

SASKATCHEWAN

[Saskatchewan Climate Change Website](#)

2008

In October, Premier Wall announced that Saskatchewan might levy a fee against industry polluters that do not make their emissions reduction targets. The fees would go into a fund to address greenhouse gas emissions stabilization and reduction. [Press.](#)

In May, Shell Canada committed to be a sponsor of the final phase of the IEA GHG [Weyburn-Midale CO2 Monitoring and Storage Project](#). The final phase of the \$80 million international study, will investigate long-term geological storage of CO2 in mature oil reserves. [Press release.](#)

In March, the Saskatchewan government, in partnership with [Suncatcher Solar Homes](#), announced the construction of one of Canada's largest solar hot water system's, and the largest in Saskatchewan. The build was funded by [Saskatchewan's Solar Water Heating Initiative for Today \(SHIFT\)](#) and Natural Resources Canada's [ecoENERGY for Renewable Heat](#) program. Both programs fund projects that focus on solar energy projects that reduce GHG emissions. [Press release.](#)

On February 27, it was announced that the 2008 federal budget includes \$240 million in new federal funding for a major carbon capture project in Saskatchewan. The proposed SaskPower demonstration project would produce 100 megawatts (MW) of clean, base load power while reducing SaskPower's greenhouse gas emissions by about one million tonnes per year. The carbon dioxide captured by the project would be used in enhanced oil recovery. SaskPower's proposed demonstration project is a seven-year, \$1.4 billion dollar government-industry partnership that rebuilds and then re-powers a major coal-fired power generation unit at Boundary Dam. SaskPower's share of the project would be approximately \$758 million. [Press Release](#)

On January 29, Saskatchewan announced it had joined with Saskatchewan, BC, Alberta and Manitoba to advance a western Canadian water resource and conservation plan as a part of climate change adaptation. [Press Release](#)

2007

In May, 2007, Saskatchewan released its *Energy and Climate Change Plan*. The goal is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, grow our renewable energy sector, develop a province-wide climate change adaptation strategy, and encourage continued growth of conventional energy resources while reducing their environmental "footprint".

Emission Reduction Targets:

2010 - Emissions stabilized

2020 - 32% lower than current levels; a reduction of 22 tonnes per capita

2050 - 80% lower than current levels; a reduction of 55 tonnes per capita

Goals include: Ensure all of SaskPower's new and replacement electricity generation facilities are either emissions free or fully offset by emission credits, and; Develop a conservation program to reduce SaskPower's electricity load by 300 megawatts by 2017.

<http://www.saskatchewan.ca/Default.aspx?DN=8df02aa9-efda-4b62-a79d-83f719ba92e5>

On April 12, 2007 Saskatchewan released its *Green Strategy* aimed at promoting green renewable energy and energy conservation, and supporting the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions across all sectors. Actions include the world's first near-zero emission coal power plant, one of the nation's largest renewable energy wind farms and other renewable energy sources including solar, bio-fuels and new ways to use waste energy.

[Saskatchewan's Green Strategy 2007](#)

Find details on new programs in the [Green Strategy Initiatives Funding 2007-08](#). Also see [A First Report on Making Saskatchewan a Canadian Leader in Energy Conservation and Renewable Energy Development](#) from the Legislative Secretary for Renewable Energy Development and Conservation.

<http://www.se.gov.sk.ca/environment/climatechange/>

Saskatchewan has been supporting a number of research projects to reduce greenhouse gases such as the Weyburn Carbon Dioxide Monitoring Project. The project examined the viability of using carbon dioxide enhanced oil recovery techniques to permanently store carbon dioxide underground and simultaneously increase oil production. Saskatchewan is also participating in a multi-client project being undertaken by the Alberta Research Council to study the feasibility of injecting carbon dioxide into deep underground coal seams to permanently dispose of the carbon dioxide and simultaneously produce natural gas.

On October 30, SaskPower announced it would build an innovative clean coal power plant that would capture CO₂. The 300 MW plant could be the first pulverized coal to have near zero emissions. A decision on whether to proceed with the project will be made in mid-2007, with an in service date of 2011.

<http://www.saskpower.com/aboutus/news/2006.shtml#>

The Green Strategy Initiative, begun in 2006, will develop a diversified energy economy using green energy solutions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate the effects of climate change. <http://www.se.gov.sk.ca/green/Learn.htm>

In 2002, the Office of Energy Conservation was created to undertake a number of energy conservation initiatives. <http://www.oec.ca/>

In 1998, The Saskatchewan Stakeholders Advisory Committee on Climate Change was established to permit government and stakeholders to exchange information and views on climate change issues.

The web page Climate Change Saskatchewan provides information about climate change in the province of Saskatchewan. <http://www.climatechangesask.com/index.cfm>