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OPEN FILE 8740**

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T. Hadlari, R.A. Millar, and L.S. Lane

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Abstract

A significant geological structure in the Mackenzie Delta and Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula areas was named in 1975 after a geographic feature that had a name considered inappropriate to indigenous people in the region. Following a more appropriate place name, the geological features should be called the Husky Lakes Fault and Husky Lakes Fault Zone.

Introduction

A normal fault in the Mackenzie delta and Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula was named the Eskimo Lakes Fault by Cote et al. (1975) after some prominent lakes in the area that are roughly parallel to the structural trend. It was recognized that the Eskimo Lakes Fault is the largest of several sub-parallel fault strands composing a set called the Eskimo Lakes Fault Zone (Cote et al., 1975).

Husky Lakes fault zone

The name of the geographic feature that the fault and fault zone are named after is referred to as Husky Lakes (e.g., Inuvialuit Final Agreement, 1984; Inuvialuit Land Administration, 2011), because the term “eskimo” is offensive to Inuit. We simply recommend changing the name of the Eskimo Lakes Fault to Husky Lakes Fault and the fault zone to the Husky Lakes Fault Zone (Fig. 1). The geological history of the fault is as previously described (e.g., Cote et al., 1975; Cook et al., 1987; Dietrich, 1996; Lane and Dietrich, 1996; Dixon et al., 2019). Normal offset has been recurrent, and the main displacement seems to have been contemporaneous with deposition of Jurassic-Lower Cretaceous-Cenozoic strata (Fig. 2).

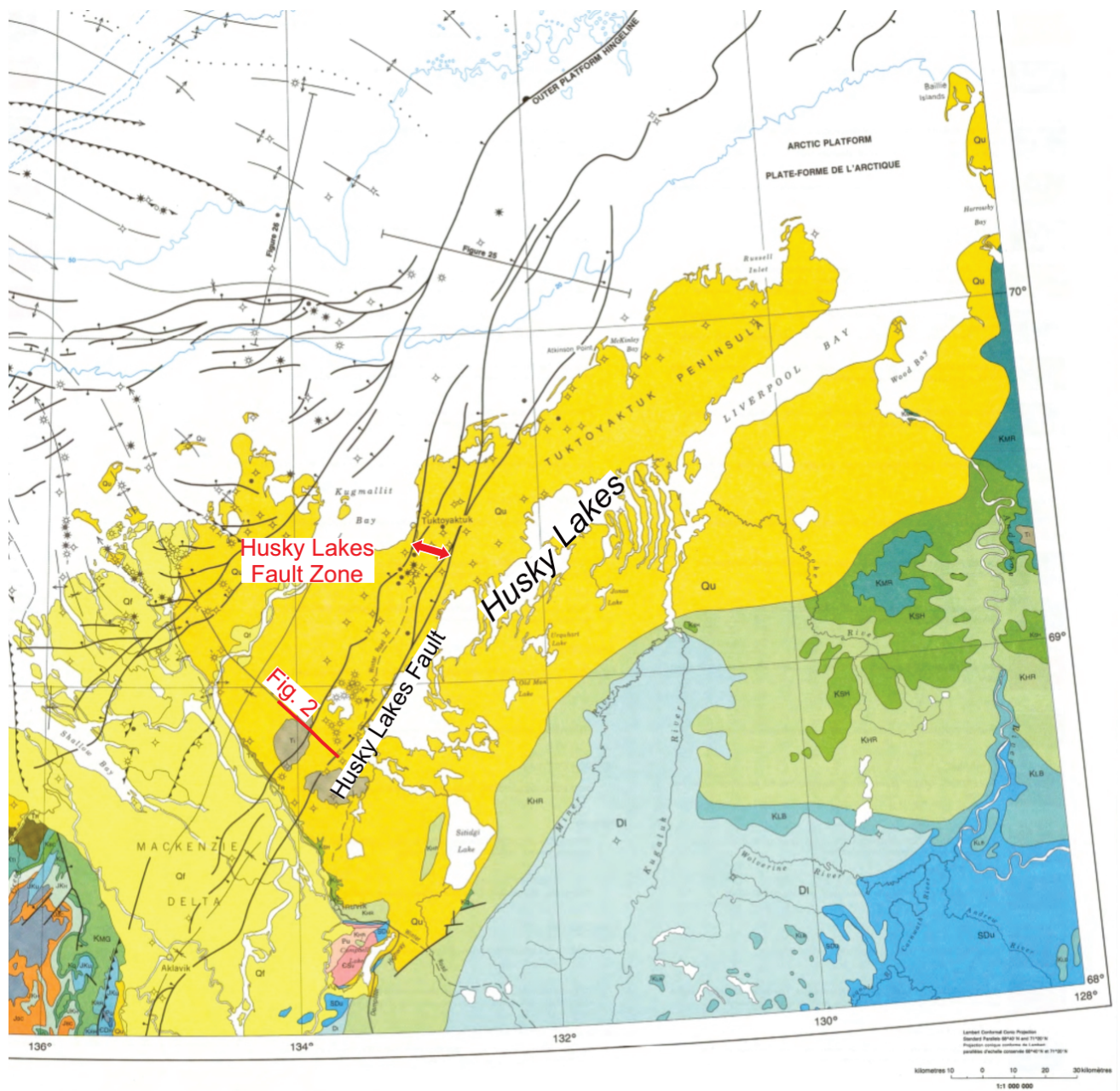
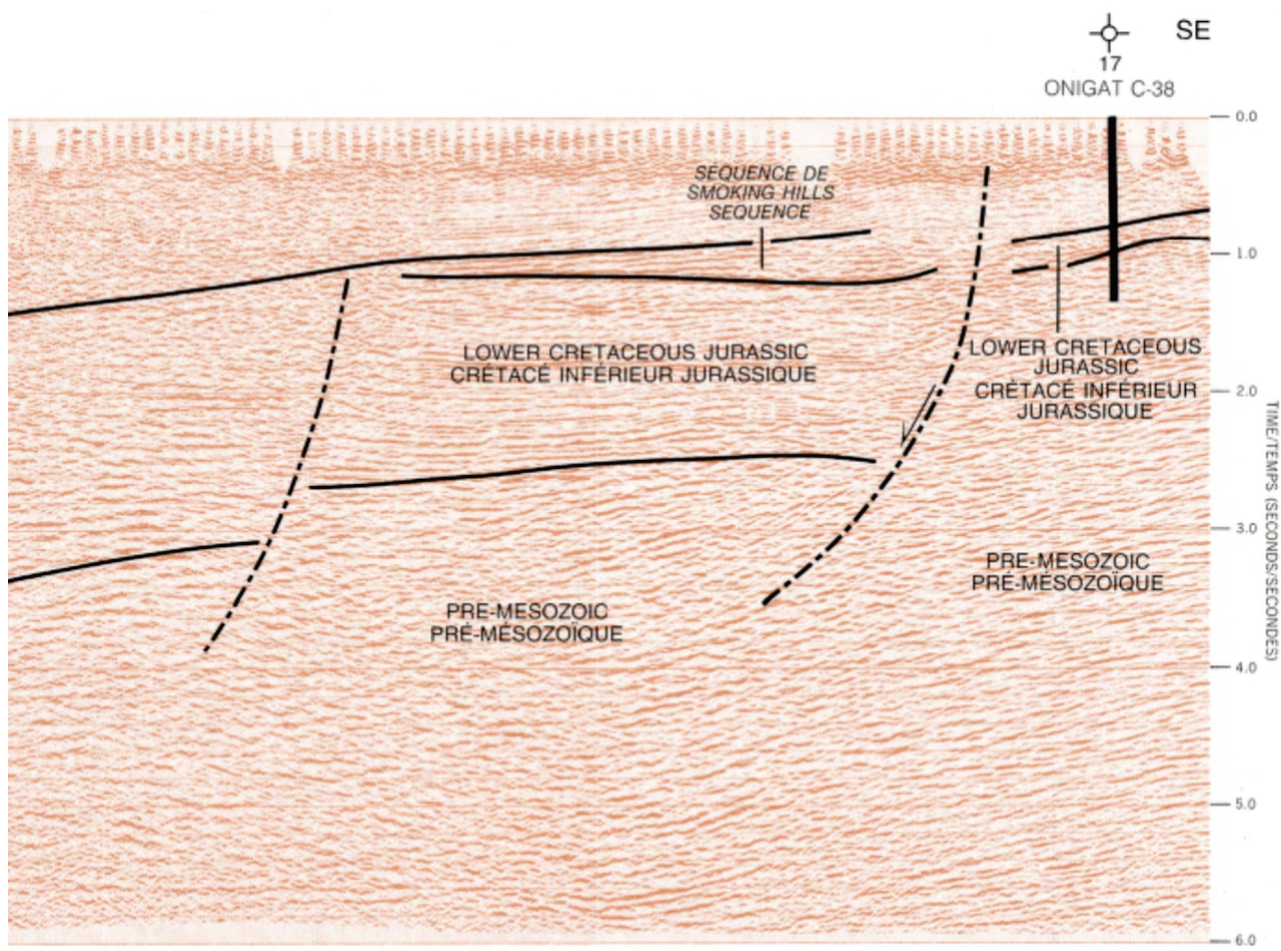


Figure 1: Map of the Mackenzie Delta and Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula reproduced and modified from Lane and Dietrich (1996).



Husky Lakes Fault Zone

Figure 2: Reproduced and modified from Dietrich (1996).

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