



NIRB Uuktuutinga Ihivriuqhikhamut #125985

Yath Property

Uuktuutinga Qanurittuq:	New
Havaap Qanurittunia:	Mineral Exploration
Uuktuutinga Ublua:	8/2/2024 2:23:45 PM
Period of operation:	from 2025-03-14 to 2025-09-04
Havauhikhaq Ikayuqtinga:	Derrick Strickland Generation Uranium 905 W Pender St 6th floor Vancouver BC V6L 1L6 Canada Hivayautit Nampanga:: 60477309920, Kayumiktukkut Nampanga::

Personnel

Personnel on site: 15

Days on site: 100

Total Person days: 1500

Operations Phase: from 2025-02-27 to 2025-03-14

Operations Phase: from 2025-03-14 to 2025-09-04

Closure Phase: from 2025-09-04 to 2025-09-19

Post-Closure Phase: from to

Hulilukaarutit

Inigiya	Hulilukaarut Qanurittuq	Nunannga Qanurittaakhaanik	Initurlinga qanuritpa	Initurlinga utuqqarnitat unaluuniit Ingilraaqnitat Uyarannguqtut akhuurningga	Qanitqiyauyuq qanitqiamut nunallaat kitulluuniit ahiruqtaiiyainnit nuna
Yath Mineral Claims	Mineral Exploration	Crown	The area has been explored intermittently since the 1970's with the most recent work on the mineral claims concluding in 2012 with a diamond drill program conducted by Kivalliq Energy Corp.	There are no known archaeological or paleontological sites on the Property. All staff and contactors will be properly trained in identification of potential sites and what do to when a site is located. If an archaeological or paleontological artifact or site is discovered, work in the area will be immediately stopped and the Nunavut Department of Culture and Heritage and the Kivalliq Inuit Association will be contacted.	The Yath Property is located 350 kilometres west of Rankin Inlet and 230 kilometres southwest of Baker Lake, in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. The closest park or other protected area to the Project is the Thelon Game Sanctuary, 130 km to the northwest. The Inuujaarvik Territorial Park is 225 km to the northwest.
Yath Mineral Claims	Drilling	Crown	The area has been explored intermittently since the 1970's with the most recent work on the mineral claims concluding in 2012 with a diamond drill program conducted by Kivalliq Energy Corp.	There are no known archaeological or paleontological sites on the Property. All staff and contactors will be properly trained in identification of potential sites and what do to when a site is located. If an archaeological or paleontological artifact or site is discovered, work in the area will be immediately stopped and the Nunavut Department of Culture and Heritage and the	The Yath Property is located 350 kilometres west of Rankin Inlet and 230 kilometres southwest of Baker Lake, in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. The closest park or other protected area to the Project is the Thelon Game Sanctuary, 130 km to the northwest. The Inuujaarvik Territorial Park is 225 km to the northwest.

				Kivalliq Inuit Association will be contacted.	
Yath Mineral Claims	Camp	Crown	The area has been explored intermittently since the 1970's with the most recent work on the mineral claims concluding in 2012 with a diamond drill program conducted by Kivalliq Energy Corp.	There are no known archaeological or paleontological sites on the Property. All staff and contactors will be properly trained in identification of potential sites and what do to when a site is located. If an archaeological or paleontological artifact or site is discovered, work in the area will be immediately stopped and the Nunavut Department of Culture and Heritage and the Kivalliq Inuit Association will be contacted.	The Yath Property is located 350 kilometres west of Rankin Inlet and 230 kilometres southwest of Baker Lake, in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. The closest park or other protected area to the Project is the Thelon Game Sanctuary, 130 km to the northwest. The Inuujaarvik Territorial Park is 225 km to the northwest.

Nunaliin Ilauyun, Aviktuqhimayuniitunullu Ikayuuhiarunguyun

Nunauyuq	Atia	Timiuyuq	Upluani Uqaqatigiyaungmata
Information is not available			

Angiuttauvaktunik

Naunaiqlugu nunanga talvani havauhikhaq ittuq:

Angiuttauvaktunik

Munariniqmut Ayuittiaqtuq	Angirutinga Qanurittuq	Tadja Qanurittaakhaanik	Ublua Tuniyauyuq/Uuktuqtuq	Umikvikhaa Ublua
Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada	Generation Uranium is currently applying for a Land Use Permit through Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC)	Not Yet Applied		
Nunavut Imaligiyyit Katimayit	Generation Uranium is currently applying for a Water License through the Nunavut Water Board (NWB)	Not Yet Applied		

Project transportation types

Transportation Type	Qanuq Atuqtauniarmangaa	Length of Use
Air	Helicopter	

Project accomodation types

Temporary Camp

Alaanut,

Ihuaqutivaluin Atuqtauyukhan

Hanalrutit atuqtaunahuat (ukuallu ikuutat, pampiutainnik, tingmitinik, akhaluutinik, hunaluuniit)

Hanalrutit Qanurittuq	Qaffiuyut	Aktikkulaanga – Qanurittullu	Qanuq Atuqtauniarmangaa
Core drill	1	Boyles 17 Core Drill or similar	Core collection
Fixed wing aircraft	1	Single otter	Transport people, Equipment, Fuel, food, and Waste to and from the project
Water pump	3	1HP	Water for Camp and Drilling
Generator	2	12KW minimum	power for camp
Snow Machine	6	Snowmobile	Crew transport, wildlife monitors, etc when ground sufficiently snow covered
Helicopter	1	Astar or similar	Transport crew, equipment, and drill moves

Qanurittuq Urhuqyuaq unalu Qayangnaqtut Hunavaluit Aturningga

Qanurittuq urhuqyuaq hunavaluit aturningga:	Urhuqyuaq Qanurittuq	Qaffiuyut qattaryut	Qattaryuk Aktikkulaanga	Atauttimut Qaffiuyut	Ilanga	Qanuq Atuqtauniarmangaa
Aviation fuel	fuel	245	205	50225	Liters	Helicopter and Fixed wing
Diesel	fuel	250	205	51250	Liters	Drilling and Camp
Propane	fuel	20	100	2000	Lbs	camp
Solvents	hazardous	10	1	10	Liters	Cleaning supplies for camp
Gasoline	fuel	5	205	1025	Liters	Equipment
Antifreeze	hazardous	4	4	16	Liters	Equipment
Oil	hazardous	10	4	40	Liters	Equipment
Antifreeze	hazardous	4	4	16	Liters	Equipment
Hydraulic Oil	hazardous	10	4	40	Liters	Drilling Equipment

Imaqmik Aturningga

Ubluq qanuraaluk (m3)	Aturumayain imavaluin utiqittagaani qanuq	Atulirumayain imavaluin utiqittagani humi
299	10 m3/day for camp usage, 289 m3/day for diamond drilling.	The locations of the camp and drillholes, which will require water use, are still to be determined. As soon as they are identified, the locations will be submitted to CIRNAC and the NWB for approval.

Iqqakuq

Ikkakunik Munakgiyauyunik

Havauhikhaq Hulilukaarut	Qanurittuq Iqqakut	Ihumagiyauyuq Qanuraaluktut Atuqtait	Qanuq Iqqakuurniarmangaa	Halummaqtirarnirutikhan piyutin
Camp	Ikulalaaqtun iqqakuuvaluin	~ 0.05 m ³ /day	Inert Combustible Solid Wastes will be incinerated in a dual chamber, fuel fired, forced-air incinerator in accordance with the Nunavut Environmental Guidelines for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste and Canada-Wide Standards for Dioxins and Furans. Ash generated from the on-going incineration will be stored in sealed 205 L drums.	Ash drums will be removed from site regularly and transported south for disposal at an authorized facility.
Camp	Qirnarivyaktuq imaq	10m ³ /day	Camp greywater will be contained in an excavated sump, which will allow for slow infiltration into the soil and will be located at least 31 m away from a waterbody. If available, coarse gravel will be placed in the bottom of the sump to provide filtration, and supports will be built on the sides to prevent slumping. Filters will be installed on kitchen drains to ensure solid food wastes do not enter the sumps and have the potential to attract wildlife. Sumps and pipes will be inspected at regular intervals for leaks or overflow.	When full, greywater sumps will be covered with enough material to allow for future ground settlement.
Drilling	Qirnarivyaktuq imaq	289 m ³ /day	Non-radioactive cuttings from drilling operations will be collected in natural depression sumps at each drill site.	All sumps will be backfilled and any remaining waste will be taken to camp and either incinerated, if appropriate, or be flown out and transported south to an approved disposal

				location. As much as possible, drill sites will be restored immediately after the drill has been moved to the next site.
Camp	Qayangnaqtut	Unknown	All hazardous waste materials will be collected in sealed and appropriately labeled containers and stored in secondary containment.	Hazardous wastes will be removed from the Property regularly for authorized disposal. Hazardous wastes will be transported in accordance with the Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) and International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.
Camp	Ikulalimanngittun iqqakuvaluin	Unknown	Effort will be taken to reuse or repurpose any materials before disposal is considered.	Materials that cannot be reused, repurposed or incinerated such as: scrap metal, glass, electronics, tires, hoses and other rubber materials will be stored in appropriate containers until they can be removed from site for recycling, treatment and/or disposal at an accredited facility.
Camp	Anaagun (inuin anaaguin)	10 - 15 people	The camp will either utilize privy pits (outhouses), which will be located at least 31 m away from a water body or Pacto systems will be used and the sewage will be incinerated with incinerator specifically designed for that waste type.	Ash generated from the incineration of Pacto wastes will be sealed in designated 205 L drums and labelled accordingly. Ash drums will be removed from site regularly and transported south for disposal at an authorized facility.

Avatiliriniqmut Ayurhauingit:

Permafrost: Drilling can affect permafrost. To minimize impact, measures include limiting vegetation disruption to maintain shade and prevent ground thaw. Areas with patterned ground, clay-rich soil, or wetlands will be avoided. Sediment and Soil Quality: Soil quality can suffer from spills and waste discharge. Preventative measures involve using approved storage containers with secondary containment, keeping hazardous materials at least 31 m from waterbodies, and regular inspection of equipment. Spills will be managed as per the Spill and Response Plan. Air Quality: Air quality may be impacted by exhaust from helicopters, drills, and generators. However, given the remote location and short duration of activities, significant air quality issues are not expected. Noise Levels: Noise from helicopters and drills can disturb wildlife. Mitigation includes avoiding critical wildlife areas and ceasing activities if caribou are nearby. Vegetation and Wildlife Habitat: Drilling can disturb vegetation. Topsoil removed for sumps will be kept separate and replaced during reclamation. Subsurface materials will be returned close to natural contours. Wildlife, Birds, and Aquatic Species: Wildlife may be displaced or stressed by noise and habitat loss. Fish habitats could be impacted by drill activities and water quality issues. Mitigation includes: Training personnel on wildlife interactions. Conducting pre-drilling site visits to identify sensitive areas. Recording wildlife sightings and managing hazardous materials properly. Employing wildlife deterrence techniques and bear safety training. Modifying operations to avoid affecting migration or nesting. Using screens on water intakes to prevent fish entrapment and ensuring water use doesn't cause drawdown. Employment: Generation Uranium Inc. aims to work with local communities, providing seasonal employment and training

for local Inuit in camp and field guide roles.

Additional Information

SECTION A1: Project Info

SECTION A2: Allweather Road

SECTION A3: Winter Road

SECTION B1: Project Info

Uranium

SECTION B2: Exploration Activity

Geological mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling, ground-based geophysical surveys, confirmation of historic drill hole locations and diamond drilling.

SECTION B3: Geosciences

Radiometric geophysical work (ground). All exploration will be restricted to the claims held by Generation Uranium inc. Aircraft will only fly lower than 610 m when dropping off and picking up field crews or moving the drill.

SECTION B4: Drilling

When drill targets are identified CIRNAC, and the NWB will be provided coordinates for approval.

SECTION B5: Stripping

SECTION B6: Underground Activity

SECTION B7: Waste Rock

SECTION B8: Stockpiles

SECTION B9: Mine Development

SECTION B10: Geology

SECTION B11: Mine

SECTION B12: Mill

SECTION C1: Pits

SECTION D1: Facility

SECTION D2: Facility Construction

SECTION D3: Facility Operation

SECTION D4: Vessel Use

SECTION E1: Offshore Survey

SECTION E2: Nearshore Survey

SECTION E3: Vessel Use

SECTION F1: Site Cleanup

SECTION G1: Well Authorization

SECTION G2: Onland Exploration

SECTION G3: Offshore Exploration

SECTION G4: Rig

SECTION H1: Vessel Use

SECTION H2: Disposal At Sea

SECTION I1: Municipal Development

Qanurittuq Ittunik Avatinga: Avatingalluanga

The Yath Property is located 350 kilometres west of Rankin Inlet and 230 kilometres southwest of Baker Lake, in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. The Property is not located within any federal or territorial Protected Areas. The closest park or other protected area to the Project is the Thelon Game Sanctuary, 130 km to the northwest. The Inuujaarvik Territorial Park is 225 km to the northwest. There are no known heritage sites or other sensitive areas on the Property. There are no known recreational, sport or commercial fishing areas on the Property. There are no known breeding, spawning and nursery areas on the Property. Generation Uranium Inc. will implement the Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures outlined by the Kivalliq Inuit Association at the Property. All observations of wildlife will be recorded and included in the Annual Reports submitted to NIRB, CIRNAC, NWB and the KIA. Any human-wildlife interaction will be reported immediately. Marine resources should not be affected by this project. All efforts will be made to respect and preserve all natural, cultural or historical resources. There are no protected wildlife areas within the project boundary of which the company is aware. There are no other protected areas within the project boundary of which the company is aware. Generation Uranium Inc. considers all landscapes to be critical to the natural environment and as such all areas of the Property will be treated with care and respect. Any seemingly unique and fragile landscapes will be avoided. There is no evidence of ground, slope, rock instability or seismicity within the boundary of the Property of which the company is aware. There is no evidence of the presence of thermokarsts within the boundary of the Property of which the company is aware. There is no evidence of the presence of ice lenses within the boundary of the Property of which the company is aware. Bedrock geology comprises Archean volcanic and plutonic rocks, including greenstone belts, overlain unconformably by Archean to proterozoic supracrustal volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The majority of the project area is low-lying, with numerous small lakes and streams; wetland and marshy ground is common. Permafrost is stable in the region, with a midsummer depth to the top of permafrost of one to two metres. Permafrost thickness may be up to 200 m thick throughout the area. Soils and sediments comprise a mix of glacial till, younger fluvial deposits, and wind-blown material such as peat and inorganic dust. The majority of the project area is low-lying, with numerous small lakes and streams; wetland and marshy ground is common. Water quality on the Property appears to be abundant and pristine. All efforts will be made to keep water quality as close to pristine as possible. All pollutants will be kept to an absolute minimum. January and February are the coldest months, with average temperatures below -30°C.

Summers are typically brief, cool, and damp with a mean temperature through July and August of under 3°C. Snow cover during winter months may be as little as 30 cm, however due to constant northwest winds, drift accumulations can be significant.

Qanurittuq Ittunik Avatinga: Inuuhimayunut Avatinga

Vegetation in the project area comprises arctic tundra; plants are generally less than six inches in height, and include grasses, heathers, low-bush evergreens, and arctic wildflowers. There are no trees in the area, though dwarf birch and willow may be found in sheltered areas. The project area is located within the regionally extensive migration of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds. There are also a number of large predators including wolves and grizzly bears. A small population of muskoxen may be seen in the project area. Smaller mammals include foxes, ermines, and ground squirrels (siksiks), as well as mice and voles. The project area contains a huge diversity of bird species, including songbirds (sparrows, Lapland longspurs, snow buntings), shorebirds (plovers, sandpipers, cranes), waterfowl (ducks, geese), ground-dwelling birds (ptarmigan, grouse), and raptors (eagles, falcons). Though some bird species inhabit the area year-round (e.g. ptarmigan), most birds use the region for nesting or as a stopover on their annual migration route. Species of Concern in the area, as identified under the Species at Risk Act, include peregrine falcons, grizzly bears, and wolverines. Peregrines usually nest in cliffs throughout the arctic. Grizzly bears and wolverines require large open spaces such as the arctic tundra in order to forage for food and have extensive ranges. Aquatic species in the project area are all fresh-water organisms. Fish include trout, char, grayling, whitefish, and possibly northern pike.

Qanurittuq Ittunik Avatinga: Inungit-maniliurutingit Avatinga

The Yath Property is located 350 kilometres west of Kangiqtinik (Rankin Inlet) and 230 kilometres southwest of Qamani'tuaq (Baker Lake), in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. The company is not aware of any archaeological and/or culturally significant or palaeontological sites on the Property. The Property is approximately 230 km southwest of the Qamani'tuaq community therefore all exploration activity planning will take into account any possible impacts to the cultural value, including subsistence harvesting, of the area and quality of water. This project is not anticipated to have any effect on local or regional traffic patterns. This project is not anticipated to have any affect on human health. The area has been defined as having a high Mineral Potential.

Miscellaneous Project Information

Naunaiyainiq ukuninga Ayurhautingit unalu Piumayaat Ikiikliyuumiutinahuarutit

PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL Designated Environmental Areas: There are no known protected areas in the vicinity of the Property (see point i. the Physical Environment portion of Section 4, "Description of the Existing Environment" for more information. Ground Stability: The proposed drilling program and low impact regional exploration activities are not likely to cause any impact on the permafrost or stability of the ground. Permafrost: Permafrost can be impacted by drilling activities. Mitigation measures to reduce the impact include limiting the amount of vegetation disruption to ensure proper shade coverage and reduction in the potential for ground thaw and subsidence. Areas that have patterned ground, clay-rich soil and or wetlands will be avoided. Surface Water Hydrology: Surface water hydrology can be disrupted from removal of water for drilling. Water will be drawn for drilling from numerous waterbodies within the Property Boundary (See Yath Property Location Figure). Care will be taken to ensure that water is drawn from bodies with sufficient capacity in order to avoid impact on waterbody level or watercourse flow. Water use will not exceed 299 m³/day (289 m³/day for drilling and 10 m³/day for camp), which will not impact hydrology or aquatic habitat. The drill pumps typically use a 1" inside diameter suction hose on the diesel pump with a fine screen on the foot valve. For drilling, a fiberglass window screen with a nominal opening size of less than 1/16" is also generally wrapped around the foot valve to prevent the intake of silt and sand into the pump, which can cause considerable damage to the pump chambers. In addition, it is common practice for the drilling contractor to place the foot valve of the intake hose in a perforated 20 L pail, which further protects against harmful materials and fish being entrained into water intake hoses. Water Quality: Surface water quality may be affected by fuel and toxic material spills and greywater disposal. Drilling will utilize recirculation and filtration systems to minimize loss of water and drill additives. Nonhazardous and bio-degradable drilling fluids will be used at all times where ever possible. A cutting retrieval system will be used during drill operations. Benign cuttings will be captured and stored in a natural depression. If uranium concentrations are greater than 0.05% or (eU equivalent), drill cuttings will be contained in sealed steel 205

litre drums and cached as short-term storage on an elevated flat dry outcropping, 100 m from the high-water mark of any waterbody, the location of which is yet to be determined. A radioactive waste storage location will be submitted to NWB and CIRNAC prior to drums being stored on site. Drums will be kept at this short-term storage location until proper transportation and disposal at an accredited facility can be arranged. See the Yath Property Waste Management Plan for additional information. All fuel and other hazardous materials located at drill sites or remote fuel caches will be stored within "Arctic Insta-Berms", or similar products, for secondary containment. These types of berms utilize chemical and fire resistant fabric (generally polyurethane coated nylon or vinyl coated polyester material) designed for extreme arctic temperatures and puncture resistance. "RainDrain" or similar hydrocarbon filtration systems will be used to safely remove any water collected inside secondary containment berms, and as a safeguard against any potential overflows of contaminated water. All hazardous materials will be used, stored or transferred a minimum distance of 31 m from the normal high water mark of any water body. Spill kits and firefighting equipment will be strategically located near where any hazardous materials are stored, used or transferred, including drill sites, remote fuel caches and in the helicopter. Climate Conditions: The size and duration of the proposed drilling and exploration programs is not likely to cause any impact on climate conditions. Eskers and Other Unique or Fragile Landscapes: Generation Uranium considers all landscapes to be critical to the natural environment of the area and will treat with care and respect. Any seemingly unique and fragile landscapes will be avoided. Surface and Bedrock Geology: The size and duration of the proposed drilling and exploration programs will not cause any impact on surface or bedrock geology. The regional exploration and Diamond drilling programs will help to add new information about the geology of the area. Sediment and Soil Quality: Soil quality can be impacted from spills of fuel and other materials, waste discharge and drilling. Preventative measures include appropriate and approved storage locations and containers with secondary containment. All fuel and other hazardous materials will be at least 31 m from the ordinary high-water mark of any waterbody. Refueling will be done with precision and appropriate due-diligence will be taken. Drums and hoses will be inspected regularly for leaks and pans or absorbent pads will be placed below fuel transfer areas and stationary machinery. See the Yath Property Spill and Response Plan for more information. Tidal Processes and Bathymetry: N/A Air Quality: Impacts on air quality can result from discharge of exhaust from helicopters, drilling operations and diesel generators. Given the remote location with lack of air quality issues which currently exists within the project location, the short duration and small scope of activities are not expected to result in any measurable air quality impacts. Noise Levels: Noise can result from the use of helicopters and drills, which can disturb wildlife. Mitigation measure include, but not be limited to: helicopter avoidance of any birds nests, bear and wolf dens, waterfowl and shorebird staging areas during critical seasons and near large mammals. In addition drill activities and associated work will cease if caribou cows and/or calves appear nearby. Vegetation and Wildlife Habitat: Vegetation can be potentially be disturbed by drilling activities. Wildlife, Birds and Aquatic Species (including habitat and migration patterns): Wildlife can be displaced through loss of habitat, disturbed by noise (helicopter, generators, drilling) or human interaction. Habitat loss can result in displacement of animals. Disturbance can cause stress-induced health problems and mortality. Physical fish habitat (stream beds) could be impacted from drill activity. Water extraction at the camp and drill site, as well as water quality impacts (resulting from fuel or other toxic materials) can ultimately affect fish populations. Mitigation procedures for reducing the impact of activities on wildlife will include, but not be limited to the following:- All personnel will be trained on wildlife-human interaction/encounters procedures.- Pre-drilling reconnaissance site visits prior to drilling activities will assist in identifying sensitive wildlife habitat.- Wildlife sightings will be recorded and this information will be passed on to other members of the crew;- Proper storage of hazardous materials, garbage, food and any other potential attractants will be ensured to avoid exposure to wildlife;- All personnel will be aware of, and will follow, wildlife deterrence techniques (including proper storage and disposal of food) to reduce the possibility of attracting wildlife to the drill areas;- All personnel will have bear safety training and will be aware of the penalties for shooting polar bears, even in self defense.- Operations will be modified or suspended if there is a potential to affect seasonal migration or nesting activities.- Appropriate screens will be placed over all water intakes in order to reduce the potential for fish entrapment.- The amount of water used for the drill from any source body of water will never cause a drawn down. See above comments in Noise Levels and Vegetation and Wildlife Habitat for additional information about wildlife disturbance mitigation measures. SOCIO-ECONOMIC Archaeological and cultural historic sites: Work in remote areas may help identify new archaeological and/or palaeontological sites, but these important sites/artifacts can be disturbed or destroyed if proper precautions are not taken. All staff and contractors will be properly trained in identification of potential sites and what do to when a site is located. If an archaeological or palaeontological artifact or site is discovered, work in the area will be immediately stopped and the Department of Culture and Heritage and the KIA will be notified. Nothing will be removed, disturbed, or displaced at any archaeological or palaeontological site. See the Yath Property Environmental Management Plan for additional information. Employment: Generation Uranium Inc. believes that it is essential to develop the project in cooperation with local communities. The proposed exploration program will provide seasonal employment and training opportunities for local Inuit

in camp and as guides in the field whenever possible. Community wellness: Whenever possible, goods and services will be sourced from local businesses. Generation Uranium Inc. is committed to engaging communities in an open and honest manner and would appreciate and consider any and all knowledge, advice and input received. With proper mitigation, the project should not affect land and water use, traditional use or cultural resources. Human Health: As the project is located at a remote site removed from immediate interaction with local communities, no impact to local human health is expected.

Tamatkiumayunik Ihuikgutivaktunik

All potential environmental effects associated with the proposed Yath project are considered minor, localized effects that can be mitigated. No significant residual impacts to the environment are expected to occur as a result of the implementation of this program. While individually no significant effects are anticipated, consideration should be made to the combination of all existing or known planned activities within the vicinity of the project area. Some cumulative effects can be positive, such as the case with the establishment of the diamond mines in the NWT, more residents are finishing high school and earning higher salaries. Other positive cumulative effects can be increased employment rate, infrastructure and potential for investment in communities by government. Cumulative effects may also be negative and therefore attention should be given to the potential for these to occur in advance of project growth. Cumulative effects on the land might include changes to the number of wildlife, increases in non-native plants, or the melting of permafrost. Other exploration projects in the area include the adjacent Angilak Project operated by ATHA Energy Corp.

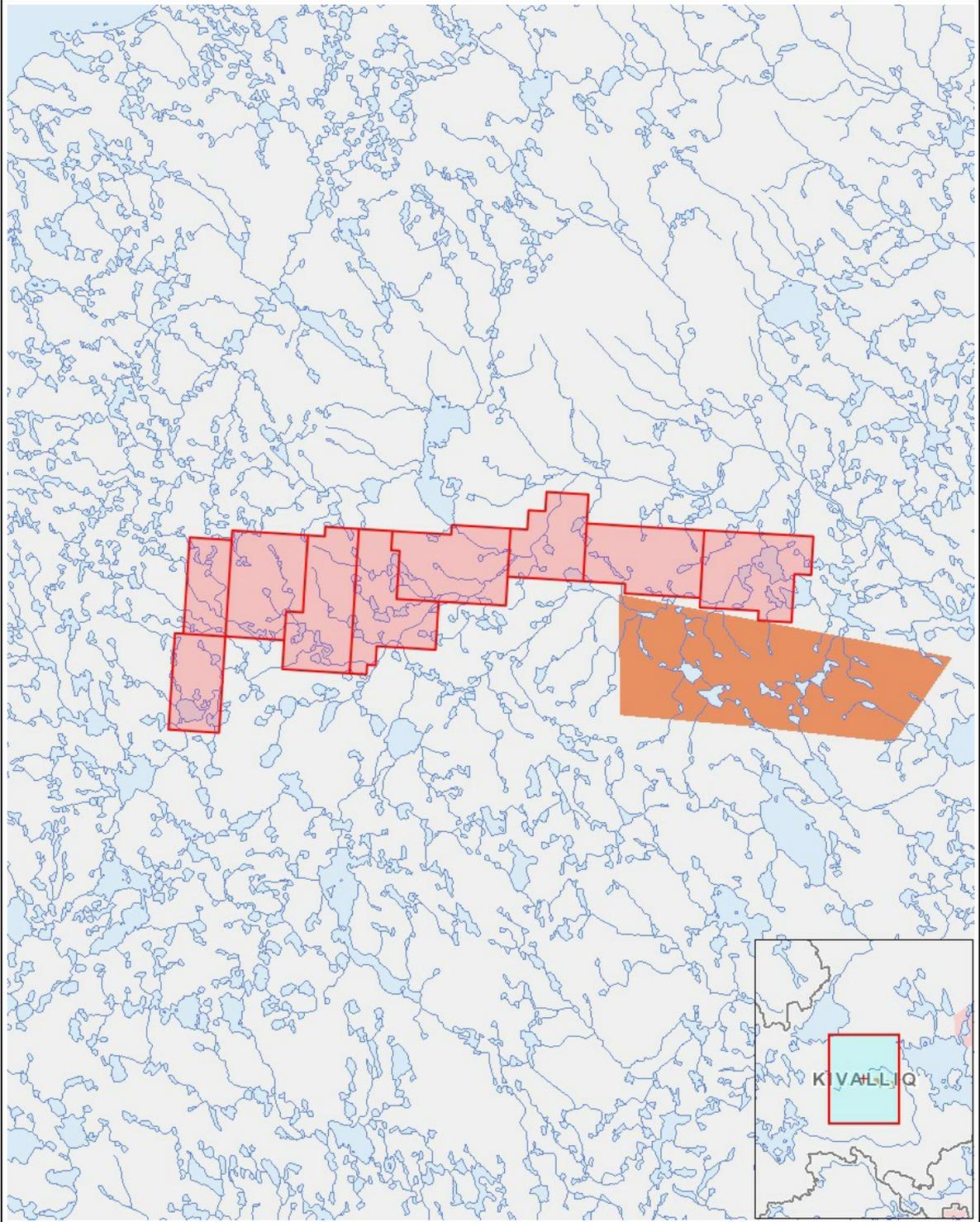
Impacts

Ilitariyauniq Avatiliriniqmut Ayurhauingit

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

(P = Nakuuyuq, N = Nakuungittut unalu mikhilimaittuq, M = Nakuungittut unalu mikhittaaqtuq, U = Naluyayuq)

Havaariyauyukhamut Nayugaa



List of Project Geometries

1	polygon	Yath Mineral Claims
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