ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
Summary Report (Public Version) Cambridge Bay Solar Project, Nunavut

Aurora Energy Solutions

Permit Number: 2024-21A

Final Report

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Executive Summary

This report is intended to represent a summary of the final Archaeological Impact Assessment Report prepared as required under the conditions of the Archaeological Permit. This summary report can be made public as it does not contain detailed archaeological site information. The complete confidential Archaeological Impact Assessment Report has been provided to the Department of Culture and Heritage, Government of Nunavut, as required, and the confidential report and data have been provided to the proponent for use in Project planning and design.

At the request of Aurora Energy Solutions, Nunami Stantec Limited conducted an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) for a proposed solar farm located in the vicinity of Cambridge Bay. The work was conducted under Class 2 Archaeologist's Permit 2024-21A.

The objective of the AIA was to assess the proposed footprint relative to archaeological resources. The AIA included pedestrian survey of the proposed solar farm by an archaeologist to inspect for and document archaeological sites. Targeted areas around the proposed solar farm where also inspected to officially record reported archaeological sites. During the AIA, six new archaeological sites were identified, none of which are in conflict with the project.

Based on the results of the AIA, ongoing avoidance of the archaeological sites investigated during the current assessment is recommended. Should future development propose to impact the identified archaeological sites, additional investigation is recommended. No further archaeological investigation is recommended in the Archaeological Assessment Areas, with the exception of at archaeological site locations; it is recommended that development can proceed within the Archaeological Assessment Areas.

Study Limitations

This document was prepared by Nunami Stantec Limited at the request of the proponent relative to their obligations under the Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations (Government of Nunavut 2001). The material in it reflects Nunami Stantec's best judgment in light of the information available at the time of preparation. Any use that a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions made based on it, are the responsibility of such third parties. Nunami Stantec is not responsible for any unauthorized use or modification of this document.

The findings of this study pertain only to the Project as outlined within this report. Any changes or additions to the Project must be reviewed in terms of archaeological concerns and the potential need for further assessment.

Land Acknowledgement and Cultural Place Names

This AIA was conducted on the traditional territory of the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area.

When available, Inuinnaqtun place names have been incorporated in this report. These terms are italicized in-text, and their meanings, if known, are provided in Appendix A. These terms have been sourced from the Kitikmeot Place Name Atlas (Kitikmeot Heritage Society n.d.a) and Inuit Heritage Trust Traditional Place Names Program (Inuit Heritage Trust n.d.)

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Aurora Energy Solutions, working in collaboration with High Latitude Energy Corporation and Nunasi Corporation, Nunami Stantec Limited conducted an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) under Nunavut Archaeological Permit 2024-21A to support archaeological investigations for the proposed development of a solar farm and solar energy storage project (the Project) located in the vicinity of Cambridge Bay (Figure 1-1). The development of the solar farm is intended to support the energy needs and address the reduction of diesel fuel usage for the Hamlet of Cambridge Bay. The archaeological field program was conducted in July 2024.

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The proposed Cambridge Bay Solar plus Storage Project, a proposed solar project, consists of a 3 Megawatt (MW) solar farm and solar energy storage facility in the vicinity of Cambridge Bay (Figure 1-2). The proposed solar farm would integrate solar energy with the existing power grid for the Hamlet of Cambridge Bay. The solar farm is proposed to contribute approximately 22% of the total electricity generated for the hamlet while reducing the use of diesel fuel by approximately 1.2 million litres per year (Aurora Energy Solutions n.d.).

The Project areas (array area and associated connection cable route) were identified in advance of the AIA field program and were included in an archaeological permit application submitted to the Department of Culture and Heritage, Government of Nunavut. The archaeological permit application was submitted in March of 2024. Archaeological permit 2024-21A was received in June of 2024.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the archaeological studies were to document any previously recorded or newly identified archaeological sites relative to the Project. Specifically, the field program was designed to identify archaeological sites, to assess the nature of potential project impacts on identified sites relative to site heritage value, to provide Aurora Energy Solutions with the information necessary to assist in project planning to aid archaeological site avoidance, and to formulate recommendations for further site management and mitigation.

1.3 SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of work for the AIA consisted of the following components:

1. **Record Review** - to identify previously recorded sites within proximity of the Project and to determine the nature of the database in the general area.
2. **Ground Reconnaissance** - to re-identify, in the field, archaeological sites that were previously recorded within proximity of the Project, as well as to identify and document unrecorded archaeological sites.

Figure 1-1 Project Location

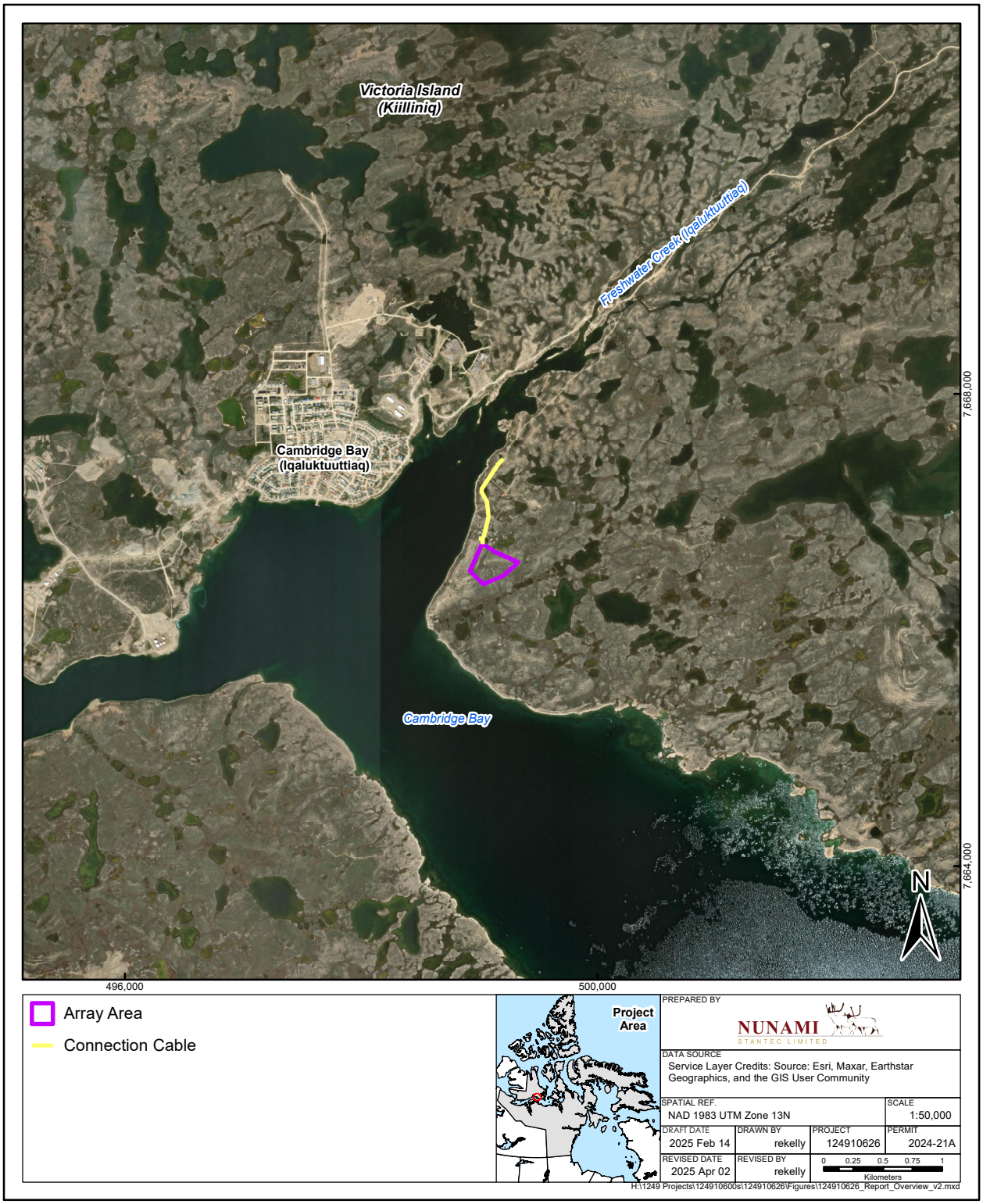

Figure 1-2 Project Area

3. **Site Evaluation** - to evaluate the nature of the existing archaeological database, the quantity and quality of observable remains (e.g., site condition, content, uniqueness, and complexity) and the potential of the archaeological site to contribute to the regional archaeological database.

4. **Impact Assessment** - to assess the potential for impacts to the identified archaeological sites, as well as the local and regional database, and to recommend site specific mitigative and avoidance measures commensurate with the assigned value of the site.

2.0 HERITAGE RESOURCES

2.1 DEFINITION

Heritage resources are identified by the Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations (Government of Nunavut 2001) and consist of archaeological artifacts more than 50 years old and fossils including natural casts, preserved tracks, coprolites, and plant remains as well as shells, exoskeletons of invertebrates, and vertebrate remains. Precontact archaeological sites are composed of artifacts, features, and residues of Indigenous origin. They predate the arrival of Europeans and are typically characterized by modified bone and stone, and stone structures. Historic sites are characterized by structures, features, and objects of European influence. These sites date back to contact with the Europeans but also include remains of more recent activity (i.e., more than 50 years). Historic sites less than 50 years old are generally associated with contemporary land use and document continued use and occupation of an area to the present time. Cultural landscapes consisting of either natural or man-made features important to a society's sense of place are also important heritage resources. Although palaeontological sites contain fossils of plants or animals or fossilized evidence of their existence, also of geological interest are type sites for geological formations.

2.2 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Due to the fact that precontact archaeological, historical, palaeontological, and traditional land use sites represent discrete episodes of past activities, they are non-renewable and, therefore, are susceptible to alteration or removal by development. Precontact and historical archaeological resources are comprised of residues of past cultures. Although the cultural entities responsible for deposition of the archaeological material are unavailable for observation, the preserved context and associations in which the remains functioned can reveal many clues about past human behaviour, adaptations and relationships to the natural world. The key to the interpretation of these resources, however, is in their pattern of cultural deposition, which is extremely fragile, ephemeral and the product of unique processes and conditions of preservation. Consequently, once they are disturbed, they cannot be replaced, recreated or restored. Due to the nature of their origin and preservation, archaeological resources are finite in quantity. As a result, archaeological resources are increasingly susceptible to destruction and depletion through natural and cultural disturbances.

2.3 MITIGATIVE OPTIONS

Adverse primary impacts to heritage resource sites, identified prior to the construction stage of development, can be significantly reduced or eliminated by avoidance or adequate study. Site avoidance can be achieved through alteration of the Project footprint. If avoidance is not feasible, adequate study of archaeological sites generally involves scientific investigations that are designed to systematically explore and reconstruct the activities that are represented at the site. These investigations may involve the systematic collection of surface site materials, detailed mapping, photographic documentation of sites, or the excavation of buried sites. In cases where the heritage value of an archaeological site is considered to be low, photographic documentation, recording, and collection of surface specimens may represent

sufficient mitigative measures. In cases where the heritage value of a site is identified as high, however, more detailed investigative measures, such as controlled excavation, may be necessary.

2.4 CULTURAL CONTEXT

2.4.1 Precontact Chronology

The first inhabitants of the Central Arctic were the Palaeo-Inuit, part of the Arctic Small Tool tradition (ASTt). These peoples arrived in the region sometime after approximately 3,500 B.C. and began to take up occupation along the coast of the central Arctic stretching eastward to Greenland. Identifiable on the basis of specialized microlithic and diagnostic standard size tools as well as a variety of bone, antler, and ivory materials, these early occupations are assigned to either Pre-Dorset/Independence I (2,000 B.C. - 800 B.C.), or Dorset (800 B.C. – A.D. 1,000) temporal affiliations (McGhee 1990).

The emergence of Dorset sites in the eastern and High Arctic may be associated with a cooling climate that set the stage for this new culture. The Dorset people appear to have lived more secure and resource abundant lives than the Independence/Pre-Dorset before them, as evidenced by larger, more permanent, and more complex sites. This may relate to different methods of obtaining marine mammals which involved hunting from sea ice. Because of different adaptations, it seems that the Dorset were more suited to the colder climate that prevailed in the Arctic during this time.

Dorset winter houses were large, semi-subterranean, and contained a mid-passage similar to that present at Pre-Dorset sites. Dorset artifact assemblages are dominated by finely made, small, specialized tools, often made from specially selected lithic materials. Most notably, the Dorset are known for their carvings of organic materials such as ivory and antler, possibly suggestive of a shamanic religious belief (McGhee 1990).

Approximately 1,000 years ago, the climate in the Arctic was warming, and resource availability would have changed significantly. At this time, the Dorset culture is suddenly replaced in the archaeological record by indicators of the Thule culture. Central Arctic oral traditions include references to the ‘Tuniit’ (Dorset) people, and it is probable that the two groups occupied the Arctic at the same time, although likely briefly (Evaloardjuk et al. 2004).

The Thule culture, ancestral to modern Inuit, has origins in Alaska and the spread of this culture across the Arctic appears to represent a very rapid movement of people (Friesen and Arnold 2008;McGhee 1990). The hunting of large whales appears to have been a key component of the Thule way of life, supplemented by acquisition of seal, fish, caribou and fowl. Whales were hunted from the sea using kayak and umiak and using floating harpoons. Characteristic Thule winter houses are made of stones and whale bones in a semi-subterranean construction including a cold-trap at the door.

The Inuinnait (Copper Inuit) are the Inuit of Victoria Island and Banks Island, and on the adjacent mainland. Numerous regional groups of Inuinnait are known from ethnographic documentation (Jenness 1922). They travelled extensively in family groups in search of resources including caribou, muskox, seal, and fish (Kitikmeot Heritage Society n.d.b). The non-Inuit name “Copper Inuit” stems from their extensive use of local copper for toolmaking.

2.4.2 Historic Inhabitants

The Inuinnait of the Cambridge Bay area are the Iqaluktuurmiut (Travel Nunavut, n.d.). Traditionally, they travelled extensively in small family groups in search of seasonal resources including seal, caribou, muskox, and fish (Jenness 1922). In the winter, several family groups would gather, building communities of snow houses on the sea ice (Jenness 1922). In the springtime, these communities broke up and the family groups would disperse to specific areas along the coast for fishing, prior to the summertime caribou hunt (Jenness 1922). Summer dwellings consisted of caribou or seal skin framed tents that could be easily transported. Winter dwellings (qarmaq) were constructed of snow, which were constructed in large groups on the sea ice (Jenness 1922). Modern Iqaluktuurmiut continue to practice traditional hunting and harvesting (Travel Nunavut 2024).

Traditional Inuinnait cultural practices are well documented from a Euro-American perspective, with Anthropologist Diamond Jenness extensively documenting aspects of Inuinnait lifeways as part of the Canadian Arctic Expedition (1913-1918) (Jenness 1922; Kitikmeot Heritage Society n.d.b).

The first Europeans to reach what is now Cambridge Bay were Peter Dease and Thomas Simpson, HBC traders in 1839 (Degaldo 1999). The two men mapped the southern coast of Victoria Island, naming the bay on the south shore after the Duke of Cambridge. Dease Strait, the strait connecting Queen Maud Gulf in the east to Coronation Gulf in the west and effectively separating Victoria Island from Kent Peninsula on the mainland, was later named after Peter Dease (Degaldo 1999).

John Rae was the next European to visit the Cambridge Bay area, doing so in 1851 during his expedition in search of the missing Franklin expedition (Degaldo 1999). Captain Richard Collison, also in search of Franklin, overwintered in Cambridge Bay in 1852-53. Explorers Roald Amundsen and Vilhjalmur Stefansson used Cambridge Bay as a base camp in 1905 and 1910, respectively. Amundsen's ship the *Maud* (later the *Baymaud) was* purchased by the HBC in 1925. The *Baymaud* sank in the bay to the east of modern-day Cambridge Bay in 1930 (Degaldo 1999).

Independent traders began opening trading posts in the Coronation Gulf region, southwest of Cambridge Bay, in 1916 and 1917. To compete, the HBC rapidly opened posts along the southern coast of Coronation Gulf and Kent Peninsula on the mainland, and along the south southeastern coast of Victoria Island. The first posts were Bernard Harbour (1916-1932) and Agiaq (1917-1918), however, the HBC closed Agiaq shortly after purchasing the Tree River (1918-1929) post from Northern Traders (Kitikmeot Heritage Society n.d.c.). The HBC opened a trading post on the Kent Peninsula in 1920, with a Cambridge Bay outpost opening also in 1920. The Cambridge Bay post (site NgNd-5) became permanent in 1923 and when the Kent Peninsula post closed in 1927, Cambridge Bay became the company's headquarters for the Western Arctic District (Kitikmeot Heritage Society n.d.c.).

Traders, missionaries, and the Mounted Police (now renamed the Royal Canadian Mounted Police [RCMP]) established themselves in the Cambridge Bay area in the 1920s. In 1947, the construction of the LORAN Tower, a navigational beacon that was the precursor to the DEW Line, drew approximately 20 Inuinnait families into the Cambridge Bay area more permanently (Kitikmeot Heritage Society n.d.d.). The original homes in the community, built on the east side of the bay near the tower, were constructed from the packing material from the LORAN project. The construction of the DEW station in 1955 lead to the employment of approximately 200 Inuinnait, and the establishment of a permanent community, aptly

called “Old Town”. In 1954, a Roman Catholic Church, now referred to as the “Old Stone Church”, was constructed in Old Town. The church still stands and is designated as a heritage site. The modern location of Cambridge Bay, on the west side of the bay, is sometimes referred to as “New Town” (Kitikmeot Heritage Society n.d.d.).

3.0 METHODS

To meet the objectives of the AIA, the archaeological studies included a record review of previously recorded archaeological sites in proximity of the Project. Field studies were subsequently conducted on foot to complete ground reconnaissance and inspection to identify archaeological sites. Analysis of findings and reporting were conducted after completion of the field studies, including site evaluation, impact assessment and formulation of recommendations.

3.1 RECORD REVIEW

A site file search of the Nunavut Archaeological Sites Database was obtained from the Government of Nunavut (GN) Department of Culture and Heritage to review the locations and nature of archaeological sites on record within 50 km of the Project area. Sites within 50 km fall within NTS map sheets 077A (077A14, 077A15 and 077A16) and 077D (077D01, 077D02, 077D03, 077D06, 077D07 and 077D08), which covers the coastal areas in the vicinity of the Project, including south-central Victoria Island and the northeastern portion of Kent Peninsula (Government of Nunavut 2024). In order to obtain records from the database, a data license was submitted to the Department of Culture and Heritage, as required.

As part of the pre-field work, a permit application was submitted to the Department of Culture and Heritage, GN, outlining the study methods and proposed assessment coverage. Archaeological permit 2024-21A was subsequently issued for the field studies.

3.2 FIELD STUDIES

During the AIA, the Project area and adjacent areas investigated were accessed by vehicle using existing roads. Ground reconnaissance was comprised of a pedestrian traverse of the area and included visual inspection to identify surface stone features such as tent rings, qarmaq or winter houses, caches, hearths, and inuksuit, as well as historic items or precontact lithic artifacts. No areas with significant deposition (such as floodplain deposits along major watercourses) were identified that warranted shovel testing.

3.3 SITE EVALUATION

The nature of site assessment completed at each archaeological site identified is largely contingent on the nature of the site and its physical relationship to both previous and proposed disturbance activities. For the current assessment, ongoing avoidance was assumed to be the primary planned mitigation measure at identified sites pending determination of possible future project impacts. As such, detailed site evaluation (including shovel testing) was not undertaken, but individual features were documented (UTM location, site mapping, photography, feature description); site forms and site sketch maps were completed for each site. If identified sites are proposed for impact (i.e., if avoidance is not possible due to design constraints), further assessment and/or mitigation activities would need to be conducted during subsequent studies.

3.4 SITE VALUE AND INTERPRETIVE POTENTIAL

Site values are determined on the basis of the results of the field program as well as the regional archaeological context and Indigenous perspective. Generally, relative site value and interpretive potential is based on the data obtained to date. Factors considered include site type, size, and complexity, presence or absence of subsurface materials and features, and number of artifacts observed. The scientific value of a specific site is deemed to be low if substantial disturbance or exposure has occurred or at sites with single artifacts or single features of limited antiquity. Sites at which large quantities of artifacts or diagnostic artifacts are present, or at which cultural stratification or multiple stone features are present, particularly if they contain unusual features or diagnostic artifacts or have the potential to contain diagnostic artifacts, are classified as having high site value and interpretive potential.

In addition to these tangible variables, each site is viewed from the perspective of the regional data base. Indigenous and public perspective of site value may also be important criteria in evaluating identified sites, if available depending on the nature and location of sites.

3.5 FORMULATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Site-specific recommendations are formulated primarily on the basis of the level of available information and the perceived values within the context of the predicted impact. Because of the non-renewable nature of heritage resources, avoidance as a mitigation measure is recommended as the preferred option at sites with established heritage values. Sites of limited scientific value and of limited ethnic value (for example, isolated artifact finds or fossil fragments) are generally not recommended for further study and are not considered for avoidance mitigation as the data collected at the archaeological impact assessment stage has effectively reduced or eliminated impact from the proposed development.

In general, site-specific mitigative measures recommended reflect the nature and content of each site and the site value ascribed to each site. As such, the site-specific scope of studies recommended at each site represents a professional judgment as to an appropriate balance in compensation for scientific and community information lost through site destruction.

The site-specific recommendation made for an identified site is based primarily on its location relative to proposed disturbance activities. Should disturbance to identified sites be anticipated as a result of the Project, further assessment and/or mitigation studies may be required. Mitigation requirements are determined by the Department of Culture and Heritage, Government of Nunavut.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 RECORD REVIEW

The record review provided by the Department of Culture and Heritage, GN (2024), included site information for sites within 50 km of the Project area. The sites fall within NTS map sheets 077A (077A14, 077A15 and 077A16) and 077D (077D01, 077D02, 077D03, 077D06, 077D07 and 077D08). The following sections summarize previous archaeological research in the area, and the sites information provided in the record review.

4.1.1 Archaeological Research in the Project Area

The identification and documentation of archaeological sites in the study area spans nearly 200 years, with the early investigation consisting of the search for the missing Franklin Expedition. The earliest recorded site visit (1853) within the study area is by Captain Richard Collison of the H.M.S. Enterprise, one of many British vessels that came in search of Sir John Franklin. The site, subsequently recorded as NgNf-7, was approximately plotted using cartographic material and consists of historic refuse affiliated with the Franklin Expedition.

Site documentation in the 20th Century included a series of academic research projects beginning with William Taylor (Canadian Museum of Civilization), who in 1963 conducted archaeological survey between Cape Parry and Cambridge Bay (NWT permit 63-234). Taylor would return in 1988, completing additional archaeological assessment in the area (NWT permit 88-633). Museum of Natural Sciences researcher R.K.S. Lee recorded one archaeological site, NfNb-1 (cache) in the Cambridge Bay area during marine ecology studies in 1973.

In the 1980s and 1990s, various archaeologists visited the Cambridge Bay area, including Margaret Bertulli (Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, permit NWT 87-611 and 1995 research visit), G. Stuart (consultant; permit NWT 90-684), Peter Schledermann (Arctic institute of North America, NWT permit 91-713), Andrew F Stewart (consultant; NWT permit 96-837), James P. Delgado (Vancouver Maritime Museum; 1995 research visit and permits NWT 96-817, Nunavut 2000-008A), Erik Damkjar (consultant; permit NWT 98-881) and James Savelle (McGill University; NWT permit 2006-033A).

Over the past 22 years, T. Max Friesen (University of Toronto, permits 2003-008, 2007-007A, 2008-005A, 2010-021A, 2022-027A and 2023-002A), in collaboration with the Kitikmeot Heritage Society, has conducted extensive archaeological assessment on Victoria Island and the Bathurst Inlet region. From 1999 to 2010, archaeological research was conducted at Iqaluktuuq, near Cambridge Bay (Kitikmeot Heritage Society n.d.e). The project focused on community archaeology through incorporating traditional knowledge and oral history with archaeology. More recently, excavation, drone mapping, and community monitoring of sites is also being undertaken (University of Toronto 2025).

4.2 FIELD STUDIES

Field studies consisted of ground reconnaissance of the Array Area and the connection cable RoW, with additional assessment coverage of adjacent areas as time permitted. The Archaeological Assessment Areas are illustrated in the Confidential Version of this report (Youell and O'Keefe 2025). Comprehensive archaeological assessment was undertaken in the Archaeological Assessment Areas to identify archaeological sites. A total of six archaeological sites were identified during the investigations.

4.3 SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED SITES

During the assessment, six archaeological sites were newly recorded, all located outside of the Project area. Sites identified during the current assessment are summarized in Table 4-1. Detailed descriptions, photos, maps and sketch maps of archaeological sites investigated during the current program are provided in the Confidential Version of this report (Youell and O'Keefe 2025).

4.4 DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the record review, in which numerous archaeological sites with moderate and high scientific interpretive value are present in the vicinity of the Project, the Project area was evaluated to have high archaeological potential.

A total of six newly recorded archaeological sites were identified during the current assessment. The sites consist of a burial or grave site, two campsites and three food storage sites.

Avoidance is recommended for newly identified archaeological sites, with a 30 m buffer to facilitate avoidance by the Project. A 100 m buffer has been added to facilitate avoidance of the burial or grave site.

Table 4-1 Summary of Archaeological Sites Investigated under Permit 2024-21A – Cambridge Bay Solar Project

Site	Site Class and Type	Description	Geographical Setting	Scientific Interpretive Potential	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Relationship to Project
NgNd-10	Grave / Burial	Grave (n=1), wooden casket, wooden lid and displaced human remains	Rocky knoll overlooking the bay	High	Avoidance; Community Consultation	The closest site feature is located 365 m northeast of the connection cable RoW; no impact anticipated relative to the Project
NgNd-11	Campsite	Tent ring (n=2); food cache (n=3)	Rocky ridge overlooking the bay	High	Avoidance	The closest site feature is located 520 m north-northeast of the connection cable RoW; no impact anticipated relative to the Project
NgNd-12	Food Storage	Cache	Rocky knoll, east side of the bay near the shore	Moderate	Avoidance	The site feature is located 42 m southeast of the connection cable RoW; no impact anticipated relative to the Project
NgNd-13	Food Storage	Cache	Rocky knoll, east side of the bay near the shore	Moderate	Avoidance	The site feature is located 32 m southwest of the connection cable RoW; no impact anticipated relative to the Project
NgNd-14	Campsite	Tent ring	Rocky ridge, east side of the bay near the shore	High	Avoidance	The site feature is located 43 m north-northwest of the connection cable RoW; no impact anticipated relative to the Project
NgNd-15	Food Storage	Cache	Beach ridge, east shore of the bay	Moderate	Avoidance	The site feature is located 38 m northwest of the connection cable RoW; no impact anticipated relative to the Project

5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

At the request of Aurora Energy Solutions, Nunami Stantec Limited conducted an AIA under Nunavut Archaeological Permit 2024-21A for investigations for the proposed solar farm. The potential Array Area and connection cable RoW were subject to field assessment during the current study. Targeted areas around the proposed solar farm where also inspected to officially record reported archaeological sites.

During the study, six archaeological sites were newly identified, including a grave / burial site, two campsites and three food storage sites. None of the sites are anticipated to be impacted by the Project.

Ongoing avoidance of the archaeological sites identified during the current assessment is recommended. Should future development propose to impact archaeological sites identified, additional investigation is recommended. No further work relative to the Project is recommended in the Archaeological Assessment Areas.

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APPENDIX A CULTURAL PLACE NAMES

Appendix A Cultural Place Names
April 2025

English Place Name	Inuinnaqtun Place Name*	Comment
Cambridge Bay (Hamlet)	*Ikaluktutiak / Iqaluktuuttiaq*	Meaning “good fishing place;” the traditional name is used for the Hamlet, Freshwater Lake, and Freshwater Creek
Ferguson Lake	*Tahiryuaq*	Meaning “big lake”
Freshwater Creek	*Ikaluktutiak / Iqaluktuuttiaq*	The creek connects a lake known for good fishing to the bay; the traditional name is used for the Hamlet, Freshwater Lake, and Freshwater Creek
Freshwater Lake	*Ikaluktutiak / Iqaluktuuttiaq*	Meaning “good or rich fishing place”; ; the traditional name is used for the Hamlet, Freshwater Lake, and Freshwater Creek
Kitiga Lake	*Kitigaq*	The meaning of this lake's name is unknown, as per Kitimeot Heritage Society
Mount Lady Pelly	*Amaaqtuq*	Meaning “this hill is a woman packing a baby”
Mount Pelly	*Ovayok or Uvayuq*	Meaning “giant”
Baby Pelly	*Inuuhuktuq / Uvayuruhiq*	Meaning “the lesser Uvayuq”

*These terms have been sourced from the Kitikmeot Place Name Atlas (Kitikmeot Heritage Society n.d.a.) and the Inuit Heritage Trust Traditional Place Names Program (n.d.)