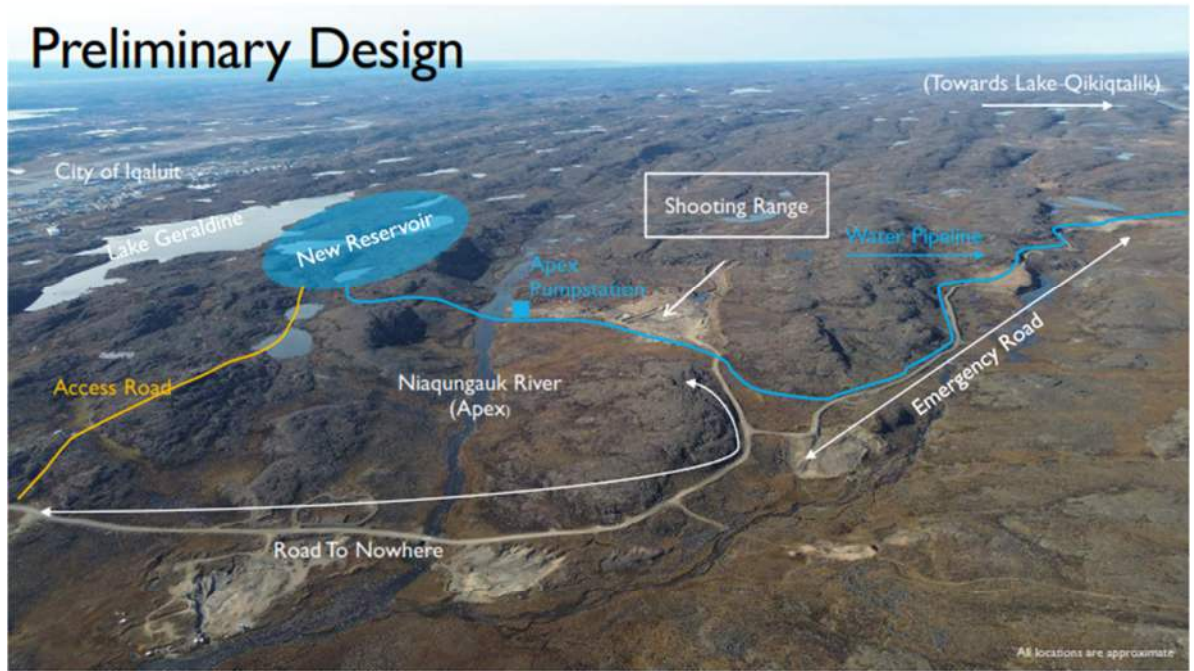


Figure 3 – Proposed Route for the Intake Supply and Storage





Preliminary Design



Utilidor Water Distribution Upgrades

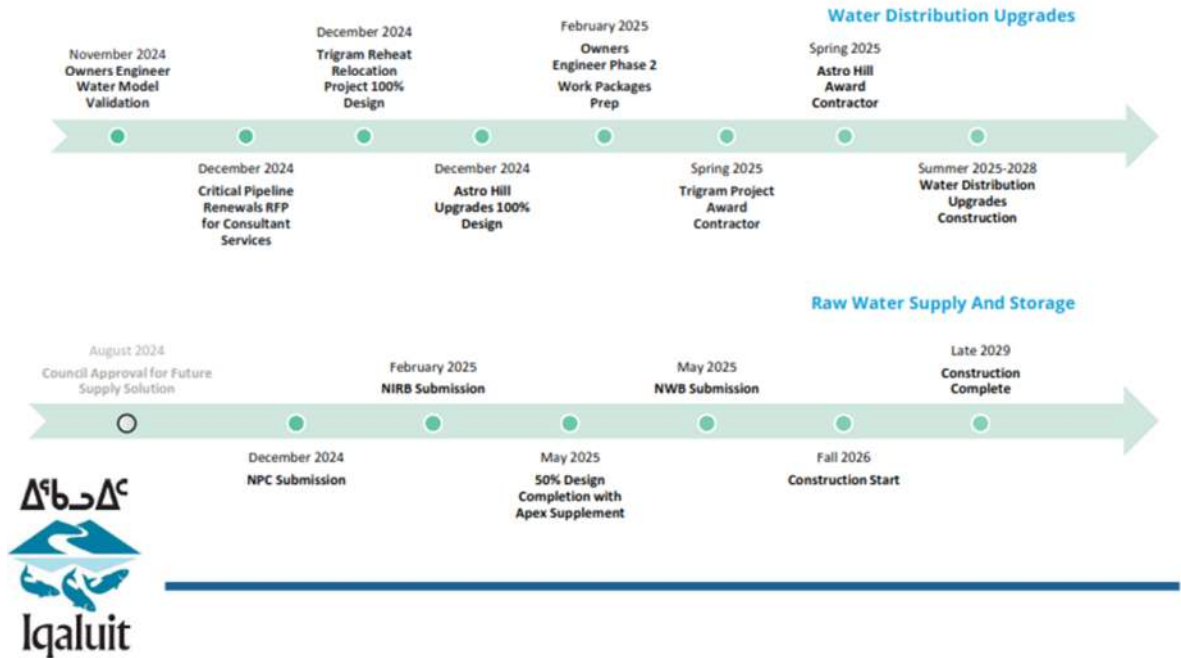


ATCO Loop Utilidor Upgrades
Completed November 2023



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 Canada Invests in Sustainable Water Infrastructure for Iqaluit <https://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/government-of-canada-invests-in-sustainable-water-infrastructure-for-igaluit-821462777.html>
3. City of Iqaluit. (2023, June 05). Public Service Announcement Info for Public Meeting <https://www.igaluit.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/igaluit-nunavut-water-crisis-fuel-clean-drinking/>

End of Consultation Report