



Canadian Renewable  
Energy Association  
WIND. SOLAR. STORAGE.

Association canadienne  
de l'énergie renouvelable  
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Community Energy  
Association



# Renewable Energy 101

Workshop at the Indigenous Resource  
Opportunities Conference

Presented by:

- Patricia Lightburn, CanREA
- Ryan Gander, Relay Education
- Rob van Adrichem, Community Energy Association



# Facilitators

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**Patricia Lightburn, Canadian Renewable Energy Association**

Patricia is the Director of Policy for British Columbia at the Canadian Renewable Energy Association, Canada's national organization for wind, solar and storage

[plightburn@renewablesassociation.ca](mailto:plightburn@renewablesassociation.ca)



**Ryan Gander, Relay Education**

Ryan works as a facilitator for Relay Education, a Canadian charity delivering hands-on education and training about renewable energy, energy efficiency, climate change and green careers in school classrooms.

[ryan@relayededucation.com](mailto:ryan@relayededucation.com)



**Rob van Adrichem, Community Energy Association**

Rob is CEA's director of external relations and facilitator for the Northern BC Climate Action Network (NorthCAN), a unique platform to share information about northern initiatives and build connections between northerners who identify, influence, and implement local projects that reduce emissions and boost local economies.

[rvanadrichem@communityenergy.ca](mailto:rvanadrichem@communityenergy.ca)

# Who is in the room?

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Please introduce yourself, your organization and why you are interested in learning more about renewable energy.

# Agenda

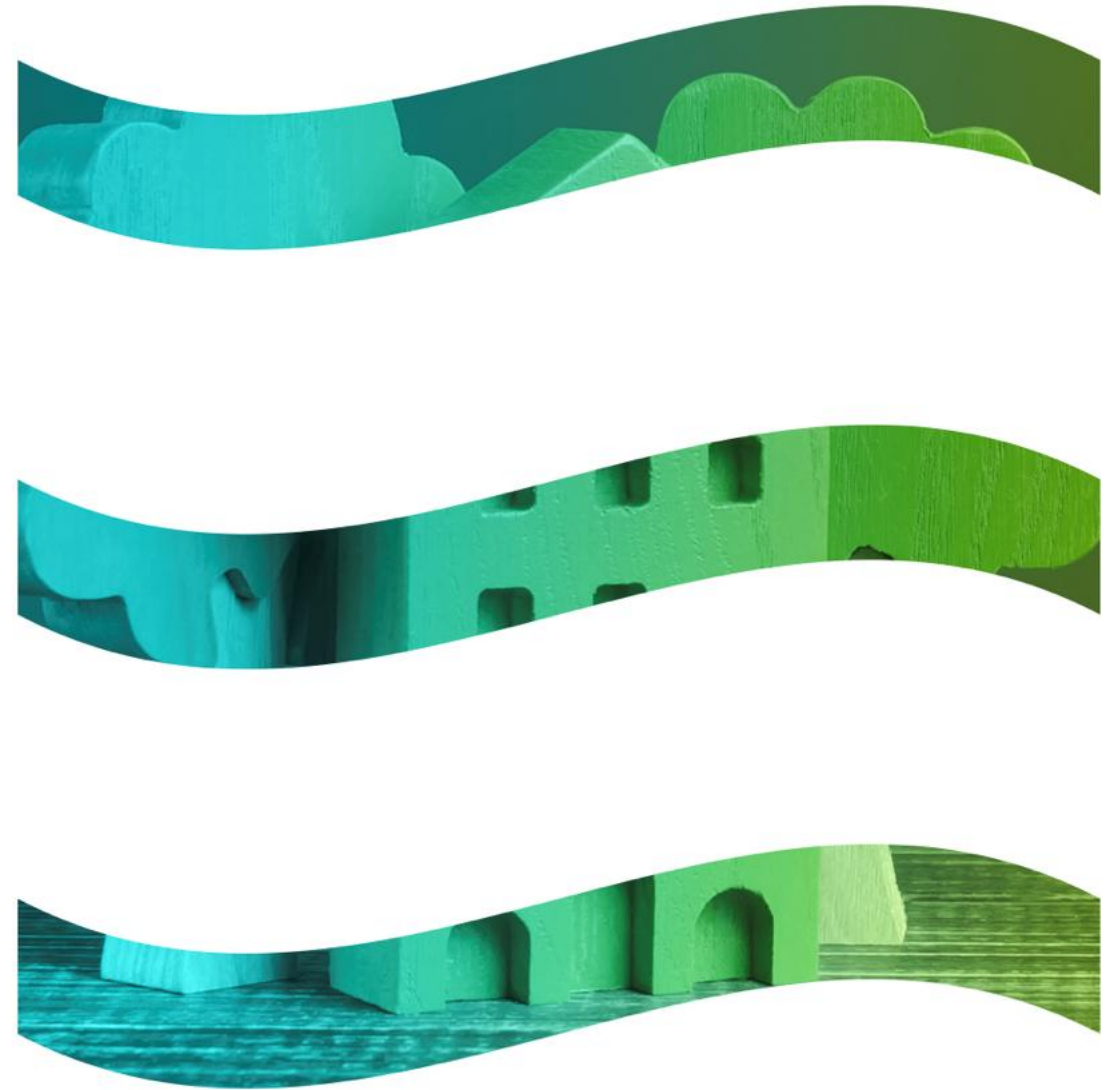
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Topic	Time
Introductions	10 – 10:15
Renewable Energy and the BC Context	10:15 – 10:30
Solar Energy	10:30 – 11
Wind Energy	11 – 11:30
Myth-busting Quiz	11:30 – 11:45
Wrap up	11:45 – 12





## Renewable Energy and the BC Context



# Vancouver Island is a renewable energy powerhouse

- With ~20 independent power projects in operation, including wind, hydro and bioenergy, Vancouver Island contributes to BC's nearly 100% clean grid
- Although the Island generates ~40% of its own power, it relies heavily on submarine cables to import the rest, especially during peak periods



# First Nations communities are at the forefront

As co-owners and developers of wind, solar and hydro projects, First Nations communities are contributing to the Island's clean power supply and generating stable revenues for communities

Kwikwasut'inuxw Haxwa'mis First Nation ([KHFN](#)) solar project on Gilford Island (by Charge Solar)



# The next chapter for renewable energy in BC

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- BC's electricity demand is projected to grow by **20% by 2030** and double by 2050
- To help meet that demand, BC Hydro launched two competitive procurement processes and has signed contracts with 13 wind and 1 solar project.
- One contracted project is located on Vancouver Island and more are in development
- BC Hydro's new community generation program is also expected to unlock new projects up to 2 MW in size



## Contracted new wind project on Vancouver Island:

- Project Name: Yəyus Energy
- Size: 197 MW
- Location: Near Campbell River
- IPP Partner: Capstone Infrastructure
- First Nations Partner: Wei Wai Kum First Nation

# Permitting

- Projects must obtain applicable permits, including from the BC Energy Regulator, prior to construction
- Key regulatory requirements are described at [www.windandsolarbc.ca](http://www.windandsolarbc.ca)

## Wind and Solar BC Website Resources

### Public land access



BC is fortunate to have vast public lands that have long been used for recreation. As wind projects are often located on crown land, residents of nearby communities may wonder how a proposed project might impact their access.

[More](#)

### First Nations rights and interests



First Nations may have questions about how a wind or solar project proposed for their traditional territory might impact their way of life, or whether it might interfere with a cultural site or practice.

[More](#)

### Other rights holders



Many people and businesses depend on crown land for their livelihoods under tenures, licences, leases, or permits that allow activities such as forestry, mining or backcountry guiding. They need to understand how a proposed project could

[More](#)

### Agricultural land



Others may have questions about how proposed wind and solar projects could affect cattle ranching, grazing, foraging, and the use of valuable agricultural land for farming.

### Birds



Wind turbines can kill birds when they collide with rotating blades. In Canada, wind facility bird deaths vary significantly by location, species, and season. One study estimated that wind turbines were killing about 23,300

### Bats



Bats are more sensitive to impacts from wind turbines than birds because they have low reproductive rates—females have just one or two pups a year—and are slow to recover from declines. Though data is still limited, the



The BCER is responsible for regulatory oversight of the full lifecycle of wind and solar projects >5MW to:

- ensure public safety
- protect the environment
- support reconciliation with Indigenous peoples
- foster a sound economy and social wellbeing.

- What's Next?
- Projects are expected to begin construction in 2027 – 2030

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Project development,  
community  
consultation and  
permitting  
• 1 to 3 years

2

Construction  
• 1 to 2 years

3

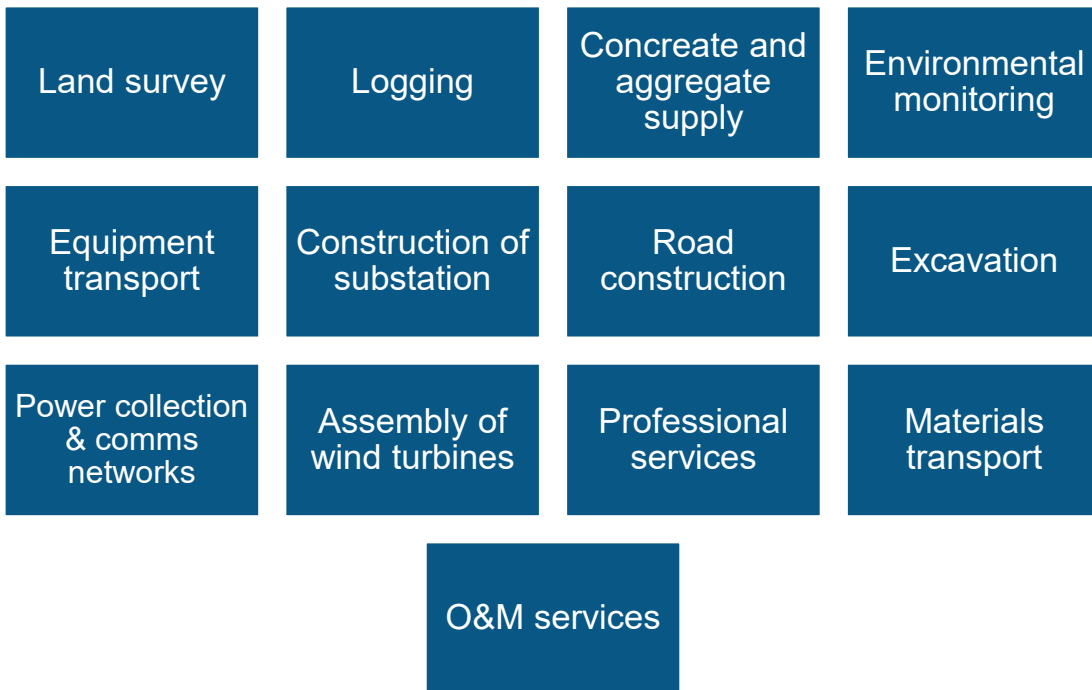
Operation and  
maintenance  
• 30+ years

4

Repowering or  
decommissioning and  
site restoration  
• 2 to 3 years

# Jobs

A large wind or solar project creates approximately 150 job opportunities during development, construction and operation phases



## Where to find more information?

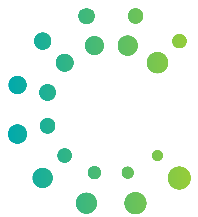
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Wind and Solar BC is a new initiative of the Canadian Renewable Energy Association that is providing **clear**, **current**, and **accurate** information on clean-power projects planned for British Columbia and fostering **candid conversations** about their **impacts and opportunities**.

Visit our site ([www.windandsolarbc.ca](http://www.windandsolarbc.ca)) to learn about planned projects and sign up for updates.

# Questions?



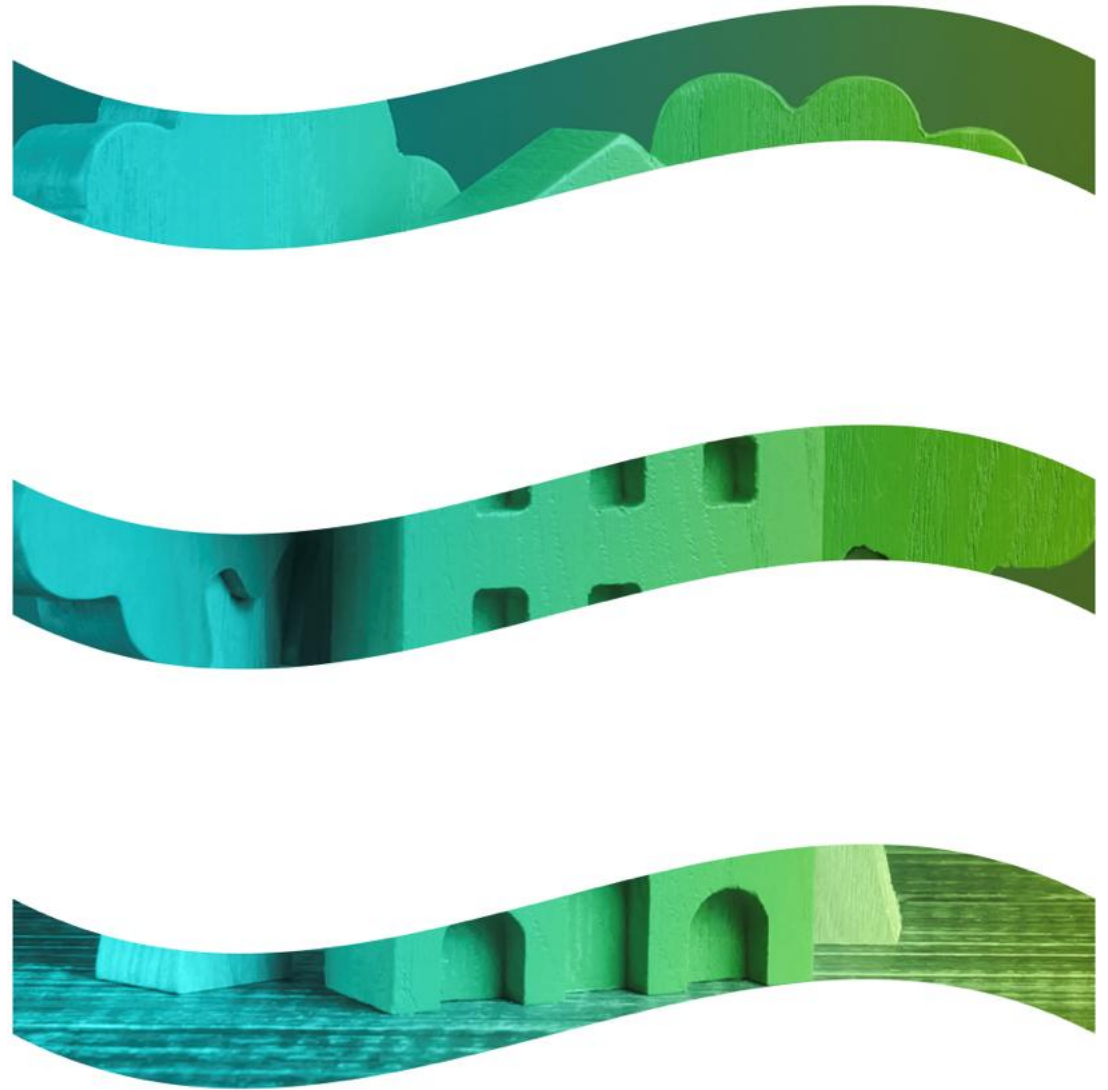
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# Solar Energy 101

10:30 – 10:45



# Solar - Technologies

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Photovoltaic (PV)



Solar Thermal

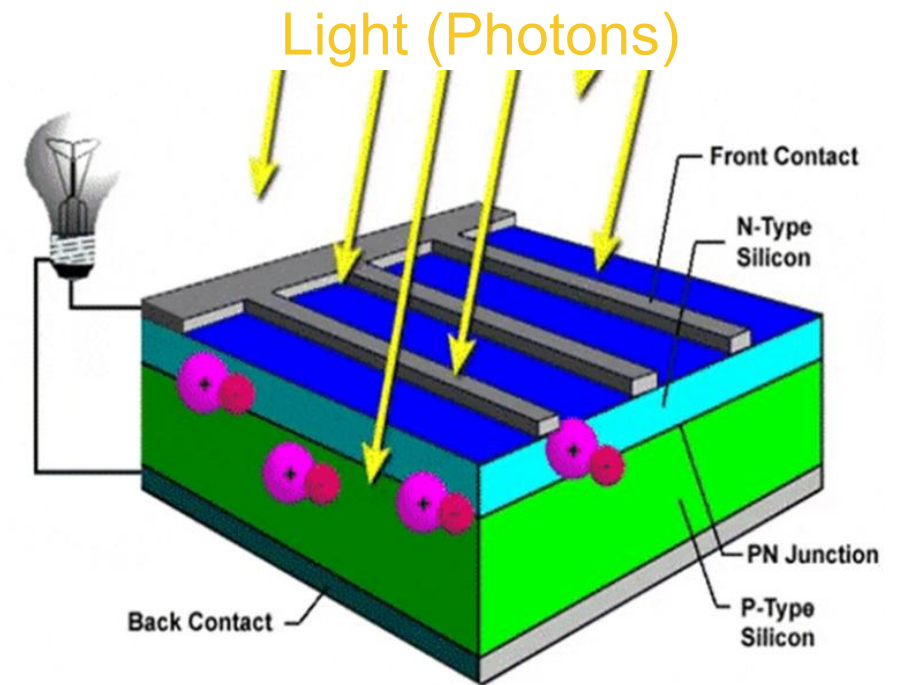
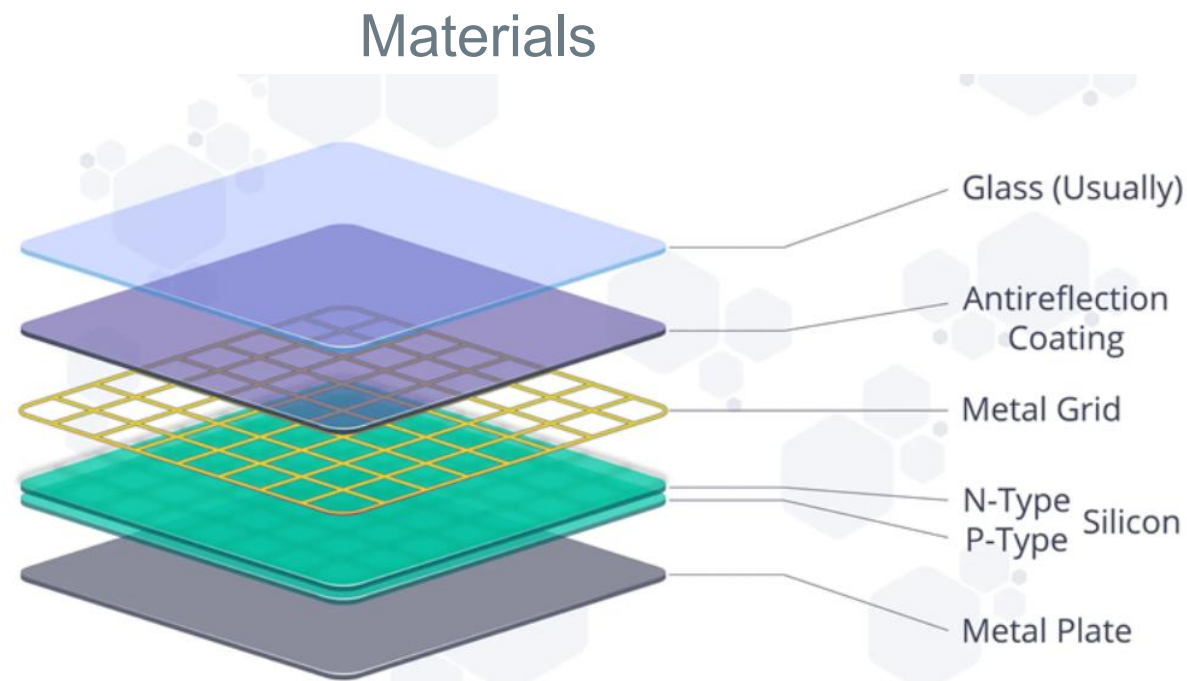


Concentrated



# Solar – Photovoltaic (PV) Solar Cell

Light activates the movement of electrons between silicon layers



# Solar – Terminology



one solar **Cell**



**Module**

(multiple cells)



**Panel**

(multiple modules)



**Solar Array**

(multiple panels)

# Solar – Electrical Components

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Optimizers



Grounding



Wiring



Electrical Controls



Inverter



Panel

# Solar – System Components

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Mounting  
Hardware

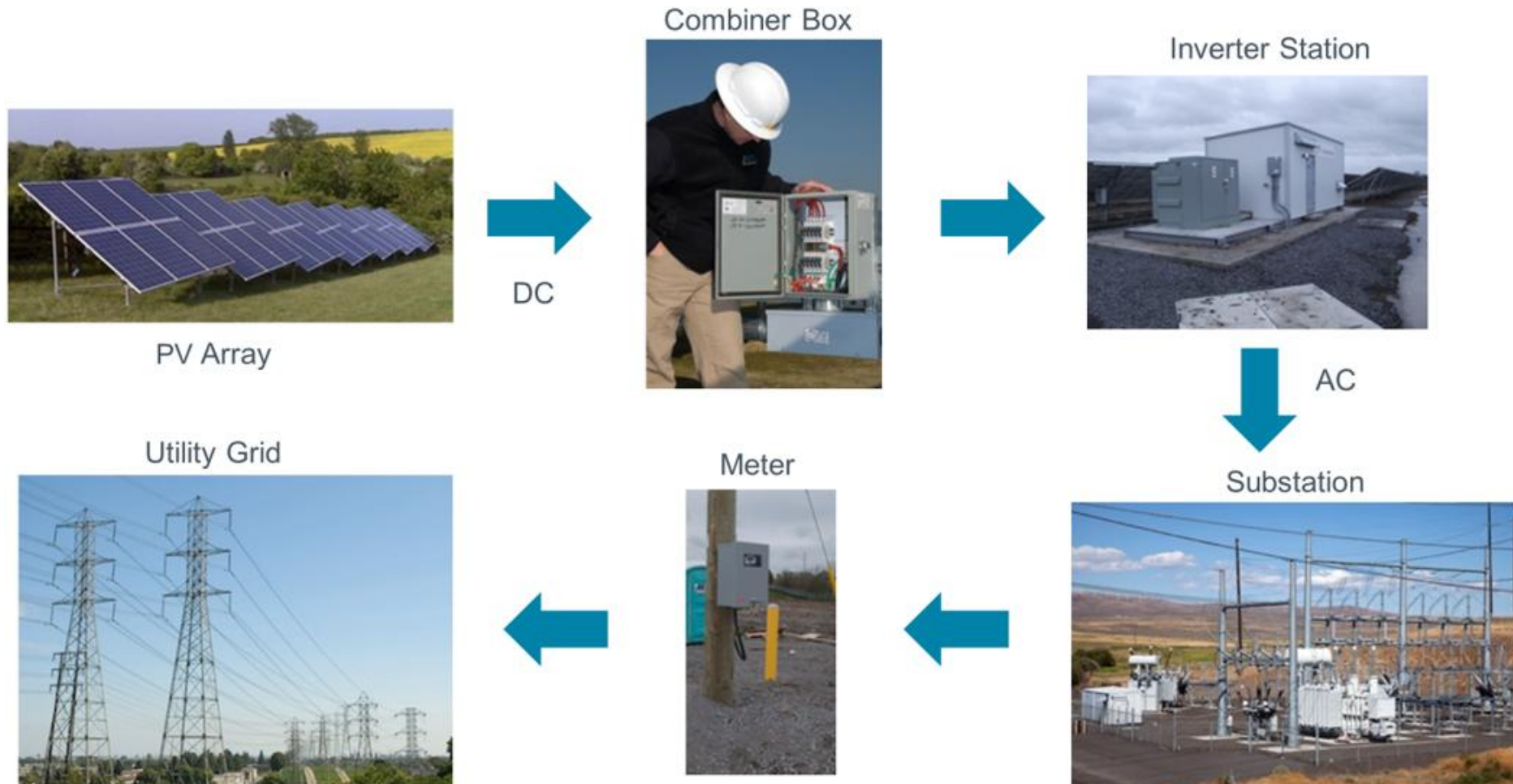


Racking



Cable Tray

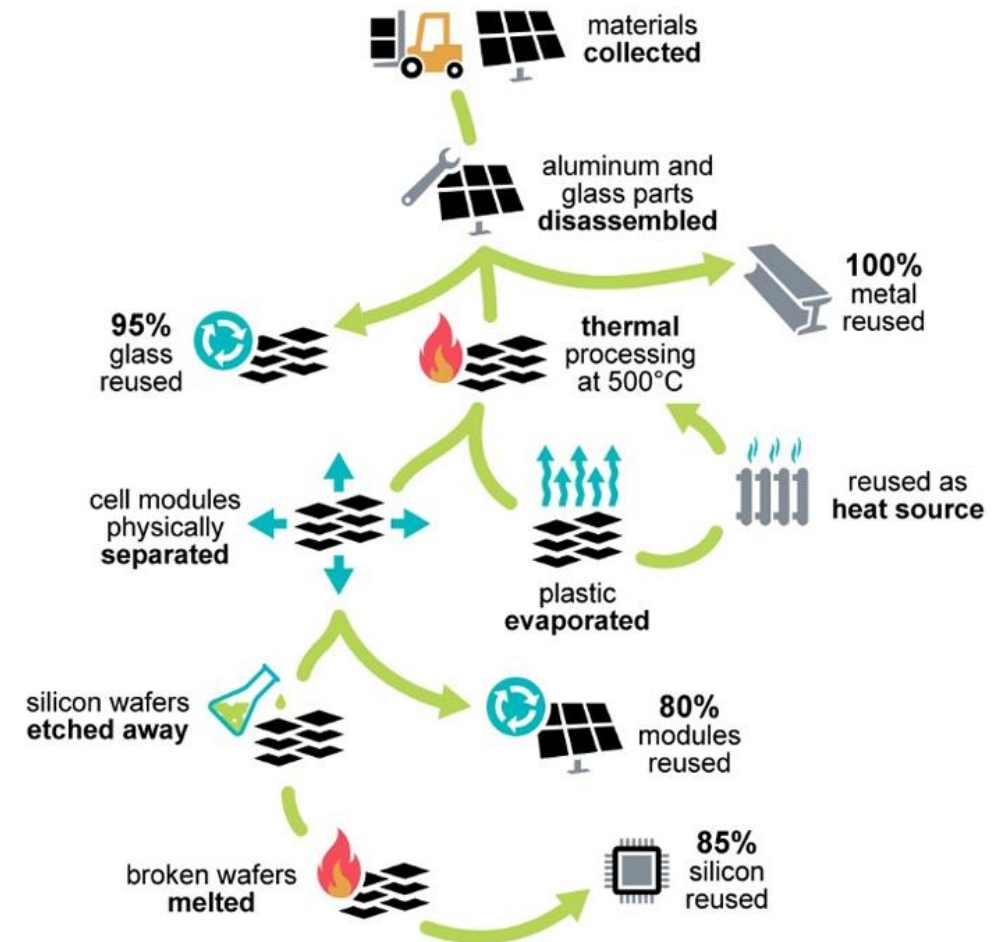
# Solar – Energy Power Flow



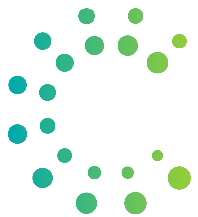
# End of Life Decommissioning and Recycling

- Solar power systems consist of recyclable materials: Copper (cabling), aluminum (racking), steel (posts), glass and electronic components.
- Solar project components can be reused, refurbished or upcycled at the end of their life, and eventually, they can be recycled.
  - Solar panels are 90% recyclable by mass

Recycling process for solar panels (silicon based)



# Questions?



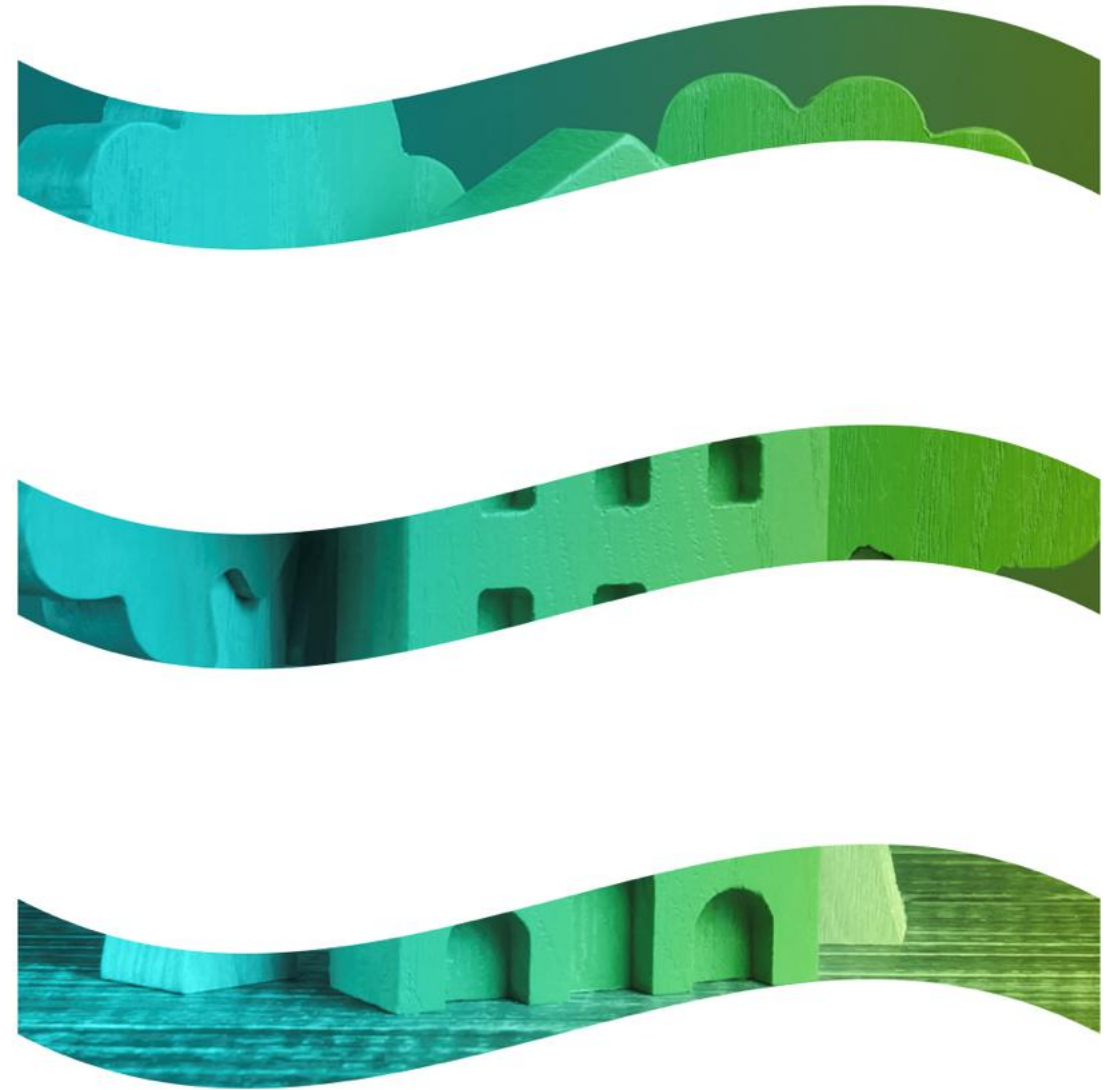
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# Activity 1: Solar

10:45 – 11



# Small Group Activity

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1. Do solar panels produce power without sun?
2. How does angle affect efficiency?
3. Which light color will produce the most energy?
4. What will happen to the volts when heating up a solar panel?



# Report Back

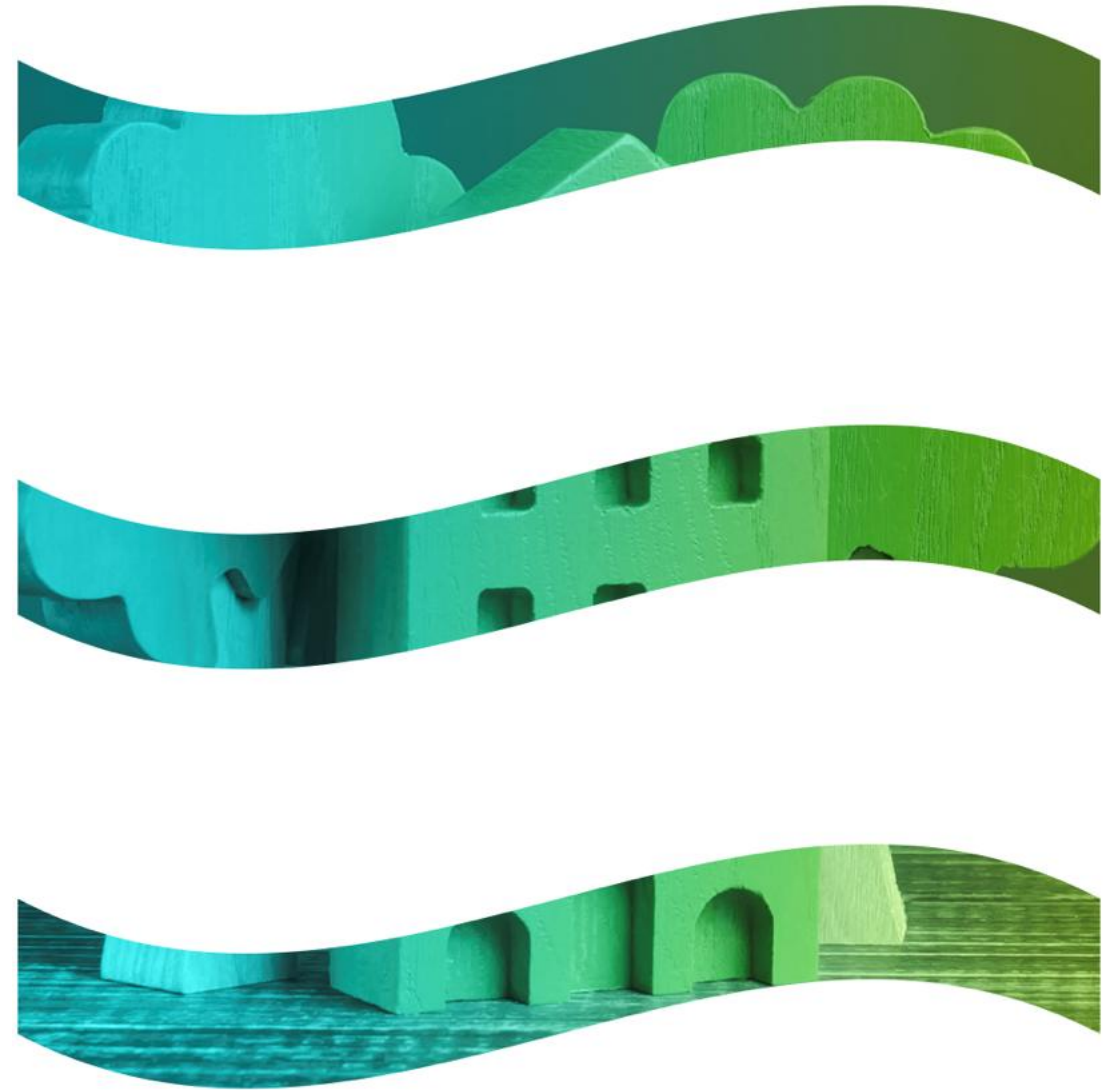
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- Each group share one thing that they learned, or something that surprised you



# Wind Energy 101

11 – 11:15



# Wind – Turbine Components

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Base & Foundation



Tower



Nacelle



Rotor Hub &  
Blades

# Wind - Foundation

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- Excavation
- Concrete Base



# Wind - Tower

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- Tubular Steel
- Sectional
- Height varies on rotor diameter
- 90-120m height (typical)



# Wind – Rotor Hub

- Holds blades
- Converts kinetic (wind) energy
- Adjusts blade pitch



# Wind - Blades

- Fiberglass and Carbon Fiber
- Balsa or Foam Core
- Reinforcing Resin
- Lightweight and durable



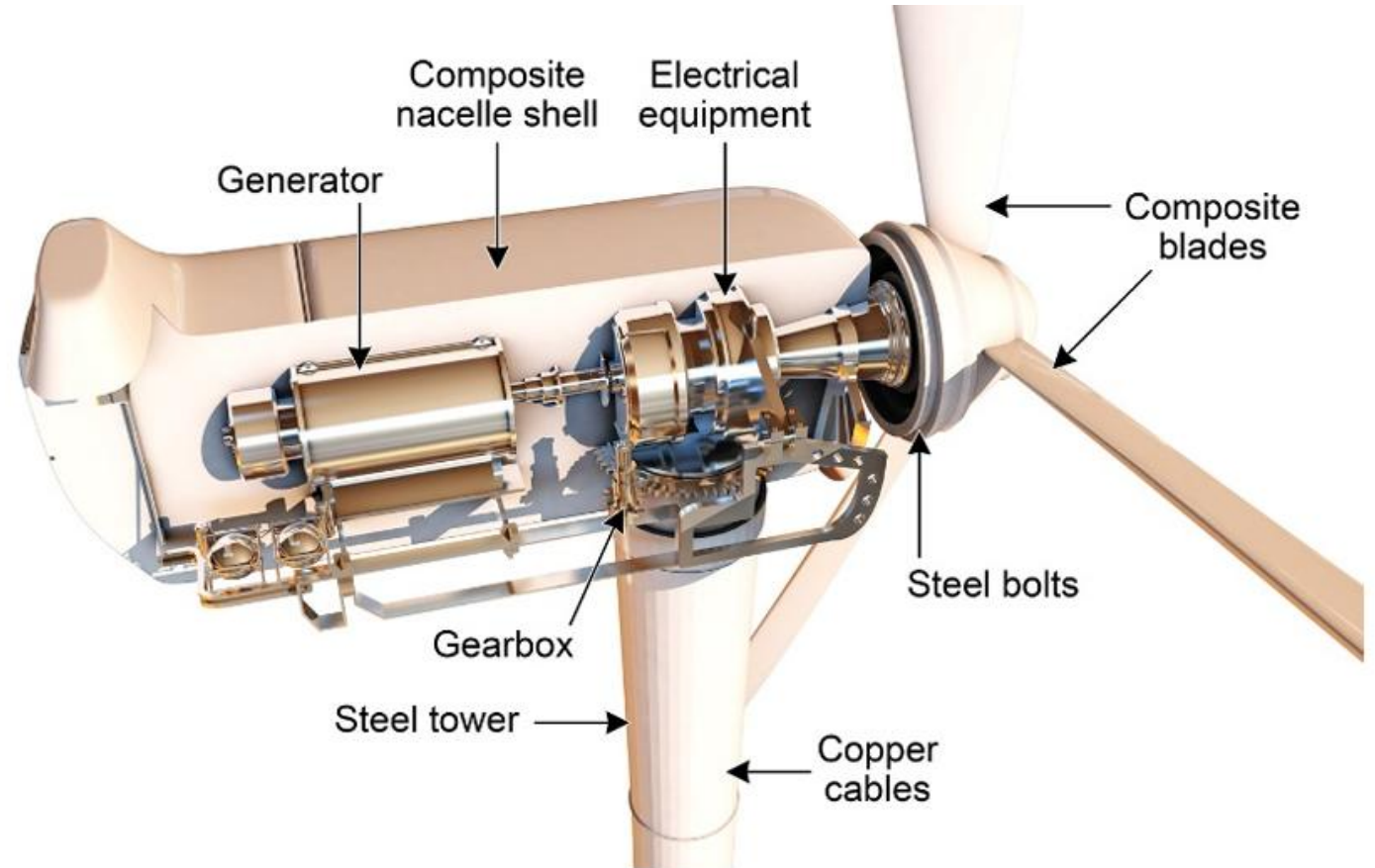
# Wind - Nacelle

- Control Centre Housing
- Shaft & Gearbox
- Generator
- Maintenance

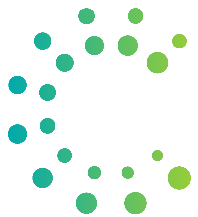


# End of Life Decommissioning and Recycling

- Turbines are 85-90% recyclable
- Many parts retain a high value at the end of the wind turbine's life.
- Steel towers, copper cables and electrical equipment can be disassembled and recycled.
- Turbine blades made of composite materials are harder to recycle, but more options are being developed (e.g., filler in construction materials)



# Questions?



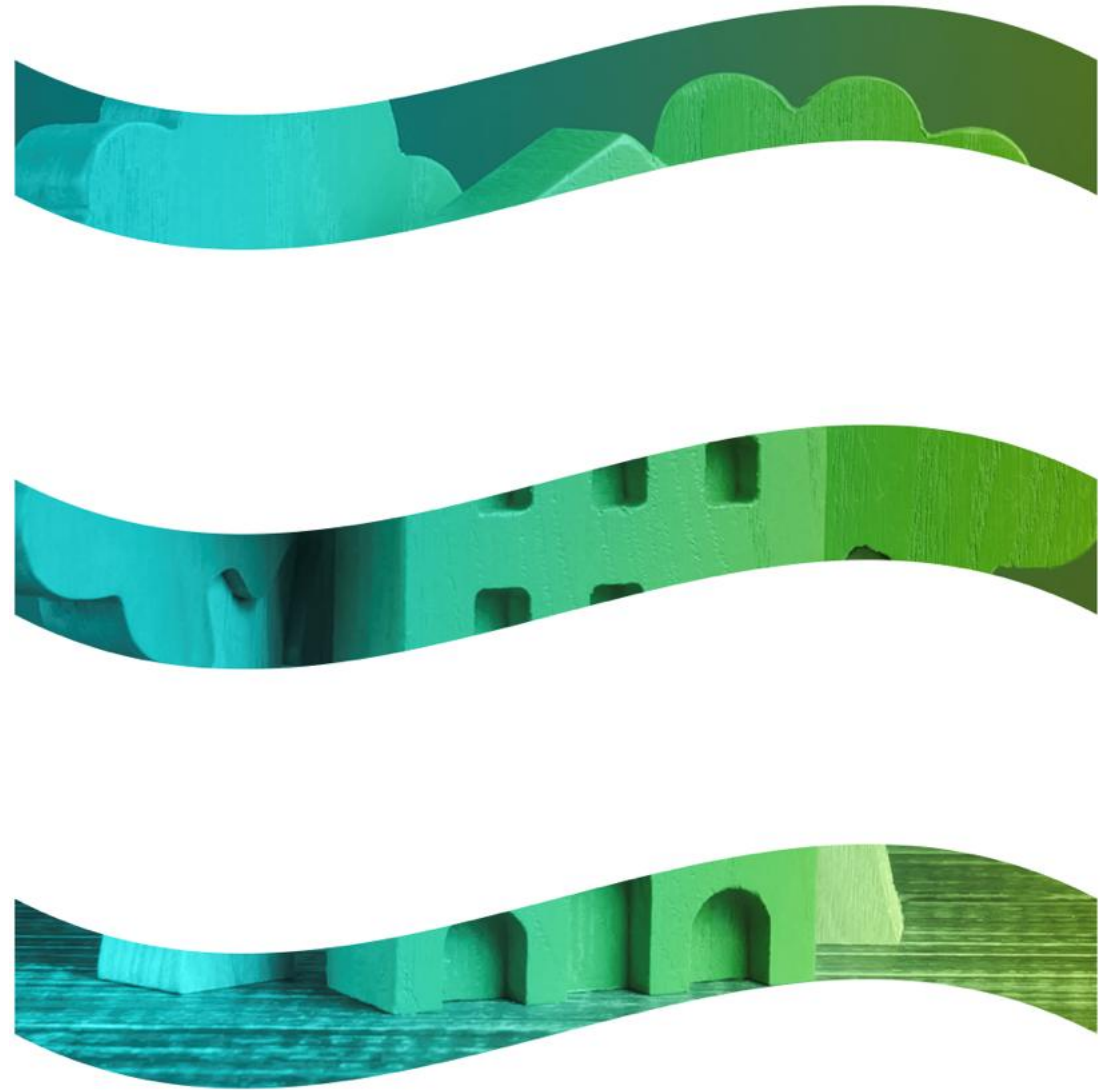
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## Activity 2: Wind

11:15 – 11:30



# Small Group Activity

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1. How many blades do you think will produce the most electricity?
  - 2, 3 or 4?
2. What size of blade do you think will produce the most electricity?
  - Small, Medium or Large?
3. What is the most amount of electricity your group can produce?
  - Competition time!



# Report Back

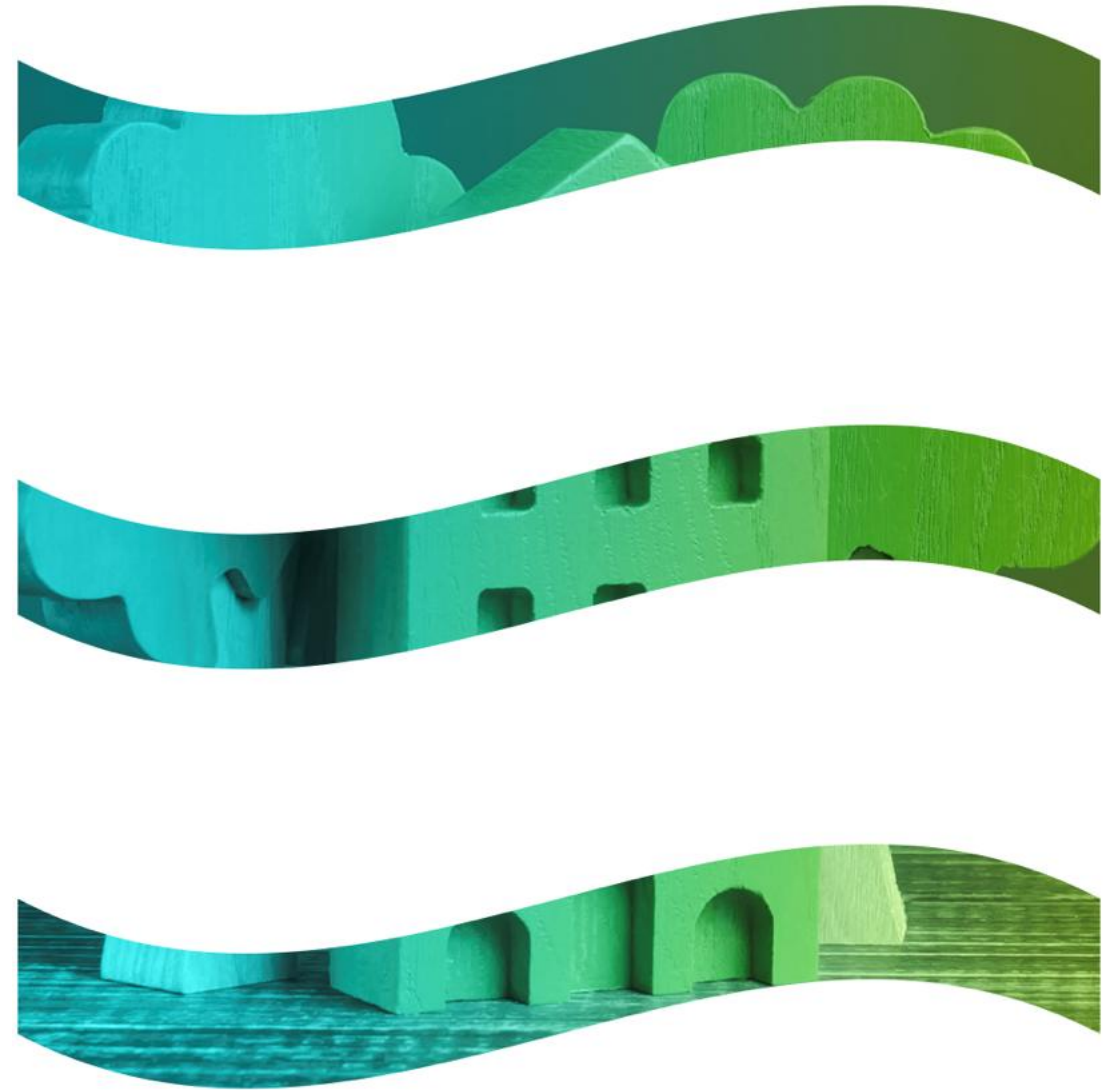
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- Each group share how much power you managed to produce and what approach they used



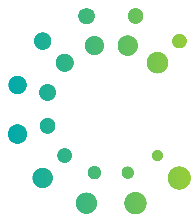
## Activity 3: Myth Busting Quiz

11:30 – 11:45



# Thank you!

If you want to learn more, or if you'd like someone to come and speak with your community about wind and solar power, let us know via [info@windandsolarbc.ca](mailto:info@windandsolarbc.ca).



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