



**ᓄᓇᑭᑦ ᐃᓚᑎᓕᓕᓄᓐᓂᓐ ᑲᑎᓚᑦᑲᓐᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᓄᓐᓂᓐ ᓄᓄᑦᑭᓄᓐᓂᓐ #125674**

**Reconstructing ancient sea level and seafloor conditions in the 1.9-billion-year-old Rocknest Formation**

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 ᓄᓄᑦᑭᓄᓐᓂᓐ: New

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 ᓄᓄᑦᑭᓄᓐᓂᓐ: Scientific Research

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 ᑭᓄᓐᓂᓐᑎᓕᓄᓐᓂᓐ: 2/27/2022 11:31:54 AM

Period of operation: from 0001-01-01 to 0001-01-01  
 ᑲᓄᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: from 0001-01-01 to 0001-01-01

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pivikhaqaravit ihumagiyaqniklu. Uvaga, Emily Geyman

**Personnel**

Personnel on site: 3

Days on site: 42

Total Person days: 126

Operations Phase: from 2022-01-22 to 2022-06-19

Operations Phase: from 2022-06-21 to 2022-08-05

Post-Closure Phase: from to







	communications I should seek out with the Kitikmeot Inuit Association.			
ᓄᓇᓂᓯ ᐃᐱᓕᓂᓯᓂᓪᓕ ᓂᓂᐱᓯᓂᓪᓕ	I am currently working on my application for Approval for the Use of Water or Deposit of Waste Without a License to the Nunavut Water Board (NWB). I plan to submit this application within the next two days.	Not Yet Applied		
ᓄᓇᓂᓯ ᓂᓂᐱᓯᓂᓪᓕᓂᓯᓂᓪᓕ	I am currently working on my Research Permit application to the Nunavut Research Institute (NRI). I plan to submit this application within the next two days.	Not Yet Applied		

**Project transportation types**

Transportation Type	ᓯᓇᓂᓯ ᐃᐱᓕᓂᓯᓂᓪᓕ	Length of Use
Air	Transportation to the field site is through a Cessna float plane (Air Tindi, from Yellowknife), landing on Eokuk Lake. We will be dropped off in July with all of our equipment for 5 weeks of camping in our remote field camp (tents). Our research will be conducted on foot, walking 0-10 kilometers from our camp to our field area each day. We will be picked up on Eokuk Lake by floatplane in August and return to Yellowknife.	

**Project accomodation types**

Temporary Camp



through a gravity filter. Our only water needs are for drinking and cooking.



# **Additional Information**

**SECTION A1: Project Info**

**SECTION A2: Allweather Road**

**SECTION A3: Winter Road**

**SECTION B1: Project Info**

**SECTION B2: Exploration Activity**

**SECTION B3: Geosciences**

**SECTION B4: Drilling**

**SECTION B5: Stripping**

**SECTION B6: Underground Activity**

**SECTION B7: Waste Rock**

**SECTION B8: Stockpiles**

**SECTION B9: Mine Development**

**SECTION B10: Geology**

**SECTION B11: Mine**

**SECTION B12: Mill**

**SECTION C1: Pits**

**SECTION D1: Facility**

**SECTION D2: Facility Construction**

**SECTION D3: Facility Operation**

**SECTION D4: Vessel Use**

**SECTION E1: Offshore Survey**

**SECTION E2: Nearshore Survey**

**SECTION E3: Vessel Use**

**SECTION F1: Site Cleanup**

**SECTION G1: Well Authorization**

**SECTION G2: Onland Exploration**

**SECTION G3: Offshore Exploration**

**SECTION G4: Rig**

**SECTION H1: Vessel Use**

**SECTION H2: Disposal At Sea**

**SECTION I1: Municipal Development**

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The Eokuk Lake region of Kitikmeot is a spectacular exposure of some of the oldest and best-preserved rocks in the world. These rocks may hold the key to understanding whether Earth had ice age cycles approximately 2 billion years ago. Meanwhile, the modern landscape is sculpted by the last ice age, just ~20,000 years ago. The glaciers and ice sheets of the last glacial period carved the rocks in this region, polishing and exposing the information encoded in each layer of rock to give geologists a window into what the ancient seafloor looked like 1.9 billion years ago. This remarkable juxtaposition of ancient and modern landscapes is one of the things that makes the Kitikmeot region so remarkable and why we hope to study and learn from the rocks there.

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The land in the Eokuk Lake region of Kitikmeot is a mix of glacially carved lakes with connecting streams, polished sedimentary rocks, and low scrub vegetation. There are fish, birds, caribou, and barren land grizzly bears. We may also encounter falcons, hawks, eagles, moose, muskoxen, and foxes. Since this region is dark and cold for much of the year, the vegetation has a short growing season.

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The nearest hamlet to our study area next to Eokuk Lake is Kugluktuk, which is approximately 101 km away (to the northwest). Kugluktuk has many visitors in the summer months who come down the Coppermine River. The socioeconomic environment based on this tourism includes expedition outfitters and also support for arts and culture. Although our study area is outside the watershed of the Coppermine River, the natural environment is all connected--through surface water and ground water, through wildlife, through the air, etc. For this reason, we want to make sure our activities do not negatively affect the hunting and fishing activities of people in Kugluktuk or elsewhere in Nunavut. We will not be doing any hunting or fishing ourselves. Also, we will make sure we pack out all of our garbage at the end of the field work, so we do not pollute the land or the waterways. Finally, we have written to the Kitikmeot Inuit Association and offered to travel to Kugluktuk to set up a meeting there in order to discuss the project, learn about the history of the lands, and learn how to live and work responsibly in the Eokuk Lake region during our fieldwork.

**Miscellaneous Project Information**





