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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
BULLETIN 507

**GROUND ICE VOLUMES DETERMINED
FROM SHALLOW CORES FROM WESTERN
FOSHEIM PENINSULA, ELLESmere ISLAND,
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES**

D.A. Hodgson and F.M. Nixon



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Natural Resources
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Cover illustration

Coring the original (abandoned) Eureka airstrip with
a JKS 300 drill. The pond follows the top of a partly
thawed ice wedge. 19 July, 1974.

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GROUND ICE VOLUMES DETERMINED FROM SHALLOW CORES FROM WESTERN FOSHEIM PENINSULA, ELLESmere ISLAND, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Abstract

A mean ice content of 53 per cent was estimated for 152 boreholes drilled to depths of 1 to 8 m on Fosheim Peninsula. Visual estimates were supplemented with a few laboratory measurements. Cores were obtained from raised marine sediments, weathered clastic rock, till, and peat. The majority of boreholes were in clay- to sand-sized Holocene marine-deltaic deposits (64 per cent ice); one third of these boreholes were in frost-fissure troughs (84 per cent ice). Frost fissures occupy 25 per cent by volume of the upper 2 m of marine fines. Polygon centres were underlain by 47 per cent ice, which included some massive ice lying between marine veneer and shale. For weathered rock (38 per cent ice), the finer material was generally more icy than the coarse, except for some clay shale showing no visible ice. No difference was observed in ice content of rock above and below marine limit. Sites disturbed by compaction or scraping were depressed by thaw of ice-wedge tops and other segregated ice. Generally, if the frost table was lowered, then liquefaction of fine grained sediments would occur.

Résumé

Dans la péninsule Fosheim, le forage de 152 trous jusqu'à des profondeurs de un à huit mètres a permis d'estimer à 53 % la teneur moyenne en glace du sous-sol. Les estimations visuelles ont été complétées par quelques mesures en laboratoire. Des carottes ont été prélevées dans des sédiments marins de dépôts soulevés, des roches clastiques météorisées, du till et de la tourbe. La majorité des trous ont été forés dans des sédiments de milieux marins-deltaïques de l'Holocène, qui montrent une granulométrie s'échelonnant de la classe des argiles à celle des sables (64 % de glace); le tiers de ces trous ont été implantés dans des fentes de gélicontraction (84 %). Ces fentes occupent 25 % du volume des deux mètres supérieurs des sédiments marins à grain fin. Sous le centre des polygones, les sédiments contenaient 47 % de glace, dont une partie est constituée de glace massive formée au contact d'un placage de sédiments marins et d'un shale. Dans la roche météorisée (38 % de glace), les matériaux fins contenaient généralement plus de glace que les matériaux grossiers, à l'exception de certains shales argileux qui étaient dépourvus de glace visible. Aucune différence dans la teneur en glace n'a été observée dans les roches situées de part et d'autre de la limite marine. Les sites ayant été dérangés soit par une compaction des dépôts, soit par des travaux de décapage, montraient un affaissement créé par la fusion du sommet des coins de glace et d'autres formes de glace de ségrégation. En général, si le plafond du pergélisol est abaissé, il se produit une liquéfaction des sédiments à grain fin.

SUMMARY

Shallow drilling to determine stratigraphy in support of Quaternary mapping and terrain performance studies was undertaken in 1972, 1973, and 1974 on Fosheim Peninsula, central Ellesmere Island. The material of greatest interest in the cores was ground ice. Materials around Eureka weather station and at industry well sites active at that time were known to contain some large ice bodies; we wished to examine interactions between ice and ground disturbed by human activity. Recent climate change studies centred at Hot Weather Creek on western Fosheim Peninsula have revived interest in the previously unpublished borehole logs. Hence this data has been recompiled on a computerized database and subjected to some simple analyses.

SOMMAIRE

En complément des travaux de cartographie des sédiments quaternaires et des études de terrain entreprises en 1972, 1973 et 1974 dans la péninsule Fosheim, dans le centre de l'île d'Ellesmere, des forages à faible profondeur ont été effectués pour établir la stratigraphie. Le matériau du plus grand intérêt contenu dans les carottes était la glace de sol. Il était établi que les matériaux présents autour de la station météorologique d'Eureka et aux sites où étaient exploités des puits par l'industrie à cette époque contenaient quelques grands amas de glace; le but poursuivi par le présent projet était d'étudier les interactions entre la glace et les sols dérangés par des activités anthropiques. Les études récentes sur le changement climatique centrées sur le ruisseau Hot Weather dans la partie ouest de la péninsule Fosheim ont ravivé l'intérêt pour les diagraphies de puits non publiées. Aussi ces données ont-elles été recomplilées dans une base de données informatisée et soumises à certaines analyses peu complexes.

Surficial material over much of the Fosheim Peninsula is poorly to well consolidated clastic rock, commonly disaggregated by weathering into a range of grain sizes. Younger unconsolidated deposits include Late Tertiary fluvial sand and gravel, Quaternary silty to bouldery till, Holocene silt- and sand-sized raised marine and deltaic deposits below 150 m elevation, fluvial sediments, and small areas of thin peat. Pore ice and segregated ice are a significant component of surficial materials. Permafrost is present below a depth of 10-100 cm, depending on the porosity of materials and the nature of vegetation (if any).

Cores were extracted to a maximum depth of 2.5 m using hand-held drills. Mounted drills produced a few long cores to a maximum depth of 8 m. Cores were described in the field, and some icy sediments were sampled for later determination of water content, grain size, and soil plasticity. Other sources of ground ice data investigated included excavated banks, shallow refraction seismic profiling, and industry shothole logs. Subsurface and laboratory data recently were entered in a borehole database (ESELog/ESEBase) to provide multi-parameter logs.

The sites of more than half the 152 holes bored were in thick, fine grained marine or deltaic deposits, or in a marine veneer over shale or siltstone; these are the dominant materials adjacent to Eureka weather station and to the well sites chosen for investigation. Fewer cores were taken from the other main types of surficial material. Most holes were below the 145-150 m Holocene marine limit. For 60 per cent of the cases, it was possible to determine whether the sites were over frost-fissure troughs or polygon centres.

From measurements and visual estimates, the mean ice content of all cores was calculated to be 53 per cent. Most holes were less than 1.5 m deep; however, deeper holes had similar ice contents. The ice content was 84 per cent under polygon troughs (up to 6 m wide), compared to 47 per cent under polygon centres. Marine-deltaic sediments averaged 64 per cent ice; this value may be skewed by the numerous ice-wedge investigations carried out in this material; nevertheless, massive non-wedge ice was encountered. In weathered rock, ice content declined overall with increasing grain size; however, some clay shale contained no visible ice. No significant difference was noted for rock above and below marine limit. Ice observations recorded in industry seismic shothole logs for this area were judged too unreliable to use.

Les matériaux de surface s'étendant à la majeure partie de la péninsule Fosheim sont des roches clastiques faiblement à bien consolidées, généralement fragmentées par altération météorique en sédiments de différentes classes granulométriques. Les dépôts non consolidés plus récents incluent : des sables et des graviers fluviatiles du Tertiaire tardif; du till silteux à blocailleux du Quaternaire; des dépôts silteux et sableux formés dans des milieux deltaïques et marins à l'Holocène, qui ont été soulevés par la suite et qui se situent aujourd'hui à des altitudes de moins de 150 m; des sédiments fluviatiles; et des étendues limitées de tourbe mince. La glace interstitielle et la glace de ségrégation constituent une portion significative des matériaux de surface. Le pergélisol est présent à partir de 10 à 100 cm de profondeur, selon la porosité des matériaux et la nature de la végétation (s'il y en existe).

Des carottes ont été extraites jusqu'à une profondeur maximale de 2,5 m au moyen d'une foreuse manuelle. Des foreuses montées sur un support ont permis d'extraire quelques longues carottes jusqu'à une profondeur maximale de 8 m. Les carottes ont été décrites sur le terrain et des échantillons de sédiments contenant de la glace ont été prélevés afin de réaliser des déterminations de la teneur en eau, de la granulométrie et de la plasticité du sol. Parmi les autres sources de données sur la glace de sol qui ont été étudiées, mentionnons des bancs d'excavation, des profils de sismique-réfraction de faible profondeur et des descriptions (diographies) des matériaux extraits des trous effectués pour la réalisation de levés sismiques par l'industrie. Les données recueillies dans la subsurface et en laboratoire ont été stockées, il y a peu de temps, dans une base de données sur les sondages (ESELog/ESEBase) afin de produire des diographies multiparamétriques.

Les sites de plus de la moitié des 152 trous forés étaient situés dans d'épais dépôts à grain fin de milieux marins ou deltaïques ou dans un placage de sédiments marins surmontant une unité de shale ou de siltstone; ces matériaux sont ceux qui dominent près de la station météorologique d'Eureka et des puits choisis pour l'analyse. Un nombre moins élevé de carottes ont été prélevées dans les autres principaux types de matériaux de surface. La plupart des trous ont été forés sous la limite marine soulevée de l'Holocène, qui se situe à une altitude de 145-150 m. Dans 60 % des cas, il a été possible de déterminer si les sites étaient situés à l'aplomb de fentes de gélification ou sous le centre de polygones.

À partir de mesures et d'estimations visuelles, la teneur moyenne en glace de toutes les carottes a été évaluée à 53 %. La plupart des trous n'ont pas dépassé 1,5 m de profondeur; cependant, les trous plus profonds ont révélé des teneurs en glace semblables. Ces teneurs s'élevaient à 84 % à l'aplomb des fentes de gélification délimitant des polygones (dont la largeur pouvait atteindre 6 m), comparativement à 47 % sous le centre des polygones. Les sédiments de milieux marins-deltaïques contenaient 64 % de glace en moyenne; cette valeur peut être biaisée du fait qu'un grand nombre d'analyses des coins de glace ont été menées dans ces matériaux; néanmoins, de la glace massive a été observée ailleurs que dans des coins de glace. Dans la roche météorisée, la teneur en glace diminuait globalement en proportion de l'augmentation de la dimension du grain de celle-ci; cependant, certains shales argileux ne contenaient aucune glace visible. Aucune différence marquée n'a été notée dans la teneur en glace des roches situées de part et d'autre de la limite marine. Dans cette région, les observations sur la glace notées dans les journaux de sondage des trous effectués par l'industrie pour la réalisation de levés sismiques ont été jugées trop peu fiables pour être utilisées.

Subsurface materials were examined at several sites disturbed by compaction or scraping. The first Eureka airstrip (now abandoned), harrowed between 1947 and 1951, is depressed 10-60 cm below surrounding areas. The underlying marine veneer over fine grained rock contains massive ice wedges; tabular ice was present locally between the veneer and shale. Vegetation removal was probably an early factor in encouraging thaw, with drainage disruption a continuing factor. The present strip suffered similar disturbance of ice wedges until sufficiently built up with coarse material.

In general, too few sites were cored to permit correlation of ground ice data with site parameters such as surficial materials, slope/drainage, or position relative to marine limit. Bias in site selection resulted in more than half the holes being bored in raised marine sediments. Here, ice wedges occupy 25 per cent by volume of the upper 2 m. Massive tabular ice occurs in places, but certainly not everywhere. In the event of climate warming and depression of the frost table, marine sediments will be particularly prone to liquefaction.

Des matériaux de surface dérangés par une compaction ou des travaux de décapage ont été examinés en plusieurs endroits. La première piste d'atterrissement (maintenant abandonnée) à Eureka, aménagée entre 1947 et 1951, s'est affaissée de 10 à 60 cm par rapport aux secteurs environnants. Le placage de sédiments marins sus-jacent à une roche à grain fin sur lequel a été construite la piste contient des coins de glace massive; de la glace tabulaire était présente par endroits entre le placage de sédiments marins et le shale sous-jacent. L'élimination de la végétation a probablement été un facteur précoce de dégel, et la modification de l'écoulement, un facteur continu. La piste actuelle a subi un dérangement semblable par des coins de glace jusqu'à ce qu'elle soit enchaussée de matériaux grossiers en quantités suffisantes.

En général, on peut dire que trop peu de sites ont fait l'objet de carottages pour que puissent être corrélées les données sur la glace de sol aux paramètres des sites comme la nature des matériaux de surface, la pente et le drainage ou la position du site par rapport à la limite marine. Un biais dans le choix des sites a fait en sorte que plus de la moitié des trous ont été forés dans des sédiments marins soulevés. Là, les coins de glace occupent 25 % du volume des 2 m supérieurs des dépôts. De la glace tabulaire massive est présente par endroits, mais certainement pas partout. Si le climat devait se réchauffer et que le plafond du pergélisol devait s'abaisser, les sédiments marins seraient particulièrement sujets à une liquéfaction.

INTRODUCTION

Studies of Quaternary deposits (surficial materials), including mapping, were undertaken on central Ellesmere Island (Fig. 1) in 1972-74, and 1978 (Hodgson, 1973b, 1974; Hodgson and Edlund, 1975). Reconnaissance investigations had been carried out in the same area by J.G Fyles (in Jenness, 1962). To assist stratigraphic studies, 152 shallow holes were bored on western Fosheim Peninsula, initially using hand-held corers transported by all-terrain tricycles, a method pioneered on Melville Island (Barnett and Forbes, 1973), and subsequently by larger drills transported by helicopter (Veillette, 1975). Drill sites are shown in Figures 2 and 3, and core logs are reproduced in Appendix 1. Ground ice was the material of greatest interest in cores and is the focus of this report. Quantities of pore ice or segregated ice generally could not be determined from surveys of the land surface, though indicators of wedge ice and massive ice included ubiquitous polygonal frost cracks and scattered concentrations of retrogressive thaw slumps. Palsas are rare on Fosheim Peninsula; pingos have not been observed.

Interest in ground ice was stimulated by related studies of terrain performance and disturbance associated with oil and gas exploration (Hodgson, 1973a). From the late 1960s to the mid 1970s the petroleum industry actively explored the western Fosheim Peninsula, resulting in the most intensive land use yet experienced in the eastern Queen Elizabeth Islands. By 1972, drilling had revealed oil-bearing formations at

Romulus well site (Fig. 2), leading to a proposal for a pipeline to a marine terminal on southeastern Ellesmere Island (Oilweek, 1972). This provided the initial impetus for surficial mapping. As it turned out, there was insufficient oil to exploit, nor were gas reserves found on the scale of those in the central Queen Elizabeth Islands. Longer term though less extensive land use has occurred around the Eureka weather station. The long-abandoned first airstrip of the station is of particular interest; detailed coring was carried out in this area.

Information on ground ice was incorporated in extended legends accompanying surficial geology and vegetation maps of Hodgson and Edlund (1977), but no other analysis of core records was published. The cores were not collected systematically from representative Quaternary units because mapping was concurrent with drilling; therefore, statistical manipulation did not appear appropriate. Since the original work was done, a new interest in ground ice has developed as a result of climate change studies centred around Hot Weather Creek (Edlund et al., 1989). Any rise in mean air temperature during the seasonal thaw period would lower the permafrost table, thawing any excess ice, and lead to thaw settlement, slope instability, as well as changes in the surface water balance. Hence the borehole data have been subjected to some simple manipulation and been recompiled and renumbered chronologically (Appendix 1). The results form the nucleus of this report and complement several recent studies of massive ice on western Fosheim Peninsula (Pollard, 1991; Barry, 1992; Robinson, 1994).

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND SURFICIAL MATERIALS

The Fosheim Peninsula, together with lowlands of eastern Axel Heiberg Island, is intermontane, surrounded to the west, north, and east by massifs exceeding 1000 m elevation (Fig. 1). Western Fosheim Peninsula is bounded by deep straits and sounds, except to the southeast, where the Sawtooth Mountains rise to 1000 m elevation (Fig. 2). Uplands within the western peninsula locally exceed 500 m. The underlying folded and faulted Mesozoic and Tertiary sediments, mostly sandstone, siltstone, and shale, range from well-consolidated to unconsolidated (Thorsteinsson, 1971a, b; Trettin 1991). Basic sills and dykes, massive in places, intrude these sediments. Bedrock structure is widely visible on the sparsely vegetated land surface; nevertheless, exposed rock has commonly been highly fractured during weathering, and even disaggregated in the case of the poorly consolidated rock underlying most lowlands.

The nature of the last glaciation of central Ellesmere Island is a fractious issue (Hodgson, 1985; England et al., 1991). Geomorphological evidence suggests either that western Fosheim Peninsula remained ice free during the Late Wisconsinan, except for local glaciation of upland (Bell, 1992), or that any ice sheet present was cold based. In either case, interglacial or interstadial permafrost conditions would have been preserved through the last glacial cycle. The occurrence of a marine inundation in the latest Pleistocene/early Holocene is not contentious (Hodgson, 1985; Hodgson et al., 1991; Bell, 1992). It is well documented that sea level lay 145–150 m above present sea level (a.s.l.) at about 9000 radiocarbon years B.P., after which it fell at the exponential rate common in the Arctic (Fig. 4). However, the period for which the highstand was maintained is in dispute (England, 1992). After a marine transgression, pre-existing permafrost thins from the top and bottom, though complete thawing under an Arctic sea could take several tens of thousands of years (Taylor, 1991). With shoreline regression, surface layers freeze when exposed to subaerial temperatures.

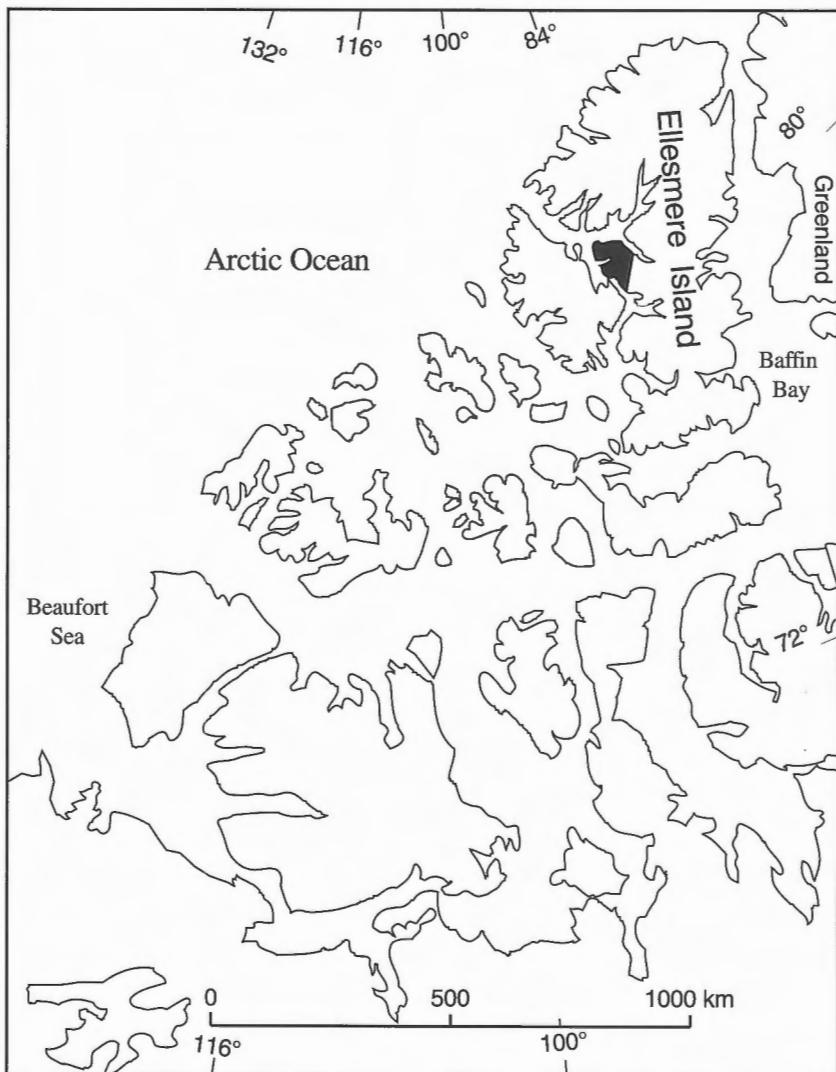


Figure 1.

Location of western Fosheim Peninsula within the Canadian Arctic Archipelago.

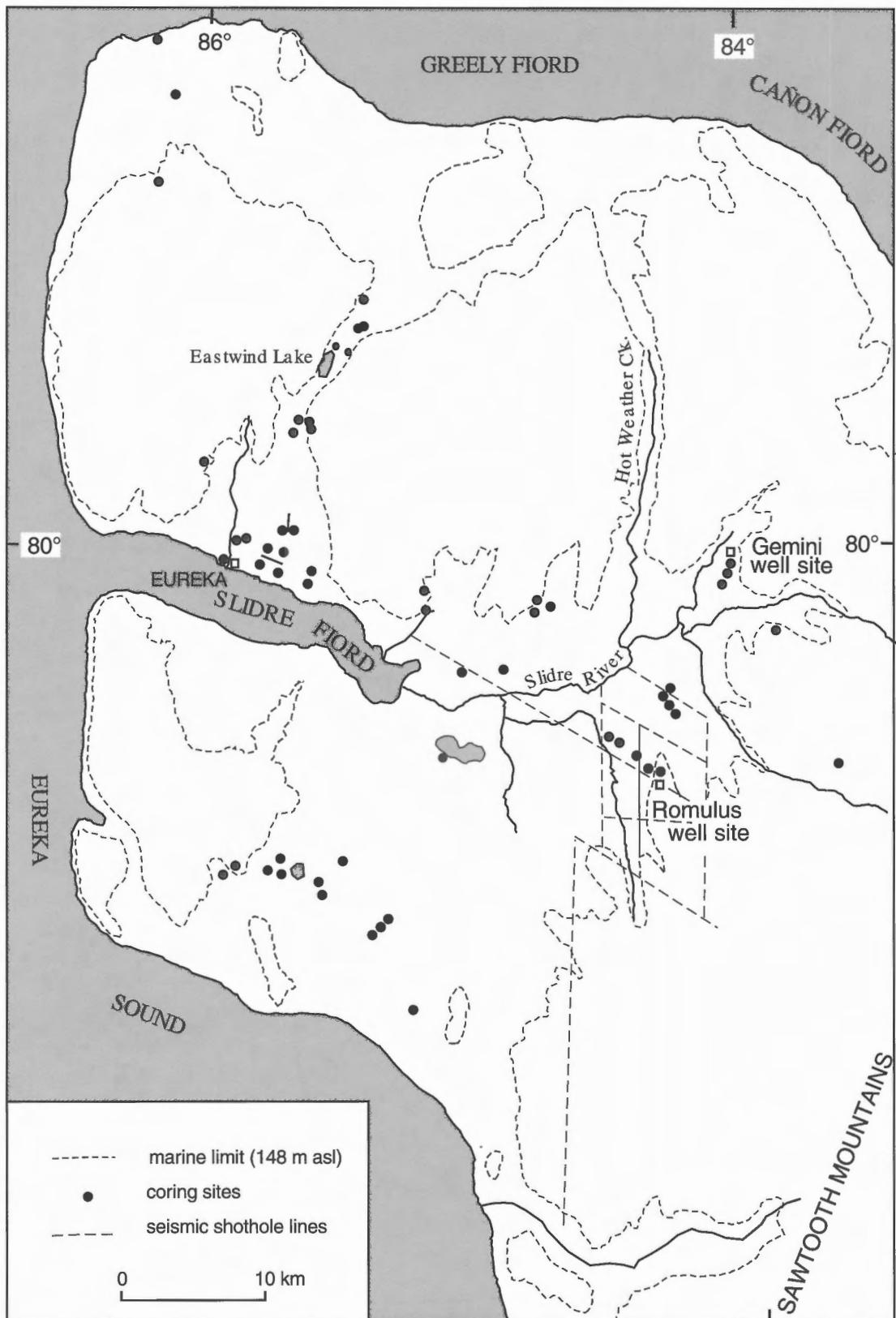


Figure 2. Western Fosheim Peninsula showing marine limit, coring sites, and location of selected seismic lines.

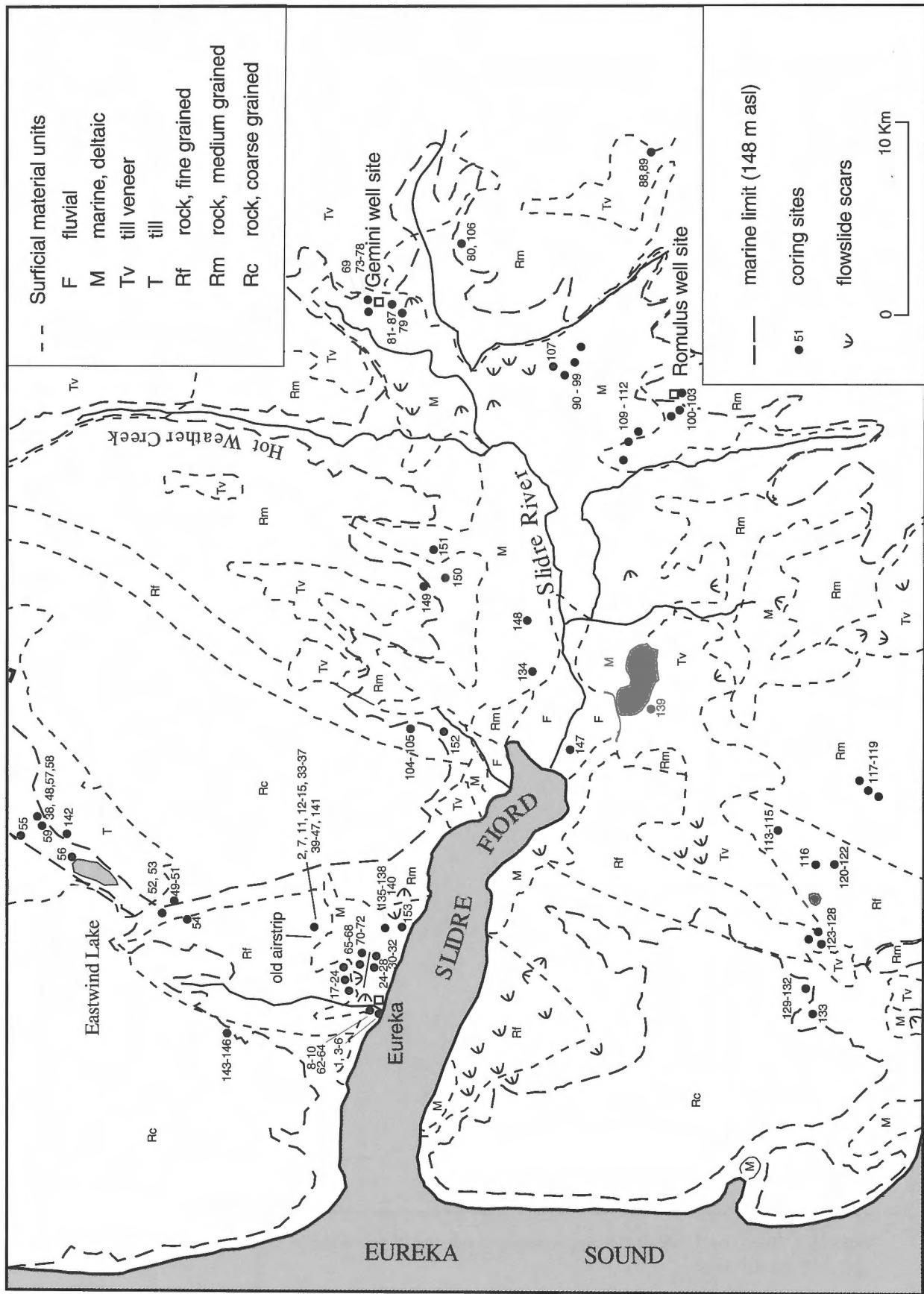


Figure 3. Area around Slidre Fiord showing coring sites, surficial materials.

Bedrock over 25 per cent of the western part of the peninsula is masked by unconsolidated deposits from a range of Late Tertiary and Quaternary events (Fig. 3). These deposits are attributed to the following processes:

1. Late Tertiary fluvial deposition of sands and gravels left formerly extensive, massive deposits, which are preserved in high terraces 250-350 m above sea level (Fyles, 1989; Hodgson et al., 1991).
2. Quaternary glaciations resulted in deposition of silty-clay matrix till to bouldery gravel till.
3. Marine inundation during the latest Pleistocene and/or early Holocene left nearshore and deltaic silty clay to fine sand especially in the lower basin of the Slidre River and around Slidre Fiord.
4. Holocene fluvial processes deposited sediments dominantly composed of the coarser fraction of source deposits.
5. Slope processes with rates ranging from rapid (active-layer failures) to slow (creep and solifluction) generally left deposits similar in composition to subjacent bedrock or Quaternary materials. Colluvium therefore is rarely mapped as a separate unit.
6. Thin deposits of muck and peat are scattered over lowlands.

FIELD METHODS

Coring and logging

Coring equipment used is listed in Table 1. A description and performance evaluation of each type is provided by Veillette and Nixon (1980). Hand-held corers were moved by foot, all-terrain tricycle and helicopter, and frame-mounted drills by helicopter. Drilling took place in June, July, and August, after snowmelt. Cores were extruded from core barrels and described on site.

Descriptive conventions and subsequent analyses differed between 1972-73 and 1974. In 1972-73, soils were described by typical names, ice structure by common stratigraphic terms, and ice quantity as a percentage of the core. Observations were later converted to the unified soil classification system (Bureau of Reclamation, 1968) and the National Research Council system of permafrost description (Pihlainen and Johnston, 1963). To check visual descriptions, measured lengths of some cores were sealed in cans or plastic tubs and returned to the field camp to determine water content (by thawing sample, decanting any excess water, oven-drying residue, and comparing weights). Some of these samples were analyzed for sand/silt/clay size or given complete grain size analyses in the Geological Survey of Canada sedimentology laboratory. Soil plasticity of a few samples was determined in the laboratory from Atterberg limit tests. In 1974, the complete cores were described on site, using

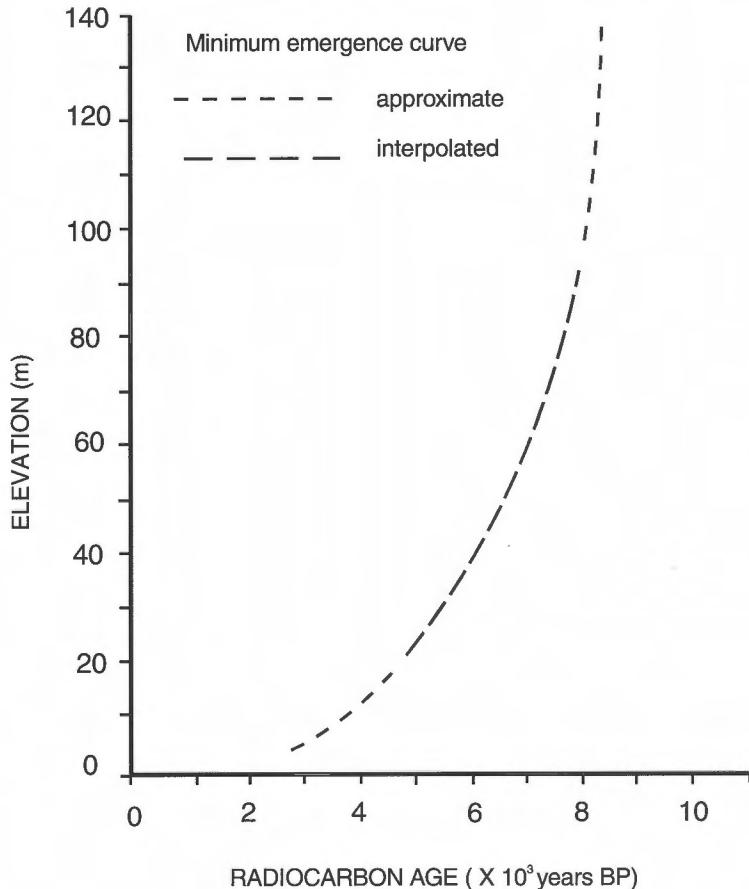


Figure 4.

Age-elevation data describing emergence of western Fosheim Peninsula (modified from Figure 3, Hodgson et al., 1991).

Table 1. Types of coring equipment used, range of penetration below surface, and numbers of cores logged.

Core barrel	Drilling machine	Depth cored (cm)	Holes 1972	----- 1973	logged 1974
CRREL	Haynes flexible drive (hand held)	130-180	2		
CRREL	General Equipment 51 (hand held)	30-240		109	1
CRREL	GW-15 Winkie (mounted drill)	310		1	
CRREL	JKS 300 (mounted drill)	160-690			14
BX diamond	GW-15 Winkie (mounted drill)	70-800		25	
TOTAL (per year)			2	135	15
TOTAL (1972-1974)		152			

Table 2. Distribution of cores by surficial material units.

No. of holes	% of total	surficial material
63	41	Holocene marine and deltaic silty clay to fine sand
26	17	Holocene marine veneer (fines) over shale and siltstone
19	12	weathered poorly consolidated or unconsolidated sandstone or siltstone
18	12	weathered shale or siltstone
10	6	weathered consolidated sandstone
9	6	till (stony silt or fine sand)
5	3	all or partly peat
3		fluvial deposits
1		beach material

unified soil symbols and typical names, and ice was described using National Research Council nomenclature. Water content and soil plasticity of samples were measured in the Geological Survey of Canada sedimentology laboratory.

Other sources of ground ice data

Artificial cuts

A stream bank 10 m high, with poorly exposed till, was excavated and cleaned using snowmelt stream water propelled through a Wajax fire pump (log 16; logs are presented in Appendix 2, unless otherwise noted). A completely artificial section was inspected in the 3.5 m high wall of a sump excavated for a future well site (log 139).

Shallow seismic survey

Refraction seismic profiling using a hammer source was carried out in 1974 at the sites of cores 140, 141, 143, 145, and 147-153 (Gagne and Hunter, 1975).

Industry seismic shothole logs

Many kilometres of seismic reflection profiles were run on western Fosheim Peninsula. Shothole logs for several hundred holes drilled to depths of 12 to 25 m across and to the south of the Slidre River were made available by Panarctic Oils Limited (Fig. 2). Descriptions are crude because they were made from cuttings ejected by air drills, but nonetheless many logs indicate that drillers observed visible (i.e. excess) ice in cuttings. A detailed study of shothole sampling on Banks Island is described by Tucker (1975) and Gauthier (1978).

CORE LOGS

Subsurface and laboratory data were entered in the borehole database ESELLog/ESEBase, Version 4.0 (ESE Software Limited, 1991), which is geographically referenced and produces graphic or tabular output. Multiparameter logs were produced by this application (Fig. 5; Appendix 1). Data used in results and conclusions were taken from both the database and field notes. For example, the depth to the top of permafrost was estimated using the thickness of the seasonal thaw layer at the date of boring compared to the date of probable maximum thaw, together with an estimate of the porosity of material.

SITE SELECTION

The primary aim of coring was to examine ice content of (1) the main groups of surficial materials around Eureka, concentrating on materials known or suspected to contain large quantities of excess ice, and (2) disturbed areas (man-induced disturbance and naturally occurring slope failures).

Selection of surficial materials

Boreholes were distributed in a number of surficial material units (Fig. 6, Table 2). The greatest number of holes were bored in the unconsolidated and commonly fine grained raised marine deposits because they are widespread and relatively easily cored (Fig. 3). Segregated ice was known to occur in them, and slope failures revealing icy sediments are common around Slidre Fiord and in the lower Slidre River basin. Several holes were drilled in till near Eastwind Lake to accommodate thermistor cables prepared and monitored by M.W. Smith, Carleton University, Ottawa.

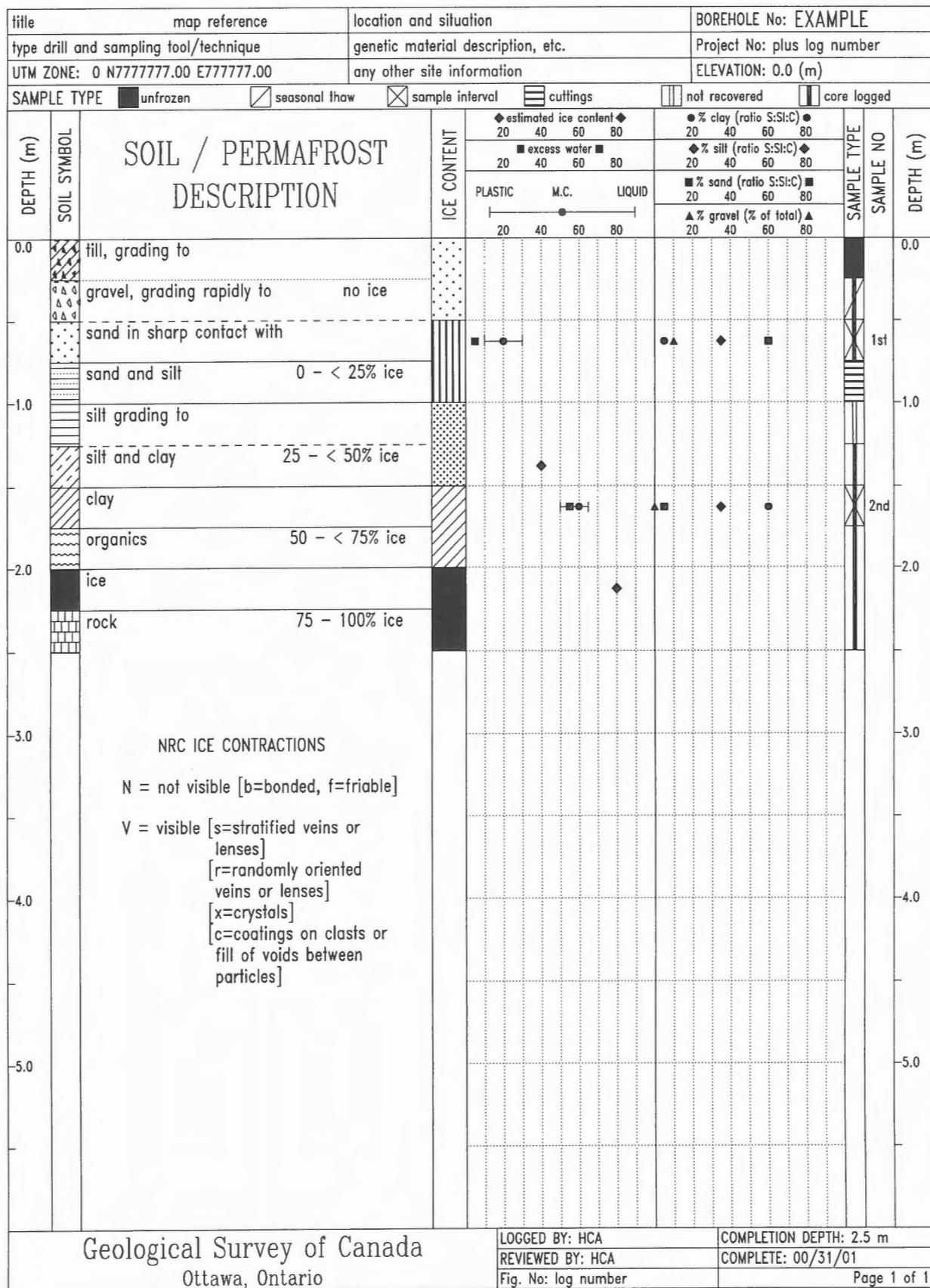


Figure 5. Example of a borehole log.

Selection of disturbed sites

Twenty-seven holes were bored in man-disturbed ground: twelve on the old Eureka airstrip; eight around the present strip; seven at the Panarctic Oils Gemini well site (Fig. 2, 3). Six more holes were adjacent to natural retrogressive thaw flowslides where massive ice was exposed.

Other site factors

An attempt was made to discriminate between frost-fissure troughs and the centres of the polygons that they form, both within units of similar material and in disturbed areas. It was predicted that many frost fissures would be underlain by ice wedges, whereas polygon centres might better indicate the presence or absence of ground ice resulting from other factors. Thirty-eight holes were bored in frost-fissure troughs

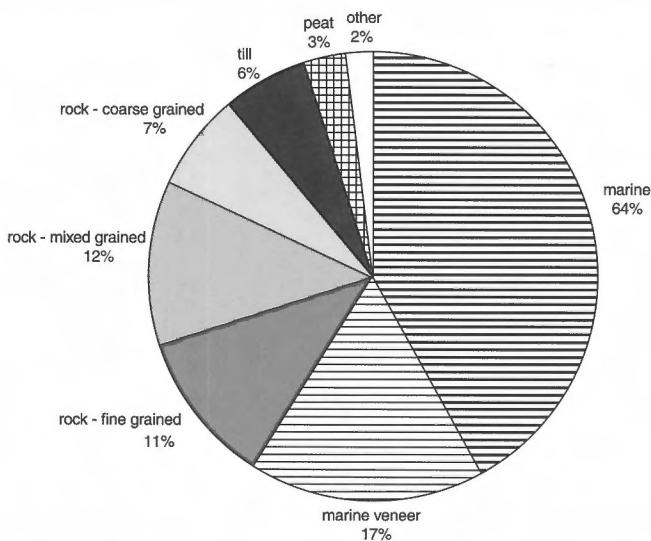


Figure 6. Proportion of cores from each surficial material unit.

and fifty in polygon centres. Five holes were in fields of raised rim/depressed centre polygons where the usual order of relief was inverted.

Most holes (130 = 84 per cent) were bored in deposits below the 145-150 m asl Holocene marine limit (Fig. 7). This followed the abundance of fine grained and unconsolidated material in the lowlands and marine deposits. Abundant sites (38 per cent) at 100-124 m asl include the many holes drilled at the abandoned Eureka airstrip, which lies on a plateau 114 m asl, and the holes drilled at the Gemini well site at about 120 m.

RESULTS

Mean ice content

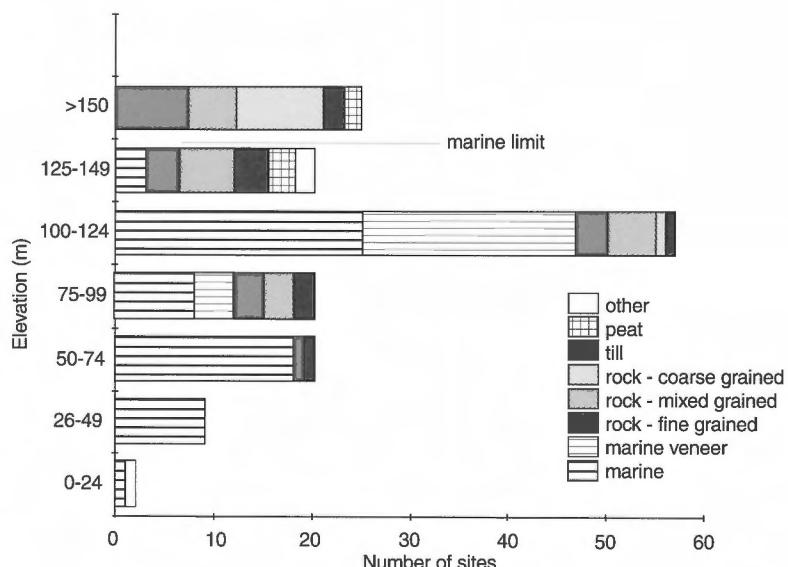
Mean ice content in all cores was 53 per cent (Fig. 8). The frequency distribution of ice content shows peaks at 90-100 per cent, 50 per cent (a common value for estimates) and 0-10 per cent (Fig. 9a). Most holes were shallower than 1.5 m. To test whether ice content changed significantly below this depth, values above 1.5 m were compared with total ice content for the 33 holes bored to 3 m or more. The mean ice content of the upper segments was 48 per cent, versus 49 per cent for the entire core. Correlation was generally good (Fig. 9b), suggesting that in this environment ice content remained constant throughout the depth investigated.

Top of permafrost

The active layer and the immediately underlying permafrost represented the most sensitive zone with respect to man-induced disturbance; any excess ice may be thawed and supersaturate the sediment. Within 1 m of the ground surface, the mean ice content was 49 per cent, slightly lower than the mean for all cores (Fig. 9c). Nevertheless, strata containing more than 50 per cent visible ice were identified in the upper

Figure 7.

Site elevations and surficial materials.



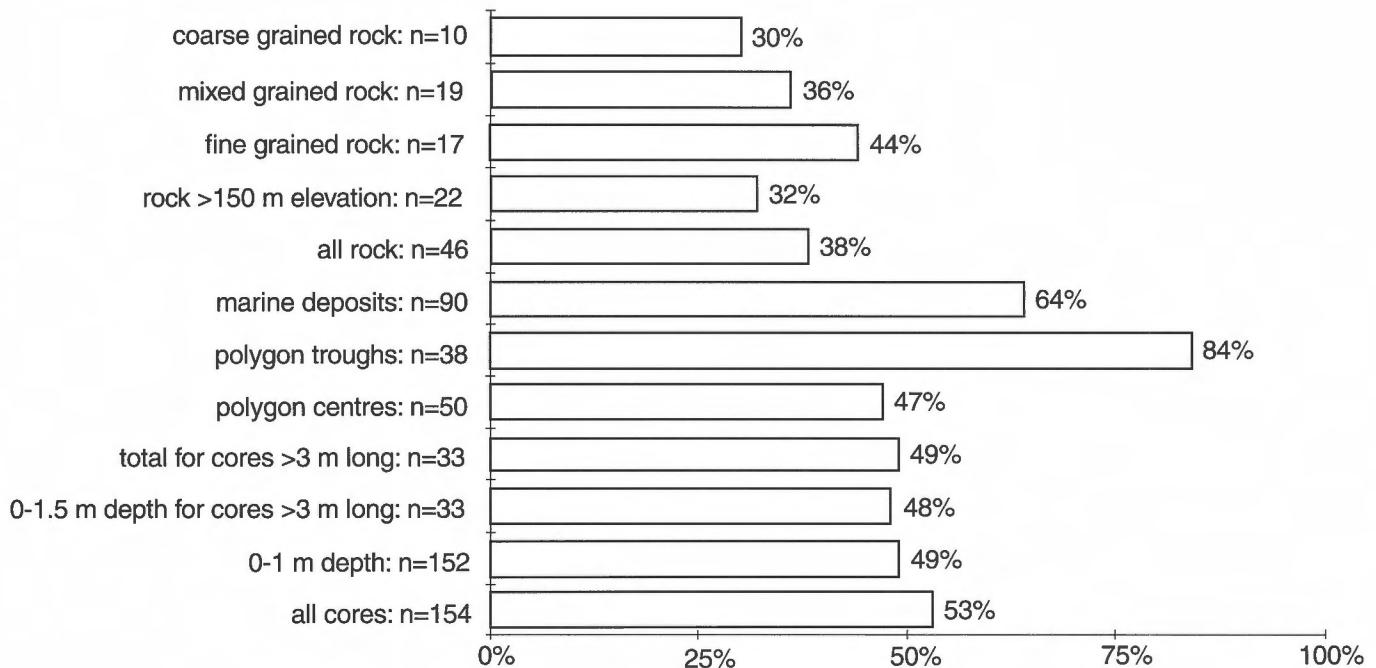


Figure 8. Per cent mean ice content of cores.

Figure 9. Ice content of selected groups of cores.

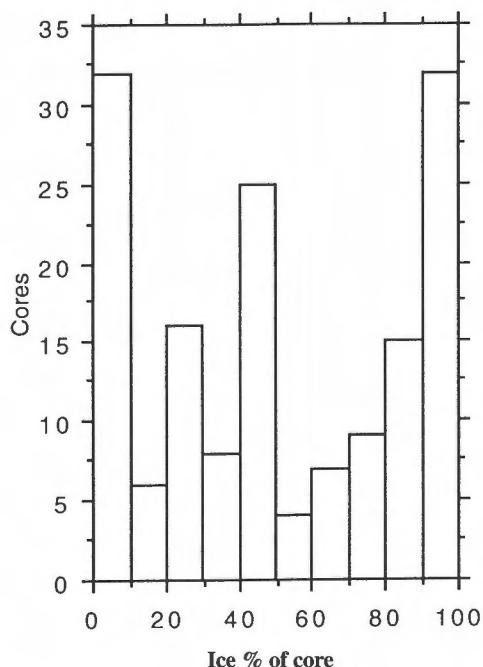


Figure 9a. Ice content of all cores. Mean 53 per cent.

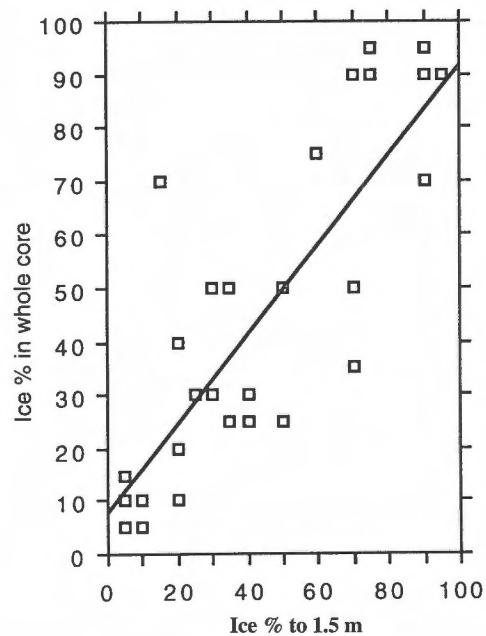


Figure 9b. For holes >3 m deep: ice to 1.5 m depth correlated with ice in whole core. $r^2=0.704$.

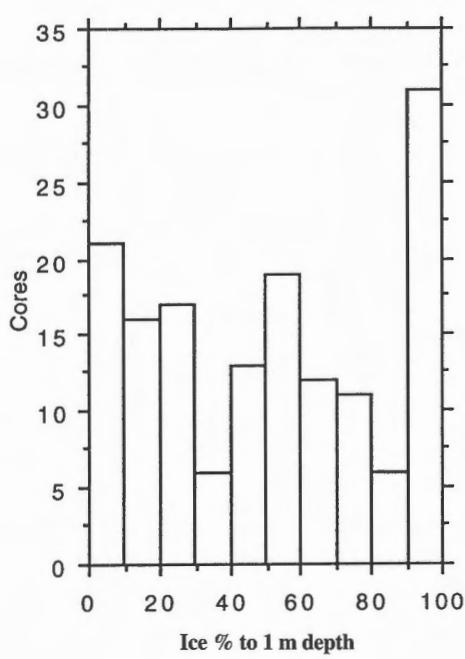


Figure 9c. Ice content to 1 m depth. Mean 49 per cent.

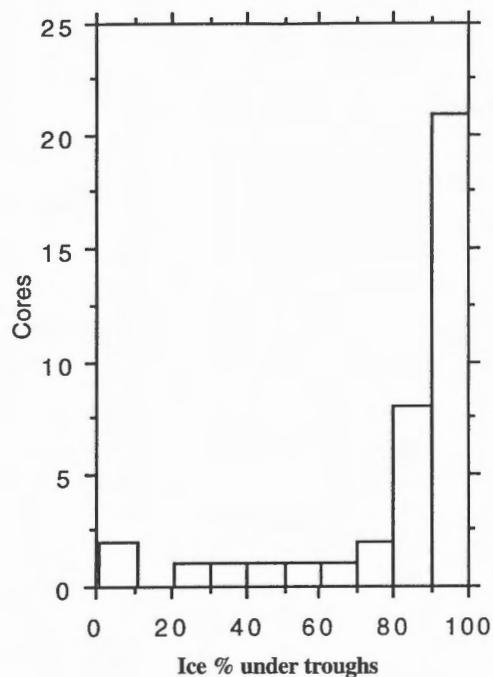


Figure 9d. Ice content under frost-fissure troughs. Mean 84 per cent.

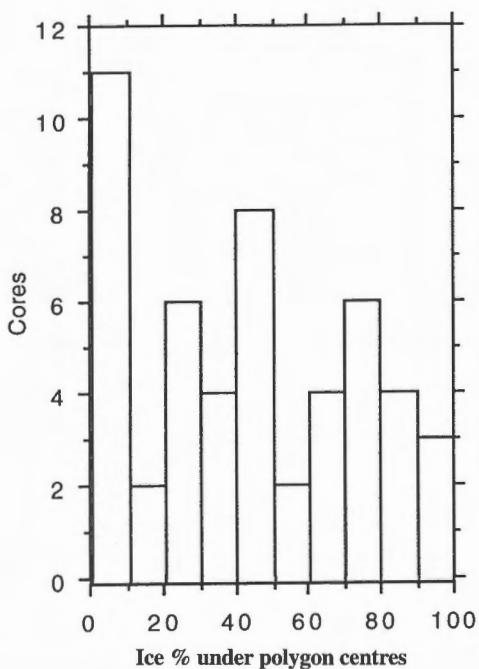


Figure 9e. Ice content under frost-fissure polygon centres. Mean 47 per cent.

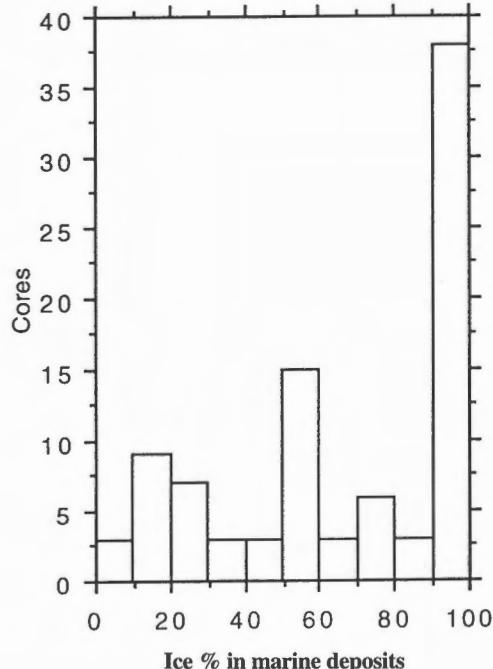


Figure 9f. Ice content in marine-deltaic deposits. Mean 64 per cent.

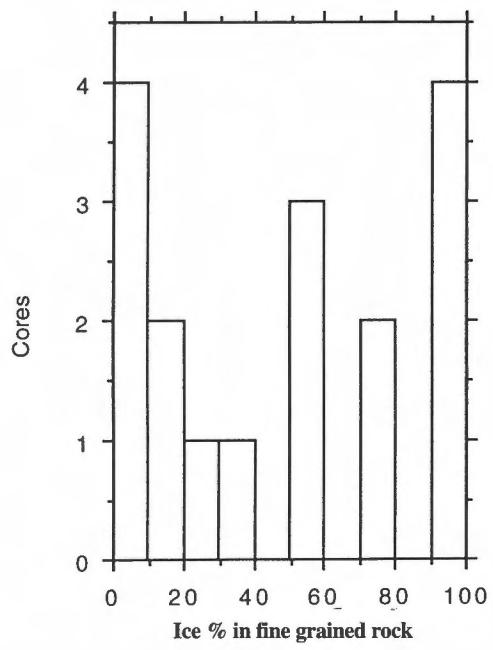


Figure 9g. Ice content in fine grained rock. Mean 44 per cent.

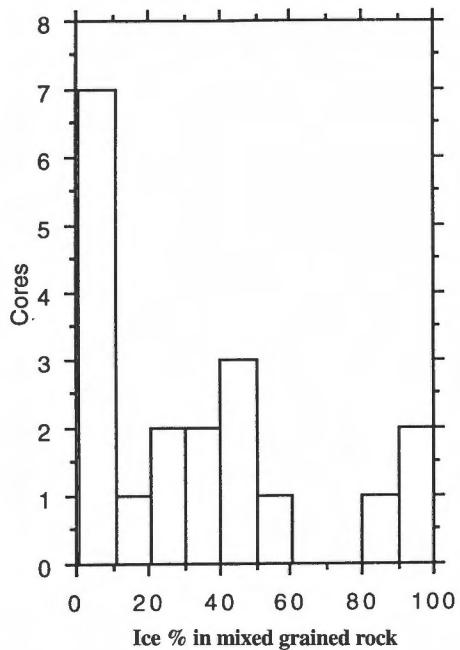


Figure 9h. Ice content in mixed grained rock. Mean 36 per cent.

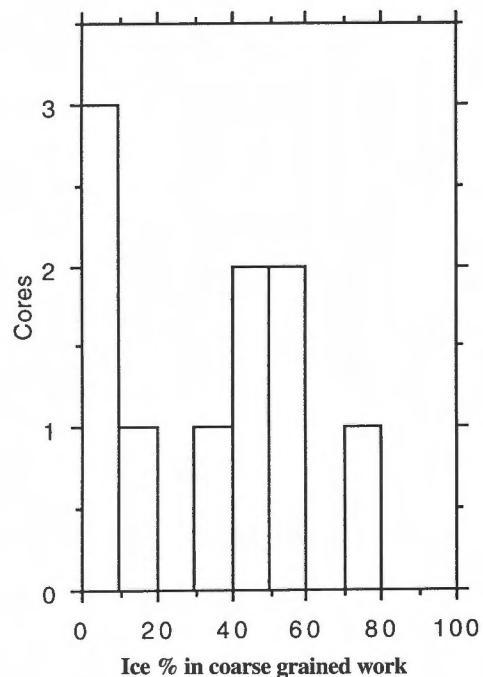


Figure 9i. Ice content in coarse grained rock. Mean 30 per cent.

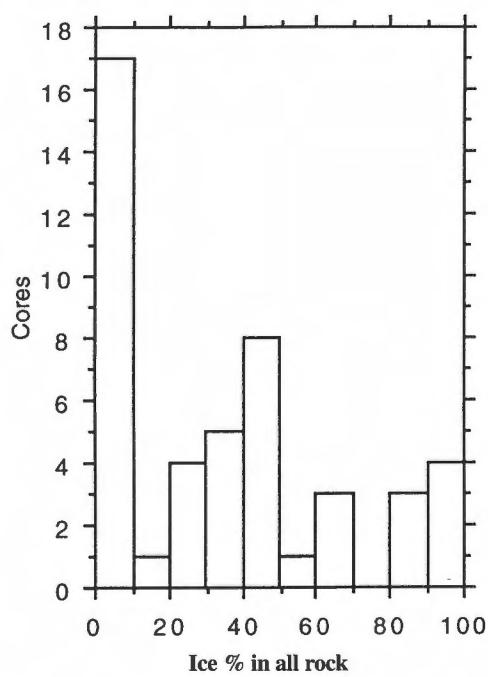


Figure 9j. Ice content of all rock. Mean 38 per cent.

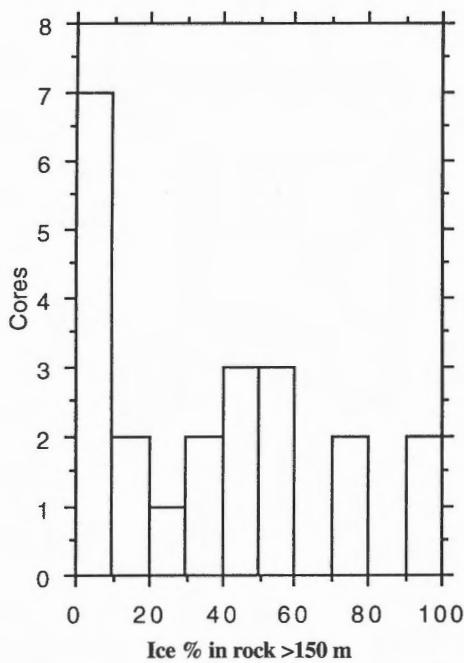


Figure 9k. Ice content of rock above marine limit.
Mean 32 per cent.

1 m of 60 per cent of all cover, and strata or lenses of ice ≥ 10 cm thick were present in the upper 1 m of at least 30 per cent of the cores.

Ice wedges

Most holes bored in frost-fissure troughs (and the few raised polygon rims) penetrated ice. Hence the mean ice content under troughs is 84 per cent (Fig. 9d) compared to 47 per cent under polygon centres, where one third of the cores had less than 25 per cent ice (Fig. 9e). Troughs up to 6 m wide were investigated, and the top of an ice wedge was generally found over the full width of the depression at a depth of 10-90 cm below ground surface. The maximum depth to which a wedge was cored was 7 m (core log 25).

Ice structure

Ice was commonly observed to have a gradational contact with adjacent materials; e.g. a reticulate pattern of ice in sediments, or clasts of sediment in ice. Horizontal stratification was widespread, and icy cores commonly broke into disks during coring. Vertically elongated gas bubbles were recorded in massive ice in a number of cores, including cores from holes bored down frost fissures, presumably in wedge ice, from holes under polygon centres (non-wedge ice), and from several holes under peat deposits.

Variations in ice content between surficial material units

Marine-deltaic deposits

Marine and deltaic sediments on western Fosheim Peninsula are unconsolidated, finely laminated to massive, and range from clay- to sand-sized. The mean ice content is 64 per cent, well above the 53 per cent mean for all materials (note that 58 per cent of all holes were bored in marine sediment). The ice content may be skewed because most ice-wedge investigations were carried out in marine sediment, hence the large number of holes in the highest decile (Fig. 9f). Massive non-wedge ice was found in the vicinity of retrogressive thaw flowslides near Gemini well-site (e.g. logs 73, 74, 85-87). Ice bodies also were found in areas without surface indicators (e.g. in centres of polygons on level areas). For example, ice at least 4 m thick was encountered in core 151, and ≥ 2 m of ice showed in a number of holes on and around the old Eureka airstrip, sandwiched between a veneer of clayey silt and unconsolidated clay shale.

Till

Mean ice content in cores from stony clay fill to gravelly sand till varied from 5 per cent to 50 per cent, but were higher in a frost fissure (log 48) and under a wet site (logs 57 and 58).

Fine grained rock

The uppermost strata of shale and siltstone in lowland areas has generally disaggregated to clay and silt with some consolidated beds. The ice content per hole varied widely (Fig. 9g), with a mean of 44 per cent. Some holes showed no visible ice after reaching unconsolidated shale (e.g. log 29). High ice content was found not only under frost-fissure troughs, but under slopes and wet sites (logs 123, 124), and in disaggregated rock close to a large retrogressive thaw flow-slide (log 108).

Mixed grained rock

Poorly consolidated sandstone and siltstone had a mean ice content of 36 per cent (Fig. 9h). Segregated ice was not observed on the same scale as in fine grained deposits.

Coarse grained rock

The ten holes in consolidated sandstone and siltstone had a mean ice content of 30 per cent (Fig. 9i). All holes had 50 per cent or less ice, except for one hole that penetrated 3.5 m of ice in a frost fissure (log 143). Nevertheless, segregated non-wedge ice bodies were observed in sandstone (e.g. logs 51 and 52).

Other materials

The several holes drilled through thin peaty deposits entered ice bodies (e.g. logs 59 and 88). One hole through peat penetrated 1 m of ice overlying shale (log 127). Holes in beach gravel (log 61) and in active floodplain sand (log 147) encountered little visible ice.

Marine overlap

A comparison between ice content of materials above and below marine limit was made using holes bored in rock (mostly poorly consolidated or unconsolidated). Rock was selected because it was the dominant material at the 25 drill sites above 150 m altitude (Fig. 7). No significant difference in ice content was apparent between the 21 rock cores from above the marine limit and all 45 rock cores (Fig. 9j, k). Only two holes were bored below 25 m elevation, which, as Figure 4 shows, is where the shoreline lay at about 5000 B.P.

Shallow seismic survey

Hammer seismic profiling near a number of the 1974 coring sites was reported by Gagne and Hunter (1975). Results (their Figure 2) show little difference in seismic velocities between coarse- and fine-grained materials, or high ice content versus low. Velocities of about 3000 m/s were achieved at a depth of 4 m.

Industry seismic shothole logs

The distribution of observed ice (recorded in drillers' logs) compared to surficial materials and bedrock, as well as our own drill logs, makes us suspect that ice was present at many sites but not noted (admittedly, our holes were only 10-20 per cent of the depth of the shotholes). Conversely, at other sites the presence of ice may have been exaggerated. For example, no ice was recorded along a line south of the Gemini well site that crossed marine sediments subject to flowslides, whereas farther south, above the marine limit and on bedrock, ice was recorded in every hole. We conclude that a trained observer is necessary for accurate recording (c.f. Tucker, 1975). Ice was commonly recorded together with clay or shale, and less frequently with sand, coal, and sandstone. There are a number of records of ice and hard sandstone.

DISTURBED SITES

Abandoned Eureka airstrip

Description

This strip was first prepared in 1947 and abandoned in 1951 due largely to unsuitable orientation to prevailing winds (Gajda, unpub. Rep., 1949; Sim, 1957). It can be distinguished from adjacent undisturbed terrain on airphotos and from the air by the wide frost-fissure troughs and different vegetation cover (see below). The site lies on level sandy

clayey silt marine sediments thinly (1-2 m?) covering poorly consolidated clayey shale, 5 km northeast of Eureka weather station (Fig. 3).

Construction of the approximately 1200 m by 45 m (4000 feet by 150 feet) strip and access road started in June 1947, using a harrow, scraper, and roller to remove boulders and cobbles, smooth the surface, and attempt to compact the seasonal thaw layer (unpublished Eureka Weather Station journal). The strip was too wet and soft to be used until after freeze-up, as was generally the case in subsequent summers. In the second summer the constructors acknowledged that probably it had been a mistake to remove vegetation. By 1950, in its last year of use, a polygonal network of wide depressions up to 25 cm deep indented the previously graded surface (Fig. 10).

We bored a number of holes on and off the strip, both over polygon troughs or cracks and in polygon centres (Fig. 3, 11a). Three profiles across the strip were surveyed using a Zeiss NI2 level (Fig. 11b).

Results

The surface of the strip was found to be depressed 10 to 60 cm below adjacent undisturbed terrain (Fig. 11b). Frost fissure troughs were given prominence in summer by pools of standing water, and by their size – up to 9 m wide by 60 cm deep. Off the strip, troughs were a maximum 1.5 m wide by 20 cm deep, but were commonly much smaller, sometimes just a crack.

Much ice was found everywhere. In polygon centres, pure or silty ice was encountered 50 to 150 cm below ground surface; in the two deep holes, these ice bodies were 3 m thick, extending down to shale (e.g. log 37). As expected, ice was entered 1 m or less below ground surface under fissures and troughs; the one deep hole through a fissure penetrated 4.5 m of ice underlain by shale (log 39).

We conclude that compaction and scraping lowered the ground surface, depressing the frost table into previously frozen (icy?) sediments. At the same time, drainage was impeded. In 1960, Beschel (1961) found more vegetation on parts of the disturbed site than on adjacent areas. He suggested this could be due to the fact that (1) excessive salts commonly concentrated in surface layers of silt by evaporation were scraped from the strip making it a more suitable habitat; (2) excess water was released from upper permafrost during the initial thickening of the seasonal thaw layer, and: (3) compaction changed the capillary structure of the soil. We found that, compared to adjacent areas, the main difference in vegetation is the concentration of sedges in and around pools in troughs.

Present Eureka airstrip

Description

The site of the present strip was first prepared in 1951. Like the old strip, it is underlain by sandy clayey silt marine sediments, though they are much thicker. The alignment

Figure 10a.

Old Eureka airstrip at time of abandonment, 1951. (GSC 1995-228A)



Figure 10b. Access road to old Eureka airstrip, 1951.
(GSC 1995-228B)



Figure 10c. Access road to old Eureka airstrip, 1972.
(GSC 1995-228C)

generally follows a ridge top, which provides better drainage than the plateau to the north; however, during the 1950s, this strip suffered the same thaw problems as the earlier one (Gadbois, unpub. rep., 1951; Sim, 1957; c.f. French, 1975). The strip is now built up sufficiently with material coarser than silt to permit drainage and maintain stability except in the warmest weather (Edlund, 1989). A number of holes were bored on and adjacent to deeply scraped slopes flanking both sides of the centre of the strip (Fig. 3).

Results

Massive ice was encountered under frost-fissure polygon cracks and troughs, but not elsewhere.

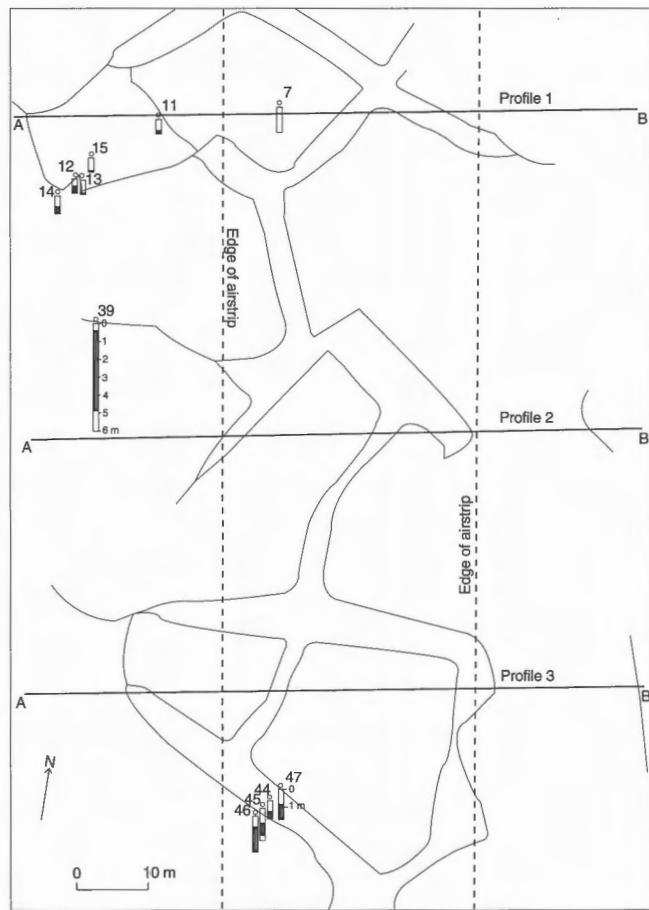


Figure 11a. Plan of south end of old Eureka airstrip (graded 1947, abandoned 1951), showing outline of ice wedge cracks and troughs, extent of graded area, coring sites, and length of core composed of >90 per cent ice (black), and location of profiles shown in Figure 11b. Surveyed 1973.

Panarctic Oils Gemini well site

Description

The well site is on silt and sand marine-deltaic sediments, locally thick, elsewhere feathering out over poorly consolidated bedrock at the marine limit (Fig. 3). In March 1973, while the well was being drilled, waste fluids from a snow-dammed sump seeped into an adjacent stream, resulting in a rare conviction under the Territorial Lands Act (Calgary Herald, 1973). Borings were carried out after the sump break, as part of an investigation of the retrogressive thaw flowslides that scallop the edge of a plateau to the south of the well site.

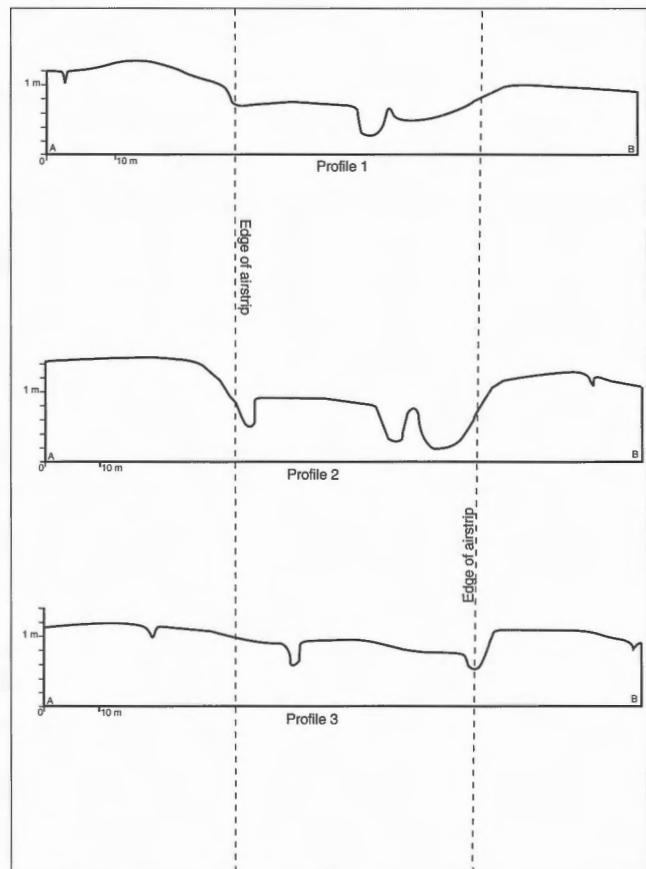


Figure 11b. Profiles across old Eureka airstrip (1973 survey).

Results

Massive ice was found immediately below the frost table in the centre of some frost-fissure polygons adjacent to the well head and sump (e.g. logs 73, 74). Thaw of ground ice may have contributed to the sump failure. Massive ice was also encountered adjacent to a flowslide (logs 84-87), but not everywhere in the vicinity (log 79).

DISCUSSION

Bias was present in selecting drill sites, thus statistical manipulation of the data can be misleading. For example, of the eight surficial material units cored, only marine deposits and fine- and medium-grained rock were sampled more than ten times. Gravel, stony diamictite and consolidated rock were rarely cored. Most holes were drilled on level or very gently inclined terrain, to avoid the mix of materials and variability in drainage that commonly occur on steeper slopes. Few sites were above the marine limit and few were at elevations close to sea level. Many holes (25 per cent) were bored intentionally in or adjacent to frost fissures and troughs, which are normally underlain by ice wedges. Fortunately, the land surface occupied by wedge troughs may be about 25 per cent of the total area. This is the ratio on the abandoned Eureka airstrip, where wedge outlines are easily traced due to thaw of the tops; however, similar outlining of wedges was not carried out elsewhere.

This study and that of Robinson (1994) showed by drilling that some massive ice bodies are present under 1-2 m of sediment. Pollard (1991) observed that massive ice in natural exposures was covered by 3-7 m or more of sediment. Either much ice is too deep to be reached by shallow drilling (which, in our case, was mainly on flat-lying ground) or ice is buried more deeply on slopes, where multiple failures have occurred (see Pollard, 1991, Fig. 3b). Much of this ice is in raised silty clay marine sediments. In an area of such deposits, scarred by flowsides, about 100 m above sea level, 3 km east of the junction of Hot Weather Creek and Slidre River, Robinson (1994) outlined from Bouger gravity anomalies a body of ice up to 17 m thick. Marine shells from this area are early Holocene (Bell, 1992). However 7 km to the southwest, no ice bodies were observed in hundreds of metres of freshly undercut banks of the Slidre River, exposing fine grained marine-deltaic sediments up to 36 m thick and dated as middle Holocene (Hodgson et al., 1991). Massive ice other than wedge ice was uncommon in non marine deposits; segregated ice content was particularly low in clayey unconsolidated bedrock or weak shale and in medium grained sand or coarser materials.

It is possible that if massive ice exists above 150 m asl, it could be buried glacier ice (c.f. Vincent, 1983; Lorrain and Demeur, 1985). Ice in sediments below the marine limit is clearly epigenetic. A wide swath of unfrozen marine or marine-washed sediments was exposed to subaerial temperatures incrementally through the Holocene. Under these conditions, segregated ice may well have aggregated in the manner described by Pollard (1991), except that some massive ice

clearly is not underlain by coarse grained sediments with hydraulic conductivities higher than fine grained materials overlying the ice.

The mean ice content of 53 per cent in all cores, and 49 per cent in the permafrost zone within 1 m of the ground surface, indicates considerable potential for thawing and liquefaction at the base of the active layer of much of lowland western Fosheim Peninsula, if more heat than present is gained at the ground surface. Where vegetation and/or albedo have been reduced following disturbance by compaction or scraping, near-surface segregated ice has generally thawed and the ground surface has lowered, with the effect being greatest over ice-wedge troughs where snowmelt water collects. Why the tops of many ice wedges have thawed naturally has not been explained.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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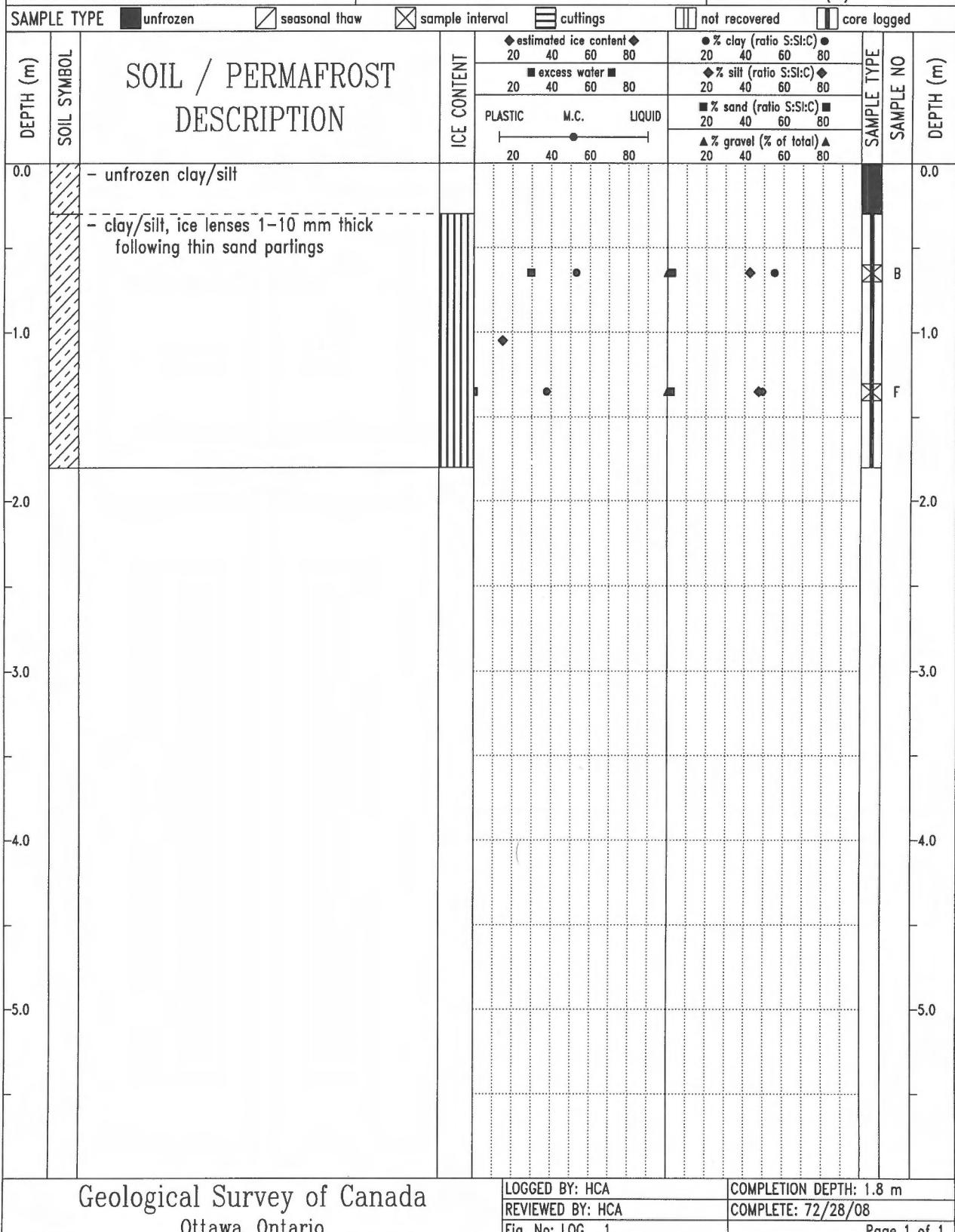
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 1980: Portable drilling equipment for shallow permafrost sampling; *Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 79-21*, 35 p.
- Vincent, J-S.**
 1983: La géologie du Quaternaire et la géomorphologie de l'île Banks, Arctique canadien; *Commission géologique du Canada, Mémoire 405*, 118 p.

CORE LOGS

1-154

FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	west side of Station Creek	BOREHOLE No: 7228801
CRREL with auger powerhead	marine - deltaic material	Project No: 720081 LOG# 1
UTM ZONE: 16 N8881200.00 E520580.00		ELEVATION: 30.0 (m)



Geological Survey of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA

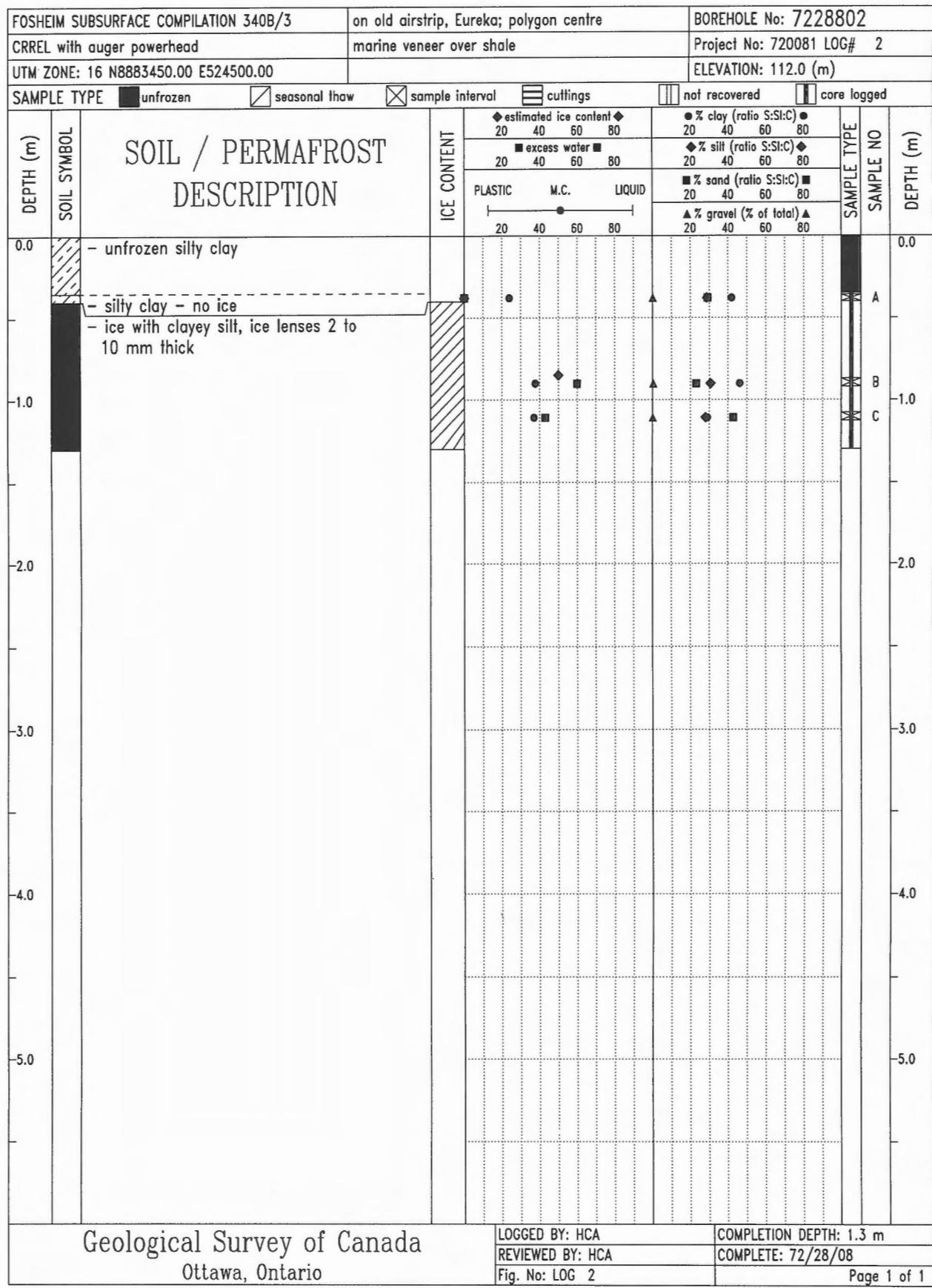
COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.8 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 72/28/08

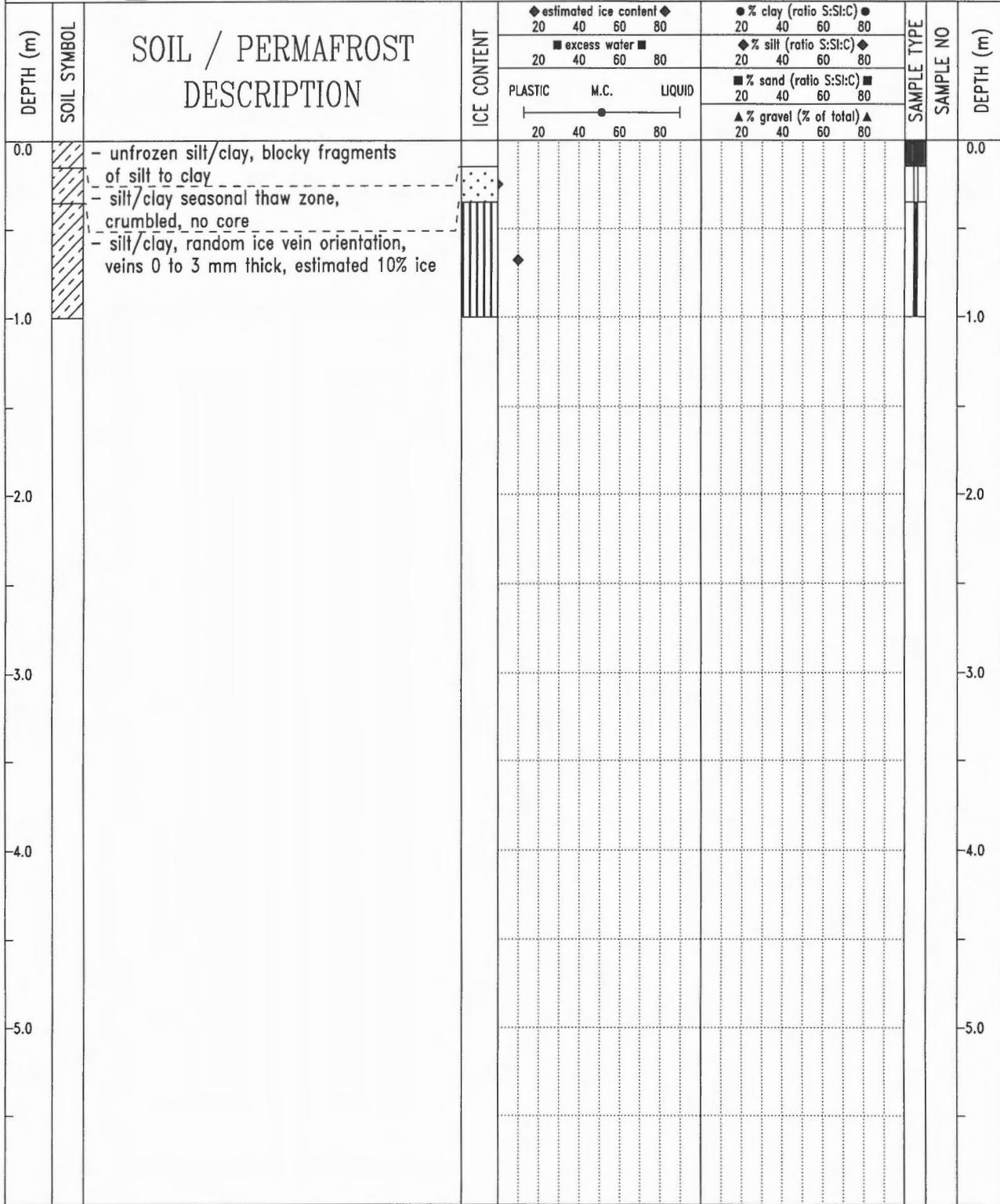
Fig. No: LOG 1

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	west side of Station Creek, on rise from	BOREHOLE No: 7305601
CRREL with auger powerhead	delta surface, marine deltaic	Project No: 720081 LOG# 3
UTM ZONE: 16 N8881200.00 E520580.00		ELEVATION: 30.0 (m)

SAMPLE TYPE unfrozen seasonal thaw sample interval cuttings not recovered core logged



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Ottawa, Ontario

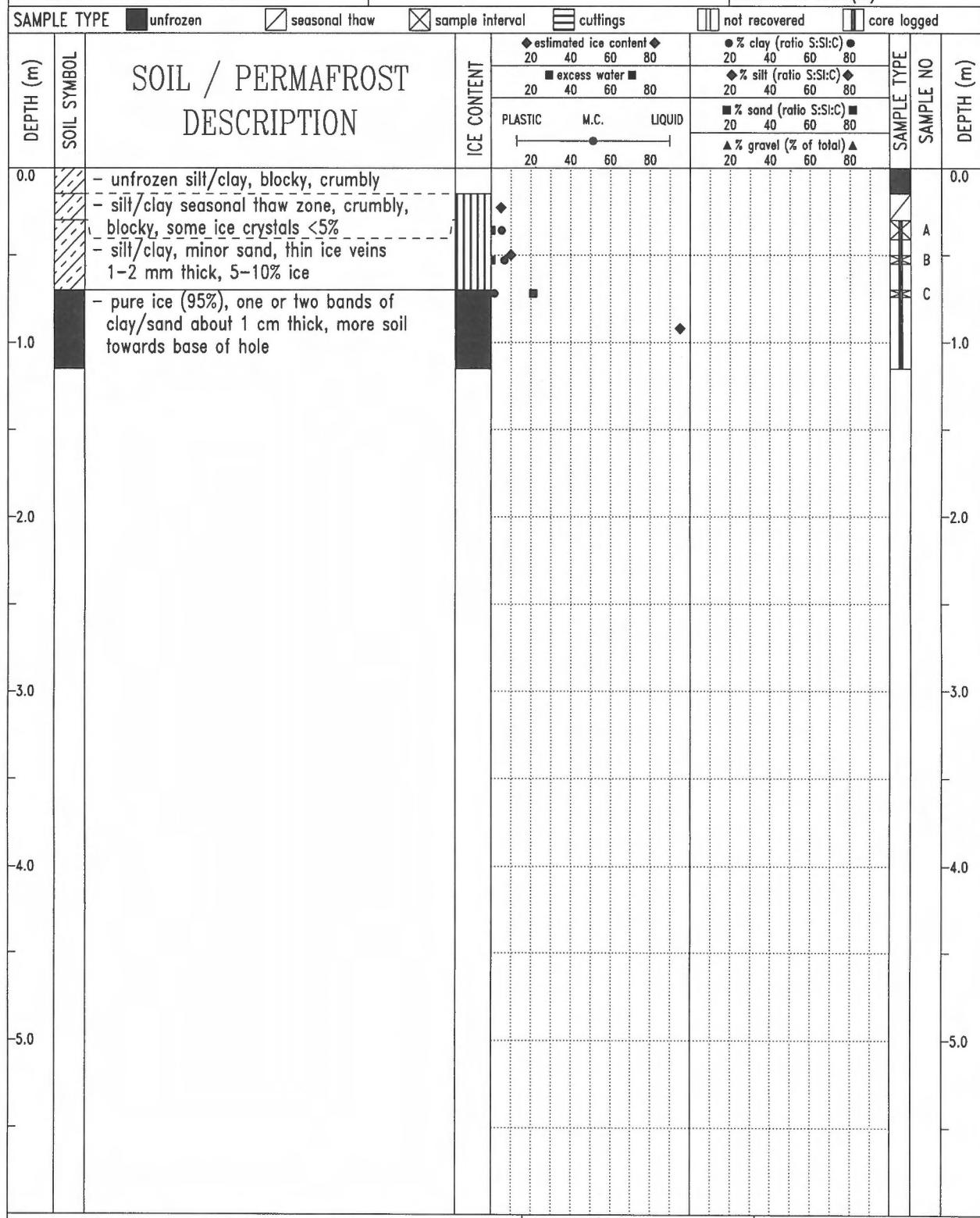
LOGGED BY: HCA
REVIEWED BY: HCA
Fig. No: LOG 3

COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.0 m

COMPLETE: 73/05/06

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	Station Creek	BOREHOLE No: 7307601
CRREL with auger powerhead	marine deltaic	Project No: 720081 LOG# 4
UTM ZONE: 16 N8881200.00 E520580.00		ELEVATION: 30.0 (m)



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Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA

COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.2 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA

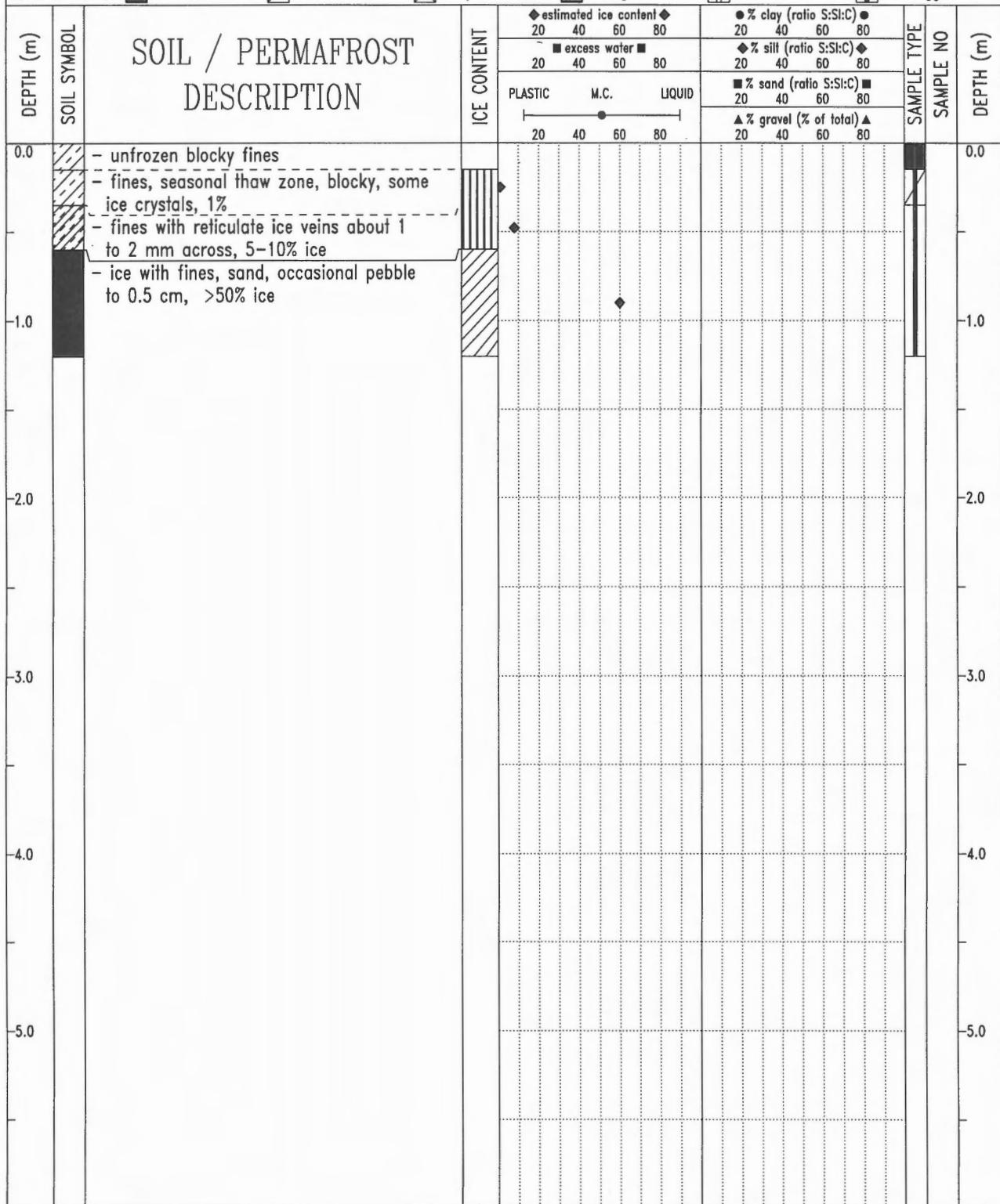
COMPLETE: 73/07/06

Fig. No: LOG 4

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	Station Creek	BOREHOLE No: 7307602
CRREL with auger powerhead	marine deltaic	Project No: 720081 LOG# 5
UTM ZONE: 16 N8881200.00 E520580.00		ELEVATION: 30.0 (m)

SAMPLE TYPE unfrozen seasonal thaw sample interval cuttings not recovered core logged



Geological Survey of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA

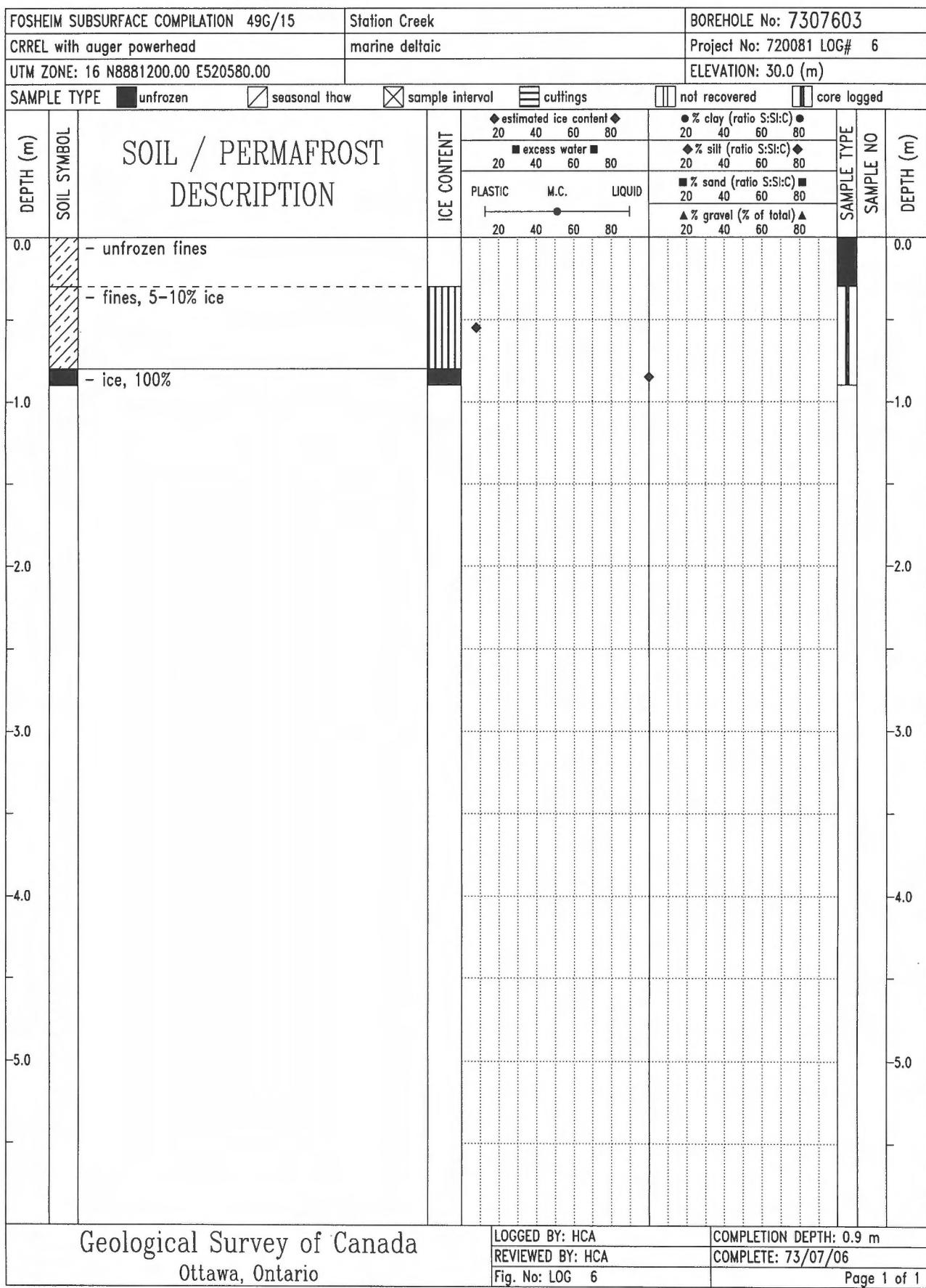
COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.2 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA

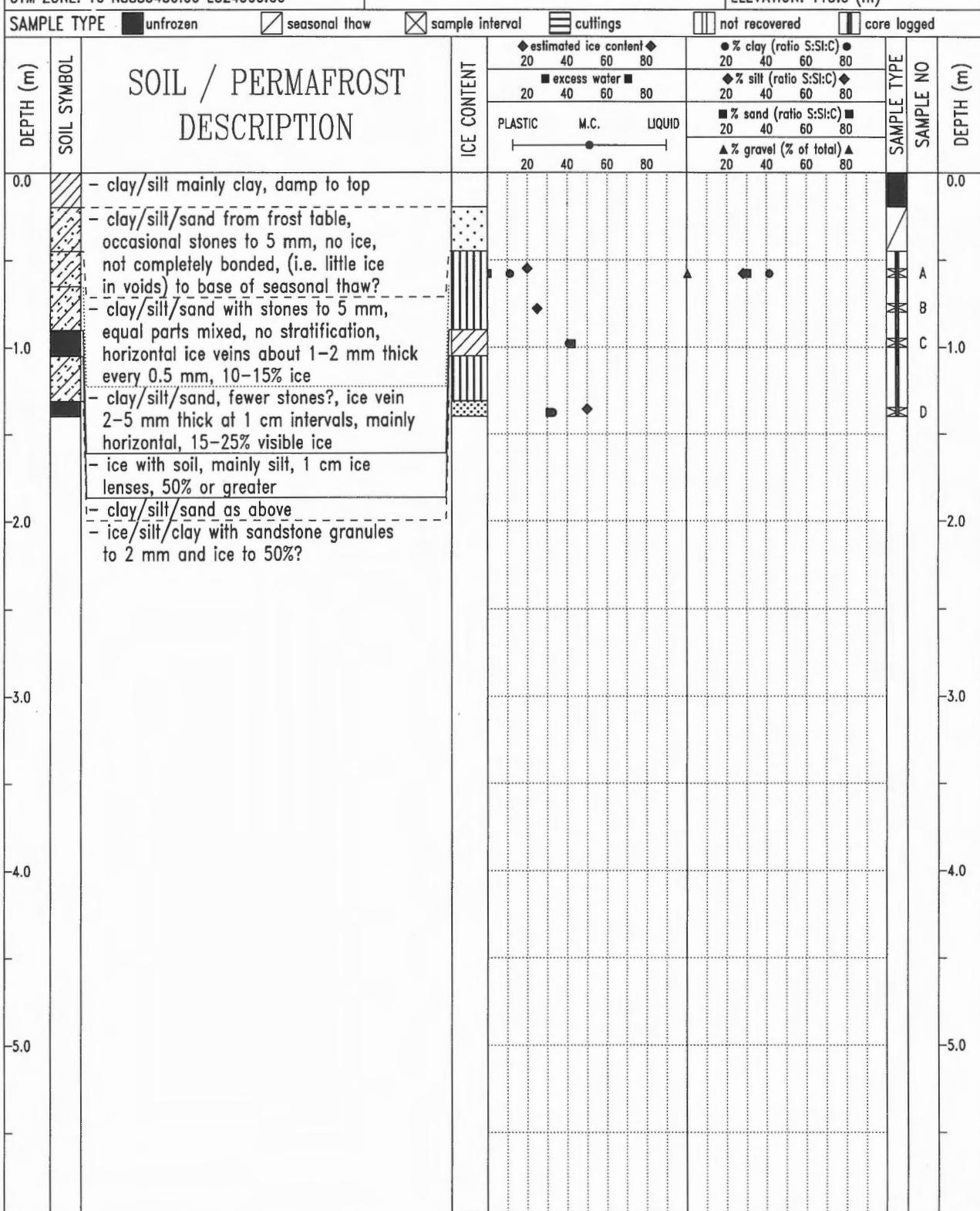
COMPLETE: 73/07/06

Fig. No: LOG 5

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	old airstrip, Eureka, polygon centre	BOREHOLE No: 7311601
CRREL with auger powerhead	marine veneer over shale	Project No: 720081 LOG# 7
UTM ZONE: 16 N8883450.00 E524500.00		ELEVATION: 113.0 (m)



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Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA

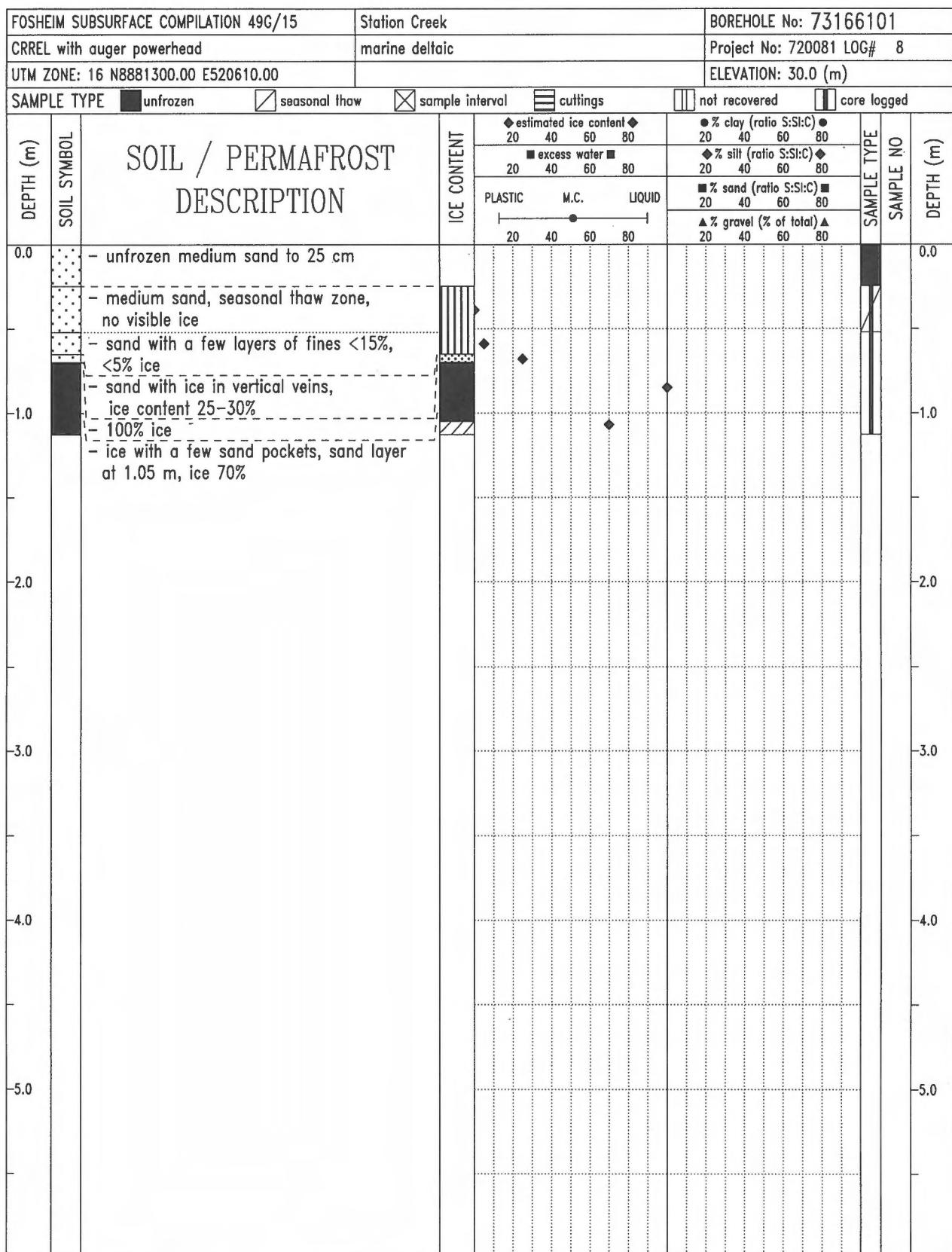
COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.4 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/11/06

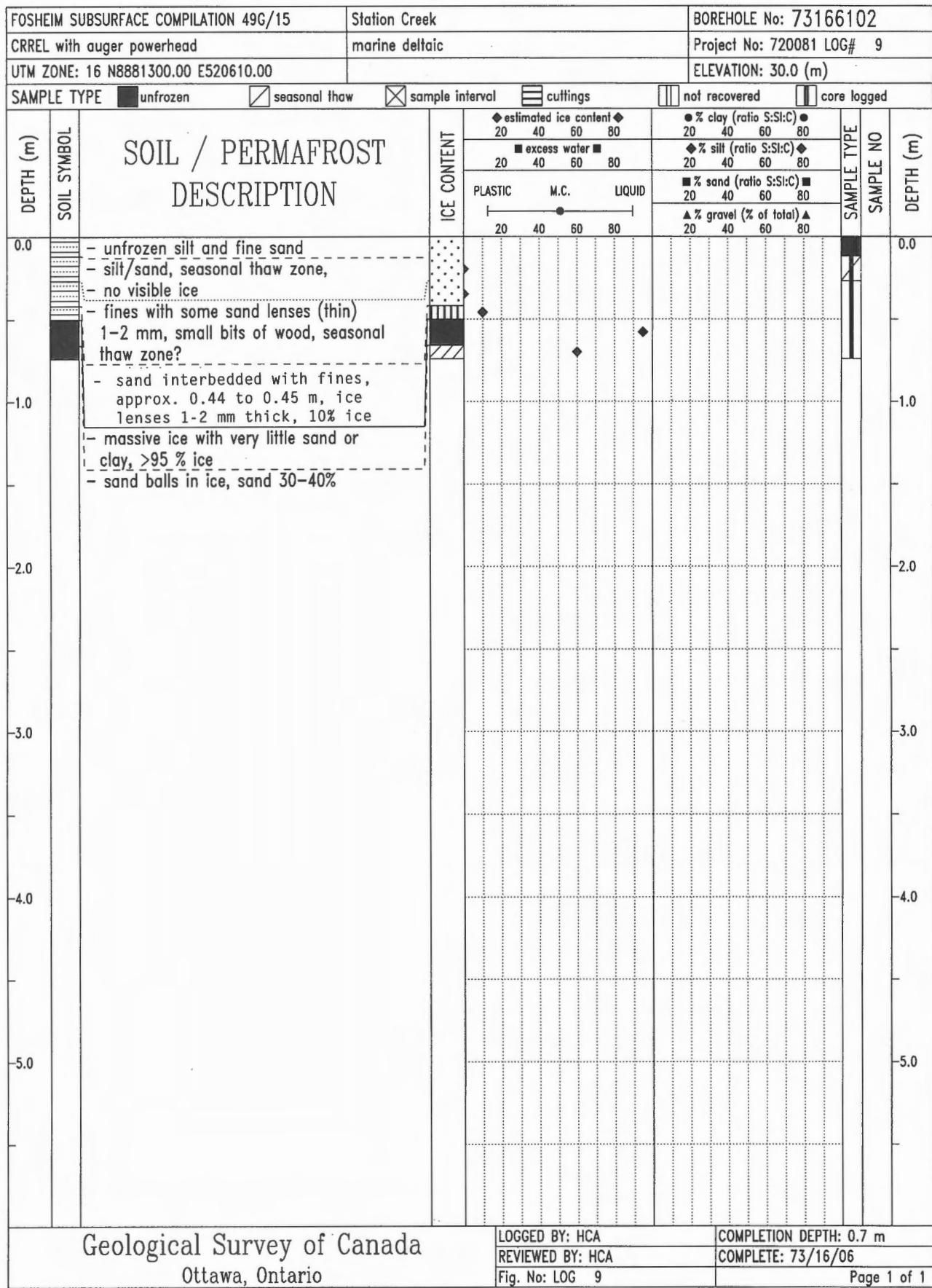
Fig. No: LOG 7

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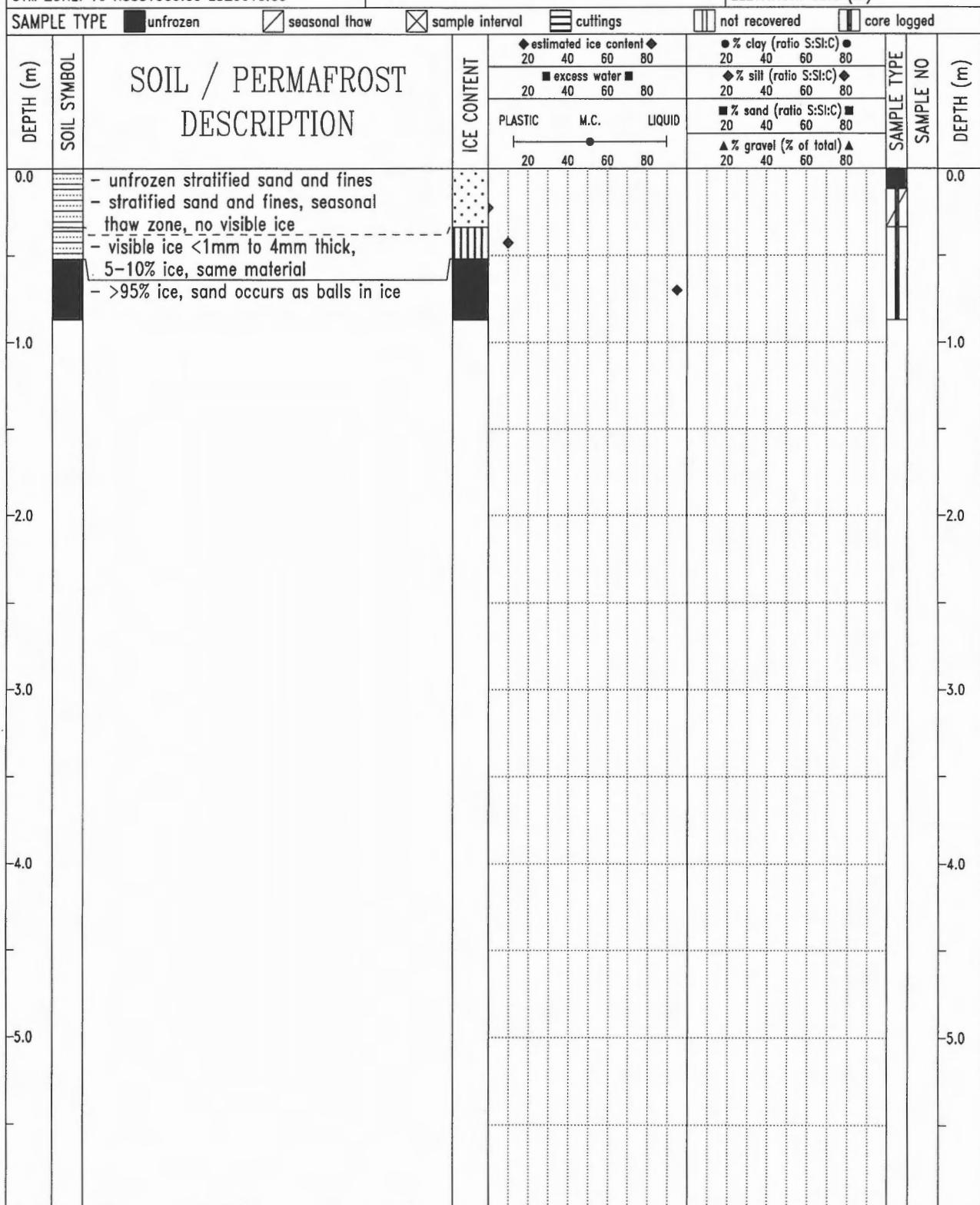


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LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.1 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/16/06
Fig. No: LOG 8	Page 1 of 1



FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	Station Creek	BOREHOLE No: 73166103
CRREL with auger powerhead	marine deltaic	Project No: 720081 LOG# 10
UTM ZONE: 16 N8881300.00 E520610.00		ELEVATION: 30.0 (m)



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Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA

COMPLETION DEPTH: 0.9 m

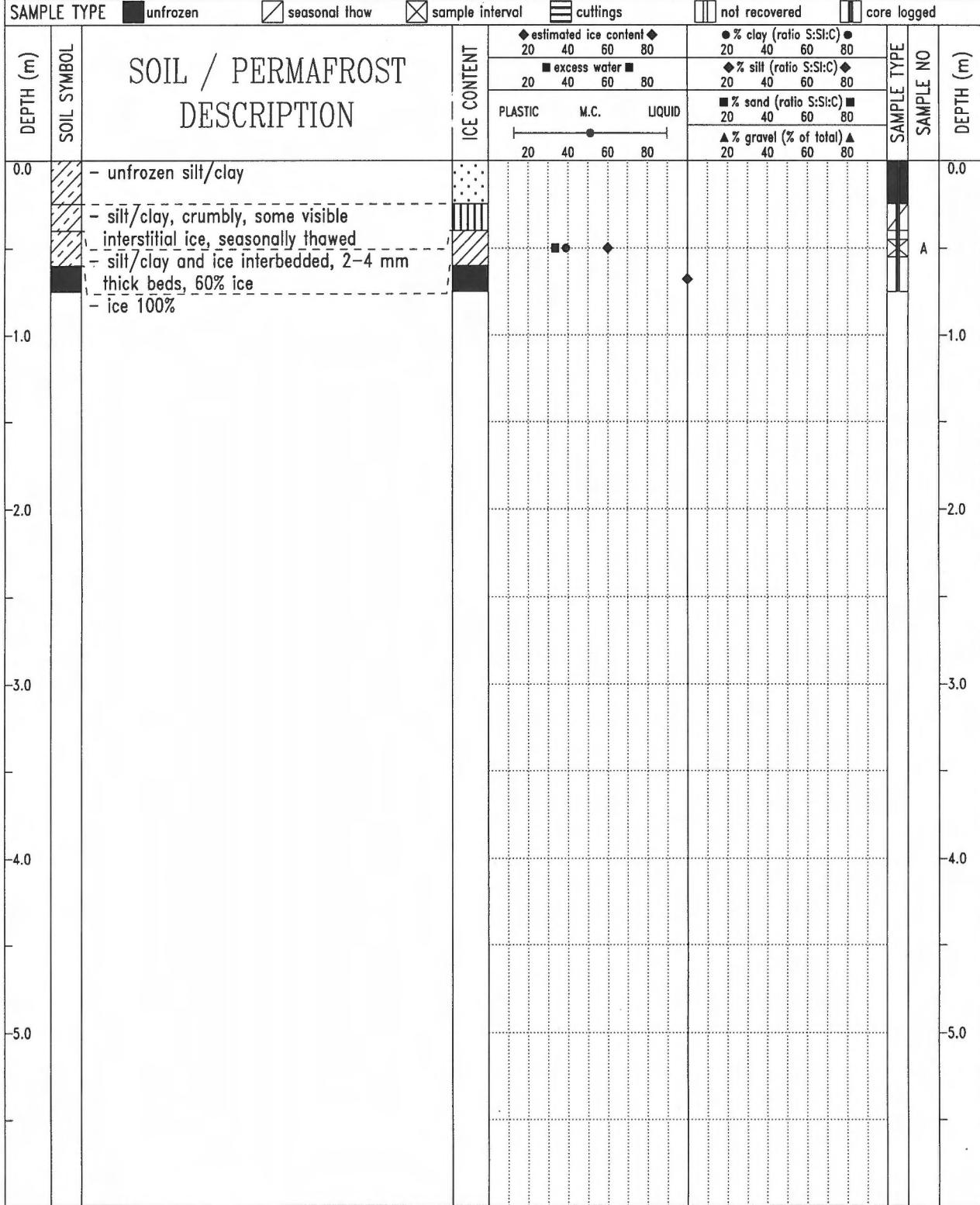
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/16/06

Fig. No: LOG 10

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	polygon trough, off old airstrip, Eureka	BOREHOLE No: 7318601
CRREL with auger powerhead	marine veneer / shale	Project No: 720081 LOG# 11
UTM ZONE: 16 N8883450.00 E524500.00		ELEVATION: 113.0 (m)



Geological Survey of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA

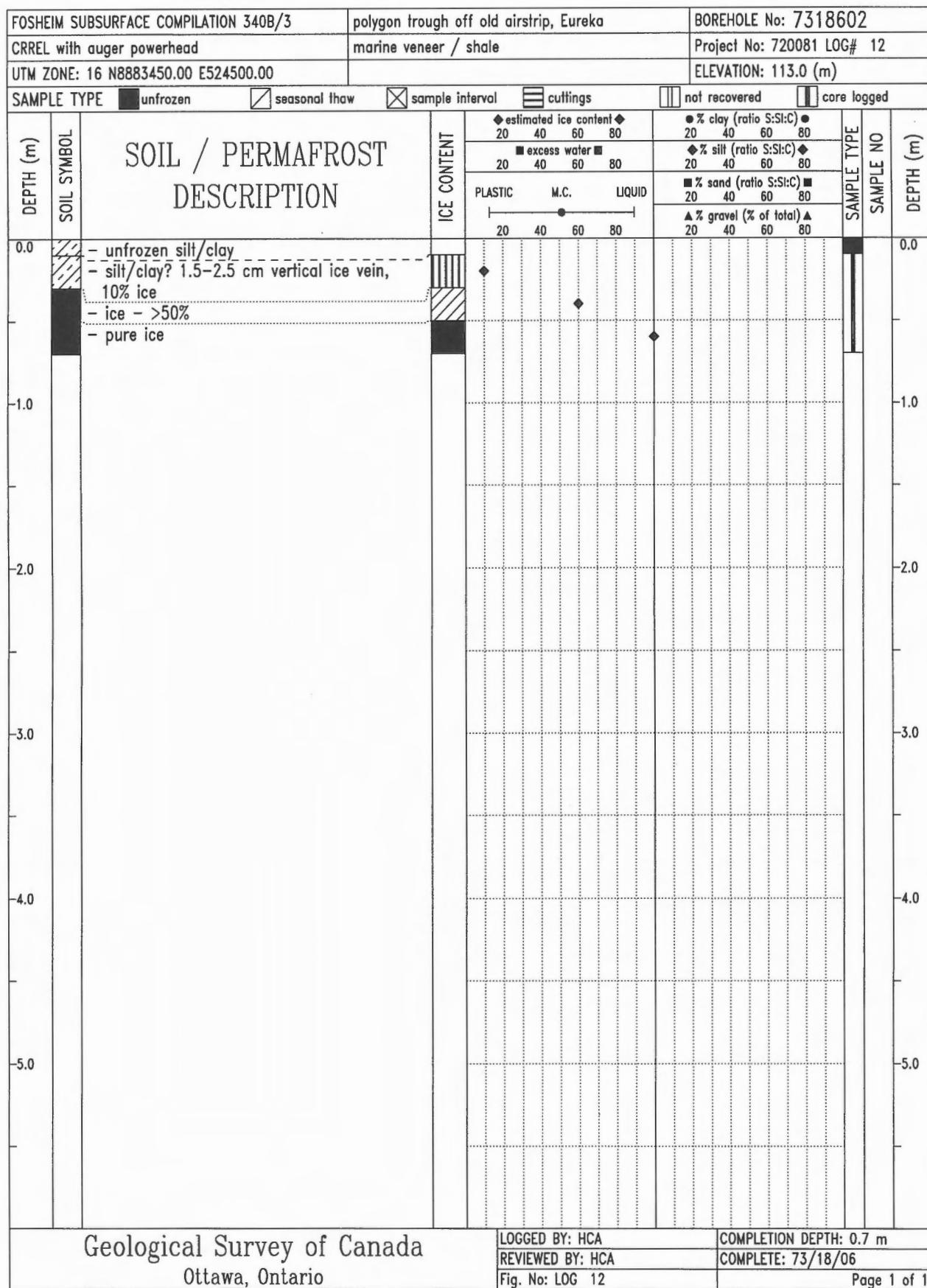
COMPLETION DEPTH: 0.8 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/18/06

Fig. No: LOG 11

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LOGGED BY: HCA

COMPLETION DEPTH: 0.7 m

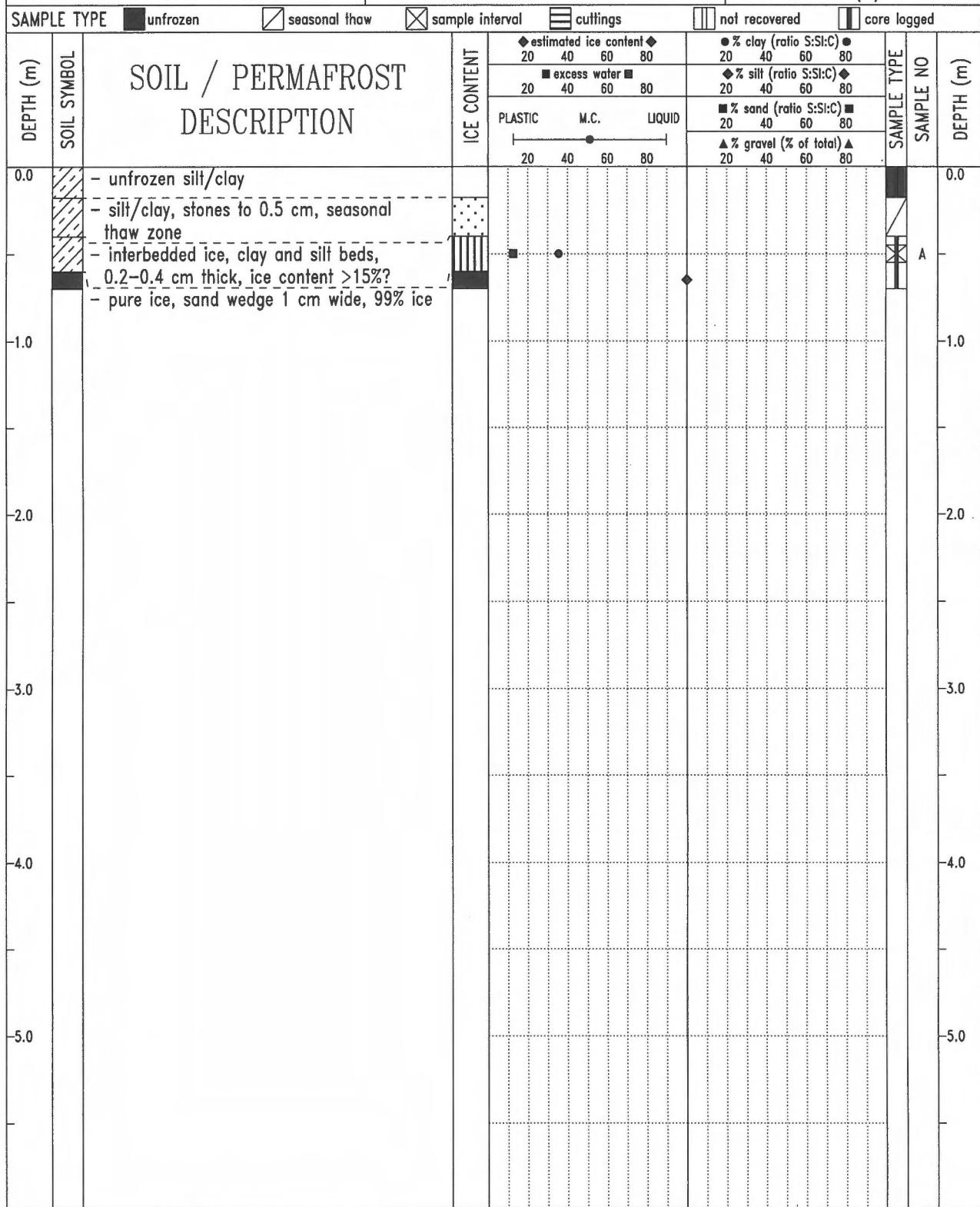
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/18/06

Fig. No: LOG 12

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	polygon trough, off old airstrip, Eureka	BOREHOLE No: 7318603
CRREL with auger powerhead	marine veneer / shale	Project No: 720081 LOG# 13
UTM ZONE: 16 N8883450.00 E524500.00		ELEVATION: 113.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA
REVIEWED BY: HCA
Fig. No: LOG 13

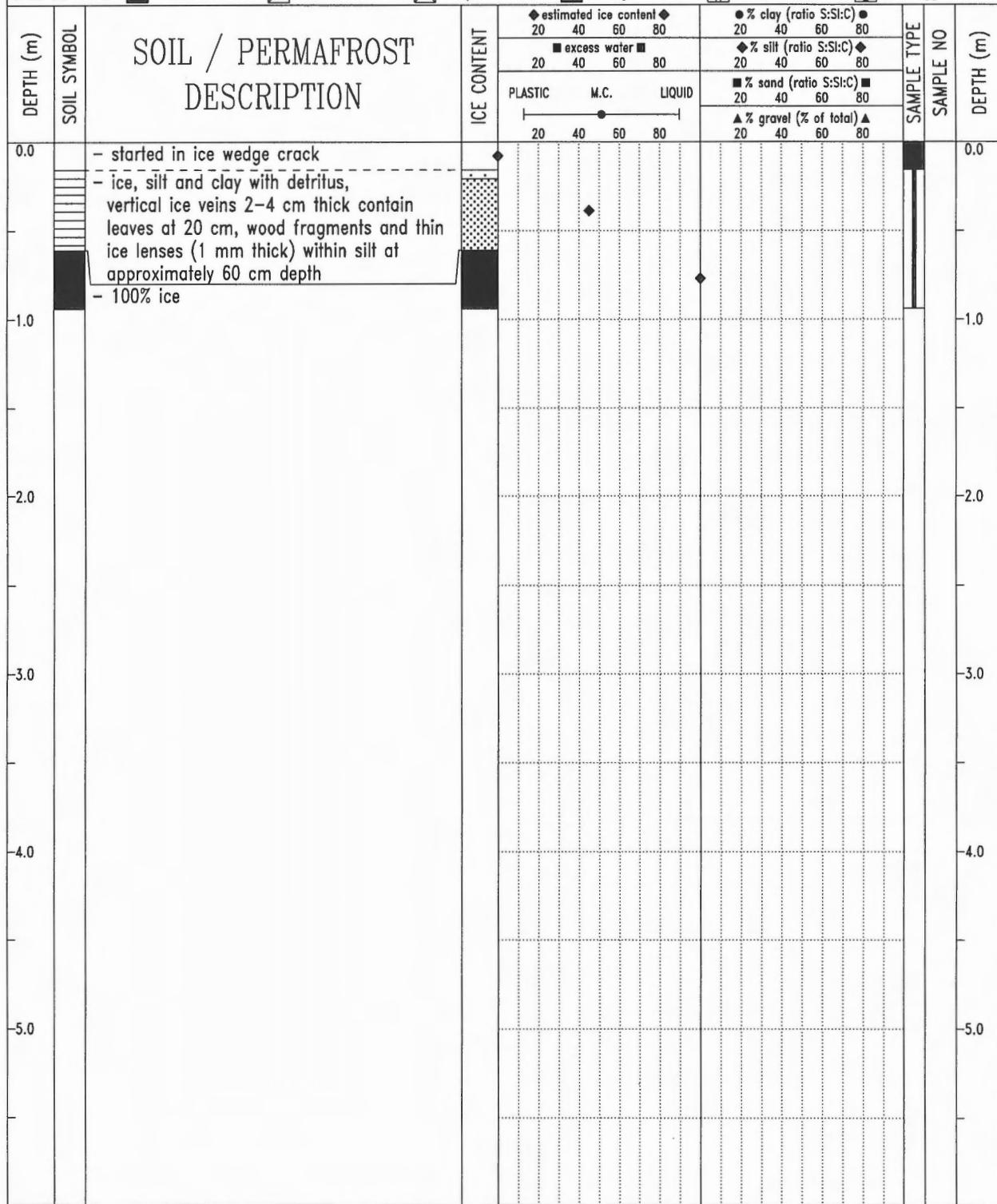
COMPLETION DEPTH: 0.7 m

COMPLETE: 73/18/06

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/4	polygon trough, off old airstrip, Eureka	BOREHOLE No: 73196102
CRREL with auger powerhead	marine veneer / shale	Project No: 720081 LOG# 14
UTM ZONE: 16 N8883450.00 E524500.00		ELEVATION: 113.0 (m)

SAMPLE TYPE unfrozen seasonal thaw sample interval cuttings not recovered core logged



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Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA

COMPLETION DEPTH: 0.9 m

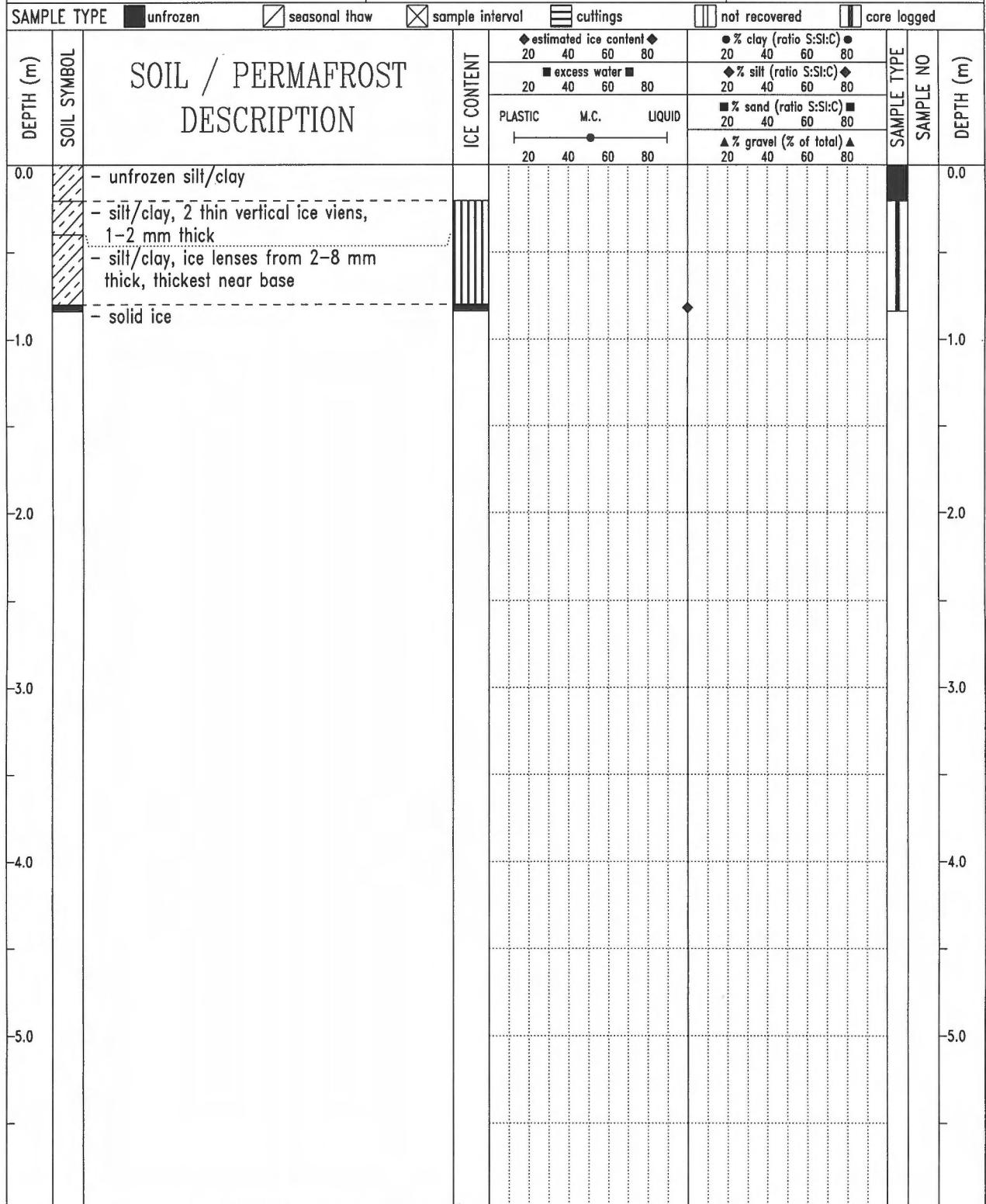
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/19/06

Fig. No: LOG 14

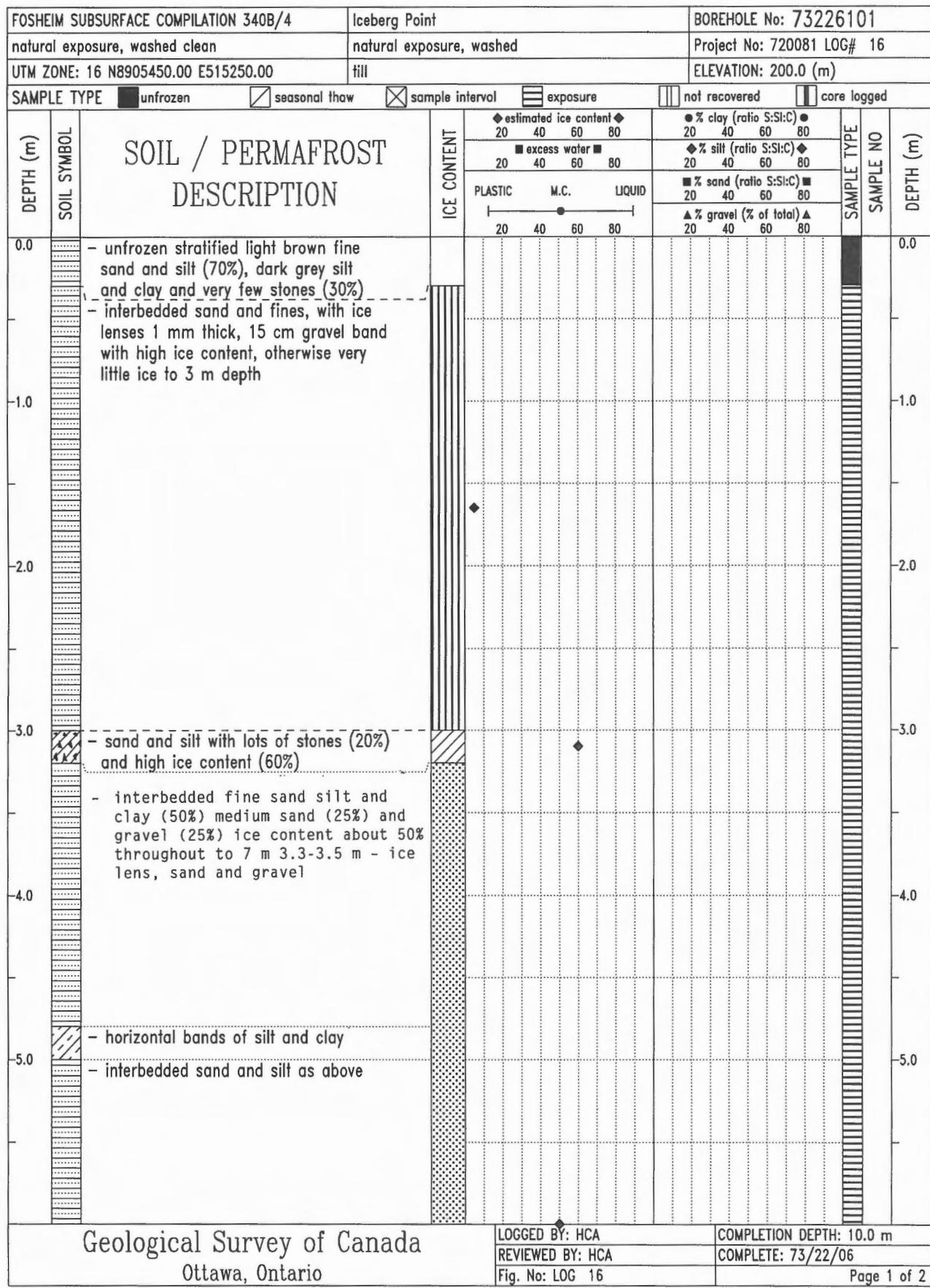
Page 1 of 1

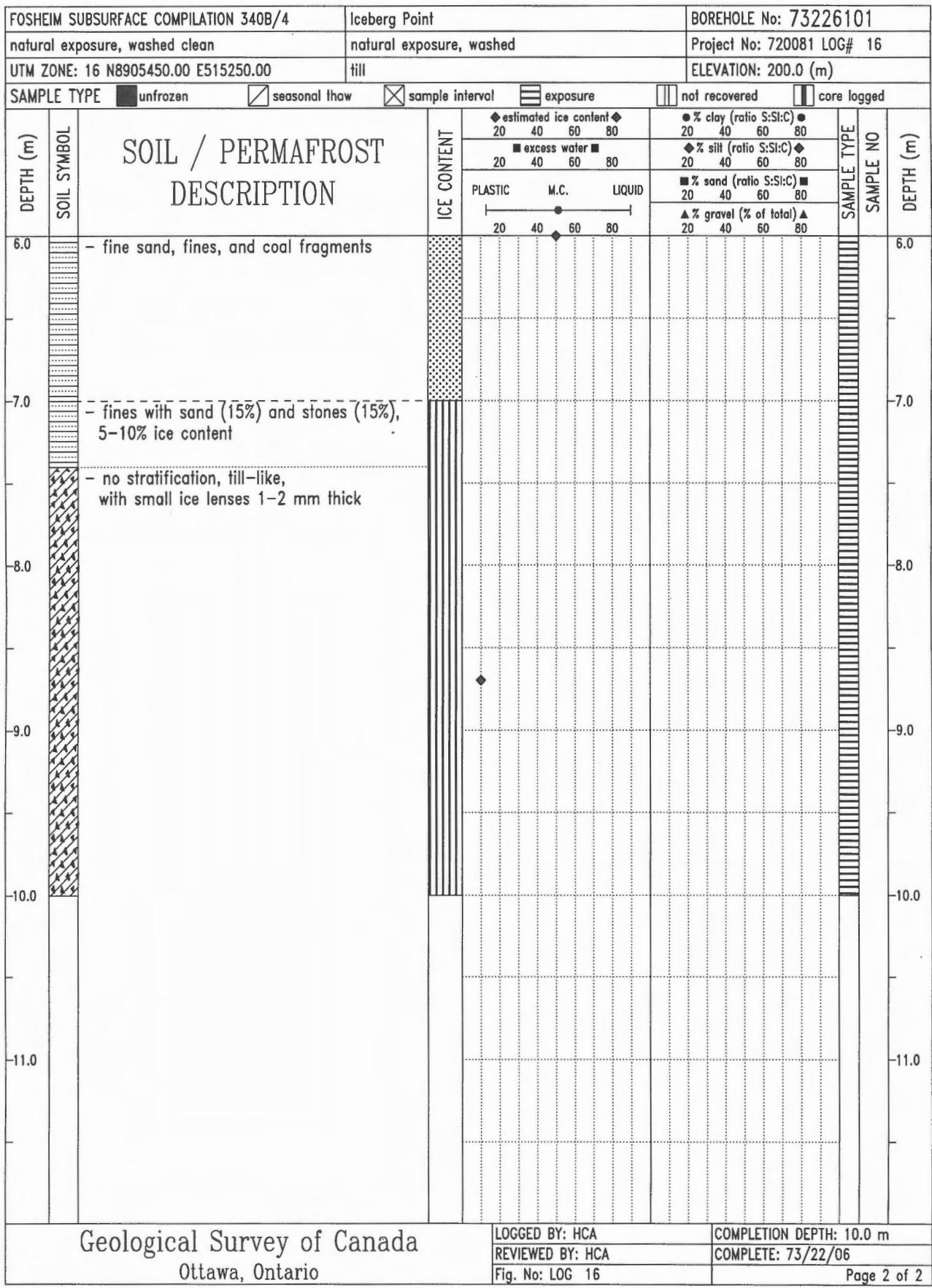
FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	polygon trough, off old airstrip, Eureka	BOREHOLE No: 73196103
CRREL with auger powerhead	marine veneer / shale	Project No: 720081 LOG# 15
UTM ZONE: 16 N8883450.00 E524500.00		ELEVATION: 113.0 (m)



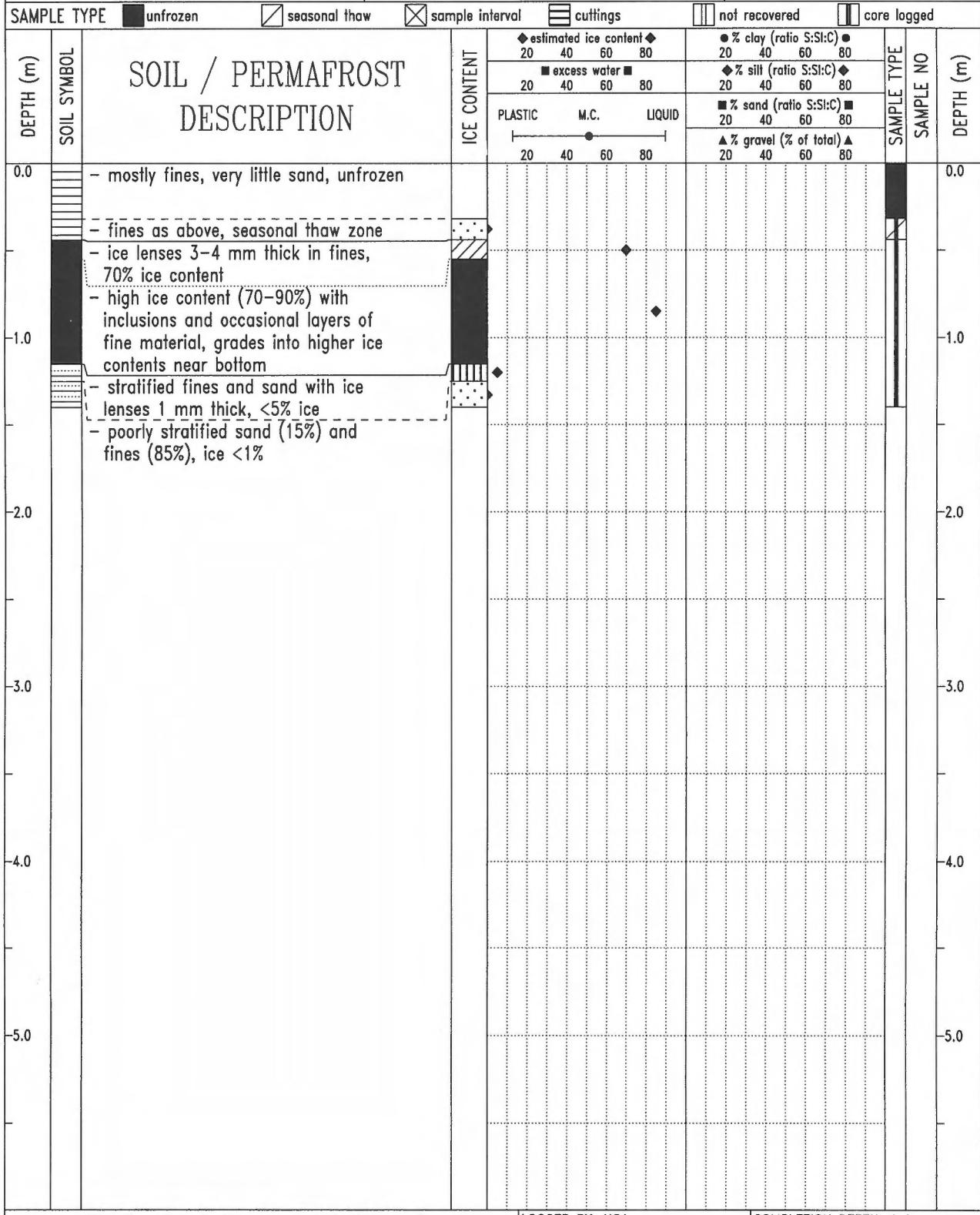
Geological Survey of Canada
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LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 0.8 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/19/06
Fig. No: LOG 15	Page 1 of 1





FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	polygon centre on plateau north of	BOREHOLE No: 73246101
CRREL with auger powerhead	airstrip at Eureka	Project No: 720081 LOG# 17
UTM ZONE: 16 N8882300.00 E522020.00	marine veneer / shale	ELEVATION: 94.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA

REVIEWED BY: HCA

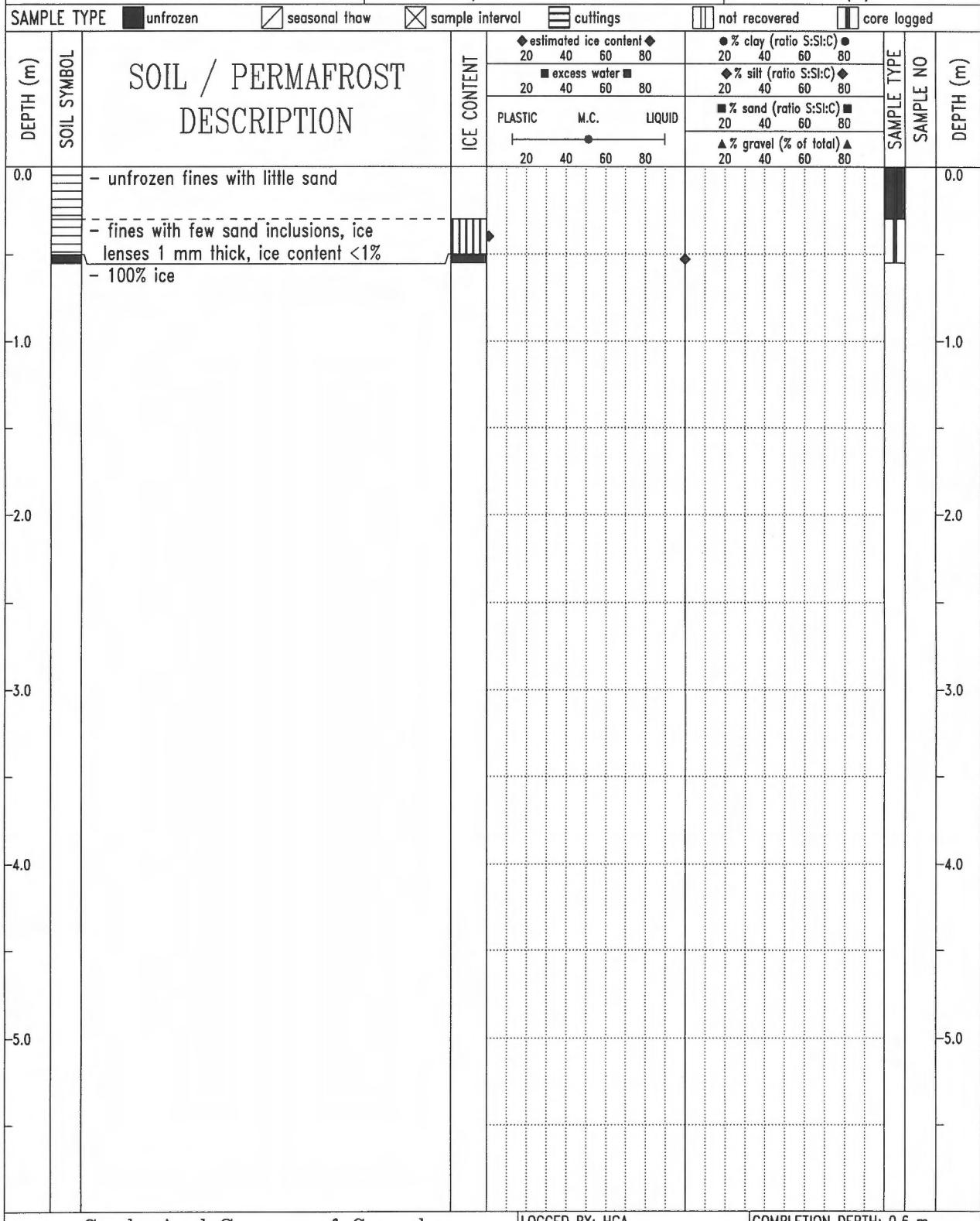
Fig. No: LOG 17

COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.4 m

COMPLETE: 73/24/06

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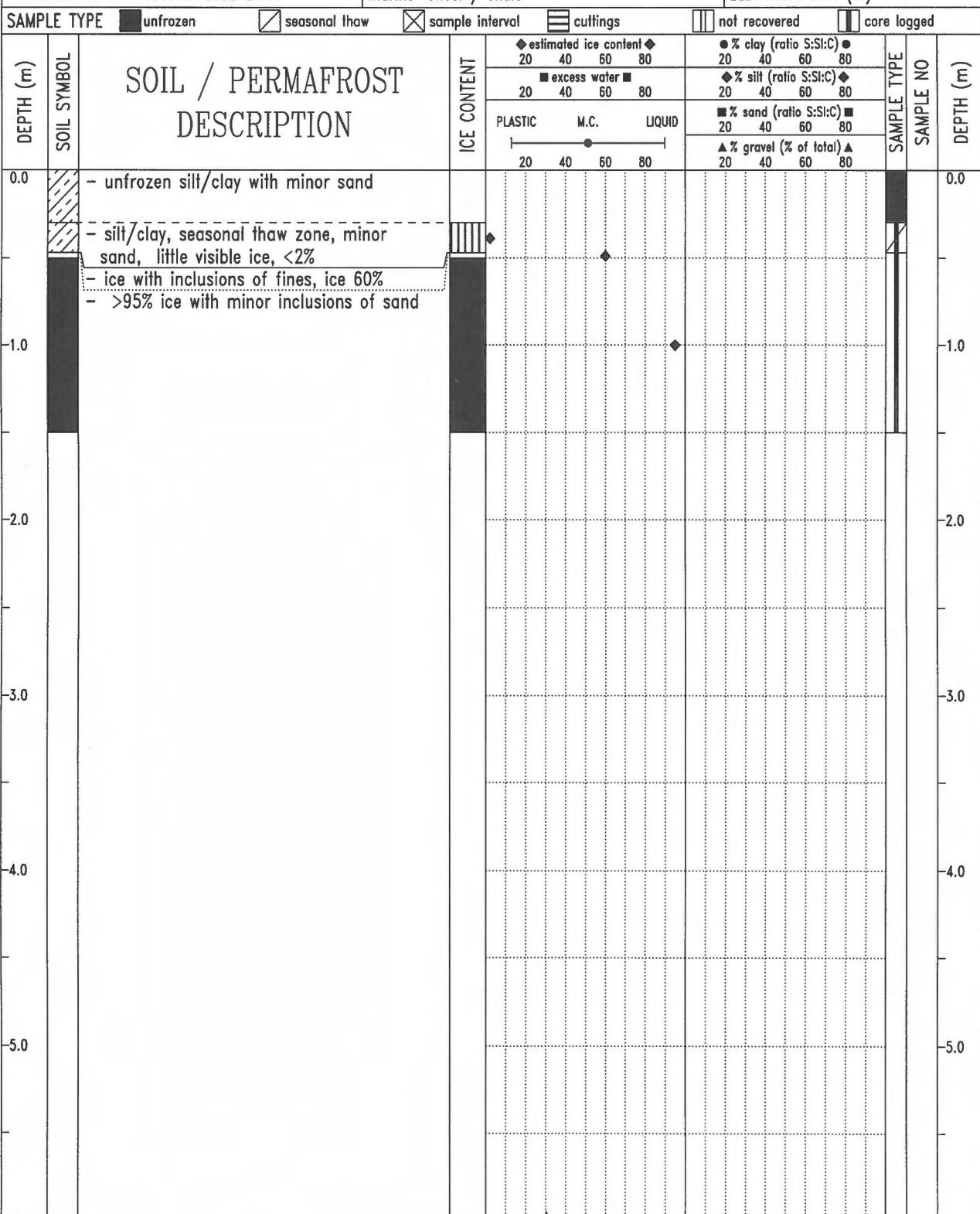
FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	polygon trough on plateau north of	BOREHOLE No: 73246102
CRREL with auger powerhead	airstrip at Eureka	Project No: 720081 LOG# 18
UTM ZONE: 16 N8882300.00 E522020.00	marine veneer / shale	ELEVATION: 94.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 0.6 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/24/06
Fig. No: LOG 18	Page 1 of 1

FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	polygon trough centre, plateau north of	BOREHOLE No: 73027101
CRREL with auger powerhead	Eureka airstrip	Project No: 720081 LOG# 19
UTM ZONE: 16 N8882300.00 E522020.00	marine veneer / shale	ELEVATION: 94.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA

COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.5 m

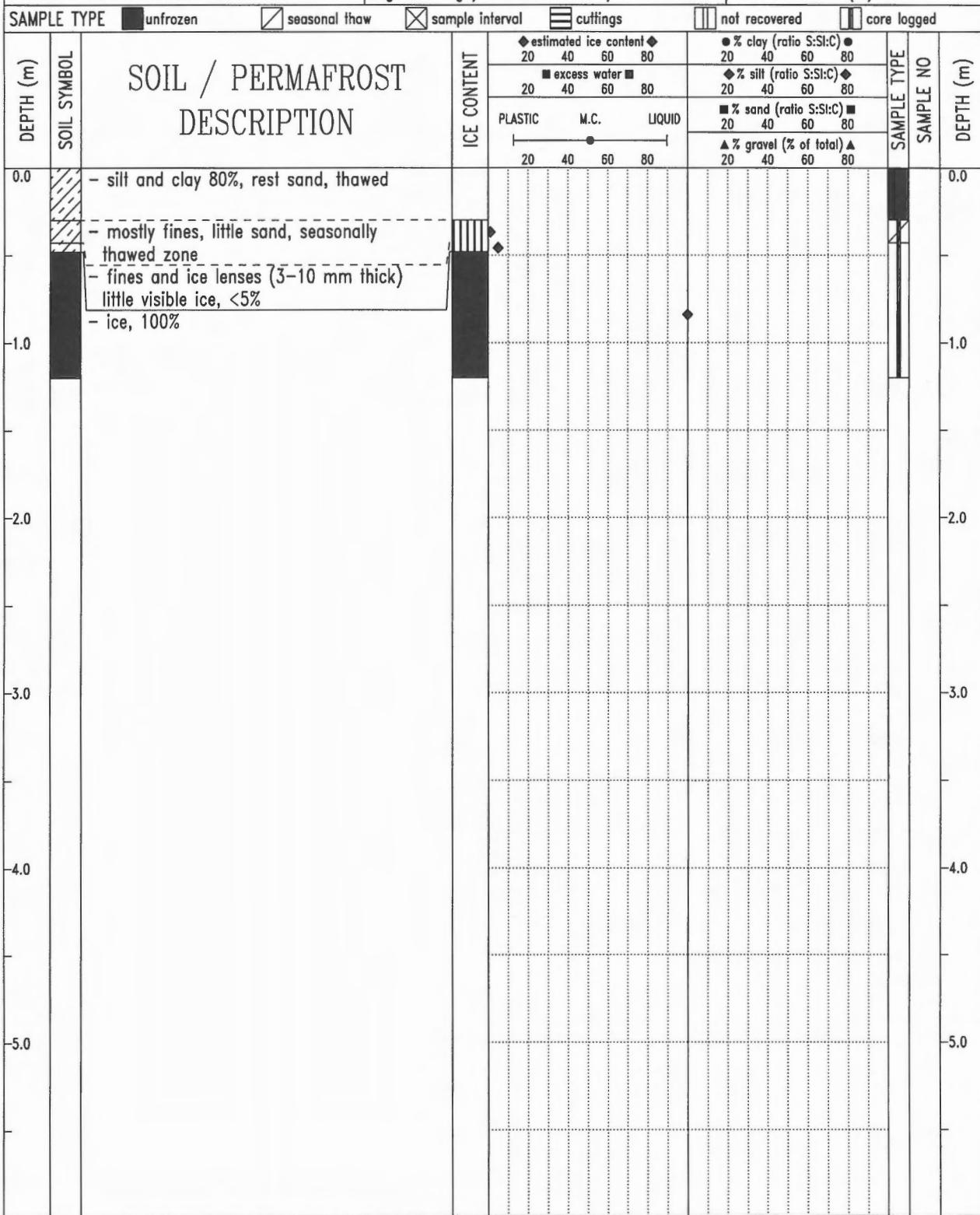
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/02/07

Fig. No: LOG 19

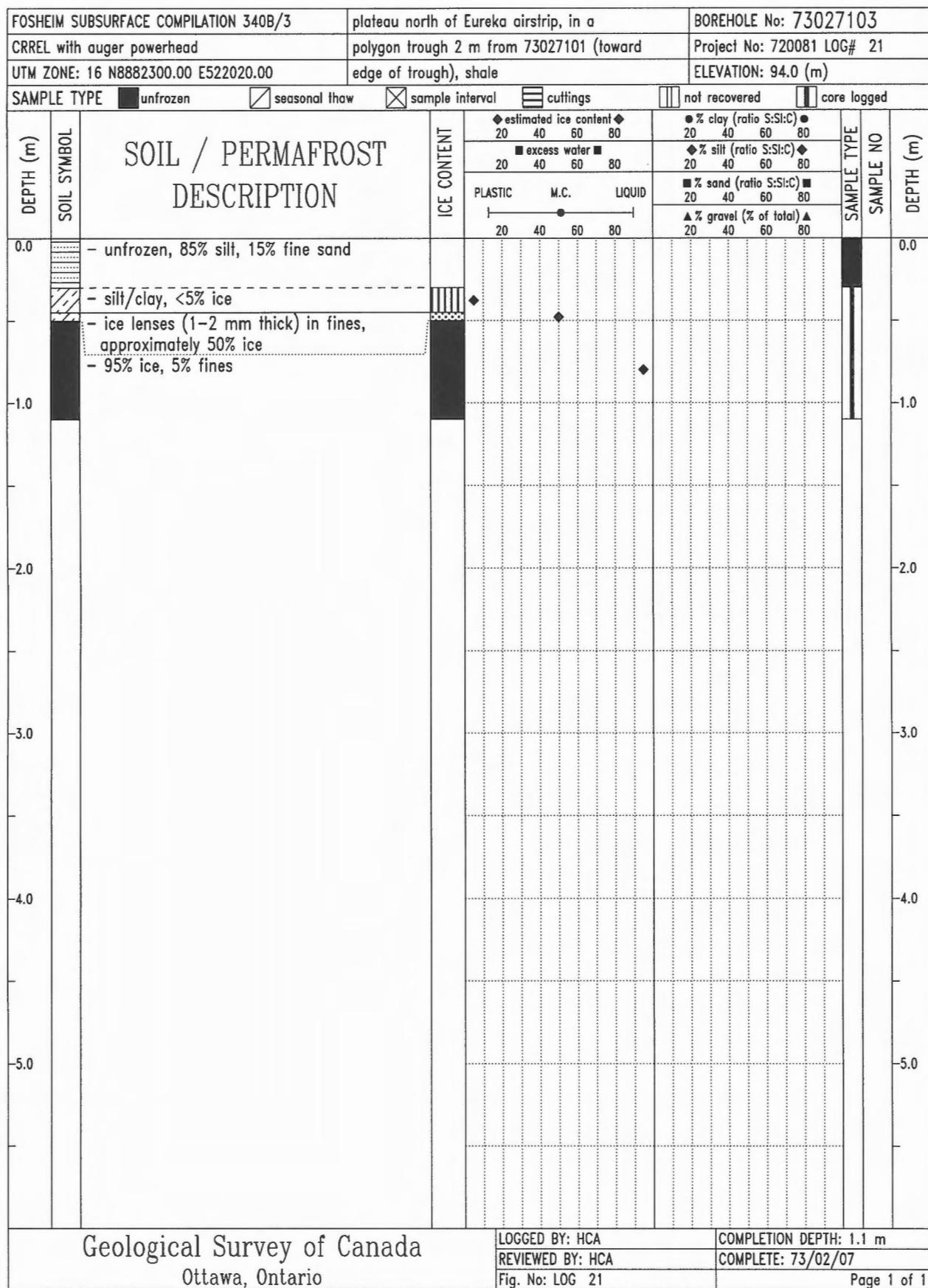
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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	plateau north of Eureka airstrip,	BOREHOLE No: 73027102
CRREL with auger powerhead	polygon trough 1 m from 73027101 (toward	Project No: 720081 LOG# 20
UTM ZONE: 16 N8882300.00 E522020.00	edge of trough) in marine veneer / shale	ELEVATION: 94.0 (m)

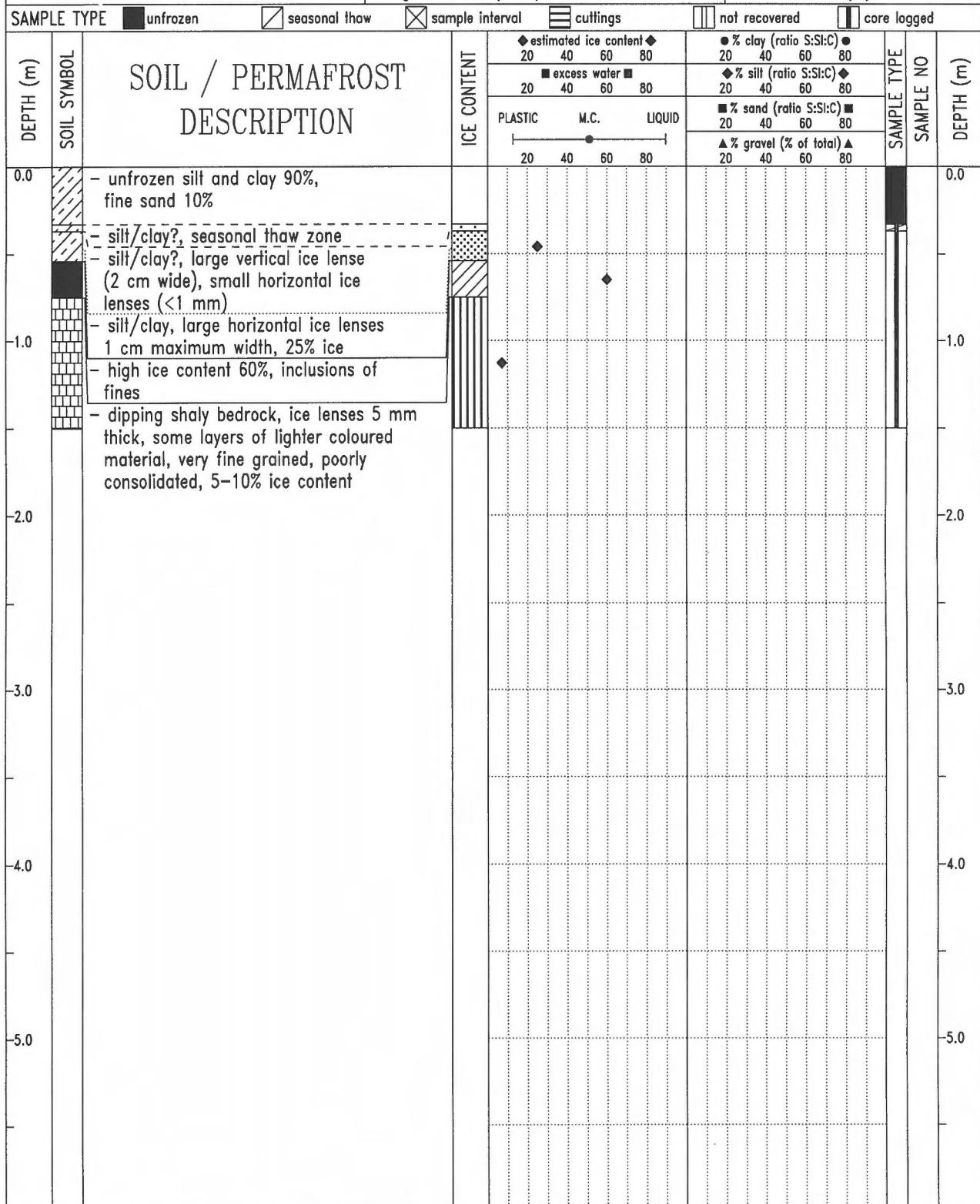


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LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.2 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/02/07
Fig. No: LOG 20	Page 1 of 1



FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	plateau north of Eureka airstrip	BOREHOLE No: 73027104
CRREL with auger powerhead	polygon trough edge	Project No: 720081 LOG# 22
UTM ZONE: 16 N8882300.00 E522020.00	fine grained rock (shale)	ELEVATION: 94.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA

COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.5 m

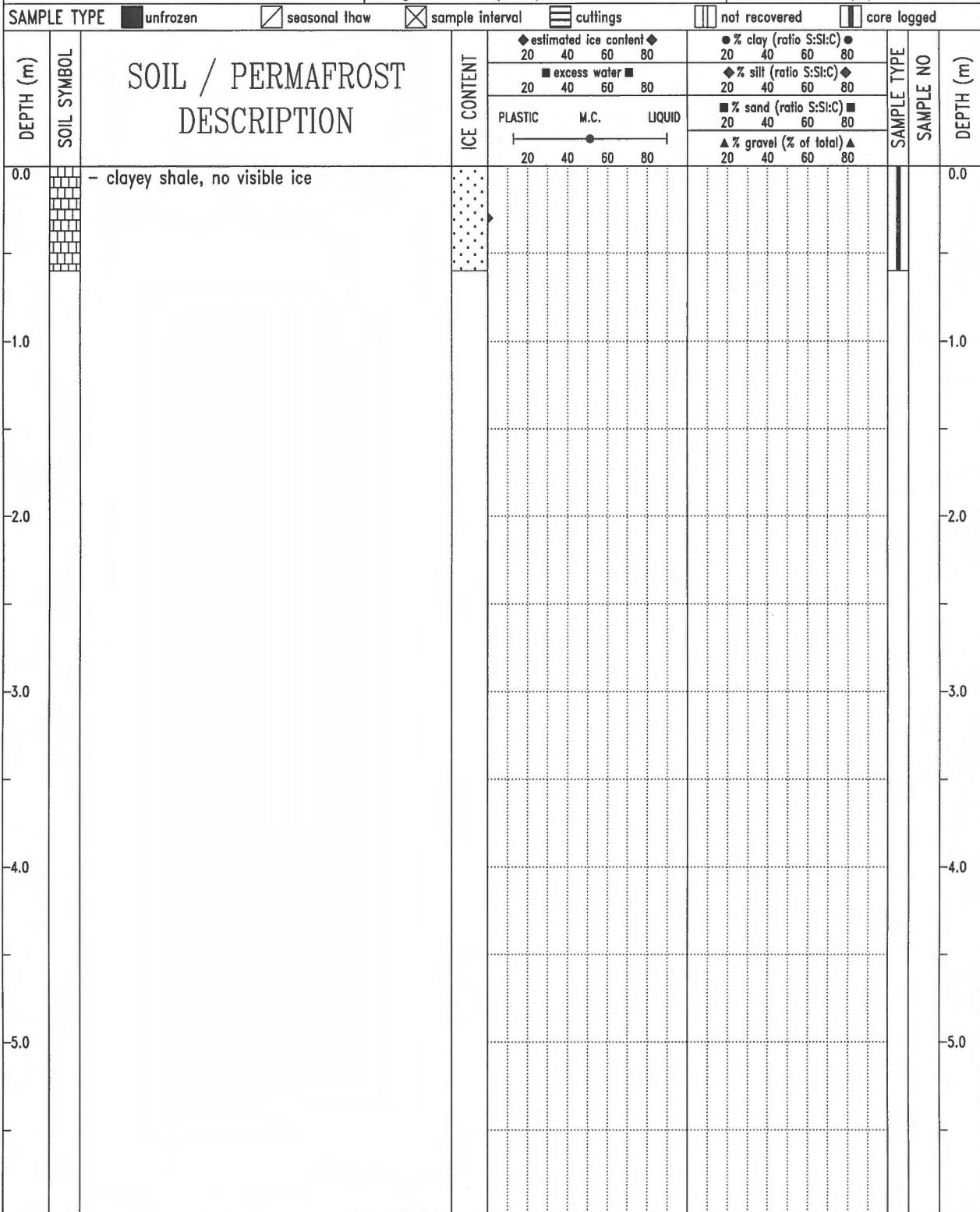
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/02/07

Fig. No: LOG 22

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	plateau north of Eureka airstrip	BOREHOLE No: 73027105
CRREL with auger powerhead	on edge of "Fossil Creek" valley	Project No: 720081 LOG# 23
UTM ZONE: 16 N8882050.00 E521500.00	fine grained rock (shale)	ELEVATION: 65.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA

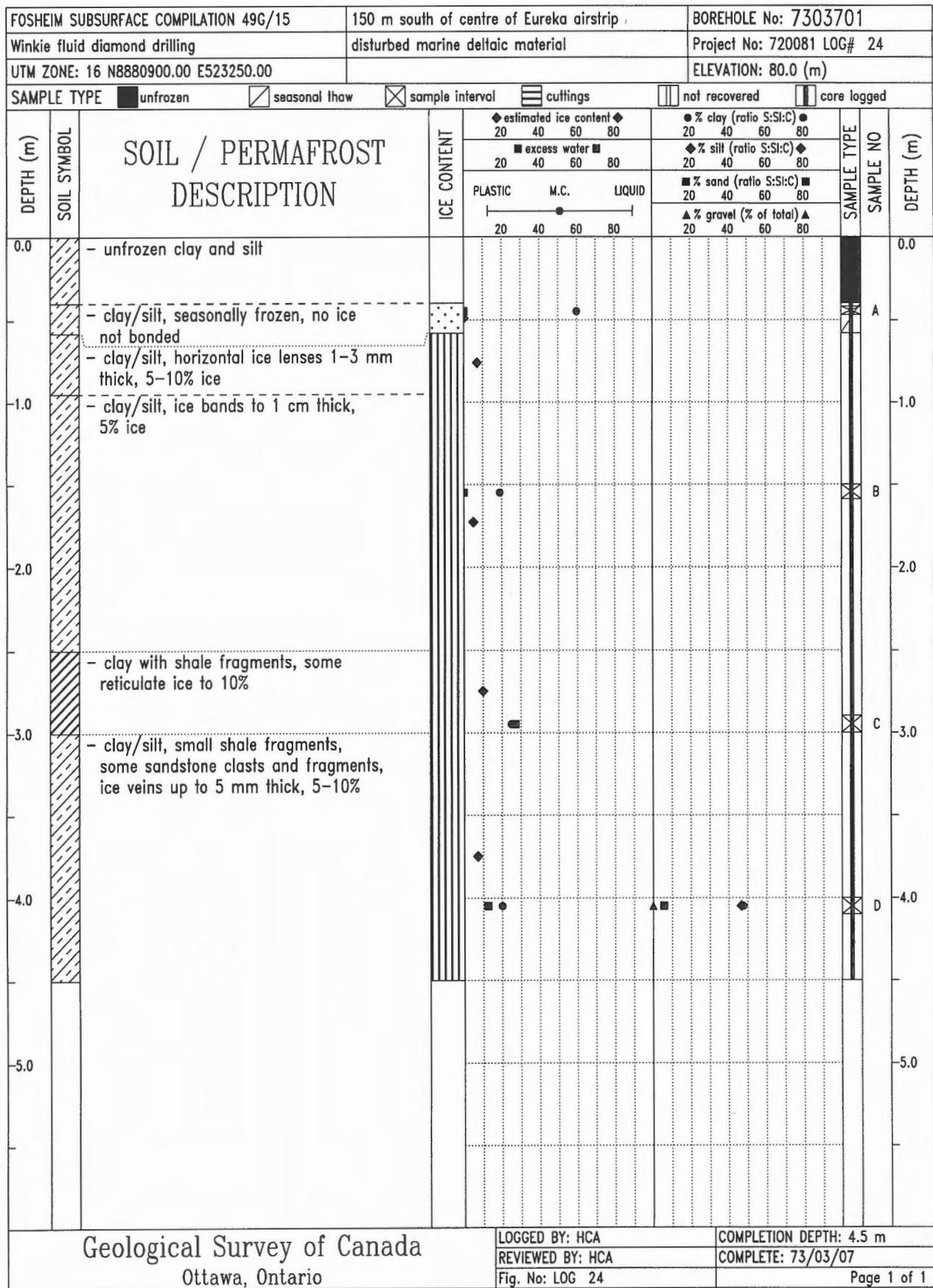
COMPLETION DEPTH: 0.6 m

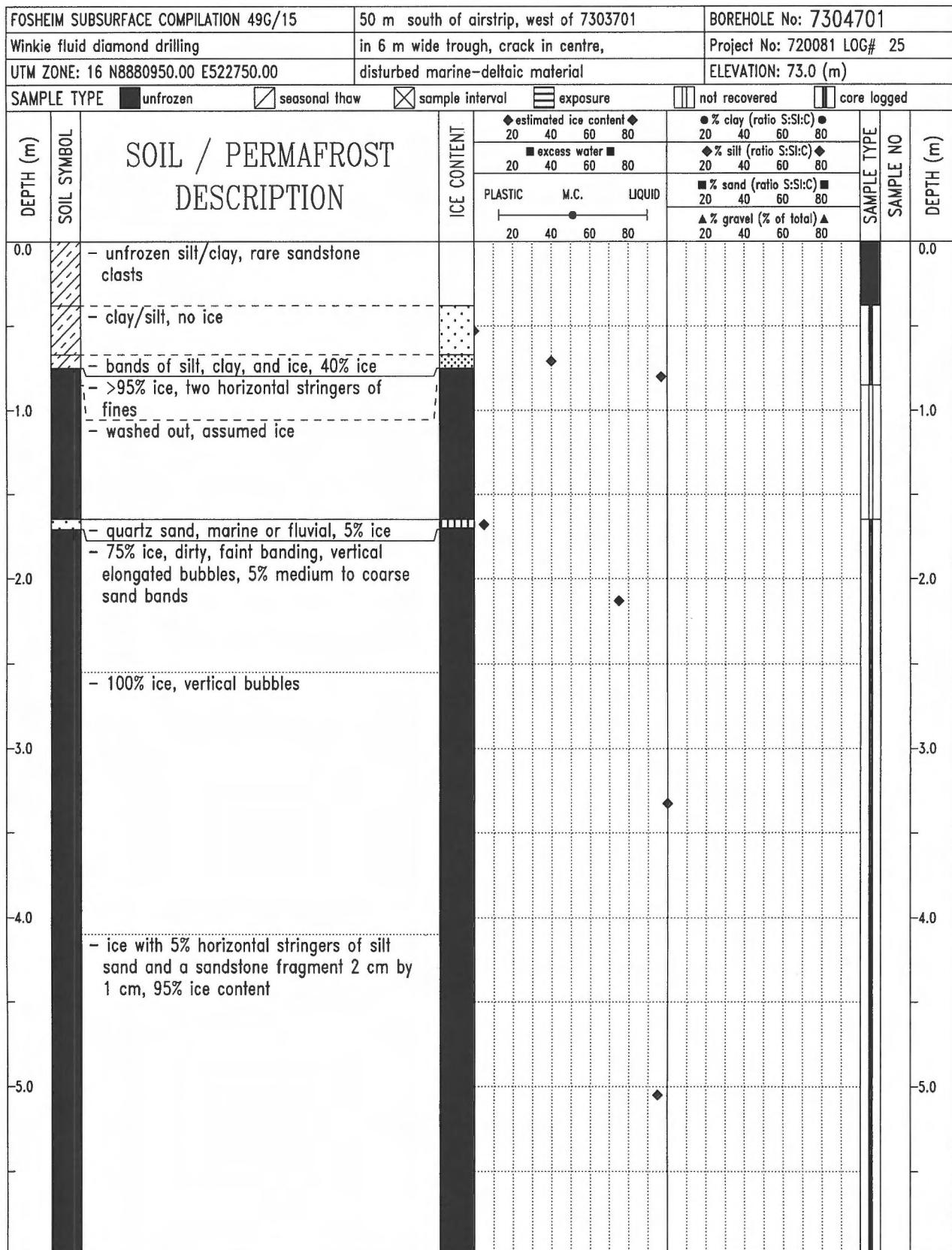
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/02/07

Fig. No: LOG 23

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LOGGED BY: HCA

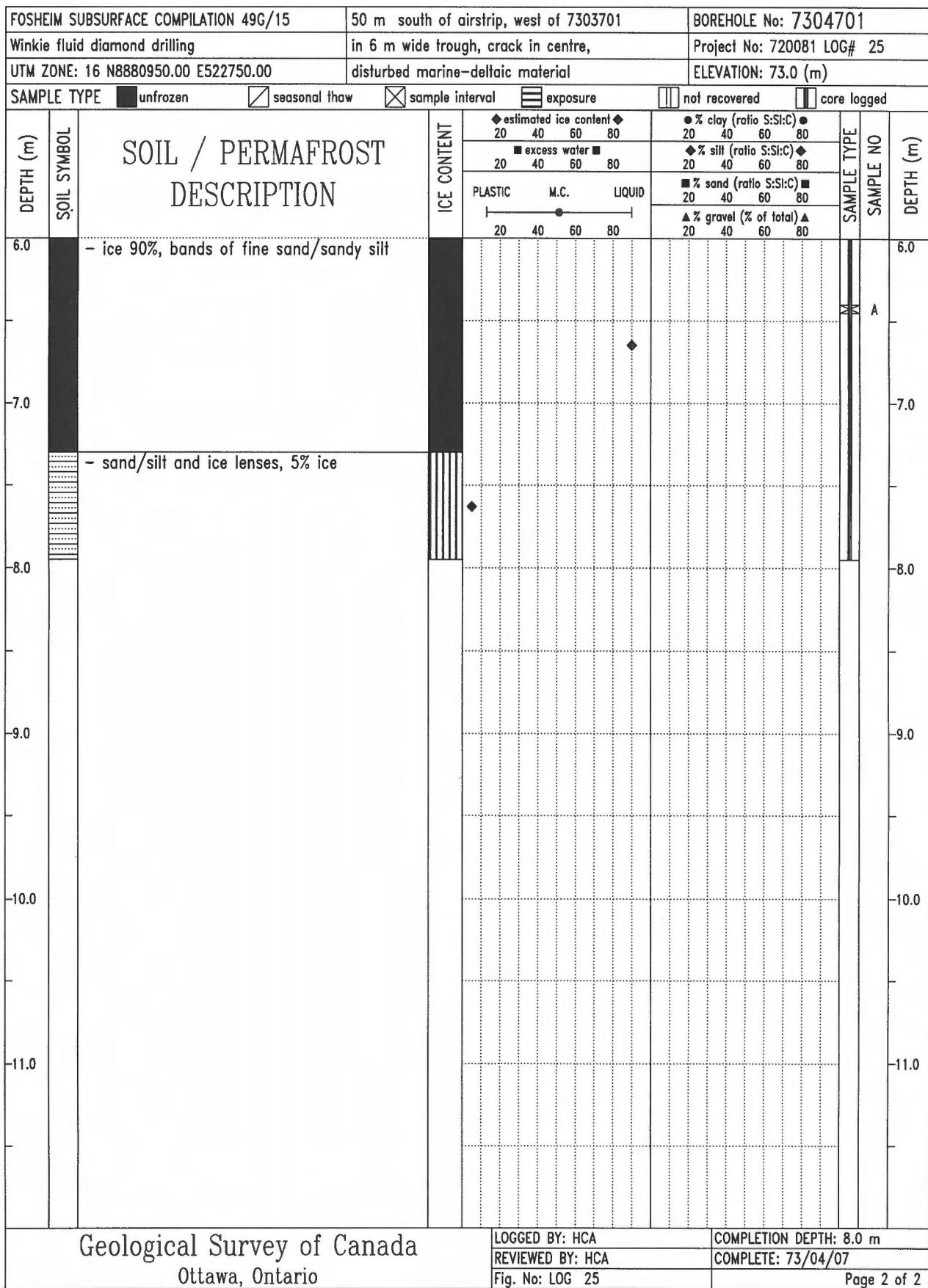
COMPLETION DEPTH: 8.0 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA

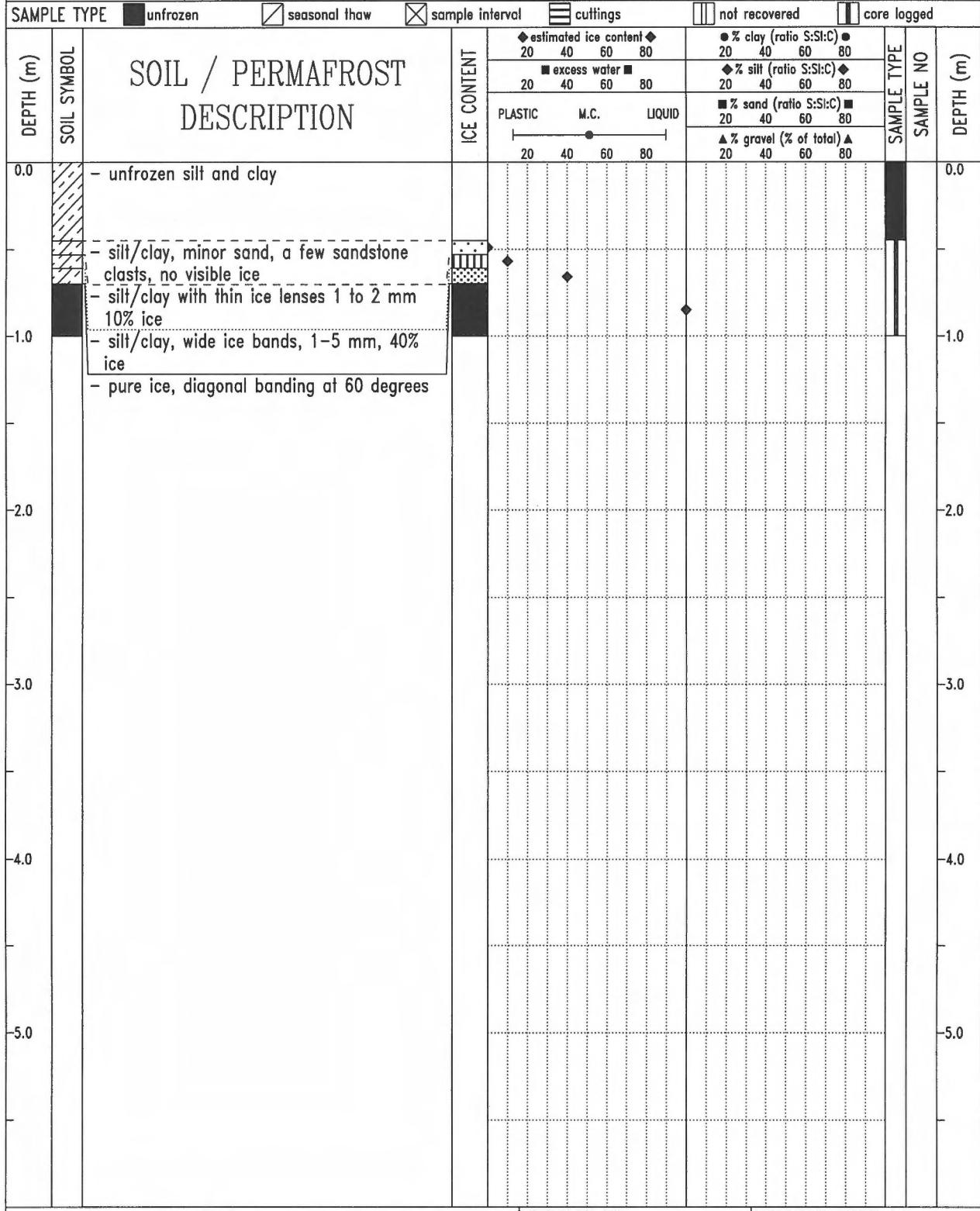
COMPLETE: 73/04/07

Fig. No: LOG 25

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	near 7304701, 50 m south of airstrip in	BOREHOLE No: 7304702
CRREL with auger powerhead	6 m wide trough, crack in centre,	Project No: 720081 LOG# 26
UTM ZONE: 16 N8880950.00 E522750.00	disturbed marine deltaic material	ELEVATION: 73.0 (m)



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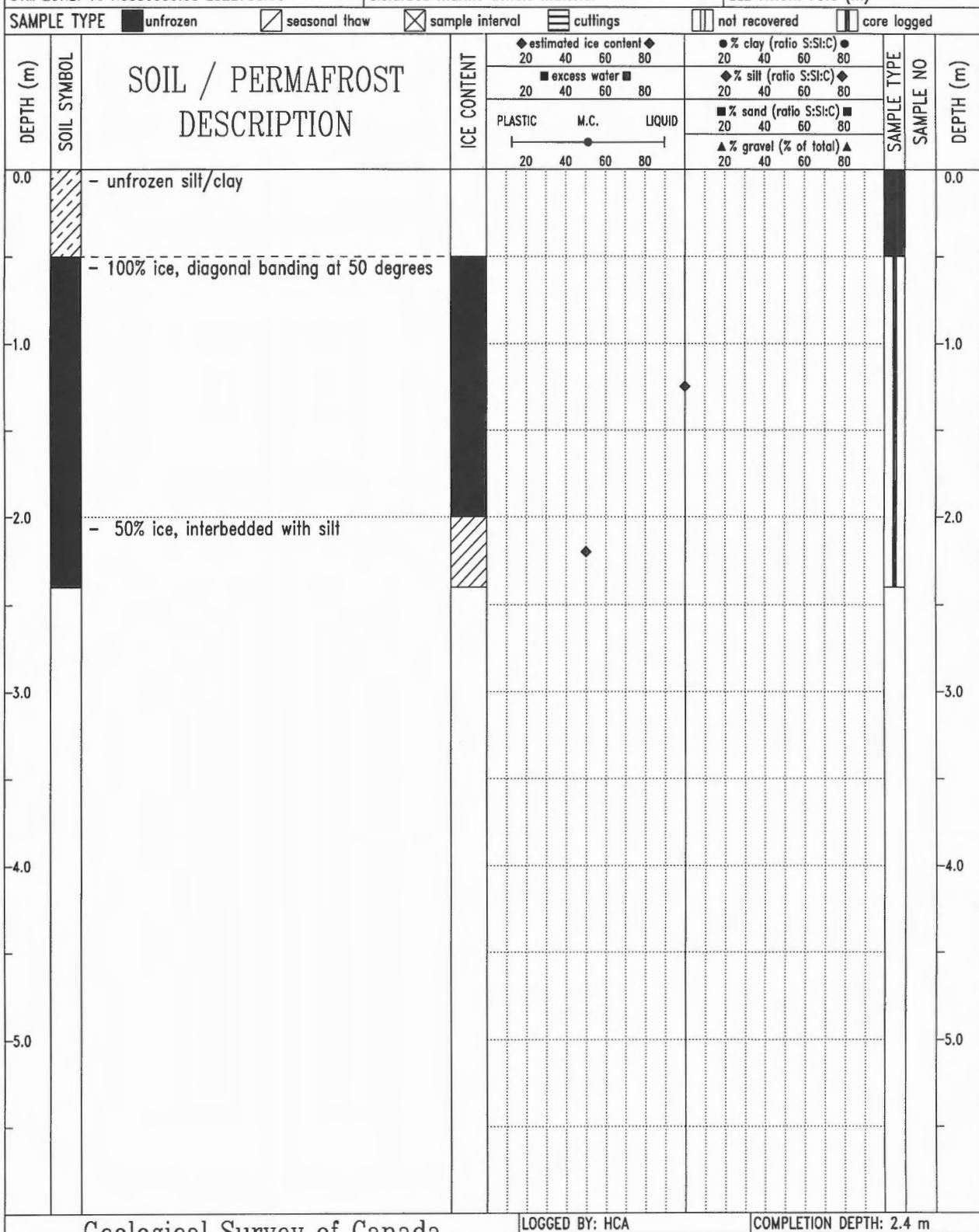
LOGGED BY: HCA COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.0 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA COMPLETE: 73/04/07

Fig. No: LOG 26

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	4 m from 7304701 (edge of trough, with	BOREHOLE No: 7304703
CRREL with auger powerhead	crack in centre) 50 m south of airstrip	Project No: 720081 LOG# 27
UTM ZONE: 16 N8880950.00 E522750.00	disturbed marine deltaic material	ELEVATION: 73.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA

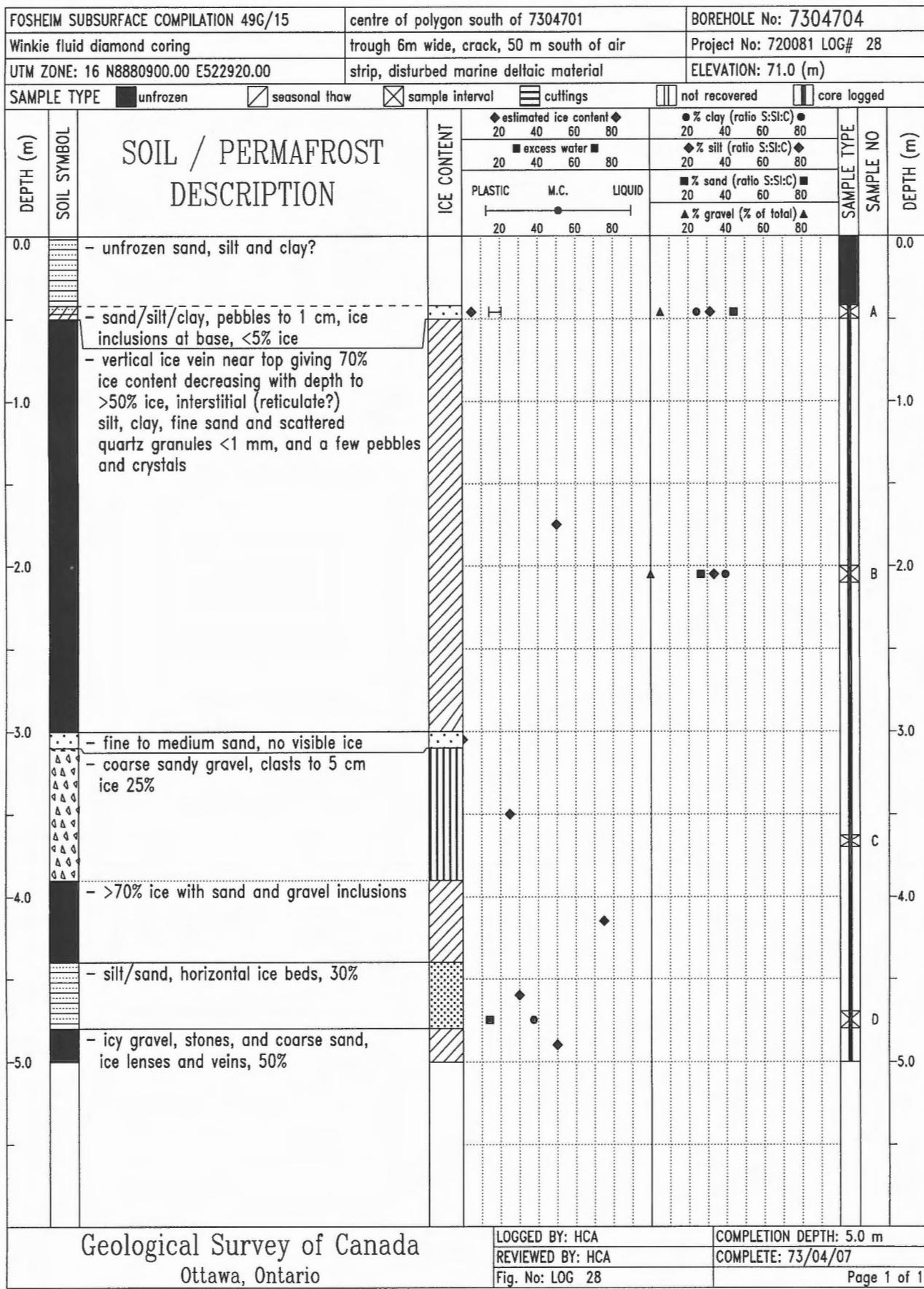
COMPLETION DEPTH: 2.4 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/04/07

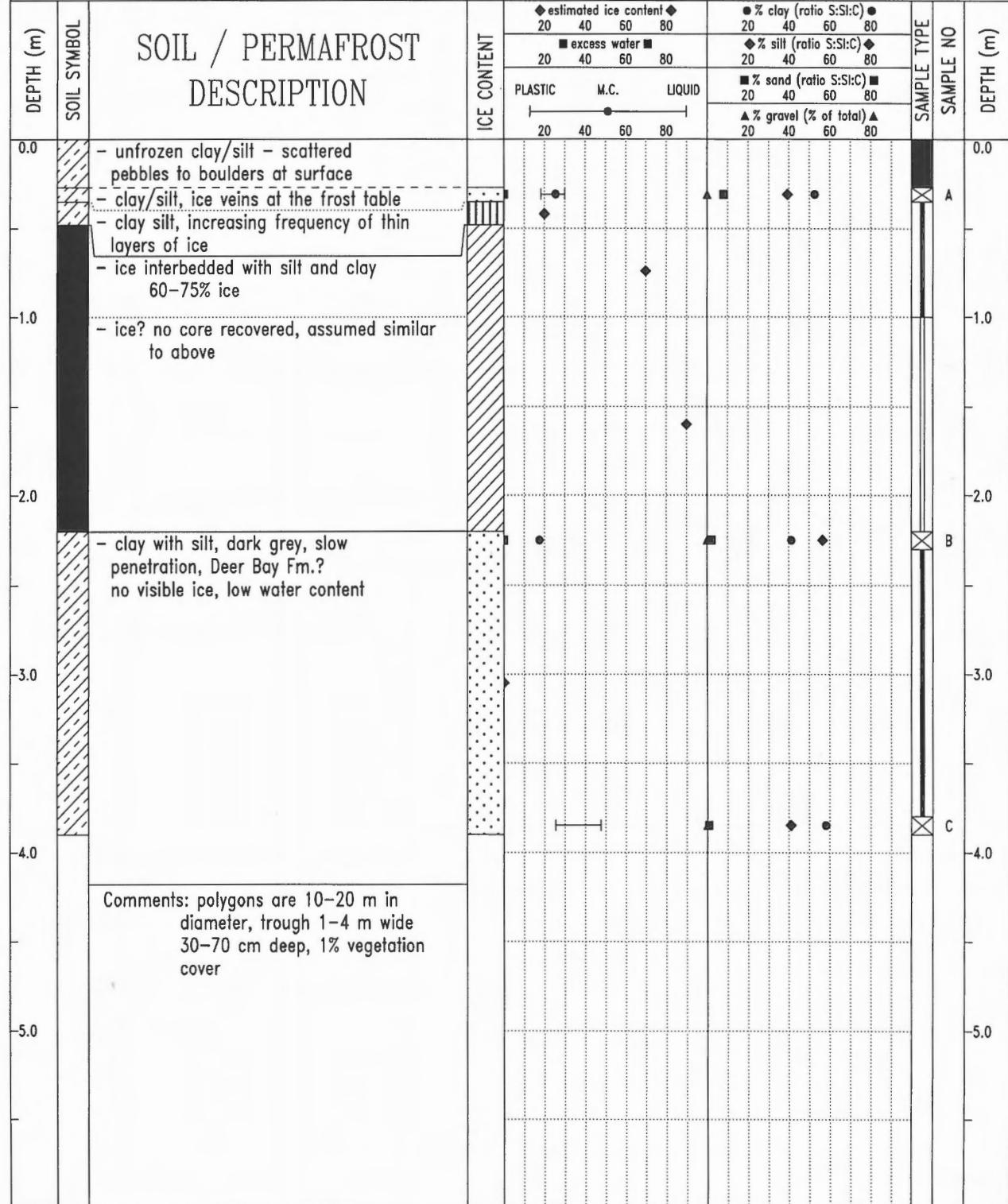
Fig. No: LOG 27

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340 B/3	polygon centre on plateau north of	BOREHOLE No: 7305701
Winkie fluid diamond coring	Fossil Creek and airstrip at Eureka	Project No: 720081 LOG# 29
UTM ZONE: 16 N8882320.00 E522550.00	fine grained rock (shale)	ELEVATION: 104.0 (m)

SAMPLE TYPE unfrozen seasonal thaw sample interval cuttings not recovered core logged



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LOGGED BY: HCA

COMPLETION DEPTH: 3.9 m

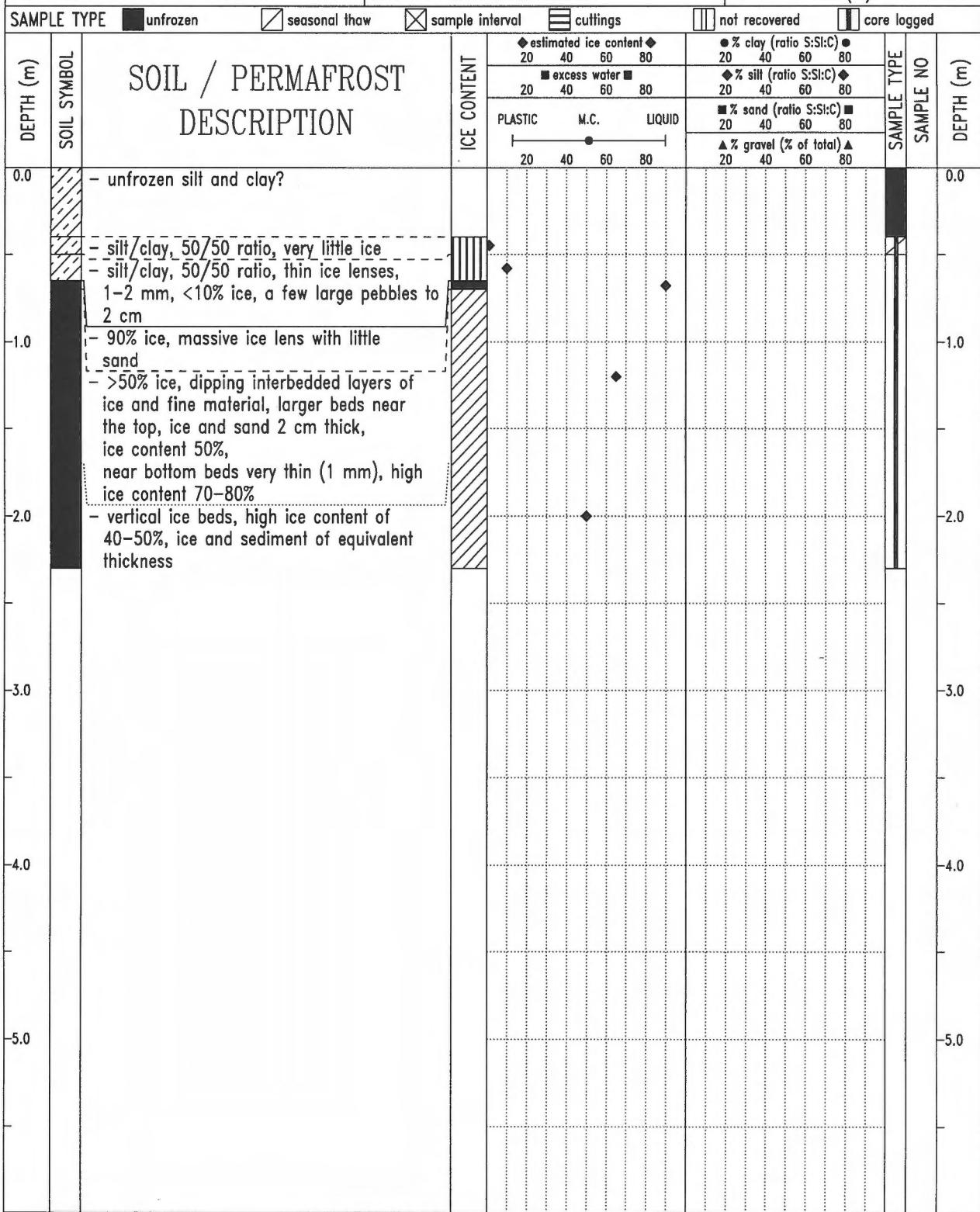
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/05/07

Fig. No: LOG 29

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	south side of Eureka airstrip, near	BOREHOLE No: 73057101
CRREL with auger powerhead	7304701 on edge of wedge trough?	Project No: 720081 LOG# 30
UTM ZONE: 16 N8880950.00 E522750.00	disturbed marine deltaic material	ELEVATION: 73.0 (m)



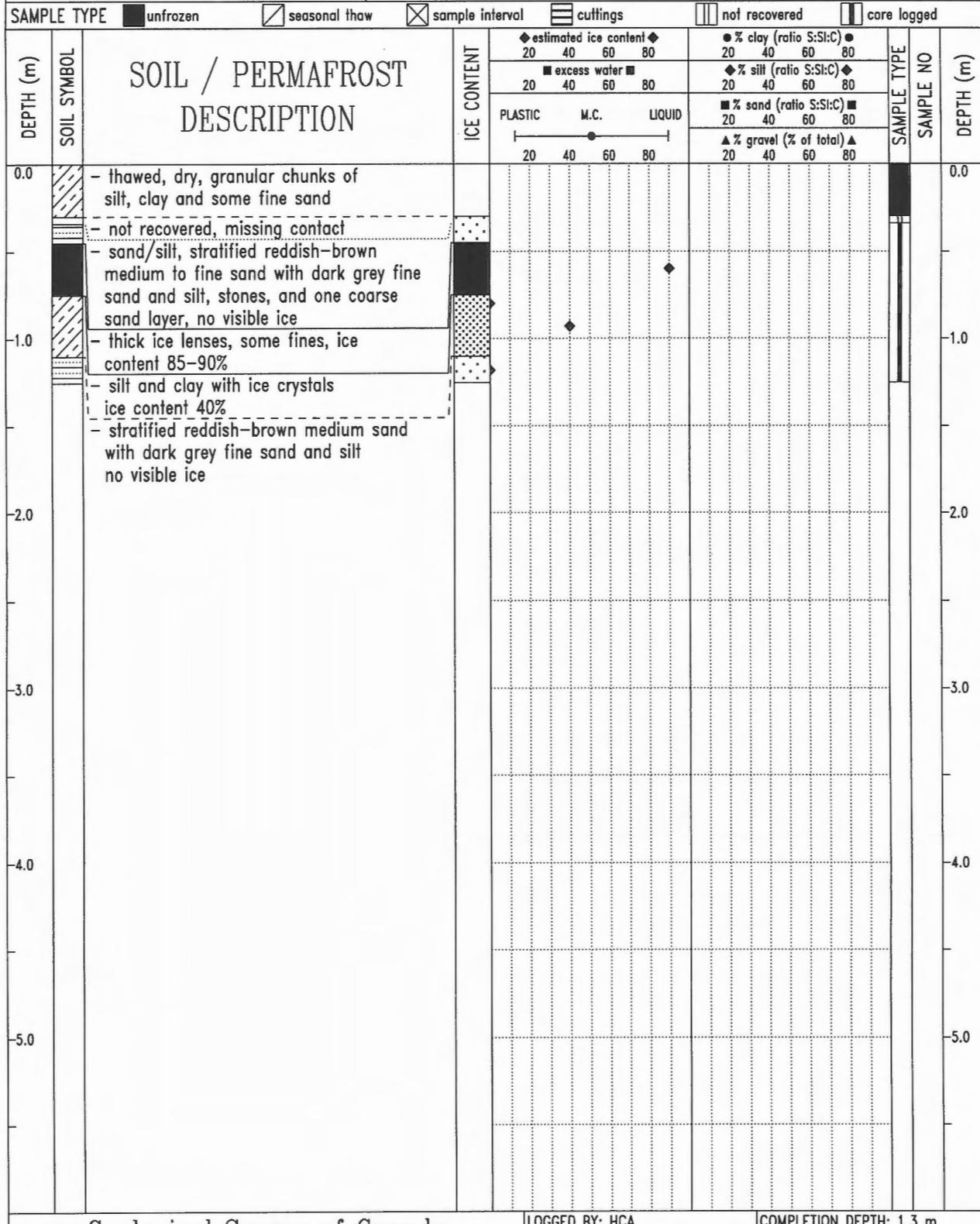
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LOGGED BY: HCA
REVIEWED BY: HCA
Fig. No: LOG 30

COMPLETION DEPTH: 2.3 m
COMPLETE: 73/05/07

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	south side of Eureka airstrip, edge of	BOREHOLE No: 73057102
CRREL with auger powerhead	trough near 7304701	Project No: 720081 LOG# 31
TM ZONE: 16 N8880950.00 E522750.00	disturbed marine deltaic material	ELEVATION: 73.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA

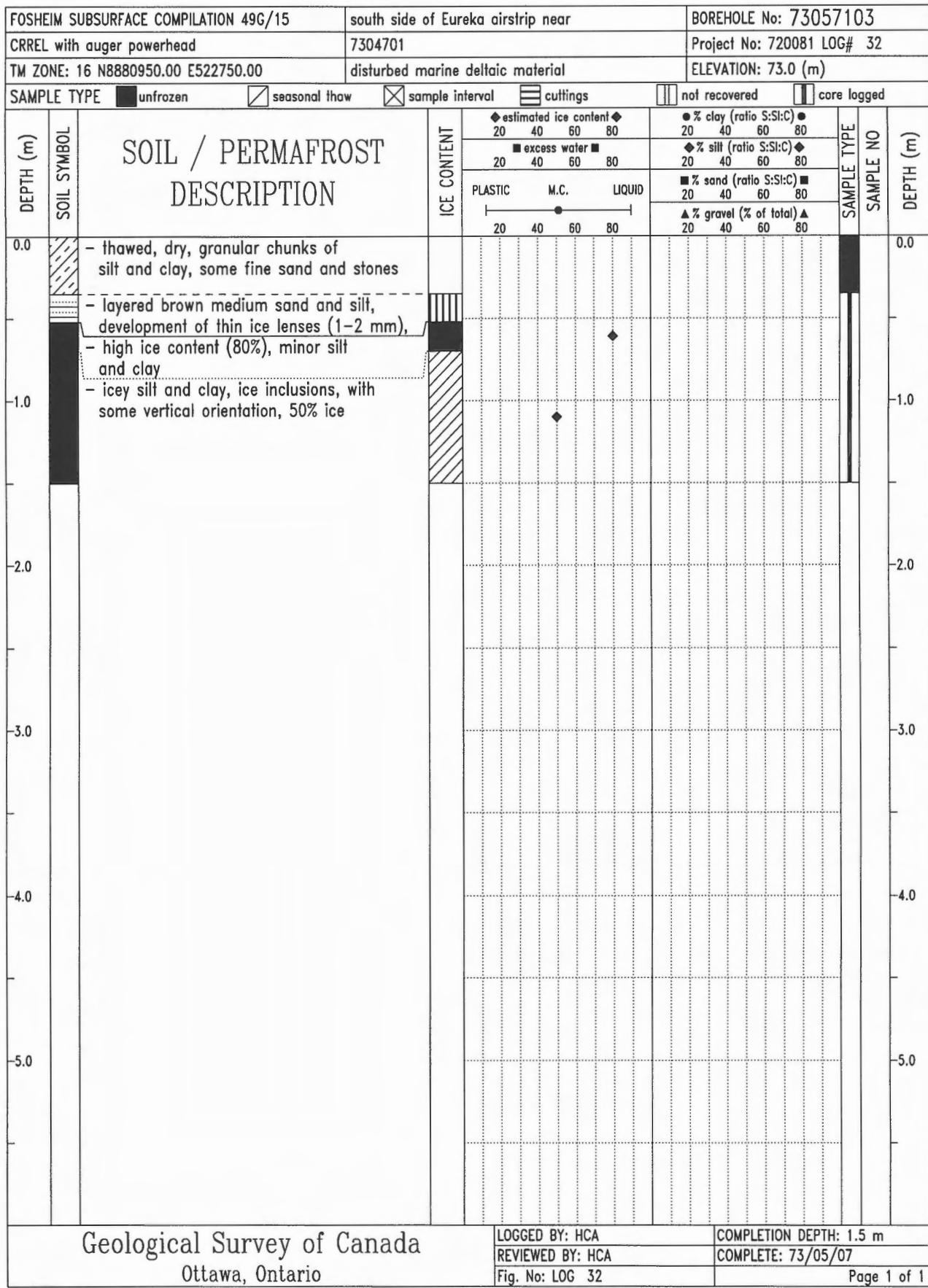
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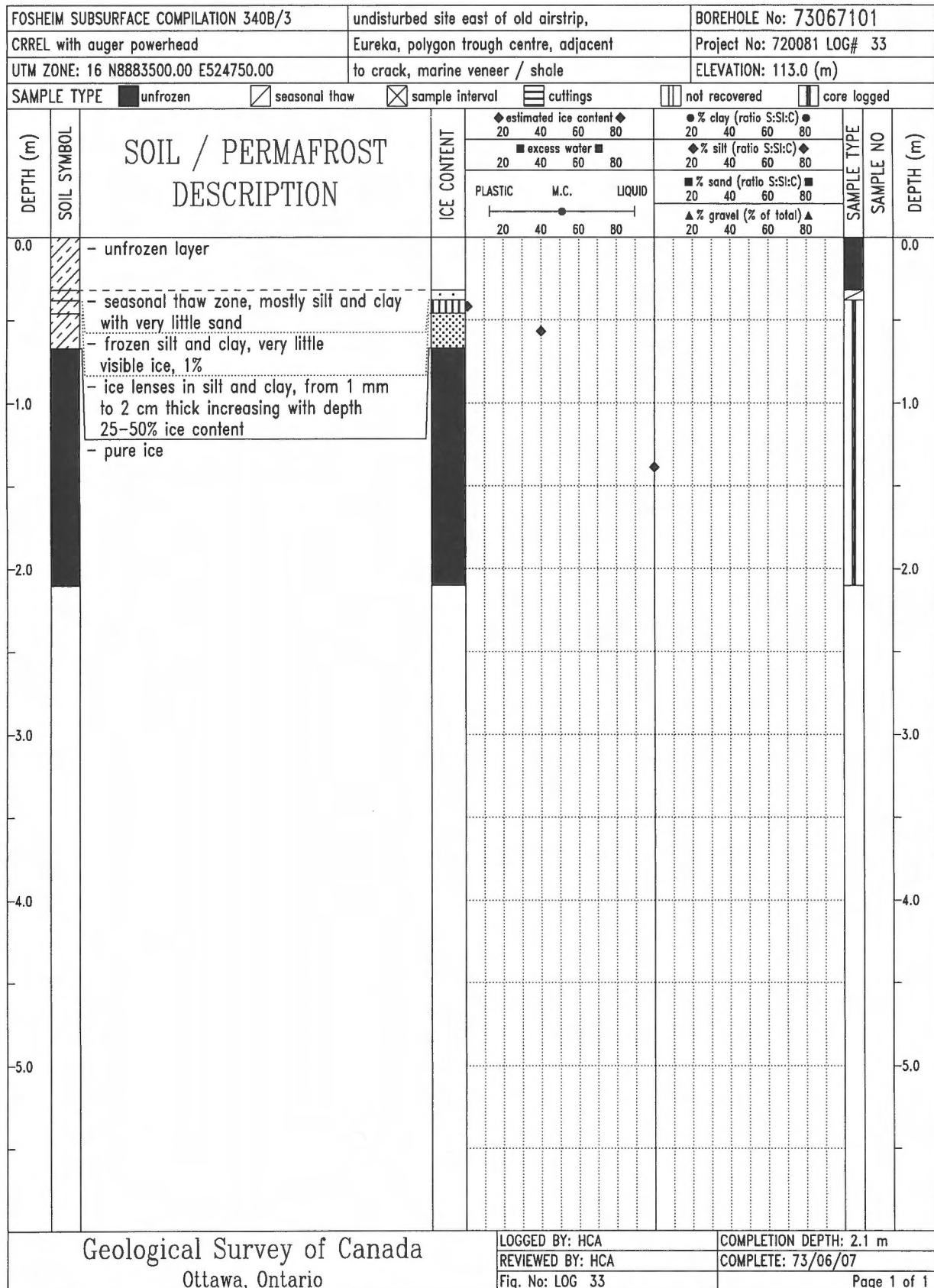
Fig. No: LOG 31

COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.3 m

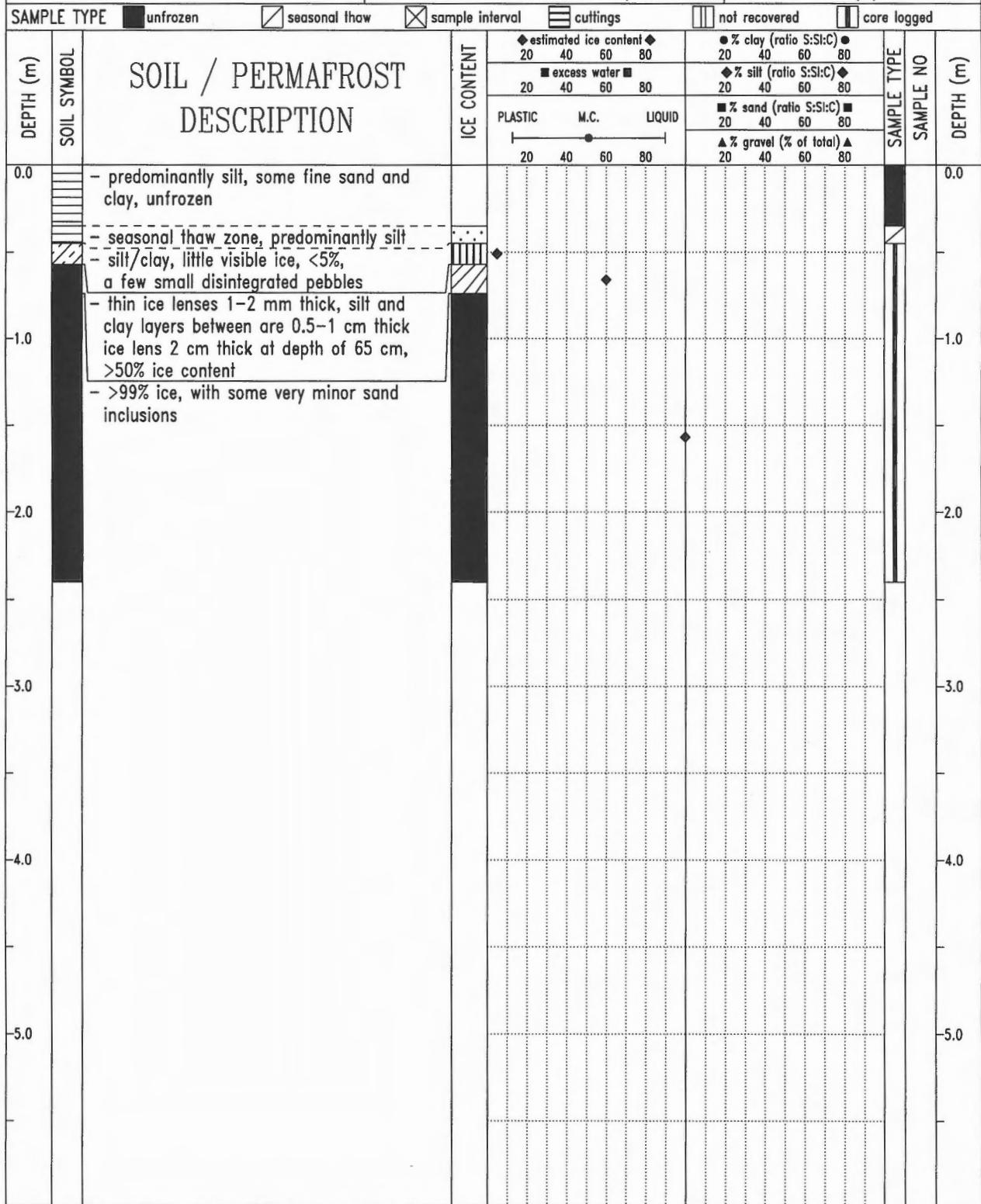
COMPLETE: 73/05/07

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	undisturbed site east of old airstrip,	BOREHOLE No: 73067102
CRREL with auger powerhead	polygon trough centre, 1.5 m across	Project No: 720081 LOG# 34
UTM ZONE: 16 N8883500.00 E524750.00	crack from 73067101, marine veneer/shale	ELEVATION: 113.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA

COMPLETION DEPTH: 2.4 m

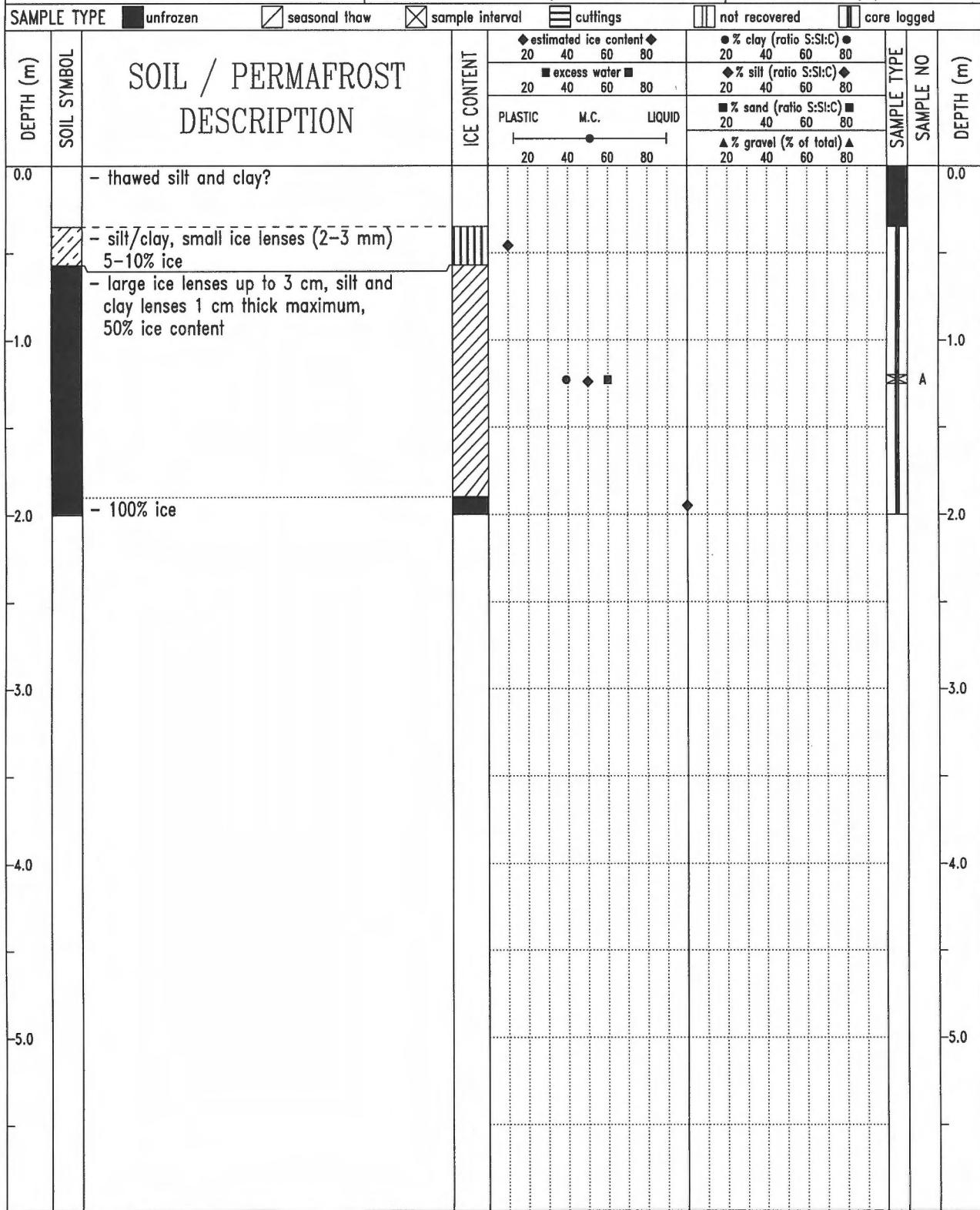
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/06/07

Fig. No: LOG 34

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	undisturbed site east of old airstrip,	BOREHOLE No: 73067103
CRREL with auger powerheada	Eureka, edge of polygon trough, 2 m from	Project No: 720081 LOG# 35
UTM ZONE: 16 N8883500.00 E524750.00	73067102, marine veneer / shale	ELEVATION: 113.0 (m)



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Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA

REVIEWED BY: HCA

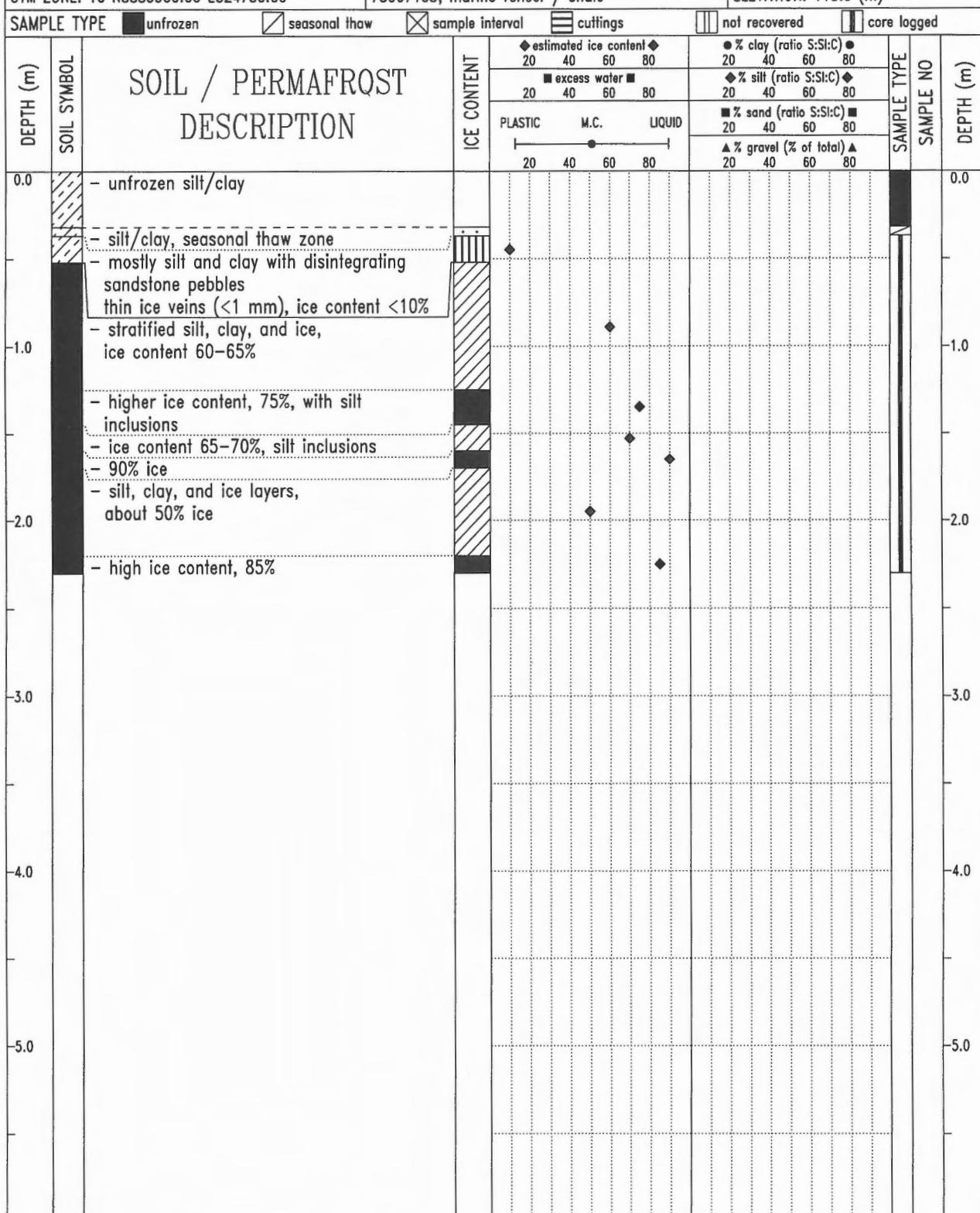
Fig. No: LOG 35

COMPLETION DEPTH: 2.0 m

COMPLETE: 73/06/07

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	undisturbed site east of old airstrip,	BOREHOLE No: 73067104
CRREL with auger powerhead	Eureka, polygon centre 10 m from	Project No: 720081 LOG# 36
UTM ZONE: 16 N8883500.00 E524750.00	73067103, marine veneer / shale	ELEVATION: 113.0 (m)



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Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA

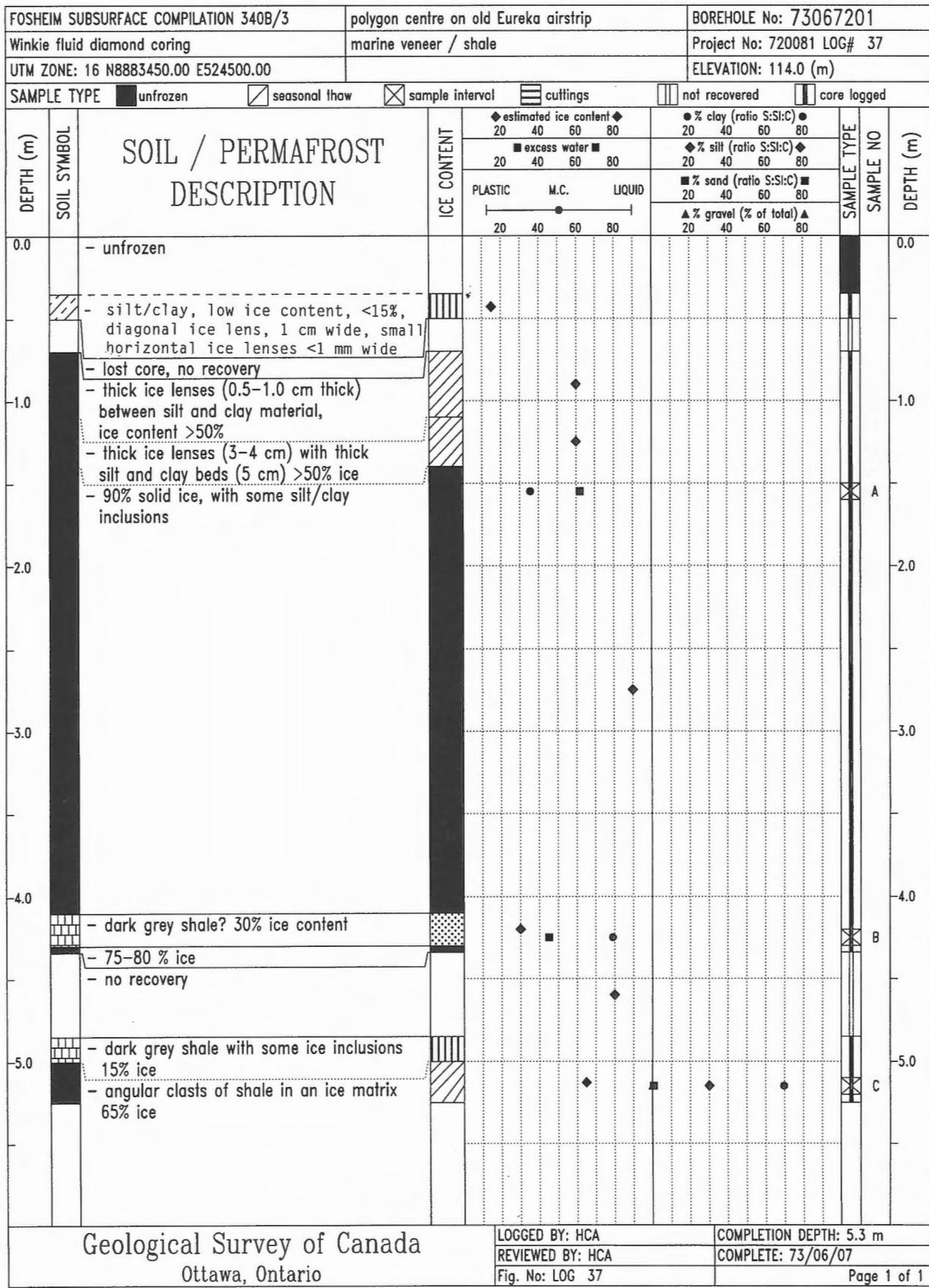
COMPLETION DEPTH: 2.3 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA

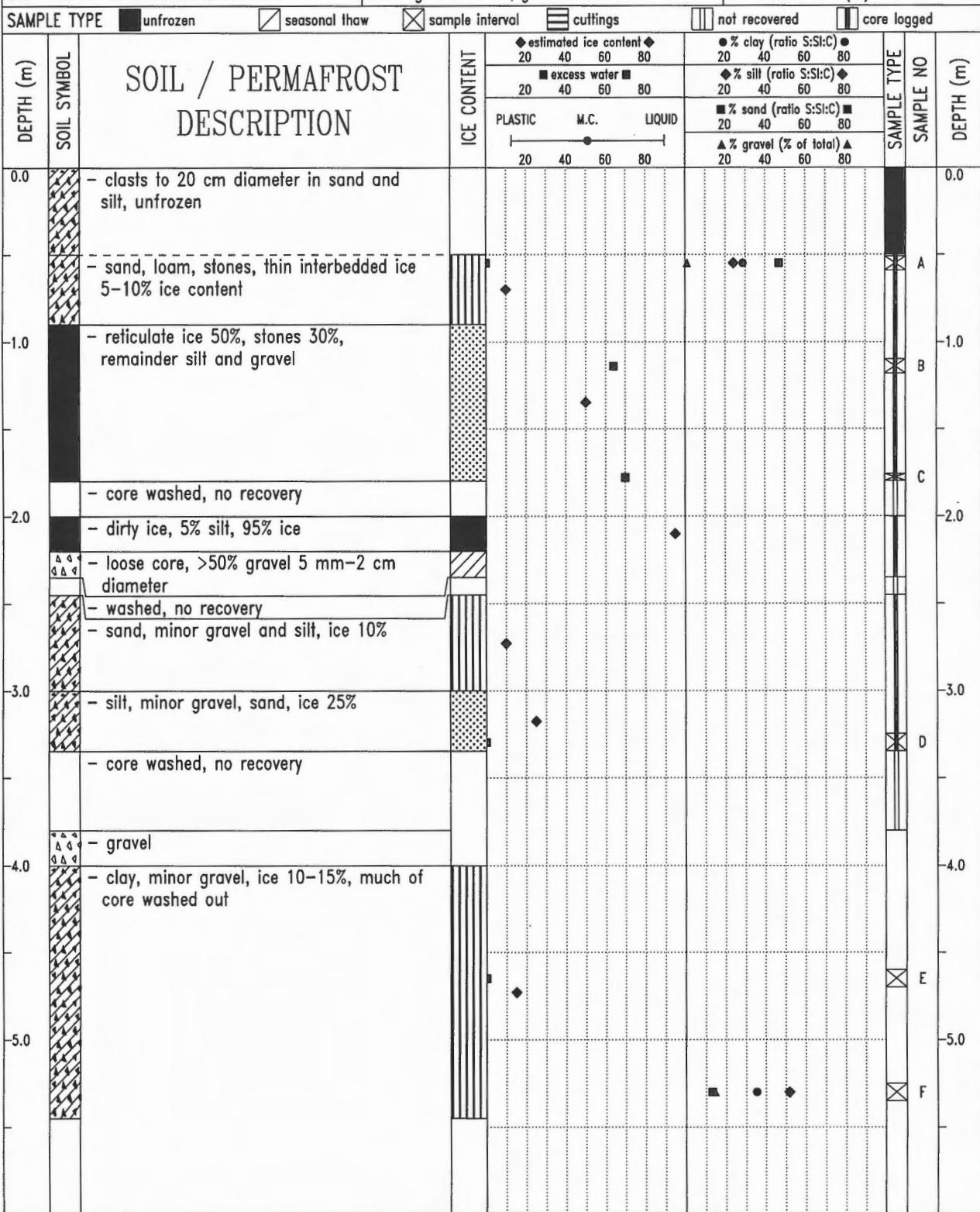
COMPLETE: 73/06/07

Fig. No: LOG 36

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	Eastwind Lake DIAND thermistor site,	BOREHOLE No: 7307701
Winkie fluid diamond coring	polygon centre on till	Project No: 720081 LOG# 38
UTM ZONE: 16 N8897000.00 E529780.00	20% vegetation cover, grasses and willow	ELEVATION: 90.0 (m)



Geological Survey of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA

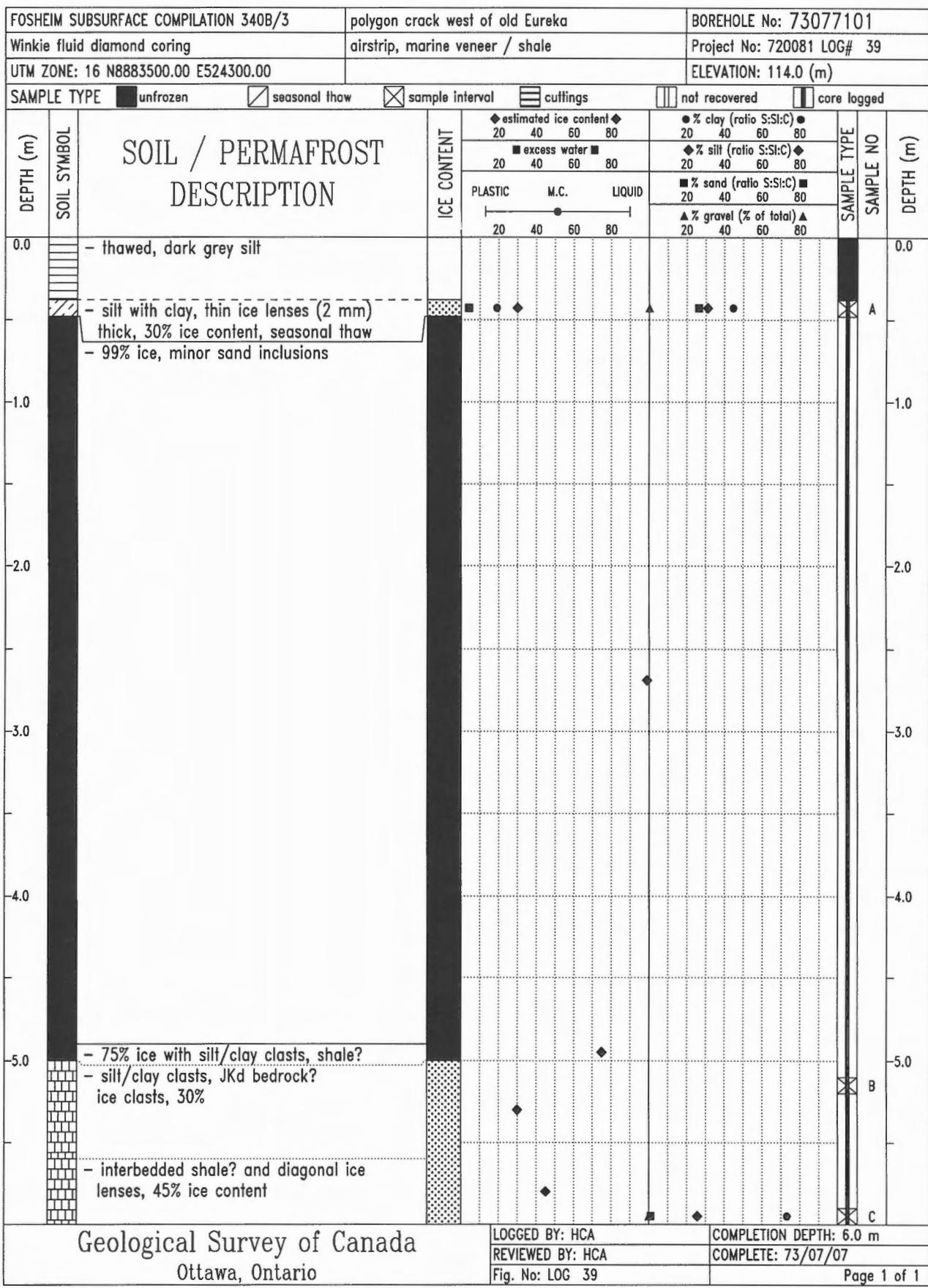
COMPLETION DEPTH: 5.5 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA

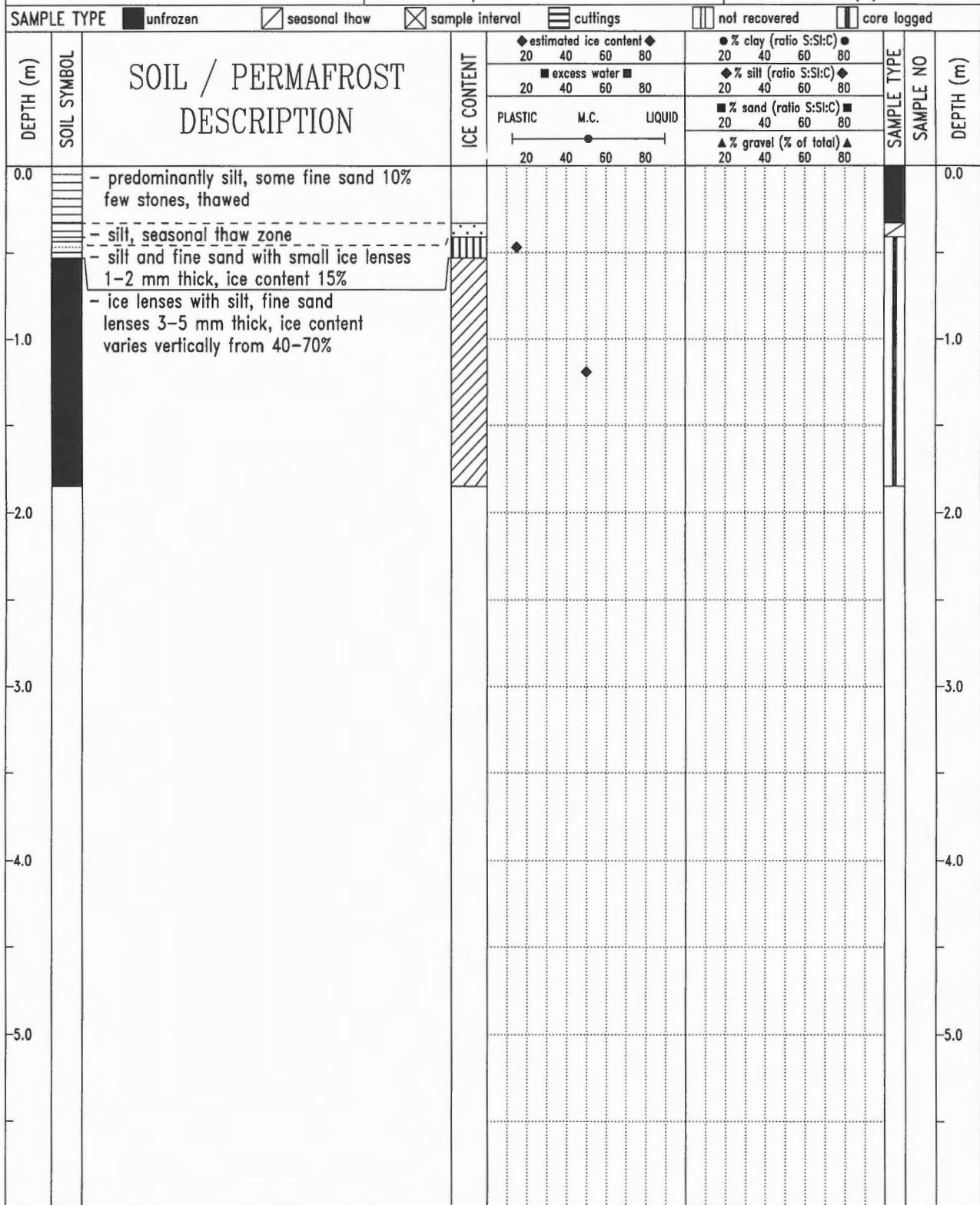
COMPLETE: 73/07/07

Fig. No: LOG 38

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	undisturbed site east of old airstrip	BOREHOLE No: 73087101
CRREL with auger powerhead	Eureka, polygon centre adjacent 73067104	Project No: 720081 LOG# 40
UTM ZONE: 16 N8883500.00 E524750.00	marine veneer / shale	ELEVATION: 114.0 (m)



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Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA

COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.9 m

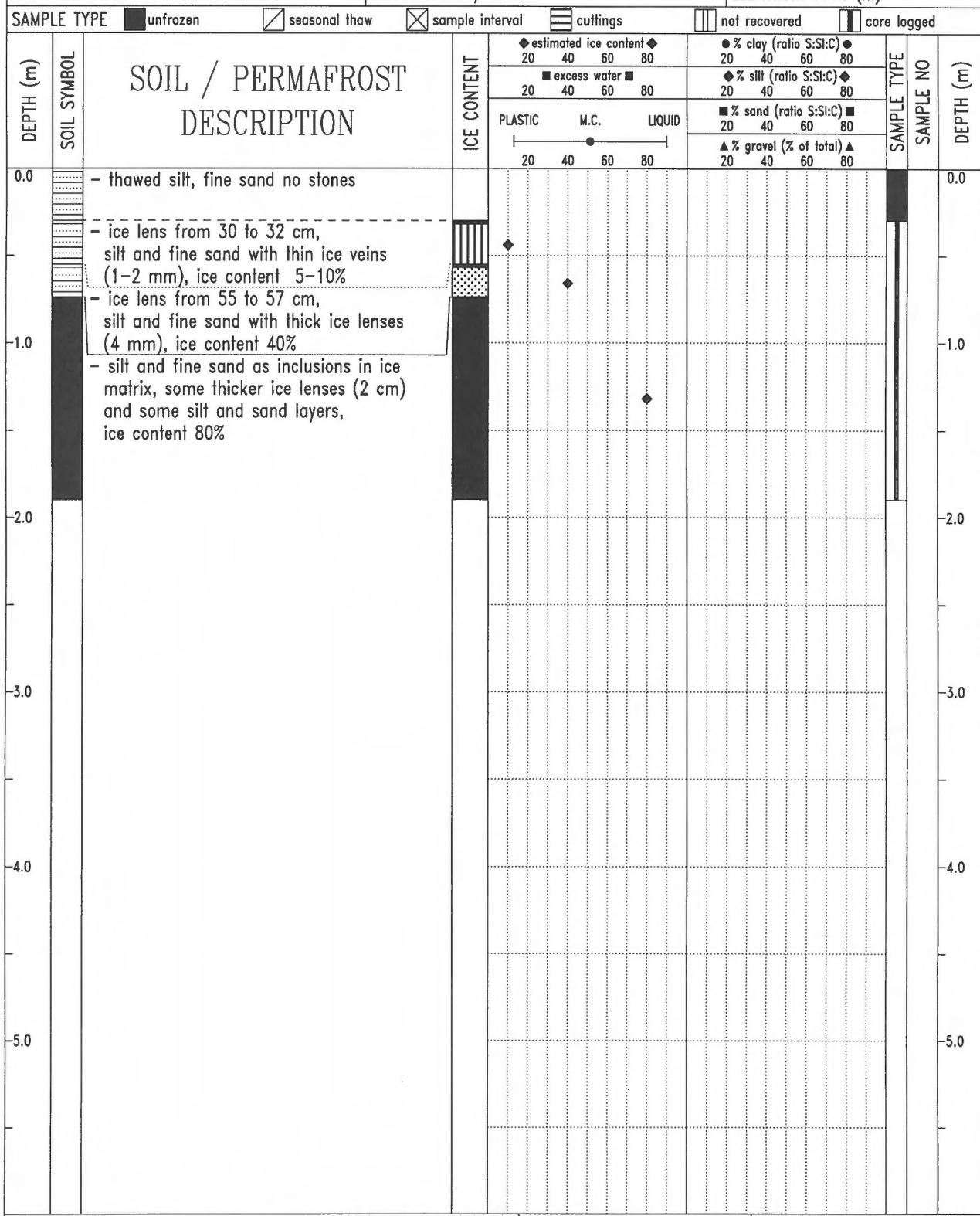
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/08/07

Fig. No: LOG 40

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	undisturbed site east of old airstrip	BOREHOLE No: 73087102
CRREL with auger powerhead	Eureka, polygon trough margin	Project No: 720081 LOG# 41
UTM ZONE: 16 N8883500.00 E524750.00	marine veneer / shale	ELEVATION: 114.0 (m)

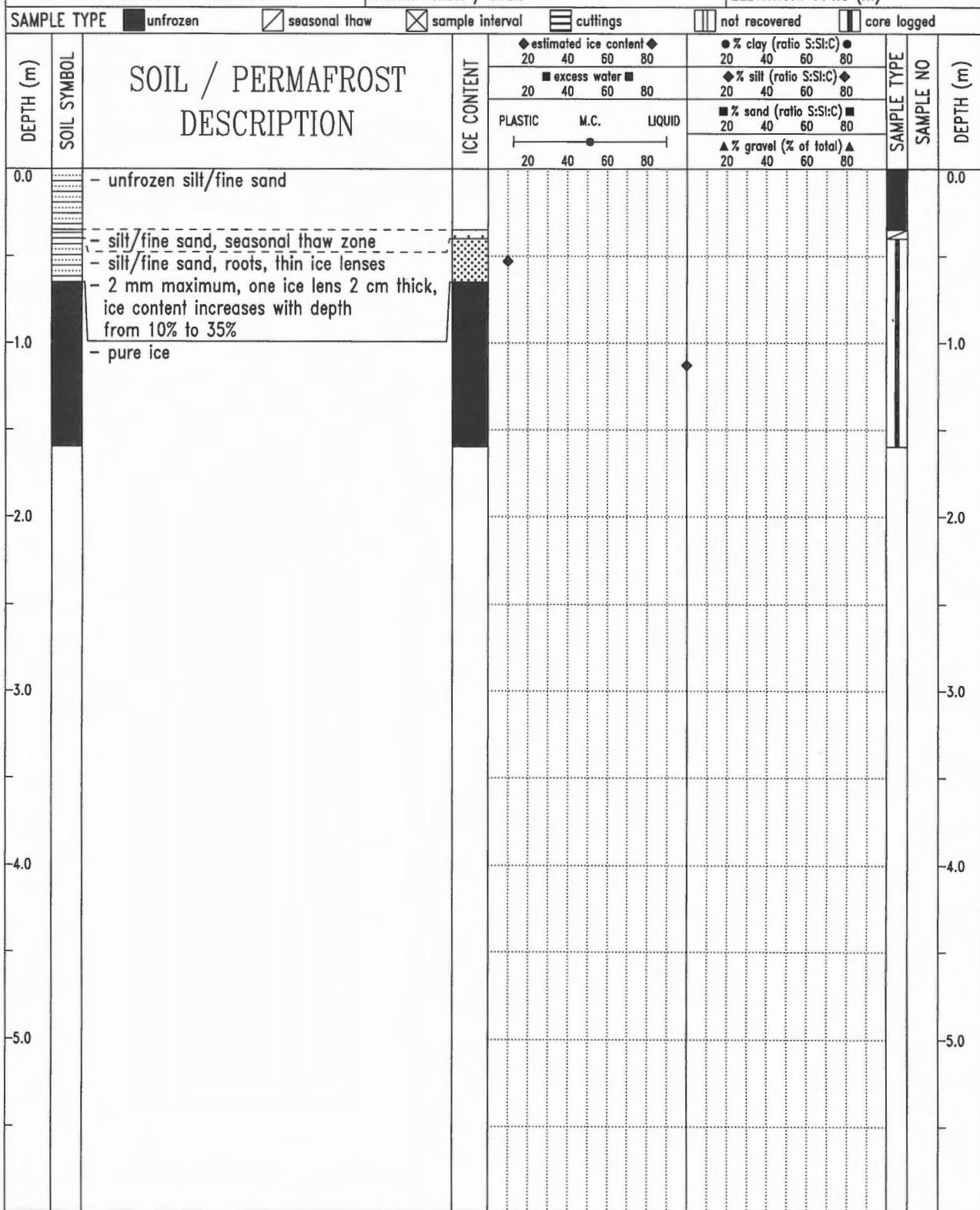


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LOGGED BY: HCA
REVIEWED BY: HCA
Fig. No: LOG 41

COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.9 m
COMPLETE: 73/08/07
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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	undisturbed site east of old airstrip,	BOREHOLE No: 73087103
CRREL with auger powerhead	Eureka, polygon trough centre	Project No: 720081 LOG# 42
UTM ZONE: 16 N8883500.00 E524750.00	marine veneer / shale	ELEVATION: 114.0 (m)



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Ottawa, Ontario

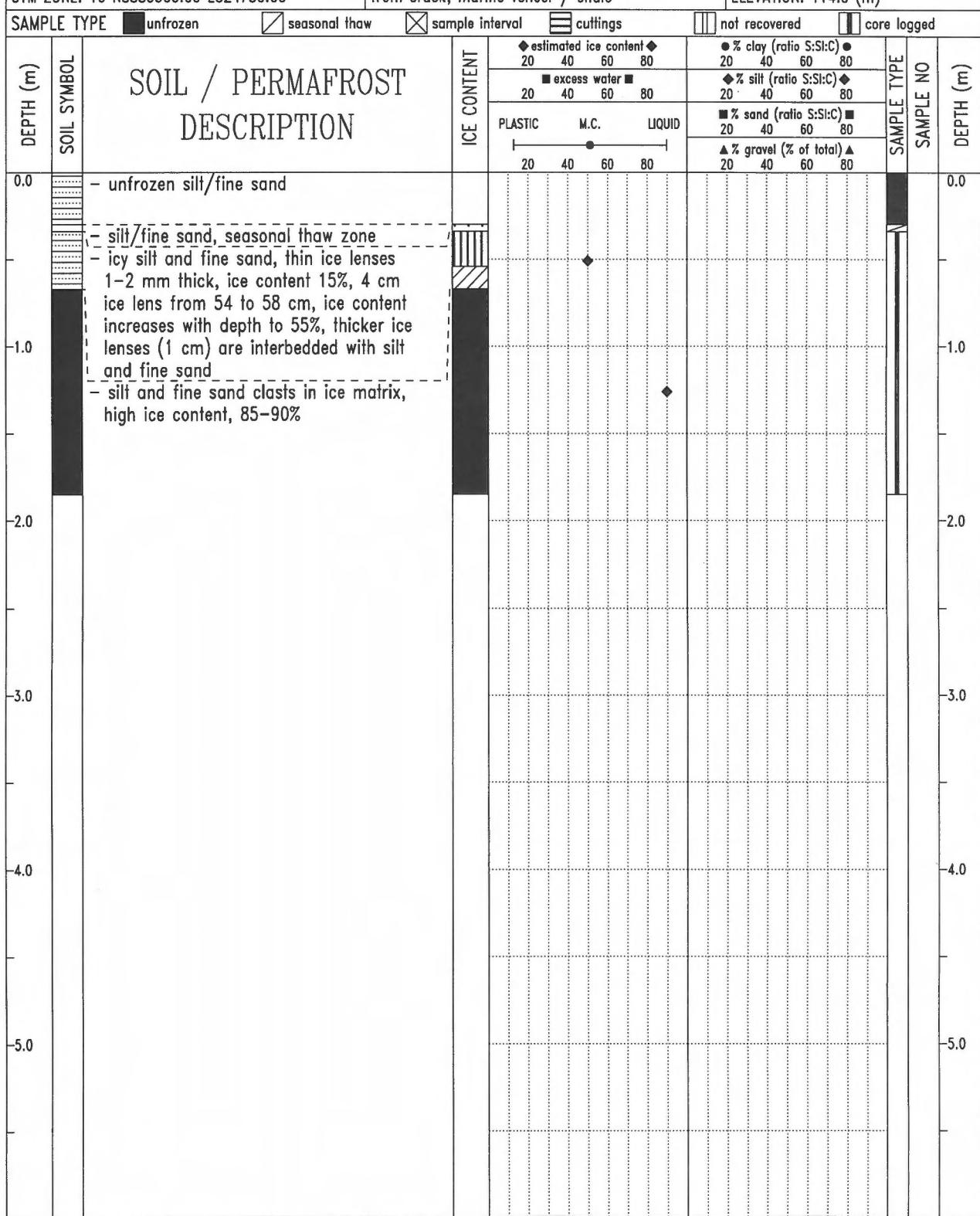
LOGGED BY: HCA COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.6 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA COMPLETE: 73/08/07

Fig. No: LOG 42

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	undisturbed site east of old airstrip,	BOREHOLE No: 73087104
CRREL with auger powerhead	Eureka, polygon trough margin 1.25 m	Project No: 720081 LOG# 43
UTM ZONE: 16 N8883500.00 E524750.00	from crack, marine veneer / shale	ELEVATION: 114.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA

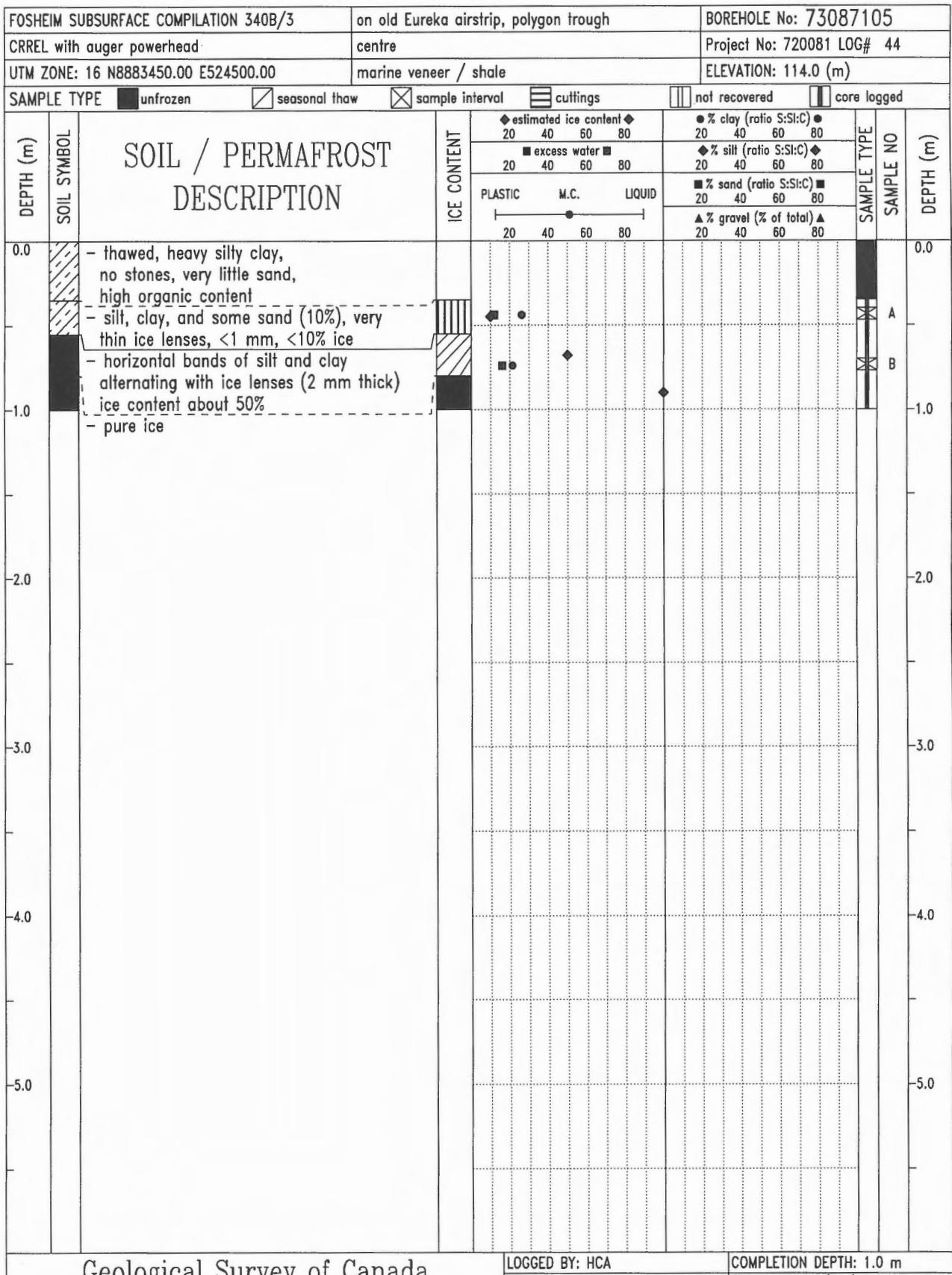
COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.9 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA

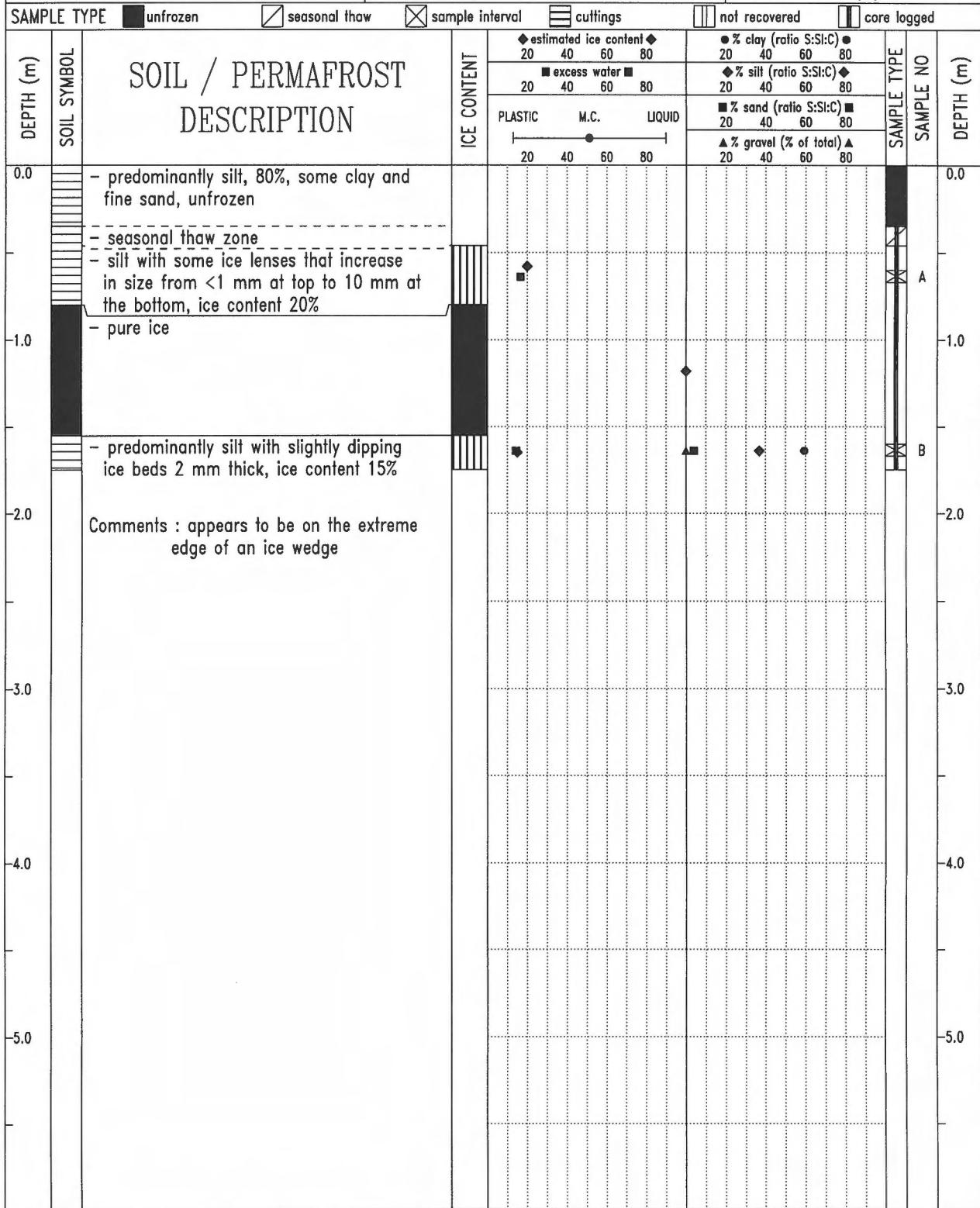
COMPLETE: 73/08/07

Fig. No: LOG 43

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	on old Eureka airstrip	BOREHOLE No: 73097101
CRREL with auger power head	polygon trough margin	Project No: 720081 LOG # 45
UTM ZONE: 16 N8883450.00 E524500.00	marine veneer / shale	ELEVATION: 114.0 (m)



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REVIEWED BY: HCA

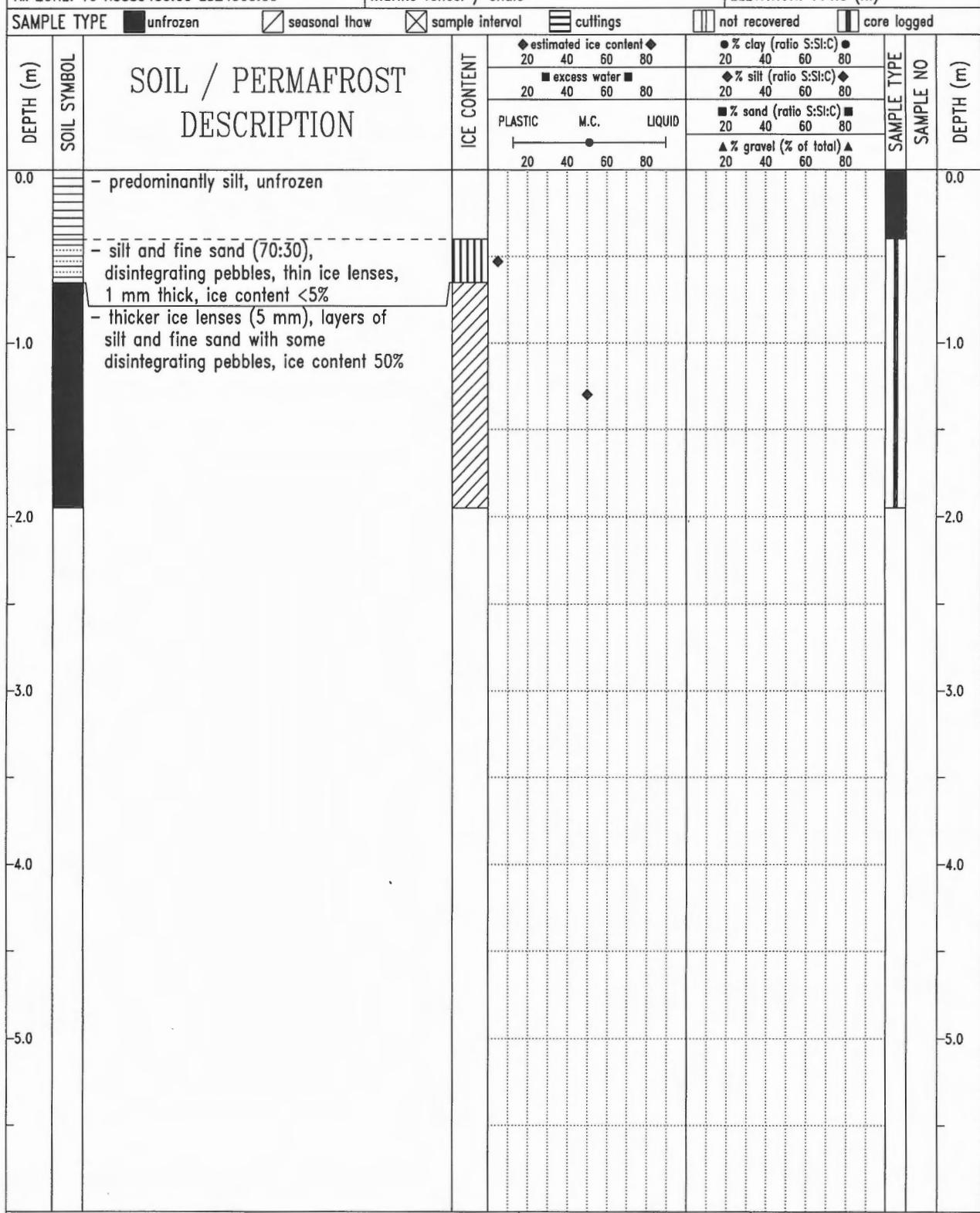
Fig. No: LOG 45

COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.8 m

COMPLETE: 73/09/07

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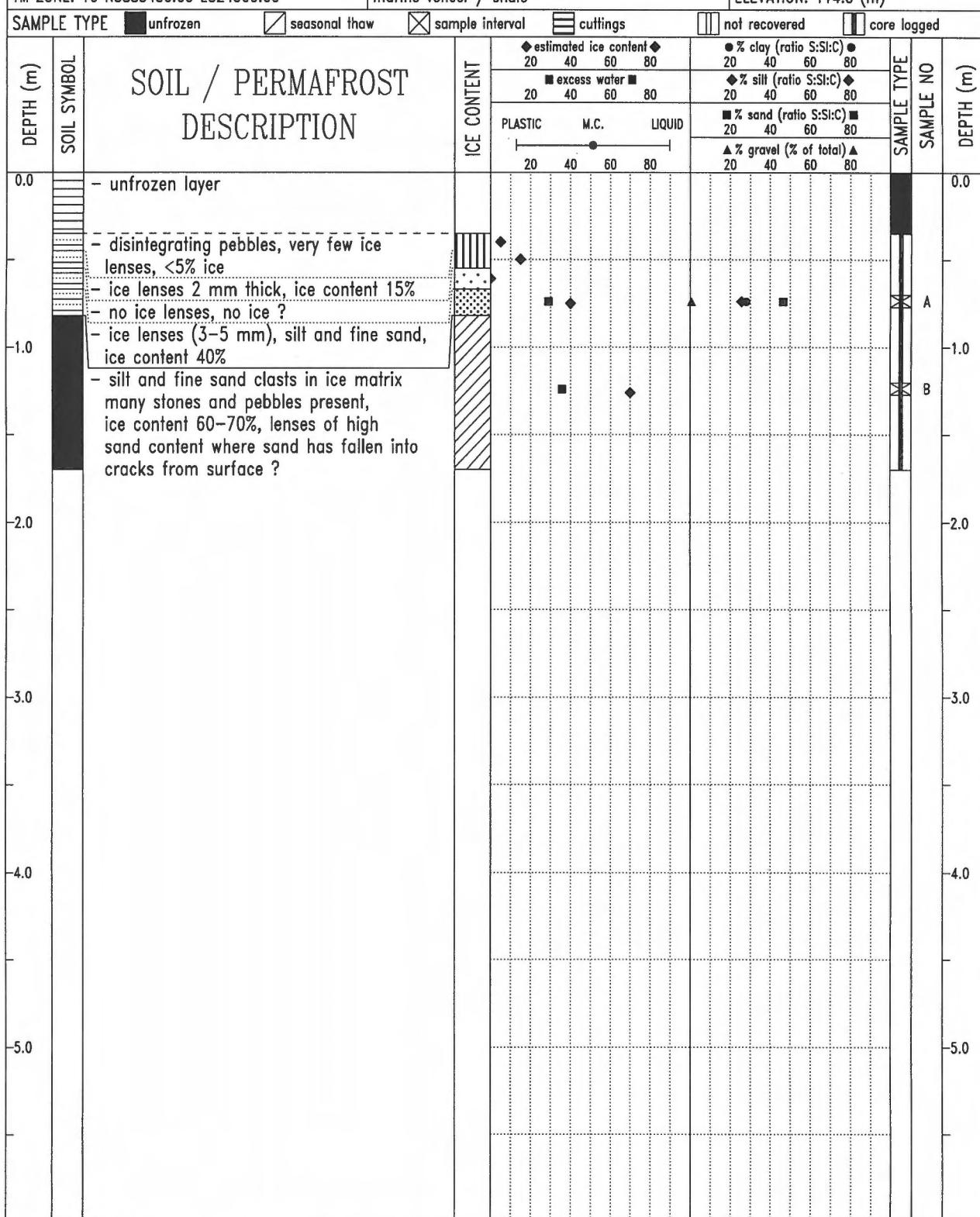
FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	on old Eureka airstrip	BOREHOLE No: 73097102
CRREL with auger powerhead	polygon trough margin	Project No: 720081 LOG # 46
TM ZONE: 16 N8883450.00 E524500.00	marine veneer / shale	ELEVATION: 114.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 2.0 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/09/07
Fig. No: LOG 46	Page 1 of 1

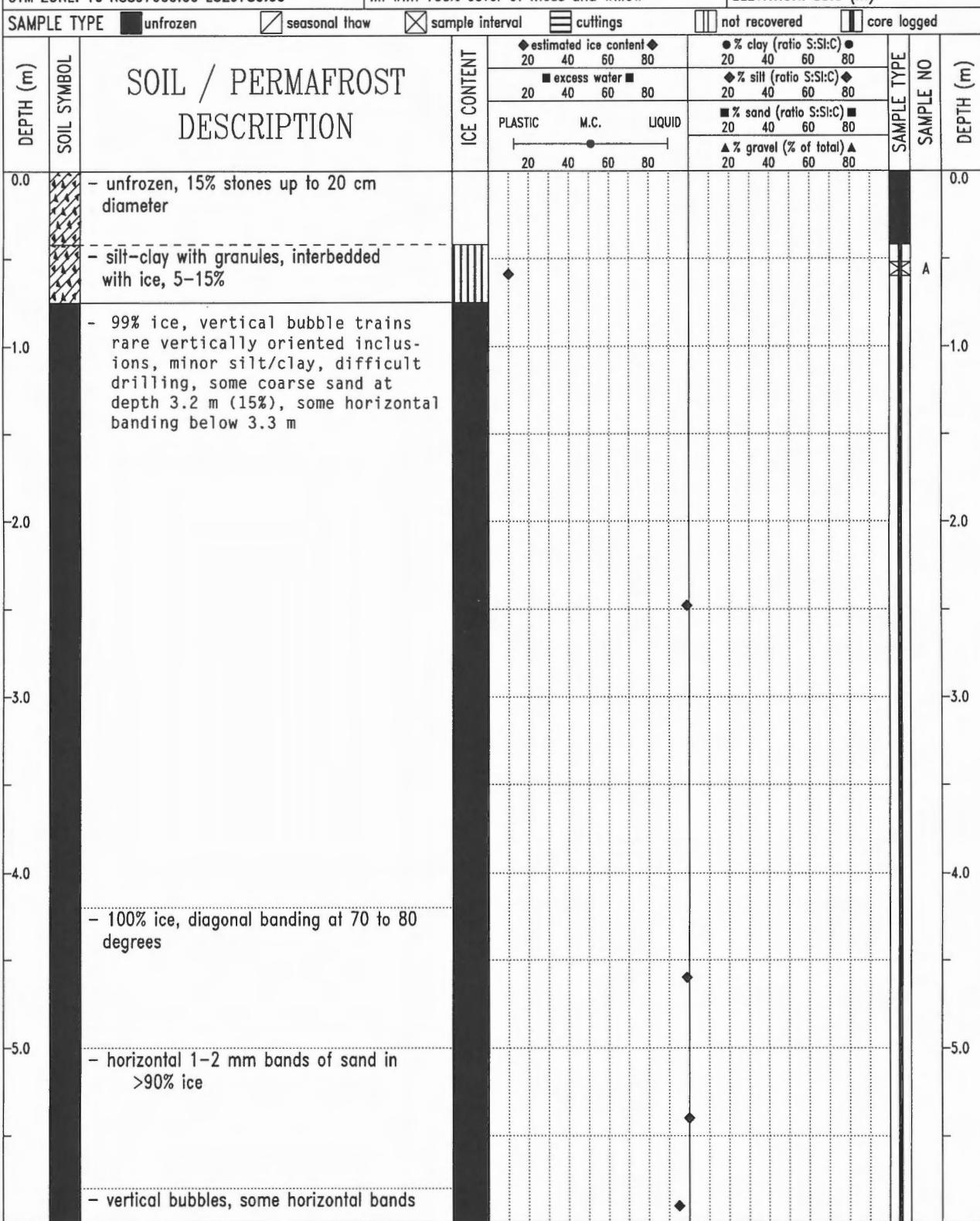
FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	on old Eureka airstrip	BOREHOLE No: 73097103
CRREL with auger powerhead	polygon trough margin	Project No: 720081 LOG # 47
TM ZONE: 16 N8883450.00 E524500.00	marine veneer / shale	ELEVATION: 114.0 (m)



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Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.7 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/09/07
Fig. No: LOG 47	Page 1 of 1

FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	Eastwind L., polygon trough, 1.5 m wide	BOREHOLE No: 7310701
fluid diamond coring	25 cm deep, 2-10 cm crack, 10 cm deep in	Project No: 720081 LOG # 48
UTM ZONE: 16 N8897000.00 E529780.00	till with 100% cover of moss and willow	ELEVATION: 85.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA

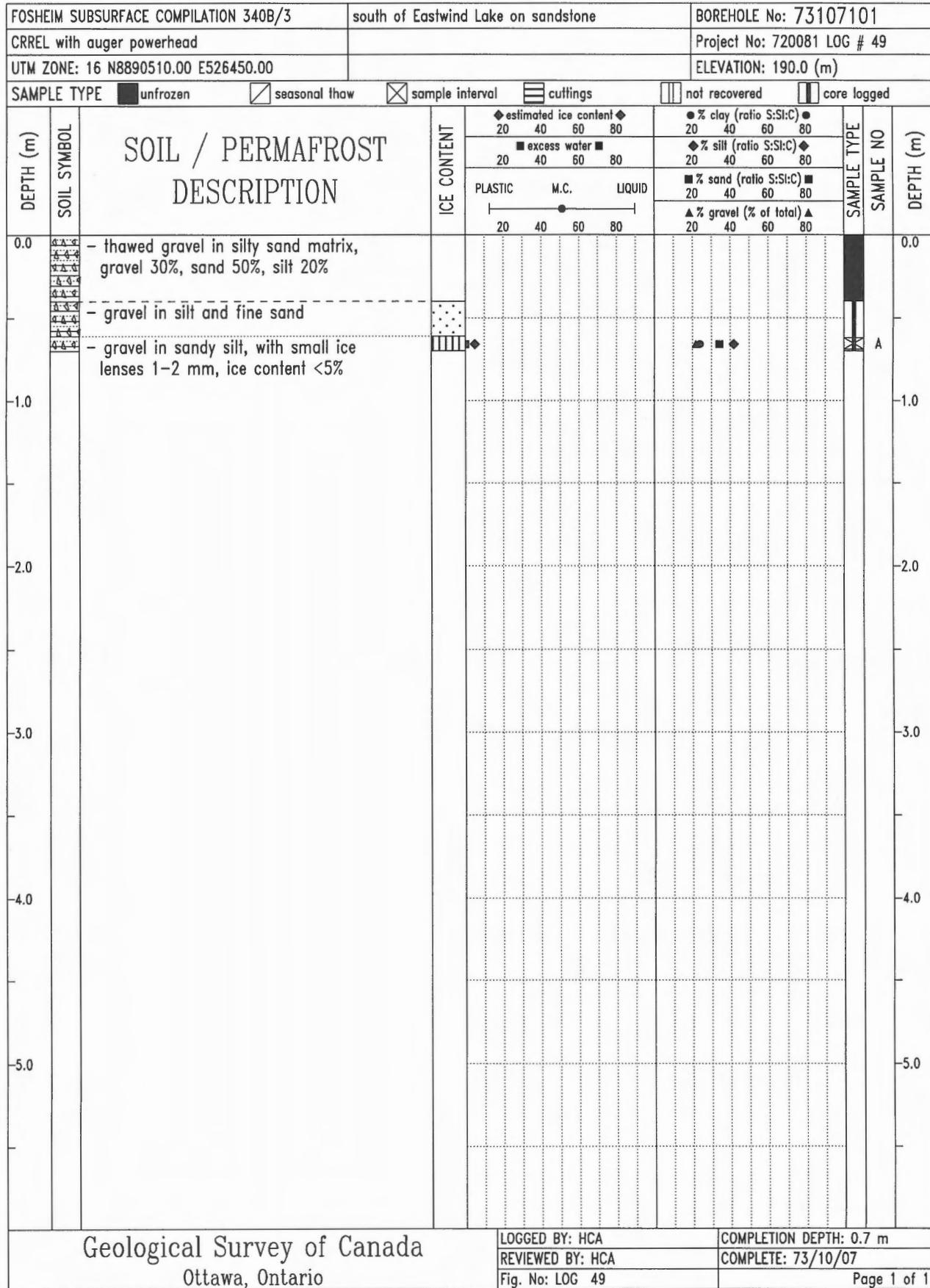
COMPLETION DEPTH: 6.0 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/10/07

Fig. No: LOG 48

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LOGGED BY: HCA

COMPLETION DEPTH: 0.7 m

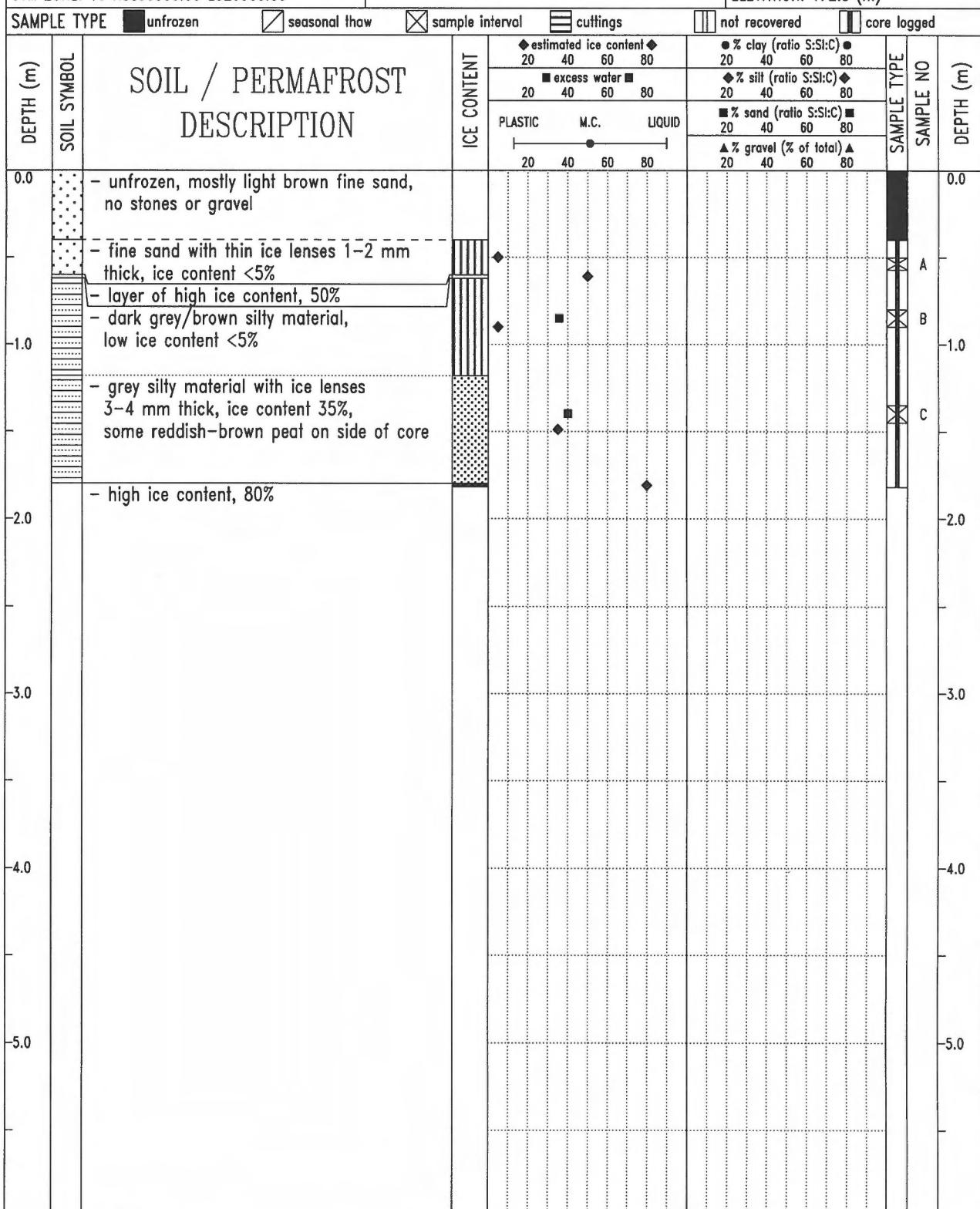
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/10/07

Fig. No: LOG 49

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	south of Eastwind Lake	BOREHOLE No: 73107102
CRREL with auger powerhead	sandstone	Project No: 720081 LOG # 50
UTM ZONE: 16 N8890500.00 E526300.00		ELEVATION: 172.0 (m)



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REVIEWED BY: HCA

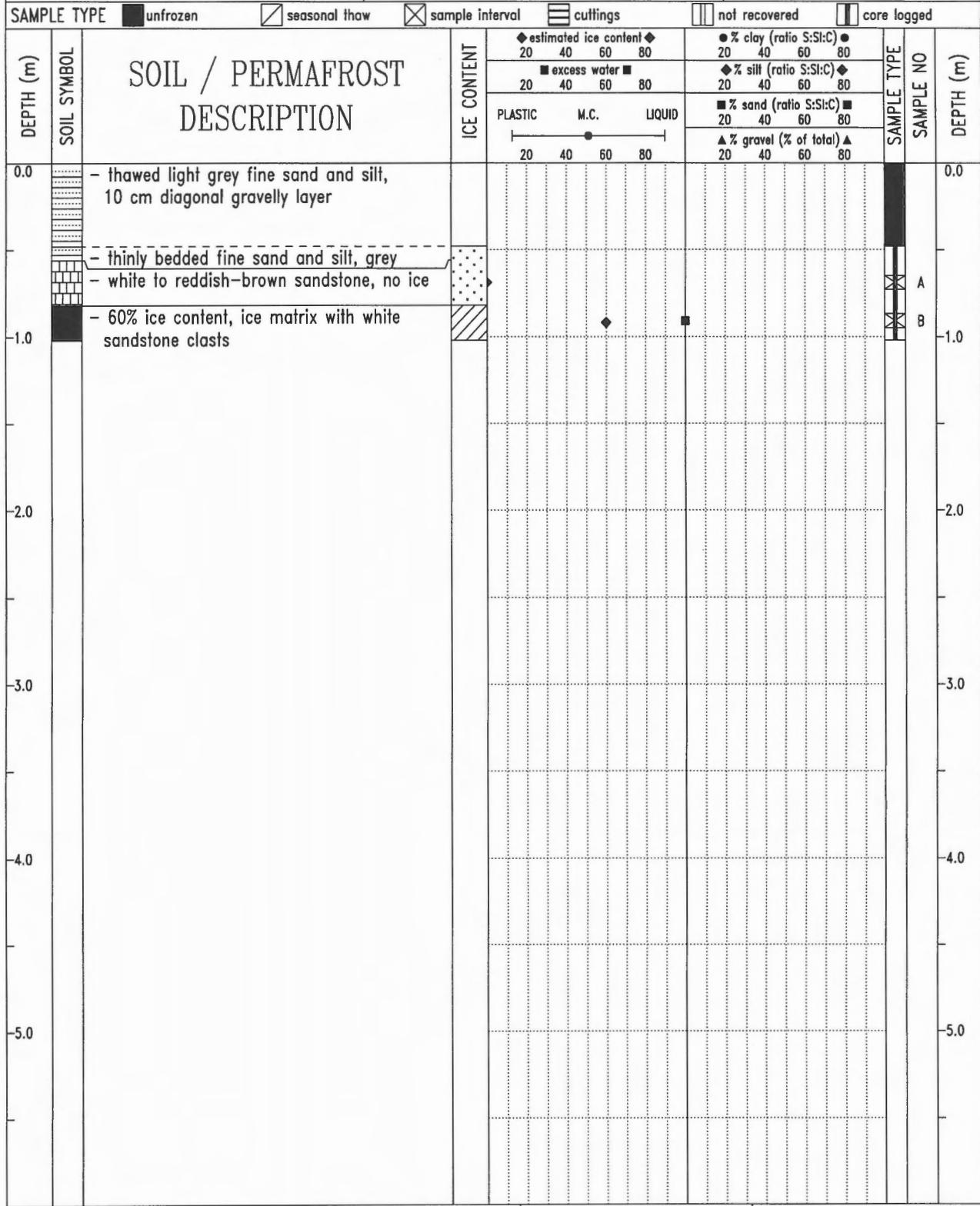
Fig. No: LOG 50

COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.8 m

COMPLETE: 73/10/07

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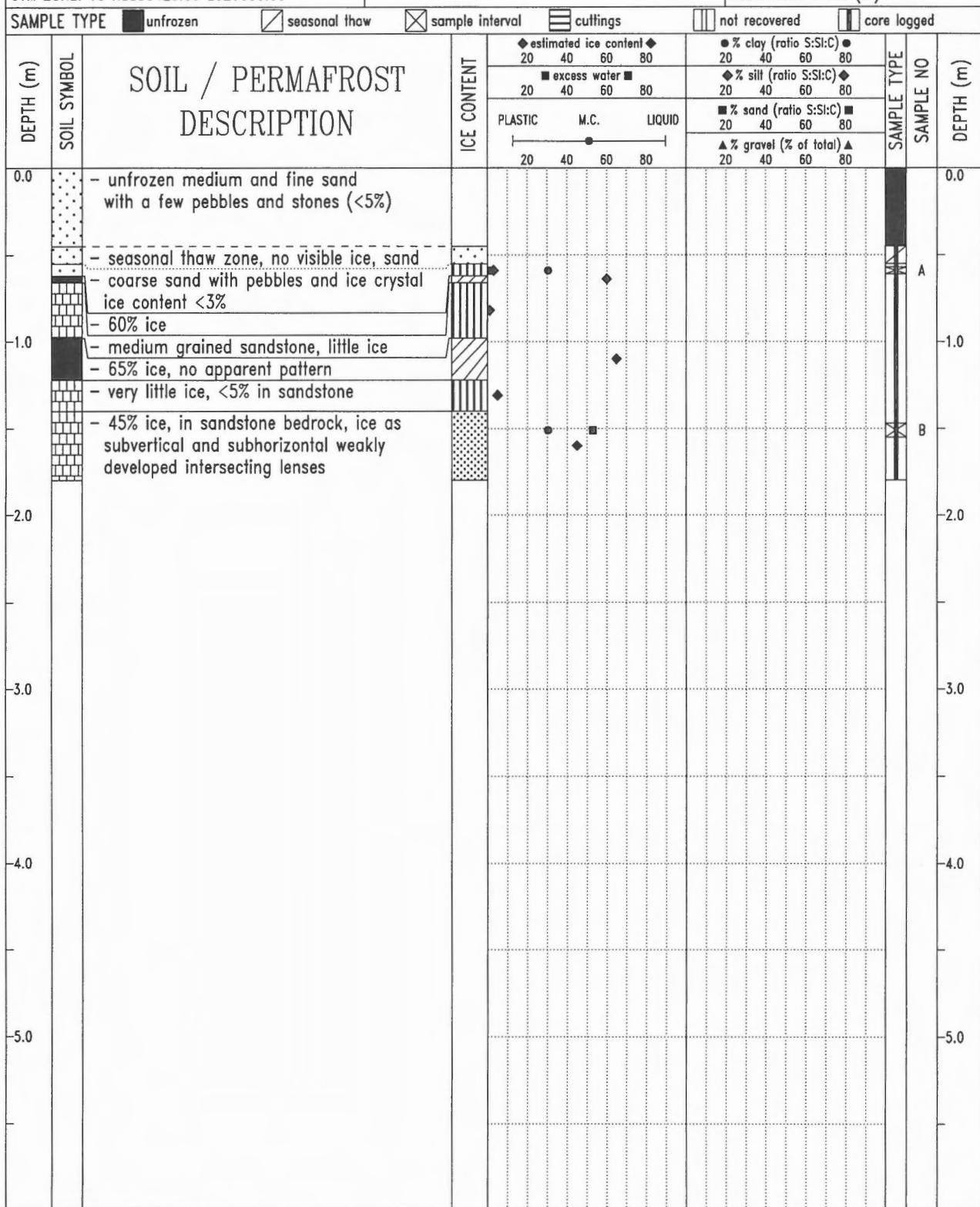
FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	south of Eastwind Lake on sandstone	BOREHOLE No: 73107103
CRREL with auger powerhead		Project No: 720081 LOG # 51
UTM ZONE: 16 N8890450.00 E526200.00		ELEVATION: 168.0 (m)



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REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/10/07
Fig. No: LOG 51	Page 1 of 1

FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	south of Eastwind Lake on sandstone	BOREHOLE No: 73117101
CRREL with auger powerhead	below ridge	Project No: 720081 LOG # 52
UTM ZONE: 16 N8890420.00 E526000.00		ELEVATION: 166.0 (m)



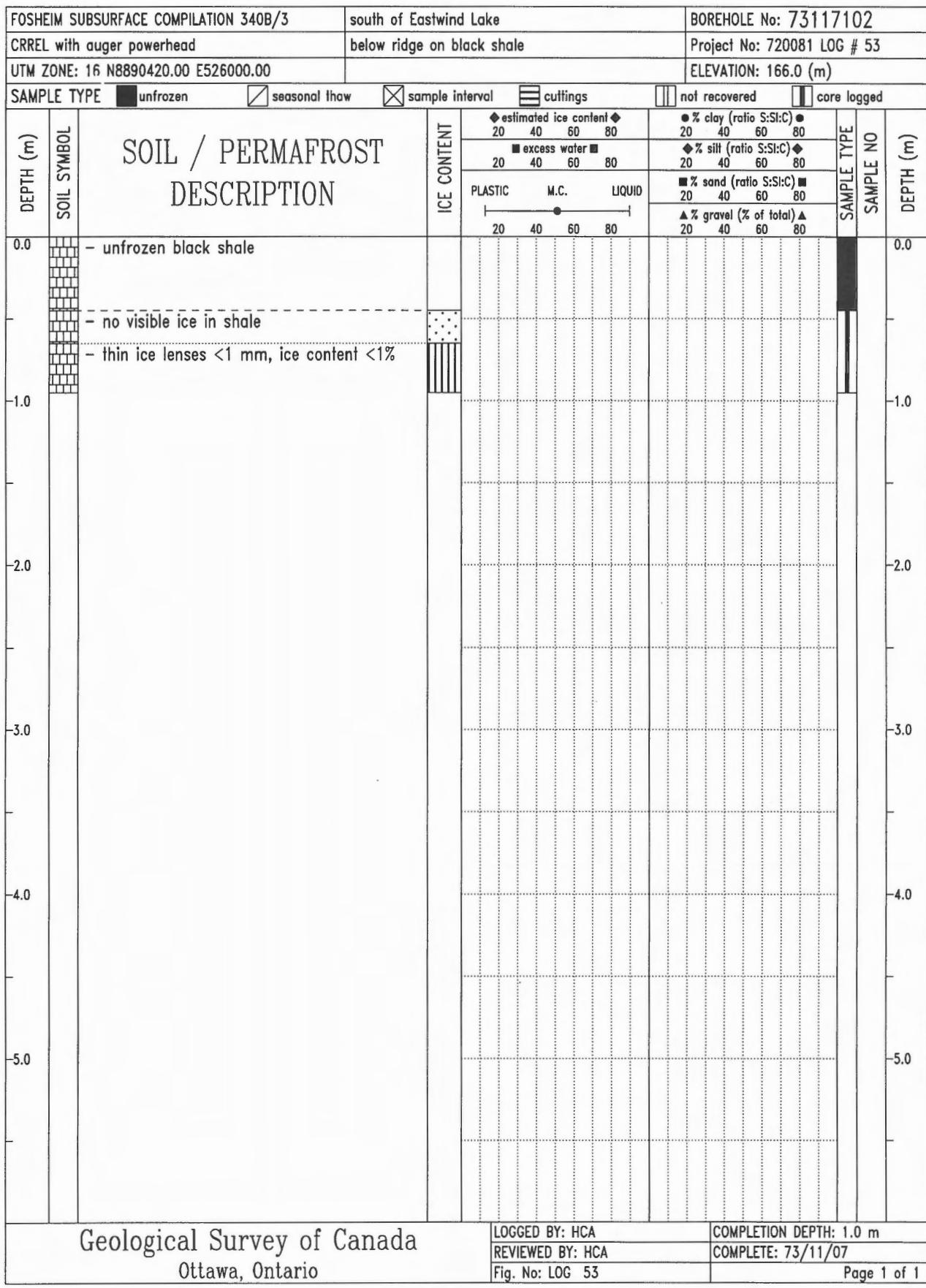
Geological Survey of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.8 m

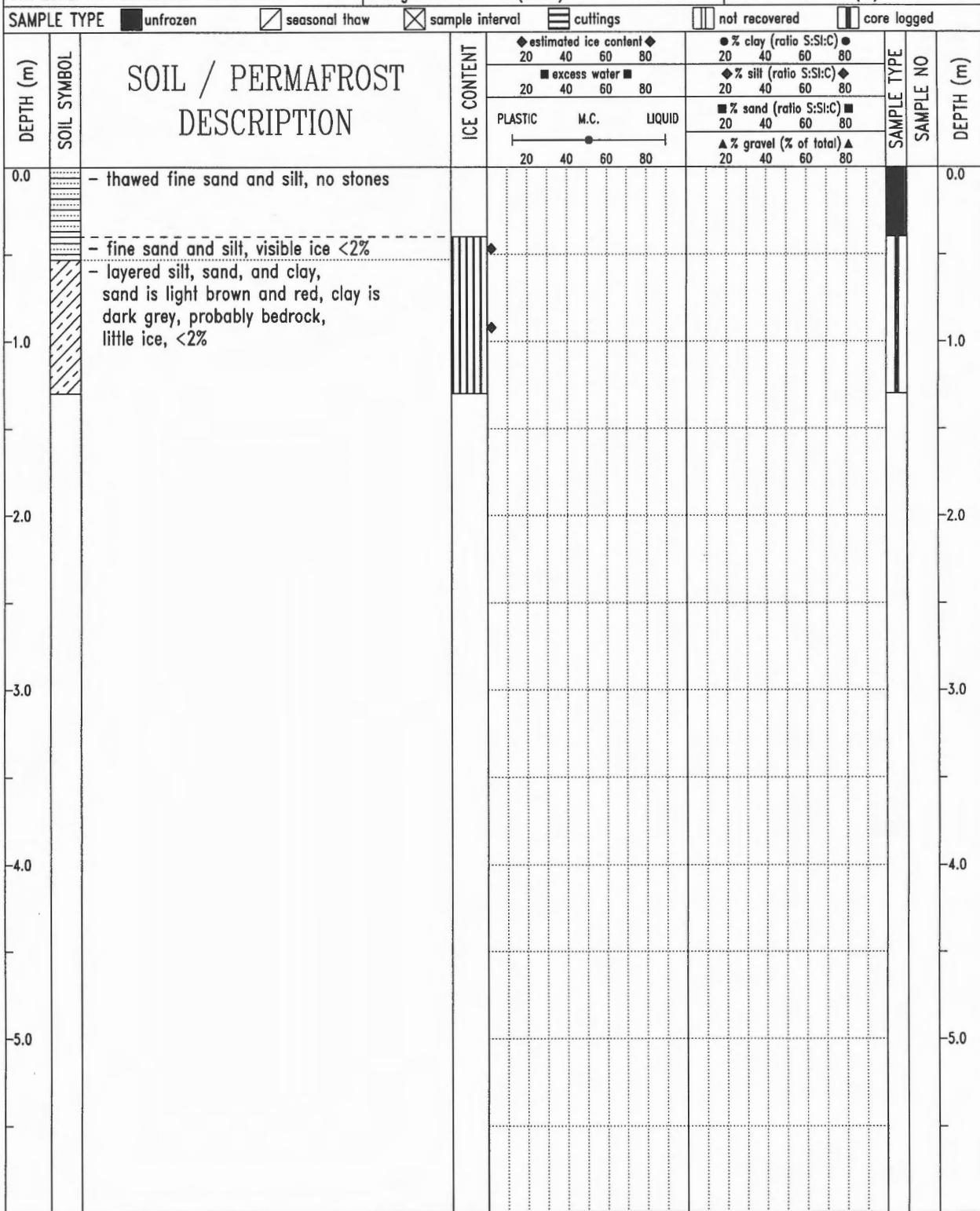
REVIEWED BY: HCA COMPLETE: 73/11/07

Fig. No: LOG 52

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	south of Eastwind Lake on slope to	BOREHOLE No: 73117103
CRREL with auger powerhead	Blacktop Creek	Project No: 720081 LOG # 54
UTM ZONE: 16 N8890300.00 E525500.00	fine grained bedrock (shale)	ELEVATION: 145.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA

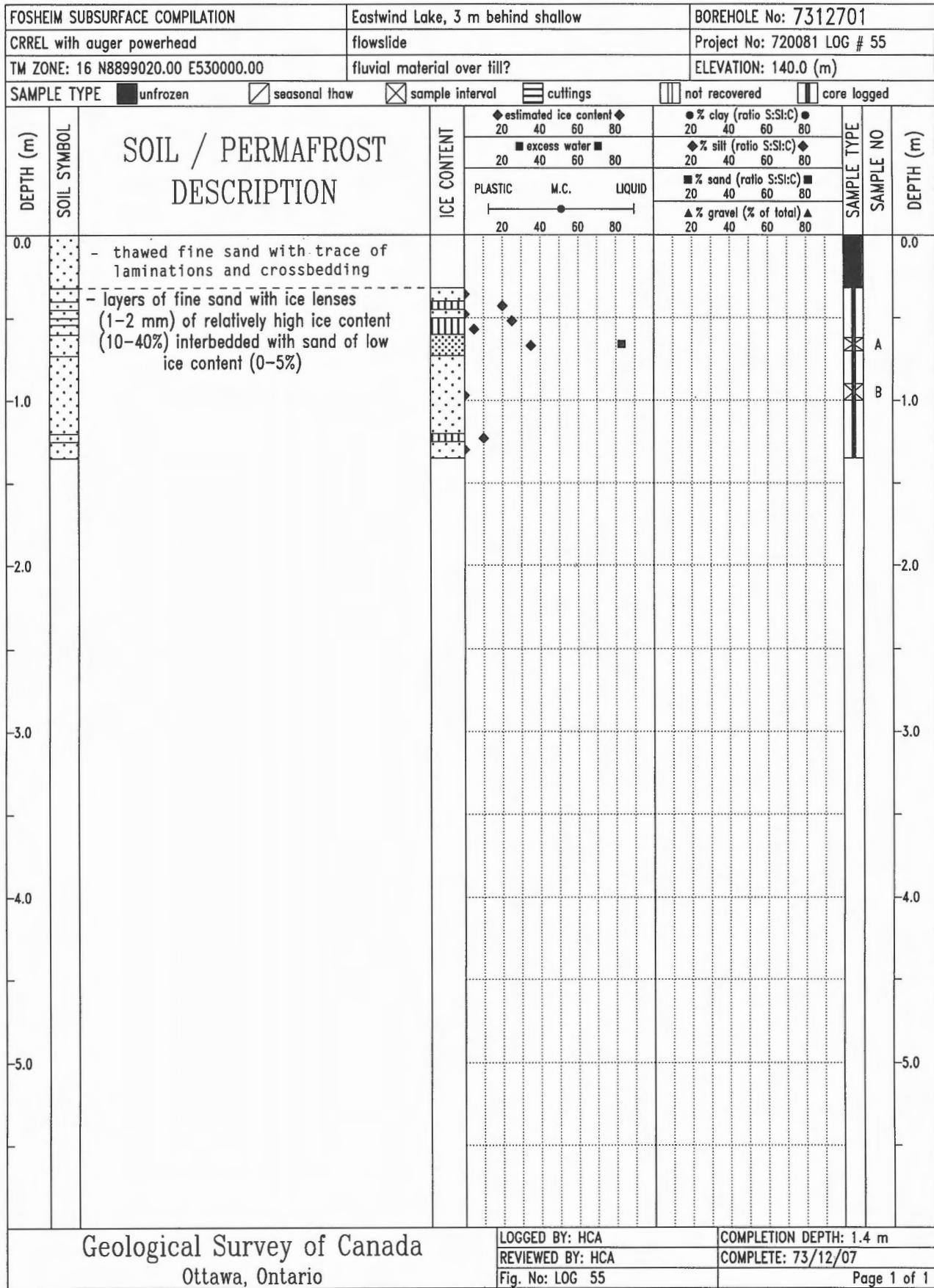
COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.3 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/11/07

Fig. No: LOG 54

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COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.4 m

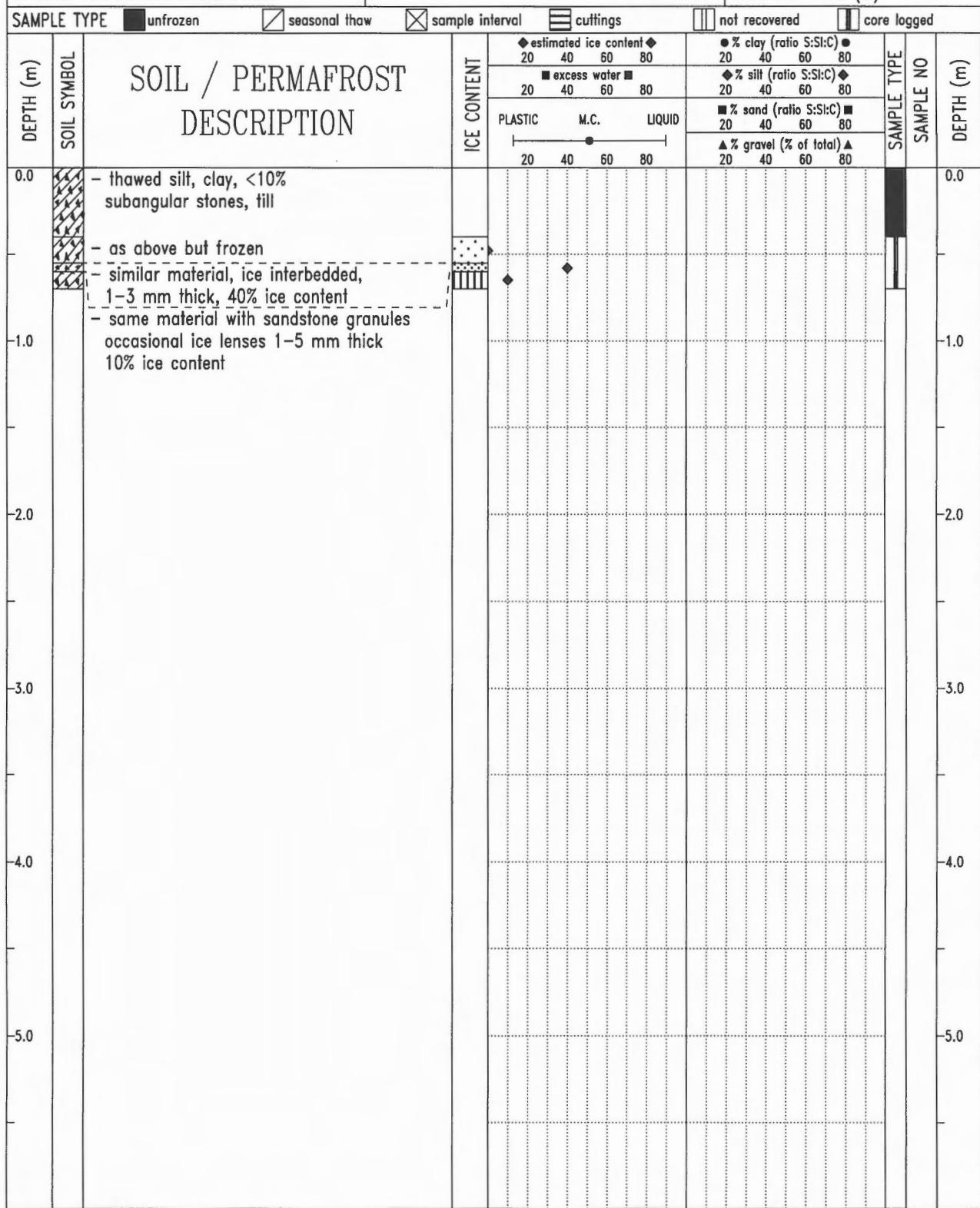
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/12/07

Fig. No: LOG 55

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	Eastwind Lake	BOREHOLE No: 7312702
CRREL with auger powerhead	till ?	Project No: 720081 LOG # 56
TM ZONE: 16 N8895700.00 E527900.00		ELEVATION: 145.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA

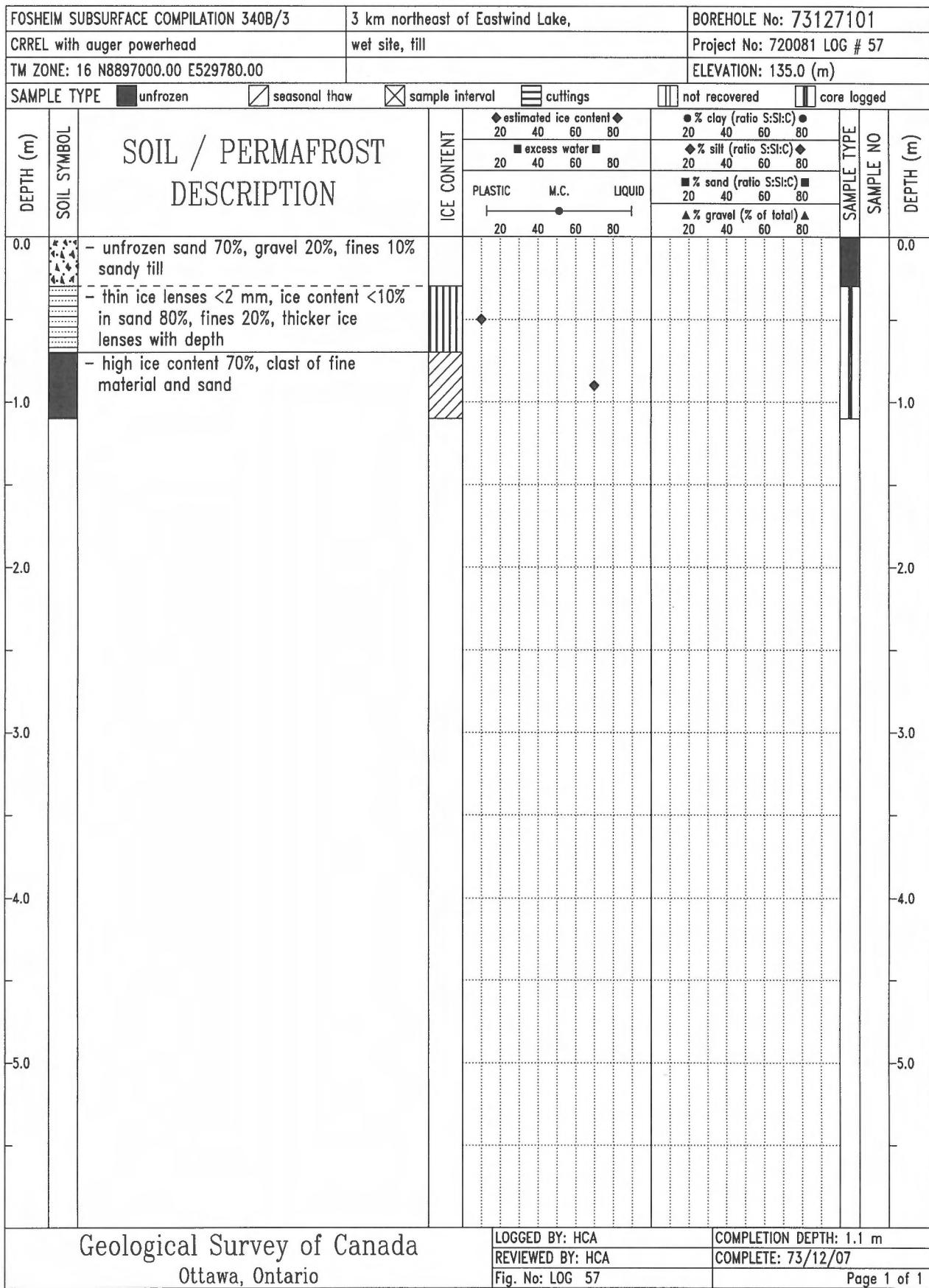
COMPLETION DEPTH: 0.7 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA

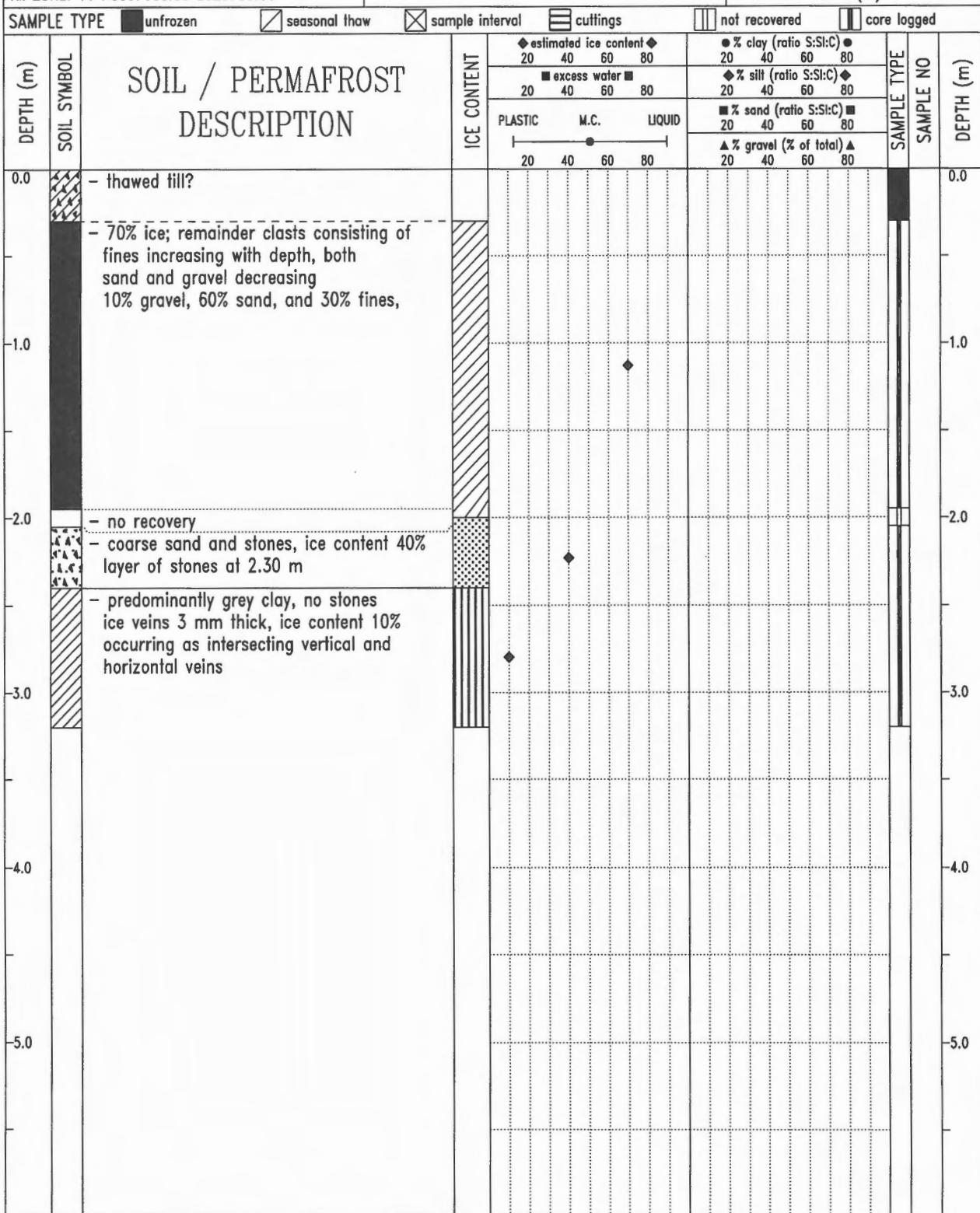
COMPLETE: 73/12/07

Fig. No: LOG 56

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	3 km northeast of Eastwind Lake,	BOREHOLE No: 73127102
fluid diamond coring	adjacent to #73127101, till	Project No: 720081 LOG # 58
TM ZONE: 16 N8897000.00 E529780.00		ELEVATION: 135.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA

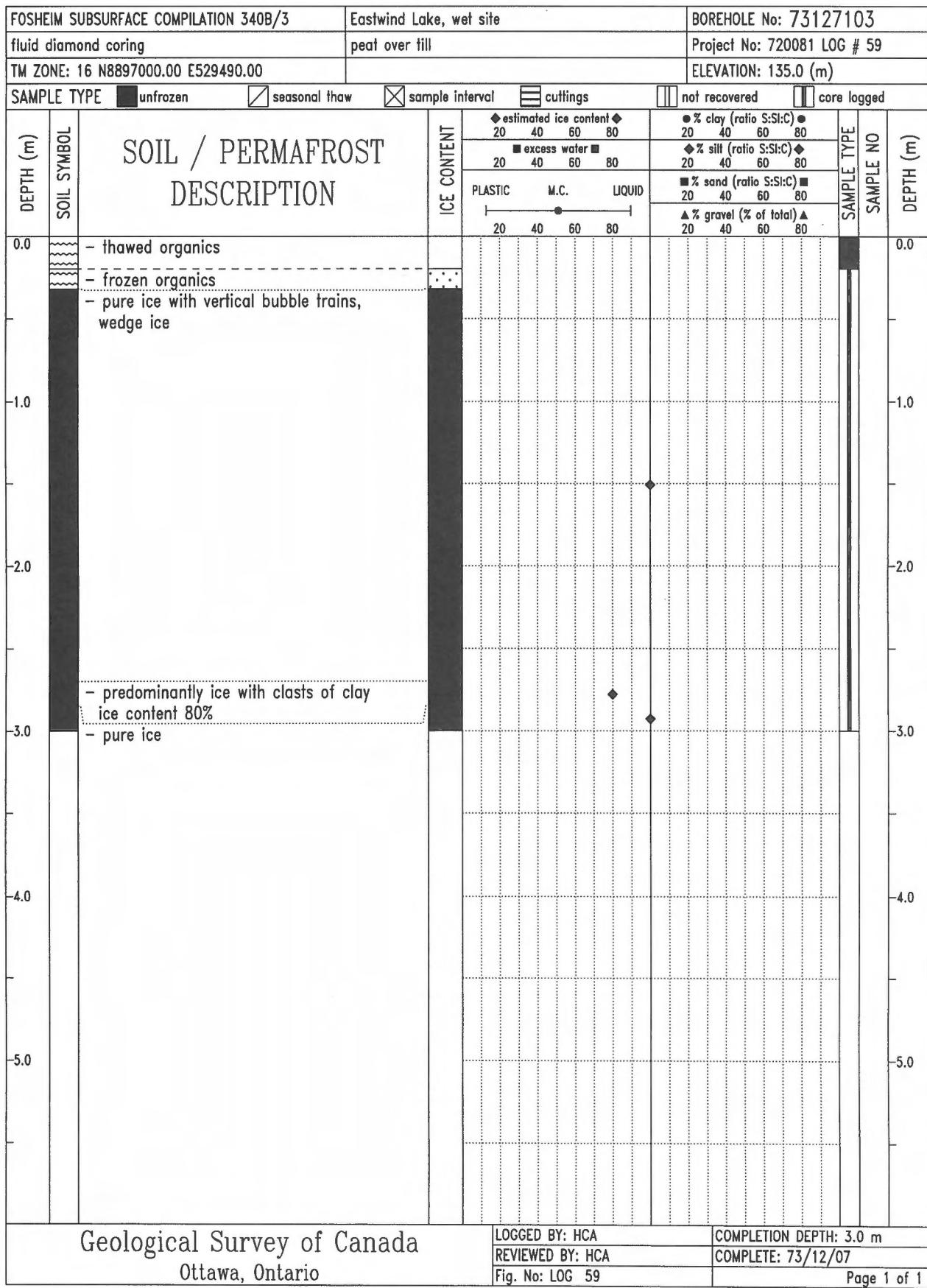
COMPLETION DEPTH: 3.2 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA

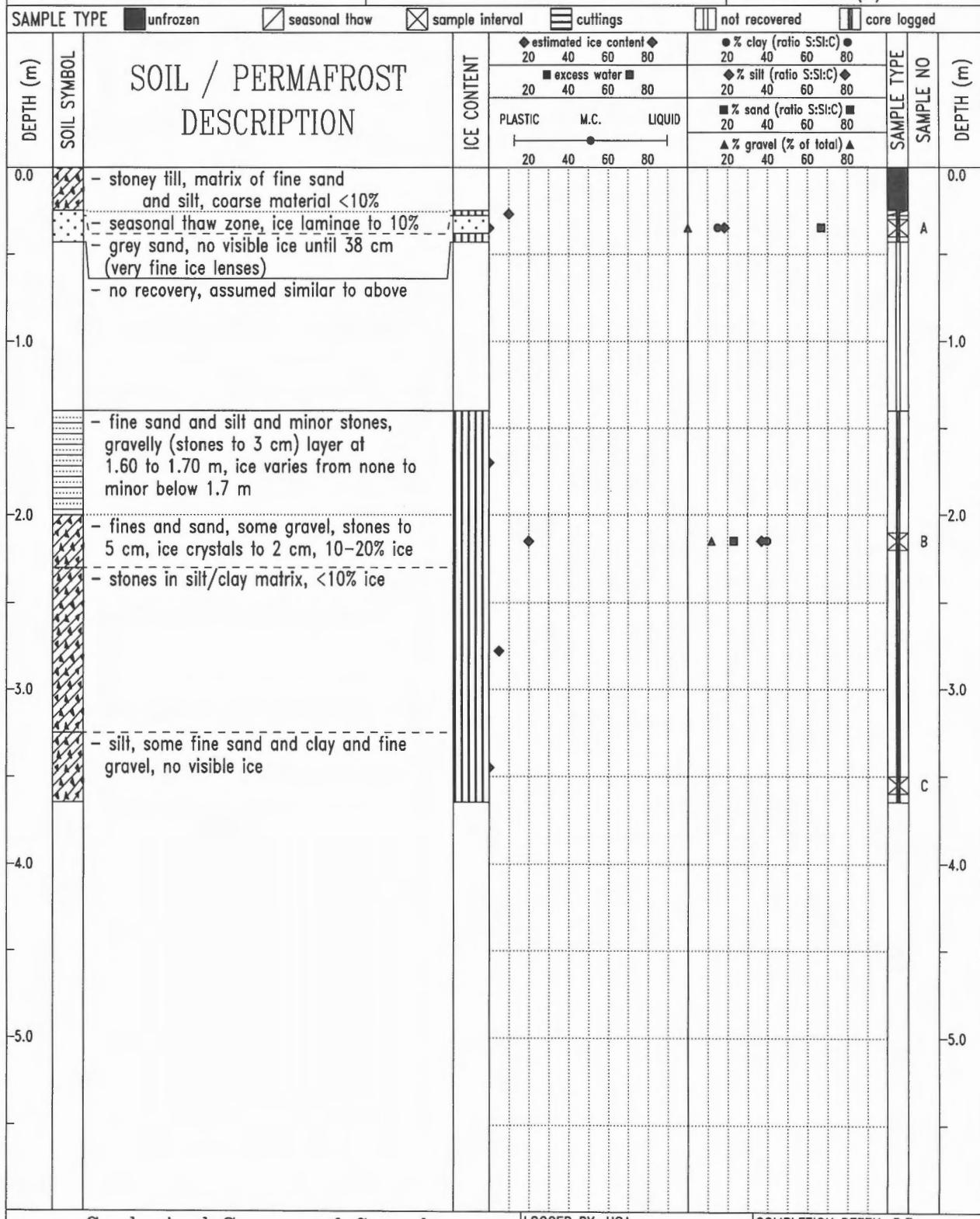
COMPLETE: 73/12/07

Fig. No: LOG 58

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/5	Iceberg Point lowlands	BOREHOLE No: 73137201
fluid diamond coring	marine washed till	Project No: 720081 LOG # 60
TM ZONE: 16 N8912350.00 E516500.00		ELEVATION: 120.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA

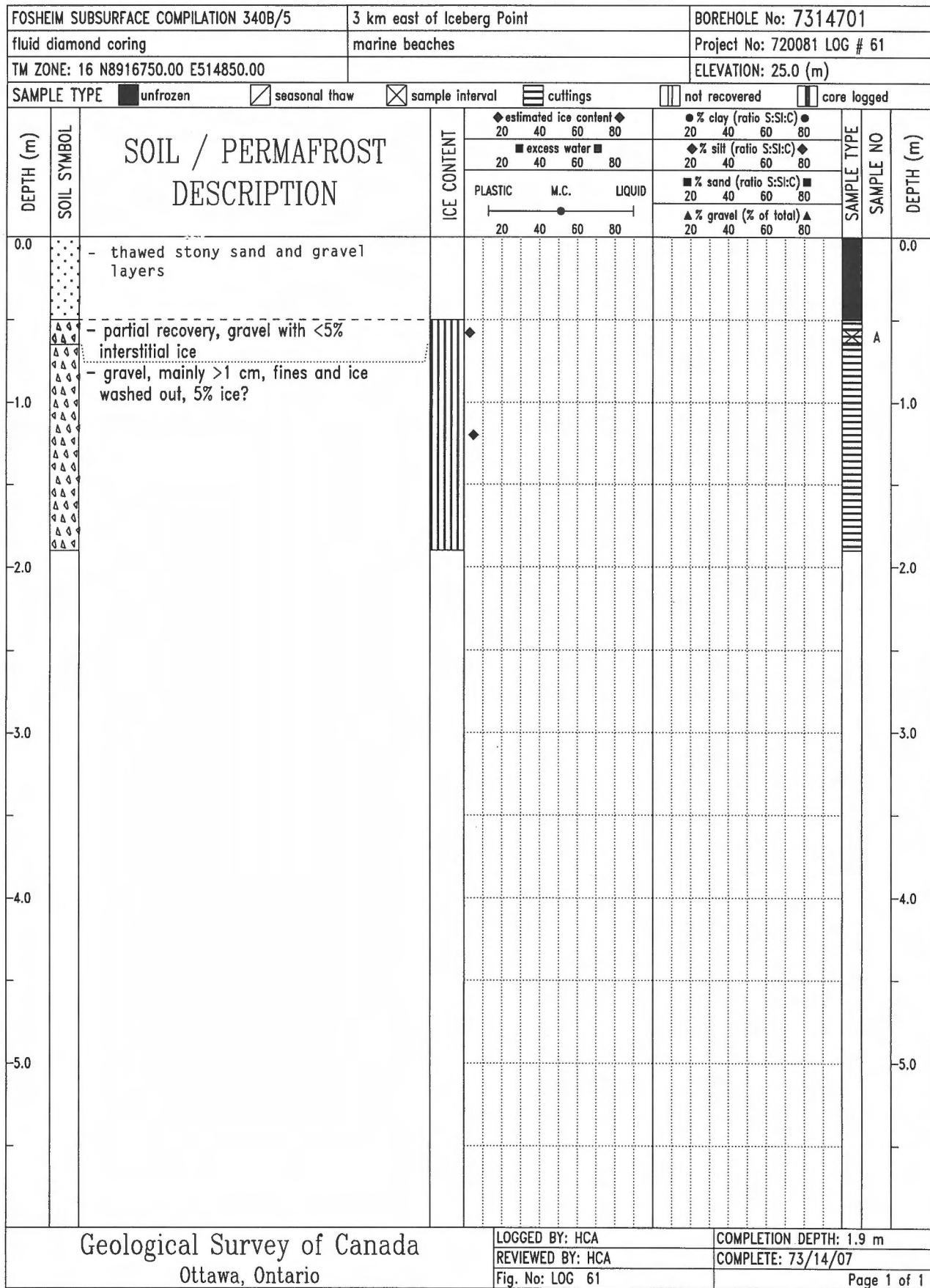
COMPLETION DEPTH: 3.7 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA

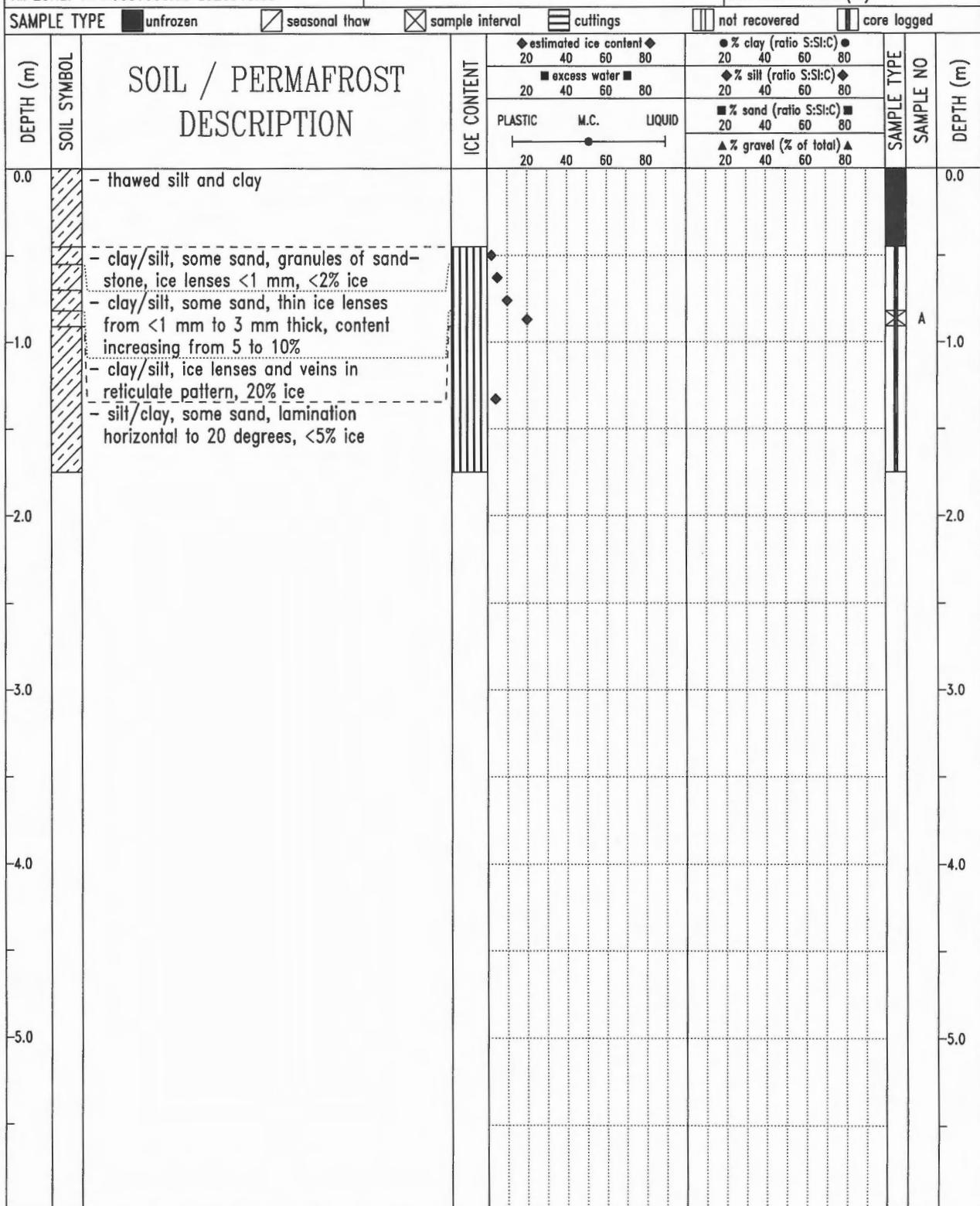
COMPLETE: 73/13/07

Fig. No: LOG 60

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	west of Station Creek, 0.5 km north of	BOREHOLE No: 7315701
CRREL with auger powerhead	delta, marine-deltaic material	Project No: 720081 LOG # 62
TM ZONE: 16 N8881600.00 E520510.00		ELEVATION: 55.0 (m)



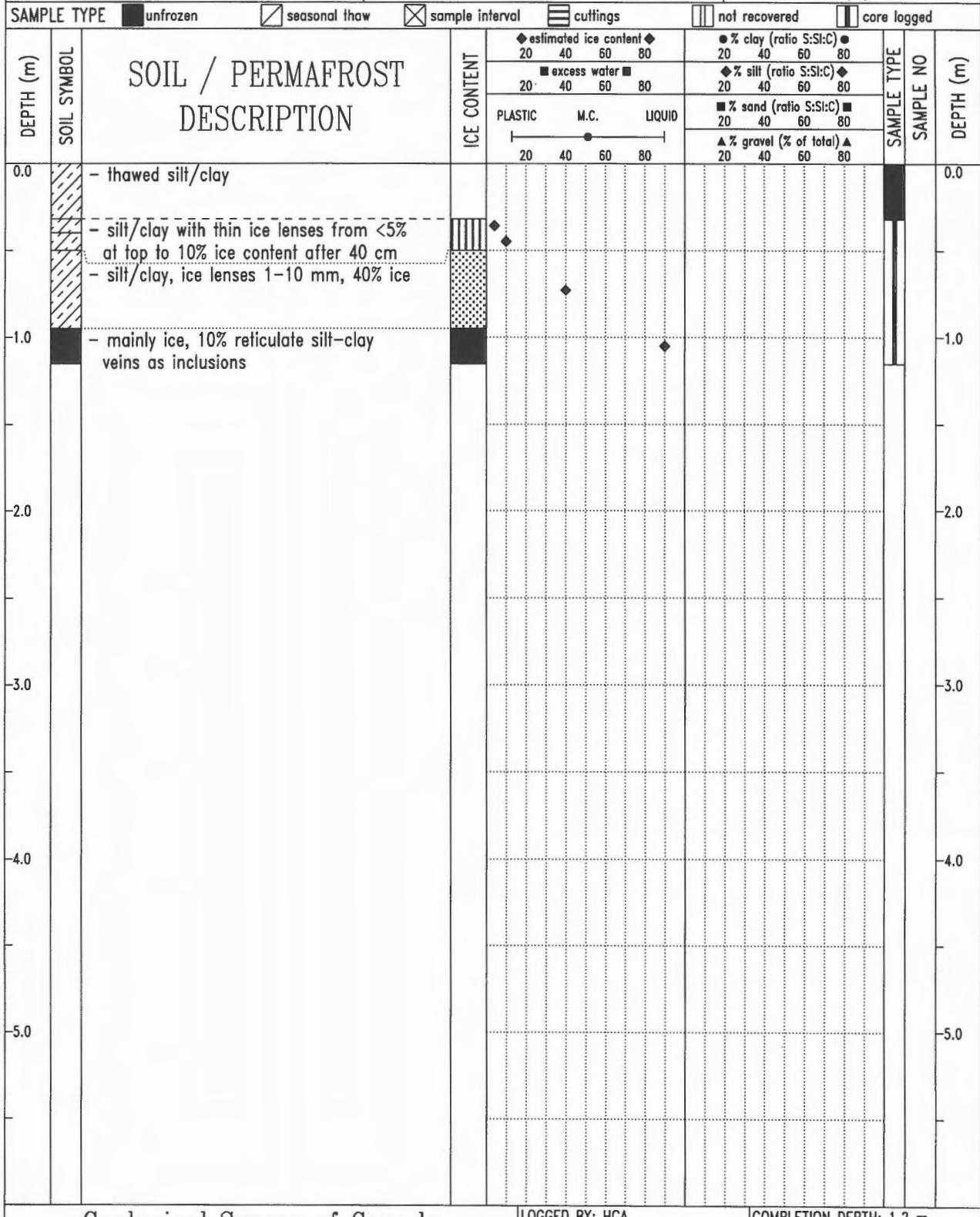
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LOGGED BY: HCA
REVIEWED BY: HCA
Fig. No: LOG 62

COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.8 m
COMPLETE: 73/15/07

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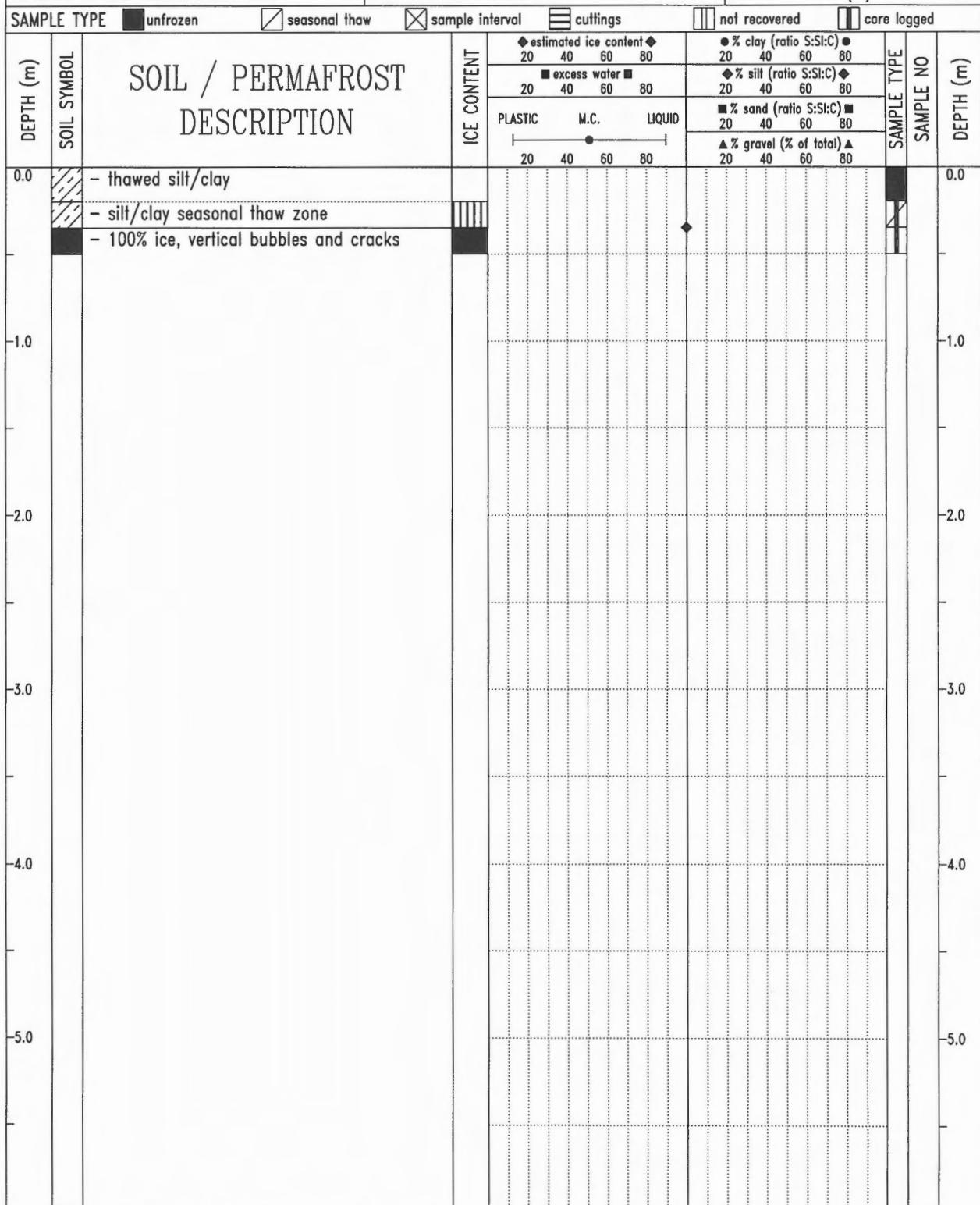
FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	west of Station Creek, 0.5 km north of	BOREHOLE No: 7315702
CRREL with auger powerhead	delta, marine-deltaic material	Project No: 720081 LOG # 63
TM ZONE: 16 N8881600.00 E520510.00		ELEVATION: 55.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.2 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/15/07
Fig. No: LOG 63	Page 1 of 1

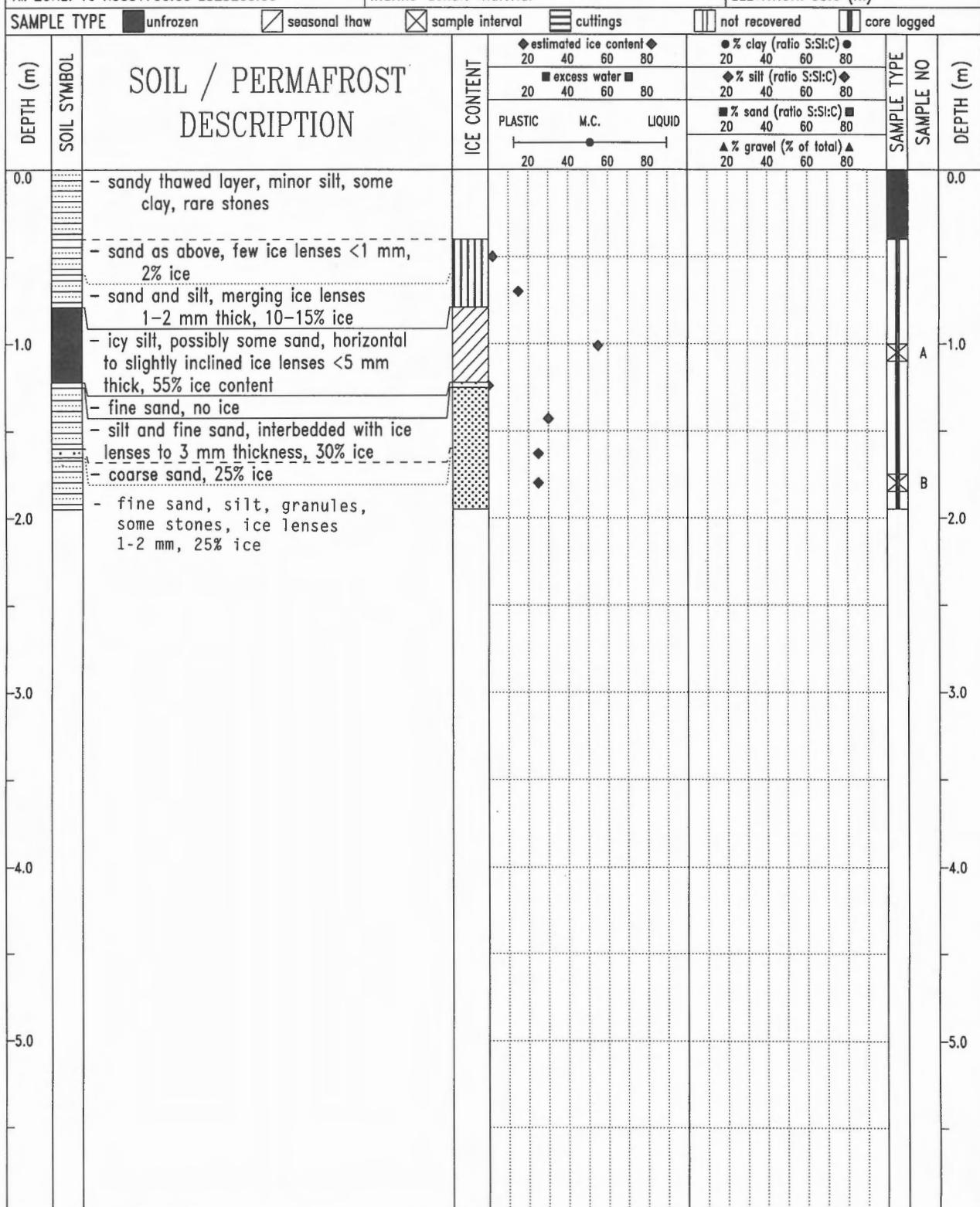
FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	west of Station Creek, 0.5 km north of	BOREHOLE No: 7315703
CRREL with auger powerhead	delta, junction of three polygon troughs	Project No: 720081 LOG # 64
TM ZONE: 16 N8881600.00 E520510.00	marine-deltaic material	ELEVATION: 55.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 0.5 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/15/07
Fig. No: LOG 64	Page 1 of 1

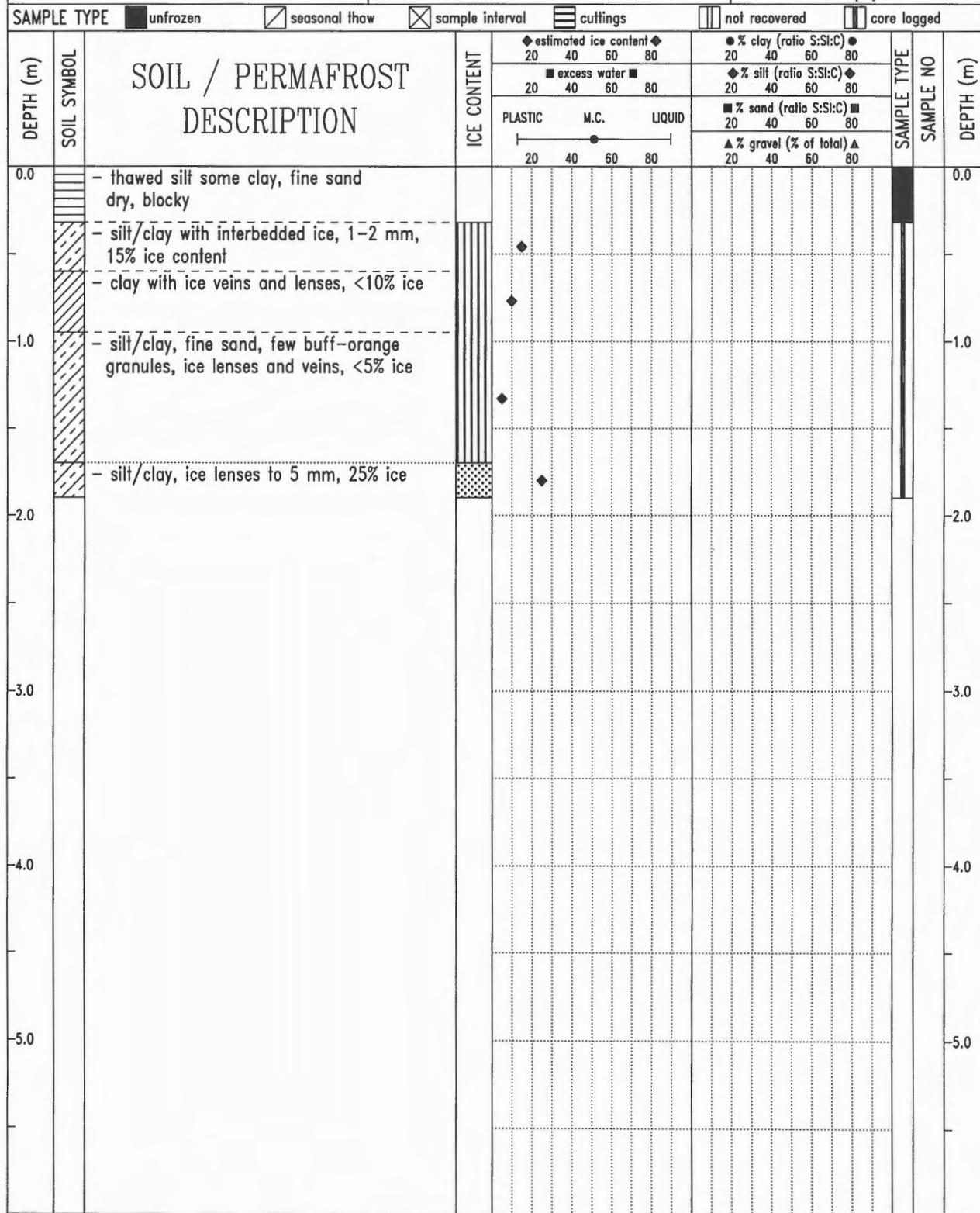
FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	north side of Eureka airstrip,	BOREHOLE No: 7316701
CRREL with auger powerhead	in wet depression	Project No: 720081 LOG # 65
TM ZONE: 16 N8881750.00 E523200.00	marine-deltaic material	ELEVATION: 55.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 2.0 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/16/07
Fig. No: LOG 65	Page 1 of 1

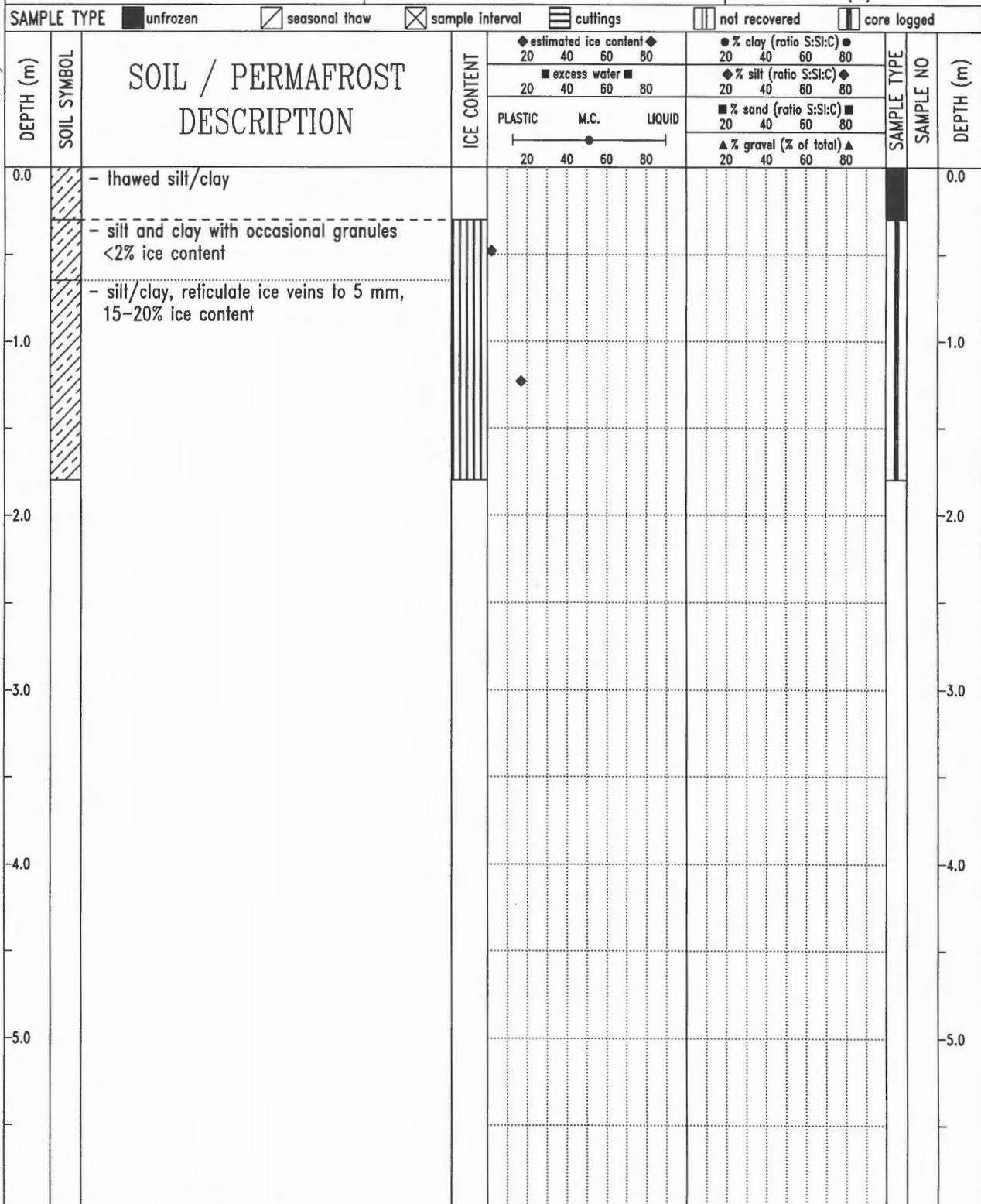
FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	north side of Eureka airstrip,	BOREHOLE No: 7316702
CRREL with auger powerhead	on divide, drier than 7316701	Project No: 720081 LOG # 66
TM ZONE: 16 N8881750.00 E523200.00	marine - deltaic	ELEVATION: 55.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.9 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/16/07
Fig. No: LOG 66	Page 1 of 1

FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	north side of Eureka airstrip,	BOREHOLE No: 7316703
CRREL with auger powerhead	dry site	Project No: 720081 LOG # 67
TM ZONE: 16 N8881750.00 E523200.00	marine-deltaic material	ELEVATION: 55.0 (m)

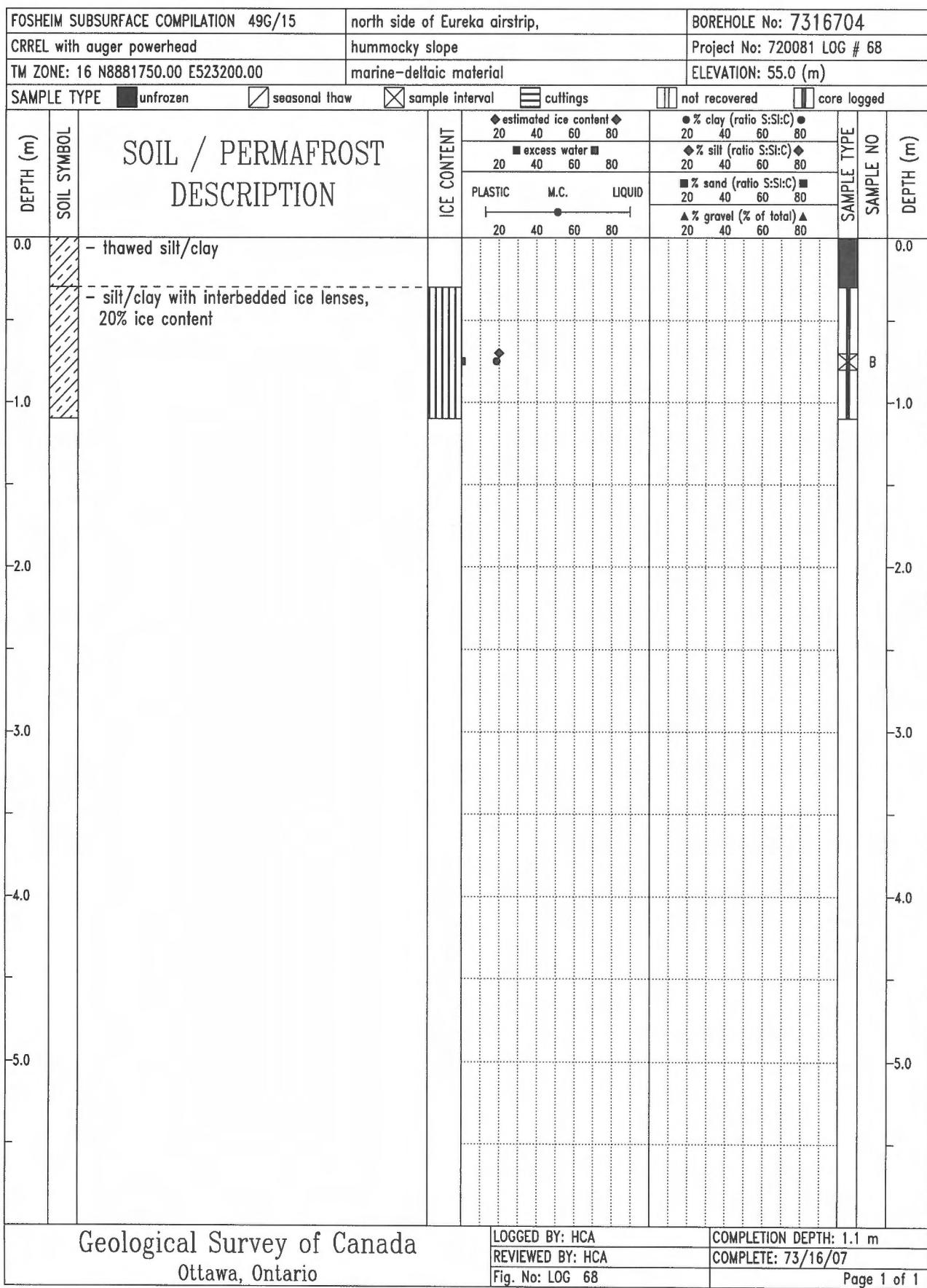


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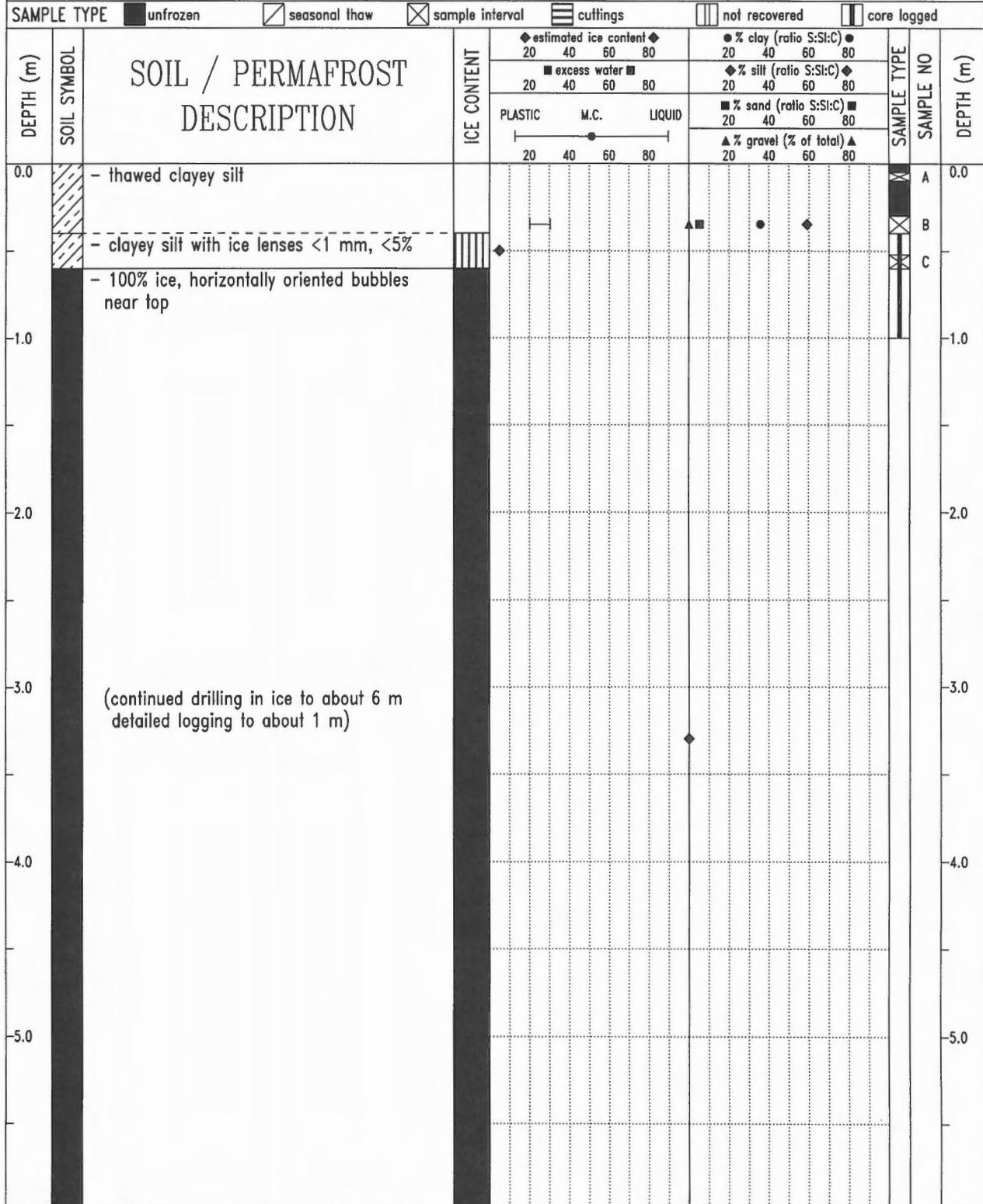
LOGGED BY: HCA
REVIEWED BY: HCA
Fig. No: LOG 67

COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.8 m
COMPLETE: 73/16/07

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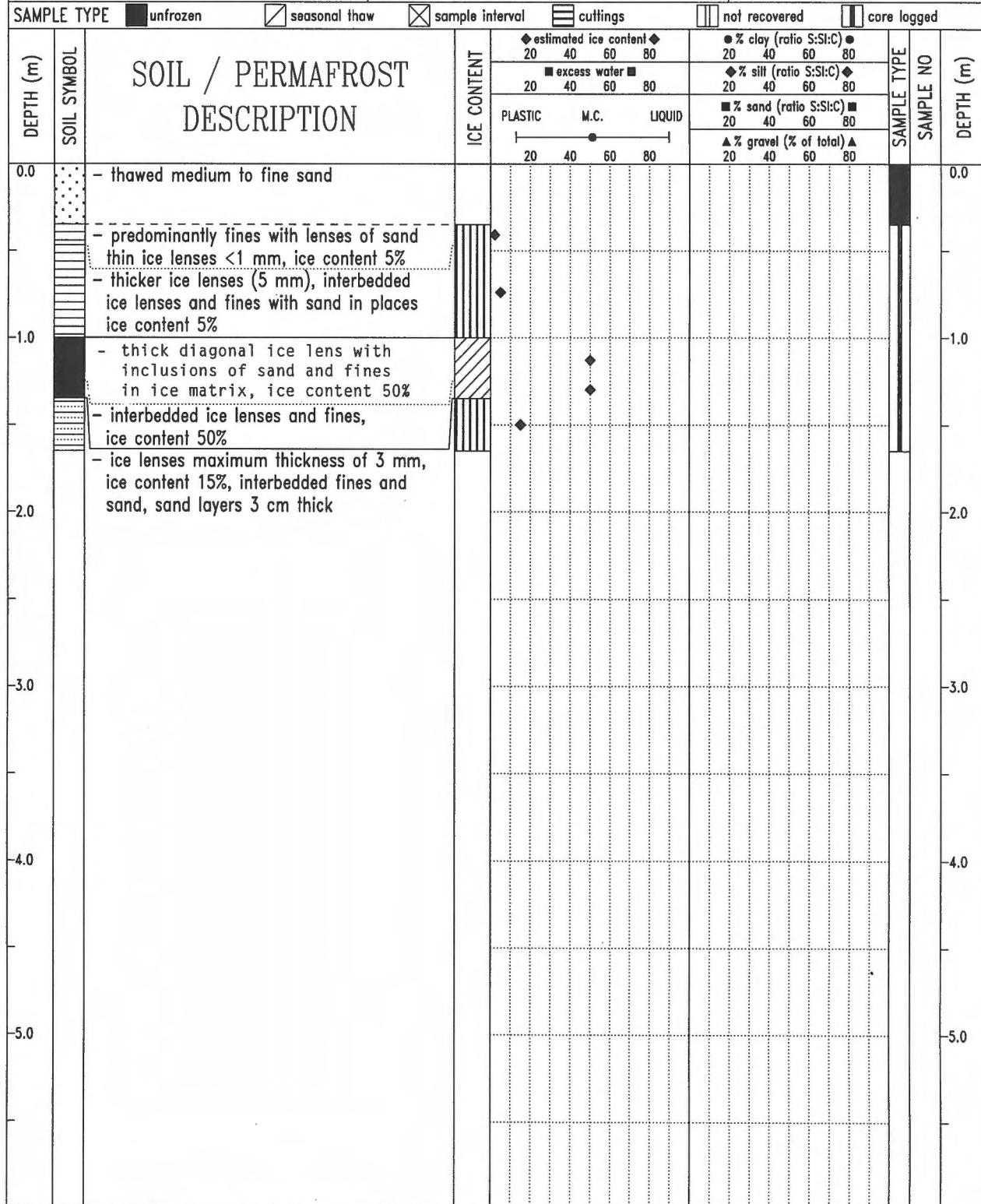
FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	Gemini well, undisturbed site,	BOREHOLE No: 7317701
fluid diamond coring	polygon centre	Project No: 720081 LOG # 69
TM ZONE: 1 \circ N8881850.00 E556800.00	marine - deltaic	ELEVATION: 123.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 6.0 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/17/07
Fig. No: LOG 69	Page 1 of 1

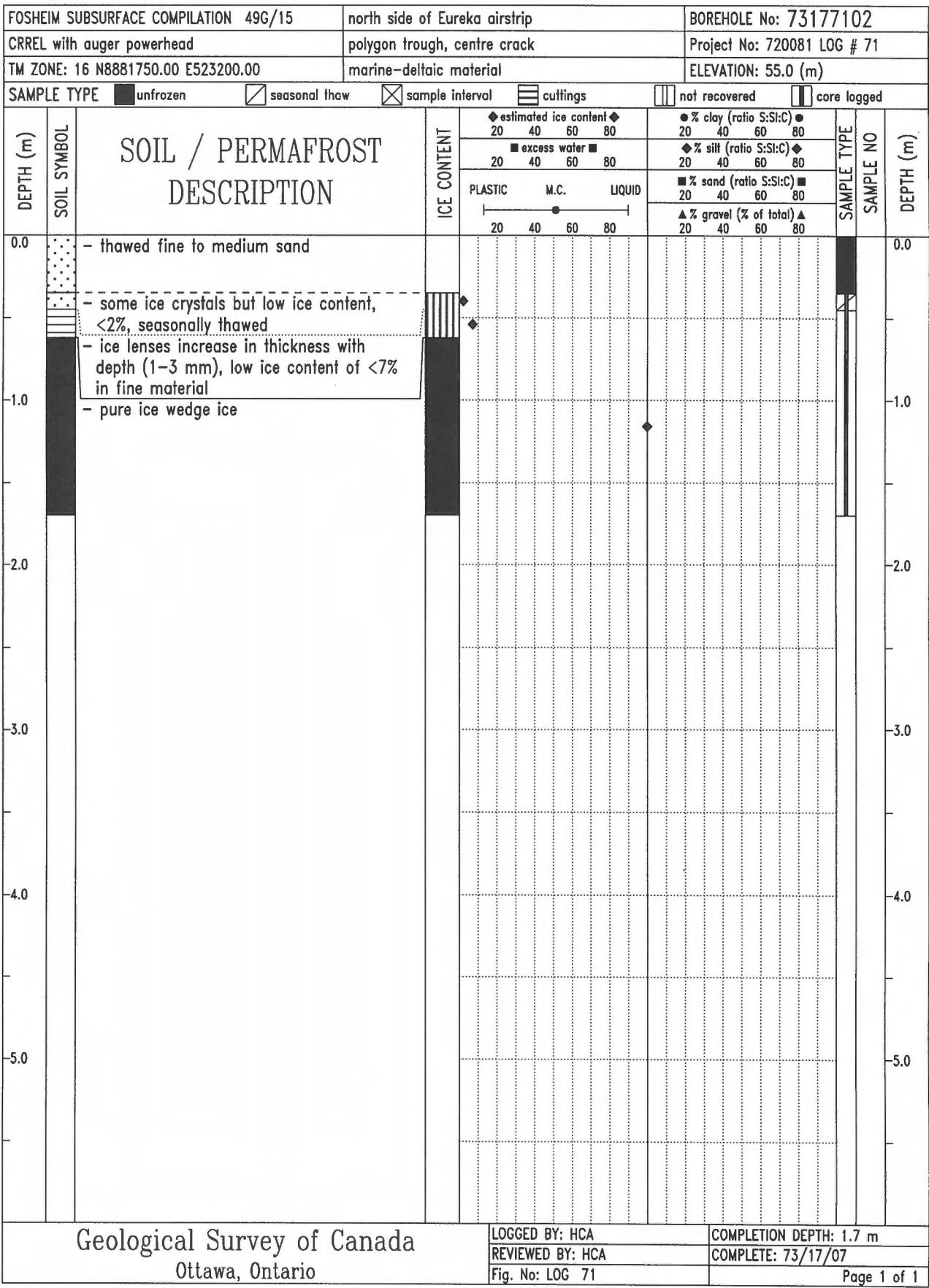
FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	north side of Eureka airstrip	BOREHOLE No: 73177101
CRREL with auger powerhead	1 m from polygon trough centre crack	Project No: 720081 LOG # 70
TM ZONE: 16 N8881750.00 E523200.00	marine-deltaic material	ELEVATION: 55.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.7 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/17/07
Fig. No: LOG 70	

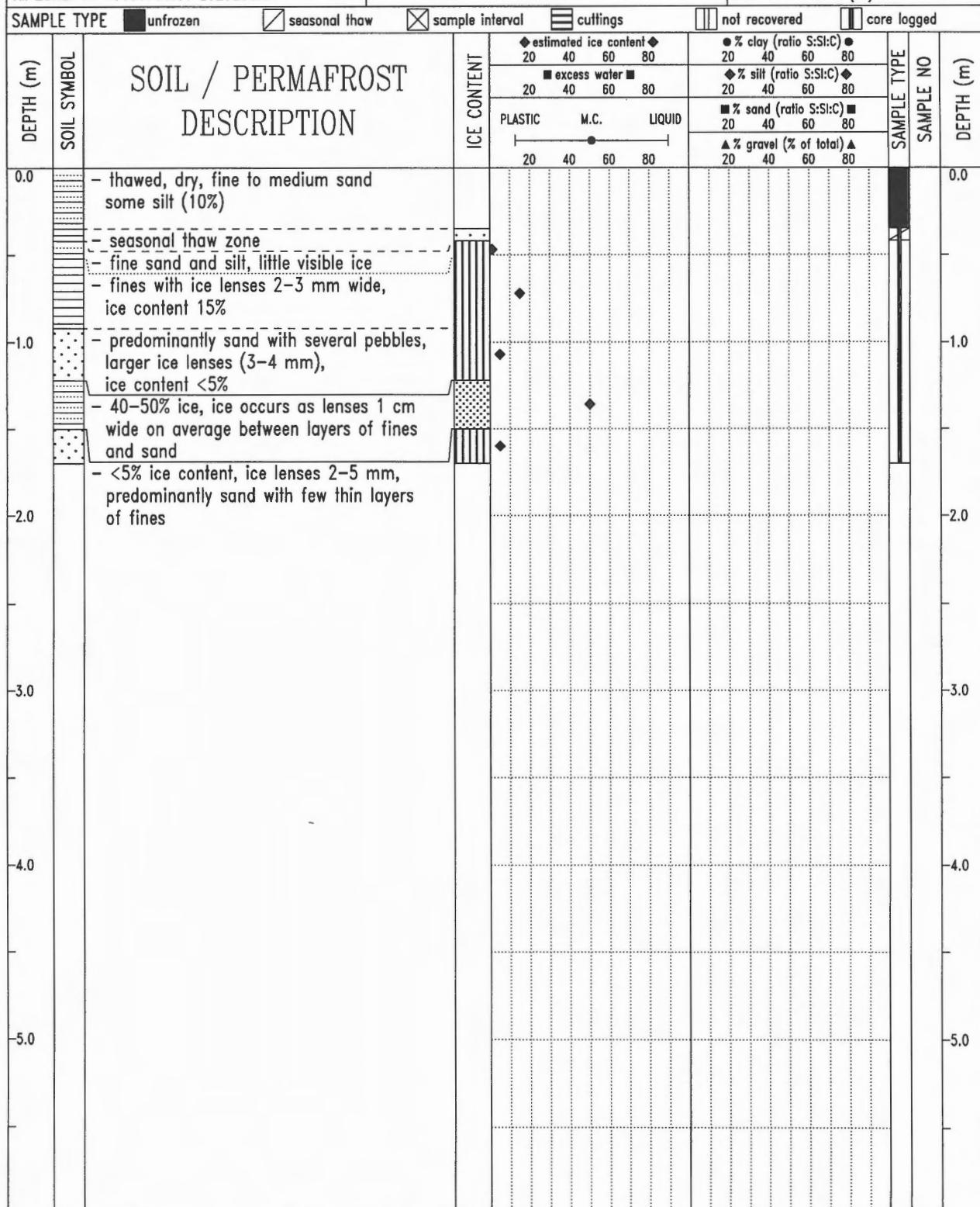
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LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.7 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/17/07
Fig. No: LOG 71	Page 1 of 1

FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	north side of Eureka airstrip	BOREHOLE No: 73177103
CRREL with auger powerhead	50 cm from crack in polygon trough	Project No: 720081 LOG # 72
TM ZONE: 16 N8881750.00 E523200.00		ELEVATION: 55.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA

COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.7 m

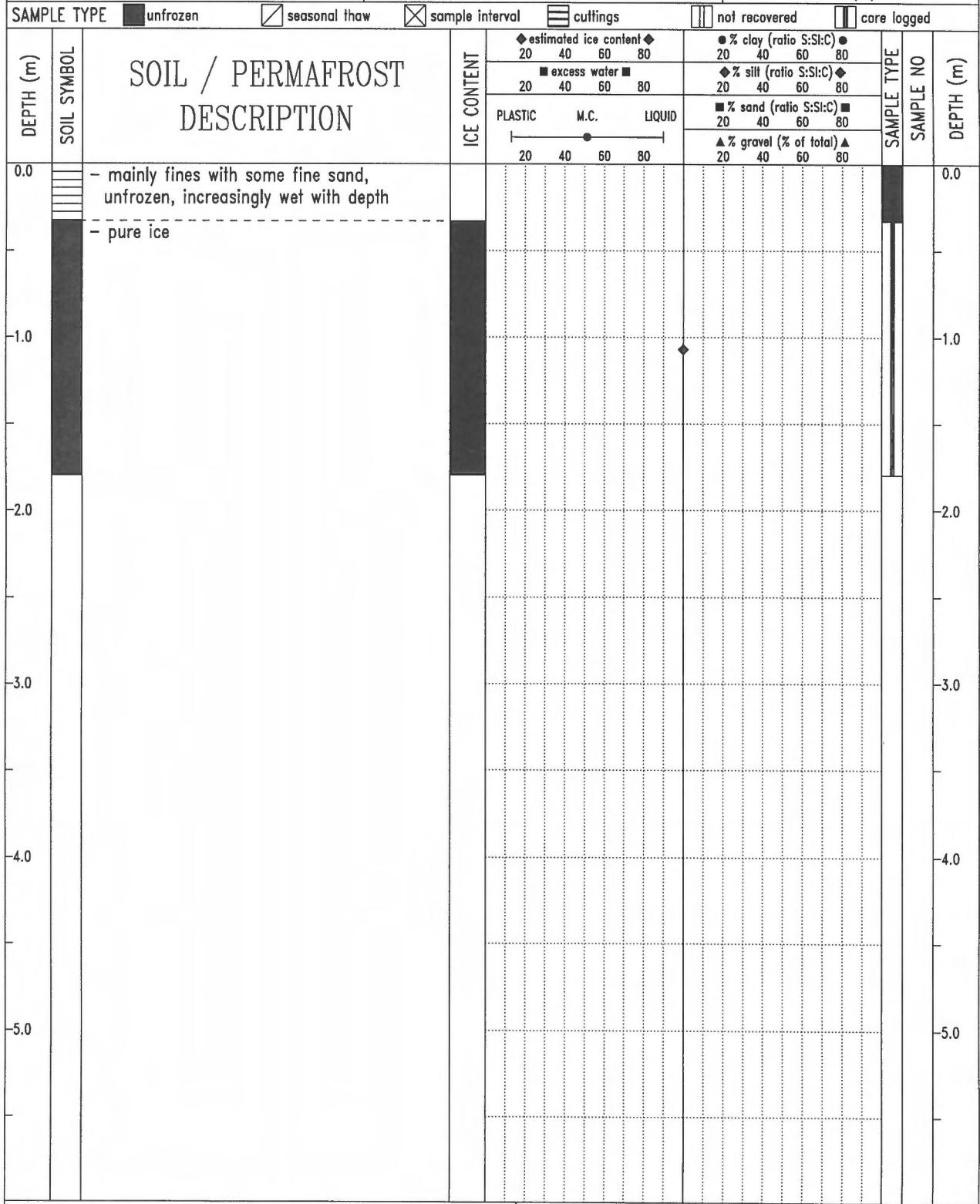
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/17/07

Fig. No: LOG 72

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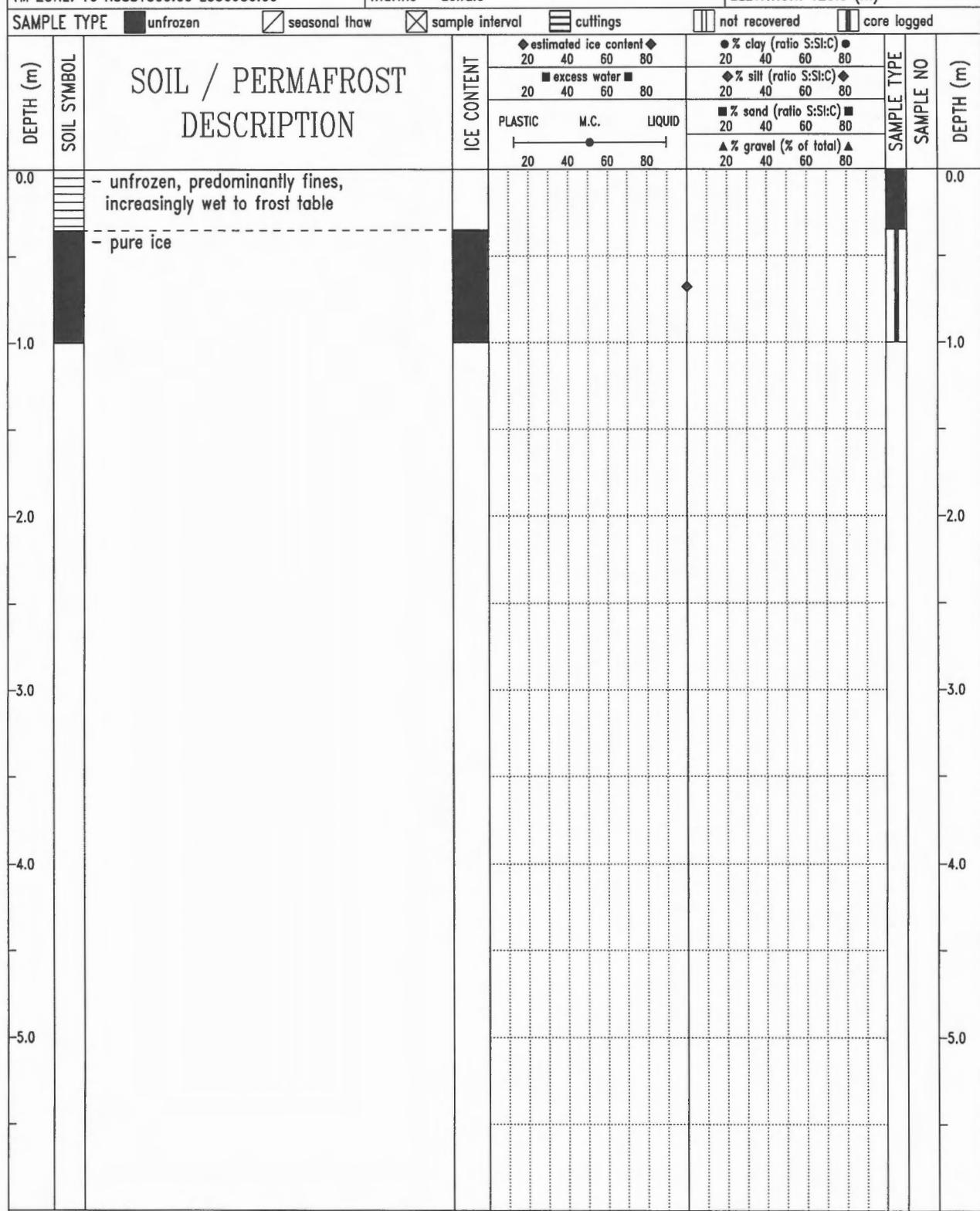
FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	Gemini well site, disturbed	BOREHOLE No: 73177104
CRREL with auger powerhead	marine-deltaic	Project No: 720081 LOG # 73
TM ZONE: 16 N8881800.00 E556980.00		ELEVATION: 120.0 (m)



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Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.8 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/17/07
Fig. No: LOG 73	Page 1 of 1

FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	Gemini well site, disturbed	BOREHOLE No: 73177105
CRREL with auger powerhead	4 m from 73177104	Project No: 720081 LOG # 74
TM ZONE: 16 N8881800.00 E556980.00	marine - deltaic	ELEVATION: 120.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.0 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA

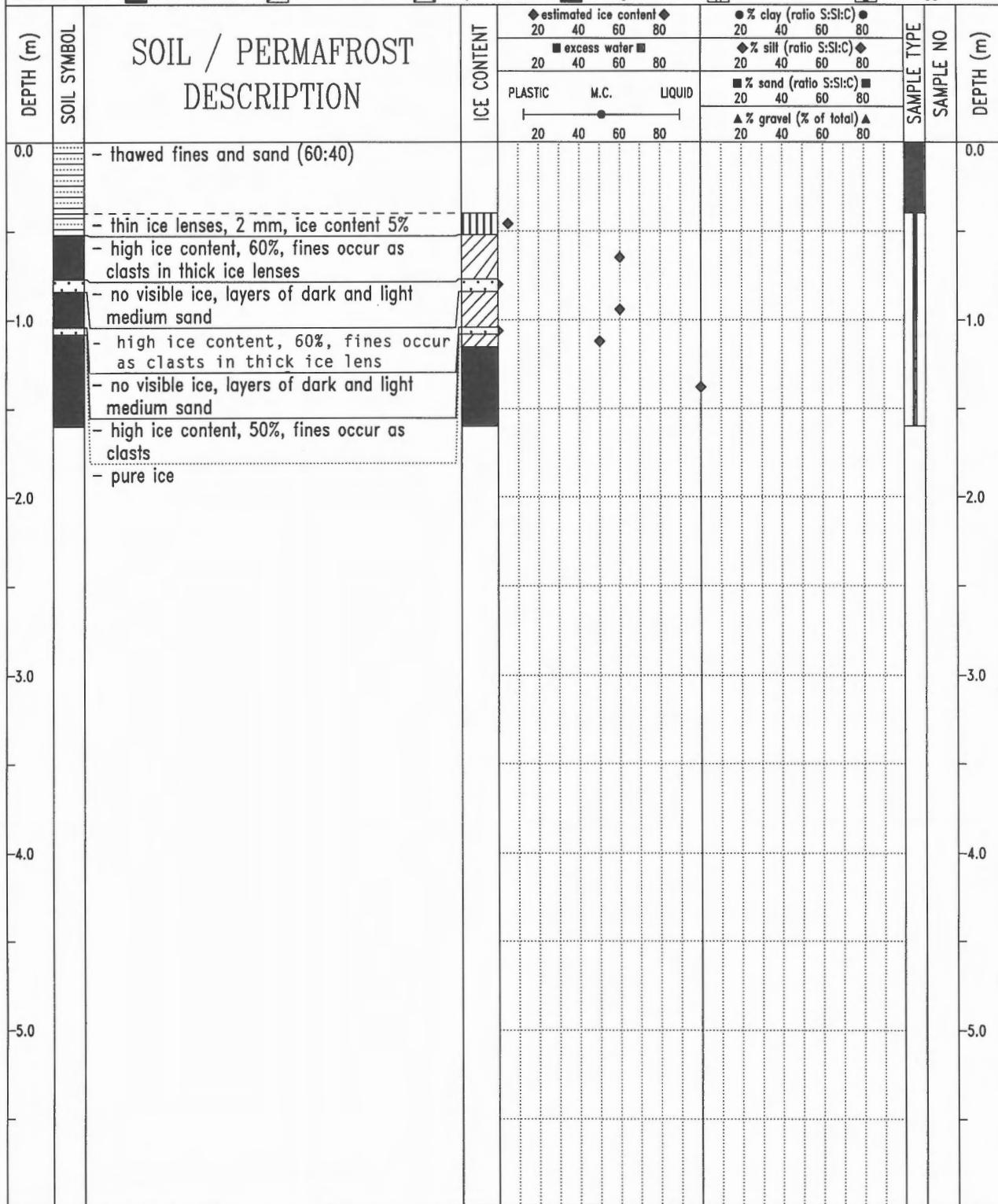
COMPLETE: 73/17/07

Fig. No: LOG 74

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	Gemini well site, disturbed	BOREHOLE No: 73177106
CRREL with auger powerhead	20 m from 73177104	Project No: 720081 LOG # 75
TM ZONE: 16 N8881800.00 E556980.00	marine - deltaic	ELEVATION: 120.0 (m)

SAMPLE TYPE unfrozen seasonal thaw sample interval cuttings not recovered core logged



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LOGGED BY: HCA COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.6 m

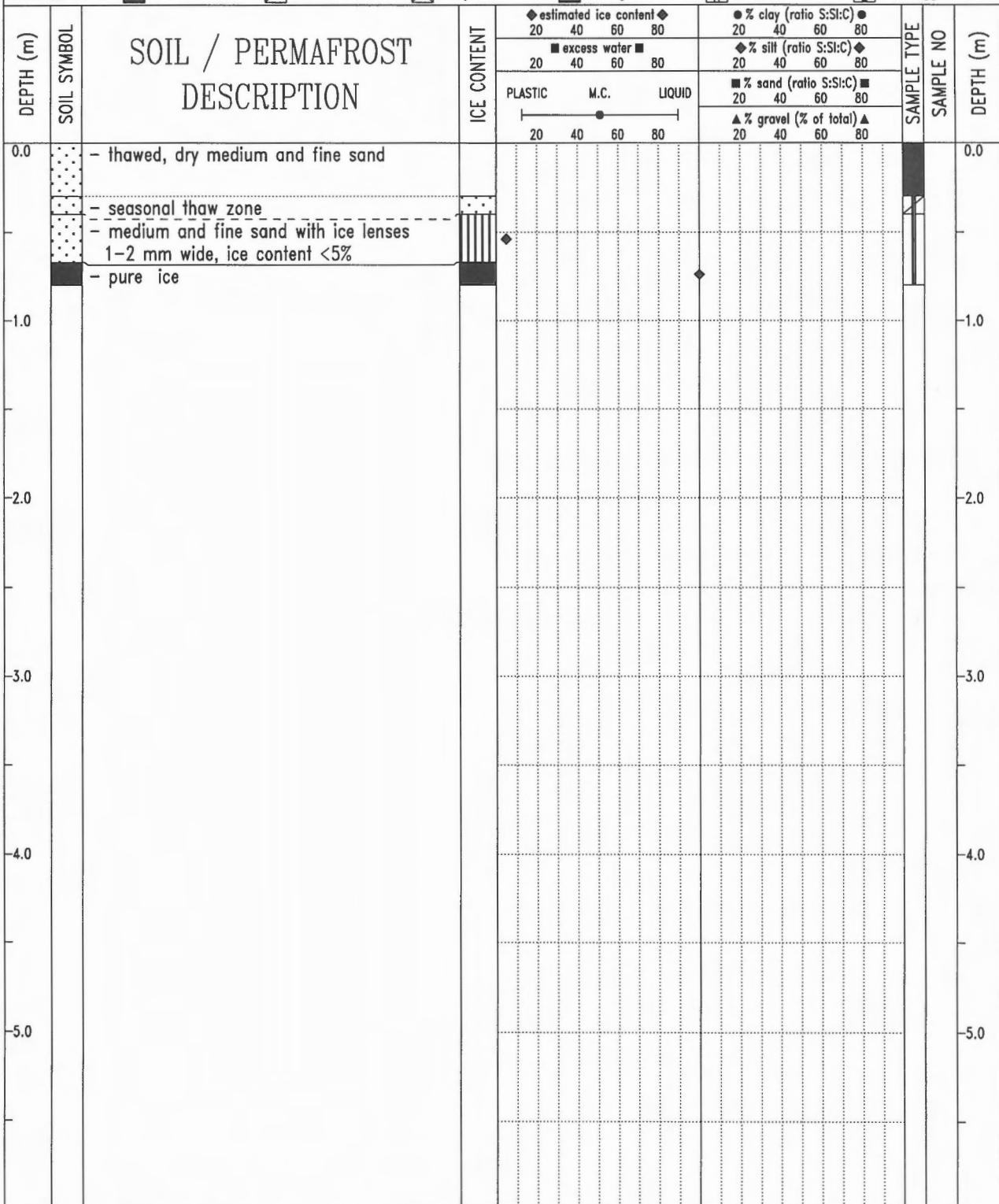
REVIEWED BY: HCA COMPLETE: 73/17/07

Fig. No: LOG 75

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	north of Gemini well site,	BOREHOLE No: 73177107
CRREL with auger powerhead	polygon centre	Project No: 720081 LOG # 76
TM ZONE: 16 N8881950.00 E556900.00	marine deltaic	ELEVATION: 127.0 (m)

SAMPLE TYPE unfrozen seasonal thaw sample interval cuttings not recovered core logged



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LOGGED BY: HCA

COMPLETION DEPTH: 0.8 m

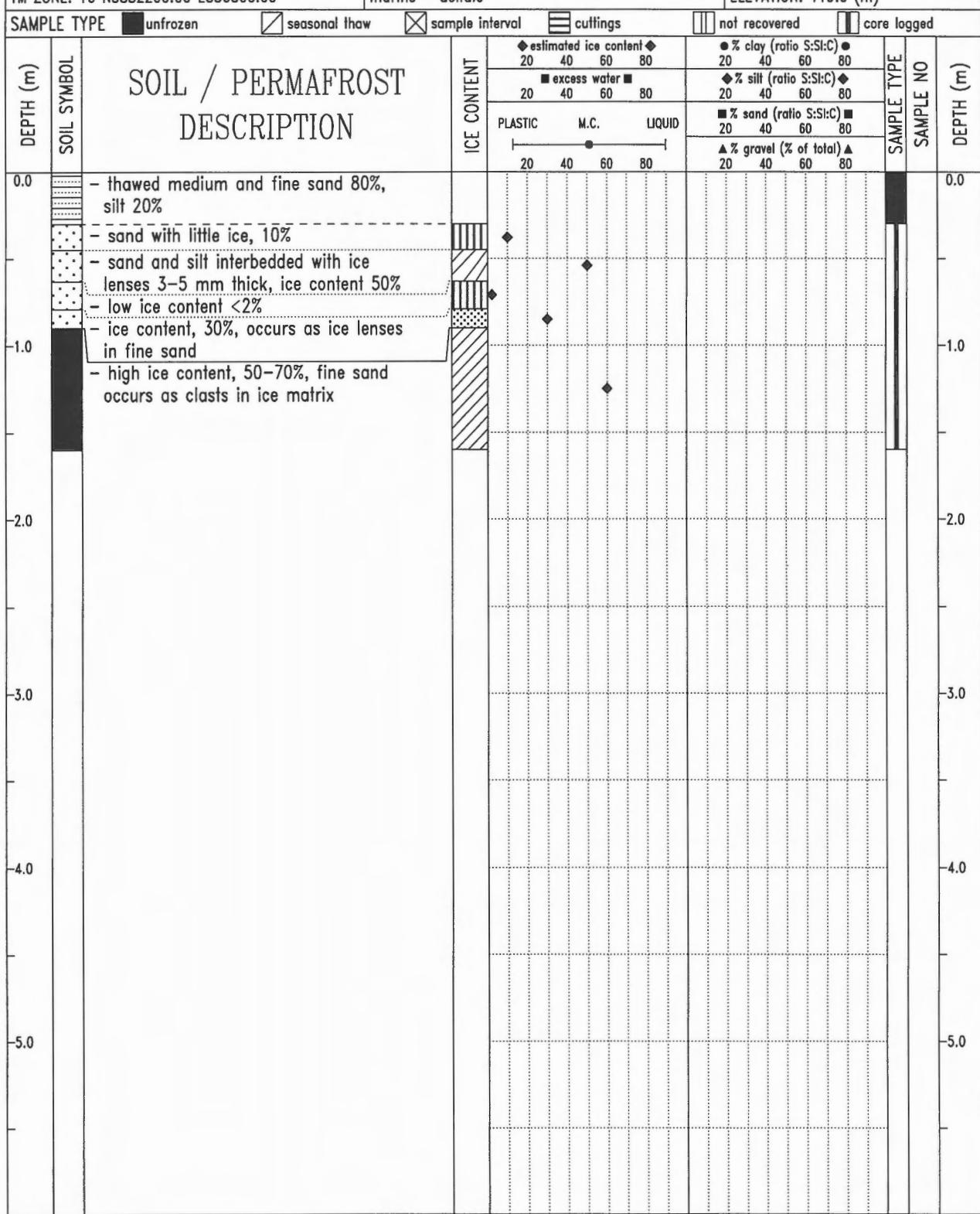
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/17/07

Fig. No: LOG 76

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	Gemini well site, on airstrip	BOREHOLE No: 73177108
CRREL with auger powerhead	(disturbed?)	Project No: 720081 LOG # 77
TM ZONE: 16 N8882200.00 E556800.00	marine - deltaic	ELEVATION: 119.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA

COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.6 m

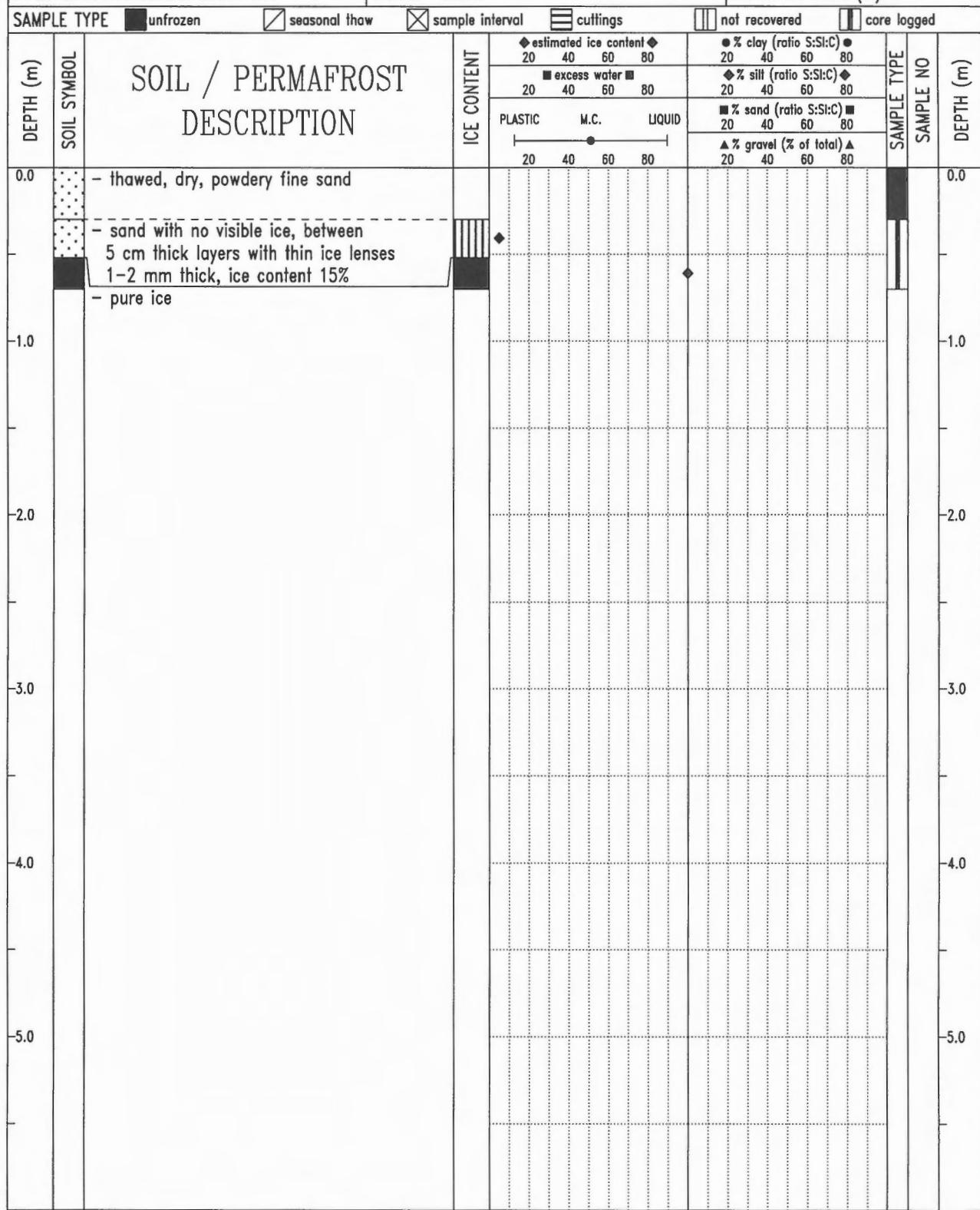
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/17/07

Fig. No: LOG 77

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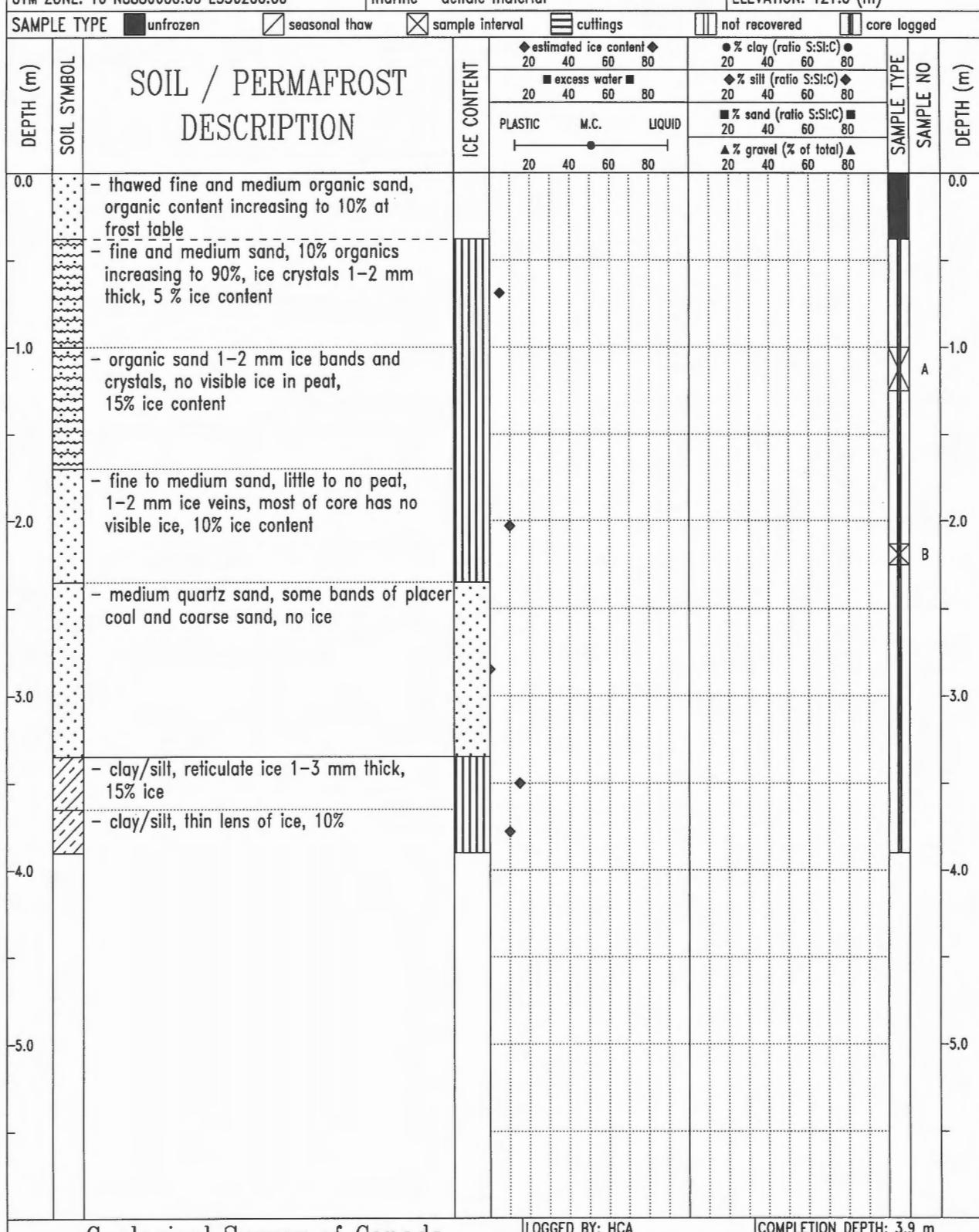
FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	Gemini well site, in crack developing	BOREHOLE No: 73177109
CRREL with auger powerhead	on disturbed airstrip	Project No: 720081 LOG # 78
TM ZONE: 16 N8882200.00 E556800.00	marine - deltaic	ELEVATION: 119.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 0.7 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/17/07
Fig. No: LOG 78	Page 1 of 1

FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	plateau 2 km south of Gemini well site	BOREHOLE No: 7318701
fluid diamond coring	polygon centre	Project No: 720081 LOG # 79
UTM ZONE: 16 N8880600.00 E556200.00	marine - deltaic material	ELEVATION: 121.0 (m)



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Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA COMPLETION DEPTH: 3.9 m

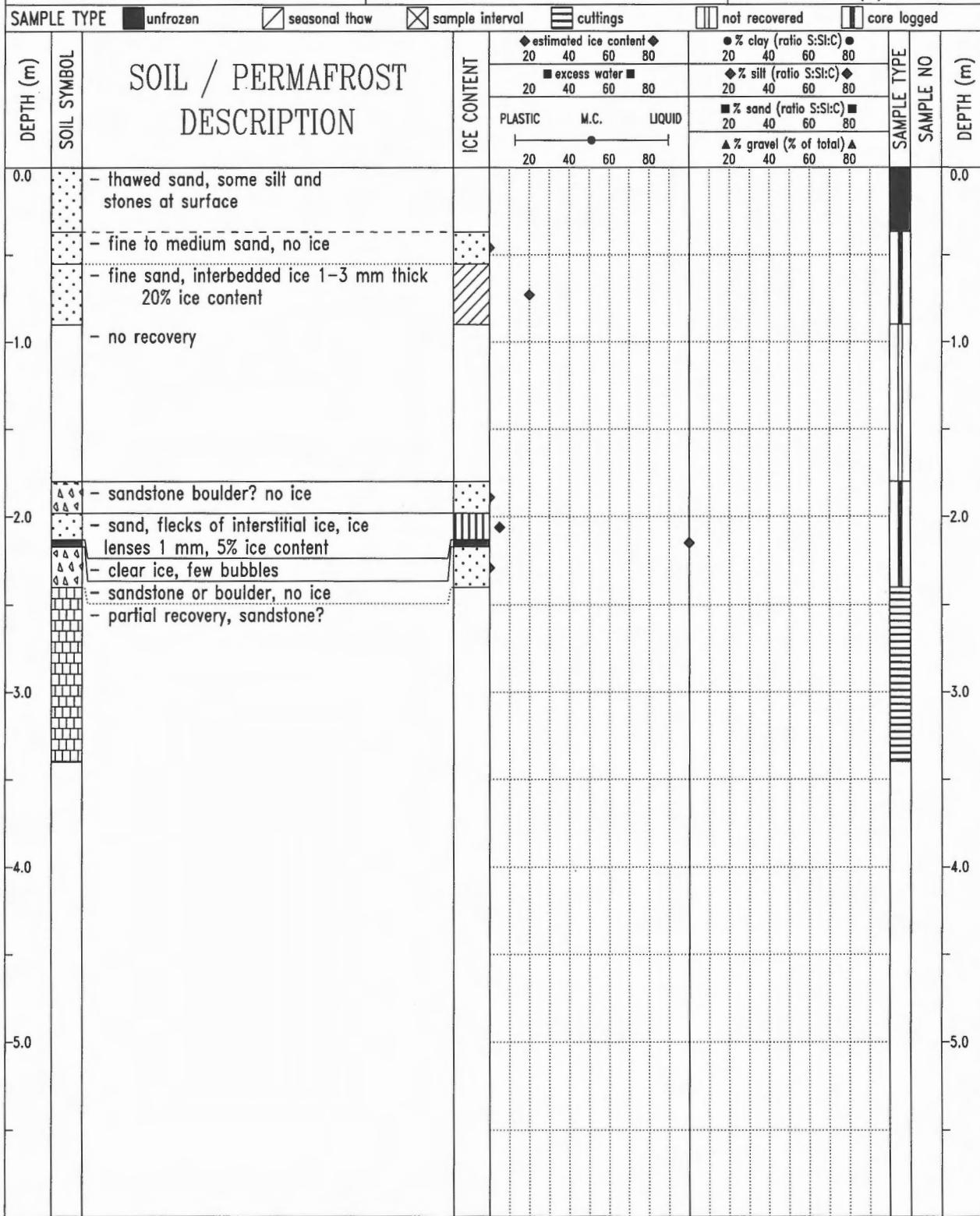
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/18/07

Fig. No: LOG 79

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49H/13	poorly consolidated rock	BOREHOLE No: 7318702
fluid diamond coring	polygon centre	Project No: 720081 LOG # 80
UTM ZONE: 17 N8876850.00 E442450.00	sandstone	ELEVATION: 170.0 (m)



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Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA

COMPLETION DEPTH: 3.4 m

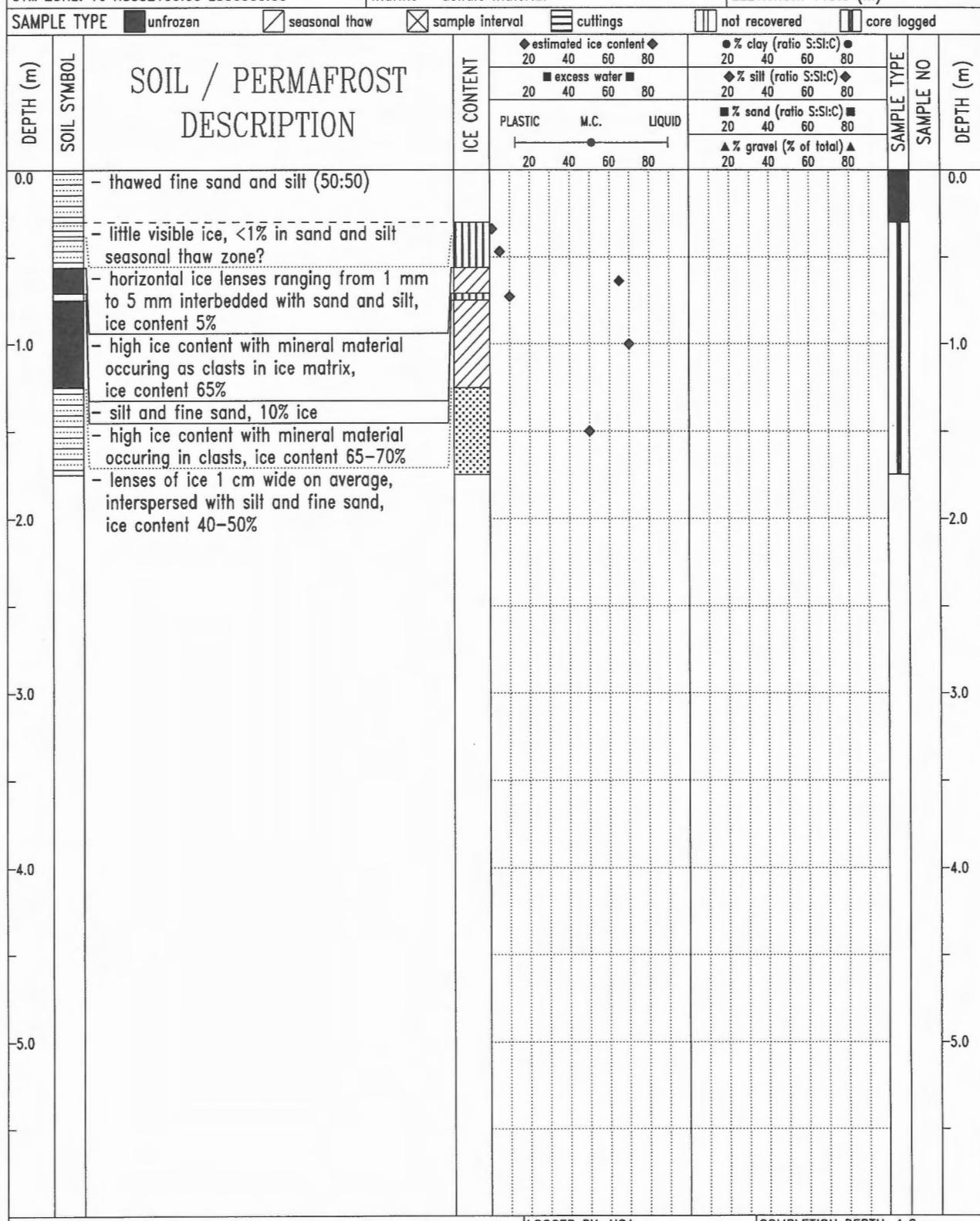
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/18/07

Fig. No: LOG 80

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	Gemini well site	BOREHOLE No: 73187101
CRREL with auger powerhead	slope to lake	Project No: 720081 LOG # 81
UTM ZONE: 16 N8882100.00 E556500.00	marine - deltaic material	ELEVATION: 119.0 (m)

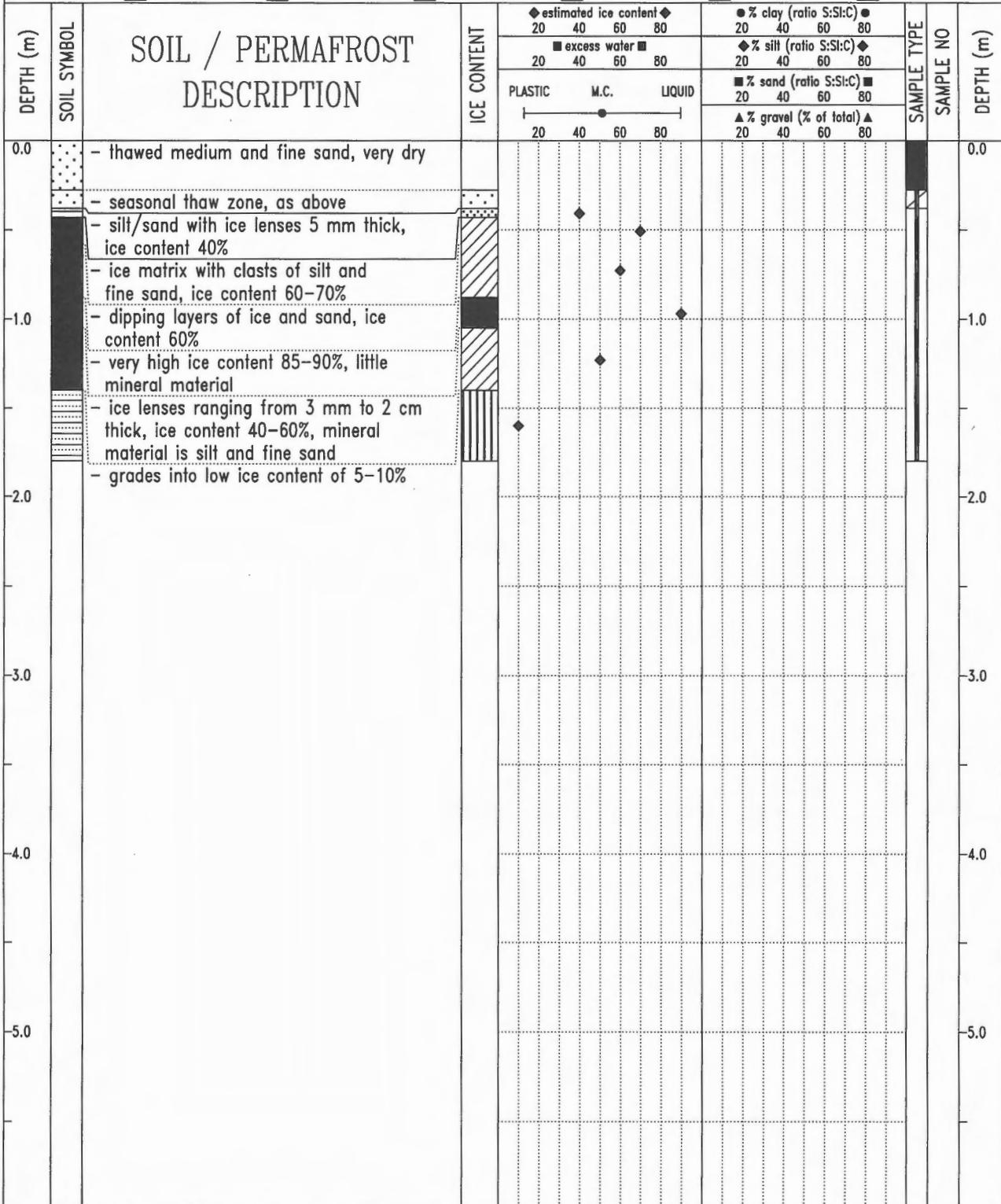


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Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.8 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/18/07
Fig. No: LOG 81	Page 1 of 1

FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	south of Gemini well site	BOREHOLE No: 73187102
CRREL with auger power head	disturbed, on road	Project No: 720081 LOG # 82
UTM ZONE: 16 N8881600.00 E556650.00	marine - deltaic	ELEVATION: 118.0 (m)

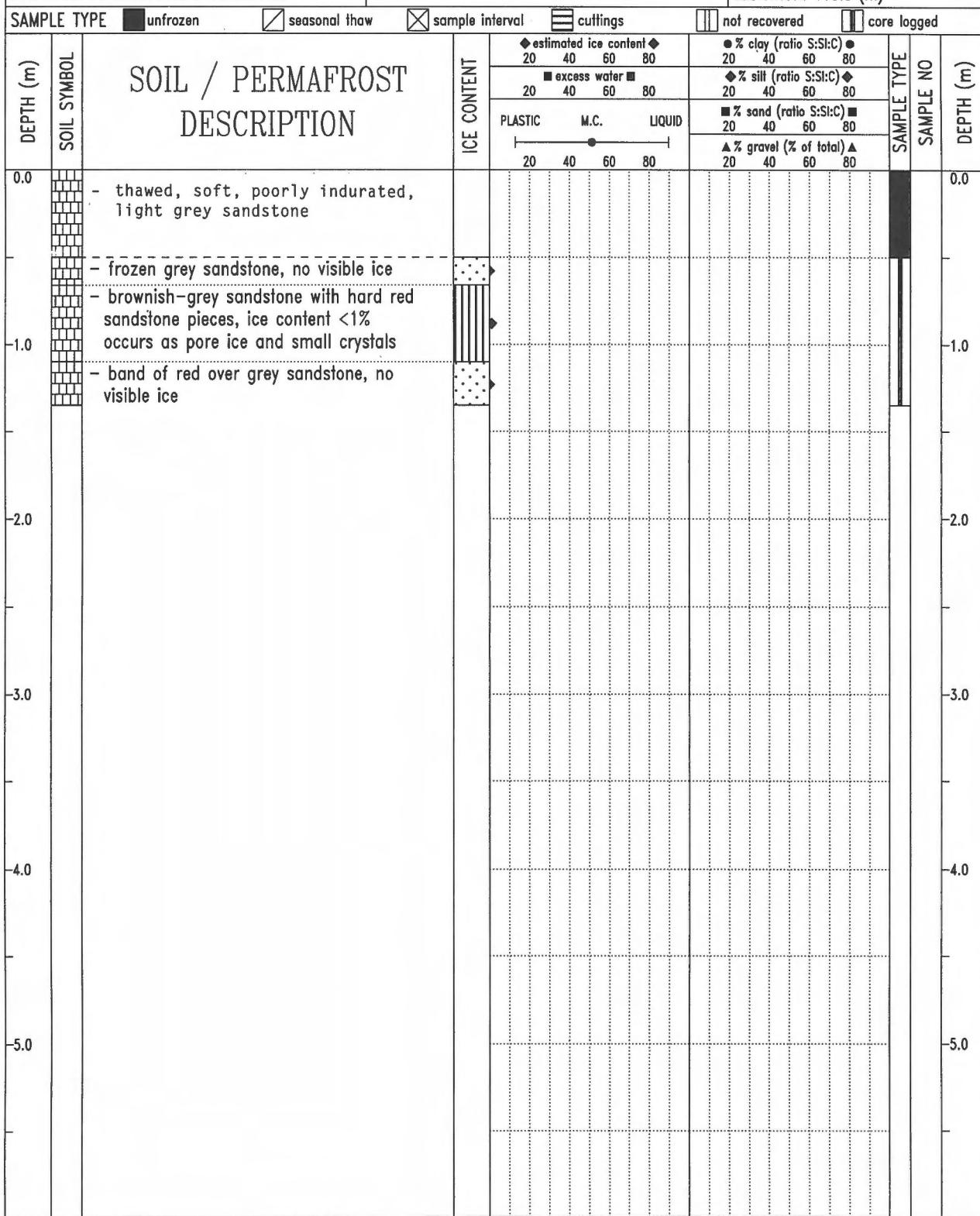
SAMPLE TYPE unfrozen seasonal thaw sample interval cuttings not recovered core logged



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LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.8 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/18/07
Fig. No: LOG 82	Page 1 of 1

FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	Gemini well site	BOREHOLE No: 73187103
CRREL with auger powerhead	sandstone outcrop	Project No: 720081 LOG # 83
UTM ZONE: 16 N8881300.00 E556550.00		ELEVATION: 110.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA

REVIEWED BY: HCA

Fig. No: LOG 83

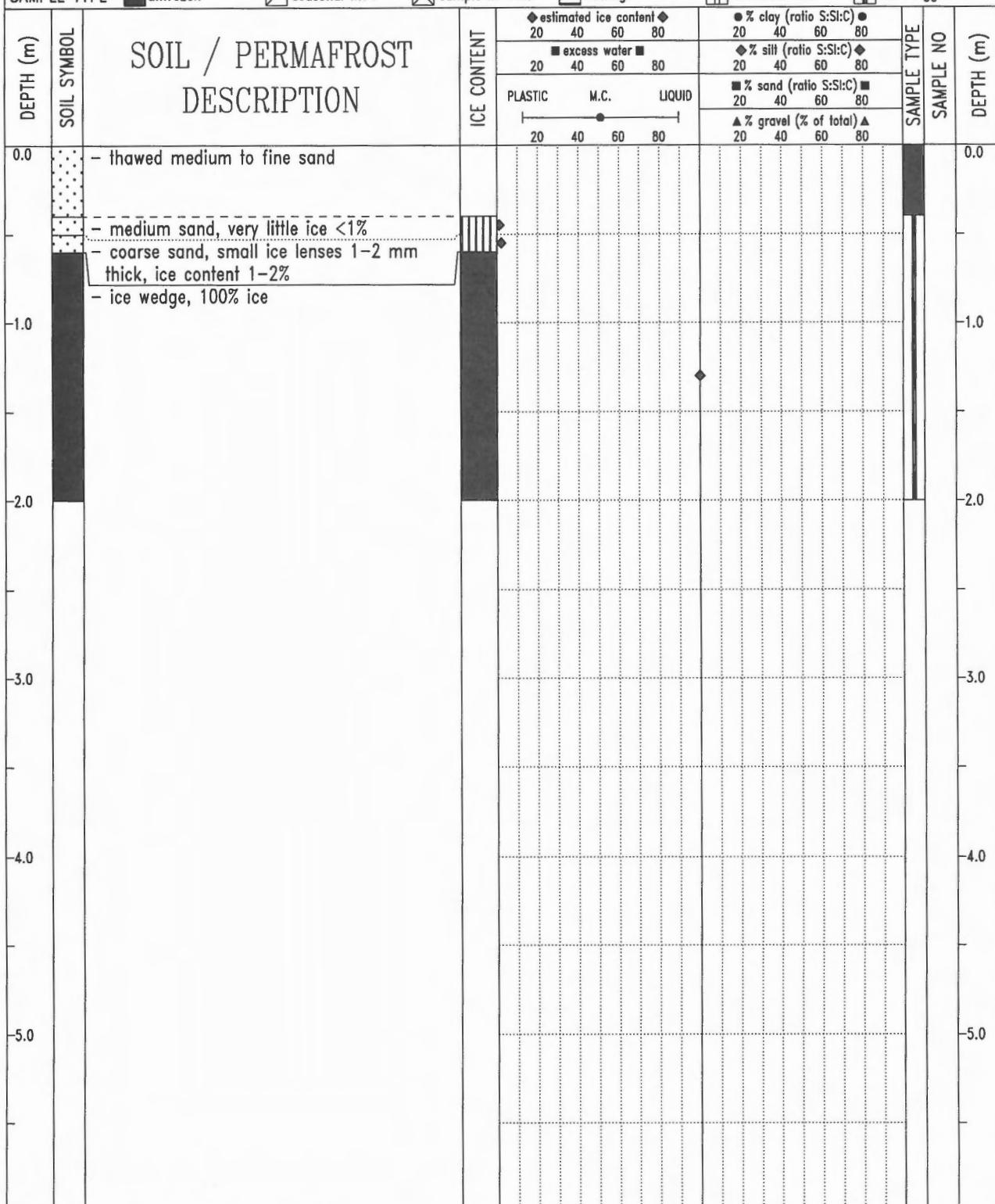
COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.4 m

COMPLETE: 73/18/07

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	plateau south of Gemini well site,	BOREHOLE No: 73187104
CRREL with auger powerhead	polygon trough adjacent to 7318701	Project No: 720081 LOG # 84
UTM ZONE: 16 N8880700.00 E556050.00	marine - deltaic	ELEVATION: 110.0 (m)

SAMPLE TYPE unfrozen seasonal thaw sample interval cuttings not recovered core logged



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LOGGED BY: HCA

COMPLETION DEPTH: 2.0 m

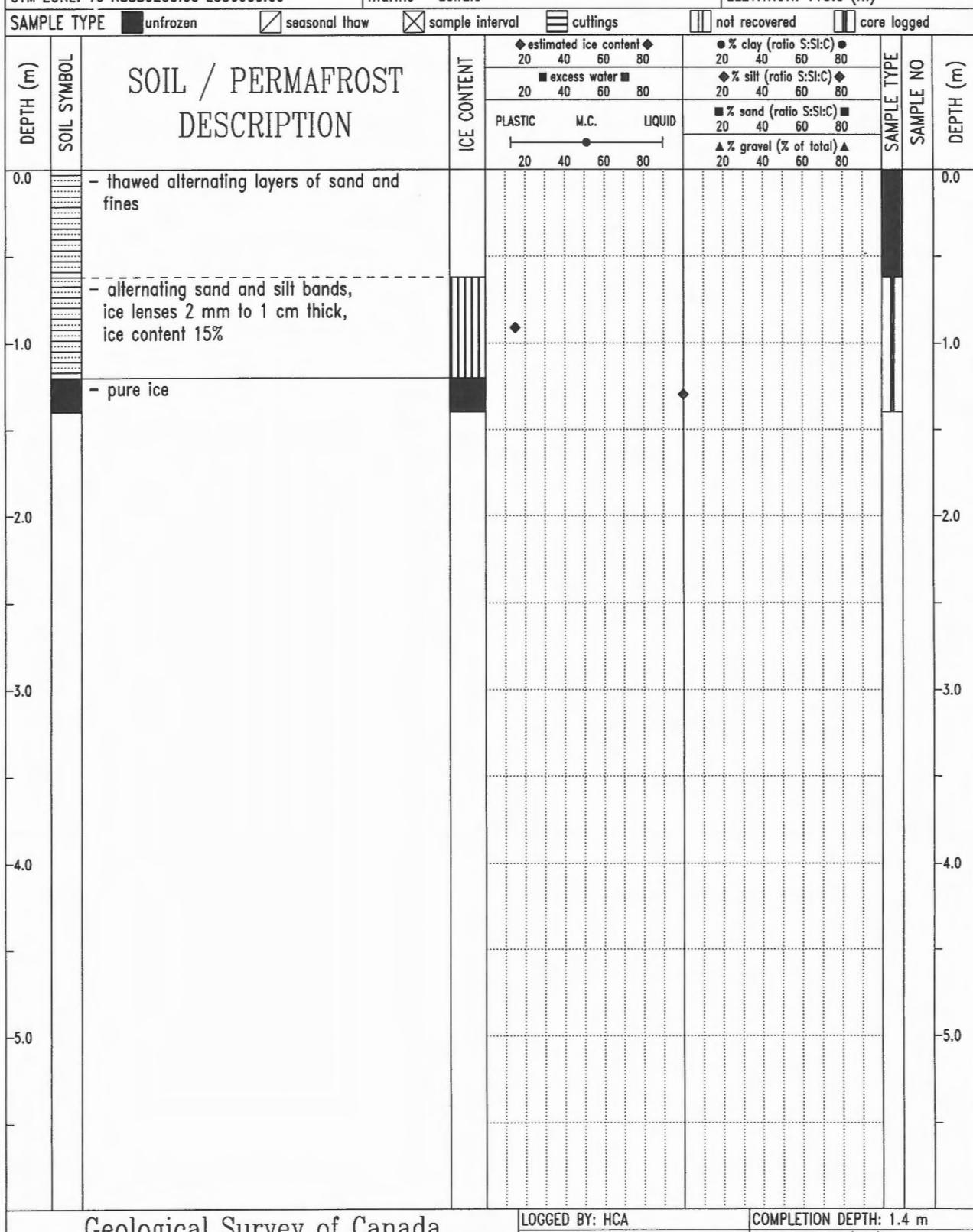
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/18/07

Fig. No: LOG 84

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	south of Gemini well site, 5 m behind active flowslide	BOREHOLE No: 73187105 Project No: 720081 LOG # 85
CRREL with auger powerhead		
UTM ZONE: 16 N8880200.00 E556000.00	marine - deltaic	ELEVATION: 110.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.4 m

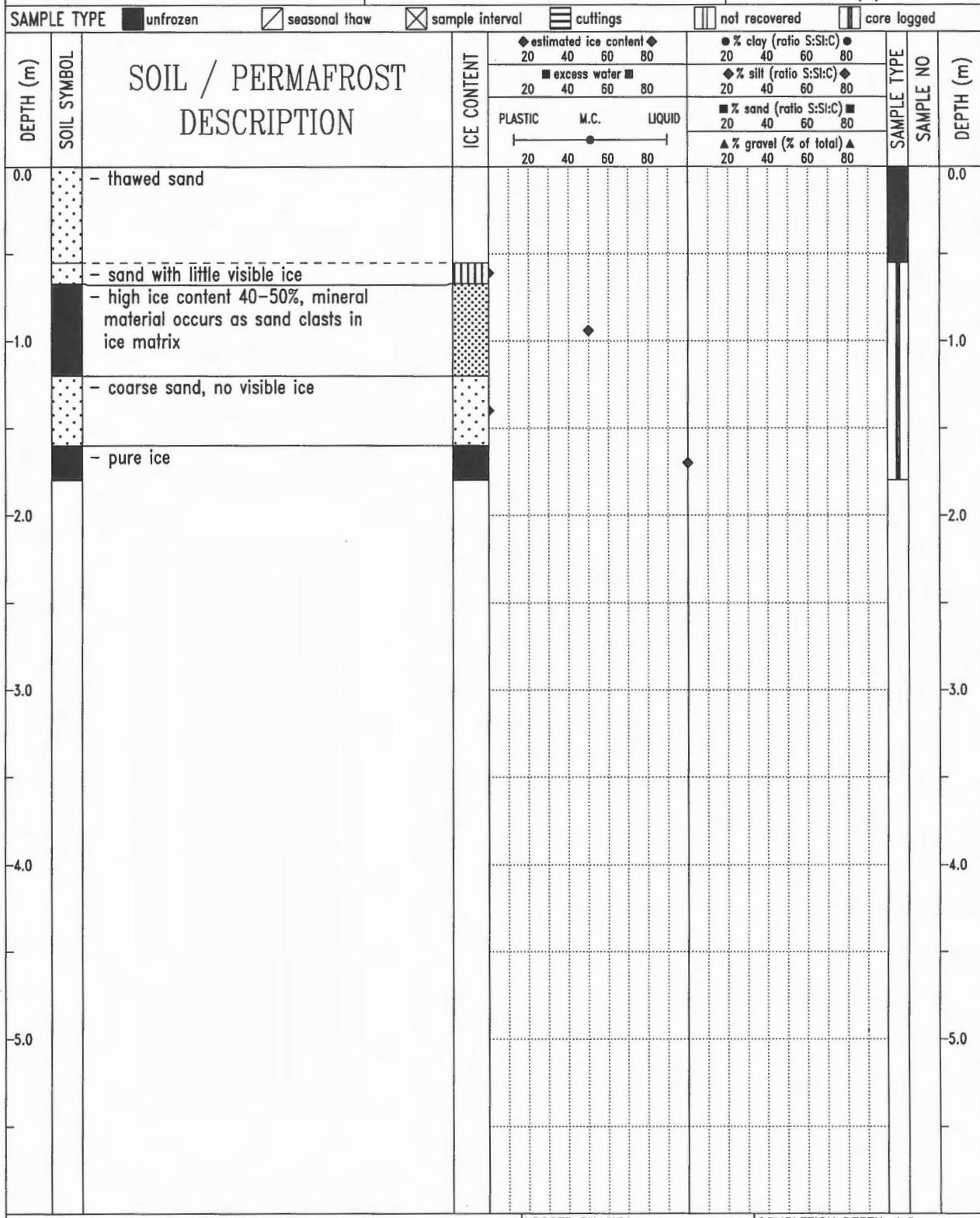
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/18/07

Fig. No: LOG 85

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	south of Gemini well site	BOREHOLE No: 73187106
CRREL with auger powerhead	hill slope above flowslide	Project No: 720081 LOG # 86
UTM ZONE: 16 N8880200.00 E556000.00	marine - deltaic	ELEVATION: 110.0 (m)



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Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA

COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.8 m

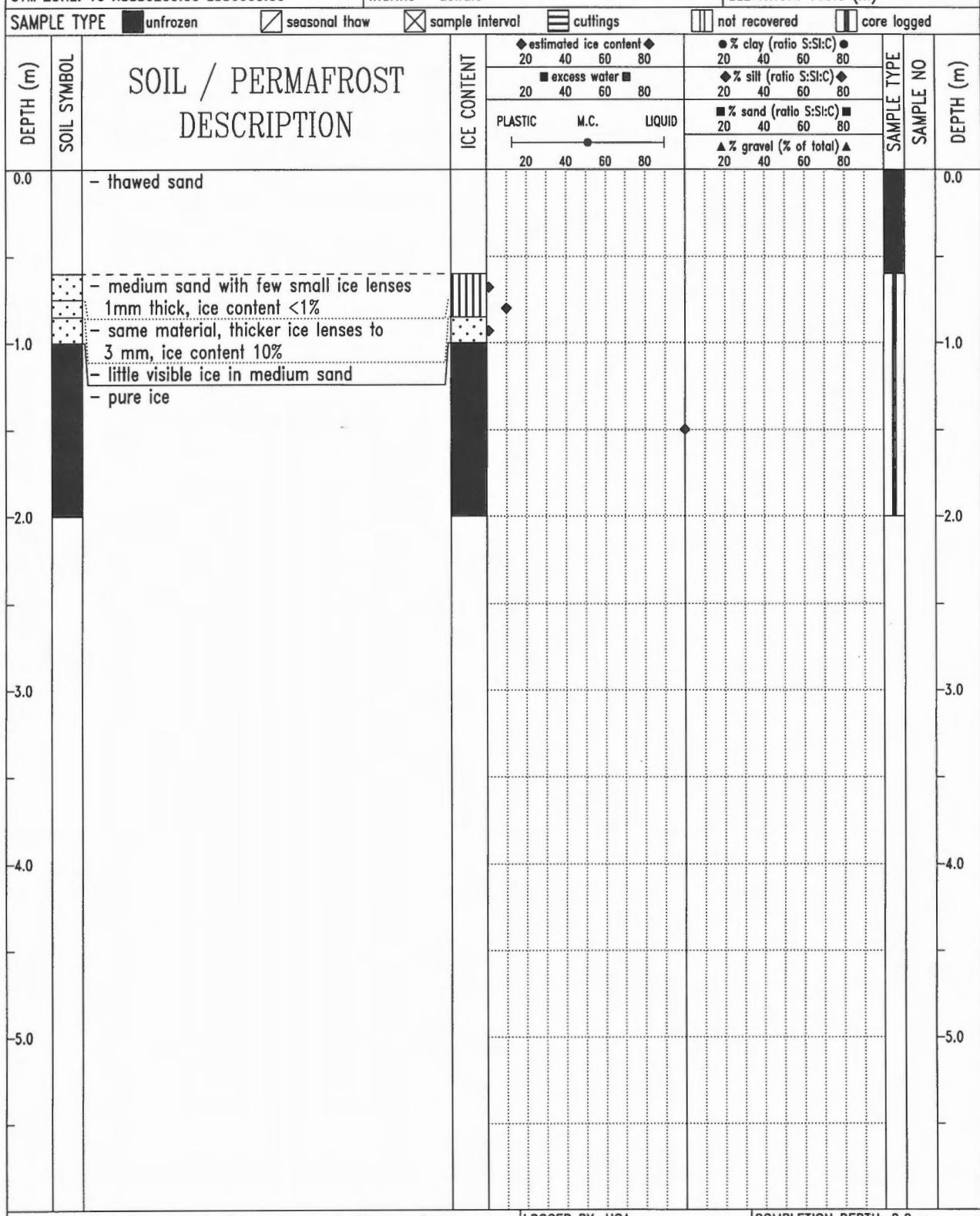
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/18/07

Fig. No: LOG 86

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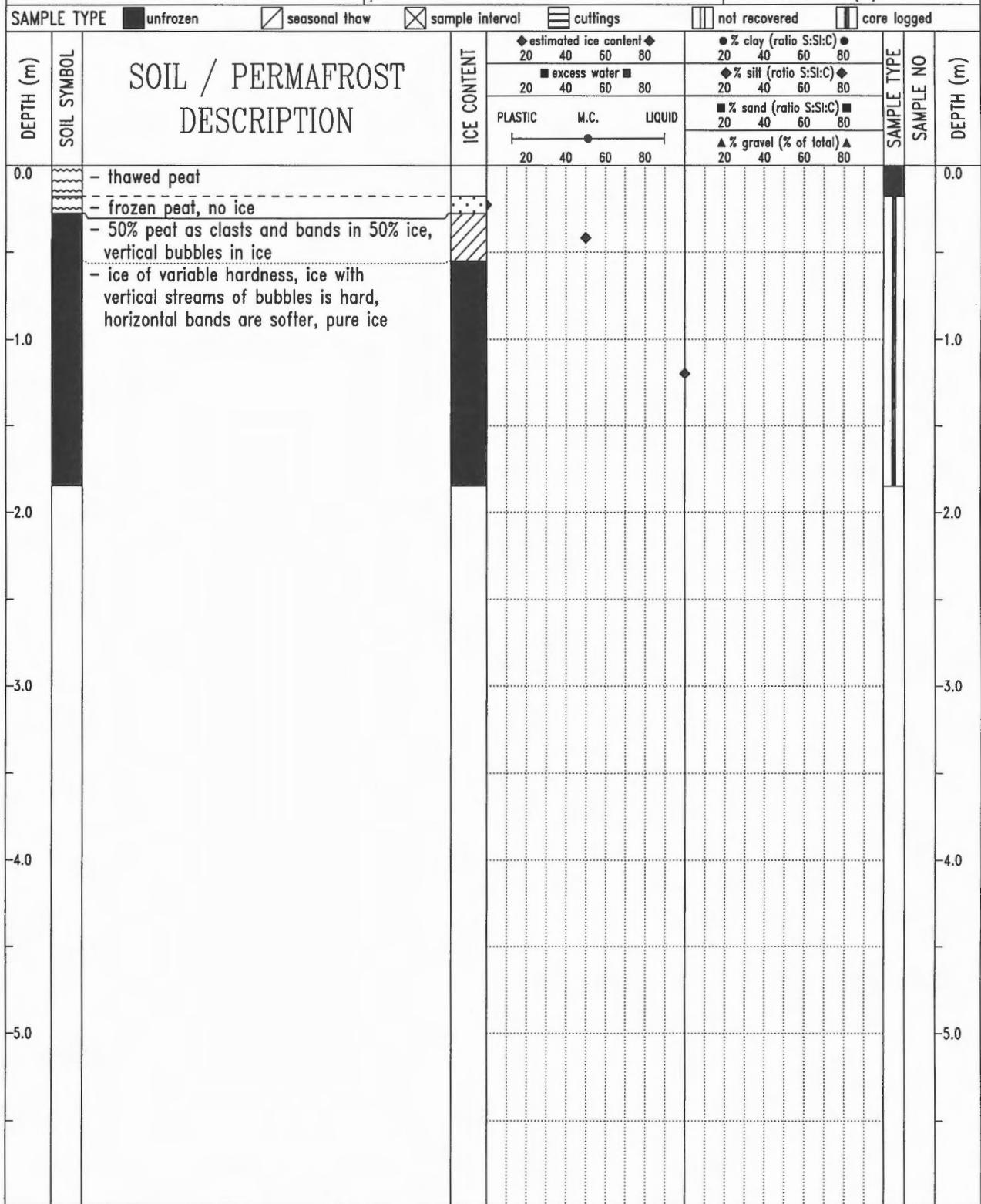
FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	south of Gemini well site,	BOREHOLE No: 73187107
CRREL with auger powerhead	flanking the active flowslide	Project No: 720081 LOG # 87
UTM ZONE: 16 N8880200.00 E556000.00	marine - deltaic	ELEVATION: 110.0 (m)



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Ottawa, Ontario

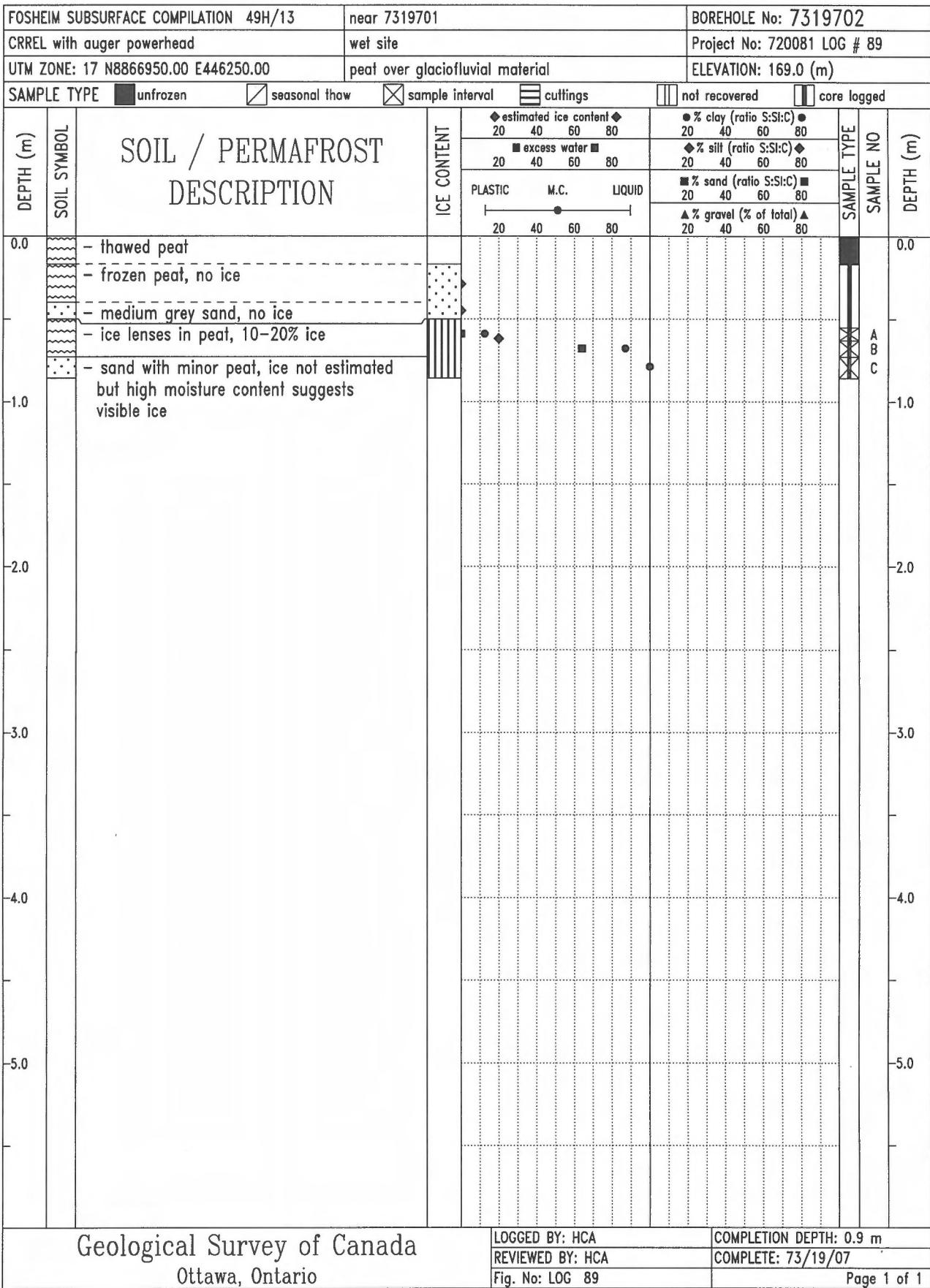
LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 2.0 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/18/07
Fig. No: LOG 87	Page 1 of 1

FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49H/13	probable palsas	BOREHOLE No: 7319701
CRREL with auger powerhead	wet site	Project No: 720081 LOG # 88
UTM ZONE: 17 N8866950.00 E446250.00	peat	ELEVATION: 300.0 (m)



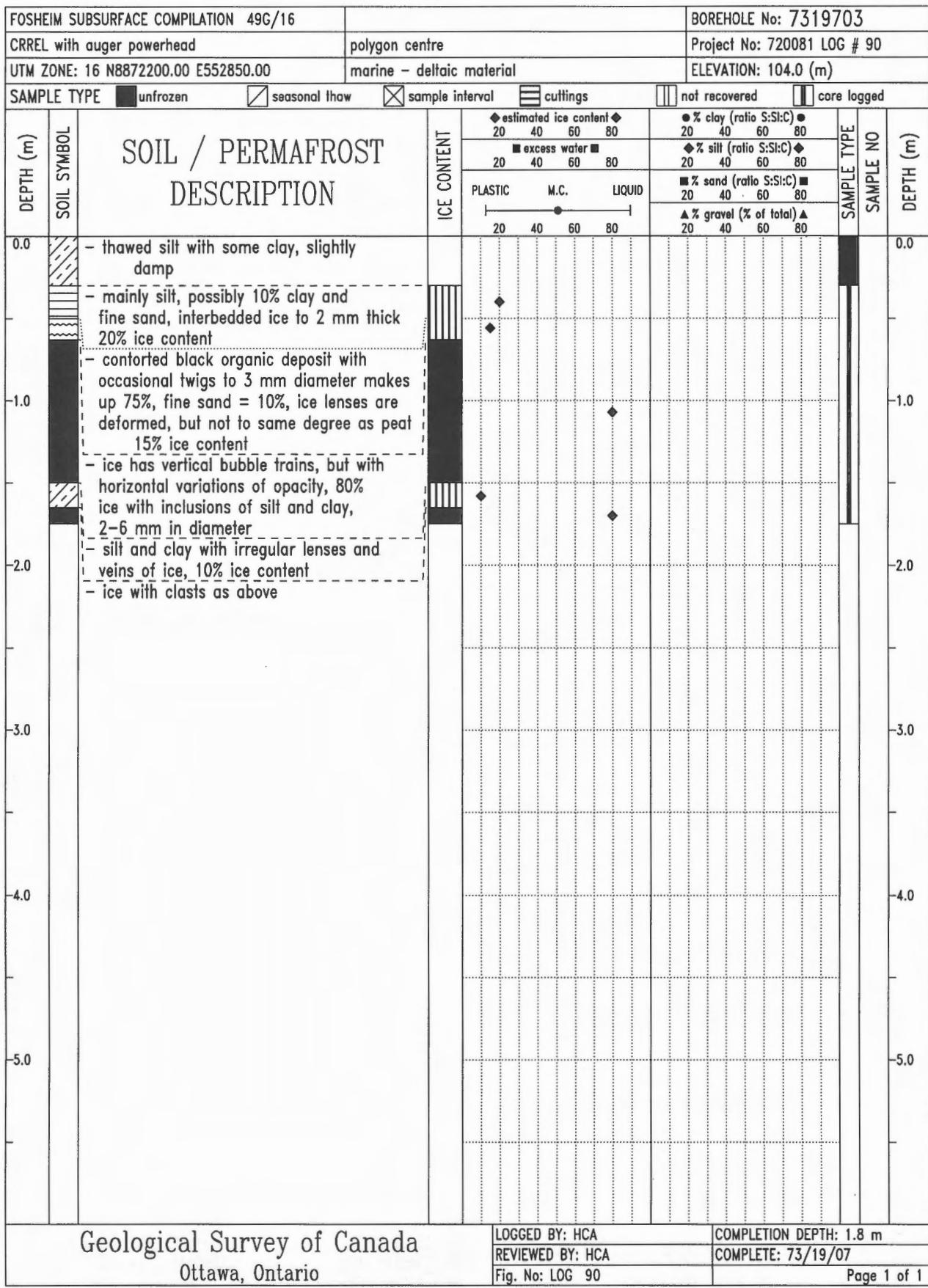
Geological Survey of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.9 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/19/07
Fig. No: LOG 88	Page 1 of 1

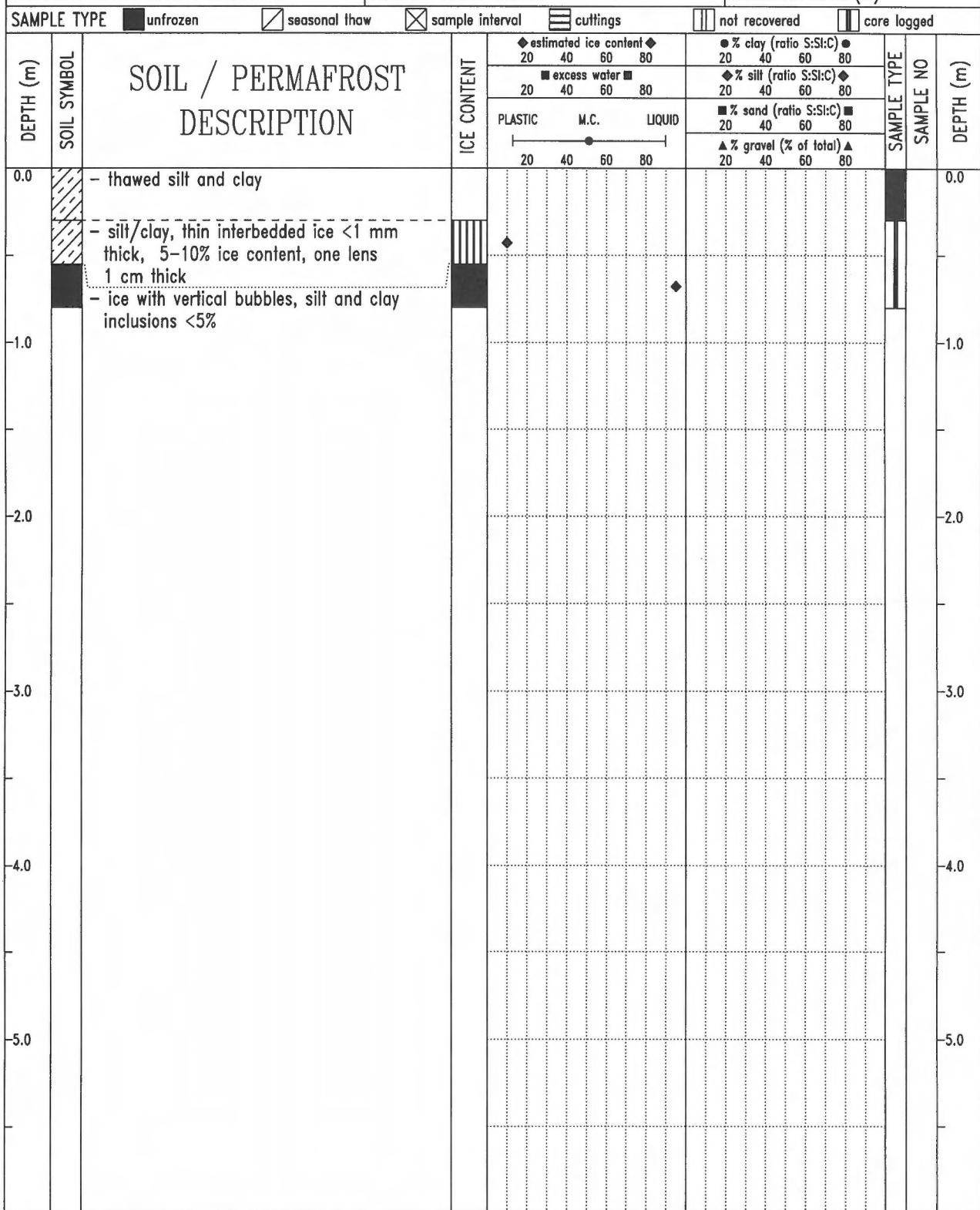


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Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 0.9 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/19/07
Fig. No: LOG 89	Page 1 of 1



FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	adjacent to 7319703	BOREHOLE No: 7319704
CRREL with auger powerhead	polygon centre	Project No: 720081 LOG # 91
UTM ZONE: 16 N8872200.00 E552850.00	marine - deltaic material	ELEVATION: 104.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA

COMPLETION DEPTH: 0.8 m

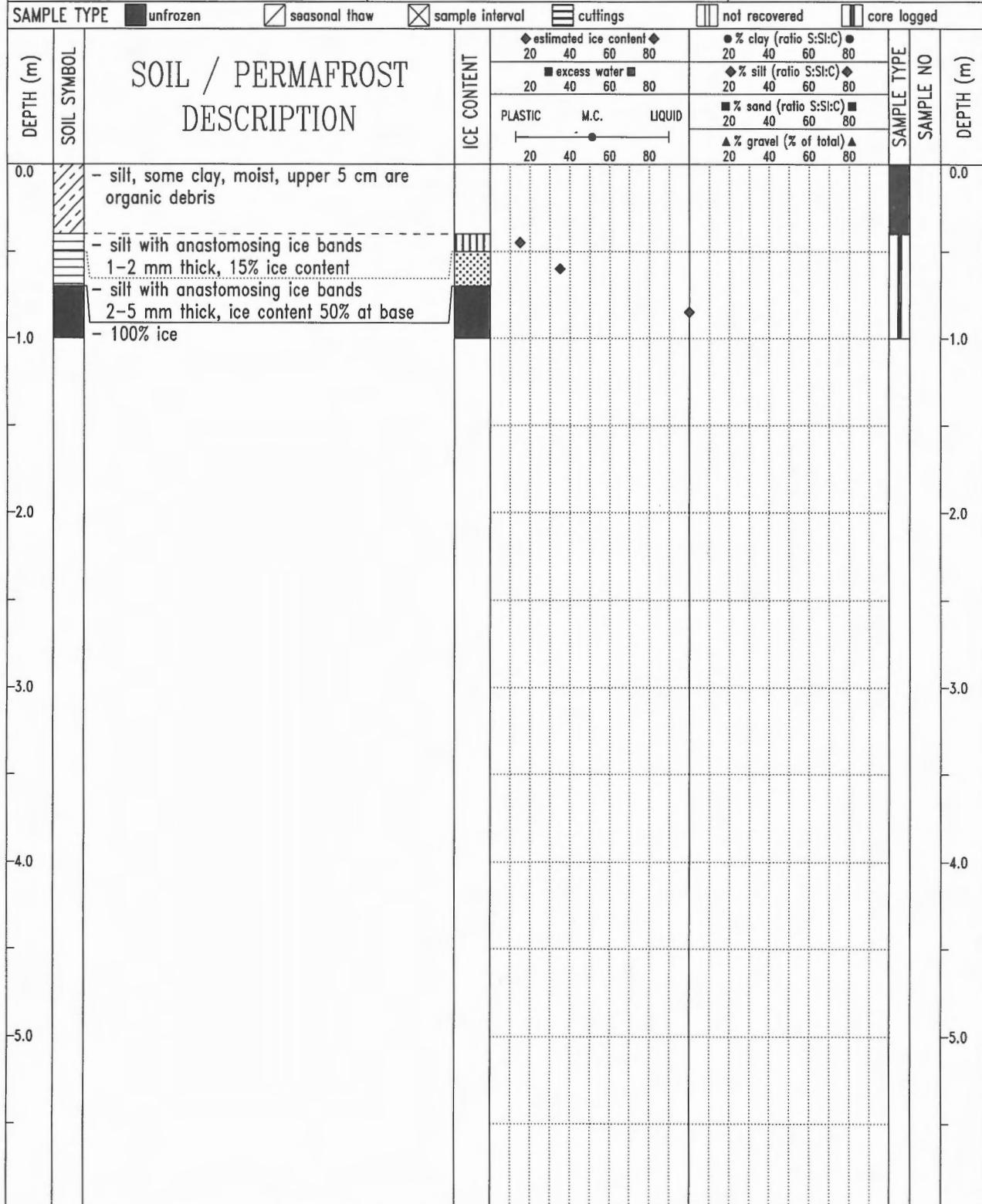
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/19/07

Fig. No: LOG 91

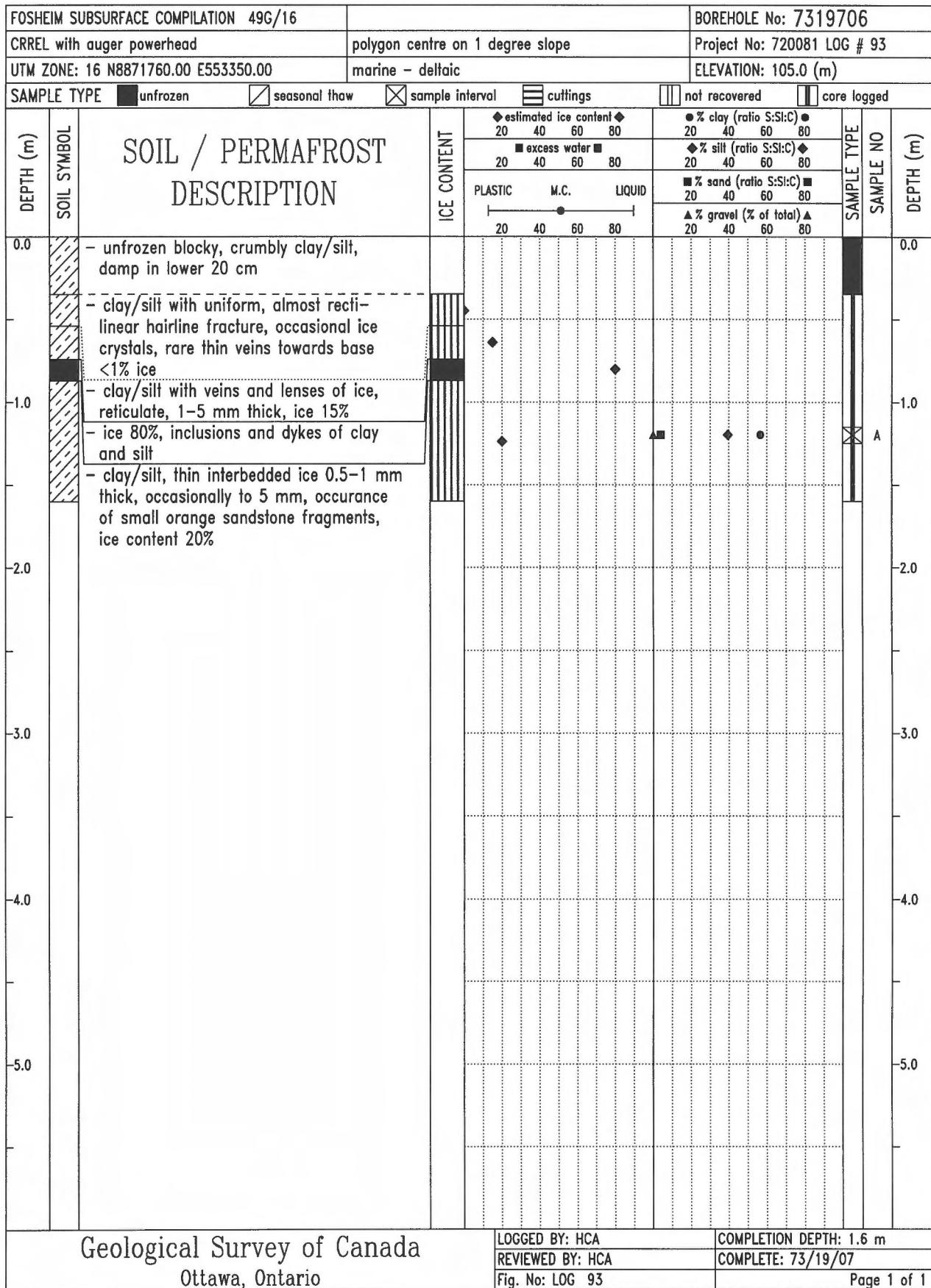
Page 1 of 1

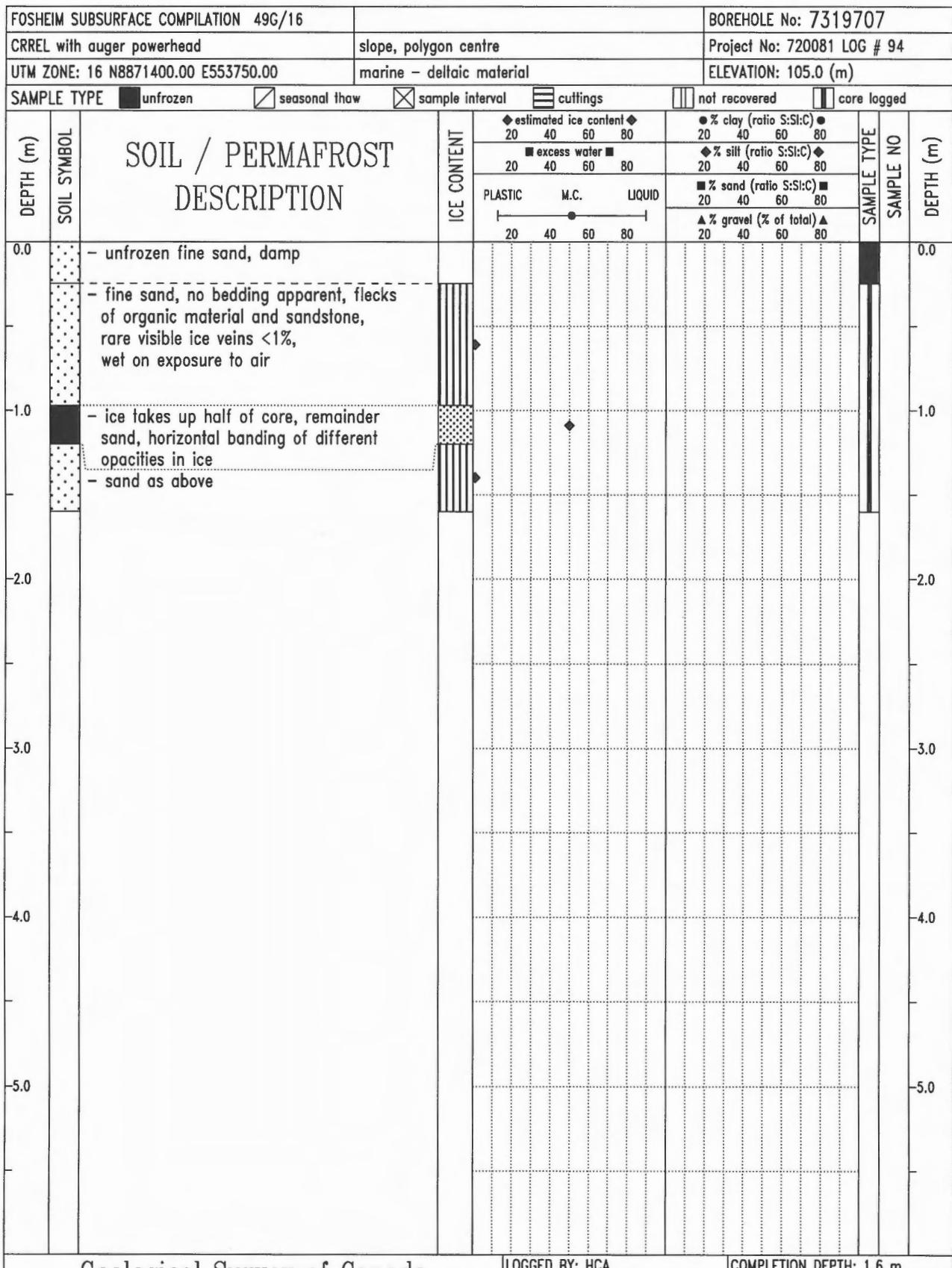
FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	near 7319703	BOREHOLE No: 7319705
CRREL with auger powerhead	in 6 m wide ice wedge trough	Project No: 720081 LOG # 92
UTM ZONE: 16 N8872200.00 E552850.00	marine - deltaic	ELEVATION: 104.0 (m)



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Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.0 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/19/07
Fig. No: LOG 92	Page 1 of 1

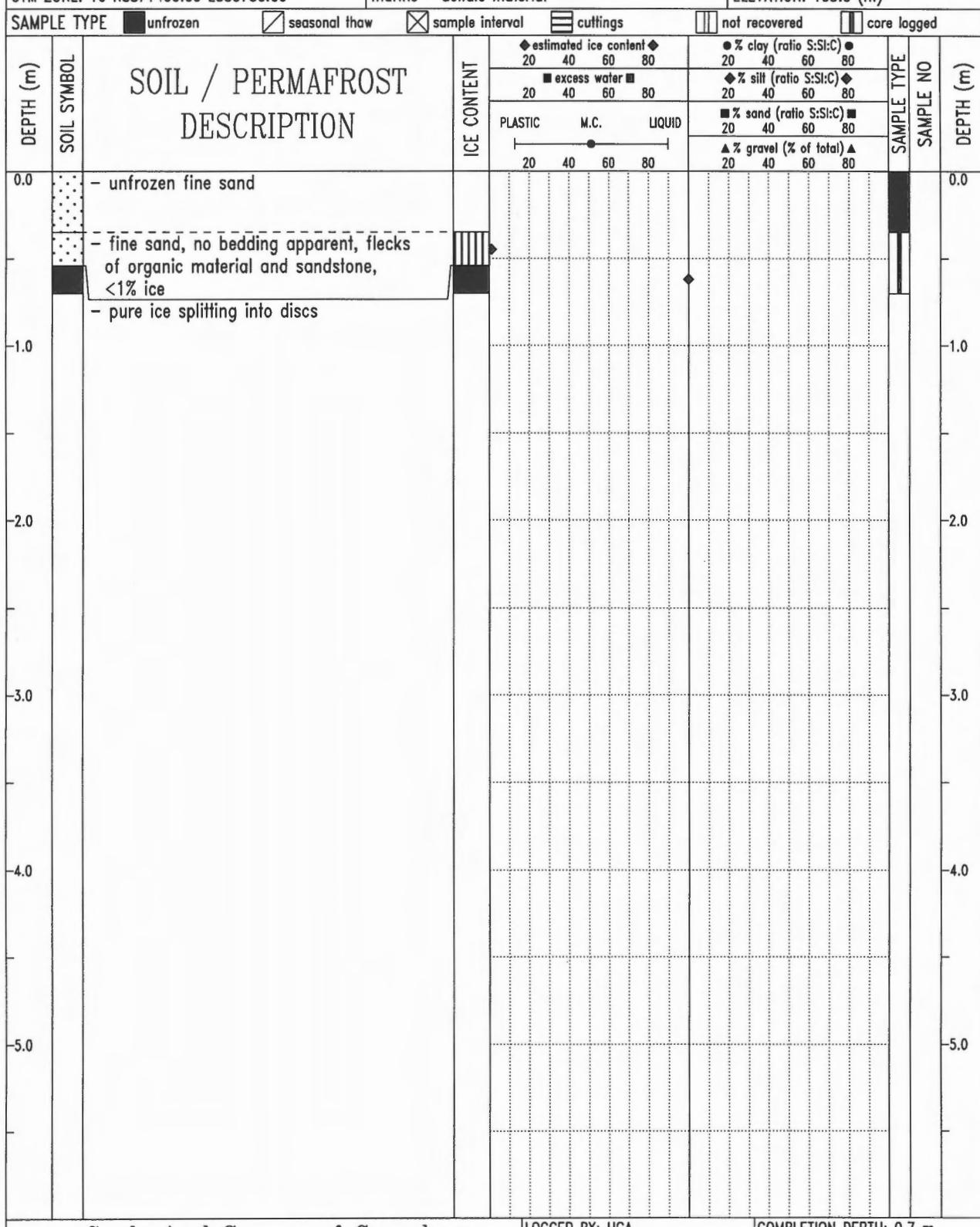




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LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.6 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/19/07
Fig. No: LOG 94	Page 1 of 1

FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	low centre raised rim polygons, 5 degree	BOREHOLE No: 7319708
CRREL with auger powerhead	slope, edge of 5 m wide ice wedge ridge	Project No: 720081 LOG # 95
UTM ZONE: 16 N8871400.00 E553750.00	marine - deltaic material	ELEVATION: 105.0 (m)

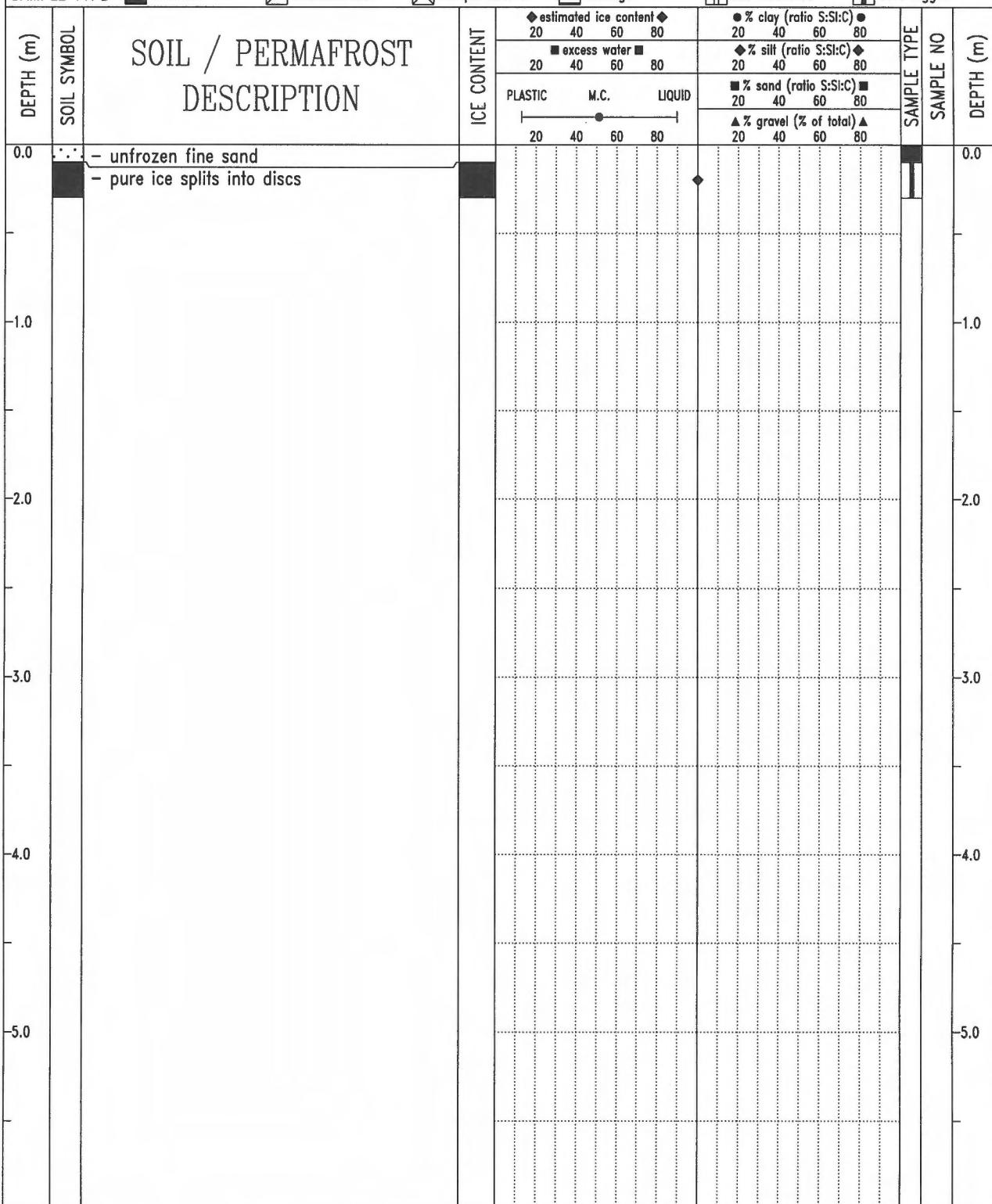


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LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 0.7 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/19/07
Fig. No: LOG 95	Page 1 of 1

FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49C/16	low centre, raised rim polygons,	BOREHOLE No: 7319709
CRREL with auger powerhead	5 degree slope, centre of 5 m wide ice	Project No: 720081 LOG # 96
UTM ZONE: 16 N8871400.00 E553750.00	wedge ridge, marine - deltaic material	ELEVATION: 105.0 (m)

SAMPLE TYPE unfrozen seasonal thaw sample interval cuttings not recovered core logged



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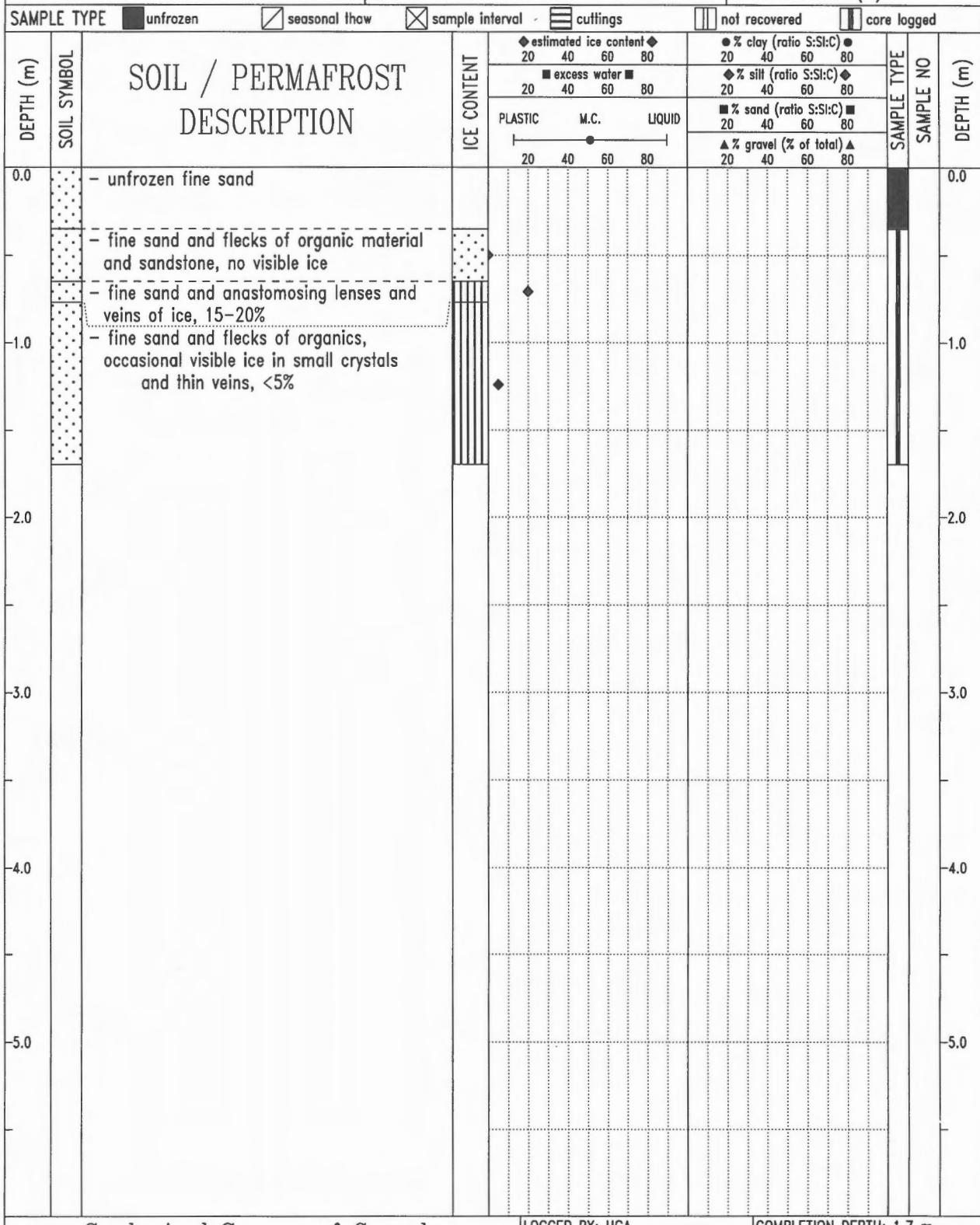
LOGGED BY: HCA COMPLETION DEPTH: 0.3 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA COMPLETE: 73/19/07

Fig. No: LOG 96

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	upslope from 7319707	BOREHOLE No: 7319710
CRREL with auger powerhead	high centre polygons, polygon centre	Project No: 720081 LOG # 97
UTM ZONE: 16 N8871400.00 E553750.00	marine - deltaic material	ELEVATION: 105.0 (m)



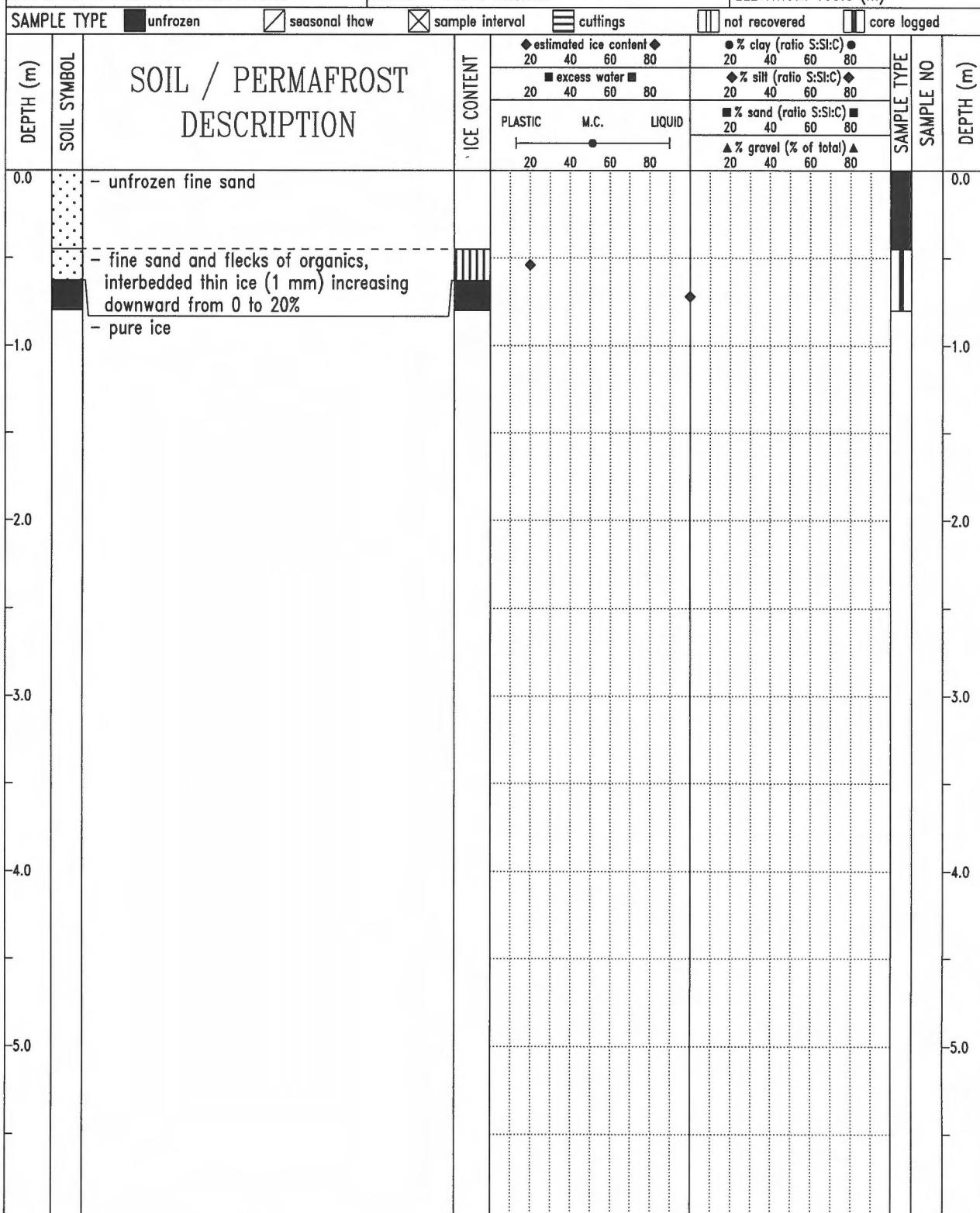
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LOGGED BY: HCA
REVIEWED BY: HCA
Fig. No: LOG 97

COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.7 m
COMPLETE: 73/19/07

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	upslope from 7319707	BOREHOLE No: 7319711
CRREL with auger powerhead	high centre polygons, ice wedge trough	Project No: 720081 LOG # 98
UTM ZONE: 16 N8871400.00 E553750.00	marine - deltaic material	ELEVATION: 105.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA

COMPLETION DEPTH: 0.8 m

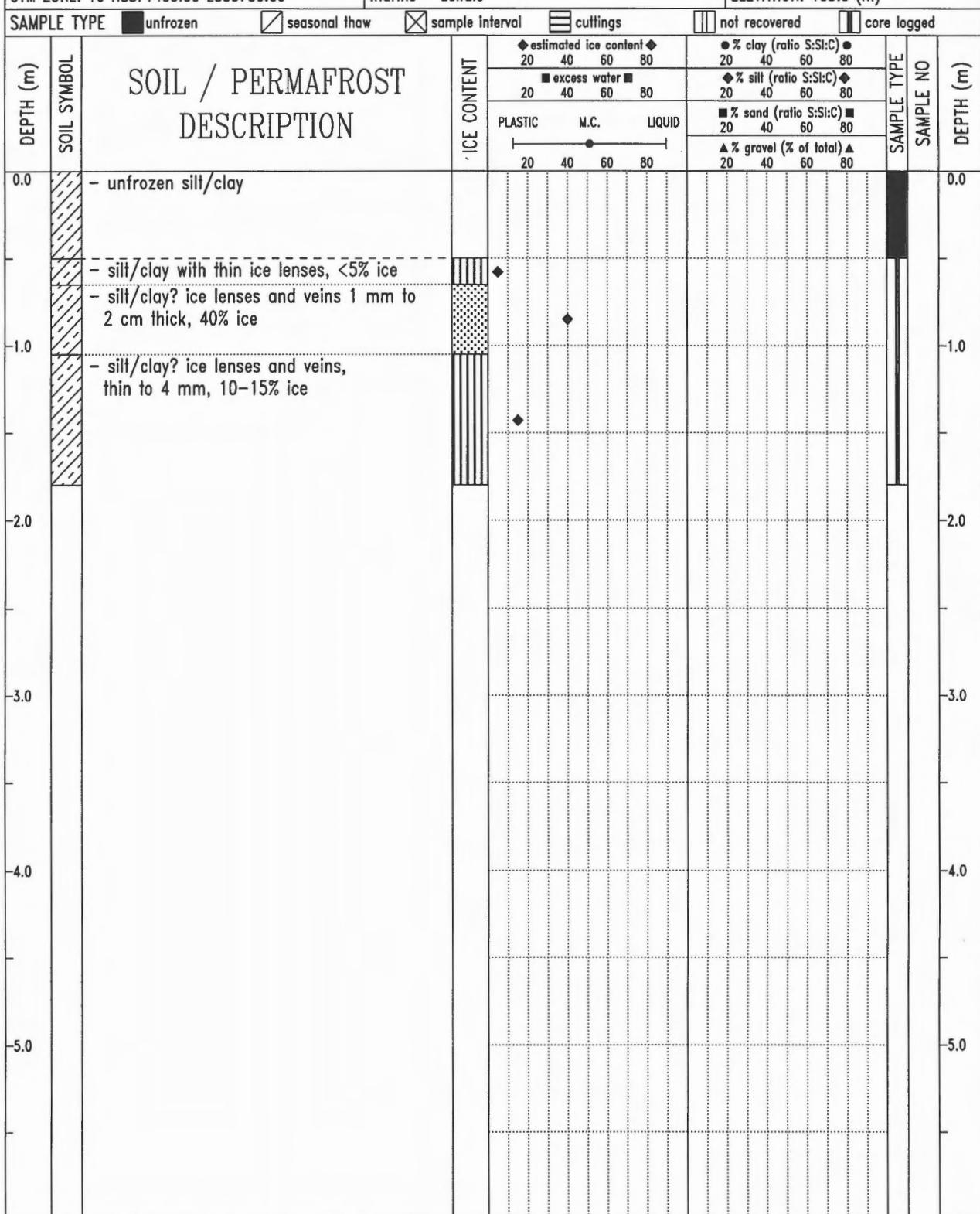
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/19/07

Fig. No: LOG 98

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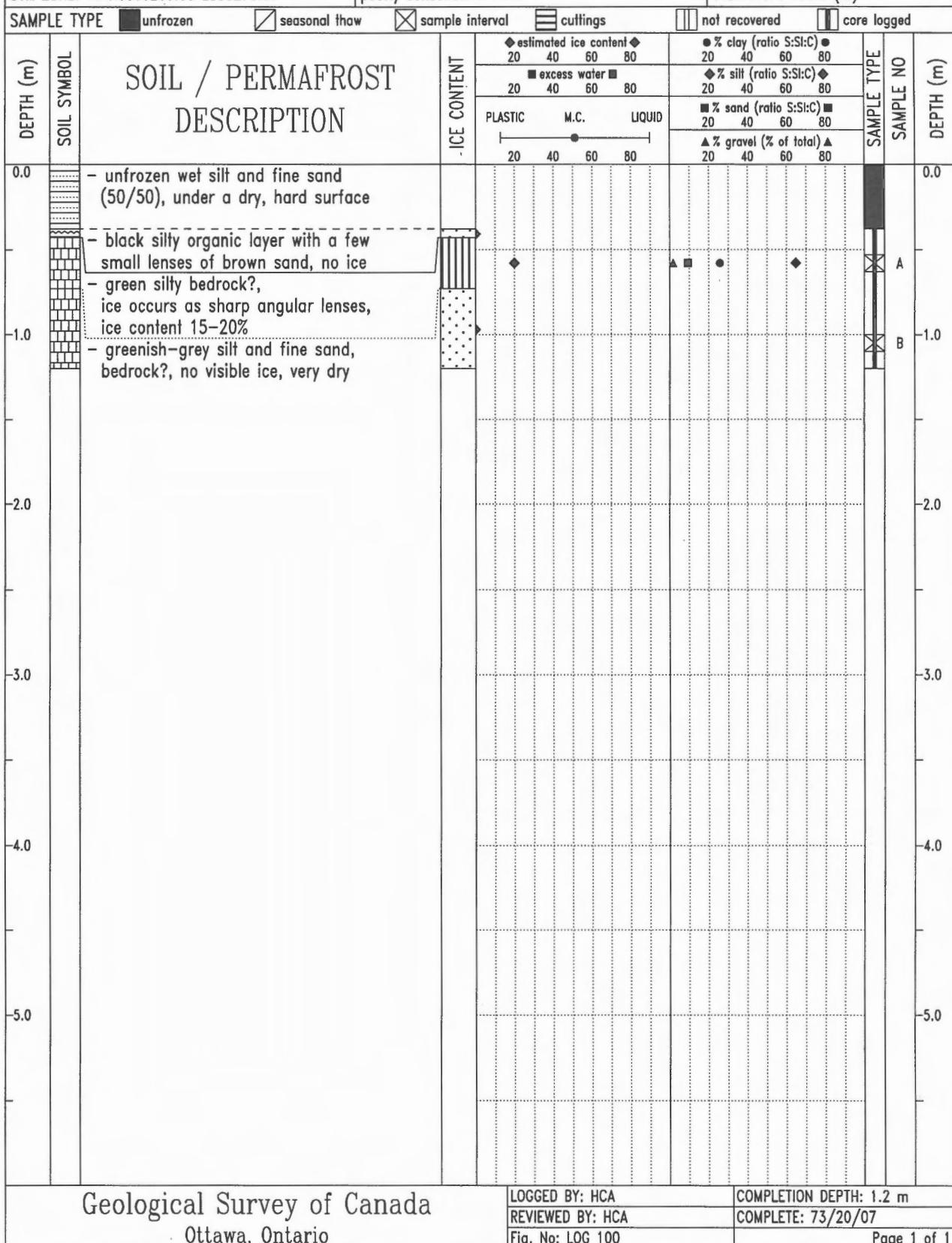
FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	crest of slope,	BOREHOLE No: 7320701
CRREL with auger powerhead	polygon centre	Project No: 720081 LOG # 99
UTM ZONE: 16 N8871400.00 E553750.00	marine - deltaic	ELEVATION: 105.0 (m)



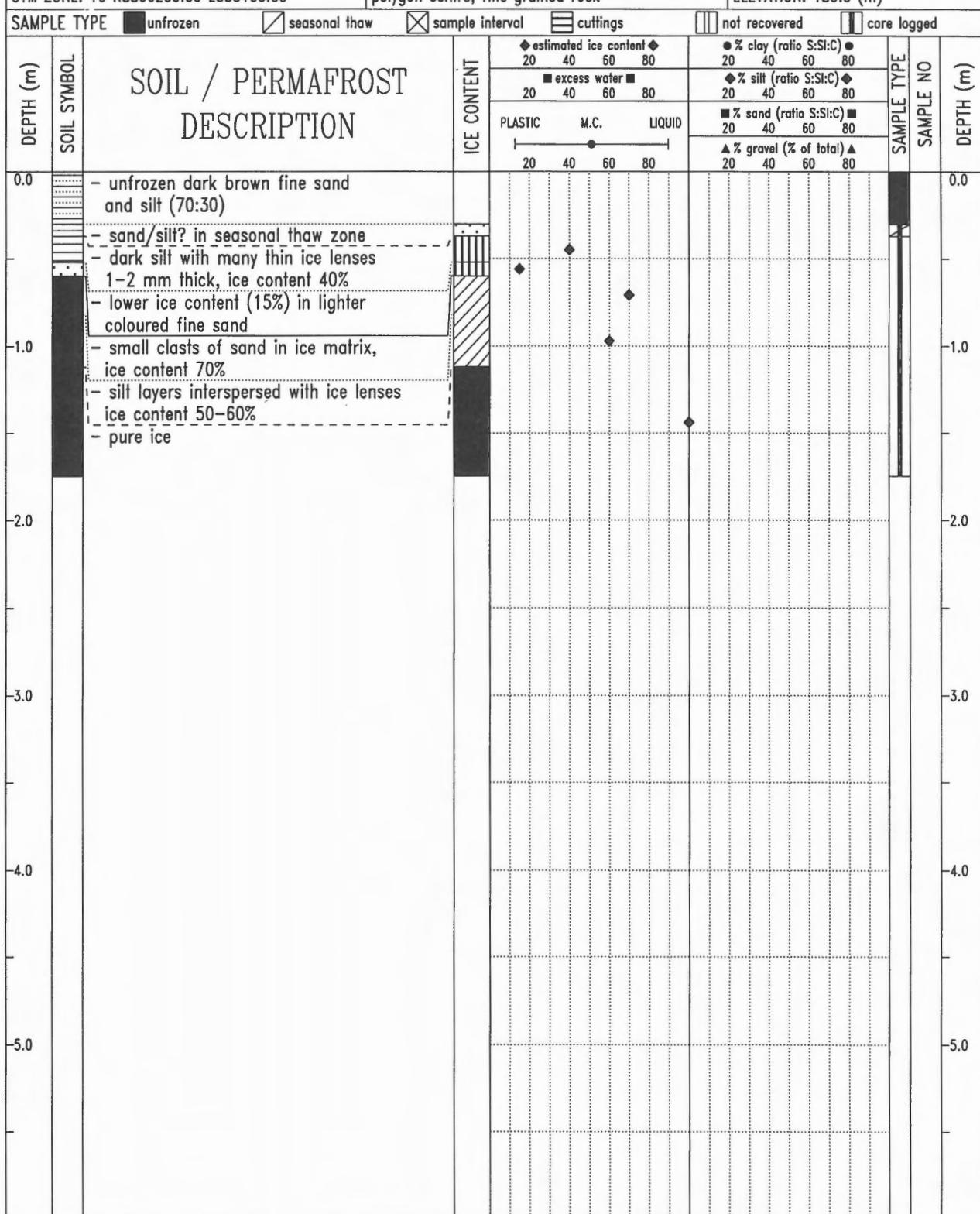
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Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.8 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/20/07
Fig. No: LOG 99	Page 1 of 1

FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	near Romulus well site, slope below	BOREHOLE No: 73207101
CRREL with auger powerhead	airstrip on light tone (flow?) material	Project No: 720081 LOG #100
UTM ZONE: 16 N8866200.00 E553270.00	poorly consolidated rock	ELEVATION: 180.0 (m)



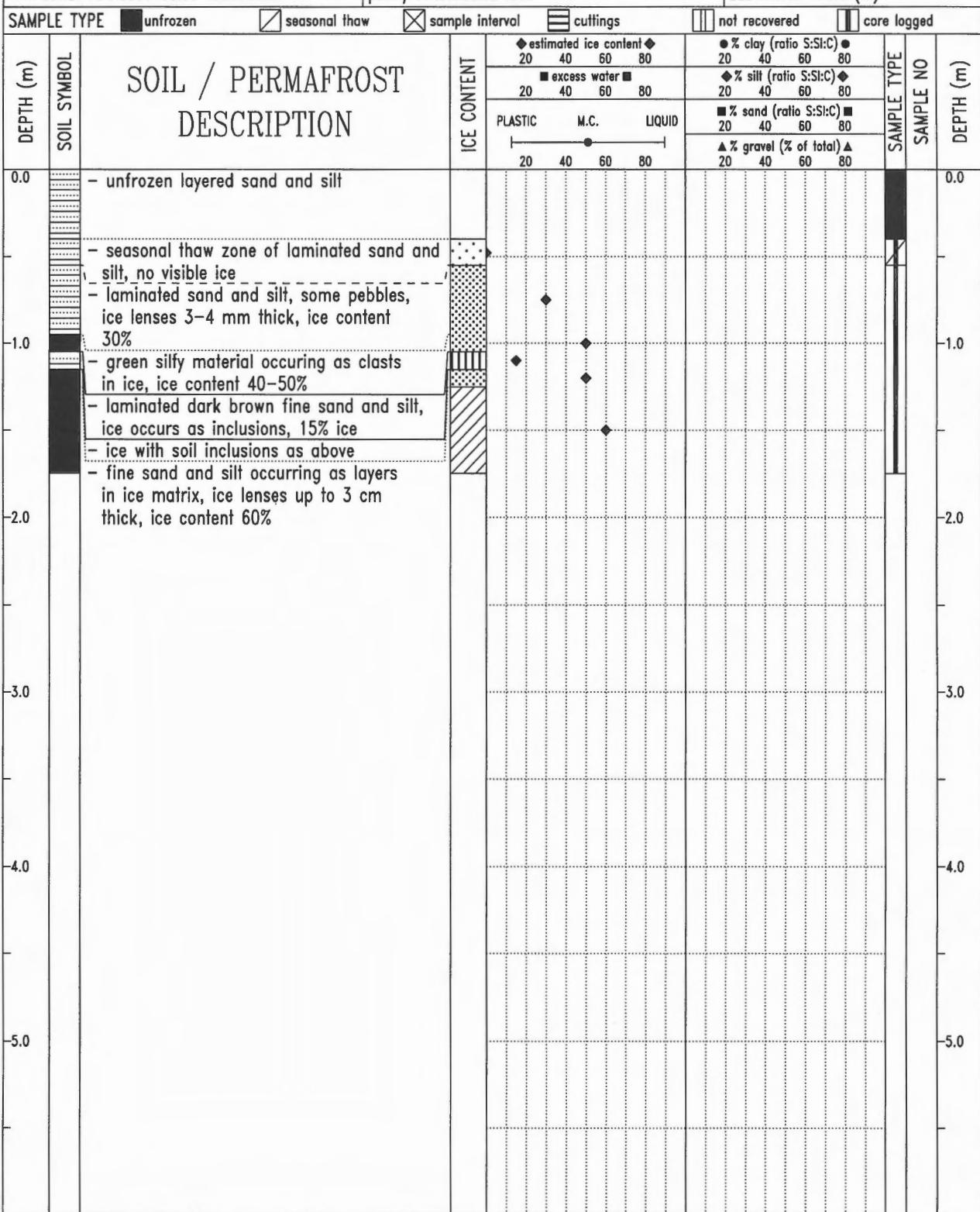
FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	near Romulus well site, slope below	BOREHOLE No: 73207102
CRREL with auger powerhead	airstrip on light tone (flow?) material	Project No: 720081 LOG #101
UTM ZONE: 16 N8866200.00 E553100.00	polygon centre, fine grained rock	ELEVATION: 180.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.8 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/20/07
Fig. No: LOG 101	Page 1 of 1

FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	adjacent to Romulus well site	BOREHOLE No: 73207103
CRREL with auger powerhead		Project No: 720081 LOG #102
UTM ZONE: 16 N8866400.00 E552560.00	poorly consolidated rock	ELEVATION: 175.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA

REVIEWED BY: HCA

Fig. No: LOG 102

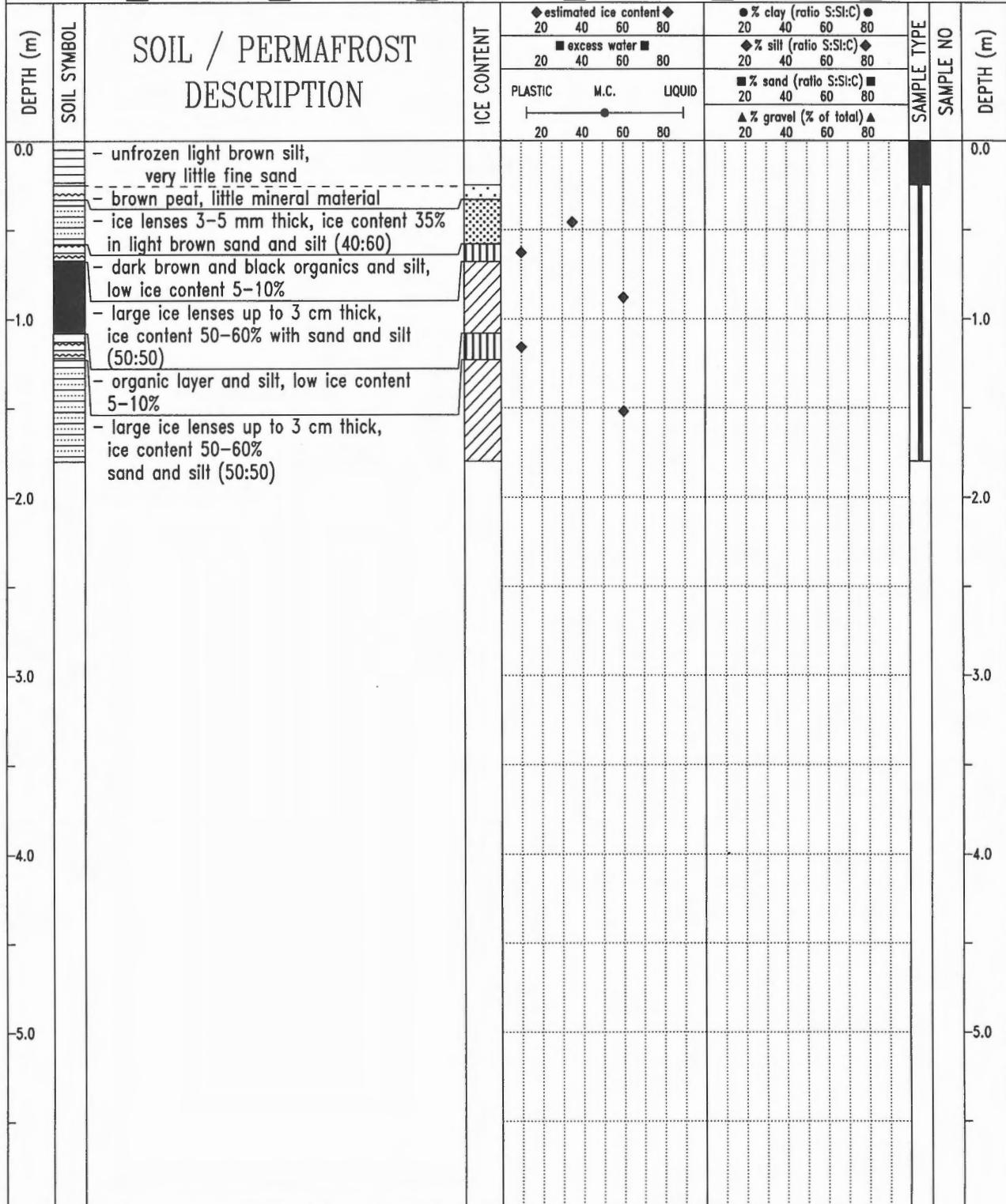
COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.8 m

COMPLETE: 73/20/07

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	lowland (wet?) west of Romulus well site	BOREHOLE No: 73207104
CRREL with auger powerhead		Project No: 720081 LOG #103
UTM ZONE: 16 N8866550.00 E552150.00	fine grained rock	ELEVATION: 140.0 (m)

SAMPLE TYPE unfrozen seasonal thaw sample interval cuttings not recovered core logged

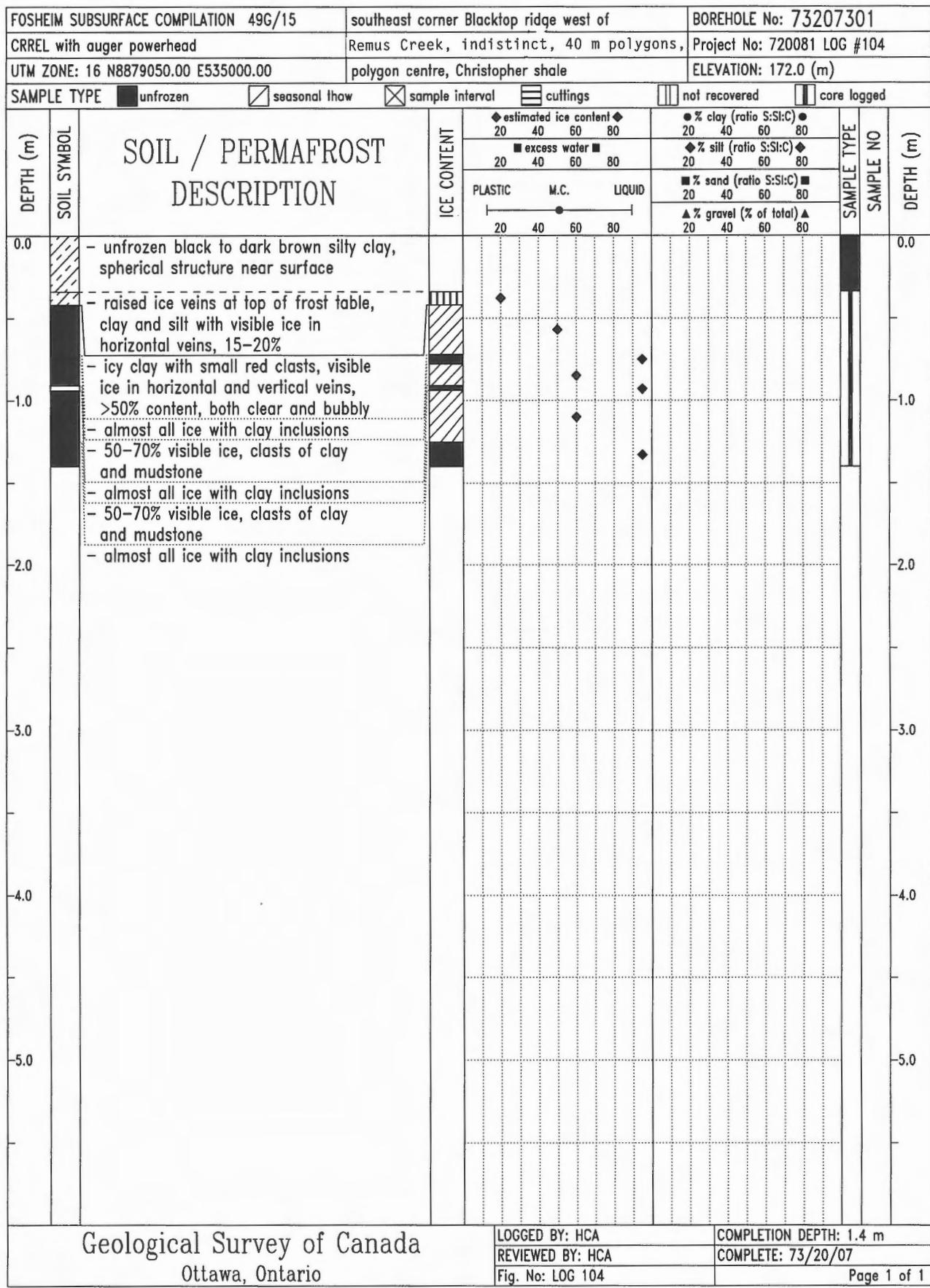


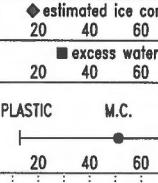
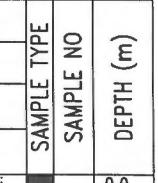
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Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA
REVIEWED BY: HCA
Fig. No: LOG 103

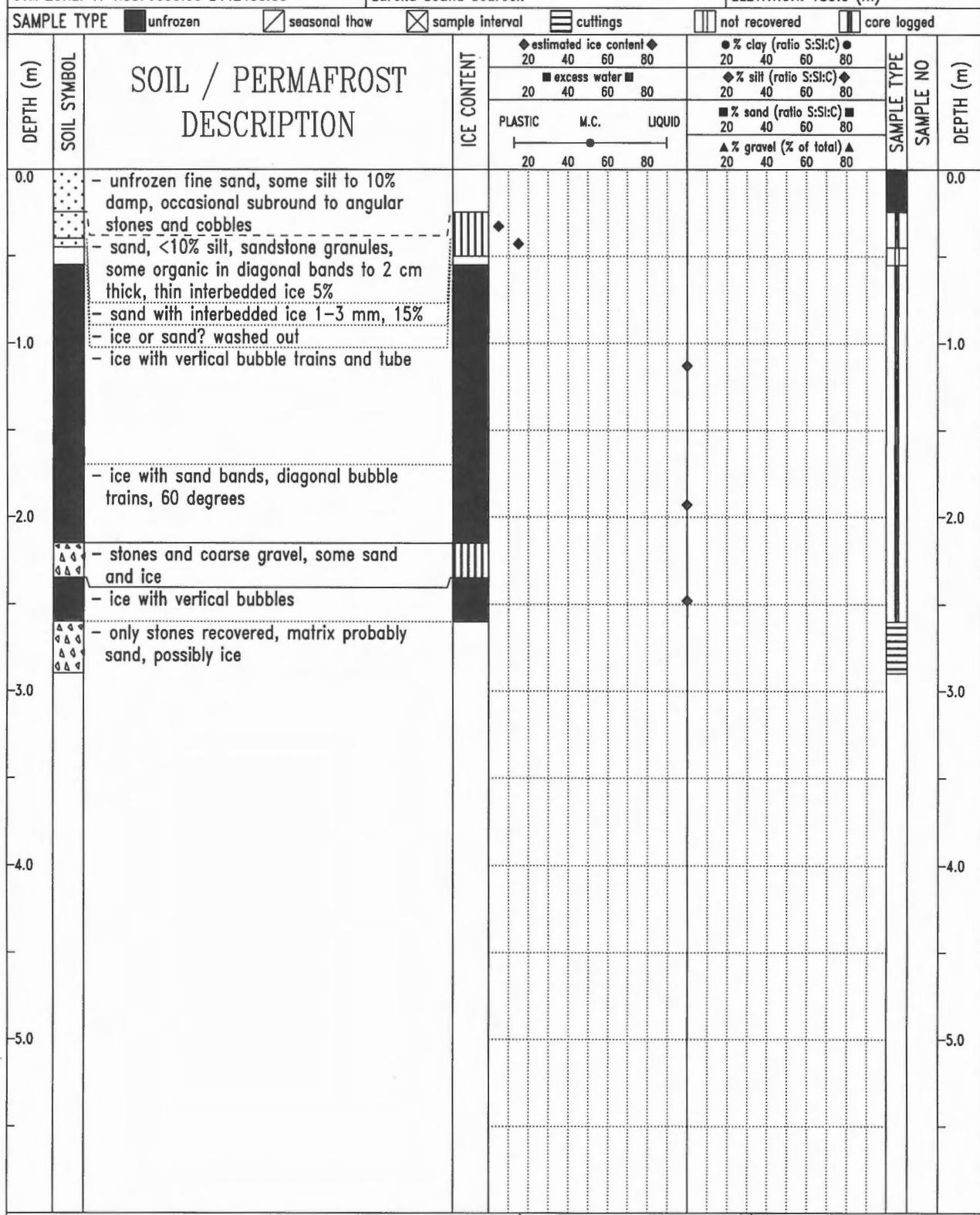
COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.8 m
COMPLETE: 73/20/07

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49C/15		southeast corner Blacktop Ridge west of	BOREHOLE No: 73207302	
CRREL with auger powerhead		Remus Creek, 10 m polygon centre	Project No: 720081 LOG #105	
UTM ZONE: 16 N8879050.00 E535250.00		Christopher shale bedrock	ELEVATION: 150.0 (m)	
SAMPLE TYPE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unfrozen	<input type="checkbox"/> seasonal thaw	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sample interval	<input type="checkbox"/> cuttings
				<input type="checkbox"/> not recovered
				<input type="checkbox"/> core logged
DEPTH (m)	SOIL SYMBOL	SOIL / PERMAFROST DESCRIPTION	ICE CONTENT	
			 ◆ estimated ice content ◆ 20 40 60 80  ● % clay (ratio S:Sl:C) ● 20 40 60 80 ◇ % silt (ratio S:Sl:C) ◇ 20 40 60 80  ■ % sand (ratio S:Sl:C) ■ 20 40 60 80 ▲ % gravel (% of total) ▲ 20 40 60 80	SAMPLE TYPE SAMPLE NO DEPTH (m)
0.0		- unfrozen laminated silts, olive to black few clasts - grading into mottled green laminated sand and black silt or clay 10% ice in thin veins, vertical and horizontal, more ice in fine beds		0.0
1.0				-1.0
2.0				-2.0
3.0				-3.0
4.0				-4.0
5.0				-5.0
Geological Survey of Canada Ottawa, Ontario		LOGGED BY: HCA REVIEWED BY: HCA Fig. No: LOG 105	COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.0 m COMPLETE: 73/20/07	Page 1 of 1

FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49H/13	near 7318702	BOREHOLE No: 7321701
fluid diamond coring	polygon trough	Project No: 720081 LOG #106
UTM ZONE: 17 N8876850.00 E442450.00	Eureka Sound bedrock	ELEVATION: 180.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA

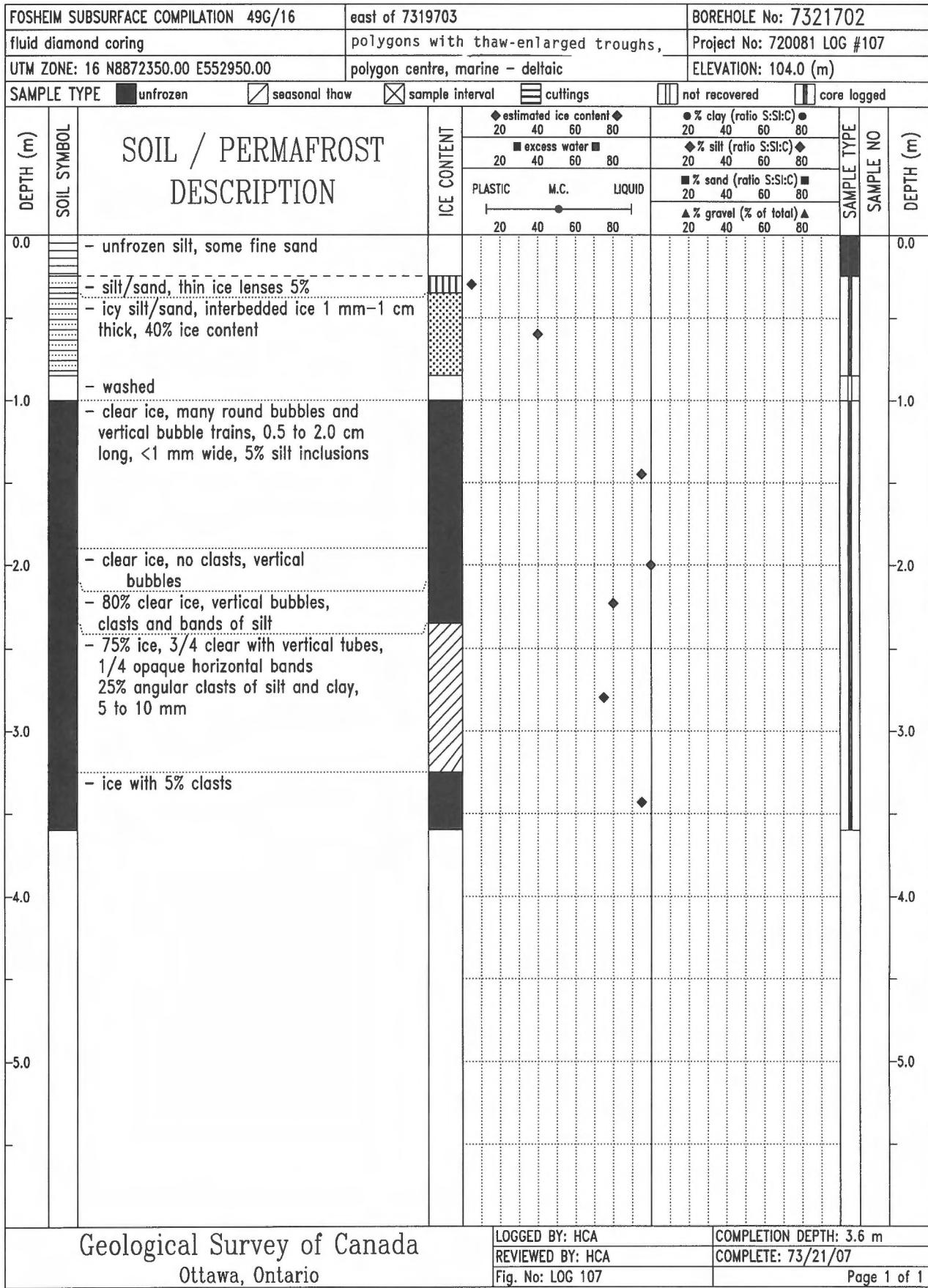
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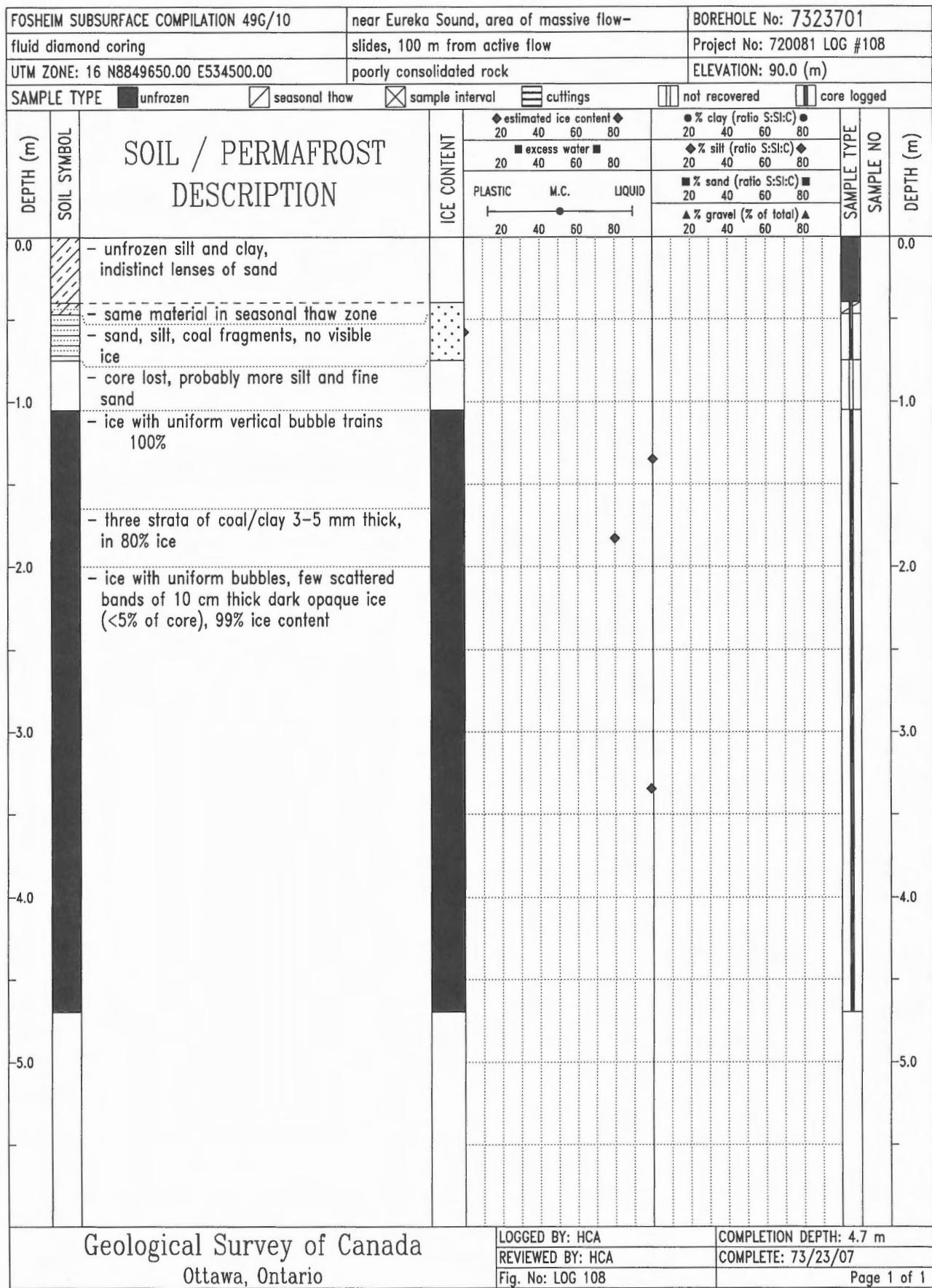
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/21/07

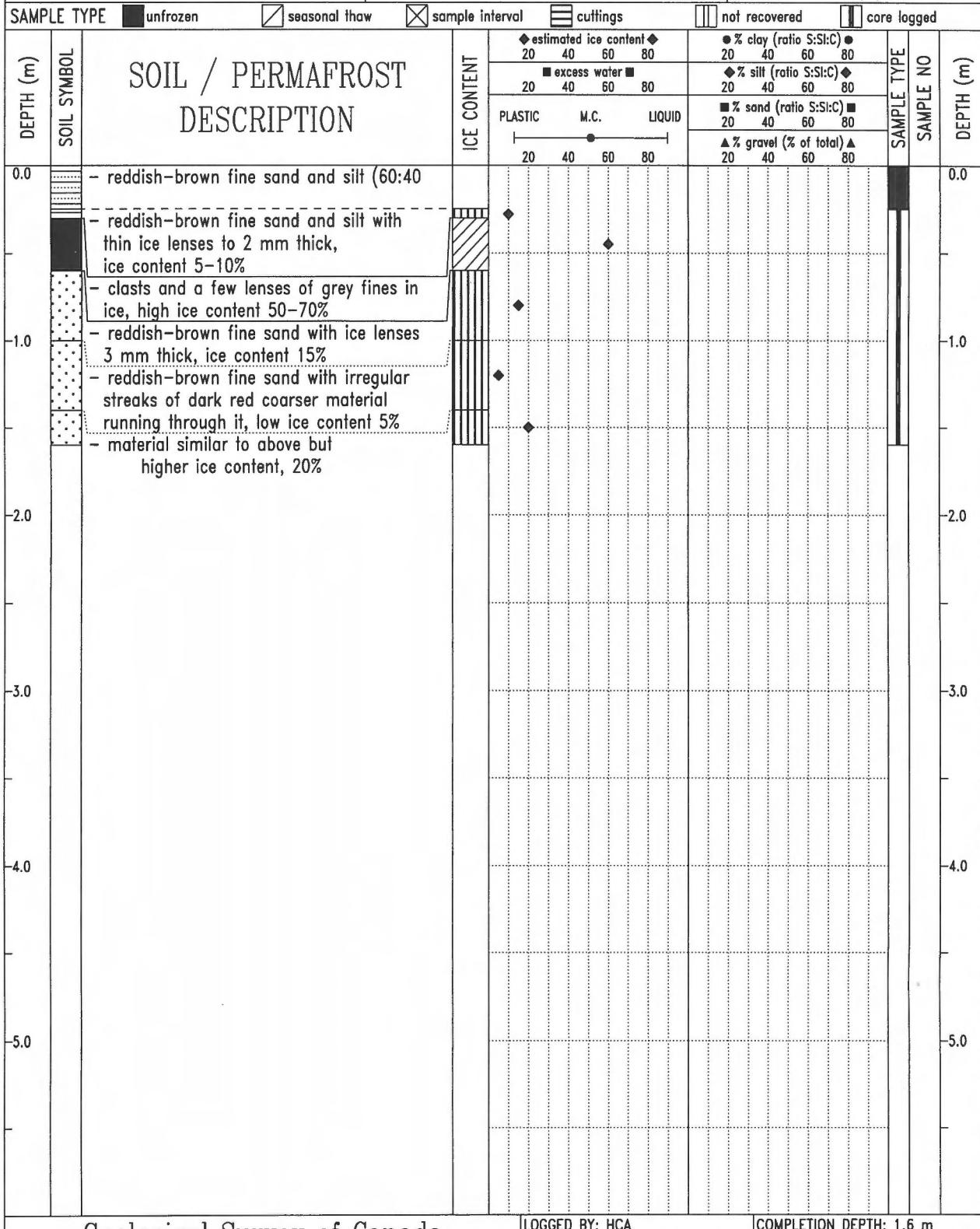
Fig. No: LOG 106

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	between Romulus well site and Big Slide	BOREHOLE No: 73237101
CRREL with auger powerhead	Creek, lowland site	Project No: 720081 LOG #109
UTM ZONE: 16 N8868150.00 E550150.00	marine - deltaic	ELEVATION: 125.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA

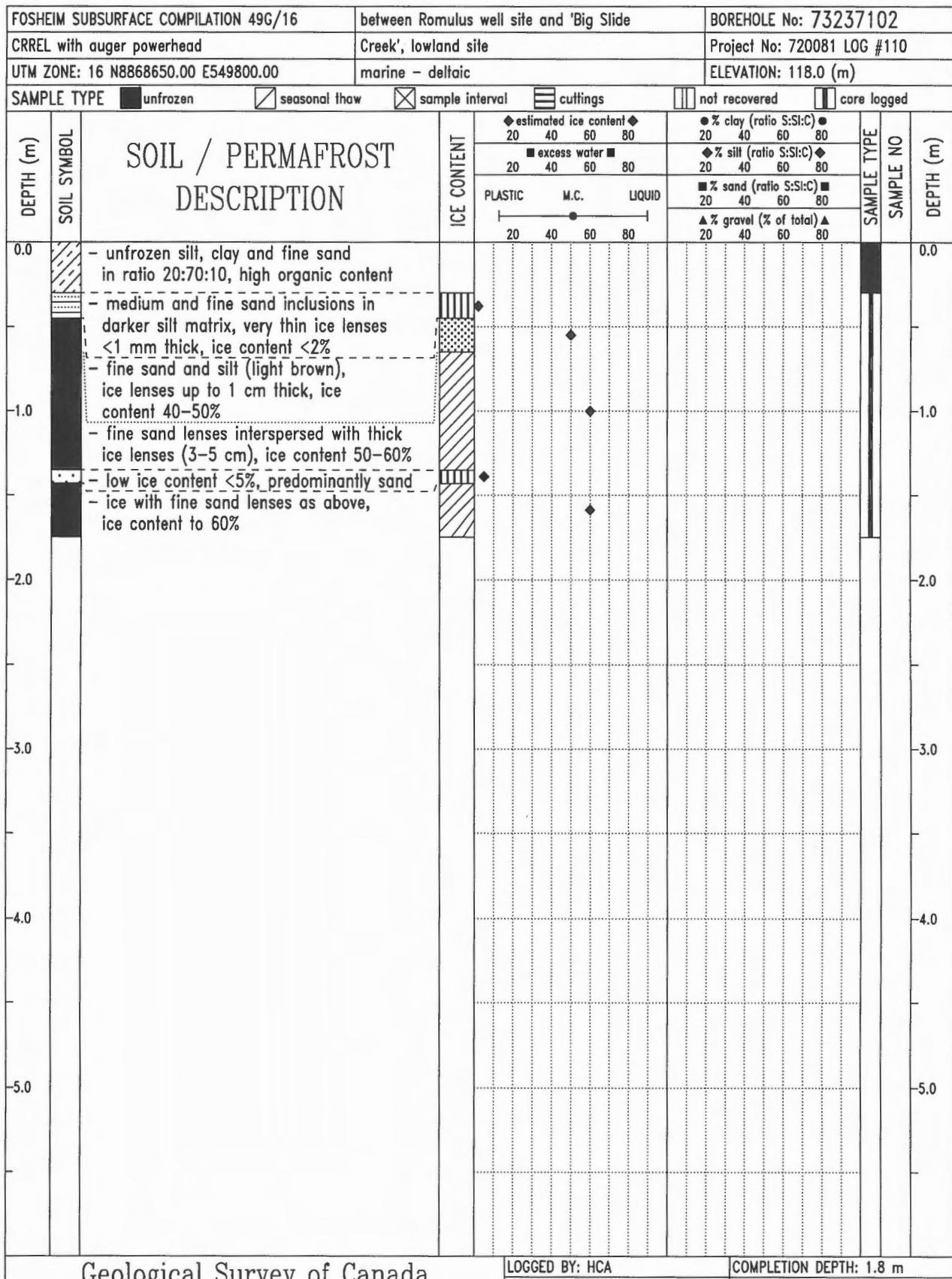
COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.6 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA

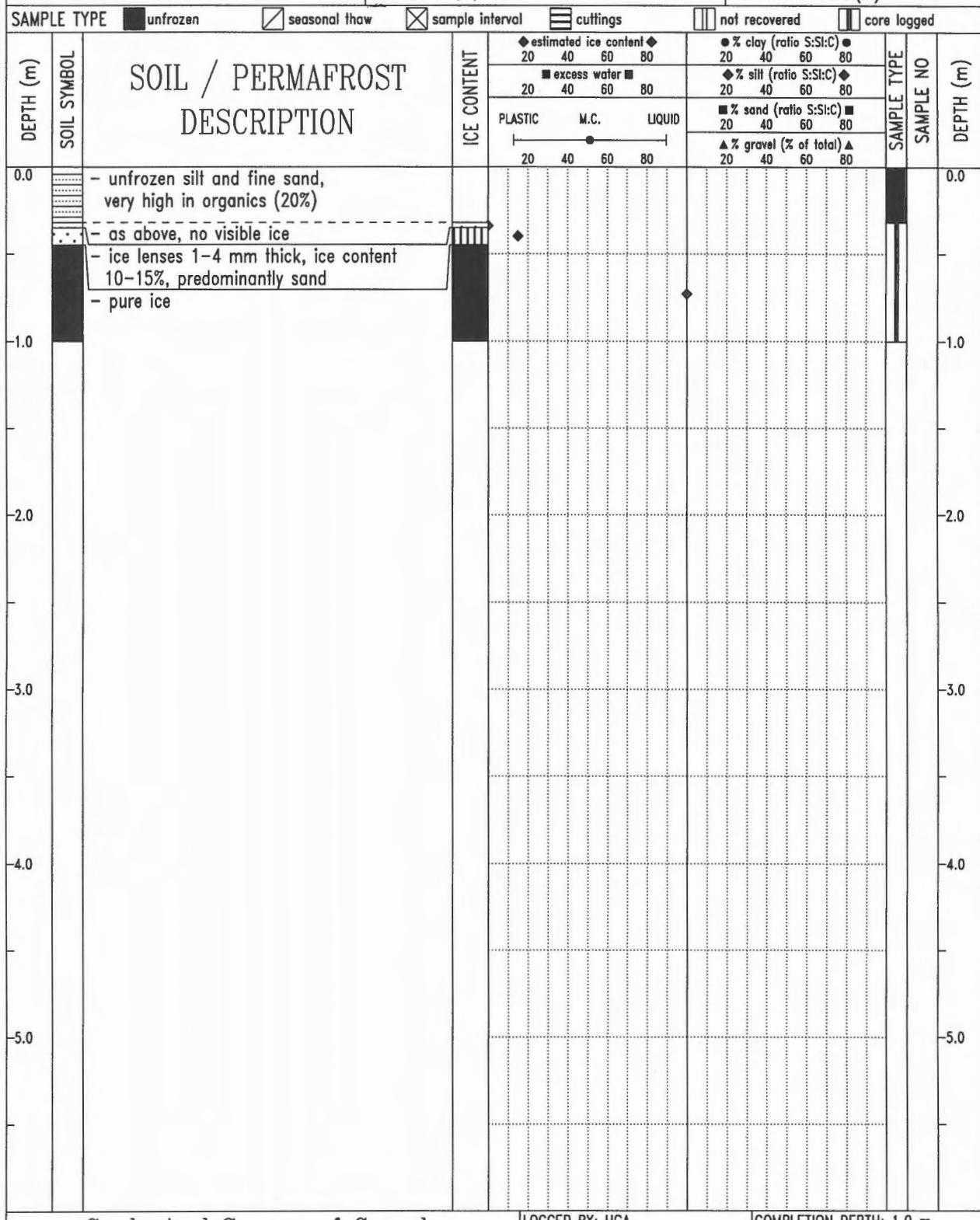
COMPLETE: 73/23/07

Fig. No: LOG 109

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	between Romulus well site and 'Big Slide'	BOREHOLE No: 73237103
CRREL with auger powerhead	Creek', polygon trough on Eureka Sound	Project No: 720081 LOG #111
UTM ZONE: 16 N8868800.00 E549000.00	Formation, poorly consolidated rock	ELEVATION: 131.0 (m)



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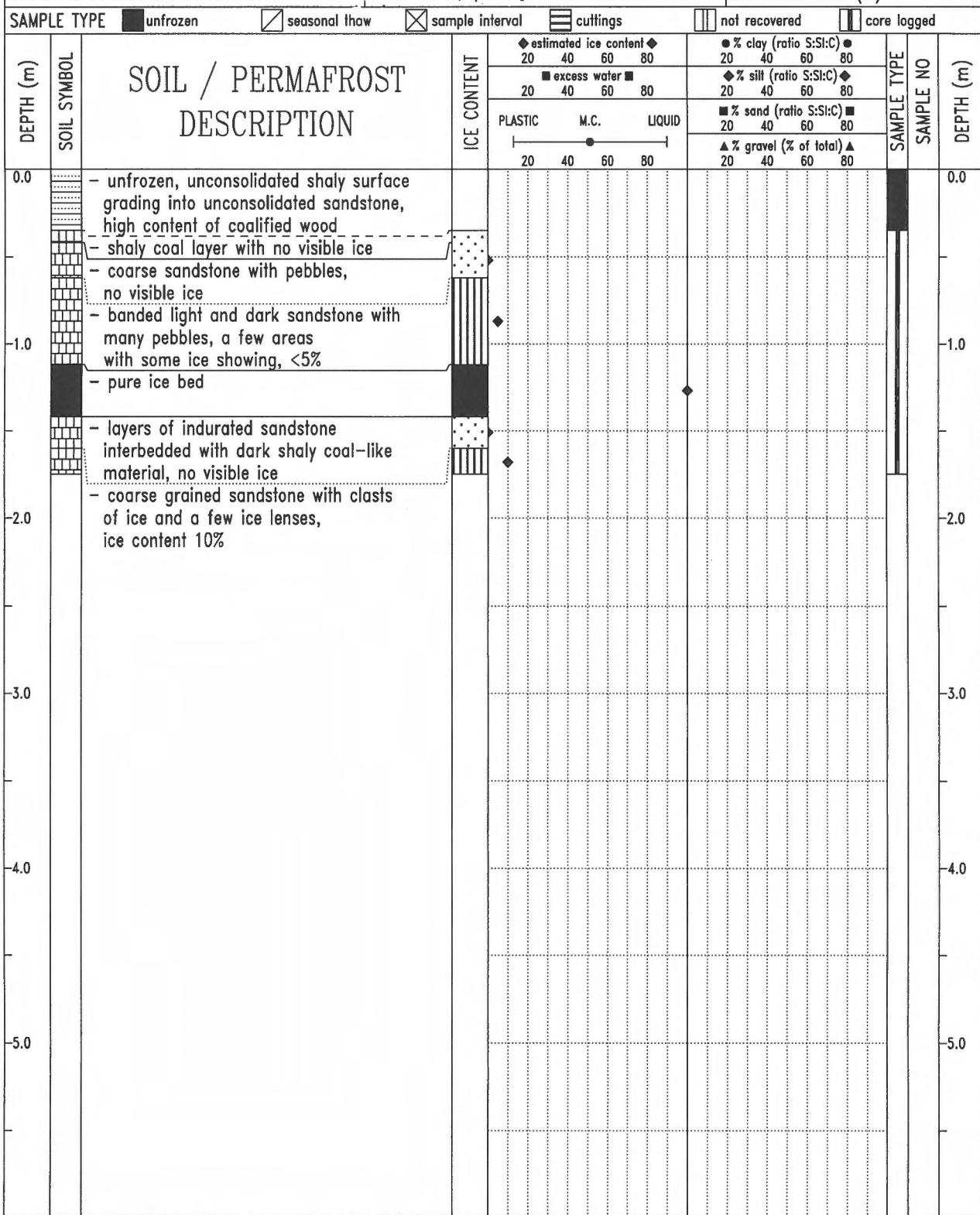
LOGGED BY: HCA COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.0 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA COMPLETE: 73/23/07

Fig. No: LOG 111

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	between Romulus well site and 'Big Slide'	BOREHOLE No: 73237104
CRREL with auger powerhead	Creek', polygon centre on Eureka Sound	Project No: 720081 LOG #112
UTM ZONE: 16 N8868900.00 E549000.00	Formation, poorly consolidated rock	ELEVATION: 131.0 (m)



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Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA

COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.8 m

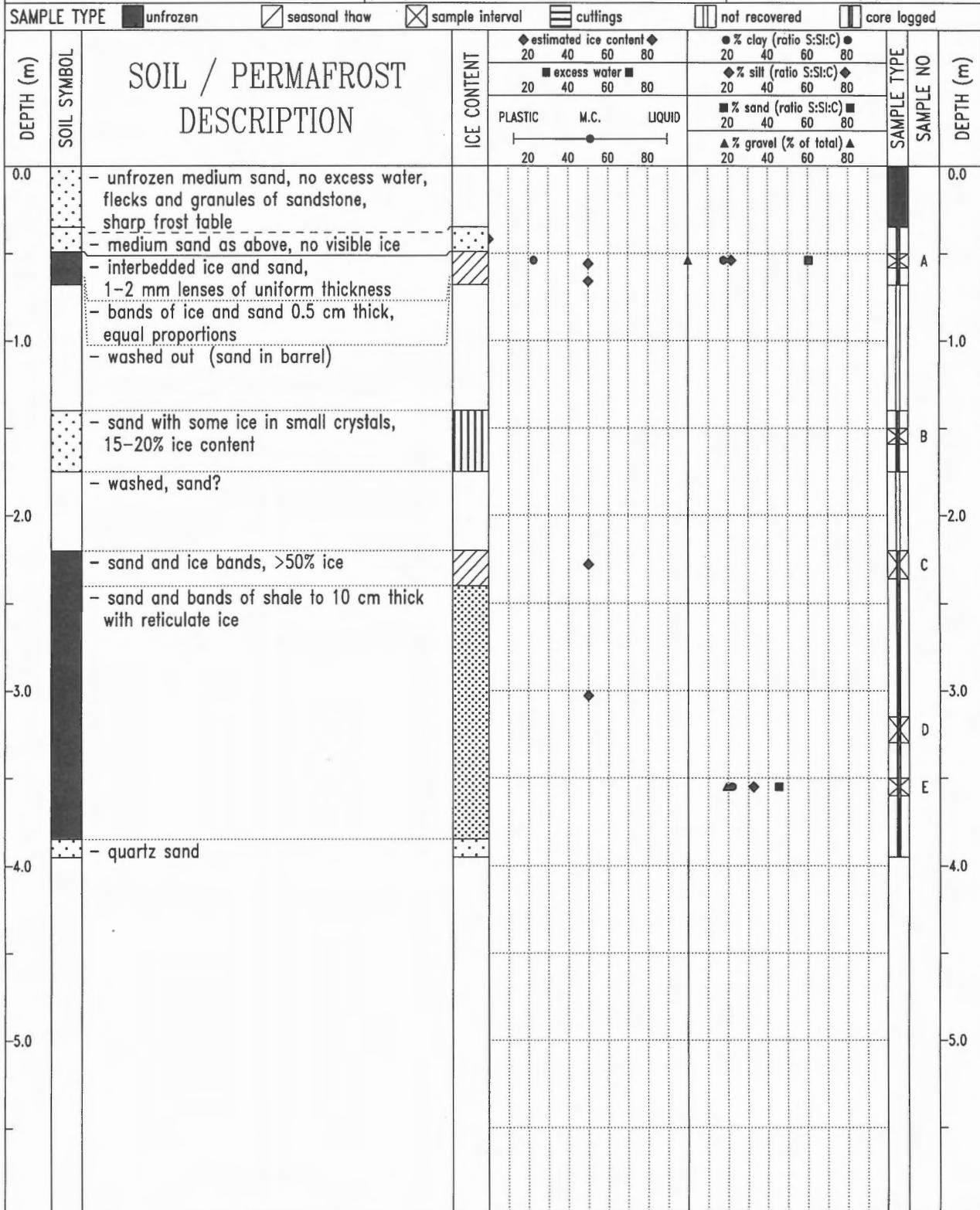
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/23/07

Fig. No: LOG 112

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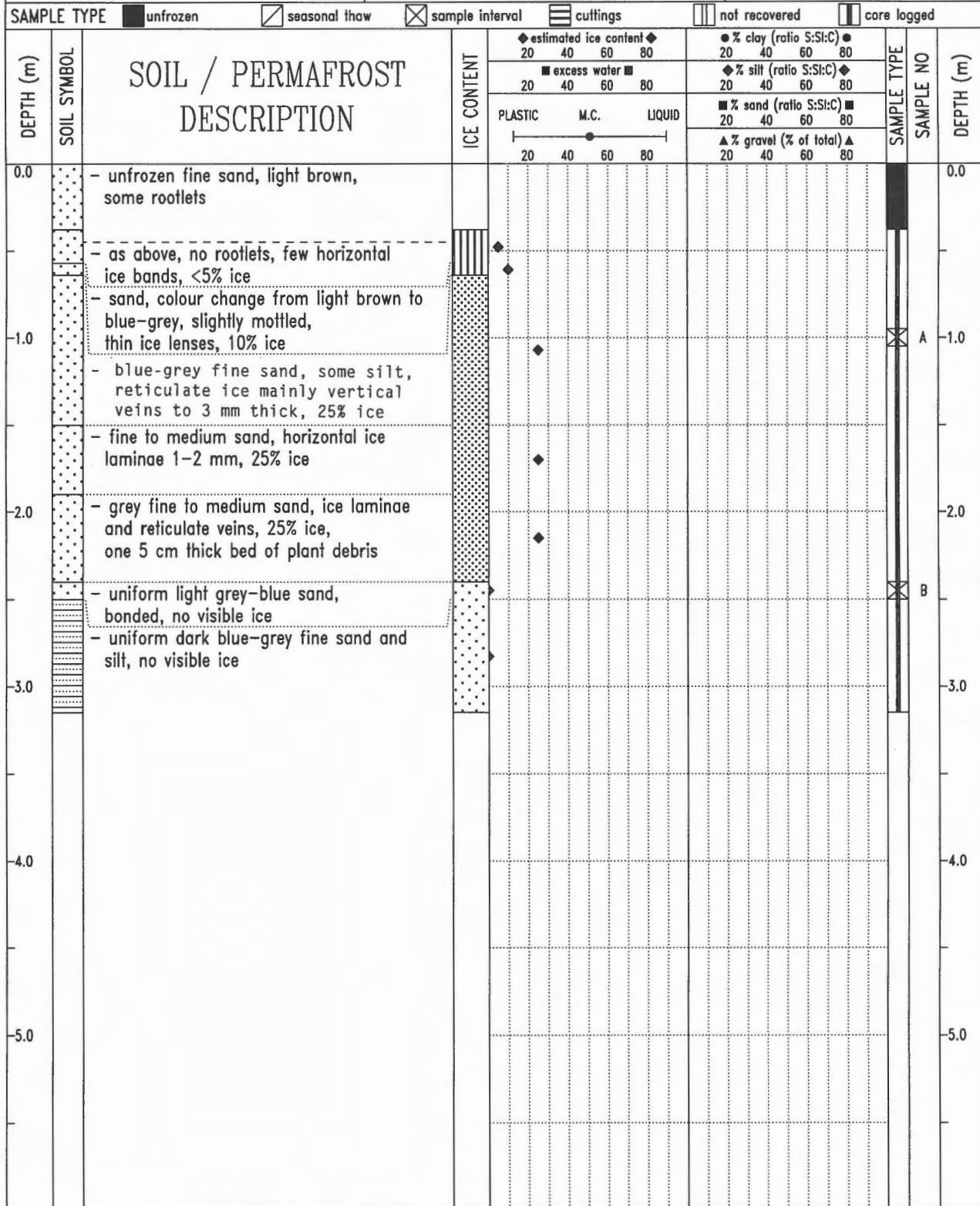
FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15		BOREHOLE No: 7324701
fluid diamond coring	centre of polygon	Project No: 720081 LOG #113
UTM ZONE: 16 N8860600.00 E530100.00	poorly consolidated rock	ELEVATION: 101.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 4.0 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/24/07
Fig. No: LOG 113	Page 1 of 1

FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15		BOREHOLE No: 7325701
fluid diamond coring	polygon centre	Project No: 720081 LOG #114
UTM ZONE: 16 N8860620.00 E529980.00	poorly consolidated rock of mixed types	ELEVATION: 102.0 (m)



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Ottawa, Ontario

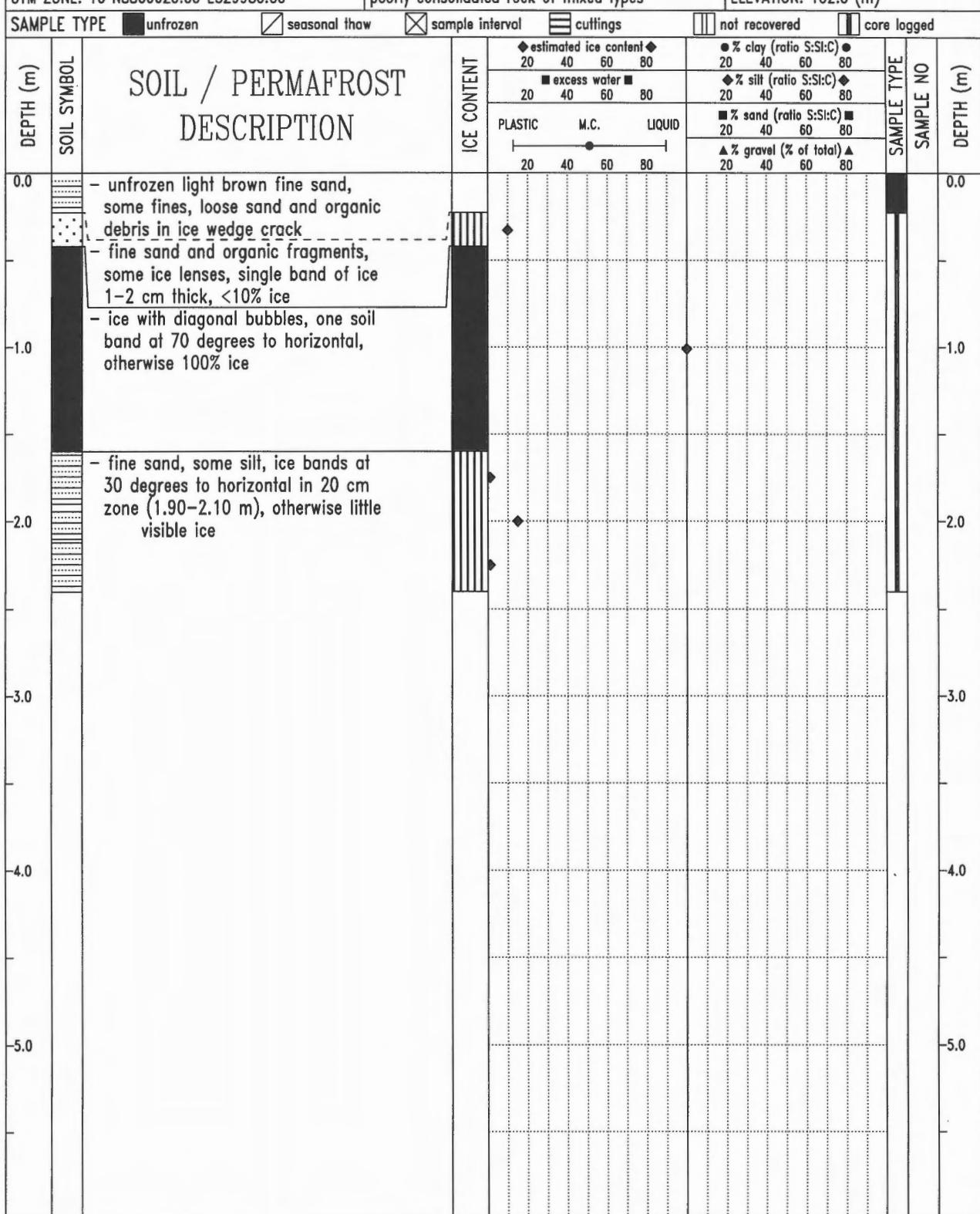
LOGGED BY: HCA COMPLETION DEPTH: 3.2 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA COMPLETE: 73/25/07

Fig. No: LOG 114

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	adjacent to 7325701	BOREHOLE No: 7325702
fluid diamond coring	polygon trough	Project No: 720081 LOG #115
UTM ZONE: 16 N8860620.00 E529980.00	poorly consolidated rock of mixed types	ELEVATION: 102.0 (m)



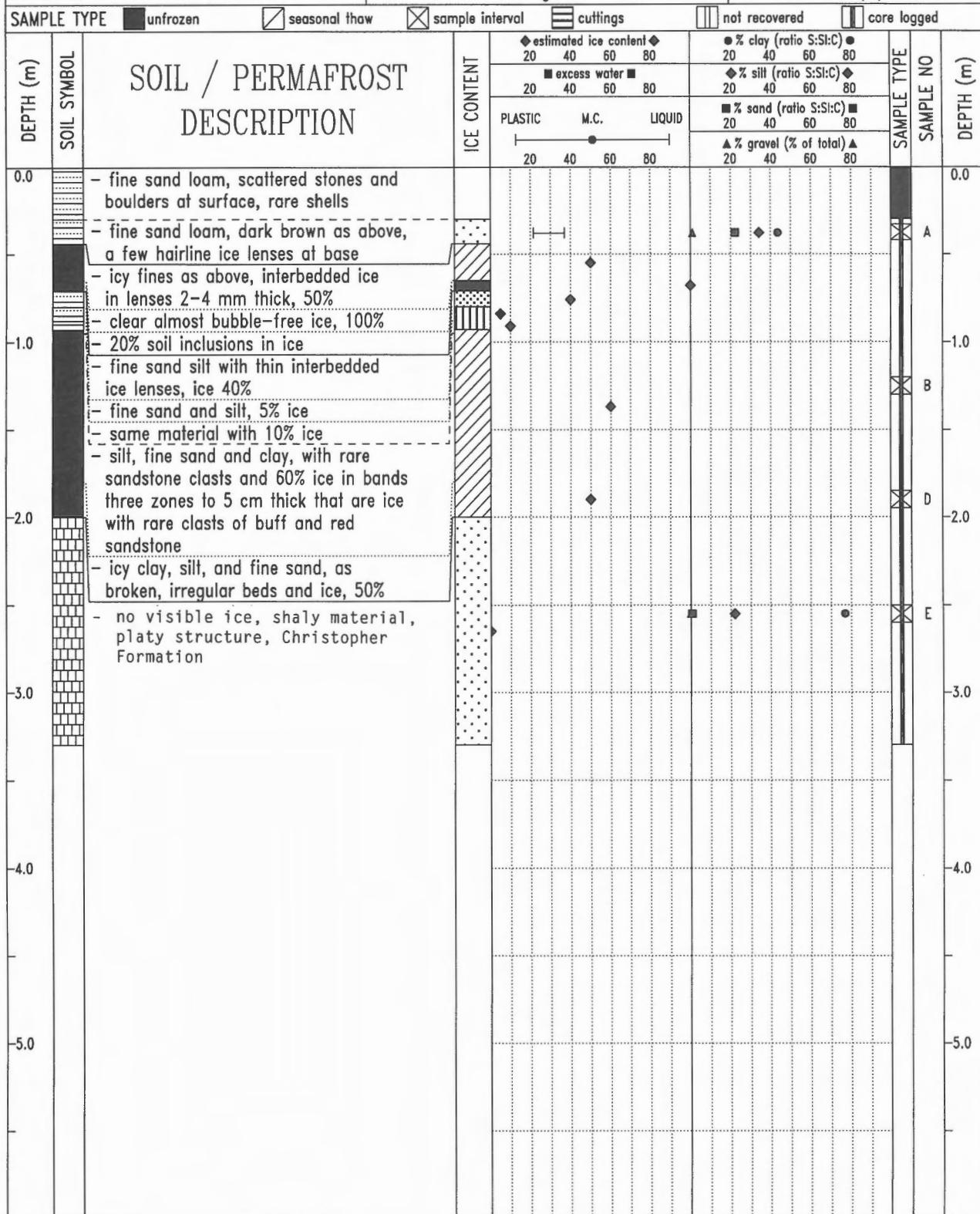
Geological Survey of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA
REVIEWED BY: HCA
Fig. No: LOG 115

COMPLETION DEPTH: 2.4 m
COMPLETE: 73/25/07

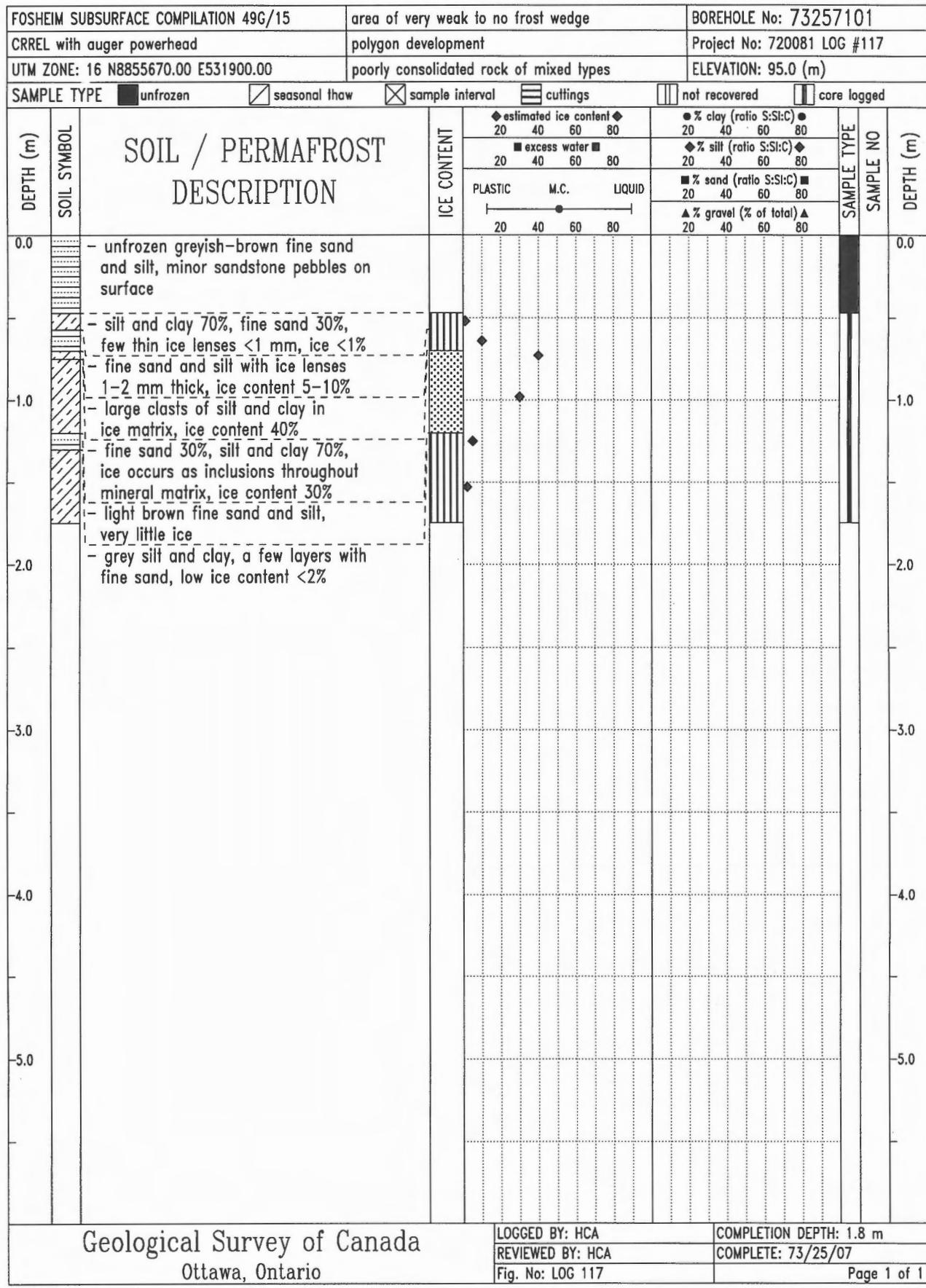
Page 1 of 1

FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15		BOREHOLE No: 7325703
fluid diamond coring	polygon centre	Project No: 720081 LOG #116
UTM ZONE: 16 N8859000.00 E528000.00	marine veneer over fine grained rock	ELEVATION: 115.0 (m)

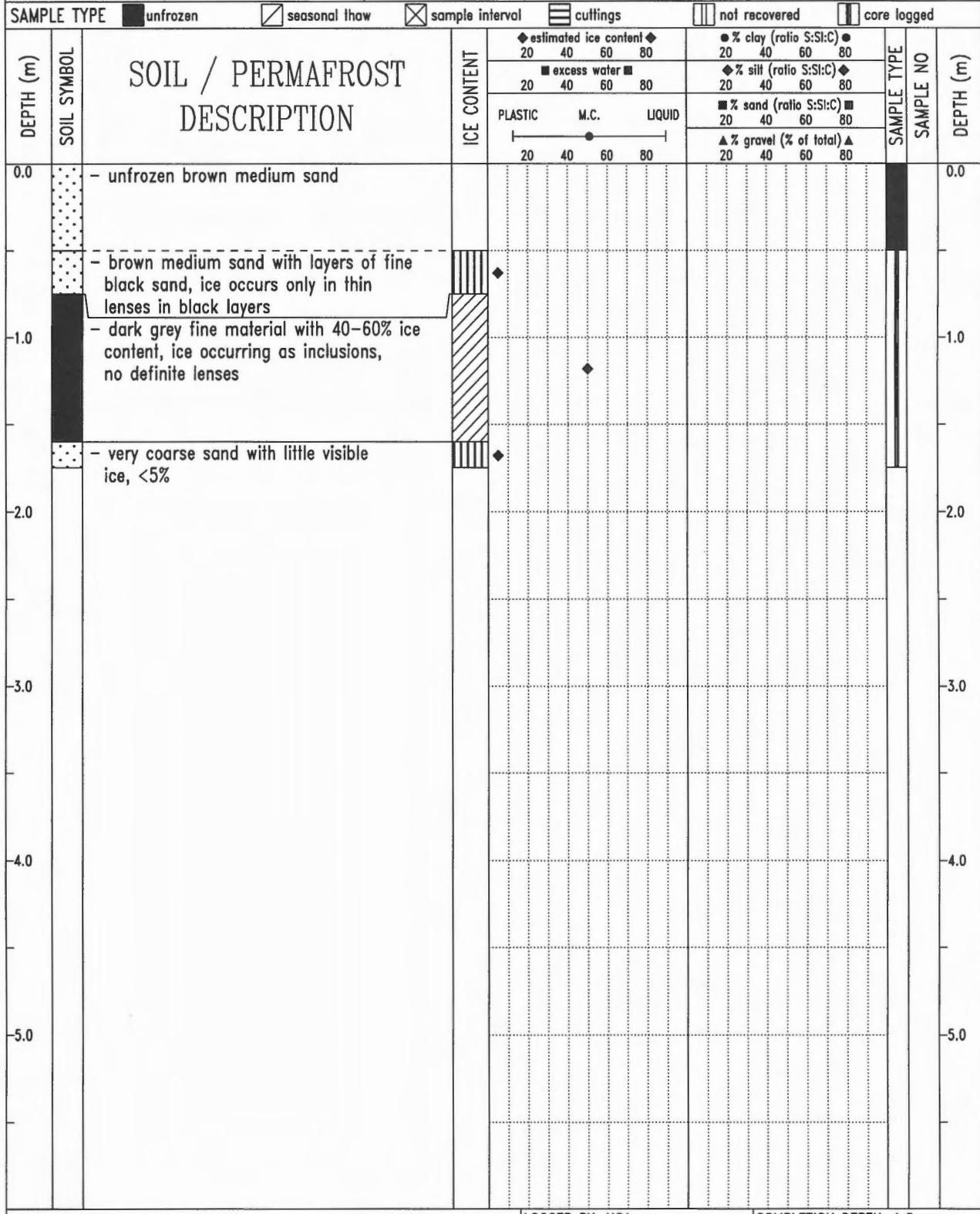


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LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 3.3 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/25/07
Fig. No: LOG 116	Page 1 of 1



FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	downslope from 73257101	BOREHOLE No: 73257102
CRREL with auger powerhead	weak to no ice wedge polygon development	Project No: 720081 LOG #118
UTM ZONE: 16 N8855870.00 E531990.00	poorly consolidated rock of mixed types	ELEVATION: 93.0 (m)



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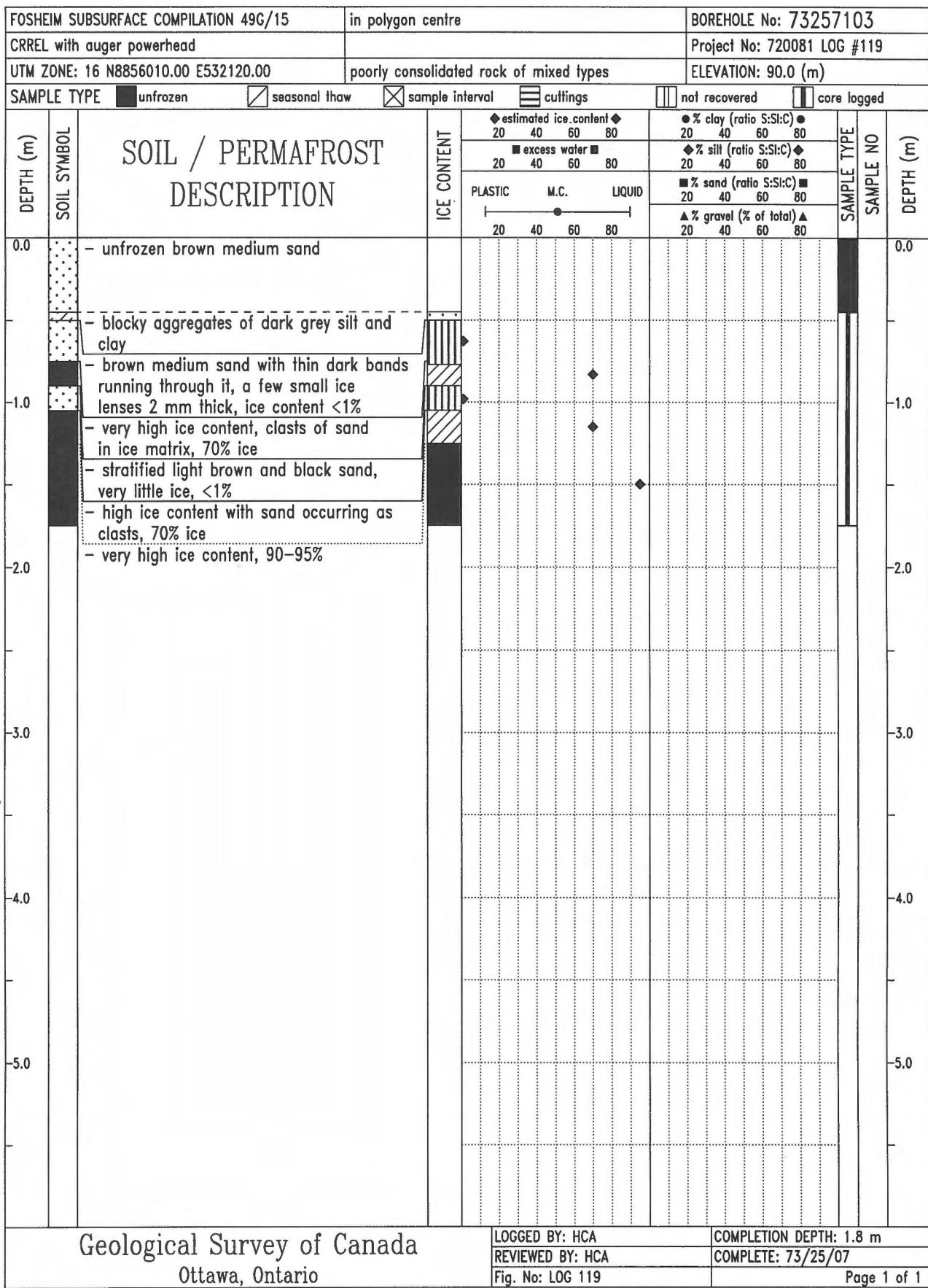
LOGGED BY: HCA COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.8 m

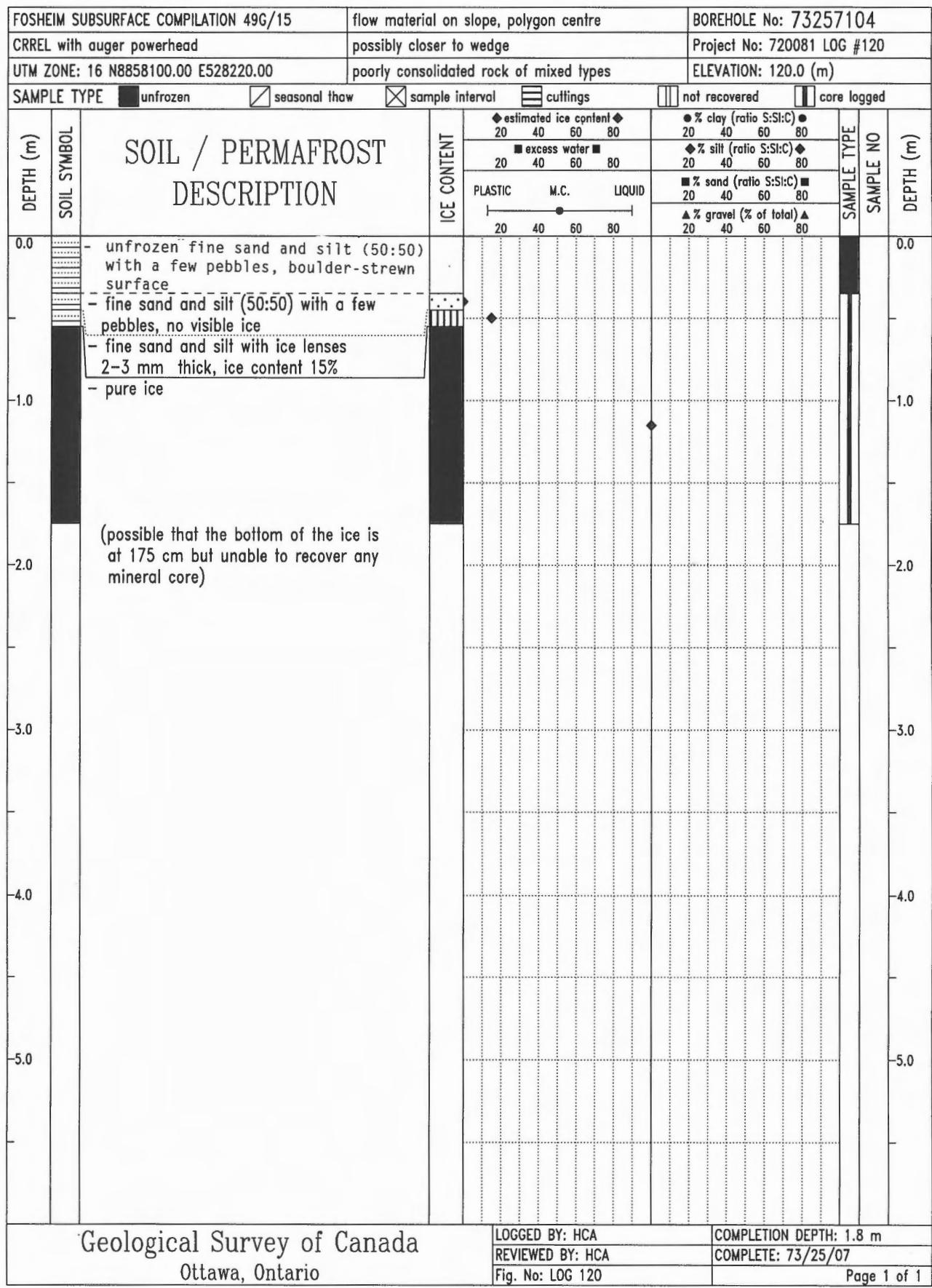
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/25/07

Fig. No: LOG 118

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LOGGED BY: HCA

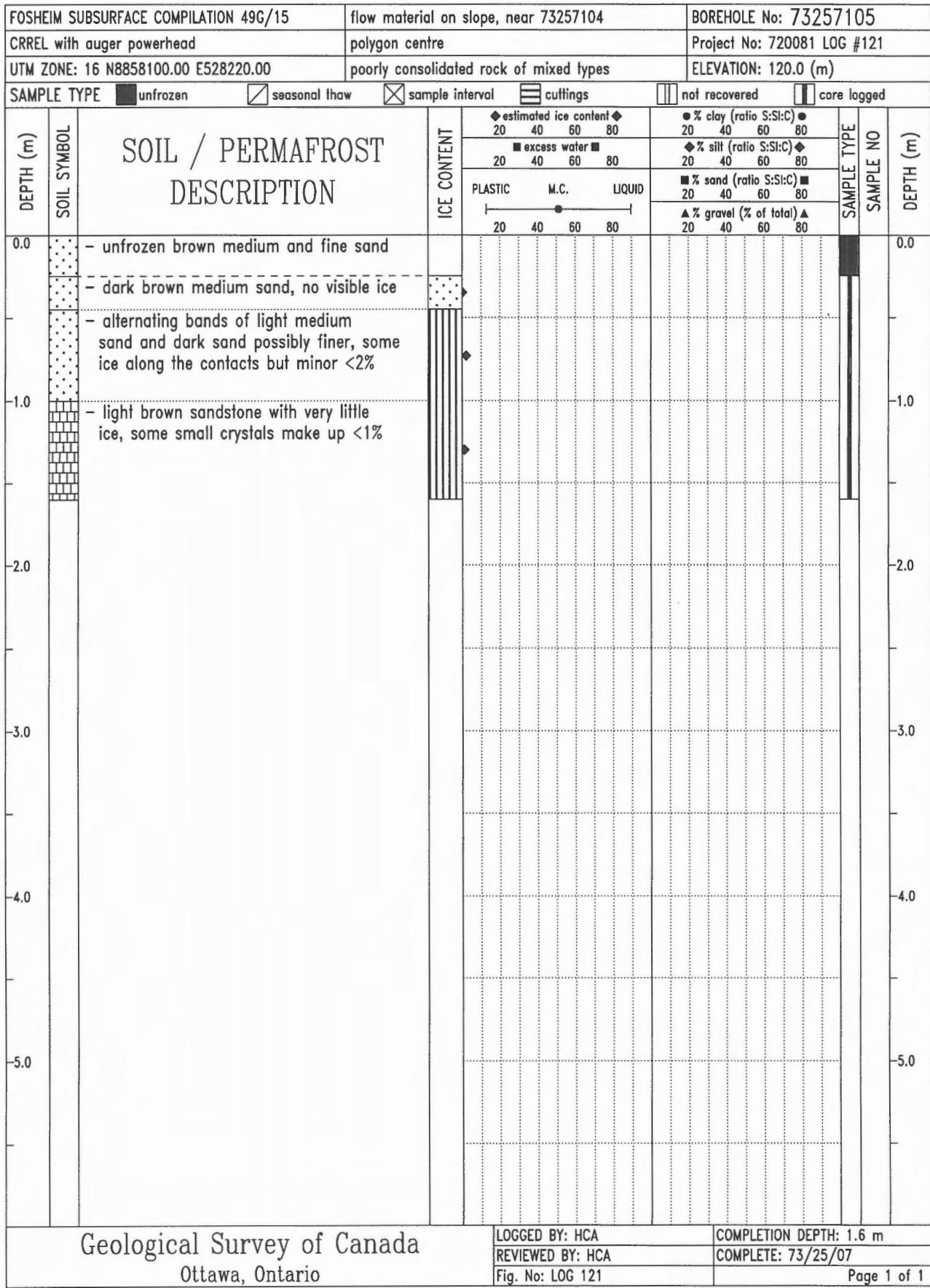
COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.8 m

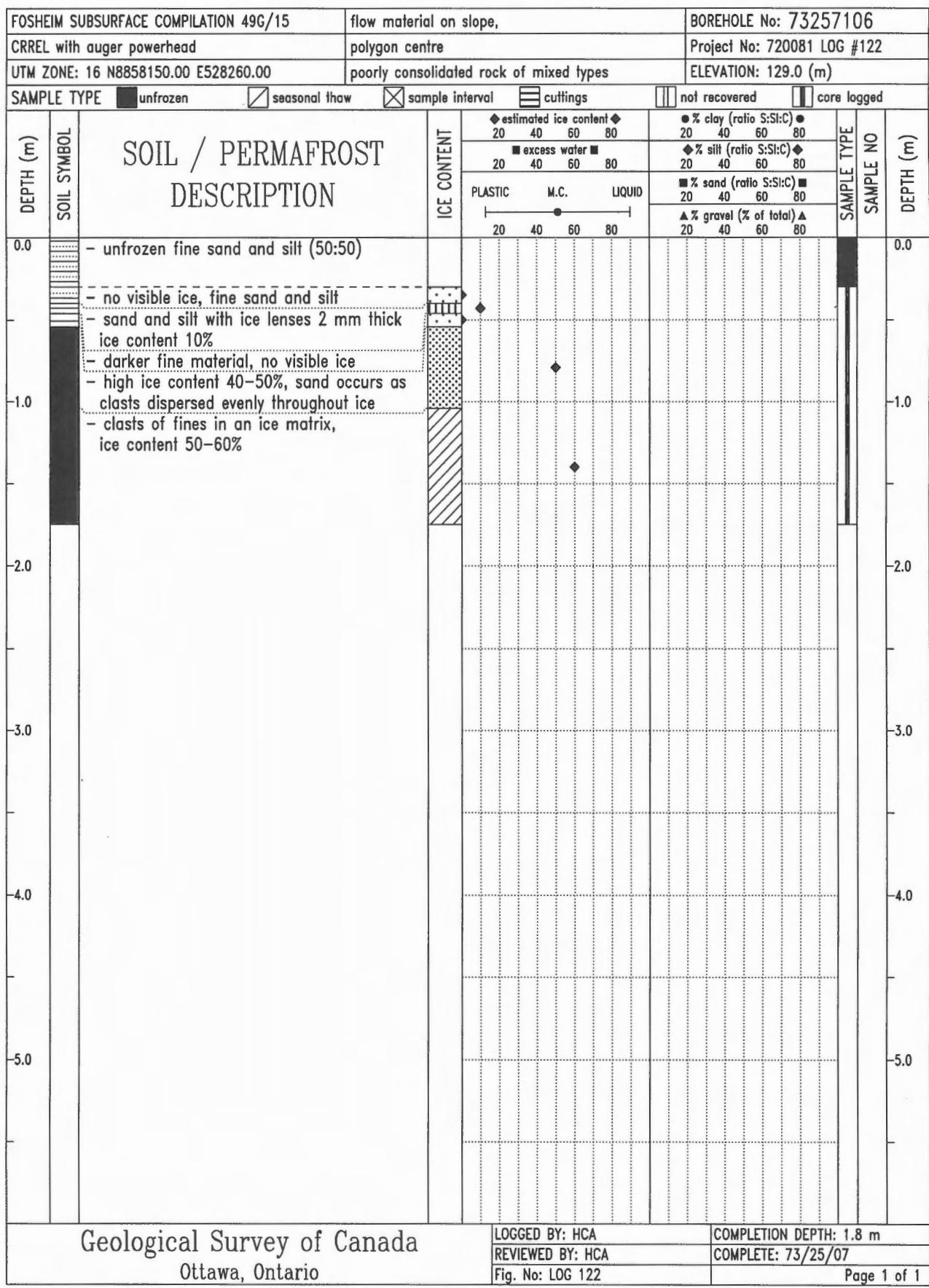
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COMPLETE: 73/25/07

Fig. No: LOG 120

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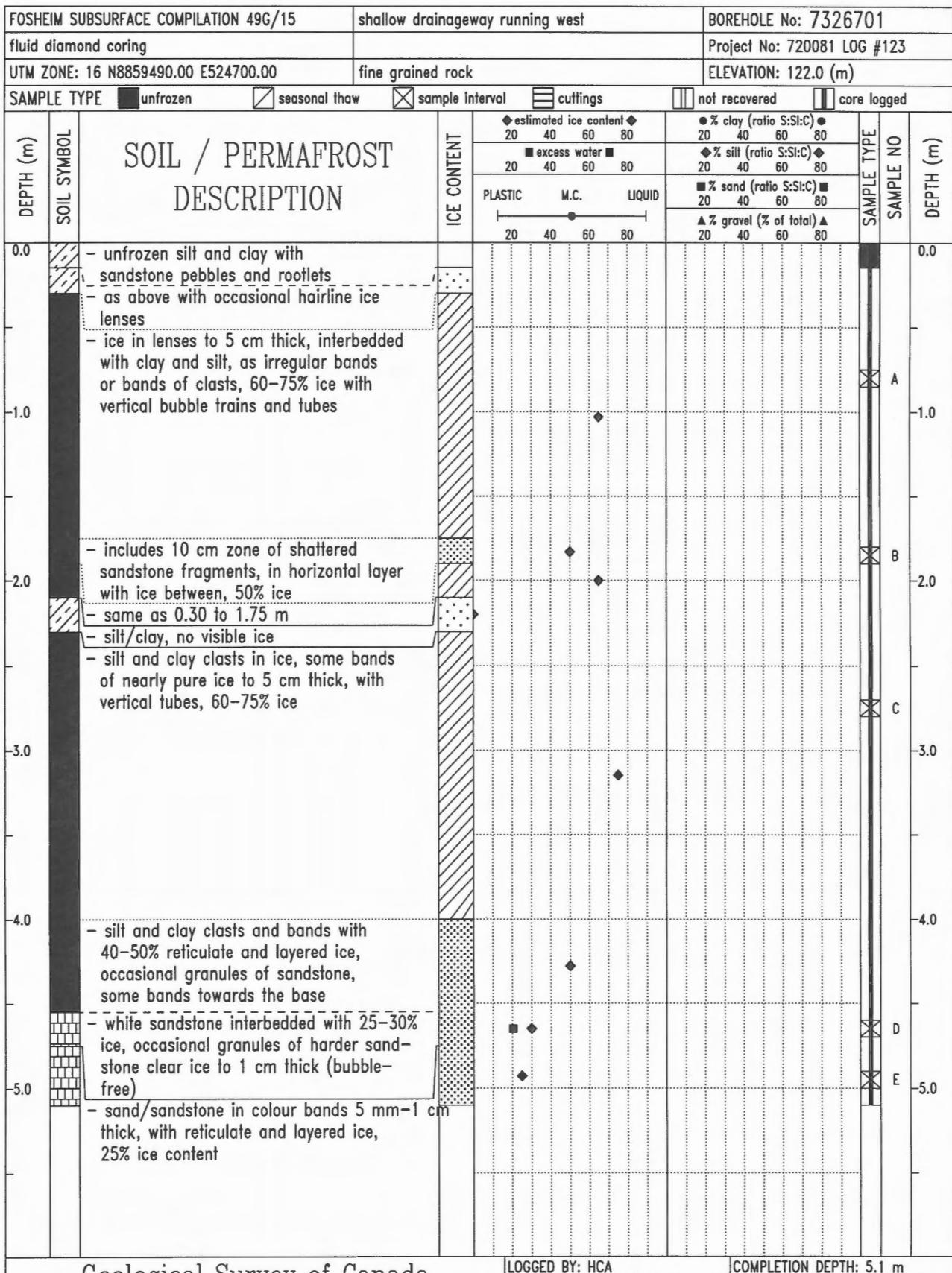
COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.8 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA

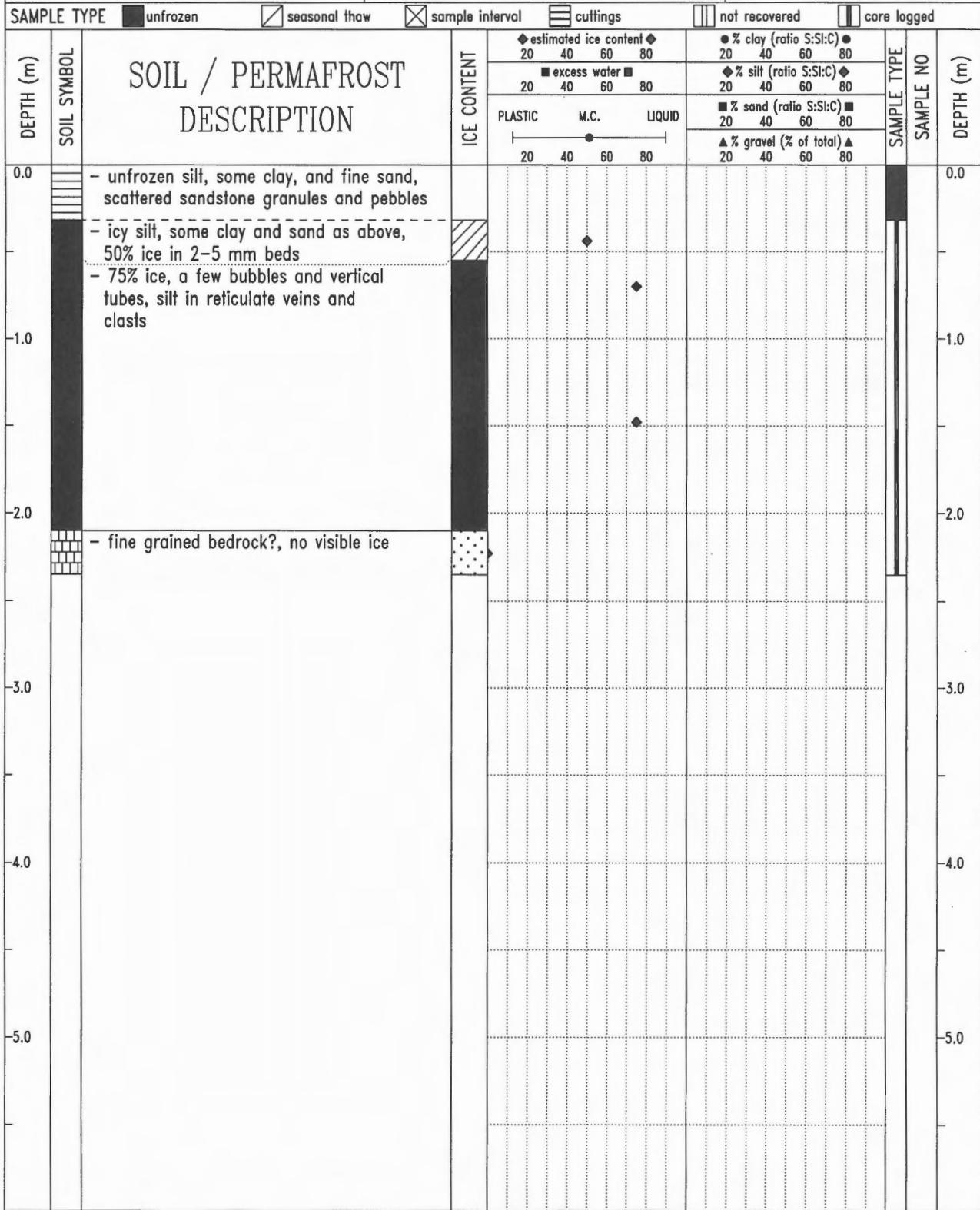
COMPLETE: 73/25/07

Fig. No: LOG 122

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	north of 7326701 on divide between	BOREHOLE No: 7326702
fluid diamond coring	depressions, polygon centre	Project No: 720081 LOG #124
UTM ZONE: 16 N8859670.00 E524750.00	fine grained rock	ELEVATION: 122.0 (m)



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Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA

COMPLETION DEPTH: 2.4 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA

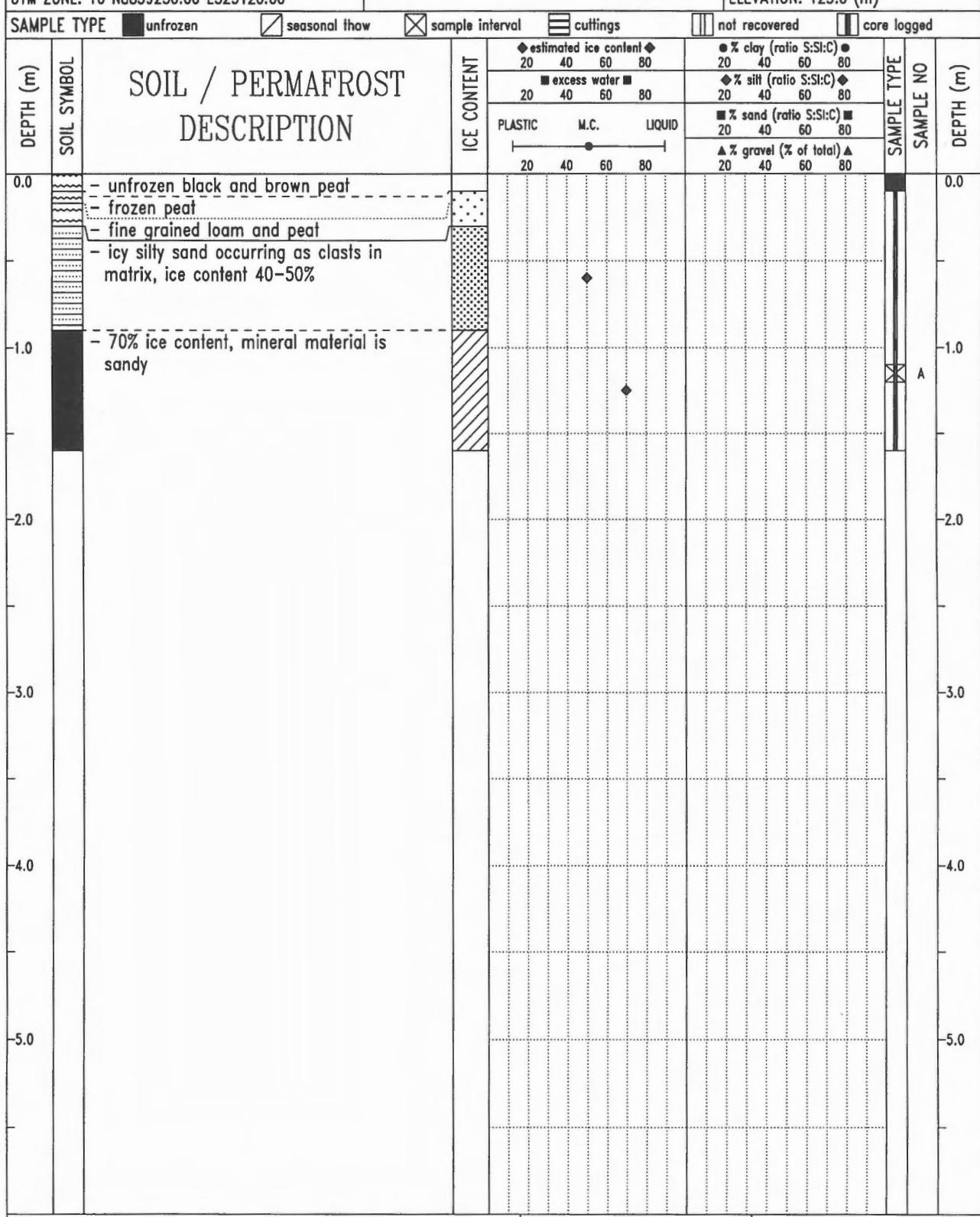
COMPLETE: 73/26/07

Fig. No: LOG 124

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49C/15		ice wedge trough				BOREHOLE No: 7326703																																										
CRREL with auger powerhead						Project No: 720081 LOG #125																																										
UTM ZONE: 16 N8859320.00 E524900.00		poorly consolidated rock of mixed types				ELEVATION: 129.0 (m)																																										
SAMPLE TYPE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unfrozen	<input type="checkbox"/> seasonal thaw	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sample interval	<input type="checkbox"/> cuttings	<input type="checkbox"/> not recovered	<input type="checkbox"/> core logged																																										
DEPTH (m)	SOIL SYMBOL	SOIL / PERMAFROST DESCRIPTION		ICE CONTENT	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>◆ estimated ice content ◆</td> <td>20</td><td>40</td><td>60</td><td>80</td> <td>● % clay (ratio S:S:C) ●</td> <td>20</td><td>40</td><td>60</td><td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■ excess water ■</td> <td>20</td><td>40</td><td>60</td><td>80</td> <td>◆ % silt (ratio S:S:C) ◆</td> <td>20</td><td>40</td><td>60</td><td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLASTIC M.C. LIQUID</td> <td>20</td><td>40</td><td>60</td><td>80</td> <td>■ % sand (ratio S:S:C) ■</td> <td>20</td><td>40</td><td>60</td><td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>20</td><td>40</td><td>60</td><td>80</td> <td>▲ % gravel (% of total) ▲</td> <td>20</td><td>40</td><td>60</td><td>80</td> </tr> </table>	◆ estimated ice content ◆	20	40	60	80	● % clay (ratio S:S:C) ●	20	40	60	80	■ excess water ■	20	40	60	80	◆ % silt (ratio S:S:C) ◆	20	40	60	80	PLASTIC M.C. LIQUID	20	40	60	80	■ % sand (ratio S:S:C) ■	20	40	60	80		20	40	60	80	▲ % gravel (% of total) ▲	20	40	60	80	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE NO	DEPTH (m)
◆ estimated ice content ◆	20	40	60	80	● % clay (ratio S:S:C) ●	20	40	60	80																																							
■ excess water ■	20	40	60	80	◆ % silt (ratio S:S:C) ◆	20	40	60	80																																							
PLASTIC M.C. LIQUID	20	40	60	80	■ % sand (ratio S:S:C) ■	20	40	60	80																																							
	20	40	60	80	▲ % gravel (% of total) ▲	20	40	60	80																																							
0.0		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - unfrozen black fine to medium sand - white sandstone, some black layers, hairline ice lenses, otherwise no visible ice, little interstitial ice 						0.0																																								
-1.0								-1.0																																								
-2.0								-2.0																																								
-3.0								-3.0																																								
-4.0								-4.0																																								
-5.0								-5.0																																								
Geological Survey of Canada Ottawa, Ontario		LOGGED BY: HCA REVIEWED BY: HCA Fig. No: LOG 125		COMPLETION DEPTH: 0.7 m COMPLETE: 73/26/07		Page 1 of 1																																										

FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	wet site; low centre polygons capped by peat (on ice wedge ridge?)	BOREHOLE No: 73267101
CRREL with auger powerhead		Project No: 720081 LOG #126
UTM ZONE: 16 N8859250.00 E525120.00		ELEVATION: 125.0 (m)



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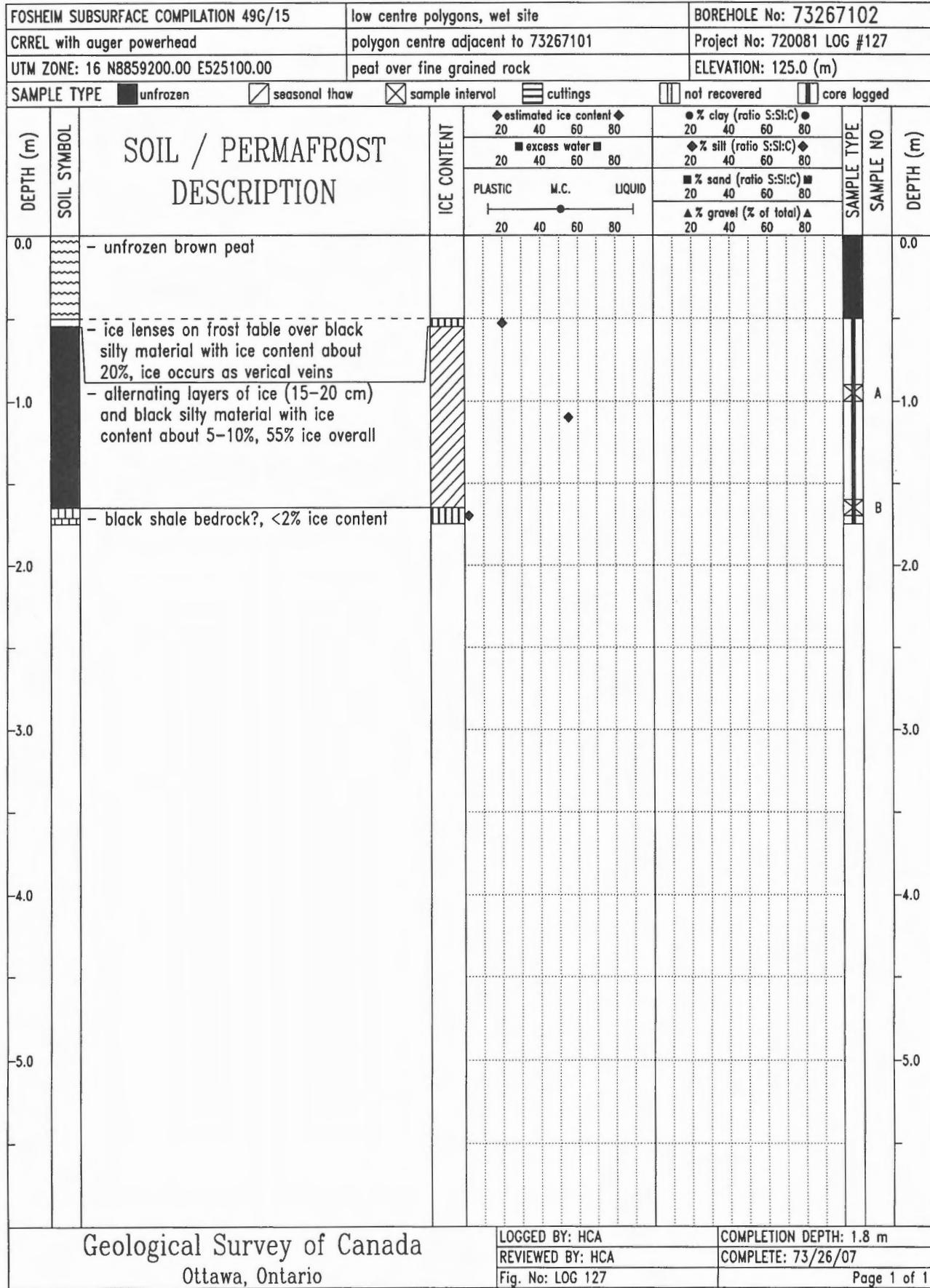
COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.6 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA

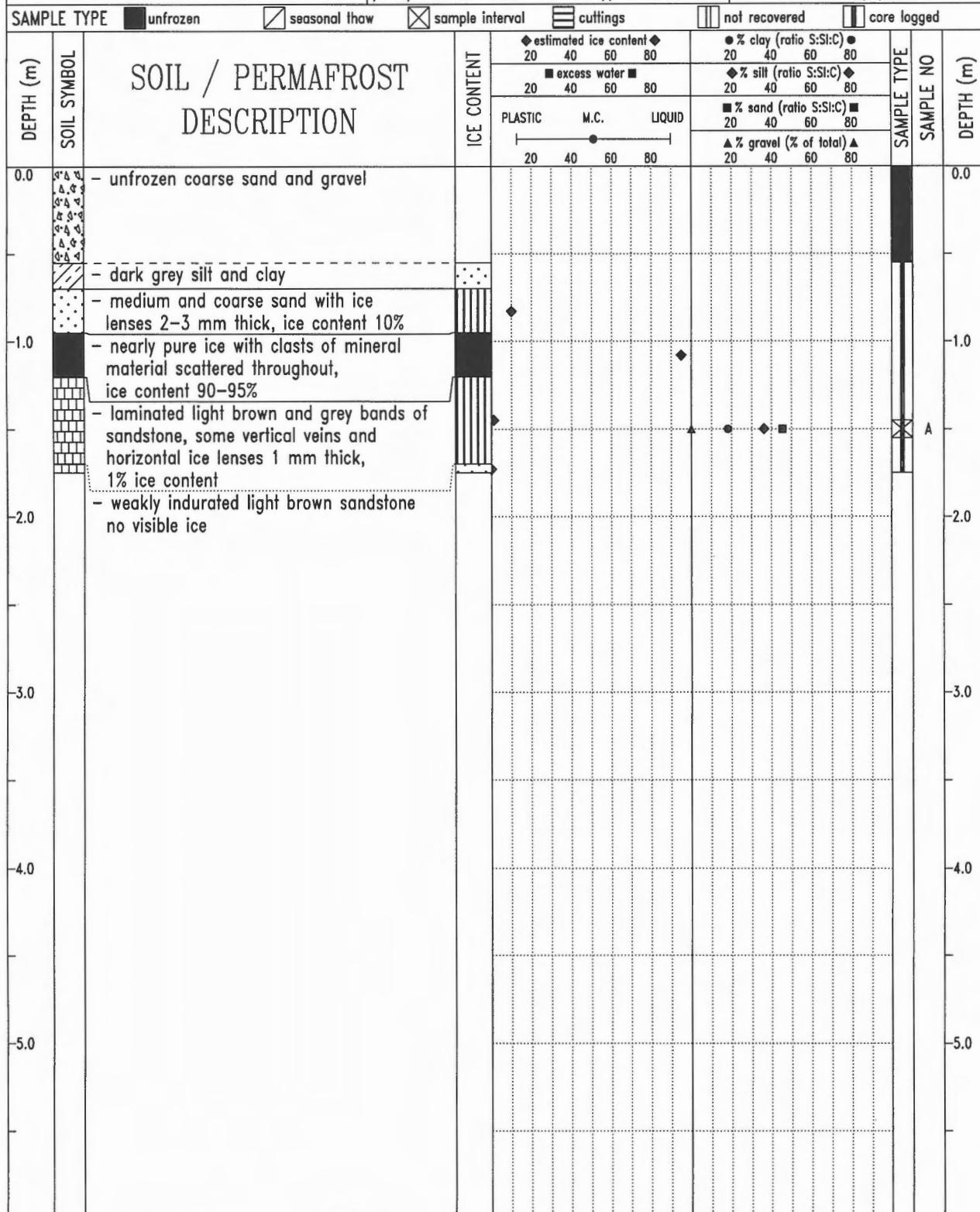
COMPLETE: 73/26/07

Fig. No: LOG 126

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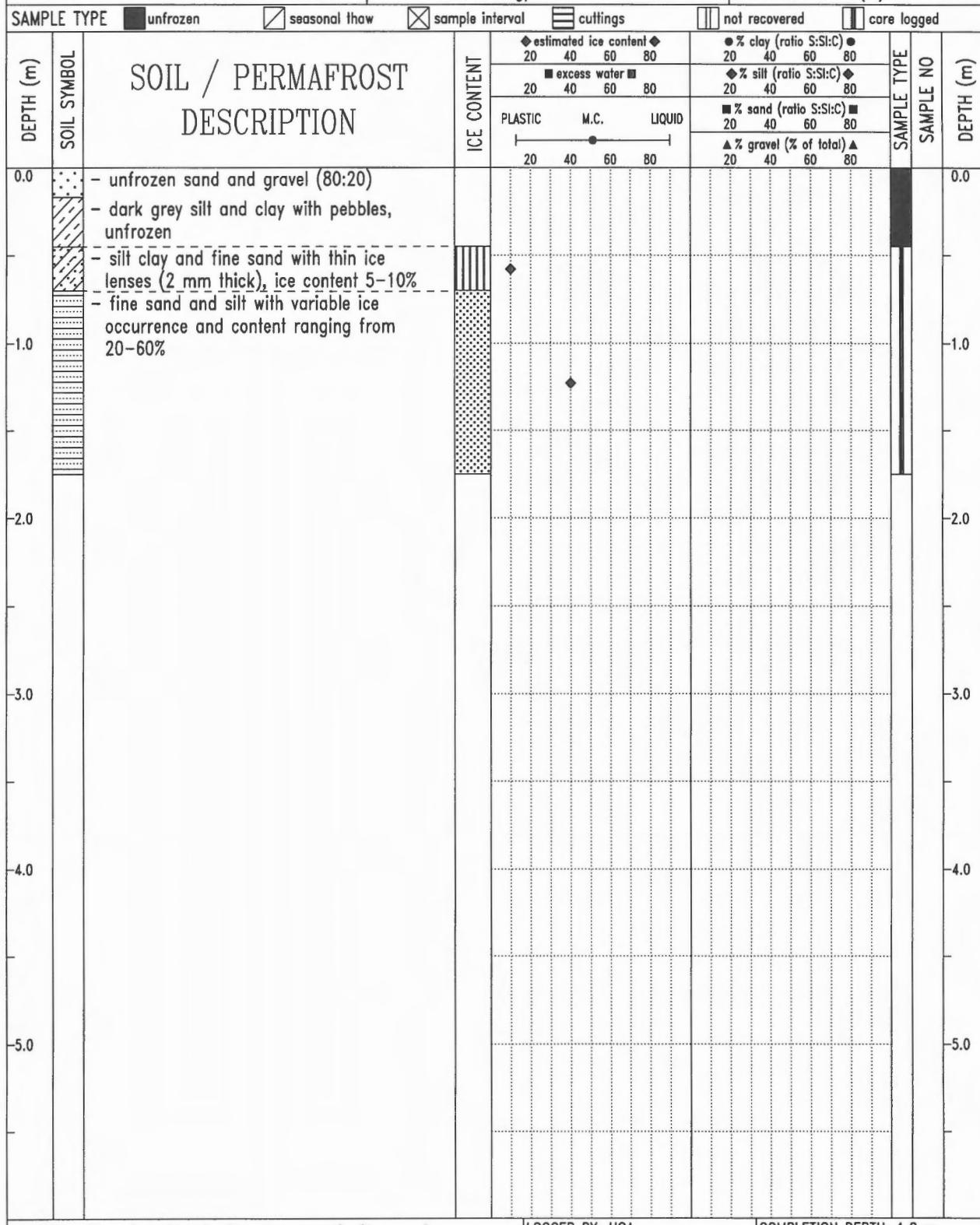
FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15		BOREHOLE No: 73267103
CRREL with auger powerhead	gravel and shells on surface	Project No: 720081 LOG #128
UTM ZONE: 16 N8859450.00 E524950.00	poorly consolidated, mixed rock types	ELEVATION: 129.0 (m)



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REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/26/07
Fig. No: LOG 128	Page 1 of 1

FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	Jurassic bedrock?	BOREHOLE No: 73267104
CRREL with auger powerhead	polygon centre	Project No: 720081 LOG #129
UTM ZONE: 16 N8859260.00 E522200.00	rock of mixed lithology	ELEVATION: 185.0 (m)



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Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA

COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.8 m

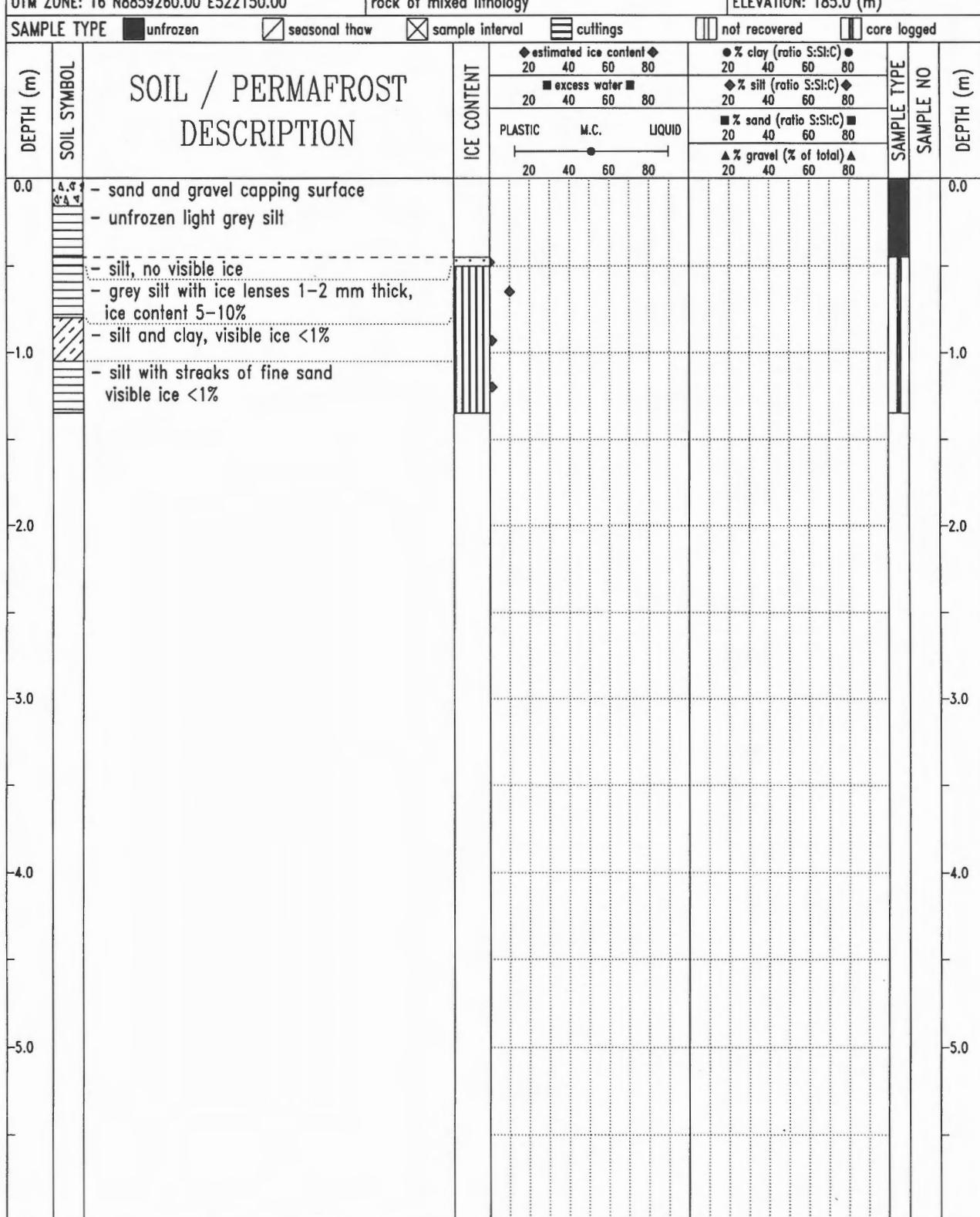
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/26/07

Fig. No: LOG 129

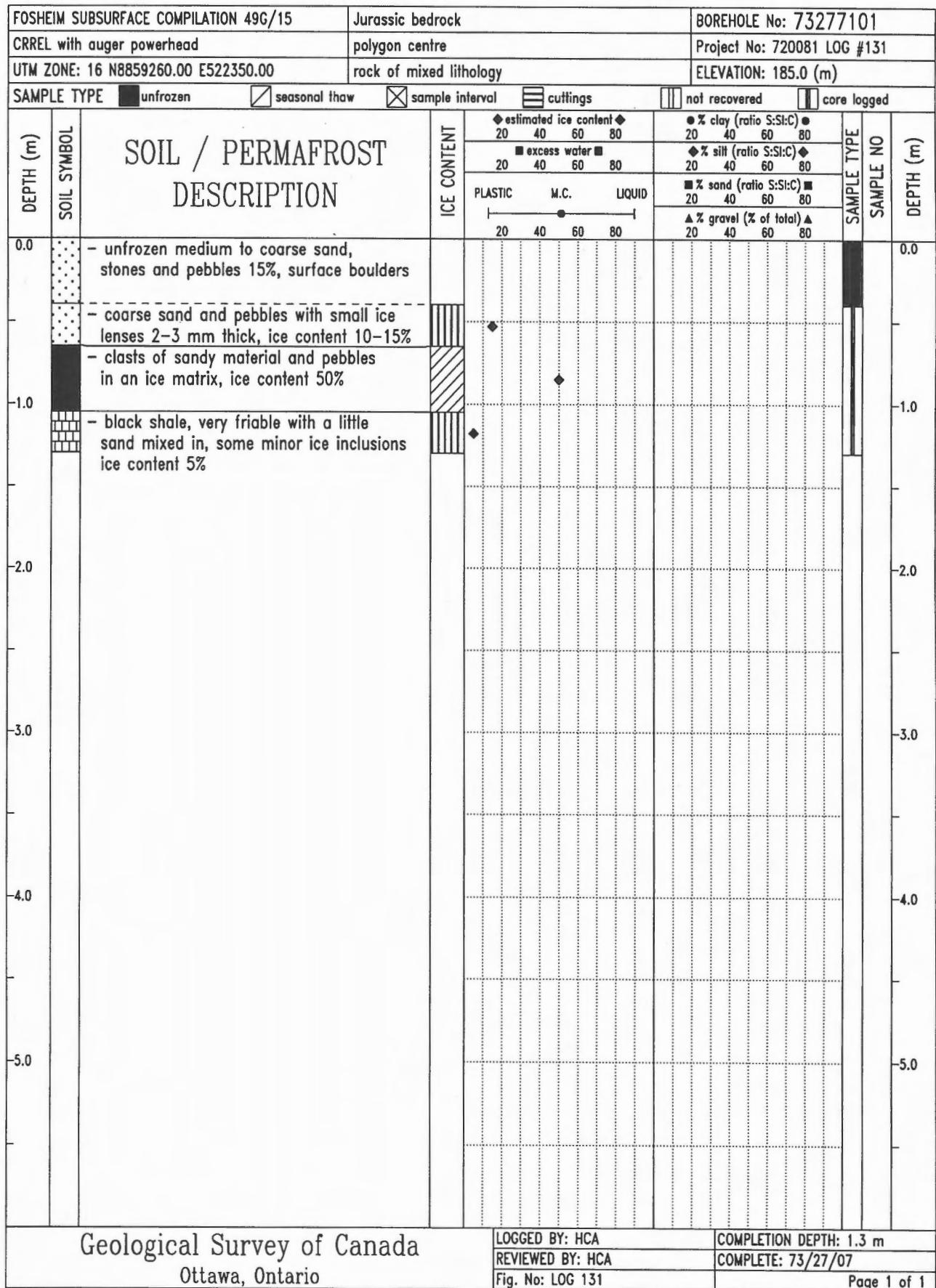
Page 1 of 1

FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	Jurassic bedrock?	BOREHOLE No: 73267105
CRREL with auger powerhead		Project No: 720081 LOG #130
UTM ZONE: 16 N8859260.00 E522150.00	rock of mixed lithology	ELEVATION: 185.0 (m)



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REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/26/07
Fig. No: LOG 130	Page 1 of 1



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Ottawa, Ontario

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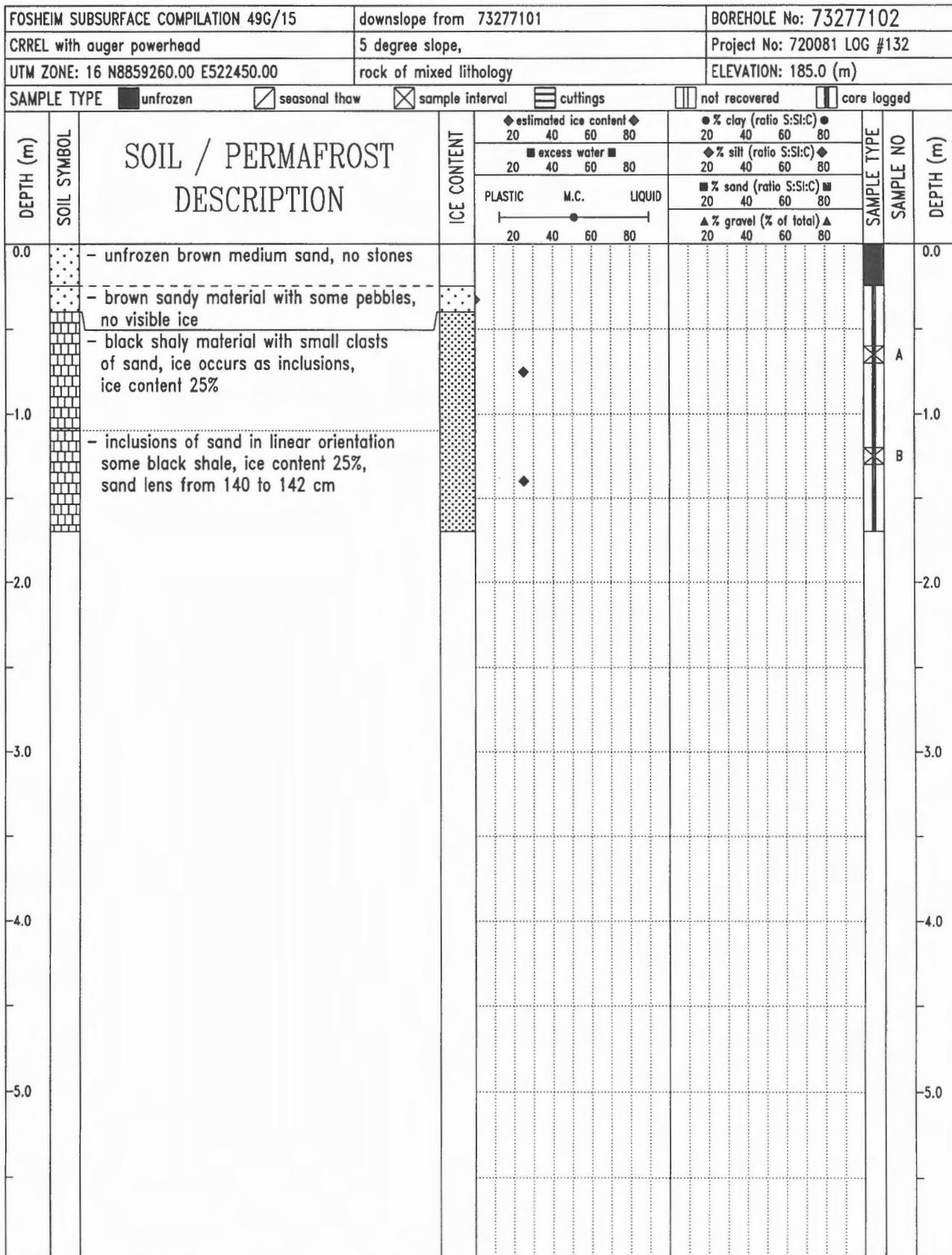
COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.3 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/27/07

Fig. No: LOG 131

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LOGGED BY: HCA

COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.7 m

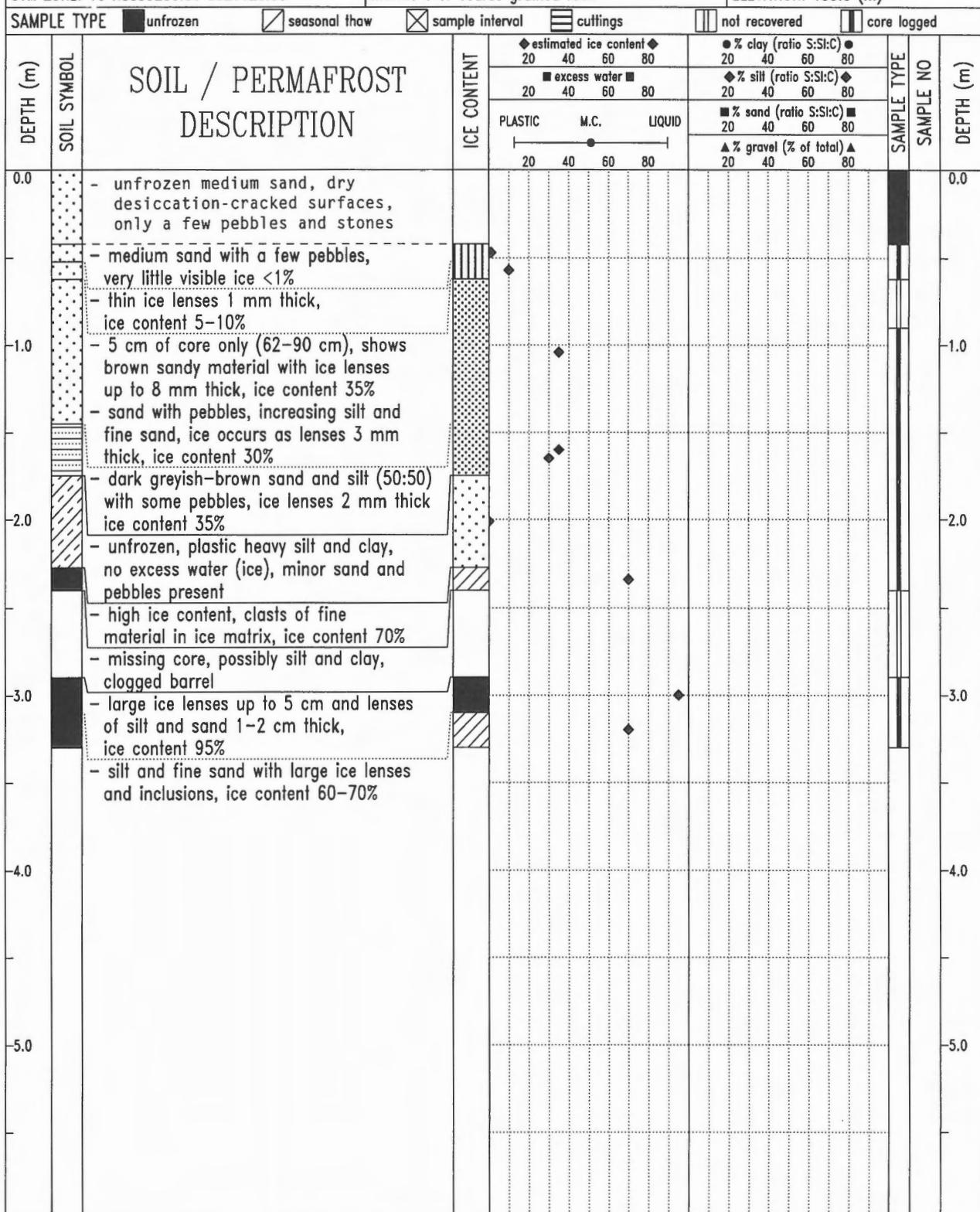
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/27/07

Fig. No: LOG 132

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	possible edge of marine limit delta	BOREHOLE No: 73277103
fluid diamond coring	polygon centre	Project No: 720081 LOG #133
UTM ZONE: 16 N8859250.00 E521120.00	marine over coarse grained rock	ELEVATION: 135.0 (m)



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Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA

COMPLETION DEPTH: 3.3 m

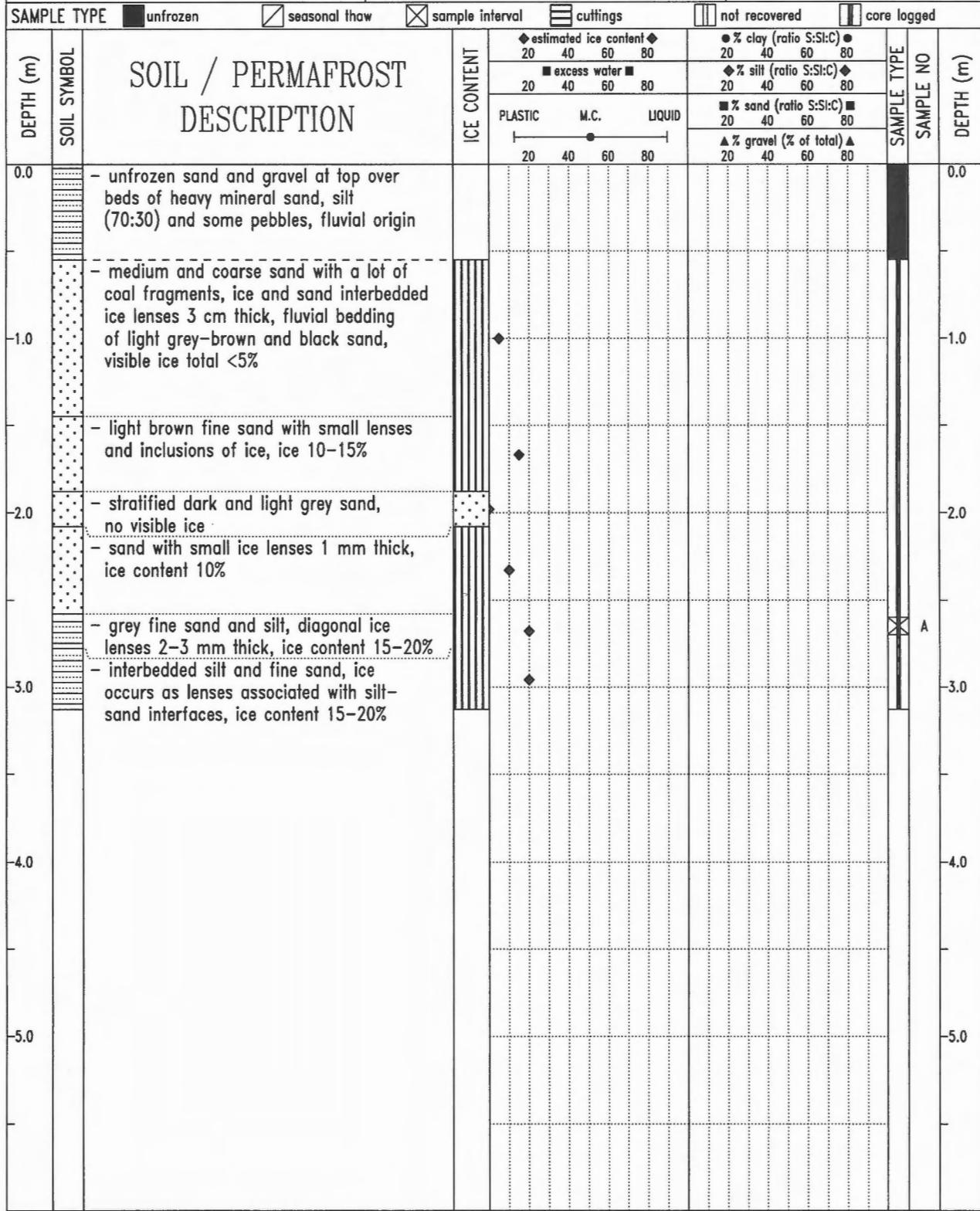
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/27/07

Fig. No: LOG 133

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	east of head of Slidre Fiord,	BOREHOLE No: 73287101
CRREL coring with Winkie diamond drill	behind large flowslide	Project No: 720081 LOG #134
UTM ZONE: 16 N8873650.00 E537700.00	marine - deltaic	ELEVATION: 65.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA COMPLETION DEPTH: 3.1 m

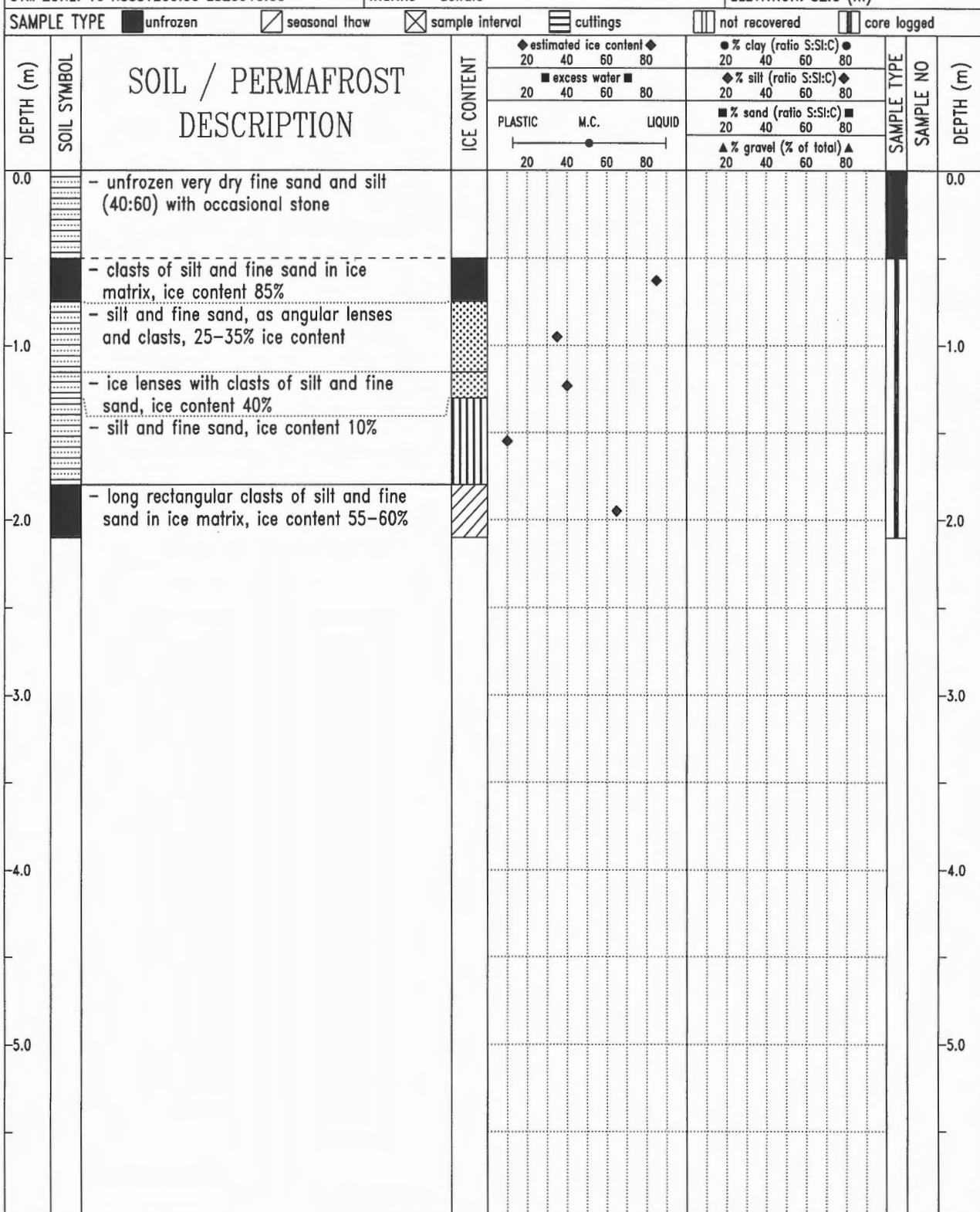
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/28/07

Fig. No: LOG 134

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	access road to old Eureka airstrip	BOREHOLE No: 73148101
CRREL with auger powerhead	1 m off road	Project No: 720081 LOG #135
UTM ZONE: 16 N8881200.00 E523910.00	marine - deltaic	ELEVATION: 82.0 (m)



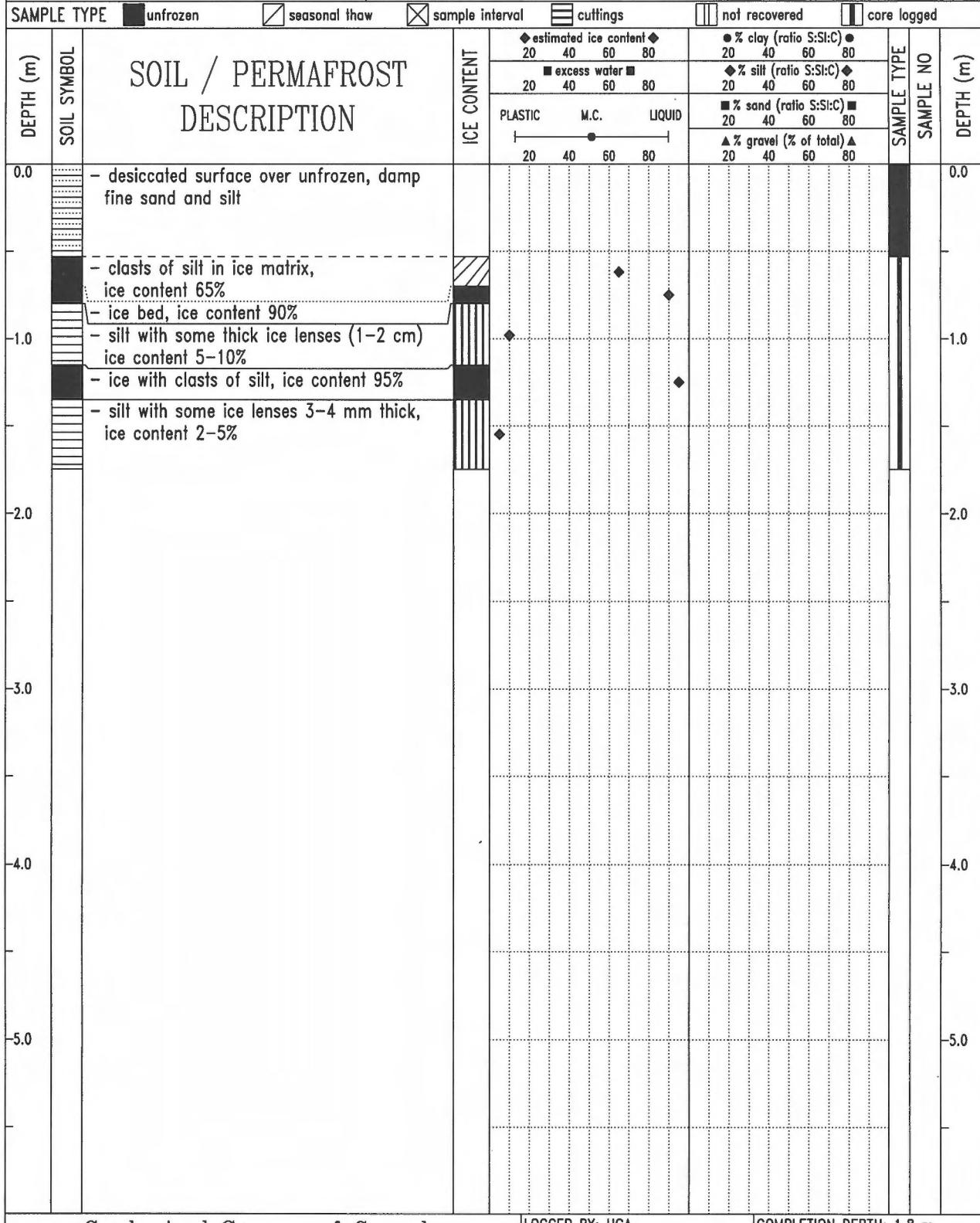
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LOGGED BY: HCA
REVIEWED BY: HCA
Fig. No: LOG 135

COMPLETION DEPTH: 2.1 m
COMPLETE: 73/14/08

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	on access road to old Eureka airstrip,	BOREHOLE No: 73148102
CRREL with auger powerhead	on depressed old road bed 1 m lower	Project No: 720081 LOG #136
UTM ZONE: 16 N8881200.00 E523910.00	than 73148101, marine - deltaic	ELEVATION: 81.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA

COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.8 m

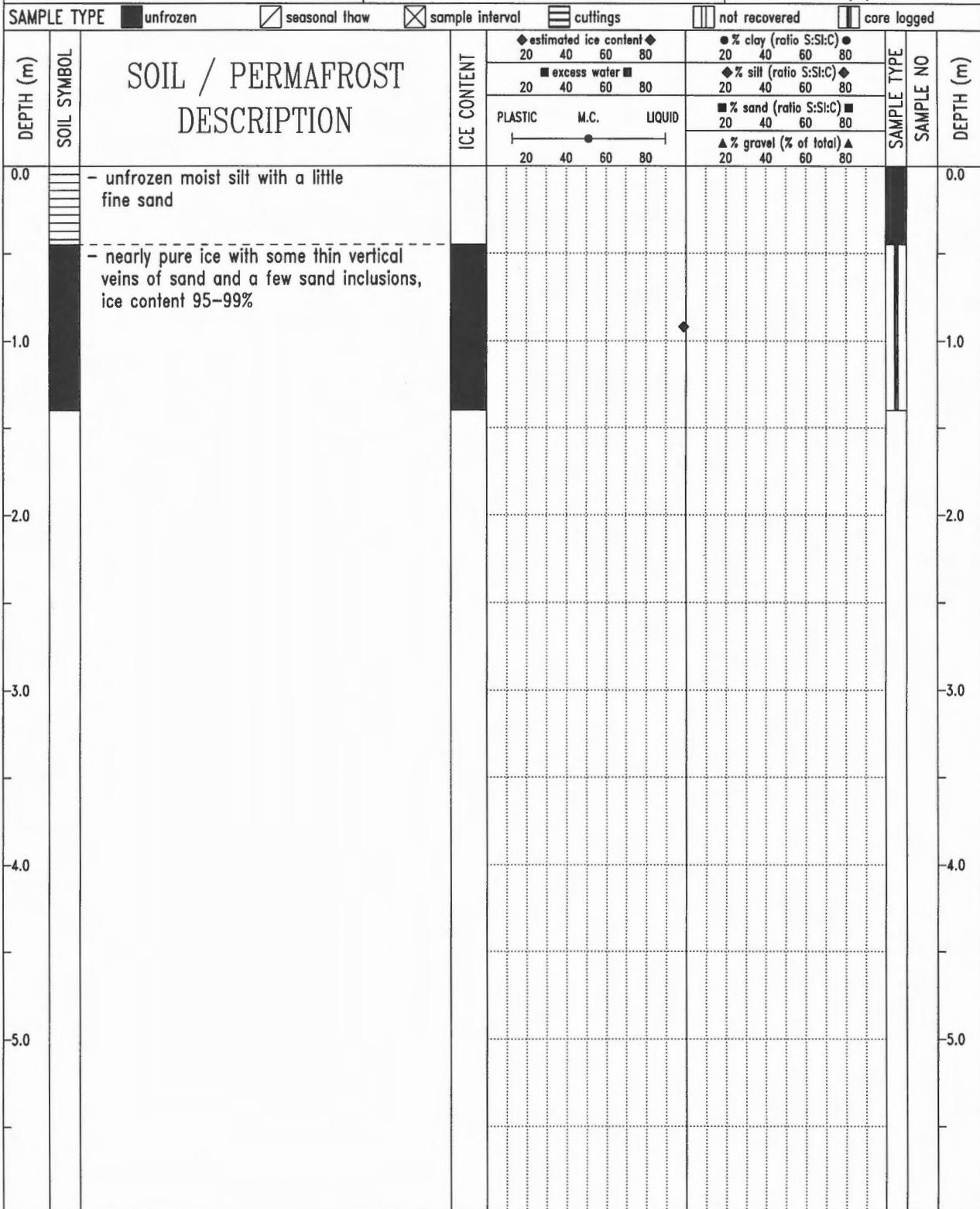
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/14/08

Fig. No: LOG 136

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	on access road to old Eureka airstrip,	BOREHOLE No: 73148103
CRREL with auger powerhead	in disturbed depression on roadbed	Project No: 720081 LOG #137
UTM ZONE: 16 N8881200.00 E523910.00	marine - deltaic material	ELEVATION: 81.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA

COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.4 m

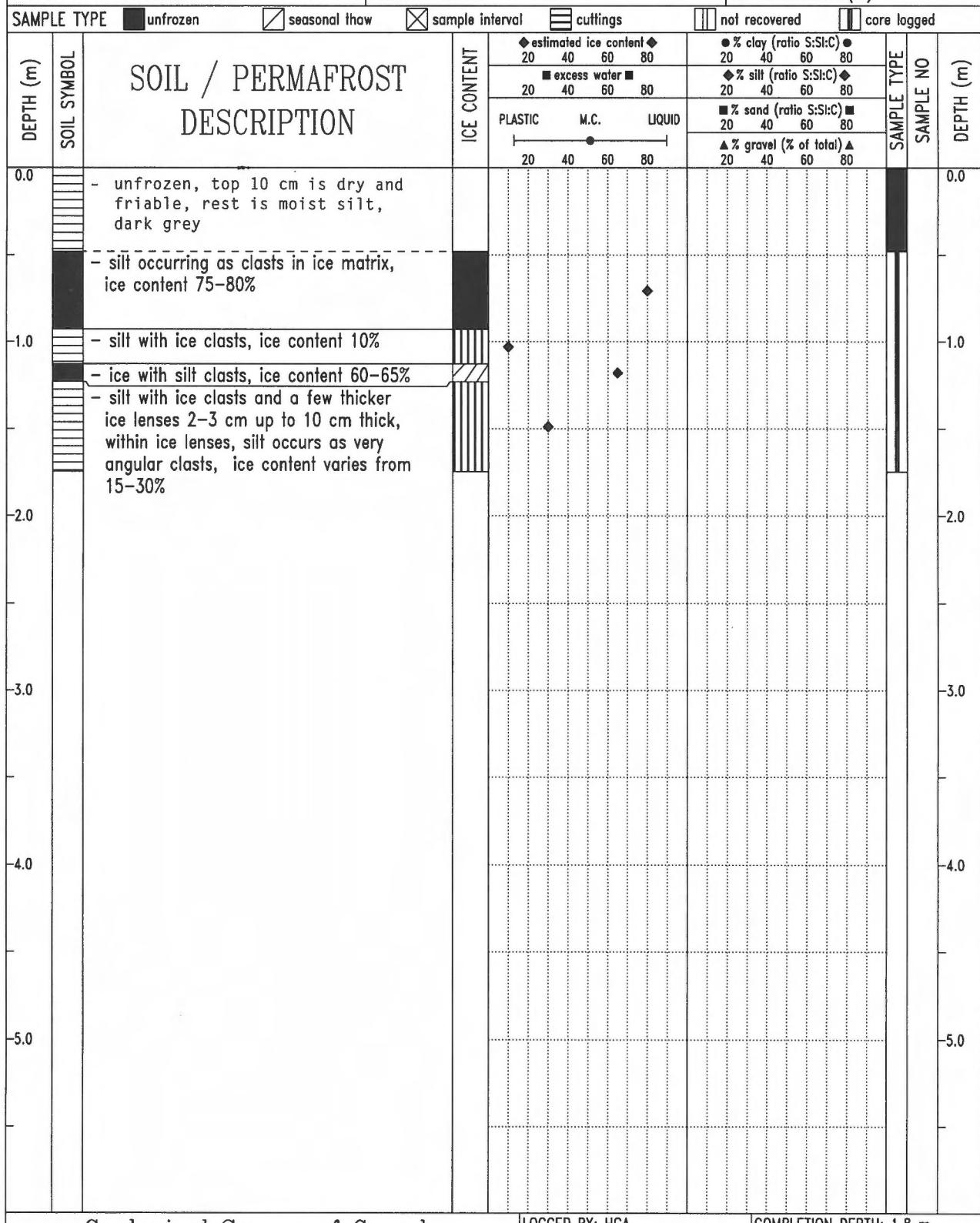
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/14/08

Fig. No: LOG 137

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	access road to old Eureka airstrip,	BOREHOLE No: 73148104
CRREL with auger powerhead	just off shoulder opposite 73148101	Project No: 720081 LOG #138
UTM ZONE: 16 N8881200.00 E523910.00	marine - deltaic	ELEVATION: 82.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.8 m

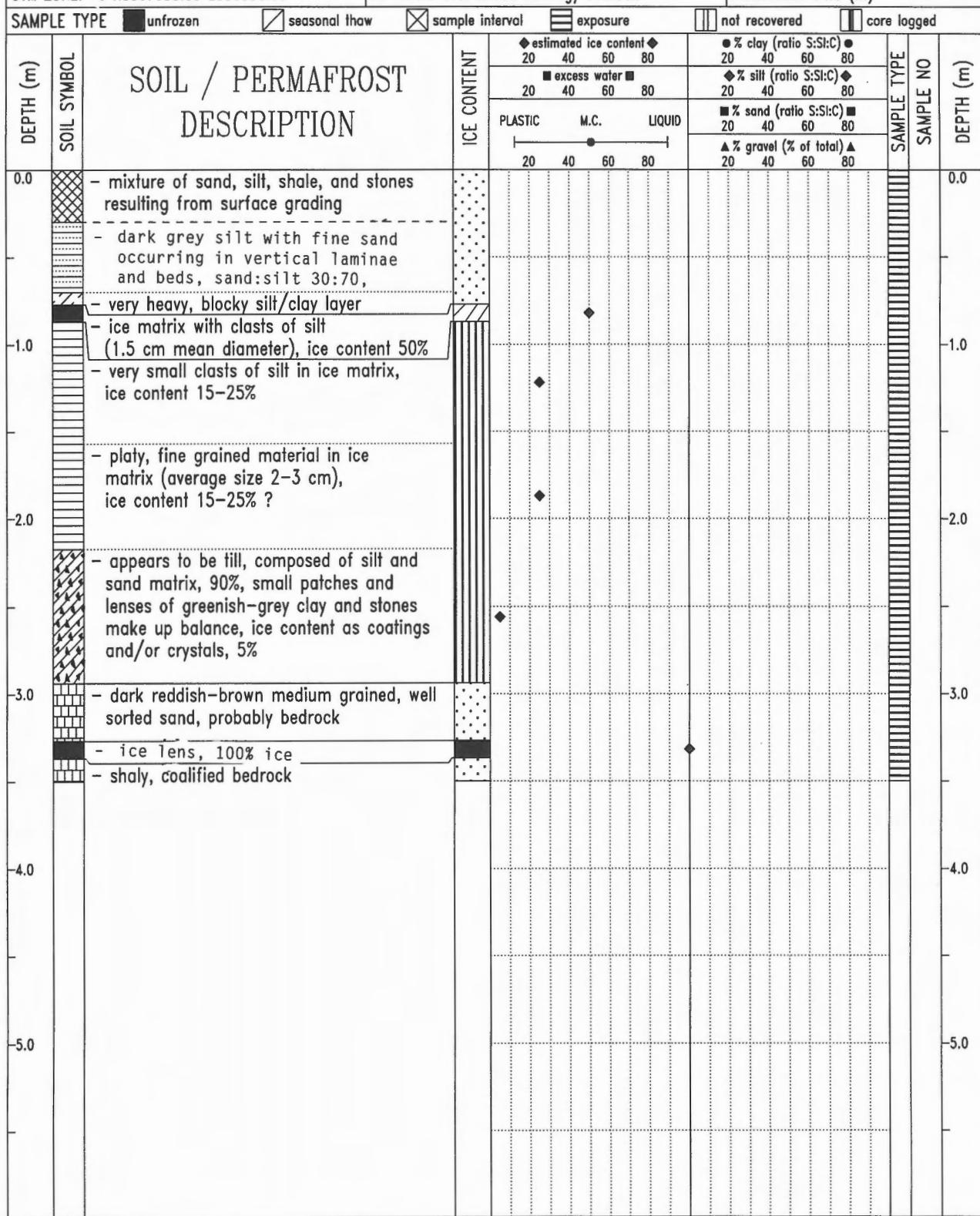
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 73/14/08

Fig. No: LOG 138

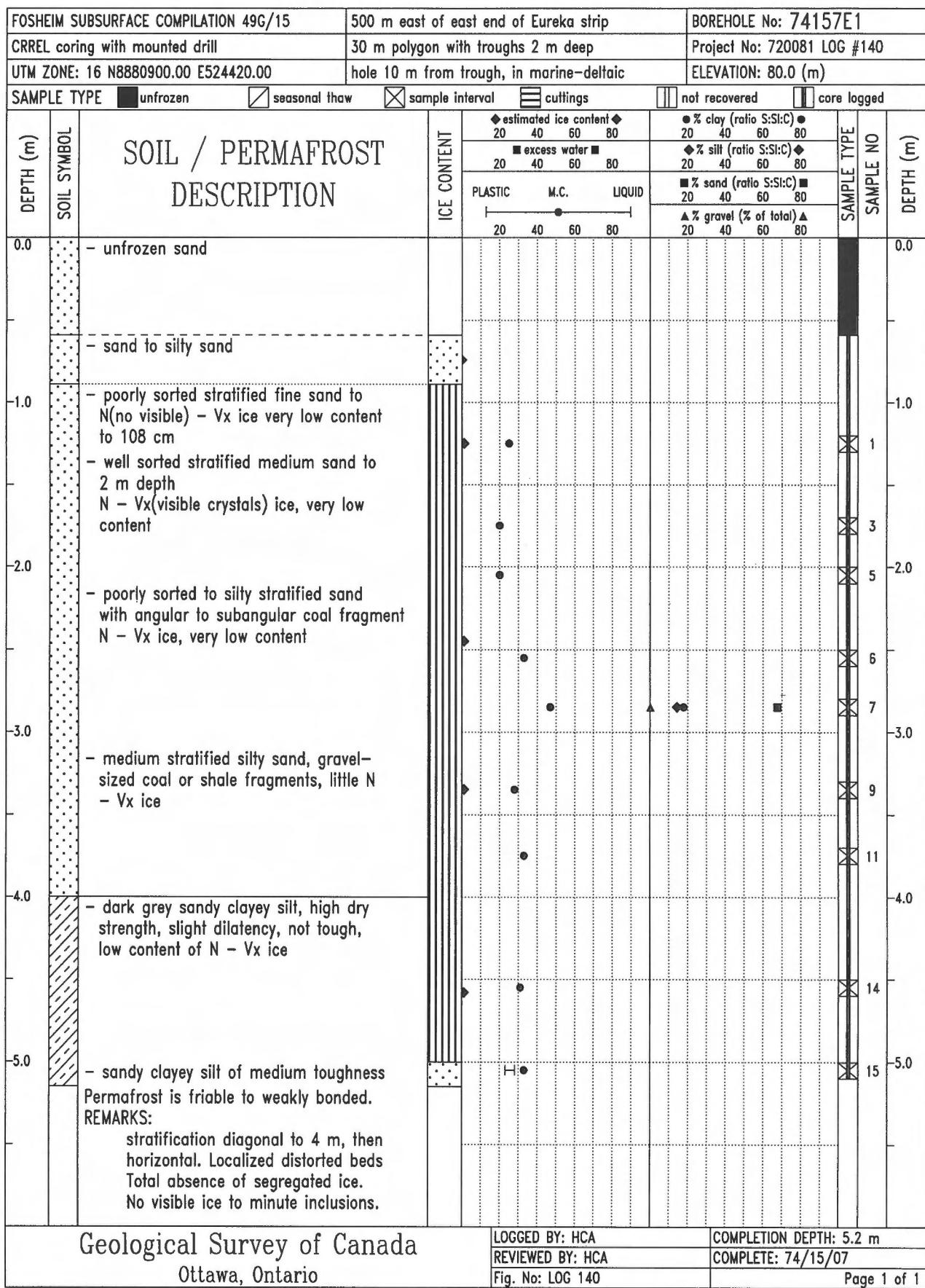
Page 1 of 1

FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	well sump, south of Romulus Lake,	BOREHOLE No: 73158101
exposure in sump at exploration wellsite	unknown thickness stripped from top	Project No: 720081 LOG #139
UTM ZONE: 16 N8867050.00 E536550.00	till veneer over mixed lithology bedrock	ELEVATION: 54.0 (m)



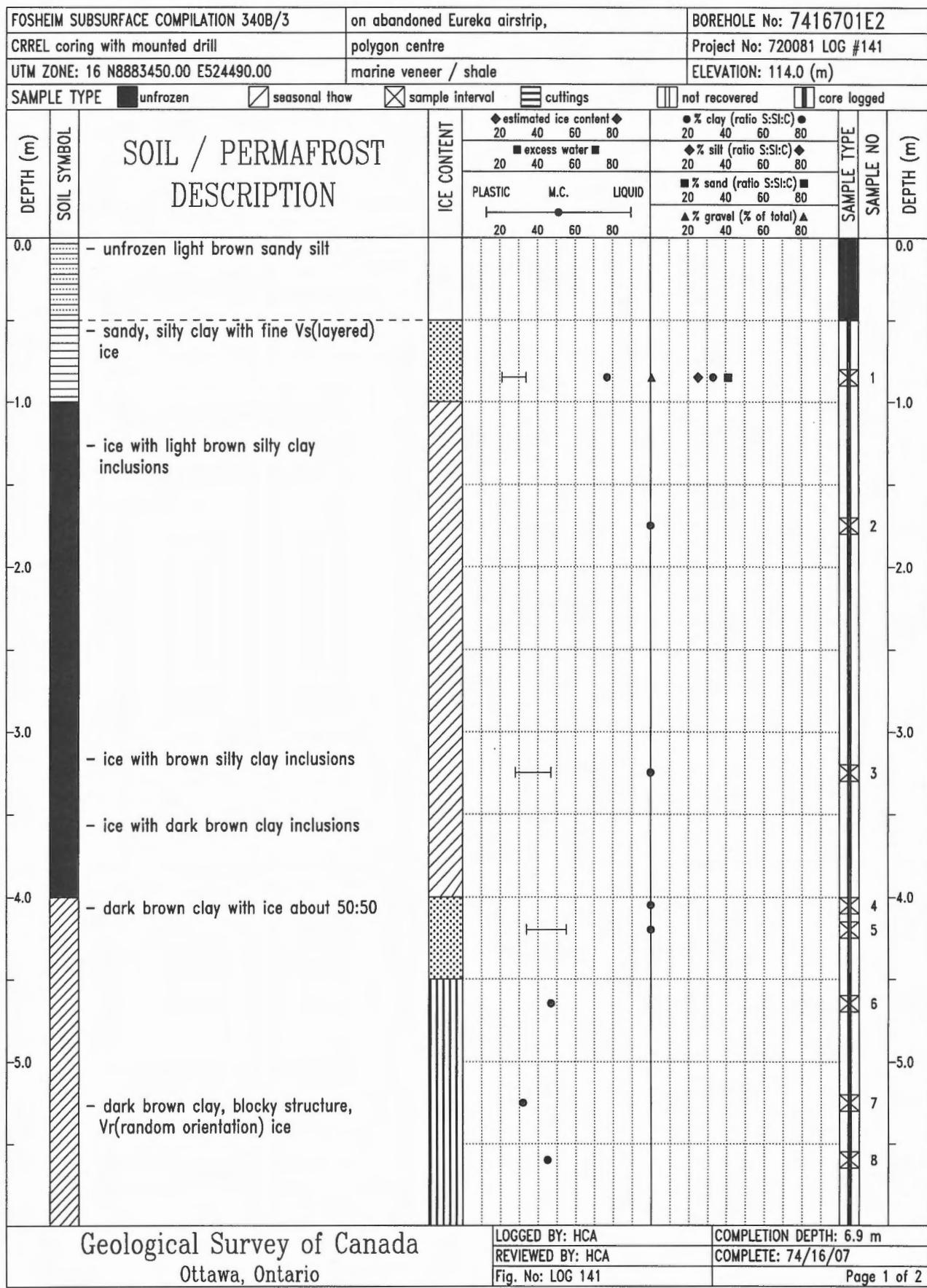
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Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 3.5 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 73/15/08
Fig. No: LOG 139	Page 1 of 1

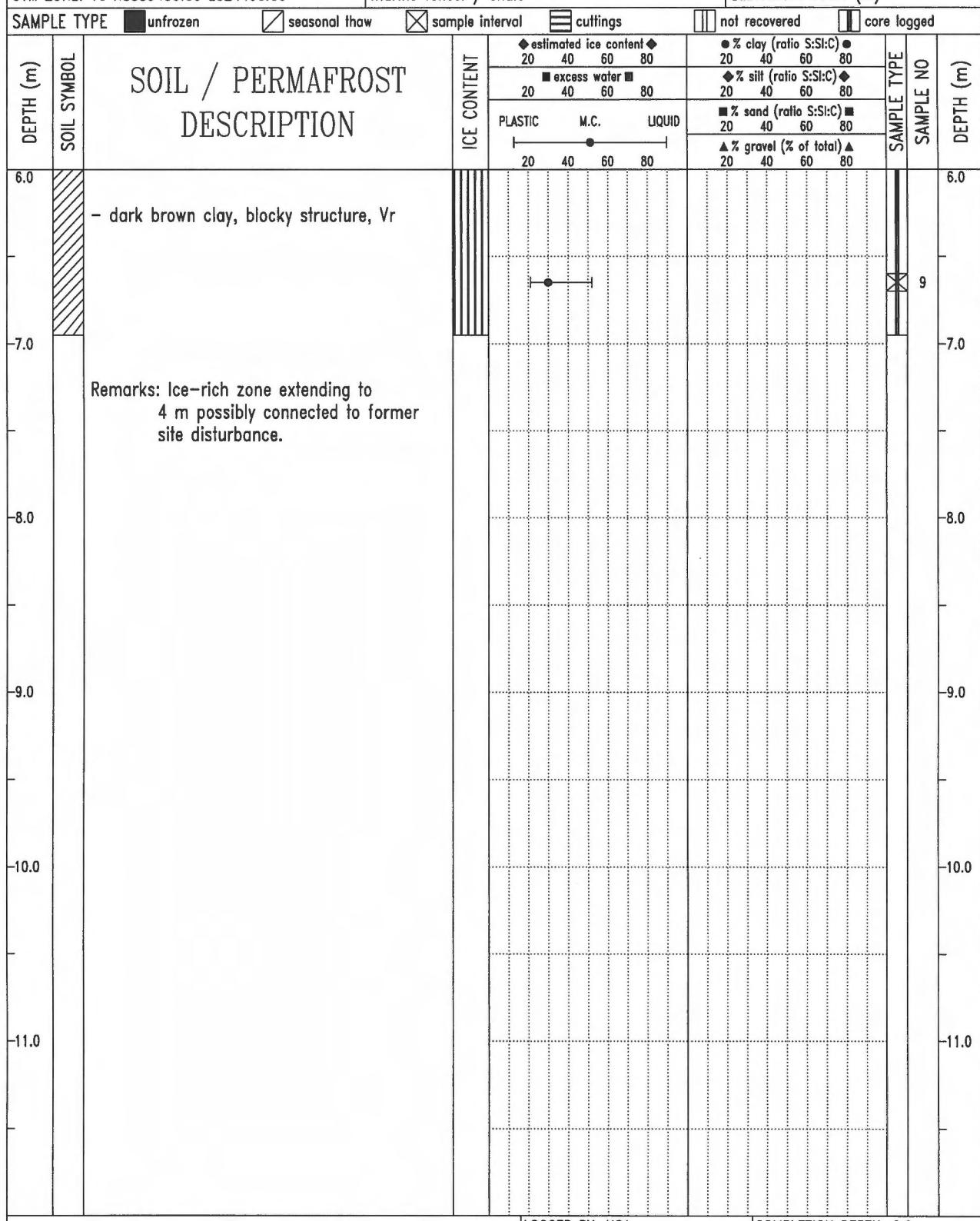


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LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 5.2 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 74/15/07
Fig. No: LOG 140	Page 1 of 1



FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	on abandoned Eureka airstrip, polygon centre	BOREHOLE No: 7416701E2
CRREL coring with mounted drill		Project No: 720081 LOG #141
UTM ZONE: 16 N8883450.00 E524490.00	marine veneer / shale	ELEVATION: 114.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA

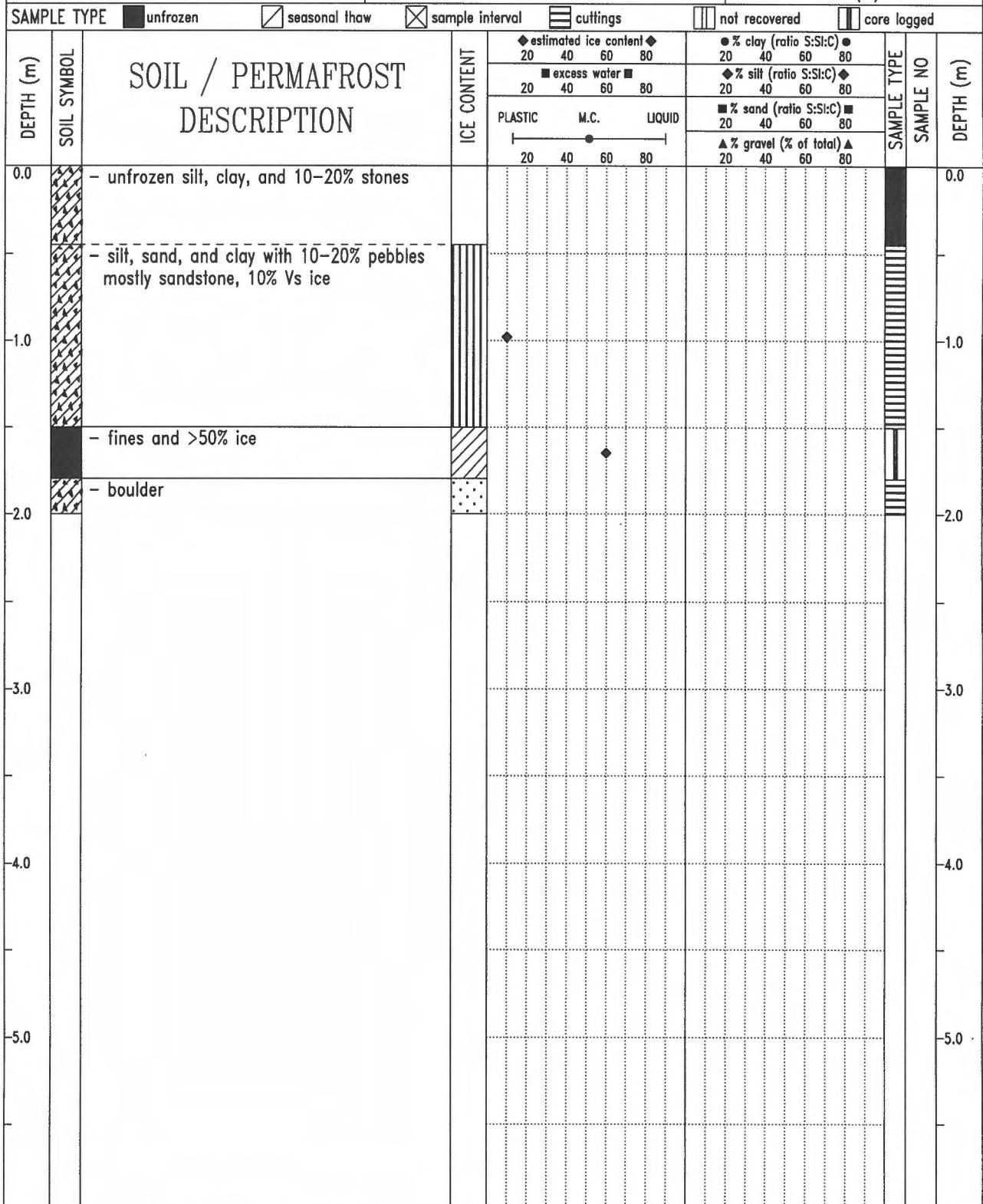
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 74/16/07

Fig. No: LOG 141

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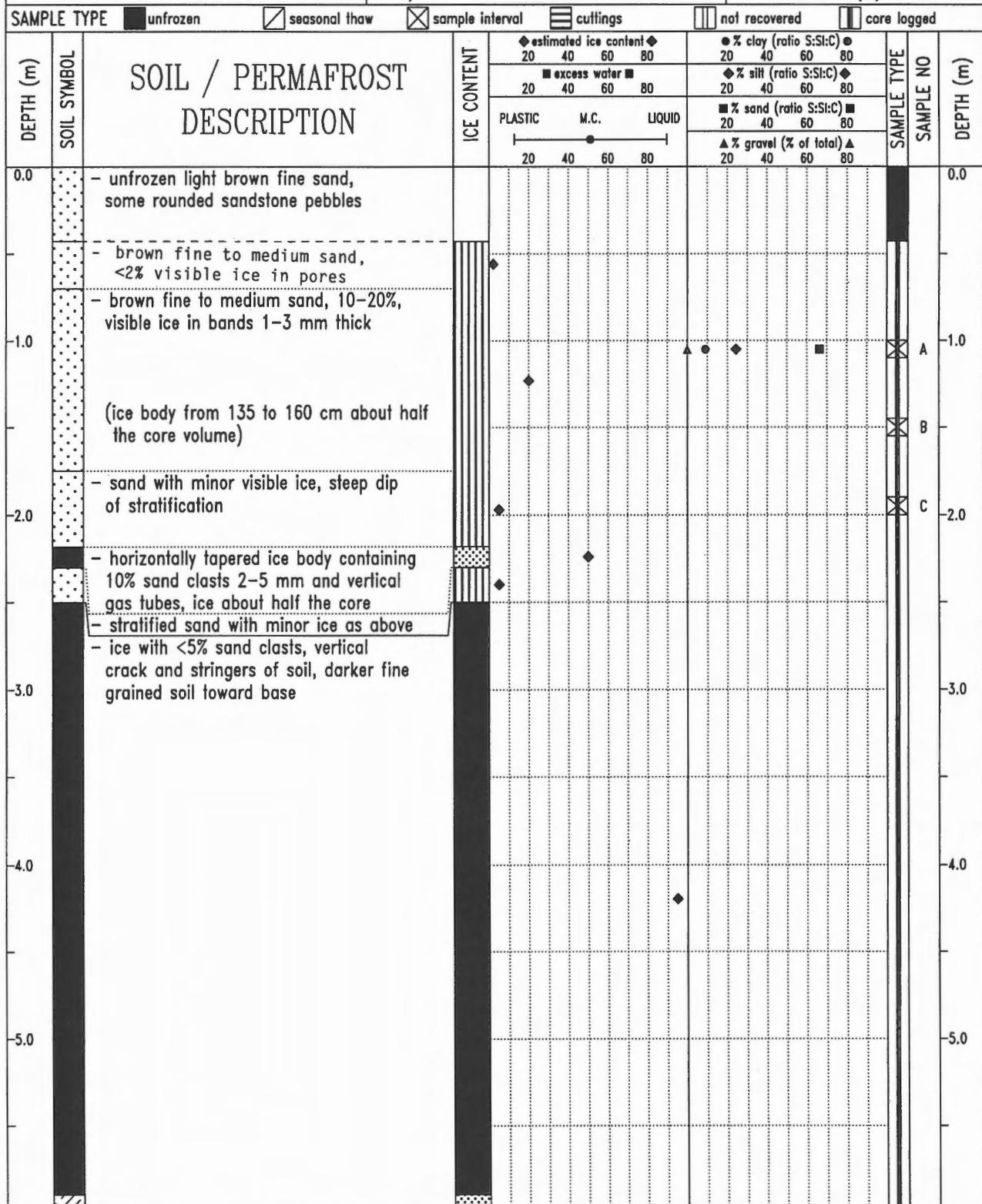
FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	Eastwind Lake	BOREHOLE No: 7418701E4
CRREL coring & auger with mounted drill		Project No: 720081 LOG #142
UTM ZONE: 16 N8887950.00 E529300.00	till	ELEVATION: 160.0 (m)



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Ottawa, Ontario

LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 2.0 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 74/18/07
Fig. No: LOG 142	Page 1 of 1

FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	on weathered sandstone, 3 m from edge of	BOREHOLE No: 7418702E5
CRREL coring with mounted drill	polygon trough (5 m from trough centre	Project No: 720081 LOG #143
UTM ZONE: 16 N8887950.00 E519000.00	crack)	ELEVATION: 169.0 (m)



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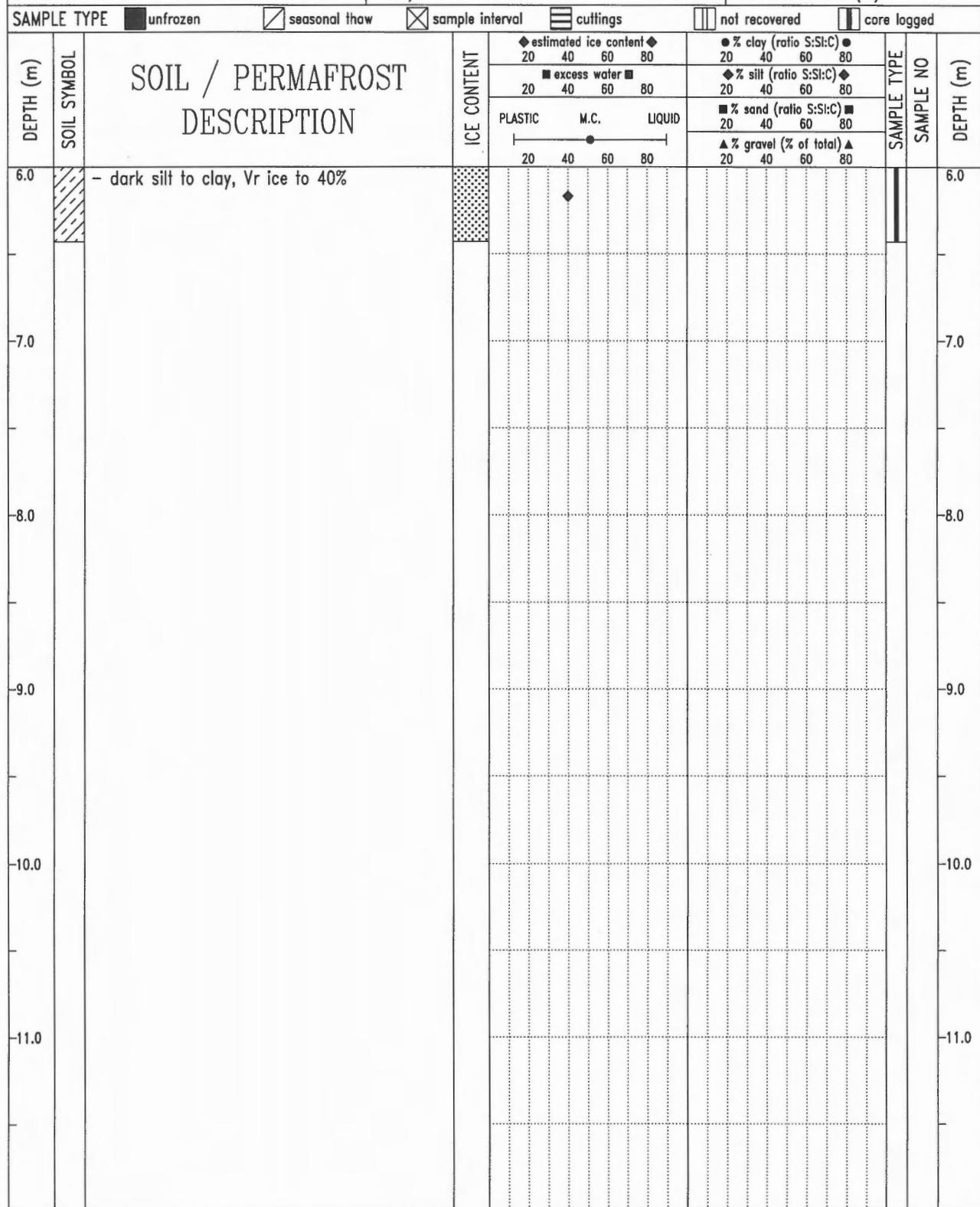
LOGGED BY: HCA COMPLETION DEPTH: 6.4 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA COMPLETE: 74/18/07

Fig. No: LOG 143

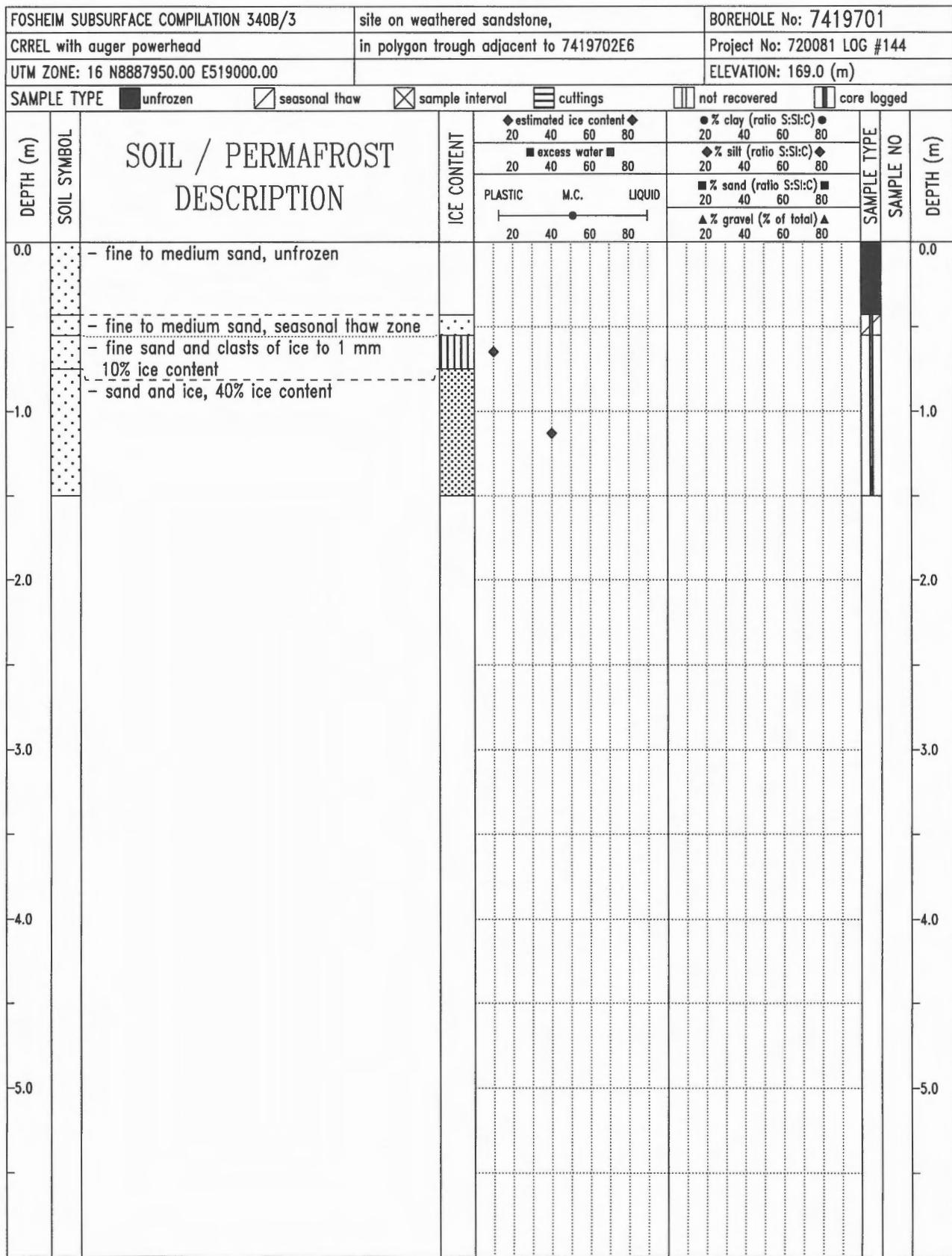
Page 1 of 2

FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	on weathered sandstone, 3 m from edge of	BOREHOLE No: 7418702E5
CRREL coring with mounted drill	polygon trough (5 m from trough centre)	Project No: 720081 LOG #143
UTM ZONE: 16 N8887950.00 E519000.00	crack)	ELEVATION: 169.0 (m)



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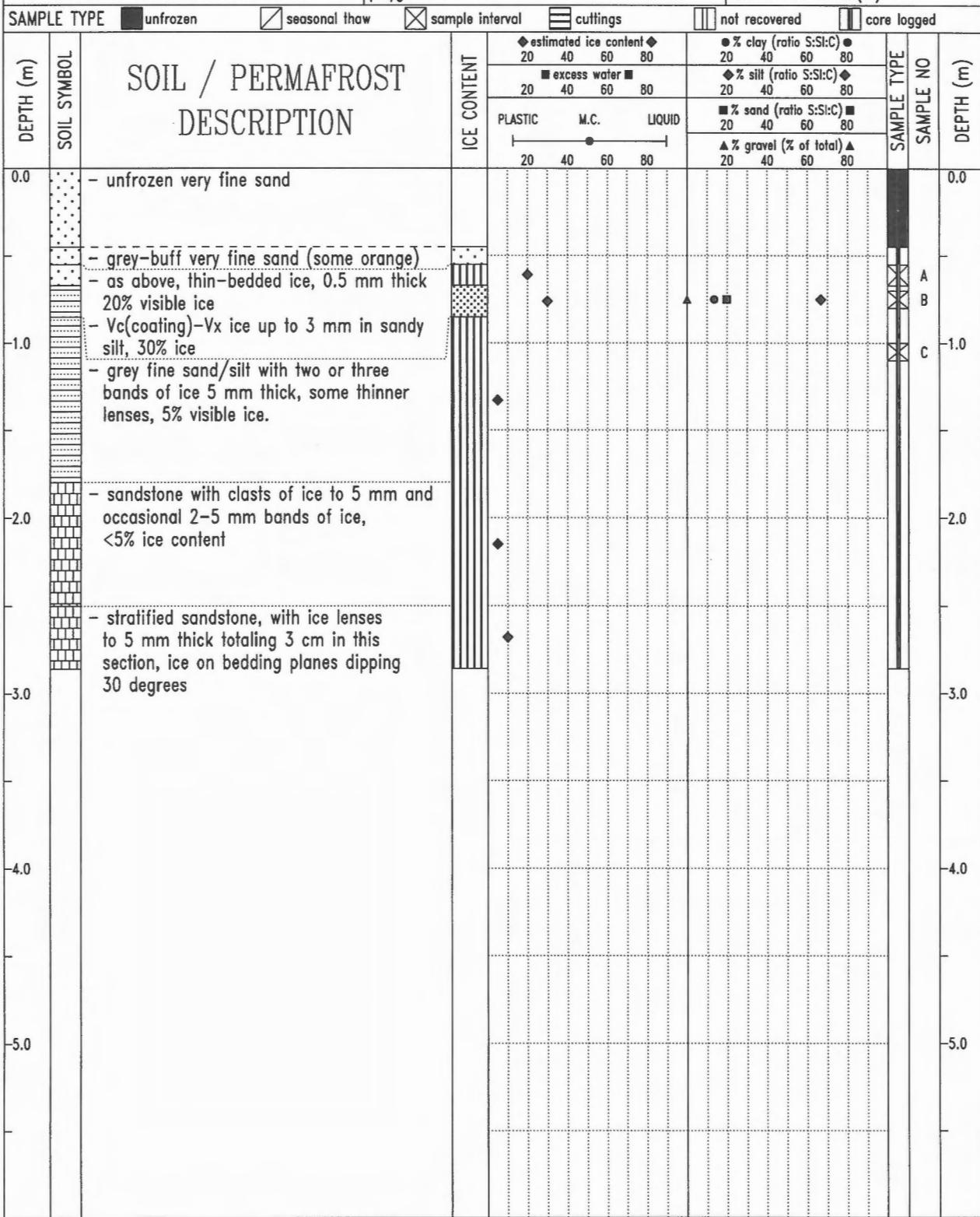
LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 6.4 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 74/18/07
Fig. No: LOG 143	Page 2 of 2



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REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 74/19/07
Fig. No: LOG 144	Page 1 of 1

FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	100 m east of 741870E5, 15 m east of	BOREHOLE No: 741970E6
CRREL coring with mounted drill	sandstone outcrop	Project No: 720081 LOG #145
UTM ZONE: 16 N8887950.00 E519300.00	polygon centre	ELEVATION: 169.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA

COMPLETION DEPTH: 2.9 m

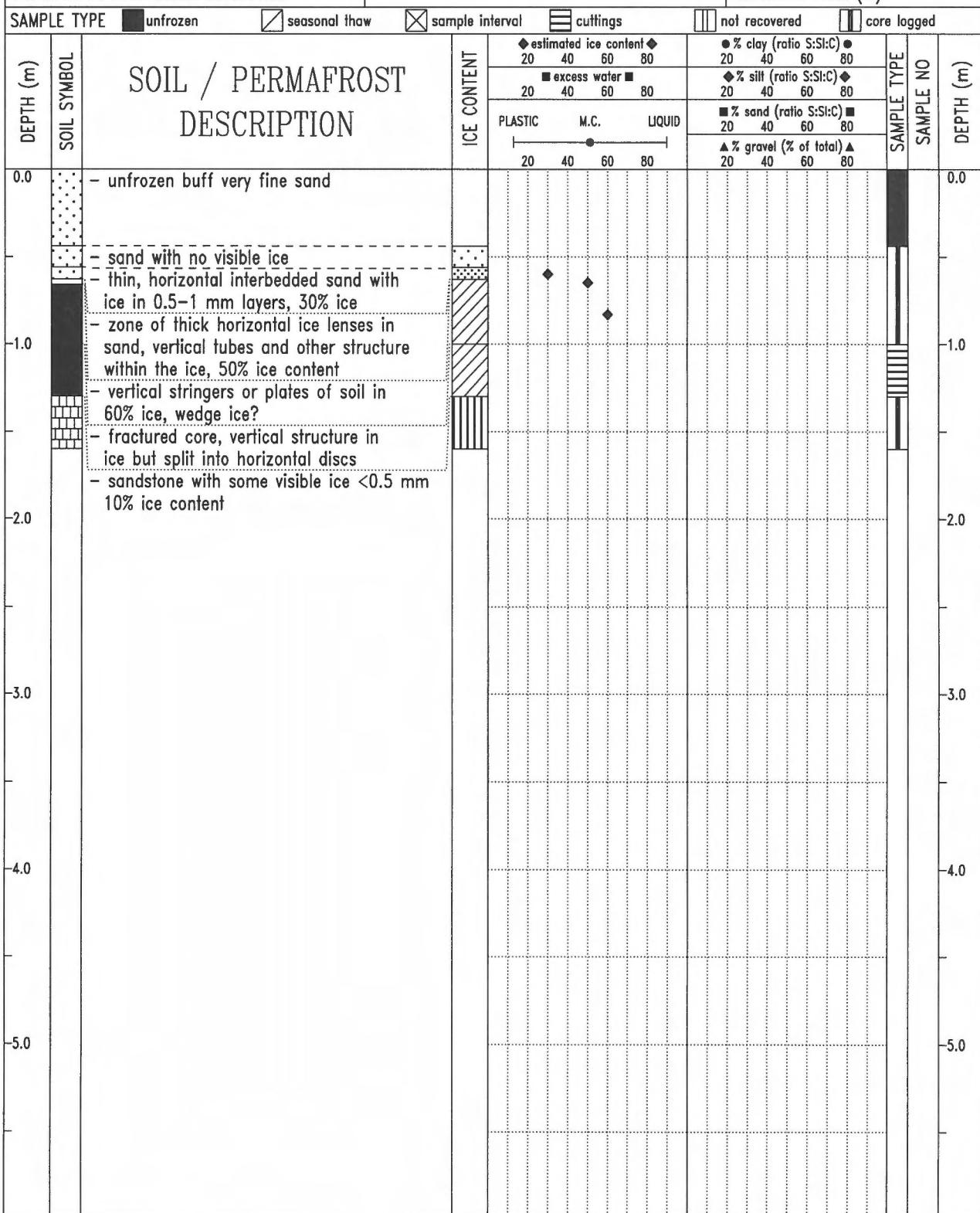
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 74/19/07

Fig. No: LOG 145

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 340B/3	5 m north of 7419702E6 along strike of	BOREHOLE No: 7420701E7
CRREL coring with mounted drill	underlying sandstone, in ice wedge crack	Project No: 720081 LOG #146
UTM ZONE: 16 N8887950.00 E519300.00		ELEVATION: 169.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA

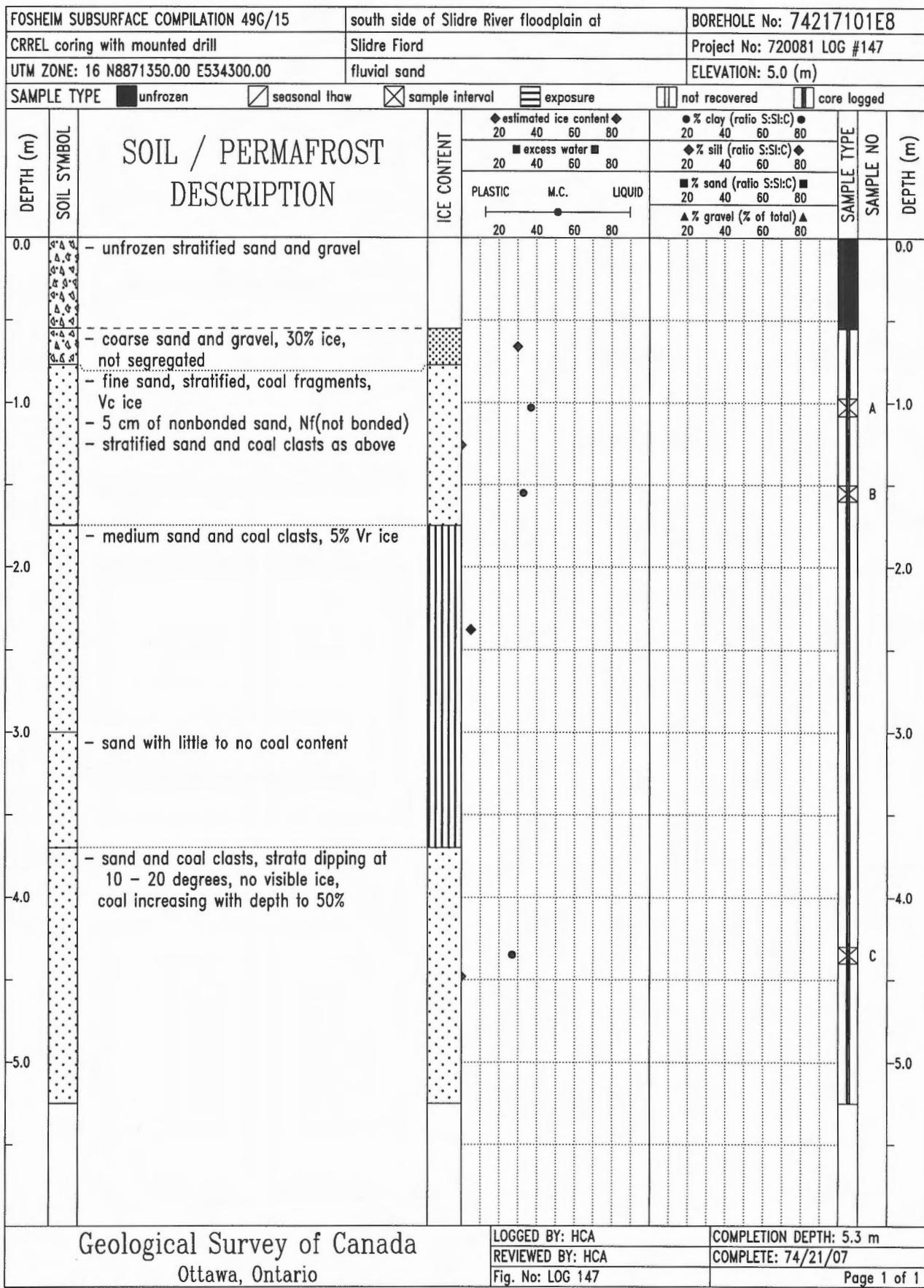
COMPLETION DEPTH: 1.6 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA

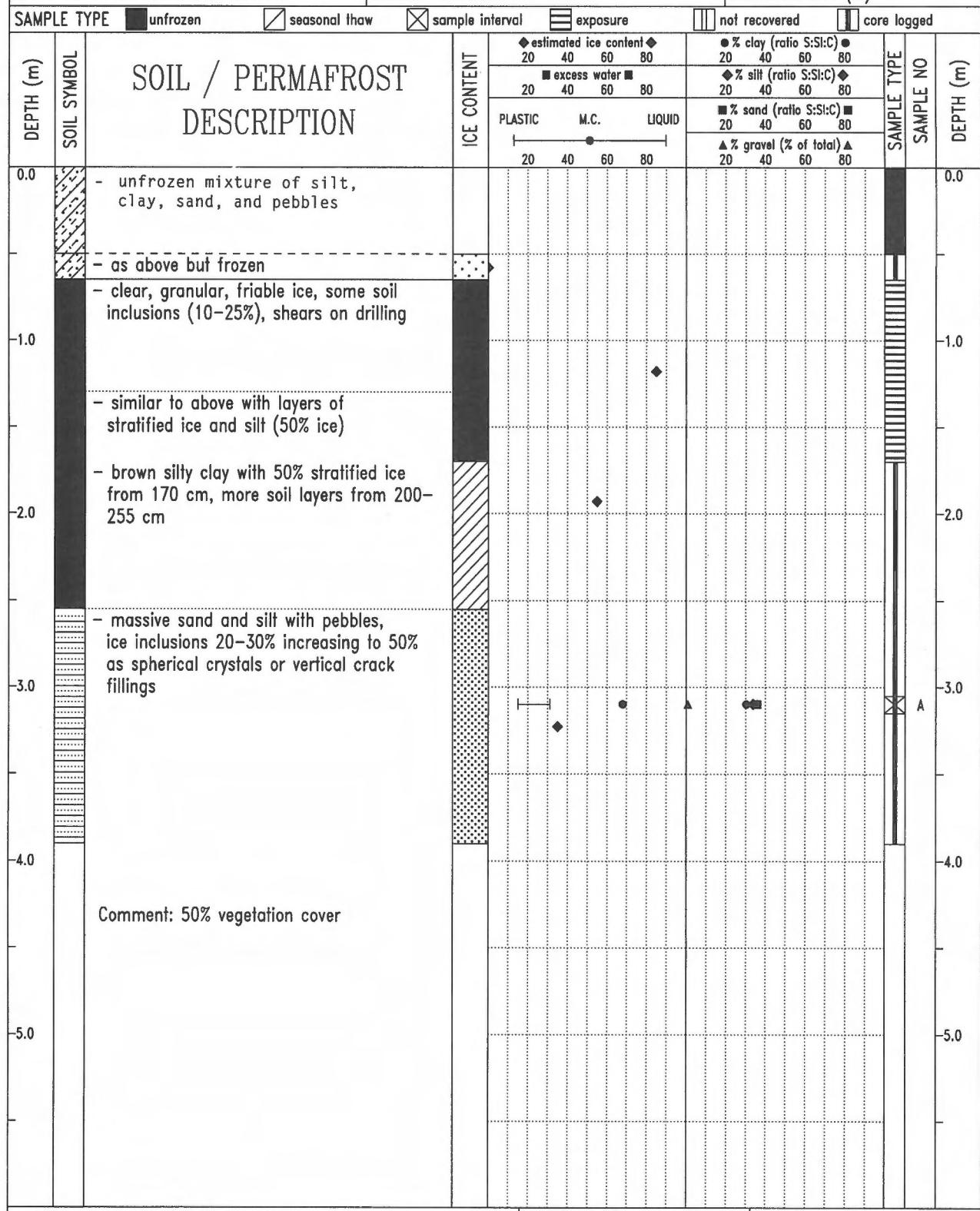
COMPLETE: 74/20/07

Fig. No: LOG 146

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	20 m rectilinear polygons, 50 cm by	BOREHOLE No: 74217102E9
CRREL coring with mounted drill	1-2 m troughs, well drained, centre site	Project No: 720081 LOG #148
UTM ZONE: 16 N8874000.00 E540550.00	marine - deltaic	ELEVATION: 92.0 (m)



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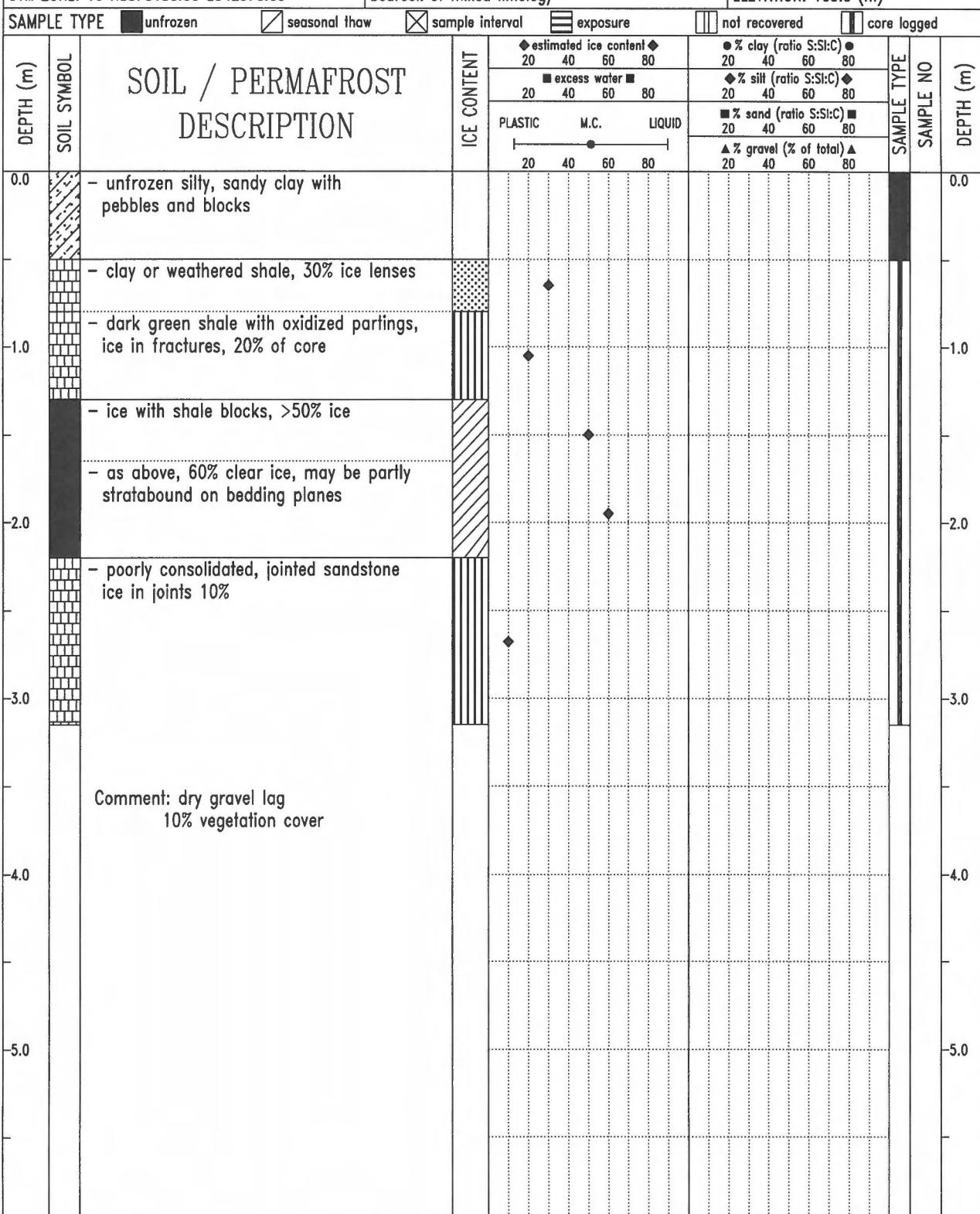
LOGGED BY: HCA COMPLETION DEPTH: 3.9 m

REVIEWED BY: HCA COMPLETE: 74/21/07

Fig. No: LOG 148

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	Eureka Sound Formation bedrock spur	BOREHOLE No: 74227101E10
CRREL coring with mounted drill	poorly developed polygons	Project No: 720081 LOG #149
UTM ZONE: 16 N8878150.00 E542570.00	bedrock of mixed lithology	ELEVATION: 160.0 (m)



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COMPLETION DEPTH: 3.2 m

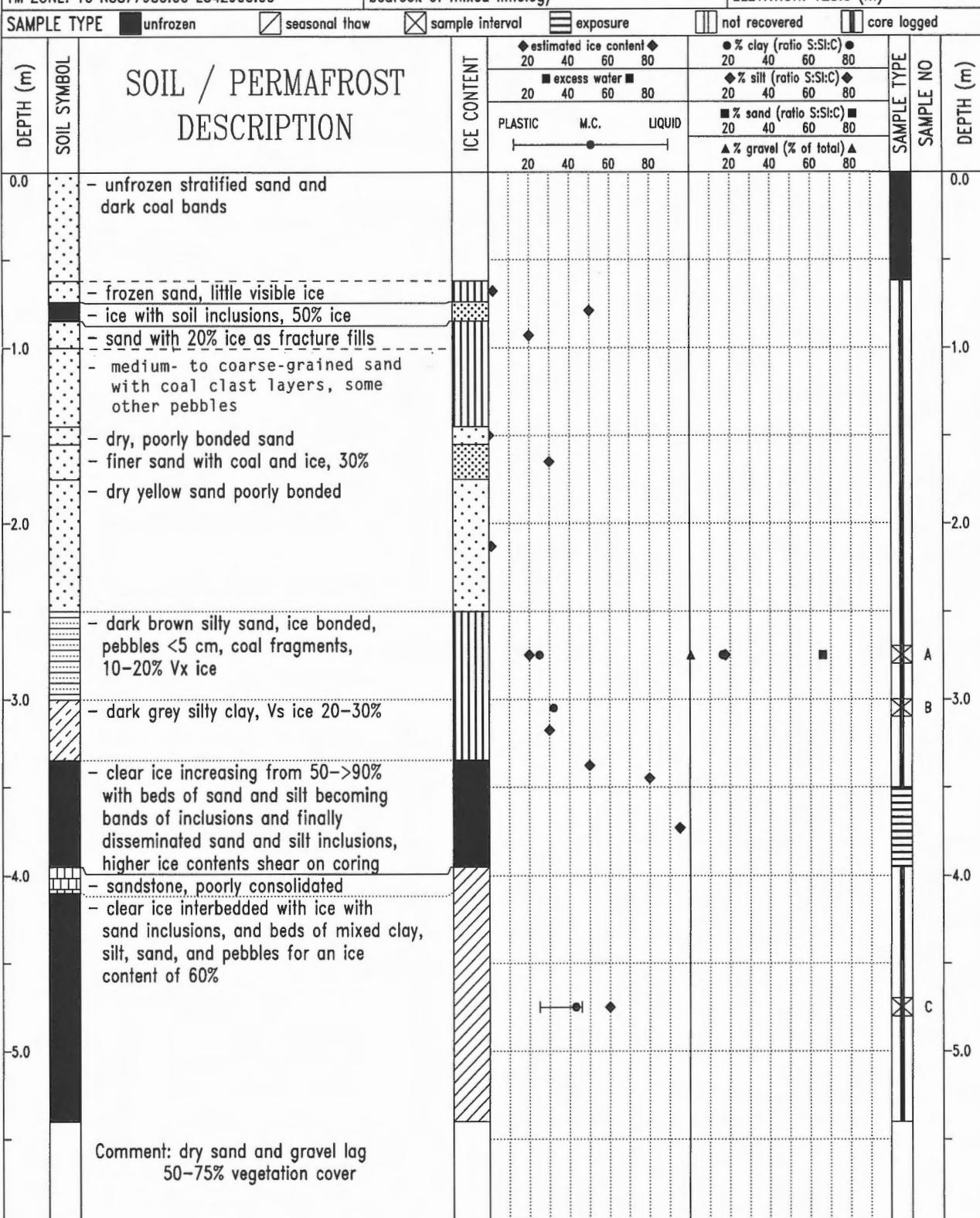
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 74/22/07

Fig. No: LOG 149

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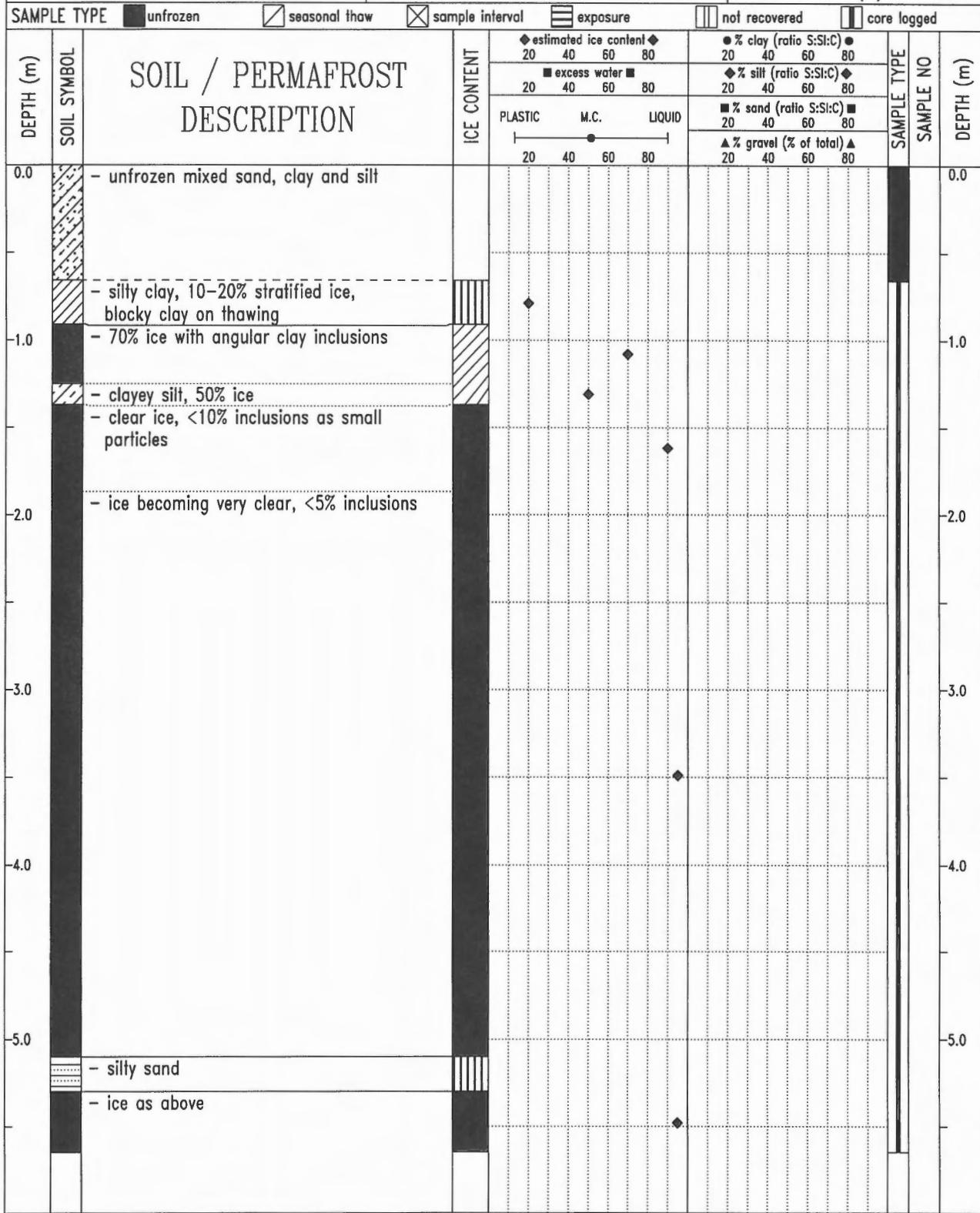
FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	indistinct polygons	BOREHOLE No: 74227102E11
CRREL coring with mounted drill	polygon centre site	Project No: 720081 LOG #150
TM ZONE: 16 N8877980.00 E542900.00	bedrock of mixed lithology	ELEVATION: 128.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 5.4 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 74/22/07
Fig. No: LOG 150	Page 1 of 1

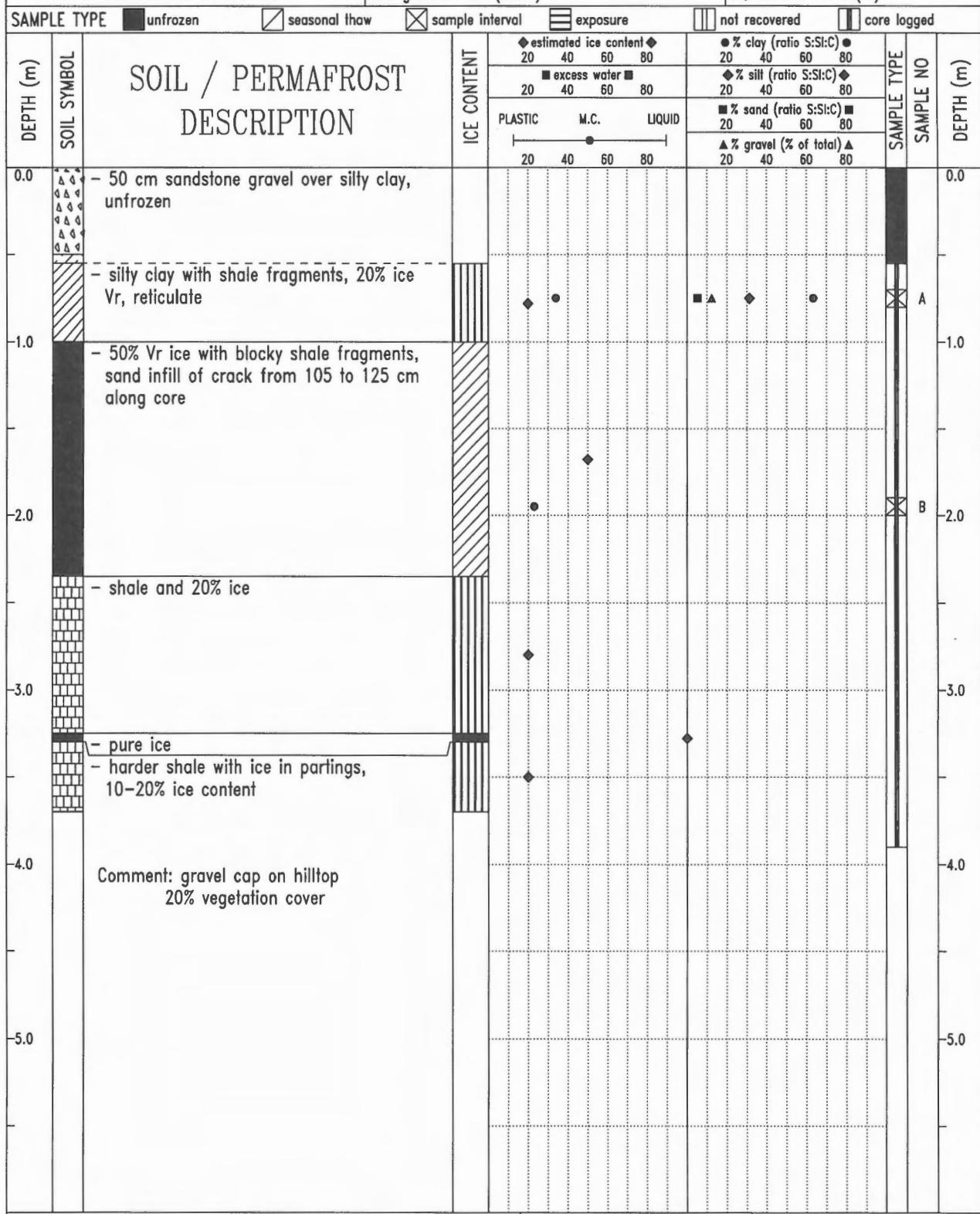
FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/16	20 m polygons, 1 m deep trough, 2-3 m	BOREHOLE No: 74237101E12
CRREL coring with mounted drill	wide, probably polygon centre site	Project No: 720081 LOG #151
TM ZONE: 16 N8878650.00 E543800.00	marine - deltaic	ELEVATION: 129.0 (m)



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LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 5.7 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 74/23/07
Fig. No: LOG 151	Page 1 of 1

FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	large polygons, troughs 1 m deep by 2 to 3 m wide, probably polygon centre site	BOREHOLE No: 74237102E13
CRREL coring with mounted drill		Project No: 720081 LOG #152
TM ZONE: 16 N8877850.00 E535150.00	fine grained rock (shale)	ELEVATION: 140.0 (m)



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COMPLETION DEPTH: 3.7 m

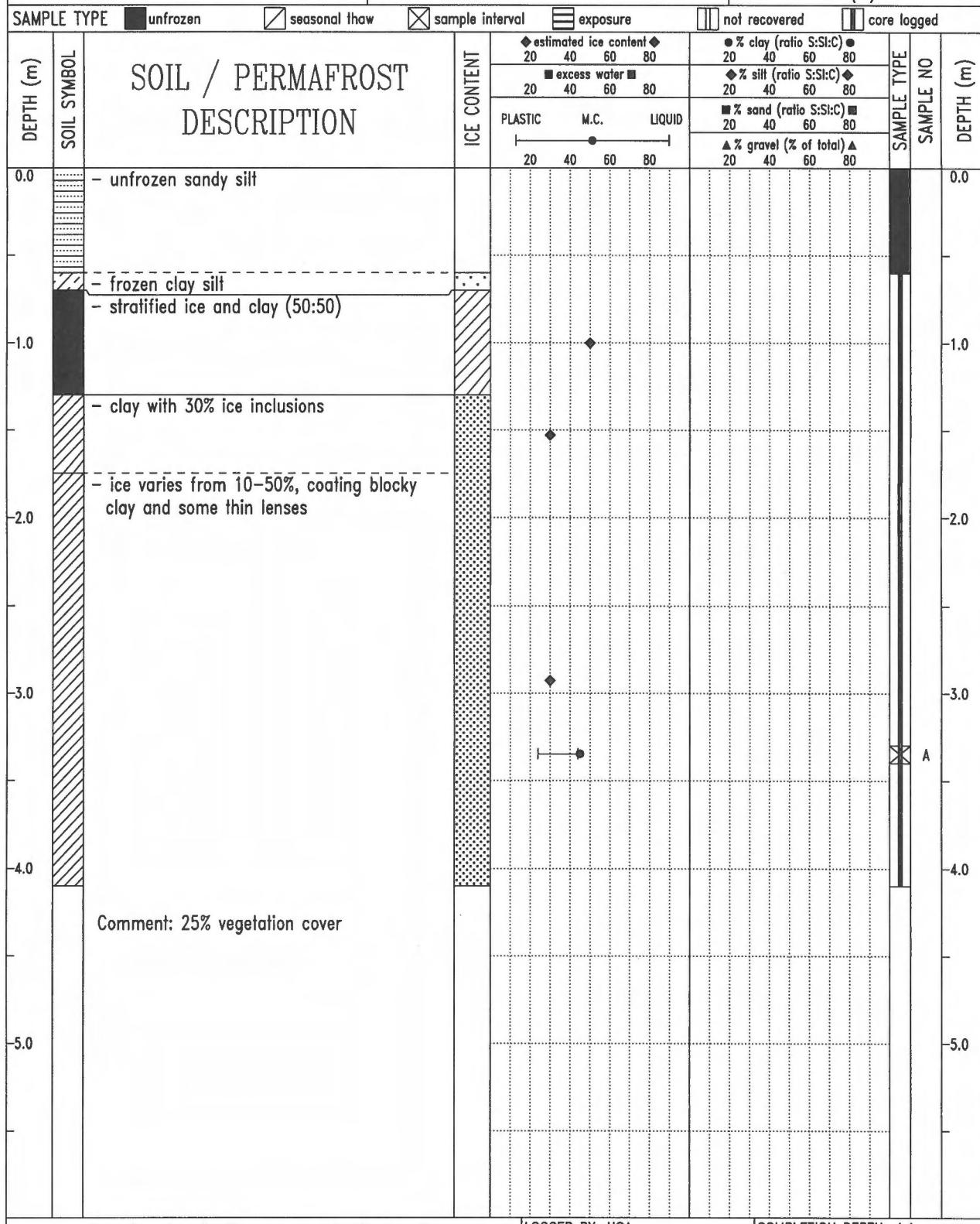
REVIEWED BY: HCA

COMPLETE: 74/23/07

Fig. No: LOG 152

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FOSHEIM SUBSURFACE COMPILATION 49G/15	plain east of Eureka airstrip	BOREHOLE No: 74247101E14
CRREL coring with mounted drill	large polygons, polygon centre site	Project No: 720081 LOG #153
TM ZONE: 16 N8880250.00 E524400.00	marine - deltaic	ELEVATION: 70.0 (m)



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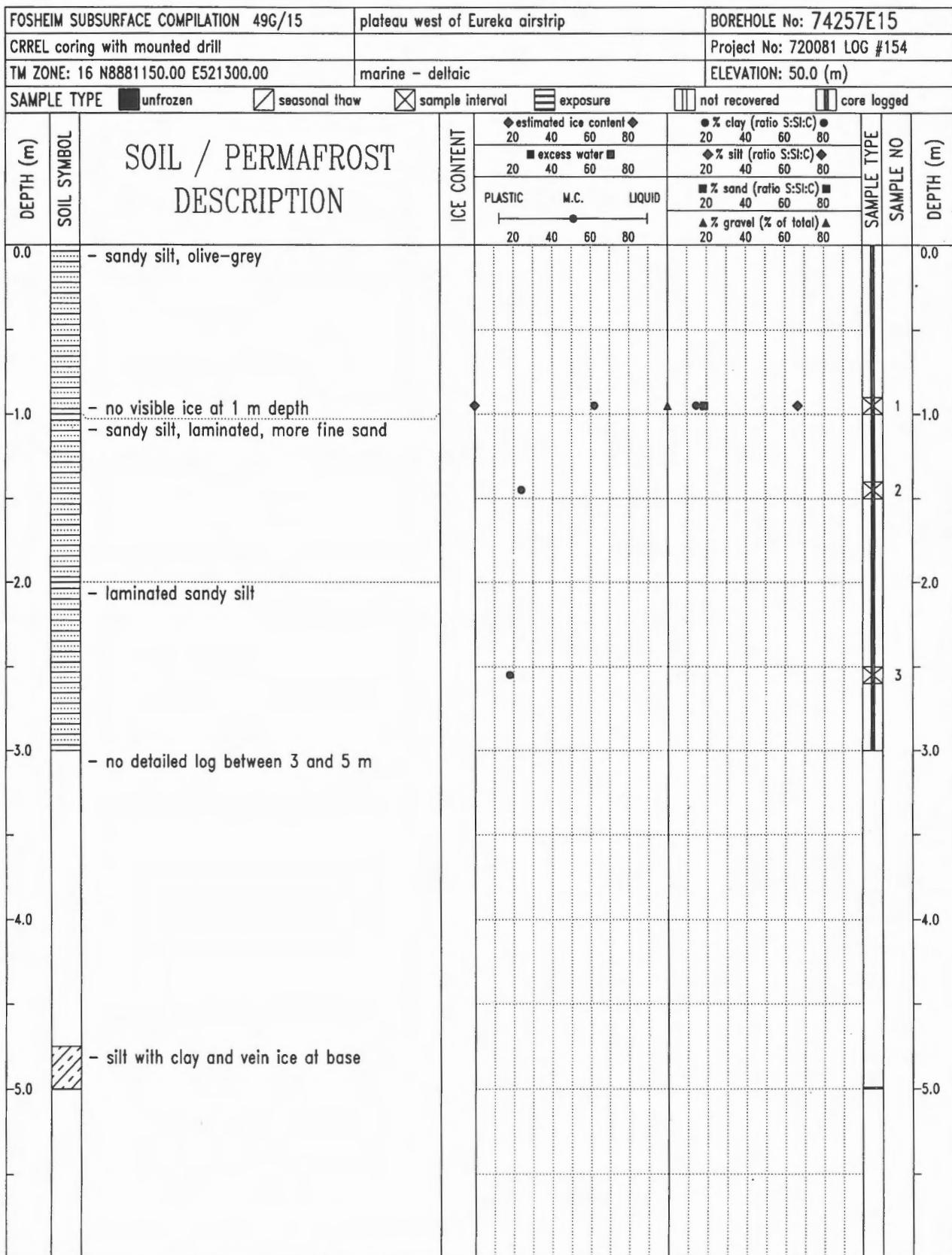
REVIEWED BY: HCA

Fig. No: LOG 153

COMPLETION DEPTH: 4.1 m

COMPLETE: 74/24/07

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LOGGED BY: HCA	COMPLETION DEPTH: 5.0 m
REVIEWED BY: HCA	COMPLETE: 74/25/07
Fig. No: LOG 154	Page 1 of 1

