



## **CMSN REPORTS**



# **CANADIAN ARCTIC MARITIME INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT**

**KATE E. TODD**

**SECOND EDITION  
JULY 2026**

# Canadian Arctic Maritime Infrastructure Assessment

Second Edition

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Canadian Maritime Security Network

[www.CMSN.ca](http://www.CMSN.ca)

## Second Edition

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This report provides a basic overview of maritime infrastructure across the Canadian Arctic. It is a research tool and not intended to support navigation or operational planning in the region. Material for this document was assembled from open sources and government surveys. While it is meant to be as current as possible, it is likely that some sections offer inaccurate data. As a living document, which CMSN intends to keep current, we encourage readers to report errors or offer updates to [CMSN@stfx.ca](mailto:CMSN@stfx.ca) for inclusion in the next edition.

## Acknowledgements

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The Second Edition of this report was greatly strengthened by the support of Christopher Wright and relied heavily on the Comprehensive Marine Infrastructure Scoping Study provided by the Government of Nunavut.

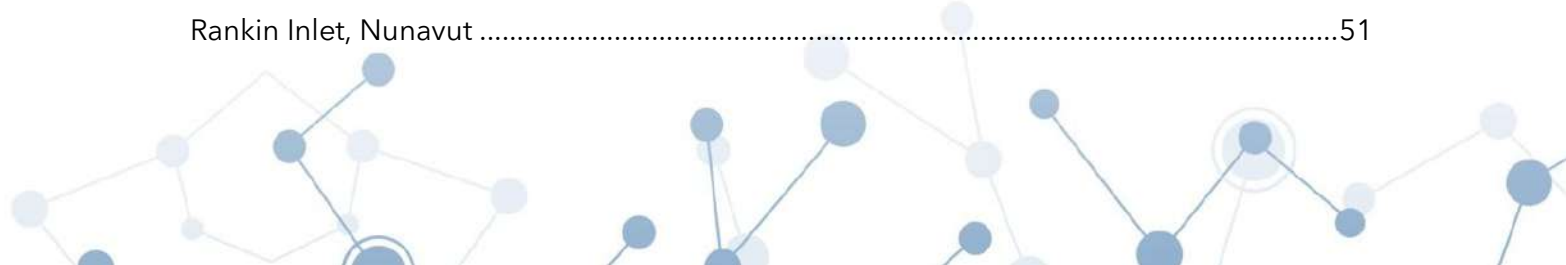
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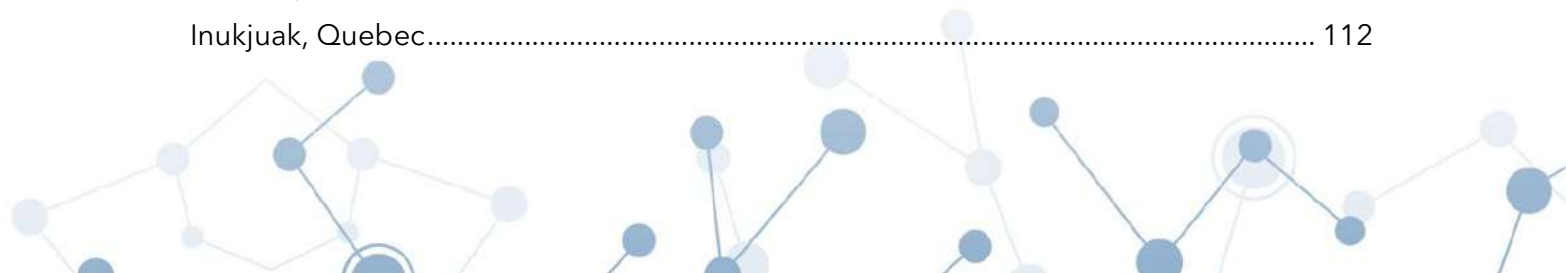


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## 1. Forward

The Canadian Arctic is a vast and remote region that is difficult to monitor – let alone protect.<sup>1</sup> Yet it can no longer be thought of as a distant frontier. The Arctic is now central to Canada's national security, sovereignty, and future prosperity.

Once considered inaccessible, maritime navigation through the Arctic is becoming increasingly viable and desirable. Melting sea ice is opening routes and passages that were previously frozen year-round and drawing the world's attention to Canada's northern doorstep.

These emerging routes, as well as natural resources, have transformed the Arctic into a key arena of strategic competition. This presents Canada with both an extraordinary opportunity and a real challenge: to assert our sovereignty, safeguard our interests, and ensure the well-being of northern communities in a rapidly changing region.

Realizing this opportunity – and confronting the challenges that come with it – requires the Canadian Armed Forces, the Canadian Coast Guard, and allied partners to be able to operate in, monitor, and defend the Arctic reliably and effectively.

But maritime operations without readiness create unacceptable levels of risk, and infrastructure is the foundation of readiness. Canada needs more than ships to maintain a persistent and capable presence in the Arctic. It needs ports and other types of maritime infrastructure, power plants, fuel storage, communications systems, and waste disposal facilities to support sustained maritime operations in the Arctic. The vessels navigating these waters – whether from the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Coast Guard, or allied fleets – rely not only on steel and seamanship but on well maintained and supplied systems and people that keep them moving.

This report was created in response to a simple but urgent question: Does Canada have what it needs to conduct maritime operations in the Arctic? The answer matters, not only for Canada's security and sovereignty but for the country's ability to support northern communities, respond to emergencies, protect fragile ecosystems, and shape the future of a more accessible and contested region.

This overview documents existing infrastructure and identifies critical gaps, providing a clear-eyed starting point for the investments and actions needed to secure Canada's place in the North.

The ice is shifting. The world is watching. Canada must be ready.

Kate E. Todd

CAMIA Project Lead and Canadian Maritime Security Network Fellow



## 2. About This Assessment

The Canadian Arctic Maritime Infrastructure Assessment (CAMIA) was commissioned by the Canadian Maritime Security Network (CMSN), a collaborative research network dedicated to providing timely policy advice on maritime security to the Government of Canada. CMSN is supported by the Mobilizing Insights in Defence and Security (MINDS) program of the Canadian Department of National Defence. As a MINDS network, CMSN's research focuses on pressing defence issues pertaining to strategic competition, global issues, continental defence, and domains and technology, including Arctic maritime infrastructure.

This assessment provides a comprehensive inventory of the existing maritime infrastructure and supporting facilities in the Canadian Arctic, in Hudson Bay, and on the east coast of Labrador. It also identifies infrastructure requirements essential for enabling effective maritime operations in the region. By documenting existing infrastructure and emerging needs, the CAMIA serves as a critical resource to inform future infrastructure development while enabling strategic decision-making for Arctic maritime operations.

Given the increasing geopolitical interest in the Arctic and Canada's responsibility for safeguarding its sovereignty and natural resources, this report is intended to play a role in identifying both the current state of infrastructure and the requirements for vessels operating in this challenging environment. The assessment does not identify specific infrastructure gaps or future needs but provides a foundational overview of what is available and what is required to support current and future maritime operations in the region.



## 3. Executive Summary

### 3.1 Purpose

This report provides a comprehensive inventory of infrastructure available to support maritime operations in the Arctic, specifically for the Royal Canadian Navy, Canadian Coast Guard, and allied vessels. The assessment aims to fill a critical knowledge gap regarding the current infrastructure and the operational requirements for vessels to operate effectively in the region, providing essential data for informed decision-making about future infrastructure investments.

### 3.2 Key Findings

The assessment reveals a broad yet fragmented landscape of infrastructure across the Canadian Arctic, with significant variation in quality and capacity. Key findings include:

- A range of maritime and supporting infrastructure exists across communities in the Canadian Arctic, including ports, harbours, energy facilities, communications systems, and utilities such as fresh water and waste disposal systems.
- The quality and capacity of communities' infrastructure vary widely, with some communities having more developed facilities than others and many lacking the critical infrastructure needed to support operations in the harsh Arctic environment.
- Eastern Arctic communities tend to have more developed maritime infrastructure than those in the Western Arctic, making it more difficult, costly, and planning intensive to refuel, resupply, or repair ships in the Western Arctic.
- Communities and sites in the Canadian Arctic with infrastructure well suited to support maritime operations include Tuktoyaktuk, Churchill, Mary River Mine (Milne Port), Iqaluit, Déception, Voisey's Bay Mine, and Happy Valley-Goose Bay.
- Communities and sites that may become well suited to support maritime operations after further development occurs include Grays Bay, Hope Bay, Resolute, Mary River Mine (Steensby Project), and Nanisivik.

### 3.3 Scope and Methodology

This assessment focuses on documenting existing maritime infrastructure and identifying the operational infrastructure requirements for vessels operating in the Canadian Arctic. Data was gathered through open-source intelligence, including government and community websites, reports, think tank articles, press releases, and media coverage, as well as a series of expert interviews. The report synthesizes this information to provide a comprehensive understanding of the infrastructure currently in place and the critical infrastructure needed to support Arctic maritime operations.



## 4. Introduction

### 4.1 Overview of the Canadian Arctic

Over 40 percent of Canada's landmass and 75 percent of its coastline is located in the Arctic.<sup>2</sup> The Canadian Arctic refers to all lands and waters north of the 60<sup>th</sup> meridian of longitude, east of the 141<sup>st</sup> meridian of latitude, and west of the 60<sup>th</sup>. It includes the territories of the Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and parts of northern Quebec and Labrador. The region makes up a significant portion of the country's landmass and maritime zones, making patrolling and operating its waters critical for maintaining Canada's jurisdiction and control.<sup>3</sup>



Historically, the Canadian Arctic has been characterized by extreme cold, ice-covered waters for much of the year, and sparse populations.<sup>4</sup> However, the Arctic plays a central role in the nation's security, sovereignty, and prosperity. It houses significant deposits of oil, gas, and minerals, as well as emerging maritime trade routes that will become available as Arctic sea ice continues to melt.<sup>5</sup> Despite its size, much of the Arctic remains underdeveloped, with little or inadequate infrastructure for sustained operations.<sup>6</sup>

## 5. Infrastructure in Context

### 5.1 Geopolitical and Strategic Significance of the Arctic

The Arctic has long held strategic importance, but recent shifts in the international security environment and international relations have amplified its significance. As climate change continues to melt sea ice, the region is becoming more accessible for maritime shipping and tourism.<sup>7</sup> These maritime routes have major economic potential, shortening voyages and reducing the costs of international trade between Asia, North America, and Europe.

The Arctic's natural resources, including oil, gas, minerals, and rare earth elements, are also attracting international interest. Canada's allies and adversaries want to harness the economic potential of both these resources and routes, making the region an area of strategic competition.<sup>8</sup> In light of this, Canada needs to assert control over its vast Arctic territories, including both its land and waters.

Protecting the Arctic is Canada's top defence priority.<sup>9</sup> To do this, the Canadian Armed Forces and Coast Guard must be able to operate in, monitor, and respond to potential threats in the region. However, this is easier said than done.





## 5.2 Existing Operational Challenges

Operating in the Canadian Arctic is particularly challenging due to the environmental conditions there, which include extreme cold, melting permafrost, unpredictable ice conditions, and limited daylight during the winter months.<sup>10</sup> These environmental factors make transportation and supply chain logistics difficult, especially in remote and isolated areas. The lack of infrastructure in the region further hinders operations in the Canadian Arctic, as seasonal ice cover limits access to the few available ports and resupply points.<sup>11</sup>

The patchwork of existing infrastructure is not adequate to support persistent operations. Many communities across the Canadian Arctic have only seasonal access to infrastructure (e.g., ports), while others have no significant infrastructure to support even basic operations.<sup>12</sup> The geographic isolation of communities, along with their limited infrastructure, also presents a significant barrier to Arctic maritime operations, whether for defence, resource management, or emergency response.<sup>13</sup> This is because moving personnel, fuel, and equipment between remote locations is often slow, costly, and weather dependent, making it difficult to maintain a sustained and responsive presence across the region.

## 5.3 Importance of Infrastructure in Supporting Maritime Operations

Infrastructure plays a crucial role in enabling maritime operations in the Arctic.<sup>14</sup>

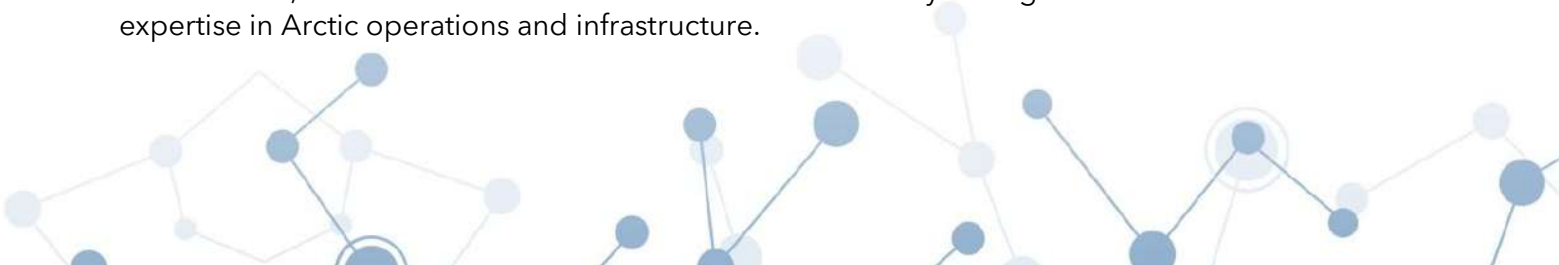
- Maritime infrastructure, in the form of ports and harbours, facilitates the safe docking and resupply of vessels operating in the region.
- Energy systems, including fuel storage and power generation, are essential for sustaining operations, powering storage, health facilities, and communications equipment.<sup>15</sup>
- Communications systems are critical for maintaining situational awareness, coordinating operations, and overall mission success. However, satellite and radio coverage is limited at high latitudes, making it difficult for vessels to communicate with each other, with aircraft, or with shore-based establishments in the Arctic.<sup>16</sup>
- Supporting utilities, including water supply, waste management, and sewage systems, are necessary for maintaining long-term operations, especially for personnel stationed in the Arctic for extended periods.

In short, infrastructure provides the logistical backbone for effective Arctic operations, enabling personnel and assets to be supported, sustained, and resupplied in a region where traditional forms of support are often unavailable or unreliable.

# 6. Methodology

## 6.1 Data Collection Methods

Data for this assessment was primarily collected through an open-source literature review and media scans, as well as a series of interviews with military and government officials with expertise in Arctic operations and infrastructure.



The data collection methods used include:

- Gathering information from government and think tank reports, as well as government, business, and community websites, databases, and media releases;
- Consulting secondary sources, including academic studies, military and Coast Guard reports, and non-governmental organization publications; and,
- Conducting interviews with key stakeholders, including military officials and government representatives with first-hand knowledge of Arctic operations.

As part of the data collection process, 16 interviews were conducted with military and government officials between November 2024 and March 2025. The interviews provided insights into the operational requirements for Arctic maritime operations and existing infrastructure in the North. The interviewees included representatives from the Canadian Armed Forces, Canadian Coast Guard, and Department of National Defence.

The goal of these interviews was to gain a clearer understanding of the current state of Arctic infrastructure, including ports, harbours, energy systems, and other facilities critical to the operations of military, government, and allied vessels.

## 6.2 Scope of Data Sources and Analysis Approach

The sources for this assessment were selected for their credibility and relevance. Key data sources include:

- Government reports and websites (e.g., from the Canadian Coast Guard, the Department of National Defence, Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Open Canada, and Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada);
- Community-level data from municipal and territorial sources;
- Think tank reports and research publications focused on Arctic infrastructure and maritime operations;
- Media and press releases from relevant Arctic stakeholders (e.g., mining companies, military, government); and,
- Interviews with key military and government experts.

The data was analyzed using a qualitative approach to identify infrastructure needs for Arctic maritime operations and catalogue existing assets, their capacities, and their limitations.

## 6.3 Limitations of the Assessment

While the report provides a detailed overview of operational requirements and existing infrastructure, there are several limitations to this assessment:

- **Data Availability:** Some infrastructure details were incomplete or difficult to verify due to limited data in the public domain;



- Temporal Factors: This assessment provides a snapshot of infrastructure using available data at a specific point in time. The status of certain facilities may change after the assessment's completion, and new infrastructure may be developed; and,
- Scope Limitations: The report focuses exclusively on documenting operational needs and the current state of infrastructure in the Canadian Arctic. It does not include an in-depth analysis of future infrastructure needs or make specific recommendations for infrastructure investments.

## 7. Operational Infrastructure Requirements

This section examines the infrastructure needed to support maritime operations in the Canadian Arctic. It highlights assets that are critical for the effective functioning of vessels in the region.

### 7.1 Ports and Other Maritime Infrastructure

Ports and other types of maritime infrastructure, like harbours, wharves, jetties, or beaches, are critical for resupplying, refuelling, and maintaining vessels. However, depending on the port or harbour's depth and capabilities, like shore-power hook-ups, cranes, and associated storage facilities, only some can accommodate and support large military and coast guard vessels, such as Canada's Arctic and Offshore Patrol Vessels.<sup>17</sup>

The geographic location of ports and harbours is another important characteristic. If ports and harbours are too far north, they may be inaccessible during the winter months when Arctic sea ice freezes.<sup>18</sup> Similarly, if a port or harbour is in an area with strong ocean currents that may carry ice floes or large tidal ranges, vessels may be unable to use the infrastructure during certain times of the day or year.<sup>19</sup>

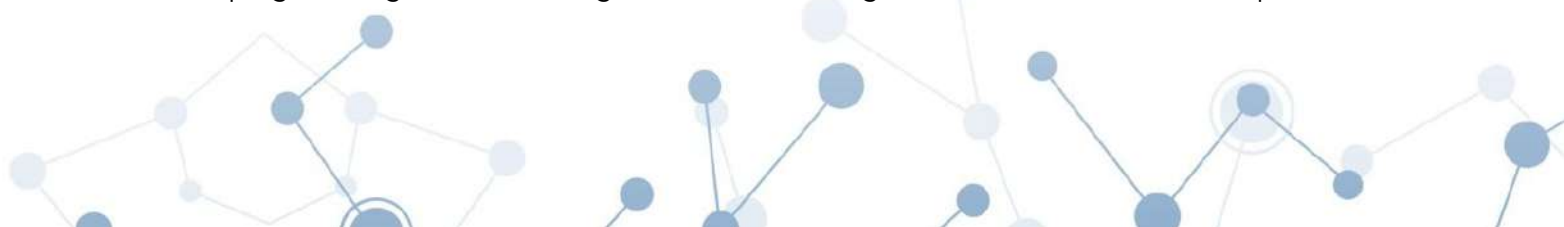
Operational Requirements: To facilitate sustained operations, ports and harbours need to be developed in strategic locations, providing year-round accessibility and docking facilities for larger vessels.

### 7.2 Energy Infrastructure

Energy infrastructure in the Arctic, including power generation and fuel storage, is costly, sparse, and often unreliable.<sup>20</sup> Dependable access to fuel and shore power is essential for supporting military or Coast Guard operations in the Arctic.

Fuel storage, of both navy distillate and aviation fuel, is needed for vessels to refuel and continuously operate in the region.<sup>21</sup> This fuel must be housed in heated fuel tanks to ensure that it can be stored throughout the winter.<sup>22</sup> Currently, there are no ports or harbours in the Canadian Arctic where military vessels can refuel. Instead, vessels are forced to reroute to Nuuk, Greenland, for fuel.<sup>23</sup>

When alongside a port or harbour, vessels require shore power to maintain essential functions, like keeping their lights and heating on, when their engines are turned off.<sup>24</sup> Shore power is





land-based power that is supplied by generators or a local energy grid. In coastal Arctic communities, local energy grids are powered by isolated generation systems.<sup>25</sup> These are generally run off diesel fuel, which can be expensive, difficult to procure, and harmful to the environment and human health.<sup>26</sup> For vessels to use shore power, ports and harbours need portside connection systems that are compatible with the systems aboard the vessels.

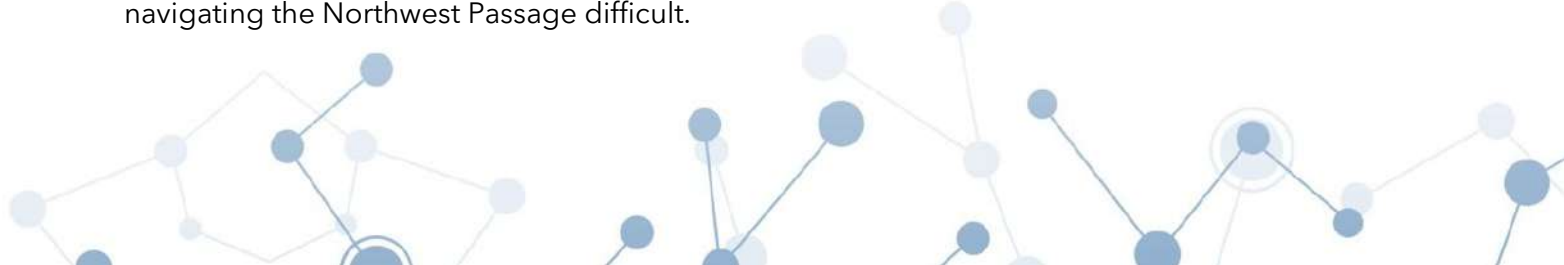
Operational Requirements: Heated fuel storage, power generation systems, and portside connection systems are required to support vessels docking in ports and harbours.

### 7.3 Communications Systems

Reliable communications systems are vital for the safe operation of vessels in the Arctic.<sup>27</sup> Mobile networks, internet infrastructure, and licensed radio communication frequency assignments allow vessels to broadcast and communicate with each other, with air assets, and with shore-based establishments.

- Mobile networks use radio waves to connect devices to cell towers and the broader communications network, including internet and telephone systems.<sup>28</sup> These networks have evolved over time through several generations: Third Generation (3G), Evolved High-Speed Packet Access (HSPA+), Long-Term Evolution (LTE), LTE-Advanced (LTE-A), Fourth Generation LTE (4G-LTE), LTE for Machines (LTE-M), and Fifth Generation (5G). The main differences between these generations of networks are their data speed, capacity, latency, and power efficiency.<sup>29</sup> 3G offers the most basic mobile internet speeds, while 5G provides the highest-speed, lowest-latency connection that is capable of supporting advanced technologies like autonomous vehicles.<sup>30</sup>
- Internet infrastructure includes a variety of physical and wireless technologies that deliver broadband connectivity. Coaxial cables deliver traditional cable internet services, radio waves provide fixed wireless internet access, telephone lines are used for digital subscriber line (DSL) services, fibre optic cables enable high-speed fibre-to-home services, and low Earth orbit and geostationary satellites provide internet to remote and hard-to-reach regions. At sea or in remote areas such as the Arctic, vessels primarily connect to the internet via satellite systems, due to the lack of terrestrial infrastructure.
- Licensed radio communication frequency assignments transmit and receive signals through different bands of radio waves. These bands are classified as low frequency (30 kilohertz to 300 kilohertz), medium frequency (300 kilohertz to three megahertz), high frequency (three megahertz to 30 megahertz), very high frequency (30 megahertz to 300 megahertz), ultra high frequency (300 megahertz to three gigahertz), and super high frequency (three gigahertz to 30 gigahertz).<sup>31</sup> Vessels typically use high frequency, very high frequency, and ultra high frequency bands for ship-to-ship, ship-to-air, or ship-to-shore communication.<sup>32</sup>

However, many communities in the Canadian Arctic lack mobile phone and internet connectivity. At higher latitudes, radio communication and geostationary satellites also become less reliable.<sup>33</sup> This makes operating and maintaining command and control of assets navigating the Northwest Passage difficult.



Operational Requirements: Reliable mobile, internet, and radio infrastructure is needed to ensure the safe and effective coordination of maritime operations in the Canadian Arctic.

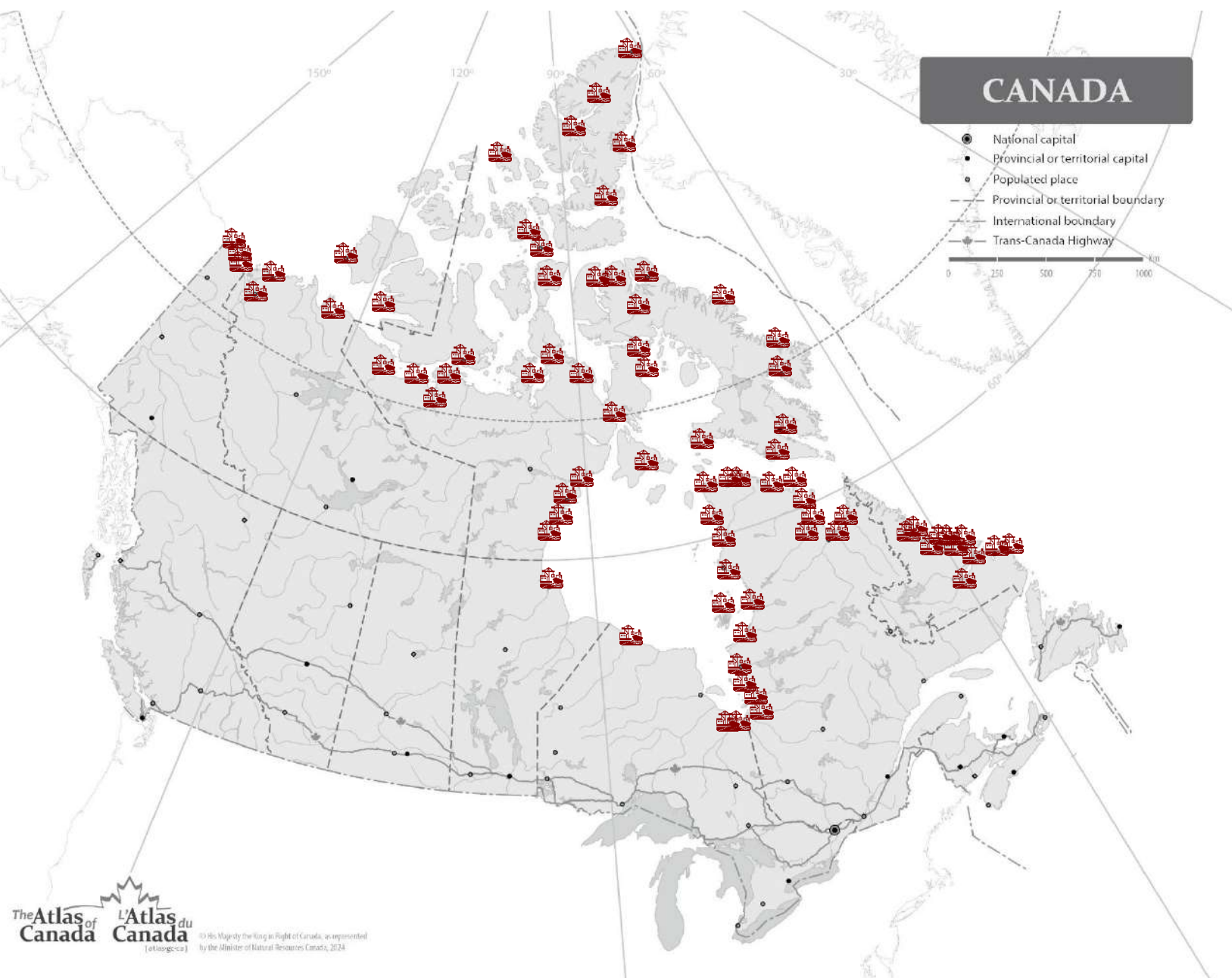
#### **7.4 Storage and Waste Disposal Facilities**

Storage and waste disposal facilities allow military, civilian, and research personnel to operate in the Arctic for extended periods. Storage facilities can house spare parts and tools needed to repair vessels, as well as food and fresh water to replenish a vessel's stores. Waste disposal facilities allow vessels to disembark garbage/refuse as well as oily, grey, and black water. Both types of supporting infrastructure are needed to allow vessels to operate continuously in the region.

Operational Requirements: Storage and waste disposal facilities are needed to support long-term operations in the Canadian Arctic.



## 8. Community Profiles

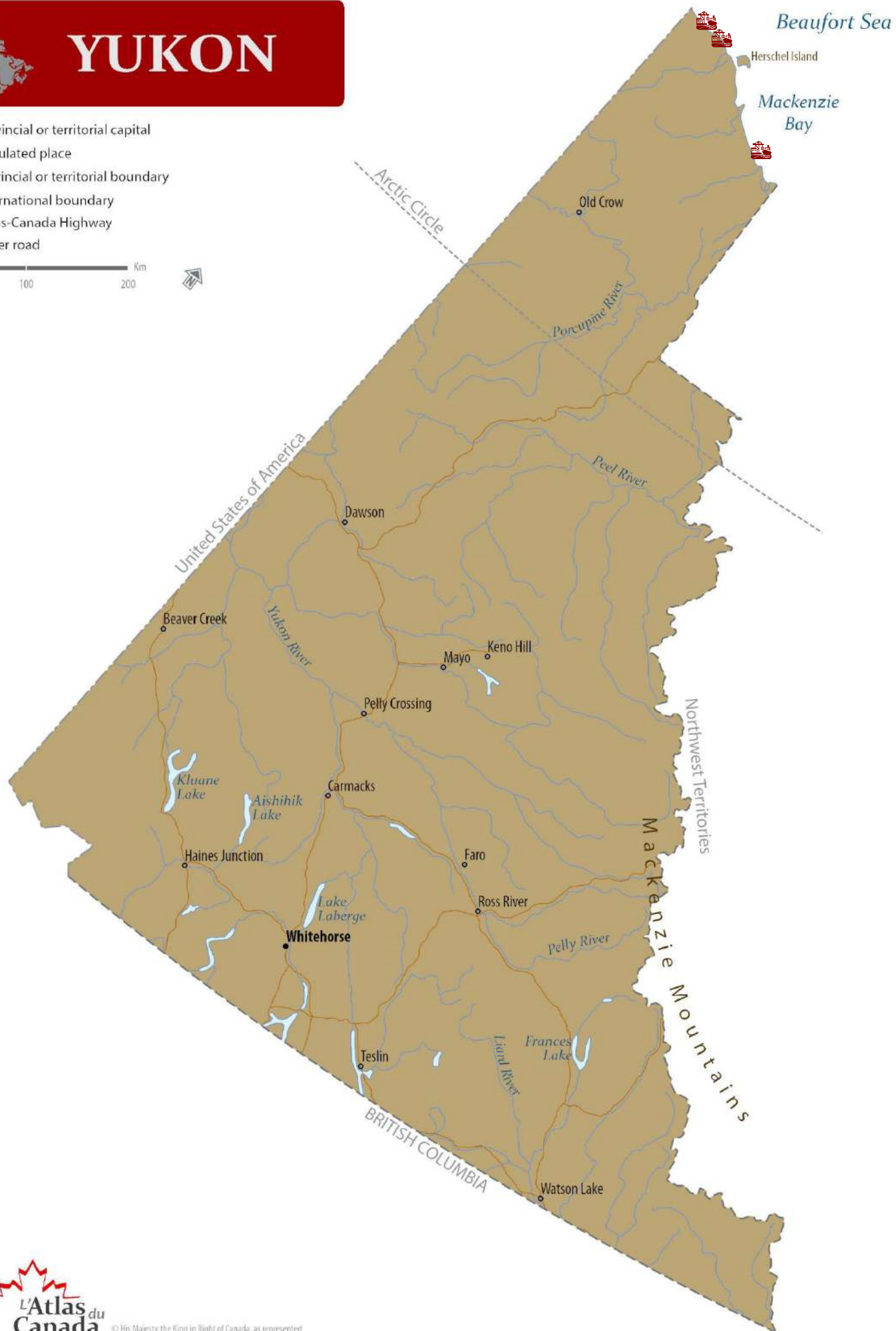




# YUKON

- Provincial or territorial capital
- Populated place
- Provincial or territorial boundary
- International boundary
- Trans-Canada Highway
- Other road

0 100 200 Km





## 8.1 Yukon

### Komakuk Beach, Yukon

Population: 0



Komakuk Beach is located along the Beaufort Sea in Ivvavik National Park.<sup>34</sup> The beach was home to the former Distant Early Warning Line Auxiliary site BAR-1.<sup>35</sup> The site was later converted into a North Warning System site that ceased operating in 1993.<sup>36</sup> Komakuk Beach features a landing beach and airport. Satellite internet is available through providers and their regional partners.<sup>37</sup> The site is within range of four licensed radio communication frequency assignments that operate in the super high frequency band.<sup>38</sup>

#### Infrastructure

##### Komakuk Landing Beach

Owned By: Non-Applicable

Limitations for Use:

- On the western extremity, the depth of water along the beach is shallow.<sup>39</sup>

Capacity:

- The beach is 300 feet deep and is suitable for dry ramping.<sup>40</sup>
- The average depth of water along the beach is 24 feet.<sup>41</sup>
- A road connects the beach to the North Warning System site.

##### Komakuk Beach Airport

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Decommissioned

Limitations for Use:

- No longer maintained.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway, measuring 3,518 feet long by 110 feet wide.<sup>42</sup>

## Stokes Point, Yukon

Population: 0

Stokes Point is located along the Beaufort Sea in Ivvavik National Park.<sup>43</sup> The point was home to a former Distant Early Warning Line Auxiliary site, BAR-B.<sup>44</sup> The site was later converted into a North Warning System site in 1991.<sup>45</sup> Stokes Point features a landing beach and airstrip. Satellite internet is available through providers and their regional partners.<sup>46</sup> The site is within range of 12 licensed radio communication frequency assignments that operate in the super high frequency band.<sup>47</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Stokes Point Landing Beach

Owned By: Non-Applicable

Limitations for Use:

- There is a large shoal approximately six-and-a-half kilometres north-east of Stokes Point.<sup>48</sup>

Capacity:

- The beach is 500 feet long by 250 feet wide.<sup>49</sup>
- The average depth of the water along the beach is three to four feet.<sup>50</sup>
- A road connects the beach to the decommissioned North Warning System site.<sup>51</sup>

#### Stokes Point Airstrip

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Decommissioned<sup>52</sup>

Limitations for Use:

- No longer maintained.<sup>53</sup>

Capacity: Unknown



## Shingle Point, Yukon

Population: 0



Shingle Point is located in Trent Bay in Ivvavik National Park.<sup>54</sup> The point was home to a former Distant Early Warning system site, BAR-2.<sup>55</sup> The site was later converted into a North Warning System site in 1989.<sup>56</sup> Shingle Point features a landing beach, airstrip, and fuel tanks that were replaced in 2022, with a 30-year lifespan.<sup>57</sup> Satellite internet is available through providers and their regional partners.<sup>58</sup> The site is within range of eight licensed radio communication frequency assignments that operate in the super high frequency band.<sup>59</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Shingle Point Landing Beach

Owned By: Non-Applicable

Limitations for Use:

- Strong winds can lower the water level in this area.<sup>60</sup>

Capacities:

- There is a prepared gravel ramp, featuring embedded deadman anchors, that barges use to come alongside.<sup>61</sup>
- The depth of the water along the beach is shallow, gradually decreasing from six feet to four feet when 9,000 feet from shore.<sup>62</sup>

#### Shingle Point Airstrip

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Unknown

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Single gravel runway with lighting, measuring 3,805 feet long by 110 feet wide.<sup>63</sup>



# NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

- Provincial or territorial capital
- Populated place
- Provincial or territorial boundary
- International boundary
- Trans-Canada Highway
- Other road

0 100 200 300 400 500 Km



ARCTIC OCEAN

Ballantyne Strait

Cape Manning

Cape Prince Alfred

M'Clure Strait

Banks Island

Amundsen Gulf

Arctic Circle

Mackenzie Bay

Beaufort Sea

Mackenzie Mountains

NUNAVUT

ALBERTA

SASKATCHEWAN



## 8.2 Northwest Territories

### Inuvik, NWT

Population: 3,137 (2021)<sup>64</sup>

Inuvik is located on the Mackenzie Delta, approximately 100 kilometres inshore from the Arctic Ocean. The town features an airport, highway, hospital,<sup>65</sup> two power plants,<sup>66</sup> sewage treatment facility,<sup>67</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>68</sup> water treatment plant,<sup>69</sup> Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit,<sup>70</sup> Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment,<sup>71</sup> and a Department of National Defence forward operating location.<sup>72</sup> Inuvik has access to HSPA+, LTE, and 4G-LTE mobile networks.<sup>73</sup> Internet is available via coaxial cable, fixed wireless services, digital subscriber line, fibre-to-home services, and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>74</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 1,225 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the low frequency band, nine in the medium frequency band, 132 in the high frequency band, 322 in the very high frequency band, 266 in the ultra high frequency band, and 495 in the super high frequency band.<sup>75</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Inuvik Mike Zubko Airport

Owned By: Transport Canada

Operational Status: Operational; Under Construction

Limitations for Use:

- Upgrades should be complete in 2027.<sup>76</sup>

Capacity:

- Single asphalt runway with lights, measuring 6,000 feet long by 150 feet wide.<sup>77</sup>
- The runway is being extended to 9,000 feet long and refit with modernized lighting as well as navigational and military aircraft landing systems to support the Department of Defence's use of the airport as a forward operating location.<sup>78</sup>
- In 2024, the Government of Canada acquired a 21,000-square-foot aircraft hangar near the airport, known as the Green Hangar.<sup>79</sup> The facility will be used by the Royal Canadian Air Force, as well as other federal departments and agencies.<sup>80</sup>
- Jet A-1 fuel, gasoline, and diesel can be acquired through local distributors.<sup>81</sup>

#### Inuvik Tuktoyaktuk Highway

Owned By: Government of Northwest Territories

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:



- Sections of the highway can become washed out in the spring and blocked with snow in the fall and winter.<sup>82</sup>

Capacity:

- Two-lane all-season gravel highway, measuring 138 kilometres long, connecting Inuvik to Tuktoyaktuk.<sup>83</sup>
- In Inuvik, the Inuvik Tuktoyaktuk Highway connects to the 740-kilometre-long Dempster Highway that runs from Dawson City to Inuvik.<sup>84</sup>

*Inuvik - Aerial View of Town in 2021 - EightOnelImages, 2021. Licensed under CC B-SA 4.0*





## Tuktoyaktuk, NWT

Population: 937 (2021)



Tuktoyaktuk is located on the Arctic Ocean in the Beaufort Sea. The hamlet features a port, airport, health centre,<sup>85</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>86</sup> sewage lagoon with a wastewater truck discharge facility,<sup>87</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>88</sup> water treatment plant,<sup>89</sup> Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit and Environmental Response Equipment Depot,<sup>90</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>91</sup> The hamlet is connected by road to the territorial highway network. Tuktoyaktuk has access to HSPA+, LTE, and LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>92</sup> Internet access is available via digital subscriber line, fibre-to-home services, and

satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>93</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 183 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: 92 in the high frequency band, 43 in the very high frequency band, four in the ultra-high frequency band, and 44 in the super high frequency band.<sup>94</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Tuktoyaktuk Port

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- Vessels with draughts of more than 13 feet are restricted from entering the port.<sup>95</sup>
- Mariners are to report to Iqaluit Marine Communications and Traffic Services before entering or leaving.<sup>96</sup>
- Strong tidal streams and crosscurrents can be experienced.<sup>97</sup>

Capacity:

- The port has two docking areas:<sup>98</sup>
  - (1) Cargo Pier:
    - The pier is approximately 200 feet long by 50 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
    - The average depth of water at the pier is 11 to 15 feet.
    - Includes a Government of the Northwest Territories Marine Transportation Services freight handling terminal.<sup>99</sup>
  - (2) Oil Terminal:
    - The terminal is approximately 320 feet long, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
    - The average depth of water at the terminal is 16 to 20 feet.
- Basic repair, towing support, and tugboats are available upon request.<sup>100</sup>
- The port is equipped with 0-24 metric tonne and 25-49 metric tonne cranes.<sup>101</sup>

**Tuktoyaktuk/James Gruben Airport**

Owned By: Government of the Northwest Territories<sup>102</sup>

Operational Status: Operational

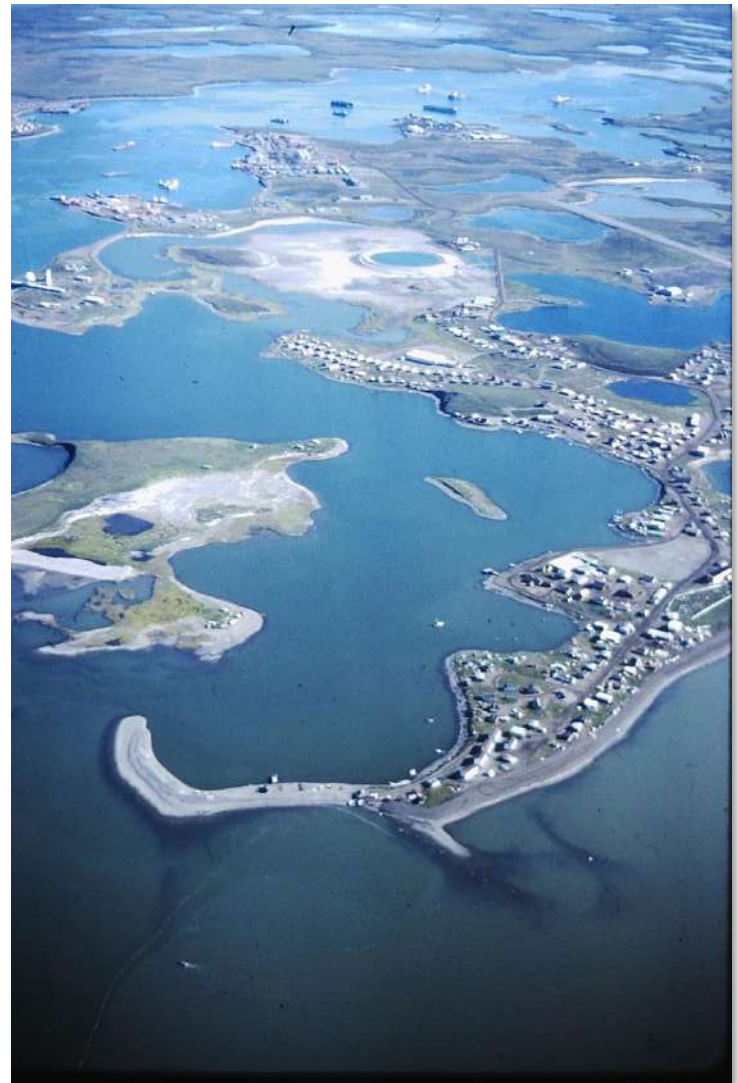
Limitations for Use:

- Prior notice is required for use.<sup>103</sup>

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lighting, measuring 5,000 feet long by 141 feet wide.<sup>104</sup>

*Tuktoyaktuk - Aerial View of Town in 1987 - Matti and Ketii, 1987. Licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0*



*Tuktoyaktuk - Barge Landing Site - GNWT, 2012*





## Sachs Harbour, NWT

Population: 104 (2021)

Sachs Harbour (Ikaahuk) is located on Banks Island. The hamlet features an airport, health centre,<sup>105</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>106</sup> sewage lagoon,<sup>107</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>108</sup> water treatment plant, and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>109</sup> The community's water treatment plant and power plant are currently undergoing renovations.<sup>110</sup> A landing beach can be seen on Google Maps, but there is no publicly available information about this asset. Sachs Harbour has access to HSPA+ mobile networks.<sup>111</sup> Internet access is available via digital subscriber line and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>112</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 65 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the medium frequency band, two in the high frequency band, 22 in the very high frequency band, four in the ultra high frequency band, and 36 in the super high frequency band.<sup>113</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Sachs Harbour (David Nasogaluak Jr. Saaryuaq) Airport

Owned By: Government of the Northwest Territories

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- Prior notice is required for use.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 4,002 feet long by 98 feet wide.<sup>114</sup>



*Sachs Harbour - Vertical Shot of Town - GNWT, 2012*



*Sachs Harbour - Located on the Southern Shores of Banks Island - Timkal, 2006. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0*

## Paulatuk, NWT

Population: 298 (2021)



Paulatuk is located on Darnley Bay in Amundsen Gulf. The hamlet features an airstrip, health centre,<sup>115</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>116</sup> sewage lagoon,<sup>117</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>118</sup> water treatment plant,<sup>119</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>120</sup> A landing beach and barge loading area can be seen on Google Maps on Paulatuk's east coast, but there is no publicly available information about the assets. Paulatuk has access to HSPA+ mobile networks.<sup>121</sup> Internet access is available via digital subscriber line and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>122</sup> The community and the

surrounding area are within range of 42 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the low frequency band, nine in the very high frequency band, four in the ultra high frequency band, and 28 in the super high frequency band.<sup>123</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Paulatuk (Nora Aliqatchialuk Ruben) Airport

Owned By: Government of the Northwest Territories

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 4,003 feet long by 99 feet wide.<sup>124</sup>

*Paulatuk - Shore Manifolds - GNWT, 2012*



## Ulukhaktok, NWT

Population: 408 (2021)

Ulukhaktok (formerly Holman) is located on Victoria Island, in Amundsen Gulf. The hamlet features an airport, emergency health centre,<sup>125</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>126</sup> sewage lagoon,<sup>127</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>128</sup> water treatment plant,<sup>129</sup> Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit and Canadian Coast Guard Environmental Response Equipment Cache,<sup>130</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>131</sup> A landing beach can be seen on Google Maps on the east coast of the community, but there is no publicly available information about this asset. Ulukhaktok has access to HSPA+ mobile networks.<sup>132</sup> Internet access is available via digital subscriber line and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>133</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 65 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the medium frequency band, eight in the high frequency band, 17 in the very high frequency band, eight in the ultra high frequency band, and 31 in the super high frequency band.<sup>134</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Holman Airport

Owned By: Government of the Northwest Territories

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 4,002 feet long by 98 feet wide.<sup>135</sup>



*Ulukhaktok - Aerial Map of Town - GNWT, 2012*



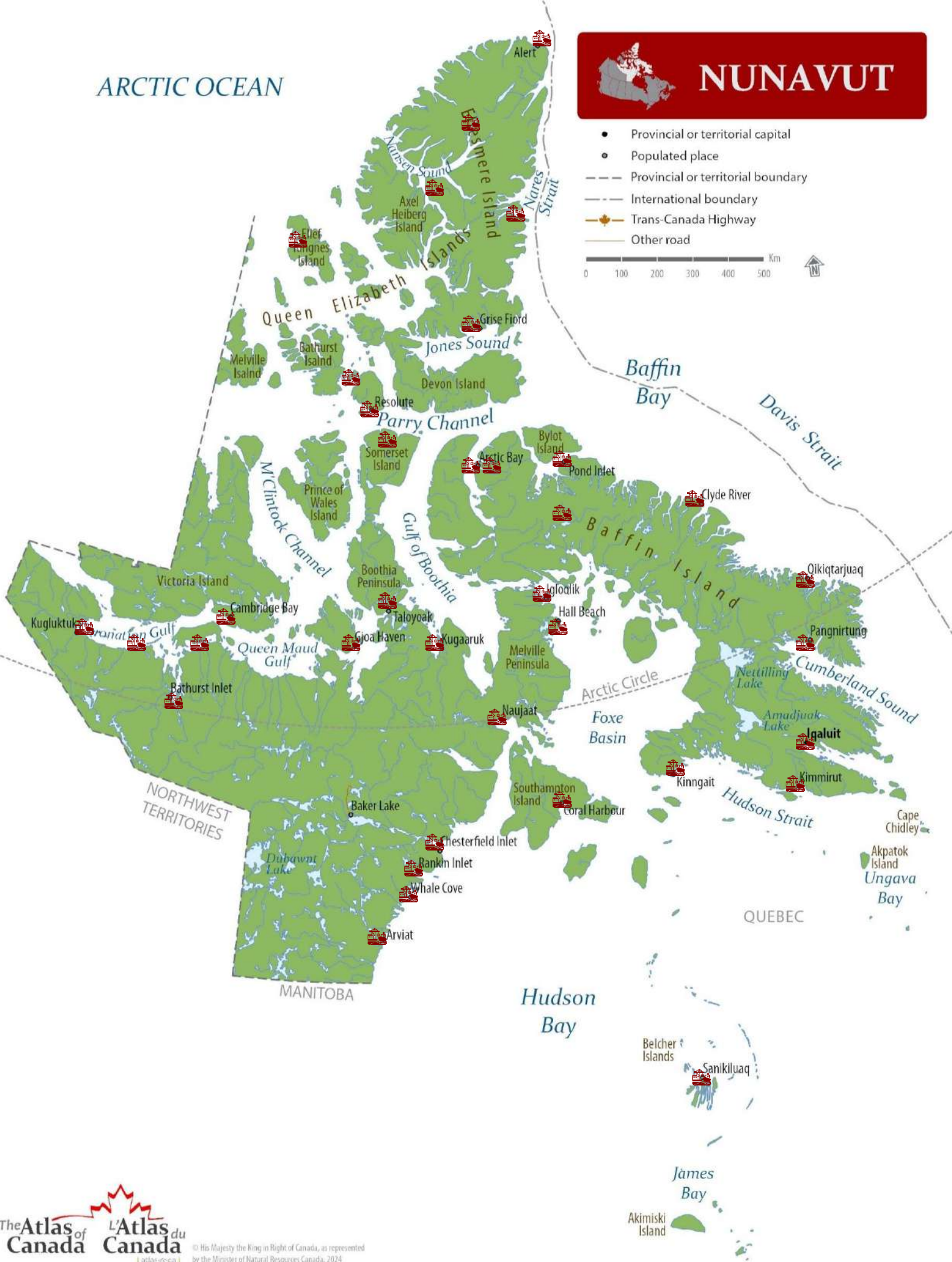
ARCTIC OCEAN



# NUNAVUT

- Provincial or territorial capital
- Populated place
- Provincial or territorial boundary
- International boundary
- Trans-Canada Highway
- Other road

0 100 200 300 400 500 Km





## 8.3 Nunavut

### Kugluktuk, Nunavut

Population: 1,382 (2021) | Navigable Season: Late June to Early October



Kugluktuk (formerly Coppermine) is located at the mouth of the Coppermine River on Coronation Gulf. The hamlet features a wharf, sealift area and beach,<sup>136</sup> small airport, health centre,<sup>137</sup> diesel power plant, solid waste site that was upgraded in 2011,<sup>138</sup> sewage lagoon that experiences leaking,<sup>139</sup> water treatment plant,<sup>140</sup> Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit and Canadian Coast Guard Environmental Response Equipment Cache,<sup>141</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>142</sup> The power plant is in the process of being upgraded.<sup>143</sup> A community boat dock and ramp can be seen on Google Maps, but there

is no publicly available information about the assets. Kugluktuk has access to HSPA+, LTE, LTE-A, 4G-LTE, and LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>144</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>145</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 143 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the medium frequency band, 24 in the high frequency band, 77 in the very high frequency band, ten in the ultra high frequency band, and 31 in the super high frequency band.<sup>146</sup>

#### Infrastructure

##### Kugluktuk Wharf<sup>147</sup>

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- Shifting sand bars cause difficulty berthing.

Capacity:

- The wharf is approximately 62 feet long by 16 feet wide.
- There is a 984-foot-long breakwater approximately 520 feet from shore, parallel to shore, that protects the wharf.

##### Kugluktuk Barge Landing Area

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

- Includes an approximately 81,000-square-foot barge landing area, barge landing ramp, access road, and approximately 54,000-square-foot sealift laydown and storage area.<sup>148</sup>
- In February 2025, the Nunavut Impact Review Board completed screening for an application to expand the facilities.<sup>149</sup> The application proposed expanding the

barge landing area to approximately 107,000 square feet long, widening the attached access road, and building an insulated security office with a generator, a heater, and lighting.<sup>150</sup>

### **Kugluktuk Airport**

Owned By: Government of Nunavut<sup>151</sup>

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 5,502 feet long by 100 feet wide, capable of accommodating Boeing 737-200 aircraft.<sup>152</sup>

### **Floating Dock**

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: Removed for winter and currently sitting in deployed area impacts usage.

Capacity:

- Constructed in 2010, no topside equipment or other description available.

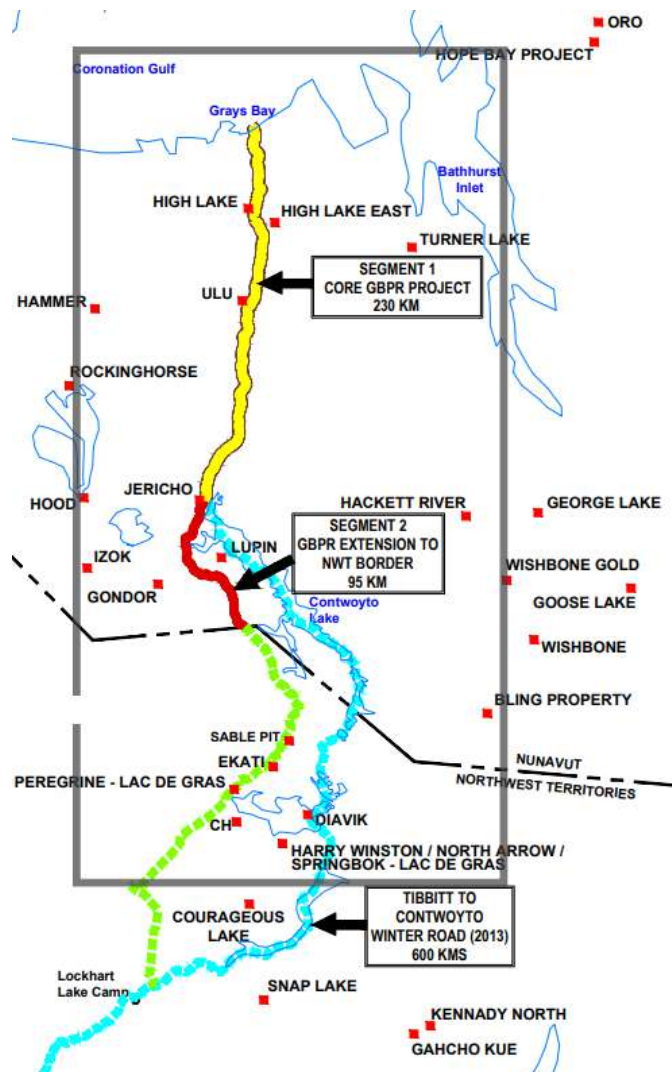
*Kugluktuk - Hilltop View of Town - Andrew Johnson, 2006. Licensed under CC BY 2.0*



## Grays Bay, Nunavut

Population: 0 | Navigable Season: Late June to Mid-October

Grays Bay is unpopulated and is located in Coronation Gulf. The area is slated to be developed as part of the Grays Bay Port and Road Project.<sup>153</sup> The proposed project will include a deep-water port, associated storage facilities, and a 325-kilometre all-season road linked to winter roads that connect the national highway and rail system. Satellite internet is available at this site through providers and their regional partners.<sup>154</sup>



*Grays Bay project proposal from  
2018 - Canada, Senate, 2018*



## Bathurst Inlet, Nunavut

Population: 0 | Navigable Season: Early August to Mid-October



Bathurst Inlet (Qingaut) is located at the mouth of the Burnside River in Coronation Gulf. As of 2021, Bathurst Inlet no longer has a permanent population,<sup>155</sup> and there is very limited infrastructure there, aside from a port and fuel depot developed by Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.<sup>156</sup> An airstrip can be seen on Google Maps, but there is no publicly available information about the asset. Satellite internet is available at this site through providers and their regional partners.<sup>157</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Sabina's Port and Fuel Depot

Owned By: Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- The facility is privately owned; Prior notice is required for use.

Capacity:

- Includes a 45-person camp, quarry, and fuel storage depot, as well as laydown storage pads, barge landings, and connecting roads.<sup>158</sup>

*Bathurst Inlet - Inuit Settlement and Naturalists' Lodge - Ansgar Walk (Wikicommons), 1998*



## Hope Bay, Nunavut

Population: 0 | Navigable Season: Mid-August to Mid-October

Hope Bay is located along Coronation Gulf, is unpopulated, and is home to the Hope Bay mine site owned by Agnico Eagle Mines Limited. The mine site contains two gravel airstrips, a port with a laydown facility at Roberts Bay, fuel storage, an all-weather road network, a diesel power plant, and an office/accommodations complex.<sup>159</sup> There is no publicly available information about the port or fuel storage facilities. Satellite internet is available at this site through providers and their regional partners.<sup>160</sup> The site and the surrounding area are within range of 32 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: 30 in the very high frequency band and two in the super high frequency band.<sup>161</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Hope Bay Aerodrome

Owned By: Agnico Eagle Mines Limited

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- The facility is privately owned; Prior notice is required for use.

Capacity:

- At the Doris mine development, there is a single gravel airstrip with lights, measuring 5,002 feet long by 131 feet wide, capable of accommodating Boeing 737 aircraft.<sup>162</sup>
- At the Boston mine development, there is a secondary gravel airstrip.



Hope Bay - Broad View of Town - Timkal, 2012.  
Licensed under CC BY 3.0

*Hope Bay - Hope Bay Mine, Main Camp - Timkal, 2012. Licensed under CC BY 3.0*



*Hope Bay - On Approach from the Runway - Timkal, 2012. Licensed under CC BY 3.0*





## Cambridge Bay, Nunavut

Population: 1,760 (2021) | Navigable Season: Late July to Late September



Cambridge Bay (Ikaluktutiak) is located on Victoria Island. The hamlet features two docks, an upgraded airport, a health centre,<sup>163</sup> a fuel tank farm,<sup>164</sup> a diesel power plant,<sup>165</sup> two sewage lagoons,<sup>166</sup> a solid waste landfill,<sup>167</sup> a water treatment plant,<sup>168</sup> a Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit, a Canadian Coast Guard Environmental Response Equipment Cache, a Canadian Coast Guard Remote Radio Site,<sup>169</sup> and a Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>170</sup> The community is also home to a North Warning System site,<sup>171</sup> as well as the Canadian High Arctic Research Station.<sup>172</sup>

Cambridge Bay has access to HSPA+, LTE, 4G-LTE, and LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>173</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services, digital subscriber line, and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>174</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 187 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the low frequency band, nine in the medium frequency band, 64 in the high frequency band, 52 in the very high frequency band, 16 in the ultra high frequency band, and 45 in the super high frequency band.<sup>175</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### G.N. Dock

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- The dock is collapsing and will no longer be safe for use without upgrades.<sup>176</sup>

Capacity:

- The dock is approximately 115 feet long by 33 feet wide and appears to be made of packed gravel and steel framing, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
- The average depth of water along the dock is approximately six feet.<sup>177</sup>
- The dock is approximately nine feet above water level.<sup>178</sup>

#### Transport Canada OPP Funded Sealift Infrastructure

Owned By: Municipality of Cambridge Bay

Operational Status: Pre-Construction

Limitations for Use:

- Surrounding ice freezes over from mid-October to mid-August.

Capacity:

- Includes a new sealift laydown yard measuring approximately 328 feet long by 492 feet wide, a new concrete boat ramp measuring approximately 82 feet long by 49 feet wide, a breakwater, a new access road measuring approximately 1,640 feet long by 32 feet wide, signage, and lighting.<sup>179</sup>

### Cambridge Bay Airport

Owned By: Government of Nunavut<sup>180</sup>

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- Due to the lack of an instrument landing system, aircraft cannot land in adverse weather conditions or in limited visibility.<sup>181</sup>
- Hangars are owned by individual airlines and Raytheon.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 5,076 feet long by 150 feet wide, capable of accommodating Boeing 737-200 aircraft.<sup>182</sup>
- Includes terminal and maintenance buildings, heated storage buildings, and Jet A-1 fuel tanks.<sup>183</sup>
- A secondary private taxiway and apron (Apron B) supports the Department of National Defence North Warning System site.<sup>184</sup>
- Raytheon's hangar is located on Apron B. The hangar is a large unheated warehouse with two functional indoor/outdoor forklifts, one indoor forklift, pallet jacks, and trucks.<sup>185</sup>

### Sealift Laydown and Ramp

Owned By: Qillaq Innovations

Operational status: Operational

Limitations for use: No known limitations

Capacity:

- New constructed sealift funded under OPP under design development east of Martin Bregman runway, adjacent to existing bollards.<sup>186</sup>

### Fixed Dock (DFO)

Limitations for use: Structure is badly corroded and failing

Capacity:

- Sheet pile wharf built in 1962 measuring 42.8 metres long by 9.2 metres wide; important to the community.



*Cambridge Bay - Aerial  
View of Cambridge Bay  
Looking Northeast in  
1999 -  
CambridgeBayWeather,  
1999. Licensed under  
Public Domain*

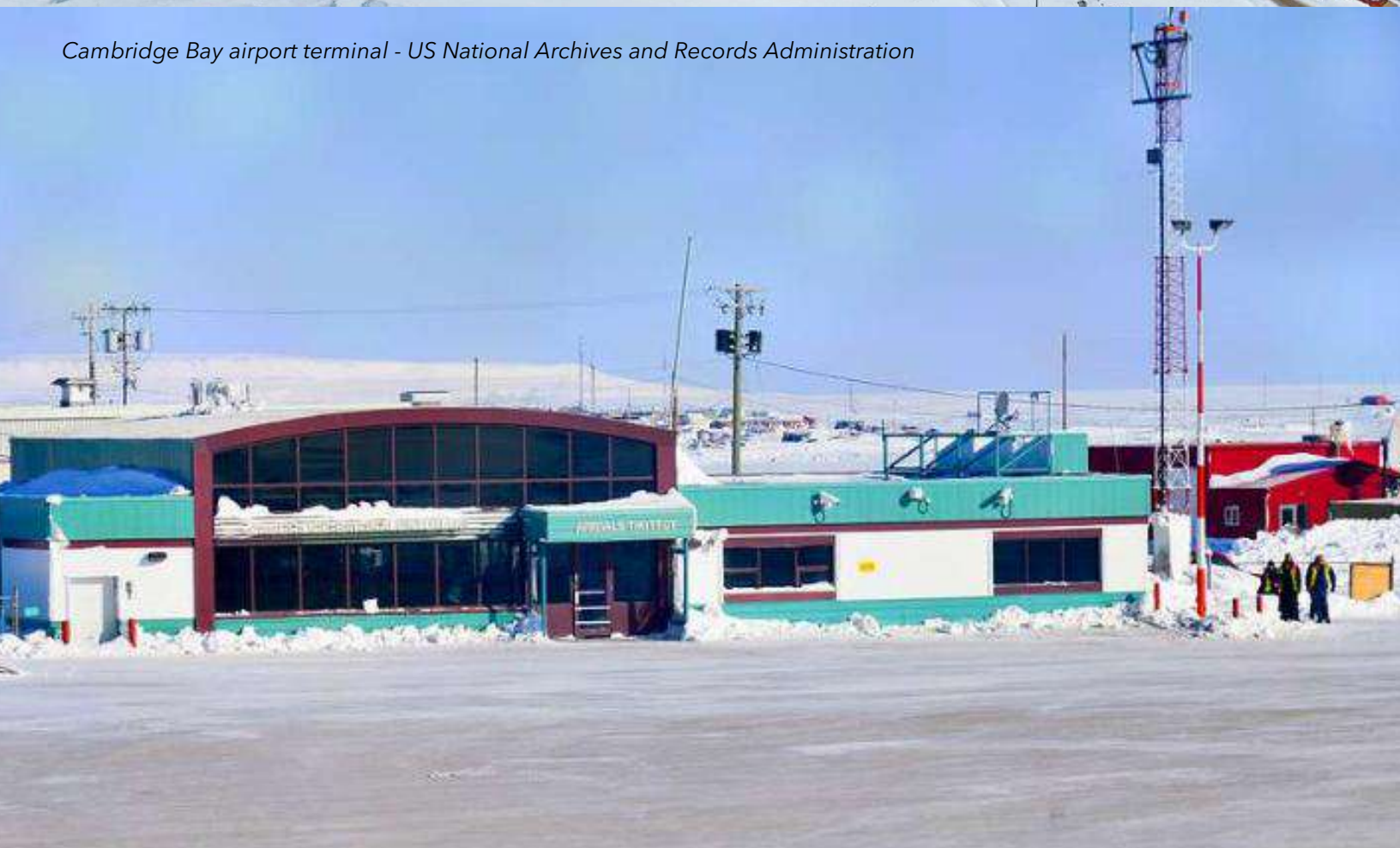




*Cambridge Bay - Aerial View of Town in 2023 - Quintin Solviev, 2023. Licensed under CC BY 4.0*



*Cambridge Bay airport terminal - US National Archives and Records Administration*



## Isachsen, Nunavut

Population: 0 | Navigable Season: Early August to Mid-September

The Isachsen weather station, on Ellef Ringnes Island in the Queen Elizabeth Islands group, is a remote Arctic research station that was abandoned in the late 1970s.<sup>187</sup> The station included a complex of buildings and an airstrip. Satellite internet is available at this site through providers and their regional partners.<sup>188</sup>



*Isachsen's abandoned weather station - Derrick Midwinter, Flickr*



## Polaris, Nunavut

Population: 0 | Navigable Season: July to November<sup>189</sup>



Polaris is a former mine site on Little Cornwallis Island in McDougall Sound. The mine closed in 2002.<sup>190</sup> The abandoned site features an airstrip and an accommodations complex with recreational facilities.<sup>191</sup> Satellite internet is available at this site through providers and their regional partners.<sup>192</sup>

*The now-abandoned Polaris mine - UBC Open Library*





## Gjoa Haven, Nunavut

Population: 1,349 (2021) | Navigable Season: Late July to Early October

Gjoa Haven (Uqsuqtuuq) is located on King William Island between James Ross Strait and Victoria Strait. The hamlet features two docks,<sup>193</sup> a sea lift beach and two deteriorating breakwaters,<sup>194</sup> a health centre,<sup>195</sup> an airport, a diesel power plant,<sup>196</sup> a sewage lagoon,<sup>197</sup> a solid waste landfill,<sup>198</sup> a water treatment plant,<sup>199</sup> a Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit and Canadian Coast Guard Environmental Response Equipment Cache,<sup>200</sup> and a Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>201</sup> Gjoa Haven has access to HSPA+, LTE, 4G-LTE, and LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>202</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>203</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 143 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: two in the medium frequency band, 48 in the high frequency band, 62 in the very high frequency band, two in the ultra high frequency band, and 29 in the super high frequency band.<sup>204</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Gjoa Haven Docks<sup>205</sup>

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- A public dock, built in 1991, measures approximately 40 feet long by 11.5 feet wide.
- A floating dock, acquired in 2009, measures approximately 50 feet long by 19 feet wide.
- The dock was upgraded from 2017 to 2018 and CTIP funds were provided for an extension of the existing dock.

#### Gjoa Haven Airport

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 4,400 feet long by 100 feet wide.<sup>206</sup>

#### Timber Bulkhead

Owned by: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational



Limitations for Use:

- Too tall for boaters and dries at low tide.
- Eroding at the lower north corner and losing fill around edges.

Capacity:

- Parks Canada moors barge during winter.

**Small Craft Harbour**

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- Harbour is silting in, eroding on the outside, and wide entrance allows waves to enter.

Capacity:

- Has breakwaters and a floating dock.





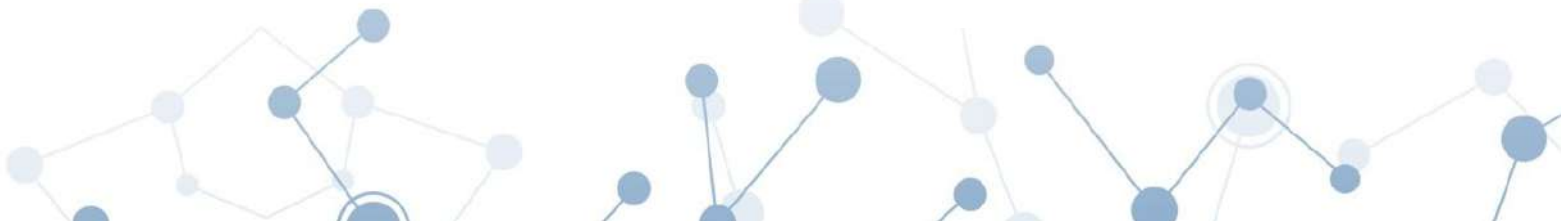
*Gjoa Haven - Aerial View of Town - Tristin in Ottawa, 2014. Licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0*



*Gjoa Haven - Shoreline with Ocean Endeavour Moored Offshore - Kerry Raymond, 2019. Licensed under CC BY 4.0*



*Gjoa Haven - Airstrip in Winter - Tristin in Ottawa, 2014. Licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0*





## Resolute, Nunavut

Population: 183 (2021) | Navigable Season: Mid-August to Mid-September



Resolute (Qausuittuq), also known as Resolute Bay, is located on Cornwallis Island. It is the former site of the Resolute Weather Station and a Royal Canadian Air Force base.<sup>207</sup> The hamlet features two landing beaches, as well as a dock, airport, health centre,<sup>208</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>209</sup> mechanical wastewater system,<sup>210</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>211</sup> water treatment plant,<sup>212</sup> Canadian Coast Guard Environmental Response Equipment Cache and Canadian Coast Guard Remote Radio Site,<sup>213</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>214</sup> The community is also home to various other Government of

Canada facilities, including the Martin Bergmann Complex that houses the Polar Continental Shelf Program from Natural Resources Canada and the Canadian Armed Forces Arctic Training Centre.<sup>215</sup> Resolute has access to HSPA+, LTE, 4G-LTE, and LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>216</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>217</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 320 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the low frequency band, seven in the medium frequency band, 194 in the high frequency band, 63 in the very high frequency band, 18 in the ultra high frequency band, and 37 in the super high frequency band.<sup>218</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Resolute Landing Beaches<sup>219</sup>

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- Beach is used by tankers.
- North Beach is located on the east side of the hamlet.

#### Resolute Dock

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

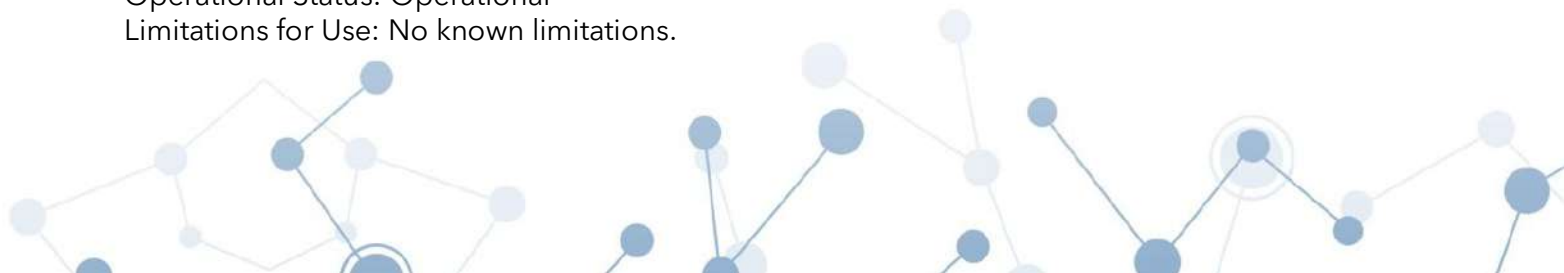
- Features a simple shelter building and small dock.<sup>220</sup>

#### Resolute Bay Airport<sup>221</sup>

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.



**Capacity:**

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 6,504 feet long by 197 feet wide, capable of accommodating Boeing 737-200 aircraft.<sup>222</sup>
- Jet A-1 fuel can be acquired through local distributors with seven working days' notice.

**Canadian Armed Forces Arctic Training Centre**

Owned By: Department of National Defence

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- Accommodations can house up to 140 personnel.<sup>223</sup>

**Capacity:**

- Year-round multi-purpose facility that supports Arctic training and operations.
- Features training equipment and vehicles, as well as accommodation and storage facilities.<sup>224</sup>

**Floating Dock**

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational: No

Limitations for use:

- Never installed/deployed.

**Capacity:**

- Only used as a vessel transfer platform or lighter Arctic Fisheries Alliance Cargo.



*Resolute - Resolute Area from the Ridge - Sébastien Lapointe, 2004. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0*

## Arviat, Nunavut

Population: 2,864 (2021) | Navigable Season: Mid-August to Mid-October

Arviat (formerly Eskimo Point) is located on the west coast of Hudson Bay. The hamlet features a dock and landing beach area,<sup>225</sup> two boat ramps,<sup>226</sup> and an airport, health centre,<sup>227</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>228</sup> fuel tank farm,<sup>229</sup> sewage lagoon,<sup>230</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>231</sup> water treatment plant,<sup>232</sup> Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit,<sup>233</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>234</sup> Arviat has access to HSPA+, LTE, 4G-LTE, and LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>235</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services, digital subscriber line, and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>236</sup> The



community and the surrounding area are within range of 85 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the medium frequency band, 47 in the very high frequency band, four in the ultra high frequency band, and 33 in the super high frequency band.<sup>237</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Arviat Dock<sup>238</sup>

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Unknown

Limitations for Use:

- Surrounding ice freezes over from mid-October to mid-July.
- Reefs near the dock are navigational hazards.<sup>239</sup>
- The dock is no longer in use, as the inlet is becoming shallower over time.<sup>240</sup>

Capacity:

- Approximately 50 feet long by 18 feet wide, featuring a crane.

#### Arviat Airport

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 4,000 feet long by 98 feet wide.<sup>241</sup>
- Jet B, 100LL, and DFA fuel can be acquired through local distributors.<sup>242</sup>



## Somerset Island, Nunavut

Population: 0 | Navigable Season: July to Early September



Somerset Island is located on the south side of Parry Channel. The island is unpopulated, with little infrastructure aside from the Arctic Watch Lodge Aerodrome in Cunningham Inlet. Satellite internet is available at this site through providers and their regional partners.<sup>243</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Arctic Watch Lodge Aerodrome<sup>244</sup>

Owned By: Canadian Arctic Holidays Ltd.

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- Privately owned; Prior notice is required for use.
- No winter maintenance.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway, measuring 4,079 feet long by 75 feet wide.

## Taloyoak, Nunavut

Population: 934 (2021) | Navigable Season: Late July to Late September

Taloyoak (Talurjuaq) (formerly Spence Bay) is located on the shore of Stanners Harbour in the St. Roch Basin. The hamlet has a community dock built in 2013,<sup>245</sup> sealift area with a ramp,<sup>246</sup> airport, health centre,<sup>247</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>248</sup> sewage lagoon in need of replacement (sewage currently leeches into the ocean),<sup>249</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>250</sup> water treatment plant,<sup>251</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>252</sup> Taloyoak has access to HSPA+, LTE, 4G-LTE, and LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>253</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>254</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 76 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the low frequency band, 42 in the very high frequency band, two in the ultra high frequency band, and 31 in the super high frequency band.<sup>255</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Taloyoak Sealift Area

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- The shoreline is rocky, with exposed bedrock on the eastern portion of the harbour.<sup>256</sup>

Capacity:

- The current sealift area is approximately 2,700 square feet large, extending from the shore to an existing road, and features a boat ramp.<sup>257</sup>
- In 2024, an application was submitted to the Nunavut Impact Review Board to expand the existing sealift area to approximately 57,000 square feet large, construct lighting and electrical outlets for the area, and reinforce the boat ramp.<sup>258</sup> It has yet to be approved.

#### Taloyoak Airport

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

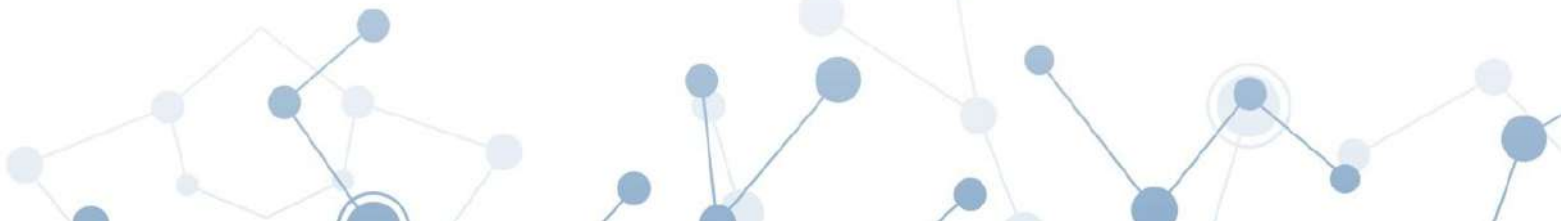
- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 4,014 feet long by 98 feet wide.<sup>259</sup>



*Taloyoak - Taloyoak Shoreline - Leslie Phillips, 2007. Licensed under CC BY 2.0*



*Taloyoak - Taloyoak Arrival by Air - Tristan in Ottawa, 2014. Licensed under CC BY 2.0*





## Whale Cove, Nunavut

Population: 470 (2021) | Navigable Season: Mid-July to Mid-October



Whale Cove is located on the western coast of Hudson Bay. The small hamlet has an airport that was renovated in 2025,<sup>260</sup> in addition to a health centre,<sup>261</sup> diesel power plant that was upgraded in 2024,<sup>262</sup> sewage lagoon that was renovated in 2016,<sup>263</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>264</sup> water treatment plant,<sup>265</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>266</sup> The hamlet also has a sealift beach with an eroded dock, but there is no further information available about the assets.<sup>267</sup> Whale Cove has access to HSPA+, LTE, LTE-A, 4G-LTE, and LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>268</sup> Internet is available via fixed

wireless services, digital subscriber line, and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>269</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 65 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: 20 in the very high frequency band, 12 in the ultra high frequency band, and 33 in the super high frequency band.<sup>270</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Whale Cove Airport

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 3,937 feet long by 100 feet wide.<sup>271</sup>
- 3,500-square-foot terminal building, opened in 2024, with lighting, washrooms, seating, and a backup power generator.<sup>272</sup>

#### Whale Cove Laydown

Owned By: Unknown/Community Infrastructure

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: Not enough storage space and cargo overflow blocks access to houses.

Capacity:

- 15 metres long and 40 metres wide.

#### Whale Cove Floating Dock

Owned By: Unknown/Community Infrastructure

Operational Status: Poor, in need of repairs

Limitations for Use: Removed for winter. Moves a lot during storms.

Capacity:

- Attached to fixed dock, 15 metres long by 5.7 metres wide.

## Rankin Inlet, Nunavut

Population: 2,975 (2021) | Navigable Season: Mid-July to Mid-October

Rankin Inlet (Kangiqliniq) is located on the north coast of Hudson Bay. The hamlet features a barge-landing area and dock,<sup>273</sup> boat launch,<sup>274</sup> airport, health centre,<sup>275</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>276</sup> fuel farm,<sup>277</sup> wastewater utilidor system and mechanical treatment system,<sup>278</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>279</sup> fresh water utilidor and treatment plant,<sup>280</sup> Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit, Canadian Coast Guard Environmental Response Equipment Cache, Canadian Coast Guard Arctic Inshore Rescue Boat Station,<sup>281</sup> Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment,<sup>282</sup> and Department of National Defence forward operating location. Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.'s Meliadine gold mine lies 25 kilometres north of Rankin Inlet.<sup>283</sup> Rankin Inlet has access to HSPA+, LTE, LTE-A, 4G-LTE, and LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>284</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services, digital subscriber line, and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>285</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 327 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the low frequency band, two in the medium frequency band, 22 in the high frequency band, 175 in the very high frequency band, 82 in the ultra high frequency band, and 45 in the super high frequency band.<sup>286</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Rankin Inlet Dock

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Unknown

Limitations for Use:

- Surrounding ice freezes over from mid-October to mid-July.<sup>287</sup>
- Strong crosscurrents can be experienced at the entrance to Rankin Inlet.<sup>288</sup>

Capacity:

- Approximately 50 feet long, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.

#### Rankin Inlet Airport<sup>289</sup>

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- Taxiway B and Apron II are for military use only.<sup>290</sup>

Capacity:

- Single asphalt runway with lights, measuring approximately 6,000 feet long by 150 feet wide. The airport features three taxiways, two aprons, and a new terminal building.<sup>291</sup>



- The Department of National Defence uses the airport as a forward operating location.

### **Rankin Inlet Ramp/Boat Launch**

Owned by: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: Conflicts due to mixed use including the Canadian Coast Guard.

Capacity:

- Natural beach with gravel surface.
- Community ramp east of pushout is flat, bouldery, and soft at low tide.

### **Rankin Inlet Small Craft Harbour and Fixed Dock**

Owned by: Unknown/Community Infrastructure

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: Storm waves can enter harbour.

Capacity:

- 39 metres long by 8 metres wide by 4.5 metres tall.
- Fuel hose crosses entrance but has sunken portion.
- Topside equipment includes 1 mt crane, structure is steel and timber crib.





*Rankin Inlet - Rankin Inlet in Winter - Shawn, 2008. Licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0*



## Chesterfield Inlet, Nunavut

Population: 397 (2021) | Navigable Season: Mid-July to Mid-October



Chesterfield Inlet is located on the western coast of Hudson Bay. The hamlet features a sealift area and boat launch,<sup>292</sup> dock,<sup>293</sup> airport with a new terminal built in 2025,<sup>294</sup> health centre,<sup>295</sup> diesel power plant that is set to be upgraded by 2026,<sup>296</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>297</sup> water treatment plant,<sup>298</sup> sewage lagoon,<sup>299</sup> Canadian Coast Guard Environmental Response Equipment Cache,<sup>300</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>301</sup> Chesterfield Inlet has access to HSPA+, LTE, LTE-A, 4G-LTE, and LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>302</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and

satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>303</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 41 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: eight in the very high frequency band, four in the ultra high frequency band, and 29 in the super high frequency band.<sup>304</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Chesterfield Inlet Dock

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Damaged

Limitations for Use:

- The current dock is dangerous and in need of replacement.<sup>305</sup>
- Strong crosscurrents and large tides can be experienced.<sup>306</sup>

Capacity:

- No information is available about the dock. Approximately 65 feet long and made of packed gravel, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.

#### Chesterfield Inlet Sealift Area

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- There are large boulders in the sealift area that inhibit activity.<sup>307</sup>

Capacity:

- There is no information available about the current sealift area, beyond that it has a boat ramp.<sup>308</sup>
- In 2024, an application was submitted to the Nunavut Impact Review Board to expand the existing sealift area to approximately 54,000 square feet, remove the boulders, construct lighting and signage for the area, and resurface the existing boat ramp.<sup>309</sup> Now approved, the project should begin in July 2025 and be complete by October 2025.<sup>310</sup>



### **Chesterfield Inlet Airport**

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 3,600 feet long by 100 feet wide.<sup>311</sup>



*Chesterfield Inlet airport - Government of Nunavut*





## Kugaaruk, Nunavut

Population: 1,033 (2021) | Navigable Season: Mid-August to Mid-September

Kugaaruk (formerly Pelly Bay) is located on the southeastern shore of Pelly Bay in the Gulf of Boothia. The hamlet has a barge landing area, airport, health centre,<sup>312</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>313</sup> sewage lagoon,<sup>314</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>315</sup> water treatment plant that was replaced in 2013,<sup>316</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>317</sup> The hamlet also has a floating dock, but there is no further information available about the asset.<sup>318</sup> Kugaaruk has access to HSPA+, LTE, 4G-LTE, and LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>319</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>320</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 37 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: eight in the very high frequency band and 29 in the super high frequency band.<sup>321</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Kugaaruk Barge Ramp and Sealift Area

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- There are dangerous shoals near Simik Island.<sup>322</sup>

Capacity:

- The current sealift area is approximately 54,000 square feet large.<sup>323</sup>
- In 2024, an application was submitted to the Nunavut Impact Review Board to expand the existing barge landing and sealift area to approximately 108,000 square feet, improve drainage in the area, widen the access road to the site, and construct fencing, signage, and a security office with a generator, heating, and lighting.<sup>324</sup> The project has been approved, should begin in June 2025, and should be complete by October 2026.<sup>325</sup>

#### Kugaaruk Airport

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 5,000 feet long by 100 feet wide.<sup>326</sup>
- Jet A-1 fuel can be acquired through local distributors with seven working days' notice.<sup>327</sup>



*Kugaaruk - Aerial Shot of Town - Tristan in Ottawa, 2014. Licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0*



*Kugaaruk - Kugaaruk Airport Aerial Shot - Tristan in Ottawa, 2014. Licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0*





## Naujaat, Nunavut

Population: 1,225 (2021) | Navigable Season: Mid-July to Late September



Naujaat (formerly Repulse Bay) is located on Hudson Bay. The hamlet features an airport, health centre,<sup>328</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>329</sup> fuel tank farm with Jet A-1 fuel,<sup>330</sup> sewage lagoon in need of replacement (sewage currently leeches into the ocean),<sup>331</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>332</sup> water treatment plant,<sup>333</sup> Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit,<sup>334</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>335</sup> The hamlet also has a floating dock that has not yet been installed.<sup>336</sup> A landing beach can be seen on Google Maps, but there is no information available about the asset. Naujaat has access to HSPA+, LTE, 4G-LTE, and LTE-

M mobile networks.<sup>337</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>338</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 53 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: 20 in the very high frequency band, four in the ultra high frequency band, and 29 in the super high frequency band.<sup>339</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Naujaat Airport

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 3,400 feet long by 100 feet wide.<sup>340</sup>

#### Naujaat Sealift

Owned by: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for use: Not accessible at low tide.

Capacities:

- Ramp is 40 metres wide, unknown length; laydown is 30 metres long by 70 metres wide.
- Floating dock is 15 metres long by 5.7 metres wide. Floats located near sealift.

*Naujaat - Repulse Bay  
(Aerial Shot) - Tristan  
in Ottawa, 2014.  
Licensed under CC  
BY-SA 2.0*





## Eureka, Nunavut

Population: 8 (2016)<sup>341</sup> | Navigable Season: Mid-July to Early September

Eureka is a permanent weather station and research base located on Ellesmere Island. The site features an airport, diesel power plant,<sup>342</sup> sewage system, solid waste site, freshwater reservoir,<sup>343</sup> and complex of government buildings.<sup>344</sup> Satellite internet is available through providers and their regional partners.<sup>344</sup> The site and the surrounding area are within range of 120 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: three in the low frequency band, 84 in the high frequency band, 28 in the very high frequency band, three in the ultra high frequency band, and two in the extremely high frequency band.<sup>345</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Eureka Airport<sup>346</sup>

Owned By: Environment Canada

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- Prior notice is required for use.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway, measuring 4,802 feet long by 150 feet wide.



*Eureka - Eureka from the Air - Paul Gierszewski, 2007. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0*

## Arctic Bay, Nunavut

Population: 994 (2021) | Navigable Season: Mid-August to Late September



Arctic Bay is located on Baffin Island on the north shore of Adams Sound. The hamlet features a sealift area and ramp,<sup>347</sup> small craft harbour, airport, health centre,<sup>348</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>349</sup> small fuel tank farm,<sup>350</sup> sewage lagoon,<sup>351</sup> solid waste site,<sup>352</sup> water treatment plant,<sup>353</sup> Canadian Coast Guard Environmental Response Equipment Cache,<sup>354</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>355</sup> The community is also connected to Nanisivik, Nunavut, by road.<sup>356</sup> However, the road is in an advanced state of disrepair.<sup>357</sup> There is no further information available about the sealift area or ramp. Arctic

Bay has access to HSPA+, LTE, 4G-LTE, and LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>358</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>359</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 57 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: 24 in the very high frequency band and 33 in the super high frequency band.<sup>360</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Arctic Bay Small Craft Harbour

Owned By: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Operational Status: Under Construction

Limitations for Use: Should be operational by 2031.<sup>361</sup>

Capacity:

- Will include the construction of a rock breakwater, wharf, boat launch ramp, and laydown area, while preserving the existing sealift ramp and laydown areas.<sup>362</sup>

#### Arctic Bay Airport<sup>363</sup>

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 3,935 feet long by 98 feet wide.





Arctic Bay - View of Arctic Bay from the Air - Timkal, 2011. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0



Arctic Bay - Wikimedia Commons



## Nanisivik, Nunavut

Population: 0 | Navigable Season: Early July to Early October

Nanisivik is located on Baffin Island near a former mine site, Nanisivik Mine, that closed in 2002. In 2007, the Government of Canada announced that the deep-water port at the site would be converted into a naval facility. The facility features an airport, three trailers, a diesel power plant,<sup>364</sup> a fuel tank farm, wastewater drums, an agreement to ship solid waste south,<sup>365</sup> and a trucked fresh water supply. Satellite internet is available through providers and their regional partners.<sup>366</sup> The site and the surrounding area are within range of 57 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: 24 in the very high frequency band and 33 in the super high frequency band.<sup>367</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Nanisivik Naval Facility

Owned By: Department of National Defence

Operational Status: Under construction<sup>368</sup>

Limitations for Use:

- Surrounding ice freezes over from late September to mid-August.<sup>369</sup>
- There is a shoal area, restricting access from the west.<sup>370</sup>
- Fuel must be shipped in at the start of the season and removed at the end of the season due to the fuel tanks and lines being unheated.<sup>371</sup>

Capacity:

- Includes:
  - Upgrades to the existing wharf and deep-water berth;<sup>372</sup>
    - Before upgrades, the berth was approximately 575 feet long, with a depth of 24 feet.<sup>373</sup>
  - Construction of a jetty, site office, wharf operator's shelter, storage building, and helicopter landing pad;<sup>374</sup>
  - Five 72-foot-diameter vertical fuel tanks for navy distillate that are accessible for four to six weeks per year, and two 9.8-foot-diameter vertical tanks for diesel;<sup>375</sup>
  - Drums for oily wastewater and grey water;<sup>376</sup>
  - A general-purpose storage building;<sup>377</sup>
  - Water supply from East Twin Lake;<sup>378</sup> and,
  - An onsite wastewater lagoon.<sup>379</sup>

#### Nanisivik Airport

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Closed in 2011.<sup>380</sup>

Limitations for Use:

- Not maintained; operations moved to Arctic Bay Airport.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 6,389 feet long by 150 feet wide.<sup>381</sup>



*Nanisivik - Aerial Shot - Loimere, 2006. Licensed under Public Domain*

*Nanisivik - HMCS Goose Bay Moored at Future Site of the Nanisivik Naval Facility - Goosepolish, 2010. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0*



## Coral Harbour, Nunavut

Population: 1,035 (2021) | Navigable Season: Mid-July to Late October



Coral Harbour (Salliq) is located on Southampton Island on the north shore of Hudson Bay. The hamlet features a dock, airport, health centre,<sup>382</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>383</sup> fuel tank farm with Jet A-1 fuel,<sup>384</sup> sewage lagoon,<sup>385</sup> solid waste site,<sup>386</sup> water reservoir,<sup>387</sup> Canadian Coast Guard Environmental Response Equipment Cache and Canadian Coast Guard Remote Radio Site,<sup>388</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>389</sup> A sealift landing area can be seen on Google Maps, but there is no information available about the asset. Coral Harbour has access to HSPA+, LTE, 4G-LTE,

and LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>390</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>391</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 118 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the low frequency band, seven in the medium frequency band, eight in the high frequency band, 44 in the very high frequency band, 17 in the ultra high frequency band, and 41 in the super high frequency band.<sup>392</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Coral Harbour Dock

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- The dock is often overloaded with small boats.<sup>393</sup>
- Large tides can be experienced.<sup>394</sup>

Capacity:

- The average depth of water along the dock is four feet or less.<sup>395</sup>
- Approximately 50 feet long by 15 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.

#### Coral Harbour Airport

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 5,006 feet long by 100 feet wide.<sup>396</sup>



### **Coral Harbour Sealift and Ramp**

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations

Capacity:

- Located at Snafu Beach, 7 kilometres west of hamlet. Some resident cabins are adjacent to the sealift and ramps.
- Approximately 15 metres wide, unknown length.
- Not formally constructed, has ramp, laydown, and pushout assets.

### **Coral Harbour Small Craft Harbour**

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational, construction date 1998

Limitations for Use: Harbour is too small, and boats are removed in southern storms.

Capacity:

- Boats typically launched diagonally on the western shore.
- Breakwater is 210 metres long, width unknown.
- Assets include breakwater, fixed dock, and floating dock.

### **Coral Harbour Fixed/Floating Docks**

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational, but damaged

Limitations for Use: Damage along top, erosion of fill and armour on sides, reportedly unstable.

Capacity:

- Has a 1 mt crane as topside equipment.
- Large float removed in the winter.
- Small flat not deployed.



## Grise Fiord, Nunavut

Population: 144 (2021) | Navigable Season: Mid-August to Mid-September

Grise Fiord is located on Ellesmere Island. The hamlet features a small craft harbour,<sup>397</sup> airport, health centre,<sup>398</sup> diesel power plant replaced in 2018,<sup>399</sup> aging fuel tank farm,<sup>400</sup> sewage lagoon,<sup>401</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>402</sup> new glacial water supply<sup>403</sup> and water treatment plant under construction,<sup>404</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>405</sup> Grise Fiord has access to HSPA+, LTE, 4G-LTE, and LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>406</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>407</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 39 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: two in the high frequency band, four in the very high frequency band, four in the ultra high frequency band, and 29 in the super high frequency band.<sup>408</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Grise Fiord Small Craft Harbour

Owned By: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Operational Status: Design Phase

Limitations for Use: Should be operational by 2029.<sup>409</sup>

Capacity:

- Will accommodate up to 36 boats and include a boat ramp and breakwater.<sup>410</sup>

#### Grise Fiord Airport

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 1,675 feet long by 75 feet wide.<sup>411</sup>

#### Grise Fiord Sealift

Owned By: Unknown/Community Infrastructure

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: Conflicted due to mixed use, limited space on the laydown, items end up overflowing onto adjacent RCMP property.

Capacities:

- Occupies space immediately in front of several buildings.
- Cobbles/boulders at low tide, needs multiple vehicles to pull trailers.





*Grise Fiord - The View of the Community of Grise Fiord - Timkal, 2011. Licensed Under CC BY-SA 3.0*



*Downtown Grise Fiord - Wikimedia Commons*



## Igloolik, Nunavut

Population: 2,049 (2021) | Navigable Season: Early August to Mid-October



Igloolik (Iglulik) is located on Igloolik Island in Foxe Basin. The hamlet features a boat ramp and breakwater,<sup>412</sup> airport, health centre,<sup>413</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>414</sup> sewage lagoon that was renovated in 2018 and does not function properly,<sup>415</sup> solid waste site,<sup>416</sup> water treatment plant that was renovated in 2018 and does not function properly,<sup>417</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>418</sup> Igloolik has access to HSPA+, LTE, LTE-A, 4G-LTE, and LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>419</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>420</sup> The community and the

surrounding area are within range of 51 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: 14 in the very high frequency band and 37 in the super high frequency band.<sup>421</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Igloolik Airport

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 4,095 feet long by 100 feet wide.<sup>422</sup>

#### Igloolik Small Craft Harbour

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: Undergoing repairs, protected area for the breakwater is small and silting in.

Capacities:

- Original construction date in 1994 with improvements in 2010 and 2017.
- Breakwater is approximately 270 in length and is only armoured on the outside, inside face is steep gravel slope.
- Floating dock is 15 metres long by 5.7 metres wide.

*Igloolik - Centre of Village - Ansgar Walk, 2002. Licensed under CC BY-SA 2.5*



## Sanirajak, Nunavut

Population: 891 (2021) | Navigable Season: Late August to Mid-September

Sanirajak (formerly Hall Beach) is located south of Igloolik in the Foxe Basin. The hamlet features a landing beach that is experiencing significant erosion,<sup>423</sup> airport, health centre,<sup>424</sup> diesel power plant in need of replacement,<sup>425</sup> fuel tank farm,<sup>426</sup> sewage lagoon,<sup>427</sup> solid waste landfill in need of replacement,<sup>428</sup> water source and reservoir,<sup>429</sup> Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit and Canadian Coast Guard Environmental Response Equipment Cache,<sup>430</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>431</sup> There is no information available about the landing beach. Sanirajak has access to HSPA+, LTE, LTE-A, 4G-LTE, and LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>432</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>433</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 75 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: three in the medium frequency band, two in the high frequency band, 24 in the very high frequency band, 13 in the ultra high frequency band, and 33 in the super high frequency band.<sup>434</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Sanirajak (Hall Beach) Airport<sup>435</sup>

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 5,410 feet long by 150 feet wide.
- Jet A-1 fuel can be acquired through local distributors.
- Terminal building is in a state of disrepair.<sup>436</sup>

#### Sanirajak Sealift

Owned by: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: Manifold spill basin concrete is deteriorating, shoreline exposed to storm waves and there is significant littoral drift from the south. Conflicts due to mixed use.

Capacities:

- Slope is graded each year at the start of sealift.
- Laydown is 70 metres in length by 30 metres wide.
- Floating dock remains in place during winter and grounds at low tide. Sees little usage as it is installed far from the community and is 15 metres long by 5.7 metres wide.

## Alexandra Fiord, Nunavut

Population: 0 | Navigable Season: Early July to Late August



Alexandra Fiord is a former Royal Canadian Mounted Police post located on Ellesmere Island. The post features six buildings that were decommissioned in 1963 and an airstrip.<sup>437</sup> Satellite internet is available at this site through providers and their regional partners.<sup>438</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Alexandra Fiord Airstrip

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Unknown

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- Single sand and gravel landing strip.<sup>439</sup>





## Mary River Mine, Nunavut<sup>440</sup>

Population: 0 | Navigable Season: Mid-July to Mid-October

The Mary River Mine, owned by Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation, is located on Baffin Island. The mine site features a port, an aerodrome, a health centre, a diesel power plant,<sup>441</sup> a fuel tank farm, water and sewage services,<sup>442</sup> solid waste collection,<sup>443</sup> a maintenance facility, and accommodations buildings.



A second port and airport, as well as a rail line connecting the mine to the new infrastructure, are to be constructed in Steensby Inlet. Once complete, Baffinland intends to use the Steensby Port as its primary port and Milne Port as an offloading port for heavy sealift operations, rendering the jetties unused.

Satellite internet is available at this site through providers and their regional partners.<sup>444</sup> The site and the surrounding area are within range of 286 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: 240 in the very high frequency band and 46 in the ultra high frequency band.<sup>445</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Milne Port

Owned By: Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation

Operational Status: Operational; Baffinland has suspended transportation of iron ore through Milne Inlet until 2032, or until the completion of the Steensby Port.

Limitations for Use:

- Surrounding ice freezes over from October to July.
- Limited cell phone service.
- Permission is required for disembarkation, personnel transfer, or use of Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation's facilities and infrastructure.

Capacity:

- The port has two docking areas:
  - (1) Ore Dock:
    - The average depth of water at the dock is zero to eight feet.
    - The dock is approximately six-and-a-half feet above water level.
    - The dock is approximately 3,937 feet long by 328 feet wide, with bollards spaced approximately 65 feet apart and Yokohama fenders installed.
    - Includes a Government of the Northwest Territories Marine Transportation Services freight handling terminal.<sup>446</sup>
  - (2) Temporary Floating Freight Dock (referred to as Spud Barge):
    - The average depth of water at the dock is zero to eight feet.

- The dock is approximately 100 feet long.
- Yokohama fenders can be made available through contractors.
- Large gravel and peddle beach area located beside Spud Barge could be used for sealift supply and by landing craft.
- Zoom boom, front loader, crane, line handlers, black/grey/oily water disposal, fresh water, and additional fuel available upon request.
- Pilot and two tugs can be made available upon request from August to October.
- Security for the port is in line with military standards. Baffinland Iron Mine Corporation employs a security detail that operates onsite.
- The port's associated infrastructure includes:
  - A maintenance facility that can provide storage room;
  - A medical centre;
  - Accommodations for 500 personnel with kitchen, recreation, and office space facilities;
  - An onsite garbage incinerator;
  - Helicopter landing pad;
  - Four 12-million-litre, two five-million-litre, and one three-million-litre diesel fuel tanks; and,
  - Four 750,000-litre Jet A fuel tanks.

### **Steensby Project**<sup>447</sup>

Owned By: Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation

Operational Status: Approved in 2012; Pre-Construction.

Limitations for Use:

- Permission will be required for disembarkation, personnel transfer, or use of Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation's facilities and infrastructure.

Capacity:

- Will include a deep-water port, associated facilities, and airport in Steensby Inlet.
- Will be connected to the Mary River Mine via 149 kilometres of cold-weather rail line.

### **Mary River Aerodrome**

Owned By: Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations to Use:

- Permission is required for disembarkation, personnel transfer, or use of Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation's facilities and infrastructure.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 6,500 feet long by 148 feet wide, capable of simultaneously accommodating two parked Boeing 737 or Lockheed C-130 aircraft.<sup>448</sup>
- Includes associated terminal, maintenance and operations facilities, and buildings.<sup>449</sup>
- Two 50,000-litre tanks of Jet A fuel on airport tarmac.

### **Mary River Fuel Farm**

Owned By: Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation

Operational Status: Operational



#### Limitations for Use:

- Current fuel storage capacity is dedicated to facilitating mine operations through four tanker deliveries per year.
- Permission is required for disembarkation, personnel transfer, or use of Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation's facilities and infrastructure.

#### Capacity:

- Four 500,000-litre and one 15-million-litre diesel fuel tanks.
- One 150,000-litre Jet A fuel tank.
- One hydro-tested and annually certified fuelling hose, measuring 2,500 feet long by four inches wide.
- Additional 50,000-litre fuel tanks can be procured to provide seasonal storage.
- One 50,000-litre fuel tank is not in use as of 2019 and could potentially be rented.



*Mary River Mine - Aerial View of Milne Port - RCN, 2021*





## Sanikiluaq, Nunavut

Population: 1,010 (2021) | Navigable Season: Early July to Early October



Sanikiluaq is located on Flaherty Island in Hudson Bay. The hamlet features a harbour with two breakwaters, a landing beach, and docks, as well as an airport, a health centre,<sup>450</sup> a diesel power plant,<sup>451</sup> a sewage lagoon,<sup>452</sup> a solid waste landfill in need of remediation,<sup>453</sup> limited clean water storage,<sup>454</sup> and a Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>455</sup> Sanikiluaq has access to HSPA+, LTE, LTE-A, 4G-LTE, and LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>456</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>457</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 61

licensed radio communication frequency assignments: 24 in the very high frequency band, four in the ultra high frequency band, and 33 in the super high frequency band.<sup>458</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Sanikiluaq Harbour

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- The harbour has irregular depths and a large reef.<sup>459</sup>

Capacity:

- Includes two breakwaters, a landing beach between the breakwaters, and a series of floating docks, with room for 20 boats to tie up.<sup>460</sup>
  - The north breakwater is approximately 750 feet long and made of rubble, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - The south breakwater is approximately 250 feet long and made of rubble, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.

#### Sanikiluaq Airport<sup>461</sup>

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 3,807 feet long by 100 feet wide.

## Pond Inlet, Nunavut

Population: 1,555 (2021) | Navigable Season: Mid-August to Late September

Pond Inlet is located on Baffin Island in Eclipse Sound. The hamlet features a small craft harbour, sealift, and barge loading area and boat ramp, as well as an airport, health centre,<sup>462</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>463</sup> sewage lagoon in need of renovation (the lagoon is leaking),<sup>464</sup> solid waste site in need of replacement,<sup>465</sup> water reservoir in need of replacement,<sup>466</sup> Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit and Canadian Coast Guard Environmental Response Equipment Cache,<sup>467</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>468</sup> Pond Inlet has access to HSPA+, LTE, LTE-A, 4G-LTE, and LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>469</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>470</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 157 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the low frequency band, two in the medium frequency band, 40 in the high frequency band, 75 in the very high frequency band, eight in the ultra high frequency band, and 31 in the super high frequency band.<sup>471</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Pond Inlet Small Craft Harbour

Owned By: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Operational Status: Operational<sup>472</sup>

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- Includes a sheet pile wharf for use by medium vessels, east breakwater featuring a floating wharf system for use by small vessels, west breakwater featuring a sealift ramp and staging area, and dredged access channel and camber, dredged at approximately 11.5 feet deep.<sup>473</sup>

#### Pond Inlet Sealift Barge Loading Areas

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- Area generally in use by during the last week of July and August.

Capacity:

- Includes a boat ramp and over 300 feet of sandy shores.<sup>474</sup>

#### Pond Inlet Airport<sup>475</sup>

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

#### Limitations for Use:

- Due to the lack of an instrument landing system, aircraft cannot land in adverse weather conditions or in limited visibility.<sup>476</sup>

#### Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 4,006 feet long by 98 feet wide.
- Small ramp area to conduct onload and offload operations.



*Pond Inlet - Aerial Shot - Camilla Desgagnés, 2007.  
Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0*



*Pond Inlet - Aerial View of Harbour Craft Port Development -  
RCN, 2021*



*Pond Inlet - Pond Inlet, Nunavut, in July 2022 - Emilijak  
Knezevic, 2022. Licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0*





## Tanquary Fiord, Nunavut

Population: 0 | Navigable Season: Late July to Early September



Tanquary Fiord is located on Ellesmere Island in Quttinirpaaq National Park. The area features a private airport as well as a Parks Canada accommodation building, kitchen tent, visitors centre, and outhouses.<sup>477</sup> Satellite internet is available through providers and their regional partners.<sup>478</sup> The site and the surrounding area are within range of 168 licensed radio communication frequency assignments operating in the high frequency band.<sup>479</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Tanquary Fiord Airport<sup>480</sup>

Owned By: Parks Canada

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- Prior notice is required for use.
- Radio connectivity can be distorted or limited by weather.<sup>481</sup>

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway, measuring 3,700 feet long by 120 feet wide.



## Kinngait, Nunavut

Population: 1,396 (2021) | Navigable Season: End July to Mid-November

Kinngait (formerly Cape Dorset) is located on Dorset Island in the Hudson Strait. The hamlet features a sealift beach and ramp that was upgraded in 2023,<sup>482</sup> airport, health centre,<sup>483</sup> diesel power plant that was replaced in 2018,<sup>484</sup> fuel tank farm,<sup>485</sup> sewage lagoon,<sup>486</sup> solid waste dumping area,<sup>487</sup> water treatment plant,<sup>488</sup> Canadian Coast Guard Environmental Response Equipment Cache,<sup>489</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>490</sup> There is no information available about the landing beach. Kinngait has access to HSPA+, LTE, LTE-A, 4G-LTE, and LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>491</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>492</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 65 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the medium frequency band, 33 in the very high frequency band, and 31 in the super high frequency band.<sup>493</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Kinngait (Cape Dorset) Airport

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 3,988 feet long by 100 feet wide.<sup>494</sup>



Left: Kinngait - Part of the Village with Kinngait Hill - Ansgar Walk, 1997. Licensed under CC BY-SA 2.5;  
Right: Kinngait - Cape Dorset, Nunavut, Shoreline - Daniel Christopher, 2010. Licensed under CC BY 3.0

**Kinngait Sealift**

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: Floating dock was lost in a storm in September 2023.

Capacities:

- Also used as community boat launch.
- Sealift carriers reported good performance and tide coverage following completion in 2024.
- Infilled over old fixed dock. Has additional beach access ramp on the NW corner.





## Kimmirut, Nunavut

Population: 426 (2021) | Navigable Season: Mid-July to Mid-November



Kimmirut (formerly Lake Harbour) is located on Baffin Island at the mouth of the Soper River, approximately eight kilometres inshore from the Hudson Strait. The hamlet features floating docks and an airport, health centre,<sup>495</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>496</sup> fuel tank farm,<sup>497</sup> sewage discharge site that drains into the ocean,<sup>498</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>499</sup> water treatment plant that does not meet federal standards,<sup>500</sup> Canadian Coast Guard Environmental Response Equipment Cache,<sup>501</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>502</sup> Kimmirut has access to HSPA+, LTE, 4G-LTE, and LTE-

M mobile networks.<sup>503</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>504</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 61 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: 22 in the very high frequency band and 39 in the super high frequency band.<sup>505</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Kimmirut Floating Docks

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- Tides limit access to the water.<sup>506</sup>

Capacity: Unknown

#### Kimmirut Airport<sup>507</sup>

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway, measuring 1,899 feet long by 75 feet wide.

#### Kimmirut Sealift

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

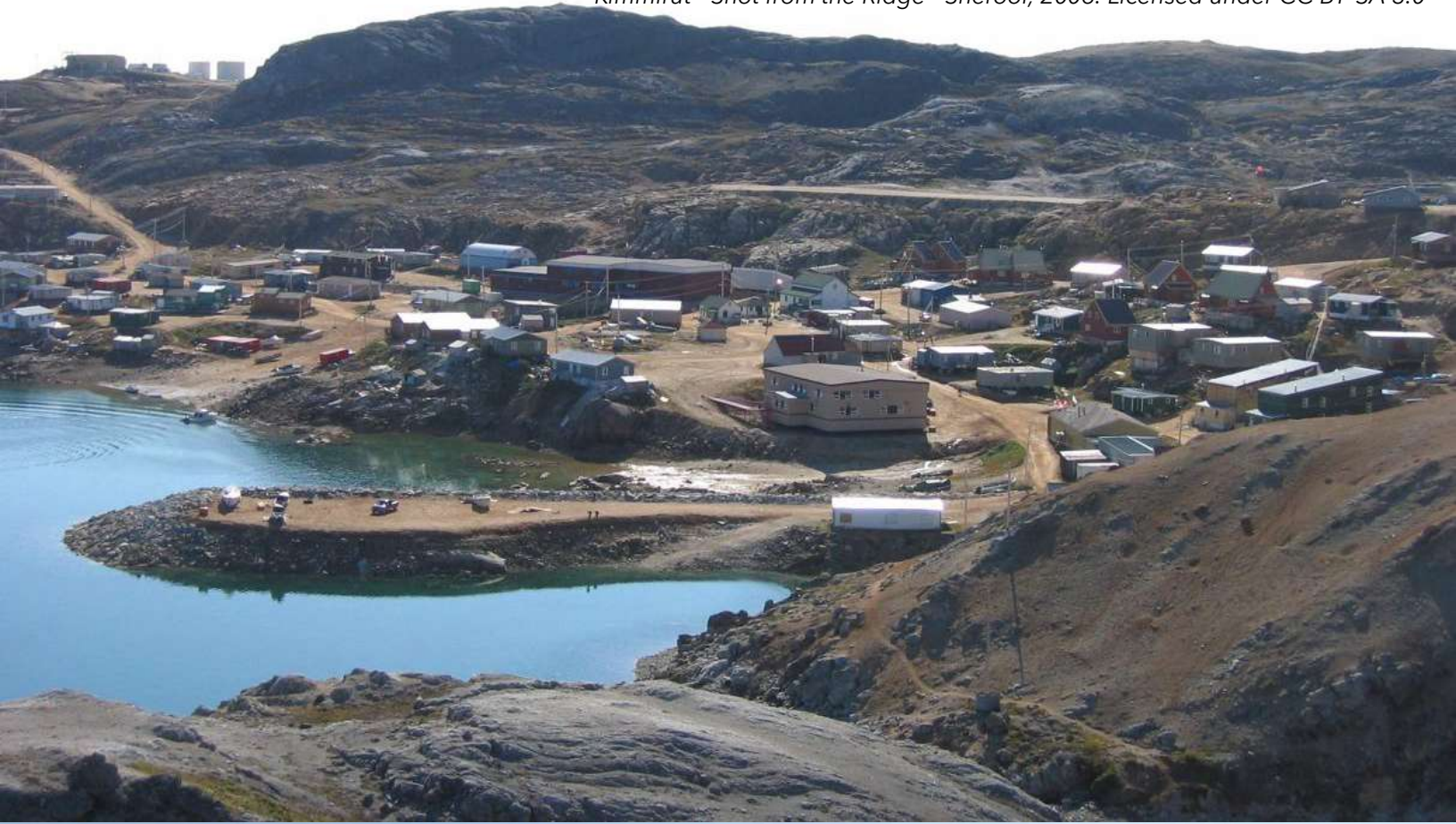
Limitations for Use: Unusable at low tide due to shallow and muddy bottom. Main roads very congested during sealift.

Capacity:

- Laydown is 30 metres long and 30 metres wide; boat launch 12 metres long by 60 metres wide.
- Breakwater is 110 metres long and dries at low tide.



*Kimmirut - Shot from the Ridge - Sherool, 2006. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0*



*Kimmirut - Cruise Ship Moored in Harbour - Mike Beauregard, 2011. Licensed under CC BY 2.0*





## Clyde River, Nunavut

Population: 1,181 (2021) | Navigable Season: Late July to Late September

Clyde River (Kangiqtuqaapik) is located on the east coast of Baffin Island in Patricia Bay. The hamlet features a small craft harbour, airport, health centre,<sup>508</sup> diesel power plant pending replacement,<sup>509</sup> fuel tank farm,<sup>510</sup> sewage lagoon,<sup>511</sup> solid waste landfill in need of expansion,<sup>512</sup> water treatment plant that does not meet treatment standards,<sup>513</sup> Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit and Canadian Coast Guard Environmental Response Equipment Cache,<sup>514</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>515</sup> Clyde River has access to HSPA+, LTE, 4G-LTE, and LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>516</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>517</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Small Craft Harbour<sup>518</sup>

Owned By: Fisheries and Oceans Canada<sup>519</sup>

Operational Status: Under Construction

Limitations for Use:

- The water is very shallow near the landing beach.<sup>520</sup>
- There are large underwater rocks and boulders near the landing beach.<sup>521</sup>
- Should be operational by 2026.<sup>522</sup>

Capacities:

- Includes a 300-foot-long gravel spit and sealift area.<sup>523</sup>
- Will include the construction of two large breakwaters, a sloped stone embankment along the shoreline, two floating docks with room for two more, a boat launch, a fixed wharf, a laydown area, lighting, navigational aids, and a mooring bollard. The small craft harbour will have lighting along the breakwater access road, fixed wharf, and floating dock landing area. Electrical service will be installed on the fixed wharf. Navigation aids will be installed along the breakwaters. A new mooring bollard will be installed for vessels offloading fuel to the existing fuel storage facility. The existing sealift will be upgraded.<sup>524</sup>

#### Clyde River Airport<sup>525</sup>

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 3,501 feet long by 100 feet wide.



- Jet A-1 fuel can be acquired through local distributors with seven working days' notice.

### **Small Craft Harbour (Old)**

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational, but under construction

Limitations for Use: Too small and shallow, also silting in.

Capacity:

- Contains a breakwater and floating dock
- New construction plans underway that go over existing blueprint.



## Iqaluit, Nunavut

Population: 7,429 (2021) | Navigable Season: Mid-July to Mid-October



Iqaluit (formerly Frobisher Bay) is located on Baffin Island in Koojesse Inlet of Frobisher Bay. The city features a deep-water port, small craft harbour, airport, health centre,<sup>526</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>527</sup> fuel tank farm with gasoline, diesel and Jet A-1 fuel,<sup>528</sup> mechanical wastewater system that is in need of repair,<sup>529</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>530</sup> water treatment system in need of repair, temporary water disinfection system,<sup>531</sup> Canadian Coast Guard Marine Communications and Traffic Services centre and Environmental Response Equipment Cache,<sup>532</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment, as well as the

Royal Canadian Mounted Police V Division headquarters.<sup>533</sup> Iqaluit is also home to the Canadian Armed Forces' Joint Task Force North Nunavut detachment and accommodation barracks that can support up to 150 personnel.<sup>534</sup> Iqaluit has access to HSPA+, LTE, LTE-A, 4G-LTE, LTE-M, and 5G mobile networks.<sup>535</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services, digital subscriber line, and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>536</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 840 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the low frequency band, 12 in the medium frequency band, 109 in the high frequency band, 401 in the very high frequency band, 181 in the ultra high frequency band, 134 in the super high frequency band, and two in the extremely high frequency band.<sup>537</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Iqaluit Deep Sea Port

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- Exceptionally large tidal range (30 to 36 feet)<sup>538</sup> and erratic and powerful currents.<sup>539</sup>
- Various reefs and rock formations lie within 1,000 feet of the causeway and wharf, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.

Capacity:

- Includes a fixed wharf, boat ramp, laydown area, fuel receiving manifold, causeway with a high-tide ramp and low-tide ramp, causeway parking area with a snowmobile ramp, and an access road, all made of gravel.<sup>540</sup>
  - The fixed wharf is approximately 300 feet long by 85 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps, and is dredged.<sup>541</sup>
  - The boat ramp is approximately 150 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - The causeway is approximately 600 feet long, with widths varying from 60 to 200 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps. An

approximately 100-foot-wide low-tide ramp protrudes from the north shore of the causeway, approximately 250 feet from shore. An approximately 40-foot-wide high-tide ramp protrudes from the north shore of the causeway, approximately 500 feet from shore.

- The laydown area is approximately 430,500 square feet large.<sup>542</sup>

### **Iqaluit Small Boat Harbour**<sup>543</sup>

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- Includes a northern and southern breakwater with a causeway, boat ramp, laydown area, and landing beach with seasonal floating docks.
  - The northern breakwater is approximately 1,000 feet long by 80 feet wide and is made of rubble and packed gravel, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - The southern breakwater is 'L' shaped. The inner section of the breakwater is approximately 1,100 feet long by 120 feet wide, with two 50-foot-long by 75-foot-wide jetties protruding from the north side, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - Two seasonal floating docks, measuring approximately 65 feet long by 26 feet wide and made of wood, are installed between the breakwaters.<sup>544</sup>
    - There are three sets of concrete stairs to the docks.<sup>545</sup>

### **Iqaluit International Airport**<sup>546</sup>

Owned By: Nunavut Airport Services

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- Apron IV is military use only.

Capacity:

- Single asphalt runway with lights, measuring 8,605 feet long by 200 feet wide.<sup>547</sup>
- The Department of National Defence Iqaluit Forward Operating Location is adjacent to the airport's runway. It includes heated and secure storage facilities, functional forklifts, pallet jacks, and multiple other small vehicles.<sup>548</sup>
- Includes a larger terminal building as well as eight other hangars, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.







*Iqaluit - Harbour View - Torbenbrinker, 2006. Licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0*

*Iqaluit - Aerial Shot of the Deep-Sea Port - RCN, 2021*



*Iqaluit - Small Boat Harbour - RCN, 2021*



## Pangnirtung, Nunavut

Population: 1,504 (2021) | Navigable Season: Late August to Early September

Pangnirtung (Pangniqtuuq) is located on Baffin Island on the coast of Pangnirtung Fiord, approximately 10 kilometres inshore from Cumberland Sound. The hamlet features a harbour, airport, health centre,<sup>549</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>550</sup> fuel tank farm,<sup>551</sup> mechanical wastewater system,<sup>552</sup> solid waste landfill in need of expansion,<sup>553</sup> water treatment plant built in 2016,<sup>554</sup> Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit, Canadian Coast Guard Environmental Response Equipment Cache,<sup>555</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>556</sup> Pangnirtung has access to HSPA+, LTE, 4G-LTE, and LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>557</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>558</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 221 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the low frequency band, 116 in the high frequency band, 53 in the very high frequency band, 18 in the ultra high frequency band, and 33 in the super high frequency band.<sup>559</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Pangnirtung Harbour<sup>560</sup>

Owned By: Pangnirtung Harbour Authority<sup>561</sup>

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- High winds, sudden gales, and large tides can be experienced.<sup>562</sup>
- Tankers moor approximately one kilometre from the shore, with floating hoses connecting them to the nearby tank farm.<sup>563</sup>

Capacities:

- Includes a fixed wharf, a sealift ramp protruding from the wharf, a jetty protruding from the wharf, a breakwater, a dredged channel and basin, a large laydown area, and three floating docks.
  - The fixed wharf is 'L' shaped and located on the east side of the harbour. It appears to be made of rubble and packed gravel, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps. The inner section is approximately 400 feet long by 60 feet wide, with an approximately 60-foot-wide sealift ramp protruding from the south side. The outer section is approximately 250 feet long by 60 feet wide, with an approximately 100-foot-long by 100-foot-wide jetty protruding out of the south side.
  - The breakwater is located on the west side of the harbour. It is approximately 450 feet long and appears to be made of rubble, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - Three 200-foot-long by 10-foot-wide docks are anchored to the shore.<sup>564</sup>



**Pangnirtung Airport**<sup>565</sup>

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 2,920 feet long by 98 feet wide.
- Jet A-1 fuel can be acquired through local distributors with seven working days' notice.

**Pangnirtung Small Craft Harbour Fixed and Floating Docks**

Owned By: Unknown

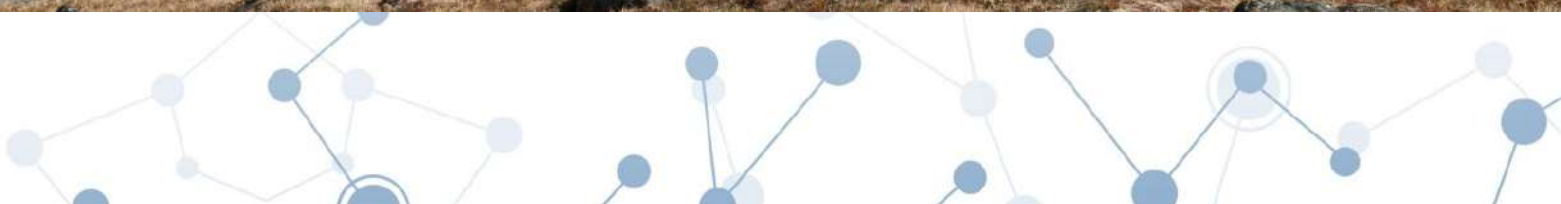
Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- The two docks have slips for 80 boats and are usually fully occupied.
- Topside equipment includes cleats and ladders.

*Pangnirtung - Pangnirtung and the Fiord - Lindsay Nicole Terry, 2009. Licensed under CC BY 2.0*





## Qikiqtarjuaq, Nunavut

Population: 593 (2021) | Navigable Season: Mid-July to Mid-October



Qikiqtarjuaq (formerly Broughton Island) is located on Broughton Island, on the east coast of Baffin Island, in Davis Strait. The hamlet features a natural cove with two landing beaches, a third landing beach, and an airport, health centre,<sup>566</sup> diesel power plant built in 2017,<sup>567</sup> fuel tank farm,<sup>568</sup> sewage lagoon,<sup>569</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>570</sup> water treatment plant that does not meet treatment standards,<sup>571</sup> Canadian Coast Guard Environmental Response Equipment Cache,<sup>572</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>573</sup> Qikiqtarjuaq has access to HSPA+, LTE, LTE-A, 4G-LTE, and

LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>574</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>575</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 65 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the low frequency band, 12 in the high frequency band, 19 in the very high frequency band, and 33 in the super high frequency band.<sup>576</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Qikiqtarjuaq Cove and Landing Beaches<sup>577</sup>

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- Drift ice and swells of up to five feet can be experienced.
- A submarine cable runs 300 feet northeast from the southwest entrance of the cove.

Capacities:

- There are two landing beaches in a natural cove near the centre of the hamlet.

#### Qikiqtarjuaq Former DEW Line Beach<sup>578</sup>

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Sandy beach, measuring approximately 100 feet wide.
- Connected to the hamlet by an approximately one-and-a-half-kilometre gravel road.

#### Qikiqtarjuaq Airport<sup>579</sup>

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 3,803 feet long by 100 feet wide.
- Jet A-1 fuel can be acquired through local distributors with seven working days' notice.

### **Qikiqtarjuaq Sealift**

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations:

Capacities:

- Laydown is 20 metres long by 80 metres wide. New road to sealift beach funded under OPP and partially built in 2024; set for further work in 2025.
- Alternative sealift laydown is 90 metres long by 30 metres wide and is at the centre of the community.

### **Qikiqtarjuaq Small Craft Harbour**

Owned By: Government of Nunavut

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Harbour was originally constructed in 1994 and has light poles for topside equipment.
- Breakwater is 190 metres in length.
- Floating dock (large float) is 15 metres long by 5.7 metres wide; and the small float is 7 metres long by 3.5 metres wide.
  - Small float underwent repairs in 2021.
- Large float installed onshore, small float installed on inside of breakwater.





*Qikiqtarjuaq - Shot of the Shoreline - Ansgar Walk, 2001. Licensed under CC BY-SA 2.5*



*Qikiqtarjuaq - Qikiqtarjuaq from the Mountain - Malayab23, 2020. Licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0*





## Alert, Nunavut

Population: 0 (as per 2021 census, but 55 people stationed at CFS Alert) | Navigable Season: Early June to Mid-November

Alert is a Canadian Armed Forces station located on the northeastern tip of Ellesmere Island. Personnel in Alert include military, Department of National Defence, Environment and Climate Change Canada, and contracted employees.<sup>580</sup> The site features a complex of 90 buildings,<sup>581</sup> in addition to an airport, diesel power plant,<sup>582</sup> fuel tank farm,<sup>583</sup> sewage treatment and disposal system,<sup>584</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>585</sup> and water treatment plant.<sup>586</sup> Satellite internet is available through providers and their regional partners.<sup>587</sup> The site and the surrounding area are within range of 33 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: two in the medium frequency band, 28 in the high frequency band, and three in the ultra high frequency band.<sup>588</sup>



## Infrastructure

### Alert Airport<sup>589</sup>

Owned By: Department of National Defence

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- Prior notice is required for use.

Capacities:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 5,500 feet long by 150 feet wide.



*Alert - The Main CFS Alert Complex from the South in May 2016 - Kevin Rawlings, 2016. Licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0*



## 8.4 Manitoba

### Churchill, Manitoba

Population: 870 (2021)



Churchill is located on the west shore of Hudson Bay at the mouth of the Churchill River. The town features a port, airport, helipad, train station, health centre,<sup>590</sup> power plant, fuel tank farm,<sup>591</sup> sewage treatment plant,<sup>592</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>593</sup> water treatment plant,<sup>594</sup> Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit, Canadian Coast Guard Remote Radio Site, Canadian Coast Guard Environmental Response Equipment Depot,<sup>595</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police Detachment.<sup>596</sup> Churchill is connected to the Hudson Bay Railway.<sup>597</sup> Churchill has access to HSPA+, LTE, LTE-A, 4G-LTE, and

LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>598</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>599</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 205 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: three in the medium frequency band, seven in the high frequency band, 161 in the very high frequency band, 28 in the ultra high frequency band, and six in the super high frequency band.<sup>600</sup>

#### Infrastructure

##### Port of Churchill<sup>601</sup>

Owned By: Arctic Gateway Group

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- Rip currents, eddies, and large tidal variation can be experienced.<sup>602</sup>

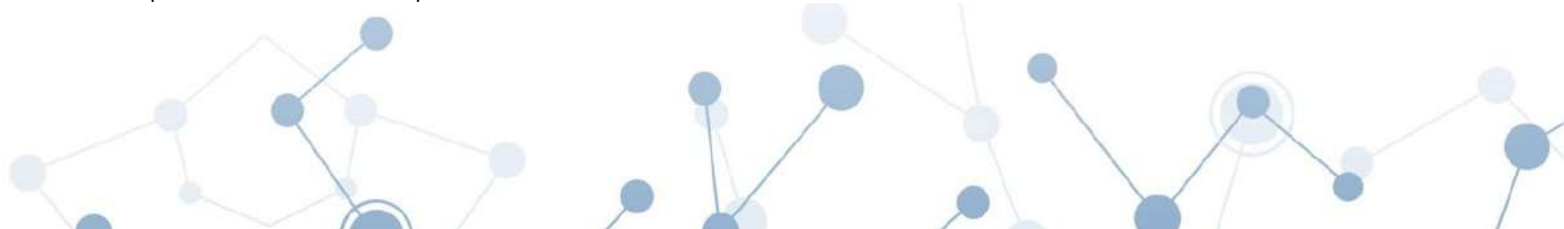
Capacities:

- Includes four deep-sea berths (a tanker berth, two grain loading berths, and a general cargo berth), a coastal traffic berth, and a new critical mineral storage facility.<sup>603</sup>
- The main wharf is approximately 2,750 feet long, with depths alongside of 29 to 38 feet.
  - There is a crawler crane on the wharf, with a 78-foot boom length and approximate 35-tonne capacity at 75 degrees and 72-tonne capacity at 45 degrees.
- The Churchill Marine Tank Farm is located adjacent to the port and has nine 85-million-litre storage tanks.<sup>604</sup>

##### Churchill Airport<sup>605</sup>

Owned By: Transport Canada

Operational Status: Operational





Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- One asphalt runway with lights, measuring 9,195 feet long by 160 feet wide.
- One gravel runway, measuring approximately 4,000 feet long by 100 feet wide.
- HPR and Jet A-1 fuel can be acquired through local distributors.

### **Churchill (Hudson Bay Helicopters) Heliport<sup>606</sup>**

Owned By: Hudson Bay Helicopters

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- Prior notice is required for use.

Capacities:

- Includes five helipads, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.

*Churchill - Flickr, Martin Lopatka*





*Churchill - Port of Churchill - Ansgar Walk, 1996. Licensed under CC BY-SA 2.5*



*Churchill - Churchill in 2010 - Travel Manitoba, 2010. Licensed under CC BY 2.0*









## 8.5 Ontario

### Fort Severn, Ontario

Population: 364 (2021)

Fort Severn is located on the Severn River, approximately 10 kilometres inshore from Hudson Bay. The community features a seasonal jetty, airport, nursing station,<sup>607</sup> diesel power plant, solar farm,<sup>608</sup> sewage lagoon,<sup>609</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>610</sup> and water treatment plant.<sup>611</sup> A landing beach can be seen on Google Maps, but there is no information available about the asset. Fort Severn has access to 3G mobile networks.<sup>612</sup> Internet is available via coaxial cable, digital subscriber line, and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>613</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 39 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the medium frequency band, 28 in the very high frequency band, four in the ultra high frequency band, and six in the super high frequency band.<sup>614</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Fort Severn Seasonal Jetty<sup>615</sup>

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- A jetty made of poles is constructed every year.

#### Fort Severn Airport<sup>616</sup>

Owned By: Government of Ontario

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 3,519 feet long by 100 feet wide.





## Moosonee, Ontario

Population: 1,512 (2021)



Moosonee is located on the Moose River, approximately 25 kilometres inshore from James Bay. The town features two water taxi docks, power supplied by Hydro One,<sup>617</sup> and a floating wharf, airport, health centre,<sup>618</sup> sewage lagoon,<sup>619</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>620</sup> and water treatment plant.<sup>621</sup> The town is connected to Cochrane, Ontario, via rail.<sup>622</sup> Four landing beaches can be seen on Google Maps, but there is no information available about the assets. A former Royal Canadian Air Force station is located approximately one kilometre north of the town.<sup>623</sup> Moosonee has access to HSPA+, LTE, LTE-A, and LTE-M

mobile networks.<sup>624</sup> Internet is available via coaxial cable, digital subscriber line, and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>625</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 182 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: two in the medium frequency band, 12 in the high frequency band, 126 in the very high frequency band, and 42 in the ultra high frequency band.<sup>626</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Moosonee Floating Wharf<sup>627</sup>

Owned By: Moosonee Transportation Ltd.

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Includes two boat ramps extending to moored barges and two 'T'-shaped docks, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps. The barges and one dock are located adjacent to Moosonee Transportation Ltd. The second dock is located 1,000 feet northeast of the others.
  - The barges are approximately 170 feet long by 40 feet wide.
    - The inner section of the main dock is approximately 65 feet long by 15 feet wide. The outer section of the main dock is approximately 20 feet long by 75 feet wide.
    - The inner section of the far dock is approximately 100 feet long by 15 feet wide. The outer section of the far dock is approximately 15 feet long by 100 feet wide.

#### Moosonee Water Taxi Docks

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:





- There are two 'T'-shaped water taxi docks, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - The inner sections of the docks are approximately 75 feet long by 10 feet wide.
  - The outer sections of the docks are approximately 10 feet long by 30 feet wide.

### **Moosonee Airport**<sup>628</sup>

Owned By: Town of Moosonee

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- One asphalt runway, measuring approximately 4,000 feet long by 100 feet wide.
- One runway that is half asphalt and half gravel, measuring approximately 3,500 feet long by 100 feet wide.
- 100LL and Jet A-1 fuel can be acquired through local distributors.



*Moosonee - Aerial Shot of Downtown - 40rev, 2005. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0*







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## 8.6 Quebec

### Chisasibi, Quebec

Population: 4,985 (2021)



Chisasibi is located on the Grand River, approximately 10 kilometres inshore from James Bay. The village features an airport, a hospital,<sup>638</sup> power supplied by the La Grande hydroelectric dam,<sup>639</sup> an aerated sewage lagoon,<sup>640</sup> a solid waste landfill,<sup>641</sup> a water treatment plant,<sup>642</sup> and a Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit.<sup>643</sup> The village is connected by road to the regional road network.<sup>644</sup> A sealift area and breakwater made of rubble and gravel can be seen on Google Maps, but there is no information available about the assets. Chisasibi has access to HSPA+, 4G-LTE, and LTE-M mobile

networks.<sup>645</sup> Internet is available via coaxial cable and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>646</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 107 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: two in the medium frequency band, two in the high frequency band, 79 in the very high frequency band, 10 in the ultra high frequency band, and 14 in the super high frequency band.<sup>647</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Chisasibi Airport<sup>648</sup>

Owned By: Cree Nation of Chisasibi

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 3,789 feet long by 100 feet wide.



Chisasibi - Labelled Satellite Map - Natural Resources Canada, 1999

## Wemindji, Quebec

Population: 1,562 (2021)

Wemindji is located on the east coast of James Bay at the mouth of the Maquatua River. The community features an airport, community health clinic,<sup>649</sup> hydro power plant,<sup>650</sup> sewage lagoon,<sup>651</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>652</sup> water treatment plant,<sup>653</sup> and Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit.<sup>654</sup> The community is connected by road to the regional road network.<sup>655</sup> A landing beach and sealift area can be seen on Google Maps, but there is no information available about the assets. Wemindji has access to HSPA+, LTE, LTE-A, 4G-LTE, and LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>656</sup> Internet is available via fibre-to-home services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>657</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 49 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: 39 in the very high frequency band, eight in the ultra high frequency band, and two in the super high frequency band.<sup>658</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Wemindji Airport<sup>659</sup>

Owned By: Cree Nation of Wemindji

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 3,511 feet long by 100 feet wide.



Wemindji - Labelled  
Satellite Map - Natural  
Resources Canada,  
1999

## Waskaganish, Quebec

Population: 2,536 (2021)



Waskaganish (formerly Fort Rupert) is located on Rupert Bay at the mouth of the Rupert River, on the southeast shore of James Bay. The community features two piers and a landing beach, an airport, a community health clinic,<sup>660</sup> power supplied by Hydro-Québec,<sup>661</sup> an aerated sewage lagoon,<sup>662</sup> a solid waste landfill,<sup>663</sup> a water treatment plant,<sup>664</sup> and a Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit.<sup>665</sup> The community is connected by road to the regional road network.<sup>666</sup> Waskaganish has access to HSPA+, LTE, LTE-A, 4G-LTE, and LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>667</sup> Internet is available via fibre-to-home

services, digital subscriber line, and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>668</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 95 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the medium frequency band, 74 in the very high frequency band, eight in the ultra high frequency band, and 12 in the super high frequency band.<sup>669</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Waskaganish Piers and Landing Beach

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- There are two piers made of rubble and packed gravel near the village centre, with a landing beach situated between them.
  - The west pier is 'L' shaped. The inner section is approximately 300 feet long by 80 feet wide, and the outer section is approximately 150 feet long by 80 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - The east pier is approximately 50 feet long by 40 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.

#### Waskaganish Airport<sup>670</sup>

Owned By: Transport Canada; operated by the Cree Nation of Waskaganish<sup>671</sup>

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 3,511 feet long by 100 feet wide.





Waskaganish - Satellite Image of Landing Beach - Government of Québec, Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts, 2024 Forêt Ouverte. Licensed under CC BY 4.0



Waskaganish - Satellite Map - Natural Resources Canada, 1999

## Eastmain, Quebec

Population: 924 (2021)

Eastmain is located on the east coast of James Bay, at the mouth of the Eastmain River. The community features two piers, an airport, a community health clinic,<sup>672</sup> a hydroelectric generating station,<sup>673</sup> a mechanical wastewater system,<sup>674</sup> a solid waste landfill located 18 kilometres from the village,<sup>675</sup> a water treatment plant,<sup>676</sup> and a Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit.<sup>677</sup> The community is connected by road to the regional road network.<sup>678</sup> Two breakwaters can be seen on Google Maps, but there is no information available about the assets. Eastmain has access to HSPA+, LTE, LTE-A, 4G-LTE, and LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>679</sup> Internet is available via fibre-to-home services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>680</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 53 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the medium frequency band, 34 in the very high frequency band, 12 in the ultra high frequency band, and six in the super high frequency band.<sup>681</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Eastmain Piers

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- The Eastmain River is shallow and has many boulders, shoals, and rocky islets.<sup>682</sup>

Capacities:

- There are two piers made of rubble and packed gravel near the village centre.
  - The west pier is approximately 50 feet long by 50 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - The east pier is approximately 250 feet long by 100 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
    - The depth at the end of the pier is approximately five feet.<sup>683</sup>

#### Eastmain River Airport<sup>684</sup>

Owned By: Cree Nation of Eastmain

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 3,512 feet long by 100 feet wide.





*Eastmain - Satellite Image of Pier  
- Government of Québec,  
Ministère des Ressources  
naturelles et des Forêts, 2024  
Forêt Ouverte. Licensed under  
CC BY 4.0*



*Eastmain - Aerial  
Satellite Photo - Natural  
Resources Canada,  
2024*



## Akulivik, Quebec

Population: 642 (2021)



Akulivik is located on the south side of Akulivik Bay. The village features a harbour, airport, health centre,<sup>685</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>686</sup> fuel tank farm,<sup>687</sup> sewage trucks,<sup>688</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>689</sup> water treatment plant,<sup>690</sup> and Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit.<sup>691</sup> Satellite internet is available through providers and their regional partners.<sup>692</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 100 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: 16 in the medium frequency band, 42 in the high frequency band, 12 in the ultra high frequency band, and 14 in the super high frequency band.<sup>693</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Akulivik Harbour

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Includes three breakwaters made of rubble and packed gravel, a boat ramp between the two westernmost breakwaters, and a landing beach between the two easternmost breakwaters, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - The west breakwater appears to jut out from a natural point and is approximately 100 feet long.
  - The middle breakwater is 'L' shaped. The inner section of the breakwater is approximately 250 feet long, and the outer section is approximately 100 feet long.
  - The east breakwater is approximately 400 feet long.

#### Akulivik Airport<sup>694</sup>

Owned By: Kativik Regional Government

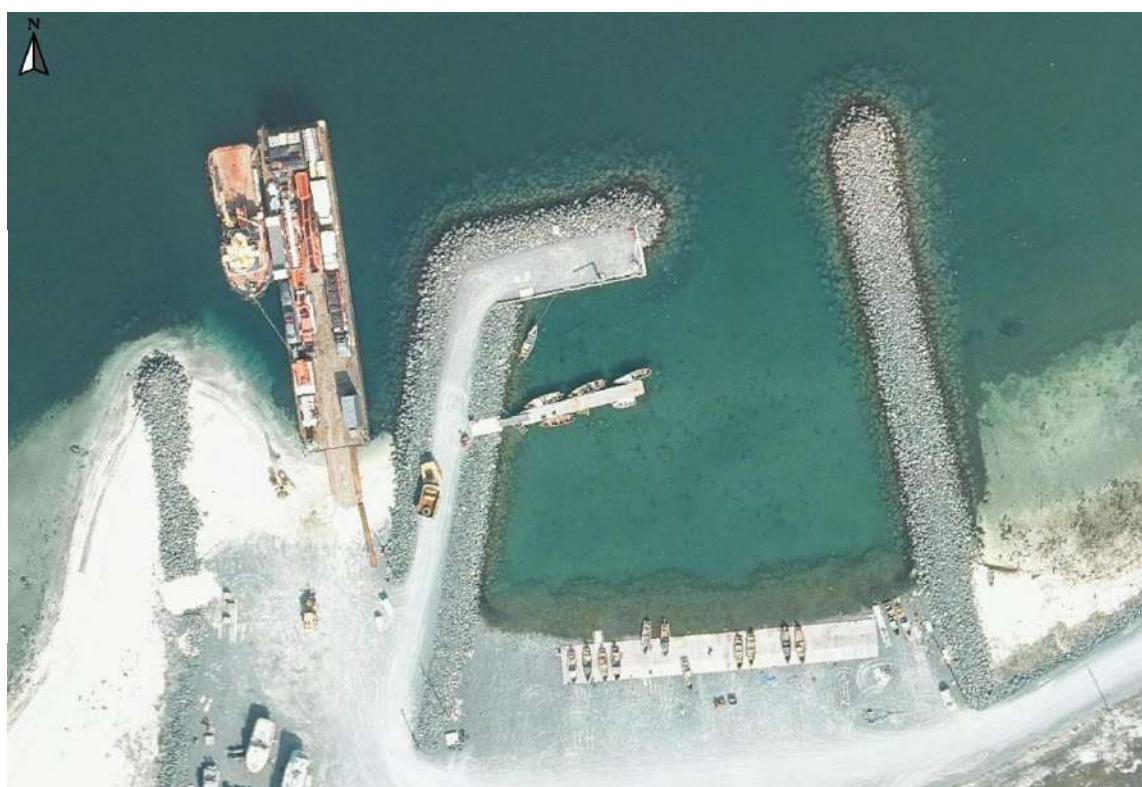
Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 3,521 feet long by 100 feet wide.

Akulivik - Satellite Image of Harbour - Government of Québec, Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts, 2024 Forêt Ouverte. Licensed under CC BY 4.0



Akulivik - Aerial View of the Community of Akulivik - Chouch, 2008. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0



## Inukjuak, Quebec

Population: 1,821 (2021)

Inukjuak (Inoucdjouac), also known as Port Harrison, is in Hopewell Sound at the mouth of the Innuskuac River. The village features a harbour and sealift landing area to the west, breakwater and pier, airport, diesel power plant,<sup>695</sup> fuel tank farm,<sup>696</sup> sewage lagoon,<sup>697</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>698</sup> water treatment plant,<sup>699</sup> and Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit.<sup>700</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>701</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 201 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: 16 in the medium frequency band, 16 in the high frequency band, 98 in the very high frequency band, 49 in the ultra high frequency band, 14 in the super high frequency band, and eight in the extremely high frequency band.<sup>702</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Inukjuak Harbour<sup>703</sup>

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Includes two breakwaters made of rubble, a floating wharf, a boat ramp, a concrete wharf with a small crane,<sup>704</sup> and a landing beach between the two breakwaters.
  - The west breakwater is 'L' shaped. The inner section of the breakwater is approximately 350 feet long, and the outer section is approximately 550 feet long, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - The floating wharf is approximately 100 feet long by 10 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps. It appears to be made of wood.
  - The concrete wharf is approximately 40 feet long by 75 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - The east breakwater is 'L' shaped. The inner section of the breakwater is approximately 100 feet long, and the outer section is approximately 200 feet long, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.

#### Inukjuak Breakwater and Pier<sup>705</sup>

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:





- There are a breakwater and pier made of rubble and packed gravel near the village centre.
  - The breakwater is 'S' shaped and approximately 250 feet long, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - The pier is approximately 213 feet long by 65 feet wide.

### **Inukjuak Airport**<sup>706</sup>

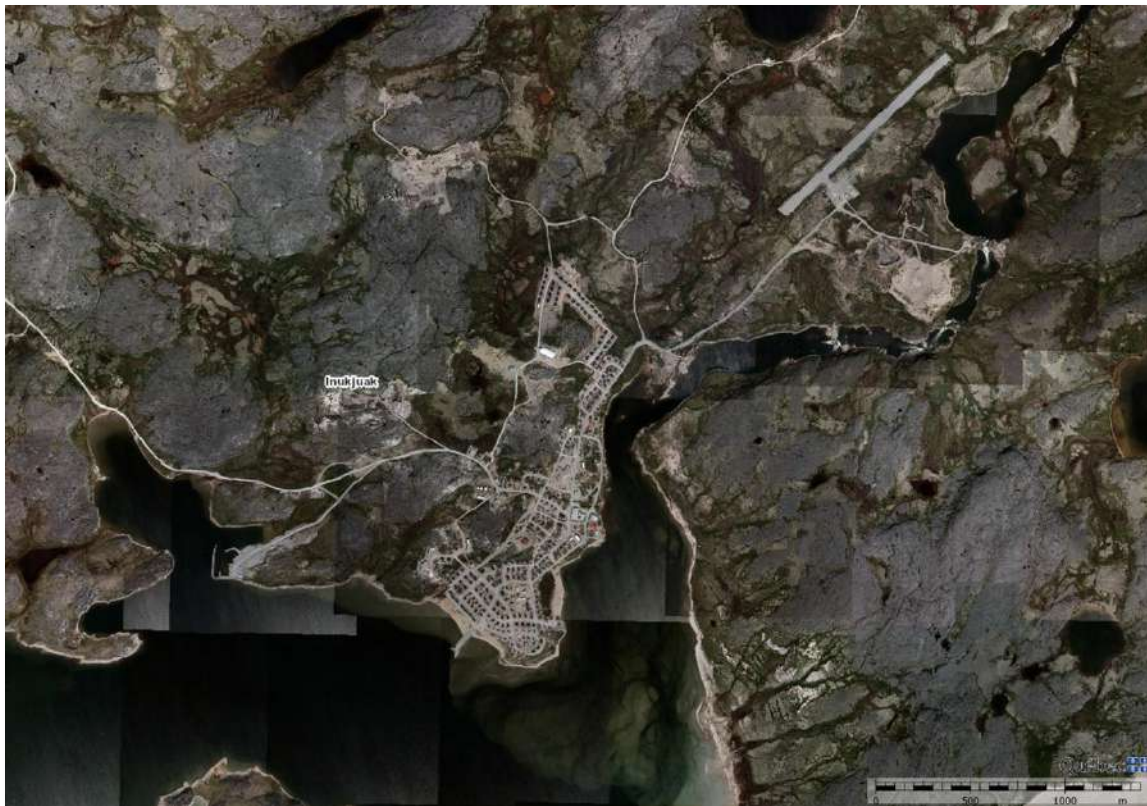
Owned By: Kativik Regional Government

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

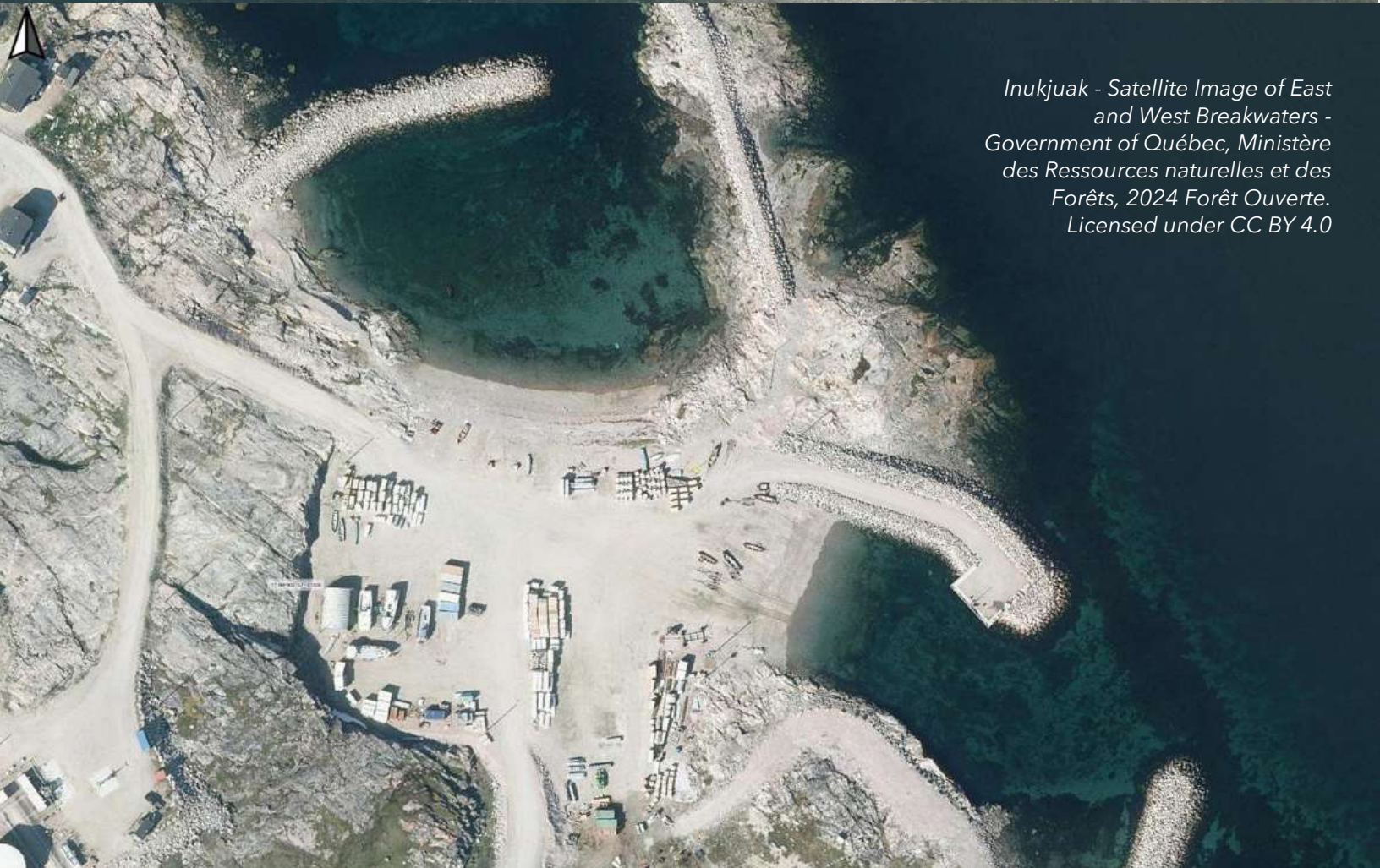
- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 3,520 feet long by 100 feet wide.
- 100LL(D) and Jet A-1 fuel can be acquired through local distributors with seven working days' notice.



*Inukjuak - Satellite Image of Town - Government of Quebec, Topographic Maps of Northern Aboriginal Villages, 2019. Licensed under CC BY 4.0*



*Inukjuak - Satellite Image of Harbour - Government of Québec, Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts, 2024 Forêt Ouverte. Licensed under CC BY 4.0*



*Inukjuak - Satellite Image of East and West Breakwaters - Government of Québec, Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts, 2024 Forêt Ouverte. Licensed under CC BY 4.0*



## Ivujivik, Quebec

Population: 412 (2021)



Ivujivik is located at the northernmost tip of northern Quebec, at the entrance to Hudson Bay. The village features four breakwaters, two landing beaches, an airport, a diesel power plant,<sup>707</sup> a fuel tank farm,<sup>708</sup> sewage trucks,<sup>709</sup> a solid waste landfill,<sup>710</sup> and a water treatment plant.<sup>711</sup> Satellite internet is available through providers and their regional partners.<sup>712</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 94 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the low frequency band, 16 in the medium frequency band, 18 in the high frequency band, 37 in the very high

frequency band, eight in the ultra high frequency band, and 14 in the super high frequency band.<sup>713</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### West Ivujivik Breakwaters

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Includes two breakwaters made of rubble and packed gravel and a landing beach between them, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - The western breakwater is approximately 250 feet long.
  - The eastern breakwater is approximately 300 feet long.

#### East Ivujivik Breakwaters

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

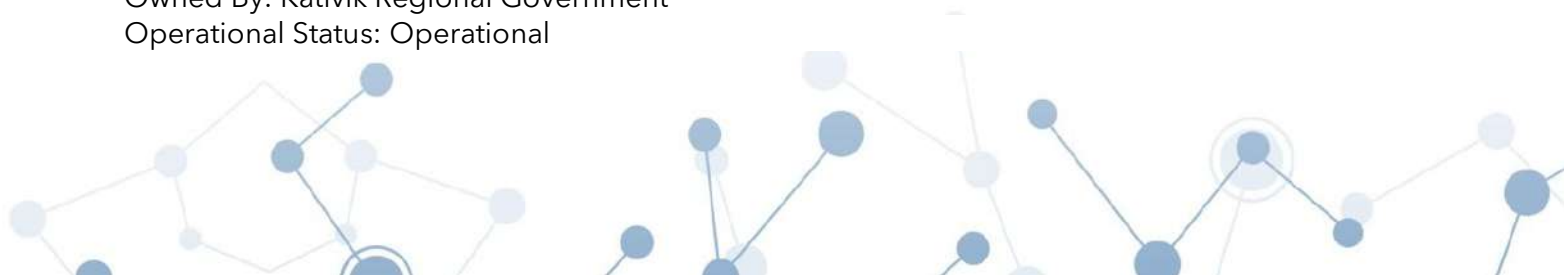
Capacities:

- Includes two breakwaters made of rubble and packed gravel and a landing beach between them, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - The western breakwater is approximately 200 feet long by 60 feet wide, with a jetty, measuring 40 feet long by 50 feet wide, protruding from the south side.
  - The eastern breakwater is approximately 200 feet long.

#### Ivujivik Airport<sup>714</sup>

Owned By: Kativik Regional Government

Operational Status: Operational





Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 3,520 feet long by 100 feet wide.

*Ivujivik - Satellite Image of East and West Breakwaters - Government of Québec, Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts, 2024 Forêt Ouverte. Licensed under CC BY 4.0*



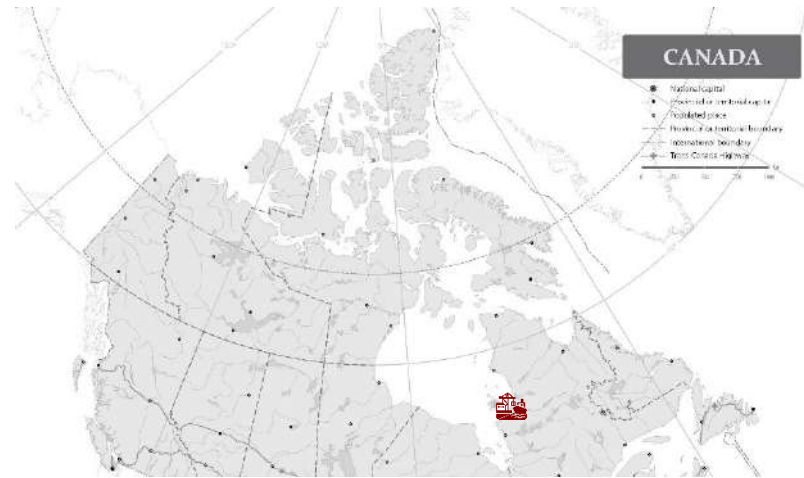
*Ivujivik - Aerial Shot of Town - Ian Schofield, 2014. Licensed under CC BY 2.0*



## Kuujjuarapik/Whapmagoostui, Quebec

Population: 792 (2021)

Kuujjuarapik/Whapmagoostui is located on the southeast shore of Hudson Bay at the mouth of the Great Whale River. The village features an airport, a diesel power plant,<sup>715</sup> a fuel tank farm,<sup>716</sup> an aerated sewage lagoon,<sup>717</sup> a solid waste landfill,<sup>718</sup> two water treatment plants,<sup>719</sup> and a Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit.<sup>720</sup> Two landing beaches can be seen on Google Maps, but there is no information available about the assets. Kuujjuarapik/Whapmagoostui has access to 4G-LTE mobile networks.<sup>721</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>722</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 195 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: 16 in the medium frequency band, 18 in the high frequency band, 120 in the very high frequency band, 21 in the ultra high frequency band, and 20 in the super high frequency band.<sup>723</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Kuujjuarapik Airport<sup>724</sup>

Owned By: Kativik Regional Government

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 5,082 feet long by 150 feet wide.
- 100LL(D) and Jet A-1 fuel can be acquired through local distributors with seven working days' notice.

*Kuujjuarapik - Shot from the Ridge of the Town - Mangus Manske, 2009. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0*



## Puvirnituk, Quebec

Population: 2,129 (2021)



Puvirnituk (Povungnituk) is located on the north shore of the Povungnituk River, approximately five kilometres inshore from Hudson Bay. The village features a port, fishing pier, airport, health centre,<sup>725</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>726</sup> fuel tank farm,<sup>727</sup> sewage lagoon,<sup>728</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>729</sup> water treatment plant,<sup>730</sup> and Canadian Coast Guard auxiliary unit.<sup>731</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>732</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 167 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: 35 in

the medium frequency band, 34 in the high frequency band, 70 in the very high frequency band, 10 in the ultra high frequency band, and 18 in the super high frequency band.<sup>733</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Puvirnituk Port

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Includes a breakwater, a jetty, two docks, and a beach access ramp, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - The breakwater is made of rubble and is curved, measuring approximately 600 feet long.
  - The jetty is made of packed gravel and is approximately 50 feet long by 75 feet wide.
  - The docks are 120 feet long by 10 feet wide and 80 feet long by 10 feet wide.
  - There is a laydown area approximately 500 feet north of the jetty and docks.

#### Puvirnituk Fishing Pier<sup>734</sup>

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

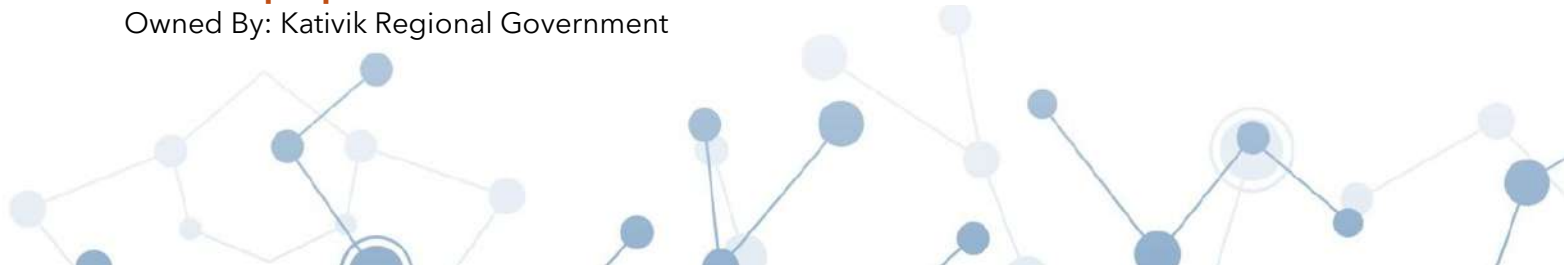
Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Approximately 200 feet long by 30 feet wide, made of rubble and gravel, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - The average depth of water alongside the pier is three to five feet.

#### Puvirnituk Airport<sup>735</sup>

Owned By: Kativik Regional Government





Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 6,299 feet long by 148 feet wide.
- 100LL(D) and Jet A-1 fuel can be acquired through local distributors with seven working days' notice.

*Puvirnituk - Satellite Image of Pier -  
Government of Québec, Ministère des  
Ressources naturelles et des Forêts,  
2024 Forêt Ouverte. Licensed under  
CC BY 4.0*



*Puvirnituk - Satellite Image of Port -  
Government of Québec, Ministère  
des Ressources naturelles et des  
Forêts, 2024 Forêt Ouverte. Licensed  
under CC BY 4.0*

*Puvirnituk - Air View of the Village - Veillg1, 2018.  
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## Umiujaq, Quebec

Population: 541 (2021)

Umiujaq is located on the southeast side of Hudson Bay. The village features three breakwaters, three landing beaches and a laydown area, an airport, a diesel power plant,<sup>736</sup> a fuel tank farm as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps, a sewage lagoon in need of replacement,<sup>737</sup> a solid waste landfill,<sup>738</sup> and a water treatment plant with an insufficient reservoir.<sup>739</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>740</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 79 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: 16 in the medium frequency band, 16 in the high frequency band, 26 in the very high frequency band, eight in the ultra high frequency band, and 13 in the super high frequency band.<sup>741</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Umiujaq Harbour

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Includes three breakwaters made of rubble and packed gravel and landing beaches between each breakwater, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - The north breakwater is approximately 220 feet long.
  - The middle breakwater is approximately 250 feet long by 60 feet wide.
  - The south breakwater is curved and approximately 1,200 feet long.

#### Umiujaq Airport<sup>742</sup>

Owned By: Kativik Regional Government

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 3,521 feet long by 100 feet wide.





*Umiujaq - Umiujaq, Hudson Bay - Michel Meunier, 2008. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0*



*Umiujaq - Satellite Image of Harbour - Government of Québec, Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts, 2024 Forêt Ouverte. Licensed under CC BY 4.0*





## Salluit, Quebec

Population: 1,580 (2021)



Salluit (formerly Sugluk) is located on Sugluk Inlet, approximately 10 kilometres inshore from the Hudson Strait. The village features a harbour with three breakwaters, a jetty, a dock, and a landing beach, as well as an airport, diesel power plant,<sup>743</sup> fuel tank farm (for Jet A fuel, gasoline, and diesel),<sup>744</sup> sewage lagoon,<sup>745</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>746</sup> water treatment plant,<sup>747</sup> and Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit.<sup>748</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>749</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 169 licensed radio

communication frequency assignments: 16 in the medium frequency band, 20 in the high frequency band, 81 in the very high frequency band, 36 in the ultra high frequency band, and 16 in the super high frequency band.<sup>750</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Salluit Harbour

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Includes three breakwaters made of rubble and packed gravel, a small jetty protruding from the northernmost breakwater, and a dock and landing beach between the two northernmost breakwaters, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - The northern breakwater is approximately 200 feet long by 60 feet wide, with a small jetty protruding from its southern side. The jetty is approximately 40 feet long by 75 feet wide.
  - The dock is approximately 180 feet long by 10 feet wide. It appears to be made of wood.
  - The middle breakwater is 'L' shaped. The inner section of the breakwater is approximately 300 feet long, and the outer section is approximately 400 feet long.
  - The southern breakwater is approximately 200 feet long.

#### Salluit Airport<sup>751</sup>

Owned By: Kativik Regional Government

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:



- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 3,523 feet long by 100 feet wide.
- 100LL(D) and Jet A-1 fuel can be acquired through local distributors with seven working days' notice.

*Salluit - General View of Salluit  
- Raphaël Joannis Clément,  
2012. Licensed under CC BY-  
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*Salluit - Satellite Image of  
Harbour - Government of  
Québec, Ministère des  
Ressources naturelles et des  
Forêts, 2024, Forêt Ouverte.  
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## Deception, Quebec

Population: 0 (2021)

Deception is located in Deception Bay, approximately 15 kilometres inshore from the Hudson Strait. The site features a port, a landing beach, an airport, and an approximately 100-kilometre-long road to Raglan Mine, owned by Glencore Canada. The mine site includes a wharf, a diesel power plant, two fuel tank farms, a fresh water supply, a storage facility, and administrative and accommodation facilities.<sup>752</sup> Satellite internet is available through providers and their regional partners.<sup>753</sup> The site and the surrounding area are within range of 203 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: 16 in the medium frequency band, 20 in the high frequency band, 95 in the very high frequency band, 48 in the ultra high frequency band, and 24 in the super high frequency band.<sup>754</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Port of Deception Bay

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- Significant tidal variation.<sup>755</sup>

Capacity:

- The port includes one 100-foot-long by 55-foot-wide concrete pier,<sup>756</sup> faced with fenders,<sup>757</sup> and one 100-foot-long by 55-foot-wide floating dock, as seen on satellite imagery on Google Maps.
  - The depth of water along the pier ranges between 36 and 44 feet.<sup>758</sup>
- Includes a storage warehouse,<sup>759</sup> oil tanks,<sup>760</sup> and basic repair and maintenance facilities.<sup>761</sup>
- There are two mooring bollards, with a capstan on the north shore of the pier and near the warehouse.<sup>762</sup>

#### Plage du Bombardier

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Includes a sealift landing area and large shed.<sup>763</sup>

#### Raglan Mine Wharf

Owned By: Glencore Canada

Operational Status: Operational



Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Northeast of the port, there is a wharf and floating wharf, as well as storage and accommodation facilities.<sup>764</sup>
  - The wharf is approximately 220 feet long, with a large laydown area beside it, as seen on satellite imagery on Google Maps.
  - The floating wharf is approximately 400 feet long by 50 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery on Google Maps.

### **Kattiniq/Donaldson Airport**

Owned By: Glencore Canada

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- Prior notice is required for use.

Capacities:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 6,500 feet long by 150 feet wide.



## Kangiqsujuaq, Quebec

Population: 837 (2021)



Kangiqsujuaq, also known as Maricourt or Wakeham, is located on the east shore of Wakeham Bay, approximately 10 kilometres inshore from the Hudson Strait. The village features two breakwaters and a landing beach, as well as an airport, diesel power plant,<sup>765</sup> fuel tank farm,<sup>766</sup> sewage lagoon,<sup>767</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>768</sup> water treatment plant,<sup>769</sup> and Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit.<sup>770</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services, digital subscriber line, and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>771</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 132

licensed radio communication frequency assignments: 16 in the medium frequency band, 16 in the high frequency band, 78 in the very high frequency band, eight in the ultra high frequency band, and 14 in the super high frequency band.<sup>772</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Kangiqsujuaq Breakwaters and Landing Beach

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Includes two breakwaters made of rubble and a landing beach between the two breakwaters, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - The northern breakwater is 'L' shaped. The inner part of the breakwater is approximately 250 feet long by 50 feet wide, and the outer part is approximately 400 feet long.
  - The southern breakwater is approximately 200 feet long.

#### Kangiqsujuaq (Wakeham Bay) Airport<sup>773</sup>

Owned By: Kativik Regional Government

Operational Status: Operational

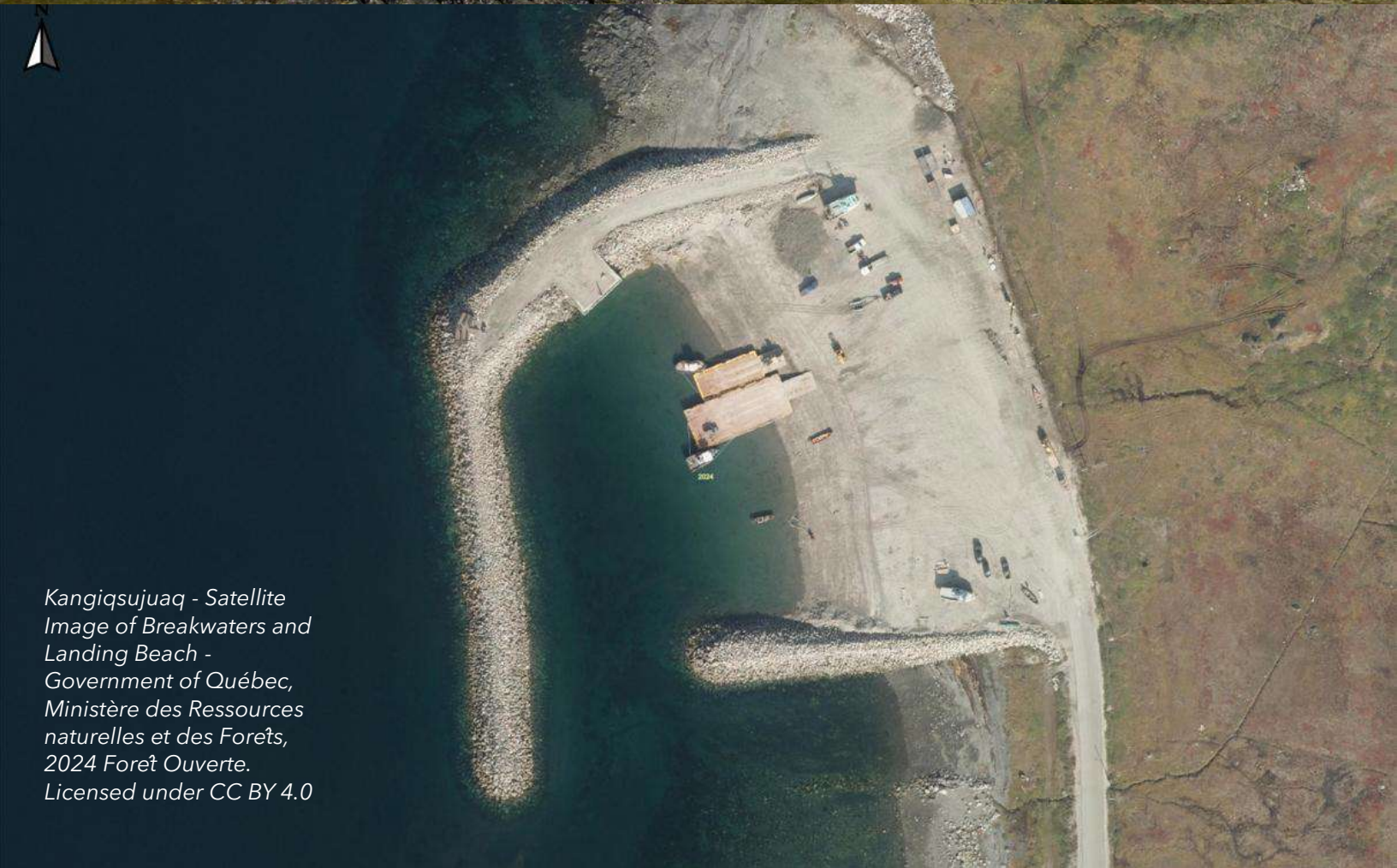
Limitations to Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 3,520 feet long by 100 feet wide.
- The airport and associated garage are under repair until 2027.<sup>774</sup>
- 100LL(D) and Jet A-1 fuel can be acquired through local distributors with seven working days' notice.



*Kangiqsujuaq - Shot of Village from the Ridge - Lkovac, 2010. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0*



*Kangiqsujuaq - Satellite  
Image of Breakwaters and  
Landing Beach -  
Government of Québec,  
Ministère des Ressources  
naturelles et des Forêts,  
2024 Forêt Ouverte.  
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## Kangirsuk, Quebec

Population: 561 (2021)

Kangirsuk, also known as Bellin or Payne Bay, is located on the northwest shore of the Payne River, approximately 13 kilometres inshore from Ungava Bay. The village features two breakwaters surrounding a landing beach on the west side of the community, two breakwaters surrounding a landing beach and jetty on the east side of the community, an airport, a diesel power plant,<sup>775</sup> a fuel tank farm as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps, a sewage lagoon,<sup>776</sup> a solid waste landfill,<sup>777</sup> a water treatment plant,<sup>778</sup> and a Canadian Coast Guard auxiliary unit.<sup>779</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services

and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>780</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 99 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the low frequency band, 16 in the medium frequency band, 16 in the high frequency band, 40 in the very high frequency band, eight in the ultra high frequency band, and 18 in the super high frequency band.<sup>781</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### West Kangirsuk Breakwaters and Landing Beach

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Includes two breakwaters made of rubble and a landing beach between the two breakwaters, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - The northern breakwater is approximately 75 feet long.
  - The southern breakwater is approximately 200 feet long.

#### East Kangirsuk Breakwaters and Landing Beach

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Includes two breakwaters made of rubble and a small jetty and landing beach between the two breakwaters, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - The west breakwater is approximately 400 feet long.
  - The east breakwater is 'L' shaped. The inner part of the breakwater is approximately 220 feet long, and the outer part is approximately 100 feet long.



- A small jetty is located on the east side of the landing beach. The jetty is approximately 40 feet long by 50 feet wide.

**Kangirsuk Airport**<sup>782</sup>

Owned By: Kativik Regional Government

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations to Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 3,521 feet long by 100 feet wide.
- 100LL and Jet A-1 fuel can be acquired through local distributors.

*Kangirsuk - Village de Kangirsuk à marée haute - JA Béland, 2022. Licensed under CC*







*Kangirsuk - Satellite Image of East Breakwater and Landing Beach - Government of Québec, Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts, 2024 Forêt Ouverte. Licensed under CC BY 4.0*



*Kangirsuk - Satellite Image of West Breakwater and Landing Beach - Government of Québec, Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts, 2024 Forêt Ouverte. Licensed under CC BY 4.0*

## Aupaluk, Quebec

Population: 233 (2021)



Aupaluk is located on the south coast of Hopes Advance Bay in Ungava Bay. The village features two breakwaters, a small jetty, a landing beach, an airport, a diesel power plant,<sup>783</sup> a fuel tank farm,<sup>784</sup> a solid waste landfill,<sup>785</sup> and a trucked non-potable water source.<sup>786</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>787</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 90 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: 16 in the medium frequency band, 16 in the high frequency band, 38 in the very high

frequency band, eight in the ultra high frequency band, and 12 in the super high frequency band.<sup>788</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Aupaluk Breakwaters and Landing Beach

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Includes two breakwaters made of rubble and packed gravel, a small jetty protruding from the northernmost breakwater, and a landing beach between the two breakwaters, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - The northern breakwater is 'L' shaped. The inner part of the breakwater is approximately 375 feet long by 30 feet wide. The outer part of the breakwater is approximately 100 feet long by 30 feet wide, with a small jetty protruding from its southern tip. The jetty is approximately 40 feet long by 50 feet wide.
  - The southern breakwater is approximately 400 feet long.

#### Aupaluk Airport<sup>789</sup>

Owned By: Kativik Regional Government

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations to Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 3,521 feet long by 100 feet wide.
- There are a terminal and garage onsite.





Aupaluk - Satellite Image of  
Breakwaters and Landing Beach -  
Government of Québec, Ministère  
des Ressources naturelles et des  
Forêts, 2024 Forêt Ouverte.  
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Aupaluk - Satellite Image of  
Community - Government of  
Québec, Ministère des  
Ressources naturelles et des  
Forêts, 2024 Forêt Ouverte.  
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## Tasiujaq, Quebec

Population: 420 (2021)

Tasiujaq is located north of the Bérard River, approximately 40 kilometres inshore from Ungava Bay. The village features a dock, landing beach, airport, thermal power plant built in 2024,<sup>790</sup> fuel tank farm,<sup>791</sup> sewage lagoon,<sup>792</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>793</sup> and water treatment plant.<sup>794</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>795</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 121 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: 16 in the medium frequency band, 16 in the high frequency band, 68 in the very high frequency band, eight in the ultra high frequency band, and 13 in the super high frequency band.<sup>796</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Tasiujaq Dock and Landing Beach

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- 50-foot-plus tides.<sup>797</sup>

Capacities:

- Includes a dock and landing beach.
  - The dock is approximately 200 feet long by 30 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps. It appears to be made of packed gravel and rubble.

#### Tasiujaq Airport<sup>798</sup>

Owned By: Kativik Regional Government

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations to Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 3,519 feet long by 100 feet wide.





Tasiujaq - Satellite Image of Dock and Landing Beach - Government of Québec, Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts, 2024 Forêt Ouverte. Licensed under CC BY 4.0

## Quaqtaq, Quebec

Population: 453 (2021)



Quaqtaq (Koartac) is located at the head of Mission Cove in the Hudson Strait. The village features a breakwater and landing beach on the west side of the community, two breakwaters surrounding a landing beach on the east side of the community, an airport, a diesel power plant,<sup>799</sup> a fuel tank farm,<sup>800</sup> a sewage lagoon,<sup>801</sup> a solid waste landfill,<sup>802</sup> and a water treatment plant.<sup>803</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>804</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 86 licensed radio communication frequency

assignments: 64 in the very high frequency band, eight in the ultra high frequency band, and 14 in the super high frequency band.<sup>805</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### West Quaqtaq Breakwater and Landing Beach

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- The breakwater is 'L' shaped. The inner part of the breakwater is approximately 200 feet long, and the outer part is approximately 100 feet long.

#### East Quaqtaq Breakwaters and Landing Beach

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Includes two breakwaters made of rubble and a landing beach between the two breakwaters, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - The northern breakwater is 'L' shaped. The inner part of the breakwater is approximately 400 feet long, and the outer part is approximately 100 feet long.
  - The southern breakwater is 'L' shaped. The inner part of the breakwater is approximately 200 feet long, and the outer part is approximately 50 feet long.

#### Quaqtaq Airport<sup>806</sup>

Owned By: Kativik Regional Government

Operational Status: Operational



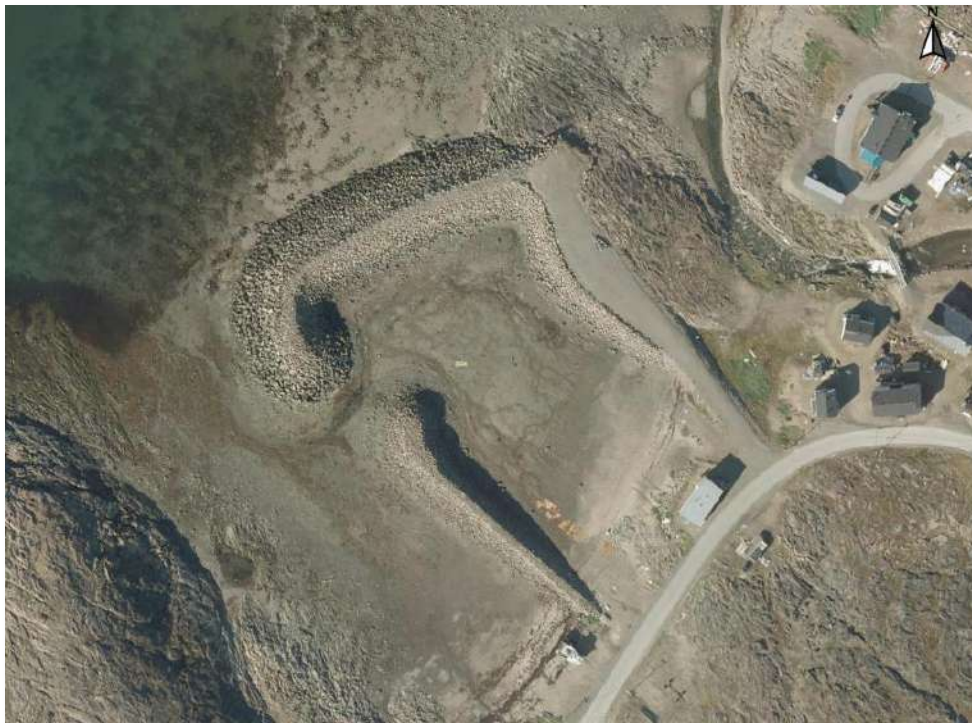
Limitations to Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 3,520 feet long by 100 feet wide.



*Quaqtaq - Satellite Image of West Breakwater and Landing Beach (Low Tide) - Government of Québec, Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts, 2024 Forêt Ouverte. Licensed under CC BY 4.0*



*Quaqtaq - Satellite Image of East Breakwater and Landing Beach (Low Tide) - Government of Québec, Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts, 2024 Forêt Ouverte. Licensed under CC BY 4.0*

## Kuujjuaq, Quebec

Population: 2,668 (2021)

Kuujjuaq (formerly Fort Chimo) is located on the Koksoak River, approximately 50 kilometres inshore from Ungava Bay. The village features a dock and landing beach, an airport, a hospital,<sup>807</sup> a diesel power plant,<sup>808</sup> a fuel tank farm and maintenance garage,<sup>809</sup> a sewage lagoon,<sup>810</sup> a solid waste landfill,<sup>811</sup> a water treatment plant that was upgraded in 2019,<sup>812</sup> and a Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit.<sup>813</sup> Kuujjuaq has access to 4G-LTE mobile networks.<sup>814</sup> Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>815</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 326 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: 16 in the medium frequency band, 26 in the high frequency band, 197 in the very high frequency band, 24 in the ultra high frequency band, 59 in the super high frequency band, and four extremely high frequency band.<sup>816</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Kuujjuaq Dock and Sealift Area

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- Large tides and strong tidal streams that can reach 12 knots in places in the river entrance.<sup>817</sup>
- During large tides, tidal rips and whirlpools can be experienced in narrow parts of the river.<sup>818</sup>

Capacities:

- Includes a dock, sealift landing area, and beach.<sup>819</sup>
  - The dock is approximately 100 feet long by 30 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps. It appears to be made of packed gravel or concrete.

#### Kuujjuaq Airport<sup>820</sup>

Owned By: Transport Canada; operated by the Kativik Regional Government<sup>821</sup>

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations to Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- Two asphalt runways with lights, measuring 6,000 feet long by approximately 100 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
- There are a modern 13,000-square-foot terminal building and refuelling facility onsite.<sup>822</sup>







## Kangiqsualujuaq (George River), Quebec

Population: 956 (2021)



Kangiqsualujuaq (George River) is located on the northwest shore of Anse Akilasakallak. The village features two breakwaters and a beach access ramp, an airport, a diesel power plant,<sup>823</sup> a fuel tank farm,<sup>824</sup> sewage trucks,<sup>825</sup> a solid waste landfill,<sup>826</sup> and a truck-to-cistern fresh water system.<sup>827</sup> A third breakwater and landing beach can be seen on Google Maps, but there is no information available about the assets. Internet is available via fixed wireless services and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>828</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 121 licensed radio

communication frequency assignments: 16 in the medium frequency band, 16 in the high frequency band, 64 in the very high frequency band, eight in the ultra high frequency band, and 17 in the super high frequency band.<sup>829</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Kangiqsualujuaq Breakwaters and Landing Beach<sup>830</sup>

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- Strong southerly tidal streams occur for the three hours after low water.
- Strong eddies can be experienced in the inner berth.

Capacities:

- There are two breakwaters and a beach access ramp connected to the community by road.
  - The south breakwater extends 524 feet from shore.
  - The north breakwater extends 100 feet from shore.
  - There are a landing beach and beach access ramp between the breakwaters.

#### Kangiqsualujuaq (Georges River) Airport<sup>831</sup>

Owned By: Kativik Regional Government

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations to Use: No known limitations.

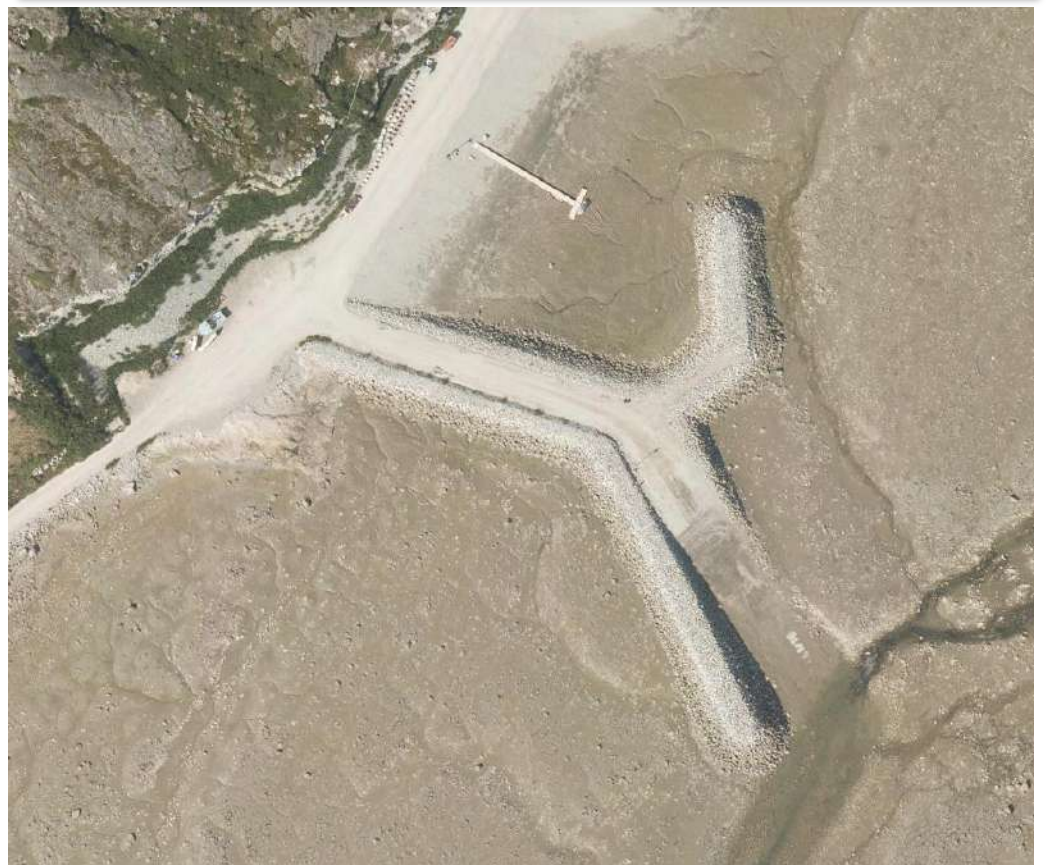
Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 3,521 feet long by 100 feet wide.
- 100LL and Jet A-1 fuel can be acquired through local distributors.
- In 2021, the Kativik Regional Government began planning the repair and enlargement of the airport and associated garage.<sup>832</sup>

*Kangiqsualujjuaq -  
Kangiqsualujjuaq (Shot from the  
Ridge) - Lkovac, 2008. Licensed  
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*Kangiqsualujjuaq - Satellite  
Image of Breakwater and  
Landing Beach (Low Tide) -  
Government of Québec,  
Ministère des Ressources  
naturelles et des Forêts, 2024  
Forêt Ouverte. Licensed under  
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## 8.7 Newfoundland and Labrador

### Voisey's Bay Mine, NL

Population: 0 (2021)

The Voisey's Bay Mine, owned by Vale Newfoundland & Labrador Ltd., is located north of Voisey's Bay and south of Anaktalak Bay, on the east coast of Labrador. The site features port facilities in Edward's Cove of Anaktalak Bay, as well as an airport, processing plant, building complex, and road connecting the complex and mine to the port. Satellite internet is available through providers and their regional partners.<sup>833</sup> The site and the surrounding area are within range of 3,294 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: two in the low frequency band, one in the medium frequency band, four in the high frequency band, 265 in the very high frequency band, 2,968 in the ultra high frequency band, and 54 in the super high frequency band.<sup>834</sup>



#### Infrastructure

##### Voisey's Bay Port

Owned By: Vale Ltd.

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- The port includes one dock, measuring approximately 295 feet long and with an average depth of water of 42 to 45 feet.<sup>835</sup>
- The port's associated infrastructure includes:
  - Storage buildings,<sup>836</sup>
  - Equipment for loading/unloading ore;<sup>837</sup> and
  - A fuel tank farm with three large tanks, as seen in satellite imagery on Google Maps.

##### Voisey's Bay Airport<sup>838</sup>

Owned By: Vale Inc.

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations to Use:

- Prior notice is required for use.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 5,002 feet long by 100 feet wide.



*Voisey's Bay - Voisey's Bay Port -  
Government of Newfoundland,  
2025. Licensed under Open  
Government*



*Voisey's Bay - Voisey's Bay Port  
Supporting Infrastructure -  
Government of Newfoundland,  
2025. Licensed under Open  
Government*



## Nain, NL

Population: 1,204 (2021)<sup>839</sup>



Nain is located on the north side of Unity Bay, on the east coast of Labrador. The town features a ferry terminal, airport, community health clinic,<sup>840</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>841</sup> fuel tank farm,<sup>842</sup> wastewater system,<sup>843</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>844</sup> water treatment system,<sup>845</sup> Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit,<sup>846</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>847</sup> A breakwater and boat ramp can be seen on Google Maps, but there is no information available about the assets. Nain's surrounding areas have access to LTE and LTE-A mobile networks.<sup>848</sup> Internet is available via digital subscriber line and satellite

through providers and their regional partners.<sup>849</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 3,278 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: two in the low frequency band, one in the medium frequency band, four in the high frequency band, 265 in the very high frequency band, 2,952 in the ultra high frequency band, and 54 in the super high frequency band.<sup>850</sup>

## Infrastructure

### Nain Ferry Terminal

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- The terminal includes two jetties, a boat ramp, and a large laydown area.
  - The north jetty is approximately 200 feet long by 30 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps. It appears to be made of packed gravel or concrete.
  - The south jetty is 'L' shaped. The inner section of the west side of the jetty is approximately 240 feet long by 30 feet wide, and the outer section of the west side of the jetty is approximately 50 feet long by 30 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps. The inner section of the east side of the jetty is approximately 160 feet long by 30 feet wide, and the outer section of the west side of the jetty is approximately 80 feet long by 30 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps. It appears to be made of packed gravel or concrete.
  - A boat ramp beach is located southwest of the terminal.

### Nain Airport<sup>851</sup>

Owned By: Government of Newfoundland and Labrador

Operational Status: Operational



Limitations to Use:

- Aircraft not permitted within 30 feet of S apron's edge.

Capacity:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 1,986 feet long by 75 feet wide.



*Nain - As Viewed from Mt Sophie - Chaughten, 2011. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0*



## Natuashish, NL

Population: 856 (2021)

Natuashish is located on the east coast of Labrador. The community features a wharf, airport, community health clinic,<sup>852</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>853</sup> fuel tank farm,<sup>854</sup> sewage lagoon,<sup>855</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>856</sup> drinking water well system,<sup>857</sup> Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit,<sup>858</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>859</sup> A landing beach connected to the community by road can be seen south of Natuashish on Google Maps, but there is no publicly available information about the asset. Satellite internet is available through providers and their regional partners.<sup>860</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 101 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the medium frequency band, 12 in the very high frequency band, 16 in the ultra high frequency band, and 72 in the super high frequency band.<sup>861</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Natuashish Wharf<sup>862</sup>

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- There are shoal areas with drying rocks that are about 165 feet north and south of the wharf and that extend about 330 feet in an easterly direction.
- Several dangers lie in the south channel.
- The channel to the west side of Uyagaksuak Island is shallow and only accessible by small boats.

Capacities:

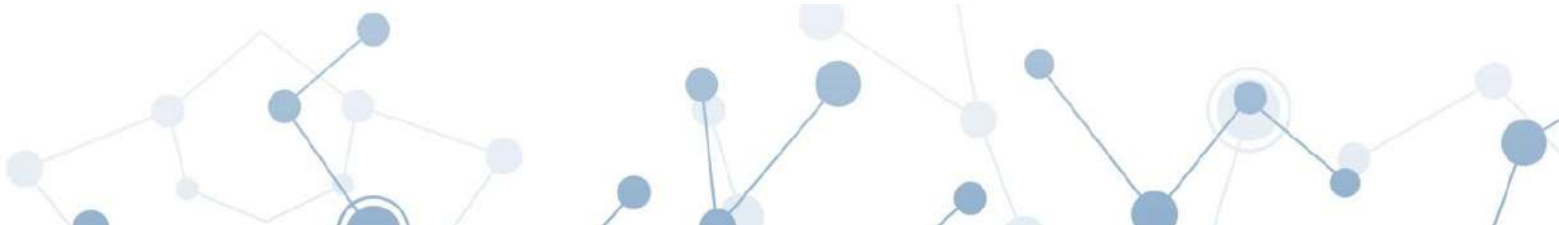
- The main wharf measures approximately 200 feet long by 30 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps. The wharf appears to be made of packed gravel.
  - There is a 39-foot-wide Ro-Ro ramp located on the inner end of the south side of the wharf.
  - There is a large laydown area beside the wharf.
- A second wharf made of packed gravel can be seen south of the main wharf in satellite imagery from Google Maps.<sup>863</sup> This wharf features a large laydown area and measures approximately 165 feet long by 65 feet wide.

#### Natuashish Airport

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.





Capacities:

- Single gravel runway with lighting, measuring 2,500 feet long by 75 feet wide.<sup>864</sup>



*Natuashish - Airport Satellite Photo - NASA, 2007. Licensed under Public Domain*





## Davis Inlet, NL

Population: 0 (2021)



Davis Inlet is located on Ukasikalik Island on the east coast of Labrador. The former community, abandoned in 2002,<sup>865</sup> features a jetty and airport. Satellite internet is available at this site through providers and their regional partners.<sup>866</sup> The site and the surrounding area are within range of 65 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the medium frequency band, 16 in the very high frequency band, and 48 in the super high frequency band.<sup>867</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Davis Inlet Jetty<sup>868</sup>

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Decommissioned

Limitations for Use:

- No longer maintained.

Capacities:

- The jetty is 'T' shaped and made of steel piles and concrete. The outer face of the jetty is 98 feet long by 30 feet wide, with an average depth of 21 feet.
- There is a freight shed on the north side of the jetty.

#### Davis Inlet Airport

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Decommissioned

Limitations for Use:

- No longer maintained.

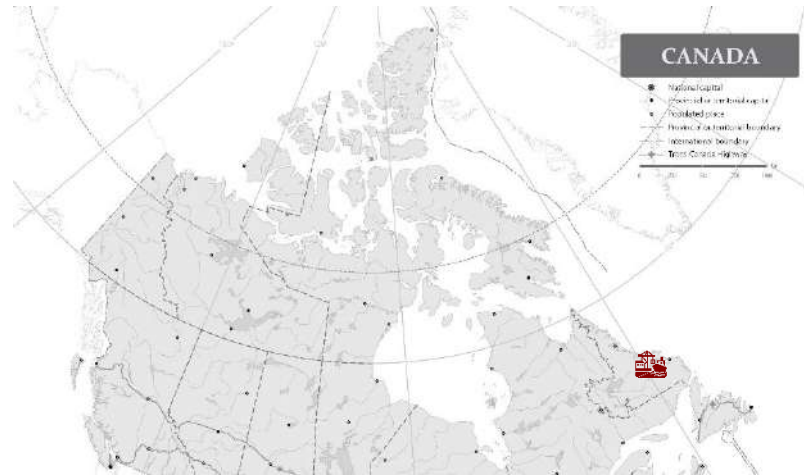
Capacities:

- Single gravel runway, measuring 2,500 feet long by 75 feet wide.<sup>869</sup>

## Happy Valley-Goose Bay, NL

Population: 8,040 (2021)

Happy Valley-Goose Bay is located on the southwest tip of Lake Melville, approximately 160 kilometres from the east coast of Labrador. The town features a ferry terminal, a port, a landing beach, multiple docks, an airport, a health centre,<sup>870</sup> a gas power station,<sup>871</sup> a sewage system that was upgraded and repaired in 2020,<sup>872</sup> a solid waste landfill and recycling programs,<sup>873</sup> a water treatment plant that was upgraded and repaired in 2020,<sup>874</sup> a Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment,<sup>875</sup> a Department of National Defence forward operating location,<sup>876</sup> and Canadian Forces Base Goose Bay.<sup>877</sup>



The city is connected by road to the national highway network.<sup>878</sup> Happy Valley-Goose Bay has access to HSPA+, LTE, LTE-A, 4G-LTE, and LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>879</sup> Internet is available via coaxial cable, digital subscriber line, fibre-to-home services, and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>880</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 641 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: 12 in the medium frequency band, 31 in the high frequency band, 306 in the very high frequency band, 247 in the ultra high frequency band, and 45 in the super high frequency band.<sup>881</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Port of Goose Bay<sup>882</sup>

Owned By: Transport Canada

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- Reservations are required for use.

Capacity:

- The port's main jetty measures approximately 810 feet long by 50 feet wide.
  - The shallowest water along the southeast end of the jetty is 30 feet and 31 feet along the northwest end.
- The port's dock laydown area is approximately 59,200 square feet large.<sup>883</sup>
- The port's yard laydown area is approximately 150,700 square feet large.<sup>884</sup>
- A local company can provide cargo handling and mobile cranes.
- On the port's east end, there are two floating docks, one wooden dock, and a landing beach, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - The floating docks measure approximately 80 feet long by 10 feet wide.
  - The wooden dock measures approximately 80 feet long by 16 feet wide.
  - The landing beach is composed of rock, gravel, and sand.
- A second public wharf northwest of the port closed in 2014.

### Canadian Forces Base Goose Bay<sup>885</sup>

Owned By: Department of National Defence

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacity:

- The base houses three squadrons: 444 Combat Support Squadron, 5 Wing, and Forward Operating Location Goose Bay.<sup>886</sup>
- The base features a fuel tank farm.<sup>887</sup>
- As of 2023, the Department of National Defence is working to upgrade the base's infrastructure as part of the North American Aerospace Defense Command's modernization. These upgrades will include runway modifications, as well as upgrades to hangars, operational facilities, accommodations, and telecommunications.<sup>888</sup>

### Goose Bay Airport<sup>889</sup>

Owned By: Goose Bay Airport Corporation

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- Prior notice is required for use.
- No winter maintenance on Taxiway A1.
- Taxiways A1 and K are unlit.
- There is an uncontrolled vehicle route on Taxiway G.

Capacities:

- Two concrete runways with asphalt overlay and lights.
  - Runway 115/33 measures 9,580 feet long by 200 feet wide. This runway is being resurfaced in 2025.<sup>890</sup>
  - Runway 08/26 measures 11,046 feet long by 209 feet wide.<sup>891</sup> This runway was resurfaced in 2021.<sup>892</sup>
- The airport features five taxiways, a large terminal, various outbuildings, storage facilities, and facilities to facilitate minor repairs.
- 100LL, Jet A-1, F-34 fuel, Avgas, and SP and HPR fuel can be acquired through local distributors.<sup>893</sup>
- Hangars are available for rent.<sup>894</sup>
- The airport is located on the same footprint as Canadian Forces Base Goose Bay.





Goose Bay - Aerial Shot - Shawn, 2008. Licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0



Goose Bay - CFB Base -  
Amqui, 2011. Licensed under  
Public Domain



## Hopedale, NL

Population: 596 (2021)



Hopedale is located on the east coast of Labrador in Hopedale Harbour. The town features a ferry terminal, public jetty, landing beach, airport, community health clinic,<sup>895</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>896</sup> fuel tank farm,<sup>897</sup> wastewater treatment plant,<sup>898</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>899</sup> local drinking water source,<sup>900</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>901</sup> Internet is available via digital subscriber line and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>902</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 130 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: nine

in the medium frequency band, two in the high frequency band, 67 in the very high frequency band, 16 in the ultra high frequency band, and 36 in the super high frequency band.<sup>903</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Hopedale Jetty<sup>904</sup>

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- There is a shoal with a depth of 10 feet about 100 feet southeast of the jetty.
- There is a reef located 500 feet southeast of the jetty.

Capacities:

- The jetty is 'L' shaped. The outer face of the jetty is 82 feet long by 20 feet wide, with an average depth of 16 feet. It appears to be made of packed gravel.
- There is a freight shed on the east side of the jetty.
- A second private jetty is located on the west side of the public jetty and measures approximately 80 feet long by 15 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps. It appears to be made of wood.

#### Hopedale Ferry Terminal

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- The terminal includes one jetty and a Ro-Ro ramp.
  - The main jetty is 105 feet long, with an average depth of water of 17 feet.<sup>905</sup> It appears to be made of packed gravel or concrete.
  - A 31-foot-wide Ro-Ro ramp is incorporated into the centre of the jetty.<sup>906</sup>
  - A landing beach is located northwest of the terminal along American Road.

**Hopedale Airport**<sup>907</sup>

Owned By: Government of Newfoundland and Labrador

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 2,576 feet long by 75 feet wide.
- In 2023, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador awarded a \$1.4 million contract to CT&T Enterprises Ltd. to rehabilitate the airport, its apron, and its access road by 2028.<sup>908</sup>



*Hopedale - Aerial Shot - Michel Meunier, 2011. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0*





## Postville, NL

Population: 188 (2021)

Postville is located in the southeast portion of Kaipokok Bay, approximately 32 kilometres inshore from the east coast of Labrador. The town features a ferry terminal with several jetties and boat ramps, airport, community health clinic,<sup>909</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>910</sup> fuel tank farm,<sup>911</sup> solid waste landfill in need of expansion,<sup>912</sup> and local drinking water source.<sup>913</sup> Internet is available via digital subscriber line and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>914</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 153 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the medium frequency band, 52 in the very high frequency band, 32 in the ultra high frequency band, and 68 in the super high frequency band.<sup>915</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Postville Ferry Terminal

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

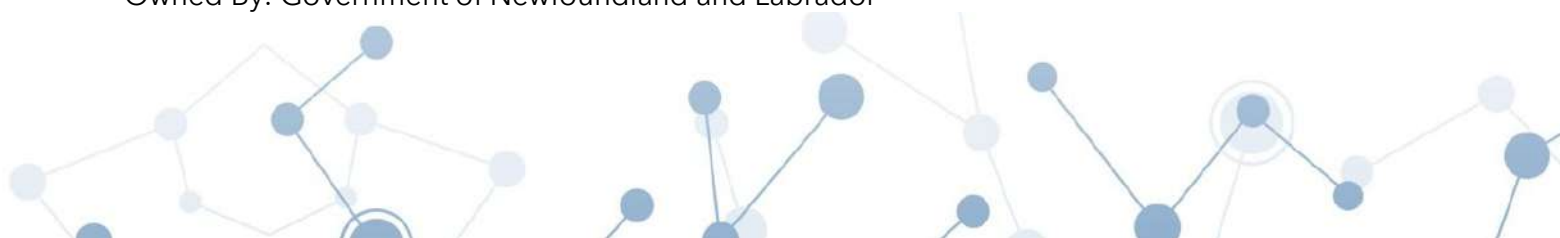
Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- The terminal includes four jetties, two boat ramps, a Ro-Ro ramp, two associated buildings, and a large laydown area, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - The main jetty is on the south side of the terminal, measuring approximately 115 feet long by 25 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps. It appears to be made of packed gravel or concrete.
  - On the northeast side of the terminal, a second jetty measures approximately 40 feet long by 40 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps. It appears to be made of packed gravel or concrete.
  - On the northwest side of the terminal, a third jetty measures approximately 145 feet long by 13 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps. It appears to be made of wood.
  - On the southeast side of the terminal, a fourth jetty measures 100 feet long by 10 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps. It appears to be made of wood. There are two boat ramps beside this jetty.
  - The Ro-Ro ramp is located approximately 500 feet northeast of the terminal.<sup>916</sup>

#### Postville Airport<sup>917</sup>

Owned By: Government of Newfoundland and Labrador



Operational Status: Operational

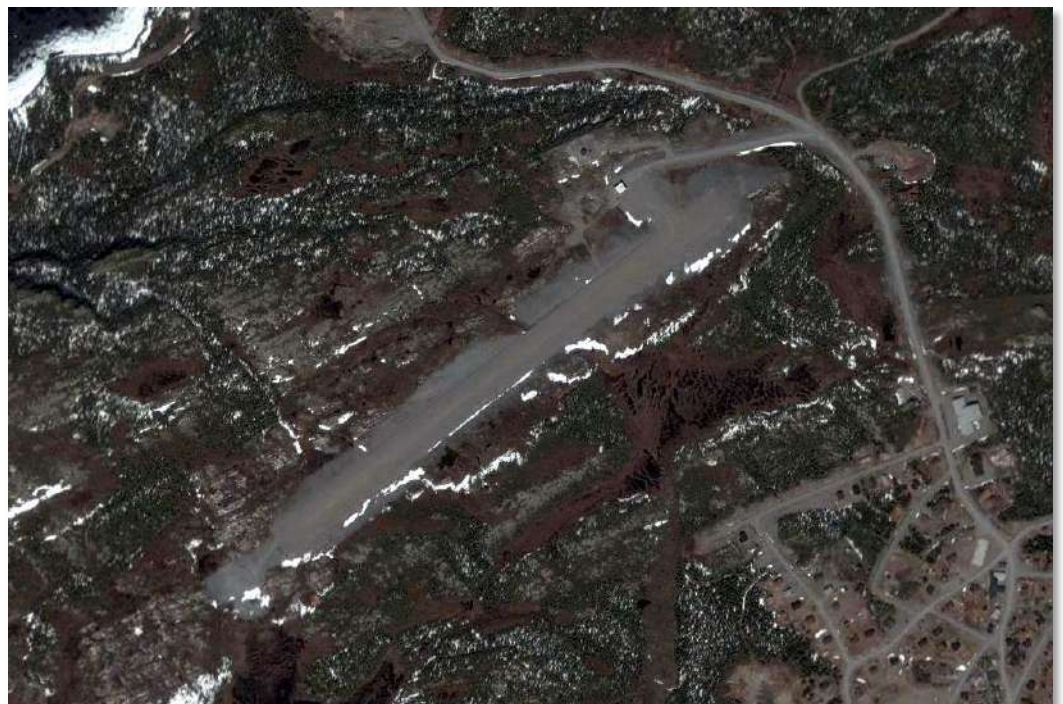
Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 2,576 feet long by 75 feet wide.
- In 2023, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador awarded a \$1.4 million contract to C&T Enterprises Ltd. to rehabilitate the airport, its apron, and its access road by 2028.<sup>918</sup>



*Postville - Early June 1977 - P199, 1977.  
Licensed under CC BY 2.0*



*Postville - Airport Satellite Map -  
NASA, 2007. Licensed under  
Public Domain*



## Makkovik, NL

Population: 365 (2021)



Makkovik is located in Makkovik Harbour on the east coast of Labrador. The town features a ferry terminal, airport, community health clinic,<sup>919</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>920</sup> wastewater system,<sup>921</sup> solid waste site,<sup>922</sup> water treatment plant,<sup>923</sup> Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit,<sup>924</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>925</sup> A landing beach and several breakwaters can be seen on Google Maps, but there is no information available about the assets. Internet is available via digital subscriber line and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>926</sup> The community and the surrounding area are

within range of 147 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the medium frequency band, 42 in the very high frequency band, 32 in the ultra high frequency band, and 72 in the super high frequency band.<sup>927</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Makkovik Ferry Terminal

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- The terminal includes four jetties, a Ro-Ro ramp, a freight shed, a marine service centre, and a large laydown area.<sup>928</sup>
  - The main jetty is 'L' shaped. The inner section of the jetty is approximately 160 feet long by 25 feet wide, and the outer section of the west side of the jetty is approximately 150 feet long by 25 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - The westernmost jetty is approximately 200 feet long by 20 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - The easternmost jetties are approximately 70 feet long by 20 feet wide and 50 feet long by 20 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - There is a 20-foot-wide Ro-Ro ramp at the inner end of the west wide of the jetty.<sup>929</sup>

#### Makkovik Airport<sup>930</sup>

Owned By: Government of Newfoundland and Labrador

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 2,592 feet long by 75 feet wide.





*Makkovik - Cropped Shot of the Pier - Quincy Morgan, 2023. Licensed under Public Domain*



*Makkovik - Pier in Makkovik - Quincy Morgan, 2023. Licensed under Public Domain*



## Rigolet, NL

Population: 327 (2021)

Rigolet is located in the northern portion of Hamilton Inlet in Groswater Bay, on the east coast of Labrador. The town features a ferry terminal, floating dock, airport, community health clinic,<sup>931</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>932</sup> fuel tank farm,<sup>933</sup> wastewater system,<sup>934</sup> solid waste landfill,<sup>935</sup> water treatment plant,<sup>936</sup> Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary unit,<sup>937</sup> and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.<sup>938</sup> A landing beach and breakwater can be seen on Google Maps, but there is no information available about the assets. Internet is available via digital subscriber line and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>939</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 60 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: 28 in the very high frequency band, 16 in the ultra high frequency band, and 16 in the super high frequency band.<sup>940</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Rigolet Ferry Terminal<sup>941</sup>

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use:

- There are rocks close to the southeast side of the jetty, as seen in nautical charts.<sup>942</sup>

Capacities:

- The jetty is 'L' shaped. The inner section of the west side of the jetty is 118 feet long, with an average depth of 13 feet.<sup>943</sup> The outer section of the west side of the jetty is 121 feet long.<sup>944</sup>
- The entire jetty is approximately 200 feet long by 25 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
- The average depth of water along the southwest and northeast ends of the jetty is 20 to 23 feet.<sup>945</sup>
- There is a 52-foot-wide Ro-Ro ramp at the inner end of the west side of the jetty.<sup>946</sup>

#### Rigolet Floating Dock

Owned By: Unknown

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- The dock is moored approximately 80 feet west of the Ro-Ro ramp.<sup>947</sup>
- Approximately 85 feet long by 10 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.

### **Rigolet Airport**<sup>948</sup>

Owned By: Government of Newfoundland and Labrador

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 2,496 feet long by 75 feet wide.



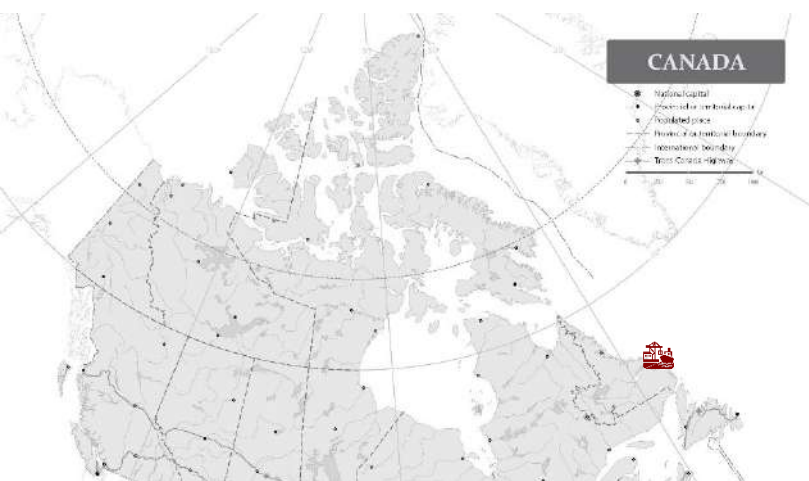
*Rigolet - Rigolet Harbour - Daiana Ludwig, 2000. Licensed under Public Domain*





## Cartwright, NL

Population: 439 (2021)



Cartwright is located on the eastern side of Sandwich Bay on the east coast of Labrador. The hamlet features a fishing harbour,<sup>949</sup> ferry terminal, airport, health centre,<sup>950</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>951</sup> wastewater sewer system that was renovated in 2021,<sup>952</sup> solid waste disposal site,<sup>953</sup> dysfunctional water treatment plant,<sup>954</sup> Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment,<sup>955</sup> and gravel road connecting the community to central and western Labrador.<sup>956</sup> Multiple docks, a boat ramp, and a landing beach can be seen on Google Maps, but there is no publicly available information about the assets. Cartwright has

access to LTE and LTE-M mobile networks.<sup>957</sup> Internet is available via digital subscriber line and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>958</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of 65 licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the low frequency band, 10 in the medium frequency band, two in the high frequency band, 24 in the very high frequency band, 20 in the ultra high frequency band, and eight in the super high frequency band.<sup>959</sup>

### Infrastructure

#### Cartwright Fishing Harbour<sup>960</sup>

Owned By: Cartwright Harbour Authority Incorporated<sup>961</sup>

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Includes three areas: the docks and boat ramp, the landing beach, and the large jetty.
  - The two wooden docks and boat ramp are located beside a parking lot on Point Road, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps. The docks are approximately 80 feet long by eight feet wide.
  - The landing beach is located along the westernmost part of Point Road.
  - The jetty area includes seven surfaces where vessels can come alongside and a large storage area onshore, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps. The longest surface for vessels to come alongside appears to feature bollards and is approximately 250 feet long. The shorter surfaces measure approximately 165 feet long, 120 feet long, 65 feet long, 65 feet long, 50 feet long, and 50 feet long.

#### Cartwright Ferry Terminal

Owned By: Government of Newfoundland and Labrador<sup>962</sup>

Operational Status: Operational



Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- The terminal area includes two surfaces where vessels can come alongside and a large storage area onshore, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps. The longest surface for vessels to come alongside appears to feature bollards and is approximately 200 feet long. The shorter surfaces measure approximately 50 feet long.

### **Cartwright Airport**<sup>963</sup>

Owned By: Government of Newfoundland and Labrador

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 3,937 feet long by 75 feet wide.

*Cartwright - Shoreline of Cartwright - Cephas, 2017. Licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0*



## Black Tickle-Domino, NL

Population: 87 (2021)

Black Tickle-Domino is located on the Island of Ponds off the east coast of Labrador. The hamlet features a fishing harbour, ferry terminal, airport, health centre,<sup>964</sup> diesel power plant,<sup>965</sup> solid waste site that relies on the open burning of refuse,<sup>966</sup> and water treatment plant.<sup>967</sup> Internet is available via coaxial cable, fixed wireless services, digital subscriber line, fibre-to-home services, and satellite through providers and their regional partners.<sup>968</sup> The community and the surrounding area are within range of three licensed radio communication frequency assignments: one in the medium frequency band and two in the ultra high frequency band.<sup>969</sup>



### Infrastructure

#### Black Tickle Fishing Harbour<sup>970</sup>

Owned By: Harbour Authority of Black Tickle<sup>971</sup>

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

Capacities:

- Includes two jetties and associated buildings.
  - The northernmost jetty is approximately 150 feet long by 25 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - The southernmost jetty is 'L' shaped. The longer part of the 'L' is approximately 150 feet long by 25 feet wide, and the shorter part of the 'L' is approximately 115 feet long by 25 feet wide, as seen on satellite imagery from Google Maps.
  - There is a 40-foot-wide Ro-Ro ramp on the south side of the 'L'-shaped jetty.<sup>972</sup>

#### Black Tickle Ferry Terminal

Owned By: Government of Newfoundland and Labrador<sup>973</sup>

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

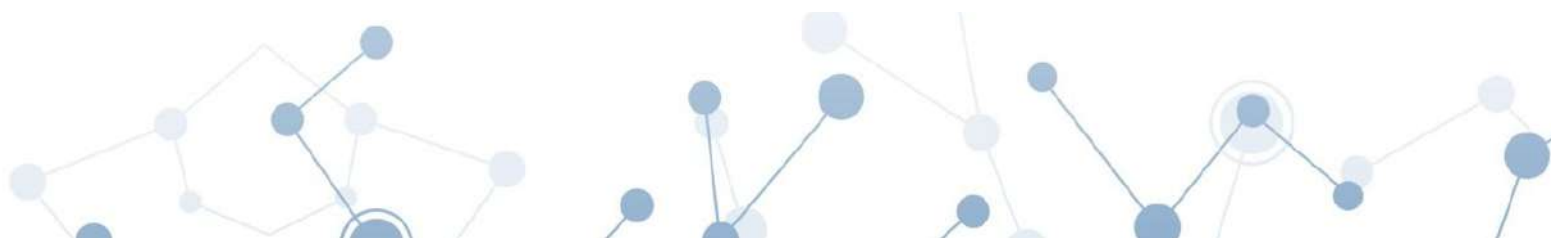
Capacities: Unknown

#### Black Tickle Airport<sup>974</sup>

Owned By: Government of Newfoundland and Labrador

Operational Status: Operational

Limitations for Use: No known limitations.

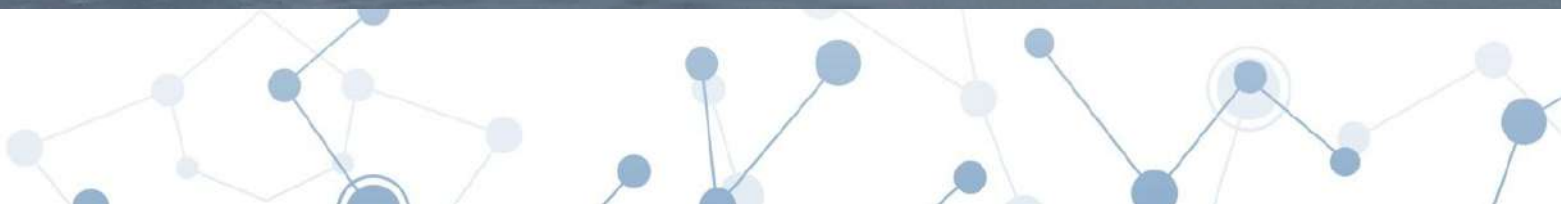
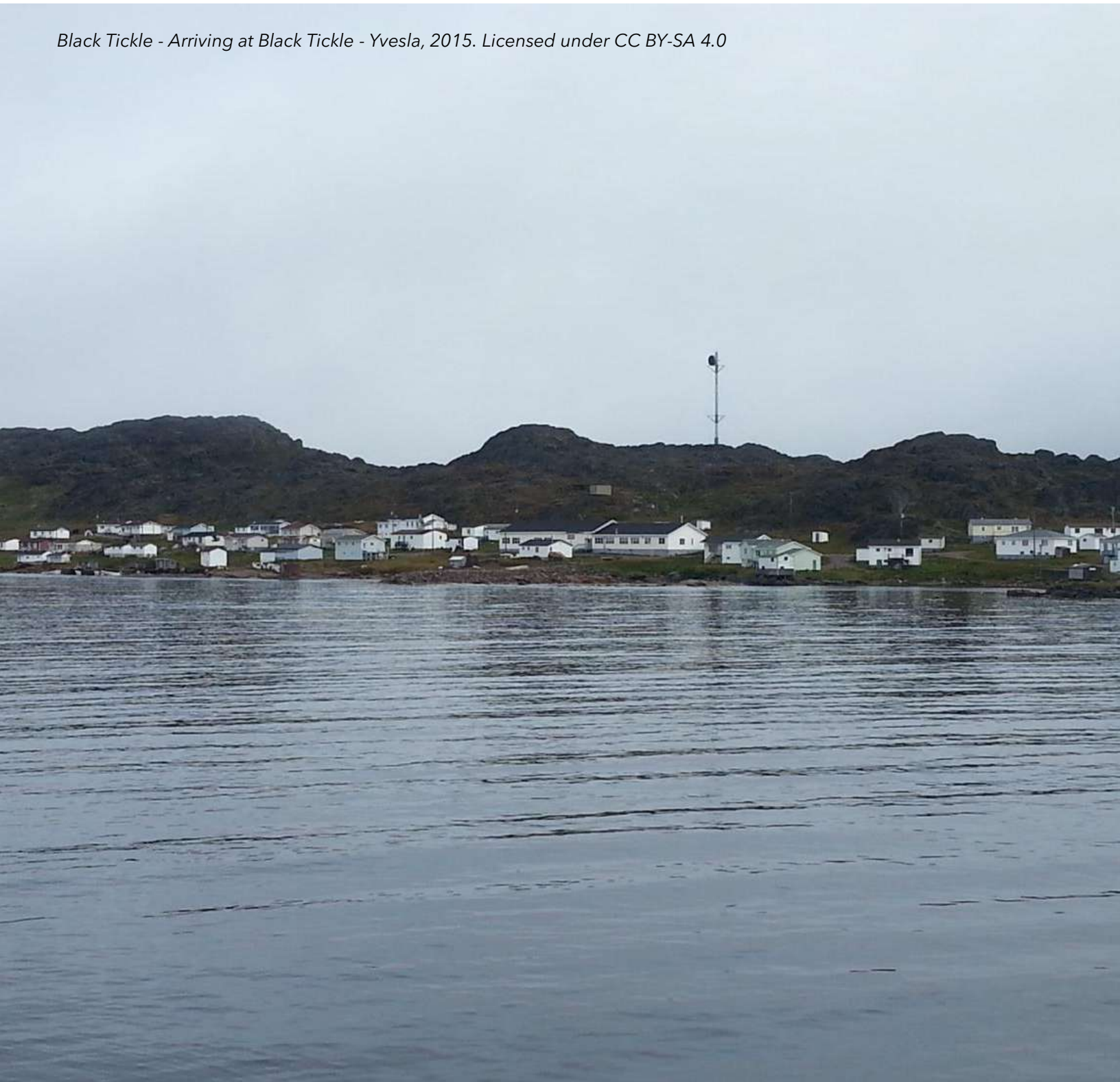




Capacities:

- Single gravel runway with lights, measuring 2,503 feet long by 75 feet wide.

*Black Tickle - Arriving at Black Tickle - Yvesla, 2015. Licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0*



## Conclusion

Effective maritime operations in the Northwest Passage – whether today or in the years ahead – will depend on more than just having capable vessels. They will require infrastructure that can support refuelling, resupply, repair, and rest, not only for naval and coast guard operations but also for the coastal communities that call the Canadian Arctic home.

Because most Arctic communities rely on annual sealifts to receive essential goods, advance planning is critical. Supplies must be procured, shipped, and stored well ahead of time – often months before they are needed. Any future maritime activity must account for these logistical constraints to avoid overburdening already stretched systems.

The availability and condition of infrastructure in Arctic communities varies widely. Among the 78 communities and sites profiled in this assessment,

- All but 13 have some form of maritime infrastructure;
- 10 have functioning ports;
- Eight have ferry terminals; and,
- All but one – Grays Bay – have some supporting infrastructure in place.

Yet most of this infrastructure was designed to meet the basic needs of the local populations and lacks surge capacity. Power plants, tank farms, sewage lagoons, and landfills are generally operating at or near their limits. In many locations, even the existing demand is difficult to meet – let alone the additional demands of sustained maritime operations.

Despite these limitations, several sites stand out as having relatively robust infrastructure capable of supporting maritime activity. These include Tuktoyaktuk, Churchill, the Mary River Mine (Milne Port), Iqaluit, Deception, the Voisey's Bay Mine, and Happy Valley-Goose Bay. Other sites – such as Grays Bay, Hope Bay, Resolute, the Mary River Mine (Steensby Project), and Nanisivik – may become viable with further investment.

Notably, many of the locations most capable of supporting maritime operations are privately owned by mining companies. This underscores the importance of working with industry to expand access, share resources, and enhance existing facilities. Future infrastructure strategies should consider how government and industry can collaborate to strengthen Arctic logistics networks.

Equally important is engagement with Inuit and Indigenous communities. These communities have lived experience, jurisdictional rights, and critical knowledge of the land and sea. Their leadership and perspectives must shape the future of Arctic operations – from infrastructure development to ongoing use and stewardship.

This report provides a baseline understanding of the infrastructure that exists today and outlines the operational needs that must be met to enable safe, sustained, and sovereign maritime activity in the Canadian Arctic. It is a first step toward more informed planning, investment, and coordination.



To build on this work, further research should aim to:

- Pinpoint specific infrastructure gaps and capacity shortfalls;
- Clarify priority needs for military, coast guard, and allied operations; and,
- Create an interactive infrastructure map using this report's data, making it easier for planners and decision-makers to access and visualize key assets.

Canada's northern future depends on readiness, coordination, and investment. This report is a tool to help shape that future – one in which infrastructure, communities, and operations can succeed together.





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<sup>11</sup> Standing Committee on National Defence, *A Secure and Sovereign Arctic*, 59.

<sup>12</sup> Standing Committee on National Defence, *A Secure and Sovereign Arctic*, 59.

<sup>13</sup> Jessica M. Shadian, "The Emerging Economy of the North American Arctic," Brief to the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Development, presented to the House of Commons, November 2018, 1-3, <https://www.ourcommons.ca/Content/Committee/421/FAAE/Brief/BR10185960/br-external/ShadianJessica-e.pdf>.

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<sup>15</sup> Standing Senate Committee on Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources, *Powering Canada's Territories*, 41st Parliament, 2nd Session (Ottawa: Senate of Canada, June 2015), 3, <https://sencanada.ca/content/SEN/Committee/412/enev/rep/rep14jun15-e.pdf>.

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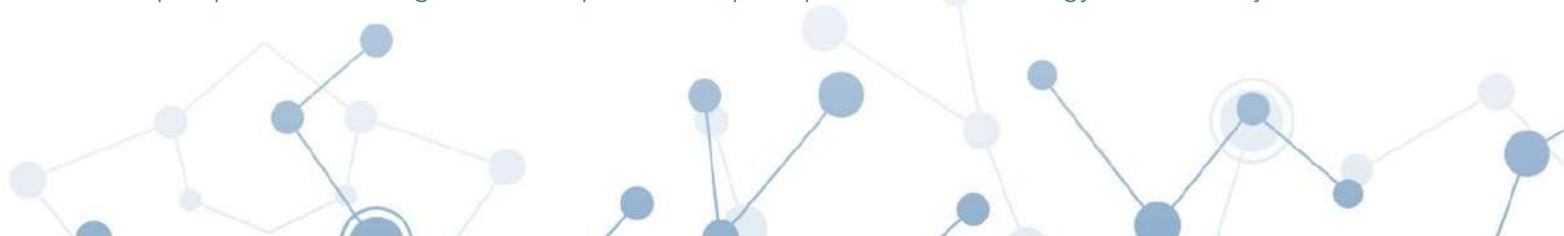
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<sup>969</sup> Spectrum Information Technologies and Telecommunications and LStelcom, "Government of Canada."

<sup>970</sup> Fisheries and Oceans Canada, "Map of Small Craft Harbours."

<sup>971</sup> Fisheries and Oceans Canada, "Harbour Authorities and Site Managers."

<sup>972</sup> Canadian Hydrographic Service, *ATL 120*, 68.

<sup>973</sup> Nunavut, Goose Bay Ferry Schedule, <https://www.gov.nl.ca/ti/files/Goose-Bay-Cartwright-Black-Tickle-Ferry-Schedule-2024.pdf>, <https://www.gov.nl.ca/ti/files/Goose-Bay-Cartwright-Black-Tickle-Ferry-Schedule-2024.pdf>

<sup>974</sup> SkyVector, "CCE4 – Black Tickle Airport," n.d., <https://skyvector.com/airport/CCE4/Black-Tickle-Airport>.





