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GeoNest - Nunavut Base Camps Collection

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ᐅᓕᓂᓪ ᐅᓪᓂᓪᐅᓐᓂᓐᐱᓐᓂᓐ: Wednesday, July 15, 2026

Period of operation: from 2027-05-19 to 2030-09-18

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▷Δ&ND⁢: La collection arctique GeoNest est conçue comme un réseau de refuges en pleine nature isolés et autonomes, situés dans plusieurs zones d'importance naturelle majeure au cœur de l'Arctique canadien. Conçus pour s'intégrer harmonieusement au paysage intact de la toundra, les lodges seront composés de structures semi-permanentes installées sur des plateformes en bois surélevées et des traîneaux, permettant un démontage et un remontage complets avec un impact environnemental minimal. Alimentés par un système hybride combinant énergie solaire, éolienne et générateurs à haut rendement énergétique, les lodges privilégieront des opérations durables et une conception respectueuse de l'environnement dès leur création. Chaque module d'hébergement comprendra deux lits simples, avec la possibilité de les rapprocher pour former un lit double. L'espace étant volontairement limité afin de réduire l'emprise au sol du camp, les modules destinés aux clients accueilleront deux personnes, tandis que les modules pour le personnel pourront héberger jusqu'à quatre personnes en lits superposés. Tous les déchets et approvisionnements seront gérés avec soin et transportés vers et depuis les sites par bateau ou par avion, afin d'assurer une empreinte quasi nulle sur le territoire. Les lodges serviront à la fois de destinations de prestige pour l'observation de la faune arctique — notamment les ours polaires, les loups, les narvals, les bœufs musqués et les bélugas — et de bases d'exploration du Haut-Arctique pour les scientifiques, cinéastes et chercheurs étudiant la faune, les écosystèmes arctiques et les impacts accélérés des changements climatiques. Dotés de systèmes de communication par satellite et de liaisons radio, les lodges GeoNest constitueront un pôle essentiel de sécurité et de communication pour la navigation régionale et les interventions d'urgence. Ils serviront également de points de soutien pour les chasseurs et voyageurs inuits locaux, renforçant notre engagement à collaborer étroitement avec les communautés autochtones. Un partage des revenus contribuera à la pérennité du projet, les communautés inuites détenant une participation directe dans les bénéfices générés à partir de leurs terres.

Δ^ΔΠ^Δ: GeoNest Arctic collection takujaqtuq atuqsimajunut piusirijaujuq nunaqatigiinni avatiitillugit, nunakkut inuittuqanngittumi, Kanataup Avannaani. Taimanna sanajausimallutik avataqarnikkut piusirijaujunut, sanajausimallutik quttiktumik qiruqatigiinnut qangattarlugit, qimuksigiarutiniq sanajausimallutik, pijunnautiqarlutik tamaasa qimaqtiqtillugit qaiqqillugitlu sanajaujut, mikittumik avatittinnut sunniuteqarlutik. Silaannarmi, anuraaqarnikkut, taavalu atuqtiqattarnanngittumik generatoriniq atuqarlutik, GeoNest-lodges piqatigiillutik avatittinnut piusirijaujunik atuqtiqarlutik sanajausimallutik. Atuqtiitillugit ataasiakkaat pods-niit marluk siniqtut, qanimaniqarlutik ataatsimik siniqtumik sanajaujaqarsinnaallutik. Inugiatigut mikittumik sanajausimallutik, camp mikittumik nunaqarsimanngittumik atuqtiqaqtillugu; taimaattumik igluqatigiit inuit marluk atuqtiqaqtillugit, sulisullu pods-niit sisamat siniqtut bunk beds-nik atuqtiqarlutik. Tamakkuat pisattat tamarmik, igluit, niqit, sanajautit, tamarmik umiakkuat timmisartukkutlu qaangiutillugit qimaqtiqtillugitlu, nuna mikittumik imaluunniit naamaktumik sunniuteqqarani. Lodges-at atuqtaullutik qanuqtuuriniarluni takujaqtuqanngittunik uqsualinnik, amarualinnik, qilalugarnik, umingmaknik, beluga-nillu takujaqtuqanngittumik, taavalu ilisimatuut, filmiliortut, ilinniarutillugitlu atuqtaullutik Avannaani ilisimajunik qanuqtuurniarlugit avatittinnik, uumajunik, silaannarmi allannquqtiqaqtillugu. Satellite-kut radio-kullu attaveqarlutik, GeoNest Lodges atuqtaullutik

pingaarutilimmik isumagijaujaullutik avannaani angalanermi annaktuurniarlutillu. Taakkualu ikajuutaullutik nunami Inuit piniartunit, angalasunit, ikajuqtiqarlutik Inuit nunalinginnut sulinirmik. Akiqaqtillugit piqatigiillutik, akiligaksaq avataanut piusirijaujuq, Inuit nunalingit akiqaqtillugit piqatigiillutik aningaasatigut iluaqutiqaqtillugit nunaminni atuqtaunit.

Inuinnaqtun: GeoNest Arctic collection ihumagijauniqhaqtuq nunamiinnaq, avatiitillugu piuninga nunani, Kanatami Avannaani. Lodges-at sanajauniarutillugit nuna sanajauniqhamik maligalugu, quttiktumik qiruktunik sanajaullutik, qimuksiutillugu iligijauullutik, taimaattumik piiqtauinnaqtuq taimatullu qaiqqillugu sanajauniaqtuq avatittinnut mikittumik sunniutiqarluni. Lodges-at atuqtauniarutillugit silaannarmi nukingit, anurimik, taavalu ikitunik aturiaqanngittunik generator-nik, avatittinnut isumalluarniarluni atuqtiillugit. Iglut ataasiakkaat malguk siniktut atugaqaqtillugit, sananirmit qanimaniqarlutik atausirmik siniqtauniqhaqtuq. Nuna mikittuq aturiaqaqtuq, camp angisuujunnaqhuni, taimaattumik guests-at malguk inuinnait aturiaqaqtillugit, sulisullu pods-at sisamanik siniktunik bunk beds-nik atuqtaqaqtillugit. Tamarmik niqit, pisattat, iglu sanajautit, umiakktut timmisartukktutlu tikitillugit qaiqqillugitlu piijaullutik, nuna avatittinnut mikittumik sunniutiqaqtillugu. Lodges-at atuqtauniarutillugit qanuqturiniarluni takujaqtuqanngittunik uumajunik — nanuq, amaruaq, qilalugaq, umingmak, beluga — taavalu atuqtauniarutillugit ilisimatuinnit, filmiurttiinnit, ilinniarutinit Avannaani uumajunik, avatittinnik, taavalu silaup allannguqtiqaqtillugu ilinniarutillugit. Satellite-kut radio-kullu atuqtaqaqtillugit, GeoNest Lodges annaktuurniarluni ikajuutauniarutillugit, avannaani angalaniarluni isumagijaujunnaqtuq. Taakkualu ikajuutauniarutillugit Inuit piniartunit angalasunit, taimaattumik Inuit nunalinginnut ikajuqtiqarlutik. Aningaasatigut piqatigiinniqlarluni, GeoNest aturiaqaqtuq akiqaqtillugit Inuit nunalinginnut iluaqutiqaqtillugit, nunaminni atuqtauniarutillugit.

Personnel

Personnel on site: 38

Days on site: 284

Total Person days: 10792

Operations Phase: from 2025-09-18 to 2027-05-19

Operations Phase: from 2027-05-19 to 2030-09-18

Post-Closure Phase: from to

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Location	Category	Designation	Notes	Findings	Recommendations
Location of GeoNest Lodge Connigham Bay	Camp	Crown	n/a	None has been found or identified at this time.	The lodge location at Connigham Bay is 280km from Taloyoak and 350km from Gjoa Haven. The proximity to the nearest protected area is over 300km
Location of GeoNest Lodge Admiralty Inlet	Camp	Crown	n/a	None has been found or identified at this time.	The lodge location at Admiralty Inlet is 70km from the community of Arctic Bay and 150km from the nearest protected area
GeoNest lodge, option one Ellesmere Island	Camp	Crown	n/a	None has been found or identified at this time.	Our number one pick for a lodge location on Ellesmere Island is 20km from Eureka and 400km from Grise Fjord. The proximity to the nearest protected area is over 200km
GeoNest lodge, option two Ellesmere Island	Camp	Crown	n/a	None has been found or identified at this time.	Our number two pick for a lodge location on Ellesmere Island is 15km from Eureka and around 400km from Grise Fjord. The proximity to the

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KingFisher Boat	1	9,510 lbs	Transport of tourists and wildlife viewing
Kayak	10	100 lbs	Wildlife viewing and activities
Sherp	2	5,640 lbs	Transport of tourists and wildlife viewing, each Sherp will also have a trailer.
Zodiac	4	350 lbs	Safety and wildlife viewing
ATV	6	500 lbs	Transport of tourists and wildlife viewing, each ATV will also have a small trailer.
Snow Machine	6	700lbs	Transport of tourists and wildlife viewing, each snow machine will also have a sled or komatik.

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Oil	hazardous	15	20	300	Liters	Maintenance
Aviation fuel	fuel	20	205	4100	Liters	Fuel cache for helicopters and twin otter for safety
Gasoline	fuel	20	205	4100	Liters	Fuel for Zodiac and Sherp
Propane	fuel	20	100	2000	Lbs	Gas for cooking and heating

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 Water supply	 Small-scale surface water collection by pump	 Seasonal snow melt and nearby freshwater sources
2	Small-scale surface water collection by pump	Seasonal snow melt and nearby freshwater sources

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Tourism Activities	ᐸᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ ᐸᓂᐸᓂᐸᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ	0.02 m ³ /day ~5–10 m ³ /season	Collected in sealed containers, compacted where possible	Removed from site each season for disposal at an approved facility in southern Canada. No burning on site.
Tourism Activities	ᐸᓂᐸᑦ ᐸᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ	0.5–0.8 m ³ /day ~75 m ³ /season	Collected in holding tanks.	Screened for solids, stored, and removed from site at season's end. Possible leaching bed
Tourism Activities	ᐸᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ	~200–400 L/season	Stored in clearly labelled sealed containers, secondary containment in place.	Removed annually for disposal at approved southern facilities.
Tourism Activities	ᐸᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ ᐸᓂᐸᓂᐸᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ	0.01 m ³ /day ~3–5 m ³ /season	Sorted, stored in drums or crates.	Backhauled annually for approved recycling or disposal.
Tourism Activities	ᓂᓴᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ	0.1 m ³ /day ~15 m ³ /season	Composting toilets, biological treatment and portable camp-style low-flush toilets and sealed holding tanks.	All sewage collected and removed south at season's end. No pit privies or land discharge.

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The proposed activities at Coningham Bay, Admiralty Inlet, and Ellesmere Island are expected to result in low, localized, and short-term environmental impacts. Operations will be seasonal, limited in duration, and conducted with small numbers of guests and staff. Potential environmental effects include temporary disturbance to wildlife, localized trampling of tundra vegetation during guided foot travel, limited noise associated with vessel, zodiac, or aircraft operations, and risks related to fuel handling and waste management at temporary camps. To mitigate these effects, all GeoNest facilities will use lightweight, removable, semi-permanent infrastructure installed on elevated platforms or sled systems, leaving no permanent footprint. Site selection at each location will avoid sensitive wildlife habitat, denning areas, migration corridors, and culturally significant sites, informed by Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and consultation with local organizations. All activities will comply with Nunavut wildlife regulations and applicable federal and territorial guidelines. Wildlife viewing will follow minimum approach distances, and operational timing will avoid sensitive periods where required. Land-based activities will be conducted in small, guided groups, restricted to defined areas and distances from camp, and motorized travel will be minimized and used only where necessary for safety and logistics. All solid waste, sewage, and hazardous materials will be securely contained and removed from site for approved disposal. Greywater will be treated on site in accordance with best practices. Fuel storage will include secondary containment and be located away from water bodies. Renewable energy systems will be prioritized to reduce emissions and noise. With these mitigation measures in place, the project is not expected to result in significant adverse environmental effects, and will support conservation, and long-term stewardship in collaboration with Inuit partners.

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 G2: Onland Exploration

SECTION G4: Rig

SECTION H2: Disposal At Sea

SECTION I1: Municipal Development

The proposed project areas at Coningham Bay, Admiralty Inlet, and Ellesmere Island are located in remote regions of the Canadian Arctic. Existing physical components include seasonal marine routes, informal landing areas, traditional Inuit travel corridors, and limited temporary trails associated with seasonal land use. No permanent road networks are present. The project sites are not located withi, but may be adjacent (20km or less) to regions of recognized ecological, cultural, and environmental importance. These include designated or proposed protected areas, national parks, and marine conservation planning zones, as well as Inuit heritage sites and long-established harvesting areas. The surrounding environment includes sensitive marine habitats, recreational and subsistence use areas, sport and commercial fishing zones, breeding and nursery areas for marine mammals, and known migration routes for both terrestrial and marine species. The physical landscape includes a range of unique Arctic landforms such as eskers, raised beaches, gravel plains, wetlands, floodplains, glacial valleys, and fjords. Ellesmere Island is dominated by polar desert terrain, exposed bedrock, glaciers, and rugged mountains, while Coningham Bay and Admiralty Inlet include tundra lowlands, coastal flats, and steep fjord systems shaped by glacial processes. Surface and bedrock geology consists primarily of ancient crystalline and sedimentary formations. While regional seismicity is low, localized slope instability, erosion, and rockfall may occur in steep terrain, particularly along fjords and coastal cliffs. Seasonal thaw may result in thermokarst features, ice lenses, and minor ground subsidence in tundra areas. All project areas are underlain by continuous permafrost, with a shallow active layer that thaws during the summer months. Permafrost depth and stability vary depending on topography, soil composition, and proximity to water bodies. Taliks may occur beneath lakes, rivers, and nearshore marine environments. Topography across the sites ranges from low-lying coastal tundra and gently sloping shorelines to steep cliffs, fjords, mountainous terrain, and glaciated valleys. Elevation changes are most pronounced on Ellesmere Island, where rugged terrain and glaciers dominate the landscape. Soils are thin, poorly developed, and nutrient-poor, with limited organic content. Sediments range from coarse gravels and sands to finer materials in wetlands, floodplains, and marine environments. Due to cold temperatures and short growing seasons, natural recovery from disturbance is slow. Hydrological features include small lakes, ponds, seasonal streams, wetlands, and meltwater channels that form during the summer thaw. Watershed boundaries are influenced by permafrost conditions and glacial history. Surface water flow is highly seasonal, with peak flows occurring during snowmelt and periods of increased precipitation. Marine environments are strongly influenced by seasonal sea ice, tidal processes, bathymetry, and ocean currents. Fjords and embayments vary in depth and circulation patterns, affecting both ecological conditions and navigation. Ice conditions play a critical role in shaping coastal processes and accessibility. Water quality across the project areas is generally high due to limited industrial activity, though freshwater systems are sensitive to contamination because of low dilution capacity. Water quantity varies seasonally and is dependent on precipitation, snowmelt, and glacial runoff. Air quality is pristine, with minimal anthropogenic emissions. Existing air quality conditions are influenced primarily by natural processes, with occasional localized emissions from seasonal vessel or aircraft activity. The climate is polar, characterized by long, cold winters and short, cool summers. Weather conditions can change rapidly, with strong winds, fog, and storms common. Climate change is already affecting sea ice extent, permafrost stability, hydrology, and coastal erosion, with projected trends indicating continued warming and increased environmental variability. Ambient noise levels are very low and dominated by natural sources such as wind, ice movement, and wildlife. Human-generated noise is infrequent, seasonal, and typically associated with vessel traffic or aircraft operations. Additional physical valued ecosystem components identified through literature review and Inuit knowledge include sea ice integrity, coastal erosion zones, visibility conditions, landscape integrity, and traditional access routes, all of which are important for wildlife habitat, safe travel, and cultural land use.

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The proposed project areas at Coningham Bay, Admiralty Inlet, and Ellesmere Island support Arctic ecosystems characterized by high biological sensitivity, strong seasonal variation, and close ecological linkages between marine, coastal, and terrestrial environments. Biological productivity is generally low compared to southern ecosystems; however, these regions support species of high ecological, cultural, and subsistence importance. Vegetation across the project areas is limited and slow-growing due to cold temperatures, permafrost, and short growing seasons. Plant communities are dominated by tundra species, including mosses, lichens, sedges, grasses, dwarf shrubs, and flowering plants adapted to Arctic conditions. On Ellesmere Island, vegetation cover is sparse and patchy, reflecting polar desert conditions, while Coningham Bay and Admiralty Inlet support relatively higher tundra productivity in sheltered lowland areas. Terrestrial mammals present in or near the project areas include polar bears, Arctic wolves, muskoxen, Arctic foxes, caribou (regionally), and small mammals such as lemmings. These species rely on large, undisturbed landscapes for foraging, denning, migration, and predator-prey interactions. Polar bears are of particular importance and use coastal areas and sea ice extensively for travel and hunting. Marine mammals are a key biological component of the project areas. Beluga whales and narwhals are seasonally abundant in Coningham Bay and Admiralty Inlet, using these areas for moulting, feeding, and summer residency. Ringed seals, bearded seals, and harp seals are present and provide important prey for polar bears. Killer whales occur seasonally, particularly in Admiralty Inlet, influencing marine mammal distribution and behaviour. Bird species in the project areas include seabirds, shorebirds, and migratory waterfowl, many of which nest or stage during the summer months. Cliffs, coastal areas, wetlands, and tundra provide nesting and foraging habitat. Bird populations are seasonally sensitive to disturbance during breeding and chick-rearing periods. Fish and marine invertebrates form the foundation of marine food webs in the region. Species include Arctic cod, char, sculpins, and various invertebrates that support higher trophic levels such as marine mammals and seabirds. Fjords, embayments, and nearshore waters provide important feeding and nursery habitat. Freshwater ecosystems consist of small lakes, ponds, and streams that support limited but important aquatic life, including Arctic char and invertebrates adapted to cold, low-nutrient conditions. These systems are closely linked to seasonal meltwater and are sensitive to changes in hydrology and temperature. Ecological processes in the project areas are strongly influenced by sea ice dynamics, seasonal light cycles, and climate variability. Sea ice provides critical habitat and travel corridors for polar bears and seals, while also influencing marine productivity and species distribution. Several species present in the project areas are listed under federal or territorial conservation frameworks or are considered species of concern due to climate change and habitat sensitivity. The biological environment is also closely tied to Inuit subsistence harvesting, cultural practices, and traditional ecological knowledge. Due to the slow growth rates of Arctic species and limited reproductive capacity, ecosystem recovery from disturbance is slow, making the biological environment particularly vulnerable to cumulative effects. Maintaining landscape connectivity, minimizing disturbance, and respecting seasonal sensitivities are therefore critical considerations.

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The proposed project areas at Coningham Bay, Admiralty Inlet, and Ellesmere Island are located in remote regions of Nunavut with no permanent settlements at the project sites themselves. Nearby communities are small, predominantly Inuit, and rely on a mixed economy that combines wage employment, traditional harvesting, tourism, and government services. Access to these regions is primarily by air and seasonal marine transport. Inuit communities in the broader project region maintain a strong connection to the land and sea through subsistence harvesting, including hunting, fishing, and trapping. Marine mammals, terrestrial wildlife, fish, and birds contribute significantly to food security, cultural identity, and intergenerational knowledge transfer. Seasonal travel routes and harvesting areas are actively used and remain an essential part of daily life. Traditional land use in the region includes hunting camps, travel corridors, fishing areas, and culturally important sites. Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) plays a critical role in understanding wildlife behaviour, environmental change, and safe travel conditions. These land uses and knowledge systems continue to guide decision-making at the community level and are integral to resource management. Economic opportunities in the surrounding communities are limited and often seasonal. Employment is largely concentrated in public services, construction, transportation, resource management, and tourism. Tourism activities are typically small-scale and focused on wildlife viewing, cultural experiences, and guided travel, with growing interest in environmentally responsible and community-led tourism initiatives. Infrastructure in nearby communities includes airports, small harbours, community roads, fuel storage facilities, and limited accommodations. Outside community boundaries, infrastructure is minimal or absent. Emergency services, search and rescue, and health care capacity are limited by distance and weather, making coordination and communication important considerations. Cultural and heritage values are closely tied to the land and marine environment. Many areas surrounding the project sites hold historical significance related to long-standing Inuit use, travel, and settlement. Respect for culturally important sites and practices is a key socioeconomic consideration. The region has experienced increasing interest in Arctic tourism, research, and marine activity, driven in part by climate change and longer ice-free seasons. While this presents opportunities for economic development, it also raises

Cumulative effects in the Canadian Arctic are influenced by a combination of climate change, increasing marine traffic, growing interest in Arctic tourism, scientific research activities, and ongoing community use of the land and marine environment. These pressures may interact over time to affect wildlife behaviour, habitat integrity, and community values. Climate change is the most significant cumulative influence in the project region. Observed and predicted trends include rising temperatures, reduced sea ice extent and duration, permafrost thaw, coastal erosion, and changes in wildlife distribution and migration patterns. These changes are occurring independently of the proposed project and contribute to increased sensitivity of Arctic ecosystems. Human activity in the project areas remains limited, but seasonal increases in vessel traffic, tourism, and research activity may contribute to cumulative disturbance, particularly for wildlife species sensitive to noise and human presence. Potential cumulative effects include increased wildlife avoidance of certain areas, disruption of

traditional land use, and incremental pressure on sensitive habitats. The GeoNest project is designed to minimize its contribution to cumulative effects through small-scale, seasonal operations, limited guest numbers, and low-impact infrastructure. Camps are above ground, movable, and fully removable, ensuring no permanent footprint or long-term alteration of the landscape. Coordination and communication with local communities, HTAs/HTOs, and regulatory bodies will help ensure activities do not overlap with sensitive harvesting periods or areas. The use of Inuit knowledge will further reduce the potential for cumulative impacts by guiding timing, location, and operational decisions. In addition to minimizing impacts, the project is expected to contribute positive cumulative effects through local employment, capacity building, support for community-identified projects via the community fund, and increased awareness among visitors of Arctic conservation, biodiversity, and Inuit stewardship. Given the project's design, scale, and mitigation measures, its contribution to cumulative effects is expected to be negligible and not significant when considered in combination with other existing or reasonably foreseeable activities in the region.

Impacts

$\mathbb{A}^b \mathbb{C} \triangleright \sigma^a \tau^c \triangleleft \mathbb{B} \Gamma \triangleright \mathbb{C} \dot{\sigma}^c \mathbb{D}^c \triangleleft \mathbb{D}^b \mathbb{C} \triangleright \tau^c \mathbb{L} \tau^c$

[illegible]
$$(P = \langle b \rangle_{\mathcal{A}} \rho \cap \tau^{\mathcal{A}}_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{C}, N = \langle b \rangle_{\mathcal{A}} \tau^{\mathcal{A}} \langle \mathcal{C} \rangle_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{C} \leq \langle \mathcal{C} \rangle_{\mathcal{A}} \tau^{\mathcal{A}} \langle \mathcal{C} \rangle_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{C}, M = \langle b \rangle_{\mathcal{A}} \tau^{\mathcal{A}} \langle \mathcal{C} \rangle_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{C} \leq \langle \mathcal{C} \rangle_{\mathcal{A}} \tau^{\mathcal{A}} \langle \mathcal{C} \rangle_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{C}, U = \tau^{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{C} \leq \tau^{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{C})$$

1	polygon	Geo Nest Land Use Area Connigham Bay
2	polyline	Geo Nest Land Use Area Admiralty Inlet
3	polyline	GeoNest lodge, option one Ellesmere Island
4	polyline	GeoNest lodge, option two Ellesmere Island
5	point	Location of GeoNest Lodge Connigham Bay
6	point	Location of GeoNest Lodge Admiralty Inlet
7	point	GeoNest lodge location, option 1 Ellesmere Island
8	point	GeoNest lodge location, option 2 Ellesmere Island

- | | | |
|---|----------|---|
| 1 | polygon | Geo Nest Land Use Area Connigham Bay |
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| 4 | polyline | GeoNest lodge, option two Ellesmere Island |
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| 8 | point | GeoNest lodge location, option 2 Ellesmere Island |

