Toqlukuti'k Project

Powered by
Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners
and ABO Energy

WHAT WE HEARD

MAY 2025 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Introduction

In May 2025, the Toqlukuti'k (TQK) Project Team returned to communities across the Project area to connect, listen, and answer questions. We've gathered responses to the most common questions so that everyone, including those who couldn't attend, can stay informed.

Feedback was gathered through:

- In-person conversations during open house sessions
- Comment cards, feedback forms and sticky notes
- Follow-up emails and phone calls

The feedback we received has played an important role in shaping our understanding of community priorities and highlighting where more information is needed. It continues to guide how we move forward.

This latest round of engagement builds on the conversations we had in March 2024, which were summarized in our first What We Heard report. Since then, we've made progress, gained new insights, and are ready to share more detailed updates.

Disclaimer

Toqlukuti'k Wind and Hydrogen Ltd. is in the early stages of project planning. As the Project evolves, some details may change. We are committed to keeping you informed with timely and accurate updates as planning progresses and studies are completed.

Engagement Highlights

6

Communities in 3 days:

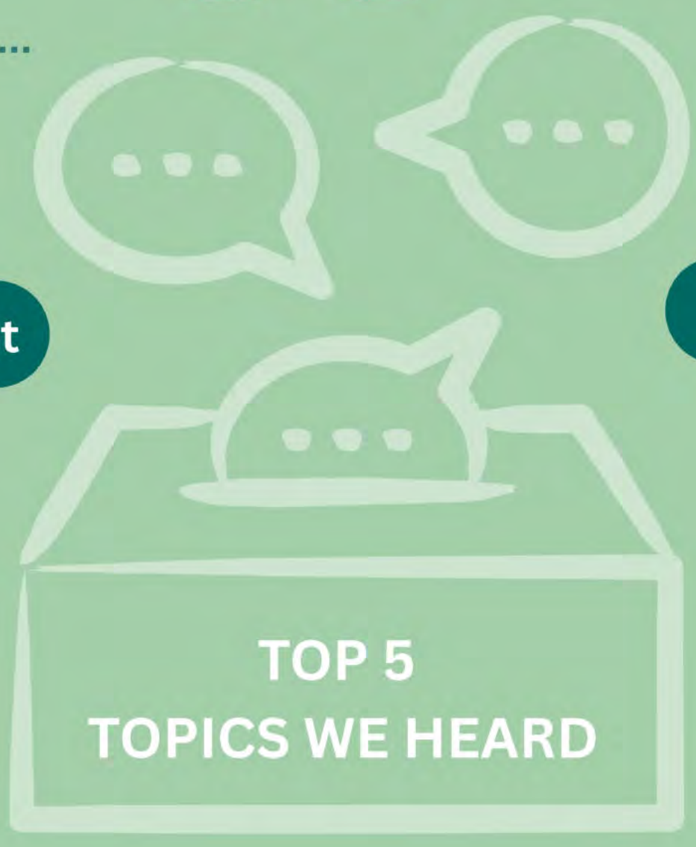
- Chance Cove
- Come By Chance
- Sunnyside
- Clarenville
- Southern Harbour
- Arnold's Cove

200+

Attendees throughout the 6 communities

65+

Questions from all the sessions



TOP 5 TOPICS WE HEARD

- **Wildlife & Environment**
- **Water Sources**
- **Construction Impacts**
- **Community Benefits**
- **Local Jobs & Training**

25

Comment cards collected

Key Stakeholders

- Indigenous Groups
- Local Cabin Owners
- Outfitters
- Emergency Responders
- Elected Officials (all levels)
- Industry Organizations
- Residents
- Community Groups
- Chamber of Commerce

Funding

Are you getting funded by the Government?

No, the Project is not government funded. The Project is funded by Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners (CIP), a global investment firm, and ABO Energy, a global project developer on their own risk and responsibility.

Project Scale & Wind Turbines

Why was Newfoundland and Labrador chosen for this Project, and have you done a Project in this type of environment before?

Newfoundland and Labrador was selected because of its exceptional wind conditions—strong, steady winds that are ideal for renewable energy development. The province also offers an abundance of available land, unlike more densely populated countries such as Germany or the Netherlands, where space is limited. In addition, Newfoundland and Labrador is geographically well positioned, with proximity to European markets, access to import/export infrastructure, and a skilled workforce. These advantages make it an attractive location for large-scale renewable energy projects, particularly those focused on producing green hydrogen and ammonia for global export, as highlighted through the Canada-Germany Hydrogen Alliance signed in 2022, which recognizes the potential of projects in regions like Newfoundland and Labrador.

Although the Project is new to this region, our team includes professionals with experience in similar remote, coastal, and cold-climate environments, and we're committed to designing a Project that respects the land, wildlife, and people of this province. For example, in Finland, ABO has developed around 450 megawatts (MW) of wind power. Nevertheless, this is the first time we are developing a Project of this scale and type in Newfoundland and Labrador, and we fully recognize the unique challenges of working in this environment, from weather to terrain to community considerations. That's why we're taking a careful, step-by-step approach, conducting detailed environmental studies, engaging local expertise, and listening closely to community input.

Why did the Project map and layout change, and why was the size reduced?

When we first applied for Crown land, we were allocated a broad area for study. As the Project progressed, through environmental studies, engineering assessments, and community engagement, we were able to narrow our focus to a smaller area. At the same time, our energy requirements evolved in response to shifts in the global market and local demand for green hydrogen.

We submitted a second request to the government to reduce the Project area (still under review), with the goal of minimizing potential impacts on wildlife, and residential areas, as well as removing low-wind zones, while improving overall efficiency.

The Project has been scaled from 5 gigawatts (GW) to 2.5 – 3.2 GW of installed wind capacity. This new range still meets the minimum generation needed to benefit from economies of scale to support global hydrogen and ammonia markets, while being more economically feasible.

Will the Project area continue to shrink?

While we cannot shift the general area allocated, the layout within that area, including the number and placement of turbines and roads will still evolve as more data becomes available. Further refinements will be made as studies continue and eventually further shrink the area of the Project.

The installed wind capacity is connected to the offtake appetite and therefore also dependent on the evolution of the global market. Nevertheless, there is a minimum installed capacity a Wind and PtX (Power to X) Project needs in order to benefit from economies of scale and be competitive. As a rule of thumb around 1 – 1.5 GW of installed electrolyser capacity and around 2 – 3 GW of wind are the minimum sizes to benefit from the economies of scale.

How many turbines will there be?

With the updated capacity, the total number is expected to be between 400 and 500 turbines.

Did you reduce the size of the turbines too?
The final turbine size has not yet been determined, as various types and sizes are still under consideration. One potential approach involves using fewer, larger turbines rather than a greater number of smaller ones. This option could reduce overall land use while enhancing the Project's performance.

Will you be adding more turbines in the future?
No. The current layout was designed to be the most efficient and cost-effective. The number of turbines has already been reduced, and we are not planning to increase that number.

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When will the first turbine be installed?
Construction is expected to begin in late 2029/early 2030. The full build-out and commissioning of the entire Project will take approximately 4 to 5 years.

How long will the turbines last?

- ***Wind turbines:*** Typically, 25–35 years, depending on technology and site conditions
- ***PtX plant (Hydrogen and Ammonia facilities)***: Expected lifetime of 40–50 years

Depending on future needs and permitting, the turbines may be repowered (replaced with newer models) instead of being fully decommissioned.

Will your turbines be going in the water?
Our Project is strictly onshore wind. There will be no offshore wind turbines.

How close will the turbines be to homes near the Project area?

While there's currently no set standard in Newfoundland and Labrador, we are aiming to keep a minimum distance of 1,000 metres from any known homes and cabins.

Will the turbines produce exhaust, smoke, or other air pollutants?

No — wind turbines do not produce exhaust, smoke, or emissions. They generate electricity by converting wind into mechanical energy, which means there's no combustion involved and no air pollution during operation.

Unlike fossil fuel power plants, wind turbines don't release carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, or particulate matter. The air remains clean, making wind energy one of the cleanest forms of electricity generation available.

How do you plan to access the wind turbine locations near Black River Pond given the steep terrain?

We are continuing to assess the area using digital terrain models (DTM) and desktop analysis. These findings will be ground-proofed through site visits and supported by geotechnical studies to determine the most suitable and safe access routes.

Do the wind turbines generate DC or AC power?
The turbines ultimately produce AC (alternating current) power. The generator inside the turbine initially produces AC, which is then converted to DC (direct current) for better control and efficiency, and finally converted back to AC before it leaves the turbine. This entire process happens internally within the turbine system.

How long will it take to decommission the Project?
Decommissioning will be done in phases, similar to how construction is staged. Turbines will be decommissioned as they reach the end of their operational lifespan. Currently we expect the decommissioning to take approximately 5 years.

Who is responsible for decommissioning and land restoration?
TQK is responsible for the entire life cycle of the Project, including safe decommissioning and restoring the land in line with environmental standards and permit conditions.

Are wind turbine blades recyclable?
Yes — many turbine components are already recyclable. Blade recycling is more complex, but the industry is advancing quickly. TQK is committed to recycling as many components as possible, including blades, as technology improves.
One example of recycling is the blades can be processed into alternative fuels for use in the cement industry, replacing both energy sources and primary raw materials.

What is the footprint of a wind turbine once built?
Wind turbines have a very small physical footprint. Much of the foundation is buried underground, and once installed, they occupy minimal space above ground. A typical foundation of a state-of-the-art wind turbine is approximately 27m in diameter whereas the tower itself has a diameter of approximately 5m dependent on the finally chosen wind turbine type.

Use of Exisiting Infrastructure

Could existing infrastructure at Bull Arm be used?
Yes, we're reviewing all existing infrastructure including Bull Arm, to determine what opportunities exist for the Project. Utilizing existing infrastructure reduces impact to the region as well as offers cost savings to the Project.

Are you looking at any infrastructure in Arnold's Cove or Whiffen Head?
At this time, we are not considering any infrastructure in Arnold's Cove. Whiffen Head is currently at capacity.

Exporting and Ports

What is your plan for exporting ammonia?
We are exploring both new and existing port options, but no final decision has been made to date.

Hydrogen and Ammoina

Where will the hydrogen and ammonia plant be located?
The preferred site is near the existing Come by Chance refinery, chosen for its proximity to established infrastructure. However, site assessments are still ongoing, and the final location will be determined through the environmental review process.

Where will the ammonia be stored?
Ammonia will need to be stored close to the export facility. The final storage location is still under review as part of our ongoing assessment of export options.

How flammable are hydrogen and ammonia? Is there a risk of explosion?

Hydrogen and ammonia are hazardous under certain conditions, but when systems are properly designed, monitored, and maintained, the risk of explosion is very low and managing that risk is a top priority in our design.

- Hydrogen is highly flammable, but it's also extremely light, which means that if it leaks, it tends to disperse quickly in open air.
- Ammonia is not flammable at atmospheric pressure under most conditions, but it is toxic and must be handled with care.
- While evaporated ammonia can become flammable under specific conditions, generally its ignition temperature is high, the flame velocity is relatively low.

Both substances are already widely used in industrial settings around the world. What makes them safe is the use of proven engineering controls and strict safety protocols.

Our Project will follow all Canadian and international safety standards, including:

- Fire protection and gas detection systems
- Emergency shutdown procedures
- Buffer zones and proper ventilation
- Ongoing monitoring and maintenance

Safety systems are designed to prevent the conditions needed for combustion — fuel, air, and a spark or heat source — from occurring together.

Will the oxygen (O_2) produced during hydrogen production be used?

At this time, there are no plans to use the oxygen byproduct. However, if a viable offtake opportunity arises, we are open to integrating it into the Project.

What is the hydrogen (H_2) plant in Germany shown in your materials?

The Hydrogen Plant in the picture is the Hydrogen Refueling station that ABO has developed and was commissioned successfully in June 2025. It is a 350 bar refueling station designed for both trucks and trailers. There is a 5 MW electrolyser on site connected to the grid and a close wind turbine, producing the hydrogen for the refueling station.

Where is your source of nitrogen (N_2) for the ammonia process coming from? Will you produce it on-site or bring it in?

The nitrogen (N_2) used in the ammonia process will be produced on-site using an air separation unit. Air is made up of approximately 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, and small amounts of argon, carbon dioxide, neon, helium, and methane. This process allows us to extract nitrogen directly from the air, eliminating the need to ship it in.

What is the voltage required for the electrolysis process?

The electrolyser stack operates at low-voltage direct current (DC). However, the overall electrolysis system is supplied with medium-voltage power, typically in the range of 30–40 kV, depending on the design and scale of the installation.

What is grey hydrogen?

Grey hydrogen is typically produced from hydrocarbons (such as natural gas or butane) a process that emits CO_2 is subject to volatile global market prices it is still currently less expensive than green hydrogen

What makes green hydrogen more costly? There are a few key factors:

- ***Electricity cost*** – Green hydrogen requires renewable electricity, which makes up one-third to half of the final production cost. That's why strong, consistent wind speeds are essential to help reduce this input cost.

- ***Electrolyser cost*** – Electrolysers are still capital-intensive and not yet mass-produced at scale, which keeps upfront investment high.
- ***Operating efficiency*** – Even in high-wind areas, the electrolyser won't run at 100% capacity all the time. This intermittent use drives up the cost per unit of hydrogen.

That said, costs are expected to come down over time as technology advances and manufacturing scales up. While it may seem like a simpler process, the economics are still evolving, but green hydrogen is positioned for long-term sustainability and cost competitiveness.

Water Use

Will the Project use a lot of water and does it need to be freshwater?

Water is essential for producing green hydrogen through electrolysis. Our preferred option is to use pond water, with seawater desalination being explored as a backup. Water efficiency and responsible sourcing are core principles in our environmental planning, and treatment options are being evaluated where possible.

How much water will be required, and what is the source?

- Licensing target: 3.9–4.9 million m³/year
- Projected use: 3.1–3.92 million m³/year

These figures are preliminary and may change based on water quality, the electrolyser technology selected, and the final Project layout. A desktop water study is planned for in the near term to assess both water availability and quality.

Can salt water be used?

Yes. If there's not enough freshwater available, saltwater desalination is being considered as an alternative. Desalination is the process of removing salt and other impurities from seawater or brackish water to make it suitable for industrial use. This option will be evaluated further as part of the Desktop Water Study.

How long will the water permits last?

Permit durations will depend on when applications are submitted but typically range from 5 to 20 years.

The ponds you're planning to study are just catchment areas for runoff, they don’t naturally recharge, and many dry up. How can these be viable water sources, and how will the Project be sustainable?

We understand the concerns about local water sources. That’s why we’re conducting detailed water resource studies with expert consultants to assess all available options. These studies will help us confirm whether any proposed sources are even suitable for use. Sustainability is a top priority—we will not draw from any water source beyond what it can naturally replenish.

Is Big Pond being considered as a water source?

TQK is currently conducting a desktop analysis of various water sources – to understand, amongst other things, the current and expected water licenses, Big Pond being one of them. It’s important to note that municipal water needs will always take priority over Project use.

Are there plans to utilize setbacks around wetlands and sensitive areas?

Yes. TQK is working to minimize environmental impacts through thoughtful and proactive Project design. Setbacks from wetlands, watercourses, and other sensitive habitats are being incorporated into Project planning and will be applied throughout the Project Area to avoid disturbance wherever feasible. These setbacks are being guided by field data, provincial regulatory standards, and engagement with stakeholders.

What are the royalties and fees for water and ammonia (NH_3), and what taxes are expected?

The Wind Hydrogen Fiscal Framework, released in 2023, outlines the applicable water use fees and royalties for hydrogen projects in Newfoundland and Labrador:

- ***Water Use Fees***
  - $500 per 1,000 m^3 of water licensed and used
  - $50 per 1,000 m^3 of water licensed but not used
  - These fees apply to all hydrogen production facilities and are charged annually with permit issuance.
  - Fees are adjusted annually based on the Canadian Consumer Price Index under Environment and Climate Change regulatory practices.
- ***Water Royalties***
  - Payments begin once cost recovery is achieved.
  - Royalties are calculated based on the residual value of the water used.

For more details, see the official government release: https://www.gov.nl.ca/releases/2023/ecc/0223n05/

Jobs

Will there be jobs?

Outside of the core Project development teams of ABO Energy and CIP, TQK does not hire individuals directly—we hire companies who then staff their own teams. We will be issuing Requests for Proposals (RFPs) during development for different scopes of work. To be notified of these opportunities, please register on our Vendor and supplier portal to keep updated.

At peak construction, we estimate approximately 4,600 jobs, and 500 jobs during operations. Specialized programs like the Wind Turbine Technician and Hydrogen Technician programs at College of the North Atlantic can help prepare local workers. However, there will be many types of trades involved in construction, similar to any large land-based industrial project.

What's the timeline for trades and labour opportunities?

Some pre-work may begin earlier for engineering roles. Most labour and trades hiring will begin in 2029–2030 through the primary contractor.

Community Benefits and Local Opportunities

What local opportunities will our companies see?
TQK is committed to full and fair opportunity. All companies will be evaluated against a set of clearly defined criteria to identify the most qualified and experienced contractors for the Project. Companies based in Newfoundland and Labrador will receive additional consideration through the inclusion of local content as part of the scoring process.

Will community benefits be defined before construction? Will they be documented in writing?
We're actively working to understand what each community and the region truly needs, whether it's infrastructure, recreational spaces, training, or services, and will align those needs with what is feasible for the Project to support. While formal agreements will be finalized closer to construction, we are committed to having them in place in advance.

What kinds of benefits will the community see beyond jobs?
The Project is expected to bring a range of long-term benefits, which may include:

- Infrastructure improvements (e.g., roads, power systems)
- Local business opportunities (contracts, services, maintenance)
- Tax revenue and community investment
- Training and skills development in clean energy sectors
- Potential clean fuel partnerships in the future

We are committed to ongoing engagement to ensure local voices continue to shape the benefits of the Project.

How will you ensure community benefits are fairly shared across the region?

We're exploring regional benefit-sharing models that strengthen not just the Project, but the surrounding communities as well. The Isthmus Development Association (IDA) will play an important role in this, and its structure may evolve over time to reflect those regional needs.

We encourage residents to speak with their IDA representatives and bring forward ideas that reflect their community's priorities. Community-led solutions are welcomed — let's work together to create outcomes that benefit everyone.

Construction, Roads and Land Use

Will we have access to roads during and after construction?
There may be some temporary restrictions during construction, but no road closures are expected during operations. All new roads built for the Project will be properly maintained throughout its lifespan.

Will access to hunting areas be maintained during construction, especially during key seasons like bear and moose hunting (e.g., Area 28)?
TQK respects the importance of hunting traditions in the area, and it is not the intent of TQK to prevent or impede hunting. All large game hunting in the Project Area, including Moose Management Area 28, will continue to be at the discretion of the Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture and subject to the existing Act and Regulations.

Will blasting be required during construction?
Blasting requirements are still being assessed through geotechnical studies. Geotechnical studies are investigations conducted to understand the physical and mechanical properties of soil, and rock, at a specific site. These studies are essential in determining the suitability of the ground for construction or infrastructure development. If blasting is required, mitigation measures will be in place, and further consultations will occur. No construction will begin before late 2029, allowing time to properly plan and engage.

Have you considered how this Project might change our way of life and what can be done to address those concerns?
We understand that large-scale projects like this one can affect people in different ways. For some, the Project may bring direct benefits, such as employment, business opportunities, or improved infrastructure. Others may feel more neutral, experiencing little change in their daily lives. And we also acknowledge that there may be individuals who have concerns or who feel that the Project could negatively impact their way of life or the local environment. Our goal is to approach these differences with openness and respect. We are committed to listening to community perspectives and doing what we can to avoid or minimize negative impacts where possible. At the same time, we believe that the Project, when viewed as a whole, will provide meaningful and lasting benefits to the broader population in the region, supporting economic development, energy transition goals, and long-term community well-being.

How far can carbon fiber particles from blade erosion travel?
Carbon fibers are rarely used in rotor blades and not in areas affected by erosion. Only the outer coating is impacted, and any erosion is repaired during regular maintenance. This means carbon fiber particles do not travel from the blades

What is the baseload for the Project?
The baseload is the minimum amount of energy the plant needs to stay running, even when it isn’t actively producing hydrogen or ammonia.

How are the maintenance roads maintained in winter, and will they be still accessible from all the different points in the forest?

During the winter months, roads will be maintained on an as-needed basis, with priority given to safe and efficient access for operations and maintenance crews. This may include periodic snow clearing, grading, and application of sand or gravel depending on conditions and access requirements.

These roads will be constructed on Crown land retained under License to Occupy (LTO) permits. As such, they will remain publicly accessible, and members of the public may use them at their own risk, subject to any access restrictions that may be required for safety or environmental protection.

Environmental Review and Wildlife

How does the 35-day Environmental Assessment (EA) review process work?

We understand that once submitted, the Environmental Assessment Registration Document (EARD) is reviewed by the government within 7 calendar days, then posted in the Environmental Assessment Bulletin. The 35-day public and government review period then begins, during which the document is available for public comment and reviewed by relevant provincial and federal departments.

If you're interested in learning more about how the process works, we recommend checking out the government's website. It has helpful information and answers to common questions. ***https://www.gov.nl.ca/ecc/env-assessment/***

How is the Project assessing and reducing environmental impacts?

The Project is being evaluated through a combination of desktop analysis and multi-season field studies to identify and assess potential effects on key environmental components, including:

- Wildlife and habitat
- Vegetation communities
- Wetlands and water sources
- Ambient noise and air quality

To reduce impacts, we will:

- Avoid sensitive areas where possible
- Minimize land disturbance
- Implement proven environmental protection measures consistent with applicable regulations and best management practices

What is the current status of wildlife assessments?

To date, we've completed preliminary desktop studies and initial fieldwork. Additional field studies will continue throughout 2025 and beyond, focusing on moose, caribou, bats, birds, and other key species.

Will the Project affect bird migration or lead to bird fatalities?

We're actively studying how the Project may impact bird populations, including migration patterns and potential collision risks. These avian-specific studies are part of our broader environmental assessment and include both fieldwork and collaboration with wildlife specialists.

The number of bird fatalities from wind turbines can vary based on factors like turbine size, location, and bird activity in the area. That's why we're completing detailed assessments to understand local bird presence and flight paths. This information will help us design the Project to avoid key habitats, apply setback distances, and use mitigation measures such as wildlife-friendly lighting and post-construction monitoring. We've also welcomed input from interested community members and continue to engage with local knowledge as we shape the design in an environmentally responsible way.

Will the new roads make lakes and rivers too accessible, leading to overfishing?

It's a valid concern. New access roads could make some lakes and rivers easier for the public to reach, which may result in more fishing activity. The Provincial Government Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture (via the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans Anglers Guide) regulates fishing through seasonal restrictions, gear limitations, and daily catch limits to protect fish populations and maintain healthy ecosystems. The bodies of water within the Project area will be under the same regulations as all bodies of water in the province including those whose access has been increased by the presence of the T'Railway, forestry operations, and other road networks.

Will my trapping business be impacted by the project?

Trapping activity—such as for foxes or other mammals—may be temporarily affected during the construction phase due to increased activity in the area. TQK has been engaging with local hunters and trappers to better understand important hunting and trapping areas, seasonal patterns of land use, and periods of heightened activity. These discussions are helping to inform environmental planning efforts and the development of mitigation strategies that aim to minimize potential land use conflicts. TQK remains committed to continued dialogue with these user groups throughout the life of the Project to ensure that planning remains responsive to recreational and commercial land uses. Where potential disruptions are identified, TQK will work collaboratively with stakeholders to develop appropriate mitigations and adaptive management strategies.

Is the Project located near the Bay du Nord Wilderness Reserve?

No. Our team has shared maps showing that the northwest boundary of the Project area does not extend into the Bay du Nord Wilderness Reserve. The Project has been intentionally sited to avoid any direct interaction with the Reserve or other designated protected areas.

Wind Measurement and Site Data Collection

How long will the measurement campaign last?

The wind measurement campaign began in 2023 and will include up to 23 locations with a mix of LiDAR (Light Detecting And Ranging) units and METs (Meteorological Evaluation Tower) (9–10 devices in total). METs can be disassembled after sufficient measurement data has been collected and LiDARs easily relocated to other areas. Data from these sites will be collected and analyzed on an ongoing basis, with measurements continuing through to 2029.

Could MET towers be reused as cell towers?

Structurally, METs and cell towers are quite similar, and the potential for repurposing them may be possible. Having said that, TQK is not a cell tower operator and is not currently in discussions with cell tower operators for the repurposing of these towers.

Property Values

Will nearby turbines affect property values?
There is no clear evidence linking wind turbines to lower property values. In fact, the Project may lead to increased demand for housing due to new job opportunities and infrastructure improvements in the area.

Many studies have been conducted on property sale data in and around wind farms in Canada, the United States, and internationally. The reports demonstrate that data gathered over the past decade consistently show that there is no material impact on home or property sale prices related to proximity to wind turbines.

In a series of studies, the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) examined the assessments of properties in Ontario located at a distance of 1 km, 2 km and 5 km from wind turbines. The studies found that for both 2012 and 2016, there was no significant impact on sale prices of residential properties resulting from the proximity to a wind turbine.

A 2013 study prepared for the US Department of Energy reviewed 50,000 sales in 27 counties across 9 states (including 1198 home sales within 1 mile of a turbine), and concluded that there is no statistical evidence that turbines impact property value.

Emergency Preparedness and Safety

Is there an Emergency Response Plan in place?
Since construction is not expected to begin until 2029 or 2030, we are still in the early stages of developing our emergency response plan. That said, a comprehensive plan will be in place before construction begins. As the plan takes shape, we'll be able to provide more detailed information and address specific questions regarding emergency response at future open houses.

Your Project is in the heart of a boreal forest where forest fires are a serious concern. With increased access, could this lead to a higher fire risk? What plans are in place to address this?
Fire safety is something we take very seriously. Our team will be responsible for managing any fire risks on-site, and we are working closely with local emergency responders and community stakeholders to ensure everyone is prepared. The safety of nearby residents and our workers will always come first. If a fire does occur, we will follow a clear response plan developed by experts to act quickly and safely. We have initiated discussions with local volunteer fire departments and will continue working with them as we finalize our Emergency Response Plan later in the Project's planning phase.

Wildfires are often fought using aircraft. How will wind turbines be handled as potential obstacles during firefighting operations?
That’s an important consideration. We are currently developing detailed Emergency Response Plans before construction begins, including coordination with relevant emergency services. All wind turbine generators (WTGs) will be equipped with aviation lights to ensure visibility for aircrafts and reduce potential risks during aerial operations.

Project Sustainability

I am concerned your process is very grey, and not green at all.
You're absolutely right that building a Project like this involves activities like transportation, equipment use, and construction, that produce emissions. However, despite the initial emissions, the balance towards emission savings turns positive after just a few months of operation: the systems have then generated more energy and therefore saved the CO_2 equivalent compared to non-renewable production than what was required for their construction and installation. The emission payback time is generally achieved within 6-10 months of operation (depending on the site). Our goal is to contribute to the transition to a cleaner energy world, and that means taking responsible steps now. While there are short-term impacts during construction, the long-term benefit is producing zero-carbon hydrogen and ammonia that can replace fossil fuels in shipping, heavy industry, and power generation. We’re also working to minimize construction impacts through route optimization, emissions controls, and fuel efficiency measures. This isn’t a perfect process, but it’s a meaningful step toward decarbonization.

Indigenous Partnerships

Why are Miawpukek First Nation involved in the Project? What about Qalipu members in Swift Current?

We acknowledge the Indigenous Peoples who have lived on the island of Ktaqmkuk (Newfoundland) since time immemorial, including the Maritime Archaic, Beothuk, and Mi'kmaq. The Toqlukuti'k Project is located on their traditional lands, and we are committed to listening, learning, and working in partnership with Indigenous communities.

Since 2022, we have been collaborating with Miawpukek First Nation to explore opportunities that support capacity, economic development, and a shared sustainable future. We also recognize the presence of Qalipu First Nation members, particularly in the Swift Current area, and are engaging with them to better understand their footprint and explore opportunities for Indigenous peoples across the Island.

We also recognize the presence of Qalipu First Nation members. While Qalipu's administrative base is in Western NL, we are currently engaging with them to better understand their community footprint in the region and are exploring project-related opportunities for all Indigenous peoples across the Island.

Toqlukuti'k Project

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