NIRB Application for Screening #126012

Thelon Property

Application Type:	New
Project Type:	Mineral Exploration
Application Date:	11/26/2024 1:39:18 PM
Period of operation:	from 2025-02-26 to 2025-09-27
Project Proponent:	Karina Tyne Atha Energy Corp 1240 - 1066 Hastings Street W Vancouver BC V6E-3X1 Canada Phone Number:: 3067162741, Fax Number::

DETAILS

Non-technical project proposal description

English: The Thelon Project (the Project or the Property) is owned and operated by ATHA Energy Corp (ATHA) (through its subsidiary, ATHA Energy (NU) Corp. (ATHA NU)), a Canadian company engaged in the exploration and development of uranium assets in pursuit of a clean energy future. The Project is located approximately 65 kilometers west of Qamani’tuaq (Baker Lake), in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. The Project comprises of 705 mineral claims and overlaps portions of Inuit Owned Land (IOL) Surface Parcels BL-06, BL-15, BL-17, BL-19, BL-26, BL-27, BL-28, BL-29, BL-30, BL-31, RI-31, and RI-32. The Property encompasses 111,207.5 hectares on NTS map sheets 66 A/04-06, 66 A/11-13, 66 B/1-16, 66 C/15, 66 C/16, 66 F/01, 66 F/02, 66 F/08, 66 G/01-07, 66 H/03, 66H/04, 65 P/05, 65 P/06, 65 P/09, 65 P/10, 65 P/11, 65 P/12 and 65 P/14. The Project extends north, south, east and west between Latitudes 65°28’ and 63°23’ North and Longitudes 96°22’ and 100°37’ West. To date, ATHA has undertaken airborne geophysics on the Property undertaken under a Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA) Land Use License KVL124B01. No other authorizations have been required for the work to date. ATHA is proposing a series of mineral exploration activities including airborne and ground geophysical surveys, geological mapping and prospecting, geochemical sampling (rock, soil, and till), trenching and drilling (diamond and reverse circulation). To support these activities, ATHA is proposing the establishment of temporary camps, fuel cashes, and the use of water and disposal of waste associated with camp operations and exploration drilling. These proposed activities are seasonal and expected to be undertaken annually between March and September. Transportation of people and supplies to the Project will be primarily via air (both fixed-wing and rotary-wing) with overland hauling expected periodically to support transportation of bulk goods and large items. Upon project completion, the camp and equipment will be removed and the site reclaimed.Consultation visits will be conducted at least annually to discuss exploration activities with the KIA, HTO and Hamlet.

French: n/a

Inuktitut: ᑏᓛᓐ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ (Thelon Project) (ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ) ᓇᖏᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓛᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ATHA Energy Corp-ᑯᓐᓄᑦ (ATHA) (ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑎᒍᑦ, ATHA Energy (NU) Corp.-ᑯᓐᓂᑦ (ATHA NU)), ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖃᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᓄᖑᓯᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᔪᓅᓂᐊᒻᒥᑦ ᓴᓗᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᓇᔭᒪᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ 65 ᑭᓛᒥᑕᓪᓗᐊᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑎᒋᔪᖅ ᐱᖓᖕᓇᖓᓂᑦ ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᕐᒥᑦ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ 705-ᓂᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᑖᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓕᓈᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓇᖏᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᐅᔪᓂᑦ BL-06, BL-15, BL-17, BL-19, BL-26, BL-27, BL-28, BL-29, BL-30, BL-31, RI-31, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ RI-32. ᐱᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᕙᓗᓯᒪᔪᖅ 111,207.5 ᐊᖏᑎᒋᔪᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ NTS ᓄᓇᙳᐊᓂᑦ 66 A/04-06, 66 A/11-13, 66 B/1-16, 66 C/15, 66 C/16, 66 F/01, 66 F/02, 66 F/08, 66 G/01-07, 66 H/03, 66H/04, 65 P/05, 65 P/06, 65 P/09, 65 P/10, 65 P/11, 65 P/12 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 65 J/14. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᒧᑦ, ᓂᒋᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖓᖕᓇᒧᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᑦ 65°28’ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 63°23’ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓂᒧᑦ 96°22’ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 100°37’ ᐱᖓᖕᓇᒥᑦ. ᐅᐸᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᖦᖢᒍ, ATHA-ᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖁᓛᓂᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᓇᑲᑕᒃᖢᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓚᐃᓴᓐᓯᒃᑯᑦ KVL124B01. ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐅᐸᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᖦᖢᒍ. ATHA-ᑯᑦ ᖃᑉᓯᐊᕐᔪᖕᓂᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᖃᓂᒃ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖁᓛᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓂᕋᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᓇᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓗᑎᒃ, ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᓕᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓗᑎᒃ, ᓄᓇᒦᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓗᑎᒃ (ᐅᔭᕋᒃ, ᐃᑉᔪ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᐅᕋᖅ), ᐃᓗᑦᑐᖅᑎᓇᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑰᑕᐃᓗᑎᒃ (ᓯᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᖅᖃᓄᑦ ᐃᑰᑕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᖑᒻᒧᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᐃᕙᑦᑐᒧᑦ). ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ, ATHA-ᑯᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐊᓛᖑᓚᐅᐱᓪᓚᖕᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ, ᐅᖅᓱᕐᓂᒃ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑕᑰᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒃᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐊᓛᒥᙶᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᑰᑕᐃᓂᕐᓂᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑉ ᐃᓚᖓᒎᖅᑕᑦᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᒃᑯᖅᑕᑦᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓇᑦᑎᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᕋᐃᔭᕐᕕᒃ. ᐊᐃᔭᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖁᑎᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᖏᓲᒃᑯᓗᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ (ᒪᖅᐹᖕᓂᒃ ᑲᐃᕙᑦᑐᓕᒃ) ᖃᑯᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐃᔭᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᖁᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᔫᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᖁᑏᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᒃᐸᑕ, ᓄᓇᓕᐊᓛᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖁᑏᑦ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᖅᑕᐅᓕᕐᓗᓂ.ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᖅᑐᐃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᒃᑯᖅᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕼᐋᒻᓚᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ.

Inuinnaqtun: n/a

Personnel

Personnel on site: 40
Days on site: 150
Total Person days: 6000
Operations Phase: from 2025-02-26 to 2025-03-05
Operations Phase: from 2025-02-26 to 2025-09-27
Closure Phase: from 2025-09-21 to 2025-09-27
Post-Closure Phase: from to

Activities

Location	Activity Type	Land Status	Site history	Site archaeological or paleontological value	Proximity to the nearest communities and any protected areas
ATHA_Thelon_Mineral_Claims_nad83z14_20240430	Aerial surveys	Crown	The Thelon Basin and surrounding area has been explored since the 1960's for a variety of commodities including gold, silver, and uranium.	If an archaeological/paleontological site is discovered, work in the area will immediately cease and the GN-CH, CIRNAC and KIA will be informed. Nothing will be removed, disturbed, or displaced at any archaeological/paleontological site. Prior to any ground disturbance work, an archeological desktop study will be completed by a professional qualified archeologist to identify any known archeological sites and any areas of high potential for discovery of previously unknown sites.	The Project is located approximately 65 kilometers west of Baker Lake, in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. The western Property boundary claims slightly overlap the Thelon Game Sanctuary, however ATHA will ensure no ground work is completed within the game sanctuary.
ATHA_Thelon_Mineral_Claims_nad83z14_20240430	Aerial surveys	Inuit Owned Surface Lands	The Thelon Basin and surrounding area has been explored since the 1960's for a variety of commodities including gold, silver, and uranium.	If an archaeological/paleontological site is discovered, work in the area will immediately cease and the GN-CH, CIRNAC and KIA will be informed. Nothing will be removed, disturbed, or displaced at any archaeological/paleontological site. Prior to any ground disturbance work, an archeological desktop study will be completed by a professional qualified archeologist to identify any known archeological sites and any areas of high potential for discovery of previously unknown sites.	The Project is located approximately 65 kilometers west of Baker Lake, in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. The western Property boundary claims slightly overlap the Thelon Game Sanctuary, however ATHA will ensure no ground work is completed within the game sanctuary.
ATHA_Thelon_Mineral_Claims_nad83z14_20240430	Camp	Crown	The Thelon Basin and surrounding area has been explored since the 1960's for a variety of commodities including gold, silver, and uranium.	If an archaeological/paleontological site is discovered, work in the area will immediately cease and the GN-CH, CIRNAC and KIA will be informed. Nothing will be removed, disturbed, or displaced at any archaeological/paleontological site. Prior to any ground disturbance work, an archeological desktop study will be completed by a professional qualified archeologist to identify any known archeological sites and any areas of high potential for discovery of previously unknown sites.	The Project is located approximately 65 kilometers west of Baker Lake, in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. The western Property boundary claims slightly overlap the Thelon Game Sanctuary, however ATHA will ensure no

					ground work is completed within the game sanctuary.
ATHA_Thelon_Mineral_Claims_nad83z14_20240430	Drilling	Crown	The Thelon Basin and surrounding area has been explored since the 1960's for a variety of commodities including gold, silver, and uranium.	If an archaeological/paleontological site is discovered, work in the area will immediately cease and the GN-CH, CIRNAC and KIA will be informed. Nothing will be removed, disturbed, or displaced at any archaeological/paleontological site. Prior to any ground disturbance work, an archeological desktop study will be completed by a professional qualified archeologist to identify any known archeological sites and any areas of high potential for discovery of previously unknown sites.	The Project is located approximately 65 kilometers west of Baker Lake, in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. The western Property boundary claims slightly overlap the Thelon Game Sanctuary, however ATHA will ensure no ground work is completed within the game sanctuary.
ATHA_Thelon_Mineral_Claims_nad83z14_20240430	Drilling	Inuit Owned Surface Lands	The Thelon Basin and surrounding area has been explored since the 1960's for a variety of commodities including gold, silver, and uranium.	If an archaeological/paleontological site is discovered, work in the area will immediately cease and the GN-CH, CIRNAC and KIA will be informed. Nothing will be removed, disturbed, or displaced at any archaeological/paleontological site. Prior to any ground disturbance work, an archeological desktop study will be completed by a professional qualified archeologist to identify any known archeological sites and any areas of high potential for discovery of previously unknown sites.	The Project is located approximately 65 kilometers west of Baker Lake, in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. The western Property boundary claims slightly overlap the Thelon Game Sanctuary, however ATHA will ensure no ground work is completed within the game sanctuary.
ATHA_Thelon_Mineral_Claims_nad83z14_20240430	Mineral Exploration	Crown	The Thelon Basin and surrounding area has been explored since the 1960's for a variety of commodities including gold, silver, and uranium.	If an archaeological/paleontological site is discovered, work in the area will immediately cease and the GN-CH, CIRNAC and KIA will be informed. Nothing will be removed, disturbed, or displaced at any archaeological/paleontological site. Prior to any ground disturbance work, an archeological desktop study will be completed by a professional qualified archeologist to identify any known archeological sites and any areas of high potential for discovery of previously unknown sites.	The Project is located approximately 65 kilometers west of Baker Lake, in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. The western Property boundary claims slightly overlap the Thelon Game Sanctuary, however ATHA will ensure no ground work is completed within the

					game sanctuary.
ATHA_Thelon_Mineral_Claims_nad83z14_20240430	Mineral Exploration	Inuit Owned Surface Lands	The Thelon Basin and surrounding area has been explored since the 1960's for a variety of commodities including gold, silver, and uranium.	If an archaeological/paleontological site is discovered, work in the area will immediately cease and the GN-CH, CIRNAC and KIA will be informed. Nothing will be removed, disturbed, or displaced at any archaeological/paleontological site. Prior to any ground disturbance work, an archeological desktop study will be completed by a professional qualified archeologist to identify any known archeological sites and any areas of high potential for discovery of previously unknown sites.	The Project is located approximately 65 kilometers west of Baker Lake, in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. The western Property boundary claims slightly overlap the Thelon Game Sanctuary, however ATHA will ensure no ground work is completed within the game sanctuary.

Community Involvement & Regional Benefits

Community	Name	Organization	Date Contacted
Baker Lake	Angel Aksawnee, Manager	Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization	2024-09-12
Baker Lake	Mayor, Kevin Iksiktaaryuk	Hamlet of Baker Lake	2024-09-13
Baker Lake	Community Land and Resource Committee	Community Land and Resource Committee	2024-09-13
Arviat	Amber Tattuinee, Manager	Arviat Hunters and Trappers Organization	2024-10-26
Arviat	Deputy Mayor, Gordy Kidlapik and Council	Hamlet of Arviat	2024-11-13
Arviat	Naomi Muckpah, Receptionist/Council Clerk	Hamlet of Arviat	2024-11-16

Authorizations

Indicate the areas in which the project is located:

Authorizations

Regulatory Authority	Authorization Description	Current Status	Date Issued / Applied	Expiry Date
Kivalliq Inuit Association	Class I Licence KVL124B01	Active	2024-07-09	2025-07-14
Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada	Type A Land Use Permit	Not Yet Applied		
Nunavut Water Board	Class B Water Licence	Not Yet Applied		

Project transportation types

Transportation Type	Proposed Use	Length of Use
Air	Helicopter/Fixed Wing	
Land	Winter/Snow Overland Hauling	

Project accomodation types

Temporary Camp

Other,

Material Use

Equipment to be used (including drills, pumps, aircraft, vehicles, etc)

Equipment Type	Quantity	Size - Dimensions	Proposed Use
Helicopter	2	B2 or B3	Drill move, transportation of crew and supplies
Snowmobile with sled	2	Bravo or equivalent	Supply movement, camp servicing
ATV with trailer	2	600 cc or larger	Camp Servicing
Generator	2	30 kVa/50kVa	Primary and back up power
Toilet	6	pacto toilet or similar	human waste disposal
Submersible Electric Pump	2	2 inches	camp water
Gas Intake Pump	2	2 inches	camp water
Wateraax fire pump and hose	1	standard	dedicated fire system
Portable Generator	2	Honda 2200 or similar	Gas portable construction generator
Diesel Stoves	24	Toyotomi L730 or similar	Heating
OIl drip stove	1	standard	heating contingency and cold weather start up
Incinerator	1	dual chambered	garbage disposal
Core saw with ventilation	2	standard	cutting core
Snowcats	several	standard	winter overland equipment and fuel haul
Challengers and Delta	several	standard	winter overland equipment and fuel haul
heli-portable drills	3	17700 lbs	drilling core
CAT Bulldozer	1	D6	camp servicing
CAT Skidsteer	1	257B	Camp servicing
CAT front end loader	1	928G	Camp servicing

Detail Fuel and Hazardous Material Use

Detail fuel material use:	Fuel Type	Number of containers	Container Capacity	Total Amount	Units	Proposed Use
Aviation fuel	fuel	700	205	143500	Liters	Helicopter fuel
Diesel	fuel	700	205	143500	Liters	drill/camp fuel
Gasoline	fuel	100	205	20500	Liters	Equipment fuel (ATV's, generators, snowmobiles, pumps)
Propane	fuel	40	100	4000	Lbs	Cooking
Motor Oil 10W40	hazardous	24	1	24	Liters	Equipment
Motor Oil 15W40	hazardous	20	5	100	Gallons	Lubricant
Linseed Oil	hazardous	50	5	250	Gallons	Drill use
Engine Coolant	hazardous	20	1	20	Liters	Engine Coolant
DIesel 911	hazardous	12	1	12	Liters	Diesel fuel treatment
Hydraulic fluid	hazardous	20	5	100	Gallons	drill use
Calcium Chloride	hazardous	750	50	37500	Lbs	drilling salt
Drilling mud	hazardous	150	5	750	Gallons	drill use

Water Consumption

Daily amount (m3)	Proposed water retrieval methods	Proposed water retrieval location
299	Pump drawing from proximal waterbodies	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, KIA and NWB.

Waste

Waste Management

Project Activity	Type of Waste	Projected Amount Generated	Method of Disposal	Additional treatment procedures
Camp	Combustible wastes	unknown	incinerator	ash from the incinerator will be backhauled to an approved facility for disposal
Camp	Greywater	10m^3/day	Sump	Camp greywater will be deposited into sumps in order to percolate into overburden at a minimum distance of 31 m from any water sources. Grease traps will be used to collect solids
Drilling	Greywater	289 m^3/day	natural depression sumps adjacent to drillholes	Drilling Greywater and non-mineralized cuttings will be deposited into sumps will allow greywater to percolate into overburden; minimum distance of 31 m from any water sources.
Fuel and chemical storage	Hazardous	Unknown	Stored in sealed containers, within secondary containment	Drums will be backhauled to an approved facility for proper disposal
Drilling	Hazardous	Unknown	Mineralized drill cuttings will be disposed of downhole or temporarily stored in sealed containers on an elevated, dry, flat, outcrop, 100m from any waterbody	Containers will be backhauled to an approved facility for disposal, Please see waste management plan for additional details
Mineral Exploration	Non-Combustible wastes	Unknown	Stored in sealed containers, within secondary containment	Drums will be backhauled to an approved facility for proper disposal
Camp	Sewage (human waste)	20 - 40 people per day	Pacto toilets are used to collect sewage. Bags containing waste are then incinerated	ash from the incinerator will be backhauled to an approved facility for disposal

Environmental Impacts:

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 Contingency 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: ATHA Energy Corp. 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

To evaluate the mineral potential for uranium within the claim area.

SECTION B2: Exploration Activity

Both airborne and ground geophysical surveys will be conducted.Structural mapping and soil sampling in prospective areas. Exploration drilling (on land and/or ice) likely to begin in 2026 in prospective areas.

SECTION B3: Geosciences

1.Indicate the geophysical operation type: Both airborne and ground geophysical surveys will be conducted.2. Indicate the geological operation type: Structural mapping and soil sampling in prospective areas. Exploration drilling (on land and/or ice) likely to begin in 2026 in prospective areas.3Indicate on a map the boundary subject to air and/or ground geophysical work:Claim boundaries4. Provide flight altitudes and locations where flight altitudes will be below 610m:Aircraft will only fly lower than 610 m (2,100 ft) when dropping off and picking up field crews, moving the drill, or for geophysical surveys. Standard flight altitude during airborne geophysical surveys is approximately 60-100 metres above ground. These surveys will not be conducted if there are any wildlife present in the area. Every effort will be made to conduct airborne geophysical surveys prior to the arrival of caribou.

SECTION B4: Drilling

1.Provide the number of drill holes and depths (provide estimates and maximums where possible):Once drill targets have been identified up 50 drill holes could be drilled in 2026 with an average depth around 500 m, and a maximum depth of 1200m deep.2.Discuss any drill additives to be used:Typical drilling additives include:GD MudGD LubePolycoreFlock BlockSand CoreClay CapSalt3.Describe method for dealing with drill cuttings: As stated in the Waste Management Plan, a cutting retrieval system is used during drill operations to collect all cuttings. Non-mineralized cuttings are to be captured and deposited in a natural depression (sump). Sumps will typically be located adjacent to each drill pad, but a centralized sump may also be used when it is not feasible to use a sump at the drill pad (e.g., in winter months or for ice drilling). When using a central sump, non-radioactive drill cuttings will be inspected for contamination of mineralized cuttings and any material used to transport the cuttings (e.g., bags) will be removed. Once the centralized sump is no longer required, it will be reclaimed by being contoured into the natural topography and covered by peat mossIf uranium concentrations are greater than 0.05% (eU equivalent), drill cuttings will be disposed of down the drill hole and sealed by grouting the upper 30 meters of bedrock. If down-hole disposal is not possible, cuttings will be collected and stored in sealed steel 205-L drums. Sealed drums containing drill cuttings with uranium concentrations greater than 0.05% or eU equivalent will be temporarily stored on an elevated flat dry outcrop, 100m 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 the appropriate regulatory bodies prior to drums being stored on site. All drill waste drums will be removed to be disposed of at an accredited facility at the end of the field season.4.Describe method for dealing with drill water:As stated in the Waste Management Plan, sumps will be used for the disposal of non-radioactive drill fluids, located in a naturally occurring depression. Sumps will typically be located adjacent to each drill pad, but a centralized sump may also be used when it is not feasible to use a sump at the drill pad (e.g., in winter months). All drill sites will be inspected for soil contamination as part of closure and reclamation. Any remaining waste will be taken to camp to be incinerated if possible or backhauled for disposal at a certified disposal facility.5.Describe how drill equipment will be mobilized:The drill will be heliportable and will be mobilized to drill sites using the helicopter. Drill crews and necessary equipment will be flown to the drill each shift via helicopter.6.Describe how drill holes will be abandoned:As stated in the Abandonment and Restoration Plan, any drill hole that encounters mineralization with uranium content greater than 1% over a length of more than 1 meter, with a meter-per-cent concentration greater than 5 will be sealed by grouting over the entire length of the mineralized zone and not less than 10 meters above and below each mineralized zone. The top 30 meters of the hole within bedrock will also be sealed by grouting for all drillholes. If a hole is drilled on-ice, the drill cuttings will be collected and removed to an on-land sump. The drill will be partially dismantled into its main components as per the drilling contractor procedure, packaged and secured along with its ancillary equipment and rods. All drill sites will be inspected for soil contamination. All sumps will be contoured into the natural topography. Any remaining waste will be taken to camp and either incinerated, if appropriate, or be backhauled 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. Each drill location will be photographed pre and post drilling and a final inspection checklist will be completed by the Project Manager or designate. Records of these will be kept and submitted as part of the annual report. 7.If project proposal involves uranium exploration drilling, discuss the potential for radiation exposure and radiation protection measures. Please refer to the Canadian Guidelines for Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials for more information:ATHA Energy Corp. has prepared a Radiation Hazard Control Plan which was submitted with the application.

SECTION B5: Stripping

n/a

SECTION B6: Underground Activity

n/a

SECTION B7: Waste Rock

n/a

SECTION B8: Stockpiles

n/a

SECTION B9: Mine Development

SECTION B10: Geology

SECTION B11: Mine

SECTION B12: Mill

SECTION C1: Pits

SECTION D1: Facility

SECTION D2: Facility Construction

SECTION D3: Facility Operation

SECTION D4: Vessel Use

SECTION E1: Offshore Survey

SECTION E2: Nearshore Survey

SECTION E3: Vessel Use

SECTION F1: Site Cleanup

SECTION G1: Well Authorization

SECTION G2: Onland Exploration

SECTION G3: Offshore Exploration

SECTION G4: Rig

SECTION H1: Vessel Use

SECTION H2: Disposal At Sea

SECTION I1: Municipal Development

Description of Existing Environment: Physical Environment

The region has been extensively glaciated, which has resulted in the formation of numerous eskers throughout the project area. The majority of the project area is low-lying, with numerous small lakes and streams; wetland and marshy ground is common. The Thelon River and Kazan River flow through the northern area of the Project. The western edge of the Property slightly overlaps the Thelon Game Sanctuary. No ground exploration work will be completed within the Thelon Game Sanctuary. The Property slightly overlaps with the Baker Lake and Kugluktuk Community Watershed. At this point, there is no evidence of ground, slope, or rock instability, or seismicity in the field area. Likewise, there is no evidence at this time of thermokarsts or ice lenses.Archaeological assessments will be completed by a qualified professional archaeologist prior to any groundwork to ensure avoidance of any known or unknown archaeological sites. Bedrock geology comprises Archean volcanic and plutonic rocks, including greenstone belts, overlain unconformably by Archean to Proterozoic supracrustal volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Surficial geology reflects the presence of an ice divide during glacial times, and comprises several different types of till, morainal and outwash features, and eskers. A much greater percentage of the land comprises glacial till than exposed bedrock.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, with historic distal readings up to 500 m thick. Soils and sediments comprise a mix of glacial till, younger fluvial deposits, and wind-blown material such as peat and inorganic dust. Climate conditions in this area can be summarized as cold winters and cool summers. However, in recent years there has been a warming trend with less snow in the winters . ATHA does not anticipate any impacts to the air and water quality or climate from this program. Noise levels in the arctic are very low. Noise levels will increase due to the helicopter and the drill in future years.The project area is located within the regionally-extensive migration of the Beverly, Wager Bay, Lorillard, Eastern Kitikmeot, and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds. According to the draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, there are a number of Caribou freshwater crossings on the project as well as some overlap with calving and post-calving areas. The DIAND Caribou Protection Measures and the KIA Mobile Caribou Mitigation Measures will be followed to minimize disruption to Caribou.

Description of Existing Environment: Biological Environment

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, Wager Bay, Lorillard, Eastern Kitikmeot, and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds. According to the draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, there are a number of Caribou freshwater crossings on the project as well as some overlap with calving and post-calving areas. The DIAND Caribou Protection Measures and the KIA Mobile Caribou Mitigation Measures will be followed to minimize disruption to Caribou. There are several 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 Caribou, Harris's sparrow, peregrine falcons, Red-necked Phalarope, Short-eared Owl, 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 to forage for food and have extensive ranges. Please refer to ATHA's Environment and Wildlife Management Plan for disturbance mitigation measures. Aquatic species in the project area are all fresh-water organisms. Fish include trout, char, grayling, whitefish, and possibly northern pike.

Description of Existing Environment: Socio-economic Environment

The Thelon Property is located approximately 65 kilometers west of Qamani'tuaq (Baker Lake), in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. Early engagement indicates that the Thelon and Kavan Rivers are high use areas. There are two known soap stone locations within claim 103323. An archeological desktop study will be completed by a professional archeologist to identify any other known archeological sites and areas of high potential for discovery of previously unknown sites. Ground surveys will also be completed by a professional archeologist prior to any ground disturbance activities. ATHA Energy Corp. has previously met with the Hamlets of Baker Lake and Arviat, as well as the Baker Lake CLARC and HTO. Community engagement will continue throughout 2025. More of this information will be available following the community visits.

Miscellaneous Project Information

Identification of Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

The majority of work being proposed is not expected to impact the environment in a materially negative way. In the 2025 field season there will not be any diamond drilling; primary ground activities will include geological mapping and prospecting/sampling. Geological mapping, prospecting, and rock/soil sampling is not expected to affect the environment or wildlife population in a materially negative way. Positive socio-economic impacts through employment are expected, as well as through local procurement of goods and services. ATHA is aware that there is considerable concern involving the potential for disturbance to caribou herds and their calving grounds by exploration activity. ATHA will conduct itself in a manner that minimizes disturbance to caribou. This includes "no-fly zones" over migrating herds and areas used by cows for calving. The helicopter used to transport crews into the field from camp will be restricted to an altitude of not less than 300 metres, when not actually taking off and landing. ATHA will employ local residents as wildlife monitors who will keep records of the location and numbers of caribou, musk ox, bears, and other wildlife. These wildlife monitors will also provide information to the helicopter pilots and field crews when wildlife are approaching the camp or work site. Their information and advice will help to determine times when operations need to be shut down to allow wildlife to move safely through the area with minimal disturbance.When airborne geophysics is being performed, it will be conducted so as not to disturb the caribou. Airborne geophysical surveys require flight altitudes of less than 100 metres, so areas to be surveyed on a given day will be monitored prior to the survey. This ensures that no caribou herds are moving through the area and that no cows are using the area for calving while the survey is being flown. If caribou herds or calving mothers are found to occupy the area slated for that day's flight, a different locale will be flown on that day.Waste generated by the camp will be handled in several ways. All combustible waste, including human waste, will be incinerated as needed in an incinerator. Non-combustible solid waste and scrap metal will be sent off site for proper disposal. Camp grey water will be collected in sumps for settling before draining naturally into the surrounding soil. Empty fuel drums will be sent off site on a regular basis for refilling or proper disposal if warranted. Any other waste generated by the project will be disposed of in an approved manner.All fuel caches will use secondary containment with 110% containment capacity, and will be supplied with a complete spill kit, including highly absorbent pads and one empty drum , for the highly unlikely event of a fuel spill. Each fuel cache will also be equipped with a fire extinguisher. Small fuel caches in the field are placed in shallow natural depressions which are a minimum of 31 metres from the normal high-water mark of nearby bodies of water. When the project advances to the drill stage, all wastes produced by drilling will be disposed of properly. Used greases and oil will be either removed from the site for proper disposal or incinerated. All drill water will be treated in sumps to collect cuttings, allowing the water to drain into the surrounding landscape. All sumps will be located a minimum of 31 metres from the normal high-water mark of any water body. All equipment, timbers, hoses, fuel drums, etc. will be removed from the drill site following completion of the borehole. Casing may or may not be left in the borehole temporarily, depending on whether or not the borehole requires re-entry at a later date; the majority of boreholes will have casing removed after completion. Drill collars will be marked for identification purposes.

Cumulative Effects

ATHA is aware that there are other companies exploring within the area, and understands there is potential for cumulative effects. ATHA is committed to working collaboratively with other exploration companies, local stakeholders, Inuit organizations, and regulators to proactively evaluate and minimize any potential cumulative effects. ATHA will continue to conduct community consultations and work to address concerns and incorporate advice and knowledge shared into work practices. ATHA will conduct itself in a responsible manner both environmentally and socially. Whenever possible ATHA will hire locally and will provide training opportunities in the areas of prospecting, geophysics and others.

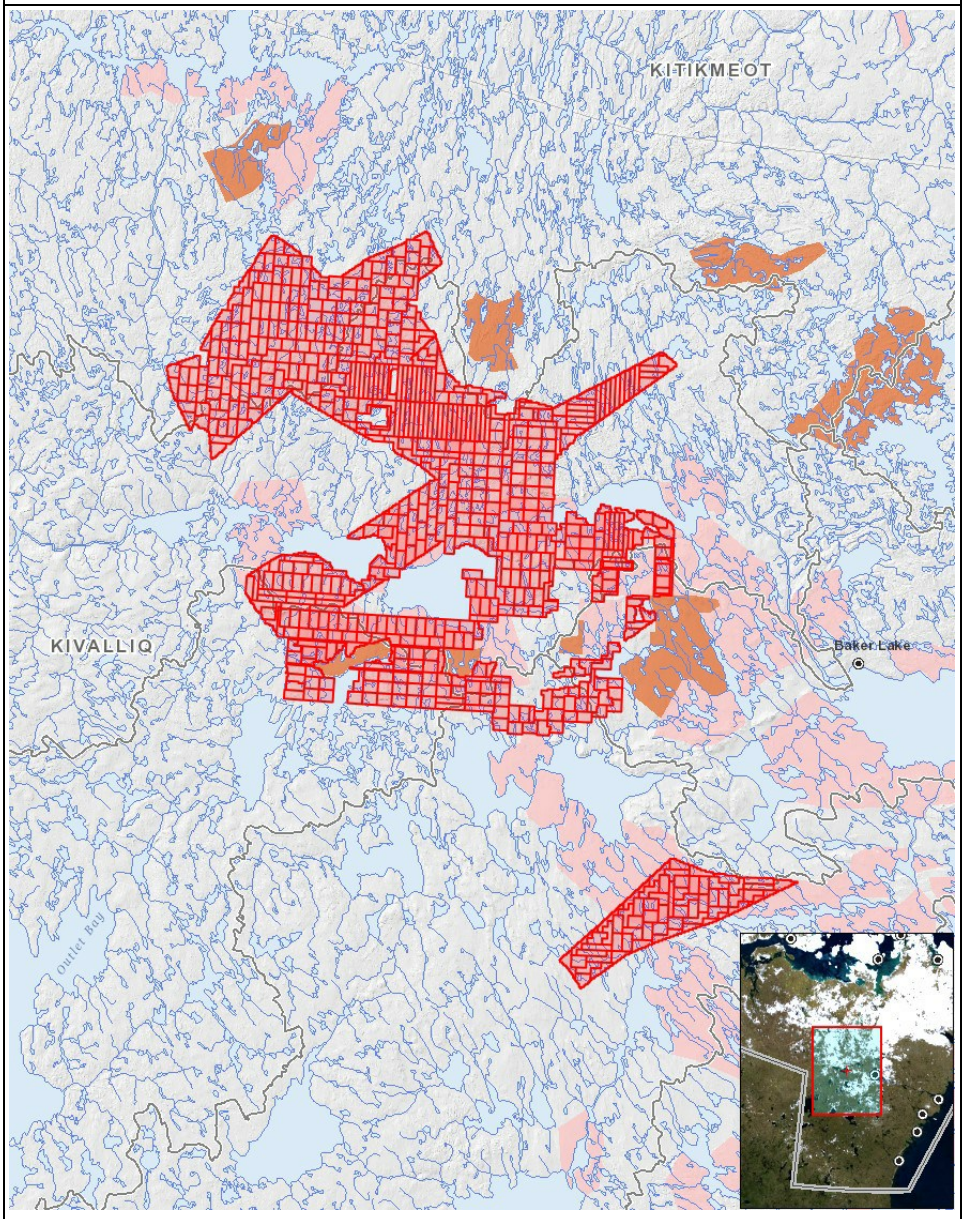
Impacts

Identification of Environmental Impacts

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

(P = Positive, N = Negative and non-mitigatable, M = Negative and mitigatable, U = Unknown)

Project Location



List of Project Geometries

1	polygon	ATHA_Thelon_Mineral_Claims_nad83z14_20240430