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▷ΔΔΛΠΔ◁: Le projet de recherche proposé « Mapping Pearya Terrane », en collaboration avec l'Institut fédéral allemand des géosciences (BGR), s'inscrit dans la continuité d'une étude à long terme de l'histoire géologique des îles de l'Arctique canadien. Grâce à l'échantillonnage au niveau des failles, les chercheurs cherchent à modéliser la façon dont les anciens continents sont entrés en collision pour former l'archipel arctique moderne. L'échantillonnage de la teneur en métaux des schistes noirs aiderait les chercheurs à en apprendre davantage sur la présence initiale et le mouvement ultérieur des métaux naturels en conséquence du changement climatique moderne. Ce projet permettrait également de produire des cartes modernisées et mises à jour du substrat rocheux du nord de l'île d'Ellesmere. L'équipe de recherche, dirigée par le Dr Thomas Hadlari, de la Commission géologique du Canada (RNCAN), prévoit installer un camp à Yelverton Inlet pendant environ 2 semaines (étape 1), au début de juillet 2024, avec un maximum de 9 personnes sur place. . Nous espérons avoir recours aux services et à l'expertise d'un moniteur de la faune de Grise Fiord. Il y aurait une cache de carburant de 40 barils pour un hélicoptère. Nous utiliserions l'hélicoptère pour le transport quotidien vers les sites d'affleurements rocheux. Les scientifiques parcourront jusqu'à 10 km par jour, prenant des photos, des mesures GPS ou autres, et des échantillons de roches de surface de la taille d'un poing, parfois à l'aide d'un petit marteau. Les échantillons seront analysés pour leur contenu chimique et minéral. Nous collecterons également des échantillons de tourbe de la taille d'un pain. Les chercheurs examineraient les couches de tourbe à la recherche de restes de plantes (macrofossiles, pollen, spores) qui leur indiqueraient quelle végétation a poussé dans la région au fil du temps et comment elle a changé en raison du changement climatique. Une deuxième étape d'une semaine serait basée à la station météo d'Eureka, et de la même manière visiterait des sites en hélicoptère. Il n'y a ni forage ni dynamitage.

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Post-Closure Phase: from to

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Yelverton Inlet camp site	Camp	Crown	This is a known landing site for Twin Otter aircraft. The Yelverton Inlet site was used for a camp and fuel cache in 2017 (and other projects in prior years).	There are no known archeological or paleontological sites at the Yelverton Inlet air strip.	Hundreds of kilometres north of Grise Fiord. Outside and west of Quttinirpaaq national park.
RSA for the Yelverton Inlet camp	Researching	Crown	The majority of our study area is Crown land. There are a few sites within Quttinirpaaq National Park. There are Inuit-owned lands near Buchanan Lake.	There is a fossil forest near Buchanan Lake, but it is not part of our proposed study and we intend to visit different sites in the vicinity of Buchanan Lake. Otherwise, our study of rock outcrops does not overlap with archeological or paleontological sites of value.	Hundreds of kilometres north of Grise Fiord. Mostly west of, but there are a few sites in Quttinirpaaq National Park.

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ᐱᓄᓲᐱᖅ	Susie Qamaq	Iviq HTO	2023-12-11

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Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada	CIRNAC land use for the fuel depot, 40 drums at Yelverton Inlet	Applied, Decision Pending		
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Project transportation types


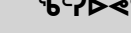
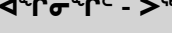

Transportation Type	ᐅᕐᓂᐅᕐᓂᐅᕐᓂ	Length of Use
Air	Twin Otter airplane and Helicopter	
Land	Foot	

Project accomodation types

Temporary Camp

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Helicopter	1	Bell Long Ranger	Transport scientists to field sites on a daily basis. Stationed at Yelverton Camp first, and then Eureka second.
Hand tools	5	20 lb	Rock hammers, measuring sticks, GPS

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Aviation fuel	fuel	40	208	8320	Liters	Aviation Fuel is for the helicopter stationed at the Yelverton camp.
Propane	fuel	2	20	40	Lbs	For the cook stove

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0	By hand with a rock Pail/ 5 gallon bucket	Unnamed lake next to the camp site.

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$$\Delta^b C d \Gamma n \sigma \Delta^c \sigma^c$$

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Camp	ፍሬፍሬ ልጅ ልጅ	20 L per day	Pit dug by hand and shovel.	Back-filled with soil.
Camp	ፍሬፍሬ ልጅ	2 cubic metres	Pit dug by hand and shovel.	Back-filled with soil.

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There could be potential impacts associated with storing fuel on the land. In the case of a spill, the contaminated soil will be removed by shovel and a bucket of contaminated soil will be removed from site for proper disposal. If large spill occurs, CIRNAC inspectors will be advised. The crew will take photographs and coordinates of the spill site. Other environmental impacts are largely from the use of a helicopter, mainly noise. To decrease stress on animals, we will follow the recommended altitude for aircraft by the Government of Nunavut of 610 meters during point-to-point travel. In addition, we will provide a wide berth to any animals spotted, including migratory birds. The field camp, 9 persons or less, will also impact the environment with the use of water and the production of waste. We will have safety protocols in place for predatory wildlife.

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

[illegible]

Our main study area is northern Ellesmere Island. the RSA is a relatively large area that overlaps with Quttinirpaq National Park. Our camp site at Yelverton Inlet is quite far outside of the park, and most of our work will be outside of the park. Our second site is the Weather Station at Eureka. Our LSAs are rock outcrops typically high on mountains and away from wildlife habitat, lakes, rivers, and marine areas in general. Our interest in old rocks means that we do not overlap with Archeological sites, nor such sites as the fossil forest near Buchanan Lake.

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Our work on rock outcrops typically on mountain sides will involve walking over vegetation. We avoid wildlife, wet lands, lakes, and marine areas.

[illegible]

Our study area and camp site is 100s of km from any community. We would avoid any culturally significant sites. There are no human health aspects to our study. We recognize that our study area falls within the hunting and travelling areas around Grise Fiord have contacted the HTA at Grise Fiord - we plan on hiring a wildlife monitor from Grise Fiord to accompany the camp at Yelverton Inlet.

Miscellaneous Project Information

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We have a pretty small operation of less than 10 persons, typically working in groups of 2 or 3. We have hand tools such as small rock hammers and our samples fit in ziploc bags. We will direct the pilot to not disturb wildlife and we will keep our campsite clean.

Cumulative Effects

This is follow-up work to a similar camp at Yelverton Inlet in 2017. This work seems fairly minor, but the use of the twin otter landing strip will likely contribute to it being operational in the future.

Impacts

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$$(P = \langle b \rangle_{\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{A}}, N = \langle b \rangle_{\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{A}} \langle \mathcal{A} \rangle_{\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{A}}, M = \langle b \rangle_{\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{A}} \langle \mathcal{A} \rangle_{\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{A}}, U = \langle b \rangle_{\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{A}} \langle \mathcal{A} \rangle_{\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{A}})$$

List of Project Geometries

1	polygon	RSA for the Yelverton Inlet camp
2	point	Yelverton Inlet camp site
3	point	Eureka Weather Station site