FORUM ENERGY METALS CORP.

ABERDEEN PROJECT

2024 LAND USE PERMIT #2022C0008

ANNUAL REPORT

(NTS 66-A-04/-05/-6/-12 AND 66-B-01/-08/-09)

Kivalliq Region, Nunavut

Claims:

102696, 102697, 102700, 102769 & 102775

Northing: 7,115,000 mN to 7,159,900 mN
Easting: 580,600 mE to 524,100 mE

UTM NAD83 Zone 14

Exploration work conducted between

May 22nd to September 27th, 2024

Rebecca Hunter, Ph.D., P.Geo.
Vice President, Exploration

Martin Kulla, B.Sc., G.I.T.
Project Geologist

March 26, 2025

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APPENDICES

1.0 2024 Exploration Program Summary

The 2024 exploration program objective was to explore Forum's Aberdeen Project for unconformity-related uranium mineralization. Several overland hauls, using low-pressure tracked vehicles, of fuel and supplies (drill supplies and equipment) to the temporary camp site on Aberdeen Lake, located at 64° 23' 32.0"N, 098° 27' 54.9"W were completed in March. The camp building crew mobilized to Baker Lake on May 22nd, and equipment mobilization and construction of a temporary camp began on May 23rd. Exploration work included diamond drilling from June 8th to September 25th and a non-invasive ground gravity geophysical survey from July 2nd to July 30th. Community consultation meetings were conducted in February 2024 (see Section 4.0 and Appendix I). Two Baker Lake residents were employed through Nunavut Environmental Consultants to provide wildlife monitoring services. Fuel for the drills and helicopters was cached at the Aberdeen camp. Flights were flown at 300 m or higher and only lower for drop off and pickup of field crews and for weather.

2.0 2025 Exploration Program

The bulk of the work plan for 2025 will include a diamond-drilling program scheduled for June to September, ground geophysics, and possibly airborne geophysical surveys. Following the 2024 exploration program, equipment and supplies for the next season of exploration were mobilized to Baker Lake where it will be stored over the winter of 2024/2025. Gear will be hauled overland to the Aberdeen Camp in spring 2025. We plan to drill approximately 10,000 m with 2 helicopter-portable drills. Drilling will be focused on the Tatiggaq, Loki, Ayra, Qavvik targets, and other regional exploration targets. Ground and airborne geophysical surveys will be conducted between June and October. These surveys may include airborne MobileMT and ground resistivity or magnetics.

3.0 2024 Project Locations

Table 3-1 Location of the Aberdeen Camp and airstrip landings used in 2024.

Name	Easting	Northing
Aberdeen Camp	525,770	7,140,810
Aberdeen Airstrip	526,040	7,140,710
Loki Airstrip	538,640	7,139,270
Arrow Airstrip	552,750	7,148,200

Table 3-2 Locations of 2024 Fuel Caches used in 2024.

Name	Easting	Northing
Aberdeen Fuel Cache	525,770	7,140,810
Loki Fuel Cache	538,640	7,139,270

Table 3-3 Drill collar locations from the 2024 exploration program.

Hole ID	Target	Easting	Northing
AYA24-011	Ayra	528,196	7,131,911
AYA24-011B	Ayra	528,196	7,131,911
AYA24-012	Ayra	528,196	7,131,911
AYA24-013	Ayra	528,162	7,131,929
LOK24-003	Loki	539,212	7,139,106
NED24-002	Ned Zone	555,747	7,146,154
NED24-003	Ned Zone	555,727	7,146,166
NED24-004	Ned Zone	555,727	7,146,166
NED24-005	Ned Zone	555,557	7,146,279
QAV24-001	Qavvik Zone	533,558	7,135,661
QAV24-002	Qavvik Zone	533,561	7,135,730
TAT24-005	Tatiggaq West	548,837	7,135,330
TAT24-006	Tatiggaq Main	548,986	7,135,471
TAT24-007	Tatiggaq West	548,799	7,135,365
TAT24-008	Tatiggaq West	548,782	7,135,389
TAT24-009	Tatiggaq Main	548,997	7,135,453
TAT24-010	Tatiggaq Main	549,032	7,135,475
TAT24-011	Tatiggaq West	548,772	7,135,316
TAT24-012	Tatiggaq Main	548,927	7,135,447
TAT24-013	Tatiggaq West	548,732	7,135,311
TAT24-014	Tatiggaq Main	548,927	7,135,447
TAT24-015	Tatiggaq West	548,732	7,135,311
TAT24-016	Tatiggaq Zone	549,047	7,135,569
TAT24-017	Tatiggaq Zone	548,739	7,135,486
TAT24-018	Tatiggaq Zone	549,335	7,135,489
TAT24-019	Tatiggaq Zone	548,810	7,135,679
TAT24-020	Tatiggaq Zone	549,126	7,135,517
TAT24-021	Tatiggaq Zone	548,977	7,135,784
TAT24-022	Tatiggaq Zone	548,727	7,135,823
TAT24-023	Tatiggaq Zone	548,994	7,135,816

Table 3-4 Locations of drill cuttings sumps used in 2024 and camp grey water sumps.

Name	Easting	Northing
Tatiggaq North	548,690	7,135,830
Tatiggaq Main	548,970	7,135,470
Tatiggaq West	548,750	7,135,290
Qavvik	534,230	7,135,410
Ayra	528,380	7,131,950
Loki	539,240	7,139,020
Ned	555,800	7,146,200
Camp grey water	525,758	7,140,822

4.0 Uranium Exploration and Human Health

The process of uranium exploration poses no risk to human health unless uranium mineralization is discovered. The primary health risk is exposure to radioactive particle decay (ionizing radiation) from unstable elements (U, Ra) that are associated with uranium mineralization.

Radioactive decay of uranium results in three types of ionizing radiation: alpha, beta, and gamma radiation. Alpha decay liberates heavy charged particles (helium nuclei) that are readily stopped by thin, solid material including the skin. Beta particles are lighter charged particles that can penetrate greater thicknesses of body tissue. Exposure risks for these types of radiation are mainly related to internal exposure, including ingestion, inhalation, open wounds, and in the case of beta radiation, through the skin and eyes.

Gamma radiation has very high energy and can penetrate materials easily, thus external exposure can represent significant hazards. It is the greatest radiation hazard in uranium exploration. External exposure to radiation can be minimized by three factors: time, distance, and shielding. Exposure can be reduced by minimizing the time spent close to radioactive sources, increasing the distance from the source, and by shielding.

4.1 Personal Protective Equipment

Workers exposed to uranium mineralization will use the following personal protective equipment (PPE) to minimize their exposure:

- coveralls and gloves to protect and minimize the spread of radioactive particles
- safety glasses to protect eyes from beta radiation
- thermoluminescent dosimeter (TLD) badges to monitor exposure to radioactivity
- radon detectors will be used in the core shack to monitor radiation exposure

4.2 Applicable Regulations

As for any mineral commodity, all exploration activities must comply with the Territorial Land Use Act and Regulations as well as the Mine Health and Safety Act of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. In addition, uranium exploration is also subject to the Canadian Guidelines for the Management of Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORM) and the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) for transportation of radioactive substances. This program also complies with the Exploration Radiation Safety Program of Forum Energy Metals Corp. and the Forum Emergency Response Plan.

4.3 Uranium Exploration Procedures

4.3.1 Field Geology

Field mapping and prospecting for uranium will be carried out intermittently over areas of interest. These activities will have negligible impact on the environment because they deal only with the identification of natural occurrences already exposed at the surface. Field crews will employ the use of appropriate personal protective equipment, including the use of TLD badges to monitor their radiation exposure.

4.3.2 Drilling

Procedures employed in diamond drilling are designed to: 1) make the drilling process efficient; 2) minimize the impact on the environment with regard to cuttings, water usage, and radioactivity; 3) effectively reclaim the area to minimize the long-term effects on the environment; and 4) facilitate the inspection and monitoring of drill sites.

4.3.2.1 Drill Site Setup and Operation

Drill hole setups will be accurately located by GPS to facilitate later inspection and monitoring. Photos are taken before and after drilling operation. Holes will be located at least 31 m away from the ordinary high-water mark of a water body in accordance to the Land Use Permit requirements.

4.3.2.2 Sumps and Cuttings Disposal

Sumps will be constructed to collect the drill waste including water, cuttings, and drilling additives. When deemed necessary, mud tanks will be used to collect the majority of the cuttings prior to draining into the natural sumps. The sumps will be kept greater than 31 m from the normal high-water mark of water bodies. Upon completion of the hole, cuttings will be backfilled into the drill holes or the sumps. Sumps will be scanned to ensure that gamma radiation is <1 µSv/h. The sumps will then be filled and levelled. Radioactive cuttings and/or soil will be collected and stored in a long-term radioactive core storage facility (using appropriate containment).

5.0 Community Engagement

Since 2022, Forum Energy Metals Corp. has been engaging with the Hamlet of Baker Lake, including meetings with the Mayor and Council, Community Land and Resource Committee (CLARC), Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO), and the Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA).

Forum recognizes the importance of meaningful and ongoing engagement and the critical role it plays in building strong relationships with the community. The following summarizes the activities, actions, and outcomes stemming from the community engagement program in 2024. This is one of the ways Forum upholds its commitment to transparency and accountability by providing regular reporting. The full community consultation report is provided in Appendix I.

5.1 Manager of Nunavut Affairs

Forum recognized the need for a senior-level, community-based position to ensure that the voices and priorities of the Hamlet of Baker Lake and surrounding communities are fully integrated into its strategic decision-making. Forum hired Richard Aksawnee as the Manager of Nunavut Affairs, reflecting the company's commitment to meaningful, long-term engagement. His senior-level position allows him to influence Forum's strategic direction, ensuring that operations support community priorities, create economic opportunities, and respect Inuit traditions.

5.2 Pre-Season Meetings

5.2.1 February 2024

In February 2024, Forum travelled to Baker Lake to discuss the results of the 2023 field program and its upcoming 2024 proposed work plan, including the proposed camp location on Aberdeen Lake, and ongoing community engagement. Forum met with the Mayor, CLARC, and HTO on February 20th, 2024.

During the KIA-CLARC meeting, Forum discussed its history in Nunavut with respect to exploration activities near Aberdeen Lake, and its commitment to ongoing community engagement. Elders David Owingayak and Phillippa Iksiraq provided valuable insight on the proposed camp location, water monitoring, and opportunities for community involvement. David expressed support for the project, emphasizing its potential to provide youth with meaningful livelihoods.

Community feedback centered on enhancing sponsorship efforts, addressing local needs, and environmental considerations. KIA -CLARC Director Joan Hitkati proposed support for a volunteer program to assist Elders with transportation, highlighting challenges faced in extreme weather. Environmental considerations, including water and wildlife monitoring, were discussed, along with plans to involve trained locals in these efforts.

Forum committed to facilitate a homeland visit for Baker Lake community members, share experiences from communities in northern Saskatchewan involved in uranium exploration, and continue outreach to local students. The meeting concluded with actionable steps to share notes, plan site visits, and strengthen Forum's alignment with community priorities.

Forum also presented an update to the HTO at the Hamlet Office, sharing details on the results from the 2023 exploration program and plans for 2024. Rebecca Hunter, Forums Vice President of Exploration, outlined the 2024 exploration program, which included drilling 40 holes, doubling

local hires to 10 personnel, and establishing a temporary camp. Employment opportunities were highlighted, with roles such as wildlife monitors, camp helpers, and support for geologists. Rebecca emphasized Forum's commitment to engaging local businesses, supporting community initiatives, and collaborating on training and certifications to ensure residents are prepared for future opportunities in the resource sector.

The board asked detailed questions about camp logistics, caribou protection protocols, and site visit timing, which Forum addressed, reiterating their flexibility in accommodating local needs. The importance of involving families connected to the project area and ensuring the community's perspectives were integrated into planning was emphasized.

Feedback from these pre-season meetings helped inform Forum's Community Engagement Plan for the remainder of the year. A draft copy of the 2024 Community Engagement Plan was provided to the Hamlet, HTO, and CLARCs to review and provide input. This approach helped ensure the company was aligned with local priorities.

5.3 Seasonal Hires

Forum made several seasonal hire positions to support its exploration activities near Baker Lake, focusing on camp maintenance, core shack assistance, and wildlife monitoring. Forum reconnected with previous hires and worked with Peters Expediting Ltd. to support the hiring process. Opportunities were also shared on social media and local radio.

John Amitnak and Kyle Netser were responsible for camp maintenance, reporting to Forum staff and demonstrating exceptional performance. Both were mechanically skilled, proactive, and eager to contribute, often seeking additional tasks to support the team.

In the core shack, Terry Nukik and Ernie Oovayuk served as core technicians, contributing to the detailed handling and analysis of core samples.

Wildlife monitoring was conducted through Gebauer & Associates, with Lars Qaqqaq and Chris Nakoolak ensuring compliance with environmental protocols.

These seasonal roles not only supported the project's operational needs but also reflected Forum's commitment to engaging local talent and fostering community involvement.

5.4 Costs Associated with Community and Engagement Activities

Community & Engagement Activities	
Item	**Total Cost**
Creative Fire/Mokwateh	$242,280.30
Events, sponsorship, travel	$92,574.79
Richard Aksawnee	$53,250.00
Allison Rippin Armstrong	$76,000.00
Helicopter - Homeland, site	$4,653.22

visit	
Ookpik – Homeland visit	$2,779.37
Search and Rescue	$57,389.70
TOTAL:	$528,927.38
Grant (CESP)	$100,000.00
TOTAL SPEND:	$428,927.38

5.5 Hamlet Days

Participating in Hamlet Days helped Forum build connections with the Baker Lake community and establish relationships with the broader community. Community visits during this time have also proven to be an excellent opportunity for securing local employment for the 2023 and 2024 field programs. This year, Forum's manager of logistics attended the festivities in May.

5.6 Community Sponsorship

5.6.1 Community Needs Assessment

The Mayor, Council, and other local leaders in Baker Lake shared a desire for a robust community needs assessment to support community planning, resource allocation, and to help make industry sponsorship more impactful. Forum offered the services of an independent Indigenous consultancy who began the planning for the assessment with Forum's Manager of Nunavut Affairs and Mayor and Council. This work will identify the priority needs, concerns, and aspirations of the community.

5.6.2 Prenatal Program

Forum was pleased to continue donating to the local prenatal program with a donation of diapers, baby wipes, formula, and women's hygiene products.

5.6.3 Foodbank Donation

Forum, along with Forest Helicopters, donated $10,000 to the Abluqta Society. The Abluqta Society provides food and clothing to those in need in Baker Lake.

At the end of the 2024 exploration season, Forum donated its remaining food items from camp to the Abluqta Society.

5.6.4 Baseball Equipment

Forum was made aware of the need for baseball and softball equipment in Baker Lake. The youth team entered a tournament with old, borrowed, and shared equipment. Despite having a ball diamond in the community, and the number of community members who played and wanted to play ball, they lacked sufficient equipment.

Forum donated two full sets of equipment for adults, teens, and children. The latter included t-ball

stands to allow young children to participate. Equipment bags and bases were included in the equipment that was donated.

The donation was made in August, along with a softball clinic, recreational game, and community BBQ. Forum brought one of their consultants, Kira Nelson, to Baker Lake to put on the softball clinic. Kira plays, coaches, and provides clinics in Saskatoon. The recreational game went into the evening with players of all ages participating.

5.7 Homeland Visit

Forum team members have a long history of working in Nunavut and are aware that many Inuit do not have the opportunity to visit their homelands. Through discussions with community members, Forum was made aware that their mineral exploration claims were located in the homelands of a number of families in Baker Lake. The Homeland Visit Program was developed through collaboration with the community and the first annual visit was held in August 2024. Richard Aksawnee, Forums' Manager of Nunavut Affairs, worked closely with the community to identify the family groups with strong ties to the project area. These families travelled by plane to the Forum camp on Aberdeen Lake and from there, Martha Ikuutaq guided the helicopter pilot to the area where she lived before being taken away to residential school at the age of ten.

A photographer captured images during the visit that have been shared back with the community for their archive. Additional work is being done to look at ways homeland visits can be further developed and expanded to include more of the community. The homeland visit holds particular significance through the lens of Reconciliation by supporting a reconnection to lands Inuit people were removed from. These visits not only strengthen relationships between Forum and the community but also demonstrate an acknowledgment of past injustices and a commitment to building a more inclusive future.

5.8 Search and Rescue

Unfortunately, in 2024 there were a few occasions where Baker Lake Search and Rescue were engaged in efforts to find missing community members. These incidents take a significant toll on the community and Forum is glad to be able to provide aid during these challenging incidents.

Forum provided helicopter support, logistical support, and food to the Search and Rescue team in 2024.

Through discussions with the Hamlet and the Search and Rescue Team, the need for preventative measures has been identified. Forum continues to collaborate with the Hamlet and Search and Rescue toward developing preventative measures.

5.9 Partnerships

Forum Energy Metals Corp. has partnered with Mokwateh, an Indigenous-owned consulting firm, to develop an Energy Literacy Program tailored to the needs of the community. The program aims to achieve three key objectives. First, it focuses on establishing effective communication with

community members by designing engaging materials and strategies to aid in their understanding of energy-related concepts and initiatives. Second, it emphasizes inclusive engagement between Forum and the community through dialogue workshops and outreach activities, ensuring diverse community perspectives are heard and incorporated in all aspects of exploration. Finally, the program seeks to enhance energy literacy, empowering community members to make informed decisions about uranium developments in the North. Planning for this has begun and will continue into 2025.

In addition, Forum is also looking to partner with other companies in the industry to create increased opportunities for training and employment for the community of Baker Lake. Coordination is underway for a bear safety course and firearms certification.

5.10 Site tours

This was the first year that Forum had an exploration camp at Aberdeen Lake, and it was important that representatives from the KIA and the Baker Lake HTO visited and toured the camp and exploration activities.

5.10.1 Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization

On July 25th, 2024, the Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization (BLHTO) travelled to Forums camp on Aberdeen Lake. BLHTO Chairman Harold Putumiraqtuq, Vice Chairman Silas Kenalogak, and Secretary Treasurer Eva Elytook went out by helicopter and toured the exploration activities, visiting the exploration drill as well as inspecting previously drilled and remediated sites. They toured and inspected the camp site and enjoyed visiting with employees from Baker Lake.

5.10.2 Kivalliq Inuit Association

On September 17th, 2024, KIA Vice President Patrick Tagoona, Baker Lake Water and Marine Environmental Specialist Jamie Kataluk, and Baker Lake Director, Planning and Implementation Charlie Tautuaqjuk, visited the Aberdeen exploration project. The tour included the camp and exploration sites, including remediated drill sites.

5.11 Regulatory Overview

Due diligence and efforts to build relationships and provide information in advance of applications helped secure the following permits to proceed with exploration:

N2022C0008 – CIRNAC Land Use Permit – August 29, 2027

KVL322C01 – KIA Land Use Permit – Expiry October 31, 2025

2BE-NUP2227 – NWB Water Permit – Expiry October 12, 2027

6.0 Environmental and Wildlife Monitoring

Nunavut Environmental Consulting Ltd. was contracted to conduct environmental and wildlife monitoring in 2024. The presence of wildlife, particularly caribou, was monitored in the vicinity of camp and drill sites. The wildlife monitors included: Chris Nakoolak (Baker Lake), Lars Qaqqaq (Baker Lake), Susanne Sloboda (British Columbia), and Tom Plath (British Columbia).

During the exploration program, no large herds or young calves were observed, so exploration activities were not hindered. The summary report is provided in Appendix II.

Wildlife and environmental monitoring will remain a vital component of future programs and all wildlife will be documented.

7.0 Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

Forum Energy Metals recognizes the importance of minimizing negative human and exploration impact on the wildlife and environment of northern Canada. The primary area of concern in this document is the barren-ground caribou of the Beverly caribou herd that live in and migrate through our project area. The current Aberdeen project is situated within the traditional post-calving grounds, migratory paths, and part of the property is south of designated caribou water crossings along the Thelon River (but outside of the 10 km buffer zone, see map in Appendix III).

In 2024, we conducted our 3rd year of exploration in the project area and the 3rd year we implemented our Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan. Wildlife monitors were present daily in the field and were stationed throughout the project area and near the drill rigs. Helicopter flights were kept to a minimum, with drop-off and pickups occurring twice daily, core being flown from drill rig to core shack, and fuel top ups for the drill. While flying, care was taken to give wide berth to any wildlife that was spotted. No wildlife negative interactions occurred during the exploration program. Small numbers of caribou (up to 6 at a time), muskox, Arctic wolf, Arctic ground squirrel, Arctic fox, Arctic hare, and a wide variety of bird species were commonly observed. A single wolverine and an ermine were also observed. As a result, we were successful in implementing and carrying out our mitigation and monitoring procedures as listed above.

In 2025, we plan to maintain our existing Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan and implement more thorough documentation. Nunavut Environmental will continue to be used to provide wildlife and environmental monitoring. They hire local people from Baker Lake and have been used by Agnico Eagle for years for various biological work. They will monitor wildlife and do height of land surveys of the project area and will provide a yearly final report on our monitoring program.

8.0 Site Photos

See Appendix IV.

9.0 Heritage Sites

Through the archaeological study Forum conducted with WSP Golder in 2022 (Permit 2022 72A) and records of past archaeological studies we have a thorough database of sites and their locations. The only area that had significant sites was the Ayra grid and mitigation measures will be conducted if work takes place near the identified sites. The areas near Tatiggaq, Ned, Qavvik,

Loki, and the Aberdeen camp do not host any sites of significance. The report has been filed with the Inuit Heritage Trust, the Government of Nunavut – Department of Culture and Heritage, and the Canadian Museum of Nature. Future work will either avoid the known sites entirely or where they are close to proposed work a 30 m buffer will be maintained. If work must be completed closer than the 30 m buffer mitigation of the site may be conducted, if approved.

10.0 Inuit Land Use

There were no conflicts with Inuit Land Use in the areas explored in 2024. Drilling was conducted south of Aberdeen Lake near Gerhard Lake, which is a low lying, hummocky area that is not easily traversed in the summer. Non-invasive geophysical surveys were conducted throughout the project area and took place from July 2nd to July 30th, 2024 (see map in Appendix III).

11.0 Summary of Compliance with Land Use Permit

We have complied with the conditions of the permit except in extreme cases involving weather or where otherwise unachievable (i.e. reduced flight elevation in the case of bad weather conditions). We will continue to maintain and improve our Wildlife Monitoring Program during future exploration programs with the help of Nunavut Environmental and their technical biological team.

Appendix I

2024 Community Consultation Report

Community Engagement Summary 2024

Introduction

Since 2022, Forum Energy Metals has been engaging with the Hamlet of Baker Lake, including meetings with the Mayor and Council, Community Land and Resource Committee (CLARC), Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO) and the Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA). Forum recognizes the importance of meaningful and ongoing engagement and the critical role it plays in building strong relationships. This summary provides an overview of the activities, actions and outcomes stemming from the community engagement program for 2024. It's one of the ways Forum upholds its commitment to transparency and accountability by providing regular reporting.

Manager of Nunavut Affairs, Richard Aksawnee

Forum recognized the need for a senior-level, community-based position to ensure that the voices and priorities of the Hamlet of Baker Lake and surrounding communities are fully integrated into its strategic decision-making. This was made this a public key measure of success for 2024. In July, Forum hired Richard Aksawnee as the Manager of Nunavut Affairs, reflecting the company's commitment to meaningful, long-term engagement.

A lifelong resident of Baker Lake, Richard's extensive leadership experience and deep ties to the community make him uniquely qualified to bridge the gap between local perspectives and Forum's operations. Richard's distinguished track record includes serving as mayor from 2019 to 2023 and chairing the Hunter and Trappers' Organization for 20 years, roles that have honed his ability to navigate complex community dynamics while championing Inuit values.

In his current role, Richard brings both his leadership and his passion for wildlife and the environment to the forefront, advocating for responsible uranium exploration that aligns with local priorities. His senior-level position allows him to influence Forum's strategic direction, ensuring that operations support community priorities, create economic opportunities, and respect Inuit traditions. As a father of seven and grandfather of three, Richard's forward-looking vision is deeply rooted in his love for his family, community, and culture, making him an invaluable member of Forum's team.

News of Richard's role was covered by Nunatsiaq News, CBC North and local radio in Baker Lake.

"This role is my way of aligning my commitments, championing the environment and wildlife while pursuing opportunities for the community." – Richard Aksawnee, Manager Nunavut Affairs, Forum Energy Metals

Pre-Season Meetings

In February 2024, Forum travelled to Baker Lake to discuss the results of the 2023 field program and the upcoming 2024 proposed work plan, including the proposed camp location. Forum met with the Mayor, CLARCs and HTO. Based on suitability and safety, there was agreement on the proposed camp location at Aberdeen Lake.

This area is situated on Inuit Owned Lands that have historically supported other exploration camps. For instance, Cameco had a camp at this location from 2012 to 2016, as did Anaconda from 1978 to 1983. Forum shared images of core stored on the site from previous explorations and promised to take care of it. Overall, the meetings provided the opportunity for collaboration and input which contributed and enhanced the year's engagement activities.

KIA-CLARC	Forum Energy Metals	Community Representatives
Joan Hitkati (Scottie)	Allison Rippin Armstrong	Siobhan Ilsiktaaryuk (Hamlet Council)
Jamie Kataluk	Rebecca Hunter	Hosea Iksiraq (HTO)
Elder, David Owingayak	Kira Nelsen	Youth Representative, Luke Tunguaq
Elder, Phillippa Iksiraq	Brett Bradshaw	

The KIA-CLARC meeting on February 20, at Nunamiut Lodge focused on Forum's exploration activities near Aberdeen Lake and ongoing community engagement. Rebecca Hunter outlined Forum's history in Nunavut, current operations, and plans to expand local employment from five to ten positions. Elders David Owingayak and Phillippa Iksiraq, along with other attendees, provided insights on the proposed camp location, water monitoring, and opportunities for community involvement. David expressed support for the project, emphasizing its potential to provide youth with meaningful livelihoods.

Community feedback centered on enhancing sponsorship efforts and addressing local needs. Joan Hitkati proposed support for a volunteer program to assist Elders with transportation, highlighting challenges faced in extreme weather. Environmental considerations, including water and wildlife monitoring, were discussed, with plans to involve trained locals in these efforts.

Forum committed to facilitate a homeland visit, share experiences from northern Saskatchewan communities involved in uranium exploration, and continue outreach to local students. The meeting concluded with actionable steps to share notes, plan site visits, and strengthen Forum's alignment with community priorities.

Materials provided:

- Advisory letters
- Translated handout of PPT deck
- Map showing proposed camp location
- Proposed engagement plan
- Application/amendment for New Land Use Licence/Permit or Water Licence

HTO	Forum Energy Metals
Phillipa Iksiraq	Rebecca Hunter
Vera Angidlik (Interpreter)	Allison Rippin Armstrong
Hosea Iksiraq	Kira Nelsen
Harold Putumiraqtuq (Chair)	Brett Bradshaw
Jimmy Misheralak	

John Etegoyok	
Timothy Evviuk	
Silas Kenaloqak	

Forum presented an update to the HTO at the Hamlet Office on February 20, sharing details on last summer's exploration results and plans for the rest of the year. Rebecca Hunter outlined the program, which included drilling 40 holes, doubling local hires to 10, and establishing a temporary camp. Employment opportunities were highlighted, with roles such as wildlife monitors, camp helpers, and support for geologists. Rebecca emphasized Forum's commitment to engaging local businesses, supporting community initiatives, and collaborating on training and certifications to ensure residents are prepared for future opportunities in the resource sector.

The board asked detailed questions about camp logistics, caribou protection protocols, and site visit timing, which Forum addressed, reiterating their flexibility in accommodating local needs. The importance of involving families connected to the project area and ensuring the community's perspectives were integrated into planning was emphasized. The meeting concluded with mutual appreciation, and Forum distributed toques to attendees before leaving the board to continue their regularly scheduled meeting.

Materials provided:

- Advisory letters
- Translated handout of PPT deck
- Map showing proposed camp location
- Proposed engagement plan

Feedback from these pre-season meetings helped inform Forum's Community Engagement Plan for the remainder of the year. A draft copy of the 2024 Community Engagement Plan was provided to the Hamlet, HTO and CLARCs to review and provide input. This approach helped ensure the company was aligned with local priorities.

The scheduled meeting with the KIA in Rankin Inlet was cancelled due to weather conditions and plane issues. Instead, the team connected via a written update and phone calls. Forum has maintained its commitment to sharing regular updates, meeting recaps and reaching out before the opening and closing of camp.

Seasonal Hires

Forum made several seasonal hires to support its exploration activities near Baker Lake, focusing on camp maintenance, core stacking, and wildlife monitoring. Forum reconnected with previous hires and worked with Peters Expediting to support the hiring process. Opportunities were also shared on social media and local radio.

John Amitnak and Kyle Netser were responsible for camp maintenance, reporting to Forum staff and demonstrating exceptional performance. Both were mechanically skilled, proactive, and eager to contribute, often seeking additional tasks to support the team.

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Forum Energy Aberdeen Exploration Camp 2024

Costs Associated with Community and Engagement Activities

Community & Engagement Activities		
Item	**Total Cost**	
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TOTAL:	$	528,927.38
Grants		
CESP	$	100,000.00
TOTAL SPEND:	$	428,927.38

Hamlet Days

Participating in Hamlet Days helps Forum build connections with the community and get to know more of the broader community. Visiting during this time has also proven to be an excellent opportunity for securing local employment for our 2023 and 2024 field programs. This year Forum's manager of logistics attended the festivities in May.

Community Sponsorship

Community Needs Assessment

Mayor and Council and other local leaders in Baker Lake shared a desire for a robust community needs assessment to support community planning, resource allocation, and to help make industry sponsorship more impactful. Forum offered the services of an independent Indigenous consultancy who began the planning for the assessment with Forum's Manager of Nunavut Affairs and Mayor and Council. This work will identify the priority needs, concerns, and aspiration of the community.

Prenatal Program

Forum was pleased to continue donating to the local prenatal program with a donation of diapers, baby wipes, formula, and women's hygiene products.

Foodbank Donation

Forum, along with Forest Helicopters, donated $10,000 to the Abluqta Society. The Abluqta Society provides food and clothing to those in need in Baker Lake.

Thank you to Forum Energy Metals and Forest Helicopters again for supporting our community and celebrating hamlet days with us in this way. The donation will go a long way to help the community that Abluqta serves. Ma'na, Kevin Iksiktaaryuk. Former Mayor, Municipality of Baker Lake

Baseball Equipment
Forum was made aware of the need for baseball and softball equipment. The youth team entered a tournament with old, borrowed and shared equipment. Despite having a ball diamond in the community, and the number of community members who played and wanted to play ball, they lacked sufficient equipment.

Forum donated two full sets of equipment for adults, teens and children. The latter included t-ball stands to allow young children to "participate in the action"! Equipment bags and bases were included in the equipment that was donated.

The donation was made in August, along with a softball clinic, recreational game and community BBQ. Forum brought one of their consultants, Kira Nelson, to Baker Lake to put on the softball clinic. Kira plays, coaches and provides clinics in Saskatoon. The recreational game went long into the evening with players of all ages participating.

Homeland Visit

Forum team members have a long history of working in Nunavut. Forum is aware that many Inuit do not have the opportunity to visit their homelands. In discussions with community members, Forum was made aware that their mineral exploration claims were located in the homelands of a number of families in Baker Lake. Together, through collaboration, the Homeland Visit Program was developed. The first annual homeland visit was held in August 2024. Richard, Manager of Nunavut Affairs, worked closely with the community to identify the family groups with strong ties to the

project area. Martha Jorah, Marjorie Ikuutaq, Annie Akilak, Eetoovee Tunnuq, and Carmen Ikuutaq Qaqima travelled by plane to the Forum camp and from there Martha guided a helicopter pilot to the area where she and her family lived until she and her brothers were taken away to residential school at the age of ten.

Martha was able to recover her father's sled blades and share memories of her life there. The group was awed to see the Beverly herd of caribou and even witnessed some cross the Thelon River. The women had brought containers to make the most of the time on the tundra and gather cloudberries.

Forum had a photographer capture images that have been shared back with the community for their archive. Additional work is being done to look at ways the homeland visits can be expanded. The homeland visit holds particular significance through the lens of Reconciliation by supporting a reconnection to lands Inuit people were removed from. These visits not only strengthen relationships between Forum and the community but also demonstrate an acknowledgment of past injustices and a commitment to building a more inclusive future.

Sea

Unfortunately, in 2024 there were a few occasions where Baker Lake Search and Rescue were engaged in efforts to find missing community members. These incidents take a significant toll on the community.

Forum provided helicopter support, logistical support and food to feed the Search and Rescue team in 2024.

Through discussions with the Hamlet and the Search and Rescue Team, the need for preventative measures has been identified. Forum continues to collaborate with the Hamlet and Search and Rescue toward developing preventative measures.

Partnerships

Forum Energy Metals has partnered with Mokwateh, an Indigenous-owned consulting firm, to develop an Energy Literacy Program tailored to the needs of the community. The program aims to achieve three key objectives. First, it focuses on effective communication by designing engaging materials and strategies to help community members better understand energy-related concepts and initiatives. Second, it emphasizes inclusive engagement through dialogue workshops and outreach activities that ensure diverse community perspectives are heard and incorporated. Finally, the program seeks to enhance energy literacy, empowering community members to make informed decisions about uranium developments in the North. Planning for this is just beginning and will continue into 2025.

In addition, Forum, is also looking to partner with others in the industry to create increased value and opportunities for the community of Baker Lake. Coordination is underway for a bear safety course and firearms certification.

Site Tours

Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization
On July 25th, 2024, the Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization (BLHTO) travelled to the campsite at Aberdeen Lake. BLHTO Chairman Harold Putumiraqtuq, Vice Chairman Silas Kenalogak, and Secretary Treasurer Eva Elytook went out by helicopter and toured the exploration activities, visiting the exploration drill as well as inspecting previously drilled, remediated sites. They toured and inspected the camp site and enjoyed visiting with employees from Baker Lake.

Kivalliq Inuit Association
On September 17th, 2024, Kivalliq Inuit Association Vice President Patrick Tagoona, Baker Lake Water and Marine Environmental Specialist Jamie Kataluk, and Charlie Tautuaqjuk, Baker Lake Director, Planning and Implementation, visited the Aberdeen exploration project. The tour included the camp and exploration sites, including remediated drill sites.

This was the first year that Forum had an exploration camp at Aberdeen Lake, and it was important that representatives from the Kivalliq Inuit Association and the Baker Lake HTO visited and toured the camp and exploration activities.

Regulatory Overview

Due diligence and efforts to build relationships and provide information in advance of applications helped secure the following permits to proceed with exploration:

N2022C0008 – CIRNAC Land Use Permit – August 29, 2027
KVL322C01 – KIA Land Use Permit – Expiry October 31, 2025
2BE-NUP2227 – NWB Water Permit – Expiry October 12, 2027

Appendix II

2024 Wildlife Monitoring Summary Report

ABERDEEN URANIUM PROJECT

FINAL

2024 WILDLIFE MONITORING SUMMARY REPORT

20 NOVEMBER 2024

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SECTION 1 • OVERVIEW

Forum Energy Metals Corp.'s (Forum Energy) Aberdeen Project, which is in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut approximately 90 km west of Baker Lake and 320 km from Rankin Inlet, consists of mineral claims on Inuit-Owned Lands (surface rights) and Crown Land (see **Figure 1.1**). Forum Energy acquired ground previously explored by Cameco Corporation between 2005 and 2012 to the west of Orano's Kiggavik Project near Aberdeen and Judge Sissons lakes. The Forum mineral claims total 95,519 ha.

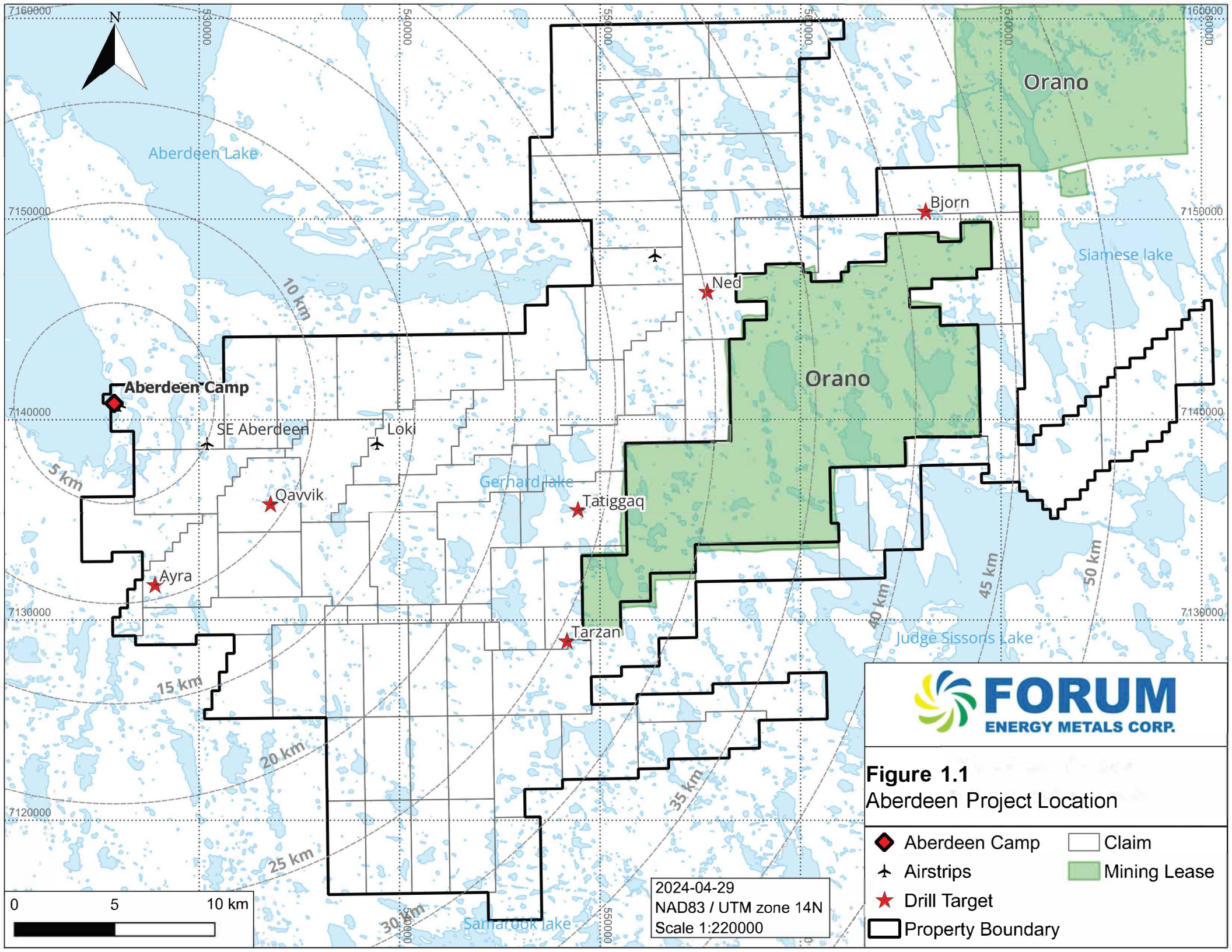
A temporary exploration camp was constructed in May and early June 2024 that can accommodate up to 40 people. Exploration based out of the camp is helicopter-supported and generally consists of prospecting, till sampling, geophysical surveys (ground and airborne), geological mapping, and diamond drilling.

Because the property is located within areas designated as post-calving areas for the Beverly Qamanirjuak Caribou herds, a Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan was developed by Forum Energy (see **Appendix I**). Nunavut Environmental Consulting Ltd. was retained by Forum Energy to conduct wildlife monitoring, with a focus on Caribou, around exploration activities (e.g., drilling).

SECTION 2 • OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives of this report are to:

1) Summarize results of wildlife monitoring at the Aberdeen Project;
2) Provide details of all Caribou sightings;
3) Describe any mitigation actions taken; and
4) Make recommendations for wildlife monitoring in subsequent years.


N
Aberdeen Lake
Orano
Bjorn
Siamese lake
Ned
Orano
Aberdeen Camp
SE Aberdeen
Loki
Gerhard lake
Qavvik
Tatiggaq
Ayra
Tarzan
Judge Sissons Lake
Samarook lake
5 km
10 km
15 km
20 km
25 km
30 km
35 km
40 km
45 km
50 km
7160000
7150000
7140000
7130000
7120000
530000
540000
550000
560000
570000
580000
0
5
10 km
2024-04-29
NAD83 / UTM zone 14N
Scale 1:220000
FORUM
ENERGY METALS CORP.
Figure 1.1
Aberdeen Project Location
Aberdeen Camp
Airstrips
Drill Target
Property Boundary
Claim
Mining Lease

SECTION 3 • MONITORING APPROACH

Wildlife monitors were present daily at the Aberdeen exploration site (e.g., drill sites, camp) from June 22 to September 13, 2024. Wildlife monitors included Chris Nakoolak (Baker Lake), Lars Qaqqaq (Baker Lake), Susanne Sloboda (British Columbia), and Tom Plath (British Columbia).

The primary objective of the monitoring program was to monitor wildlife presence, particularly Caribou, in the vicinity of the camp and the drills. If pregnant Caribou cows, cows with calves, or groups of more than 50 Caribou are observed within 1 km of any activity, Forum Energy field staff would be informed, and operations would be shut down until the Caribou have moved on. The exploration permit states the wildlife monitoring requirements as follows:

> *During the period of May 15 to July 15, the Proponent shall suspend all project operations and activities outside the immediate vicinity of the camps. Restricted activities include, but are not limited to, air and vehicle traffic, loud or repetitive noise or vibration disturbances, low-level over flights, blasting, and use of mobile equipment including snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles, and personnel walking within sight of the caribou group(s), until the caribou are no longer in the immediate area. Should the results of localized monitoring satisfy the land use inspector the project operations may resume without disturbing pregnant caribou cows or cows with young calves the suspension may be lifted for the periods specified.*
>
> *Should pregnant caribou cows, cows with young calves, or groups of 50 or more caribou be observed within one (1) kilometer of project operations at any time, the Proponent shall suspend all operations in the vicinity, including low level overflights, drilling, blasting/trenching, and use of snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles outside the immediate vicinity of the camp, until caribou are no longer in the immediate area.*
>
> *During the period of April 14 to June 1 when muskoxen are present, the Proponent shall not approach muskoxen closer than one (1) kilometer. This includes all operations, including low-level over flights, blasting, and use of snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles outside the immediate vicinity of the camps.*

The Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan developed by Forum Energy is provided in **Appendix I**.

SECTION 4 • 2024 MONITORING RESULTS

4.1 MAMMALS

The primary purpose of the wildlife monitoring program was to document Caribou occurrence near exploration activities (e.g., drilling) and to suspend operations if Caribou threshold numbers were surpassed (see **Section 3**). Between June 22 and September 13, 2024, few Caribou were observed and generally in small numbers (see **Table 4.1**). High numbers of six (6) Caribou were seen on July 25 and August 25. One of the observed Caribou is shown in **Photo 4.1**. Threshold numbers of Caribou, as indicated in **Section 3**, were not surpassed; therefore, operations did not need to be suspended in 2024.

Photo 4.1: Caribou Bull Observed on July 25, 2024 during Wildlife Monitoring (Lars Qaqqaq).

Table 4.1: Caribou Observed during Wildlife Monitoring between June 22 and September 13, 2024 at Forum Energy Metals' Aberdeen Uranium Project.

Date (2024)	Number	Observer	Observation Details
Jun 25	2	Sloboda	1 bull & 1 cow; 1.5 km E of 14W 549510 7135248
Jul 08	2	Nakoolak	1 cow & 1 calf; observed from helicopter at 14W 557173 7137007
Jul 10	1	Nakoolak	1 bull; 5 km S of 14W 548697 7135055
Jul 13	2	Nakoolak	2 adults; 1 km NE of 14W 552444 7131422
Jul 14	2	Nakoolak	2 cows; 200 m W of 14W 525735 7140829; walked into camp site heading NE
Jul 16	3	Nakoolak	1 bull; seen from helicopter
Jul 19	1	Nakoolak	1 adult; 2 km S of 14W 548325 7132851
Jul 20	1	Nakoolak	1 adult; 200 m N of 14W 529098 7141577
Jul 21	1	Plath	1 bull; 200 m N of 14W 551944 7131141
Jul 23	1	Plath	1 cow; 75 m W of 14W 525516 7137555
Jul 24	2	Qaqqaq Nakoolak	1 bull; approximately at 14W 549967 7130391 1 adult; 50 m E of 14W 548058 7117533
Jul 25	6	Qaqqaq Nakoolak	2 adults & 2 bulls; 600 m E, 800 m SE, 600 m SE, and 200 m N of 14W 547243 7116724 2 bulls; 200 m N of 14W 547264 7116618
Jul 26	3	Qaqqaq	3 bulls; 800 m S, 100 m W, and 100 m W of 14W 547251 7116604; agitated from insects
Aug 17	3	Nakoolak	1 cow; 300 m NE of 14W 548290 7148216 1 cow & 1 calf; 400 W of 14W 548290 7148216
Aug 19	2	Nakoolak	1 bull; 500 m N of 14W 560038 7147705 1 bull; 50 m S of 14W 559816 7147637
Aug 20	1	Nakoolak	1 subadult; 100 m SE of 14W 524847 7147285
Aug 23	2	Nakoolak	1 cow; 200 m N of 14W 551842 7150797 1 cow; 100 m N of 14W 536215 7143165
Aug 25	6	Nakoolak	1 adult; 50 m N of 14W 526103 7141744 1 bull, 1 cow & 1 young; 100 m NE of 14W 552691 7152145 1 bull & 1 cow; 300 m W of 14W 551680 7153113
Aug 28	2	Nakoolak	1 bull; 500 m SE of 14W 526685 7119960 1 bull; 200 m SE of 14W 526298 7120439
Sep 01	1	Qaqqaq	1 adult; 2 km S of 14W 552909 7148973
Sep 03	1	Qaqqaq	1 bull; 50 m W of 14W 552909 7148973
Sep 04	3	Qaqqaq	1 bull; 200 m NE of 14W 556814 7148372 2 bulls; 1 km N of 14W 556536 7149972
Sep 06	1	Qaqqaq	1 bull; 100 m N of 14W 553013 7152326
Total Number	**49**		

Other commonly observed mammals were Muskox (*Ovibos moschatus*; cumulative number of 236 individuals), Arctic Wolf (*Canis lupus*; 30), Arctic Ground Squirrel (15), Arctic Fox (*Vulpes lagopus*; 12), and Arctic Hare (*Lepus arcticus*; 10) (**Table 4.2**). Wolverine (*Gulo gulo*; Special Concern, Schedule 1 [*SARA*]) and Ermine (*Mustela erminea*) were only observed once. A family of Arctic Wolves was observed in early September 2024 (see **Cover Photo** and **Photo 4.2)**.

Table 4.2: Summary of Mammals Observed during Wildlife Monitoring between June 22 and September 13, 2024 at Forum Energy Metals' Aberdeen Uranium Project.

Common Name [1]	Scientific Name	Cumulative Number	# of Days Observed
MAMMALS			
Arctic Fox	*Vulpes lagopus*	12	10
Arctic Ground Squirrel	*Spermophilus parryii*	15	11
Arctic Hare	*Lepus arcticus*	10	6
Arctic Wolf [1]	*Canis lupus*	30	8
Barren-land Caribou [1]	*Rangifer tarandus*	49	23
Brown Lemming	*Lemmus trimucronatus*	1	1
Ermine	*Mustela erminea*	1	1
Muskox [1]	*Ovibos moschatus*	236	34
Vole sp.		3	3
Wolverine [1]	*Gulo gulo*	1	1
Total # of Species			

[1] Species addressed by the Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (Forum Energy 2024)

Photo 4.2: Adult Arctic Wolf Observed Foraging during Wildlife Monitoring (Lars Qaqqaq).

4.2 BIRDS

Fifty-three (53) bird species were recorded during wildlife monitoring activities around Forum Energy's exploration activities (**Table 4.3**). The 10 most common species, based on cumulative numbers, are summarized in **Table 4.4**. The large numbers of Snow Goose (*Anser caerulescens*) and Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) were due to large migratory flocks in September. Bird species observed on 30 or more days during the monitoring period included Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*; 67 days or 80% of days), Long-tailed Jaeger (*Stercorarius longicaudus*; 37 or 44%), Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*; 33 or 39%), Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*; 33 or 39%), Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*; 33 or 39%), Willow Ptarmigan (*Lagopus lagopus*; 31 or 37%). Several Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*), a rare species in this area of the Arctic, was observed including two broods (see **Photo 4.3**).

Table 4.3: Summary of Bird Species Observed during Wildlife Monitoring between June 22 and September 13, 2024 at Forum Energy Metals' Aberdeen Uranium Project.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Species Codes Used on Field Forms	Cumulative Number	# of Days Observed
American Golden Plover	*Pluvialis dominica*	AMGP (AGPL, GOPL)	59	22
American Pipit	*Anthus rubescens*	AMPI	36	16
American Tree Sparrow	*Spizelloides arborea*	ATSP (AMSP)	33	10
Arctic Tern	*Sterna paradisaea*	ARTE	20	10
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	BAEA	11	9
Black-bellied Plover	*Pluvialis squatarola*	BBPL	10	5
Cackling Goose	*Branta hutchinsii*	CACG	20	1
Canada Goose	*Branta canadensis*	CANG (CAGO)	1706	21
Common Loon	*Gavia immer*	COLO	6	5
Common Raven	*Corvus corax*	CORA	2	1
Common Redpoll	*Acanthis flammea*	CORE	106	13
Dunlin	*Calidris alpina*	DUNL	6	4
Eagle sp.		Eagle	6	4
Greater Scaup	*Aythya marila*	GRSC	4	3
Greater White-fronted Goose	*Anser albifrons*	GWFG	62	8
Green-winged Teal	*Anas crecca*	GWTE	2	2
Harris's Sparrow [1]	*Zonotrichia querula*	HASP	33	9
Herring Gull	*Larus argentatus*	HERG (HEGU)	90	33
Hoary Redpoll	*Acanthis hornemanni*	HORE	203	16
Horned Lark	*Eremophila alpestris*	HOLA	148	33
Lapland Longspur	*Calcarius lapponicus*	LALO	1055	67

Table 4.3: Continued.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Species Codes	Cumulative Number	# of Days Observed
Least Sandpiper	*Calidris minutilla*	LESA	10	5
Long-tailed Duck	*Clangula hyemalis*	LTDU	90	22
Long-tailed Jaeger	*Stercorarius longicaudus*	LTJA	194	37
Northern Harrier	*Circus hudsonius*	NOHA	5	4
Northern Pintail	*Anas acuta*	NOPI	24	7
Parasitic Jaeger	*Stercorarius parasiticus*	PAJA	58	22
Peep sp.	*Calidris* sp.	PEEP	2	1
Pectoral Sandpiper	*Calidris melanotos*	PESA	15	8
Peregrine Falcon [1]	*Falco peregrinus*	PEFA	13	9
Raptor sp.		Raptor	5	2
Redpoll sp.	*Acanthis* sp.	REDP	22	1
Red-breasted Merganser	*Mergus serrator*	RBME	12	5
Red-necked Phalarope [1]	*Phalaropus lobatus*	RNPL	5	1
Red-throated Loon	*Gavia stellata*	RTLO (RELO)	17	11
Rock Ptarmigan	*Lagopus muta*	ROPT	106	28
Rough-legged Hawk	*Buteo lagopus*	RLHA	10	5
Sandhill Crane	*Grus canadensis*	SACR (SHCR)	122	33
Savannah Sparrow	*Passerculus sandwichensis*	SAVS (SASP)	119	24
Semipalmated Plover	*Charadrius semipalmatus*	SEPL	8	8
Short-eared Owl [1]	*Asio flammeus*	SEOW (SHOW)	12	9
Snow Goose	*Anser caerulescens*	SNGO	2840	10
Semipalmated Sandpiper	*Calidris pusilla*	SESA (SPSA, SEPS)	57	19
Smith's Longspur	*Calcarius pictus*	SMLO	10	4
Snow Bunting	*Plectrophenax nivalis*	SNBU	4	2
Stilt Sandpiper	*Calidris himantopus*	STSA	15	5
Tundra Swan	*Cygnus columbianus*	TUSW (TUNS)	5	3
White-crowned Sparrow	*Zonotrichia leucophrys*	WCSP	55	19
White-rumped Sandpiper	*Calidris fuscicollis*	WRSA	10	1
Willow Ptarmigan	*Lagopus lagopus*	WIPT	110	31
Wilson's Snipe	*Gallinago delicata*	WISN	1	1
Yellow-billed Loon	*Gavia adamsii*	YBLO	1	1
Total # of Species		**57**		

[1] Species addressed by the Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (Forum 2024)

Table 4.4: Ten Most Common Bird Species Observed during Wildlife Monitoring between June 22 and September 13, 2024 at Forum Energy Metals' Aberdeen Uranium Project.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cumulative Number
Snow Goose	*Anser caerulescens*	2840
Canada Goose	*Branta canadensis*	1706
Lapland Longspur	*Calcarius lapponicus*	1055
Hoary Redpoll	*Acanthis hornemanni*	203
Long-tailed Jaeger	*Stercorarius longicaudus*	194
Horned Lark	*Eremophila alpestris*	148
Sandhill Crane	*Grus canadensis*	122
Savannah Sparrow	*Passerculus sandwichensis*	119
Willow Ptarmigan	*Lagopus lagopus*	110
Rock Ptarmigan	*Lagopus muta*	106
Common Redpoll	*Acanthis flammea*	106

Photo 4.3: Green-winged Teal Female with Young Observed during Wildlife Monitoring (Lars Qaqqaq).

Raptor species observed during monitoring included Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), Northern Harrier (*Circus hudsonius*), Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus* ssp. *tundrius*), Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus*), and Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*; Special Concern, Schedule 1 [*SARA*], Threatened [COSEWIC]; see **Photo 4.4**). An active Peregrine Falcon nest was present several hundred metres north of the Aberdeen Camp (see **Photo 4.5** and **Section 4.3**). Several shorebird species, including Stilt Sandpiper (**Photo 4.6)** and American Golden Plover (**Photo 4.7**) were observed but generally at low densities.

Photo 4.4: Short-eared Owl Observed during Wildlife Monitoring (Lars Qaqqaq).

Photo 4.5: Young Peregrine Falcon at Nest just North of Aberdeen Camp (Lars Qaqqaq).

Photo 4.6: Stilt Sandpiper on Breeding Territory Observed during Wildlife Monitoring (Tom Plath).

Photo 4.7: American Golden Plover on Breeding Territory Observed during Wildlife Monitoring (Tom Plath).

Other observed sensitive species, in addition to Short-eared Owl, were Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*; Special Concern [COSEWIC]), and Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*; Special Concern, Schedule 1 [*SARA*], Special Concern [COSEWIC]).

Three sparrow species, which are rare in the eastern Kivalliq, were regularly observed during monitoring at the Aberdeen site: American Tree Sparrow (*Spizelloides arborea*; **Photo 4.8**), Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*; **Photo 4.9**), and Smith's Longspur (*Calcarius pictus*).

Photo 4.8: American Tree Sparrow Observed during Wildlife Monitoring (Lars Qaqqaq).

Photo 4.9: Male Harris's Sparrow Observed during Wildlife Monitoring (Lars Qaqqaq).

4.3 PEREGRINE FALCON NEST

On June 04, 2024, a Peregrine Falcon nest with four eggs was discovered by Rebecca Hunter, Forum Energy's VP of Exploration (**Photo 4.10**). The active nest is located on a sloped boulder outcrop along the shoreline of Aberdeen Lake, approximately 320 m west of camp (see **Photo 4.11**). On June 20, 2024, two experienced wildlife technicians visited the nest site to confirm nest status. Despite the technicians minimizing disturbance while locating the nest, the breeding pair displayed evident signs of alarm (i.e., alarm calls, flying low over observers). An active nest with four eggs was located at +64.3930, -98.4723, in a sandy scrape. Whitewash was observed on nearby boulders (within 20 m of the nest), which are used as perch sites.

Based on the falcon pair's response to human presence, camp staff created a buffer of approximately 120 m. Stakes were placed to delineate areas where the breeding pair no longer appeared agitated (i.e., alarm calls, flying directly around/over humans, dive-bombing, etc.) and continued breeding activity. Camp staff posted signage on the buffer stakes alerting people to stay away from the nest buffer area (see **Photo 4.11**). A Peregrine Nest Management Plan developed for the nest (Gebauer & Associates 2024) is provided in **Appendix II**.

Photo 4.10: Peregrine Falcon Nest with Four Eggs Situated 320 m West of Aberdeen Camp (Susanne Sloboda).

Photo 4.11: Location of Peregrine Falcon Nest Near Aberdeen Camp and Established Buffer Zone (Susanne Sloboda).

4.4 WILDLIFE CAMP LOG

A camp log for recording wildlife observations was maintained throughout the exploration season; however, only records from June 06 to July 21, 2024 were available for this report. A summary of observations is provided in **Table 4.5** and the camp log is provided in **Appendix III**.

Table 4.5: Summary of Wildlife Observations Recorded in the Aberdeen Camp Log between June 06 and July 21, 2024.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cumulative #	Comments
Birds			
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	2	Flying
Canada Goose	*Branta canadensis*	1	E of camp
Herring Gull	*Larus argentatus*	1	
Lapland Longspur	*Calcarius lapponicus*	1	Foraging
Long-tailed Jaeger	*Stercorarius longicaudus*	1	Flew over camp
Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus* ssp. *tundrius*	1	Nest W of camp
Red-throated Loon	*Gavia stellata*	2	Flying through
Mammals			
Arctic Wolf	*Canis lupus*	1	Seen from helicopter
Barren-ground Caribou	*Rangifer tarandus*	35	Most seen from helicopter
Muskox	*Ovibus moschatus*	78	Most seen from helicopter; one group of 40 seen from helicopter

SECTION 5 • RECOMMENDATIONS

If exploration activities continue in 2025, wildlife monitoring should be conducted with a similar approach and methods as in 2024. Consideration should be given to establishing PRISM (Program for Regional and International Shorebird Monitoring) plots in the vicinity of exploration activities. The program would be a collaboration between ECCC (Environment and Climate Change Canada) and Forum Energy and contribute data to long-term bird monitoring efforts by ECCC in the Arctic. The PRISM plot surveys could be conducted during regular monitoring activities but would require two experienced individuals.

SECTION 6 • LITERATURE CITED

Forum Energy Metals Corp. 2024. Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan – Aberdeen Project, Kivalliq Region, Nunavut. Unpublished report. 10 pp.

Gebauer & Associates Environmental Consultants. 2024. Forum Energy Uranium Exploration Camp – Peregrine Falcon Nest Management Plan. Unpublished memo to Forum Energy Metals Corp. 5 pp.

APPENDIX I

Forum Energy Metals Corp. Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan
Aberdeen Project, Kivalliq Region, Nunavut

WILDLIFE MONITORING AND MITIGATION PLAN

ABERDEEN PROJECT

Kivalliq Region, Nunavut

Created: September 21, 2022
Last Updated: June 13, 2024

Forum Energy Metals Corp.
Suite 615, 800 West Pender St.
Vancouver, B.C., V6C 2V6
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www.forumenergymetals.com

Revision History

Date	Section	Description	Approved By
Sep 21, 2022			DL
June 12, 2024		Updated formatting, project name, table of contents,	MK, RH

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TABLES

APPENDICES

Preamble

This Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (WMMP) is in effect until the expiry of Forum Energy Metals Corp.'s water licence and land use permit and applies to the work areas planned for the Aberdeen Project.

Questions or concerns regarding this Plan can be directed to:

Forum Energy Metals Corp.
Suite 615, 800 West Pender St.
Vancouver, BC, V6V 2V6
Phone: 604-630-1585
Attention: Rebecca Hunter, Vice President, Exploration

1.0 Introduction

This Plan has been prepared for one temporary campsite and several proposed diamond drilling locations on Forum Energy Metals Corp.'s (FEMC, Forum, or the Company) Aberdeen Project (or the Project).

The Aberdeen Project is in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut, approximately 90 km from Baker Lake, and 320 km from Rankin Inlet and consists of both mineral claims on Inuit-Owned Lands (surface rights), and Crown Land. Our property is located within areas designated as post-calving areas for the Beverly Qamanirjuak caribou herds.

Year-round access to the property is via fixed wing aircraft, equipped with skis or tundra tires, or helicopter. The property is bounded in a general sense by the following minimum and maximum latitudes/longitudes:

Min Lat (decimal degree): 64.154400°N Min Long (decimal degree): 97.240488°W

Max Lat (decimal degree): 64.568196°N Max Long (decimal degree): 98.528772°W

Forum Energy Metals Corp. acquired ground previously explored by Cameco Corporation between 2005-2012 to the west of Orano's Kiggavik Project near Aberdeen and Judge Sissons lakes.

Forum Energy Metals Corp. has 95,519 hectares of 100% Forum-owned claims mineral claims. These claims consist of Crown Land, and Inuit owned land surface (IOL) including parcels BL-19, BL-31, RE-41. The minerals claims are on NTS maps sheets 66-A-04/-05/-6/-12 and 66-B-01/-08/-09.

The temporary exploration camp was constructed in May and early June 2024 that can accommodate up to 40 people. Exploration based out of the camp is helicopter-supported and generally consists of prospecting, till sampling, geophysical surveys (ground and airborne), geological mapping, and diamond drilling.

Forum Energy Metals Corp. acknowledges that exploration programs have the potential to impact wildlife and wildlife habitat. Potential impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat include displacement, wildlife habituations, interactions and disturbance. The Company further recognizes that minimizing our impact on the caribou is of the highest importance in the regional project area.

A map illustrating the regional context of the property and the project area is located in Appendix II.

Accordingly, Forum will work to prevent or minimize potential impacts on caribou and other wildlife and wildlife habitat by implementation of the Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan, as presented in this document. Forum also seeks the advice of the Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO) as well as the Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment on wildlife protective measures.

Exploration activities carried out by Forum will be undertaken in a manner that minimizes

disturbances to caribou herds and their calving grounds. The results of the first flight of the day (typically drill crew change around 6:45 am) will determine major wildlife movements and if/what avoidance and mitigation measures are required each day.

Low-level helicopter flights over migrating herds and active calving grounds will be prohibited; the helicopter will fly above 300 m except during slinging operations or when weather conditions force flying at lower altitudes. Prior to any slinging operations the area will be visually inspected to ensure if any major numbers of caribou are present; slinging operations will not be carried out during the presence of caribou herds (50+ animals). All on-site personnel will act as wildlife monitors and records of wildlife sightings will be maintained. During exploration operations, dedicated wildlife monitors will be on site and actively monitor the project area, camp and drill sites for major caribou traffic and will determine if flying restrictions need to be enacted.

The main purpose of the Plan is to formally outline Forum's wildlife protection, avoidance and mitigation strategies. The Plan will function as a set of Standard Operating Procedures for staff and contractors working on the Project. The Plan commits to wildlife protection by preventing or minimizing personnel/wildlife interactions and wildlife impacts.

The Plan addresses the following specific wildlife species, species groups and their critical habitats:

- Those that occur within and immediately adjacent to the project site or along project flight paths during project operations,
- Those that are important harvestable species, and
- Those with special conservation status

Table 1 Wildlife species and species groups addressed by the Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan.

Species or Species Group	Species or Species Group
Caribou (Barren ground population)	Red-neck Phalarope
Wolverine (and their dens)	Harris' Sparrow
Red Knot	Peregrine Falcon (and their nests)
Grizzly Bear (and their dens)	Short Eared Owl (and their nests)
Rusty Blackbird	Ivory Gull
Horned Grebe	

2.0 Caribou

Forum Energy Metals Corp. plans to undertake exploration activities on both Crown Land and on Inuit Owned Land. Protection measures are determined by those regulators for caribou protection on these lands. Forum commits to shutting down operations if fifty (50) or more caribou are within 2 km drill site(s). If fifty (50) or more caribou are within 2 km camp, helicopter flights will be restricted to only necessary flights required for safety and no overhead slinging will be undertaken. This is in addition to the measures outlined below.

3.0 Internal Policies and Mitigation Measures

3.1 Caribou and Other Wildlife

All Forum Energy Metals Corp. employees and contractors will be made aware of all internal policies, procedures in addition to the Terms and Conditions of the Project's licenses and permits. Training will include, but will not be limited to:

- Spill contingency/response
- Environmental policies
- Safety
- Bear safety
- Wildlife Mitigation Measures
- Caribou Protection Measures

The Project lies roughly 150 km southeast of the Beverly and 150 km northwest of the Qamanirjuaq calving and post-calving grounds. The Project also lies south of the 10 km buffer surrounding freshwater caribou crossings along the Thelon River. Forum has adopted the following best management practices to protect wildlife and wildlife habitat and mitigate against disturbance to wildlife and sensitive areas.

Approaching and feeding wildlife is prohibited. There are absolutely no exceptions to this rule. If wildlife is present in the area, all employees and contractors are to avoid any contact with the wildlife.

Harassment and disturbance of wildlife is prohibited. The Company consults with the Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization and applicable government agencies to avoid or minimize the impact on wildlife. Forum agrees that if any employees and contractors are approaching a work site where migrating caribou, caribou cows and calves are in the area, this work site will be avoided until the animals have moved on to a safe distance from the site in accordance with the specifications outlined in this Plan.

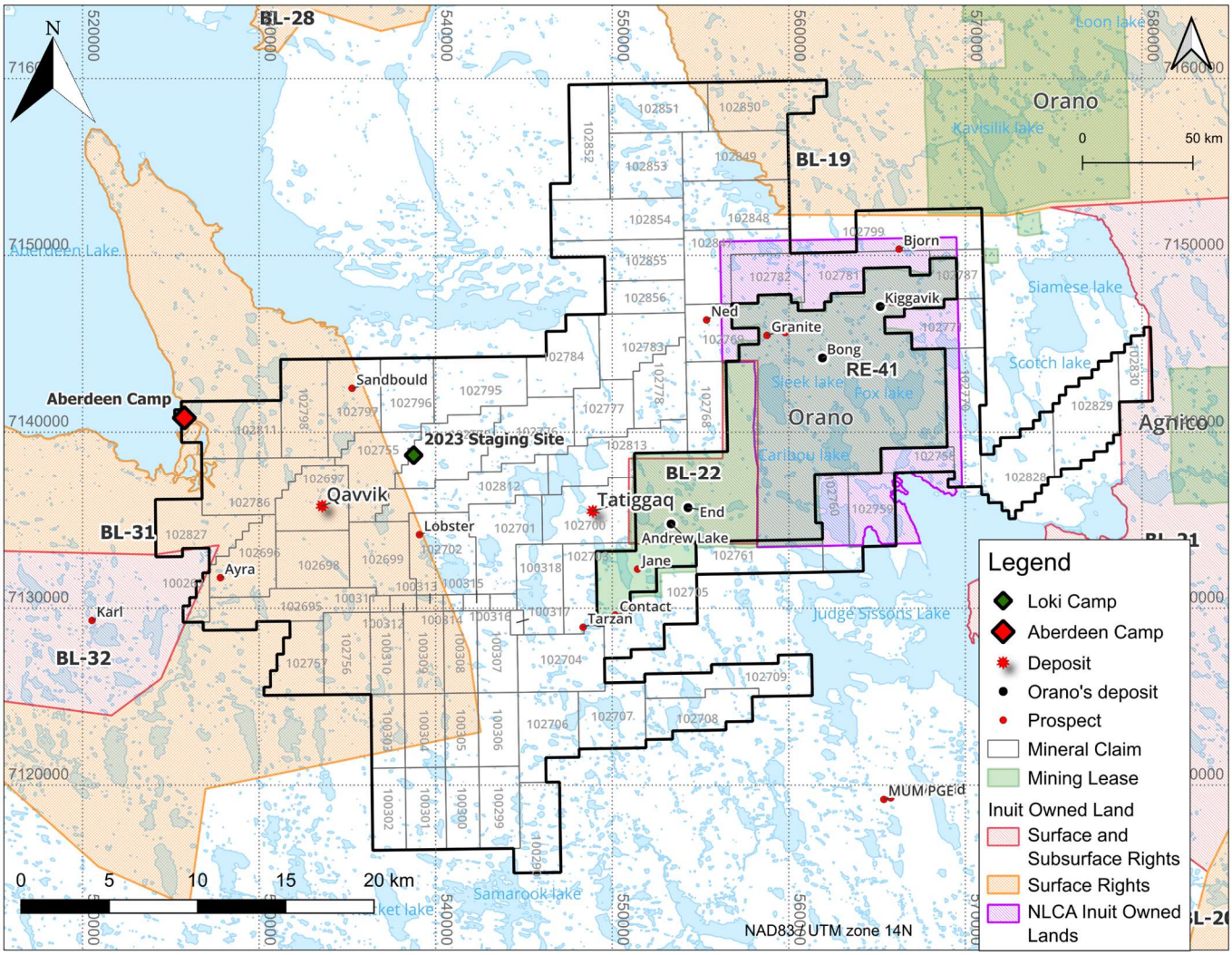
The following summarizes the wildlife protocols:

- If employees and/or contractors encounter wildlife at any time, every effort should be made to minimize disturbance to the wildlife or redirect travel away from wildlife where possible to avoid impact to wildlife.
- Hunting is prohibited on the Aberdeen property. There are no exceptions to this rule. Fishing is allowed only with a valid Nunavut fishing licence.
- Low-level (<300m altitude) aircraft and helicopter flights will avoid wildlife occupied areas that are migrating, calving, nesting and denning habitats. No aircraft landings will occur within migrating caribou, caribou cows with small calves, or muskoxen nurse groups.
- Helicopter pilots will be instructed that they are to fly above 300 m and not to fly over wildlife in a way to cause them to change behaviour, run or flee at any time, within, or outside of migration. If such an interaction should occur incidentally, helicopter pilots will be instructed to divert and/or change altitude as quickly as safely practicable.

- Wildlife Monitor(s) will be employed during all high-impact exploration activities (drilling, and geophysical surveys). The Wildlife Monitor will advise the Project Manager and/or Drill Foreman if caribou, caribou cows with small calves are within distances set out in this Plan.
- If large concentrations of caribou (50+), or caribou with small calves are within 2 km of the drill, the drill will be shut down if its reasonably possible (won't result in the loss of the drill hole) and helicopter flights to the drill will be suspended until the caribou have moved outside the 2 km buffer zone.
- All personnel and contractors will be briefed on wildlife monitoring and mitigation plan, and bear safety and awareness during the initial safety orientation.
- If a Grizzly Bear is present in the area, the bear will be monitored at a safe distance and it will be ensured that all vulnerable camp personnel are notified and relocated to safe place (camp or safe distance from bear). All human-bear interactions are to be reported to the KIA and Government of Nunavut Department of Environment. If the bear becomes a common nuisance or a threat at the camp or exploration sites (i.e. drill sites, ground geophysical or geological working site), the camp caretakers and the Project Manager(s) will make a plan on how to best deal with the bear with the advice of the applicable government agencies.
- Wolf encounters are to be treated similar to human-bear encounters, especially if there is a pack of wolves (2 or more) acting in a hunting or stalking like manner to field personnel. Wolverines interactions are very rare but should be treated with caution and keep a distance from any areas you suspect as hosting a den. Report all wolf and/or wolverine interactions to the Wildlife Monitor(s).
- Serious wildlife interactions that have the strong potential to harm camp or site personnel or have injured or lethally attacked site personnel will be addressed with the use of the camp firearm. All reasonable non-lethal measures will be undertaken before lethal measures are taken.
- All denning sites are to be avoided for the safety of ground personnel and the wildlife. If discovered our Wildlife Monitor(s) will document these sites and ensure that personnel avoid these areas during exploration activities. These coordinates can be provided to the appropriate regulatory authorities if requested.
- Breeding birds and their nests are not to be disturbed. Nests of critical bird species (e.g. Peregrine Falcon, Short-eared owl, both special concern) will be identified for avoidance. If any employee or contractor comes across any active nests, they will report locations to either the Wildlife Monitor(s) or Project Managers to ensure that the nest is not disturbed. Coordinates are to be recorded on the wildlife sighting sheets and these coordinates are to be reported to the appropriate government authorities. Moving or disturbing the nest is in contravention of the Migratory Birds Convention Act.
- The Peregrine Falcon has been identified as a species of Special Concern by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWC). If any nests are found, an appropriate buffer must be maintained. Any nests discovered will be recorded and GPS coordinates provided to the applicable regulatory authorities. Similar protocols will be enacted for other birds that are of special concern or endangered.

- Wildlife sightings will be recorded by all employees and contractors to the Wildlife Monitor who will ensure the information is recorded on the wildlife sighting log. This information will be reported in the required annual reports to regulatory authorities.
- Aquatic life will be protected. Working in and around waterbodies will be done in such a way that prevents disturbance to aquatic life and habitat. Waterlines must be properly placed and screened in accordance with the “Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Screen Guidelines” of Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO). No camp or drill-related waste are to enter any waterbodies.
- All sumps, fuel caches and the camp must be located at least 30 metres from the high-water mark of any water body unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory authority.
- Kitchen waste in the exploration camp is disposed of by a duel-chambered incinerator. Short-term storage of garbage outside is stored so that it is not accessible to wildlife. The camp footprint is kept clean and tidy both inside and outside the buildings. Food is stored in a clean manner in the kitchen and in containers to keep wildlife and pests out. Food is not allowed to be stored in sleeping quarters. Human waste is burned via incinerating toilets.
- There will be 1 or 2 firearms in camp in the case of nuisance or threatening wildlife under the supervision of camp management staff and the Project Managers. All persons that are responsible for the firearm(s) have the proper licensing to handle firearms. Wildlife Monitor(s) that have the proper licencing or authorizations are permitted to carry their own firearm, provided they follow safe and secure handling of their firearm. All firearm discharges must be reported to the Project Manager.

Regional and Detailed Property Location Maps



APPENDIX II

Forum Energy Uranium Exploration Camp
Peregrine Falcon Nest Management Plan

Gebauer & Associates
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

June 22, 2024

Attention: Rebecca Hunter, VP of Exploration
Forum Energy Metals Corp.
Suite 615, 800 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 2V6

Forum Energy Uranium Exploration Camp – Peregrine Falcon Nest Management Plan

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Forum Energy Metals Corp. has recently established a uranium mining exploration camp at Aberdeen Lake, Nunavut. On June 04, 2024, a Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus* ssp. *tundrius*) nest with four eggs was discovered by Rebecca Hunter, Forum Energy's VP of Exploration. The active nest is located on a sloped boulder outcrop along the shoreline of Aberdeen Lake, approximately 320 m west of camp (see Photo 1). Based on the falcon pair's response to human presence, camp staff created a buffer of approximately 120 m. Stakes were placed to delineate areas where the breeding pair no longer appeared agitated (i.e., alarm calls, flying directly around/over humans, dive-bombing, etc.) and continued breeding activity. Camp staff posted signage on the buffer stakes alerting people to stay away from the nest buffer area (see Photo 1).

Photo 1: Location of the Peregrine Falcon Nest and Established 120 m Breeding Buffer.

Gebauer & Associates Ltd. (Gebauer) developed this *Peregrine Falcon Nest Management Plan* to help protect the falcons' nest, eggs and young, as required per the Nunavut *Wildlife Act*, whereby, "no person shall injure, molest or destroy the egg(s) of a bird", and "the nest of a bird when the nest is occupied by a bird or its egg" unless harvesting lawfully.

Peregrine Falcon – Quick Facts

Due to a ban on DDT and success of reintroduction programs, the *tundrius* subspecies of Peregrine Falcon is no longer designated as a species at risk by the Government of Nunavut, Government of Canada, or the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC).

The Peregrine Falcon is a medium-to-large sized, dark grey-and-white falcon species, with females notably larger than males, and is one of the fastest flying birds in the world (SARC 2022). Peregrine Falcon often uses the same nest over multiple years and requires adequate food supply around its nesting territory (GC 2023). Due to the short breeding season in the Arctic, Peregrine Falcon breeds just once a year (SARC 2022). Egg clutch size averages three to four eggs in the north, with male and female sharing incubation duties for an average duration of 32 to 35 days (GC 2023). Fledging occurs around 38 to 40 days after hatching (GC 2023; SARC 2022). Once eggs are hatched, the adult pair will frequently fly to and from the nest, carrying small-to-medium sized birds and mammals to feed their young (GC 2023).

High- to moderate-level threats to this subspecies include pollution (e.g., pesticides and toxic chemical products), while lower-level threats include legal harvest for falconry, poaching, disturbance or damage through recreational activities, exploration, and land development (e.g., mining), and accidental death through collisions with infrastructure (GC 2017). Land development may affect Peregrine Falcon specifically through nest disturbance, nest destruction, or disturbance of breeding pairs. Individuals that nest in more isolated, remote areas may be more sensitive to disturbances (GC 2017).

Field Observations & Results

On June 20, 2024, two experienced wildlife technicians visited the nest site to confirm nest status. Despite the technicians minimizing disturbance while locating the nest, the breeding pair displayed evident signs of alarm (i.e., alarm calls, flying low over observers). An active nest with four eggs was located at +64.3930, -98.4723, in a sandy scrape (see Photo 2). Whitewash was observed on nearby boulders (within 20 m of the nest), which are used as perch sites.

Photo 2: Location of the Active Peregrine Falcon Nest and Four Eggs (June 20, 2024).

Based on these observations and local knowledge of approximate snow melt in the area (last half of May 2024; C. Nakoolak, pers. comm., 2024), the eggs are at least 16 days old and likely halfway through the incubation period. The diagram below illustrates likely timeframes for incubation and fledging for the 2024 breeding season (Figure 1).

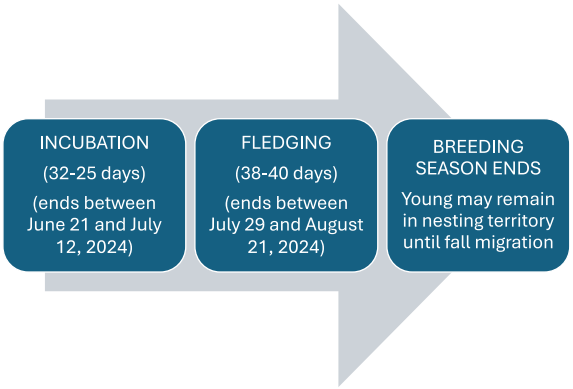


Figure 1: Likely Timeframe Associated with Incubation & Fledging of the Breeding Peregrine Falcon in 2024.

Avoidance & Mitigation Measures

Although minimum buffer recommendations for nesting raptors in undeveloped areas is up to 500 m (GBC 2013), the current buffer established by camp staff on June 04, 2024 appears to be sufficient in avoiding disturbance of the breeding pair. The following measures are recommended to protect the breeding pair and their nests, eggs, and young:

- Retain existing habitat features within the existing 120 m buffer zone;
- Protect nest, roost, and perch sites;
- Maintain existing minimum 120 m breeding buffer and signage for the 2024 breeding season and subsequent years, from the time a breeding pair is observed until young have fledged;
- Increase the breeding buffer if adults or young exhibit notable distress, as prescribed by a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP);
- Educate camp personnel on falcon biology, breeding chronology, threats, and measures to avoid and protect the species;
- Ensure aircraft arriving to and departing from camp (i.e., helicopters, planes, drones), motorized vehicles (e.g., ATVs) and loud machinery (e.g., saws, drills, etc.) maintain a minimum of 240 m distance (i.e., double the existing breeding buffer distance). An increased buffer is required because of the higher-level of noise and vibrational disturbances associated with these activities;
- Maintain the Forum camp's outer western limits to 240 m from the nest location; and
- Engage a QEP to monitor and report on the documented nesting site during the breeding season until young have fledged or the nest is abandoned.

Closing Remarks

For further information, questions, or concerns, please contact the undersigned below of Gebauer and Associates Ltd.

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Government of Canada (GC). 2023. Species at Risk Public Registry: Peregrine Falcon *anatum/tundrius* (*Falco peregrinus anatum/tundrius*). Last updated 2023-12-12. Accessed June 21, 2024. Available at: https://species-registry.canada.ca/index-en.html#/species/995-652#biology.

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Species at Risk Committee (SARC). 2022. Species Status Report Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) in the northwest Territories. Species at Risk Committee, Yellowknife, NT.

Personal Communications

Nakoolak, Chris. 2024. Local resident of Baker Lake, Nunavut, and Wildlife Technician for Gebauer & Associates Ltd. for Forum Energy Project. In-person discussion, June 21, 2024.

APPENDIX III

Forum Energy Uranium Exploration Camp
Wildlife Observation Camp Log

FORUM ENERGY METALS CORP.

WILDLIFE OBSERVATION

Date/Time	Observer	Species	Location	Comments (behaviour)
June 6/24	Meghan Holowath	Peregrine Falcon (w/ nest)	Point West of camp	Squaking and circling above people walking nearby → put up signs to stop pep
June 19/24	Ken	1x Muskox	3 miles E of camp	Seen from helicopter
June 19/24	Ken	1x Bald Eagle	1 mile E of camp	Seen from heli
June 19/24	Ken	2 Muskox	4 miles E of camp	Seen from heli
Jue 19/24	Ken	2 Muskox	Loki Airstrip	Seen from hel.
June 21/24	Ken	3 Caribou	Repeater Site	Seen from heli
June 21/24	Ken	Muskox	3 mile east of Camp	Seen from heli
JUNE 22/24	JMARK	ARCTIC WOLF	1 MILE S/E LOKI	SEEN FROM HELI
June 22/24	KEVIN	1 MUSKOX	13.5 miles NE of Camp	On edge of small pond (seen from heli)
June 22/24	KEVIN	3 CARIBOU	20 miles NE of camp	seen from heli
JUNE 23/24	KEN	BALD EAGLE	REPEATER SITE	FLYING WHILE FLYING FROM Heli

***If you observe wildlife in or around camp, make note of the time and location and any comments on behaviour.**

***Please report any wildlife sightings to the Camp Manager or Forum Representative**

Project: Aberdeen

Year: 2024

FORUM ENERGY METALS CORP.

WILDLIFE OBSERVATION

Date/Time	Observer	Species	Location	Comments (behaviour)
June 23 /24	Ken	Caribou	6 miles east of Camp	Seen from heli:
June 25/24	Ken	Bull Caribou	1 1/2 east of Camp	Seen from heli
June 25/24	Ken	Cow Caribou & calf	22 miles east of Camp	Seen from heli
June 25/24	Ken	35 - 40 Muskox	35 miles west of 27 east of camp Baker Lk	Seen from heli
June 25/24	Ken	3 muskox	50 miles east of Camp	Seen from heli
June 27/24	Ken	1 caribou	1 mile east of camp	Seen from heli
June 27/24	Ken	6 caribou	4 miles east of camp	Seen from heli 1 sitting down.
June 28/24	Ken	5 Muskox	5 miles east of camp	Seen from heli.
June 29	John Mark	12 Muskox	20 miles W of Baker	↓
↓	↓	1 Caribou	6 km W of Drill	↓
↓	↓	4 Caribou	15 miles W of Baker	↓

***If you observe wildlife in or around camp, make note of the time and location and any comments on behaviour.**

***Please report any wildlife sightings to the Camp Manager or Forum Representative**

Project: Aberdeen

Year: 2024

FORUM ENERGY METALS CORP.

WILDLIFE OBSERVATION

Date/Time	Observer	Species	Location	Comments (behaviour)
07/04/24 9:44PM	Scott M.	CARIBOU	ABERDEEN CAMP	WALKED ALONG ~~EAST~~ SHORE OF CAMP. STOPPED & LOOKED AT ME & CONTINUED WALKING
July 10 2024	Chris N	Long tailed. (LTJA)	Aberdeen Camp	flew above kitchen tent
July 10 2024	Chris N	Canada Goose (CANG)	Aberdeen camp	East of camp
July 10 2024	Shyk	Muskox	Aberdeen	South East
JULY 14 2024	MARK BANKS	CARIBOU	ABERDEEN	2 FEMALE ON RIDGE NW OF CAMP.
July 6 2024	TROY SAMUS	CARIBOU (1)	SQUIGGLY GRID	east side of ridge.
July 13 2024	Thomas Hetherick	CARIBOU(2)	NORTH OF TARZAN EAST 1km	moving west.
July 14 2024	Thomas Hetherick	CARIBOU(1) MUSKOX(2)	WILLOW EAST GRID	MUSKOX GRAZING, CARIBOU moving east
July 15 /2024	Kraig Pickett	CARIBOU CALF	WILLOW EAST	MOVING - CURIOUS -
07/17/24	Scott M.	CARIBOU	ABERDEEN SHORELINE NORTH of CAMP.	LAYING IN LAST PATCH OF SNOW SEEN FROM HELI
07/17/24	Meghan	Caribou	Camp	Swimming across Aberdeen Lake, up to beach and ran towards
07/17/24	21:40 Christopher	Caribou	Camp	East of camp. (West of camp → curious.

*If you observe wildlife in or around camp, make note of the time and location and any comments on behaviour.

*Please report any wildlife sightings to the Camp Manager or Forum Representative

Project: Aberdeen

Year: 2024

FORUM ENERGY METALS CORP.

WILDLIFE OBSERVATION

Date/Time	Observer	Species	Location	Comments (behaviour)
July 18.2024 08:30	Christopher	HERG	N/E of Camp	Behaving Gull :)
July 18 2024 21:22	Christopher	Red Throated Loon	N/E of Camp	Calling
July 18 2024 21:22	Christopher	Long tail Long Shor	N of Camp	Feeding
July 18 2024	Christopher	Red throated Loon	West of Camp Passing through	
July 21	Jordan	Muskox	North of Helipad	8 beasts frolicking

***If you observe wildlife in or around camp, make note of the time and location and any comments on behaviour.**

***Please report any wildlife sightings to the Camp Manager or Forum Representative**

Project: Aberdeen

Year: 2024

Appendix III

2024 Project Maps

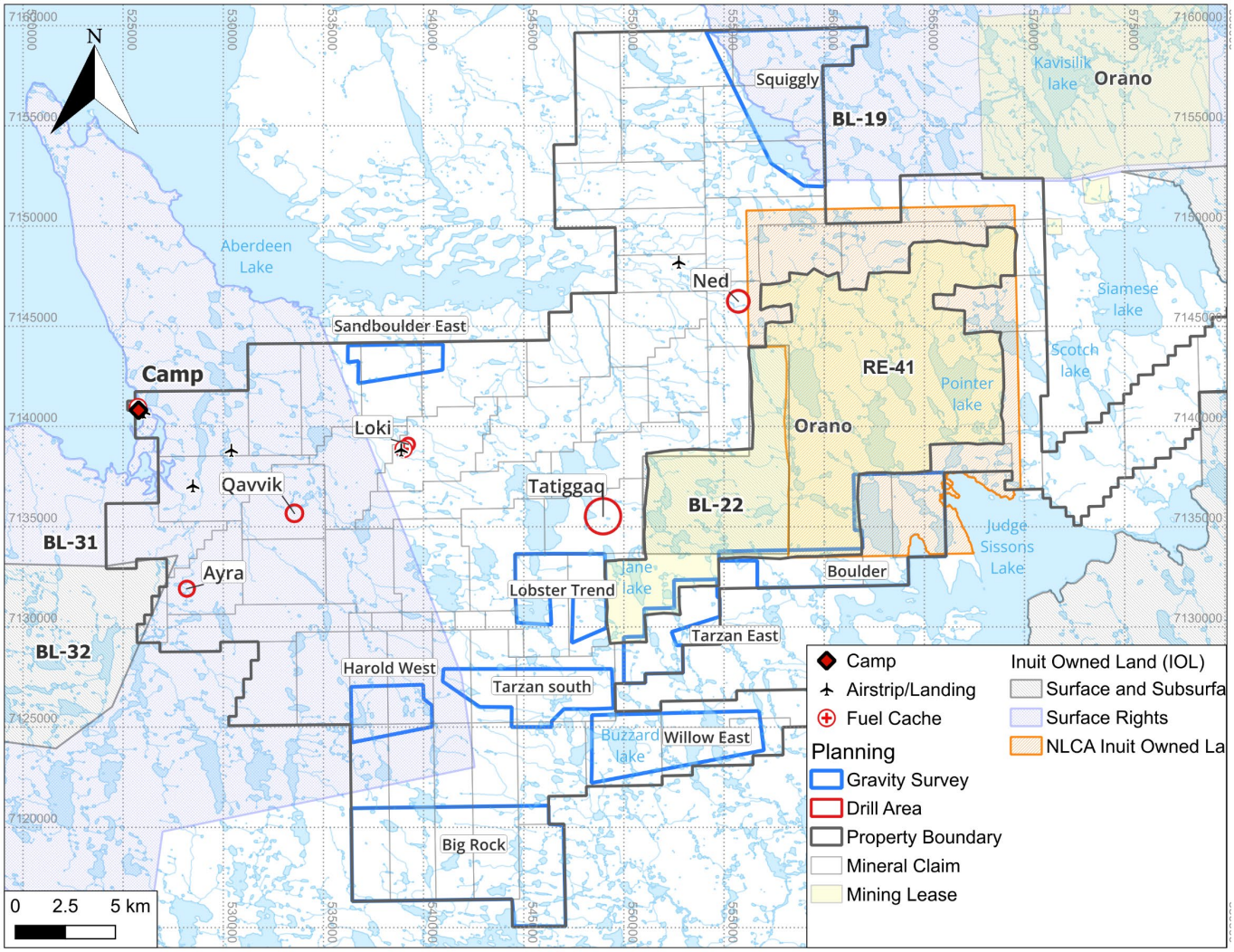

Figure 10-1 Aberdeen Project work areas, airstrips, and fuel caches.

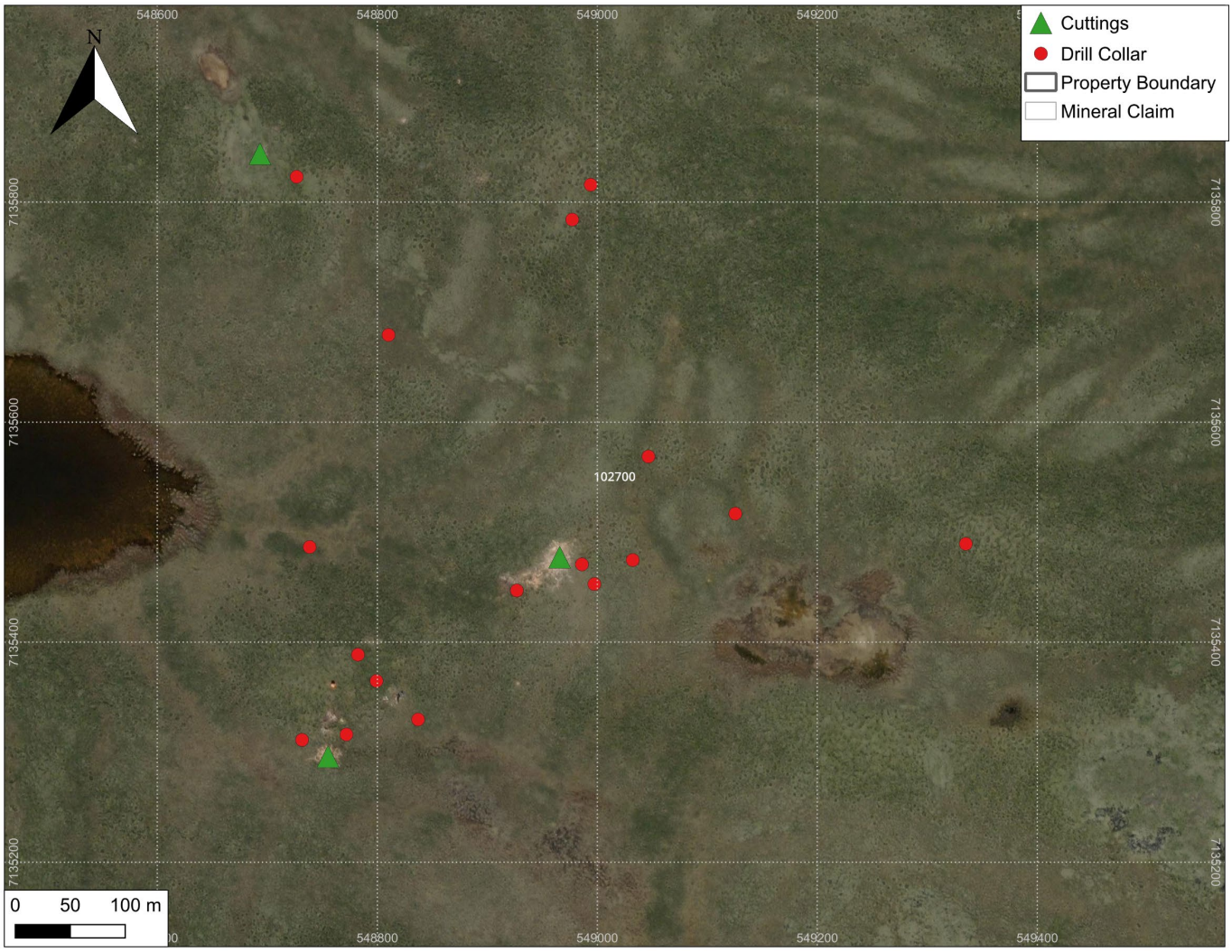

Figure 10-2 Tatiggaq target drill holes and cuttings sump locations.

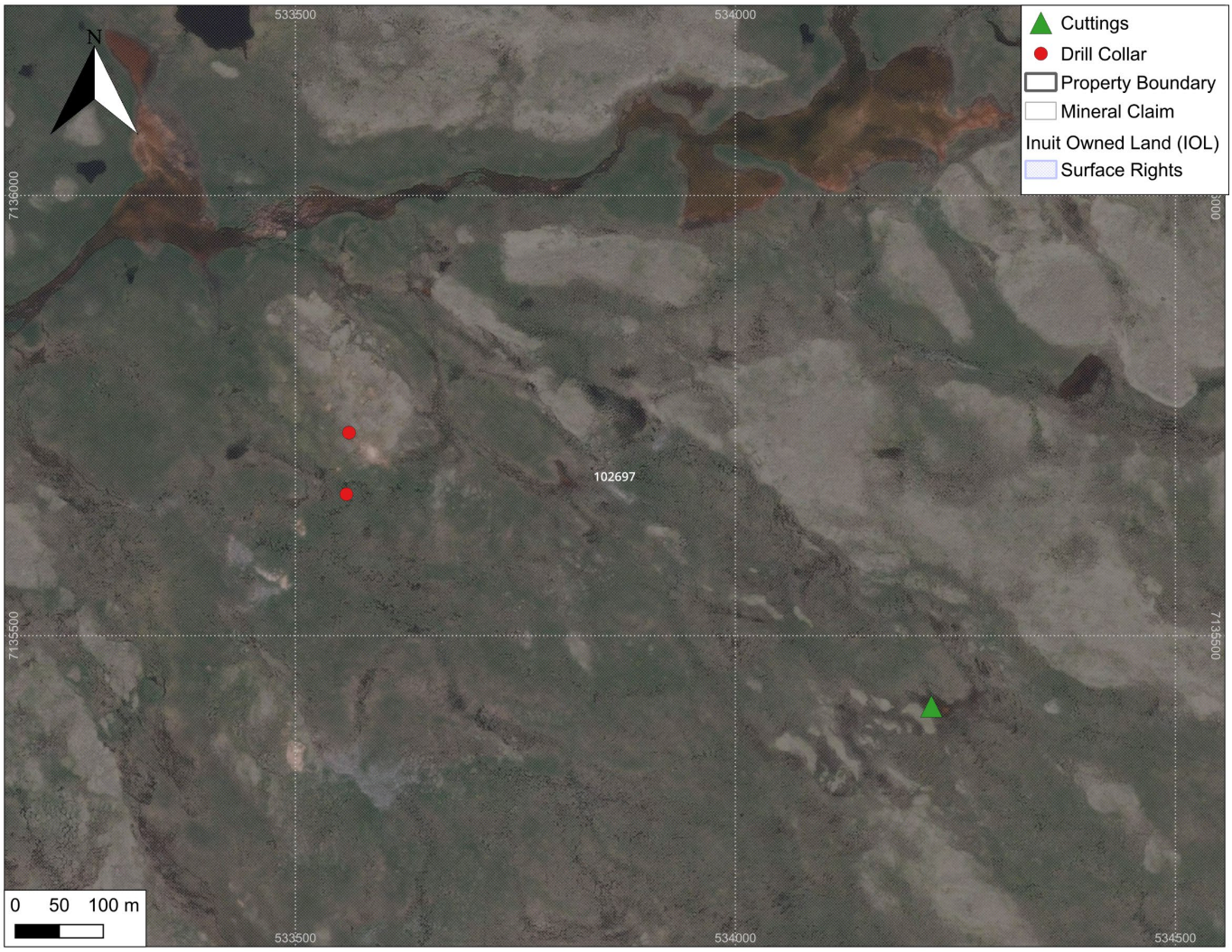

Figure 10-3 Qavvik target drill holes and cuttings sump locations.

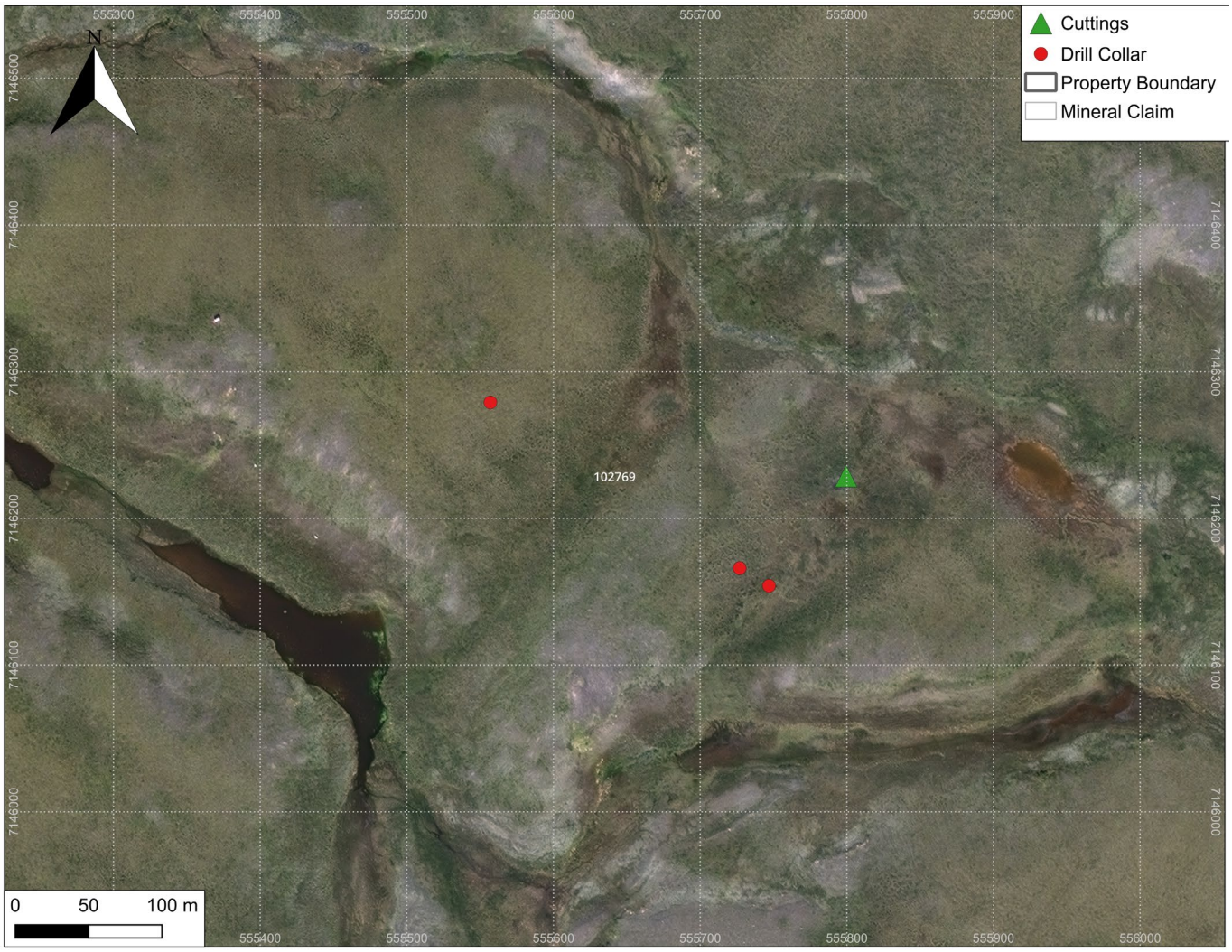

Figure 10-4 Ned target drill holes and cuttings sump locations.

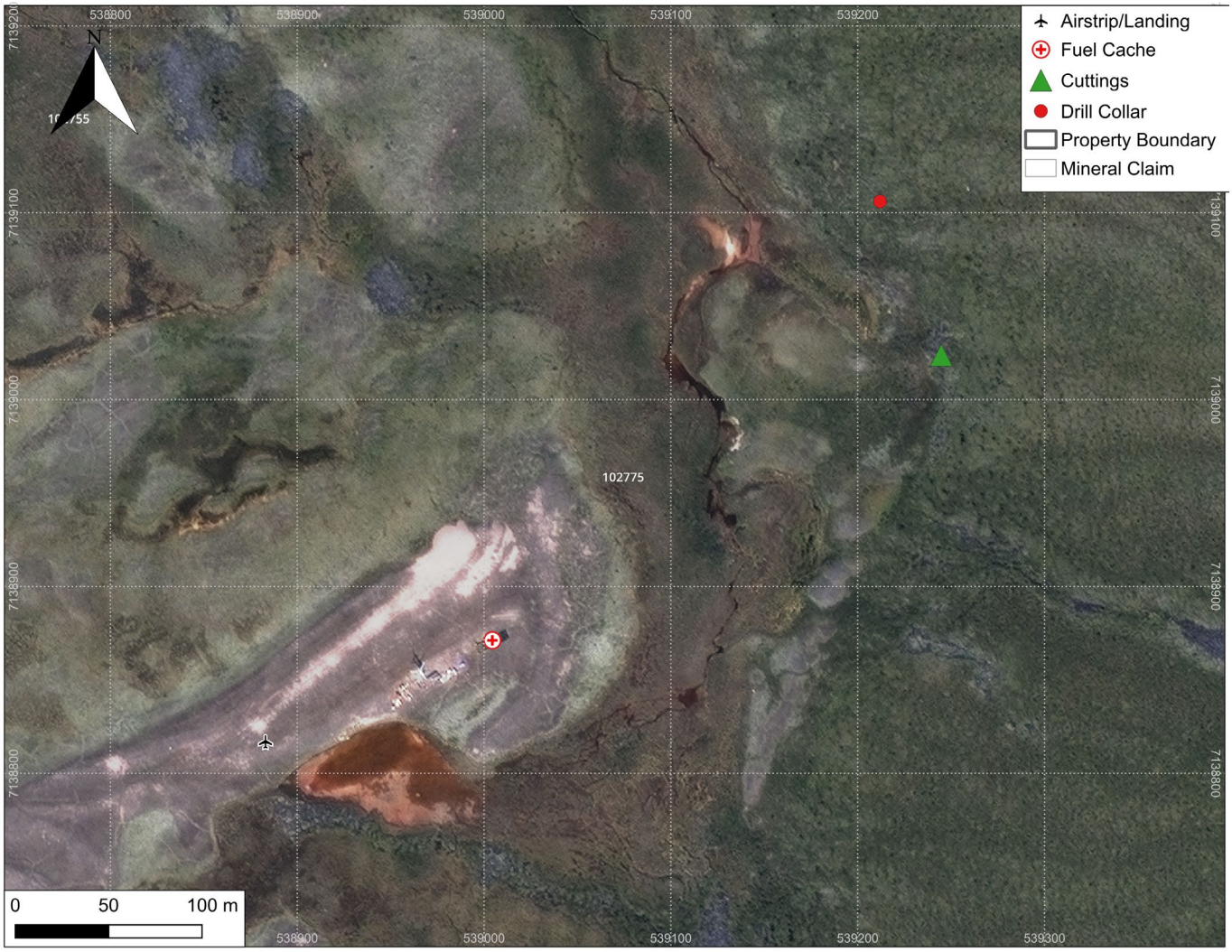

Figure 10-5 Loki target drill holes and cuttings sump locations. Fuel is being stored at the north end of the airstrip and will be used as staging in 2025.

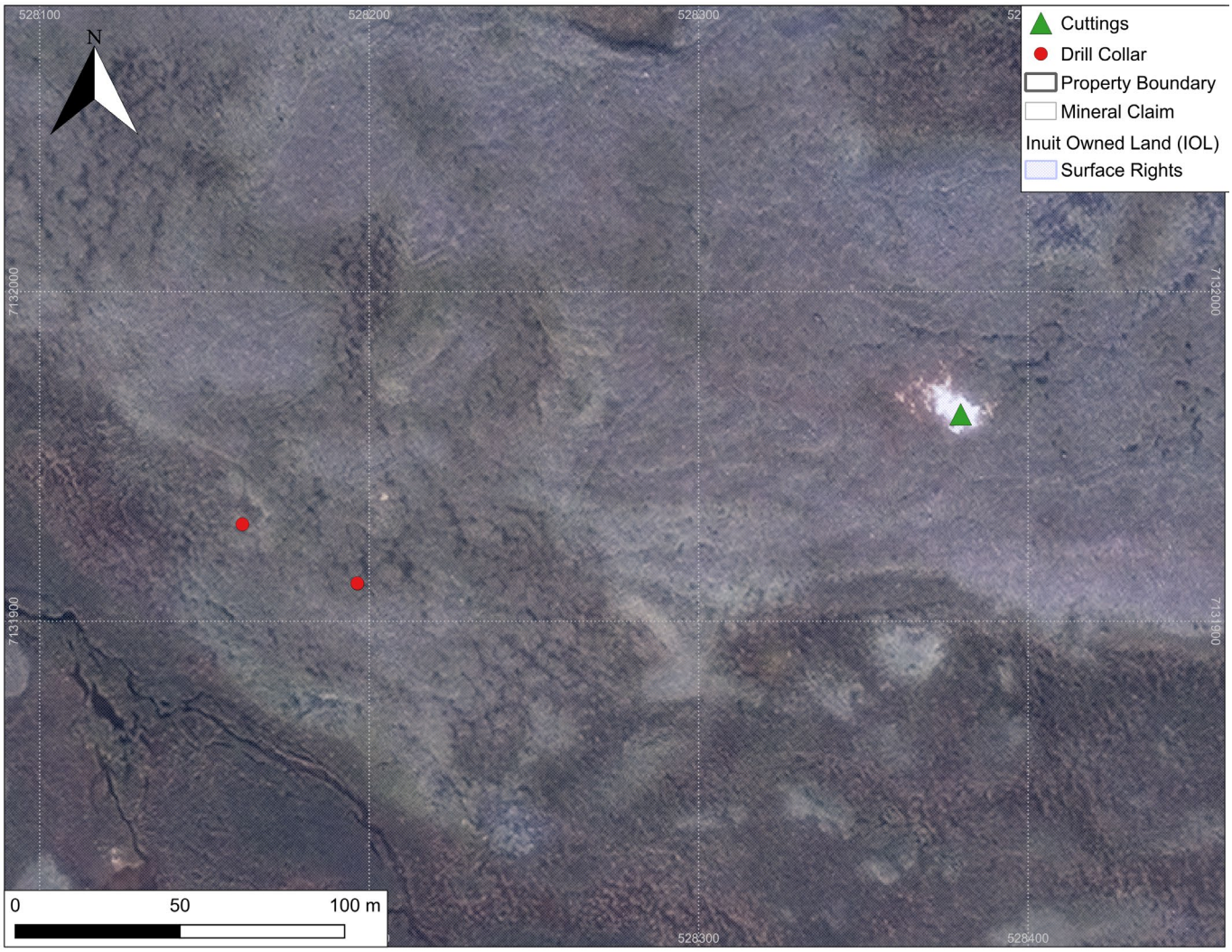

Figure 10-6 Ayra target drill holes and cuttings sump locations.

Figure 10-7 Aberdeen camp layout. Airstrip is located to the southeast of camp. Grey water sumps are located behind the kitchen and drys.

Appendix IV

2024 Site Photos

Figure 10-8 Aberdeen Camp on the shore of Aberdeen Lake in 2024.

Figure 10-9 Aberdeen Camp built in 2024. Tents in the lower left are sleepers. Large tents in the centre are the kitchen and dry/shower tents. Incinolet toilets and generator shack are to the lower right.

Figure 10-10 Fuel storage tanks situated in the Aberdeen Camp.

Figure 10-11 Drill site in the Tatiggaq area before condition prior to building drill pad and drilling

commences.

Figure 10-12 Constructing a drill pad at the Tatiggaq target area.

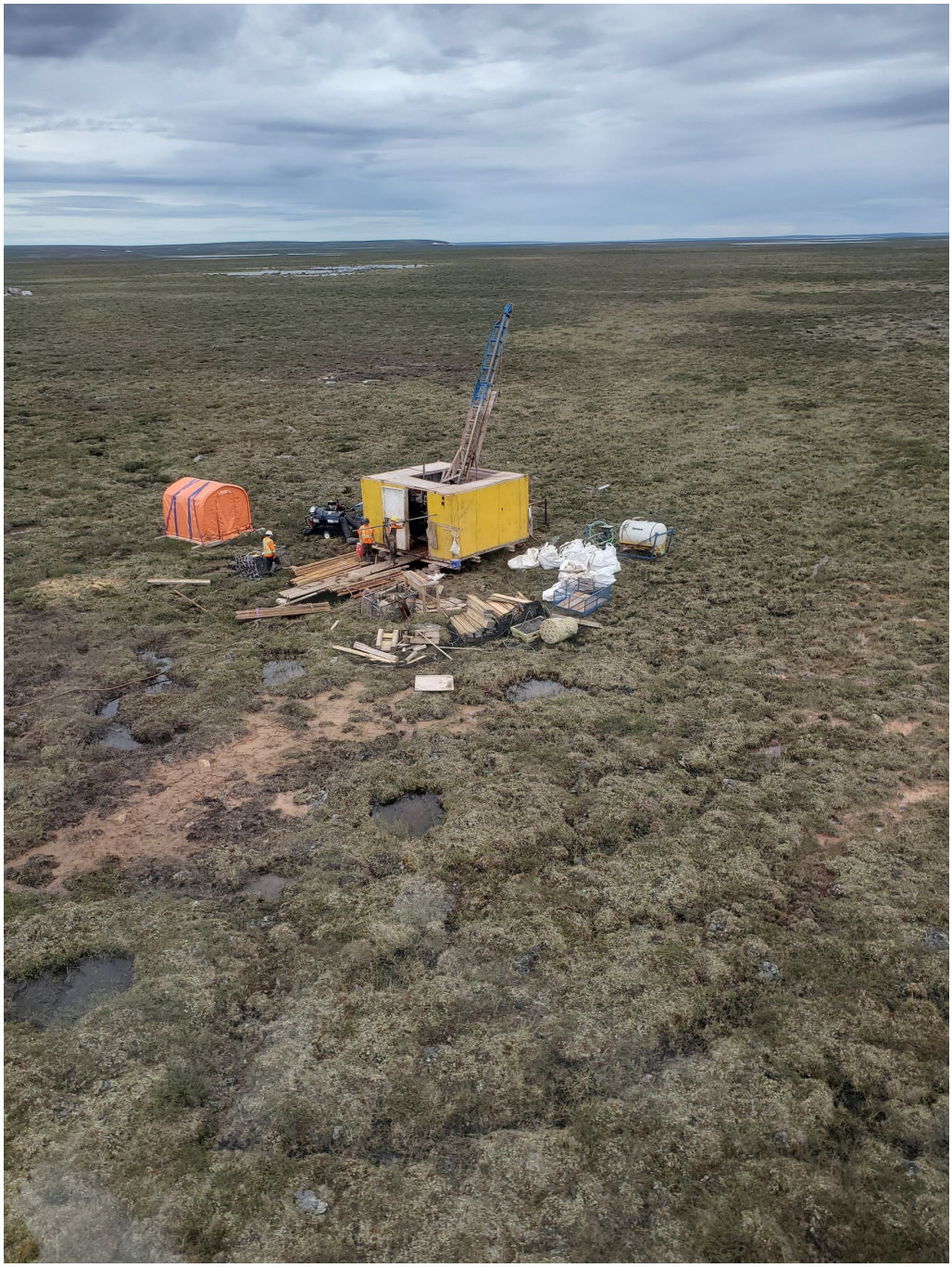

Figure 10-13 Active drill set up on the Tatiggaq target area.

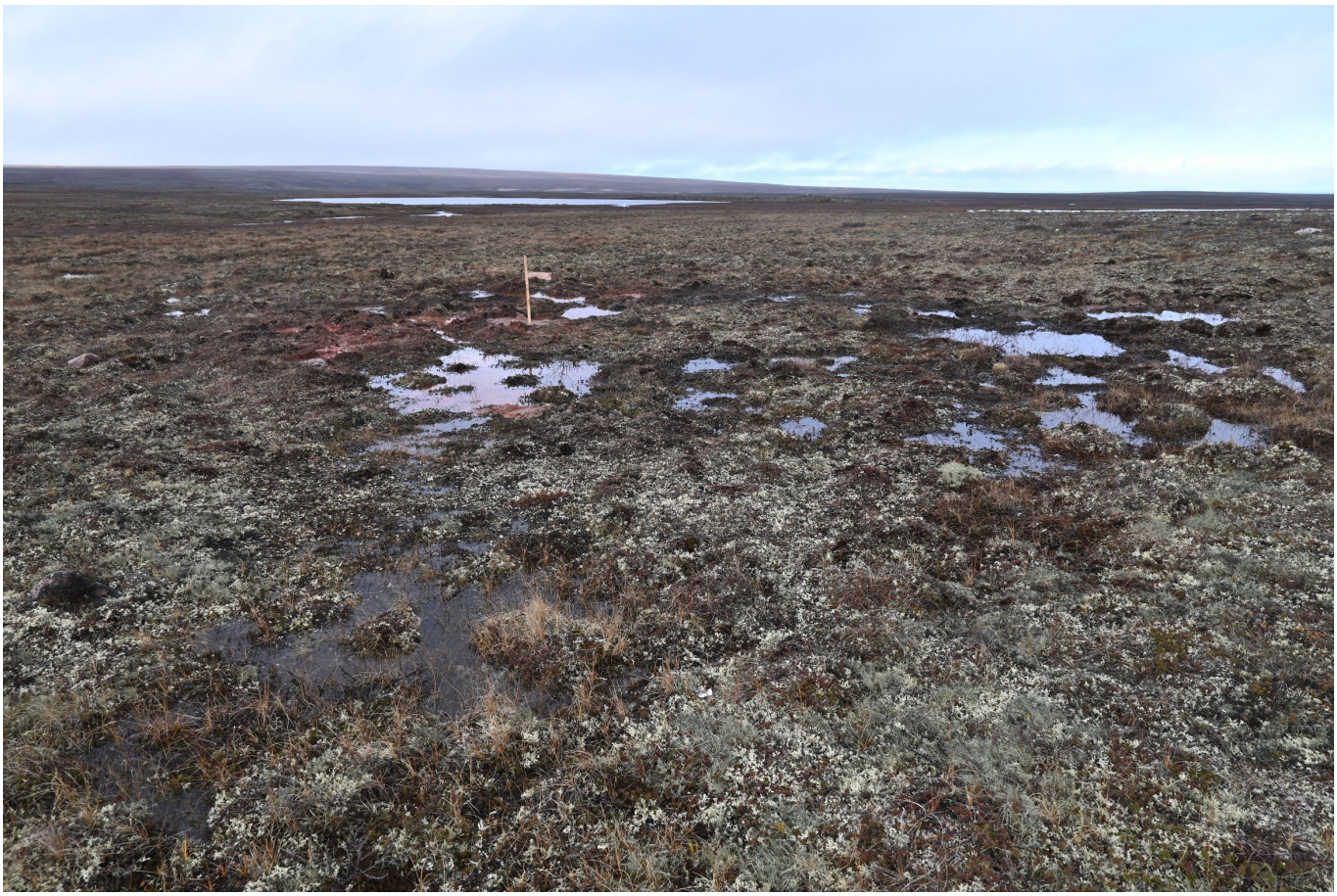

Figure 10-14 Drill site location after drilling concluded and site was cleaned.