

**Canadian North Resource Inc.**

**Ferguson Lake Project:**

**September 2024 Consultation and Community  
Engagement Report**

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2SG Inc. &  
Reviewed by CNRI

Version 1  
November 27, 2024

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## SECTION 1 • INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 OVERVIEW OF CANADIAN NORTH RESOURCES INC. AND THE FERGUSON LAKE PROJECT.

Canadian North Resources Inc. (CNRI) is a Canadian mining company at late-stage exploration and development of a mining property, the Ferguson Lake Project, in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut, Canada (refer to **Figure 1**). The company owns 100% of the Ferguson Lake Project that has abundant base metals (nickel-copper-cobalt) and platinum-group metals (palladium, platinum, and rhodium) mineral resources. CNRI maintains strong ties of communication, consultation and community engagement with the Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA), federal and territorial permitting agencies, local Inuit, Kivalliq business, and surrounding hamlets in the region.

Following acquisition of the Ferguson Lake Project from Starfield, CNRI continued exploration of the deposit that has included spring and summer drilling programs in 2021, 2022, and through 2023 to expand the resource base on the eastern and western sides of the deposit. The expansion and development of the critical minerals at Ferguson Lake will enhance the value chain in Canada for electric vehicles, green energy technology and high-tech sectors, an exciting opportunity for nearby communities, Kivalliq businesses and Nunavummiut.

### 1.2 FERGUSON LAKE PROJECT CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The three main objectives for the consultation and engagement with Inuit, community members and stakeholders for the Ferguson Lake Project are to establish:

#### 1. Respect and Recognition:

Acknowledge and respect Inuit rights, cultures, and traditional knowledge of the land. This objective ensures that their voices are heard and valued in decision-making processes related to mining activities on their lands.

#### 2. Mutual Benefits and Partnerships:

Establish mutually beneficial relationships that provide economic, social, and environmental benefits to Inuit communities. This involves creating opportunities for employment, business development, and community investments that align with Inuit interests and aspirations. This will build trust as CNRI moves toward negotiating leases, contracts with Inuit owned businesses and future Inuit Impact Benefit Agreements (IIBAs).

#### 3. Environmental Stewardship and Sustainability:

Collaborate on environmental protection and sustainable development practices. This includes integrating traditional ecological knowledge with scientific approaches to minimizing environmental impacts, preserving natural resources, and ensuring the long-term health of the ecosystems that Inuit rely on.

CNRI recognizes that consultation and engagement can not be done in a silo or as an “add on” to the regulatory and project development process. Consultation and engagement are planned to fulfill these objectives which aim to foster trust, ensure fair and equitable outcomes, and promote sustainable and establish respectful mining practices at the Ferguson Lake Project. More specifically, the objectives in 2024 were to:

- Identify culturally important fisheries, wildlife, terrestrial sites with elders and knowledge holders;
- Promote on-the-land connection with land users and youth through site visit;
- Develop Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) maps relating to water, fisheries and wildlife; and,
- Begin mapping ecologically and culturally significant sites that will be prioritized and used for future validation studies and environmental monitoring plans.

In the future, our aims are to support broad-scale mapping and validation of environmental data, provide training for Kivalliq Inuit Association, Nunavummut and youth members, and identify culturally significant sites between Arviat, Baker Lake and Ferguson Lake Nunavut to support the SeaLinkage options analysis.

### **1.3 INUIT COMMUNITIES NEAR THE FERGUSON LAKE PROJECT**

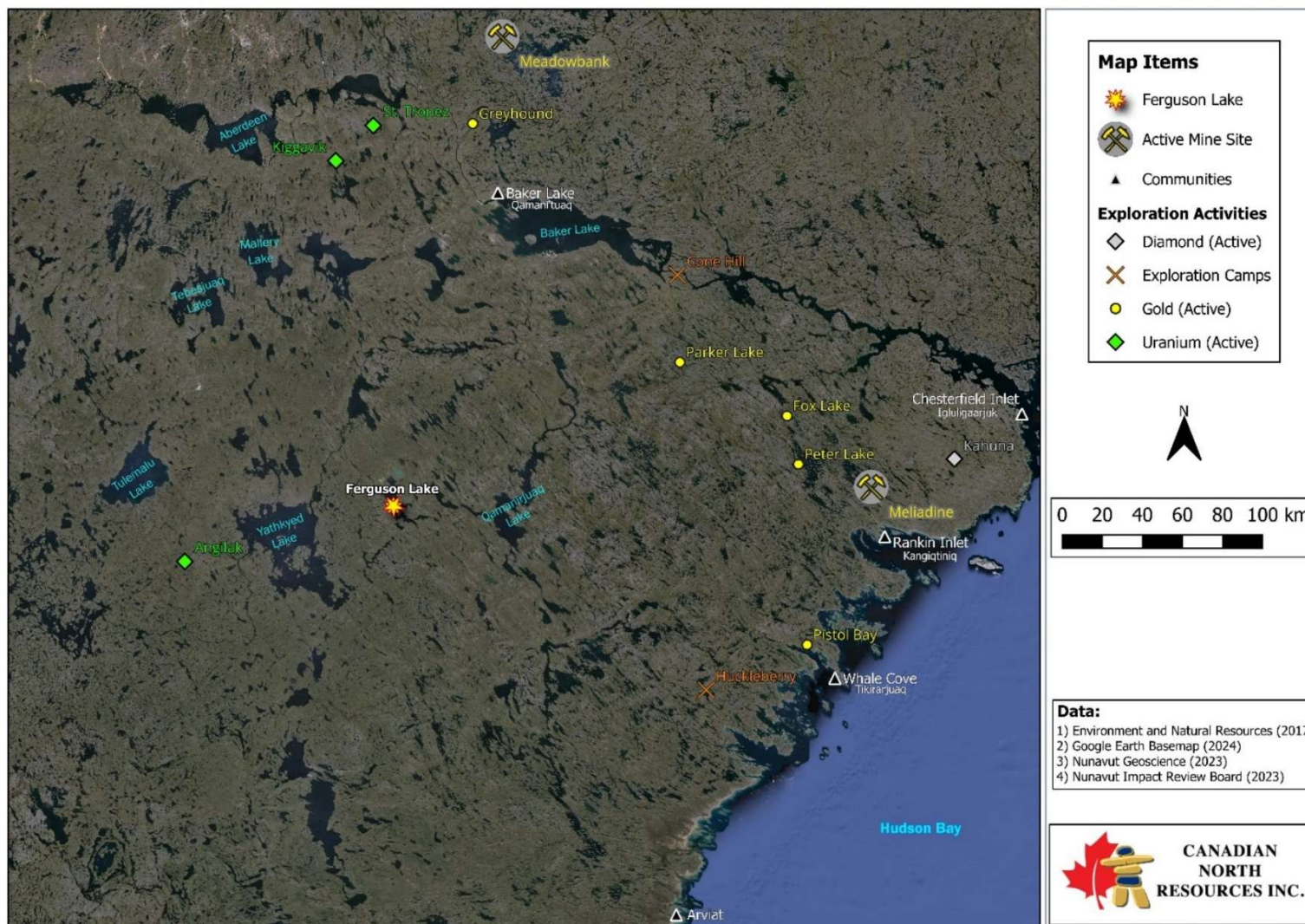
Seven communities are located within the Kivalliq – Arviat, Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Coral Harbour, Rankin Inlet, Nauyasat, and Whale Cove. Six are coastal, and all are accessible only by water or air. Each community is governed by a Hamlet Council, which is the primary point of contact for municipal interests. The focus of CNRI consultation in September 2024 was Rankin Inlet, Arviat and Baker Lake.

Rankin Inlet is the largest community in the Kivalliq and second largest in Nunavut, after Iqaluit, with a population of nearly 3000 people. It is located on the west coast of Hudson Bay, approximately 300 km north of Churchill, Manitoba. This community is the central hub for government, transportation, health care, and business services in the Kivalliq. The Meliadine Gold Project is approximately 30 km north of Rankin Inlet and is connected to the community by an all-weather road. A marine harbour and airport are located at Rankin Inlet, along with schools, government offices, hotels, restaurants, shopping, health centre, and sports and recreation facilities.

Arviat is the southernmost mainland community in Nunavut, located 100 km south of Rankin Inlet. It is the second largest community in the Kivalliq, with a population of approximately 2800. The name Arviat comes from the Inuktitut word for Bowhead whale (arviq), because of the resemblance of the nearby coast to this animal's shape. Wildlife seen in the Arviat area include caribou, seals, beluga whales, and polar bear. Arviat is known for its musicians, and the hamlet regularly organizes the Inuumariit Music Festival.

Baker Lake (Qamani'tuaq – “Where the river widens”) is the only inland community in Nunavut, with a population of about 2000 people. The community is situated between the mouths of the Thelon and Prince Rivers, on the northern shore of Baker Lake. Many Baker Lake residents are employed by the nearby Meadowbank Gold Complex, which is located approximately 100 km north from the hamlet via an all-weather road. The hamlet is known for arts and crafts, and other facilities include schools, hotels, co-op and Northern stores, radio station, health centre, and recreational facilities. More can be learned about the Kivalliq communities on their individual websites, and through Travel Nunavut (<https://travelnunavut.ca/kivalliq/>).

Figure 1. Communities, Mining Projects and their proximity to the Ferguson Lake Project



## SECTION 2 • PLANNING AND METHODS OF ENGAGEMENT

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### 2.1 BACKGROUND

#### 2.1.1 Proposed Exploration Trail and Bulk Sample

CNRI are committed to integrating historical studies, community input, and engagement with stakeholders throughout the project development process. The collection of a bulk sample is important in the advancement of the Ferguson Lake Project as it allows CNRI to:

- Conduct detailed metallurgical testing that will ensure efficient mineral extraction,
- Provide an accurate understanding of the segregation of ore and waste materials,
- Provide an opportunity to conduct research into novel milling approaches and plan milling infrastructure accordingly, and
- Improve future site design, infrastructure planning and ensure the protection of the environment at the earliest stage of mine planning.

Prior to developing a project description for the exploration trail to the west deposit, where the bulk sample location is proposed, we consulted and engaged with community members in Arviat, Rankin Inlet and Baker Lake. The plan to construct an exploration trail and bulk sample was shared during the September 2024 engagement and consultation activities. The posters and power point presented in the community are provided in **Appendix A**.

#### 2.1.2 Future Environmental Baseline Studies Consultation and Engagement Sea-Linkage Options Analysis in Baker Lake and/or Arviat

CNRI is assessing the feasibility of transportation and logistics infrastructure - an All-Weather Road (AWR), Winter Road, by Airship and SeaLink facility - connecting the Ferguson Lake mine to a transportation hub, potentially either Baker Lake and/or Arviat. This is referred to as the Sea-Linkage Options Analysis.

Transportation infrastructure projects require significant preparatory work, baseline studies and community involvement. As such, CNRI engaged with community members prior to baseline studies on the feasibility of an AWR and SeaLink facility connecting Ferguson Lake to a regional transportation hub. The Government of Nunavut recently received Transport Canada funding to begin a feasibility study on a possible road to connect Kivalliq communities. There is a future possibility that the Ferguson Lake AWR Project Development could link with the Kivalliq communities.

In 2024 - 2027, CNRI will continue to consult with Inuit collectively identifying:

- Two or more AWR options to Baker Lake, NU
- Two or more AWR options to Arviat, NU
- Up to 4 SeaLink Facility options

This work will draw on some key consultations, field studies, analysis and examinations in 2025-2027. The Sealinkage Options Analysis will conclude by narrowing the options to:

- 1 AWR option to Baker Lake
- 1 AWR option to Arviat
- 2 SeaLink facility options

In 2024, CNRI began the conversation regarding a SeaLinkage from Ferguson Lake to Baker Lake and/or Arviat, with Inuit community members, CLARC, KIA and stakeholders.

## 2.2 METHODS OF ENGAGEMENT

This section outlines the various approaches and tools used to effectively communicate with and involve stakeholders, ensuring their concerns are heard and addressed throughout the engagement and consultation activities. In 2024 CNRI engaged and consulted through:

- Community Outreach in Baker Lake and Rankin Inlet in June, 2024.
- Community Outreach in Arviat on September 11<sup>th</sup>, 2024.
- Public Presentation to the Baker Lake Hamlet Council on September 5<sup>th</sup>, 2024.
- Public Presentation at the “Northern” on September 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>, 2024: Organized events where community members can gather to receive updates on the project, ask questions, and provide feedback using maps and tagging areas of interest, history and traditional land use. These meetings foster transparency and direct interaction between CNRI representatives and the community.
- Focus Groups on September 6<sup>th</sup>, 2024 at the KIA office: Small, interactive sessions with selected community members or stakeholders to delve deeper into specific issues, gather detailed feedback, and explore concerns and ideas in a more focused setting.
- Site visit on September 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup>, 2024: Interactive sessions aimed at educating stakeholders about the project, traditional knowledge sharing and collaboratively discussing future projects including the exploration trail and SeaLinkage Options Analysis.

These engagement strategies and methods were designed to ensure comprehensive, transparent, and effective communication with all stakeholders, fostering trust and collaboration.

## 2.3 THEMATIC DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

Following either verbal consent (i.e. during time at the booth, whereby anonymous information was provided by community members) or formal consent (during site visits on September 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup>, 2024), notes were taken documenting the information shared, and post-its were placed on maps describing areas of interest. To provide an unbiased and objective thematic analysis, the notes were thematically analyzed using publicly available ChatGPT 4.0<sup>1</sup> requesting “Help by providing a thematic analysis of the following text.” & “Provide a histogram with the number of times the following themes are mentioned: Fish, Lake Trout, Qamanirjuaq or Qam, Water, Environment”. Results are provided in this report.

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<sup>1</sup> OpenAI. (2024). ChatGPT (November 2024 version) [Large language model- version 4.0].

## SECTION 3 • SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT

### 3.1 HOW AND WHERE WE SHARED OUR COMMON INTERESTS?

In June 2024, CNRI representatives conducted an initial community outreach in Baker Lake and Rankin Inlet to identify Inuit local knowledge holders and hunters who are experts in the Ferguson Lake area or have a family connection to Ferguson Lake. Prior to CNRI's 2024 September field campaign, we conducted a review of the baseline data, an overview of the archaeological work between 2005 and 2008, and an evaluation and conceptual design of the exploration trail to share with community members. A conceptual design was completed prior to the field studies in September and shared with community members (**Appendix A**).

From September 5- 7, 2024, CNRI representatives met with community members in Baker Lake and engaged with stakeholders by:

- Setting up a booth at the Northern to informally meet with community members, and
- Met with BL hamlet, KIA Community Lands and Resource Committee (CLARC) members in focus groups.

Although we shared and distributed information to attendees, unfortunately the meeting with the KIA CLARC did not meet quorum, and therefore meeting notes are not considered the opinions of the KIA CLARC. However, discussions during the meeting are considered highly valuable to informing the project, and therefore referenced in this report.

Furthermore, CNRI hosted a series of site visits and in focused groups on September 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup>, 2024 with local knowledge holders, elders, and hunters at Ferguson Lake Exploration Camp.

CNRI also visited Arviat for a brief community outreach at the hamlet office and northern store on September 10<sup>th</sup>, 2024.



### 3.2 WHAT WAS SHARED?

#### 3.2.1 Thematic Analysis of Consultation and Engagement

Advancements in publicly accessible Artificial Intelligence (AI) offer opportunities for more objective and systematic review of community consultation and engagement activities. Thematic analysis, a

flexible method for interpreting patterns in qualitative data (e.g., personal accounts and narratives), was employed to identify key themes and the responses associated with them. To minimize researcher bias, consultation notes and text were provided for thematic analysis using Chat GPT's<sup>2</sup>. Consultation notes or text were provided for thematic analysis by Chat GPT's<sup>3</sup>. The detailed notes will be reviewed with participants in December. Draft notes provided detailed accounts of the Ferguson Lake Consultation and Engagement, held in various Nunavut communities in September 2024. The following themes were identified by Chat GPT: Cultural and Historical Sensitivity, Environmental Stewardship, Economic and Social Impacts, Collaboration and Communication, Community Engagement and Traditional Knowledge Integration.

Below is a summary and thematic analysis of the notes, organized by key themes provided by Chat GPT *[italicized text was added in by the author of this report for additional specificity]* :

### **Cultural and Historical Sensitivity**

Heritage Concerns: Many participants *[including Joan Scottie, Philippa Iksiaaq, Hugh Ikoe and Michael Haqpi]* highlighted the cultural and historical significance of the Ferguson Lake area, including burial sites, traditional hunting methods, and past settlements like the Inco "mining town".

Elder Contributions: Elders *[such as Uliut Iksiktaaryuk, Michael Haqpi, Hugh and Martha Ikoe]* shared valuable oral histories, recounting traditional land use, family histories, and personal anecdotes about life in the region.

### **Environmental Stewardship**

Wildlife Protection: Questions from community members, such as those about protecting the Qaminariuq caribou herd, indicate environmental preservation is a significant concern. CNRI addressed these concerns by explaining their monitoring practices and operational buffers.

Land and Resource Use: Community members noted the impact of past and present exploration activities on the land, sharing concerns about ecological disruption.

### **Economic and Social Impacts**

Employment Opportunities: CNRI emphasized its commitment to hiring local Inuit, though the current representation of Inuit workers was questioned by council members.

Future Development: Discussions included the potential for creating an Inuit Advisory Committee to increase involvement in the project and to ensure the benefits of development are shared equitably.

### **Collaboration and Communication**

Multi-Stakeholder Involvement: Meetings included representatives from the KIA, community councils, Elders, and CNRI, fostering a platform for diverse voices.

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<sup>2</sup> OpenAI. (2024). ChatGPT (November 2024 version) [Large language model- version 4.0].

<sup>3</sup> OpenAI. (2024). ChatGPT (November 2024 version) [Large language model- version 4.0].

**Need for Better Planning:** Some community members stressed the importance of advanced scheduling and consistent updates to maintain trust and ensure meaningful participation.

### Community Engagement and Relationships

**Efforts to Engage:** CNRI representatives participated in council meetings, set up booths, and organized site visits to involve community members actively. The approach of meeting people where they are (e.g., at the Northern store) was appreciated.

**Challenges:** Some individuals [i.e. *Joan Scottie*] expressed frustration with late planning, feeling excluded from site visits.

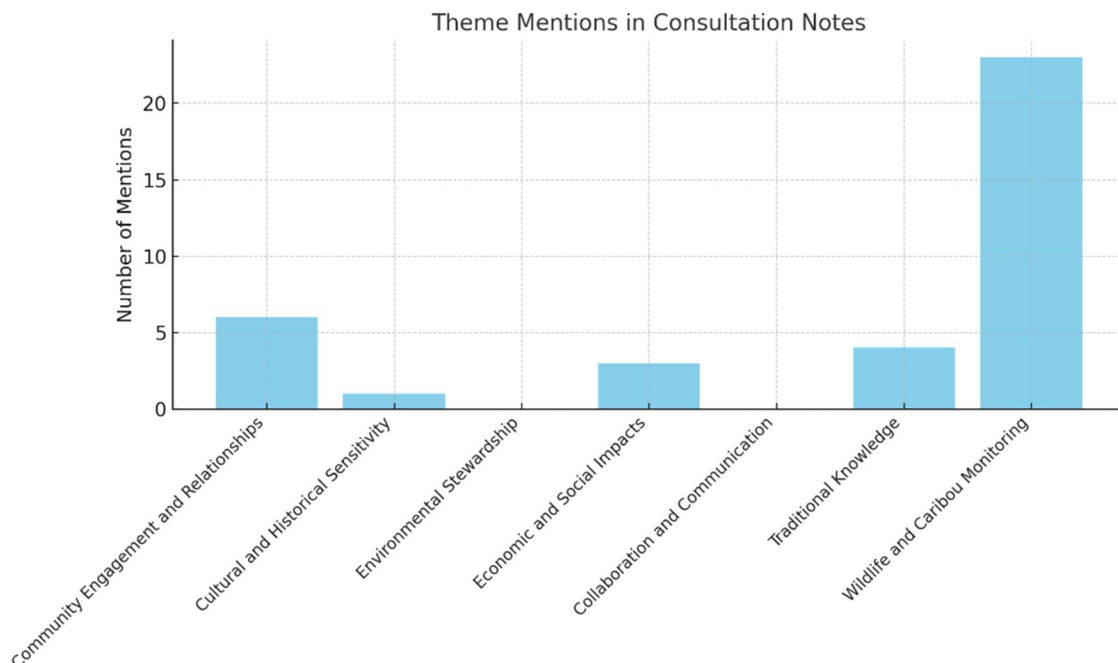
**Feedback Mechanisms:** Community input was gathered through interactive maps, allowing individuals to anonymously mark areas of significance.

### Traditional Knowledge Integration

**Insights from Elders:** Stories of caribou migration, traditional igloo construction, and the use of natural resources were shared, underlining the importance of respecting and integrating Indigenous knowledge into project planning.

This analysis highlights both the strengths and areas for improvement in the consultation process for CN, with a focus on balancing development with cultural preservation and environmental stewardship.

ChatGPT was also asked to “generate a histogram according to theme” (see below).



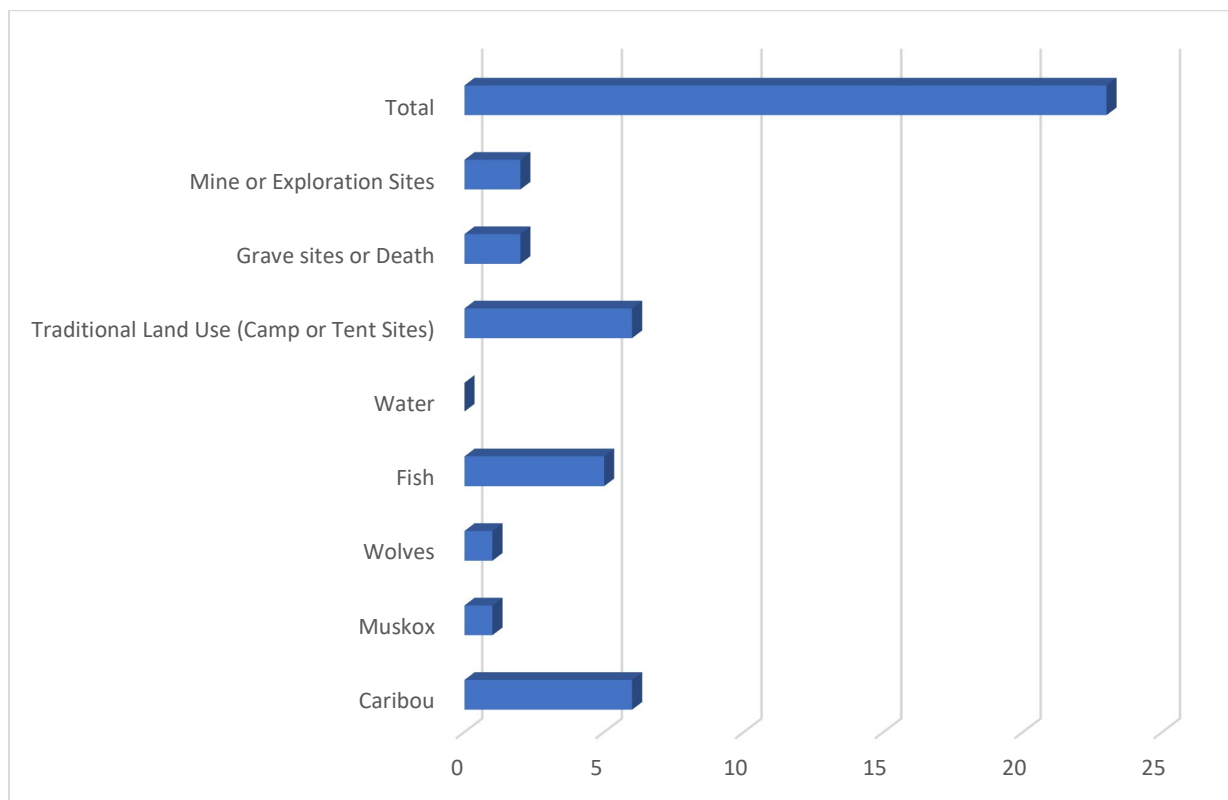
**Figure 2 – Number of Mentions by Themes in Ferguson Lake Project Consultation notes.**

### 3.2.2 Mapping Exercise: Traditional Land Use, Wildlife, Fishing and Areas of Special Consideration.

Along with posters briefly explaining the Ferguson Lake Project, we also used maps of the area to mark areas of significance using “Post-It” flags. Community members marked a total of 23 locations of Special Consideration (n=23):

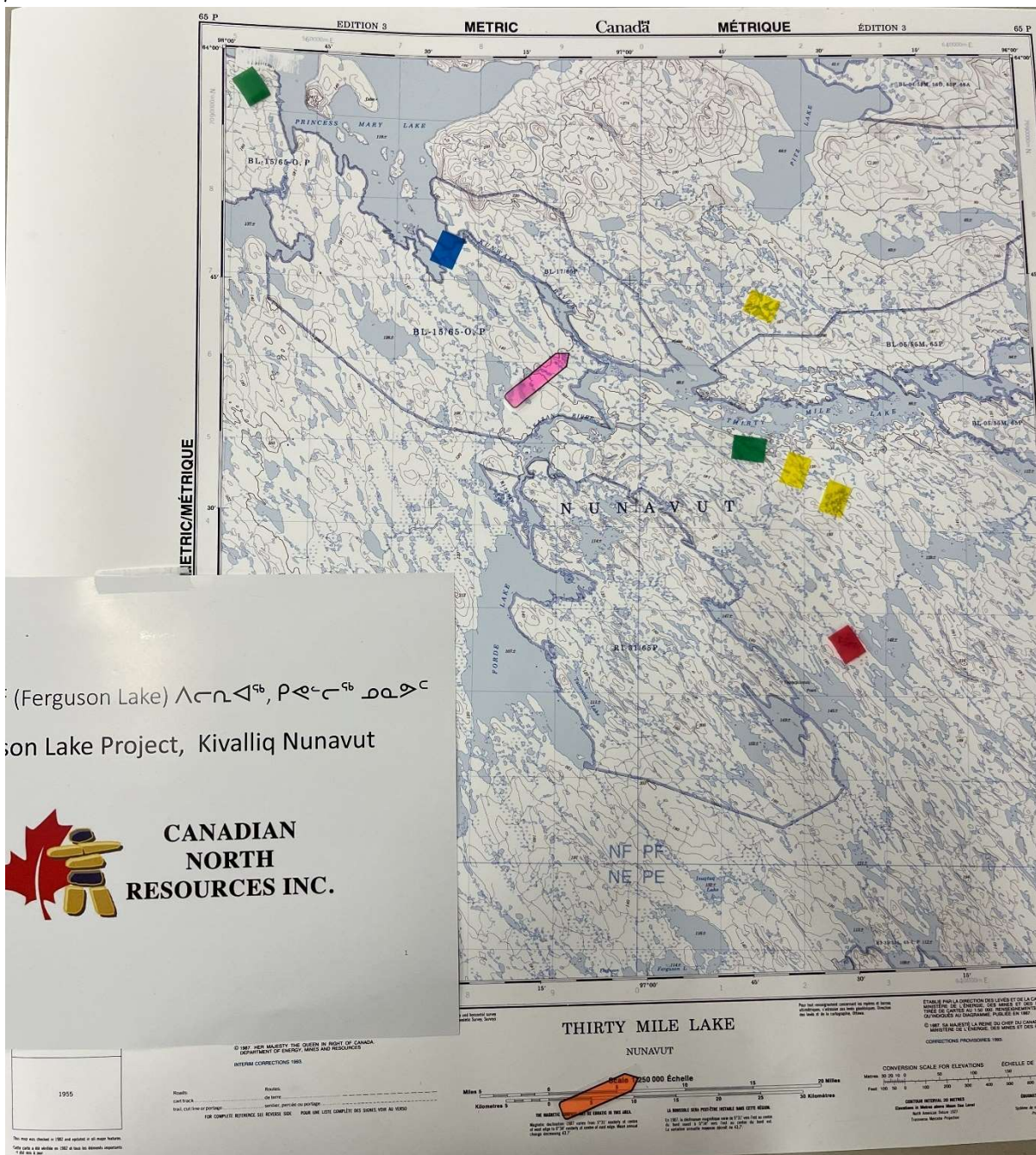
- Caribou crossings, Caribou or caribou hunting areas (n=6 pink post-it)
- Other Wildlife areas including wolf (n=1), bear, muskox areas (n=1) (green post-it)
- Hunting (pink post-it) or Fishing Areas (n = 5, blue post-it)
- INCO village (n = 2, orange post-it)
- Grave sites or areas that community members died (n = 2, red post-it)
- Traditional land use, areas or camps (n =6, yellow post-it).

During the consultation activity, areas of interest by topic were marked anonymously on maps, which were later categorized and information summarized in notes and in this report. The participatory mapping activity served as a tool to document traditional knowledge and identify areas requiring protection or special consideration.



**Figure 3- Results of Traditional Land Use, Wildlife, Fishing and Areas of Special Consideration Mapping Exercise (n=23 total tags or Post-its)**





**Figure 5- Results of Traditional Land Use, Wildlife, Fishing and Areas of Special Consideration Mapping Exercise (Thirty Mile Lake Map – Baker Lake Booth)**



**Figure 6- Results of Traditional Land Use, Wildlife, Fishing and Areas of Special Consideration Mapping Exercise (Ferguson Lake Ortho Map- Site Visit)**

### 3.3 WHAT WAS THE OUTCOME, AS IT RELATES TO THE FERGUSON LAKE EXPLORATION PROJECTS AND SEALINKAGE OPTIONS ANALYSIS?

Based on the community engagement from June to September 2024, there is a clear indication that CNRI and community members are eager to build long-term relationships with land users, knowledge holders, youth and hunters. CNRI learned a lot about the history of the site and its traditional uses, protection of sites of special consideration and environmental stewardship; these thematic highlights along with Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) will be integrated into the future project planning, management and monitoring plans.

During the meetings in Baker Lake, CNRI honoured their commitment to the Baker Lake Council, KIA CLARC members, and Inuit of Ferguson Lake by hosting site visits on September 7 and 8<sup>th</sup>, 2024. An earnest attempt was made to re-arrange the site visit schedule to include more of the Scottie family members that were not able to attend the visit on September 7<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup>. In the future, CNRI will provide more time to community members to plan their individual schedules around CLARC meetings and site visits. If the camp is open and helicopter is available, CNRI committed to hosting additional site visits in 2025 which will be organized and planned in advance, to collaborate with families from Ferguson Lake. Ultimately, site visits were arranged for Elders and other Baker Lake community members, with accommodations including helicopter transport, to ensure accessibility and a unique experience including a visit to the Kazan river, the Ferguson Lake Fishing Lodge and historical homesteads on the east side of the lake.

There was a general interest from participants in the fact that the Ferguson Lake Project is a significant critical minerals resource that could provide the Canadian economy with Nickel, Copper, Cobalt and PPGs, produced in the Kivalliq, to support the green energy and technology transition; there is a connection to the Baker Lake community's Energy Plan. There is continued interest for community involvement in the Ferguson Lake exploration project, the exploration trail construction, and supporting the camp, environment and wildlife studies as the project advances. Furthermore, community members expressed an interest in continuing to be involved in discussions regarding the SeaLinkage Options Analysis and intention of CNRI to conduct baseline studies along various routes between 2025 and 2027. CNRI is committed to continuing the conversation and will share the results of our findings of baseline studies and integrate inputs and IQ into the options analysis.

During the meetings with land users, there was an interest in establishing an advisory committee composed of *Inuit from Ferguson Lake* and ensure ongoing community engagement.

During consultation in December 2024 and future sessions planned in April 2025, CNRI will review existing plans for the exploration trails project with the advisors and CLARC, and update the following plans to address protection for both traditional land use and wildlife at the Ferguson Lake Project:

- Archaeological Protection Plan, and
- A Mobile Caribou Protection Plan.

These plans will help to ensure the CNRI exploration team, project development team and environment staff or contractors understand commitments CNRI has made to environmental stewardship and protection, while communicating these commitments to regulators.

## **SECTION 4 • CLOSURE**

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This report is intended for CNRI to guide, document the execution of various consultation and engagement activities for the Ferguson Lake Project in support of the Government of Nunavut Community Engagement Support Program for Exploration Companies.

The findings and recommendations contained in this plan are based, in part, upon information provided by others. In preparing this report, the authors have assumed that the data, information, and statements provided by others are factual and accurate. If any of the information is inaccurate, if site conditions change, if new information is discovered and/or if unexpected conditions are encountered, then modifications to the plan may be necessary. All data used as source material plus the text, tables, figures, and attachments of this document have been reviewed and prepared in accordance with generally accepted sustainability, consultation, regulatory and environmental best practices.

**APPENDIX A: PRESENTATIONS AND POSTERS DISTRIBUTED DURING  
ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES**

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## Ferguson Lake Project, Kivalliq Nunavut



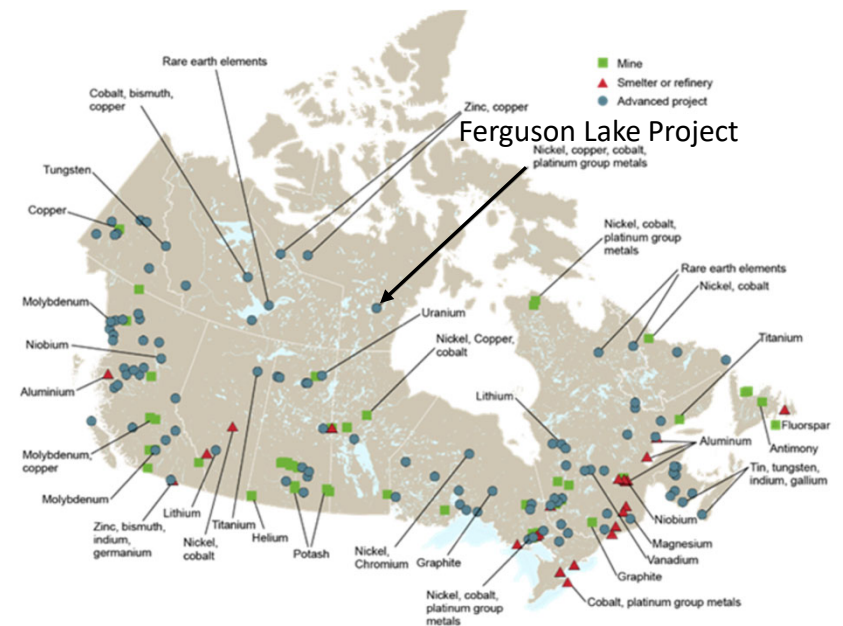
**CANADIAN  
NORTH  
RESOURCES INC.**

# Critical Minerals Strategy in Canada



Critical minerals present a generational opportunity for Canada in many areas: exploration, extraction, processing, downstream product manufacturing and recycling. The federal government is committed to seizing this opportunity in a way that benefits every region across the country.

The Canadian Critical Minerals Strategy will increase the supply of responsibly sourced critical minerals and support the development of domestic and global value chains for the green and digital economy.



# Critical Minerals Fundamental to Energy Transition

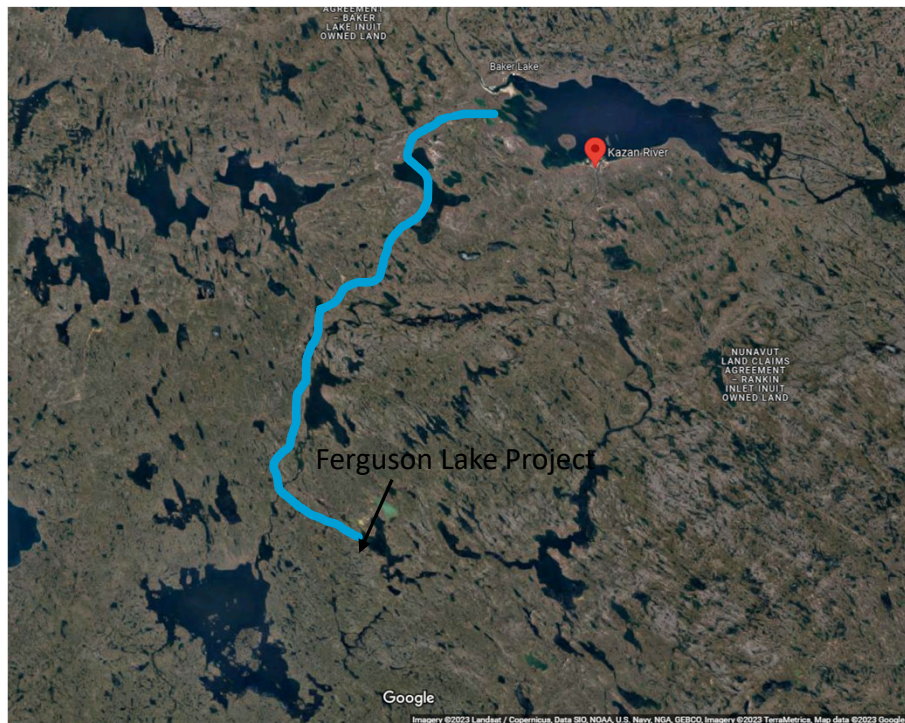


In Canada (and Nunavut) Net Zero emissions by 2030 requires the following critical minerals:

- Nickel: A key element in battery cathodes offering higher energy density and longer driving ranges for EVs.
- Copper – Essential conductor for wind, solar, EV charging stations and vehicles etc.
- Cobalt – Maximizes stability and longevity in batteries. Cobalt is part of the chemistry of 63% of EV batteries worldwide.



# Ferguson Lake Project: One of Canada's Highest Grade Critical Minerals Deposit

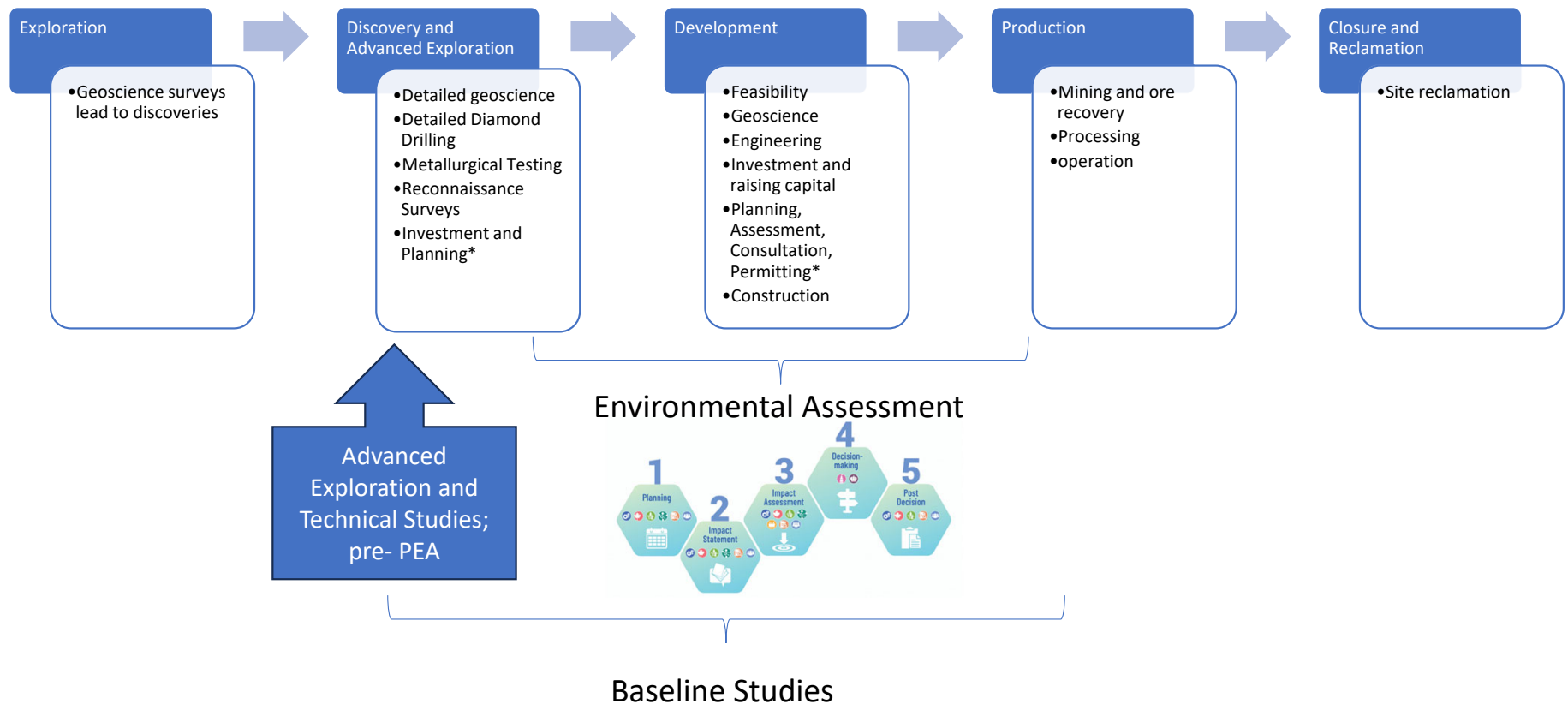


Blue line: approved winter trail to Ferguson Lake Project



# What are the Main Stages of mining?

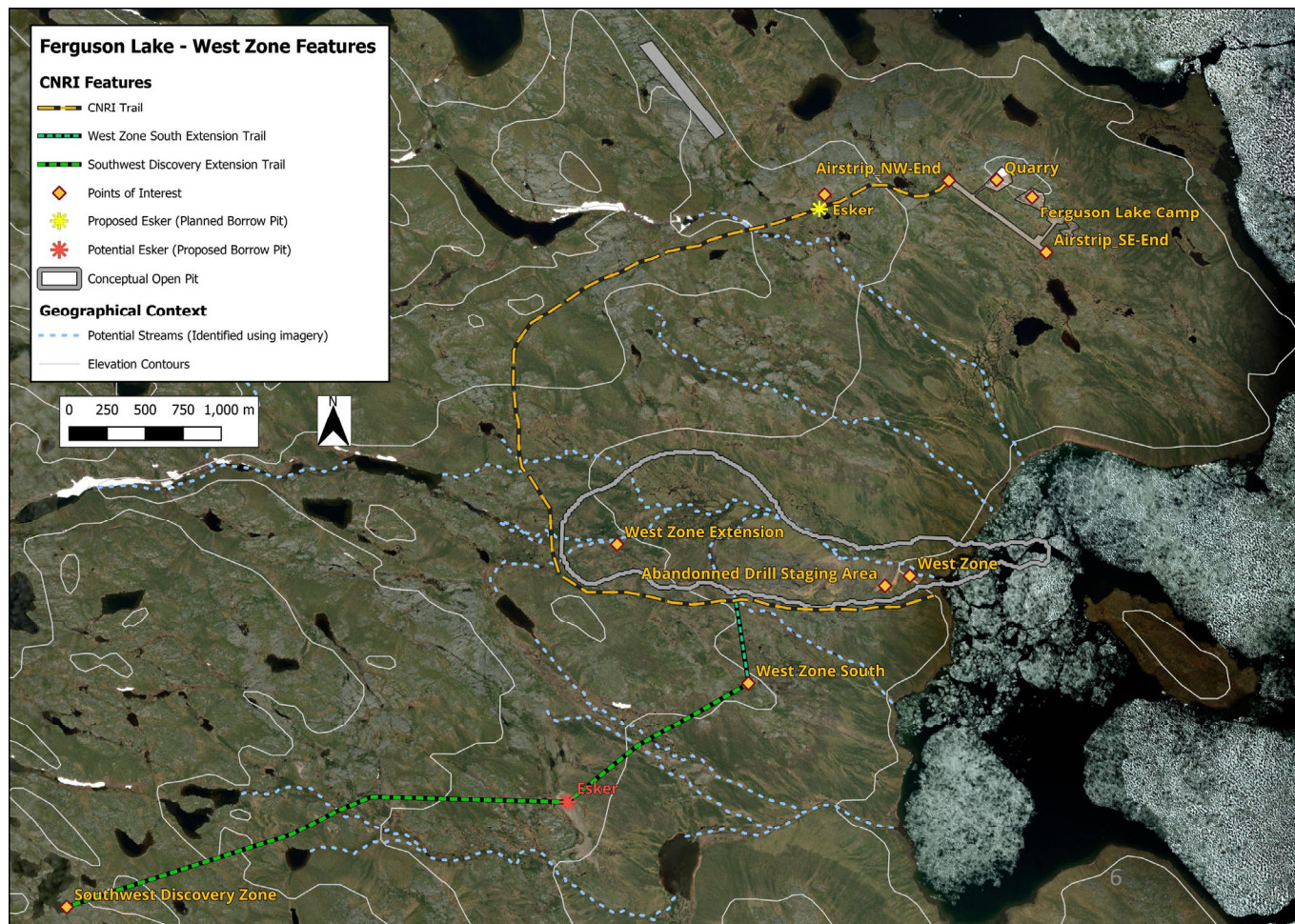
## Where is Ferguson Lake Project?



# Proposed Exploration Trail / Gravel Track



CANADIAN  
NORTH  
RESOURCES INC.



# Ferguson Lake Critical Minerals Project Transportation and Logistics Infrastructure – Early Stage Planning.



## Transportation and Logistics Options Analysis

All Weather Access Road (long haul) and  
SeaLink Landing Facility Analysis

Winter Road and Air  
Transportation  
Infrastructure Analysis

To Baker Lake?

To Arviat?

SeaLink Facility Options  
in Arviat or Baker Lake?

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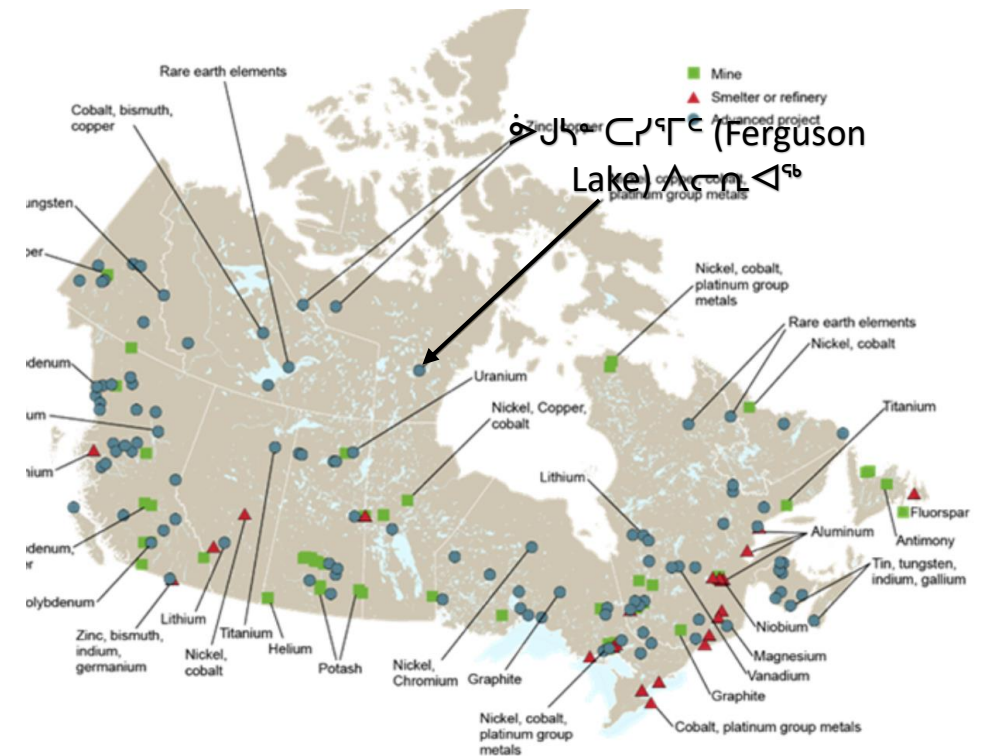
# Ferguson Lake Project, Kivalliq Nunavut



# CANADIAN NORTH RESOURCES INC.



**CANADIAN  
NORTH  
RESOURCES INC.**

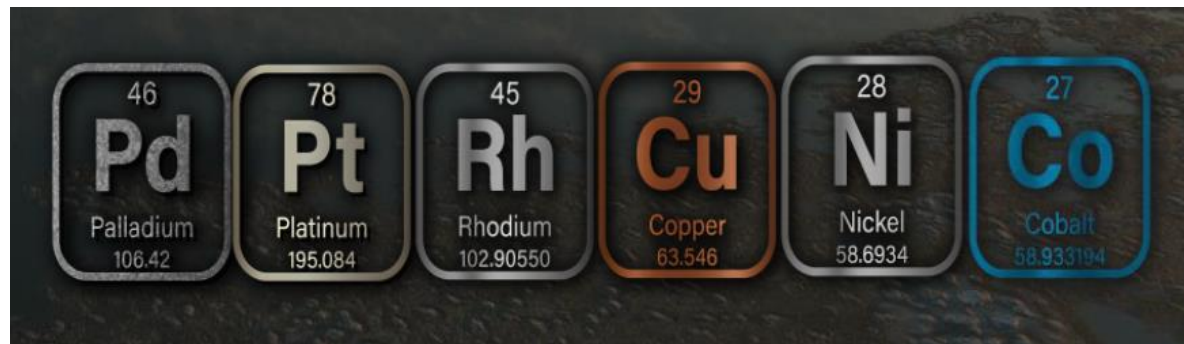
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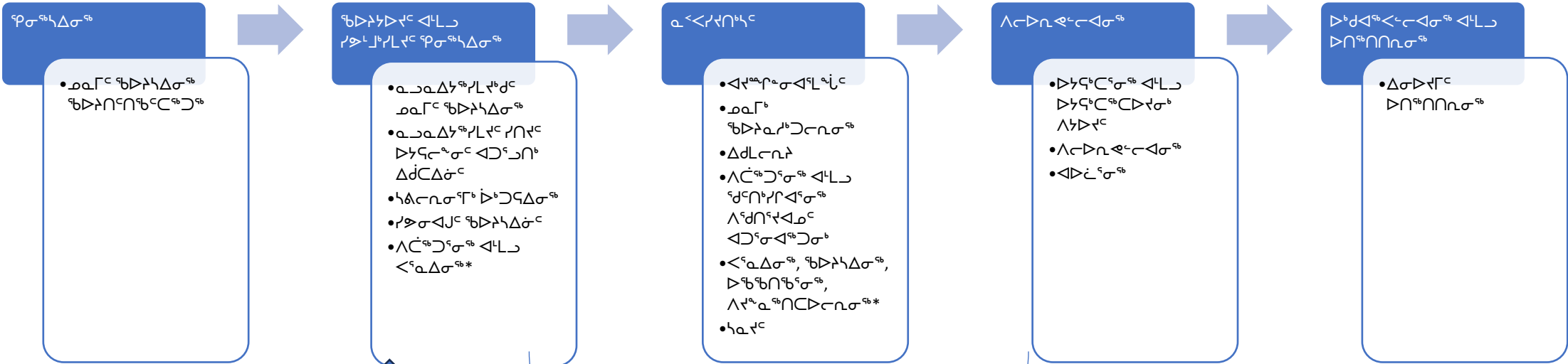
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- ሙያዊ (Cobalt) - ለጥሬ ምግብ ለማግኘት ለማግኘት ለማግኘት ለማግኘት ለማግኘት ለማግኘት

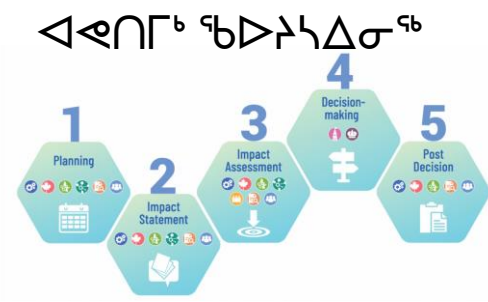




# ሥራው ለጋራ ጥቅም ሲሆን ለሕዝብ ጥቅም ሲሆን ለሕዝብ ጥቅም ሲሆን ለሕዝብ ጥቅም ሲሆን ለሕዝብ ጥቅም ሲሆን ለሕዝብ ጥቅም ሲሆን

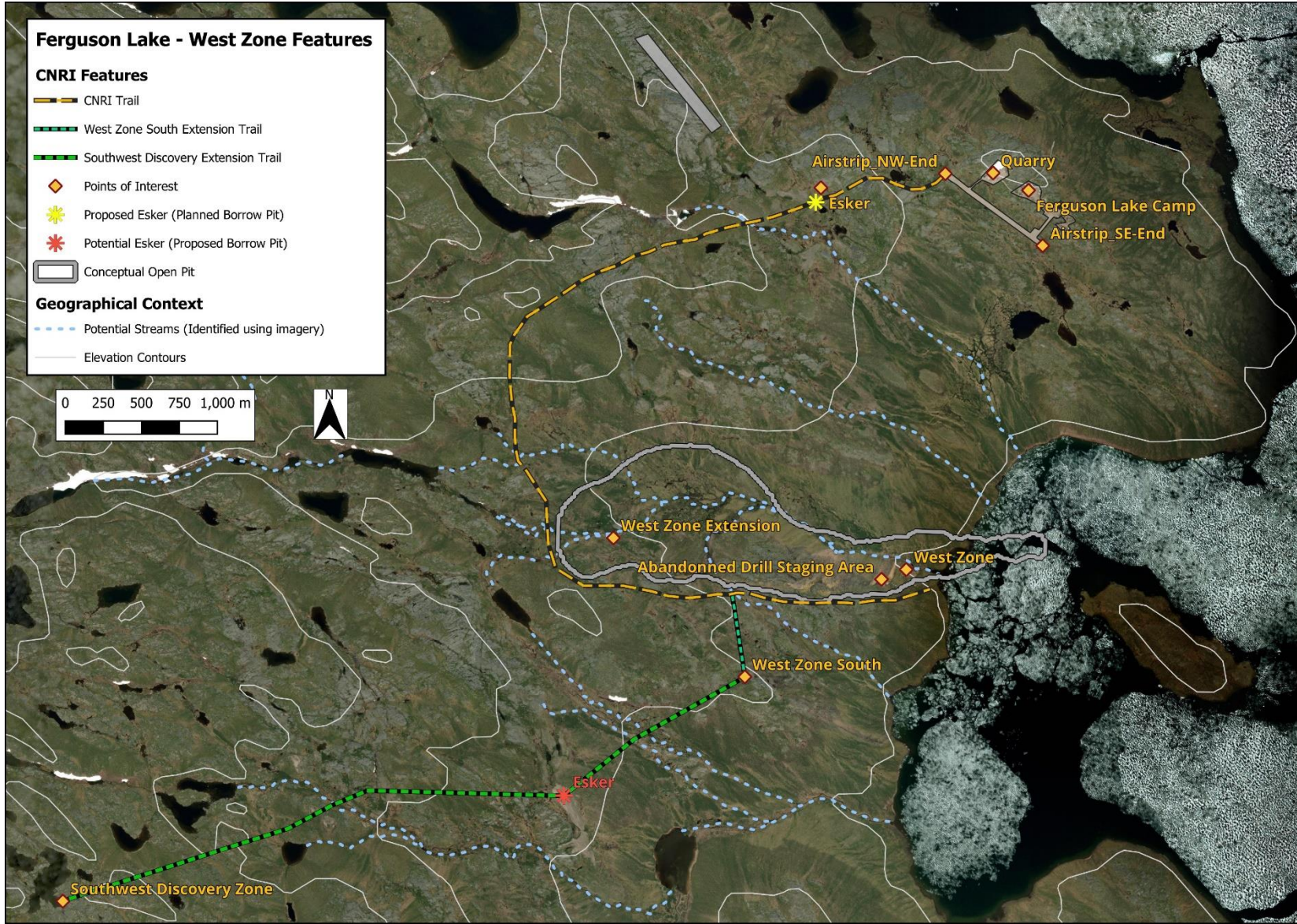


የፍጥነት ስራ  
 የፍጥነት ስራ  
 የፍጥነት ስራ  
 የፍጥነት ስራ  
 የፍጥነት ስራ



የፍጥነት ስራ

$\rho \sigma^{\epsilon_b} \Delta \sigma^{\epsilon_c} \Delta \dot{\sigma}^c \triangleleft^{\epsilon_d} \cap c \triangleleft^{\epsilon_e} j k l r^{\epsilon_b} /$   
 $r \triangleright q \triangleright u \sigma$



# Proposed Exploration Trail / Gravel Track



**CANADIAN  
NORTH  
RESOURCES INC.**

▷Γ◁⁹⁴◁ₘᶜ ◁▷⁹ᵇ▷Γᵇ  
◁▷⁹ᵇ◁▷⁹⁴◁ₘᶜ ◁▷⁹ᵇ▷Γᵇ  
▷⁹⁴◁⁹⁴◁ₘᶜ ◁⁹ᵇ◁⁹ᵇ▷⁹ᵇ?