Demande de la CNER faisant l’objet d’un examen préalable #126448

Central Baffin Geoscience Program

Type de demande : New

Type de projet: Scientific Research

Date de la demande : Friday, May 8, 2026

Period of operation: from 2026-07-19 to 2026-08-15

Promoteur du projet: Tavis Enno
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DÉTAILS

Description non technique de la proposition de projet

Anglais: The Canada-Nunavut Geoscience Office is planning a 3-week (21 day) field program for July-August 2026, the Central Baffin Geoscience Program (CBGP). The CBGP will encompass NTS map sheets 27C12 and 27C05, a 2150 km^2 area near the terminus of the Barnes Ice Cap approximately 150 km southwest of Clyde River. The program will consist of regional and focused bedrock mapping and thematic studies. Mapping studies will investigate the stratigraphy, structural evolution and age constraints of rock units in the mapping area. Thematic studies will investigate the mineral potential and biogeochemical characteristics of sediment-hosted sulfide deposits and expand on research performed in the 1990s studying rare-element granite pegmatites. Approximately 14 days of the program will be allocated to bedrock mapping, and 7 days to thematic studies.The project will be based out of a temporary field camp in Central Baffin Island, assisted by helicopter support. The camp will consist of personal tents, a kitchen tent, office tent, dry tent, and wooden outhouse. The crew will consist of 12 personnel. The impact of research activities will be minimal, with samples of rock, till, and water being removed from the study area. Sample sites will exhibit little to no evidence of visitation. Daily helicopter flights will occur between the camp and field area to support bedrock mapping and sampling initiatives. While in transit, helicopter flights will be at high elevation. Wildlife will be avoided.

Français: As the project will not be located near a French-speaking community, we have not supplied a French project description.

Inuktitut: ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ-ᓄᓇᕗᑉ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᖏᑕ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᕕᖓ ᐸᕐᓈᖃᓕᕆᕗᖅ ᐱᖓᓱᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐋᕈᓯᓄᑦ (21 ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ) ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᐃᓐᓇᕐᒥ ᐅᕝᕙ ᔪᓚᐃ-ᐋᒡᒐᓯ 2026, ᕿᑎᖓᓂ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᑉ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᕈᖅᑖ (CBGP). ᑖᓐᓇ CBGP ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑦᔨᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᑦ NTS ᓇᐋᓴᐅᑎᓖᑦ 27C12 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 27C05, ᑲᑎᑐᒍ 2150 km^2 ᐃᓂᖓ ᐃᓱᖅᐸᓯᕆᔭᖓᓂ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᑉ ᕿᑎᐊᓂᒃ ᐸᐃᒃᓯ ᓯᕐᒥᐋᓗᖓᓂ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᖅᑐᒍ ᐃᒻᒪᖅ 150 ᑭᒑᒥᑕ ᐅᖅᑯᖅᐸᓯᐊ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᓘᐱᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᐊᓂᒃ. ᑕᑯᒃᓴᕈᖅᑕᖅ ᐃᓚᖃᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒃᒍᖅᓯᒪᓂᐊᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᓵᙵᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓪᒃ ᖃᐃᖅᓱᒐᑉ ᐅᔭᕋᖏᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᙳᐋᓕᐅᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖏᑕᓗ ᖃᐅᔮᓴᕆᔭᐅᓂᖏᓂᒃ. ᓄᓇᙳᐋᓕᐊᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᖏᑕ ᖃᓕᓐᑯᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓂᒃ, ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᓴᖅᑮᓂᑰᓂᖏᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐃᑦᑕᓐᓂᑉᓂᐊᑕ ᐃᓱᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᑦ ᐊᒡᒍᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᙳᐋᓕᐊᕆᔭᑦᑎᒍᑦ. ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖏᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓵᖓᓚᔪᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓂᐊᒐᒃᓴᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᒥᓈᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᐆᒪᓂᐊᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖃᓐᓂᖏᑕ ᓯᐅᕋᕈᔪᑦ ᑐᐊᐸᑦ ᓵᕝᕙᐅᓂᑯᓄᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᑦᑎᓂᖏᓄᓪᓗ ᓴᕙᕋᔭᒃᓴᕋᔭᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᓐᖏᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᓕᒋᐋᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓵᖃᓐᓂᕙᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᕿᒍᖏᒍᑦ 1990 ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓵᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᒐᔪᙱᑦᑐᑦ-ᓴᕙᕋᔭᒃᓴᑦ ᖃᐃᖅᓱᒐᑉ ᐊᐅᒪᕈᖅᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᕙᓂᖏᓂᒃ. ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᖅᑐᒍ ᐃᒻᒪᖅ 14 ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᕈᖅᑕᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᓵᙵᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐃᖅᓱᒐᑉ ᐅᔭᕋᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᓕᐅᕆᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 7 ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕆᓕᖅᑖᑕ ᓴᖅᑭᓯᒪᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᖏᑕ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᖕᒫᕝᕕᓕᐊᒥᒃ ᕿᑎᓪᓗᐋᖓᑕ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᑉ, ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᖁᓕᒥᒨᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓐᓂᖏᑦ. ᑕᖕᒫᕝᕙᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ ᓯᓂᒃᑕᕝᕕᑦ ᑐᐱᖏᓂᒃ, ᓂᖅᑎᐅᕝᕕᒃ ᑐᐱᖓᓂᒃ, ᑎᑎᕋᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᐱᖓᓂᒃ, ᐸᓂᖅᓯᒪᕝᕕᒃ ᑐᐱᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᔪᖕᒥᒃ ᐊᓇᕝᕕᓕᐅᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᕗᑦ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖁᐃᓖᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᒃᓗ ᓴᓇᔨᖓᑎᒃ. ᖃᐅᔮᓯᑦᑕ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖃᓂᖓᑦ ᒥᑭᑦᑑᓂᐊᕈᓇᖅᑐᖅ, ᖃᐅᓴᒐᒃᓴᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᐃᑦ, ᑐᐊᐸᐃᑦ ᓯᐅᖅᑲᓪᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᕝᕕᑦᑎᓂᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒐᒃᓴᓂᑦ ᑎᒍᓯᕝᕕᑦᔭᕗᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᔮᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᕋᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᙵᖅᓯᕙᐅᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᒃᑕᐅᓂᕙᓂᖏᓐᓄ. ᖃᐅᑕᒫᑦ ᖁᓕᒥᒎᖅ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᖃᑦᑕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᐊᑕ ᑕᖕᒫᕝᕕᑦᑕ ᖃᐅᓯᐃᕝᕕᑦᑎᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔮᓯᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᐅᑎᔭᐅᓂᖏᓄᑦ. ᖃᖓᑕᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖁᓕᒥᒎᖅ, ᖁᑎᑏᙳᔪᒥᒃ ᖃᖓᑕᖃᑦᑕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔭᒥᒃ. ᓂᕆᔩᓐ ᐸᒡᕕᓵᓂᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᔾᔮᖏᑦᑐᑦ.

Inuinnaqtun: As the project is located in the Qikiqtani region we do not have an Inuinnaqtun project description.

Personnel

Personnel on site: 12

Days on site: 21

Total Person days: 252

Operations Phase: from 2026-07-19 to 2026-08-15

Activités

Emplacement	Type d'activité	Statut des terres	Historique du site	Site à valeur archéologique ou paléontologique	Proximité des collectivités les plus proches et de toute zone protégée
Central Baffin Camp	Camp	Crown	The Central Baffin Camp site was operated by the Geological Survey of Canada in the early 2000s for fieldwork conducted west of the current project area.	Unknown	The Central Baffin Camp is approximately 240 km southwest of Clyde River.
Central Baffin Geoscience Program area encompassing NTS map sheets 027C12 and 027C05.	Scientific/International Polar Year Research	Inuit Owned Surface Lands	The area has seen sporadic mineral exploration and scientific research, beginning in the 1950s. Notably, the area contains rare-metal pegmatites of the Foxe Field and several occurrences of base and precious metals that are not currently well constrained.	Unknown	The field area is located approximately 150 km southwest of Clyde River. Northern portions of the field area are located within the Agguttinni Territorial Park. The area contains Surface (CR-10) and Sub-surface (CR-27) IOL in addition to Crown Land.
Central Baffin Geoscience Program area encompassing NTS map sheets 027C12 and 027C05.	Scientific/International Polar Year Research	Inuit Owned Sub-Surface Lands	The area has seen sporadic mineral exploration and scientific research, beginning in the 1950s. Notably, the area contains rare-metal pegmatites of the Foxe Field and several occurrences of base and precious metals that	Unknown	The field area is located approximately 150 km southwest of Clyde River. Northern portions of the field area are located within the Agguttinni Territorial Park. The area contains Surface (CR-10) and Sub-surface (CR-27) IOL in addition

			are not currently well constrained.		to Crown Land.
Central Baffin Geoscience Program area encompassing NTS map sheets 027C12 and 027C05.	Scientific/International Polar Year Research	Crown	The area has seen sporadic mineral exploration and scientific research, beginning in the 1950s. Notably, the area contains rare-metal pegmatites of the Foxe Field and several occurrences of base and precious metals that are not currently well constrained.	Unknown	The field area is located approximately 150 km southwest of Clyde River. Northern portions of the field area are located within the Agguttinni Territorial Park. The area contains Surface (CR-10) and Sub-surface (CR-27) IOL in addition to Crown Land.

Engagement de la collectivité et avantages pour la région

Collectivité	Nom	Organisme	Date de la prise de contact
Clyde River	Billy Palluq	Municipality of Clyde River	2026-04-08
Clyde River	Jaysie Tigullaraq	Office Manager, Clyde River HTO	2026-04-28

Autorisations

Indiquez les zones dans lesquelles le projet est situé:

North Baffin
South Baffin

Autorisations

Organisme de régulation	Description des autorisations	État actuel	Date de l'émission/de la demande	Date d'échéance
Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada	Class B Land Use Permit for activities occurring on Crown Lands	Applied, Decision Pending		
Gouvernement du Nunavut, ministère de l'Environnement	Nunavut Territorial Parks Use Permit for activities occurring in Agguttinni Territorial Park.	Applied, Decision Pending		
Gouvernement du Nunavut, ministère de l'Environnement	Nunavut Territorial Parks Firearms Permit. Carrying weapons for self defense purposes.	Not Yet Applied		
Gouvernement du Nunavut, Institut de recherche du Nunavut	Nunavut Research License. Scientific Research performed on the land in the study area.	Applied, Decision Pending		
Office des eaux du Nunavut	Authorization for Approval for the use of water or deposit of waste without a license	Applied, Decision Pending		
Qikiqtani Inuit Association	Land Use Permit II for proposed research activities taking place on IOL packages CR-10 and CR-27	Applied, Decision Pending		
Nunavut Planning Commission	Land use plan conformity determination issued. NPC File #151175	Active	2026-04-30	

Project transportation types

Transportation Type	Utilisation proposée	Length of Use
Air	Camp mobilization and demobilization by aircraft. Travel to and from the field area by helicopter.	
Land	Field activities will be performed on foot.	

Project accomodation types

Temporary Camp

Utilisation de matériel

Équipement à utiliser (y compris les perceuses, les pompes, les aéronefs, les véhicules, etc.)

Type d'équipement	Quantité	Taille – Dimensions	Utilisation proposée
Twin Otter	1	Plane	Supply flights and crew mobilization.
Long Ranger	1	Helicopter	Travel to and from field area.
Electric Generator	1	60 kg	Powering camp
Water pump	2	22 kg	Supplying water for personal use at camp

Décrivez l'utilisation du carburant et des marchandises dangereuses

Décrivez l'utilisation de carburant :	Type de carburant	Nombre de conteneurs	Capacité du conteneur	Quantité totale	Unités	Utilisation proposée
Aviation fuel	fuel	60	208	12480	Liters	For fueling helicopter
Diesel	fuel	15	208	3120	Liters	Providing energy to camp.
Gasoline	fuel	4	208	832	Liters	Powering generators and pumps
Propane	fuel	12	20	240	Lbs	Heating, refrigeration, cooking

Consommation d'eau

Quantité quotidienne (m3)	Méthodes de récupération de l'eau proposées	Emplacement de récupération de l'eau proposé
1	Less than 1m^3 of water will be retrieved by gas powered pump per day.	Water will be drawn from a nearby lake.

Déchets

Gestion des déchets

Activités du projet	Type des déchets	Quantité prévue	Méthode d'élimination	Procédures de traitement supplémentaires
Camp	Déchets combustibles	<1m^3	Combustible waste will be disposed of via portable incinerator, located at the camp site.	N/A
Camp	Eaux grises	<1m^3	Solids will be filtered out of grey water before disposal in a hand-dug pit. Hand-dug pits will be placed in sandy, well-drained soil located greater than 50m from the high-water mark of all nearby waterbodies.	N/A
Camp	Déchets non combustibles	<1m^3	Non-combustible waste will be packed out of the field area and removed from the camp site at the conclusion of field work and transported to Iqaluit for disposal. Empty fuel drums will be crushed in Iqaluit and shipped south for recycling. A leave no trace policy will be followed to the greatest possible extent possible.	N/A
Camp	Eaux usées (matières de vidange)	<1m^3	Human waste will be disposed via burial in a pit latrine. Hand-dug pits will be placed in sandy, well-drained soil located greater than 50m from the high-water mark of all nearby waterbodies.	N/A

Répercussions environnementales :

There is minimal potential for the work to harm or disrupt wildlife and the environment. Fieldwork activities will be performed on foot and be assisted by helicopter. To mitigate potential harm to wildlife, helicopters will not be flown at low altitudes and wildlife will be avoided at all costs while in the field. If an animal is

spotted at a point of interest, the point will be avoided until such time the animal has left the area and it may be accessed without risk of contact. The establishment of a temporary field camp outside of the field area as well as sampling activities may pose slight disruption to the environment. Camp will be constructed at a distance from local water sources, and waste will be packed out upon the completion of fieldwork. Rock, till and water samples will be removed from the environment using a hammer and chisel. When samples are collected, care will be taken to prevent unnecessary damage to outcrop and the land will be returned to as close a condition as it was found. Some samples of weathered material will be collected using a shovel. If holes are dug to sample material, they will be infilled. Waters will be filtered into vessels to remove particulate matter. Surface vegetation will be removed during sampling and returned to its original location after samples are collected.

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

Description de l'environnement existant : Environnement physique

The bedrock geology of the Central Baffin Island area consists of igneous rocks of the Archean Rae Craton, Paleoproterozoic sedimentary rocks of the Piling Group, Paleoproterozoic granites, and Neoproterozoic diabase dykes of the Franklin swarm. With the exception of diabase dykes, the area was deformed during the Himalayas-scale Trans-Hudson Orogeny. The Barnes Ice Cap, a remnant of the Laurentide Ice Sheet, is located along the northwestern margin of the field area. Glacially-derived cover including kames, eskers, moraines, and associated fluvial and lacustrine deposits drape over bedrock. Permafrost is continuous throughout the study area.

Description de l'environnement existant : Environnement biologique

The biological environment is typical tundra of the Northern Arctic ecozone. There are over 100 documented species of flora on Baffin Island, the majority of which being distributed throughout circumpolar region. Flora is represented by flowering plants, sedges and grasses. Mosses and lichens are a significant food source for animals. Many species of migratory bird pass through the area in the summer. Barren-ground caribou, Arctic fox, Arctic hare, lemming, and polar bear migrate through, or live year-round in the region.

Description de l'environnement existant : Environnement socio-économique

The field area is located approximately 150 km from the nearest community, Clyde River. The community will be a source of Inuit employment for wildlife monitors / camp aids.

Miscellaneous Project Information

Identification des répercussions et mesures d'atténuation proposées

Project-related activities are anticipated to have minimal impact on the environment. Regardless of activity, a leave no trace approach will be employed. Specific impacts selected in the table are mitigatable and will be discussed in the context of research and camp activities. A temporary campsite will be constructed for the duration of the field work. The erection of tents and storage of equipment and fuel supplies may disturb local vegetation and wildlife in the area surrounding the campsite. The operation of generators and helicopters will increase noise. As such, loud equipment will only be operated when required and quiet hours will be established for the camp site. Waste such as grey water and human sewage will be disposed of in hand dug pits, located in well-drained soil located greater than 50m from the high-water mark of all nearby water bodies. Grey water will be filtered prior to disposal and all hand dug pits will be infilled. Fuel storage has the potential to impact local water quality. To mitigate this impact, fuel will be stored in berms

and inspected regularly. A fuel spill contingency plan has been developed and is attached as a standalone document. At the conclusion of fieldwork, all supplies and non-combustible wastes will be mobilised out of the area. Research activities will be performed on foot and assisted by helicopter. To mitigate impacts to wildlife, helicopters will not be flown at low altitudes and wildlife will be avoided at all costs while in the field. If an animal is spotted at a point of interest, the point will be avoided until such time the animal has left the area and it may be accessed without risk of contact. Research activities will consist of collecting geological materials. These materials, including rock and till will be removed permanently from the study area. Select surface water samples may be removed permanently as well to support geological research activities. Samples will be collected by hand using rock hammers or shovels. Ground disturbed during sampling will be returned to as close to its original state as possible. Part of the field area is within Agguttinni Territorial Park. As with the other research locations, field areas within the park will be accessed by helicopter and fieldwork will be performed on foot. Up to three wildlife monitors /camp aids (WMCA) will be employed to support the project. WMCA jobs for the project will be circulated to the Clyde River HTO. Presentations will be created for public dissemination in English and translated to Inuktitut. Results from this work will be shared with the community of Clyde River in a timely manner.

Répercussions cumulatives

Permanent removal of rock and till samples and select water samples for scientific study.

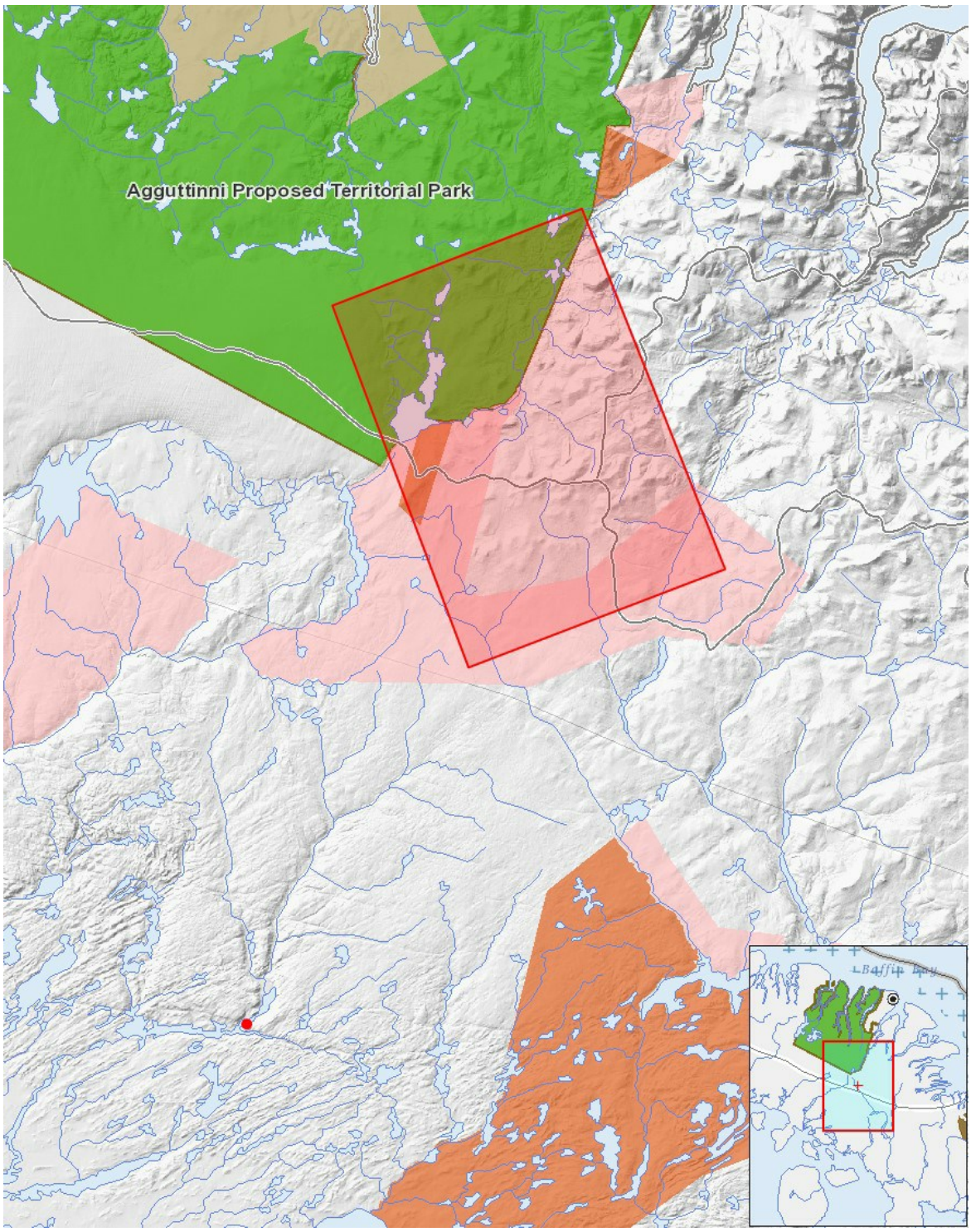
Impacts

Identification des répercussions environnementales

	PHYSICAL	Designated environmental areas	Ground stability	Permafrost	Hydrology / Limnology	Water quality	Climate conditions	Eskers and other unique or fragile landscapes	Surface and bedrock geology	Sediment and soil quality	Tidal processes and bathymetry	Air quality	Noise levels	BIOLOGICAL	Vegetation	Wildlife, including habitat and migration patterns	Birds, including habitat and migration patterns	Aquatic species, incl. habitat and migration/spawning	Wildlife protected areas	SOCIO-ECONOMIC	Archaeological and cultural historic sites	Employment	Community wellness	Community infrastructure	Human health
Construction																									
-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Exploitation																									
Camp			-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	M		M	M	M	M	-		-	P	-	-	-
Scientific/International Polar Year Research			M	-	M	-	M	-	M	M	M	-	-	M		M	M	M	M	-		U	P	U	-	P
Désaffectation																									
-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-

(P = Positive, N = Négative et non gérable, M = Négative et gérable, U = Inconnue)

Site du projet



Liste des géométries de projet

1	polygon	Central Baffin Geoscience Program area encompassing NTS map sheets 027C12 and 027C05.
2	point	Central Baffin Camp