



CCGS Naalak Nappaaluk

National Research Vessel Task Team
November 2025



Presentation Outline

- Project overview
- Vessel overview
 - Primary Missions
 - Science Capabilities & Equipment
- Transition into service
- Vessel walkthrough





Project Overview



- CCGS Naalak Nappaaluk will replace CCGS Hudson, our largest and longest serving science vessel.
- Based in Dartmouth, the vessel will be capable of supporting a range of DFO and NRCan science missions.
- Vessel is approximately 88 m long with a full load displacement of approximately 4700 tonnes (BOSL).
- CCGS Naalak Nappaaluk was constructed by Vancouver Shipyards.
- Construction engineering contract awarded in 2015. First steel was cut on 26 March 2021.
- Ship was accepted 5 Nov 2025, and delivered on 13 Nov 2025



Principal Particulars

- Lloyd's Register \times 100A1 Oceanographic Research Vessel, \times LMC, UMS, DP(AM), NAV1, IBS, and PSMR
- Full load displacement 4700 tonnes
- Length 87.93 m
- Beam 17.6 m
- Design draught 6.3 m
- Fully integrated diesel electric
- Installed power of 4.8 MW
- Economical speed of ~12 knots
- IACS PC 6 Category C
- Complement of 34 crew / 26 scientists
- 84 days logistical endurance
- 400 m² of laboratory space
- 150 m² of science storage space
- 500 m² modular working deck





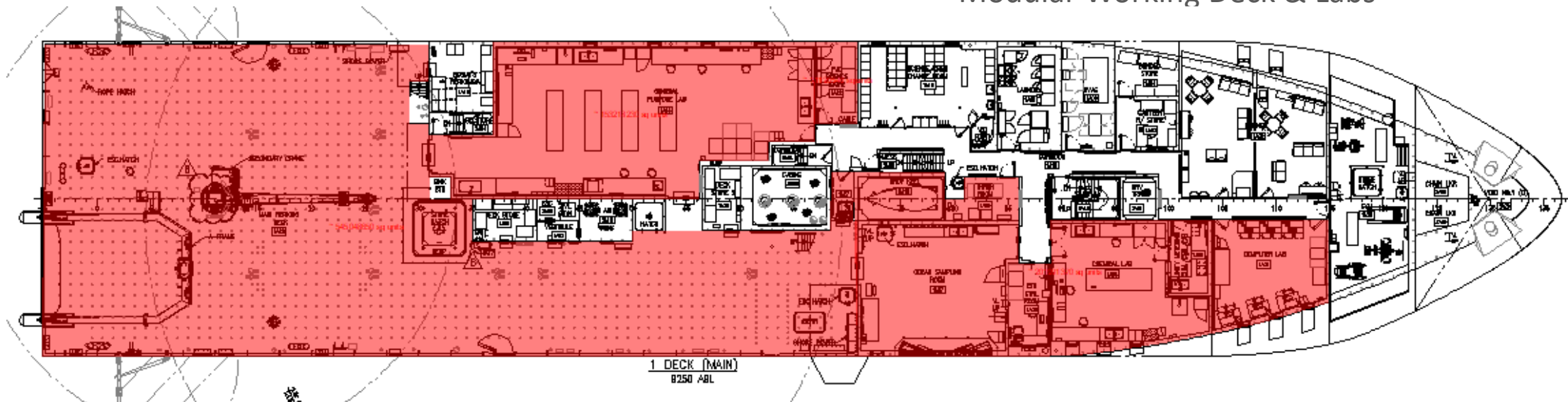
Primary Missions

- To act as the primary offshore oceanographic science platform for Government of Canada, with a focus on Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Natural Resources Canada, in:
 - The Atlantic, year-round;
 - The Arctic, summer operations;
 - The Pacific, year-round; and
 - The Gulf of St. Lawrence, year-round.
- To act as a stable, maneuverable, and acoustically quiet platform to conduct physical, chemical, and biological oceanographic research; to conduct marine geological/geophysical surveys; and to conduct hydrographic surveys.
- Specifically, the primary missions of the OOSV will be focused on:
 - Oceanographic research;
 - Benthic surveys;
 - Geophysical surveys; and
 - Hydrographic surveys.



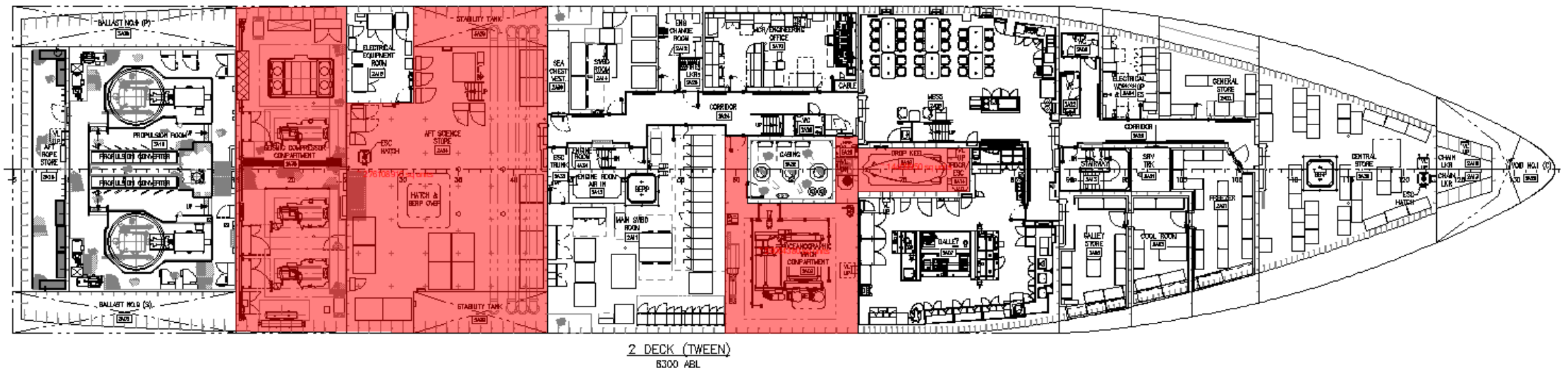
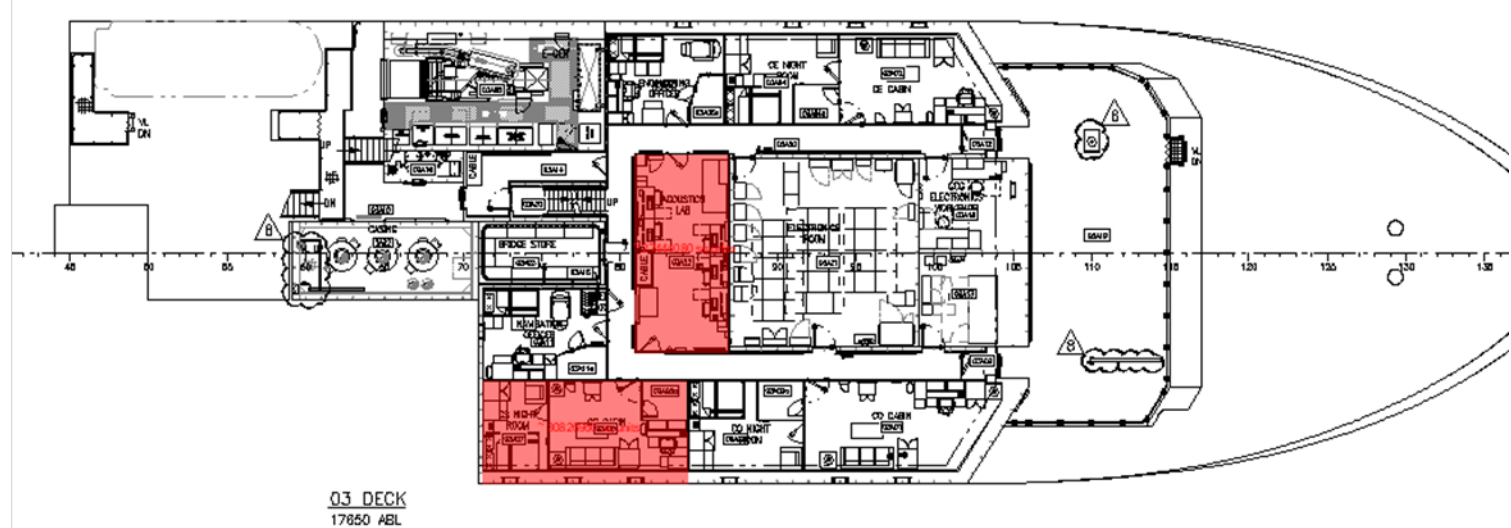
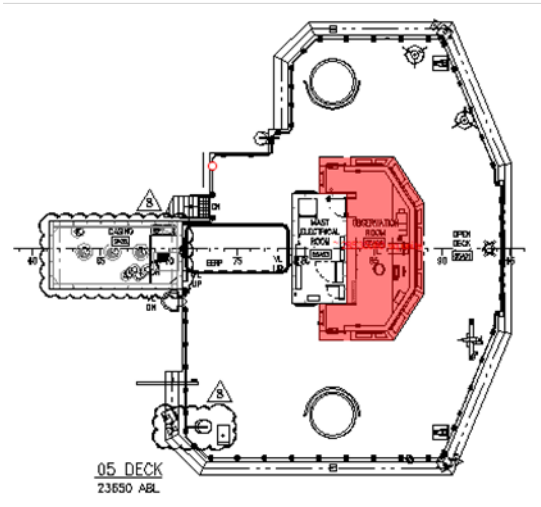
Science Capabilities and Equipment

- Marine Mammal Observation Station (MMOS)
- Acoustics Laboratory
- Computer Laboratory
- Chemical Laboratory
- Salinity Laboratory
- General Purpose Laboratory
- Ocean Sampling Room
- Scientific Seawater Laboratory
- Uncontaminated Scientific Sea Water System
- Oceanographic Winch
- CTD and Hydro Wire LARS & Winches
- Coring LARS
- Stern A-Frame
- Main and Secondary Cranes
- Towing Booms
- Seismic Compressors
- Drop Keel with Sonars/Sensors
- Hi-PAP
- Modular Working Deck & Labs





Science Capabilities and Equipment



Science Sensor Suite

- Multi-Frequency Scientific Sounder (MFSS) - Kongsberg (Simrad) EK80 - 18, 38, 70, 120, and 200 kHz
- General Purpose Deep Sea Echo Sounder (DSES) - Kongsberg EA640
- Integrated Positioning System (IPS) - Kongsberg Seapath 380+ with MRU 5+
- Sonar Synchronization System (SYNC) - Kongsberg K-Sync
- Acoustic Doppler Current Profilers (ADCPs) - Teledyne RDI 75 kHz Ocean Surveyor and 300 kHz Workhorse Mariner
- Ultra-Short Baseline Transceiver (USBT) - Kongsberg HiPAP 452
- Scientific Navigation System (SNS) - Raytheon Anschütz Synapsis ECDIS NX
- Shallow Depth Seabed Mapping System (SDMS) – Kongsberg EM 2040
- Deep Sea Multibeam Echo Sounder (MBES) - Kongsberg EM 304
- Sound Velocity Probes (SVPs) - AML Oceanographic Smart•X with SV and UV Xchange
- Middle Depth Seabed Mapping System (MDMS) - Knudsen Chirp 3260 (shared with SBP) with KEL571 transducer
- Sounding and Pinging Monitoring (SPM) Transducers - Airmar M175 12 kHz-B
- Acoustic Release (AR) - Teledyne Benthos UTS-9400A with C270 transducer and DAT-916
- Moving Vessel Profiler (MVP) - AML Oceanographic MVP300-3400
- Photosynthetically Active Radiation (PAR) Sensors - Sea-Bird Scientific PAR 1000 m
- Sub-Bottom Profiler (SBP) - Knudsen Chirp 3260 (shared with MDMS) with KELA5701 transducer
- Scientific Temperature Measurement System (STMS) - Sea-Bird Scientific SBE 38



Path to Delivery



- Shipyard spent 2025 working through compartment completion, inspection, and acceptance
- Two rounds of sea trials occurred – July and October 2025. Second round was able to resolve some issues with Science sensors.
- Equipment Manufacturers for key systems were actively engaged in sea trials.
- All Science-related sensors and deck machinery functional upon delivery.
- Ship was delivered with requirements for resolution of any outstanding work items.



Vessel Walkthrough



Science machinery controls





Ocean sampling room





CTD LARS





Hydrowire LARS



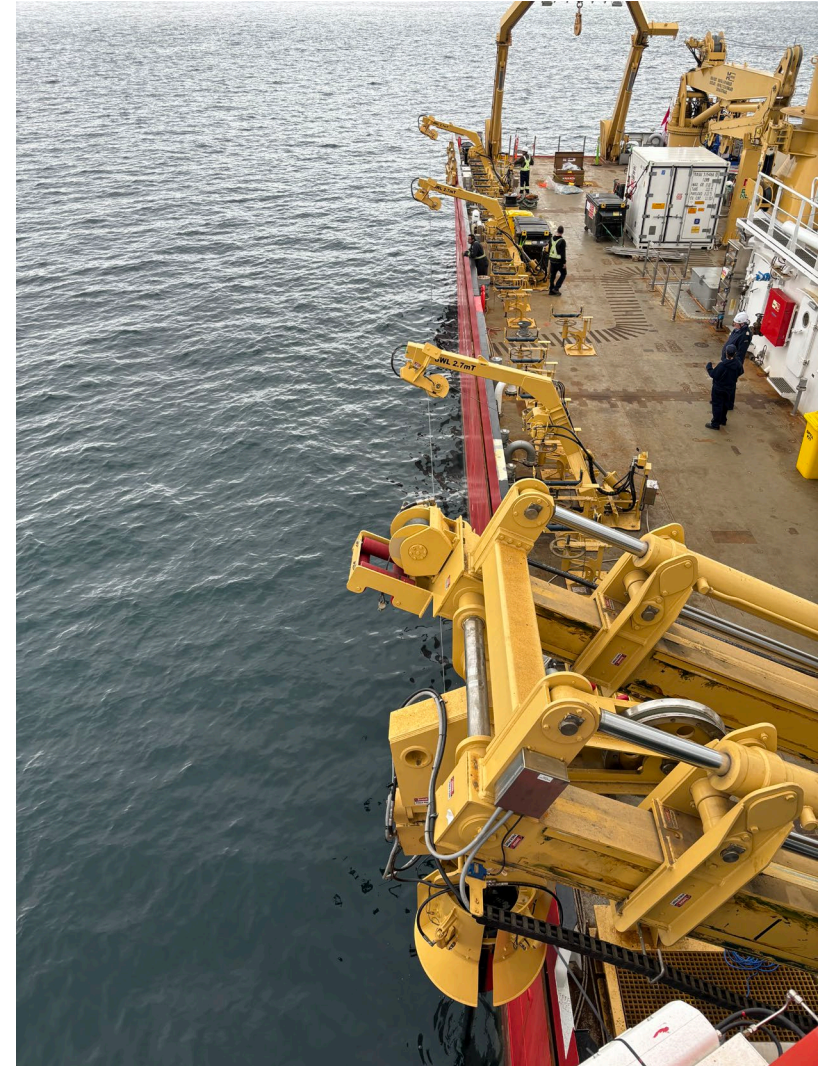


Coring LARS





Coring LARS





Aft Working Deck



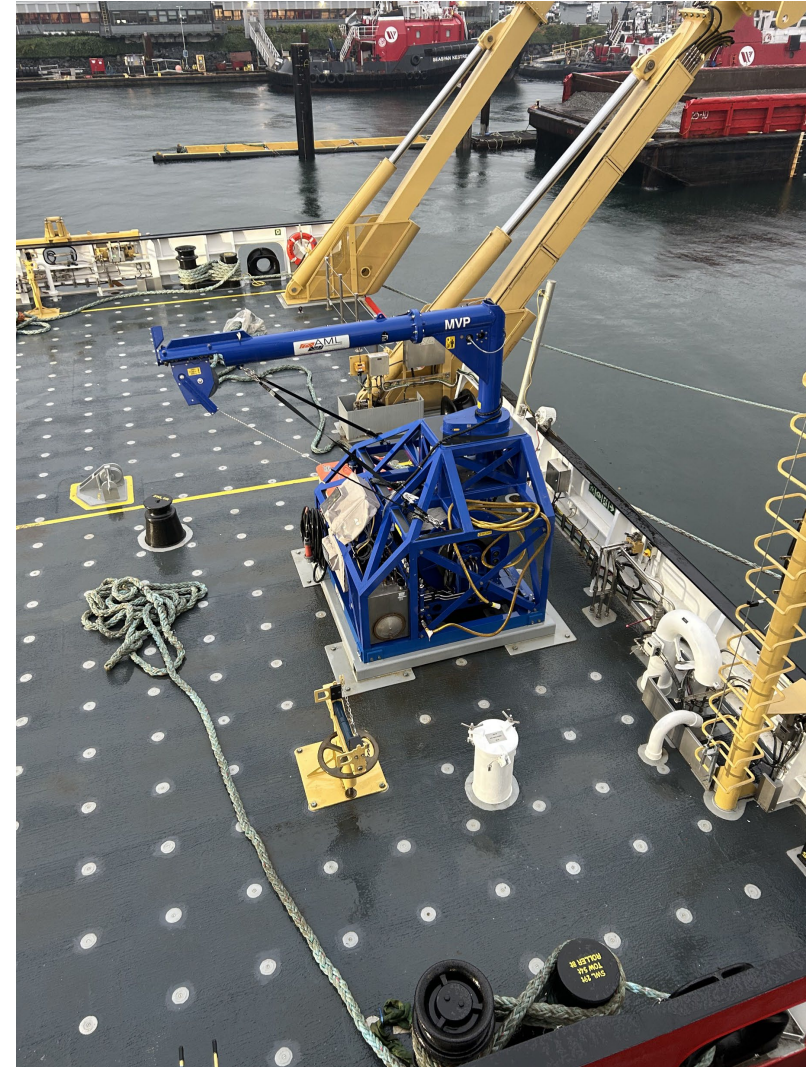


Exterior and Interior Modularity



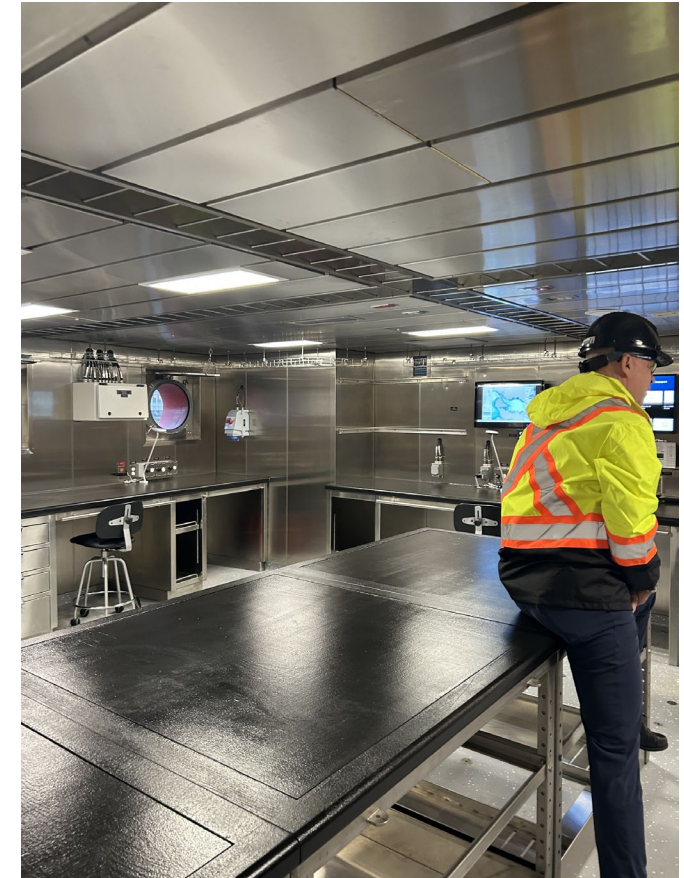
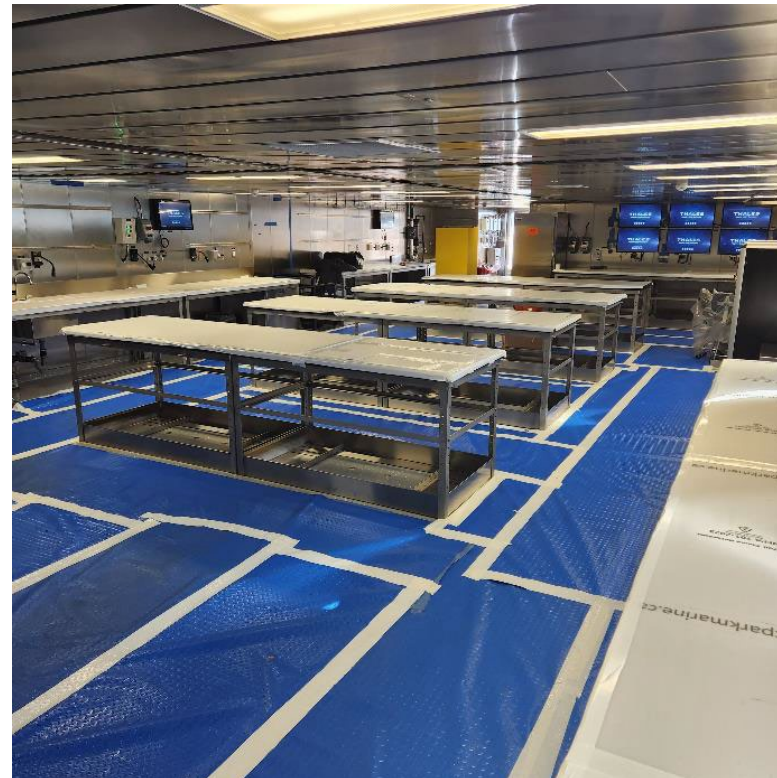
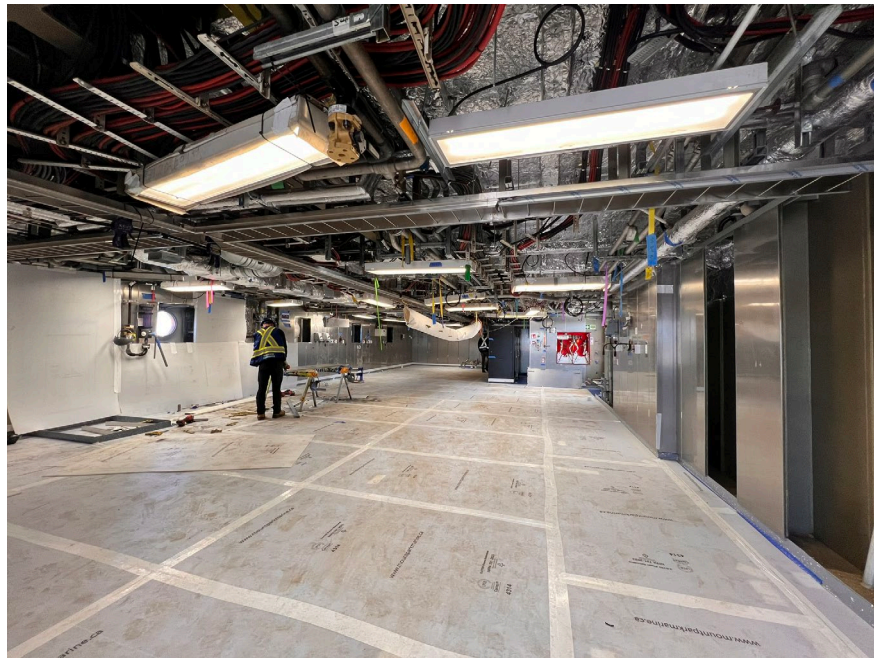


Deck machinery





Interior Science Spaces – General Purpose Lab





Chemical, Salinity, & Computer Labs





Cabins – Single and double occupancy





Bridge – Forward/Port side & Aft/Stbd views





Bow with marine mammal observation station





Transition into Service



- There will be a full year transition into service before dedicated programs begin
- Vessel will spend time on the Pacific coast for familiarization and drills before transiting to the east coast early in 2026
- Vessel will spend the rest of transition year around Halifax.
- Science is engaged with the Canadian Coast Guard to align 2026 schedules and plan post-acceptance trials (PATs) for all key program areas.
- The vessel is expected to begin science program delivery in earnest in Spring 2027.



Questions?

