

			and has continued advanced exploration. Now is planning more extensive baseline studies to support pre-economic assessments, technical studies and future environmental assessments.		
Ferguson Lake Project	Baseline data	Inuit Owned Surface Lands	Initial exploration in the area was undertaken in the 1950s by Inco. Starfield Resources continued exploration and expanded camp infrastructure in the 1990s and 2000s. CNRI acquired the interests from Starfield in 2013 and has continued advanced exploration. Now is planning more extensive baseline studies to support pre-economic assessments, technical studies and future environmental assessments.	Avoidance of known archaeological sites during wildlife surveys and vegetation, soil, water and air sampling sites. Use of non-invasive techniques for sampling as much as possible, including remote cameras.	165 km south of Baker Lake

ᓄᓇᓂᓂᓐ ᓄᓇᓂᓂᓐ ᓄᓇᓂᓂᓐ ᓄᓇᓂᓂᓐ ᓄᓇᓂᓂᓐ ᓄᓇᓂᓂᓐ ᓄᓇᓂᓂᓐ ᓄᓇᓂᓂᓐ

ᓄᓇᓂᓂᓐ	ᓄᓇᓂᓂᓐ	ᓄᓇᓂᓂᓐ	ᓄᓇᓂᓂᓐ
ᓄᓇᓂᓂᓐ	Jamie Kataluk	Kivalliq Inuit Association - Lands	2024-09-06
ᓄᓇᓂᓂᓐ	Hugh Ikoe	From Ferguson Lake	2024-09-06
ᓄᓇᓂᓂᓐ	Hugh Ikoe	Originally from Ferguson Lake	2024-06-10
ᓄᓇᓂᓂᓐ	Russell Toolooktook	Families from Ferguson Lake	2024-06-10
ᓄᓇᓂᓂᓐ	Hugh Ikoe and Family	Originally from Ferguson Lake	2024-09-08
ᓄᓇᓂᓂᓐ	Kevin Iksitaaryuk	Baker Lake Hamlet	2024-09-05
ᓄᓇᓂᓂᓐ	Siabhon Iksitkaaryuk	Baker Lake Council	2024-09-07
ᓄᓇᓂᓂᓐ	Michael Haqpi	Hunter	2024-09-08
ᓄᓇᓂᓂᓐ	Uliut Iksitkaaryuk	Elder and Teacher	2024-09-07
ᓄᓇᓂᓂᓐ	Bryan Ikoe	Community member	2024-09-08
ᓄᓇᓂᓂᓐ	Jamie Iksiraq	Community Member	2024-09-08

Additional Information

SECTION A1: Project Info

SECTION A2: Allweather Road

SECTION A3: Winter Road

SECTION B1: Project Info

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. 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. Our vision is to create shareholder value through the resource expansion and development of the critical minerals at Ferguson Lake, including large base metals ("BM") and platinum-group ("PGM") mineral resources, those critical minerals that will enhance the value chain for electric vehicles, green energy technology and high-tech sectors. Specifically, the company plans to increase the high-grade resources by: •Diamond-drilling prospective high-grade BM massive sulfides and high-grade PGM targets •Expanding metallurgical testing •Updating technical reporting •Advancing Prefeasibility Studies ("PFS"), environmental, social and feasibility studies

SECTION B2: Exploration Activity

SECTION B3: Geosciences

SECTION B4: Drilling

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

ᐱᓪᓇ ᐱᓪᓇᐱᓪᓇ ᐱᓪᓇᐱᓪᓇ ᐱᓪᓇᐱᓪᓇ: ᐱᓪᓇᐱᓪᓇ ᐱᓪᓇᐱᓪᓇ

The Ferguson Lake Project is in Nunavut's eastern Kivalliq region, largely unaffected by local activities. The region experiences long cold winters and short cool summers, with predominantly northwest winds. Annual precipitation is low, occurring as late summer and fall rain. Limited air quality data exists, and baseline information will use data from air quality monitoring stations, Environment Canada and regional developments. The Ferguson Lake project area is situated within continuous permafrost, features groundwater flow systems associated with taliks connecting surface waterbodies. Expected systems include the active layer, taliks, and sub-permafrost, with a maximum active layer thickness of 4-6 m and permafrost exceeding 400 m thickness. Permafrost lateral extent may limit hydraulic communication between groundwater systems. The Project's freshwater aquatic environment is characterized by low ionic strength, very soft hardness, poor acid buffering capacity, neutral pH, and low nutrient concentrations. Sediment in the region may contain naturally high arsenic, chromium, and copper concentrations exceeding Canadian Sediment Quality Guidelines.

ᐱᓪᓇ ᐱᓪᓇᐱᓪᓇ ᐱᓪᓇᐱᓪᓇ ᐱᓪᓇᐱᓪᓇ: ᐱᓪᓇᐱᓪᓇ ᐱᓪᓇᐱᓪᓇ

The proposed baseline studies and associated field investigations of fish and fish habitat will be completed as part of the this project application, the results from which will be submitted as part of baseline reports and used to inform future studies and environmental baseline studies. Based on similar projects conducted within the region, fish habitat availability for most streams along the Project corridor will likely be rated as none (i.e., no fisheries value) to poor as most streams are likely to be ephemeral or intermittent as a result of complete winter freezing and/or local drainage. However, permanent streams containing adequate overwintering habitat for fish are likely to provide some spring spawning, migration, and seasonal rearing habitat. Fish species likely to inhabit waterbodies of the region include lake trout / ihuugit (*Salvelinus namaycush*), arctic char/iqalukpiit (*Salvelinus alpinus*), arctic grayling/ihulukpuakkait (*Thymallus arcticus*), burbot/tiktaalit (*Lota lota*), round whitefish (*Prosopium cylindraceum*), slimy sculpin (*Cottus cognatus*), and

ninespine stickleback (*Pungitius pungitius*). Based on similar projects in the area, vegetation in the Ferguson Lake Project area is influenced by climate, substrate, terrain, and water patterns, with characteristic groupings at landscape and smaller scales. It's situated in the Southern Arctic Ecozone and the Arctic Tundra Zone, featuring low shrub subzone vegetation. Common communities include heath bedrock/boulder, heath tundra, and cryoturbated heath tundra. Wildlife and habitat field investigations, integral to the proposed baseline studies and options analysis, will contribute to baseline reports. Expectations from similar regional projects suggest the presence of large mammals, predators, furbearers, small mammals, and various birds important to Inuit, with species like caribou, muskoxen, grizzly bear, wolf, wolverine, and various birds likely residing in the Project area. The Lorillard and/or Qamanirjuaq herds of caribou historically inhabit the region.

ᐱᓪᓇ ᐱᓇᐱᓪᓇ ᐱᓇᐱᓪᓇ ᐱᓇᐱᓪᓇ ᐱᓇᐱᓪᓇ ᐱᓇᐱᓪᓇ ᐱᓇᐱᓪᓇ ᐱᓇᐱᓪᓇ ᐱᓇᐱᓪᓇ

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 and in 2025 to 2027 will be in 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, coop 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. As part of the scientific data collection that will provide information for technical studies and comprehensive environmental assessment, input from ongoing engagement, Inuit Quajimajatuqangit, and public consultation will heavily contribute to this options assessment. Furthermore, the future project related socio-economic assessment will focus on Kivalliq communities for economic, infrastructure, services, and wellbeing effects, with broader consideration of socio-economic impacts on Nunavut.

Miscellaneous Project Information

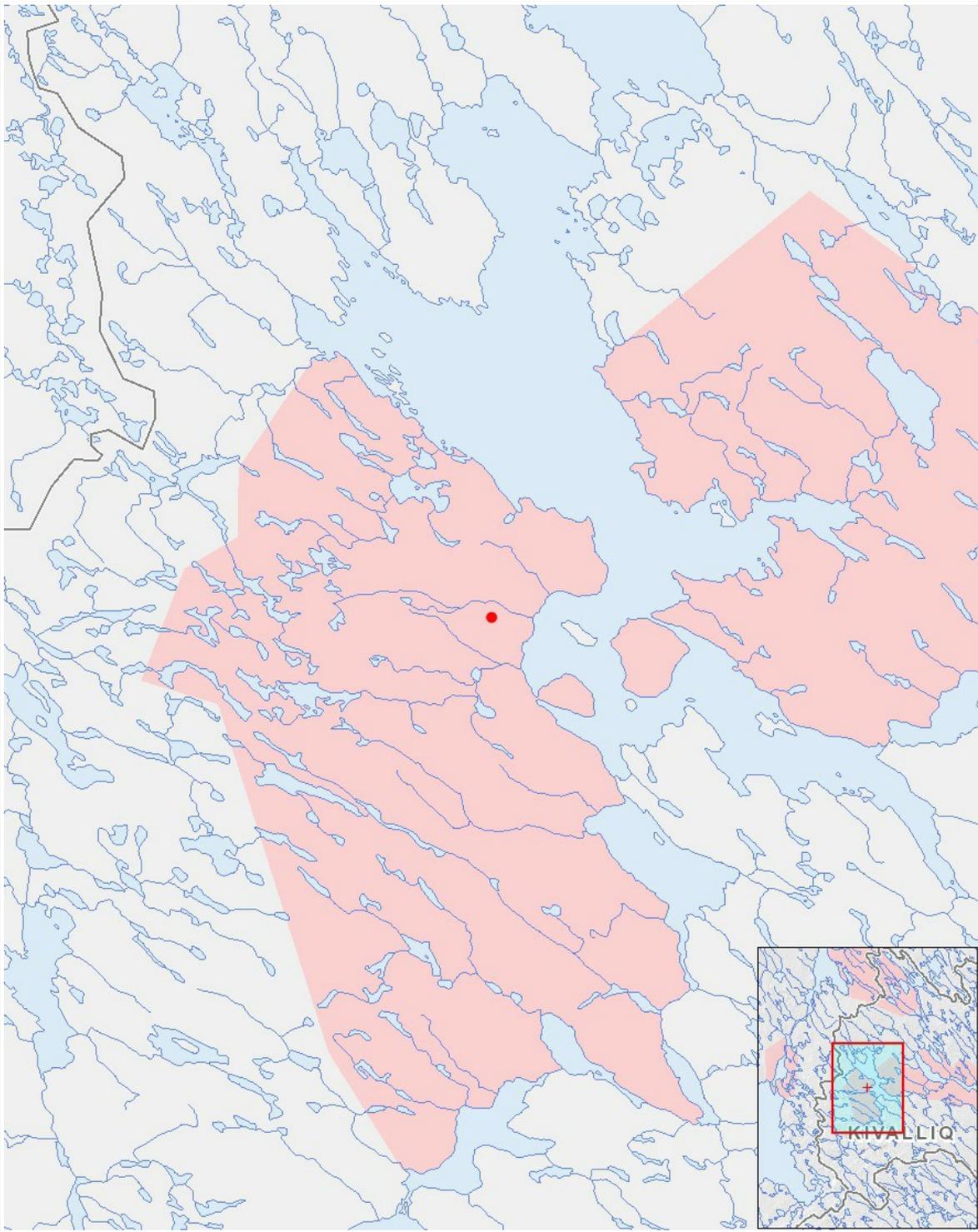
N/A

ᐱᓪᓇ ᐱᓇᐱᓪᓇ ᐱᓇᐱᓪᓇ ᐱᓇᐱᓪᓇ ᐱᓇᐱᓪᓇ ᐱᓇᐱᓪᓇ ᐱᓇᐱᓪᓇ ᐱᓇᐱᓪᓇ

Scientists, Engineers, Technicians and Researchers will be accommodated at existing authorized facilities. Waste generation will be limited to domestic solid waste, which will be backhauled and managed according to applicable facility authorizations (including incineration). The impacts of the baseline studies and research are considered negligible and mitigable. Potential acoustic impacts to fish are expected to be minimal and will occur only for short durations during the survey on lakes. Fish and fish habitat assessments will adhere to Animal Use Protocol and license requirements. To reduce potential wildlife disturbance during ground surveys and helicopter overflights, field activities will be scheduled outside the breeding bird season and the migratory period for barren-ground caribou. Researchers will travel with a local Inuk who will be responsible for spotting wildlife and taking actions to avoid crew interactions with wildlife. Helicopter overflights will be conducted at high altitudes, except in areas of takeoff and landing, where low-level flights are necessary for baseline work or safety reasons. Helicopter flights will follow guidelines designed to minimize effects on wildlife.

Cumulative Effects

We are proposing standard and non-invasive, baseline study approaches, protocols and techniques. There are no expected cumulative effects.



List of Project Geometries

1	point	Ferguson Lake Project
---	-------	-----------------------