Whitehorse Power Centres

What We Heard Report

Phase 1 & 2 Engagement

June 2026

yukon energy

the power of yukon

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Executive Summary

Disclaimer: This report has been drafted using feedback collected by Stantec and Yukon Energy.

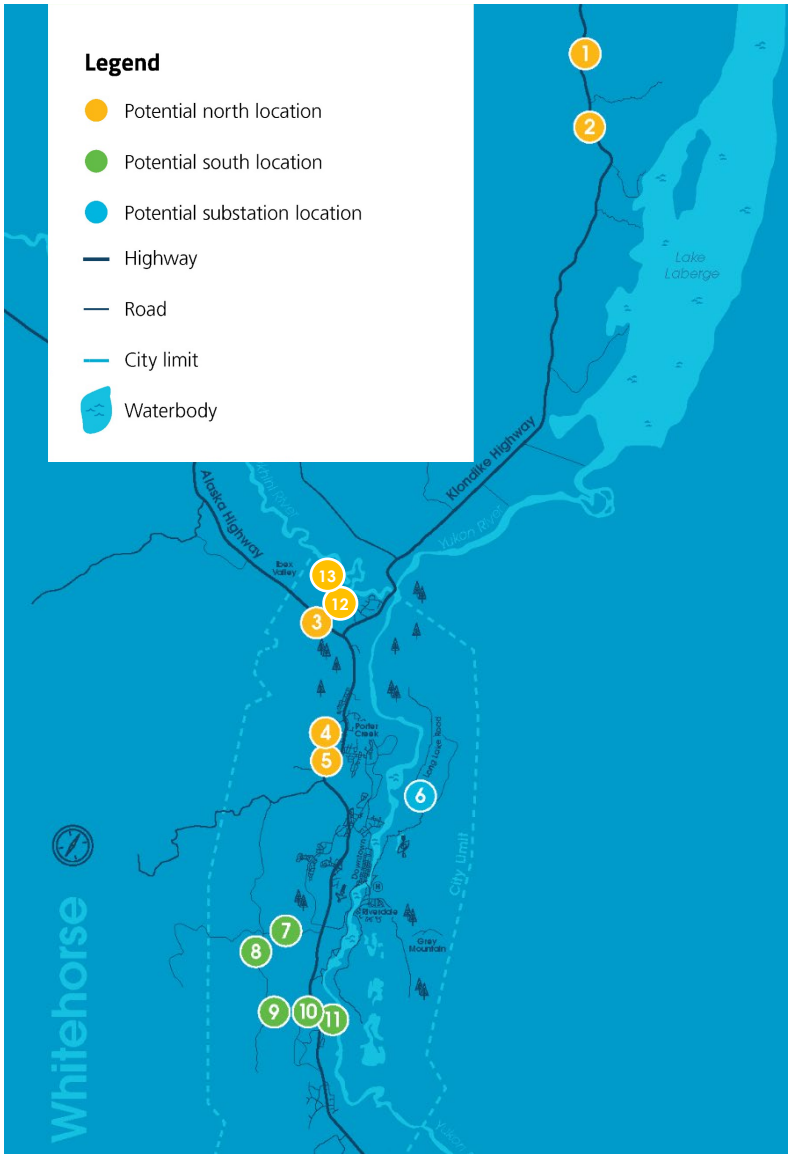
The Yukon is growing, and so too is the demand for electricity. Population and economic growth in the territory, coupled with increased electric heating in homes, has increased peak demands for power. Under certain conditions, the demand for electricity is greater than the electricity that is available.

As part of its ongoing work to provide Yukoners with sustainable, reliable, and cost-effective electricity, Yukon Energy will build two new thermal power centers and one new substation in the Whitehorse area to meet electricity needs up to 2040.

To understand concerns, values, and interests regarding the new power centres, Yukon Energy hired Stantec to help gather and sort input. Feedback was collected from stakeholders and the public about the project and its proposed locations.

A range of techniques were used to collect feedback across two phases of engagement, occurring between July 2025 and March 2026. This report is a summary of the engagement activities completed and what was heard.

Outside of the engagement process outlined in this report, Yukon Energy also engaged with the Ta'an Kwäch'än Council and Kwanlin Dün First Nation through the working groups that were established during the Whitehorse Rapids Generating Station Relicensing Project. Yukon Energy continues to engage regularly with both Nations as the project is completed. First Nations-specific feedback is not included in this report.



Engagement Methods

Multiple engagement methods were used to provide diverse avenues for participation during two phases of project engagement. Phase One occurred between July and October 2025; Phase Two occurred between January and March 2026. Engagement methods included:

- The creation of a project-specific email and form on the project webpage so that individuals across the territory could access information and ask questions at a time that best suited them;
- Meetings with stakeholders;
- Virtual and in-person open houses; and
- Property owner/ occupant outreach through door knocking.

PHASE ONE: PRE-SITE SELECTION

Shortly after Yukon Energy submitted its Project Description to the Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment Board (YESAB) with 13 potential sites, a community mailer was sent out to all Whitehorse and Deep Creek residents directing recipients to the project website to learn more. To engage directly with known interest groups, stakeholder meetings, both in one-on-one and group formats, were held to discuss the project. Two public open houses were also held: one virtual and one in-person. These open houses provided the public with the opportunity to provide their feedback, ask questions, and learn more.

PHASE TWO: SHORTLISTED SITES

Phase Two of engagement began in early 2026, after the sites for generation had been narrowed down to two in the south and two in the north (and one substation site). The purpose of engagement during this phase was to announce, and discuss in more detail, each of the shortlisted sites, gathering feedback about potential concerns or comments. Like the initial engagement, stakeholder meetings were again held with known interest groups, both in one-on-one and group formats, and two public open houses were also held: one virtual and one in-person.

Key Themes

The information gathered throughout engagement is presented in the tables below. These tables summarize comments and perspectives shared through all sources (e.g., open houses, emails, digital input forms, door-knocking), across both rounds of engagement. Themes and comments included are not listed in order of importance.

OVERALL

THEME	DESCRIPTION OF COMMENTS
Noise	» Noise was the primary concern among the public » Concerns about the sites' noise impacting surrounding residents' overall well-being » Noted that noise travels long distances, particularly during winter and in valleys » Locating the sites in rural areas, where residents had moved for peace and quiet, felt unfair » Requests for sound studies and their findings, including low-frequency vibrations not just decibel levels

THEME	DESCRIPTION OF COMMENTS
	» Requests for mitigations including noise dampeners, setting minimum distances from residential areas, and other enforceable standards such as determining a noise limit threshold
Air Quality	» Air quality was also a primary concern among the public » Combustion of diesel and liquified natural gas (LNG) raised concerns, as well as emissions such as diesel exhaust, greenhouse gases, and nitrogen oxides » Concerns about the effect of emissions on respiratory health, especially for children, seniors, and those with pre-existing health conditions » Air pollution can linger, particularly during winter and in valleys » Concerns about diesel odours » Requests for real-time air quality monitoring and setting emission caps
Proximity to Existing Neighbourhoods	» Objection to sites near existing residential neighbourhoods » Requests for setting minimum distances from homes » Strong preference for sites as far from residential areas as possible to mitigate noise, light, and air pollution » Concerns about increased traffic volume of large trucks on the Takhini River Bridge (Potential Sites 1 and 2), especially in winter » Among Deep Creek and South Fox Lake residents, there was a preference for the sites to be located closer to the majority of users and load centre (i.e., near Whitehorse)
Preference for Renewables and Alternatives	» Perception expressed that fossil fuel investment is outdated and regressive » Concerns about being dependent on polluting energy » Advocacy in support of solar, wind, small nuclear reactors, microgeneration, and hydro energy » Request for clarity on the project's alignment with climate goals, a quick transition to renewables, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions
Energy Planning	» General understanding for need of project, but foresight in energy planning could have meaningfully balanced sustainability and economical energy systems » Criticism of Yukon Government and Yukon Energy's lack of investment in innovative energy systems » Preference and urgency for implementing sustainable energy solutions such as electricity/heat cogeneration facilities, small modular nuclear reactors, battery storage, pumped hydro » Questions about the decision for diesel as the fuel for the first phase of the power centres
Environmental Impacts	» Concerns about long-term environmental impacts and climate change » Risks of fuel spills and impacts on groundwater, soil, and nearby water bodies » Impacts to wildlife, habitat areas, wildlife corridors, and sensitive ecosystems

THEME	DESCRIPTION OF COMMENTS
	» Request for studies that consider potential impacts to wildlife and habitat areas » Emphasis on preserving natural habitats and biodiversity
Land Use Planning and Zoning	» Strong opposition to siting power centres near residential zones and greenfield sites » Preference for using sites in existing industrial zones or brownfield areas » Concerns about impacts to property values, rural lifestyle, and community character » Concerns about impacts on recreational areas » Concern that rezoning undermines public trust in the City's planning processes and will set a precedent for future zoning modifications » Safety of the north sites and anticipated emergency response times, due to their long distance from emergency infrastructure

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Description

Yukon Energy is proposing to build two new thermal power centres and one new substation in the Whitehorse area. The project will include upgrades to the electricity system needed to connect the new power centres to the Yukon grid.

1.2 Project Rationale

While over a 25-year average, over 90% of the electricity Yukon Energy comes from renewable sources, the Whitehorse Power Centres will play a critical part in the territory's electricity system. With our growing demand for electricity and Yukon's isolated electrical grid, a dependable supply of electricity is important to meet peak winter demands.

These new thermal power centres will provide safe, and reliable electricity during periods of extremely low temperatures, loss of hydro generation, peak hours of consumption, low water periods and emergencies.

1.3 Yukon Energy's Road Map to 2050

This work is guided by *Yukon Energy's Building a Resilient and Renewable Energy Future: Yukon Energy's Road Map to 2050* which outlines the need to create a more reliable and robust grid over the next five years to meet the growing needs of Yukoners.

1.4 Location Selection

Identifying potential locations for the project began in early 2024. A total of 22 sites were identified through discussions with the Kwanlin Dün First Nation (KDFN), Ta'an Kwäch'än Council (TKC), City of Whitehorse and Yukon government. This list of 22 sites was then narrowed down to 13 sites, which were included in Yukon Energy's Project Description to YESAB and shared with the community during Phase One of engagement. Following engagement, the sites were then narrowed down to four generation sites, leaving two options for both the north and south power centres, and one for the substation.

Phase One of public and stakeholder engagement included the following 13 sites. These sites are in Yukon Energy's Project Description that was submitted to YESAB.

NORTH POWER CENTRE

- 1. KM 232 North Klondike Highway
- 2. Ta'an Kwäch'än Council Deep Creek
- 3. Haeckel Gravel Pits
- 4. Kwanlin Dün First Nation Kulan
- 5. Whitehorse Waste Management Facility
- 12. Ta'an Kwäch'än Council C-5B*
- 13. Ta'an Kwäch'än Council C-51-B*

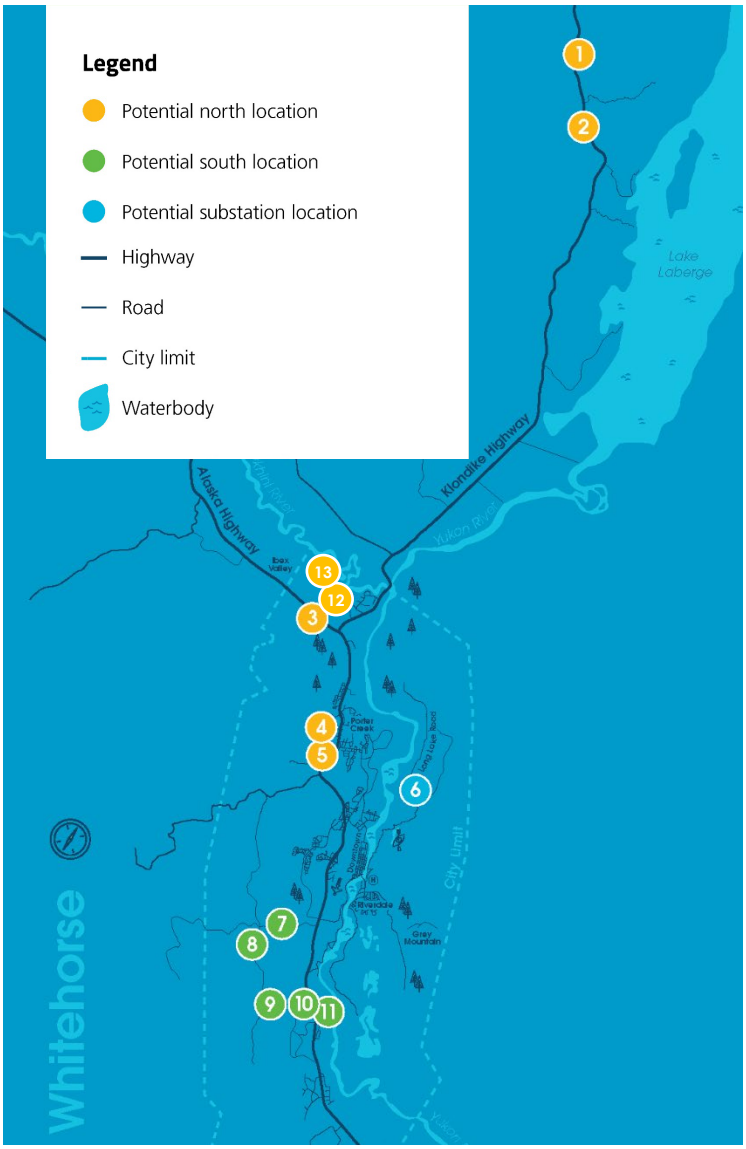
SUBSTATION

- 6. Long Lake Road

SOUTH POWER CENTRE

- 7. McLean Lake Road
- 8 Copper Haul Road
- 9. Whitehorse Copper Mine
- 10. Kwanlin Dün First Nation Sima Industrial Area
- 11. Kwanlin Dün First Nation Lorne Road

* *Sites added midway through the pre-site selection process.*



Phase Two of public and stakeholder engagement included only the following five sites.

NORTH POWER CENTRE

- 1. KM 232 North Klondike Highway
- 2. Ta'an Kwäch'än Council Deep Creek

SUBSTATION

- 6. Long Lake Road

SOUTH POWER CENTRE

- 8 Copper Haul Road
- 9. Whitehorse Copper Mine

2.0 Engagement: Phase One

2.1 Overview

Phase One of engagement took place from July to October 2025. This phase focused on the 13 sites that were in the Project Description that was submitted to YESAB.

During this phase, the engagement occurred in several ways including sending a community mailer, creating a project-specific email address, collecting feedback through an online form, hosting virtual and in-person information sessions, stakeholder meetings, and door-knocking.

Yukon Energy also engaged with the Ta'an Kwäch'än Council and Kwanlin Dün First Nation through the working groups that were established during the Whitehorse Rapids Generating Station Relicensing Project. Yukon Energy will continue to engage regularly with both Nations as the project is completed. First Nations-specific feedback is not included in this report but will be included in the Project Proposal submission to YESAB.

ENGAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES

Between July and October 2025, Stantec collaborated with Yukon Energy to engage stakeholders and the public about the project.

Our goals were to:

- Share information about the need for the project,
- Demonstrate how this project fits into *Yukon Energy's Road Map to 2050* and our vision of a sustainable, reliable, and affordable electricity system,
- Obtain feedback, respond to questions, and understand concerns about the project and potential site locations.

ENGAGEMENT METHODS

During engagement, several different methods were used to share information and gather feedback. The following sections detail these methods.

Community Mailer

To begin public engagement, a community mailer was delivered to Whitehorse and Deep Creek households in mid-August 2025. This mailer had information about the proposed project, encouraging Yukoners to learn more and provide their input through attendance at a public information session (virtual and in-person), completing a feedback form, or emailing the project team.

Project-Specific Email Address

A project-specific email address (yec.wpc@stantec.com) was created to streamline public engagement with the project. Individuals and organizations were encouraged to email their comments and questions to provide

feedback. A total of 63 emails were received during Phase One. A full report of these comments can be found in Appendix A.

Online Input Form

On the project website, an input form was created to collect public input. A total of 40 comments were received during Phase One. A full report of these comments can be found in Appendix B.

Public Information Sessions

Two public information sessions were hosted when there were 13 potential sites, to share information about the project and gather feedback on each of the potential locations.

Dates, Locations, and Attendance

- Thursday, August 14th at 6 p.m. (Virtual through Microsoft Teams) - 14 people
- Tuesday, August 26th at 6 p.m. (Sternwheeler Hotel) - 60 people

Format

Each of the sessions began with an informative presentation led by Yukon Energy staff, followed by a questions and answer period. For the in-person open house, attendees were encouraged to join break-out groups after the presentation to discuss the project with Yukon Energy staff, ask questions, and provide feedback. Stantec staff documented the presentation content, comments, questions and answers at each information session.

Feedback

A total of 24 comments were gathered during the open house events held during Phase One (Appendix C).

Stakeholder Meetings

Yukon Energy staff engaged with stakeholders through numerous meetings, phone discussions, and email exchanges. These communication initiatives centered on the need for the proposed thermal power centres, selection criteria, fuel type, and specific considerations for each of the proposed locations.

Representatives from the following governments and groups were invited to participate in various engagement events.

- City of Whitehorse
- Members of the Yukon Legislative Assembly
- Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board
- Yukon Heritage Resources Board
- Yukon University
- Neighbourhood associations near potential sites
- Potential assessors and intervenors in the project's regulatory process
- Government of Yukon
- Laberge Renewable Resources Council
- Yukoners Concerned About Oil & Gas
- Yukon Utilities Board
- Yukon Utilities Consumers' Group
- Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce
- Yukon Chamber of Commerce
- Yukon First Nations Chamber of Commerce
- The Chasàn Chùa (McIntyre Creek) Steering Committee

Door Knocking

To further engage with potentially impacted landowners in Deep Creek, Stantec completed door knocking at approximately 70 homes. During the door knocking interactions, residents were invited to the open houses and informational pamphlets were left directing occupants to the project website for more information.

Comments gathered during these interactions can be found in Appendix D.

2.2 What We Heard

The sections that follow summarize the comments and perspectives shared during Phase One through open houses, emails, and digital input forms.

KEY TOPICS

Noise

Noise emerged as one of the most prominent concerns raised by participants during the public engagement process. Residents across Whitehorse expressed concerns about the potential for increased noise pollution. Many noted that sound travels farther in winter and that valleyed terrain also carries noise, amplifying the impact on nearby homes. Riverdale residents shared firsthand experiences of how low-frequency vibrations from the Whitehorse Rapids Generating Station have affected their sleep and overall well-being, citing concern for similar impacts to residents near the new sites.

"Even in the furthest away part of Riverdale, the low frequencies travelled through walls into my home."

"If this project is built, this home I've built will hear these generators 24/7/365 for the rest of my life, and my children's thereafter."

There was widespread support for conducting thorough sound impact assessments before finalizing the site selection. Participants emphasized the need for studies that go beyond simple decibel measurements to include vibrations and low frequencies, which were frequently cited as more disruptive than volumes alone. Suggestions for noise mitigation included setting enforceable noise thresholds, incorporating sound dampening technologies, and ensuring adequate distance between the sites and residential areas.

The feedback clearly reflects a strong public desire to preserve the quiet character of Yukon's residential and rural-residential environments and to ensure that any future infrastructure development includes robust noise mitigation strategies to maintain the quality of life for residents nearby.

Air Quality

Air quality was identified as a major concern by participants throughout the public engagement process. Many residents expressed unease about the potential impacts of diesel and LNG combustion, particularly the release of greenhouse gases, particulate matter, and nitrogen oxides. Several comments noted that odours from thermal power centres are a concern. These emissions were seen as especially problematic during winter months.

Concerns about respiratory health were frequently raised, especially in relation to children, seniors, and individuals with pre-existing health conditions. Residents living in low-lying areas or near proposed sites worried that air pollution could accumulate and intensify, posing long-term health risks.

"Diesel or LNG generation, particularly during cold weather, could result in significantly increased air pollution collecting in the lowest lying areas."

To mitigate effects to air quality, many called for real-time air quality monitoring, enforceable emission caps, and careful consideration of wind patterns and site topography during the site selection and planning phases. The feedback reflects a strong public expectation that any future energy infrastructure should prioritize air quality protection and health impacts to residents.

Preference for Renewable Energy

A clear theme throughout the engagement process was a strong preference for Yukon Energy to rely on renewable energy sources over fossil fuel-based electricity generation. Many participants voiced opposition to the use of diesel and LNG, citing concerns about long-term environmental impacts, greenhouse gas emissions, and misalignment with Yukon's climate goals. The sentiment was consistent across Whitehorse, with residents expressing disappointment that fossil fuels were being considered as a part of Yukon Energy's solution to growing energy demands. One participant summarized this view by stating,

"It is unimaginable to me that we would invest that incredible sum of money into fossil fuel based electrical generating infrastructure."

The widespread preference for renewable alternatives included a desire to see options such as solar, wind, hydroelectric, and even small modular nuclear reactors considered instead of diesel or LNG. While many of those engaged understood the necessary role that thermal energy plays in Yukon Energy's ability to deliver consistent power year-round, commenters pointed to successful examples of renewable energy adoption in other northern communities, including Beaver Creek and Old Crow, and emphasized that Whitehorse has the potential to follow suit. Suggestions included restoring solar panel subsidies, investing in in-stream hydro technologies, and exploring innovative solutions like pumped hydro storage and battery systems. Many residents felt that renewable energy options would not only be more sustainable but could also prove more economical in the long term. This feedback reflects a public desire for Yukon Energy to prioritize clean energy development and demonstrate leadership in climate-conscious infrastructure planning.

Energy Planning

Many participants urged not just Yukon Energy, but the entire territory to pursue energy planning that prioritizes innovative and forward-looking energy solutions. The public's future-oriented outlook toward energy planning was evident in comments that suggest a desire for sustainable, resilient, and economically viable energy solutions for the territory. Respondents raised points about the timeline for the thermal power centres coming online, interconnection of the British Columbia and Yukon electrical grids, volatile fuel prices, and supply chain risks.

"I also wish to highlight the contradiction of addressing today's grid shortfalls with a project that will take at least five years to come online and that depends on imported LNG and diesel."

The feedback reflects a call for Yukon Energy to innovate and align its infrastructure planning with long-term environmental and economic priorities. Like comments regarding a preference for renewable energy, this theme emphasizes the climate crisis and the Yukon's goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Suggestions offered included small modular nuclear reactors, cogeneration systems that recover heat while producing electricity, expanded use of battery storage and pumped hydro, in addition to renewable energy systems.

"As much as resilience of the power grid is being argued as the reason to champion this form of energy, investment in it, like any infrastructure we create, lays down the footprint for generations to come."

Environmental Impacts

Many participants expressed concern about the long-term environmental consequences of investing in fossil fuel-based infrastructure. A recurring theme was the disapproval of continued dependence on electricity systems that continue to emit greenhouse gases, undermining Yukon's climate goals and contributing to the broader climate crisis. Diesel and LNG generators were seen as incompatible with a commitment to sustainability, with residents urging Yukon Energy to reconsider.

Beyond emissions, participants highlighted the potential ecological risks of the project. There were comments requesting the assessment and mitigation of impacts on wildlife corridors, sensitive ecosystems, and biodiversity. The risk of fuel spills contaminating groundwater, soil, and nearby water bodies was also brought up as respondents requested that sites not be selected near water bodies. Many emphasized the importance of preserving natural habitats and ensuring that site selection and project design reflect a commitment to environmental stewardship. The feedback underscores a public expectation that energy planning should prioritize both climate responsibility and environmental protection.

"Construction, traffic, noise, and soil disturbance could cause harm to ecosystems, wildlife habitats, and water resources; especially considering the densely used wildlife corridor allowing animals to travel between the higher regions and the Takhini river."

Land Use Planning and Zoning

Many participants expressed strong opposition to siting thermal power centres near residential areas, citing concerns about noise, air pollution, and impact on community character. There was widespread advocacy for locating power centres in areas already designated for industrial use or on previously disturbed sites, though concerns were raised about how negative impacts can carry long distances to nearby neighbourhoods regardless. Suggestions included using brownfield sites such as gravel pits, as long as they were not close to residential areas. The proximity of proposed sites to existing homes and recreational areas was seen as incompatible with the rural lifestyle that many residents had intentionally chosen, with some respondents suggesting those near future residential areas would be more suitable as residents would know from the beginning about the site.

"We purchased our home with the understanding that the area would not be for any other type of construction,"

"We should put structures on land that is already messed up like the gravel pits and Copper Haul Road."

Many referenced the Whitehorse Official Community Plan as a guiding document that should be respected, expressing concern that rezoning to allow for this industrial-type of development would undermine public trust, and set a precedent for future violations. The feedback reflects a strong expectation that land use decisions be transparent, consistent, and protective of community values. As one submission put it,

"The introduction of industrial-scale development in a location earmarked for residential use is not only inconsistent with the OCP, but it also undermines public trust."

SITE-SPECIFIC COMMENTS

Overall

Most of comments focused on potential North Power Centre sites. A common theme across all proposed sites was a concern about the project's distance from residential areas. Many participants said that they do not want the project close to their neighbourhood, emphasizing that industrial-scale infrastructure in their area triggers several concerns including noise, vibrations, air pollution, and explosion or fire safety. Some respondents expressed that their neighbourhood's character was at risk due to the project disrupting their peace, quiet, and natural surroundings of their country residential neighbourhoods. Others mentioned concern about the thermal power centres potentially lowering their property value. Overall, there was a sentiment that the Power Centres sites should be located away from residential areas.

North Power Centre

SITE	DESCRIPTION OF COMMENTS
Site 1 | km 232 North Klondike Highway	» The surrounding environment is relatively quiet and undisturbed, and includes wetland habitat as well as many large mammals » Tourism business and dog mushing in the area would be disturbed by a thermal power centre » Concern about project-related traffic using the Takhini River bridge and road safety » Baseline noise levels are very low and limited to highway traffic » Noise, air quality, and quality of life effects on Deep Creek residents » Too far from Whitehorse
Site 2 | TKC Deep Creek	» The surrounding environment is relatively quiet and undisturbed, and includes wetland habitat as well as many large mammals » Tourism business and dog mushing in the area would be disturbed by a thermal power centre » Concern about project-related traffic using the Takhini River bridge and road safety » Baseline noise levels are very low and limited to highway traffic » Noise, air quality, and quality of life effects on Deep Creek residents » Too far from Whitehorse
Site 3 | Haeckel Hill Gravel Pit	» A brownfield site that is well suited for industrial development » A commonly cited alternative to sites 1 and 2 » Noise, air quality, and quality of life effects on Hidden Valley, MacPherson, and Ibex Valley residents » Requests to site the project farther away from Whitehorse
Site 4 | KDFN Kulan	» A commonly cited alternative to other potential North sites » Noise, air quality, and quality of life effects on Crestview and Porter Creek residents » Existing noise from the Kulan Industrial Area is already a concern » Prevailing South wind may push air pollution to Crestview
Site 5 | Waste Management Facility	» A commonly cited preference for the North Power Center, as compared to other potential North sites » Due to it being a brownfield site, it was identified as well suited for industrial development » Mixed sentiments of being too close to surrounding neighbourhoods and being a preferred site due to close proximity to Whitehorse without many residences nearby » Noise, air quality, and quality of life effects on Crestview and Porter Creek residents » Prevailing South wind may push air pollution to Crestview

Site 12 | TKC C-58	» Noise, air quality, and quality of life effects on Hidden Valley, MacPherson, and Ibex Valley residents
Site 13 | TKC C-51-B	» Noise, air quality, and quality of life effects on Hidden Valley, MacPherson, and Ibex Valley residents

Substation

SITE	DESCRIPTION OF COMMENTS
Site 6 | Long Lake Road Substation	» Positive sentiment that the Takhini substation site was not being considered

South Power Centre

SITE	DESCRIPTION OF COMMENTS
Site 7 | McLean Lake Road	» McLean Lake Road is a South Growth Area zoned as Country Residential » There is a proposed park nearby
Site 8 | Copper Haul Road	» Potentially reduced cost due to pre-existing infrastructure nearby » Sentiment that this is a minimally disruptive site
Site 9 | Whitehorse Copper Mine	» Potentially reduced cost due to pre-existing infrastructure nearby » Sentiment that this is a minimally disruptive site » Potential overlap with existing mineral claims
Site 10 |KDFN Sima Industrial Area	» There are some residents living in this industrial area
Site 11 | KDFN Lorne Road	» A recreational vehicle park and MacRae residents may be opposed to this site

3.0 Engagement: Phase Two

3.1 Overview

Phase Two of engagement took place from January 29 to March 13, 2026. Based on technical considerations and input from the public and stakeholders, the 13 sites from Phase One were narrowed down to five—two options for the north, two options for the south, and one substation site. This phase focused on the five sites that were shortlisted:

NORTH POWER CENTRE

- 1. KM 232 North Klondike Highway
- 2. Ta'an Kwäch'än Council Deep Creek

SUBSTATION

- 6. Long Lake Road

SOUTH POWER CENTRE

- 8 Copper Haul Road
- 9. Whitehorse Copper Mine

Engagement during Phase Two followed the same approach as Phase One including sending a community mailer, using a project-specific email address, collecting feedback through an online form, hosting virtual and in-person information sessions, stakeholder meetings, and door-knocking.

Yukon Energy also engaged with the Ta'an Kwäch'än Council and Kwanlin Dün First Nation through the working groups that were established during the Whitehorse Rapids Generating Station Relicensing Project. Yukon Energy continues to engage regularly with both Nations as the project moves ahead. First Nations-specific feedback is not included in this report. TKC is conducting its own Citizen engagement regarding its Deep Creek site. This feedback will help to inform the final north site selection.

Engagement regarding transmission line routing will be completed separately, once the final two sites and their transmission line routes have been selected.

ENGAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES

Between January 29 and March 13, 2026, Stantec collaborated with Yukon Energy to engage stakeholders and the public about the project.

Our goals were to:

- Continue sharing information about the need for the project;
- Continue demonstrating how this project fits into *Yukon Energy's Road Map to 2050* and our vision of a

sustainable, reliable, and affordable electricity system;

- Continue obtaining feedback, responding to questions, and understanding concerns about the project and short-listed site locations;
- Receive input into the short-listed site locations to help inform final site selection, site design, and other potential mitigation measures.

ENGAGEMENT METHODS

During engagement, several methods were used to share information and gather feedback. The following sections detail these methods.

Community Mailer

To begin Phase Two, a community mailer was delivered to Whitehorse and Deep Creek households in January 2026. This mailer announced the shortlisted sites, had information about the proposed project, and encouraged Yukoners to learn more and provide their input through attending public information sessions (virtual or in-person), completing a feedback form, or emailing the project team.

Project-Specific Email Address

The project-specific email address (yec.wpc@stantec.com) was used to coordinate public engagement for the project. Individuals and organizations were encouraged to email their comments and questions to provide feedback. A total of 32 emails were received during Phase Two. A full report of these comments can be found in Appendix E.

Online Input Form

On the project website, an input form was created to collect public input. A total of 18 comments were received during Phase Two. A full report of these comments can be found in Appendix F.

Public Information Sessions

Two public information sessions were hosted to share information about the project and gather feedback on each of the short-listed locations.

Dates, Locations, and Attendance

- Wednesday, February 25th at 6 p.m. (Virtual through Microsoft Teams) - 17 people
- Tuesday, March 3rd at 6 p.m. (Sternwheeler Hotel, Whitehorse) - 53 people

Format

Each of the sessions began with a presentation led by Yukon Energy staff, followed by a questions and answer period. For the in-person open house, the presentation was followed by a group question-and-answer period, and then attendees were encouraged to discuss the project and converse with Yukon Energy staff one-on-one or in small groups. Stantec staff documented the presentation content, comments, questions and answers at each information session.

Feedback

A total of 46 comments and questions were gathered during the open house events held during Phase Two (Appendix G).

Stakeholder Engagement

All stakeholders contacted during Phase One were sent email updates about the project during Phase Two. In addition, Yukon Energy staff followed up with stakeholders engaged in Phase One through phone discussions and email exchanges. These communication initiatives centered on sharing the shortlisted

locations and gathering site-specific feedback. Meetings were held with the City of Whitehorse, Groundtrax Environmental, and Deep Creek and South Fox Lake residents.

Door Knocking

To further engage with potentially impacted landowners in the Mount Sima area, Stantec completed door knocking at approximately 55 homes and businesses. During the door knocking interactions, occupants were invited to attend the open houses, and informational pamphlets were left directing recipients to the project website for more information. Door knocking in the Deep Creek area was completed as part of Phase 1 engagement.

Comments gathered during these interactions can be found in Appendix I.

3.2 What We Heard

The sections that follow summarize the comments and perspectives shared during Phase Two through open houses, meetings, emails, door knocking and digital input forms.

Public engagement during Phase Two had similar findings to Phase One.

During Phase Two however, there was general acknowledgement and understanding about the need for the project. Another key difference between what was heard during Phase One and Phase Two was that questions, concerns, and comments during Phase Two were primarily from residents near the shortlisted sites. Specifically, we heard from residents near the two shortlisted north sites (KM 232 North Klondike Highway and Ta'an Kwäch'än Council Deep Creek), and one of the shortlisted south sites (Whitehorse Copper Mine). As a result, the topics discussed in this section of the report are focused on the perspectives and concerns of those near the shortlisted sites.

KEY TOPICS

Noise

Once again, noise emerged as one of the most prominent concerns. Those engaged were worried that the generators would create noise pollution and that it would impact their quality of life, quiet enjoyment of their property, and the peacefulness of their neighbourhood. Feedback sometimes referred to the steady hum of the Whitehorse Rapids Generating Station and how that has affected the overall well-being of Riverdale residents. Residents of the Mount Sima, Deep Creek, and South Fox Lake areas opposed the sites closest to their properties, based on noise, and showed a preference for the sites to be farther from their homes.

"The final decision of suitable sites is easy; choose the furthest away from any residences."

Rural residential neighbourhoods in Grizzly Valley, Deep Creek and South Fox Lake expressed specific disappointment that an area they had deliberately chosen for its peaceful, quiet, and wilderness appeal was a shortlisted site. Some residents pointed out the unfairness in who bears the burden (urban versus rural) of the project's noise. The sentiment that the city's noise is being pushed onto rural areas was especially noted among residents who are not connected to the grid and those who value the wilderness around their property. Further, there was concern that the noise would reduce their property value. Overall, this feedback reflects a desire to preserve the quiet character of their rural-residential neighbourhoods.

"I'll be quite upset to have to listen to generators whirring and echoing through the valley all day and night long when living out of town is a choice we made to ensure some quiet escape."

Environmental Impacts (Air Quality, Vegetation and Wildlife, and Visual Impacts)

Like Phase One, those engaged were concerned about the environmental impacts of the project. These impacts include, but are not limited to, air quality (climate change, emissions, and odours), effects on

vegetation and wildlife, and visual disturbances.

With regards to air quality, participants expressed that fossil fuel powered generators are not an environmentally conscious option. The importance of energy systems with a reduced carbon footprint was emphasized by multiple respondents, many of whom voiced concerns about climate change and air pollution. Some commenters mentioned a preference for liquified natural gas over diesel due to diesel's emissions and odours. Respondents referred to experiences smelling diesel on the Millenium Trail near the Whitehorse Rapids Generating Station and would prefer not smelling diesel near their homes.

"I cannot believe there are no better options in 2026…These diesel generators are multiple steps in the wrong direction."

"I regularly smell diesel near the dam and on the millennium trail."

Concerns related to impacts on vegetation and wildlife were also apparent in the feedback. This was reflected by a desire to minimize new land disturbance and select sites that are on land that has already been disturbed. There was concern about the risk of accidents or malfunctions potentially impacting wildlife, fish, and vegetation. Respondents were concerned about fuel spills and accidents while transporting diesel fuel on undermaintained roads, especially in the winter. The presence of rare plants species near proposed sites is another related concern.

"There is also significant risk to nearby Fox Creek, which drains into Lake Laberge. Fox Creek is a salmon-bearing stream, and the Ta'an Kwäch'än Council have invested considerable time and effort into restoration work to rebuild salmon populations. A spill or contamination could seriously undermine these conservation efforts."

Visual change was also identified as a concern. Commenters cited valuing the surroundings' scenery and the darkness of rural living. The presence of a generation site would change this, and light pollution was often mentioned as a concern. Some referred to the project as a potential "eye sore", especially if sited along roads used for recreation and tourism. For example, one respondent mentioned that the Whitehorse Copper Mine site is on the way to Mount Sima, near residential and commercial properties, and that this site would be a negative sight for tourists and those seeking recreation in the area.

"This takes away from the look and feel of our 'wilderness city'."

Energy Planning and a Preference for Renewable Energy

Again, Yukon Energy's energy strategy was a key theme discussed during engagement. Common questions and comments focused on the project's capacity and scale, operations, and overall energy planning. Many respondents saw the proposed project as a short-term fix to a problem that could have been avoided by better planning. Some respondents called the proposed project a "band-aid solution" and suggested they would rather see a different energy plan that works toward more renewable energy, micro-generation, and energy sovereignty.

"Is this a short-term solution to provide just enough power to avert winter heating crisis over the next few years?"

"To me it looks short-term and does not address anything beyond short-term."

Participants posed many questions about the costs of the project. Questions about cost reflect concerns about the impact on ratepayers' bills. One respondent mentioned how they believed the upfront capital cost of diesel generators may be lower, but the operating expenses of fossil fuel systems would be significantly higher, and then passed on to ratepayers. Points about reliance on trucking in diesel fuel during a time of volatile global geopolitics and supply chain uncertainty were also made.

"What will this mean for bills? How will the plan manage fuel price risk and supply interruptions?"

The desire for a plan that leads to a cleaner, environmentally friendly, and renewable energy system was still prevalent in Phase Two. Respondents commented on the need for renewable energy systems (solar, wind,

hydro, micro-generation, and battery storage) and alternative energy systems (small modular nuclear reactors). It was suggested that the price of renewables was less volatile prices and would be cheaper for ratepayers. Similarly, the BC-Yukon electrical grid connection was another common point and question from participants.

"How does this fit with adding wind, solar, batteries, or a BC inter-tie, and removing older units?"

"I have to admit that I'm very disappointed that Yukon Energy is steering towards fossil fuel use under the premise that it's temporary but then there's no real concrete information about climate-friendly, sustainable projects. I'm worried that, once those centres are built, that the urgency subsides and that there's even going to be less effort in developing environment-friendly alternatives".

Project Logistics and Emergency Infrastructure

Respondents had comments, questions, and concerns about the project and logistics such as diesel fuel storage, transportation, traffic and fire risk. Questions focused on the size of storage facilities, logistics of transporting diesel, and safety. Concerns focused on the large scale of the project, safety of roads, road maintenance, and the risk of fires and spills.

There was concern about road safety, especially for the north sites. These concerns cited the perceived high volume of trucks transporting diesel, increasing road traffic and risk to road users. In particular, the risks of using the North Klondike Highway were highlighted; the Takhini River bridge, Horse Creek bridge, sharp corners and curves, and general undermaintained nature of the highway (especially in winter conditions) were cause for concern. One respondent noted that there is no cell service along portions of this highway, highlighting the safety concern and risk for road users and truckers in the event of an accident.

"The North Klondike highway is an operational risk because of the (1) dangerous Takhini River bridge (2) the narrow Horse Creek bridge (prone to washout), and (3) the 20 kilometres from Km 212 (Horse Creek Road/bridge) to the Km 232 site, a section notorious for very sharp curves and challenging topography."

Risk of fire and spills, particularly at the north sites, were another concern related to emergency infrastructure. Respondents cited the recent fires at the rental diesel generators in Whitehorse and expressed that a potential fire would pose a risk to people, their properties, and the environment. Some respondents pointed out the nearest fire station to the proposed north sites was located 40 km away and is volunteer-operated. Because of the distance from emergency infrastructure and potential long response times for emergencies at the north sites, some respondents suggested the sites be closer to Whitehorse. There was also concern that a diesel spill would flow directly into Lake Laberge, harming people, their properties, and the environment along the way. Due in part to the safety hazards expressed, residents near the proposed north sites asked for the project to be reduced in scale and limited to a single facility.

Yukon Energy and Government of Yukon cannot guarantee a rapid response to a fire or spill, unlike the southern sites. A mechanical fire or highway-related or site spill would mean a disaster would be uncontrolled before help arrives. In short, the risks of catastrophic failure are high.

SITE-SPECIFIC COMMENTS

North Power Centre

Some residents of South Fox Lake and Deep Creek generally opposed the two north sites and suggested Yukon Energy build the south site first, starting with a smaller amount of generation. Residents felt it could allow for easier access to the facility while also providing an opportunity to see how the mitigation measures work in practice.

SITE	DESCRIPTION OF COMMENTS

Site 1 | km 232 North Klondike Highway	» There was a coordinated effort by South Fox Lake residents to express concerns about noise, air quality, appearance, and quality of life » Concern about project-related traffic using the Takhini River bridge and road safety » Concern that baseline noise levels around this site are very low, and limited to highway traffic » Feeling of unfairness having this project located in rural areas, placing the burden of potential impacts on rural residents » Concern over proximity to Fox Creek and wetlands which are important habitats for a range of wildlife » Do not feel the Deep Creek Local Area Plan and 'Hinterland' zoning of this site supports this type of use
Site 2 | TKC Deep Creek	» Noise, air quality, and quality of life impacts on Deep Creek residents » Concern about project-related traffic using the Takhini River bridge and road safety » Acknowledgement that baseline noise levels around this site are very low, and limited to highway traffic » Feeling of unfairness having this project be located in rural areas, placing the burden of potential impacts on rural residents » Concern over proximity to Fox Creek and wetlands which are important habitat for a range of wildlife and vegetation » Recognition that the Fox Lake Local Area Plan is unfinalized; as such, there should be a pause on new land applications until the plan is completed » Perceived violation of the duty to consult with local First Nations
General	» Some residents of Deep Creek and South Fox Lake suggested that it might make more sense to build the south site first, as it could allow for easier access and Yukon Energy could start with the smaller amount of generation proposed, while also providing an opportunity to see how the mitigation measures work in practice.

Substation

SITE	DESCRIPTION OF COMMENTS
Site 6 | Long Lake Road Substation	» Positive sentiment for this site » Potential misunderstanding about the site being a power centre rather than a substation

South Power Centre

SITE	DESCRIPTION OF COMMENTS

Site 8 | Copper Haul Road	» Preferred site for people living in the Mount Sima area due to greater distance from homes and reduced noise impacts
Site 9 | Whitehorse Copper Mine	» Unfavorable due to noise and proximity to commercial and residential properties » Visual disturbance for residents, recreationists, and tourists » Concern for potential loss of recreation (e.g., tobogganing, trails) in the area

4.0 Conclusion

Public engagement for the Whitehorse Power Centres Project provided valuable insight into the values, concerns, and priorities of residents, stakeholders, and organizations across Whitehorse and surrounding areas. Through two phases of engagement, participants shared thoughtful and detailed feedback on the need for reliable electricity, while also clearly expressing expectations for how new infrastructure should be planned, located, and operated.

Across both phases, noise emerged as the most consistent and strongly expressed concern. Participants emphasized the importance of protecting quality of life, particularly in residential and rural-residential areas where quiet enjoyment of one's property is a defining feature. Related concerns about air quality, light pollution, and vibration reinforced the need for careful siting, robust technical studies, and clear, enforceable mitigation measures.

A strong preference for renewable energy and long-term energy planning was also evident. Many participants questioned the reliance on fossil fuel–based generation and called for clearer alignment with climate goals, greater investment in renewable and alternative energy sources, and transparency around how thermal generation fits into a broader transition to a lower-carbon energy system. While some acknowledged the role that thermal power plays in maintaining grid reliability, particularly during peak winter demand, there was widespread interest in ensuring this role is limited, well-justified, and accompanied by meaningful progress toward renewable solutions.

Land use planning and site compatibility were central to the feedback received. Participants consistently supported locating power centres on previously disturbed or industrial lands and raised concerns about impacts to residential areas, recreation spaces and wildlife habitat. The importance of respecting existing land use plans, zoning intent, and community planning processes was emphasized, alongside concerns about road safety, fuel transportation, and proximity to emergency services.

Engagement during Phase Two reinforced many of the themes heard earlier, while providing more site-specific insight from residents living near shortlisted locations. This feedback highlighted how potential impacts are experienced differently depending on local context and underscored the importance of site-specific assessment, ongoing communication, and responsiveness to community concerns.

The input summarized in this report reflects a community that is engaged, informed, and invested in the Yukon's energy future. The perspectives shared through this process will support Yukon Energy as it advances technical studies, refines project design, and proceeds through regulatory review. By documenting what was heard, this report helps ensure that public and stakeholder input remains visible and informs decision-making as the project moves forward.

Yukon Energy recognizes the time, care, and effort participants contributed to this process and appreciates the breadth of perspectives shared. This feedback will help guide next steps as the project continues to balance reliability, environmental responsibility, community well-being, and long-term energy needs for the territory.

Appendix A: Phase One - Project-Specific Email Address Comments and Questions

The following comments have been provided exactly as written. Only information shared that made comments identifiable to a specific person or place, or offensive comments, have been redacted.

Comment/Question
1.) KM 232 North Klondike Highway 2.) TKC R-5B Deep Creek Firstly, we have already communicated on multiple occasions to the Yukon Government about the dangerous driving conditions for the Takhini River Bridge, which is objectively too narrow for large trucks, especially in the winter. The prospect of super-B configured LNG and/or diesel trucks travelling north on this bridge on an ongoing basis to supply an LNG and/or diesel plant is a horrible idea. There are already hazardous conditions on the road travelling into town, and this is only going to exacerbate these issues and increase the risk of injuries on the highway, or worse. Secondly, as with the dog mushing lots that were re-zoned in the Grizzly Valley subdivision (with support from members of the Deep Creek community), owners in the Grizzly Valley subdivision and in the Deep Creek community didn't come this far out of Whitehorse and develop lots in rural Yukon only to be inundated by more highway traffic and the constant drone of large scale fuel based power generation facilities. There are far more practical locations to be considered close to town and in non-residential and/or industrial areas that would allow for a much more compatible location for future power generation if there's not an appetite for more economical models such as hydroelectric. Please make note on your assessment that we absolutely do not support the inclusion of either of these locations for a potential future power generation facility.
I received a handout in the mail today prepared by YEC on the above project. 11 potential project locations were shown on a very small map of Whitehorse and area up to Lake Laberge Please send me pdfs on the actual proposed location so that I can review what is being proposed in more detail. Please also clarify and provide details on power outages that you state will affect Whitehorse and will be addressed. To my knowledge over the past few years Whitehorse has experienced few power outages but what the significant issue has been for Whitehorse specifically Riverdale and Downtown are the emergency diesel generators that were going all winter long and extending into early summer. Thank you.
Agree that the need for more electrical supply. I am not sure if a 15 year outlook is looking forward enough. Yes I know it is hard to predict the future . But better to be ready than have Your pants down, so the saying goes. Also has the system of the pelton wheel been explored in detail. It does seem that We sort of have this system in our generating plants, but a lot of water goes over and could have a second, third use at the same time. Not being an engineer, as You people are You may be able to forward this thought. Also We may have more than one mine in this country to supply power to. If some people get off their hands and look at life in a different view. Thanks for allowing Me to say some things that may help or hinder!
My thoughts after reading the Whitehorse Power centres Project material. I would guess, not knowing for sure, that new housing units, of whatever description, are happening in Whistle-bend? And that these new housing units are mostly electrically heated and not having heating/cooking back-up? The Whistle-bend area, lends itself to solar capture infrastructure and should be a requirement of every new build and old build renovations, where feasible. I would also guess the Long Lake road substation build is to accommodate the North Power and South Power

Comment/Question
options? Looking at the North and South Power options wouldn't it be less costly with less overhead power lines needed to locate this substation on the same side of the Yukon River as the power centres? As to power centres locations I would suggest North locations 4 or 5 and 8 or 9 for the South locations. Reasons; cost of connecting infrastructure and wildfire abatement access as well as user location concentrations.
Unbelievable! I just received your shiny blue pamphlet in the mail titled 'Whitehorse power centres project'. Shocking to see that you have chosen not to explain, in any manner, the outcomes and/or environmental implications of both/either diesel or LNG (with acronym not even being bothered to be defined). That this actually means we will have to continue to truck-in fuel, to feed the Power Centres. It's all gloss and glitter about the power centres with thermal '(diesel or LNG)' being mentioned once. Where is our sustainable energy? Whom is accountable and responsible at Yukon energy for not having had the foresight to be able to estimate, even approximately, the upcoming electrical needs of Yukoners? Nor, for that matter, do you provide any sort of budget or cost analysis like how much electrical rates will increase. What an oxymoron, electric cars in the Yukon (hopefully at least, drivers are now having to purchase electricity at EV stations). Plus all new homes are being built with electric heat…electricity which we will not have, except by truck.
Nice brochure but printing the map in blue on blue renders it rather quite unreadable. As though there were some reason….
Just received your information pamphlet in the mail. I am disappointed to see your intention to use fossil fuels to increase capacity of the Yukon grid. In the past, diesel and LNG have been effective as back up sources when demand has spiked during winter cold periods. However, these days the use of fossil fuels should only be used in emergency situations. Yukon Energy should be looking at increasing its hydro generation via run-of-the-river or in-stream projects and micro-nuclear generation. A single turbine on one side of a river could generate significant quantities of electricity. Recently, I believe the Europeans have made great strides in developing in-stream turbines that have very low impact on the fluvial environment. Looking well into the future, experts contend that the only hope of meeting future electricity demand is by nuclear generation. Yukon Energy should be developing micro-nuclear generation sooner rather than later (pioneering projects). I believe that the problem of nuclear waste disposal is not insurmountable and could be done at lower costs than alternative forms of electricity generation.
Please provide a better map of potential power station sites south of Robt Service Way. The only map I've found is via CBC News and the potential locations are not sufficiently detailed.
I am just a bit surprised that in the glossy graphics about long-term energy planning, the largest ever capital project in Yukon's history, which was the territory's candidate project on the recent federal request for nation-building project concepts, is not mentioned. Seems a wee bit dis-jointed.
Any areas for these stations should be well out of town away from any subdivisions. I do not one near Crestview.
Would like the link to attend the open house on August 14
can you please not add a power station at Haeckel Hill, WWMF, nor Kulan - these locations are too close to residential areas and would cause significant noise and air pollution. For the same reason, we would prefer the Copper Haul road or MacLean Lake road locations for the South location.
I am writing today to express my deep disappointment in Yukon Energy's Whitehorse Power Centres Project. It is unimaginable to me that we would invest that incredible sum of money into fossil fuel based electrical generating infrastructure; effectively committing us to at least 50 more years of trucking carbon into the Territory to burn for electricity. Nearly everyone understands that the continued reliance on fossil fuels is not sustainable. Climate Change is affecting the North faster and more severely than many other areas of the globe and this plan does nothing to address that trend. Furthermore, I see no practical justification for locating these thermal plants in various sites around the city. This approach distributes the risks associated with storing and consuming fossil fuels to more neighbourhoods

Comment/Question
and would require a complicated trucking paradigm, again distributing risk unnecessarily. While I recognize that new generation cannot be centralized at the Whitehorse Rapids facility, the vastness of the Yukon surely presents other options. Now is the time for Small Modular Reactors in the Yukon. This is a Canadian technology sector that affords the opportunity for safe, affordable, scalable and clean electricity for the entire Territory. No more fuel shipments. No more weather dependence. No more disruption to river systems. No more carbon into the atmosphere. This transformation to clean energy would greatly encourage the further electrification of heating and transportation systems as power becomes more affordable and reliable. The Prime Minister has expressed strong support for this technology and has signaled that there is “nation building” funding available for projects in the national interest. Yukon is ideally suited to demonstrate the utility of Small Modular Reactors to remote communities across the North and around the globe. Yukon could, if it chooses, lead the world in responsible energy generation for an isolated grid and help propel Canada forward as the dominant innovator in the sector. Small Modular Reactors not only provide for our energy needs in the near term, but can contribute to solutions for many issues facing the Yukon. They offer an opportunity for the future that we simply cannot afford to pass up.
Hello, requesting a copy of the meeting and additional materials for this project.
My initial reaction in response to this intended project was disappointed disillusionment. Building more carbon based energy production in 2025 should really not be happening. It's that simple and we all know why. My input on the slated future developments is that we've missed the mark and we should be looking at more creative solutions to mitigate our energy demands. I hope that we can take the high road.
The McLean Lake Road, Copper Haul Road and Whitehorse Copper Mine sites are directly related to potential residential developments. Although the City has yet to substantially address planning for future residential areas, each of those three sites has significant residential development and related conflict potential. Conflicts include the actual power station sites, access to the sites, as well as the placement of power lines from the sites. When the related access (road and power lines) is added to the consideration, I’d appreciate being provided the information.
I own an off grid property and live in a small cabin near the northernmost of the proposed sites. I'm very concerned regarding noise, vibration and emission. I live out of town for a reason: Among others, the peace, quiet and clean air. We don't even have power so I would hate being disturbed for other people's excessive power needs. I feel like the centers should be close to town because that's where most of the demand is and less people are off the grid. What are the plans regarding noise, vibration and emission mitigation? I hope it's not going to be like in Riverdale... I would love to hear these subjects addressed at next weeks' open house. By the way, the comment function on the website did not work, that's why I'm emailing instead.
I am very disappointed and saddened to see that Yukon Energy is planning to build fossil fuel based power centres to meet the energy demands of the Whitehorse area. Given the state of climate change and the limited remaining time to take action in order to prevent the worst outcomes of climate change, I am incredibly disappointed that Yukon Energy is choosing to continue using fossil fuels. We know that actions like these contribute to continued environmental decimation, including weather changes and natural disasters. We need key players, especially those invested in providing energy, to unwaveringly invest in renewable resources, and put pressure on government and other systems to enact this change, and fast. What may be the 'easiest' solution now is objectively not sustainable and furthers harm to our community, the Yukon and contributes to global harm. These choices vastly increase energy instability, instead of providing energy stability, as your pamphlet claims. I am aware that green options are difficult and require more innovation, political pressure and persistence. It is worth it, and the right decision. Please reconsider your choice.

Comment/Question
I'm disappointed that we, Whitehorse and other communities, aren't considering more long term, green solutions. We have many river options that could be used to generate power. Using short term fossil fuel options seems like backwards thinking …. Considering what we now know about our world's global warming situation. Please rethink this with a long term greener solution in mind.
A member of the Crestview community was able to attend your public engagement last night. It's come to my attention that you are the stage of narrowing down sites. Now, I'll be honest. I've only lived in Whitehorse for about seven months. I'm my short time here I have heard many horror stories about power, concerns about outages, and so on. Likewise, I have heard huge concerns about the noise caused in the Riverdale community by currently energy stations. Additionally, I am close with the North 60 team providing diesel. With all this in mind, I reviewed the presentation slides on the website. I recognize that you still need complete a fair amount of study, but the current slides don't list any of the citizen concerns not criteria of narrowing this down. 1) is there information available on the noise concerns and decibels of how these stations will impact nearby residents? 2) what criteria are you using to narrow down the sites? 3) once these sites are narrowed down for further study, what will be the feasibility and decision criteria for the final project? Personally, with a history working in public engagement, I know how difficult it can be to experience the "not in my backyard" syndrome. Considering the attitudes in Whitehorse, I can feel that this is even stronger here than in jurisdictions I've previously worked. That said, we do need to be sensitive to this at this time. Citizens of Whitehorse move here to experience the quiet, the calm, the wilderness, and escape a lot of the industrialism of other regions. How can these selected sites be narrowed down to impact the fewest people/ ensure the residents and citizens are able to live peacefully during construction and operation? I look forward to your response,
I am writing as a resident of the Whitehorse Copper subdivision to share concerns about the proposed Whitehorse Power Centres project and potential locations near country residential neighbourhoods. Many residents in these areas rely on private wells for their water supply. Thermal generation facilities powered by diesel or LNG, with associated fuel storage and handling, create clear risks to groundwater quality. Even small spills or construction-related disturbances could jeopardize household water safety. Air quality and noise impacts are also of serious concern. Emissions from diesel and/or LNG combustion may affect residents in their homes and users of nearby recreational trail systems. Noise from power centres would further erode the quiet rural character that defines country residential living. I respectfully request that your technical studies and planning fully address the following: • Comprehensive assessment of groundwater impacts, including private well vulnerability • Baseline and ongoing testing of water and air quality in affected neighbourhoods • Noise impact analysis with enforceable limits and mitigation strategies • Careful site selection that avoids proximity to country residential neighbourhoods and trail systems • Transparent communication of findings with affected residents Reliable electricity is important, but it must not come at the expense of the health, safety, and quality of life of families who rely on groundwater, clean air, and quiet outdoor spaces in Whitehorse's country residential areas. Thank you for considering these concerns.
Thank you for the presentation on the Power Centres last night. My question is: how much power/current can the 138 kV and 69 kV lines handle on Yukon grid? Thanks again and have a great day.
Please see the below comments and observations regarding the Whitehorse Power Centres proposals. Fuel type: It is not entirely clear if the power centres are proposed as peak load or base load generators. If the former, LNG makes little to no sense due to it's "use it or lose it" properties. Equally, questions remain regarding air quality and carbon life cycle. These are probably both moot if complete life cycle and exhaust aftertreatment

Comment/Question
is considered. It is a specialized fuel for very specific use cases. Whitehorse power centres are unlikely to be one. Analogue solution for a renewables world: The power centre proposal feels as if it could have been tabled in the 1960's or 70's. It is hard to believe that no better solutions have become available in the intervening 60 years. Has any investigation been put into technologies such as combined heat and power? Equally, the Yukon energy grid suffers from both instability and capacity. If a grid forming battery or BSS would make the grid more robust and tolerant of equipment failure, it should be baked into the plan at the outset rather than considered a potential add-on. Design for it now, not discover that a system specification selected today makes a BSS or equivalent difficult/impossible in the future. Noise: It should be relatively easy to make a qualitive statement regarding the noise generated by a modern diesel ICE generator with respect to existing Whitehorse Rapids stationary and portable power generation. This would go a long way to quelling the fears residents of having yet more noisy power generation within city limits. Steam turbines: Have the offerings of established industry leaders such as Siemens and Mitsubishi been considered so that power can be generated on a more 'industrial' scale, such as steam/gas turbines etc. With the trend very much being "more power" it seems this might be an opportunity to graduate to larger scale, more efficient, technology. It is understood that Yukon may still not meet the threshold to merit this larger infrastructure, but the feeling is that we have already failed to anticipate the demand, so are we actually creating excess capacity/redundancy, or are we creating another shortfall in the next 15yrs? That all being said, without a feasible renewable project on the horizon, or a willing traditional territory partner driving any large scale, winter base-load solutions, I fully support this initiative and the overarching project scope. I hope that the residents of the city appreciate that these power centres and upgraded sub-stations are the 'price' of year-round, dependable electric power. Thank you for your efforts on these projects.
Whitehorse power centre project I recognize that a new power centre is necessary to meet increasing energy demand due to a growing population. However, I strongly oppose the installation of a power substation at locations 12. TKC C-5B and 13. TKC C-51B for the following reasons: 1. Clay Bank Stability and Environmental Risk Electrical substations can damage nearby clay banks through both construction and long-term operation. • Excavation: The extensive digging required for foundations, equipment installation, and access roads will destabilize the soil, including sensitive clay banks. • Land clearing: Removal of vegetation and grading can accelerate erosion and reduce the land's ability to retain moisture. • Oil leaks: Transformers and other equipment carry the risk of oil leaks, which (even in clay soils) can penetrate and alter soil composition. • Chemical runoff: Construction chemicals and fuels may enter the soil, compounding contamination risks. • Impermeable surfaces: Concrete foundations and access roads will disrupt natural water flow, potential runoff and affect moisture levels in the clay banks. • Ground vibrations: Heavy construction machinery and ongoing operations could, over time, weaken soil stability. Together, these impacts pose a serious threat to the long-term integrity of the clay banks and surrounding environment. 2. Fire and Safety Hazards Substations inherently carry risks of fire, explosion, and chemical leaks. Given that the proposed sites are surrounded by forest, the danger of wildfire ignition is significantly increased. 3. Noise Pollution The sites are located near the banks of the Takhini River. Water naturally amplifies sound, meaning the constant hum and operational noise of the substation will carry across the valley. This disturbance would be particularly severe in winter months when cold, dense air allows sound to travel farther, making the noise unbearable for residents. 4. Traffic and Public Safety Planning, construction, and ongoing operation will disrupt traffic flow on the single-lane Alaska Highway. Large

Comment/Question
construction vehicles will create congestion, and without major road widening to include turning or passing lanes, the risk of accidents will rise significantly. Conclusion For these reasons, I urge decision-makers to reject the proposed locations at 12. TKC C-5B and 13. TKC C-51B for the power substation. The risks to environmental integrity, public safety, and community well-being are too great. I encourage the exploration of safer, less disruptive alternatives that can meet our energy needs without imposing unnecessary harm.
Hello, Thank you for hosting the open house last Tuesday. Please find my comments below. I am in favour of the proposed plan by Yukon Energy to build a new substation and two power stations north and south of town. I live in Riverdale and have been negatively affected by noise and air quality by the number of diesel generators at the Whitehorse Rapids station starting around 2017 and increasing every year since 2020. The noise disturbs the peace and enjoyment of my property both inside my house and yard, as well as the trail system and the green space around my neighbourhood. My hope is that these new power stations will relieve Riverdale of excessive noise and increased air pollution. It is not fair that the city's growth and the electrification of new builds is to the detriment of Riverdale residents. The proposed locations will not negatively affect densely populated neighbourhoods and the new generators will be quieter and more efficient than the ones at the rapids that are decades old. Thank you and have a good weekend,
I read with great alarm Yukon Energy's 4 page handout on this project. With reference to all the climate change documentation and knowledge, and more immediately this summer's wildfire situation in Canada and across the globe, I fail to understand the logic of this project. You're Stantec so know all this, but: Diesel is burnt for power at 30% efficiency (at best) Diesel or propane will have to be shipped into the Yukon by diesel burning trucks The burnt fossil fuels will release GHG to fuel climate change. Constructing these plants will engage the Yukon construction industry - how will this affect house building and contractor availability? This is a quick, cheap, and dirty project in comparison to alternatives, and I would like to know when the proponents think quick, cheap and dirty has ever worked out well for the human race? It is a shameful proposal, the proponents know better, and Yukoners deserve better. There are alternatives, they will just require more work and effort.
Attached, please find input from the Yukon Heritage Resources Board on the current phase of the Whitehorse Power Centres Project. If you have any problems with the attachment or questions about the Board’s input, please do not hesitate to contact us at any time. Thank you very much for your assistance.
Hi. We live in Crestview [redacted], and wanted to share my disapproval about selecting rather Whitehorse Landfill or Kulan industrial Parc as a location to install the 60 Megawatt Generator Plant. I understand the importance of supplying energy for the Yukon as our consumption of it has increased over the years and need to be answer in the short term. However, selecting a location that is far from residential area, which would impact the quality of life in our area, is important. Sites close to Yukon energy might be more appropriate for a location, not close to a neighbourhood please, such as Porter Creek or Crestview.
Hello: This is to advise that my husband [redacted] and I are completely opposed to the establishment of the proposed North Power Centre on any of the sites identified as Site 3, and (newly identified) Sites 12 and 13. We live on Marion Crescent in MacPherson Subdivision and our property backs onto the greenbelt. We KNOW that the establishment of the proposed North Power Centre on any of these proposed locations will result in completely unacceptable and damaging noise pollution, light pollution, and air emissions. (We note that light pollution is not even mentioned in the Corporation's write-up on the Project.) We also do not support any suggestion that the Power Centre might be an LNG facility (vs. diesel) - obviously,

Comment/Question
there are huge concerns for us in relation to possible explosion or other high-risk events (e.g. fire) occurring at or in relation to a possible LNG site 'just down the street' from us. In addition, we are completely opposed to the damaging effects the proposed build will have on local flora and fauna. In our view, the adverse human and animal environmental impacts of building the proposed centre at any of these (3) locations is beyond reasonable or any real mitigation possibilities. As for the 'baseline' noise and air emission studies identified to be carried out (and now being carried out, as per the Open House information provided) - we have already seen in another context where a 'baseline' noise study was conducted some time ago for a different purpose, without all local residents' awareness or input, after which we subsequently learned that the sensor(s) placed was/were completely inappropriately located, resulting in completely false 'readings' of the baseline. Therefore, we insist that 'baselines' can only be properly established and considered 'valid': 1. if all potentially affected residents and property-owners are first consulted on the sensor locations; 2. the baseline readings are taken at all hours, both day and night, and over the course of many weeks, during both summer and deep winter, on ALL days of the week; and 3. the complete data covering all readings, denoted by location, days, times etc. is disclosed to all affected area residents/land-owners - in advance of submission of the applicable YESAA application being made. In addition, we are opposed to building this Centre or any new Project builds on any First Nation owned/settlement land. This is a certain recipe for extremely high short and long-term financial costs (lease associated) that will ultimately be borne by rate-payers and the general tax-payer, and would make any future relocation of any builds (should that prove necessary or desirable) practically impossible. It would mean a 'locked-in' lease arrangement whereby the Energy Corporation would be essentially forced into accepting whatever 'terms' the applicable First Nation might stipulate for continued use of the land(s) in question, at renewal time. We are also concerned that as a direct result of proposed placement of builds on First Nation/settlement lands, that the applicable First Nation(s) might then propose to 'land-swap' with the Yukon Government. This would introduce an entirely new level of uncertainty and undoubtedly, resident/land-owner challenges, into the entire equation. For these reasons, we recommend that Yukon Energy discontinue any consideration of any builds (Power Centre or otherwise) on lands not owned/governed by the City of Whitehorse, or the Yukon Government. In our view, the only 'logical' and the least disruptive locations for placement of the North Power Centre is on proposed Site 1 (km 232 N. Klondike Highway, Yukon Government land) or proposed Site 5 (Waste Management Facility, City of Whitehorse land). Of these, Site 5 makes the most sense to us - it is an area already highly disturbed as a result of the landfill operation/expansion over time, and can be more readily monitored for site trespass or other problems than some other locations. Of course, the City will need to consider what this might mean for future limitations to expansion of the waste management facility itself, as well as to related traffic safety and other impacts. Please consider this a (joint) submission email on behalf of both my husband and myself, therefore representing the input of two separate individuals.
Thank you for the August 26 Open House. Unfortunately, I was unable to ask my question at the time: we are wondering whether the proposed new power centres will eliminate the use of diesel generators at the Whitehorse Rapids facility.
I am particularly concerned about South Power Centre options 9, 10, and 11 due to their proximity to residential neighbourhoods. I live in the Whitehorse Copper subdivision (Esker Dr.) and already hear noise from the nearby industrial area. Existing LNG and diesel generators have exceeded Health Canada noise guidelines, and although Yukon Energy has proposed mitigation measures, their effectiveness remains uncertain and will not be implemented until 2026. Situating facilities closer to Whitehorse Copper would worsen existing noise issues, increasing risks to health such as sleep disturbance and stress, and reducing quality of life. I am also concerned about an increase in industrial traffic through our residential neighbourhood. Overall, I'm disappointed that Yukon Energy is continuing to invest in diesel or LNG instead of more sustainable energy options. Should the Power Centres project go ahead, I urge Yukon Energy to carefully weigh the above

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listed factors in site selection, prioritizing the avoidance of residential impacts, proven noise mitigation strategies, and plans to manage traffic safety.
Thank you for the information. We live on the side of Boswell Crescent closest to the Whitehorse Rapids Generating Station. We, along with other residents on the street, remain concerned about the noise levels from the generators. Are there plans for noise mitigation at WRGS given the continued use of diesel generators?
Opposition to Development at Site #12 and #13 - Whitehorse Power Centre's Project To Whom It May Concern, I am writing to formally express my opposition to the proposed development of Sites #12 and #13 by Yukon Energy Corporation. These sites fall within an area that is designated as Rural Residential in the Whitehorse Official Community Plan (OCP). This designation reflects the community's long-term vision and expectations for land use in this area. The introduction of industrial-scale development in a location earmarked for residential use is not only inconsistent with the OCP, but it also undermines public trust in community planning processes and threatens the character of our neighborhoods. Additionally, both sites are located less than 700 meters from existing residential developments. This close proximity raises significant concerns about the well-being of current residents. The potential increase in noise, airborne particulate matter, and heavy truck traffic will negatively affect the quality of life in these communities. These impacts are especially concerning for families, seniors, and others who have made their homes here expecting a quiet, rural lifestyle. It is imperative that Yukon Energy carefully considers the long-term implications of siting energy infrastructure in areas not intended for industrial use, particularly when such decisions directly affect established residential neighborhoods. I urge Yukon Energy to seek alternative locations that align with community planning documents and pose fewer risks to residents. Thank you for your attention to this matter. I trust that Yukon Energy will prioritize community interests and environmental responsibility in its planning decisions.
I do not support the North Power Centre Options presented in Yukon Energy's plan to expand electricity production. The proposed locations North of Whitehorse for 30 MW of thermal energy generation will negatively impact residents of Hidden Valley and MacPherson subdivisions. As the generation of thermal energy will involve the burning of diesel or LNG with very large generators, residents whose homes are within proximity of the proposed generation sites will experience increased noise and air pollution. Thermal energy generators are very loud and the sound, particularly in winter, will travel down the entire valley (where Hidden Valley and MacPherson subdivisions are located) much the way current highway traffic noise does. Highway traffic noise is a minor issue as it is intermittent, but the constant rumble of a thermal energy generator would be awful. When gravel is crushed at nearby gravel pits on the Klondike Highway and the Alaska Highway, the sound is also considerable and disturbing, particularly when it runs late into the evening or through the night. The existing inversion effect and/or topography in the valley not only broadcasts and amplifies noise but also has the potential to concentrate air pollution. Air pollution (even from home heating appliances) tends to get socked in at the valley bottoms. Diesel or LNG generation, particularly during cold weather, could result in significantly increased air pollution collecting in the lowest lying areas where the Takhini River runs through these two subdivisions. Nobody wants fuel exhaust from a thermal energy plant pooling in around their house and being drawn into their home ventilation systems. Even small amounts that accumulate over a long period of time could have significant health risks, particularly to those residents who live near the valley bottom. If carcinogens present in the exhaust are deposited from the air into the soil, and we grow gardens in the soil, we will further increase our exposure to this pollution. Residents of Hidden Valley and MacPherson did not settle in this area with expectations of industrial level noise and pollution. They want to grow gardens and enjoy the outdoors. It feels unfair that this burden should be put upon them, when residents in all city subdivisions are not having to experience similar noise and air pollution increases. Our area was not designated as industrial—it is country residential—zoning which creates significant expectation of good air quality and quiet. If the intent of the zoning is not honoured, this will negatively impact property values and quality of life.

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Energy is currently generated all over the Yukon and very far away from permanent residential property. I'm not sure why the proposed locations have been located so close to permanent residences now, as the practice in the past has been to transmit energy from locations distant from residential areas, such as Aishihik, using renewable electricity generation technology. I have particular issue with site number 13 (TKC C51B) and site number 12 (TKC C5B) as they are greenfield (untouched wilderness) sites and would be located far away from main highway access but directly behind Hidden Valley and McPherson subdivisions. Sites such as these located away from major transport arteries would not be easy to access by road if a fire should occur either as a result of faulty generation equipment, lightening or human-caused fires. It does not make sense to put a major energy generation project away from essential road infrastructure that could quickly bring in equipment to create fire breaks that would protect people's homes if needed. Site number 13 (TKC C51B) is also closest to the Takhini River. Given the large amounts of fuel that will need to be transported and dispensed to this site, fuel spills could have significant impacts on the river and could travel into the ground water impacting local well water in residences at Hidden Valley and MacPherson subdivisions (the City does not provide residents with sewer or water services). If the well water is contaminated, water delivery will increase our living costs and impact our ability to protect our homes from wildfire, as running sprinklers would not be an option on a limited water supply. Site number 3 (Haeckel Hill Gravel Pit) is also a poor choice for a thermal energy generation plant. The location is close enough to the Hidden Valley and MacPherson Subdivisions that it will create significant noise and resulting discomfort for residents, as per the noise from gravel crushing that I mentioned earlier. I ask that you consider moving the proposed locations of the thermal energy generation plants much further away from Whitehorse country residential neighbourhoods (far enough away so that they can't be heard or the air pollution detected) and along the Alaska Highway. The generated electricity might need to be transmitted further to reach users in Whitehorse but that is a reasonable expectation given the significant noise pollution and environmental impacts diesel or LNG generation would have on nearby residential neighbourhoods. Power lines could run along the Alaska highway (rather than cutting through kilometres of forest) making them easier to access when repairs are necessary and any emergencies that occur at or near the sites (fire, fuel spills) would be easier for emergency response to access. If energy generation is going to increase in the future (as I'm sure it will with the increase in electric vehicle technology) expanding energy generation to meet additional energy needs at the proposed sites will further impact people living in their permanent residences in country residential areas. If you don't get permission to expand on the proposed sites then you'll end up building new thermal generation sites further away from residential neighbourhoods. Why not plan for longer term, sustained growth in terms of the electricity needs in Yukon by building the thermal generation sites far away from all permanent residences where they can be easily expanded if need be? Thank you for considering my feedback in your decision making process. I feel very strongly that the proposed locations for the thermal energy generation sites should be relocated to sites where they won't impact the health and quality of life of people in their permanent residences.
A number of constituents have asked me how long public comments are being accepted for on the YEC power centres project. The YESAB online registry previously indicated that comments were being accepted till September 2nd, but currently there is no date listed. YESAB's website says, "Project Stage – Comment Period on Project Description" Would you please let me know if there is currently a deadline for public comments – and if so, what the end date is currently?
Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed Yukon Energy plan to build a new substation and two power stations north and south of town. I am in favor of the proposed plan. I live in Riverdale and my family and I along with my neighbours and neighborhood have been negatively impacted by noise and air quality by the number of diesel generators at the Whitehorse Rapids station which has significantly increasing every year since 2020. The noise disturbs the peace and enjoyment of my property both inside my house and yard, as well as the trail system and the green space around my neighbourhood. The river acts as an amphitheater and my neighbours

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and I have recorded noise levels well beyond what is acceptable to human health. We could also often smell the diesel in our yard and around the millennium trail in the spring. Last year the generators ran for 9 months 24/7. It hugely impacted our wellbeing. I've very much concerned about another winter or more where the generators run 24/7 for 9 months. My hope is that these new power stations will relieve Riverdale of excessive noise and increased air pollution. It is not fair that the city's growth and the electrification of new builds is to the detriment of Riverdale residents. The proposed locations will not negatively affect densely populated neighbourhoods and the new generators will be quieter and more efficient than the ones at the rapids that are decades old. Looking forward to also hearing more about how YEC will mitigate the noise and air emissions in Riverdale as per their permit. Very much hoping that will happen as soon as possible! It should have been done sometime in the past two decades that Riverdale residents have voiced concerns about the emissions. It will be the main question that I will be posing to political candidates when they come to my door. Many thanks!
As a resident of Crestview, I am writing to express my concern about the proposed generator plants. The location of Crestview is such that we already have a lot of noise pollution from the Kulan area. Emissions aside, a generator plant in this location or at the waste management site would be really disruptive to our neighbourhood. Have there been any investigations into emissions or the sound pollution and the impact on local residents? This should be taken into consideration. Thank you,
Regarding the Yukon Energy Thermal Generation Site Selection, I am opposed two sites proposed: Whitehorse Landfill and Kulan Industrial Park. My family purchased our house in Crestview specifically for decreased sound pollution and air pollution; both of those proposed sites I mentioned would have significantly negative impacts on the sound and air pollution in Crestview, which is especially painful now that we have a 1.5 year old daughter and are planning for another soon. I am also concerned about the potential increased cost associated with land rental in those sites. I strongly urge city and council to chose sites other than Whitehorse Landfill and Kulan Industrial Park. Thank you,
Here are some comments regarding the Whitehorse Power Centres project: Sites 1 and 2 are located in pristine, undeveloped areas where noise and vibration from a thermal power plant would travel long distances, potentially disturbing wildlife and impacting the surrounding environment. Site 1 in particular is completely undeveloped and lies adjacent to sensitive wetlands that stretch for several kilometres. Developing a facility here would have a significant ecological footprint. It is still possible to see moose, bears, wolves, coyotes and other bigger animals along that stretch of highway north of Deep Creek (where sites 1 and 2 are) as there is no development in that area. Building a power plant in this wide valley would significantly disrupt these animals, likely driving them away from the area, especially given the topography. If this project must go ahead, it should be sited closer to already developed or industrial areas (ideally zoned for industrial development) to minimize environmental disruption and noise/air pollution issues with adjacent residents. In that context, the Whitehorse Waste Facility (Site 5) appears to be the most sensible option for a site in the North. It's already a developed site and is far better suited for this kind of infrastructure than untouched natural areas. Haeckel Hill gravel pit (Site 3) might be another option as it is in an area zoned for industrial development. That said, I want to express my overall opposition to this project as currently proposed, especially as a longer-term solution. After more than a decade of discussions about increasing energy needs, it's frustrating and disappointing to see a fossil fuel-based proposal moving forward instead of a serious investment in renewable energy. Why aren't we seeing more commitment to viable alternatives like pumped hydro storage, expanded battery systems or grid connection? You've mentioned the need for a solution that can buffer renewable energy shortages for up to two weeks, but the above mentioned options would help meet that need as well therefore reducing the amount of LNG/Diesel that need to be burnt. It's difficult to accept that, after all this time and in the face of the current climate crisis, we are still turning to

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thermal generation instead of building a more sustainable energy future. There is also concern that this direction will ultimately benefit mining companies operating in the North. By tying into an expanded fossil fuel-based grid, they avoid the responsibility of developing their own renewable energy solutions. Thanks,
Firstly, it is concerning that Yukon Energy is not looking into alternative renewable energy sources. Wind and solar are options that need to be explored. It is imperative that our society acknowledges that our addiction to fossil fuels is not healthy for us or the planet. Locations 1 & 2 are too far out from Whitehorse. Full stop! Location 3 seems to be the best of the other three options. 4 & 5 are too close to too many people. Location 9, 10 or 11 as location 7 & 8 also seem too close to people and potential future growth.
I am opposed to the City allowing the construction of a power station in an area that is designated as rural residential. We purchased our home with the understanding that the area would not be for any other type of construction. Any construction of this type should be only considered in an already designated industrial zone. Changing the zone to benefit a company profits at the expense of residents is wrong! I support the petition: Living in Hidden Valley/MacPherson, YT provides an opportunity to enjoy the tranquility and natural beauty of our surroundings. As a resident of this community, I am deeply concerned about the plans for the construction of a power center on parcels C-5B and C-51B (TKC Settlement Lands), which are currently zoned for Rural Residential according to the 2025 Official Community Plan of Whitehorse. These parcels are near Hidden Valley School, and local children, including mine, frequently use the adjacent green spaces for recreation. The construction of a power center poses significant risks to our community. The proposed location for this infrastructure fails to respect the area's zoning, which has been established to ensure a peaceful, rural lifestyle for Whitehorse residents. Introducing industrial activities will not only disrupt the quiet and serene environment we cherish, but it will also bring about increased noise pollution, the smell of exhaust fumes, and a substantial rise in heavy truck traffic passing through our neighborhoods. As residents who are deeply invested in preserving our community's quality of life, it is imperative to stand together in opposition to this development. The decision to erect a power center in an area designated for rural residential purposes reflects a broader issue of overlooking the zoning laws and neglecting the welfare of the current residents. It is crucial for the decision-makers at Yukon Energy Corporation and TKC First Nations to consider alternative sites that would suit such infrastructure without affecting residential zones.
Hi there, 1. Cogeneration. This project has ignored cogeneration, which is extremely short-sighted, when the territory's electrical demand peak aligns with the thermal demand peak. The economics of owned thermal are scarcely better than rented thermal. As a corporation representing Yukon residents, maximizing economic efficiency of the burned diesel should be paramount. The best opportunities are the existing fuel oil fired district energy system at Yukon College, and the extremely high fuel oil fired heat density of hospital road, lewes blvd, and 2nd Ave SE. At a minimum there should be emergency generators sized to the load of Yukon College and the hospital with comprehensive waste heat recovery. With over $1 Million in diesel consumption/year at the college, and likely over $ 2.5 Million on hospital road, this is a no-brainer. If you must soil a greenfield site such as Ibex Valley, it should mandatorily come with a pre-existing agreement to develop consumers for the waste heat, the most likely being greenhouses. Beyond Copper Ridge is also a potential target, although the lack of linear heat density in low/mid density residential areas hurts efficiency and economic performance. 2. Noise Pollution The most common concern you'll find in every proposed location is noise pollution. The permits for the project should require sound thresholds as a criteria to be permitted to operate. Not assurances or verbal commitments, or goals. Testing, financial penalties for non-compliance, and timelines for correction I know how institutional project management and especially management is. If meeting a threshold isn't required in order to

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be allowed to operate, it will inevitably end up underserved for time or budget reasons. I've been a resident of Ibex Valley for 13 years. We live on the highway, it's true, but pull the traffic data from Highways or CoW - in the evening and early morning, we get only a few vehicles an hour. If this project is built, this home I've built will hear these generators 24/7/365 for the rest of my life, and my childrens' thereafter. These generators being limited to 80dB rather than 110dB could be everything to me. Thank you for reading. Cogeneration. I honestly can't believe YEC isn't pushing it themselves...
Opposition to Development at Site #3,#12 and #13 To Whom It May Concern, I am writing to formally express my opposition to the proposed development of Sites #3,#12 and #13 by Yukon Energy Corporation. These sites fall within an area that is designated as Rural Residential in the Whitehorse Official Community Plan (OCP). This designation reflects the community's long-term vision and expectations for land use in this area. The introduction of industrial-scale development in a location earmarked for residential use is not only inconsistent with the OCP, but it also undermines public trust in community planning processes and threatens the character of our neighborhoods. Additionally, all sites are located less than 700 meters from existing residential developments. This close proximity raises significant concerns about the well-being of current residents. The potential increase in noise, airborne particulate matter, and heavy truck traffic will negatively affect the quality of life in these communities. These impacts are especially concerning for families, seniors, and others who have made their homes here expecting a quiet, rural lifestyle. It is imperative that Yukon Energy carefully considers the long-term implications of siting energy infrastructure in areas not intended for industrial use, particularly when such decisions directly affect established residential neighborhoods. I urge Yukon Energy to seek alternative locations that align with community planning documents and pose fewer risks to residents. Thank you for your attention to this matter. I trust that Yukon Energy will prioritize community interests and environmental responsibility in its planning decisions. Sincerely,
Opposition to Development at Site #3, #12 and #13 To Whom It May Concern, I am writing to formally express my opposition to the proposed development of Sites #3, #12 and #13 by Yukon Energy Corporation. These sites fall within an area that is designated as Rural Residential in the Whitehorse Official Community Plan (OCP). This designation reflects the community's long-term vision and expectations for land use in this area. The introduction of industrial-scale development in a location earmarked for residential use is not only inconsistent with the OCP, but it also undermines public trust in community planning processes and threatens the character of our neighborhoods. Additionally, all sites are located less than 700 meters from existing residential developments. This close proximity raises significant concerns about the well-being of current residents. The potential increase in noise, airborne particulate matter, and heavy truck traffic will negatively affect the quality of life in these communities. These impacts are especially concerning for families, seniors, and others who have made their homes here expecting a quiet, rural lifestyle. It is imperative that Yukon Energy carefully considers the long-term implications of siting energy infrastructure in areas not intended for industrial use, particularly when such decisions directly affect established residential neighborhoods. I urge Yukon Energy to seek alternative locations that align with community planning documents and pose fewer risks to residents. Thank you for your attention to this matter. I trust that Yukon Energy will prioritize community interests and environmental responsibility in its planning decisions.
To Whom It May Concern: I am writing as a resident of the Ibex Valley, located approximately two kilometres from the Haeckel Hill gravel pit, to formally express my strong opposition to the proposed development of a power generation facility at either the gravel pit or the MacPherson subdivision.

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While I acknowledge the growing demand for electricity in Whitehorse, the selection of these specific sites is deeply concerning due to their proximity to established residential neighbourhoods and community infrastructure. My primary concerns are as follows: 1. Community Impact and Noise Pollution: The Ibex Valley is a quiet, residential area prized for its natural environment. The introduction of an industrial facility would generate significant noise pollution during both construction and long-term operation, severely degrading the quality of life for residents. This is particularly critical given the proximity of an elementary school where outdoor learning is a regular component of the curriculum. The disruption to this educational environment is an unacceptable risk. 2. Infrastructure and Property Values: The local road network already experiences considerable traffic congestion. The addition of heavy construction and operational traffic would place an unsustainable strain on our infrastructure. Furthermore, the development of industrial energy infrastructure in a residential zone will negatively impact property values, jeopardizing the financial security of homeowners in the area. 3. Environmental and Strategic Misalignment: Proceeding with a new fossil fuel-based facility, whether LNG or diesel, is a regressive step that is inconsistent with Yukon's and Canada's climate action commitments. The logistical challenges and inherent risks of trucking fuel to the North are well-documented. Instead of investing in last-generation technology, we should be prioritizing sustainable and climate-friendly energy solutions. I urge you to explore forward-thinking, non-emitting energy sources, such as Small Modular Reactors (SMRs). The recent federal approval for an SMR project in Clarington, Ontario, sets a precedent for this type of clean energy infrastructure in Canada. The Yukon is fortunate to have vast areas of undeveloped land. Siting a power plant in the middle of a residential community, immediately adjacent to a school, is an unnecessary and poorly considered choice. Should the decision be made to proceed with a conventional fuel plant, I implore you to select a location far from any community to minimize social and environmental impacts. Thank you for your time and consideration of these serious concerns. Sincerely,
I worked at one time as a Superintendent of a large diesel plant and then Area Superintendent of many diesel plants. I do not see a reason why the Yukon Power project wants to build a large diesel/gas plant within the city limits. It can be built anywhere, not near residential areas or on agricultural land.
To Whom It May Concern, I am writing to express my strong opposition to the proposed development of Sites #12 and #13 by Yukon Energy Corporation. These sites are designated as Rural Residential in the Whitehorse Official Community Plan (OCP). This designation reflects the long-term vision of our community and the expectations of residents who chose to live in this area. Allowing industrial-scale development here would not only contradict the OCP but also undermine confidence in community planning processes and compromise the integrity of our neighborhoods. Both proposed sites are located less than 700 meters from existing residential areas. Such close proximity to homes raises serious concerns about the impacts on residents' well-being. Increased noise, dust and particulate matter, and heavy truck traffic would disrupt daily life, reduce safety, and diminish the quiet, rural character that families, seniors, and long-time residents value. These are not impacts that can be easily mitigated—they fundamentally alter the nature of our community. Yukon Energy has a responsibility to ensure that energy infrastructure is developed in locations that are appropriate, sustainable, and consistent with community planning. Siting industrial projects in areas not intended for such use sets a harmful precedent and disregards the very plans that guide balanced and responsible development. I urge Yukon Energy to withdraw its consideration of Sites #12 and #13 and instead pursue alternative locations that align with the OCP and respect the rights and expectations of residents. Thank you for your attention to this matter. I trust Yukon Energy will recognize the importance of protecting established neighborhoods and maintaining public confidence in responsible, community-driven planning.

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Bonjour, I am writing to express my strong opposition to the consideration of sites NEW 12 (TKC C-5B), Haeckel Hill Gravel Pit, and NEW 13 (TKC C-51B) as potential locations for thermal generation facilities within the Whitehorse Power Centres Project. After reviewing the available information, I would like to share several concerns, along with concrete requirements that I would wish to see should the project move forward. Regarding risks to citizens, these sites will increase emissions of particulates and nitrogen oxides. In winter, poor atmospheric dispersion could worsen respiratory conditions, affecting vulnerable groups such as children and seniors or individuals living with lung conditions. In summer, and under windier conditions, one could presume these emissions could travel far beyond the directly impacted surrounding areas. Where will the exhaust particulate travel to in winter? Could it affect visibility on the highway? In the northern and arctic climate, the physical environment tends to amplify disturbance from thermal generators. Cold air temperature inversions trap sound close to the ground; frozen ground and snow cover reflect low-frequency vibration rather than absorbing it; and our sparse vegetation provides fewer natural buffers. Yukon Energy's own documentation recognizes that noise propagation is affected by temperature and terrain. As a result, even when regulatory limits for dB(A) are met, low-frequency rumble (below ~300 Hz) and vibration may still be perceptible over greater distances, particularly at night, with higher risk of interfering with sleep, concentration and quality of life for local residents. Noise propagation goes against the general wish of many residents who chose to establish themselves outside of city limits for "the peace and quiet." Two other risks the project imposes to residents pertain to increased traffic. During the construction phase, heavy equipment and truck movements can increase dust, vibration, and collision risks for wildlife and humans. During the operational use, doesn't regular tanker truck traffic increase accident risk, wear on local roads, and increase GHG emissions? This, in an area where the highway is single laned, potentially forcing the closure of the main tourism route each time an important incident occurs, notwithstanding the cumulative effects of more frequent highway closures for residents. Regarding risks to the environment, these proposed sites are located in sensitive natural areas. Construction, traffic, noise, and soil disturbance could cause harm to ecosystems, wildlife habitats, and water resources; especially considering the densely used wildlife corridor allowing animals to travel between the higher regions and the Takhini river. Diesel and LNG facilities handle large volumes of fuel. Accidental spills can contaminate groundwater, soil, and nearby waterways. Construction and operation may also increase sediment or pollutants entering streams, which lead directly into the Takhini River. I presume that de-icing chemicals and lubricants also must be used in this climate, thus adding contamination risks. Beyond humans, low-frequency rumble can disrupt all animals sensitive to vibration. Should Yukon Energy proceed with any of these thermal generation facilities in Ibex Valley, I would expect binding requirements to be held accountable to. These requirements should consider, but not be limited to : • Strict Emissions Caps : projection models for annual GHG emissions should be made public and should not exceed a set limit aligned with Yukon's 2030 climate goals. Yearly data should then be shared annually. • Installation of real-time air quality monitoring stations near chosen sites, to ensure mandatory thresholds for particulates and NOx are met, and automatic mitigation measures triggered when thresholds are exceeded. • Maximum annual operating hours for thermal plants to guarantee they remain backup resources only and a public disclosure of monthly operating hours and fuel consumption. • Population Health Assessment and Support; Yukon Energy should assess flora and fauna health assessment on a regular schedule, and fund population health supports in the area. • Renewable Energy Offsets; for every MWh produced by thermal generation, Yukon Energy should commit to adding a measurable equivalent in new renewable generation or storage capacity within a defined timeline. • Cost Transparency; full disclosure of projected and actual capital and operating costs, including fuel supply contracts, and an annual public review of whether thermal reliance remains justified, and which steps Yukon Energy is taking to decrease such reliance, in relation to the commitment to renewable energy offsets. I also wish to highlight the contradiction of addressing today's grid shortfalls with a project that will take at least five years to come online and that depends on imported LNG and diesel. Such an approach not only undermines Yukon's climate commitments, but also exposes the territory to volatile fuel prices, delivery interruptions, and supply chain risks—particularly acute in winter. Committing to 20–30 years of new fossil-fuel infrastructure creates a high risk of stranded assets as global and territorial climate policies tighten. Moreover, these sites

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cannot be viewed in isolation: when combined with mining projects, new roads, and other industrial development, they contribute to cumulative environmental stress and heightened impacts on nearby communities. For these reasons, I strongly urge Yukon Energy to reject TKC C-5B, Haeckel Hill Gravel Pit, and TKC C-51B as unsuitable sites for the Whitehorse Power Centres project. At a minimum, no project should proceed without measurable, enforceable, and transparent safeguards such as those listed above. Merci for your consideration,
For the proposed South Power Centre locations, the old Whitehorse Copper mine-mill site the best choice regarding noise, air quality and previous land disturbance. If they use LNG fuel generators like the existing units, then noise and air pollution shouldn't be issues.
Hello, My name is [redacted], and my wife and I live near Deep Creek. If you check the map, you will see us as Lot [redacted]. We have lived here for nearly 40 years at the same location, off grid. The unfeasibility of hooking up to the grid is due to our separate location with the huge expense attached. We have managed quite nicely with our own independent set up. I have been following the news about the projected power centres, which are obviously necessary to the future of Whitehorse and its power needs. However, I was alarmed to see that one of the projected North of Whitehorse locations is essentially the gravel pit area a mile or so past our place, on the edge of the Taan Kwachan territory a little ways north of us. We would definitely be by far the closest property affected by this, so I felt the need to at least put my two cents worth in here. My obvious concern is for noise pollution levels. It is very quiet and peaceful in this area, especially where we are, and is a rich wildlife corridor on top of that. Brad Cathers was here last night on his pre-election rounds. We have known Brad for many years, and have a lot of respect for him, as do all of his constituents in the Lebarge area and beyond. He enlightened us with more information about this whole subject....that there are indeed other feasible areas to build power centres, including the Whitehorse Landfill area, Kulan industrial area, plus others. I would personally think that new power centres should be contained within city limits, with the least impact to residents obviously. Whitehorse has a very large city limit area, and there are no doubt many other suitable potential locations. I know the time for public input is coming to an end, hence this e-mail, which I am submitting on behalf of my wife [redacted] and myself. My last comment, and I could go on for a lot longer, is that with regard to the potential site just to the north of us, it would represent a very ugly and intrusive development, and be very detrimental to quality of life for a considerable distance from it. Thanks for reading this.
I wanted to send a quick update on the petition that the Hidden Valley and MacPherson residents have started regarding site 12 and 13. As of this morning, we have 62 signatures objecting to the development of these sites for you project. I will continue to update you regarding the progress of this petition and we have plans to have it accepted to the Territorial Legislature during the next sitting. Further to this, I have spoken with Whitehorse City Council regarding the zoning on the sites and the public process that would be required to amend this zoning to accommodate your project. The councilor that I spoke with echos our concerns regarding heavy industry being constructed in a residential zone. We have plans to present to City Council should these sites be selected for further review.
I am a resident of MacPherson subdivision and am against site 12 and 13. This area is zoned as residential and I have signed the petition.
Hello, I am a consumer of energy, and grateful for the systems we have in place in our beautiful Yukon to provide us with electricity. Our population is growing steadily, our infrastructure is dated, and the demand for clean energy is rising with the emphasis on electric heat and electric vehicles. I see in your long term plans renewable energy is

Comment/Question
the hope. Until then, fossil fuels it is. I live in MacPherson subdivision and see that you added 2 new proposed sites for thermal station development which are very close to our subdivision, TKC C-5B and TKC C-51B. This is very concerning, and I am against the selection of these sites for fossil fuel thermal station development. Other sites are farther away from residential areas, and would be less intrusive for a community. Thank you for taking the time to consider my feedback.
I write as a long-term resident of the Deep Creek area. I fear that the following questions and comments may seem somewhat unfocused, as I have very little information about the proposed power centers. I hope these matters will be part of the discussion before YESAB. 1) Scope It is my understanding that this project would increase the capacity of the Whitehorse grid by about thirty percent. Is this correct? Is there published data that demonstrates the need for such a major expansion? By how much would the Whitehorse grid's consumption of diesel or LNG be increased? How much of this fuel would be stored on site? How often would fuel trucks arrive at the site? How many staff would work at the site and during what hours? What would the overall footprint of the development be, including access road and all associated disturbances? 2) Location The sites that are of concern to me are the most northerly sites between Deep Creek and Fox Lake. What is the rationale for these sites which are well outside Whitehorse city limits and would require transmission back to Whitehorse, as well as much going and coming of Whitehorse-based staff. They would, after all, mean the development of more or less pristine areas, habitat for bears and other hard-pressed species, as opposed to adding development in an already developed area such as those nearer the city. 3) Noise and light pollution Noise and light pollution are the most personal impacts the two northern sites would have on the residents of the area. The baseline in this region is total silence. Highway traffic and passing aircraft provide transient noise, but they pass very quickly and are rare on winter nights. A large generator running 24/7, especially in winter, would be a very significant, perhaps intolerable, change to our quality of life. Likewise, almost total freedom from artificial light is a characteristic of our nights - witness the frequent tourists who come for the northern lights. It is hard to imagine that such a massive installation would not be well lit and invasive. 4) Duration The proposal mentions the possibility of the new generator becoming unnecessary in the future and thus being sold. There is no explanation of how this might come about and YESAB notes there is no decommissioning plan. How likely is it that a plant of this size would be decommissioned within ten, twenty, thirty or forty years? 5) Government policy The Yukon government has suspended its support for grid-tied personal solar systems, no doubt upon advice from Yukon Energy. The Whitehorse Power Centers project would clearly take the pressure off Yukon Energy to press ahead with preparing their system to accept solar and wind inputs, as well as cooperation with Atlin and the B.C. grid connection. How should we attempt to square this development with Yukon Energy's commitment to "Our Green Future"? I look forward to participating in this process as it develops.
Please confirm receipt of this email. To whom it may concern, I previously submitted comments regarding this project on September 4th but did not receive confirmation of receipt. As I would like to add a few points, I am resubmitting my comments here and copying my Member of Parliament, Brad Cathers, for awareness. I would like to add to my previous comments that I live in close proximity to Site 1. Over 13 years ago, we made a deliberate choice to move this far out of town in order to embrace a rural lifestyle and enjoy the peace and solitude of the wilderness, in an area with minimal human impact. We invested both financially and physically in developing our dream property here, with the clear intention of living in harmony with the natural environment. The proposed thermal power plant would significantly alter the character of the area we moved here to enjoy. We live downwind of the proposed site, and would likely be affected by both air and noise pollution on a regular

Comment/Question
basis. Additionally, I maintain a dog team, and the powerline corridor near the proposed location is part of my main trail network for training and recreational use. This area offers a sense of solitude and connection to the wilderness that would be incompatible with industrial development of this kind. Here are my previous comments (submitted Sept 4th) regarding the Whitehorse Power Centres project: Sites 1 and 2 are located in pristine, undeveloped areas where noise and vibration from a thermal power plant would travel long distances, potentially disturbing wildlife and impacting the surrounding environment. Site 1 in particular is completely undeveloped and lies adjacent to sensitive wetlands that stretch for several kilometres. Developing a facility here would have a significant ecological footprint. It is still possible to see moose, bears, wolves, coyotes and other bigger animals along that stretch of highway north of Deep Creek (where sites 1 and 2 are) as there is no development in that area. Building a power plant in this wide valley would significantly disrupt these animals, likely driving them away from the area, especially given the topography. If this project must go ahead, it should be sited closer to already developed or industrial areas (ideally zoned for industrial development) to minimize environmental disruption and noise/air pollution issues with adjacent residents. In that context, the Whitehorse Waste Facility (Site 5) appears to be the most sensible option for a site in the North. It's already a developed site and is far better suited for this kind of infrastructure than untouched natural areas. Haeckel Hill gravel pit (Site 3) might be another option as it is in an area zoned for industrial development. That said, I want to express my overall opposition to this project as currently proposed, especially as a longer-term solution. After more than a decade of discussions about increasing energy needs, it's frustrating and disappointing to see a fossil fuel-based proposal moving forward instead of a serious investment in renewable energy. Why aren't we seeing more commitment to viable alternatives like pumped hydro storage, expanded battery systems or grid connection? You've mentioned the need for a solution that can buffer renewable energy shortages for up to two weeks, but the above mentioned options would help meet that need as well therefore reducing the amount of LNG/Diesel that need to be burnt. It's difficult to accept that, after all this time and in the face of the current climate crisis, we are still turning to thermal generation instead of building a more sustainable energy future. There is also concern that this direction will ultimately benefit mining companies operating in the North. By tying into an expanded fossil fuel-based grid, they avoid the responsibility of developing their own renewable energy solutions.
Thank you for reaching out for input regarding the Yukon energy Whitehorse power centres project. To be honest, I cannot believe that in this day and age, we are investing so deeply in more dependence on fossil fuels. As much as resilience of the power grid is being argued as the reason of champion this form of energy, investment in it, like any infrastructure we create, lays down the footprint for generations to come. If there is any place I do not want my purchasing electricity to go to, it is the further entrenchment in an unsustainable, unhealthy, climate impacting form of energy production. Now is the time to be investing in the resilience of energy sources, which capitalize on the energy which is streaming down on this earth every day, and will be doing so for as long as the sun is shining. Whether it is Hydro, solar, wind, these are all energy forms on earth that we must take advantage of, instead of depending on an industry extracting the accumulated energy captured by hundreds of millions of years of life, and releasing the carbon sequestered from that life into the atmosphere in the time span of a single human lifetime. The hubris of humanity to continue to impact the Earth so extremely, leaving the consequences to future human generations, not to mention all lifeforms, extraordinary and unsustainable. Grade two math illustrates the suspension of logic if we continue to release carbon into the atmosphere in a single lifetime, which took millions upon millions of years to accumulate. Prior to the 80s we may have been innocent, (though I understand the impacts of releasing the accumulated carbon into the atmosphere has been pondered since the 19th century), in the 21st century there are no options but to shift the paradigm, use our intelligence, evolve, set the stage for future generations. This means investing our hard earned dollars into the future, not the past. That ATCO is a natural gas company, strikes me as a conflict of interest when energy infrastructure supports their business interests versus the public interests of a public utility. Even if short-

Comment/Question
term renewable energy production and storage facilities are more expensive, in the long run the savings are infinite and priceless. And those savings are not only measured in dollars, which has to be reflected in our accounting. Think about future generations. They live with our actions today.
Please accept this letter of concern for the proposed sites for the generators on the north klondike highway at km 232 as well as near Deep Creek.
Please see my attached letter on behalf of constituents.
To Whom It May Concern, Please accept this submission in opposition to two of the sites being considered by Yukon Energy Corporation for the North Centre generator facility. Our family lives near the south end of Fox Lake and our home is next to Fox Creek. We own and operate a wilderness tourism business and the peace and quiet of the area is important not only to our family, but to our clients as well. It is also a very important part of the product we have to offer to our wilderness tour clients. We offer horseback riding, dog mushing and accommodations for guests at our ranch. When tourism operators like us are trying to attract guests to come to the Yukon (instead of, for example, choosing another horse trip operator closer to urban areas in Canada and the United States), one of the most important things that makes the Yukon stand out is the peace and quiet we can offer our guests. If Yukon Energy proceeds with developing one of the sites on the North Klondike highway, the noise from those generators will absolutely have a negative impact on our business. This will include noise impacting our reach and guest cabins, as well as the quality of horse riding and dog mushing trips on the trails through the area- some of which are even closer to the proposed sites than our home property. The site at km 232 on the North Klondike highway would be especially bad, and have the most serious noise impact on our tourism business due to its close proximity to the trails we use and our home and ranch. The other site, TKC R-5B Deep Creek, would also have a serious detrimental effect on our tourism business. Our family business, [redacted], was established in the spring of 2000 and has been taking people from all over the world out on pack trips and trail rides ever since. Our headquarters are nestled in the trees at the south end of Fox Lake. Fox Creek quietly flows through the middle of the ranch from the lake. Since development by the Whitehorse Landfill is an option, we encourage you to focus on that option instead, or perhaps the one in the Kulan industrial area. Please recognize that we have spent years, money and effort to develop a tourism business that wasn't in the middle of an industrial area or beside large generators. We are also raising our children here, and we hope that they will be able to enjoy our home and continue the family business for many years. We hope they will not have to have fossil fuel powered generators in the neighborhood spoil that dream. Thank you for your time.
As I understand today is the final day for accepting public input regarding this project, I would like to provide an update on the petition requesting the removal of Sites 12 and 13 from further consideration. At the time of writing, the petition has garnered 69 signatures, representing a substantial portion of the adult population of MacPherson and Hidden Valley. I believe this level of support warrants the removal of these sites from further consideration. Thank you for your attention to this matter. Kind regards,

Appendix B: Phase One - Online Input Form Comments and Questions

The following comments have been provided exactly as written. Only information shared that made comments identifiable to a specific person or place, or offensive comments, have been redacted.

Comment
Thank you for involving the public in this. As a resident of Riverdale who has been very negatively affected by the constant noise (AND low frequencies produced) of the current generators, I ask that Yukon Energy prioritizes Yukoners' desire for a quiet wilderness existence when selecting the final locations. This would look like 1) ensuring that the device infrastructure has beyond "adequate" sound barriers and 2) the devices are constructed away from residences and frequently used trail systems and that sound studies include all types of frequency disturbances. Thank you.
I'd like to ask that you take proximity to any houses into account when deciding where the stations go. I own my home in Riverdale and had a horrible Fall->Spring due to the generators. Even in the furthest away part of Riverdale, the low frequencies travelled through walls into my home, sometimes causing sleeplessness. It's not about the decibels, but the frequency. Also I work from home, so there's no escape for me. So I'm hoping these plans will also mean that the generators near Riverdale will no longer be in use eventually. Thank you.
I strongly urge you not to consider Kulan or the waste management facility as diesel gen sites. On cold days under typical south winds, the smell of exhaust from all the oil burning shops in Kulan already permeates the air in Crestview. Diesel gens would only add to the existing local air pollution while contributing noise as well.
Will the options other than those on FN land have lease costs? I suspect that they would cost less, which should be a consideration.
How will the proposed bc/Yukon power connection fit these planning assumptions?
With so many of us dependent on electric heat and other appliances, I think that maintaining a resilient, robust, and redundant thermal powered energy system should be Yukon Energy's Number One task. Solar panels in the North can't be depended on to do the job.
I oppose this project at Haeckle Hill pit. I live less than a kilometer away (as the crow flies) from the pit.
It mentions the upgrades will provide the stability required to connect more solar and wind energy but then no mention anywhere else about plans to actually increase these types of energy generation projects. Instead, I note that the new power centres will be diesel and/ or LNG. In the current climate crisis with evidence of climate change being especially noted to be impacting the north what is the government and Yukon Energy's plan to get off fossil fuels here in Yukon?
I am strongly opposed to any non-renewable project. Yukon Energy must pursue renewable energy as a priority, and it has not done so. 2025's fire season has been one of the worst on record (of all recorded time), and Yukon Energy is now proposing to install further fossil fuel plants, fuelling this growing catastrophe. The technology to avoid worsening climate change is available, and it must be adopted instead. It is abhorrent that alternatives are not being implemented. Shame on you,
Thank you for receiving feedback on Yukon Energy's plan to build two new thermal (diesel or LNG) power centres and one new substation in the Whitehorse area. It is clear that Whitehorse needs more electricity generation and I'm glad that you're thinking ahead. However, your plan to use diesel or LNG as fuel for these centres seems to be retrogressive rather than aligned with Yukoners' values and priorities. As I live in a community which is feeling the impact of climate change, I cannot support using diesel or LNG to generate electricity - particularly when alternatives such as wind or solar are available.

Comment
There is great enthusiasm in the Yukon for solar-powered electricity generation and several houses in our neighbourhood installed solar panels on their roofs. As I remember, though, Yukon Energy was behind the territory's cancellation of a programme which subsidized installing solar panels on homes. Now you are proposing to use fossil fuels to meet the need for electricity. This seems very suspicious to me; are there representatives of fossil fuel corporations lobbying Yukon Energy, or even perhaps standing on your board of directors? Rather than building diesel- or LNG-fueled power generation centres, Yukon Energy would be better advised to restore the subsidy for installing solar panels and to explore the possibilities of building large-scale solar or wind energy generation projects in the area. In summary, then, building new infrastructure for the use of fossil fuels shows an outdated approach to energy generation in the territory. I object to this plan and would prefer to see Yukon Energy move towards sustainable alternatives such as solar- or wind-power electricity generation. If you follow the schedule you propose, the Whitehorse area could have sustainably-generated electricity within a few years.
Given the tight time lines and the disturbances in all supply chains due to President Trump "policies" have you pre-ordered any generation equipment> equipment
If the rates go up 30% does Atco Electric get to add their 12% on top of that?
Hi Could you not install the plant at Haekel Hill/Fish lake road, Whitehorse Landfill, Kulan industrial sites. Too Close to Crestview and PC.
As a resident of Crestview I am totally opposed to the North Power Options at 4. Kwanlin Dün First Nation (KDFN) Kulan* 5. Waste Management Facility These would both impact Crestview with noise and air pollution; but the Kulan site would be especially impactful. We can already hear industrial operations taking place at Kulan; and a thermal power plant in this location would destroy quality of life in Crestview. I have heard the noise from the diesel generators in Riverdale and it is totally unacceptable in a residential area.
Not near Crestview. Heckle Gravel Pit would be better. Already has the windmills.
I am concerned about building 2 new power centres using diesel or LNG. I do not support using fossil fuels for this purpose. We have small rural communities like Beaver Creek and Old Crow using solar power to replace diesel. Diesel is such stinky CO2. This April there was a man parked beside me, sitting in his truck idling his diesel fumes all over the parking lot. I knocked on his window and asked if he realized that he was smelling up the whole parking lot with his fumes and he didn't reply. You would think that by 2040 we would have better options than fossil fuels to supply our electricity. Water, solar wind Geothermal is what we should be trying to use and anything else that I don't know about that would lead to not burning off fossil fuels. I've lived in the Yukon over 50 years and I don't see that people in the Yukon are making much of a sacrifice or getting on the bandwagon with reducing global warming. There are way too many big trucks that are being used just to drive to the grocery store and we don't have a place that checks emissions so a lot of these old decrepit vehicles that people drive in the Yukon are admitting CO2 and contributing to global warming. I think you've overstepped in your proposal that instead of asking us where these Power Centres should be located, you should be asking us if this is what we should be doing, and I am totally against it. Yukon Energy and Atco Electric will likely have just as many blackouts, but I'd rather have blackouts than contributing to global warming. Not sure if you realize how fast the Arctic is is warming? Old Crow this summer had temperatures of above 30° and at times much warmer temperatures in the summer, than in Whitehorse, maybe that's why they took the lead and went for the solar power, for their community. Can you try and think outside the box? Think of global warming and think of peoples power bills at the same time? Please start over and properly consult on global warming alternatives to fossil fuels power projects.
Please reconsider your proposed energy site at the kulan industrial area. This will create noise and exhaust pollution for the residents of crestview and brookside. This is not an acceptable location when there are so many other places to put the generators that aren't right next to a subdivision.
I am a concerned Crestview resident writing to ask you to reconsider options 3, 4 and 5 as any of them would decrease air quality and quality of life in our subdivision. Please build the new stations further away from our

Comment
beautiful, quiet residential subdivision. The Kulan Industrial site would have a particularly detrimental effect on our subdivision as we would definitely hear it and it would increase exhaust emissions blowing through Crestview on the prevailing south wind. I am also curious as to why Yukon Energy is determined to increase our power grid using fossil fuels instead of nuclear or renewable energy. Whitehorse is an excellent candidate for a small modular reactor, which would provide enough electricity to power our whole city without relying on fossil fuels, which contribute to climate change and leaves us reliant on a diminishing resource that is often sourced internationally and must be trucked up to the Yukon continually.
Please don't put this project in the crestview neighborhood. We just moved to Whitehorse and we are really looking forward to joining such a vibrant and friendly community. There's a lot of concern about this, causing noise and air pollution, thereby reducing our quality of life in the neighborhood. It would be a huge shame to tarnish this thriving community of people who enjoy the peace and beauty of our natural environment surrounding our homes. We hope you will consider not putting this project in our community. It would greatly affect are happiness that we started to feel in our new home. Thank you
I live in Wolf Creek north. Can we check the compass bearing between the proposed site for the generator and our property? From there I'd like to check wind directions on average. If the wind typically blows towards our property along the line of sight, then I have a real reason for concern, particularly if the choice of fuel is diesel if I can estimate the approximate line of site distance between our property and the proposed generator site, it would help me Determine what the effects might be.
As a resident of Crestview, I am concerned about the possibility of the diesel generation site being located in Kulan or the waste management facility. I am concerned about air pollution and sound.
I am very concerned about noise from these power centres. I am further concerned by the lack of information provided on this website and in the mailer that went out about what mitigations are in place to deal with noise pollution. We moved to Porter Creek a few years ago and while we were searching for a place to buy, we looked at a house on Canyon Crescent south of downtown. We could easily hear the generators that were located at the Yukon Energy offices by the dam. That was a major factor in not purchasing that home. With the proposed North Centre including sites at the landfill and Kulan, this is quite close to our home on Ponderosa Drive. My question is what mitigation measures are being put in place to ensure that noise pollution is at a level that sound will not travel into Porter Creek neighbourhoods? Also, my question is why are all of these sites so close to town? Why couldn't sites be located much further away from town (e.g. 40-50km) so that any noise would not impact nearly as many people. Or locate them at the Aishihik facility even though there would be a slightly higher cost of transporting fuel to those sites.
I am surprised and deeply concerned by the proposal to site a North Power Centre in the Kulan Industrial Area. This site is very close to residential homes in Porter Creek and Crestview, and those in the Benchmark and Brookside developments are immediately downwind given the prevailing wind direction. Can Yukon Energy guarantee that there will not be noise and/or emission concerns at those downwind residential areas? At no other site are there multiple residential areas in such close proximity, and this screams of discrimination against lower-income Whitehorse residents that the utility may view as less likely to raise a public outcry over the siting decision. All of the other three northern siting options impact significantly fewer residents. As a resident in the northern sector of Whitehorse, I think Yukon Energy needs to justify why up to 4x more capacity will be developed north of the city instead of equal-sized facilities both north and south. These power centres may affect home prices, and cynically it seems like the utility is minimizing development close to high-value country residential properties (mostly south of city centre), at the expense of northern landowners.
I represent the Crestview Community Association. The news of additional diesel generators was disappointing. Our community opposes a diesel power centre anywhere in city limits, but specifically we will be opposing one at Kulan and the Waste Management Facility, due to prevailing winds carrying exhaust into our neighbourhood and likelihood of localized noise. Though we generally wish to see a more sustainable and long-term solution to burning more fossil fuels, having a station further outside of town where there is much lower population density appears favourable to one in proximity of a larger subdivision such as Crestview/Porter Creek. Overall, we understand the need for an immediate solution to the impending energy shortfall; however, we

Comment
implore you to look for sustainable and clean solutions on a faster timeframe than 2040, to look for solutions that are not merely "bandaid", and we reiterate our opposition to diesel generation within the city limits. Please keep us informed of opportunities to engage on this at the email noted above.
Way to close to Crestview and potential to impact daily well being of residents. I do not support building it near residential areas such as Crestview.
Thanks for the opportunity to provide comments and input on the Whitehorse Power Centres project. My comments are in two parts: (i) how this Project fits within the general context of electrification as a response to reducing greenhouse gas emissions; (ii) specific details on evaluation of sites for this Project. Electrification and Greenhouse Gas Emissions The Whitehorse Power Centres Project (WPCP) is part of Chapter 1 in YEC's Road Map to 2050, and needs also to be reviewed in relation to Yukon Government's overall plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through electrification ("Our Clean Future" 2020). In these contexts, I find it very distressing that WPCP diverts so much of YEC's resources and person-power in 2024 through 2027 into developing new sources of electricity based on burning fossil fuels. This locks Yukon into electrification that progressively increases Yukon's greenhouse gas emissions over the next five or more years, further undermining Our Clean Future's interim goal of reducing Yukon's emissions by 30% of 2010 levels by 2030. Also the WPCP could produce greenhouse gases for a lifespan of up to 60 years (a lifespan publicly referred to at the Whitehorse public information event), and, having invested in the Power Centres, YEC will be incentivized to use them for their full life span. Consequently, the notion of Yukon achieving net zero emissions by 2050 ("Our Clean Future") is effectively out of reach. YEC's Road Map to 2050 does state the need and intention to increase supplies of "renewable" energy. This is good. However, the metaphor of a "road map" with successive, chronologically aligned chapters, is a poor one because it pushes the emphasis on renewables far into the future (Chapter 2) whereas it should be in the present (which is the definition of "modern"). In fact, the emphasis on renewables should also be well in the past and continuing now: "Our Clean Future" made that clear. The metaphor YEC needs to embrace is one of travelling down a set of roads (grid upgrades; modernization; renewable supplies; demand reduction and management) concurrently; none is completed even by 2050. It seems that the set of issues facing YEC (and laid out in the Road Map) are swamping YEC's capacity, such that the biggest priority (reducing greenhouse gas emissions) is put on the back burner, while more expedient electrification with fossil fuels takes most of the attention. This may not be a problem of YEC's making alone. The Yukon Government and the Yukon Development Corporation have lacked a sufficient understanding of the gravity of the energy supply issue and the climate change crisis. They have failed to mobilize the massive amounts of capital and person-power required for this crisis, capital that should be diverted from other government programs that are not such a high priority. Whitehorse Power Centres Project Sites My main concerns with evaluating the suitability of sites are: minimizing noise pollution for residential areas; minimizing site specific risks; minimizing risks with site access; minimizing loss of forest cover. Noise pollution would be such a large and unfair imposition for those residing within the noise footprint of a site that this criterion needs to be taken very seriously in the process of reducing the potential sites down to 4. I think it should act more as a criterion with an absolute threshold (a necessary condition) affecting choice more so than just one among various criteria ranked in relative terms. It may not be possible to do the detailed simulation modelling for all sites (compared to just the final 4 as currently proposed), but some serious estimation of risk needs to occur in whittling the number down to 4. Site specific risks include probability of encroachment by wildfire, probability of permafrost melt (some potential with the northern sites), and probability of flooding. Perhaps wildfire risk can be mitigated with size of site clearing and with structures to trap embers. And perhaps the other risks here have already been assessed. Site access can be risked by closure of the access route, due to fire, flood or accident. Redundancy of access route (beyond the major highways) to the site would be a good thing. Shorter distances off the major highways would also be good. Sites with relatively safe intersections with the major highways would also be beneficial in reducing chances of vehicle collisions. Ideally little or no forest cover would be cleared to prepare a site because clearing always results in substantial

Comment
greenhouse gas emissions from burning (even though much wood is removed from the site), and because the forest cover would be lost to future carbon sequestration. Sites are quite small, so this may have to be a criterion of lower priority.
No generators in or near Crestview. Noisy enough with the highway
I would like to submit my opinion regarding the proposed power centre options. I am strongly opposed to suggested build sites located next to, or close to, residential areas. In particular, some sites proposed in the north build areas are in areas that will significantly affect the quality of life of residents (noise, exhaust, etc.). Three sites in are of particular concern: the site proposed close the Fish Lake Rd. at the waste management facility, the Kulan industrial site, and the gravel pit close to Crestview. These sites will all disrupt a large number of residents on a daily basis. A site away from homes should be chosen. It is clear from years of complaints in the Riverdale area that these centers have a significant impact on those affected. Sites outside of Whitehorse further north along the highway corridor and away from residents are more appropriate.
I strongly support moving as quickly as possible to renewable energy sources, particularly wind and solar. I don't believe that hydro is truly a benign option so I don't support increasing electrical generation through that means. Given that the decision seems to have already been made to build electrical generating capacity using fossil fuels, I think the best approach is to locate centres to minimize noise impact on residents nearby and to stay as close to town as possible to minimize the building of new transmission lines or roads. For the South centre, I believe that site 9, Whitehorse Copper Mine, is likely the best choice. For the North, I believe that site 5, the Waste Management Facility.
Good Day, I am a long time Crestview resident and I wholeheartedly and strongly oppose to the Construction of the north power centre with 30 MW of thermal generation in the proposed Kulan area and at the Waste Management facility. The impact in our residency would be tremendous with noise and emissions. We already impacted with noise and pollution coming from the Kulan area. We have a beautiful pond with very diverse wildlife. We had chosen living in this area for its quiet serenity, the air quality and safety. I tried submitting my comment on the Yukon Energy web site but did not work. The "I am not a robot" section doesn't work. Please fix that ASAP so people have all options available to comment. Thank you for your consideration.
I attended the open house at the Sternwheeler on Tuesday the 26th and wanted to get a copy of the slide deck that was presented - could you send me a copy? Thanks in advance.
Hi there, I live.in Crestview and have breathing issues already. The two proposed Yukon Energy Thermal Generation Sites near Crestview are not wanted, we will protest and fight for this not to happen in our backyard. Please choose other sites to use, away from Crestview. Not Kulan Industrial, nor the dump. If ever there was an explosion... I cannot even begin to count the lawsuits. Sincerely,
Nice that you're finally putting the thermal generating near the thermal loads. Perhaps you'll be able to reduce the amount of thermal in Faro. What about more pump-storage to stabilize the grid for variable renewables?
If settlement land is used, will we be forever paying rent on the land? We should put structures on land that is already messed up like the gravel pits and copper haul road, and already have a road and are out of sight.
I want to know: what are you planning to do about where we get our diesel from? Everyday multiple runs are made to Skagway, if that supply is interrupted or discontinued, what is the plan? Without that diesel, we are seriously screwed.
I am greatly encouraged by Whitehorse City Council's wise decision to deny the request to waive the Master Plan requirement for Yukon Energy's eight potential generation sites. This ill advised project would not only have ruined the quality of life for residents within sound and emission range of the power plants; it would also have affected property values adversely. Who would want to purchase a home within sound range of a 60 megawatt LNG / Diesel generator?

Comment
Doing sound impact assessments after the site is chosen seems preposterously backwards to me and a lot of my Deep Creek neighbours. We live so far out of town to get away from the noise of the city centre. Our “tax” is our long commute - it would be a sad prospect to disrupt the silence of our environment with similar challenges that the Riverdale residents face (those who live close to the dam). Please seriously consider not disrupting a community that values silence. And please do your sound impact assessments first before choosing a site.
Regarding the south options: McLean Lake Road - this is prime residential land when residential land is a priority. Not a realistic option for a power station. Copper Haul Road - this is prime residential land when residential land is a priority. Not a realistic option for a power station. Whitehorse Copper Mine - this is prime residential land when residential land is a priority. Not a realistic option for a power station. All three options are not realistic due to the best use of the areas being residential. Added to that is the incompatibility of a power station with a residential area, as YEC is acutely aware due to noise complaints from Riverdale. A presentation will be made to Whse City Council regarding this matter. Available technology enables the power generation to be far from the areas of power consumption. This information will be provided to YESAB.
I am writing to both acknowledge the need for increased power supply, but also oppose the addition of sites 12 and 13. There is no denying the need for further power generation, and while I would prefer to see more renewable options attempted I accept that this is beyond the scope of this feedback form. What I am vehemently opposed to is the last minute, almost back door inclusion of sites 12 and 13. I feel this is a violation on many parts. These sites are located in residential areas that are used and enjoyed by residents and the local school on a regular basis. Residents choose to live in this area with the shared understanding that this area, if it is to be developed, would be as a rural residential zone. This would continue to provide the rural education that so many students from the local school benefit from, as they take real ownership of the stewardship of the land in this area. This does lead into arguably a more important question around stewardship. All of this land has been, over the decades, unceremoniously stolen from our indigenous hosts. Taking yet more land from the Ta'an Kwach'an council seems like yet another massively culturally insensitive theft that I simply could not support. There are many reasonably suited, heavy industrial zoned areas where the development of a power generation station would have little or no impact on the health and wellbeing of nearby residence. There is simply no need to steal more land, misuse it, and then directly impact the learning on the land of the local school children. Thank you for your time in considering this. Sincerely,
I don t think that the option of km232 north klondike would be a good option because the nature is not disturbed for now there and that zone is already on rezoning because of the Yukon attributed some lands on what they call the Lynx lane with not paying attention of how much that did disturbed the wildlife also from that location the noise and the smell of it will travel all the way to the habitations around and lot of people leaving there enjoy to use the trails there (skiing, snow choose dogs sled and other activities, some other location are already open and have some activities so that would disturb less then at the km 232 ,Thank you for considering my comment

Appendix C: Phase One - Open House Comments and Questions

The following comments were typed by a note taker during open houses. These notes are not verbatim, but reflect key comments, questions, and responses.

Comment	Response
You mentioned this project will help safely integrate more community wind and solar resources. Can you expand on how this will project will help?	*With thermal resources, they can be turned on instantly and pick up a load right away. Solar power works well on sunny days, but clouds or night leaves a fluctuation in the load. The thermal generators are able to be turned on immediately. Additionally, in order to bring on more wind and solar, thermal resources act as a capacity back up, ensuring that we are able to meet Yukoners' electricity needs.*
Battery energy storage system (BESS) would serve a very similar response. Curious on the install on Alaska Highway and Robert Service Way	*This is a project in the City of Whitehorse and it is a battery, still in the construction phase. I am not certain of the in-service date. Batteries do provide energy in some capacity, but they are energy constrained. They are constrained in that they need to be recharged, like a cell phone battery does. Battery energy storage systems can be depleted within a day; over the course of a two-week period, in the event of a major outage, a firm dependable resource is needed. A battery does not meet that criteria, the capacity it can provide is limited.*
Is the site selection limited to the pre identified list 1 through 11?	*Yes*
Anticipating growth of 40% by 2030, what is the current maximum capacity of the grid, what does that growth represent? I note that in some documents, the capacity is lower when there is the highest load demand. What is the actual at-peak demand versus overall? So, what is the current maximum output of the grid, and how does that relate to the anticipated increase during peak times?	*The 40% is between 2020 and 2030. Yukon Energy bases demand on residential and commercial, not industrial. The new demand. Summer demand is 40 MW, in the winter it is 122 MW. By 2030 that is as high as 160 MW. Today we have 156 MW of installed capacity, we have 130 MW of dependable capacity (on the coldest day of the year). By 2030 the demand is going to 160 MW. That shows the difference in dependable capacity. This information is available is the General Rate Application files, which is publicly available on the Yukon Utilities Board website. Yukon Energy plans for the coldest day of the year, because that is when the system is most constrained. We are trying to match dependable capacity with expected maximum demand.*
One of the earliest slides mention electricity needs increasing by 40%. Can you remind me between which dates the increase is expected?	*2020 and 2030.*
What is the impact residents have to expect regarding noise and vibration? How far away will impacts be noticed?	*We have heard from residents that noise is a top concern. We have baseline (desktop) information on noise and air, and the studies will be further explored, and we recognize that noise as well as air are concerns. Mitigation for each site will change the effects.*

Comment	Response
What is the projected footprint of the bigger power centers in the north going to be?	*3.5 hectares of land in the north, which is about 300m3.*
To supply a 30 MW power centre with diesel/LNG – what do you think how much this increases traffic on the highway (E.g. how many trucks per day)	*This will depend on the amount of fuel stored at site, but it should only be a couple of trucks per day, similar to what is happening in Riverdale right now.*
With in acoustic and air quality impacts mind, sites 3 North and 11 South would be ideal.	
Noise & air quality impacts will be important considerations not only for residents but also for wildlife… it will be important to understand wildlife corridors & locations of known & not yet known wildlife habitat locations wrt all these sites … including waterfowl & aquatic animals in nearby water bodies	*In the Project Description, there are different maps which show key wildlife corridors. We are meeting with stakeholder groups such as the Fish and Wildlife Management Board.*
Can you explain the grid considerations behind the need for multiple sites?	*It is always better to locate generation sites distributed so that assets if something happens (e.g., transmission line down), we are able mitigate the effect. Redundancy is important, and distribution is important given climate change and environmental factors that are out of our control. It reduces the risk. Putting sites near where the demand is expected is also important. For example, the Aishihik hydro station went down two years ago and a large portion of our supply went down. In order to reduce risk, we are looking into having additional transmission lines, and having the same level of reliability at each site.*
The idea of distributed sites being better than one site, it would seem that the proposed BC interconnect would be counterproductive to the point of reducing risk if something were to go wrong.	*If and when the grid connect happens, the Yukon needs a modernized grid. On the timeline for the grid interconnect, if it were permitted tomorrow, it would not be done by 2030. In order to facilitate grid interconnect or increased renewable energy, this is absolutely needed.*
Is there consideration of other solutions that an expensive grid interconnect, given the importance of distribution and redundancies?	*This is not our only project, we are looking into wind and pump storage, and reliable winter energy. This is the first step on the way, followed by more distributed energy.*
Requesting recording and material that was discussed on August 14th, 2025	
I live in Crestview and I am very concerned about the noise and air pollution that would occur downwind from our neighbourhood if the Kulan or WMF sites were chosen. Please do not select one of these sites.	

Appendix D: Phase One - Door Knocking Comments and Questions

The following comments were hand written during interactions during door knocking and were subsequently typed. These notes are not reflective of the full conversation with residents, these notes highlight key takeaways from each interaction.

Comment
I'm wondering exactly where these are going to be located and how that decision is made. I'm also curious about the storage of fuels and infrastructure. I'm concerned about the noise, and I find it interesting that it's on First Nations land.
I'm supportive of the project. We need to meet the winter demand for electricity.
I think this will mean more traffic on the highway near our place, but I'm not concerned about the project itself.
I've lived out here for 30 years with no cell service, and now we have diesel generators instead. At my place, we burn wood and oil. We still don't have cell service, and we don't want a diesel generator right here.
How many power centers are you going to build exactly? How far does the sound travel?
I'm not happy about the development of this project. For the last 20–30 years, the Yukon Government, Yukon Energy, and other electrical companies have done nothing, and now we have a situation that is not sustainable. There will be noise pollution, air pollution, and it's not good for the climate. We could have seen this coming. The last CEO was opposed to everything except hydro. There are problems with this. You're not connecting to the BC grid through Dease Lake. This is a concern for noise and well-being, and we need renewable energy. I don't want this here or nearby. The bank's noise makes the air stinky, and the generators aren't good. But where are the people responsible? We should put it in their yards.
I'm aware of the project, and I think I'm the closest resident to one of the proposed sites. My property is standalone, and I've been here for 35 years. I'm not sure how loud it will be, but I'll be close. I'm glad they're going to conduct noise studies, and I know I can't stop it from happening.
I don't know exactly where the proposed sites are, but I've got questions. How come we aren't doing battery storage, solar, and why am I not allowed to sell my energy back to the grid? There has not been much done over the past decades, and now we're in a situation where we don't have enough electricity. The planners decided that electrical heating in all the new homes would be a good idea.

Appendix E: Phase Two - Project-Specific Email Address Comments and Questions

The following comments have been provided exactly as written. Only information shared that made comments identifiable to a specific person or place, or offensive comments, have been redacted.

Comment/Question
Hi there, I got the flyer in the mail today about the upcoming open houses. I won't be in the Yukon at that time and wanted to share support to move the rental generators from their current location in Riverdale to a location that isn't as densely populated. My hope is that these power centres will also mean that the permanent generators at the dam won't be used 24/7 for the winter months or at all. I hope site selection considers the impacts to nearby residents and the quiet enjoyment of their homes. The shift from intermittent to heavy reliance on diesel generation has hugely impacted the quiet enjoyment of our home in [redacted]. People who live in Copper Ridge and Granger have shared that they can hear when the permanent generators are running in the winter. This takes away from the look and feel of our "wilderness city". Another consideration is the smell. I regularly smell diesel near the dam and on the millennium trail. Hopefully this won't be the case at the power centres. Thank you for the opportunity to share some thoughts about this initiative.
I am trying to keep an open mind, yet I have concerns over this proposal. To me it looks short term and does not address anything beyond short term. I do believe that past poor planning and poor future projections have lead to the current situation. I am hoping that this proposal is not just a bandage but a credible, viable solution. Please be detailed in your response, I can get a superficial question period answer any time. Please explain the reasoning for developing 2 small scale sites rather than one larger generation site. In your response indicate: * The anticipated cost of developing, building, and operating 2 separate sites, vs the same costs for a single larger site. - the base assumption is that a larger generation site is more efficient given the duplication of various costs. * Is expediency part of the justification for 2 small sites (ie. YEC can bring a smaller site to operation more quickly?). * What is the total capacity of the two proposed small sites (brochure says 15 MW for one of the sites, what is the other?). - What is the realistic 10 and 20 year demand projection, and does this project address that demand projection including territorial growth. * Is this a short term solution to provide just enough power to avert winter heating crisis over the next few years? - ie. will we be in the same power crisis 10 years from now? * Is there an additional long term strategy to address rapid demand growth that is likely to continue for the long term? - specifically address the power grid to BC proposal, ie. assuming that BC continues to grow its' own demand as E-Veh, heating/cooling, and industry continue to grow, and how will climate change (lower water levels) impact BC ability to supply other jurisdictions. How risky is dependence on a BC grid?

Comment/Question
- realistically how effectively can emerging technology help to shift some of the peak demand hours to off-peak hours and which technology is YEC actively pursuing? * In what ways is YEC working with industry, the private sector, First Nations, and all Yukon Citizens to address this issue? * Heating remains the most significant demand - new residential/industrial construction in the last 15 years it is almost exclusively electric heat; something YEC encouraged. - will there be efforts to reduce electrical grid thirst in future new construction, or industrial operations? - Does YEC have a credible calculation of using carbon fuel electrical generation vs direct heating with carbon fuel? ie. total % energy loss using either approach. * Where do other generation options fit into the short and long term strategy (wind, solar, nuclear, geotherm)? * Recognizing that Hydro is indeed very long term, and not without controversy; is there further potential for viable Hydro in Yukon? * Are there internal studies, or policy documents available to share that address these and other issues related to demand and supply stability? These questions are intended to help this process develop the best long term strategy for all Yukoners. I thank you in advance for your thoughtful response to these questions. I sincerely hope that the open house process helps to provide good and constructive project guidance. If you require any clarification regarding my inquiry please contact me.
Hi there, I got a pamphlet in the mail about the power centres and have a couple questions: 1. It says we use 80% of all the electricity excluding mines. How much do the mines use? 2. It says the first power centre will produce 15 MW. How much will the other one produce? I thought I read somewhere that this project would create 75 more MW and in a news article, up to 150 more MW Thanks for your time!
Regarding the email I received 9 Feb on Re: 2025 Annual Micro-Generation Program Energy Export Reimbursement The summary talks about my living in a hydro area which affects the compensation I receive for my solar power contribution. While I am very appreciative of the contribution, it is important to realize that for the past 3 years and forecast for the foreseeable future, the LNG and the old and “newer “ diesel plants are working 24/7. I note the LNG plant operates with no real noise while the noise and the pollution especially by those old inefficient diesels affects significantly the community and specifically the people who live on or near our street on [redacted]. In addition, the issues occurring with Aishihik Dam has been significant. Further, the answer now by YEC and Yukon Development Corp is more thermal plants within our community. The micro generation program needs to be expanded and also the provision of more wind power that has been promoted several times In the past. Please confirm that YEC’s Whitehorse Power Centre Project will be LNG and not diesels.
Hello. I have been on the Yukon Energy website looking for information on the North A & B sites. There aren’t site specific details to help inform my feedback. Rather, I have more questions than answers. For instance, are the two sites at different elevations? Are the sites on hills or in depressions? How much open space versus trees surround each site? How much ground truthing has been done? How do site differences impact noise levels in surrounding areas? Have there been studies on how noise will transmit at the different proposed locations? In particular, both sites are “alongside “ Lake Laberge. How will the sound transmit or bounce off the water/ice? I am concerned that both locations are further north of Whitehorse than seems “practical” or “efficient “.

Comment/Question
Why are they so far north? One concern of placing them outside of the city limits is that there could be less protection of noise regulations. Is this true? What assurances do we have that ALL sites are going to be under the same noise regulations? We have a recreational cabin in the area and indeed there are a number of properties in Deep Creek & Fossil Point Road. Even though both north sites seem TOO FAR north of Whitehorse, it is North A Deep Creek site (the more southern location) that is closer to more properties and is one that should not be considered because of it. That said, both sites are not sites that seem appropriate to serve the Whitehorse grid. Why were the other northern sites taken off the table? Was it a matter of more people saying no because of proximity? I will reiterate what I said in my first feedback response when more sites were being considered. Why is it that we aren't getting more energy efficient and alternative solar and wind options from our power provider? Also, building standards that use electrical heating - is this really what makes sense when huge power stations are being built to service them? Are government & businesses taking measures to turn lights off and keep heat low during off business hours? Power generation is a necessity; are we doing our best today for tomorrow?
Hello folks at Yukon Energy My wife and I live out on the Klondike Highway, and own the property [redacted]. I have written to you once before regarding the potential power centre sites being chosen for this area north of Whitehorse. On the brochure I just received in my mailbox I see that the Km 227 Taan Kwachan Deep Creek site is one of two potential site choices. The other one is at Km 232. I was aware of that as I have been following these developments closely. The reason being that we are by far the closest property to the Km 227 potential site. According to the official Yukon Government land titles, our location is km 226.2. I personally would like you to select the Km 232 site as this would not impact other properties as much as the km 227 site would affect ours. I know we are just one voice amongst many, and I know there's always a not in my back yard mentality when developments come forward, but it would most definitely negatively impact our area, which is and has been a very peaceful area, with multiple wildlife corridors and activity. We have been here for 40 years in this area.
Hello Yukon Energy Power Centres project, My name is [redacted], and along with my [redacted], we are the owners of [redacted], Deep Creek, hinterland location. I have already sent you a couple of e-mails commenting on the close proximity of the projected Taan Kwachan Km 227 power centre site. However, I did not mention this at the time, but the actual Lot [redacted] is owned by [redacted], and comprises around [redacted] of as yet undeveloped land, a portion of which on the North end is actually closer to the projected Km 227 site than us. A power centre, if built at Km 227, would certainly negatively impact any future rural residential development in this area, as it has always been a very quiet and peaceful area, undisturbed by any industrial development. As mentioned in my other e-mails, the projected Km 232 site would provide a far more reasonable compromise, providing a greater distance between any power centre and people's properties. I am forwarding this to [redacted] as well, for their consideration.

Comment/Question
Hello! We live at [redacted], north of the proposed North Site B. We have the following questions: • when would the Diesel Power Centre operate? o Would it be for 24 hrs a day 365 days a year? o Or is it just in winter as needed when demands are high? o How much do you anticipate it operating and generating power? • when would it be built? How long would that take? What would be the completion date? • when would it go into operation? Is there a phased in operation? • Is an expansion planned here as well? • we live about 2 km from the site, so will we hear the noise? How far does the noise carry? Thanks very much for answering our questions.
Hello, We would very much like to meet with someone. Please let us know when it would be possible. Thanks very much for your online presentation today and for taking our questions.
I am sorry I was not able to take in the web presentation nor attend the public open house due to other commitments. But, I have comments, concerns and questions: I was surprised to find out that YUB-the government appointed board-has given approval for new diesel power plants. It is strange because as we all know, or should know these plants are noisy and very polluting of carbon. Climate Change?? Considered?? YEC should not be following the current US position which is embarrassing but carry reducing your carbon footprint. It was only 8 or 10 years ago that approval was given by YUB to allow YEC to build the LNG power plant by the dam with three turbines. I live on [redacted] and my family and all my neighbours near and far know first hand that as LNG turbines operate we never hear them and clearly their pollution is significantly less than diesel. So why YUB and YEC would go backwards before the LNG review and approval. It makes no sense. We have been told in previous YUB submissions, and at public hearings, that those old turbines are not only very noisy and very polluting, they are also very energy inefficient and needed to be replaced. For over 20 years those embarrassing units have operated and continue; so why do they still remain? Replace or preferably remove them with the new power plant projects!! We also see that the hydro, LNG and diesel systems are not enough to meet current demand, nor future, but also in order to address hydro system failures, as we saw with the problem with Aishihik dam, “emergency” standby tractor type diesel turbines were brought into our area and they have operating continuously creating noise and pollution. Those “temporary” tractor diesel turbines have to be more energy efficient than those older clearly outlived their life turbines and seem to be slightly quieter although still very noisy. So why operate the old ones at all?? Get rid of them!! So will the new power plants allow for all those existing turbines to be removed?? Cannot the new power plants accommodate both LNG and diesels since diesels are more responsive to variable demands and could be turned off and on as demand warrants? Cannot the new power plants also include solar and wind turbines? Will batteries similar to what was installed west of the existing turbines also be installed with the plants? Question: Does the following chart represent the entire territory wide Yukon Energy power system?? If yes, Would you please send me the same information and chart but only as it relates to the Whitehorse/Aishihik power system, and excluding the Mayo dams and the diesels in the communities? Is the wind power based on the 5 wind turbines at the top of Heckel built by the FN’s. What about the wind turbines at Kluane FN?

Comment/Question
Where is the solar power system and how much does the solar micro generation system contribute? Does the new solar farm at Beavercreek contribute and does it meet expectations and costs? Is the wind farm on Heckel meeting expectations and costs? Can not more solar and more wind systems be added? Solar for the summer loads that reduce hydro from Aishihik and the use of diesels in the communities, and wind for all year long particularly helpful in the winter. Thank you.
Hi Lisa, Thanks very much for the slides. We would like to meet with you in person on Wednesday, March 4th at 3 pm. Three to four of us will be able to attend. In prep for the meeting, could you provide me with the following in writing before the meeting? • a list of comparable sites in Canada (diesel generated sites that could produce 60MW and 90MW). Has this been done elsewhere? What impact have these sites had on local environment (human and natural)? Or is this a kind of Yukon/Canada first experiment? • the (1) number of diesel trucks and (2) amount of diesel to be trucked on a daily basis in the worst case scenario (maximum operation) • the total number of hours diesel and LNG generators in Whitehorse currently operate in a year. Could you provide the breakdown for both for summer and winter? • what data/sources were used to generate the maps for DB impact? Can you provide the same DB maps for Whitehorse and Faro now with current diesel generation at capacity? • why diesel? Did you consider LNG? Why did you opt for diesel? • your capacity gap figure shows 126MW in 2040. So, why do you want to generate 60+90 =150MW?Are you planning to decommission diesel generation sites in Whitehorse or elsewhere? If so, why and when? I think something about Faro was mentioned at the meeting. • your capacity gap map does not make clear what was considered here in your projection of need. What data was used (e.g., population growth, number of houses heated with electricity, mines, input of renewable energy (like Atlin project))? My neighbours have some other questions that we will forward before the meeting. Thanks very much for your assistance and setting up this time to meet in person.
Hi Lisa and Jeffrey, Here are my question for the meeting. Please provide written answers. Thanks, 1. You barely touched on air quality in your presentation. Can you be more specific how you measured this and what the impact will be? Are there any baseline studies going to be done before installing the generators? 2. What about light pollution from the planned power centres? Are they going to be illuminated all the time, night and day? Have you looked at impacts of that to the surrounding environment? 3. Can you explain the forecasted peak demand with concrete numbers? Can you break it down into residential, commercial, industrial, mining? 4. I don't remember if you touched on this in the presentation, but what would be the difference for noise and air emissions between a 30 MW and 90 MW thermal power plant? 5. You said in your presentation that the North site needs to be bigger because there is more demand. Looking at the development footprint in and around Whitehorse there are clearly more people/houses/industrial areas on the Alaska Highway and south of Whitehorse. Where do you see this massive demand in the north?

Comment/Question
6. This project does not fit with YG's clean energy strategy. What is your strategy to move to 97% renewable energy generation by 2030? What are your concrete steps and timelines to reach this goal? What projects are planned? 7. Can you explain why you wouldn't cover the immediate needs now (maybe only build 1 thermal power plant now) but then for the future invest in renewable projects and/or the BC grid connect to close the forecasted gap? 8. Looking at the 'what we heard report' from phase 1, there is a lot of concern from the public about using diesel generators for power generation and it is seen as a step backwards (in almost every comment). And diesel generators almost everywhere are used only as a backup to fill peak-demands, rarely as the main source of power generation. Even Yukon Energy celebrates when the communities are able to move away from using diesel (or using less) by adding renewable sources. Why are you moving forward with such a massive scale of project? 9. If the forecasted peak demand includes higher needs from the mining sector, why wouldn't you work with the mining sector to develop renewable (maybe local) options for powering the mines?
Good afternoon, I am a resident from Deep Creek and attended last week's on-line engagement session. Would it be possible to gain access to the sound impact report in its entirety? I would like to read it before tomorrow's face-to-face meeting. Thank you,
Thanks for the presentation last night. Further to the question I posed, I'd like to discuss the specific wildfire exposure of the 3 sites that are within City limits and review the risk profile and projected mitigations of each. Many thanks.
Hello I am writing in regards to a location being discussed as possible location. The particular location being 232km and 227km North Klondike highway locations. I share a similar feeling with neighbors I have been in talks with. Both 227Km 232Km are within a close proximity to my farm. I'll be quite upset to have to listen to generators whirring and echoing through the valley all day and night long when living out of town is a choice we made to ensure some quiet escape. Why not choose a more remote area without any residents near by. There is so much space in the yukon.... Alternatively, why not explore the micro nuclear option more thoroughly. No noise generation, only H20 as exhaust, small footprint while generating more than enough power for our demand.
Formal Opposition to Project 2025-0108 and Evidence of Consultation Malpractice 1. Violation of the Duty to Consult It is a fundamental failure of governance that TKC citizens first learned about the proposed permanent diesel plant on Settlement Land via the news, rather than through a respectful, internal consultation process. • Lack of Transparency: As a citizen, I have not been formally consulted, nor has the broader membership been given the opportunity to provide informed consent as required by the TKC Final Agreement. • Administrative Arrogance (See Attached Evidence): I am attaching a direct email from the TKC Lands and Resources Manager, David Irvine, dated March 2, 2026. In this record, he explicitly states that citizen opposition "will not impact how we decide to proceed." This is a recorded admission of a "check-box" approach to land management. It proves that the "consultation" currently being cited by the proponent is a bad-faith exercise that views citizen input as an obstacle rather than a mandate. 2. Strategic Obsolescence and Global Risk I am concerned that the Yukon is building a Diesel Trap on TKC land while ignoring the global context. • Global Fuel Fragility: Given the current state of conflict in the Middle East and threats to the Strait of Hormuz, relying on trucked-in diesel for a 150MW hub is economically reckless. We are sacrificing Settlement Land for an energy source that may become unaffordable or unavailable within months. • Sabotage of Alternatives: The government's decision to indefinitely pause micro-generation (solar) as of January 2026, while pushing diesel on TKC land, is a choice to ignore energy sovereignty in favor of centralized fuel. Diesel generates revenue for the government through the 7.2¢ per litre territorial fuel tax and the 7¢ per litre federal 'hidden' carbon tax. With the Strait of Hormuz currently closed, global oil prices are projected to rise

Comment/Question
indefinitely; because these taxes are embedded in the cost, any price spike creates a windfall for the government while the consumer pays the tax. 3. Rejecting the "National Interest" Loophole The Yukon Government must not use federal legislation (Bill C-5/C-17) to override the rights of TKC citizens. • A project that is forced upon a community without their knowledge or consent—and with explicit disregard for their opinions—cannot be in the "National Interest." • I demand that the Deep Creek (R-5B) site be removed from the shortlist until a full, respectful, and citizen-led review is conducted.
Hi again Lisa, Could you also have your original project description (June 2025) submitted to YESAB available to project on the screen during the meeting (the PDF)? I think there are significant problems with the way in which your maps for the north do not clearly or accurately show residences near the north sites. For the south sites you do show this. In the north, Deep Creek residences are not fully shown and Lynx Lane isn't even on the map (when it is in some ways not as far from the site as Deep Creek). Thanks again.
We are writing this to express our serious concern regarding the construction and planned operation on a Diesel Generator Power Plant Station near our residential community at [redacted]. Our property is located at [redacted]. As a full- and longtime resident of this community, we believe it is important to raise several issues related to the potential environment, health and social impacts. While we understand the importance of developing energy infrastructure to support the regions need, the location of this project (one at Deep Creek and the second one at Km 232 Klondike Highway North) raises serious concerns. We are worried about the environment impact including air pollution, noise levels and possible impact in local wildlife and plants. The construction and operation of such a facility so close to homes may negatively affect the health and overall quality of life of us and people living in this neighborhood. Based on information available, it appears that approximately 14 Fuel Trucks per Station and per day are needed to supply the Stations. They is an older Bridge on the way from Whitehorse to the Stations. Our concern also is that the Bridge is quite old and the increase frequency of Heavy Truck traffic may place significant stress on the structure. This raises question about long-term safety and whether the Bridge is capable of handling that level of continuous heavy load. Additionally, Winter Road Maintenance in this area can sometimes be delayed for 2-3 days following major weather events such as snowfall. Therefore, poorly maintained roads can increase the risk of accidents involving Fuel Trucks.. And any incident involving Diesel Fuel Truck can be very fatal. We deliberately chose to live outside the city and in this area because we appreciate the peace and quiet of this area. Thank you for your attention to this matter. We hope that appropriate steps will be taken to address the concerns of the local community.

Comment/Question
Thank you for your response. A few more questions. What happens with the rate payers bills as most are concerned with changing global situations.? How much storage is planned to have on hand.? Enough for entire winter or one weeks supply? Many do not agree with northern two locations near deep creek. It does not make sense with population dynamics in Whitehorse proper…. We feel this ..must…be future planned so carefully….
Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the proposed Whitehorse Power Centres project. I appreciate Yukon Energy's work to address reliability challenges in Yukon's electricity system. However, I am concerned about the scale of the proposed project and its reliance on fossil fuels, as I - along with many members of the public - also noted during Phase 1 and at the recent meetings. Similar concerns were expressed during the 2019 consultation on a proposed 20 MW thermal plant, when Yukon Energy ultimately chose to rent diesel generators with the intention of advancing renewable energy projects in the interim. Given this context, I would have liked to see the current proposal more clearly align with Yukon Energy's commitment to building a resilient and increasingly renewable energy future. Rather than presenting the situation primarily as a choice between this project and potential power shortages, a more diversified approach could be explored - combining limited thermal generation using lower emission options, alongside renewable energy projects. When comparing this investment with renewable energy projects, it is also important to consider the long-term operating costs of diesel generation. While the upfront capital cost may be lower, the ongoing fuel and operating expenses are significantly higher and will ultimately be passed on to ratepayers. In addition, diesel generation exposes the system to fuel price volatility and supply chain uncertainty - risks that renewable energy sources largely avoid. Reduce scale of project In my view, the project should be scaled down and limited to a single site close to Whitehorse to address immediate peak-demand needs while longer-term, more renewable solutions are developed. This would: • Place new generation closer to where most electricity demand occurs. • Avoid unnecessary impacts on environmentally intact areas. • Reduce logistical challenges and safety risks associated with transporting and storing large volumes of fuel at one of the northern sites. • Allow operational staff to be close to the site, with a short response times in the event of generator failures or other operational issues. With the proposed Yukon-BC Grid Connect Project potentially on the horizon, Yukon's long-term generation needs may change significantly. Building multiple large thermal facilities now carries the risk of investing in infrastructure that could become unnecessary or underutilized in the future, but the costs will still fall on the ratepayer. If a second site is considered necessary for system redundancy, I would like to understand why previously identified locations—such as the Whitehorse landfill—were removed from consideration. During the 2019 discussions, the landfill was identified as the proposed site for the 20MW thermal plant. It seems more suitable than developing a new industrial facility in a largely undeveloped area with important wildlife habitat. Compatible Land Use Planning Both northern sites are just a few hundred metres from Fox Creek and its surrounding wetlands—environmentally intact areas not suited for industrial use. The area also functions as a wildlife corridor: moose, bears, wolves, lynx, coyotes, and other large animals are regularly observed along this stretch of highway north of Deep Creek. Site North B (km 232) falls within the Deep Creek Local Area Plan, which was developed to reflect community values, minimize land use conflicts, and preserve wilderness and intact natural areas. Its mission statement reads: "The purpose of the Plan is to preserve and maintain the character of the Deep Creek area and quality of the rural and recreational lifestyle."

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The site is zoned “Hinterland” under the Deep Creek Development Area Regulations, a designation intended for low-impact uses such as transmission lines. A 90 MW thermal power plant with a footprint of 3.5ha, however, constitutes a major industrial facility that is incompatible with this zoning and the intent of the plan. Placing a power plant here would fundamentally alter the character of the area, undermine land use objectives, and set a precedent for industrial development without proper consultation. Given the potential impacts on wildlife and their habitat, the surrounding landscape, and local residents and their lifestyle, public consultation with the Deep Creek community and nearby residents of South Fox Lake should be required before any consideration of such a facility. Site North A (Deep Creek), within the boundaries of the Fox Lake Local Area Plan, faces similar concerns. This plan has not been finalized, and there is a stop on new land dispositions until its completion. Fox Lake planning was initiated to address concerns about random development and to ensure compatible land uses are grouped together - a process in which our neighbourhood was actively involved. In both cases, the proposed facilities would place large-scale industrial infrastructure in environmentally sensitive areas. Proceeding with either site would not only conflict with established planning principles but also set a concerning precedent for bypassing land use planning objectives in the Yukon. Site Selection Process Another concern relates to the site selection process. Based on the information presented, sites appear to have been identified using preliminary screening criteria, with detailed evaluations - such as air quality and noise impact studies - being conducted afterward and still in progress. With only a few sites now remaining under consideration, it becomes increasingly difficult to remove additional locations even if significant concerns are identified, simply because there are no other alternatives left. Concerns Specific to the KM 232 Site (North B) As a resident living close to the KM 232 location, I have several specific concerns: 1. Personal and Lifestyle Impacts Over 13 years ago, we chose to move far from town - accepting the long daily commute - to embrace a rural lifestyle and enjoy the peace, solitude, and natural beauty this area offers. We invested significant time, effort, and resources into developing our property, with the clear intention of living in harmony with the environment. Daily life here is closely tied to the outdoors in ways that differ significantly from urban living. I personally spend a significant amount of my time outside throughout the year with our sled dogs, working in our garden, and maintaining our homestead etc. Building a large diesel power plant here would seriously impact these qualities and is completely at odds with the wilderness character and natural setting that residents came here to enjoy. Yukon Energy has indicated that the facility would primarily operate during periods of peak demand, but it is difficult to imagine that a 90 MW thermal plant would be built solely for occasional use in the winter. Given our downwind location, we would likely be exposed to noise and emissions year-round. 2. Noise Impacts We have chosen to live here for the quiet setting. The current acoustic environment consists mostly of natural sounds, in stark contrast to urban or industrial areas where continuous background noise is common. Ongoing generator noise - even if deemed “acceptable” based solely on decibel levels - would fundamentally alter the character of this otherwise quiet environment. Noise assessments that measure only sound levels fail to capture the effect of a continuous industrial noise source on residents, wildlife, and the surrounding wilderness. The current noise study appears inadequate. Yukon Energy has indicated the generators would primarily operate in winter, yet measurements were taken over a single week in September. Winter conditions, particularly temperature inversions and dry cold air, allow sound to travel farther and with less attenuation than in warmer months. As a result, the study likely underestimates the noise exposure residents would experience during actual operation. Comprehensive measurements across both summer and winter are necessary to reflect realistic operating conditions and assess the true impact on residents’ quality of life. 3. Air Quality and Health Concerns Diesel exhaust contains fine particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, and other pollutants that can aggravate asthma, respiratory conditions, and long-term cardiovascular risks, especially for children, older adults, and residents with pre-existing health conditions. These pollutants also settle on soil and plants, disrupting photosynthesis, nutrient

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uptake, and soil microbial activity, which can damage leaves, stunt growth, and reduce yields - directly affecting gardens and farms that residents rely on for food. Because site selection occurred before detailed air quality studies, no modeling is available to predict realistic impacts on human health or vegetation, representing a significant gap in the assessment. 4. Diesel Fuel Storage/Transportation and Fire Risk Yukon Energy has stated that a 90 MW facility would require approximately 400,000–500,000 litres of diesel per day if running continuously. This represents a substantial volume of fuel that must be transported and stored on site. The nearest fire station is the Hootalinqua station, located 40 km away and run by volunteers. Any malfunction, accident, or fuel spill could quickly escalate into a wildfire, particularly given the scale of fuel storage required. There is also significant risk to nearby Fox Creek, which drains into Lake Laberge. Fox Creek is a salmon-bearing stream, and the Ta'an Kwäch'än Council have invested considerable time and effort into restoration work to rebuild salmon populations. A spill or contamination could seriously undermine these conservation efforts. Transporting this volume of diesel daily - requiring 10 to 14 B-train tanker trucks - would significantly increase heavy vehicle traffic on the North Klondike Highway, which includes multiple sharp turns and narrow sections. The route is particularly hazardous in winter and, due to lower traffic volumes, is often not maintained to the same standard as other major highways around Whitehorse, further elevating the risk of accidents. Any serious incident involving a fuel tanker could force extended highway closures, cutting off access for local residents and northern communities for potentially long periods, as there are no alternative routes. These concerns also apply to the other northern site, Site North A. Thank you for considering my comments.
Hello, Thank you for providing the opportunity to comment on the proposed Whitehorse Power Centres project. I appreciate the efforts Yukon Energy is making to address the reliability challenges currently facing Yukon's electricity system. However, the current proposal feels very rushed, with no real time for proper planning/public engagement or real alternatives. This is scary to me. Who's responsible for the fact that it actually had to come to this? Why wasn't this problem addressed earlier, when there was still more time? I have to admit that I'm very disappointed that Yukon Energy is steering towards fossil fuel use under the premise that it's temporary but then there's no real concrete information about climate-friendly, sustainable projects. I'm worried that, once those centres are built, that the urgency subsides and that there's even going to be less effort in developing environment-friendly alternatives. (Just like what happened after the rental generators were installed...) These concerns were also raised by many members of the public during Phase 1 and again at the recent engagement sessions. Similar issues were brought forward during the 2019 consultation regarding a proposed 20 MW thermal plant, when Yukon Energy ultimately opted to rent diesel generators while indicating that renewable energy projects would be pursued in the meantime. When comparing this type of investment with renewable alternatives, the long-term operational costs of diesel generation should also be taken into account. It seems to be higher than the alternatives. In addition, reliance on diesel introduces exposure to fuel price fluctuations and potential supply disruptions—risks that renewable energy sources largely avoid. Could the project be reduced in scale and limited to a single facility located closer to Whitehorse, where demand is highest and noise and pollution are already present? Such an approach could address short-term peak demand while allowing time for longer-term renewable solutions to be developed. It would likely save tax dollars by reducing logistics and also be safer (faster response times in the event of equipment failures, other operational issues and fires). I'd be curious to know why the other initially proposed locations have been eliminated as options. I'm curious what would happen if your further site studies deem the remaining 2 sites as inappropriate… Will you be honest about it and look for other alternatives or just push through with it anyways because there's such a small population up here that will then have to „suck it up", even if the sites are less than ideal and the impact on wildlife and population is high?

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Both northern site options are located very close to the undisturbed areas of Fox Creek & wetlands. The region also serves as an important wildlife corridor. Site North B (km 232) lies within the Deep Creek Local Area Plan, which was developed to reflect community priorities, reduce land-use conflicts, and protect wilderness and natural landscapes. The plan's mission states that its purpose is "to preserve and maintain the character of the Deep Creek area and the quality of the rural and recreational lifestyle." Site North A (Deep Creek), located within the Fox Lake Local Area Plan boundaries, raises similar issues. The Fox Lake planning initiative was launched in response to concerns about uncoordinated development and to ensure that compatible land uses are grouped appropriately. In both cases, the proposed power facilities would introduce large-scale industrial infrastructure into environmentally sensitive areas. Moving forward with either location would conflict with established planning principles and could set a troubling precedent for bypassing land-use planning frameworks in the Yukon. My partner and I moved here in 2020 and spent all our money and energy to build a home last year, accepting the long commute in exchange for a peaceful and quiet lifestyle in nature. We spend a lot of time outside and noise, vibration and air pollution would significantly impact our quality of life. Have you studied how similar projects elsewhere in Canada impacted the quality of life of nearby residents and how drastically the noise level and air quality changed? Have such projects been installed anywhere with limited access to firefighting? Has there ever been spills and fires in similar centres? What is the plan to clean up potential spills? I would like to see real facts on the matter. Thank you for your consideration
Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the proposed Whitehorse Power Centres (WPC) project. We, [redacted] and [redacted], are the titled owners and year-round occupants of Lot [redacted], located at [redacted]. We built our home here in 2012, and now after 14 years, are retired in this amazingly wild and peaceful space 65 km from downtown Whitehorse. In these pages, we would like to outline our concerns about the massive scale of the proposed project, the site selection process, and the inherent risks of locating a 90MW diesel-powered thermal centre in the Fox Creek ecosystem on the North Klondike highway. We believe that the two shortlisted sites, located a few kilometres from each other near Fox Creek and its wetlands, will not enable Yukon Energy to provide safe, reliable, and responsible diesel power generation. Finally, as a solution, we recommend that (1) YEC scale back the project, (2) start with the south site in Whitehorse, and (3) reconsider the Whitehorse Waste Management Facility (Landfill) site as the north site. 1. The massive scale of this Yukon diesel project Yukon Energy has proposed to build 150 MW of diesel generated power by 2040. Yukon Energy acknowledges that it "is purposefully assessing more thermal generation capacity than what is anticipated to be required to meet forecasted load growth." As part of this project, Yukon Energy proposes to build a 90MW diesel generating power centre in a location without any infrastructure, thereby creating the largest diesel generating power centre in northern Canada and joining the few such centres that exist in Canada (the Maritimes) as whole. We recognize the urgent mandate to secure dependable winter capacity, but we believe it is not in the best interests of Yukoners or Yukon Energy to (1) purposefully over assess thermal generation needs, (2) focus entirely on diesel generation on this scale as a "short term fix", (3) present the current and near future as a simple choice between this massive diesel project or potential power shortages. 2. Site selection information and process In our opinion, the site selection process has been incomplete and unclear. It has been difficult to follow the numerous changes Yukon Energy has made from the initial proposal, and most importantly, the rationale for these changes. For example, it is not clear why: • detailed evaluations of the sites in terms of location, topography, air quality, and noise were done or are still being done after sites were selected rather than before. • Lynx Lane residents who live near the KM 232 site were not included on any project maps even though they

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are as close or closer to this site than the Deep Creek Community is to the Deep Creek site. Properties for Deep Creek Community were also omitted on YEC project description maps. This needs to be remedied on maps Yukon Energy uses for the project description. Our properties must appear on the maps. • Yukon Energy shifted from a south power centre up to 30MW and two north power centres for 60MW at each site (one a primary and one a contingency) to a south power centre at 60MW and a north at 90MW with no mention of contingency. • no north site in Whitehorse was shortlisted. The two shortlisted north sites are both located in the Fox Creek ecosystem just a few kilometres from each other. They are virtually identical sites. • the “north” Whitehorse Waste Management Facility/landfill site was eliminated from the list when it was considered in 2019 and recommended by many residents and our MLA Brad Cathers in his letter to YEC. • Yukon Energy has said that it “will assess the need for building the second north power centre after 2030 and will only build it if necessary to ensure reliable delivery of electricity”, but we have been told in recent YEC meetings that the north may be built before the south now. 3. Risks of using the North Klondike/Fox Creek sites From what we have heard in recent Whitehorse meetings, the shortlisted north sites are perceived as being a feasible, less costly, convenient, or “path of least resistance” solution. But is Yukon Energy looking at a Trojan horse[1]? We would like to outline the risks, especially as Yukon Energy has stated (meeting March 4) that the north rather than the south may be the first site in 2027-28. • Operational risks of using the North Klondike Highway • Risks of catastrophic failure and environmental liability • Risks associated with ignoring the UFA and Deep Creek and Fox Lake local land use planning • Risks associated with stranded assets Yukon Energy’s priority is the long-term reliability and stability of our Yukon energy system. We believe the North Klondike/Fox Creek sites decrease reliability and jeopardize stability. 3.1 Operational Risks of Using North Klondike Highway Supply Chain Fragility The proposed North Whitehorse Power Centre would require a massive logistical operation: at 90MW capacity, transporting up to 500,000 litres of diesel daily for continuous operation, approximately 10-12 B-train tankers. The North Klondike highway is an operational risk because of the (1) dangerous Takhini River bridge (2) the narrow Horse Creek bridge (prone to washout), and (3) the 20 kilometres from Km 212 (Horse Creek road/bridge) to the Km 232 site, a section notorious for very sharp curves and challenging topography. One accident could halt the entire fuel supply for the proposed power centre, directly threatening the reliability of the Whitehorse grid during peak winter demand. A single jackknifed tanker at —a common occurrence for heavy B-trains in icy conditions—could halt the entire fuel supply chain. If fuel cannot reach the site, the "dependable winter capacity" fails exactly when the Whitehorse grid needs it most, creating a massive operational crisis. These highway risks cannot be easily eliminated. Public Safety Risks in Winter This 20 km stretch (Km 212-232) is poorly maintained by the Department of Highways in the winter. Snow is not cleared adequately and often only cleared 24 hours after significant snowfall. Corners are not dealt with, shoulders are non-existent, and roads remain icy; in short, residents navigate hazardous driving conditions on a challenging highway. The Department of Highway has told us that is difficult to maintain this highway in winter. In Jan 2024, a north-bound semi-truck with a mobile unit sideswiped our south-bound truck at the KM 222 corner. We narrowly survived the ordeal, but our truck did not. There was no cell coverage. The trucks and pilot cars did not stop to help us. Is Yukon Energy prepared to deal with the increased safety risk to the public in winter? 3.2 Risks of catastrophic failure and environmental liability The proposed north sites are located far from emergency infrastructure. Both are located near Fox Creek and its

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wetlands, and this area has a history of and is prone to wildfires. Fire: A diesel power facility increases wildfire risk. For a 90MW facility, enormous amounts of diesel, enough for several days' operation in the event of highway closures or problems, would have to be stored on site. Mechanical fires or external lightning strikes could very quickly endanger the lives and properties of those living within 5 km of the site (Deep Creek Community, South Fox Lake, Lynx Lane) and trigger a regional disaster. Spills: A diesel spill into Fox Creek and its surrounding wetlands would flow directly into the Tàa'an Män (Lake Laberge) drainage system. In Chapter 11 of the UFA, the liability for failing to protect these traditional waters and its flora and fauna falls on YG and its corporations. The cost (environmental, financial, legal) of such an event would far outweigh the perceived convenience of this site. Yukon Energy and Yukon government cannot guarantee a rapid response to a fire or spill, unlike the southern sites. A mechanical fire or highway-related or site spill would mean a disaster would be uncontrolled before help arrives. In short, the risks of catastrophic failure are high. In our meeting with Yukon Energy staff on March 4th, it was stated that the proposed north facility would be unattended. An unattended site in the City of Whitehorse and its periphery may be fine, but an unattended site on the North Klondike highway would be irresponsible diesel power generation. To sum up, these two North Klondike/Fox Creek sites should be removed from the shortlist because the emergency infrastructure needed to deal with these potential risks does not exist here. 3.3 Risks associated with ignoring the UFA and Deep Creek and Fox Lake land use planning The key stakeholders of the proposed North Klondike/Fox Creek sites are the Ta'an Kwäch'än Council (TKC) and its development corporation Da Daghay Development Corporation (DDDC), Kwanlin Dün (KDC), Deep Creek Community, and South Fox Lake residents, those living on Lynx Lane, those just up the highway from Lynx Lane, and the lone resident between the two sites. The TKC are owners of the Deep Creek site as well as settlement lands immediately across from the KM 232 site. The locations of the two proposed sites also fall within the traditional territories of the TKC and KDC. Fox Creek ecosystem is recognized by TKC, KDC, Yukon government, and the residents who live here as an important ecological and cultural zone (e.g., hunting, fishing, trapping, berry picking). It is an active wildlife corridor that is used especially during the winter months. Moose, deer, wolves, coyotes, lynx, grizzly bears, and black bears frequently use this corridor. As part of its stewardship program, Yukon Energy has even worked with TKC for several years on a Fox Creek Restoration Program to restore chinook salmon. In the spring, we annually see female moose and calves in the Fox Creek wetlands and the many little lakes or ponds near KM 232. Any sized diesel generating power site would have an enormous negative impact on this Fox Creek ecosystem, but a 90MW site would, in our opinion, destroy this corridor. Of course, it is also the humans, residents who live here, who would be impacted, in terms of noise, air, and light emissions. Yukon Energy has documented in its What we Heard reports the many concerns about using diesel generators on such scale and the risks they clearly pose risks to human well-being and health. Those of us who have chosen to live far from Whitehorse do so for a reason, and that is to be away from the city and from urban and industrial developments. A diesel power centre here would destroy this plan for us as well. By shortlisting these North Klondike/Fox Creek sites, Yukon Energy is bypassing the spirit of Chapter 11 of the Umbrella Final Agreement (UFA), by undermining the orderly management of land required by UFA Section 11.1.1.1. By ignoring the residential and traditional values identified in both the Deep Creek and still incomplete Fox Lake Local Area plans, Yukon Energy is failing under Section 11.1.1.3 to minimize land use conflicts. Finally, Yukon Energy risks a legal challenge regarding the "social, cultural, and environmental values" protected under Section 11.1.1.6. The City of Whitehorse rejected several urban sites because they did not want to bypass proper long-term planning. Is Yukon Energy using the rural North Klondike as a "path of least resistance" simply because there is less municipal oversight? Is this not a discriminatory planning practice? This misalignment with the UFA and Fox Lake and Deep Creek local planning will likely lead to significant delays in the YESAB process, threatening the Winter 2027 in-service deadline. 3.4 The risk of stranded assets

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According to the Road Map to 2050, building a permanent fossil-fuel infrastructure on the North Klondike is a "short-term fix." But with the Yukon-BC Grid Connect project and other projects hopefully gaining momentum, a massive investment in permanent diesel infrastructure risks becoming a stranded asset, at worst, an expensive, polluting white elephant once the grid is linked. 4. Final Thoughts and Recommendations In our opinion, a far better strategy for the project is to take a more measured approach by (1) first scaling down to a single site close to Whitehorse, and (2) then building in redundancy and capacity as needed at an urban, more industrial site. This approach will enable Yukon Energy to address immediate peak-demand needs while longer term solutions are developed. It would eliminate all the risks we have outlined: • Solve operational challenges and public safety risks associated with transporting and storing large volumes of fuel up the North Klondike highway in the winter. • Ensure emergency services and operational staff are nearby for rapid response in the event of mechanical failures, fires, spills, or other operational issues. • Avoid impacts on rural and environmentally intact areas. • Eliminate potential delays because of misalignment of YEC proposal and UFA and Deep Creek and Fox Lake Local Area Plans. • Place new generation where most electricity demand occurs. • Ensure that diesel is used in a responsible and measured manner. • Prevent a permanent massive diesel infrastructure from becoming a costly stranded asset If a second site is considered necessary for system redundancy, we would like to know why previously identified northern locations—such as the Whitehorse Waste Management Facility—were removed from consideration. During the 2019 discussions, the landfill was identified as the proposed site for the 20MW thermal plant. Further, our MLA, Brad Cathers, in his letter to Yukon Energy, recommended the Whitehorse landfill as a potential site. This site seems far more suitable than developing a new industrial facility in the environmentally intact and sensitive area of Fox Creek on the North Klondike highway. We urge Yukon Energy to find a way to work with both the City of Whitehorse and Yukon government to achieve your initially stated goal of building a south site by 2027-28. If we are forced to choose between the two shortlisted proposed North Klondike/Fox Creek sites, then we believe that the Deep Creek site owned by TKC, could be developed in the more responsible manner. The gravel pit is a brownfield site, is hidden from direct view on the highway, and further from Fox Creek itself and neighbouring ponds. We assume that the TKC and its development corporation DDDC would find a responsible way to develop a scaled down version of this project at their Deep Creek site and manage its impacts. The TKC in its September 24, 2025 letter to YESAB asked for highway impact studies and detailed plans for how to deal with fire and spills. We assume that the TKC and its development corporation DDDC would be looking out for the best interests of the Fox Creek environment and all other stakeholders. Thank you for taking the time to read our comments. We hope they will help Yukon Energy ensure we have a robust, reliable, and most importantly responsible energy system in Yukon.
Good afternoon, Attached are our comments. Kindly acknowledge receipt of the same. Thanks!

Comment/Question
To whom it may concern, With this email I would like to express my concerns as a local business owner regarding the proposed diesel power plant at KM 232 of the North Klondike Highway (North Site B). My business operates in the tourism and outdoor education sector and we are running outdoor skills workshops at [redacted]. We also host visiting tourists who camp at our facility. The viability of our operations depends directly on the quality of the surrounding natural environment and the wilderness experience that visitors expect when coming here. For one, I am worried that the proposed plant will significantly change the pristine wilderness appeal of the whole area. Secondly, I am concerned about the noise level of this massive project. A constant noise from power generation will impact our customers experience negatively and I am worried it will result in a loss of business. I am hoping that YEC will reconsider this location and find a more suitable site closer to the city of Whitehorse, where most of the power consumption will actually take place, and a project of this magnitude is more suitable and in line with already existing land use. A much better option would be of course, to plan a power generation option with renewable resources just as outlined in your long-term strategy instead of investing in this short-sighted band-aid approach.
To Whom It May Concern, I am writing to formally express my opposition to the proposed ATCO power station location approximately 1 km south of our family farm located north of Whitehorse. Our family has operated this farm in the area for many years and we have significant concerns regarding the suitability of this location for an industrial power facility. The proposed site presents several issues that we believe should be carefully reconsidered before any approvals move forward. Highway Safety Concerns The proposed location is situated on a known curve along the highway. This section of road already presents visibility challenges, and the addition of construction traffic, service vehicles, and ongoing operational access could create unnecessary safety risks for both highway users and local residents. Wildlife and Trapline Impacts This area is a well-known wildlife corridor and a heavily used moose habitat. The site also overlaps with an active trapline. Increased industrial activity, noise, and traffic will disrupt wildlife movement and traditional trapping activities that have long taken place in this area. Impacts to Nearby Agricultural Operations Our family farm is located approximately 1 km from the proposed facility. We operate a mixed farm with cattle, pigs, chickens, turkeys, and honeybee colonies. Industrial noise, emissions, lighting, and increased traffic could negatively affect both livestock and bee health, as well as the overall viability of our agricultural operation. Environmental Sensitivity There are numerous ponds and wetland areas surrounding the proposed location. These water bodies support wildlife and contribute to the ecological health of the area. Industrial development in close proximity raises concerns about runoff, contamination risks, and habitat disruption. Given these concerns, we strongly urge ATCO to reconsider this location and explore alternative sites that would have less impact on nearby farms, wildlife, and highway safety. We respectfully request that our concerns be formally recorded as part of the project review process and that local landowners be meaningfully consulted before proceeding further. Thank you for your time and consideration.

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Hi Lisa, We wish to amend our submission to YEC from last Friday by adding the comment below. Section 6 of the Human Rights Act of Yukon confirms that Yukoners have a right to the quiet enjoyment their property. The section reads as follows: 6 Right to enjoyment and disposition of property Every individual has a right to the peaceful enjoyment and free disposition of their property, except to the extent provided by law, and no one shall be deprived of that right except with just compensation. Given the absence of noise pollution regulations in Yukon, we feel any that any excessive noise pollution generated by a power centre will leave the door open to us exercising this statutory right. Please acknowledge receipt of this e-mail.
My name is [redacted], and I am the owner of Lot [redacted], Lake Laberge Hinterland location. I have already sent a couple of e-mails your way indicating the potential impact of having a power centre constructed at Km 227, North Klondike Hwy. Our property is by far the closest to such a potential site, as we are officially designated as [redacted]. I feel I have a very strong interest in this as a result. Lot number [redacted] is owned by other parties, connected to [redacted], and is not developed as yet, but comprises over [redacted], some of which actually is located even closer to the Km 227 projected site. I have reached out to YESAB about all this, and they are awaiting further developments from your end. There is concern from all the Deep Creek community residents about the potential proximity of such an intrusive project, which would totally destroy the nature of the area in all ways. Why it is even up for suggestion at that location in particular is confusing for sure, and very discouraging for anyone in the area around here. I was told by a neighbour that a Stantech vehicle was seen entering our driveway a few days ago, but we were not home at the time, so I was wondering if someone from your company had actually driven down to our house to talk with us. Unfortunately no contact was made. I will contact you from time to time concerning all this, because no doubt it is in a somewhat crucial phase of discussion. I realize the need for new power centres, given Whitehorse's growing electrical needs, but I would think a more creative solution would be in order as to location, so as not to damage rural residential values and a very peaceful beautiful area. Ironically, we have lived off grid for a few decades. Thanks for reading this, and so far, having responded to my e-mails.
Good morning, We live out at Sima and we, and most residents here , have been voicing our concerns over the proposed power centre locations. Regardless of the rhetoric put forth by yukon energy we know these centres will be noisy and disruptive. Please accept this request from myself and all residents in this area to locate the centres as far from residential areas as possible. To be specific , the former Copper mine located on haul road is too close. The second location on haul road would certainly be better. We overwhelmingly elected your government in hopes the promise of public feedback would be fulfilled and this is one example of that. Thanks again for your time and consideration.
Hi folks: I was at the meeting Tuesday night and have a few comments / suggestions for you that I didn't want to raise there. We Riverdale people have little patience for folks complaining about 40dB of noise from the generators. 1) Noise: Recommend YEC install noise meters at the indicator sites ASAP to establish a baseline. And for neighbourhoods that have indicated their concerns over noise pollution, even though they're outside the (theoretical) zone of activity (e.g. Deep Creek), install meters there too, that can be observed in real time on the web as well as establish a baseline. The theory, as explained at the Open House, is compelling but folks need to know their reality. (Also: We would appreciate a live meter or two in Riverdale, one near the dam and one on the far side, say Klondike & Alsek … I know the noise won't go away but it's always useful to know if it's a bad day or not, just like the -40 reading on our deck thermometer.) 2) Openness: Don't be like the City of Whitehorse. If/when you decide to start putting shovels in the ground,

Comment/Question
PLEASE put up signs that explain what the project is and a link to more details on the YEC website. Hey, why not do that for the battery project off South Access as well? 3) Renewables: Could YEC clarify if they have abandoned the idea of a 2-inch holdback on Marsh Lake? That still seems like a relatively quick fix to help us out until a new thermal plant is online. Also: No more hydro dams? Ever? Even little ones put in by big mining companies? 4) Solar: What the heck is happening with the battery banks? Are solar panels just making people feel good right now or are they making a meaningful contribution in the winter? 5) Demand side management: Power rates are going to go up, will PeakSmart or something else be ramped up to help those who want to curb their power bills? I see the "Be Prepared" messaging on FB ads aimed at getting folks ready for … rolling blackouts? Might want to be a little less oblique at times, once we're through winter the next big cause of outages will be forest fires right? Also: When Aishihik and/or Mayo go down or are impaired, tell the public proactively. If we are at higher risk of power outages, it's good to know for planning purposes at home, e.g. get more gas on hand for the generator. I appreciate the good work of YEC in generating power for the Yukon. We are a long ways beyond the old WAF/NCPC days, with many more challenges.
I am writing on behalf of myself and my partner. We are not happy with Yukon Energy's proposal to build 30-60 megawatts of diesel (or LNG) generation in close proximity to our home at [redacted] on Lake Laberge north of Whitehorse. The combination of noise, air and light pollution that will accompany this build out is unacceptable in what is essentially a wilderness setting with Highway access. We chose our property because of its out-of-town location, and part of its value is tied to the waterfront location, the recreational opportunities and the relative peace and quiet. It was mentioned at the recent open house that the population of Whitehorse is growing and it makes sense to build generation capacity "where people live". I agree with the principle and, since the 'growth' is primarily in Whistlebend and other subdivisions in the City, the build out should therefore be in Whitehorse where people live and work. Locating significant diesel generation along the Highway just north of Deep Creek is merely an expedient end run around the OCP and is just not acceptable. The parameters and usage projections driving this last-ditch attempt to 'keep the lights on' have been obvious to many for years. The abject failure of government and its Crown Corporations to create a robust, modern smart grid supported by a suite of renewable energy solutions has been frustrating in the extreme. Many Yukoners, including myself, have been advocating a coordinated strategy for a renewable energy economy for the past 10-20 years. During that period, much time and money has been spent on plans and consultations, from Next Gen Hydro to Our Clean Future. IPP's have come and gone and, according to one of the speakers at the Whitehorse open house, we're 'hoping' First Nation Development Corporations will pick up on the renewable side. We need a coordinated strategy not hope. In the absence of such a strategy, Yukon Energy is locking Yukoners into fossil fuels, not just for turnkey backup during winter peaks but for load capacity, with no medium or long-range plan for anything else. This too is unacceptable. The North Klondike Highway has become increasingly busy over the past 20 years. Fuel delivery to generating stations at either site will increase heavy traffic considerably, although to date no figures as to quanitity and frequency have been provided by Yukon Energy, as far as we know. For safety reasons, the highway would have to be widened with long acceleration and deceleration lanes both at the proposed sites and, importantly, at the Deep Creek Road turn off coming from the north which is hazardous at the best of times. We listened with interest to the report at the open house on potential noise levels and factors affecting how far, under what circumstances and in which frequencies sound travels. On a quiet summer evening, sounds carry for kilometres across the lake. In winter, one of the delights is the silence of night. I would be surprised if the sound and reverberation of a heavy plant a few kilometres away could not be heard and felt most, if not all, of the time. In the presentation, noise levels in urban and rural environments were mentioned as reference points for the studies. The residences in the vicinity of the Northern power centre proposed locations are not rural, as understood in other jurisdictions, they are closer to wilderness settings. The sounds that prevail most of the time

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are not industrial in nature, they are natural sounds like wind and waves that have a calming effect on the human nervous system. There is a reason why the Lake Laberge campground does not permit generator use at campsites at night. It was our impression from the presentation at the open house that Yukon Energy will build at one of the northern sites, regardless of the opinions of residents. Lamentable as that is, we wish to remain updated on all aspects of the proposed projects and to insist that no corners are cut with regard to road safety and isolation of or insulation from noise, air and light pollution, including sound insulating barriers, natural sound barrier breaks and fire hazard reduction. Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Comment/Question

COMMENTS TO YUKON ENERGY CORPORATION'S ("YEC") PROPOSED

POWER CENTRE SITES ON NORTH KLONDIKE HIGHWAY

We, [redacted], are the titled owners of Lot [redacted]. We built our "off the grid" forever home at Lot [redacted] and operate a family farm from the property with our children and grandchildren. As part of our retirement plan, we intend to develop a northern lights viewing facility at the South end of our property to share the beauties of the Yukon with all.

For context, Lot [redacted] is located immediately between the two proposed sites on the North Klondike Highway. Lot [redacted] is the closest titled and owner-occupied property to both proposed sites. The first site at KM 232 is at approximately [redacted] from our property while the second site at KN 227 in located within approximately [redacted] from Lot [redacted]

As owners and occupants of Lot [redacted], we strongly oppose both of YEC's site selections on the North Klondike Highway.

The following is a summary of our comments, concerns and questions:

KM 227 NORTH KLONDIKE HIGHWAY SITE ("KM 227")

1. Fox Lake Local Area Plan – November, 2015 (the "Plan")

    a. The proposed power centre at KM 227 is inconsistent with the Vision Statement and any of the Community Values and Guiding Principles outlined in the Fox Lake Local Area Plan – Revised Visioning Report dated August, 2018. For your ease of reference, the pertinent portions of the report read as follows:

    Vision Statement

    We live in a thriving environment with healthy wildlife and fish. We are a respectful community that values Fist Nation ties to the area and rural living. We are stewards of the land where we live, work, and learn across generation and culture.

    Community Values

    We value:

    - *Healthy, natural environment and the wildlife that inhabits it;*
    - *Intact, functioning watersheds with healthy fish populations;*
    - *The unique relationship and knowledge of First Nations people to this place and maintaining the opportunity for continued use;*

Comment/Question

- *The ability to harvest and gather from the natural abundance that surrounds us;*
- *Being out on the land to experience open spaces, connect with the natural world, and enjoy the beauty of nature;*
- *Our small, diverse community of people who respect, learn from and help one another; and*
- *The opportunity to live in a quiet, rural setting where independence and self-reliance guide how people live.*

Guiding Principles

We are all Treaty People *– The Final and Self-Government Agreements are honoured and respected as a legal obligation for all Yukoners.*

Collaborative and Collective Decision Making *– Joint and collaborative decision-making is an ongoing commitment for all governments, and the perspectives and aspirations of First Nation people and local residents are given priority.*

Two Ways of Knowing *– Indigenous and Western ways of knowing the natural world are distinct and both are continually sought out to fully understand the issues.*

Sensitivity to Place *– The unique characteristics and context of the planning area are recognized, the decisions must pass the test of, "**Does it make sense here?**"*

Growth Is Not a Given *– Development decisions support the community vision for the planning area, and must take into account community values, existing settlement patterns, carbon footprint, and broader regional context.*

Healthy Ecosystems *– the health of ecological systems is highly valued. Land and resource development decisions are made with the context of the relationship between fish, wildlife, their habitats, and people.*

Recognize Interrelationships *– Broader regional ecological connectivity is recognized and impacts both from and to places outside of the planning area boundaries are considered.*

Planning Area Diversity *– Fox Lake and environs and the western shore of Lake Laberge are recognized as distinct from one another despite the inclusion in the same*

Comment/Question

planning area. Decision-making should factor in the level of understanding about each and, where knowledge is limited, adopt a precautionary approach.

b. The proposed power centre at KM 227 does not align with many of the recognized attributes and "assets of the Fox Lake area" (which includes Richthofen Creek AKA Fox Creek) that were identified following the Plan's public meeting and survey input results. Some of these include the following:

- Neighbours respect each other's privacy;
- Low density and quiet residential development;
- Sense of remoteness and freedom;
- Proximity to the Klondike Highway and Whitehorse, but low traffic volumes;
- Pristine, beautiful and relatively undeveloped wilderness;
- Wildlife corridors and wetlands that are still intact; and
- Rural, rather suburban feel.

c. The proposed power centre at KM 227 would be contrary to the objectives of the Plan set by Yukon Government ("YG"), Ta'an Kwäch'än Council ("TKC") and Kwanlin Dün First Nation ("KDFN") which include:

- Understand and consider First Nations land values;
- Minimize actual potential land use conflicts between and within Settlement and non-Settlement Lands;
- Achieve safe and healthy development and land use;
- Maintain and improve the quality, compatibility, and use of the physical and natural environment within which the patterns of human activities are situated within the planning area; and
- Consider the use and development of land and other resources in adjacent areas.

d. The proposed power centre at KM 227 is inconsistent with the recommendations contained in the TKC and KDFN Citizen Interview Summary dated September, 2017 (see attached).

e. The Richthofen Creek AKA Fox Creek ("Fox Creek") corridor and surrounding areas are identified as areas of important cultural / heritage values by TKC in accordance with Map 2 of the Plan. The proposed power centre at KM 227 is inconsistent with the

Comment/Question
values identified by TKC for Fox Creek which by extension include respect of the natural environment (see attached). f. The proposed power centre at KM 227 would be the first large scale "industrial development" in the Fox Lake Development Area. Does approval of KM 227 not create a terrible precedent which opens the door to more industrial scale development that is a detriment to the values of the area and its residents? g. Over the last several years, YG (Lands Branch of the Department of Energy, Mines & Resources) has adopted a "de facto" moratorium on land applications (ie raw land applications, lot extensions, land development, etc.) located within the Fox Lake Development Area pending completion of the Plan. If YG sees the wisdom of holding off on new development within the area until such time as the Plan is completed, why should a major industrial development such as KM 227 be permitted to proceed before the Plan is finalized and related territorial regulations put in place under the *Area Development Act*, RCY 2002, c. 10? Wouldn't doing so create a double standard that flies in the face of responsible development that entrenches the vision and values of Yukoners for the area? 2. Important Environmental Concerns a. The site at KM 227 drains into surrounding wetlands, meadows, ponds and Fox Creek. Air pollution or a spill would put the surrounding wetlands, meadows, ponds and Fox Creek at risk including all wildlife who inhabit these habitats. b. For the last several years, great efforts have been made to re-introduce salmon in Fox Creek. A spill at KM 227 could be devastating to the salmon and other fish populations in Fox Creek and corresponding recovery efforts. c. Red Bulrush (Scientific Name: Blysmopsis Rufa) is a species of vascular plant listed as a CDC Species of Conservation Concern. This plant is found near the pond located within a few hundred meters from KM227. Air pollution or any spill at KM227 could have a devastating effect on this plant species and other vegetation. d. Rayless Alkali Aster (Scientific Name: Symphyotrichum Ciliatum) is a species of vascular plant listed as a CDC Species of Conservation Concern. This plant is found near the pond located within a few hundred meters from KM227. Air pollution or a spill at KM227 could have a devastating effect on this plant species and other vegetation.

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e. The Gypsy Cuckoo Bumble Bee (Scientific Name: Bombus Bohemicus) is considered to be an endangered species by COSEWIC. The Fox Lake area (including KM 227) is identified as critical habitat for this species of bee by the Government of Canada in its *2025 Recovery Strategy for the Gypsy Cukoo Bumble Bee*. Exposing the bee to any residual contamination from air pollution or a spill could have a devastating effect on this species and its critical habitat.

f. Raptors, including bald eagles, are known to nest in this area, and under the Yukon *Wildlife Act*, RSY 2002, c. 229 their nests are protected. Any disturbance from a major industrial facility such as a power centre so close to these habitats must be carefully assessed before KM 227 is approved.

g. Fox Creek is recognized by experts as a riparian zone and an active wildlife corridor used especially during winter months. Animals such a moose, deer, wolves, coyotes, lynx, grizzly bears, black bears and wolverines are known to use this travel corridor frequently. Any noise generated by a power centre at KM 227 and disruptions such as multiple daily fuel deliveries at the site would no doubt have an adverse effect on wildlife movement in the area, winter grazing and spring calving. The power centre clearly poses a serious threat to the health of the surrounding ecosystems.

h. In a broader context, Yukoners should also be concerned with the fact that this proposed long-term diesel expansionism is in no way consistent with the territory's climate and renewable energy goals.

3. Noise Pollution

a. We chose to make Lot [redacted] our forever home for the peace and quiet that it offers and for all of the same reasons shared by others in the area (see paragraph 1b. of KM 227 comments and paragraph 1b. of KM232 comments herein). Our favorite sound is SILENCE.

b. YEC acknowledges that a 90 KW power centre and fuel truck traffic will undoubtedly generate high levels of noise pollution which YEC "aims" to cap at 40 dBA at 1.5 km as per the British Columbia Noise Control - Best Practice Guideline (June, 2024). No one can guarantee that noise levels will not exceed 40 dBA at 1.5 km. No one indicated what measure(s) would be undertaken or what remedy(ies) would be available in the event noise levels exceed the noise perimeters. Given the absence of noise pollution

Comment/Question

regulation in Yukon, what legally binding assurances do local residents have that YEC will meet the British Columbia Noise Control - Best Practice Guideline on an ongoing basis?

c. YEC is seeking approval for a power centre with as much as 90 KW capacity. What legally binding assurances do Yukoners have that YEC will not add onto the facility in the future?

d. YEC intends to limit operations to winter months. What legally binding assurances do Yukoners have that the operational season of the power centre will not be extended beyond winter months?

e. We fervently believe the noise pollution generated by the power centre will adversely affect our quiet enjoyment of our home and farm, the wildlife in the area and possibly our health. The report entitled *Guidance for Evaluating Human Health Effects for Impact Assessment: Noise* produced by Health Canada clearly identifies the negative impacts of noise pollution on human health.

f. The acoustic modelling shared by YEC does not accurately reflect the realities on the ground. The models did not accurately take into account the effect of the geographic features (ie the proposed site is in a mountain valley, our property is bordered by a mountain that would reflect/redirect sound), the echo effects, the prominence of South / South Eastern winds carrying sound from the proposed site towards our home, temperature, the frequent incidence of sound inversion in winter months, etc.

4. Air Pollution

a. Taking into account the volume of diesel fuel that will be required to operate the proposed power centre, one cannot deny the fact that air quality in the surrounding area will be adversely affected. YEC was unable to provide satisfactory evidence that this air pollution will not have a negative impact on surrounding plants (including endangered species of plants), habitats (including critical habitat for endangered bees), nesting sites for eagle and raptors, water quality, the salmon and other fish in Fox Creek, wildlife, livestock and our own health due to the predominance of the South / South Eastern winds.

b. Section 6 of the *Air Emissions Regulations*, YOIC 1998/207 under the Environment Act, RSY 2002, c. 76 (the "Environment Act") reads as follows:

Comment/Question

6. Damage and Harm

No person shall release or allow the release of any air contaminant to such extent or degree as may

(a) cause or be likely to cause irreparable damage to the natural environment; or

(b) in the opinion of a health officer, cause actual or imminent harm to public health or safety.

It is important to note that the definition of "natural environment" under the Environment Act includes (a) the air, land and water, (b) all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms, including biodiversity within and among species, (c) the ecosystem and ecological relationships, and (d) the cultural and aesthetic values associated with it.

c. What assurances do we have that air pollution generated from KM 227 will not cause or not likely to cause irreparable damage to the natural environment? Do we need to wait for actual damage to be caused to the natural environment before acknowledging that KM 227 is not a suitable location for the proposed power centre?

d. Given the predominance of South / South Eastern winds in the area and the fact that no assurances were given by YEC that power generation at KM 227 will be not be extended beyond a 90KW facility strictly and limited to winter months, what assurances do we have that air pollution generated from KM 227 will not have adverse effects or cause damage to our farm operations at Lot 1067 or other farms located at the South end of Fox Lake?

5. Light pollution

a. We can reasonably assume that the proposed site would be highly illuminated for operational, safety and security reasons. If so, light pollution generated at the power center would undoubtedly extend to the residents of Deep Creek and the residents of Lynx Lane / South Fox Lake and everyone in between including ourselves.

b. Any light pollution generated at the power centre would put an end to any future plans for a northern lights viewing facility at Lot [redacted]

Comment/Question

6. Road Access

    a. Access to KM 227 is located at the crest of a blind hill and extremely dangerous. Heading northbound, the site is located on the left side of the North Klondike Highway coming out of a left curve and mild incline. Heading southbound, access to the site is at the top of a sharp hill as you come out of a sharp "S" curve. In light of the anticipated truck traffic (projected at 14 fuel trucks per day), access to the KM 227 site is nothing less than an accident waiting to happen. Given the site's drainage and close proximity to important natural features such as Fox Creek, a fuel spill caused by an accident would cause irreparable harm to the surrounding environment. Any rational and responsible person would deduct that the risks associated with the access to this site are clearly too great.

7. Other Risks and Carbon Footprint

    a. Site KM 227 is located approximately 40 kilometers up the North Klondike Highway. The fuel truck traffic to and from the site will be "heavy" to say the least. The carbon footprint from this truck traffic alone will be significant at a time when Yukoners wish to cause less harm to the planet and not more.

    b. As the truck traffic increases, it is reasonable to deduct that the risk of accidents will increase on that portion of the highway especially during winter months when driving conditions are at their worst. In addition, it is known fact that this portion of the North Klondike Highway contains road hazards at the Takhini River Bridge crossing, the Sod Farm, KM 222 and KM 227 and already has an elevated level of collisions involving wildlife.

    c. Having a site located so far out of the City of Whitehorse poses a serious problem for the response time of emergency personnel in the event of an accident, spill, fire or other incident requiring assistance. Doesn't KM 227 create unnecessary risks for Yukoners and the environment for which no real mitigation measures are likely available? Wouldn't selecting an existing industrial zoned site within or close to the City of Whitehorse (such as the city's landfill site) not make more sense OR is the city's "not in my backyard" push back carrying more weight in the selection process even though the City of Whitehorse and its residents represent some of the larger electrical energy consumers of the territory?

Comment/Question

8. Limited Information

   a. During the public information sessions and meetings, YEC admitted that some studies, findings, models and reports were either incomplete or unavailable at this time. We were advised that these documents would form part of the package being submitted to YESAB. The documents would then be available to the public.

   b. Given that the studies, findings, models and reports were generated by consultants / contractors / experts hired by YEC and paid for by YEC, how do we determine that there is no need for a third-party peer review of the results in order to ensure that all key factors are considered, disclosed and discussed? Or, is this process intended to be a one-sided battle of experts?

   c. If Yukoners don't have all information regarding the proposed "industrial scale development" at KM 227, how are they able to have informed input in the decision-making process and, as a result, how is YEC able to proceed with a site selection unless the selection is a "fait accompli" as the French say?

   d. In addition, we feel that the public information process may have been intentionally rushed. On February 3, 2026, we discovered by reading an article in the local press that YEC had selected the last four sites for the proposed North and South power centres. Until then, we had been completely unaware of YEC's plans. No one had reached out to us even though we own and occupy the titled property closest to the two North sites. Further our request, YEC met with us on February 13, 2026. We didn't get a visit from Stantec staff until after our meeting with YEC had taken place. On March 3, 2026, we attended the public information session in Whitehorse where we were asked to limit our questions by the Stantec handlers and expert studies / reports were unavailable. Now, we are being asked to provide comments and submissions to YEC by March 13, 2026 when many of us are involved with the Arctic Winter Games or away on March break. We hope that the manner in which the public information process was handled was not done by design to limit input from Yukoners and resistance to the proposed sites.

9. Devaluation of Property

   a. We have a serious concern that KM 227 and its adverse impacts will have a devaluating effect on our property and the ones of our neighbours. What assurances do we have

Comment/Question

from YEC that KM 227 and its operation will not adversely affect property values in the area and what are our remedies if it does?

10. Environmental Right

    a. In our wonderful territory, every Yukoner has the right to a healthful natural environment. This right is assured under section 6 of the Environment Act which reads as follows:

    6 Environmental Right

    The people of Yukon have the right to a healthful natural environment.

11. Public Trust

    a. Pursuant to section 38 of the Environment Act, YG is the trustee of the public trust as to matters involving the natural environment.

    Section 38 of the Environment Act reads as follows:

    38 Public Trust

    (1) The Government of the Yukon is the trustee of the public trust.
    (2) The Government of the Yukon shall, subject to this Act or a schedule 1 enactment, conserve the natural environment in accordance with the public trust.

    b. The Yukon Development Corporation ("YDC") is recognized in law as the agent of YG under section 4 of the *Yukon Development Corporation Act*, RSY 2002, c. 236, and, in turn, YDC is the parent company of YEC. In light of this relationship between YG, YDC and YEC, YG must ensure that projects undertaken by YEC are consistent with YG's obligations under the Environment Act to conserve the natural environment in accordance with the public trust. Failure to do so is actionable.

12. Legal Options of Other Considerations

    a. In accordance section 8 of the Environment Act, every Yukoner has the right to commence legal proceedings against YG and other related parties such as YDC and YEC if a party is likely to impair the natural environment or YG has failed its obligations as trustee for the public trust under the Environment Act.

Comment/Question

Section 8 of the Environment Act reads as follows:

8 Right of Action

(1) Every adult or corporate person resident in the Yukon who has reasonable grounds to believe that

(a) a person has impaired or is likely to impair the natural environment; or
(b) the Government of the Yukon has failed to meet its responsibilities as trustee of the public trust to protect the natural environment from actual or likely impairment

may commence an action in the Supreme Court.

(2) In this section, and in sections 9 and 14, "activity" includes development.

b. It should be noted that pursuant to subsection 9(2) of the Environment Act, no action undertaken under subsection 8(1) can be dismissed on the ground that an authority has the power to authorize an act which may impair the natural environment.

c. Under section 12 of the Environment Act, remedies available as a result of an action commenced under subsection 8(1) of the Environment Act may include interim, interlocutory or permanent injunctions and award of damages just to name a few.

d. We maintain that none of the defences listed under Section 9 of the Environment Act apply. We further maintain that a defence specifically under Paragraph 9(1)(a) is unavailable due to the simple fact that no noise control regulations are currently in place in Yukon and hence, there is no way to ensure that impairment of the natural environment is in compliance with a permit, licence, or other authorized issued or a standard established under an enactment. Simply put, no such enactment exists.

e. Under section 14 of the Environment Act, any two persons resident in the Yukon, who believe on reasonable grounds that an "activity" (which, as per subsection 8(2) of the Environment Act, specifically includes a development such as a power centre) is likely to impair the natural environment may apply to the Minister of Environment for an investigation. Is this a process that we will need to explore in the future in order to ensure compliance and enforcement and the protection the natural environment in the area deserves?

13. Unanswered Questions

Comment/Question
In the hopes of avoiding drawn-out and costly legal actions and proceedings, we are of the position that the previously posed questions and the following questions will need to be satisfactorily answered before KM 227 can be considered as a suitable site for the development: a. Doesn't allowing KM 227 to proceed without having finalized the Plan constitute a breach of YG's fiduciary obligations to Yukoners? b. Can KM 227 be considered a viable option when YEC, YDC and YG are now aware that this site selection ignores the results of all public input and consultations that were undertaken as part of the Fox Lake Development Area planning process which commenced in approximately 2012? c. Can KM 227 be considered a viable option when YEC, YDC and YG are now aware that this site will likely adversely affect the recognized attributes of the Fox Lake area and ignore the reasons why local residents have chosen to make the Fox Lake area their home? d. Can KM 227 be considered a viable option when YEC, YDC and YG are now aware that this site is contrary to objectives of the Plan set by YG, TKC and KDFN and constitutes a blatant disregard of the areas identified as having high cultural and heritage value for TKC citizens? e. Can KM 227 be considered a viable option when YEC, YDC and YG are now aware that this site is contrary to the stated vision, community values and guiding principles for the area under the Plan? In short, does the development truly make sense at this site? f. Can KM 227 be considered a viable option when YEC, YDC and YG are now aware that this site is contrary to the declared recommendations of the citizens of both TKC and KDFN? g. Can KM 227 be considered a viable option when YEC, YDC and YG are now aware that this site is incompatible and competes with the current uses of the area by First Nation and non-First Nation individuals? h. Can KM 227 be considered a viable option when YEC, YDC and YG now all aware that this site will expose local residents, wildlife, plants and the entire ecosystem to the

Comment/Question

adverse effects stemming from different forms of pollution (air, noise and light pollution)?

i. Can KM 227 be considered a viable option when YEC, YDC and YG are now aware that two species of plants identified as CDC Species of Conservation Concern (ie Red Bulrush and Rayless Alkali Aster) are located in close proximity to the site while a large portion of the affected area is identified as a critical habitat for the Gypsy Cuckoo Bumble Bee by COSEWIC?

j. Can KM 227 be considered a viable option when YEC, YDC and YG are now aware that this site will disrupt surrounding riparian zones, wildlife corridors, winter grazing areas, calving areas and nesting areas for raptors and bald eagles?

k. Can KM 227 be considered a viable option when YEC, YDC and YG are now aware that a spill at the site could easily contaminate surrounding ponds, wetlands and Fox Creek and have a catastrophic effect in its fish including the fragile salmon populations?

l. Can KM 227 truly be considered a viable option until all risks and the cumulative impacts of a power centre at that location are objectively considered and assessed?

m. Why other existing industrial sites such as the City of Whitehorse landfill were not fully and transparently assessed or found to be a suitable location for a power centre?

n. When answering questions from concerned Yukoners with respect to the proposed sites and their operations, can we expect YEC to cease using non-committal language such as "may", "at this time", "aim" and "our goal is" and start answering questions with binding language that includes words such as "shall", "will" and "commit"? As you can appreciate, telling people *what you hope or aim to do* versus *what you promise to do* are two different things.

KM 232 NORTH KOLDINKE HIGHWAY SITE ("KM 232")

1. Deep Creek Community Plan – April, 2001 (the "Deep Creek Plan")

   a. The proposed power centre at KM 232 is inconsistent with the Deep Creek Plan's mission *to preserve and maintain the character of the Deep Creek Area and quality of the rural and recreational lifestyle*.

Comment/Question

b. As priorities set under the Deep Creek Plan, numerous parties deemed it important to preserve and protect key areas such as riparian zones along creeks such as Fox Creek and Deep Creek. Many others also identified the "peace and quiet" and the wilderness as very important attributes of the area. It was stated that … *overall, the majority of residents who responded rated the following very important: access to* water, peace and quiet, wilderness and wildlife contact, *the use of the area for a seasonal cabin and recreational use of the land for skiing, walking and jogging.* The proposed power centre at KM 232 is inconsistent with the values held by most local residents.

2. *Deep Creek Development Area Regulations*, O.I.C. 2011/103

   a. The proposed power centre at KM 232 is inconsistent with the principal uses permitted for a Hinterland Zone under the regulations. Paragraph 45(b) permits public utilities in a Hinterland Zone but the definition of "public utilities" in section 2 does not include a power generation center. The definition refers to an "electricity system" which is limited to the network transmission lines and does not include actual power generation plants or centres.

3. Important Environmental Concerns

   a. Sartwell's Sedge (Scientific Name: Carex Sartwelli) is a species of vascular plant listed as a CDC Species of Conservation Concern. This plant is found in the Fox Creek basin located within a few hundred meters from KM232. Any spill at KM232 could have devastating effects on this plant species and other important vegetation.

   b. Otherwise, same concerns as stated in paragraphs 2(a), (b), (e), (f), (g) and (h) of KM 227 comments.

4. Noise Pollution

   a. Same concerns as stated in section 3 of KM 227 comments.

5. Air Pollution

   a. Same concerns as stated in section 4 of KM 227 comments.

6. Light Pollution

Comment/Question
a. Same concerns as stated in section 5 of KM 227 comments. 7. Other Risks and Carbon Footprint a. Same concerns as stated in section 7 of KM 227 comments. 8. Limited Information a. Same concerns as stated in section 8 of KM 227 comments. 9. Devaluation of Property a. Same concerns as stated in section 9 of KM 227 comments. 10. Environmental Right a. Same concerns as stated in section 10 of KM 227 comments. 11. Public Trust a. Same concerns as stated in section 11 of KM 227 comments. 12. Legal Options of Other Considerations a. Same concerns as stated in section 12 of KM 227 comment. 13. Unanswered Questions a. Can KM 232 be considered a viable option when YEC, YDC and YG are now aware that one species of plant identified as CDC Species of Conservation Concern (Sartwell's Sedge) is located in close proximity to the site while a large portion of the affected area is identified as a critical habitat for the Gypsy Cuckoo Bumble Bee by COSEWIC? b. Can KM 232 be considered a viable option when YEC, YDC and YG are now aware that this site selection ignores the results of all public input and consultations that were undertaken as part of the Deep Creek Plan? c. Can KM 232 be considered a viable option when YEC, YDC and YG are now aware that this constitutes a blatant disregard of the areas identified as having high cultural and heritage value for TKC citizens?

Comment/Question
d. Can KM 232 be considered a viable option when YEC, YDC and YG are now aware that this site is contrary to the community values for the area under the Deep Creek Plan? Again, does the development truly make sense at this site? e. Otherwise, same questions as in paragraphs 13(g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m) and (n) of KM 227 section. **CLOSING STATEMENT** We chose to live off-grid and invest in renewable energy because we believe in Yukon's clean energy future and it is very troubling to see a publicly owned utility such as YEC proposing fossil fuel infrastructure so close to a pristine natural environment and a home that has already made the transition to renewable energy at great expense. We trust that good ole common sense will prevail in the decision-making. The "path of least resistance" should not guide the selection process. Rather, any decision should be based solely on what is the right thing to do!

Comment/Question

March 13, 2026

[redacted]

Re: Feedback

Dear Whitehorse Power Centres Project Staff,

This letter of concern is being submitted by [redacted] of Deep Creek Road South regarding the Whitehorse Power Centres (WPC) Project. As 12-year residents of our beloved neighbourhood, we have significant concerns about the short-listed sites for diesel generators at kilometre 226 and 232.

We believe that the Whitehorse Power Centres Project is inappropriate for the wilderness and rural environments of Fox Lake South and Deep Creek. The project location should be reconsidered and relocated. While we understand the importance of reliable power, the project scope of 90 MW in the north is unreasonable for our pristine little communities to bear.

Primary Concerns with the WPC Project

1. Process Concerns

- ***Assessments Timing/Availability.*** Based on YEC presentations and conversations, it appears that short-list site selections happened before important analyses were completed for: sound impacts, transportation safety, fire risk, and local area fish and wildlife impact. While we are told that it was too expensive to do this work for all 20+ potential sites, that these analyses will be available at the YESSA stage of the project for the short-listed sites, not knowing these impacts clearly before short-listing sites is an affront to the humans, wildlife and wilderness of the area. If we don't have all the information, how are we able to provide informed input into the consultation process?
- ***Local Planning.*** The YEC short-listed northern sites do not take into account local planning efforts. Specifically:
    - Km 232 falls within the Deep Creek Local Area Plan whose purpose is to "preserve and maintain the character of the Deep Creek area and quality of the rural and recreational lifestyle". Its "Hinterland" designation under Deep Creek Development Area Regulations designates low-impact uses such as transmission lines. 90 MW power plants are not low-impact. YEC may think otherwise because they've designated the plant footprint areas as "brownsites", but this designation does not take into account the local areas' pristine wilderness.
    - Km 226 is within the boundaries of the Fox Lake Local Area Plan. Although not finalized, there is a stop on new land dispositions until the plan is complete.

1

Comment/Question

Further, during the Plan's development process, community members identified assets of the area including: "low density and quiet residential development; sense of remoteness and freedom; low traffic volumes; pristine, beautiful and relatively undeveloped wilderness". A 90 MW power plant does not contribute to a pristine environment.

- ***City of Whitehorse Project Approval Processes.*** The WPC Project is being developed to support significant current and projected growth in Whitehorse, and yet the City of Whitehorse's (CoW) approval processes are resulting in Whitehorse sites not being short-listed. As a result of CoW's reluctance to consider hosting its own power generating facilities, and if a North site is selected, the brunt of any safety, environmental and noise impacts from the generating site will be borne by Deep Creek and Fox Lake South residents who have chosen to live in wilderness areas, and by the fish, wildlife, flora and fauna that exist here in a near-pristine state.

2. Environmental Concerns

- ***Climate change.*** Governing parties in Yukon may have different approaches to addressing climate change, but all agree (and have agreed for decades now) that action is needed. The current political party has decided to re-write Yukon's climate change and energy policy document, as is fairly typical of a new government. The fact that we are "between" such policy documents doesn't give any entity carte blanch to forget about the pursuit of lower-carbon alternatives.
- ***Climate change***. YEC stated that diesel is the preferred fuel choice for cold-weather situations where we may need more power. They've also said that the generators will likely be turned on (and kept on) proactively at -25C to prevent any extreme cold start-up challenges. Investing in diesel generating infrastructure is a step backward in Yukon's low-carbon pursuits.
- ***Fish and wildlife***. Several species of plants in the local areas are listed as Species of Conservation.
- ***Air pollution.*** There are several productive farms in both Deep Creek and Fox Lake area and many of us are gardeners. Have studies been conducted on impacts to current and future farming and gardening endeavours in the area given the air pollution impacts of burning diesel?
- ***Precedence***. How can we be assured that the size of the plant won't grow in the future? Or that additional industrial infrastructure won't be added to our neighbourhood once the initial diesel sites have been established?
- ***Light pollution.*** What will be done to address limiting light pollution?
- ***Visibility.*** To reduce noise transmission and to address concerns over visibility of an industrial-looking facility in our pristine environment, what visual barriers will be established? Will an avenue of mature trees be left intact as a barrier between the facility and the highway?

2

Comment/Question

3. Sound Transmission

- ***Sound Study.*** YEC has shared preliminary results and slides of a sound impact study on the area, in recognition of how important this issue is to residents, but the study is not complete, nor is it available to residents. Based on the very limited high-level information provided (Consultant Art Cooper stated at the Sternwheeler public meeting that he was told by YEC staff to not get too detailed in his presentation or answers), we have concerns with the following:
    - Deep Creek and Fox Lake residents are designated as "rural" based on population density and proximity to a highway, and therefore rated as being able to tolerate 40 decibles of noise from the generating plant. There are no Yukon guidelines for noise restrictions and so this "rural" designation is based on BC and Alberta. What does "highway" mean? Our stretch of highway is often more like a road with limited traffic most times of the day. Does our population density take into account that the areas immediately adjacent to us are wilderness areas? Also, YEC's study lead stated that on-site baseline sound analysis occurred in autumn, not winter when the diesels will mostly be running. Our neighbourhoods see increased campground users in the summer and many part-time residents are present that time of year.
- ***Increased fuel truck traffic.*** Some neighbours hear the highway and others don't. What is consistent is that most can hear truck traffic at night. The increase of B-train vehicles on the road will undoubtedly increase the noise pollution in the neighbourhood. Are the sound studies examining the impact of this noise, especially in winter?

4. Transportation

- Our roads are already dangerous and adding 6-10 B-trains per day at peak operating use will make our roads increasingly so.
- The northern stretch of North Klondike highway past Policeman's Point is full of curves and blind corners, not ideal for large vehicles.
- As commuters with a small car, the white-out conditions when passing other oncoming vehicles is significant. After a snowfall and before the plows have come, and when encountering oncoming vehicles, the seconds of whiteout conditions are as such: for an oncoming small car, we cannot see the road due to whiteout conditions for 3-5 seconds; for an oncoming truck, whiteout conditions persist for 5-8 seconds; when passing an oncoming semi-truck, whiteout conditions endure for 8-12 perilous seconds. We have to slow our car to 20km an hour to prevent driving into the ditch.
- Will B-trains hosting diesel cargo only travel at night? Have restrictions during rush hour? Only be allowed during daylight hours? What mitigations will be enacted to ensure safety?

3

Comment/Question
5. Fire • ***No cell coverage.*** We have concerns about fire safety especially as YEC has stated that the site will be unstaffed. Considering there is no cell phone coverage at Deep Creek or Fox Lake, if someone notices a fire, the response time will not only be about the fact that our nearest fire station is volunteer-run and 40 kilometres away, it will also be about how long it takes for the fire spotter to get to a telephone. • What mitigations will be put in place to ensure the diesel site does not contribute to local fire hazards? 6. Assurances • Given the fact that noise, transportation, fire, fish and wildlife, etc. impact assessments were not completed ahead of short-listing public sites, what assurances can be made that post-construction impact assessments will be completed? What benchmarks will be established to manage impact commitments? Further, what recourse will be recognized if: o Sound impacts exceed the 40-decibel level? o Transportation impacts prove too dangerous? o Spills impact local fish and wildlife? o Emissions (black carbon, PM 2.5) impact local residents' health and/or farming/gardening exercises? o Etc. The list of concerns above is not exhaustive, and we look forward to reading local-area impact reports when they are ready to inform any future exchanges. Thank you for your consideration to these important issues, [redacted]

Appendix F: Phase Two - Online Input Form Comments and Questions

The following comments have been provided exactly as written. Only information shared that made comments identifiable to a specific person or place, or offensive comments, have been redacted.

Comment
My comment is that I worry about the noise pollution having the generators on this side of the mountain will cause to residents in the valley
I am a resident in Whitehorse Copper subdivision and your proposed Whitehorse Copper Mine site is very close to this country residential community. I am very concerned about noise generated from these sites as this is already an unresolved issue with existing sites. This would severely impact the quality of life and property values of residents in this neighbourhood. Of the 2 proposed sites, the copper haul site is further away from residential communities (both Hillcrest and Sima/Whitehorse Copper).
As the comment in FB, are the shortlist proposed sites in a plan for future development of subdivision / housing, roadways, tourism, etc..? It is obvious Yukon is growing and the lack of industry other then government & tourism (which I would include outfitters in tourism) and mining is always a sore subject, the sites would provide lots of opportunity for local businesses and employment during & post construction.
It seems there is too much Atco generation noise in Riverdale as it is. The Deep Creek sites are preferable from that sense, and I support giving TKC a piece of the opportunity by building in their land if they want that.
Certainly not an issue to go ahead with this project but why diesel instead of LNG. Yukon electric just spent millions to eliminate some of those diesels and now they are going back to it. Makes no sense!
Hi There, the Whitehorse Copper Mine location is not suitable. It is way too close to residences and businesses, not to mention a huge eye sore on the way to Mount Sima, a year round destination for locals and tourists alike. The Copper Haul location looks like it would require significant clearing as it appears to not be an already disturbed site. The North A Site could be suitable as it appears to be far from residences and on an already disturbed site, plus if it the land lease/sale benefits TKC that sounds like the best option.
Hello, Winterlong Brewing is concerned about one of the options for the proposed LNG Whitehorse Power Centres Project. The Whitehorse Copper Mine South Site A site is much too close to residents and businesses in the Mount Sima Area and will have detrimental effects. Yes our business, Winterlong Brewing, is in an industrial area, but we also have commercial zoning in our area and the effects from noise of the plant and additional traffic will have detrimental impacts on our business. We have a beer garden space outside that is used heavily from May to October (with lighter use in the winter and spring months). More people sit outside than inside during our busy summer season. Hearing the hum of an LNG plant will definitely disturb our customers, along with increased fuel trucks and service trucks accessing the site during operation. The location of the plant right along the Mount Sima Road will also be an eye sore for people travelling to the ski hill and other recreational areas along the Copper Haul Road and Coal Lake Road. The Mount Sima Ski Hill is used year round now and having to drive past an LNG plant will definitely detract from the 'wilderness city' feel of the area, for locals but also for tourists and visitors. While the South Site B is a better location off the beaten track than South Site A, it is in an undisturbed site and would require more clearing. Keeping the existing forest intact would be better. South Site B also may still be too close to residents and businesses potentially for sound to travel. The North Sites appear to be better options with further distances from residences. North Site A is already in a disturbed area just off the highway, and is on TKC land which could be beneficial for the First Nation if they receive payment for lease/rent. North Site B, while in an undisturbed area that would require tree clearing, could be well hidden from the highway.

Comment
We think that the South Site A option should be removed from the short-listed sites list for this project. Thank you for your time and consideration.
I support the southern power centre to go on the long lake road and not on copper haul road or behind Mary Lake. Selection of sites need to consider how can a power station such as this have the least environmental and social impacts. Long lake location is already next to an abandoned sewage lagoon and wouldn't require road upgrades. There is lots of traffic already and would have less disturbance to residents and wildlife. In comparison to Copper Haul or Whitehorse copper mine, residents have been very vocal on the impacts of development in that area, location to residents, impacts to trails, and there is good moose habitat, caribou, breeding birds and will have a greater cumulative impact. I urge folks to consider the smallest footprint as possible, closest to Whitehorse already and go with Long Lake road.
I feel that YEC should build on the locations that the YG owns to reduce the cost to rate payers
I would like to submit feedback and my formal objection to the proposed copper mine location as an option for this project. That area is adjacent to trails that are used year round, a recreation location for tobagging. Trails go through this area and connect different networks of trails. The proximity to residential areas is also a significant concern with alternative locations with less impact to residential and recreation overall.
The final decision of suitable sites is easy; choose the furthest away from any residences.
North Site B - Long Lake Rd, I believe is the best option.
The area of Deep Creek, a rural area appears to be chosen for two factors. 1. Ownership of land by a First Nations area offered for we expect a sum by Yukon energy to them. 2. Mitigate noise and air pollution from the city to a rural area. The city does not wish noise or air pollution. Neither does Deep Creek residents. As mentioned, Many are totally against DC for any project because of air and noise pollution. The value of property will go down because of this, too. A very important issue that no one has addressed is the amount of heavy trucks, about thirty a day that will bring fuel to this area. No one wishes to see increased traffic on the mayo highway …north. This is a serious safety issue. As well, where is the storage facility for fuel? It also appears that this project identification was not offered in a timely manner to residents of Deep Creek.
I live down the [redacted] off of the [redacted]. I am not hooked up to power and it would really bother me if I had to listen to a generator.
I prefer south site B copper haul as it is further from existing residences.
People in my neighborhood have concerns about the potential side on km 232 on the North Klondike highway. We are on [redacted], which is only [redacted] km from the potential side. People moved into this neighborhood because they were looking for a quiet and calm environment away from Whitehorse and from noise - a massive power centre in such close proximity will be audible during the day and especially at night. People here also use the powerline trail to run their dog teams, and the potential centre will impact this as well.
I am extremely concerned about both north sites. Just moved out to Grizzly Valley for the quiet and dark skies, much like everyone else in this area. Both sites are much too close to our neighbourhood and will cause considerable sound and light pollution. I understand that the estimated decibels would be approximately the same as a dishwasher, but that is still a huge impact when there is no noise out here right now. What would be done to mitigate the noise and light pollution? Is there a guarantee that noise pollution would remain below your estimate? Is the estimate for phase 1 or phase 2 of the project? If noise pollution was higher than what you have outlined, what recourse would we have as homeowners in the area? Just purchased a house here and am worried that if we were to sell because of noise, we would be unable to recoup what we spent on the house. In addition to noise and light pollution, will we be able to smell the diesel? How much pollution is this causing? The Yukon is an amazing place and I do not support us moving forward with fossil fuels for any reason. I cannot believe there are no better options in 2026. Why is nuclear not being considered? And why are we not prioritizing connecting to BC? I understand that connecting the grid is extremely expensive, but it is something that will need to be done regardless. These diesel generators are multiple steps in the wrong direction.
Dear YEC Power Centres Project Staff,

Comment
This letter of concern is being submitted by [redacted] and [redacted] of [redacted] regarding the Whitehorse Power Centres (WPC) Project. As [redacted] residents of our beloved neighbourhood, we have significant concerns about the short-listed sites for diesel generators at kilometre 226 and 232. We believe that the Whitehorse Power Centres Project is inappropriate for the wilderness and rural environments of Fox Lake South and Deep Creek. The project location should be reconsidered and relocated. While we understand the importance of reliable power, the project scope of 90 MW in the north is unreasonable for our pristine little communities to bear. Primary Concerns with the WPC Project 1. Process Concerns • Assessments Timing/Availability. Based on YEC presentations and conversations, it appears that short-list site selections happened before important analyses were completed for: sound impacts, transportation safety, fire risk, and local area fish and wildlife impact. While we are told that it was too expensive to do this work for all 20+ potential sites, that these analyses will be available at the YESSA stage of the project for the short-listed sites, not knowing these impacts clearly before short-listing sites is an affront to the humans, wildlife and wilderness of the area. If we don't have all the information, how are we able to provide informed input into the consultation process? • Local Planning. The YEC short-listed northern sites do not take into account local planning efforts. Specifically: o Km 232 falls within the Deep Creek Local Area Plan whose purpose is to "preserve and maintain the character of the Deep Creek area and quality of the rural and recreational lifestyle". Its "Hinterland" designation under Deep Creek Development Area Regulations designates low-impact uses such as transmission lines. 90 MW power plants are not low-impact. YEC may think otherwise because they've designated the plant footprint areas as "brownsites", but this designation does not take into account the local areas' pristine wilderness. o Km 226 is within the boundaries of the Fox Lake Local Area Plan. Although not finalized, there is a stop on new land dispositions until the plan is complete. Further, during the Plan's development process, community members identified assets of the area including: "low density and quiet residential development; sense of remoteness and freedom; low traffic volumes; pristine, beautiful and relatively undeveloped wilderness". A 90 MW power plant does not contribute to a pristine environment. • City of Whitehorse Project Approval Processes. The WPC Project is being developed to support significant current and projected growth in Whitehorse, and yet the City of Whitehorse's (CoW) approval processes are resulting in Whitehorse sites not being short-listed. As a result of CoW's reluctance to consider hosting its own power generating facilities, and if a North site is selected, the brunt of any safety, environmental and noise impacts from the generating site will be borne by Deep Creek and Fox Lake South residents who have chosen to live in wilderness areas, and by the fish, wildlife, flora and fauna that exist here in a near-pristine state. 2. Environmental Concerns • Climate change. Governing parties in Yukon may have different approaches to addressing climate change, but all agree (and have agreed for decades now) that action is needed. The current political party has decided to re-write Yukon's climate change and energy policy document, as is fairly typical of a new government. The fact that we are "between" such policy documents doesn't give any entity carte blanch to forget about the pursuit of lower-carbon alternatives. • Climate change. YEC stated that diesel is the preferred fuel choice for cold-weather situations where we may need more power. They've also said that the generators will likely be turned on (and kept on) proactively at -25C to prevent any extreme cold start-up challenges. Investing in diesel generating infrastructure is a step backward in Yukon's low-carbon pursuits. • Fish and wildlife. Several species of plants in the local areas are listed as Species of Conservation. • Air pollution. There are several productive farms in both Deep Creek and Fox Lake area and many of us are gardeners. Have studies been conducted on impacts to current and future farming and gardening endeavours in the area given the air pollution impacts of burning diesel? • Precedence. How can we be assured that the size of the plant won't grow in the future? Or that additional industrial infrastructure won't be added to our neighbourhood once the initial diesel sites have been established? • Light pollution. What will be done to address limiting light pollution?

Comment
• Visibility. To reduce noise transmission and to address concerns over visibility of an industrial-looking facility in our pristine environment, what visual barriers will be established? Will an avenue of mature trees be left intact as a barrier between the facility and the highway? 3. Sound Transmission • Sound Study. YEC has shared preliminary results and slides of a sound impact study on the area, in recognition of how important this issue is to residents, but the study is not complete, nor is it available to residents. Based on the very limited high-level information provided (Consultant Art Cooper stated at the Sternwheeler public meeting that he was told by YEC staff to not get too detailed in his presentation or answers), we have concerns with the following: o Deep Creek and Fox Lake residents are designated as "rural" based on population density and proximity to a highway, and therefore rated as being able to tolerate 40 decibles of noise from the generating plant. There are no Yukon guidelines for noise restrictions and so this "rural" designation is based on BC and Alberta. What does "highway" mean? Our stretch of highway is often more like a road with limited traffic most times of the day. Does our population density take into account that the areas immediately adjacent to us are wilderness areas? Also, YEC's study lead stated that on-site baseline sound analysis occurred in autumn, not winter when the diesels will mostly be running. Our neighbourhoods see increased campground users in the summer and many part-time residents are present that time of year. • Increased fuel truck traffic. Some neighbours hear the highway and others don't. What is consistent is that most can hear truck traffic at night. The increase of B-train vehicles on the road will undoubtedly increase the noise pollution in the neighbourhood. Are the sound studies examining the impact of this noise, especially in winter? 4. Transportation • Our roads are already dangerous and adding 6-10 B-trains per day at peak operating use will make our roads increasingly so. • The northern stretch of North Klondike highway past Policeman's Point is full of curves and blind corners, not ideal for large vehicles. • As commuters with a small car, the white-out conditions when passing other oncoming vehicles is significant. After a snowfall and before the plows have come, and when encountering oncoming vehicles, the seconds of whiteout conditions are as such: for an oncoming small car, we cannot see the road due to whiteout conditions for 3-5 seconds; for an oncoming truck, whiteout conditions persist for 5-8 seconds; when passing an oncoming semi-truck, whiteout conditions endure for 8-12 perilous seconds. We have to slow our car to 20km an hour to prevent driving into the ditch. • Will B-trains hosting diesel cargo only travel at night? Have restrictions during rush hour? Only be allowed during daylight hours? What mitigations will be enacted to ensure safety? 5. Fire • No cell coverage. We have concerns about fire safety especially as YEC has stated that the site will be unstaffed. Considering there is no cell phone coverage at Deep Creek or Fox Lake, if someone notices a fire, the response time will not only be about the fact that our nearest fire station is volunteer-run and 40 kilometres away, it will also be about how long it takes for the fire spotter to get to a telephone. • What mitigations will be put in place to ensure the diesel site does not contribute to local fire hazards? 6. Assurances • Given the fact that noise, transportation, fire, fish and wildlife, etc. impact assessments were not completed ahead of short-listing public sites, what assurances can be made that post-construction impact assessments will be completed? What benchmarks will be established to manage impact commitments? Further, what recourse will be recognized if: o Sound impacts exceed the 40 decibel level? o Transportation impacts prove too dangerous? o Spills impact local fish and wildlife? o Emissions (black carbon, PM 2.5) impact local residents' health and/or farming/gardening exercises? o Etc.

Comment
The list of concerns above is not exhaustive, and we look forward to reading local-area impact reports when they are ready to inform any future exchanges. Thank you for your consideration to these important issues,

Appendix G: Phase Two - Open House Comments and Questions

The following comments were typed by a note taker during open houses. These notes are not verbatim, but reflect key comments, questions, and responses.

Online Open House | February 25, 2026

Question/Comment	Response
For Art – what is the definition of rural area? – the Fox Lake area is not rural areas they are wilderness area. We don't have access to the Report before we need to submit on the 13th. We already hear traffic from the highway.	*Would need to look at the textbook - 1 to 8 dwelling units per quarter section of land, closeness to roads*
Question about what will happen with the final reports.	*The reports will be submitted with the project proposal.*
Feels the sensation on the highway and the noise of traffic and sleds. The sound in the winter is much louder. Can hear when the neighbour vacuums. The sound is the issue – the sound modulating and bothers her husband with PTSD. Heard that the sites have been chosen. Disagrees with both.	*We are completing noise and air quality studies to inform next steps and potential mitigation measures.*
Concern that the COW is developing and the COW is not taking the site. The City uses the power. Why can't YEC put the site at Long Lake.	*One of the sites we are proposing is within City limits. We can't put generation at Long Lake as a transportation study showed large trucks would not be able to fit down that road.*
How much work has been done to look at the wildfire risk of the sites?	*It is a consideration and we have talked to YG about it.*
Have the wildlife been considered – how are they being addressed. The sites have species of vegetation of great concern. The water joins into the creek, TKC is reintroducing the salmon. S-curve on road and concerns with the safety of the B-trains.	*Deep Creek is an old gravel pit. Yes looked at water, and plants species, heritage, looked at baseline – no show stoppers that the consultants felt could not be mitigated. Yes they are looking at the site lines.*
What about the uncertainty of the availability of the fuel coming from a different place.	*Trying to provide reliable power – hoping that other sources come on during the 2050 Plan. We hope that we don't have to build it all out - Whitehorse area 75% of our load.*
How are they financed – any thought of issuing bonds to Yukoners.	*We are exploring investment opportunities with First Nations. These projects will require funding.*
Why diesel over LNG? Have you looked at Co-heat and power options.	*Have conducted fuel studies – the generators that can best respond to YEC needs in phase one are diesel. The next phase we will look at other fuels. May look at dual fuel, both the air and noise are better with LNG – but we are assessing for the worst case. Yes YEC has been looking at waste heat – need a constant use and system to use it.*

What about using wind energy? What about the existing and rental generators.	*Wind energy cannot provide the same reliability as thermal in the winter. We are replacing old diesels with quieter, cleaner and more efficient.*
Is BC the holy grail?	*Yukon Development Corporation is leading the grid connect. Even with a grid connect, we will still need local sources of power.*
Will the presentation be available?	*Yes, will be posted on the website and the recording from the online meeting will also be available.*

In-Person Open House | March 3, 2026

Question/Comment	Response
The two sites in the city limits will require some power line construction to connect to the rest of the network. For the two sites in the city limits, how will they connect to the network? Routes? Connection points?	*Will be connected to the battery storage site at Robert Service and Alaska Highway where the transmission line connects. Copper Haul site would likely go to McLean Lake road and then the battery storage site. When the MW output is over 30 MW, it would require a high voltage transmission line. Transmission line routes still being finalized.*
Are those noise levels constant at the source? I live about 2000m from the Whitehorse Copper location. Some sounds come and go, like a plane landing, others are constant, is this constant? I live fairly close to the site but it would be great if it was far away from residents.	*In general, it would be a constant sound, and noise levels would vary based on a couple things including the load/output of the site. It won't always sound the exact same, and the generators would not run all the time.*
This is a lot of effort and planning for diesel generation; how much effort and planning is taking place for more hydro generation and alternative power generation?	*In the short term, diesel is one of the few options that we have for dependable winter power. Our hope is that diesel will be available to keep the lights and heat on, then we can work with others to identify other forms of energy so we don't need to use diesel. We are investing a lot of money into our Mayo hydro facility so it can continue to generate renewable power.*
Why the north & south focus? Versus east & west?	*The north and south were selected as these areas are near highways and near power lines. East and West are further away from power lines, roads, and the load center, so they are more difficult to access. We really tried to find areas that were already disturbed. East and west of the city doesn't have infrastructure that makes the project feasible.*
Request that the Fox Lake, near 232km have their doors knocked on. I think there are people at Lynx Lane, there are people there that need to be included.	*We did door knock in the area following a 2km radius. You are likely outside that radius which is why you were likely not included. If you provide your contact info, we can follow up.*
Did you talk to anyone on Lynx Lane? Not including Lynx Lane is an oversight.	*You would have received the general public engagement, we are trying to engage with as many people as possible, so this public forum is a useful way to connect with people in your situations.*
You state that these thermal sites are being built to increase capacity in winter and then enable partnerships with First Nations on renewables. How, in your mind, does increased thermal capacity lead to enhanced renewables?	*One of the challenges with some renewables is that they are intermittent. They do not provide electricity all the time. We use the words like dispatchable and dependable. These are sources that we know can be turned on when we need electricity in the wintertime. We are required to provide electricity in a reliable way, and right now that means having diesel in order to meet the*

Question/Comment	Response
Follow up comment: But none of that hydro planning has progressed even to the planning stage. Follow up comment: It's disappointing that with so much hydro, there's so little hydro power or even plans for more.	*demand and growth, with the idea of building renewables as well. It is difficult in the north and isolated grid to generate all the electricity we need using intermittent resources. This guarantees that we can meet winter needs. The next step is to build out renewables.*
Assuming the diesel comes from the south in trucks; driving through Whitehorse all the way north seems illogical. South and East seems more sensible	*Comment acknowledged.*
I have a real concern with the driving north on the North Klondike highway. The road is poorly maintained in winter. How many diesel trucks will need to come each week?	*High level estimates show that at a 45 MW site requires around 7 b-train trucks per day, assuming the facility is running non-stop. In the middle of a cold spell that would be the maximum, and high estimate. Our diesel facility are mostly used for peaking.*
Have we looked at noise impacts to local wildlife?	*No, it is not a requirement of the BC guidelines. We typically find that wildlife gets used to this kind of noise. The YESAB guidelines show that there will be some kind of comparison to wildlife, so this will be addressed in the project proposal.*
Will the north site operate only in winter when needed? Or will we have the noise all year round? Also, why are there more MW at the north site and less than winter. So if off, then is there zero DB?	*Generators will run most often during the day at peak hours (7-9a.m. and 4-7p.m.) and primarily during the winter. What we have seen is that at other facilities they run very infrequently overnight (12-7 a.m.). When it is off, it is quiet, with no sound.*
If you take the estimated cost of the largest site build have you looked at how significant (%) increase the project would incur to reduce the dB level to lower levels? We were one of the potential sites, and one of my concerns was about quality of life and property value. I am asking about cost and the mitigations needed to lessen sound. The percentage of incremental cost to use better mitigations.	*When we began the project, we knew that siting was going to be key for both noise and air quality, so our focus was keeping the sites away from people and at brownfield sites, with a commitment to decrease and monitor noise.*
To follow up, do you have any sense of how much of the project cost it is to mitigate sound.	*Not at this time, but we will build the power centres to meet BC and Alberta noise guidelines. Sound can be really complicated, weather, topography, season all matter.*
Can you give us an idea on the fuel consumption to generate 90 MW of energy?	*This information will be included in the Project Proposal.*
There is pristine wilderness around with a functioning wetland across the highway. Can you explain how km 232 is disturbed?	*If we look at the site, it is greenfield, but it is adjacent to the North Klondike Highway and the power line. The TKC site is a gravel pit.*
Given the number of trucks and diesel, I recognize it is a large estimate. Have you considered the impact on the North Klondike Highway condition? The highway is in poor condition in some places. Are there any considerations for fire safety?	*Yes, transportation and safety are two things considered by the design team. Fire suppression and water service are both being considered. Regarding roads, there will be a transportation impact assessment. We are talking with Yukon Government about access, turning lanes, acceleration and deceleration lanes, and other considerations, too. We currently deliver fuel to our Faro*

Question/Comment	Response
	facility and part of relocating generation closer to the load centre would offset the amount of travel to Faro, in a way.
Assuming the noise studies are analyzing noise impacts to people in homes - given that Deep Creek hosts Lake Laberge campground do the studies differently affect noise impacts to campers (in tents, campers, etc.)? Follow up comment: We can definitely sometimes hear the highway on the shore of Lake Laberge near the campground.	*We do consider it. People camping would be less affected because they are there for a short period of time. This campground is quite far, and farther from the nearest residence. At such an extended distance, where this campground is and where the houses are, the sound level is quite a bit lower.*
What studies have been done regarding air quality? Are rural standards the same as in the city?	*We started with a desktop study, considering wind direction and proximity to the site as parameters for site selection using the air quality perspective. The second round will include air quality modelling and will look at topography and atmosphere, wind and other variables, so these will be modeled. The modelling assumes a worst case scenario, where it is being run at full capacity, 365 days a year. We don't run facilities like that, but the assessment process requires consideration of the worst case scenario. All air models are compared to ambient air quality guidelines from Yukon Government. We also do a human health risk assessment to take air and noise data into account to consider human health impacts using Health Canada guidelines.* *From a noise perspective, proximity to a highway means a higher level is allowable. There are a couple factors, proximity to major transportation is considered. Dwelling density is also considered. There are three different classifications for dwelling density. The limits increase, the denser the dwelling and distance to a road.*
You've said that typical decibels during the day are 35-45 and 29-37 at night. What is "typical" based on? Is this based on current and actual DB testing in the affected neighborhoods? If our current day/night DBs in the affected areas are lower that the typical numbers then the 40DB threshold could push us into +/- 5 zone with "clear and noticeable change".	*Typical decibels are based on published data and is to give an idea. These can vary a lot. Sometimes the range can be as much as 15 dB for background noise levels.*
Any consideration for potential overlapping industrial activity noises, like proposed mining and forestry next to Whitehorse Copper and Wolf Creek?	*Within the BC/Alberta noise guidelines, if there was a mine site, it is considered background/as part of existing baseline levels.*
If there is existing threshold, then that is different. Maybe the other projects coming online afterwards that would be in their assessment, thank you for the explanation.	*Comment acknowledged.*
Does Yukon Energy have a department (person?) looking into energy efficiency measures? Peaksmart has a small uptake.	*There are a few ways we deal with that. At Yukon Energy we have our demand side management program, Peak Smart. We work with our customers to shift their energy use away from high demand times. The Yukon government's Energy Branch has*

Question/Comment	Response
	programs and incentives for energy efficiency which is independent of us.
Why are the north sites so far away from the city? This method of reducing the number of people affected pushes the problem onto rural people who chose to be further away from noise and air pollutants. Why punish people for not wanting to be in the city by bringing the city to the rural area? Follow up comment: Very disappointed the vast majority of north sites initially being considered were taken off the table.	*What we have committed to do is minimize impacts. Everybody in the territory needs electricity. We are trying to meet increased winter demand in and around Whitehorse. We have lots of power from hydroelectric facilities, along the North Klondike Highway allows us to supply Whitehorse and these sites are near a major highway and transmission line.*
Regarding PeakSmart, the need right now for Whitehorse is so much bigger given what we are considering with diesel. Time of day energy pricing using smart meters...	*There is no question that demand side management is an important tool. If there are things we can do to reduce demand, we are trying to do that. We would need permission to change the rate structure to consider time of use rates, there are both good and unintended consequences of that. That may be part of our future. Right now we are prioritizing having enough power.*
The noise and air pollution should match the number of power users. Why does the ratio unfairly punish rural Yukon citizens? Shouldn't Whitehorse have 90% of the noisy power production since they have 90% of the users? Follow up comment: Saying Mayo and Faro and Haines Junction share this problem just highlights how frequently that strategy has been used to punish rural Yukoners to support the city center.	*That is why we are doing this, we are increasing the load generation near Whitehorse where the load is coming from. That is why we have one site that is right in the city.*
The visual impacts are to be noted as well. Especially for Fox Lake folks who have chosen to live in rural areas with beautiful landscapes, a diesel gen station is an eyesore that we have to pass twice a day. This actually matters to northerners who have moved here for a reason. I hope there will be mitigations to make the sites less ugly.	*Visual impacts are important. We have started talking about how visual impacts can be mitigated. There are berms, landscaping, and other mitigation measures for managing and mitigating visual impacts.*
When will you submit to YESAB? When will we know which sites?	*Planning to submit Proposal in summer 2026. Final sites will be announced prior to this, in the spring.*
What does "greenfield site" mean?	*Greenfield means the site is not currently developed.*
I'm missing something here. We received a brochure that said the final sites had been selected already?	*The sites have been narrowed down to two in the south and two in the north. A final decision has not yet been made.*
There was no engagement with residents living near the 232 North Klondike site and those living in the Fox Lake Planning area. I	*Door knocking was completed within a 2km radius of the sites. We will follow up with you to arrange a meeting.*

Question/Comment	Response
think there should be the same door-to-door engagement that was done for Deep Creek residents. Could you reach out to us at Fox Lake?	
What is a B Train?	*A B-train is a large truck with two tanks.*
It "sounds" like you're trying to reduce noise complaints by pushing the generators to more rural areas with less people to complain. Wouldn't the city have a more comparable baseline noise level? Most people don't move to rural areas to be closer to power production noise.	*We did a lot of siting work to try to minimize impacts to residents. We are proposing one site in the north, and one site within city limits.*
Regarding noise, there may be a significant difference between what you consider acceptable and what we consider desirable when we moved out here.	*Comment acknowledged.*

Appendix H: Phase Two - Door Knocking Comments

The following comments were handwritten during interactions during door knocking and subsequently typed. These notes are not reflective of the full conversation with residents; rather, they highlight key takeaways from each interaction.

Comment
I'm aware of the project and have no comments to share.
Familiar with this project and not concerned. Other than noise.
In favour of the project, feel it pairs well with the local mining.
I wrote a letter to the project staff, thanks for coming by.
Informed about the project, the locations that are selected now seem better.
Prefer the Copper Haul Road, site over the Whitehorse Copper Mine site.
There's lots of government bureaucracy around these projects, it may as well happen.
Noise is my concern, but I understand the need for the project.
This project is a terrible idea. Nuclear and hydro energy would be better. These locations are bad if there is a fire, and because we don't have a pipeline, we'll be relying on B-trains to truck this fuel.
I'm not opposed to the project, no concerns.
My concerns are noise and that the infrastructure is wildfire resilient.
I would prefer the Copper Haul location. Whitehorse Copper Mine is used for recreation and it is close to businesses and residents.
I heard about the project, I'll try to comment online later.
The sites make sense, I just hope that noise pollution is minimal.

Appendix I: Phase Two – Questions and Answers

Whitehorse Power Centres – Yukon Energy responses to south Fox Lake and Deep Creek residents' follow-up questions

1. **Have you considered putting one of the thermal plants at a (abandoned) mine location as they are already disturbed sites? I was wondering if Faro Mine site would maybe a good place? I assume they are connected to the grid through high voltage power lines and the community of Faro is close to house the workers (and you already have infrastructure there).**

The primary objective of the Whitehorse Power Centres Project is to increase reliability to customers in and around the Whitehorse area. Locating generation in Faro does not meet this primary objective, nor is it beneficial to the broader system as there is already more generation in Faro than needed to meet their winter electricity needs. We looked at a variety of disturbed sites in and around Whitehorse, including the short-listed Copper Mine site. As mentioned, we need generation close to the load centre (Whitehorse). Faro is quite far from Whitehorse and already has more generation than what is required in that community.

2. **Will you be using/moving any of the rented mobile generators to the north or south sites in 2027-28?**

One of our goals through this project is to reduce our current reliance on rental diesel generators. The timing for either moving or removing rentals from the system altogether will depend on how quickly the new power centres can be built and load forecasts at the time. Removing rentals from the system is not part of the scope of the project; however, Yukon Energy is planning to remove rentals from the system in our generation planning.

3. **Will you be replacing all the current rented mobile generators (Whitehorse, Faro…elsewhere) in 2027-28 with permanent generators to be placed at the new site(s)—north or south? How many MW is this in total?**

See response to question 2.

4. **You showed the Faro new diesel generator (2.5MW) in your slides. But at our meeting it was noted that you could buy any size generator (I think 50MW was mentioned as an example). So what sizes are you considering as you plan to incrementally increase MW according to need? What size(s) would you be starting off with in 2027-28?**

That decision has not yet been made. More information will be provided as the project progresses.

5. **Provide a list of comparable sites in Canada (diesel generated sites that could produce 60MW and 90MW). Has this been done elsewhere? What impact have these sites had on local environment (human and natural)? Or is this a kind of Yukon/Canada first experiment?**

There are a number of sites of comparable size in Canada (such as some operated by New Brunswick Power) and overseas. For example, there is a 50 MW plant in Peterborough, UK (see screenshot below).



6. **The (1) number of diesel trucks and (2) amount of diesel to be trucked on a daily basis in the worst case scenario (maximum operation)**

In the maximum operation scenario at 90 MW, the facility would require around 400,000-500,000 litres/day, which equates to approximately 6-10 B-Trains Trucks per day. This assumes the facility is running 24 hours a day at full capacity.

7. **The total number of hours diesel and LNG generators in Whitehorse currently operate in a year. Could you provide the breakdown for both for summer and winter?**

See table below for data from 2019 to 2023. WD represents Yukon Energy's owned diesel generators, WG represents the LNG units, and the YMs represent the rental diesel generators.

Table 1. Summary of WRGS Thermal Generator Annual Operating Times

Unit ID	Total Operating Time (hrs)				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
WD4	166	191	53	915	163
WD5	204	192	178	922	153
WD6	207	190	190	903	111
WD7	123	317	233	737	27
WG1	3,489	2,042	982	3,950	5,048
WG2	2,172	1,886	2,169	2,965	5,208
WG3	3,406	2,420	2,115	4,521	5,550
YM10	305	427	677	738	108
YM11	361	413	946	682	134
YM12	345	287	894	468	118
YM13	345	384	827	647	107
YM14	355	430	1,097	701	136
YM15	206	252	488	404	102
YM16	383	443	856	551	77
YM17	272	318	720	538	77
YM18	377	427	2,868	397	0
YM19	285	275	656	93	n/a

8. **What data/sources were used to generate the maps for DB impact? Can you provide the same DB maps for Whitehorse and Faro now with current diesel generation at capacity?**

For the noise modelling, SLR Consulting used SLR-measured sound pressure levels of the mobile and acoustically treated units in operation at Faro. The measurements were used to calculate a sound power level for each unit which is then input into the model. Sound power levels were calculated in nine octave bands from 31.5 Hz to 8000 Hz. We then scaled up the number of units to match the required generating capacity.
Comparing sound contour maps for the Faro Generating Station (FGS) and Whitehorse Rapids Generating Station (WRGS) to the Whitehorse Power Centres contour maps is not a direct comparison because:

- The nearest receptors for both the FGS and WRGS are much closer than at any of the considered Whitehorse Power Centres sites.
- The site topography is quite different between all the sites.

You can learn more about sound assessments completed for the WRGS and FGS in our YESAB Project Proposals:

- Faro: https://yesabregistry.ca/projects/b142d15a-916e-4cd0-b689-45552499008b/documents
- Whitehorse: https://yesabregistry.ca/projects/88c8c199-d924-4a0d-8250-493936e3c031/documents

9. **Why diesel? Did you consider LNG? Why did you opt for diesel?**

We decided to proceed with diesel as the fuel source for the generators after conducting a fuel study. The study evaluated six fuel types (including LNG) across eight criteria and found that diesel is the preferred fuel for the following reasons:

- Scored highest in fuel availability, operational complexity, and winter reliability;
- Can be stored on-site, therefore having resilience against cold-weather supply chain disruptions; and
- It has lower maintenance complexity compared to LNG.

10. **Your capacity gap figure shows 126MW in 2040. So, why do you want to generate 60+90 =150MW? Are you planning to decommission diesel generation sites in Whitehorse or elsewhere? If so, why and when? I think something about Faro was mentioned at the meeting.**

We are purposefully assessing more thermal generation capacity than what is anticipated to be required to meet forecasted load growth as a strategy to ensure Yukon Energy can meet growing demands for electricity in the long-term. Assessing more than we intend to build right away allows Yukon Energy to respond quickly to a changing energy landscape should demands for electricity exceed current forecasts. Assessment and permitting processes take years to complete and come with significant costs. By conducting one assessment for enough capacity to meet our current and future needs, we can respond more quickly with procurement and construction as the assessment is complete.

Eventually, the project will help to reduce Yukon Energy's reliance on rental diesels. Renting diesel units each winter, while cost-effective over a short period of time, comes with risks such as limited supply chain, lower reliability, and reliance on an external contractor for maintenance. The capacity installed at these new power centres will account for the capacity that rental diesels provide us each winter, plus additional capacity needed to address growing demands for power.

11. **Your capacity gap map does not make clear what was considered here in your projection of need. What data was used (e.g., population growth, number of houses heated with electricity, mines, input of renewable energy (like Atlin project))?**

Yukon Energy's peak demand forecast is described in our recent GRA 2025-27 application, found online, here: YEC_2025-27_GRA_IRs_Consolidated_Package-compressed.pdf
Information on Peak Demand begins on PDF Page 183.

To summarize, peak demand forecasts consider population growth and forecasted electricity needs of each household and business and includes forecasts for electric vehicles. Mines are not traditionally included in our peak

forecast, but they are considered in our energy forecast.

12. **When would the Diesel Power Centre operate?**
a. **Would it be for 24 hrs a day 365 days a year?**
b. **Or is it just in winter as needed when demands are high?**
c. **How much do you anticipate it operating and generating power?**

When the power centres would operate depends on electricity demand, availability of other generation assets, and water levels in our hydro reservoirs. They might also be used in emergency scenarios. At this time, we expect they will mainly be run in the winter, when demand for electricity is highest.

13. **When would it be built? How long would that take? What would be the completion date? When would it go into operation? Is there a phased in operation?**

We're taking a phased approach to building the winter power Yukoners will need. The first power centre will initially provide 15 megawatts of electricity (planned to be in-service 2027/28) with additional engines being added while the second power site is being built.

The second power centre will add 30 megawatts of electricity. Over time, we'll keep adding generation at both sites based on forecasts for electricity use, building up to a maximum of 150 megawatts.

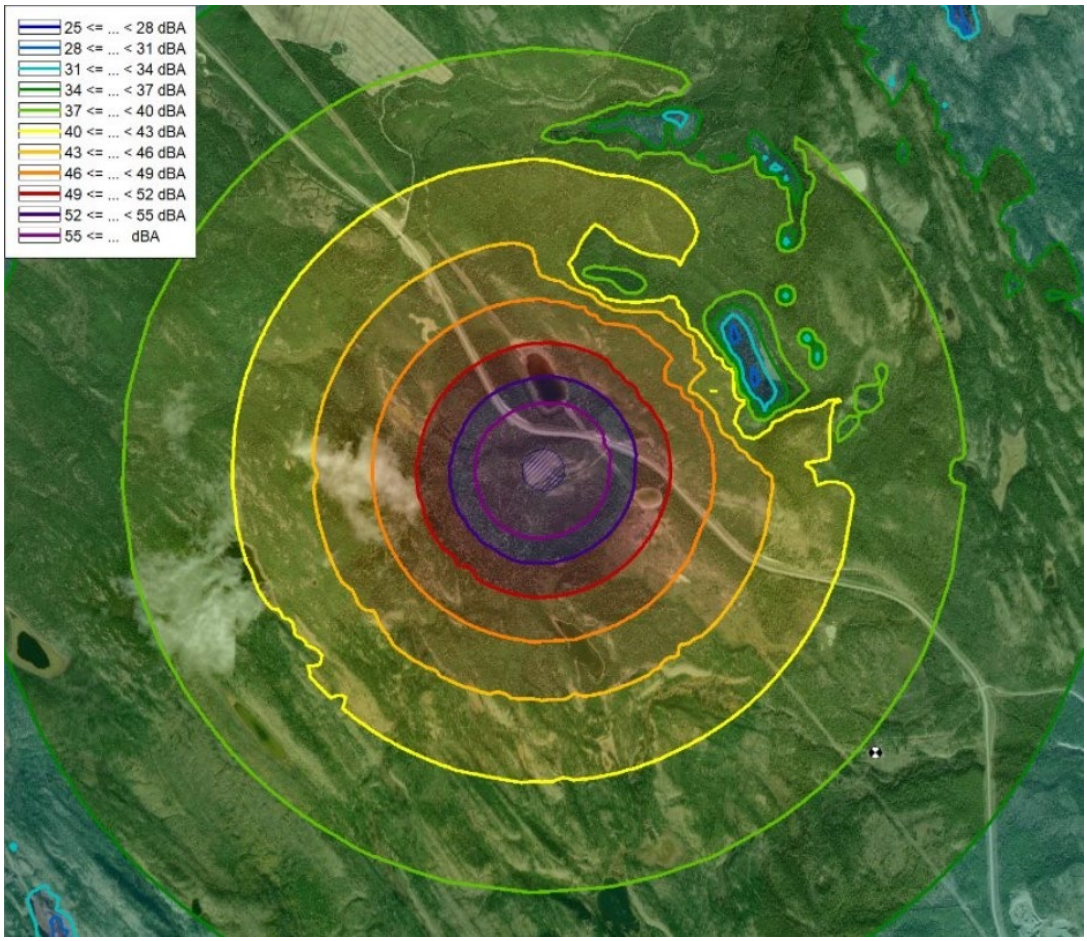
14. **Is an expansion planned here as well?**

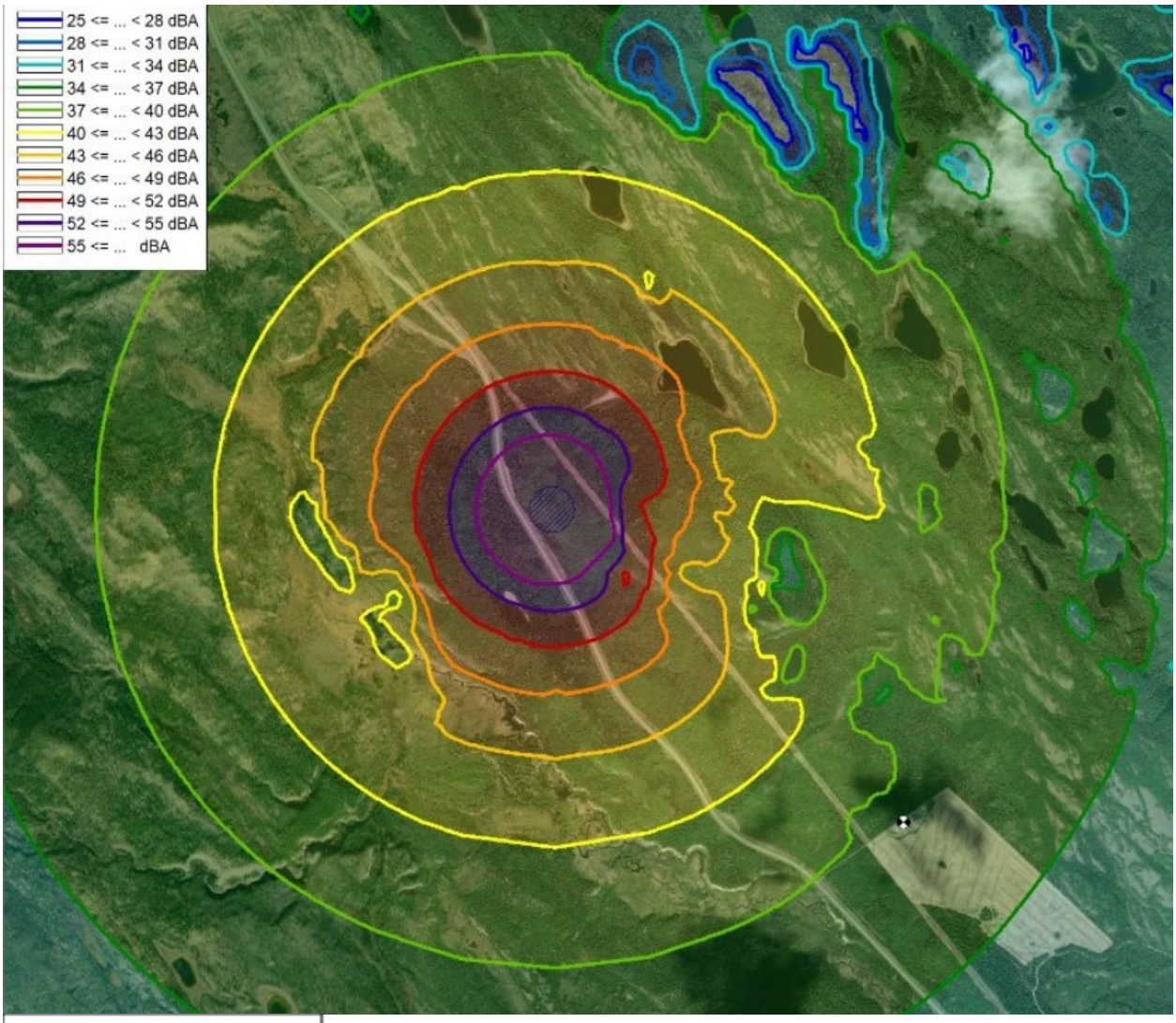
The north power site will be built in staged as needed, based on load forecasts. The north site could be up to 90 megawatts, but there is no plan to assess or build the site above 90 MW of capacity at this time.

15. **We live about 2 km from the site, so will we hear the noise? How far does the noise carry?**

See sound maps below. How loud the generators will be at Lynx Lane will depend on a variety of factors, such as wind direction and speed, ground cover, as well as temperature.

TKC Deep Creek site





16. **Please explain the reasoning for developing 2 small scale sites rather than one larger generation site.**

Two smaller sites versus one large is preferred as it improves reliability and redundance. For instance, if something were to happen to the transmission line that connected the one large site to the grid, we would lose all of that power. Two sites also help to support the load from multiple transmission lines and allows for system flexibility and growth.

17. **You barely touched on air quality in your presentation. Can you be more specific how you measured this and what the impact will be? Are there any baseline studies going to be done before installing the generators?**

We completed desktop air quality studies to help us narrow down the sites to the final list of four. These desktop studies indicated that the emissions from the proposed power centres met the Yukon Ambient Air Quality Standards. We are now completing more detailed air dispersion modelling. The results of this will be included in our final Project Proposal to the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB). We are also conducting a Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA). This assessment will also be included in our Project

Proposal to YESAB.

18. **What about light pollution from the planned power centres? Are they going to be illuminated all the time, night and day? Have you looked at impacts of that to the surrounding environment?**

The site design is not complete; however we can provide information based on our existing facilities. We typically illuminate entrances and stairs for safety purposes during dark hours. There may also be yard lighting to illuminate work areas and/or for security purposes (to deter trespassing and vandalism). Yukon Energy is considering designing site lighting to the Government of Yukon's electrical design requirements for exterior lighting which conforms to the Dark Sky Society lighting requirements. These requirements include lights to not exceed 3,500 K and not pointed above the horizontal level of the lens.

19. **Can you explain the forecasted peak demand with concrete numbers? Can you break it down into residential, commercial, industrial, mining?**

All active mines fall under the industrial rate class; however, the peak forecast used to calculate the capacity gap until 2040 only considers residential and commercial customer contributions to peak demand. The current reporting does not allow us to differentiate contribution of commercial and residential customers to peak demand.

20. **I don't remember if you touched on this in the presentation, but what would be the difference for noise and air emissions between a 30 MW and 90 MW thermal power plant?**

Generally speaking, the larger the plant, the greater the air and sound impacts. Yukon Energy included sound impacts at the full build-out of 90 MW. Those sound contour maps are included above.

21. **You said in your presentation that the North site needs to be bigger because there is more demand. Looking at the development footprint in and around Whitehorse there are clearly more people/houses/industrial areas on the Alaska Highway and south of Whitehorse. Where do you see this massive demand in the north?**

We are assessing 90 megawatts in the north because of forecasted demand in the northern part of the City, including the residential area of Whistle Bend.

22. **This project does not fit with YG's clean energy strategy. What is your strategy to move to 97% renewable energy generation by 2030? What are your concrete steps and timelines to reach this goal? What projects are planned?**

These Whitehorse Power Centres are needed to meet the needs of Yukoners, now and in the long term. While it might seem counterintuitive, thermal resources will play a crucial role in providing the stability needed to safely integrate more community solar and wind resources to the Yukon grid. Intermittent renewable resources need dependable capacity such as hydro and diesel in the background to support sudden fluctuations in their electricity production, as well as to prevent power outages when the wind is not blowing, or the sun is not shining. As part of the Yukon's resilient energy future, balancing resources like diesel generators and battery storage systems will help to stabilize the frequency of the power supply and provide power when other resources are not available.

23. **Can you explain why you wouldn't cover the immediate needs now (maybe only build 1 thermal power plant now) but then for the future invest in renewable projects and/or the BC grid connect to close the forecasted gap?**

Building the Whitehorse Power Centres is necessary to meet the immediate needs of Yukoners and provides the energy security required while alternative, more renewable sources of firm power can be built or connected. Most of the large renewable capacity and energy projects identified in Yukon Energy's 2016 and 2020 resource plans have not progressed, demonstrating the complexity and length of time required for large renewable

projects. While feasibility work for a grid connection between B.C. and the Yukon is under way, the earliest completion of the project is about 10 to 15 years away. In the meantime, we must depend on upgrading the electricity system we have today in Yukon.

24. **Looking at the 'what we heard report' from phase 1, there is a lot of concern from the public about using diesel generators for power generation and it is seen as a step backwards (in almost every comment). And diesel generators almost everywhere are used only as a backup to fill peak-demands, rarely as the main source of power generation. Even Yukon Energy celebrates when the communities are able to move away from using diesel (or using less) by adding renewable sources. Why are you moving forward with such a massive scale of project?**

Our role as the main generator of electricity in the Yukon is to provide dependable capacity that Yukoners can rely on to keep homes warm and lights lit on the coldest of days, in drought years, and when intermittent renewable resources are not available. Over a 25-year average, over 90% of the electricity we generate comes from renewable resources, primarily our hydro facilities. However, we recognize the public's desire for additional renewable resources. This project will help to provide the foundation for additional intermittent renewables to come online. See response to question 18.

25. **If the forecasted peak demand includes higher needs from the mining sector, why wouldn't you work with the mining sector to develop renewable (maybe local) options for powering the mines?**

The forecasted peak demand does not include the mines. During periods of peak demand or emergencies, mines are curtailed.

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