



KIVALLIQ HYDRO-FIBRE LINK

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პოლიტიკური ადამიანებისთვის უნდა იქნას

For the North. For Canada.

2025/26

“Together, we are building
the foundation for a cleaner,
more connected future
for the Kivalliq region.”

David Kakuktinniq
President, Nukik Corporation



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A Tribute to
Jonathan Pameolik



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Together, we are building an essential piece of northern infrastructure that will support a cleaner energy future, create economic opportunity, and improve quality of life for generations of Kivallirmiut.

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Over the past year, momentum behind the KHFL has accelerated significantly. This past year we secured Manitoba's commitment of 50 megawatts of firm clean power, advanced commercial work with Agnico Eagle Mines and Qulliq Energy Corporation, and deepened our strong partnerships with Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. and the Nunavut Government. Work led by the Canada Infrastructure Bank is helping to further define financial planning, and the project continues to align strongly with federal priorities such as reconciliation, critical minerals, defence, and supply chain resilience. This year also marked several major technical and regulatory milestones, including advancement of formal work with Manitoba Hydro.

As always, our most important work continues in the communities we serve and those we want to partner with. The KHFL benefits from strong social license and deep regional support that has been built through transparency, consistency, and collaboration. We remain committed to maintaining this trust while strengthening partnerships across the Kivalliq, in Manitoba, and with federal partners.

Anne-Raphaëlle Audouin
Chief Executive Officer

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We thank Kivallirmiut summer students: James Koomak (Arviat) and Jessica Anoeë (Arviat), and field technicians and wildlife monitors: Atuat Shouldice (Rankin Inlet), Catherine Ayaruak (Rankin Inlet), Johnny-Kook Misheralak (Rankin Inlet), Lars Qaqquq (Baker Lake), Leo Subgat (Rankin Inlet), Michelle Tristan Sammurtoq (Rankin Inlet) and Neco Towtongie (Rankin Inlet), whose efforts were essential to the success of our work. We also wish to recognize Bernadette Dean (Rankin Inlet) and Doris Tautu (Chesterfield Inlet) for their invaluable work as interpreters and cultural liaisons, ensuring that our community engagement efforts remain respectful and inclusive. Our thanks extend to Hilarie Makpah (Rankin Inlet), whose translation support has allowed for clear and accurate communication with community members.

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The Kivalliq Hydro-Fibre Link (KHFL) is a high-voltage transmission line paired with a fibre-optic network, stretching approximately 1,200 kilometres. The project can be linked to upgrading transmission infrastructure to Churchill, Manitoba, and building a Nunavut-Manitoba link, further advancing northern trade, infrastructure development, and long-term integrated planning with the Port of Churchill. The system will include approximately 370 kilometres of medium-voltage feeder lines that connect five Kivalliq communities: Arviat, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, and Baker Lake, to Manitoba's electricity grid and fibre-optic network. Designed to deliver 150 megawatts of clean power along with high-speed fibre internet, the KHFL will establish Nunavut's first electrical and digital link to southern Canada, providing long-term, reliable power and communications for the Kivalliq region.

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PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS

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150 MW

Renewable power from Manitoba to Nunavut

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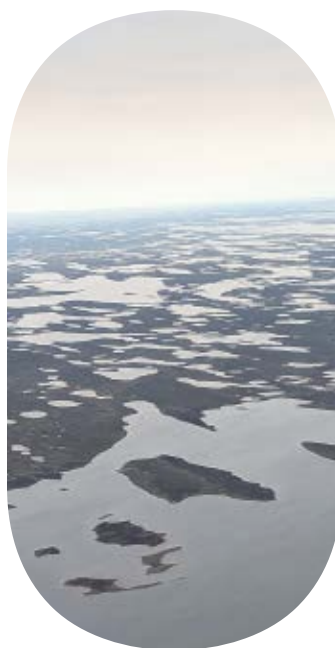
1,200 kms **εΓCΔς**

Linear infrastructure across remote terrain

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1,200 Gb/s

High-speed fibre for northern connectivity

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Building the North for a Stronger Canada

- Strengthen Arctic sovereignty and national security
- Support resilient and prosperous communities
- Build vital national infrastructure and economic links between the north and south

- Led by a 100% Inuit company that is focused on issues important to the north and its people
- Create employment and business opportunities for Nunavummiut
- Offer new training opportunities in energy and telecommunications
- Improve healthcare and education with faster and more reliable internet
- Stabilize electricity costs by avoiding the rising and unpredictable costs of diesel

- Provide access to reliable clean energy and fibre-optic broadband, improving the competitiveness of Kivalliq businesses
- Make other renewable energy projects more viable
- Unlock the mineral potential of the region, home to vast gold, critical minerals and other precious metals
- Create new business opportunities during construction and operation of the KHFL

- Protect Arctic waterways and marine life by reducing over 100 million litres of diesel fuel shipments annually
- Safeguard the land from spills during diesel storage and oil transportation
- Reduce air pollution affecting land, water, and wildlife
- Help the climate by reducing greenhouse gas emissions

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Project Development Process & Timeline

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The project is divided into four main phases each focusing on different activities to support its successful completion.

This timeline outlines Nukik's commitment to careful planning and execution, ensuring the project benefits the Kivalliq region and its communities.

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PRE-DEVELOPMENT (2018-2021)

In this initial phase, Nukik focused on getting the project ready. This included:

- Project Scoping
- Early Feasibility
- Early Engagement
- Government Partnerships
- Selection of Development Partners

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DEVELOPMENT (2022-2026)

During this phase, Nukik dives deeper into planning and preparation. Key activities include:

- Engagement
- Advance Engineering and Routing
- Advance Commercial Aspects
- Planning for Project Assessment and Licensing
- Financial Modeling

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- Continued Engagement
- Environmental Permitting
- Engineering Design
- Commercial Negotiations
- Early Procurement

[illegible]

- Safety, Environmental, and Quality Management
- Construction Logistics and Camps
- Final Procurement
- Construction of Transmission and Fibre-Optic Lines, and Substations
- Project Commissioning
- Reclamation of Areas Impacted by Construction

[illegible]

A group of seven men are standing in front of a wooden wall with several flags. One man is holding a large quilt, and another is holding a small object, possibly a trophy or award.

The KHFL achieved numerous substantial milestones in 2025-2026 demonstrating the project's strong interjurisdictional support and momentum. Key developments include:

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- **Memorandum of Understanding with Agnico Eagle Mines (AEM)**—In December 2025, Nukik and AEM signed an MOU to guide commercial negotiations and technical collaboration. AEM's partnership demonstrates the long term commercial strength of the KHFL and its importance in supporting mineral development in the region.

Technical Progress

- **Route Selection**—This past year, Nukik completed a thorough and collaborative corridor selection process for the Nunavut portion of the transmission line, confirming a preferred route that balances engineering needs, environmental protection, and community input. After extensive studies and engagement across the Kivalliq region, communities reaffirmed their support for the recommended corridor.
- **Transmission Service Request Filed with Manitoba Hydro**—In fall 2025, Nukik formally submitted a Transmission Service Request (TSR), securing the queue position for interconnection and triggering Manitoba Hydro's System Impact Study to confirm transmission capacity and integration approach. This study will allow Nukik to further advance work in Manitoba on routing, engagement and preparation for licensing processes.
- **Nukik Certification**—Nukik became the first Arctic electricity developer ever certified by the Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO), the U.S. Regional Transmission Organization.

Engagement and Outreach

- **Local Communities**—Community engagement continued with Hamlet Councils, Hunters and Trappers Organizations, community leaders, resource users, and the public. This included meetings in Arviat, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Baker Lake, Tataskweyak Cree Nation, and the Town of Churchill. Nukik also met with Fox Lake Cree Nation leadership in Winnipeg.
- **Government of Canada**—Nukik led extensive, multi-layered federal engagement and advocacy on the KHFL, including meetings with numerous members of Cabinet, and senior officials to further build project support and awareness.
- **Presentations and Events**—Nukik presented, sponsored, and participated in key tradeshows and events such as the Kivalliq Tradeshow, the Nunavut Tradeshow, Northern Perspectives, the Prospectors & Developers Association of Canada Annual Convention, the Aqsarniit Trade Show and Conference, Arctic360 Annual Conference, and the Nunavut Mining Symposium.

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Kono Tattuinee, KIA President, meets with Prime Minister Carney at a meeting of the Inuit-Crown Partnership Committee (ICPC) in Inuvik, Northwest Territories.



Corridor Selection Process

A Balanced Approach to Route Selection

Choosing a corridor for the KHFL is an important decision that will affect the land, the environment, and the people who live nearby. Nukik's goal is to find the right balance, meeting technical needs, protecting the environment, and respecting what matters most to communities.

The Recommended Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan (2023) includes a 10-kilometre-wide infrastructure corridor from the Manitoba-Nunavut border that is aligned to pass near, and serve, each community before following the southern shore of Baker Lake. This provided a starting point for planning.

Over the past number of years, Nukik has been working to further study the corridor, to better understand the vegetation, wildlife, aquatic ecosystems, geomorphology, permafrost, heritage and archaeological sites, and how people use the lands and resources. Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit has supported the understanding of these topics.

To determine the final route, Nukik is using a process that allows for both technical expertise and community input, based on the best practices for transmission line siting that is used across North America. The process:

- Builds on results from each step to define the best possible routing
- Balances multiple perspectives
- Helps reduce project impacts while still making sure all potential effects are fully considered
- Produces project siting decisions that are consistent, objective, and defensible

The process is designed to narrow down the options of where the transmission line will be located and has multiple steps that:

- Establish a broad planning area
- Identify and review alternative corridors within the planning area
- Select a corridor
- Identify mitigative segments along the corridor to address concerns or impacts to the environment or to people
- Determine the preferred route based on feedback from interested parties
- Confirm the final preferred route



Gathering Feedback to Help Choose the Route

In March 2025, Nukik hosted a corridor evaluation workshop in Winnipeg, Manitoba, focused on the Nunavut portion of the KHFL. The workshop brought together Nukik's technical research and engineering teams and 30 participants from across the Kivalliq region, including representatives from the Hamlet Councils and Hunters and Trappers' Organizations of Arviat, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, and Baker Lake. Additionally, there were participants with interjurisdictional and territorial responsibilities, including Government of Nunavut, Transport Canada, the Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board, Ghotlnehe K'otłıneh Dene and Athabasca Denesųlıné community representatives.

The goal of the workshop was to better understand community values and priorities when it came to choosing where the KHFL should be built.

At the workshop, technical experts shared what they've learned so far on a range of topics, including engineering, geology and permafrost, wildlife, aquatic ecosystems, heritage, and Inuit land and resource use. People asked questions and shared thoughts on what was most important, including reliable power in their communities. Questions were raised about how closely the project needed to stay within the infrastructure corridor noted in the Recommended Nunavut Land Use Plan (2023). They raised perspectives about how the KHFL could affect important areas used by the Qamanirjuaq caribou herd, especially migration routes, calving, and post-calving grounds.

Participants were invited to participate in surveys to help understand and prioritize decision-making criteria for planning the project. The surveys asked people to look at the project from three different viewpoints: engineering, natural, and human, and highlight which features within each viewpoint they felt were most important for Nukik to consider.

Based on the workshop discussions, survey results, and further analysis, Nukik made the decision to expand its planning area between Rankin Inlet and Baker Lake to consider alternative corridors both north and south of Baker Lake. The remainder of the route is expected to follow the proposed corridor outline in the Recommended Nunavut Draft Land Use Plan (2023).

Through this analysis, Nukik identified three additional corridors between Rankin Inlet and Baker Lake, for a total of four possible corridors, including the one described in the Recommended Nunavut Land Use Plan (2023).

To compare them, Nukik looked at four key factors:

- Potential effects to caribou and caribou habitat
- Engineering considerations
- Economic development opportunities
- Permits and approvals

What Nukik found was that each of the four corridors has its own set of advantages and challenges.

Recommended Corridor

After careful study and consideration, Nukik recommended advancing the KHFL between Rankin Inlet and Baker Lake along the corridor identified in the Recommended Nunavut Land Use Plan (2023).

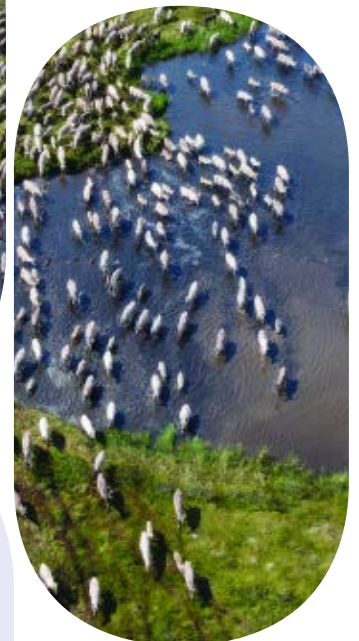
The recommended corridor is expected to:

- Have the fewest effects on caribou habitat and current migration patterns
- Be the most accessible for construction, minimizing the areas requiring access trails and staging areas, and the potential need for blasting
- Support current and future economic development opportunities while keeping the project's footprint smaller.

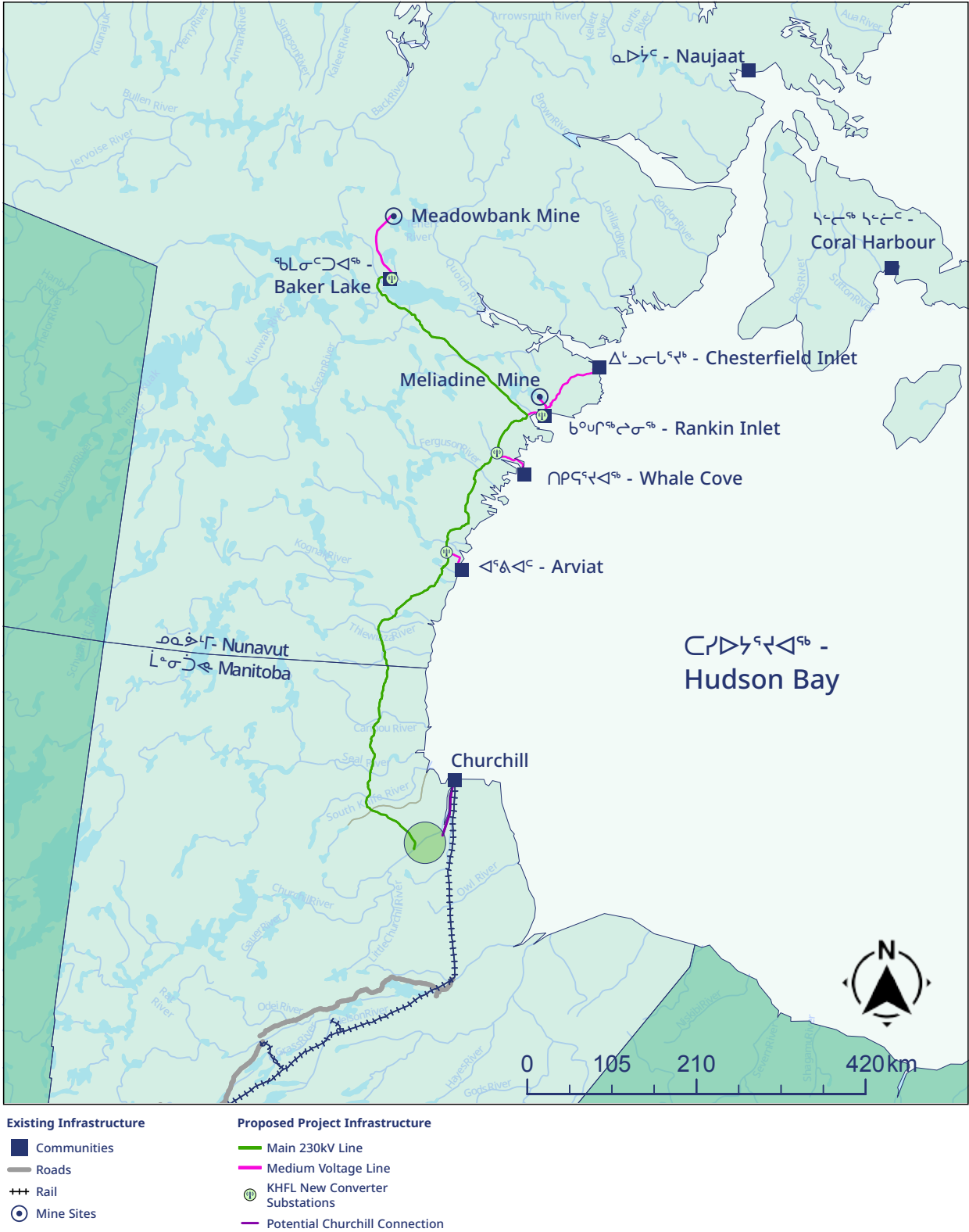
Nukik presented the recommended corridor to its Board of Directors in November 2025, who instructed Nukik to bring the recommendation to the public for feedback ahead of next steps.

In November and December of 2025, Nukik met with the Hamlet Councils and Hunters and Trappers' Organizations and hosted a public open house in each of Arviat, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, and Baker Lake, to share the recommended corridor and hear residents' feedback. During these meetings, people spoke about the importance of wildlife, especially caribou, to Inuit culture, heritage, and traditional economies. While these concerns remain a priority, communities also expressed support for the recommended corridor and a desire to see the project move forward.

Following this review, the Board approved the recommended corridor and instructed Nukik to proceed with next steps, while continuing to take community and interested parties' input into account.



RECOMMENDED PROJECT CORRIDOR



Community Engagement

Nukik remains committed to fostering openness and transparency in all community engagement activities. Since the project's launch in 2018, this foundation of inclusivity has continued to guide our approach. Over time, engagement has progressed through two primary stages: the pre-development phase (2018-2021), which concentrated on presenting the project and gathering early community perspectives, and the ongoing development phase (2022-present), which is focused on strengthening communication and obtaining more detailed input to inform project design.

Working with Communities

In 2025, engagement activities focused on sharing up-to-date project information, the anticipated Nunavut Planning Commission and Nunavut Impact Review Board processes, gathering feedback, and continuing to strengthen relationships with local communities, and other interested parties. Efforts were organized to ensure that each community had clear opportunities to learn about upcoming milestones, ask questions, and provide feedback that is guiding the project's next steps.

In June 2025, Nukik traveled within the Kivalliq region to meet with community leaders, resource users, and the public in Arviat, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, and Baker Lake. Engagement activities included meetings with community leadership, the Hunters and Trappers' Organizations, along with public open houses. Key messages shared included the outcomes of the Corridor Evaluation Criteria Workshop held in March 2025, including Nukik's commitment to expand the planning area and identify alternative corridors.

In September 2025, Nukik traveled to Northern Manitoba and met with Tataskweyak Cree Nation Chief and Council, the Town of Churchill Mayor and Council, and the Churchill Chamber of Commerce. Nukik also hosted a public open house in Churchill, where community members could view information posters, engage in discussions about the project, and provide feedback. Throughout each activity, Nukik communicated the same key messages as they had in the Kivalliq region in June and shared that Nukik had identified and was carefully considering additional corridors to connect Rankin Inlet and Baker Lake.

In November 2025, Nukik again travelled within the Kivalliq communities to provide a project update, specifically to share that they had identified additional corridors between Rankin Inlet and Baker Lake, and that they had completed a corridor evaluation process. Community leaders, resource users, and the public were invited to discuss the evaluation process, review the alternative corridors, and share their feedback on the recommended corridor.

Open House, Whale Cove, NU



Baker Lake HTO meeting



During these activities, detailed notes were recorded to capture feedback, which helped to identify common themes and concerns from participants in the Kivalliq and Northern Manitoba regions:

Key Areas of Interest to Kivallirmiut:



Environmental protection of wildlife and their habitats, specifically caribou



Respect for Inuit culture and traditional land-based activities



Employment and training opportunities

All the communities and Hunters and Trappers' Organizations that Nukik met with in the fall of 2025, subsequently provided letters of support, reaffirming their ongoing support for the KHFL.

Every inch of our landscape was used at some point in time for resource use and harvesting. This is not wilderness. This is well used land. We are still out there."

RANKIN INLET



Key Areas of Interest to Northern Manitobans:



Details about the project's design and routing in Northern Manitoba



Details about the project's integration with Manitoba Hydro's generation and transmission systems



Environmental mitigations measures



Socio-economic mitigations measures

Looking Ahead

As the KHFL enters the permits and approvals phase of development, Nukik remains committed to engaging often and directly with communities and interested parties. Nukik will continue to meet regularly with community leadership, resource users, and the public, to share project updates, gather feedback, and continue to deep its relationships.

Baseline Data Collection Programs

Baseline data collection is an important part of the environmental assessment process as it provides the point of reference for changes to be measured and evaluated. Nukik has continued to study the project area to better understand the wildlife and vegetation, aquatic ecosystems (freshwater environments and the species that live in them), geomorphology (the shape and features of the land) and permafrost (ground that stays frozen for two or more years), heritage and archaeological sites, and how people use the lands and natural resources. Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit has supported the understanding of these important study areas.

In 2025, Nukik continued this work by undertaking:

- Wildlife and vegetation studies to track animal health and movements
- Aquatics studies to better understand freshwater species and their habitats
- Geotechnical studies (studies of soil and rock conditions) to understand the terrain
- Heritage and archaeological surveys to locate historical sites and areas of cultural importance
- Inuit land and resource use through Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit interviews, to understand Kivallirmiut values and lived experience

The following sections provide a summary of the work completed in 2025.

Wildlife & Vegetation

Since 2020, Nukik has undertaken a series of wildlife and vegetation surveys in the project area to establish baseline information on species, habitats, and ecosystem conditions. These surveys have examined caribou, polar bears, waterfowl, furbearers, and songbirds, as well as the plant communities that support them. The data collected provides a foundation for understanding the natural environment, identifying sensitive habitats, and supporting responsible project planning. In 2025, the survey program built on previous work by targeting key species and specific locations within the project area to fill knowledge gaps and strengthen baseline data.

Field Program

Between April 2025 and March 2026, Nukik completed three surveys in the project area, focusing separately on moose, vegetation, and polar bear den emergence.

In early 2025, the moose survey documented the presence, distribution, and abundance of moose across priority areas in northern Manitoba, between Gillam and the Seal River. Understanding moose habitat and population patterns is essential for route planning. Field crews conducted systematic aerial transect surveys, recording sightings and signs of moose. Autonomous Recording Units (ARUs) (i.e., trail cameras) installed in previous field seasons were also used to detect wildlife movements, supplementing aerial observations.



Moose observed west of Churchill.

Polar bear emergence surveys were flown in the Churchill region in March. This work was undertaken to locate denning areas and document the timing of den emergence. Aerial surveys were carried out in areas likely to support dens. Survey timing was carefully scheduled to coincide with expected emergence periods, capturing accurate data on bear activity while minimizing disturbance to mothers and cubs.

In addition, ARU's and Ultrasonic Recording Units (URUs) were installed along the project corridor to record bird songs and bat vocalizations. The information collected helped to identify the location, timing, and abundance of bird and bat species within the project area.

In August 2025, a vegetation survey was undertaken at key locations between the tree line north of the Manitoba border and Rankin Inlet. This survey was completed to describe the types of plants in the area, check the quality of their habitats, and find any rare or sensitive species. Survey teams noted which plant species were present, how much of the ground they covered, and how the plants were arranged or layered. GPS locations and photographs were collected to document site conditions.



Female polar bear and two cubs observed outside of a den site, west of Churchill in the spring of 2025.



Above: Installation of an ARU near Rankin Inlet and Vegetation assessment, in Nunavut

Left: A grizzly bear den was identified during the installation of ARUs near Rankin Inlet (Johnny Kook-Misheraluk)



Next Steps

Future bird-related fieldwork will make use of the ARUs already in place. Additional surveys will include spring waterfowl staging and fall migratory bird surveys, and will target ducks, geese, and raptors (birds of prey).

Expanded vegetation assessment surveys will estimate lichen abundance, quality, and grazing activity, which will support assessments of caribou range habitat condition and provide baseline data on potential construction effects. These surveys will also document the presence and distribution of flowering subarctic plants and potential Species of Conservation Concern. Vegetation surveys will coincide with the spring staging bird surveys during the growing season.

The Project Team will conduct further analyses of barren-ground caribou data using telemetry information (location data collected from tracking collars) previously obtained from the Government of Nunavut. Specific tasks will include:

- Developing a habitat-based spatial model (a computer-supported model showing how caribou use different types of land) to evaluate caribou habitat in relation to terrain, vegetation, soil, and other geographic features
- Assessing caribou movement patterns relative to existing linear features (e.g., Meliadine Mine roads) and natural features (e.g., rivers) and identifying a zone of influence associated with the proposed corridor. This will be followed by an assessment of potential effects from winter access during construction and subsequent maintenance activities
- Completing caribou movement and hotspot analyses (identifying areas caribou use more frequently) to identify priority areas and mitigation needs
- Evaluating caribou and wolf demographic data, along with available wolf telemetry data, to assess potential cumulative mortality risks to caribou associated with the project.

Aquatics

The 2025 aquatics field program was conducted to establish baseline environmental information about rivers and streams within the project area. This work helps understand current aquatic conditions, including fish populations, water quality, and habitat features, which is essential for planning the project and assessing potential environmental effects. Baseline information is particularly important in remote areas where natural conditions are largely undisturbed.

The aquatics field program was conducted at eight remote river and stream crossings in 2025 to establish baseline environmental conditions for aquatic habitat in the project area. Access to all sites was exclusively by helicopter due to

the remote and roadless conditions. The program focused on describing physical habitat features, assessing water and sediment quality, and documenting fish communities to inform future impact assessments and project planning.

With support from local community members and field technicians, the project team gathered environmental data at each crossing to build a comprehensive baseline dataset for the project's environmental assessment.

Field Program

Field investigations included the collection of topographic (land surface shape), bathymetric (water depth and underwater features), hydrological (water movement), and biological data using a combination of ground-based and aerial methods. At each crossing, physical habitat assessments documented channel morphology (shape), shoreline stability, substrate type, and riparian vegetation. Each site presented unique environmental conditions and logistical challenges, which influenced the selection of sampling methods and required flexible, site-specific approaches to maintain high data quality. Sometimes, field crew safety made it difficult to collect all of the desired information. For example, at the Thlewiaza River site, high flows, shallow channels, and extensive submerged boulder fields created safety hazards for the field crew, preventing completion of both the bathymetric survey and fish sampling. These conditions were documented, along with photos of the location, to support analysis despite the safety concerns.



Anne River Crossing Site captured with DJI Drone.

Surveys were conducted to better understand water depths, shorelines, and flow conditions in the project area. Bathymetric surveys measured the depth of lakes and rivers, and this information was used to model how deep the water is at different locations. Survey teams also measured the position of the water's edge, recorded cross-sections of the waterway, and captured elevation data. Water flow speeds were measured along specific sections of rivers to understand how fast the water moves.

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs or drones) were used to take high-resolution photos of rivers, lakes, and their surrounding areas. These images helped the team look at vegetation along the shoreline, the shape of the banks, and features of aquatic habitats. Plants along the water's edge were grouped by type, such as shrubs, grasses, mosses, and lichens, and bare ground, to understand the different habitats and how they might be affected by the project.

Water quality was monitored at all sites to see how healthy the water is for fish and other aquatic life. Measurements included water temperature, the amount of oxygen available to fish, acidity (pH), minerals in the water, and cloudiness.

Sediment samples (the sand, silt, and soil at the bottom or edges of waterways) were collected at the water's edge to learn about the types of materials that make up the river and lake beds. Wet samples were drained to remove extra water, placed in containers, labelled for identification, and kept frozen until they could be analyzed in the laboratory, in Winnipeg.



Lifman Galbraith processing Arctic Greyling.

Fish community sampling was conducted under a Scientific Collection Permit issued by Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO). Non-lethal methods included gill nets to sample larger fish, minnow traps along river margins to capture smaller species, and backpack electrofishing in shallow areas where appropriate. Gill nets were deployed with standardized soak times, and minnow traps were set along back eddies and banks where fish were likely to gather. All captured fish were identified by species, measured, recorded, and released unharmed. No mortalities or injuries occurred during sampling.

Together, these methods allowed the project team to document fish presence and habitat use across a range of channel conditions and hydrological settings. The data collected form a foundational understanding of aquatic resources in the project area.

Next Steps

The program will expand aquatic studies to refine the understanding of fish habitat, water quality, and sediment conditions near the project's proposed corridor. Planned work includes:

- **Seasonal Habitat Assessments:** Conducting spring and late-summer aquatic habitat surveys to document seasonal variations in water depth, velocity, and shoreline conditions that may influence fish migration or spawning
- **Enhanced Water Quality Monitoring:** Installing dataloggers at select locations to record continuous water quality parameters such as temperature and dissolved oxygen, aiding identification of periods of environmental sensitivity
- **Expanded Fish Community Sampling:** Performing additional gill netting, minnow trapping, and electrofishing – where conditions allow – to capture seasonal changes in fish presence and habitat use. This will support impact assessment and evaluation of suitable crossing designs
- **Sediment and Substrate Analysis:** Conducting sediment sampling and grain-size assessments to confirm spatial patterns in substrate composition and identify any areas of elevated fine sediment that may affect fish habitat
- **UAV Monitoring:** Completing aerial surveys to assess shoreline stability, riparian vegetation, and potential disturbance zones
- **Crossing Design Support:** Integrating aquatic habitat and hydrological data into crossing design considerations so that fish habitat is protected and to support regulatory submissions
- **Marine Acoustic Program:** Vessel-based deployment of acoustic recorders to characterize the shipping activity and marine mammal presence in Western Hudson Bay near communities in the Kivalliq Region.

Geomorphology & Permafrost

The geomorphology and permafrost program was undertaken to better understand ground conditions along the KHFL corridor, particularly in areas affected by permafrost. This information is essential for safe and effective project planning, as subsurface conditions influence engineering design, construction methods, and long-term infrastructure performance.

Field Program

During the 2025 summer field season, substantial progress was made in collecting subsurface data along the KHFL corridor. The data supports engineering planning and design for the project; improves understanding of geotechnical conditions in permafrost terrain; and informs logistical best practices for work in northern environments.

Work completed in 2024 informed planning for the 2025 field program, including site selection and field logistics. Fieldwork conducted in July 2025 advanced southward along the corridor, with ten sites selected for investigation using lightweight drilling techniques in the Rankin Inlet and Whale Cove areas. The field team included a permafrost specialist, a terrain specialist, a driller, and a local wildlife monitor, supporting both technical data collection and on-the-ground environmental awareness.

Ten sites were visited, and at nine of them a lightweight shock-auger drilling system was used to collect subsurface material samples from both the active layer (the layer above permafrost that freezes and thaws each year) and the underlying permafrost (ground that remains at or below 0°C for at least two consecutive years), extending in some cases down to bedrock. The maximum drilling depth achieved was 6.3 m.

In addition, the ground temperature monitoring network was expanded with the installation of two new thermistors (devices that measure ground temperature). The ground temperature sensors were placed inside plastic tubes at regularly spaced intervals within the drilled holes, with a solar-powered data logger connected to a steel pipe above ground recording the ground temperature data. In addition to the new installations, the previously installed thermistors from 2024 were visited to manually download the first complete year of ground temperature records in Rankin Inlet.



Core sample containing ice.



Leo Subgut wildlife monitor with fish he caught.

Thermistor before conduit protection added.



Next Steps

Moving forward, the geomorphology and permafrost team will continue to advance understanding of the corridor through detailed analysis and interpretation of the recent fieldwork. This work will support the comparison and calibration of findings from the 2024 and 2025 seasons, and guide planning for future investigations with a focus on selecting sites not yet accessed with the shock-auger drill. Continued drilling will be essential for capturing the range of subsurface materials and ground ice conditions present across the corridor, while also providing opportunities to install additional thermistors and further expand the ground temperature monitoring network.

The results of ongoing data analysis and interpretation will be incorporated into the project's central data repository, ensuring that cross-disciplinary teams can access and apply this information in support of project planning and decision-making.



Jenna Whitney and Keith Dennis installing a thermistor.

Archaeology

The archaeology program promotes the identification, respect, and protection of cultural heritage as planning for the KHFL progresses. By documenting archaeological sites and historical land use along the proposed corridor, the program provides important information for project decision-making and supports responsible development in partnership with Kivalliq communities. The work also contributes to a broader understanding of how people have lived on and travelled across this landscape for thousands of years.

Field Program

The KHFL archaeology program has entered its fifth year of investigations, continuing to build knowledge about Nunavut's rich cultural history. In July 2025, the heritage team carried out archaeological fieldwork along the project's proposed development corridor, with valuable assistance from Catherine Ayaruak of Rankin Inlet.

This year's work concentrated on the southern section of the proposed line within Nunavut, an area where no archaeological sites had previously been recorded and no past investigations had taken place. Using LiDAR and ortho-imagery, the team identified numerous locations with moderate to high archaeological potential, including:

- River crossings
- Lakes
- Eskers
- Other elevated landforms



Tent ring with Catherine Ayaruak keeping watch.



Field assessments led to the discovery and recording of 20 new archaeological sites. These sites contained a wide range of features and artifacts, including:

- Marker stones and tent rings
- Caches and hearths
- Hunting blinds and lithic scatters
- Evidence of stone tool making, such as flakes, knives, and projectile points

The artifacts represent all major occupation periods in the region — from Paleo-Indian through Dorset and Thule, to Indigenous historic and contemporary use. Importantly, several sites were found in locations where archaeological materials are not typically expected, such as low rock flows far from major water bodies, including one on a small, isolated knoll in the middle of a vast wetland.

The 2025 field season demonstrates that even slightly elevated terrain can contain significant archaeological evidence in this region. Combined with discoveries from previous years, these findings highlight the extensive and continuous land use across Nunavut over thousands of years.



Stone cutting tools.
Projectile point.

Next Steps

The heritage team is committed to deepening understanding of Nunavut's rich cultural history in partnership with local communities. Building on insights gained from advanced desktop analyses using LiDAR and ortho-imagery, fieldwork will continue to investigate areas identified as having high archaeological potential. Future fieldwork will focus on ground-truthing these priority areas and documenting any newly identified features or artifacts, helping archaeological knowledge to continue to inform project planning and support the protection of culturally significant resources.

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit & Indigenous Knowledge

The Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and Indigenous Knowledge program is guided by the principle that Inuit knowledge, values, and lived experiences are essential to project planning and decision-making. This work helps support the KHFL to reflect local priorities, support cultural continuity, and respect the deep relationships that Kivallirmiut have with the land and waters of the region. By documenting land use, harvesting practices, and knowledge passed down through generations, the program strengthens the inclusion of Inuit perspectives across environmental assessment, project design, and long-term planning.

Field Program

Building on previous efforts to understand land use, this year's activities focused on completing land use and occupancy research and collecting Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit more broadly. To support this work, two beneficiaries, Jessica Anoe and James Koomak, were hired as summer students to help design and conduct Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit interviews. This work aimed to improve understandings of how Kivallirmiut use the land and resources near the project and will also help support the consistent application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit across the planning, assessment, and design of the project.



Joni Gibbons, Nukik (right) with summer students
James Koomak (centre)(Arviat) and Jessica Anoe (left)(Arviat)

Jessica and James travelled to Winnipeg for training and were instrumental in creating interview questions, identifying interviewees, scheduling and conducting interviews, and drafting notes from their findings. The summer students completed 12 interviews with land users and knowledge holders in Arviat and Rankin Inlet.

Jessica and James also had the opportunity to conduct fieldwork with one of the project partners, AAE Tech. They assisted with the collection of aquatic biological samples and documentation of characteristics of different waterbodies near the McConnell River, Maguse River, Wallace River, and Tha-Anne River.

Findings from the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit interviews highlighted the social, cultural, and environmental changes that Kivallirmiut have experienced over their lifetimes. The summer student program also provided valuable experience to the beneficiary researchers, who were able to do fieldwork on the land and learned valuable insights from the Elders and land users they interviewed.

Next Steps

Moving forward, the research team is working to develop a framework that will support the consistent application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit in the environmental assessment process. An Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit data repository is being developed in conjunction with the framework, to support the inclusion of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and land and resource use data in the Project Proposal and Impact Statement.

As the environmental assessment moves forward, Nukik will continue to collect data to better understand Kivallirmiut priorities, such as caribou, and how the project could affect these priorities.

Efforts to collect similar information in northern Manitoba are also being considered. The approaches for this work will be developed in close collaboration with Indigenous communities in the region to ensure approaches that are respectful and guided by local knowledge.



Jessica Anoe, Luke Roffey, Kelly Owljoot, James Koomak and Carlos Arnalak enjoying traditional food (Beluga Whale, Caribou) prepared by Carlos Arnalak.



Summer student Jessica Anoe picking cloudberry.



James Koomak, Jessica Anoe and Harley Hussey conducting Water Quality Assessment.

Project Next Steps

The KHFL is at an important stage of its development and Nukik remains wholly committed to advancing this nation building project in the spirit of full collaboration and transparency.

As outlined in this report, the previous year marked significant milestones for the project, and 2026-2027 will be a year of growing momentum and support. Nukik's key areas of focus will include:

- **Advancing Regulatory Processes in Nunavut—** The submission of a Project Proposal and Land Use Plan Amendment Application with the NPC will launch a thorough review and accompanying Nunavut Impact Review Board process. Nukik's team and technical experts will be fully engaged in seeing through these important processes.
- **Confirming Financing Plans—** Nukik will continue working closely with the Canada Infrastructure Bank, governments and Inuit partners to confirm funding for completion of the pre-construction work and further define plans for construction financing.
- **Advancing Commercial Negotiations—** Strong commercial alignment has been achieved with Agnico Eagle Mines and Qulliq Energy Corporation over the last year. Active work will continue on commercial terms and structures. Work will also continue with Manitoba Hydro on commercial and technical elements of the project.
- **Ongoing Community and Rightsholder Engagement, and Fieldwork—** The KHFL benefits from strong community support and remains committed to transparent processes as the project moves into advanced stages of development. Nukik will continue proactive engagement with Kivalliq and Manitoba communities, rightsholders, and organizations. Nukik will also continue field data collection and analysis, building on more than five years of terrestrial, aquatic, geotechnical, wildlife, and socio economic studies.

The KHFL will reshape the energy landscape of Nunavut, unlock new economic opportunities, and build a stronger, more sustainable future for Kivalliq communities and the Canadian Arctic.

Visit nukik.ca or contact us at info@nukik.ca to keep up to date.

Matna • Thank you





"As global focus on the Arctic intensifies, partnership is essential to advancing energy security, economic resilience, and Arctic sovereignty."

Anne-Raphaëlle Audouin
Chief Executive Officer

Appendix A: Contributor Profiles

Project Team and Support



BERNADETTE DEAN

Bernadette Dean is an experienced interpreter, adept at bridging linguistic and cultural gaps. With two decades of experience, she facilitates effective communication in diverse settings, from legal proceedings to international conferences. Fluent in Inuktitut and English, Bernadette ensures accuracy, confidentiality, and professionalism, earning trust from clients and colleagues alike. She strongly believes that in interpreting, both sides must be on the same page, fostering mutual understanding and cooperation.



DORIS TAUTU

Doris Tautu of Chesterfield Inlet, Nunavut, is a certified interpreter and translator with over 25 years of experience. She completed the two-year Interpreter/Translator program at Nunavut Arctic College, which emphasizes language development, technical translation skills, and both consecutive and simultaneous interpretation. Doris has worked with organizations including Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, the Kivalliq Inuit Association, and the Kivalliq Wildlife Board, providing expert interpretation in a variety of community, medical, and organizational contexts. She is also a grandmother to five granddaughters, reflecting her strong connection to family and community.



HILARIE MAKPAH

Hilarie Makpah is an Inuk woman residing in Rankin Inlet, Nunavut, where she works as a translator. Raised in Chesterfield Inlet, she developed a strong connection to her heritage and language early on. Through her role, Hilarie facilitates communication between Inuktitut and English speakers, contributing to cultural understanding. Beyond her professional duties, she supports initiatives promoting Inuit languages and traditions, reflecting her commitment to preserving her community's heritage. Hilarie's work underscores the importance of linguistic and cultural preservation in the Arctic region.



AAE Tech Services Inc. (AAE) is a professional consulting company providing environmental services on a wide variety of projects across Canada. They specialize in aquatic ecology and conservation biology. AAE's primary goal as an environmental consulting firm is to work with communities, companies, and stakeholders to ensure the environment is protected. As their company grows, they are continually expanding their capabilities and taking on new challenges on behalf of their clients, while their partnerships with local independent specialists enable them to carry out large-scale, multi-disciplinary projects. They strive to provide their clients with exceptional service at an outstanding value. The AAE team provides support on the initial aquatic assessment for the project.



Joro Consultants Inc. (Joro) is a Manitoba owned and operated environmental consulting firm specializing in wildlife research, monitoring, and environmental assessment. Joro has extensive experience with large biological monitoring and environmental assessment undertakings and has experience in presenting data and findings as part of environmental and cumulative impact assessments involving terrestrial and avian wildlife. They specialize in caribou, large mammals, geospatial analysis, that has served to contribute both to industry partners and academia. Joro has worked with a variety of academic, corporate, government, and First Nations community partners. Their mission is to provide innovative and efficient services to address original research questions as well as prevent, mitigate, and monitor environmental effects of development. Canadian-owned and operated since 1992, Joro (formerly Terrestrial and Aquatic Environmental Managers) is a committed team of highly trained personnel including wildlife biologists, ecologists, geographic information systems (GIS) technicians, field technicians, and environmental professionals. The Joro team provides support on the initial terrestrial wildlife and habitat assessment for the project.



Chadwick Consulting is a Manitoba-based firm focusing on Indigenous relations and northern issues. The firm specializes in supporting Northern and Indigenous clients, as well as corporate, public sector, and non-profit partners, as they advance major projects and navigate complex challenges. Chadwick works closely with the KHFL Project Team on strategy, government relations and communications. The firm also represents the project in public forums and helps to build strong project awareness and support across a range of partners.

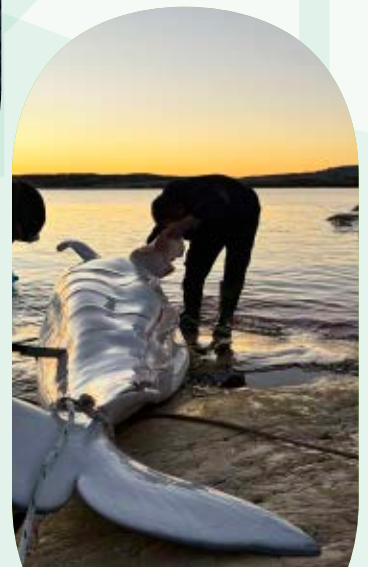


InterGroup Consultants Ltd. (InterGroup) is an independent, multi-disciplinary firm based in Winnipeg, Manitoba, with 50 years of experience providing a wide range of consulting services to clients and industries across Canada. InterGroup provides leading-edge consulting services in managing project development, multi-stakeholder processes, public engagement, socio-economic research, heritage and cultural resources, and economic analyses. The InterGroup team provides advice on the strategic development, regulatory and licensing considerations for the project, along with planning and implementation of engagement efforts, socio-economics, IQ/IK, archaeology, and heritage for the future environmental assessment.



SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. ("SLR"), which recently acquired Palmer Environmental Consulting Group, is a global consultancy offering environmental, geoscience, engineering, and advisory solutions to businesses, regulatory bodies, and government clients. This acquisition enhances SLR's capabilities in permafrost, surficial geology, geohazards mapping, and risk management, thanks to their team of geoscience and environmental professionals across Canada. SLR has extensive experience in northern regions, specializing in geomorphology, permafrost, hydrology, hydrogeology, water quality, aquatic and terrestrial ecology, and environmental permitting. Their team is renowned in northern Canada for their expertise in characterizing and mapping geomorphology and permafrost using high-resolution imagery and topographic data. These skills are applied in various fields, including the routing and design of linear infrastructure (e.g., transmission lines, roads/highways), aggregate resource assessment, mineral exploration, archaeological studies, and ecosystem mapping. The SLR team provides essential support for the initial geomorphological and permafrost assessment for the project.

Memories of Jonathan





Jonathan and Geraldine Pameolik,
March 2025

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