Annual Summary Report
ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᖅᓯᐅᑎ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᓂᑉᑳᖅ

KIVALLIQ HYDRO-FIBRE LINK
ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓗᑦ-ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑰᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑎᕐᑎᓂᖅ

June 2024 | ᒪᓐᓃᑦ 2024

NUKIK CORPORATION
ᓄᑭᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔩᑦ

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Front cover image: Inukshuk, Chesterfield Inlet, 2023

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Image below: Photo of Rankin Inlet, Nunavut, 2023

1. MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

On behalf of Nukik Corporation's (Nukik) Board of Directors, we are pleased to share our Annual Summary Report that highlights the significant work by our project team and partners over the past year.

Nukik is a 100% Inuit-owned corporation overseeing the development of the Kivalliq Hydro-Fibre Link (KHFL), a national infrastructure project that will be Nunavut's first infrastructure link to southern Canada. Engagement with communities, fieldwork, and studies have been underway for many years to advance the planning of this project. Our objective is to provide communities in the Kivalliq region of Nunavut with baseload, renewable power, and fibre-optic internet capacity for generations to come, while providing lasting benefits to communities.

Nukik is owned by the Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA) and Sakku Investments Corporation (Sakku). Nukik would like to

David Kakuktinniq, President, Nukik Corporation

1. ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᖅ ᐊᖓᔪᖄᒻᒥᑦ

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᑭᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ, ᖁᕕᐊᓱᒃᑐᒍᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᔪᖕᓇᕋᑉᑕ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᖅᓯᐅᑎ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᓂᑉᑳᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᔪᖅ ᐊᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᑉᑎᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᔭᑉᑎᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥᑦ.

ᓄᑭᒃᑯᑦ 100%-ᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ-ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᒪᔭᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᓂᖓᑕ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᖁᑎᓄᑦ-ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑰᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ (KHFL), ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᖓ ᐱᖁᑎ ᑲᑎᑎᑦᑎᔪᖅ ᖃᑉᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ.

ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓃᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓄᑦ ᓯᕗᒻᒧᒃᑎᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ.

ᐱᔭᒃᓴᐅᑎᒋᔭᕗᑦ ᐱᖃᖅᑎᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᖕᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᖁᑎᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᒨᔭᖅ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑰᕈᖕᓇᐅᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓂᑦ ᖃᐃᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ, ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᐃᓂᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ.

ᓄᑭᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᓴᒃᑯᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ. ᓄᑭᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᕕᐊᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᓵᖕᒍᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑯᓄ ᑕᑦᑐᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᖓᔪᖄᒧᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖓᔪᖄᒧᑦ ᑐᖏᓕᕆᔭᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐆᑐᕆᒃ ᑕᒍᖅᓈᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑖᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ.

ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᑎᔪᒪᖕᒥᔪᑦ ᖁᕕᐊᒋᑦᑎᐊᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᐃᖅᕿᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᖃᑎᒌᓄᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᐊᑯᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᐅᐱᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ, ᐅᐊᑉ ᑭᓂᐅ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᑏᑦ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᓗᒍ ᒫᓂᑑᐸᒧᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖅ ᑭᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖓᓂᑦ ᓴᙱᒃᑎᑎᕆᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᑎᓪᓗᑕ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒫᓂᑑᐸ.

ᐅᑭᐅᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᖁᑎᓄᑦ-ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑰᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ (KHFL) ᓯᕗᒻᒧᒃᑎᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᒃᑯᑦ.

recognize and congratulate the re-election of Kono Tattuinee as president of the KIA and incoming Vice-President Patrick Tagoona, as well as new community area directors.

Our Board and region would also like to express our sincere congratulations to the first First Nations Premier of a provincial government in Canada, The Honourable Wab Kinew. Inuit Leadership has been pleased to work and support Manitoba Premier Kinew's work as we look to strengthen ties between our Region and Manitoba.

Over the past year a significant amount of work has been completed as the KHFL advances through project development. We continue to work closely with communities and share project information collected through baseline studies and research. We are adding Nunavummiut to our team and integrating Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and Indigenous Knowledge into our project planning, which remains an important priority.

Nukik looks forward to further advancing partnerships with the Government of Canada, the Government of Nunavut, and the Government of Manitoba to support a clean energy future offering mutual benefits to all.

We will continue to share project information with communities, stakeholders, and partners and we welcome you to visit and connect with our team.

David Kakuktinniq
President, Nukik Corporation

ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᓐᓇᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᓱᓕ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓂᖃᑦᑕᖅᓱᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑭᒡᓕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᒃᑯᑦ.

ᐃᓚᓂᐊᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᑉᑎᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᑉᑎᖕᓄᑦ, ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᑉᑐᓂ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᑏᓐᓇᖅᑕᕗᑦ.

ᓄᑭᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᒃᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᒻᒧᒃᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᒧᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒫᓂᑑᐸᒥᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᒧᒥᑦ ᓴᓗᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᐃᓂᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᕐᒧᓂ.

ᑐᓂᓯᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ, ᐱᖃᖃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᔭᑉᑎᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᙵᓱᒃᑎᑕᑉᑎᒋᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᖅᑐᐃᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᕗᑦ.

ᑕᐃᕕᑦ ᖃᑯᖅᑎᓐᓂᖅ
ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖅ, ᓄᑭᒃᑯᑦ

Inuksuk, Chesterfield Inlet, 2023

Caribou, Nunavut, 2023

2. MESSAGE FROM THE CEO

Anne-Raphaëlle Audouin, Chief Executive Officer, Nukik Corporation

On behalf of the Nukik executive team we are proud to present our Annual Summary Report as we continue to advance efforts on the development of the Kivalliq Hydro-Fibre Link, a critical Inuit-led infrastructure project. We'd like to express our gratitude to the Government of Canada, Government of Manitoba, Government of Nunavut, Qulliq Energy Corp, and our Development Partners for their ongoing support for this project.

A focus this past year was raising Canada's awareness of the infrastructure needs of the Kivalliq region and the important role the KHFL will play in the sustainable growth of the region. We had the opportunity to present the project at many events and to profile the project in a variety of news articles.

Another priority was expanding our relationships in the Province of Manitoba. Nukik participated in the Manitoba Chamber of Commerce's delegation to Rankin Inlet which discussed the opportunities in the region. We were also pleased to join the Federal and Manitoba governments, the Town of Churchill, and Arctic Gateway Group (AGG) in Churchill to learn more about the investments being put into the Hudson Bay Railway and Port of Churchill. We signed an important agreement with AGG and the Town of Churchill to work together on a strategic Northern energy and infrastructure corridor under a shared vision.

It is critically important that we keep the public informed about the project and that we are proactively addressing their concerns. As such, we hosted sessions with hamlet councils, communities, and Hunter and Trapper Organizations in all the Kivalliq communities along the project route. We also organized Elders' workshops and land use mapping workshops in the Kivalliq region to ensure we understand how Inuit use the land.

2. ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᖅ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᖃᒥᑦ

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᑉᓗᒥᑦ ᓄᕿᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᖃᐅᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᓴᕆᒪᓯᒃᑐᒍᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᔪᖕᓇᖁᑉᑕ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᖅᓯᐅᑎ ᐅᓂᑉᑳᖅ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᓂᑉᑳᒥᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓗᒃᐸᓯᐊᑎᒍᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑉᑎᖕᓂᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ-ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑰᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᑦ (KHFL), ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᑉᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᖁᑎᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ.

ᑕᑯᑎᑦᑎᔪᖕᓇᓚᐅᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖃᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᑎᑦᓗᒍ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᑎᒍᑦ.

ᐊᓯᖕᒐ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᑎᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖏᒃᓕᒋᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕗᑦ ᒫᓂᑑᐸᒥᑦ. ᓄᕿᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᒫᓂᑑᐸᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᒧᙵᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᕕᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ. ᖁᕕᐊᓱᓚᐅᖅᒥᔪᒍᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑕ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒫᓂᑑᐸᒥᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᑰᒡᔪᐊᕐᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᓯᐅᖅᑎᒃᑯᑦ (AGG) ᑰᒡᔪᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑕ ᐱᑖᖅᑐᕐᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᕈᑎᕐᔪᐊᕐᒧᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒃᓴᖅᕕᖕᒧᑦ ᑰᒡᔪᐊᕐᒥᑦ. ᐊᑎᓕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒥᑦ AGG-ᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᑰᒡᔪᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒥᓂᐊᕐᓗᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᑑᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᒃᑐᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖁᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᒐᖃᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ.

ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑉ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᐃᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦᓗᑕ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑎᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᒧᑦ, ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᒍᑦ Hᐋᓪᓚᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓖᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓗᒃᑖᖕᒥᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑑᑉ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ. ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᓚᐅᖅᒥᔪᒍᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᕆᔭᐅᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᒋᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᓕᕆᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᓂᐊᕐᓗᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᖕᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ.

ᖃᐃᔪᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᓐᓇᕐᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᕐᑎᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᒥᒃ

On the technical side, Nukik's partners were able to complete detailed climate modelling, preliminary route development and siting, preliminary engineering design, ground condition and permafrost assessments. We also continued our baseline research studies looking at marine, caribou, and polar bear emergence. The team also started evaluation on some route alternatives informed by communities' perspectives during our engagement activities.

This coming year will be busy for the team with a significant archeological and geotechnical program under development. We will do further wildlife studies looking at caribou, polar bears, birds, and other species. We will also continue to advance community engagement with sessions being planned for the fall of 2024. Community researchers have been hired and will be further integrating local perspectives into our project planning.

We are also increasing our efforts on creating opportunities along the project route. We are developing our project procurement policy and training and development plan. We will be adding to our team in Manitoba and Nunavut as a priority.

Learn more about our work by visiting www.nukik.ca.

Anne-Raphaëlle Audouin
CEO, Nukik Corporation

Michael Woelcke (Arctic Gateway Group CEO), Mayor Mike Spence (Mayor, Town of Churchill), Anne-Raphaëlle Audouin (Nukik Corporation CEO), Partnership signing event, Churchill, Manitoba 2023

ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑕᓕᕆᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᔪᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᔪᒥᑦ. ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖃᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᒃᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ, ᓇᓄᐃᑦ, ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᑦᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ. ᓯᕗᒻᒧᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓐᓂᐊᕐᒥᔭᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᓃᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᒃᑯᑦ 2024-ᒥᑦ. ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᔩᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᑖᖑᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

ᐊᖏᒃᓕᒋᐊᕐᒥᔭᕗᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕗᑦ ᓴᖅᕿᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᕕᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑉᖁᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ. ᐋᖅᕿᒃᓯᐃᔪᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑖᖅᑐᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᑉᑎᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔪᕈᖕᓃᖅᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒥᑦ. ᐃᓚᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᑉᑎᖕᓂᑦ ᒫᓂᑑᐸᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ.

ᐋᓐ-ᕋᐊᕙᐃᐅᓪ ᐊᐅᑐᐃᓐ
ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖅ, ᓄᑭᒃᑯᑦ

Sean Boyd (Chair, Agnico Eagle Mines), Anne-Raphaëlle Audouin (CEO, Nukik Corporation), Yvonne Jones (Member of Parliament), Hannah Thibedeau (Global Public Affairs) and The Honourable PJ Ageeagok (Premier of Nunavut), Northern Strength is Canada's Arctic Advantage Event, April 2024, Ottawa

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Nukik acknowledges that the KHFL team is working on the lands of the Kivalliq region in Nunavut, including accessing Inuit Owned Lands under the Nunavut Agreement. Nukik, as an Inuit corporation, acknowledges, respects, and has the honour of working on the lands of Treaty 5 Territory, home to Cree, Oji-Cree, and Denesuline nations, and the homeland of the Red River Métis. We respect the Treaties made on these territories, we acknowledge the harms and mistakes of the past, and we dedicate ourselves to move forward in partnership with Indigenous communities in a spirit of reconciliation, partnership, and collaboration.

Nukik would also like to acknowledge the financial support from the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency (CanNor), Northern Affairs' Northern REACHE

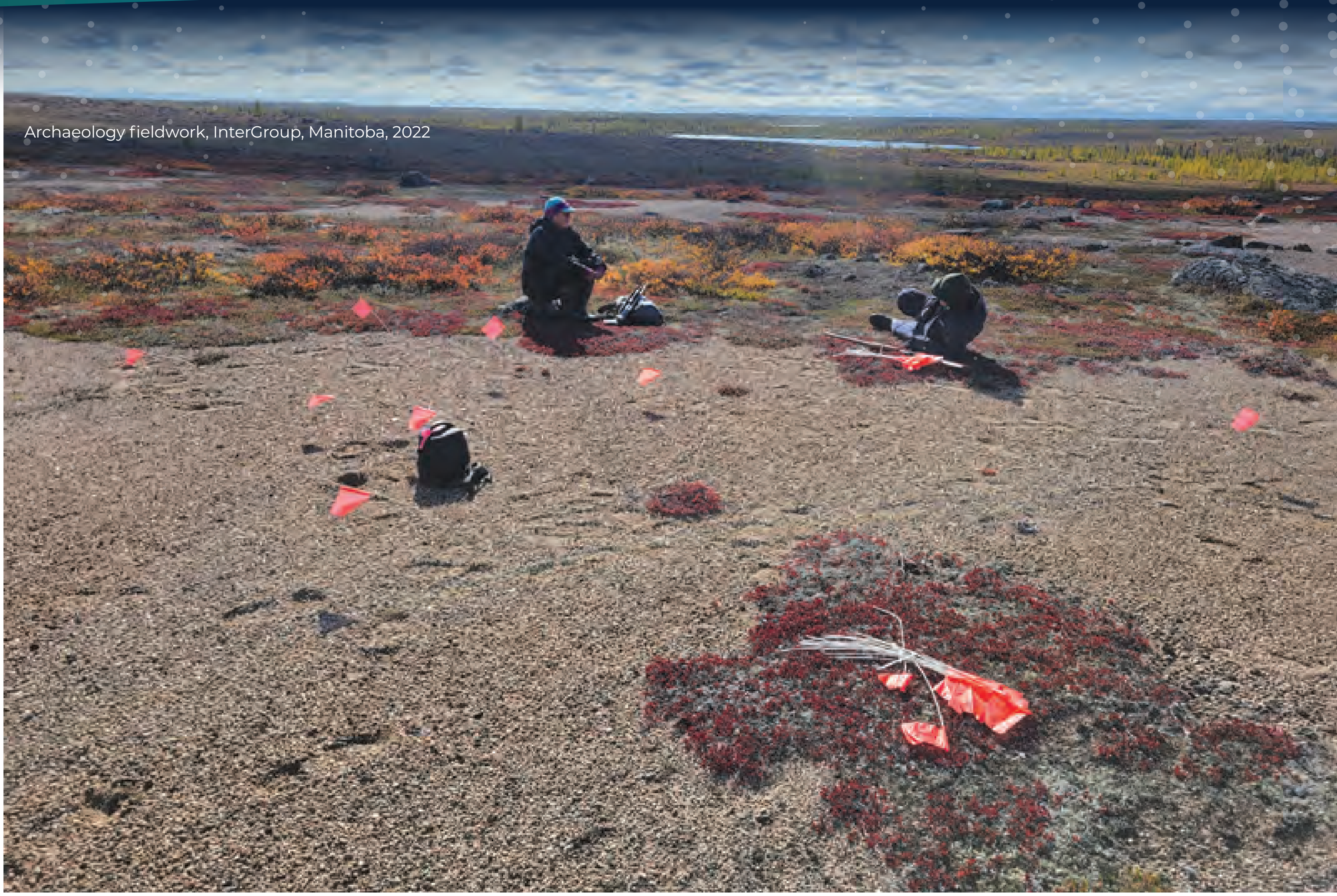
Red fox, trail camera image capture, Nunavut, 2022

3. ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓃᑦ

ᓄᑭᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᙵᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᓂᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᓂᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊᖑᓚᐅᖏᑉᐸᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒐᔭᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ: ᔫᓐ ᐹᑦᓯᑑᓐ (John Batstone) (ᑰᒡᔪᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅ, ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎ), ᓃᑰ ᑕᐅᑐᙱ (ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅ, ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔭᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐃᓂᓕᐅᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᑉᖁᑎᒥᑦ ᐃᓂᓂᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕈᑎᓕᕆᔨ), ᐃᐅᕆᒃ ᓄᑲᑉᐱᐊᖅ (ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᑐᖅᑐᖅ, ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᑉᖁᑎᒥᑦ ᐃᓂᓂᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕈᑎᓕᕆᔨ, ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎ), ᕕᓐᓴᓐᑦ ᐋᓐᑐᓴᓐ (Vincent Anderson) (Fox Lake Cree Nation ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᔨ, ᓇᓄᕐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᔨ), ᕗᓘᕆᐊᓐᔅ Hᐋᒧᓪᑕᓐ (Florence Hamilton) (Sayisi Dene First Nation ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᔨ, ᓇᓄᕐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᔨ), ᕆᑦᓱᑦ ᑳᓂᓕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᓴᕐᓕᐊᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ (ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᖅ), ᓕᐅ ᐊᒃᑎᐊᓯᐊᒃ (ᐊᕐᕕᐊᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᔨ, ᓇᓄᕐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᔨ), ᐱᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᓰᐳᐊᑦ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᕕᖕᒥᑦ (ᑰᒡᔪᐊᖅ), ᐱᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕝᕕᒃ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᑯᖕᒥᑦ (ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᖅ), ᑐᕇᓴ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕝᕕᒃ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᕕᖕᒥᑦ (ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ), ᐱᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐳᕆᐊᕆ ᖁᓕᒥᒎᓕᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ/ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᖁᓕᒥᒎᓕᒃᑯᑦ (ᑰᒡᔪᐊᖅ), ᑲᔅᑕᒻ ᖁᓕᒥᒎᓕᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᖁᕐᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᒡᓕᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐆᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᒃᑲᓐᓃᑦ.

ᓄᑭᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔪᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᖁᑎᓄᑦ-ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑰᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ (KHFL) ᐱᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎ. ᓄᑭᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖑᑉᓗᑎᒃ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔪᑦ, ᐃᒃᐱᒍᓱᒡᕕᖃᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᐱᒍᓱᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎ 5 ᐃᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ, ᐊᖏᕐᕋᓇᔭᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐃᖅᕿᓕᖕᓄᑦ, ᐅᔾᔨ ᐃᖅᕿᓕᖕᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᓂᓱᓕᓂ ᓄᓇᖅᖃᑎᒌᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ Red River ᒦᑏᓄᑦ. ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᓕᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᖅᓯᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒻᒪᖅᑕᐅᓯᓃᑦ ᑕᐃᑉᓱᒪᓂᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᕙᑉᑎᖕᓂᑦ ᑐᓂᔪᒍᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓗᖕᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑎᒌᖕᓂᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᖄᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᖅᕿᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖃᕐᓗᑕ, ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᒃᓗᑕ.

ᓄᑭᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕈᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᖄᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ (CanNor), ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᒃᑐᒥᑦ REACHE ᑐᕌᙵᔪᒃᑯᑦ (REACHE), ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᑯᕕᒃ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃᑯᑦ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᒃᑯᒃᑯᑦ. ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᙵᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᐃᓂᖃᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᔪᙱᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᙵᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕈᖕᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᓪᓕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᒪᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑉᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐋᖅᕿᒃᓱᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐃᑲᔪᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᙵᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᐃᔪᖅ



Archaeology fieldwork, InterGroup, Manitoba, 2022

program (REACHE), Canada Infrastructure Bank (CIB), Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, Kivalliq Inuit Association and Sakku Investments Corporation. Their support has been instrumental in allowing the project to conduct preliminary feasibility work and baseline studies which have informed our potential route and project configuration. Their continued support is contributing to the project moving through to development. Nukik would also like to thank its Development Partners Valard Construction, ATCO and NextEra Energy for their ongoing support and collaboration. The organization would like to extend its appreciation to new partners the Arctic Gateway Group and Town of Churchill for their input and support on our ongoing work to develop a Northern Renewable Energy and Infrastructure Corridor.

Nukik also acknowledges Town of Churchill Mayor Mike Spence, the late Arviat Mayor Bob Leonard, and many others who championed the vision for the project over the last number of decades.

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᓯᕗᒻᒧᒃᐸᑦᓯᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᑦᓯᐊᓂᒃᑯᑦ. ᓄᑭᒃᑯᑦ ᖁᔭᓐᓇᒦᕈᒪᖕᒥᔭᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᕙᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᔭᖕᒥᑦ ᕙᓛᑦ ᓴᓇᕙᑦᓯᐊᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ATCO-ᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ NextEra ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᐃᒋᔭᒪᔭᖕᒥᑦ ᓄᑖᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᔭᖕᒥᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᑉᖁᓯᐅᖅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᑰᒡᔪᐊᖅ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖏᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑉᑎᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᑦᓯᐊᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᖕᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖁᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᑉᖁᑎᒥᒃ.

ᓄᑭᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᒥᔭᖕᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᑰᒡᔪᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᒪᐃᔭ ᒪᐃᒃ ᓯᐱᐊᓐᔅ, ᐃᓅᔪᖕᓃᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᓂᑦ ᒪᐃᔭᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐹᑉ ᓕᐊᓄᑦ, ᐊᒥᓱᑲᓪᓚᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᒐᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᑉᓯᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓂᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᓂᑦ.

4. PROJECT OVERVIEW

All communities in Nunavut currently rely on diesel fuel for electrical power and heating their homes. Diesel fuel must be transported to Nunavut by ship, crossing the sensitive marine environment of the Arctic, piped by long hoses to shore, and then transported across land to communities and industry. Accidental spills are a risk during transportation of fuel through arctic waters, during offloading, and across the land. Burning diesel fuel releases greenhouse gases (GHGs) and air pollutants into the atmosphere, affecting the health of people, wildlife, and the environment.

For people in the Kivalliq region, a changing climate results in more rain and thunderstorms as well as ice forming later in the fall and melting earlier in the spring. These changes have effects on wildlife which people depend on for food and a healthy quality of life. The unpredictable weather patterns are also creating unpredictable travel on land and ice which can have life threatening consequences.

The KHFL is a proposed 1,200 kilometre (km) high-voltage electricity transmission line, which will connect to over 370 km of medium voltage 'feeder' lines to link five communities in Nunavut (Overview Map). The project will connect the communities of Arviat, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, and Baker Lake to the Manitoba electricity and fibre-optic grids. The project will be rated at 150 megawatts (MW)

Stanley Spence, from Churchill Manitoba, Geomorphology and Permafrost Fieldwork, Palmer, 2023

4. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ

ᓄᓇᓕᓗᒃᑖᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᖁᑎᖃᖅᑎᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᓇᖅᑎᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᖏᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᖏᑦ. ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒡᔭᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒧᑦ, ᐃᒃᐱᒍᓱᖕᓂᖃᖅᑐᒃᑰᕆᐊᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᑦ, ᑕᑭᔪᐊᓗᒃᑯᑦ ᓱᑉᓗᓕᒃᑰᖃᑦᑕᖅᓱᓂ ᓄᓇᒧᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒡᔭᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖕᓄᑦ. ᐱᓂᕐᓗᐊᕿᓗᓂ ᑯᕕᔪᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒡᔭᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ, ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᖕᒥᑦ ᐅᓯᖏᔭᐃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᒃᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃ ᓴᑉᑯᐃᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᑦᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᐊᔪᓂᒃ (GHG) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑦᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᖅᓵᖅᑐᖅᑕᑉᑎᖕᓄᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᑉᓗᓂ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖃᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ.

ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ, ᐊᓯᐊᙳᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᓯᓚᕗᑦ ᒪᖁᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᑉᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓪᓕᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᑉᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᖑᕙᓯᖕᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᓱᓂ ᓯᑯᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᓵᓕᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᓱᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ. ᐊᓯᐊᙳᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᒋᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᒐᒃᓴᐅᖏᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᓚ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᓂᖃᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔭᖕᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑯᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᖕᓇᖅᓱᓂ.

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᖁᑎᓄᑦ-ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑰᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ (KHFL) 1,200 ᑭᓛᒥᑕᓂᒃ ᑕᑭᑎᒍᔪᒥᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᒻᒪᑦᓚᖕᓂᖃᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᖁᑎᒧᑦ ᓴᕕᒐᐅᔭᐅᔪᖅ, ᑲᑎᑎᑦᑎᑉᓗᓂ 370 ᑭᓛᒥᑕᐃᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ ᕿᑎᐊᓃᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᒻᒪᑦᓚᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᒥᒃ ᓴᕕᒐᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑎᑦᑎᑉᓗᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ (ᐊᔾᔨ 1). ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᑲᑎᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᓂᑦ, ᑎᑭᕋᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥᑦ, ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᕐᒥᑦ, ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒑᕐᔪᖕᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᒫᓂᑑᐸᒧᑦ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᖁᑎᓄᑦ

Whale Cove, Nunavut, 2024

Geomorphology and Permafrost Fieldwork, Palmer, Nunavut, 2023

of capacity and have a fibre-optic bandwidth capacity of at least 1,200 gigabits per second (Gbps). This will be Nunavut's first infrastructure link to southern Canada. The KHFL will provide enough power and fibre-optic internet capacity for the Kivalliq region for generations to come.

Inuit Elders, Manitoba First Nations, and governments first started discussing a road and transmission line connection between the Kivalliq region and Manitoba dating back to before Nunavut was its own territory. An infrastructure corridor was incorporated into Nunavut's original Land Use Plan in 1999.

A scoping study in 2015 was launched and supported by the Hudson Bay Regional Roundtable. In 2018, Inuit leadership at the Kivalliq Inuit Association decided to prioritize a transmission line which would bring clean electricity and fibre-optic internet capacity to the region. With funding support from CanNor and the Northern REACHE program, the KIA was able to do a feasibility study that was completed in 2020. The study evaluated technical routing options, electrical load, environmental and socioeconomic factors and determined that the KHFL was technically and economically feasible.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᒎᔭᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᐱᓯᕆᐊᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ 150 ᒥᒐᐅᐊᑦᔅᓂᑦ (MW) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᒎᔭᖅ ᓯᓚᖕᓂᖃᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓂᖃᕈᖕᓇᖅᓱᓂ 1200 ᒋᒐᐸᐃᑦᔅᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᐅᑦ ᓴᑲᓐᑕᒫᖓᓂᑦ (Gbps). ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᕆᓗᒍ ᐱᖁᑎᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖓ ᑲᑎᓐᓂᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᓂᒋᖅᐸᓯᖕᒧᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒧᑦ. ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᖁᑎᓄᑦ-ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑰᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ (KHFL) ᐱᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᒥᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᖁᑎᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᒎᔭᒥᒃ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑰᕈᖕᓇᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ, ᒫᓂᑑᐸᒥᑦ ᐃᖅᕿᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᖃᑎᒌᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᖃᑦᑕᓕᓚᐅᖅᑕᖓᑦ ᐊᑉᖁᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᕕᒐᐅᔭᖅ ᑲᑎᑎᑦᑎᔪᖅ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᒫᓂᑑᐸᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖖᒍᖅᖄᖅᑎᓐᓇᒍ ᓱᓕ. ᐱᖁᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᑉᖁᑎᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᐅᖅᖃᐅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒧᑦ 1999-ᒥᑦ.

ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 2015-ᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᑉᓗᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ. 2018-ᒥᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᑏᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᑎᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᓴᕕᒐᐅᔭᖅ ᓴᓗᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᖁᑎᓕᐅᕆᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᒎᔭᖅ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑰᕈᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ. ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᑉᓗᑕ CanNor-ᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒥᑦ REACHE ᑐᕌᖓᔪᒧᑦ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖓᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒍᖕᓇᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ 2020-ᒥᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑉᖁᓯᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᖁᑎᓕᐅᕆᔪᖕᓇᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ,

Nukik was formed in 2021 as an Inuit-owned, Inuit-led project proponent for the KHFL. Nukik is a joint venture between KIA and Sakku. In Inuktitut, Nukik can be translated to mean “power” or “muscle."

In early 2022, Nukik completed an initial business case and started working with federal government officials to seek a partnership to support the project. Nukik maintains a development partnership agreement with the Canada Infrastructure Bank (CIB) who serves as an advisor and supporter of the project. Nukik is also working in partnership through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with NextEra Energy, ATCO, and Valard Construction as development partners to bring expertise and technical capabilities to the project.

ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ-ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑰᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ (KHFL) ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᒻᒪᑦ.

ᓄᑭᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᙳᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 2021-ᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ, ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ-ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑰᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᑦ (KHFL). ᓄᑭᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᒃᑯᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ. ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᓄᑭᒃ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ “ᓴᙱᓂᖅ”-ᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ “ᓄᑭᒃ”-ᑎᑐᑦ.

ᐱᒋᐊᓵᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ 2022, ᓄᑭᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒧᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒧᑦ. ᓄᑭᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖃᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᑯᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᔨᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒧᑦ. ᓄᑭᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᖃᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᒃᑯᑦ NextEra ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ATCO-ᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕙᓖᑦ ᓴᓇᕙᓪᓕᐊᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒧᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒧᑦ.

Nukik Corporation: Inuit-led Project Proponent (co-ownership of Kivalliq Inuit Association and Sakku Investments Corporation)

Valard: Canada’s largest transmission line, substation and telecom construction company

ATCO: Owns and operates Canadian regulated utilities and energy assets

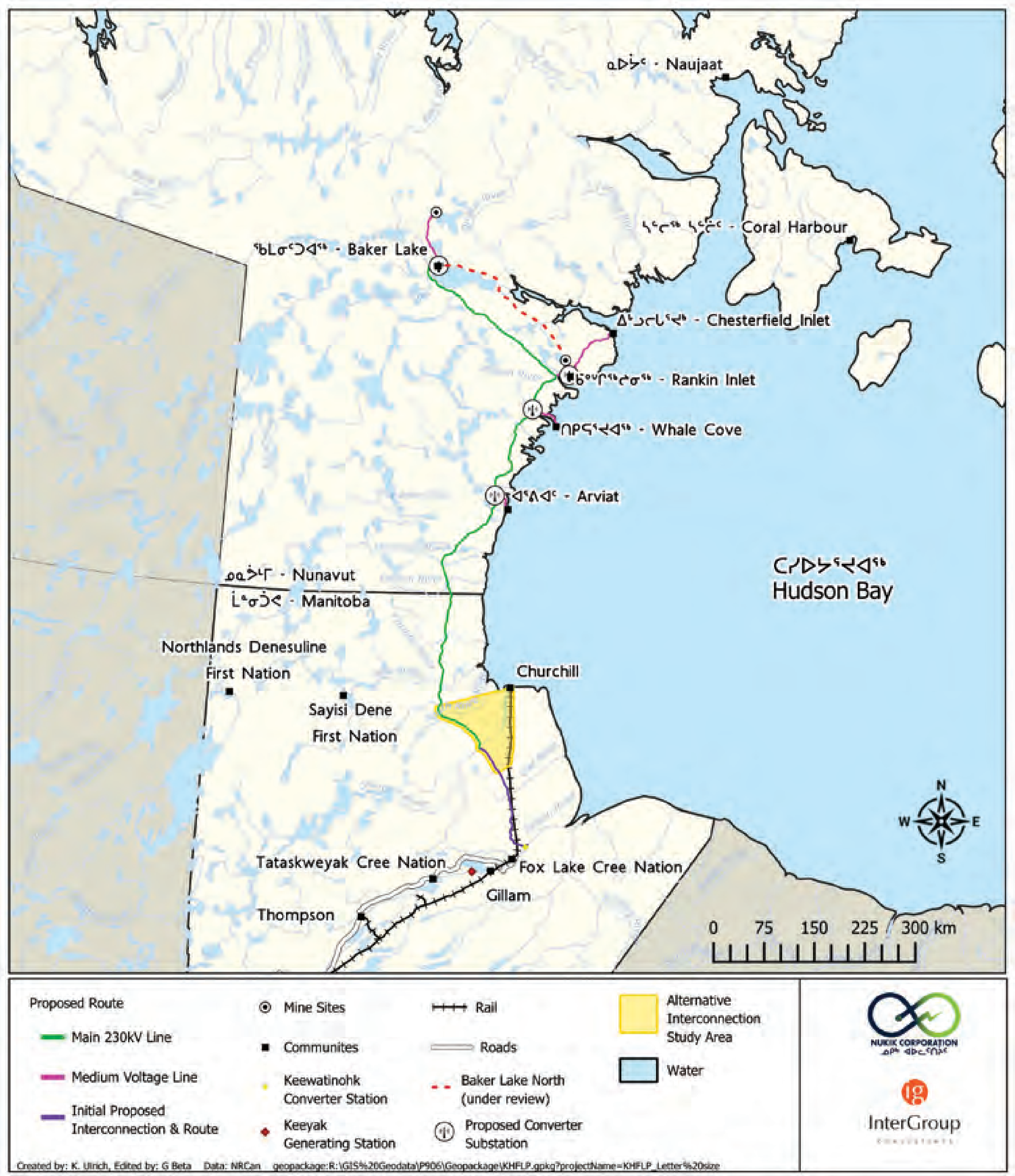
NextEra: One of the largest transmission developers and utilities in North America

Canada Infrastructure Bank: Strategic advisor and funding partner

KPMG: Financial advisor for the project

Whale Cove, Nunavut, 2024

Overview Map
ᓄᓇᙳᐊᖅ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᔪᖅ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ



Created by: K. Ulrich, Edited by: G Beta Data: NRCan geopackage:R:\GIS%20Geodata\P906\Geopackage\KHFLP.gpkg?projectName=KHFLP_Letter%20size

5. PROJECT BENEFITS

Transmission lines are a proven solution that have been deployed in northern and Arctic climates such as Greenland, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Alaska. These systems can be sized to support growth in the community and provide steady reliable energy without the pollution of burning diesel.

Below are some benefits the Kivalliq Hydro-Fibre Link could bring to the region:

Good for the Environment

- Protect arctic waters by reducing diesel shipments.
- Protect land from spills resulting from transporting diesel and oil.
- Help in the fight against climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions by over 370,000 tonnes.

Good for People

- Create employment and business opportunities for northern Manitoba and Kivalliq region. The project is forecasted to contribute over $3.2 billion to Canada's GDP during construction alone.
- Faster and more reliable internet will unlock new opportunities for better healthcare and education.
- Project could enable new training and development opportunities in energy and telecommunications.
- By bridging the infrastructure gap currently affecting Nunavut, the KHFL can be a corner stone of asserting Arctic sovereignty and ensuring security in the Arctic.

KHFL engagement tour, Baker Lake, Nunavut, 2023

5. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑏᑦ

ᓴᕕᒐᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓐᓇᐅᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᓯᓚᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓲᕐᓗ ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᕐᒥᑦ, ᓂᐅᕙᓐᓛᓐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓛᐳᕋᑐᐊᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓛᔅᑲᒥᑦ. ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᒡᓕᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᖅᓗᓂ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᖁᑎ ᐱᑦᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᓕᐅᕆᙱᑦᑐᓂ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᒃᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃ.

ᐊᑖᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᖁᑎᓄᑦ-ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑰᕿᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᑦ (KHFL):

ᐱᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ

- ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᖕᒥᑦ ᒥᒃᓯᑭᐊᖅᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃ ᐊᒡᔭᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ
- ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᑯᕕᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒡᔭᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃ ᐱᔪᓂᒃ.
- ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖃᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᑉᓗᓂ ᒥᒃᓯᑭᐊᖅᓱᒥᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᓂᐊᔪᑦ 370,000 ᑕᓐᓄᖑᔪᓂᑦ.

ᐱᑦᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ

- ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖓᓂᑦ ᒫᓂᑑᐸᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ $3.2 ᐱᓕᔭᓐ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ GDP-ᖓᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ.
- ᐱᐊᓚᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑰᕿᖕᓇᐅᑎ ᐱᑕᖃᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐱᕕᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖃᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ.
- ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐊᔪᕈᖕᓃᖅᓴᐃᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕕᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᖁᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᓘᑎᓄᑦ.
- ᑲᑎᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᒥᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᙱᓐᓂᖅ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᖃᖅᓱᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᖁᑎᓄᑦ-ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑰᕿᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ (KHFL) ᐊᑐᖅᑐᒻᒪᓇᐅᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ.

ᐱᑦᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ

- ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᐊᑭᑐᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᖁᑎᓕᐅᕆᓂᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒧᑦ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓗᓂ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᖁᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᑭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ.
- ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᖁᑎᓄᑦ-ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑰᕿᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ (KHFL) ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖁᑎᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᕆᔭᖓᓂᑦ,

Good for the Economy

- The project will bring cost-effective baseload energy into the Kivalliq region, helping to stabilize energy costs in the region.
- The KHFL will grid-connect Nunavut for the very first time, paving the way for two-way electricity trades in the future, unlocking Arctic renewable resources and helping Canada meet its 2050 net zero emissions economywide target.
- The Project can bring benefits through agreements to communities within northern Manitoba and the Kivalliq.
- KHFL will create good paying jobs for Inuit and Manitoba Indigenous communities during the development and operation of the line.

It will sustainably unlock the mineral potential of the region (home to the some of the best untapped critical minerals in the country) and advance the electrification of this emission intensive industry.

6. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND TIMELINE

Nukik is using a staged process to bring the KHFL to financial close and construction readiness. The staged process would require Nukik and the Development Partners to achieve key milestones before moving forward with increasing levels of project expenditures. This will ensure the project is managing costs effectively with opportunities to adjust our strategy as the stages of development advance.

The work at each stage of development will support capacity building, add jobs for Nunavummiut and Northern Manitobans, and allow for the collection of baseline data that is important for many regional priorities including wildlife, heritage, terrain, and aquatics information.

The KHFL Development Pathway follows the following proposed steps:

Pre-Development (2018 – 2021)

- The project initiated early engagement with local communities and organizations, conducted preliminary baseline research in Nunavut and northern Manitoba, started preliminary engineering design work and held meetings with Government and utility stakeholders.

Cod derby weigh in, Rankin Inlet, 2023

ᐊᑉᖁᓯᐅᕐᓗᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᖁᑎᒥᒃ ᑭᐴᑎᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥᑦ, ᐱᓇᐃᖅᓯᓗᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᖕᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓗᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ 2050-ᒥᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᐊᔪᖕᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᕆᔭᖕᒐᓄᑦ.

- ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᐃᓂᖃᕈᖕᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᒫᓂᑑᐸᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ.
- ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᖁᑎᓄᑦ-ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑰᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ (KHFL) ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᖅᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒫᓂᑑᐸᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᖄᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓛᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓴᕕᒐᐅᔭᖅ.

ᐊᔪᙱᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᐃᖅᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᔭᖅᖃᑦᑎᐊᕙᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ (ᐊᖏᕐᕋᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᖅᖃᑦᑎᐊᕙᖕᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕗᒻᒧᒃᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᖁᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᓂᐊᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᒃᐱᒍᓱᖕᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᕕᐅᔪᒥᑦ.

6. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᖓᒃᑰᖓᓂᖓ

ᓄᑭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᖁᑎᓄᑦ-ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑰᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ (KHFL) ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᓕᕐᓂᕐᒧᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᒪᓂᒪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ.. ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᑭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᓯᕗᒻᒧᒋᐊᖅᖄᖅᑎᓐᓇᒋᑦ ᐊᖏᓪᓕᒋᐊᕐᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓃᓐᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᓄᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔪᖕᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑭᑐᓗᐊᖕᒋᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕕᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᖅᕿᒋᐊᕈᖕᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᖃᓄᖅᑑᕈᑎᕗᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᓯᕗᒻᒧᒃᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

- Based on the findings from the feasibility work along with community support during the preliminary engagement process, KIA and Sakku Investments determined that the project should continue to move forward.

Development (2022 – 2026) – Current Phase

The objective of the Development Phase is for Nukik and the Development Partners to refine the project design, routing, prepare commercial aspects of the project to validate that the project model is viable and worth proceeding to detailed engineering and formal environmental consultation work.

Engineering and Procurement (2026 – 2028)

The objective of the Engineering & Procurement Phase is for Nukik and the Development Partners to advance detailed technical design, environmental consultation and permitting and finalize all contracts so that the Project is ready to reach Financial Close and move into the Construction Phase.

Construction (2028 – 2032)

The objective of the Construction Phase is for the contractor to build the project safely, on time and on budget. Activities that would occur during this phase could include final procurement, accommodation and logistics, construction of transmission line, substations and fibre-optic, commissioning and energization and reclamation.

Rankin Inlet, Nunavut, 2024

ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓂᓕᐅᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐃᓚᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖓᓂᑦ ᒫᓂᑑᐸᒥᐅᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᑦᑎᔪᖕᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᒡᓕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ/ᑎᑎᖅᖃᓂᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᑎᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ, ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑕᐃᑦ, ᒪᓂᕋᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑏᑦ.

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᖁᑎᓄᑦ-ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑰᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ (KHFL) ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᓂᖓ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᓂᒃ:

ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ (2018 – 2021)

- ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᒋᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᓂᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᓂᑦ, ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᑭᒡᓕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖓᓂᑦ ᒫᓂᑑᐸᒥᑦ, ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᖁᑎᓕᐅᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᖃᖃᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ.
- ᒪᓕᒃᓱᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᑕᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᒃᑯᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᓯᕗᒻᒧᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ.

ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ (2022 – 2026) – ᒫᓐᓇᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅ

ᐱᔭᒃᓴᐅᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᓄᑭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᒋᐊᖅᓯᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᐊᕐᓂᕆᔭᖓᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑉ, ᐊᑉᖁᑎᖓ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓇᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑉ ᐋᖅᕿᐅᒪᓂᖓ ᐊᔪᙱᓐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᖕᓇᕐᓗᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᕿᒃᓱᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅ.

ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑖᖅᑐᕐᓂᖅ (2026 – 2028)

ᐱᔭᒃᓴᐅᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑖᖅᑐᕐᓂᕐᒦᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᑭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᒻᒧᒃᑎᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᕐᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔪᖕᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐳᒥᑦᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒃᑰᖓᓕᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᑐᒃᑖᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕈᖕᓇᖅᓯᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᐊᕐᓗᓂ.

ᓴᓇᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ (2028 – 2032)

ᐱᔭᒃᓴᐅᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒦᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᖃᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᓴᓇᕙᓪᓕᐊᓗᒍ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᖃᙱᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ, ᑭᖑᕙᙱᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑑᑎ ᓈᒻᒪᐅᑎᓯᒪᓗᓂ. ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓃᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᒦᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᑖᖅᑐᕐᓃᑦ, ᑐᔪᕐᒥᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓂᓕᐅᕆᓃᑦ, ᓴᓇᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᓂᖓ ᓴᕕᒐᐅᔭᖅ, ᐃᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓕᒎᔭᖅ, ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᖁᑎᖃᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑎᕆᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ.

Kono Tattuinee (President of Kivalliq Inuit Association) and The Honourable Wab Kinew (Premier of Manitoba), 2024

7. ACCOMPLISHMENTS FROM 2023/2024

Below are some of the key milestones the project team was able to achieve from April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024:

Government Relations and Stakeholder Engagement

- Secured support from the Government of Manitoba to continue project planning.
- Continued positive government relations engagement with Government of Nunavut and Government of Canada.
- Worked through the commercial aspects of the project, including refining the preliminary Business Case, presenting our financial model, and confirming early set of assumptions.
- Presented, sponsored, and participated in key tradeshows such as Kivalliq Tradeshow, First Nations Major Projects Coalition Conference, Nunavut Tradeshow, and Northern Perspectives.
- Nukik, AGG, and the Town of Churchill announced a formal partnership to further advance work on a strategic Northern renewable energy and infrastructure corridor between Manitoba and Nunavut under a shared vision.
- Secured an additional $2.8 Million in funding from CIRNAC's Northern REACHE program.

7. ᐱᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ 2023/2024-ᒥᑦ

ᐊᑖᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔩᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᓴᒻᒧᐃᑦ 1, 2023-ᒥᑦ ᓇᖏᐊᑦ 31, 2024-ᒧᑦ:

ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖅᑲᖅᑲᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᓃᑦ

- ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒫᓂᑑᐸᒥᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ.
- ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖅ ᐱᑦᑕᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ.
- ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓇᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒨᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒥᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᒋᐊᖅᓯᓃᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᒥᒃ, ᑕᑯᔭᐅᑎᕐᓱᒋᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᔪᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓱᒋᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᖅᑲᐅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ.
- ᑐᓂᓯᑉᓗᑎᒃ, ᐱᔾᔪᔾᔭᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᔭᒃᓴᐅᑎᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᓂᑦ ᓲᕐᓗ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᐅᖅᓲᖅᑲᑎᒌᒃᑎᑦᑎᔪᓂᑦ, ᐃᖅᑭᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᔪᐊᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᑕᐅᖅᓲᖅᑲᑎᒌᒃᑎᑦᑎᔪᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᒐᐅᔪᓂᑦ.
- ᓄᑭᒃᑯᑦ, AGG-ᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᑰᒡᔪᐊᖅ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖕᒐᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᖃᓄᖅᑑᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᕈᖕᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖁᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᖁᑎᒥᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᒫᓂᑑᐸ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᒐᓇᔭᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ.

KHFL Community Researchers Larry Ittinuar and Jimmy Pingushat, The Honourable Wab Kinew (Premier of Manitoba), and Jonathan Pameolik (Community Relations Manager, Nukik), Northern Perspectives Conference, Winnipeg 2024

Indigenous and Community Engagement

- Broadened working relationships beyond leadership and relevant organizations to adopt a community-by-community approach, whereby workshop sessions with the community leadership, relevant community-based organizations, and community members were conducted in a holistic multistakeholder approach.
- Engagement sessions were held in Nunavut with the hamlet councils, Hunter and Trapper Organizations, and community members in Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Whale Cove, Baker Lake, and Arviat.

Environmental, Socio-economic, Indigenous Knowledge and Regulatory

- Assessment of environmental regulatory requirements, environmental constraints analysis of fieldwork completed to date with recommendations for future work.
- Hired four community researchers to gather socio-economic data in the Kivalliq region through in-person interviews.
- Development of an Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) framework that supports the characterization of the human environment relative to Inuit societal values, as well as the adoption of aajiiqatigiingniq – an Inuit Research Methodology to support the overall collection of data.
- A wildlife and vegetation team conducted field investigations along the entire KHFL proposed corridor. Field investigations included aerial waterfowl and incidental wildlife surveys, vegetation assessment surveys, and trail camera data collection and maintenance.

Engineering and Preliminary Design

- Completed Weather & Wind Study analyzing weather data over 25 years to produce relevant wind, ice, and temperature factors to inform design.

- ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ $2.8 ᒥᓕᔭᓐᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ CIRNAC-ᑯᑦ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᒃᑐᒥᑦ REACHE-ᑯᓐᓂᑦ

ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ

- ᐊᖏᓪᓕᒋᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓅᖅᖢᒍ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᓂᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᓂ, ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑎᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᑎᓂᑦ, ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔩᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᓗᒃᑖᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᑉᓗᑎᒃ-ᐱᖃᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᖢᒍ.
- ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑎᓃᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ Hᐋᓪᓚᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓖᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᓂᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᖢᓂᕐᒥᑦ, ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒑᕐᔪᖕᒥᑦ, ᑎᑭᕋᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥᑦ, ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᕐᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᓂᑦ.

ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᖅ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ-ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ, ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᕆᓂᖅ

- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᓕᖕᓄᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᒥᑦ ᐊᔪᕿᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑉᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᖦᖢ ᐱᖁᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ.
- ᐱᓕᕆᔨᑖᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᔨᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ-ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ/ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᖅᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ.
- ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᓂᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᖢᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᑎᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐋᔩᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖅ – ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖓᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ/ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᒃ.
- ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᓗᒃᑖᖓᓂᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ-ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑰᑭᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ (KHFL) ᐊᑉᖁᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᒥᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᑉᓗᑎᒃ, ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᑉᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑉᖁᑎᓂᑦ ᐃᓂᓂᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ/ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑦᑎᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᑉᓗᒋᑦ.

ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓ

- ᐱᐊᓂᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᓚᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᖢᒍ ᓯᓚᒧᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ/ᑎᑎᖅᑲᐃᑦ 25 ᐅᑭᐅᓂᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ, ᓯᑯᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᒡᓚᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ.
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᓴᓇᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔪᖕᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐳᒥᑦᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ.
- ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑉᖁᑎᒥᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᓇᐸᔫᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑉᖁᑎᒧᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ.

- Analysis of Construction Permitting requirements.
- Preliminary Engineering & Route Development analyzing tower design and route placement.
- Case studies analyzing technical issues to consider when developing northern transmission lines.

Nukik Corporate Organization Development

- Established Project Management Office and procedures.
- Hiring plan and development of organizational structure.
- Key staff hired, including community researchers based in the Kivalliq and a full time Community Relations Manager based in Rankin Inlet.

8. ABOUT THIS REPORT

Fieldwork and progress updates described in this report contribute to development stage activities undertaken by Nukik and its partners along with support for this work funded by Northern REACHE, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. and the CIB. The report focuses on progress towards the environmental and overall licensing processes, while summarizing western scientific data collection and fieldwork carried out. Fieldwork performed was supported by valuable local knowledge shared by field support/bear guards, land users, and local leaders (see Acknowledgements). Activities and progress summarized in this report were completed between April 2023 and March 2024.

This report presents the activities undertaken and progress made by summarizing findings and presenting next steps to further refine and study the proposed project corridor. Earlier desktop research, analysis, and fieldwork completed in 2020, 2021, and 2022 have helped inform the programs pursued in 2023/2024. The fieldwork activities and progress updates were undertaken with consideration of project technical and licensing requirements.

Arctic fox, trail camera image capture, Nunavut, 2022

- ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒥᑦ ᓴᕕᒐᐅᔭᐃᑦ.

ᓄᑭᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ

- ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕝᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕝᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᓂᑦ.
- ᐱᓕᕆᔨᑖᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᓂᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᔪᖅ.
- ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᑖᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐃᓚᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᔩᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒦᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᓃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᒥᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᕐᒦᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ.

8. ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᒥᑦ

ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᑖᙳᖅᑎᕆᓃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᒥᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᓄᑭᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᒧᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᑉᓗᓂ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒧᑦ REACHE-ᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᑯᕕᖕᒧᑦ. ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅ ᑕᐅᑐᒐᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᓚᐃᓴᓐᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᓄᑦ, ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᑎᖅᓱᒋᑦ ᖃᑉᓗᓈᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᖕᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ/ᑎᑎᖅᖃᓂᒃ ᑲᖅᓱᐃᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓃᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᓄᑦ/ᓇᓄᓄᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᔨᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᖅᑎᓄᑦ (ᑕᑯᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔪᑦ). ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᒥᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑎᕆᒡᓗᐃᑦ 2023 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᑦᑎᐊᑦ 2024.

ᐅᓂᒃᑳᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᑎᕆᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᒋᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓗᒍ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑉᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᖅ. ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 2020-ᒥᑦ, 2021-ᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2022-ᒥᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ 2023/2024-ᒥᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᑖᙳᖅᑎᕆᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓚᐃᓴᓐᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ.

9. ENGAGEMENT

As the project looks to advance to the environmental assessment and regulatory approvals process, early community engagement activities have been structured to share information with communities and stakeholders and provide opportunities for the project to receive, consider, and integrate feedback into the project development and assessment process. The project team continues to work towards strengthening relationships and building awareness with communities and community organizations within the project development corridor in the Kivalliq region and northern Manitoba.

The information received through engagement activities will be used to support:

- Refinement of the project route;
- Development of fundamental elements of the physical, biological, or socio-economic environment, including the air, water, soil, terrain, vegetation, wildlife, fish, birds, and how people use the land and how that use may be affected by the project;
- Processes to consider these important elements and identify potential impacts; and
- Development of appropriate and effective mitigation and monitoring measures.

Consideration of community interests and concerns relative to the project's potential construction and operation remains a priority of the project team. To support this, engagement activities aim to:

- Ensure project updates are being shared with communities/stakeholders;
- Use formats that work best for each community and stakeholders;
- Understand what information, materials, and resources would be most helpful to support continued dialogue; and
- Continue to allow Nukik to work alongside communities for project field studies.

KHFL engagement tour, Whale Cove, Nunavut 2023

"As an Inuit-led organization, its great to see that the Nukik Corporation is listening to concerns and ideas from the people in the Kivalliq region and incorporating what they learn from who the corporation will serve."

Jonathan Pameolik, Community Relations Manager, Nukik Corporation, 2023

9.1 FRAMEWORK FOR ENGAGEMENT

Engagement activities are led by Nukik and are supported by Sakku and KIA leadership. These activities are supported by InterGroup Consultants and Chadwick Consulting, to support facilitated discussions, and track all engagement efforts and outcomes.

Early engagement activities include sharing information about the project through a variety of methods including phone, e-mail, letters, social media, videos, meetings, and community presentations. Feedback from communities on the effectiveness of these methods continues to refine the best way of sharing and receiving information. Other areas where these perspectives are valuable include how to effectively incorporate Indigenous Knowledge (IK) and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) in baseline research fieldwork.

9.2 CURRENTLY ENGAGED COMMUNITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Table 1 provides a list of the communities adjacent to, and organizations with interests located within the project development corridor in Nunavut and Manitoba, with which Nukik has engaged in discussions about the project. This includes Indigenous communities, non-Indigenous communities, umbrella organizations representing multiple communities, territorial and provincial interests, non-government organizations, and other potentially interested parties (e.g., those with land tenure).

Early engagement activities are focused on those most likely to experience direct project-related effects, in addition to having specific issues, interests, and concerns related to the project and its activities. In Nunavut, this includes consideration of five of the Kivalliq communities that would connect to the line (i.e., Arviat, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, and Baker Lake). In Manitoba, this includes consideration of Fox Lake Cree Nation, Tataskweyak Cree Nation, Ghotelnene K'odtineh Dene (GKD – Sayisi Dene First Nation and Northlands Denesuline First Nation), and the Manitoba Métis Federation.

Table 1: Currently Engaged Stakeholders

NUNAVUT	FEDERAL – TRANSBORDER	MANITOBA
Hamlet of Arviat	Athabasca Denesuline Ne Ne Land Corporation	Fox Lake Cree Nation
Hamlet of Whale Cove	Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board	Ghotelnene K'odtineh Dene (Sayisi Dene First Nation/Northlands Denesuline First Nation)
Hamlet of Rankin Inlet	Northern Projects Management Office	Tataskweyak Cree Nation
Hamlet of Chesterfield Inlet	Impact Assessment Agency	Manitoba Métis Federation
Hamlet of Baker Lake	Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency	Town of Churchill
Kivalliq Inuit Association	Government of Canada	Town of Gillam
Kivalliq Inuit Association Lands Department	Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK)	Government of Manitoba
Agnico Eagle Mines		Manitoba Hydro
Government of Nunavut		Resource Management Boards
Qulliq Energy Corporation		Seal River Watershed Initiative
Hunters and Trappers Organizations		
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.		
Kivalliq Wildlife Board		

Project Timeline

Opportunities to get information, provide feedback, and participate in the planning process:

2018-2021

Pre-development

- Project planning
- Meetings with communities, organizations, and governments
- Learning what's important

2022-2026

Development

- Meetings with communities, organizations, and governments
- Learning what's important
- Hire and train community researchers to connect with communities

*

WE ARE HERE

2026-2028

Engineering + Procurement Phase

- Outreach to get feedback on the project's proposed route and finalize project details
- Move through environmental licensing
- Training and Inuit business development

2028-2032

Construction

- Outreach on the Environmental Impact Statement and process
- Monitoring work

9.3 PROPOSED ENGAGEMENT TIMELINE

The overall engagement timeline is described in the Project Timeline graphic and is based on the project team's current understanding of the environmental assessment and regulatory approvals process. Nukik will regularly review the draft timeline and the effectiveness of the engagement program, and necessary adjustments to the approach, method, and materials, will be made where required to reflect community and stakeholder interests and project schedule.

9.3.1 Community Engagement Update

Engagement described in this section includes events occurring in late 2022 and 2023. Details from late 2022 sessions were not captured in last years Annual Summary Report and are valuable to include here.

In both Nunavut and Manitoba, the 2022 and 2023 community engagement activities built on the foundation provided by early project-related engagement efforts in 2019 and 2020. In 2019, engagement activities focused on sharing project details and planning processes at the political and leadership level. In 2020 engagement activities expanded beyond the leadership to include resource management boards and other community or regional-based organizations. In 2022 and 2023, engagement activities broadened working relationships beyond the leadership and relevant organizations and adopted a community-by-community approach, whereby workshop sessions with the leadership, relevant organizations, and community members were conducted in a holistic multistakeholder approach. The rationale for this level of engagement is:

- Engagement activities build and strengthen established relationships;
- Sharing project description components supports a better understanding of what is important to communities and interested parties;
- Providing meaningful opportunities for community members to discuss areas of concern, articulate their understanding of the implications of the project, and make mitigation recommendations will result in a better project for everyone;
- Effective engagement activities will help reduce the number of adverse impacts and contribute to greater regulatory certainty; and
- Information received throughout the engagement process will help identify areas of environment that are important to participants, or Valued Components (VCs), within the impact assessment process.

At the beginning of engagement sessions, Nukik shared information about the project's purpose, objectives, design, routing, and progress made to date. The presentation was followed by a discussion, where Nukik received questions and provided responses. Meeting participants shared perspectives about possible areas of interest or concern related to the project. Interpreters were provided where needed. Detailed notes were taken during all meetings to ensure questions and responses were recorded.

KHFL engagement tour, Chesterfield Inlet, Nunavut, 2023

9.3.2 Nunavut

The 2023 engagement focused on five of the communities in the Kivalliq region that would connect to the KHFL. These are Arviat, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, and Baker Lake. Three in-person meetings for leadership, Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTOs), and the community were planned in each of the communities in the early spring of 2023. In most of the communities, leadership engagement took place in the hamlet office, while HTO meetings took place in the HTO office or jointly with the leadership meeting. The local community hall was the venue for all community meetings. Table 2 shows an overview of the engagement summary in each community.

Leadership and HTO engagement sessions were generally structured to include a presentation by Nukik followed by discussion and questions. Community sessions were more free-flowing. The Nukik team would present project description information followed by an informal mix and mingle where participants had the opportunity to ask questions to the project team, fill out a hard copy or digital project comment sheet, and select areas of priority using an interactive poster. The interactive poster contained 15 potential areas of interest or concern related to the project from which participants were asked to identify what they felt were the four most important topics in a dotmocracy exercise, see Important Values graphic. Raffle draws were provided as part of the incentive for public attendance. An interpreter was present during the community engagement session. Detailed notes were taken during the workshop sessions.

Table 2: Summary of Nunavut Engagement

COMMUNITY	PARTICIPANTS	DATE	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
Hamlet of Arviat	Mayor & Hamlet Council	February 20	8
	Hunters and Trappers Association	March 20	5
	Public	March 27	62
Hamlet of Whale Cove (Tikiraqjuaq)	Mayor & Hamlet Council and Hunters and Trappers Association[1]	March 30	21
Hamlet of Rankin Inlet (Kangiqtiniq)	Mayor & Hamlet Council	February 28	6
	Hunters and Trappers Association	February 27	5
	Public	February 28	13
Hamlet of Chesterfield Inlet (Igluligaarjuk)	Mayor & Hamlet Council and Hunters and Trappers Association[1]	February 23	5
	Public	February 23	9
Hamlet of Baker Lake (Qamani'tuaq)	Mayor & Hamlet Council	March 28	6
	Hunters and Trappers Association	March 29	3
	Public	March 29	44
Total			187

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[1] Joint Mayor and Council and HTO meetings were held in Whale Cove and Chesterfield Inlet. Community session was not held in Whale Cove due to a Women's Mental Health Dinner taking priority for the community hall.

Important Values
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When thinking about KHFL, what considerations are most important to you and your community?

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What's important to you and your community?
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Community culture
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Community well-being
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Traditional land-based activities
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Recreational land-based activities
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Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and Indigenous Knowledge
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Sacred and archaeological sites
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Population
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Community engagement
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Wildlife
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Birds
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Water quality and fish
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Vegetation
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Landscape
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Employment and Training
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Hunting, Fishing, Trapping and Sewing
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The workshop and dotmocracy exercise generated important feedback on areas of interest and recommendations including the following:

- Kivallirmiut areas of interest relative to the KHFL include impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat, employment and training, and traditional land-based activities such as hunting, fishing, trapping, and sewing;
- Some of the benefits expected from KHFL include employment and training, high speed internet, access to hydroelectricity, opportunities for better navigation and safety on the land;
- Community members want more information about the potential impacts of the project on cultural landscape and wildlife, fuel, energy, and internet pricing and rates, integration with existing energy infrastructure, project financing, and the status of the Government of Nunavut's research on an inter-community road network; and
- Communities requested continuous engagement to position them to participate effectively in all the phases of the project.

9.3.3 Manitoba

Engagement activities in Manitoba occurred with Fox Lake Cree Nation in Bird, Fox Lake Cree Nation in Gillam, Tataskweyak Cree Nation in Split Lake in November of 2022, and Ghotelnene K'odtineh Dene in Tadoule Lake in March of 2023. A single meeting occurred in each community. Participation in each community varied based on several factors, in particular the availability of the Chief and Council, Resource Management Board members, Elders, and other members of the community, as well as the community members' pre-existing awareness of, and interest in, the project. A summary of participants is shown in Table 3.

Each engagement session followed a similar format which included presenting current project description information followed by an interactive session where participants articulated their thoughts, questions,

Table 3: Summary of Manitoba Engagement

COMMUNITY	PARTICIPANTS	DATES	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
Fox Lake Cree Nation, Bird	Leadership	November 15	6
	RMB		1
	Students		2
Fox Lake Cree Nation, Gillam	Leadership	November 15	2
	Community members		12
Tataskweyak Cree Nation, Split Lake	Leadership	November 16	13
	Elder		1
	Students		12
	Community member		1
Ghotelnene K'odtineh Dene, Tadoule Lake and Lac Brochet	Leadership	March 23	7
	Elder		1
Total			58

concerns, comments, and recommendations about the project.

The engagement sessions generated important feedback on areas of interest and recommendation including the following:

- Northern Manitoba areas of interest relative to the KHFL include impacts to traditional land-based activities, employment and training opportunities, and sustainability of community culture;
- Some of the benefits expected from KHFL include employment and training opportunities, business opportunities for local companies, and benefit agreements;
- Community members wanted more information about the route, potential project impact, project development, energy pricing, and project financing; and
- Communities requested continuous engagement to position them to participate effectively in all the phases of the project.

9.3.4 Next steps

In the spring of 2024, Nukik plans to visit all communities to share updated project information, provide feedback to previously asked questions and comments, discuss the next steps, and explain how community comments are making material changes to project development.

During this tour, the research team will focus on the following components:

Share information about the project: Continue to share information about the project, emphasising that the KHFL is an Inuit-led, national infrastructure project that will be Nunavut's first link to southern Canada. The project will provide enough renewable power and fibre-optic internet capacity for the Kivalliq region for generations to come.

Clarify distinction from the Inter-Community Kivalliq Road Project: It is important to communicate that the early planning work by the Government of Nunavut on studying connecting Kivalliq communities with a potential road is fully sperate from the KHFL, and that Nukik is not directly involved in the planning of the Government of Nunavut led project.

Provide a Progress Update: The team intends to share the progress made to date and the next steps in engagement planning and project development.

Share "What We Heard": Nukik will share 'what we heard' from Kivallirmiut and the northern Manitoba communities during the 2023 engagement tour and ask for confirmation that our understandings are correct.

Project Design: Nukik will also share how engagement feedback is influencing the project, including:

- Development of more frequent engagement opportunities for community members to participate in all phases of the project;
- Continued integration of IK and IQ into environmental and socio-economic impact assessment;
- Selecting a project route that will have the least impact to wildlife, the environment, and people; and
- Development of appropriate and effective mitigation and monitoring measures.

Sayisi Dene First Nation, KHFL engagement tour, Tadoule Lake, March 2023

10. BASELINE DATA COLLECTION APPROACH

Baseline data collection in environmental assessment and licensing that aims to establish the initial state of environmental conditions before a project begins, providing a reference point for measuring changes. It identifies environmentally sensitive areas, evaluates potential impacts, and informs decision-making processes for project approval and mitigation planning. This data ensures compliance with regulations, facilitates stakeholder engagement, and aids in designing effective strategies to minimize adverse effects on the environment. Ultimately, it supports sustainable development by promoting informed decision-making and responsible environmental management.

Between April 2023 and March 2024, Nukik engaged in baseline data collection to support our understanding of the existing conditions within, and in proximity to the proposed project area. Our approach to baseline data collection employs a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods. Quantitative approaches include sampling techniques, field measurements, remote sensing, and surveys, providing numerical data on environmental parameters. Qualitative methods involve interviews, focus groups, participant observation, and document analysis to gather insights into stakeholder perspectives and environmental dynamics. Mixed methods, such as triangulation and integrated analysis, are employed to enhance data validity and comprehensiveness, ensuring a robust foundation for environmental assessments. This multifaceted methodology ensures a holistic understanding of stakeholder perspectives and environmental dynamics.

Central to our data collection efforts are ethical considerations, including obtaining informed consent, upholding confidentiality, minimizing harm, respecting Indigenous knowledge, and ensuring equitable participation. To demonstrate this commitment, community members were invited to participate in all the fieldwork activities that occurred during the 2023-2024 fiscal year.

10.1 PERMITTING

Fieldwork was undertaken in a manner consistent with provincial, territorial, and federal regulatory requirements and expectations. This includes securing various research permits from Manitoba, Nunavut, and Canada. A permit summary table has been included below to describe the permitting agency, jurisdiction, permit sought, and execution date of permits currently in place for the KHFL and its feasibility work (Table 4).

KHFL engagement tour, Baker Lake, Nunavut, 2023

Table 4: Permit Summary Table

AGENCY	JURISDICTION	PERMIT	STATUS
Nunavut			
Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC)	Responsible for the development, implementation, and monitoring of land use plans that guide and direct resource use and development in the Nunavut Settlement Area		Approved conformity May 7, 2021. Renewed with updated expiration April 2028
Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB)	Assesses the potential impacts of proposed development in the Nunavut Settlement Area prior to approval of the required project authorizations		Recommended Ministerial acceptance July 22, 2021. Exempt from renewal screening through NPC renewal
CIRNAC Land Administration	Activity on Crown Land	Land Use Permit	Deemed not required for baseline activities – July 26, 2021
Government of Nunavut (GN) – Culture and Heritage	Archaeological research	Class 2 Archaeologist permit	New permit secured annually
Canadian Wildlife Services	Migratory Birds	Migratory Bird Scientific Permit	Executed June 7, 2022 Renewed January 2024 Expires December 31, 2026
Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)	Fish and Aquatics	License to Fish for Scientific Purposes, and Animal Use Protocol (AUP)	Renewed when required
KIA Lands	Activity/Access to Inuit Owned Lands (IOL)		Certificate of Exemption, August 23, 2021 Renewed December 4, 2023 Expires December 31, 2025
Nunavut Research Institute (NRI)	Licenses issued for physical natural sciences research and/or social science research (IQ, community consultations)	Scientific Research License	Executed August 4, 2021 Renewed December 31, 2023 Expires December 31, 2024
Government of Nunavut – Department of Environment (DOE)	Wildlife research permit for aerial, other surveys, and monitoring (non-lethal)	Wildlife Research Permit	Expires December 31, 2026
Nunavut Water Board (NWB)	Water use and waste		Deemed not required for baseline activities – July 26, 2021
Manitoba			
Crown Land Work Permit	Access to Crown Lands	Fox Lake RMA Split Lake RMA Dene RMA	Expires April 30, 2026
MB Sport, Culture, and Heritage	Archaeological research	Heritage Permit	New permit secured annually
Wildlife Management Area (WMA)	Activities within WMA	Churchill Wildlife Management Area	Issued February 27, 2024 Expires March 31, 2025
Fish and Wildlife Branch	Ensure sustainable use of the fisheries resource	Scientific Collection (General) Permit	Renewed annually when required

11. BASELINE DATA COLLECTION PROGRAMS

11.1 WILDLIFE

11.1.1 Field Program

During November to December 2023, a wildlife survey team conducted trail camera data collection and maintenance activities and recorded incidental wildlife observations by helicopter along the entire KHFL proposed corridor extending from northern Manitoba into Nunavut. Local community members provided support and on-the-ground safety during the field activities, while supporting the work with local knowledge.

Trail camera work and various wildlife surveys have been conducted annually for the project since 2020. These field activities are part of the overall objectives of baseline wildlife monitoring and data analyses to provide the project team with information to assist in the initial stages of project route planning, identifying potential constraints and opportunities for routing. Wildlife data analyses also contribute to community engagement processes, and early work towards an environmental assessment and regulatory process. Wildlife and other species groups studied to date include barren-ground and coastal caribou, moose, polar and grizzly bear, furbearers, birds, and other wildlife and vegetation considerations.

The team collected data and performed maintenance on all 45 trail cameras previously deployed along the proposed corridor, except for one trail camera that had gone missing. Challenges encountered this year included needing to remove a thick buildup of ice (i.e. de-icing) from each camera due to inclement weather that occurred prior to the team's arrival.

Each trail camera was set up to take three consecutive photos of the same event, resulting in hundreds of photos in a series captured on the same day. Coding standards were used to account for all the photos captured in a series by coding new events instead of individual photos, identifying all wildlife groups in the event, and mapping areas of heavy and light use by season for all species, but specifically for caribou during spring calving, post-calving, summer, fall migration, and winter seasons. All non-wildlife photos, including staff/setup interactions, were filtered from the data. Photos were coded for each new event

Bear guard from Rankin Inlet assisting the Joro team with trail camera maintenance, Nunavut, 2023.

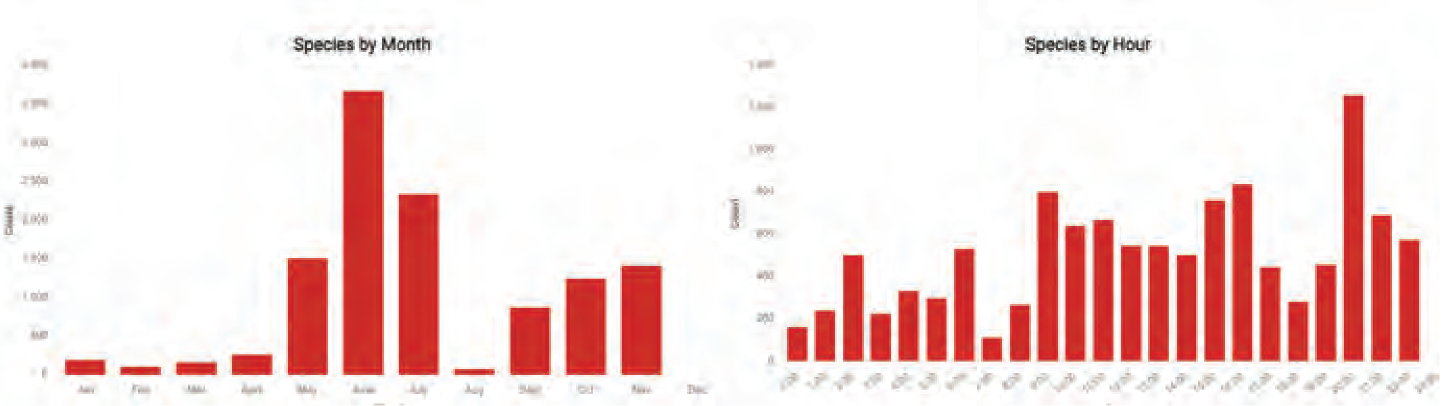
Example of frozen trail cameras, necessitating the need for mid winter maintenance.

and include information associated with the entire event, species, number of females, males, or unknown sexes, number of offspring, action, and direction of travel.

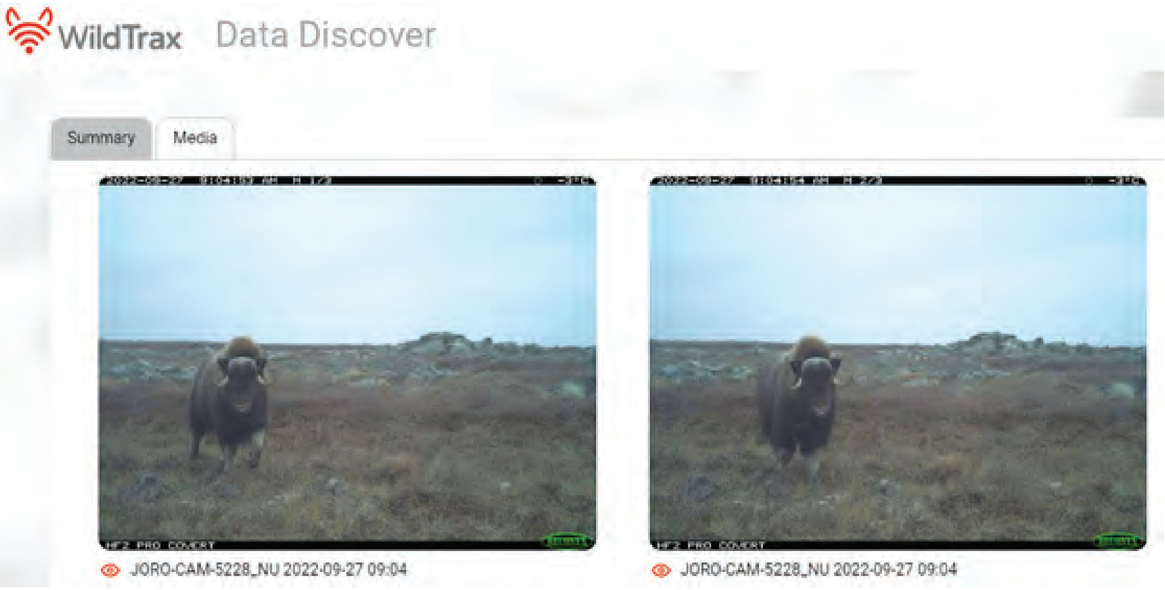
11.1.2 Findings

Analyses, mapping, and reporting for the trail camera data are currently being completed and are being updated using WildTrax software developed by the University of Alberta to facilitate and provide both the study team and community organizations better access to the data and preliminary findings. Final analysis of current trail camera data is being conducted and will be provided in a separate report and included in subsequent Summary Reports. Preliminary review of the coded data shows barren-ground caribou are the most common species captured. Other species captured include Canada goose, snow goose, black bear, polar bear, moose, muskox, gray wolf, arctic fox, red fox, sandhill crane, wolverine, and a variety of other bird species.

Summary of caribou observations by month and time of day derived from preliminary screening of trail camera data collected in 2023.



Example of muskox coded trail camera images included in the trail camera data analysis report.



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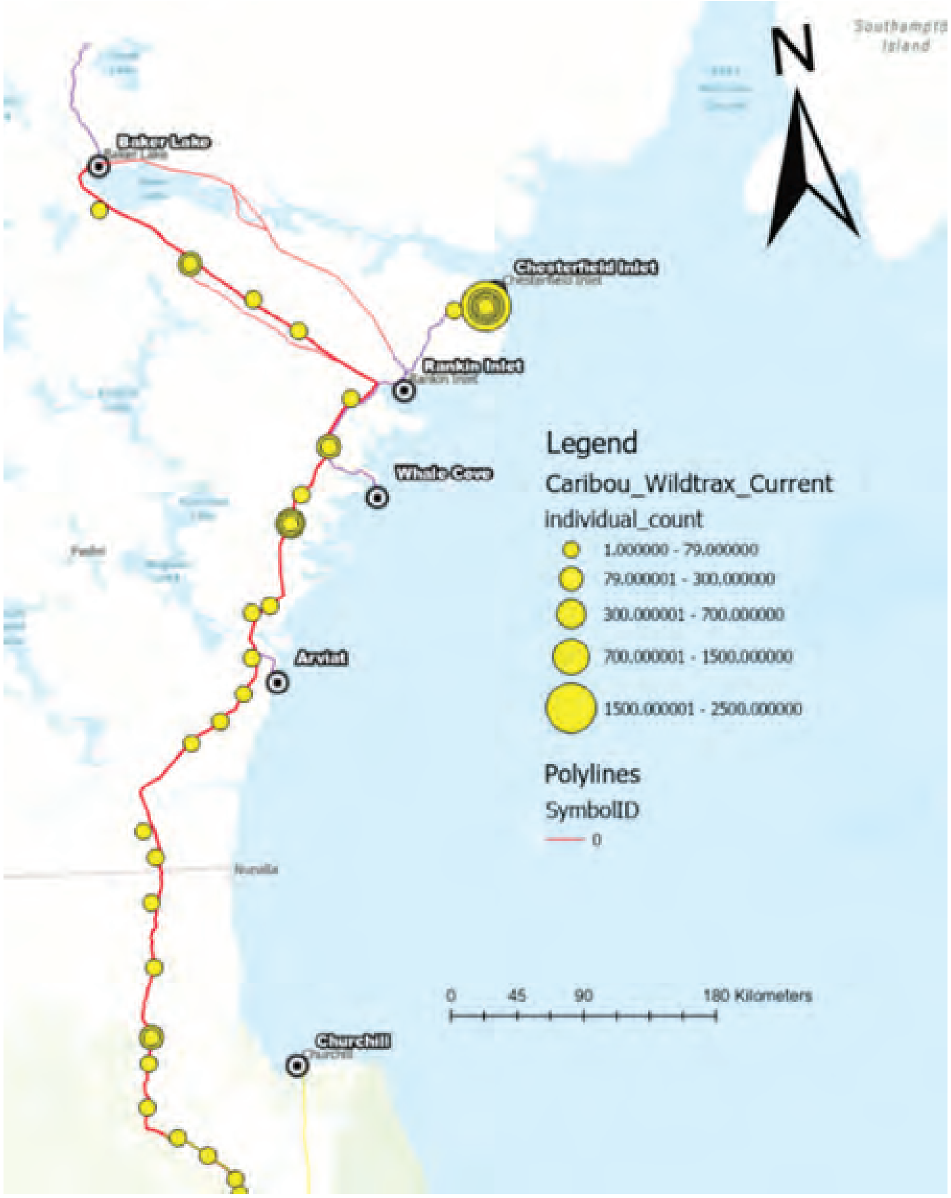
JORO-CAM-5228_NU 2022-09-27 09:04

11.1.3 Next Steps

Trail camera maintenance activities will be conducted by local ground-based crews (i.e. snowmobile teams) along the KHFL in February/March 2024 to check the status of battery strength and secure digital (SD) memory card space for a few cameras located closest to the Rankin Inlet community. Replacement of trail camera batteries and SD cards along the entire corridor will also be completed in late August/Sept 2024 by helicopter to complete annual maintenance work. During this time, three new trail cameras will be installed to replace existing trail cameras that are showing some wildlife damage and one that went missing in 2023. Five additional cameras will be installed along the proposed route alternative from Rankin Inlet to North of Baker Lake. A total of eight new trail cameras will be installed.

Trail camera de-icing activities will potentially be conducted along the entire corridor in December 2024 by helicopter and/or by ground-based crews to inspect cameras for, and remove, any ice buildup as encountered in 2023 due to inclement weather. Ongoing maintenance and retrieval of trail camera data SD cards will be conducted both by local ground community crews and helicopter teams. Data will continually be updated into WildTrax for analysis and sharing with project partners.



Example of caribou hotspot locations from trail camera data included in the trail camera data analysis report.

Polar bear den emergence surveys by helicopter were underway in March 2024 to acquire additional information on polar bear presence and denning locations along the KHFL. This is a follow up survey to one conducted in February/March 2023. The survey will be expanded to encompass additional areas of the proposed corridor in Nunavut, north from Arviat to Rankin and into Chesterfield Inlet and south of Churchill. There is potential to acquire polar bear telemetry data that would augment the assessment of potential effects of the route.

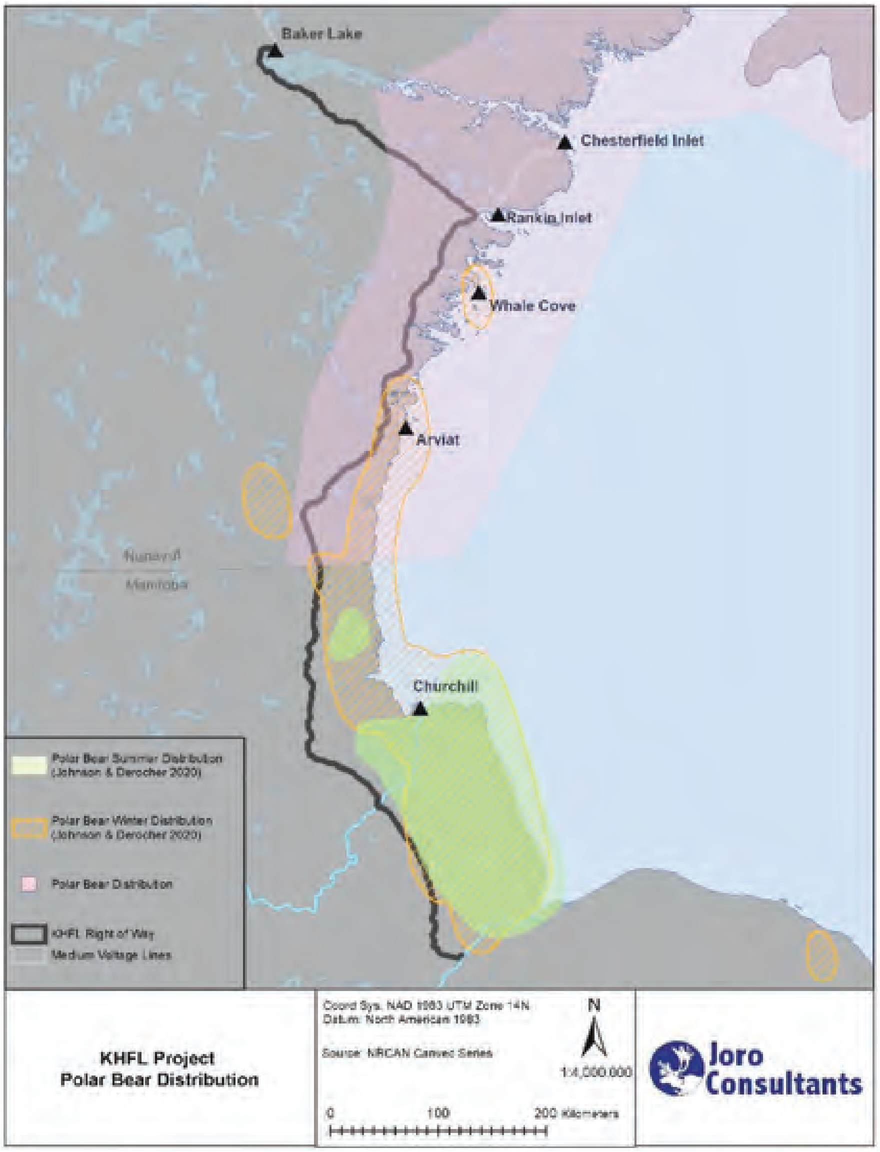
Bird fieldwork activities planned by helicopter for 2024 include installation of Autonomous Recording Units (ARU's) concurrent with polar bear emergence surveys underway in February/March. The ARU's will be scheduled with a delayed spring recording start date of May 1st and recovered from the field during the fall August/Sept trail camera maintenance trip. Spring waterfowl staging (June/July) and fall migratory bird surveys (August/September during fall trail camera maintenance trip), including ducks, geese, and raptor presence, will also be completed. These will be a follow up to 2022 fall migratory bird surveys.

Vegetation Assessment Surveys are planned for late June/early July as follow up to previous assessments to detect the presence and distribution of flowering subarctic plants and potential Species of Conservation Concern. These surveys will coincide with above-mentioned spring staging bird surveys to be conducted by helicopter during the growing season.

The team will conduct further detailed barren-ground caribou data analyses by mid-2024 using telemetry data previously acquired from the Nunavut government. Specific tasks will be to:

- Assess caribou movements relative to existing linear features (e.g. Meliadine Mine access road) and existing geologic features (e.g. rivers), as well as outline an accompanying Zone of Influence (ZOI) relative to the proposed corridor where movements may be affected. This will be followed by a reflection on potential effects of winter access during construction, as well as maintenance activities.
- Conduct random path analysis to compare random to actual path trajectories including speed, occupation, and avoidance of various natural and linear features.
    - Re-examine core use areas/hot spots and seasons of importance and identify areas of migration that could be impacted during construction and operation months.
    - Review the proposed Baker Lake north route alternative relative caribou and calving areas.
    - Review the proposed Churchill Study Area interconnection alternative relative to caribou, moose, and polar bear.

Final data analysis reports will be filed with Nukik for inclusion into the project baseline data required for an environmental assessment and regulatory process.



KHFL polar bear distribution map (yellow hatched areas show potential winter denning areas).

Trail Camera Images

11.2 GEOMORPHOLOGY AND PERMAFROST

11.2.1 Field Program

In 2023, research focused on completing a detailed report and maps that describe the various landforms and frozen ground conditions along the proposed KHFL corridor. This report represents the culmination of three years of fieldwork and analysis involving different experts. It provides essential information for evaluating potential changes to the route, figuring out where to place transmission towers, and estimating project costs accurately. The report covers work including:

- Mapping different types of surface materials and ground ice conditions along the 1,200 km corridor, as well as the routes that connect each community. This helps identify suitable and less suitable areas for tower placement;
- Pinpointing areas where it's best to avoid placing towers due to risks like small landslides, flooding from rivers, snow accumulation, and thawing permafrost causing ground movement;
- Highlighting how ground temperatures vary across different seasons and latitudes, as well as the geology beneath the surface based on fieldwork surveys; and
- Researching how future climate changes might affect permafrost and ground stability, which is crucial for designing tower foundations that can withstand these changes.

The KHFL corridor mainly follows ancient sandy or gravelly beach ridges in southern Manitoba, as the proposed route heads north into Nunavut it transitions to more varied terrain with low hills of glacial sediments surrounded by marine deposits. Gravelly meltwater landforms are scattered across this area. Over time, streams have reshaped some of these deposits, and materials of natural origin have accumulated on top. Permafrost is close to the surface in most areas, with temperatures ranging from warmer than -2°C in Manitoba to as cold as -7°C in Nunavut, with varying amounts of ice content.

Understanding the landscape and permafrost conditions along the KHFL corridor is essential not only for tower placement but also for heritage studies, mapping vegetation and wildlife habitats, and deciding where to conduct further geotechnical investigations.

11.2.2 Findings

The detailed mapping and characterization of landforms and frozen ground conditions provided important information for the first phase of a ground study along the KHFL corridor. This study aims to understand how deep the bedrock is, what the soil is like (including how salty it is), the temperatures of the frozen ground, and whether there is ice underground, up to about 15 meters deep, at sites that show different characteristics along the route.

Different ways of collecting information were required to make sure it is both accurate and practical in the region. This included consideration of the pros and cons of using standard methods like sonic drilling compared to lighter equipment such as a Shock Auger drill. Research methods also examined the potential of ground-based electrical imaging to check sites before digging. Finally, new temperature sensor technology was researched to find units with strong and animal-proof outer cases, as well as the ability to send data via satellites for remote monitoring.

11.2.3 Next Steps

In 2024, the primary research objective is to finish mapping the different landforms and frozen ground features along several alternative routes being considered. Focus will then move to planning and carrying out the next phase of ground studies. Geomorphology drill work will follow archaeological screenings to ensure sites or heritage objects are first fully reviewed. Following that work geophysical surveys will be completed using equipment that can scan up to 100 meters underground, followed by drilling to get soil and frozen ground samples, and installing temperature sensors at key locations. The Geological Survey of Canada will be involved in the sample analysis and help with setting up the temperature sensors.

Geomorphology and Permafrost Fieldwork,
Palmer, Manitoba, 2023

11.3 AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT

11.3.1 Field Program

Baseline research has begun on the western Hudson Bay marine environment. Information on marine resources present in the area includes an assessment of potential species of interest and their distribution, seasonality, and migration migratory behaviour. Marine research also took Inuit harvest of a marine species group or individual into consideration. Baseline information is required to identify potential project interactions from an increase in marine shipping during the construction phase of the project and possible monitoring during or post construction. The team is also identifying areas where baseline information could benefit from further research and investigation.

11.3.2 Findings

Baseline information on marine resources in western Hudson Bay has been based on current readily available public information. The research identified potential areas of interest and considered whether the collected information is sufficient to understand potential interactions with shipping.

Certain sensitive areas and arctic marine mammal species such as whales, Atlantic walrus, polar bears, seals, and marine associated birds were identified as being vulnerable to ice-breaking activities and vessel transits arising from the proposed project activities. In addition, expectations of associated effects on nearby communities within the project area which rely on marine mammals for food and clothing were analysed. The effects of shipping on various aquatic mammals and growing concerns among Inuit community members were identified.

Marine shipping activities have the potential to interact with various areas of interest including caribou migration, hunter safety, food security, marine mammal calving areas, costal erosion, marine mammal haul outs, coastal shorelines, marine mammals, fish, cultural sites, marine mammal distribution and behaviour. Specifically, marine fish species (Arctic char, Benthic fish) are identified as important subsistence species, seasonal abundance, and role as a key component in the Arctic food web. Marine mammals (commonly include polar bear, bowhead whale, beluga, seal, and walrus) are often considered important areas of interest in projects with shipping components due to their conservation status and sensitivity to shipping. Potential measures to mitigate negative effects from project-related shipping such as creating “no wake” zones, restricted access during harvesting seasons, and avoidance of key wildlife areas were identified.

Some areas of marine resources such as birds and invertebrates have less publicly available information in comparison to marine mammals or fish. Finding information on community specific information is challenging as most peer-reviewed papers for a particular species are focused at a more regional level. Also, local environmental baseline information for harbour communities within the project area will require input from Kivallirmiut. Baseline information compiled summarizes current information on the potential effects of shipping in the Arctic marine environment.

Whale Cove, Nunavut, 2023

11.3.3 Next Steps

A list of questions has been prepared for interviews with sea-lift companies regarding logistics (seasonality) of shipping and any environmental knowledge of harbour communities not presented in reviewed reports. The team will also be reaching out to Canadian Wildlife Service and Government of Canada's National Wildlife Research Center to discuss marine bird baseline information. Marine environment questions will be integrated into future IQ/IK data collection processes to ensure project teams are finding efficiencies and reducing the strain on project communities.

11.4 ARCHAEOLOGY

11.4.1 Field Program

Activities in 2023-2024 consisted of conducting a desktop analysis of possible route alternatives along the proposed project corridor within the Kivalliq region and Manitoba and the submission of an archaeological and palaeontological permit application to Nunavut's Department of Culture and Heritage.

Quartz flake documentation, Manitoba, 2022

11.4.2 Findings

A desktop analysis of possible route alternatives was undertaken and revealed the documentation of heritage resources and classified areas of archaeological potential.

11.4.3 Next Steps

Proposed 2024 fieldwork for Nunavut will include: the examination of proposed geotechnical drill test locations (138); a detailed assessment of the Diane River area south of Rankin Inlet to identify a transmission line route that would reduce chances to affect archaeological sites and continued in-field visual assessment of the corridor that have been identified during LiDAR and ortho imagery analysis. Proposed Manitoba fieldwork will include ground-truthing the proposed route alternative near Churchill, examination of the proposed corridor within Split Lake's Resource Management Area (RMA), and continued assessment of the proposed route. To meet the heritage permit requirements, reports will be drafted and submitted to the territorial and provincial regulatory institutions detailing the findings of the archaeological assessments.

11.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC

11.5.1 Field Program

Activities in 2023-2024 focused on incorporating data collected in 2022-2023 into baseline reporting for the Kivalliq Region and northern Manitoba. Following completion of baseline reporting, gaps in data collection were outlined, along with next steps for additional fieldwork and verification in the Kivalliq region and starting outreach to facilitate primary data collection in northern Manitoba.

11.5.2 Findings

The analysis of primary socio-economic data consisted of reviewing notes from interviews conducted in Arviat, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, and Baker Lake. Information from interviews was used to supplement secondary data on population and demographics; employment, education, and training; local businesses; infrastructure and services; housing; and other land and resource use (i.e., land and resource use not for traditional purposes).

11.5.3 Next Steps

In the Kivalliq Region, additional data collection and verification will occur closer to the start of the impact assessment process. The delay is to ensure that the effects assessment reflects recent information as some of the secondary sources are close to a decade old. In northern Manitoba, outreach with Manitoba First Nations will get underway. Initial outreach will dovetail with engagement. Primary data collection in northern Manitoba will reflect the preferred approach and interests of each community and therefore may not be uniform.

11.6 INUIT QAUJIMAJATUQANGIT/INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE

11.6.1 Field Program

Activities in 2023-2024 consisted of interpreting primary and secondary IQ data collected in 2022-2023 and incorporating it into baseline reporting for the Kivalliq region. Following the baseline drafting, gaps in data collection were outlined as well as next steps for additional fieldwork and verification of previously collected data.

11.6.2 Findings

The analysis of primary IQ data consisted of reviewing the maps, surveys, and audio recordings captured during each of the twenty-eight map biographies. Mapping data collected from land and resource users was combined into hodgepodge maps illustrating Inuit land use in reference to the KHFL for each of the communities in the Local Study Area. Analysis of secondary IQ data included reviewing publicly available geospatial databases, completed IQ and land use reports, and academic articles.

The baseline IQ data collected illustrated how and where people have and continue to use the land for things like hunting and fishing, and shed light on the vital role that the land and its resources play in sustaining individuals, communities, and Inuit culture in the Kivalliq region. The information shared by participants describes living knowledge and current use of the land in the Local Study Area, including analysis of the resource use patterns, along with insights and stories shared during the interview process. Land and resource use was found to be clustered in proximity to communities, although there is overlap between maps, as resource users are frequently active on the land in more than one area, often traveling vast expanses for their land-use activities relative to the availability of resources.

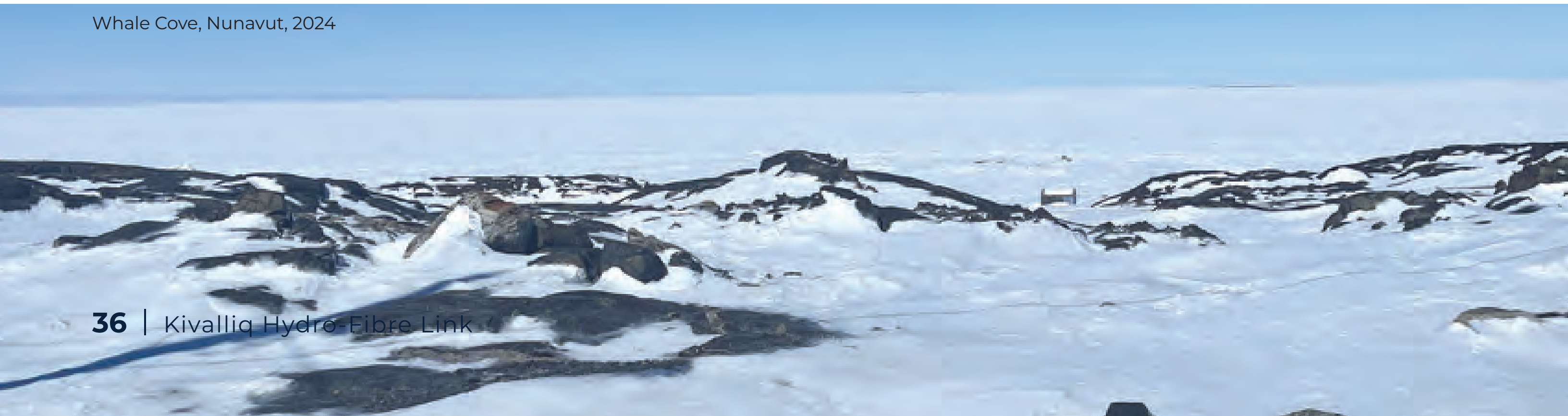
KHFL engagement tour, Chesterfield Inlet, Nunavut, 2023

11.6.3 Next Steps

The IQ data collected through map biographies needs to be validated with resource harvesters and communities, and potentially redacted if documents will be made public. Validation of mapped data typically involves sharing individual results with the harvesters who participated, along with sharing information with communities to determine whether a) the data collected is represented accurately on maps, b) whether any important data are missing, and c) whether there is any sensitive information that should be withheld from public display (as compared to being made available to the project team to inform routing and siting decisions).

Additional IQ collection is planned relative to land uses and areas of intensive use or importance to support project siting, and topics such as community well-being. Data collection will be approached in several different ways (e.g., interviews, community workshops). The direct hiring of beneficiaries to support this research process has been very valuable and will be continued with any future fieldwork. In February 2023, Nukik hired four community researchers to work with InterGroup and support the activities planned in 2024/2025.

Whale Cove, Nunavut, 2024



12. PROJECT NEXT STEPS

Anticipated next steps for fieldwork include activities to advance further assessment of the entire proposed development corridor as well as anticipate areas of future fieldwork as part of the overall larger Environmental Assessment program.

Priority activities for 2024, include:

- Secondary data analysis;
- Ground and aerial based surveys;
- Collection of data from deployed monitoring equipment; and
- Mapping.

Engagement with Indigenous, and specifically Inuit communities, including Elders and resource users will remain an important activity. The project will support the inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and will work with communities to determine the best approach to do this important work.

Nukik looks forward to visiting communities, sharing traditional meals, gathering knowledge, and building relationships. We encourage you to learn more about our work by visiting www.nukik.ca or contact us at info@nukik.ca

Matna / Thank you

Tim Verbiwski (Joro) and Eric Nukapiak (Rankin Inlet), 2023

Whale Cove, Nunavut, 2024

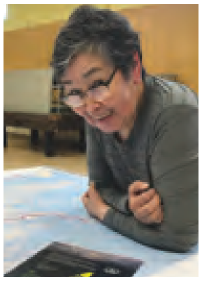
APPENDIX A: DATA COLLECTION TEAMS

This section includes description of service providers undertaking the initial preliminary studies along the proposed KHFL development corridor.

A&B SULUK TRANSLATION SERVICES

A&B Suluk Translation Services is an Arviat based company that provides Inuktitut / English translation services. Their translation support for the project has been invaluable with fast and accurate service.

BERNADETTE DEAN



Bernadette Dean is an experienced interpreter, adept at bridging linguistic and cultural gaps. With two decades of experience, she facilitates effective communication in diverse settings, from legal proceedings to international conferences. Fluent in Inuktitut and English, Bernadette ensures accuracy, confidentiality, and professionalism, earning trust from clients and colleagues alike. She strongly believes that in interpreting, both sides must be on the same page, fostering mutual understanding and cooperation.

CHADWICK CONSULTING LTD.

Chadwick Consulting is a Manitoba-based firm focusing on Indigenous relations and northern issues. The firm specializes in project management and stakeholder relations, as well as planning, media, and government relations. Chadwick Consulting works closely with the project team on efforts related to government relations, including the Government of Nunavut as well as the Federal and Manitoba governments and takes the lead on project communications. Chadwick Consulting also represents the project in public forums, updates the KIA and Nukik Boards and leadership on activities, and presents recommendations to advance the overall project development effort.

HILARIE MAKPAH

Hilarie Makpah is an Inuk woman residing in Rankin Inlet, Nunavut, where she works as a translator. Raised in Chesterfield Inlet, she developed a strong connection to her heritage and language early on. Through her role, Hilarie facilitates communication between Inuktitut and English speakers, contributing to cultural understanding. Beyond her professional duties, she supports initiatives promoting Inuit languages and traditions, reflecting her commitment to preserving her community's heritage. Hilarie's work underscores the importance of linguistic and cultural preservation in the Arctic region.

INTERGROUP CONSULTANTS LTD.

InterGroup Consultants Ltd. (InterGroup) is an independent, multi-disciplinary firm based in Winnipeg, Manitoba, with 50 years of experience providing a wide range of consulting services to clients and industries across Canada and all three territories. InterGroup provides leading-edge consulting services in managing project development, multi-stakeholder processes, public engagement, socio-economic research, heritage and cultural resources, and economic analyses. The InterGroup team provides advice on the strategic development, regulatory and licensing considerations for the project, along with planning and implementation of engagement efforts, socio-economics, IQ/IK, archaeology, and heritage for the future impact assessment.

JORO CONSULTANTS INC.

Joro Consultants Inc. (Joro) is a Manitoba owned and operated environmental consulting firm specializing in wildlife research, monitoring, and environmental assessment. Joro has extensive experience with large biological monitoring and environmental assessment undertakings and has experience in presenting data and findings as part of environmental and cumulative impact assessments involving terrestrial and avian wildlife. They specialize in caribou, large mammals, geospatial analysis, that has served to contribute both to industry partners and academia. Joro has worked with a variety of academic, corporate, government, First Nations, and community partners. Their mission is to provide innovative, efficient services to address original research questions as well as prevent, mitigate, and monitor environmental effects of development. Canadian-owned and operated since 1992 (formerly Terrestrial and Aquatic Environmental Managers), Joro is a committed team of highly trained personnel including wildlife biologists, ecologists, geographic information systems (GIS) technicians, field technicians, and environmental professionals. The Joro team provides support on the initial terrestrial wildlife and habitat assessment for the project.

LGL LTD.

LGL Ltd. is an employee-owned environmental research and consulting firm that has conducted thousands of projects since 1971 while serving clients in Canada, the USA, and internationally. LGL's regional offices are in King City (Greater Toronto area) and Cambridge, ON; Sidney, BC; St. John's, NL; Bryan, TX; and Ellensburg, WA. LGL's client base spans industry, government, Indigenous groups, public corporations, academia, and non-governmental organizations. LGL's work involves research, conservation, and management in terrestrial, freshwater, and marine environments, environmental planning, impact assessment, mitigation and environmental management planning and monitoring, habitat assessment, habitat compensation design and construction, fisheries stock assessment, resource management, project management, environmental permitting, expert advice and testimony, field studies and logistics, data processing and analysis, information synthesis, and reporting and publishing work.

PALMER ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING GROUP

Established in 2010, Palmer Environmental Consulting Group (Palmer) is a respected team of geoscience and environmental professionals who provide strategic advice and technical expertise to government, land development, and resource industry clients across Canada. Palmer has extensive northern experience in geomorphology, permafrost, hydrology, hydrogeology, water quality, aquatic and terrestrial ecology, and environmental permitting. Their team has earned a reputation in northern Canada as leaders in the characterization and mapping of geomorphology and permafrost based on interpretation of high-resolution imagery and topographic data, for a variety of applications including routing and design of linear infrastructure (e.g., transmission lines, roads/highways), aggregate resource assessment, mineral exploration, archaeological studies, and ecosystem mapping. The Palmer team provides support on the initial geomorphological and permafrost assessment for the project.

SARLIAQ HOLDINGS LTD.

Sarliaq Holdings Ltd. (Sarliaq) is a Rankin Inlet based company that provides logistical support for large- or small-scale development in the Kivalliq region. Sarliaq provides freight moving and delivery within town, to and from mine sites, or out on the land. Currently Sarliaq supports Agnico Eagle Mines with employee transportation to and from the Meliadine mine site. Sarliaq also builds hunting and survival equipment including cabins, qamutiks, and trailers. With extremely professional services, the Sarliaq team is an invaluable resource to the project team. The project routinely relies on Sarliaq for vehicles while in community as well as coordination of experienced local hires for all disciplines of fieldwork.

KHFL engagement tour, Chesterfield Inlet, Nunavut, 2023

John Batstone (Churchill) and Rob Bruce (Joro), northern Manitoba, 2023)

Jonathon Pameolik (Nukik) and Tim Verbiwski (Joro), Rankin Inlet, 2023

NUKIK CORPORATION
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