Nunavut Water Board
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᒪᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
NUNAVUT IMALIRIYIN KATIMAYINGI
P.O. Box 119
Gjoa Haven NU X0E 1J0
Tel (867) 360-6338 - Fax (867) 360-6369
Planner toll-free help line 1-866-NUNAWIN (1-866-686-2946)
Planner toll-free fax line 1-866-NUNAFAX (1-866-686-2329)
E-mail planner@nunavut.ca

WATER LICENCE APPLICATION FORM

Application For (check one) ✔__New __Amendment __Renewal __Assignment

Licence Number (NWB use only)

1. Name and mailing address of applicant / licensee

Dan Utting
Canada-Nunavut Geoscience Office
PO Box 2319
Iqaluit, NU
X0A 0H0

Phone (867) 979-3539 ext 29 Fax (867) 979-0708
E-mail dutting@nrcan.gc.ca

2. Address of corporate office in Canada (if applicable)

Phone ______________ Fax ______________
E-mail ____________________________________

3. Location of undertaking (*describe and attach a topographic map indicating the main components of the undertaking*)

We would like to set up three camps, one near Cape Jameson, the second near Cape Hunter, the third near Duart Lakes. The camps will be comprised of three canvas tents, dropped off by helicopter from Pond Inlet. The helicopter will not be stationed at the camp.

Camp 1 (Cape Jameson): 72.09N, 74.26W NTS 38A 1:250 000
Camp 2 (Cape Hunter): 71.66N, 72.50W NTS 37H 1:250 000
Camp 3 (Duart Lakes) : 71.32N, 72.80W NTS 37H 1:250 000

Latitude __________ °North Longitude__________ °West NTS Map Number ____ Scale __________

4. Description of undertaking (*attach plans and drawings*)

See attached

5. Type of primary undertaking (*A supplementary questionnaire must be submitted with the application for undertakings marked with an asterisk. See Schedule II of the* Northwest Territories Waters Regulations *for description of undertakings*)

____ Industrial *
____ Mining and Milling *
____ Municipal (includes camps / lodges) *
____ Power
____ Agricultural
____ Conservation *
____ Recreational
✔____ Miscellaneous (includes exploration / drilling) *

(describe): Base camp for geologic investigations

6. Water use

_✔_ To obtain water for camp use

____ To modify the bed or bank of a watercourse

____ To alter the flow of, or store, water

____ To cross a watercourse

____ To divert a watercourse

____ Flood control

____ Other (describe): _____

_____

7. Quantity of water involved
(cubic metres per day including both quantity to be used and quality to be returned to source)

20 litres per day for domestic use

8. Waste
(for each type of waste describe: composition, quantity [cubic metres per day], methods of treatment and disposal, etc.)

_✔_ Sewage burial

_✔_ Sold waste back haul

____ Hazardous

____ Bulky items / scrap metal

____ Waste oil

_✔_ Greywater burial

____ Sludges

____ Other (describe): _____

9. Persons or properties affected by this undertaking
(give name, mailing address and location; attach if necessary)

Land Use Permit

DIAND Yes ___ No _✔_ not required If no, date expected _____

Regional Inuit Association Yes _✔_ No ___ If no, date expected _____

Commissioner Yes ___ No ___ If no, date expected _____

10. Predicted environmental impacts of undertakings and proposed mitigation measures
(direct, indirect, cumulative impacts, etc.)

Minimal, all materials will be removed from the site.

NIRB Screening Yes ___ No ___ If no, date expected _____

11. Inuit water rights

Will the project or activity substantially affect the quality, quantity, or flow of water through Inuit Owned Lands and the rights of Inuit under Article 20 of the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement*?

Yes ___ No ✔_

If yes, has the applicant entered into an agreement with the Designated Inuit Organization to pay compensation for any loss or damage that may be caused by the alteration?

Yes ___ No ___

If no compensation agreement has been made, how will compensation be determined?

_____

12. Contractors and sub-contractors (name, address and functions)

N/A

13. Studies undertaken to date (list and attach copies of studies, reports, research, etc.)

See attached project summary/description

14. The following documents must be included with the application for the regulatory process to begin

Supplementary Questionnaire Yes ✔___ No ___ If no, date expected _____
(where applicable; see Section 5)

Inuktitut/English project summary Yes ✔___ No ___ If no, date expected _____

Application fee $30.00 Yes*___ No ___ If no, date expected _____
(payee Receiver General for Canada) *Please send an invoice to: Canada-Nunavut Geoscience Office, PO Box 2319, Iqaluit, Nunavut, X0A 0H0; Attention Don James

Water use fee Yes ___ No ___ If no, date expected _____
(see section 9 of the *NWT Waters Regulations*; payee Receiver General for Canada)

15. Proposed time schedule

Annual ✔___ (or) Multi-year ___ Start date July 1, 2007 Completion date August 23rd, 2007

Dan Utting	Regional Mapper		
Name (print)	Title (print)	Signature	Date

Nunavut Water Board Use Only

Application fee Amount $ _____ Pay ID No: _____

Water use deposit Amount $ _____ Pay ID No: _____

North Baffin Island Surficial Geology Studies: Improving Exploration and Development Opportunities

Project Description:

In 2007, the Canada-Nunavut Geoscience Office, in collaboration with the University of Alberta and Dalhousie University, proposes a project on northeastern Baffin Island, along the coast near Pond Inlet (Fig.1). This project is designed improve the potential for exploration and resultant mining development opportunities in northeastern Baffin Island by providing an improved understanding of the distribution, nature and chemistry of surficial materials, and the glacial history of this extensively drift-covered area. A portion of the project attempts to resolve the glacial history in the northeastern sector of the Laurentide Ice Sheet.

The study area lies along the northeast coast of Baffin Island between Bylot Island and the Clyde foreland; areas with contrasting ice sheet reconstructions and chronologies. The study area provides an opportunity to resolve critical issues in glacial history, and will have significant implications for regional drift prospecting programs. The glacial history of the area is complex and poorly understood, and so an improved regional surficial geoscience knowledge-base is a prerequisite to efficient mineral exploration. The complex glacial history resulted from overprinting of both erosive and non-erosive basal thermal regimes at various stages of the deglaciation, as well as overprinting of Last Glacial Maximum (LGM)-related geomorphology with those of the paleo- and modern-day Barnes Ice Cap.

The ice sheet reconstruction and glacial chronology developed in flanking areas of the Clyde Foreland (Briner et al. 2005) and Brodeur Peninsula (Dyke and Hooper 2001) do not correlate with the glacial geology in the Bylot Island and Pond Inlet area. New dating techniques such as Terrestrial Cosmogenic Nuclide dating, which the collaborating Dalhousie University Terrestrial Cosmogenic Lab is a leader in the use of in Canada, will be used to resolve this issue.

In 2005 a collaborative effort with the University of Alberta's NSERC Northern Chair Program was initiated to examine glaciomarine sediments and landforms in the area. Radiocarbon dating of included organic remains (shells and wood) provides key information on the timing and extent of glaciation. In particular, this work will help to distinguish between the LGM-age landscape and its associated flow directions and basal thermal regime, and subsequent re-advances that may have had different flow directions and basal thermal regimes. Further field work in 2007 is needed to complete this study, a component of R. Coulthard's PhD thesis. This work will be done in several days at Cape Jameson, Cape Hunter and Duart Lake.

In summary, the three objectives for the 2007 field season are:

1- Glacial chronology near Pond Inlet

2- Completion of the glaciomarine study in the Buchan Gulf, initiated in 2005

3- Field logistics. In 2005 some sample buckets, and fuel caches were left in the field. In 2007 we propose removing this material.

The project would make use of three camps (Fig. 2 and 3), occupied for two to three days, by a field team of two or three people.

References cited:

Briner, J.P., Miller, G.H., Davis, P.T., and Finkel, R.C. 2005. Cosmogenic exposure dating in arctic glacial landscapes: implications for the glacial history of northeastern Baffin Island, Arctic Canada. Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences 42, 67-84.

Dyke, A.S., Hooper, J.M.G. 2001. Deglaciation of northwest Baffin Island, Nunavut. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1999A, scale 1:500 000.

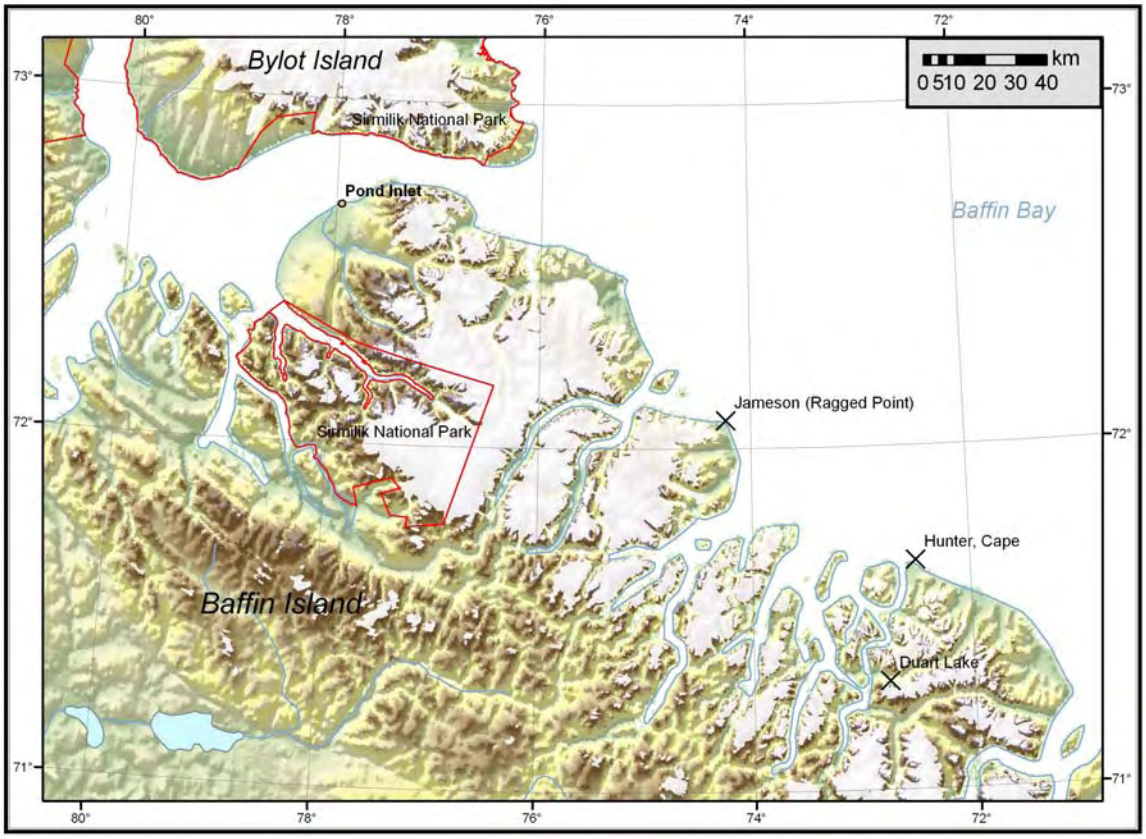

Figure 1. Location of study area.

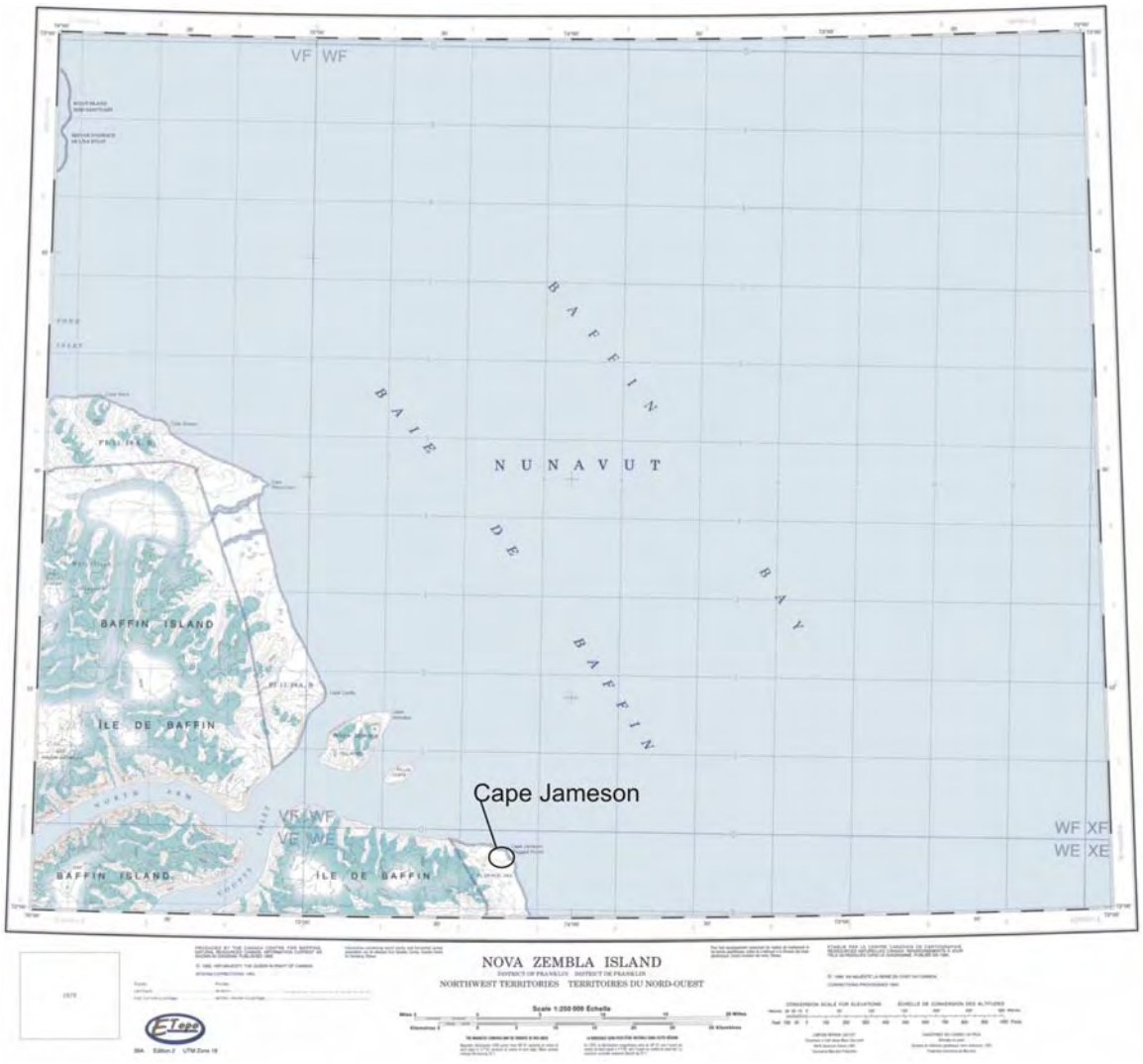

Figure 2. Location of proposed camp at Cape Jameson.

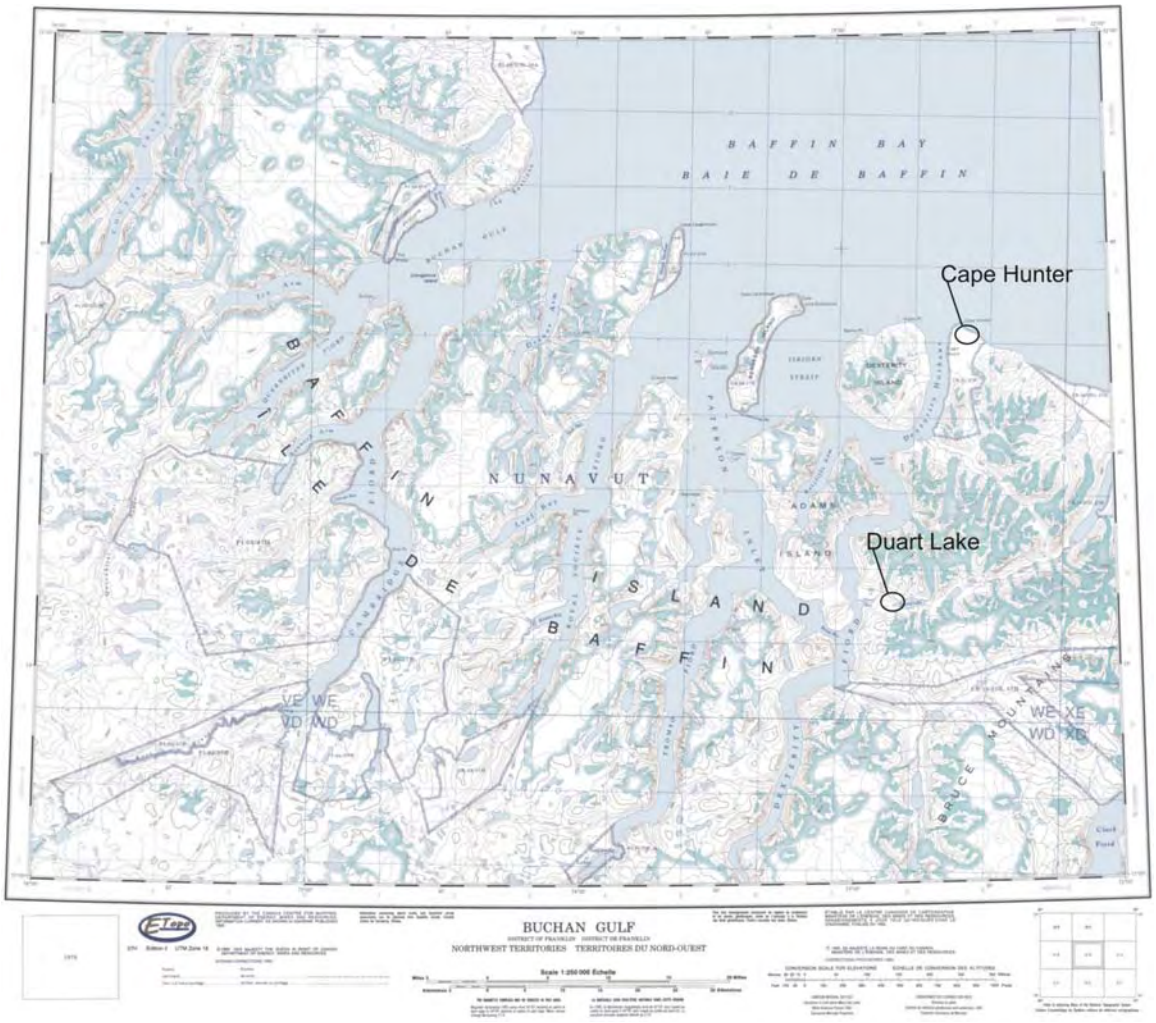

Figure 3. Location of proposed camps at Cape Hunter and Duart Lake.

ᓂᒋᖏᓂᑦ ᑭᖅᑕᔪᕙ ᓄᓴᐅᕙ ᖃᖏᖅᓂ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ: ᐱᐅᓯᑎᑎᒋ2ᐊᓂᖅ ᑭᓂᕐᓂᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓕᕆᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ

ᐱᓕᓚᐊᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᓴᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ:

2007-Γ, ᑲᓇᑕᐅᕙ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓗ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᖏᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑎᖅᑐᑎ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᓴᕐᐳᔪᐊᒥ ᐃᐅᔭᑕ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᐃᔪᕼᐊᐅᑦ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᓴᕐᐳᔪᐊᖅ, ᐱᓕᕆᔪᒪᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᒋᖏᓂ ᖃᑭᖅᑕᔪᕙ , ᓯᓴᖅᕿᓯᖏᓂ ᒥᑎᒪᒋᓕᓗᐅᕙᑦ (ᐊᕐᓴᓐᖓᐊᖅ 1). ᑕᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᑎᑎᒋᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᖃᓄᓕᓐᓇᓂᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᓇᐃᓐᓂᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᐅᔾᕐᓂᐊᕐᖃᐃᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᐊᓐᓇᖏᓂ ᖃᑭᖅᑕᔪᕙ ᐱᐅᓯᑎᑎᒋᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᑎᓕᓐᓂᕐᒥᑦ, ᓇᓕᒥᓂᖅᑯᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂ ᓇᓇᐃᓐᓂᕆᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᒪᓇᐅᔪᒥ ᓂᓚᒥᑦ. ᐃᓚᖏᑐ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓯᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᐃᔪᐃᑎᑐ ᖃᓇᐃᓐᓂᕆᓂᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓐᓇᖏᓂ ᐃᓚᖏᑐ Laurentide ᓂᓚᑲ.

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕿᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑭᓪᓕᖏᓂ ᐅᐊᖅᓇᖏᓂ ᑭᑭᖅᑕᔪᕙ ᐊᑯᖅᓂᖏᓂ ᒥᑎᒪᒋᓕᓗᐅᕙᑦ ᐊᑭᖏᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ Clyde foreland; ᐊᐅᔪᐃᑐᖃᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐁᖅᑭᑦᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕿᐅᔪᖅ ᐁᖅᑭᔾᔪᑎᒃᓇᖅᑐᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓚᓇᐅᔪᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂ ᐊᐅᔪᐃᑐᖃᖅᑐᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᓴᖅᑭᑦᓯᒪᓇᓐᓂᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᐃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓇᖃᓕᓚᑐᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᐅᓯᑎᑕᐅᕈᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᐃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᓐᓂᕆᓂᖅᑎᖏᑦ. ᓇᓗᓇᔨᓂᖏᓂ ᐊᐊᐅᔪᐃᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦᓯᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᑭᓂ ᓄᓐᓴᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᖏᓂᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᓂᖓᓄᓪ ᐊᐅᔾᔨᖏᓂᑦᓂ ᐊᐅᔪᐃᑐᖅᑭᐅᓂᑎᒃᓗᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑭᓯᐅᐅᔪᓂ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐊᖏᓂᑦ ᐊᐃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ (LGM)-ᐊᑦᑐᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᐊᓂᑎᐊᖏᓂᔾᔪᑎᓇᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᓐᓂ (LGM) ᐊᐃᑐᖅᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᖅ.

ᑕᓐᓇ ᐊᐃᑐᖅᑐᖅ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐃᑐᖅᑐᖅ ᐁᖅᑭᔾᔪᑎᒃᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᖓᓄᑦ Clyde Foreland (Briner et al. 2005) ᐊᒻᒪ Brodeur Peninsula (Dyke and Hooper 2001) ᑲᑎᓐᓂᖅᓄᖑᒪᒐ ᐊᐃᑐᖅᑐᓂ ᐁᖅᑭᔾᔪᑎᒃᓇᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᒥᑎᒪᒋᓕᓗᐅᕙᑦ ᐊᑭᖏᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᒥᑎᒪᒋᓕᓗᖅᓴᕐᒪᑦ. ᓄᑕᑦ ᖃᓄᑎᒥ ᐱᑐᖃᓄᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᕐᑎᑦ ᑭᓯᐅᑦ Terrestrial Cosmogenic Nuclide ᐅᓪᓗᖏᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᕐᓂᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑎᑎᔾᖓᑦ ᒪᐃᔪᖅ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᓐᓂᕆᓂᖅᑎᖏᑦ Terrestrial Cosmogenic ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅ ᓯᑐᓕᖅᑎᑎᒋᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᖃᓇᑕᒥ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᔪ ᕿᐊᐅᑦ Terrestrial Cosmogenic ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅ ᓯᑐᓕᖅᑎᑎᒋᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᖃᓇᑕᒥ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᓯᓗᖓ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᖅᑐᖅ.

2005-Γ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑎᑎᒋᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᓐᓂᕆᓂᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᐅᔭᑕ NSERC ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑐᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᕙᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖅ ᐱᑎᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᔪᐃᑐᖅᑭᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᒥᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᓐᓂᕆᓂᖅᑎᖏᑦ. ᐱᑐᖅᑐᓂᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᑎᒃ ᐱᖅᓯᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᓄ ᐅᒪᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ (ᐊᓕᒧᒪᔪᕙᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᔪᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᑎᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᔪᐃᑐᖅᑭᑦ. ᐱᓚᐊᓂᖅᑐᑦ , ᑕᓐᓇ ᐃᓐᓇᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᓐᓂᕆᓂᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᖓᓄᑦ LGM-ᐊᑦᑕᔪᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᓪᓕ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᓐᓂᕆᓂᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᓕᓐᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᖅᓯᐃᑦ ᐊᑎᓂᖅᑐᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᓄᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᔪᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᓐᓂᕆᓂᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᖅᓯᐃᑦ ᐊᑎᓂᖅᑐᓂ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ 2007-Γ ᐱᔾᔨᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂ R. Coulthard's PhD ᐃᓕᓴᕐᔾᖓᑦ. ᑕᓐᓇ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᓐᓂᕆᔨᒪᔪᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᓐᓂᖅ Cape Jameson-Γ, Cape Hunter-Γ ᐊᒻᒪ Duart Lake-Γ.

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔾᔪᑎᒍ, ᐱᓐᓇᓕᑦ ᑐᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ 2007-Γ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᖏᔪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ:

1- ᐊᐅᔪᐃᔅᑐᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖏᓂ ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᐅᕐᓂ

2- ᐱᓵᖅᓯᓂᖅ glaciomarine ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕆᑦ Buchan Gulf-ᒥ, ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓕᐅᕐᔅᑐᖅ 2005-ᒥ

3- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐ. 2005-ᒥ ᐃᓕᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓴᐃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᖅᓯᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᐊᕐᒥᓂᓂ ᖁᒪᑦᑕᐅᓕᐅᕐᔅᑐᑦ. 2007-ᒥ ᐋᓵᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᕐᑦ ᓯᓚᵝᑯᑦᑦ.

ᐱᓕᓚᐊᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᖓᓯᓂᑦ ᑐᐱᖅᓯᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᑦ (ᐊᑭᐅᖅᖢᐊᖅ. 2 ᐊᒻᒪ 3), ᓇᔪᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑦᓗᓂ ᒪᕐᕈᓂ ᐱᖓᓯᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓂ ᒪᕐᕈᖅ ᐱᖓᓯᓕᒻᒥᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ.

ᖃᐅᔨᑎᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔾᐅᔪᑦ:

Briner, J.P., Miller, G.H., Davis, P.T., ᐊᒻᒪ Finkel, R.C. 2005. Cosmogenic ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᑐᖃᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᐅᔪᐃᔅᑐᓄ ᓄᓇᖖᓗ: ᐊᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᔪᐃᔅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖅᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᐊᖓᔪᖖᓗ ᖁᑭᖅᒋᓕᔅᓴ, ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕆᑦ 42, 67-84.

Dyke, A.S., Hooper, J.M.G. 2001. ᐊᐅᔪᐃᔅᑐᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᓕᒫᓂᖖᓄᓇ ᐅᐊᖓᔪᖖᓗ ᖁᑭᖅᒋᓗ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ. ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᓄᓇᖕᓂᐊᖅ 1999A, ᒥᑭᓕᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᖖᓗ 1:500 000.

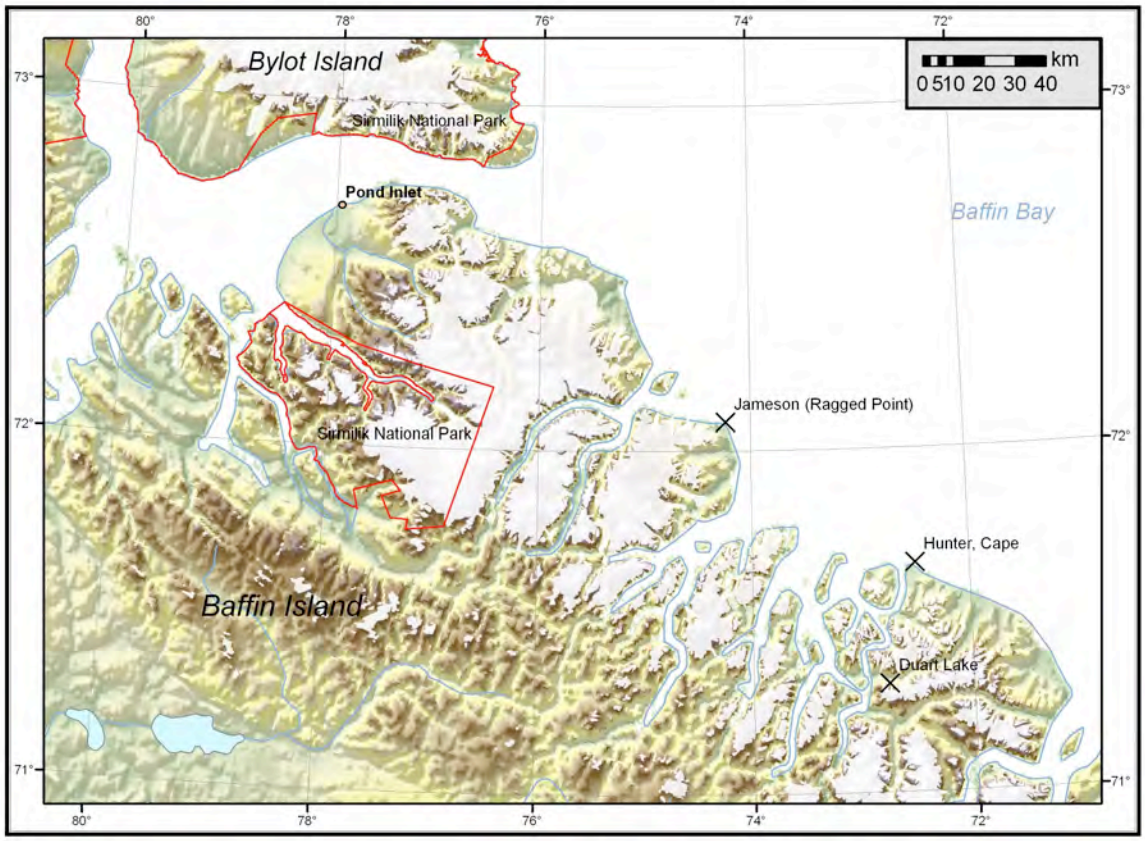

Figure 1. ᓇᒻᓐᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ.

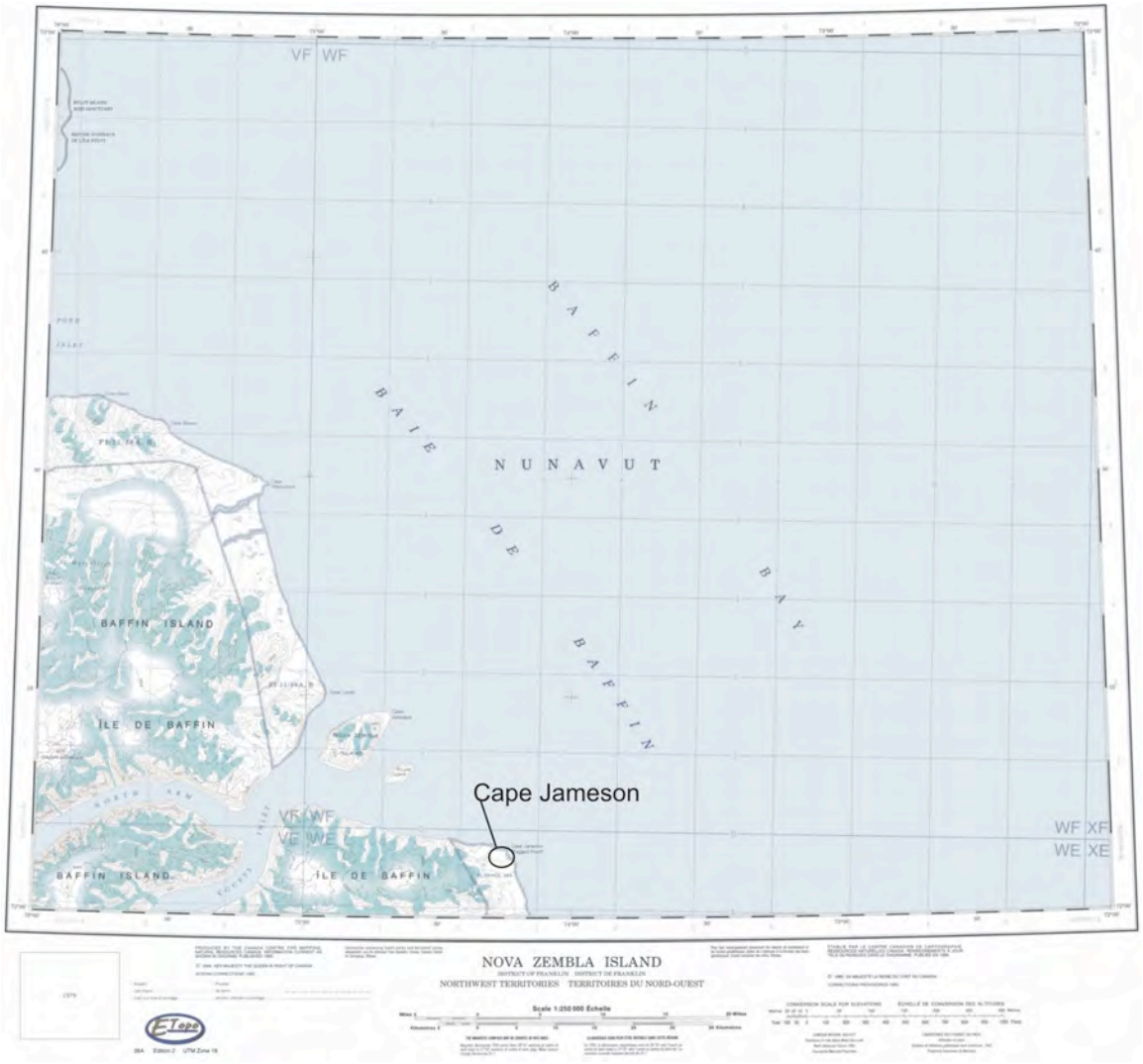

Figure 2. ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᑐᐱᖅᓯᒪᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ Cape Jameson-ᒥᑦ.

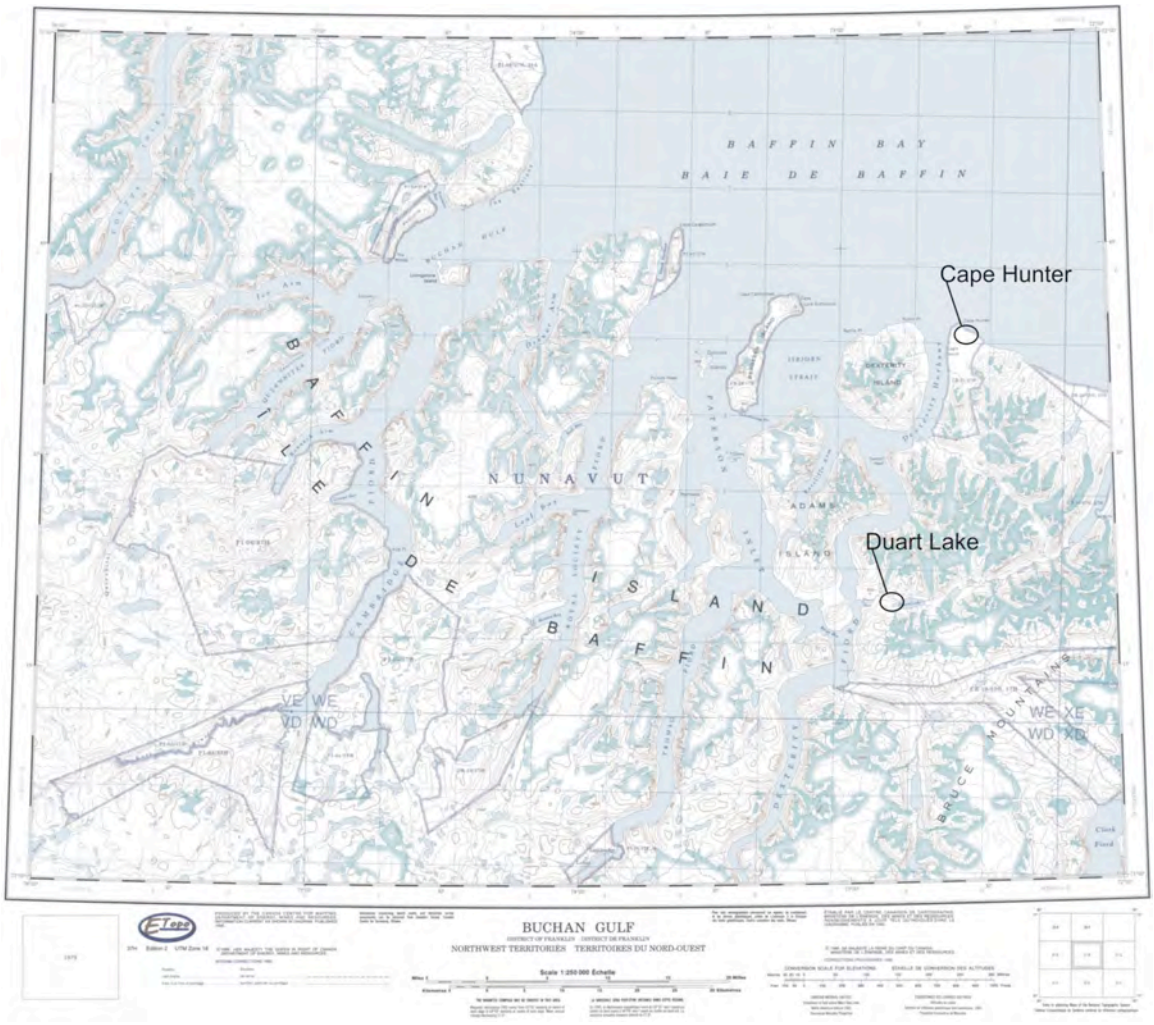

Figure 3. ᓇᒻᓐᓂᖏᓐ ᑐᐱᖃᓕᕆᐅᔨᒧᓕᕆᓪᓚᑦ Cape Hunter-ᒥ ᐊᒃᓕ Duart Lake.