Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

Izok Corridor Project

Date: 05/08/2025
Prepared by: Stantec Consulting Ltd.

Revisions

Revision	Date	Description
0	November 2011	Prepared
1	August 2025	Revised

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1. Introduction

This Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (WMMP) is intended for use by MMG Resources Inc. (MMG) and its contractors during mineral exploration activities on the Izok Corridor Project (the Project). The WMMP applies to the Project established work camps – including Izok Lake Camp and High Lake Camp, and any temporary fly camps operated by MMG, or contractors working on behalf of MMG, in the Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut. This plan also applies to any individual worksite within the Project bounds that exploration activities are being undertaken (Appendix A, Figure 1).

It is MMG policy to comply with all existing laws and regulations to ensure the protection of the environment, to cooperate with working groups on protection of the environment and to keep employees, contractors, government officials and the local communities informed. The WMMP considers the guidance and requirements provided in the documents listed in Section3, which may be updated as changes to policy, regulatory or best management practices are made.

This WMMP describes the management, and mitigation measures that MMG will implement to reduce the potential for Project-related effects on wildlife and wildlife habitat during mineral exploration activities for the Project. This WMMP includes monitoring and reporting procedures to evaluate the efficacy of mitigation measures and incorporate additional measures as appropriate, and to provide the Government of Nunavut (GN) with annual reports on the outcomes of the WMMP.

This document is to be reviewed on an annual basis and revised as needed to reflect changes to the Project's activities and scope, as well as terms and requirements of Project permits, authorizations, and engagement outcomes.

1.1 Project Description

This Project has, and will, utilized two established camps – Izok Lake Camp and High Lake Camp – and temporary fly camps to carry out the required exploration activities.

Izok Lake Camp

Izok Lake Camp is located approximately 260 km southeast of Kugluktuk, NU. Izok Lake Camp was in care and maintenance from 2015 until June of 2025, when it was re-commissioned to support the mineral exploration activities on the existing MMG mineral leases and claims within the Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) Land Use Permits (LUP) and Nunavut Water Board Water Licence boundary areas. During field exploration programs, camp occupancy levels will vary depending on the associated activities, including the number of drills operating and other activities (e.g., stakeholder tours, geological mapping, geophysical surveys) up to the maximum camp capacity of 40 people. Izok Lake Camp can be accessed by fixed-wing aircraft, using the 900 m gravel air strip located approximately one km from camp.

High Lake Camp

High Lake Camp is located approximately 50 km south of Grays Bay and has been in care and maintenance since 2015. The High Lake camp can be accessed by fixed-wing aircraft on floats using High Lake. A helicopter is normally stationed on site during camp occupancy. During field exploration programs, the camp occupancy will vary depending on the activities occurring in the area, including the number of drills operating and other activities (e.g. stakeholder tours, geological mapping, geophysical surveys) to the maximum capacity of 40 people.

Temporary Fly Camp

Small fly camps may also be used periodically to support limited remote seasonal exploration activities. Any temporary fly camps will be located on well drained ground near areas of mineralogical interest, where exploration drilling may occur. These camps would utilize temporary, tent-based infrastructure and establishment of these camps will be preceded by archaeological surveys and implementation of measures to avoid disturbance of archaeological sites.

1.2 Relevant Legislation and Planning Documents

Federal and territorial legislation, guidance documents, and management plans relevant to the WMMP are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1. Legislation and Planning Documents Considered in the WMMP

Document	Authority	Relevance
Wildlife Act, S.Nu 2003, c 26	Government of Nunavut	Establishes a framework for wildlife management in Nunavut and identifies legislated responsibilities for the conservation, protection and recovery of species at risk, managing nuisance wildlife, and possession of wildlife.
Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Act, SC 1993, c 29	Government of Canada	Authorizes the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board as the main regulator of wildlife and wildlife habitat management in Nunavut, in partnership with the territorial government.
Canada Wildlife Act, RSC 1985, c W-9	Government of Canada	Allows for the creation, management, and protection of National Wildlife Areas.
Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994, SC 1994, c 22	Government of Canada	The Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994 through the Migratory Bird Regulation, 2022 prohibits the destruction or harm of migratory birds, their eggs, and occupied nests. It prohibits the depositing of harmful substances in areas frequented by migratory birds.
Species at Risk Act, SC 2002, c 29	Government of Canada	Enacted to prevent extirpation or extinction of Canadian indigenous species, subspecies, and distinct populations. The Act facilitates the recovery of endangered and threatened species and manages species of special concern to prevent them from becoming endangered or threatened.
Bathurst Caribou Range Plan, 2019	Government of the Northwest Territories	A comprehensive framework developed to address the severe decline of the Bathurst caribou herd through assessment and management of cumulative disturbance and other threats. It provides for the development of mobile caribou conservation measures as well as industry protocols and best practices for activities in the Bathurst caribou herd range.
Recommended Nunavut Land Use Plan, 2023	The Nunavut Planning Commission	Currently in draft form, when ratified, will guide land use across the Nunavut Settlement Area. It will apply to projects defined under the Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act. The Plan identifies requirements for industrial operations related to caribou, migratory birds and other wildlife.

1.3 Land Use Permit Conditions of Approval

The planned mineral exploration activities will be carried out under MMG's approved LUPs for High Lake Area (Permit #N2024C0021) and Izok Lake Area (Permit #N2024C0022). These LUPs provide a number of approval conditions related to wildlife and wildlife habitat. This WMMP provides mitigation and monitoring measures that meet the approval conditions. The LUP approval conditions related to wildlife, and the locations of WMMP measures that address each condition, are provided in Table 2.

Table 2. Land Use Permit Approval Conditions for Wildlife and Location of Corresponding Mitigation Measures in the WMMP

Approval Condition Number		Condition	WMMP Mitigation Location
High Lake Area LUP	Izok Lake Area LUP		
21	21	The Permittee shall keep all garbage and debris in a covered container until disposed of at an approved facility. Garbage must be stored in such a manner as to prevent access by wildlife.	Section 2.1 Section 2.6
44	50	The Permittee shall store all fuel and chemicals in such a manner that they are inaccessible to wildlife.	Section 2.1 Section 2.6
54	60	The Permittee shall store all hazardous chemicals in such a manner as to prevent access by wildlife.	Section 2.1 Section 2.6
58	64	The Permittee shall not unnecessarily damage wildlife habitat in conducting this land use operation.	Section 2.2
60	66	The Permittee shall not harass wildlife. This includes persistently worrying, chasing, or disturbing large groups of animals.	Section 2.3 Section 2.4 Section 2.5
61	67	The Permittee shall not disturb or destroy the nests or eggs of any birds. If nests are encountered and/or identified, the Permittee shall take precaution to avoid further interaction and/or disturbance (e.g. a 100 m buffer around the nests). If active nests are discovered (e.g. with eggs or young) the Permittee shall avoid these areas until nesting is complete and the young have left the nest.	Section 2.1 Section 2.3
63	70	The Permittee shall cease activities that may interfere with migration or calving of caribou or muskox, such as airborne geophysical surveys, drilling, or movement of equipment of personnel until such a time that the caribou or muskox have passed.	Section 2.5
64	71	The Permittee shall not conduct the following activities within the designated proximity of any paths or crossings known to be frequented by caribou: a) blasting within ten km; b) drilling operation within five km; or c) camp operation, or petroleum storage facilities.	Section 2.3
65	74	The Permittee shall not touch, feed or entice wildlife or to approach by holding out or setting out decoys or any such device, foods or bait of any kind.	Section 2.6

Approval Condition Number High Lake Area LUP	 Izok Lake Area LUP	Condition	WMMP Mitigation Location
66	72	During the period of May 15 to July 15 when caribou are observed within 1 km of project operations, the Permittee shall suspend all operations, including low-level overflights, blasting, and use of snow mobiles and all-terrain vehicles outside the immediate vicinity of the camps. Following July 15, if caribou cows or calves are observed within 1 km of project operations, the Proponent shall also suspend all operations in the vicinity, including low-level over flights, blasting, and use of snow mobiles and all-terrain vehicles, until caribou are no longer in the immediate area.	Section 2.5
67	73	Prior to significant operational movements (i.e. before moving drill rigs), the proponent should undertake high altitude (> 610 m) aerial reconnaissance with the assistance of an independent wildlife monitor, to determine whether caribou cows and calves are present within a 20 km radius of the camp or drill sites, or if caribou are migrating close by. If caribou are observed the monitor will instruct the proponent to suspend any activities within 10 km of the sightings.	Section 2.5

1.4 Project Documents

MMG has other developed procedures and protocols for the Project to guide how various activities are performed on site, in consideration of operational needs and regulatory requirements (Table 3). Specific actions outlined in these procedures contain environmental mitigation measures applicable to protecting wildlife and wildlife habitat.

Table 3. Project Procedures Related to the Protection of Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat

Document Title	Relevance
Closure and Reclamation Plan	Provides the plan of action for seasonal, temporary and permanent closure and reclamation and commitments for Project camps and worksites operated by or on behalf of MMG.
Spill Contingency Plan	Provides a plan of action for reasonably foreseeable spill events at Project camps and worksites considering the nature of the fuels and other hazardous materials that will be handled during the Company’s operations. The plan defines the responsibilities of key response personnel and outlines the procedures for responding to spill in a way that will act to minimize environmental damage and risk to wildlife
Waste Management Plan, Exploration Operations	Outlines the procedures to effectively manage waste generated by the Project, including procedures on minimizing waste generation, waste handling, management, and disposal

2. Management and Mitigation Measures

2.1 Wildlife Training and Awareness

MMG will provide training to all personnel on-site to communicate their responsibilities towards protecting wildlife and their habitat which in turn will raise their individual awareness and give guidance on how to respond to wildlife interactions. The following responsibilities, policies and management actions will be included in all on-site training of Project personnel:

- Inform Project personnel of their responsibility to protect wildlife and wildlife habitat

- Train personnel to recognize sensitive or at-risk wildlife species, and to identify constraints to Project activities (e.g., large concentrations of birds, bird nests, caribou, moose, bears, mammal dens)
- Provide guidance on how to avoid interactions with wildlife and provide proper response and reporting procedures should an interaction occur
- Train personnel how to record daily wildlife sightings
- Provide bear awareness training and notification and response procedures
- Provide policies pertaining to:
  - work area management of wildlife attractants
  - no feeding or decoying of wildlife
  - proper waste disposal
  - no hunting or harassment of wildlife

2.2 Direct Habitat Loss and Alteration

Direct disturbance to wildlife habitat will be reduced through the implementation of the following measures:

- Consolidation of equipment, materials, and camp structures to reduce Project footprint
- Establishment of camp locations on dry durable ground to reduce ground impacts and erosion. Exploration sites, once vacated, will be left in a stable state
- Use of cribbing or matting under heated structures and equipment to reduce disturbance to permafrost and vegetation
- Use of sumps or natural depressions to constrain liquid wastes (e.g., greywater, blackwater, core cuttings, drill wastes)
- Development and implementation of a spill contingency plan focused on preventing and containing spills. Spill response kits will be kept at all fuel and chemical storage locations.
- Placement of all sumps, fuel and chemical storage, and infrastructure at least 31 m from the normal high-water level of waterbodies
- Avoid disturbing exploration in areas identified as sensitive for wildlife. A pre-drilling reconnaissance site visit prior to drilling activities will assist in identifying sensitive wildlife habitat
- Close drill sites and fly camps progressively as activities are completed to reduce the active Project footprint

2.3 Sensory Disturbance to Wildlife

Visual and acoustic stimuli from exploration activities have the potential to disturb wildlife and temporarily reduce habitat suitability near their source. The following measures are intended to mitigate the effects of sensory disturbance to wildlife.

- Restrict exploration activities that have a high potential for acoustic stimuli to planned work areas and stick to similar flight paths

- During the Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) migratory bird regional nesting period (nesting zone N9; mid-May to mid-August) search work site locations for active migratory bird nests prior to commencement of activities. If active nests are identified establish an appropriate setback buffer from the nest until it is complete (e.g., young have fledged) (Table 4).

- If active mammal dens are encountered at or near work locations, establish an appropriate setback such that they are undisturbed by project activities (Table 4).

- Maintain a 300 m setback from large concentrations of migratory birds (e.g., waterbird breeding colonies, moulting areas, migration staging areas).

Table 4 lists the setbacks that will be maintained from select active wildlife features (e.g., nests, dens) during Project activities. For features not listed in Table 4, a standard 100 m setback will be implemented, subject to site specifics including activity type, topography, and feature type.

Table 4. Disturbance Setbacks for Selected Sensitive Wildlife Features

Feature Type	Species or Species Group	Setback Distance (m)
Nest	Migratory birds and other birds	30 – 1000[1]
Den	Grey wolf (*Canis lupus*)	800
	Wolverine (*Gulo gulo*)	800
	Grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*)	1000

Note:
[1] Setback distance will vary depending on species and activity type. Larger setbacks will be maintained from the nests of sensitive species or species at risk (e.g., peregrine falcon [*Falco peregrinus* sp.]).

2.4 Aircraft Operation

The following steps will be taken to minimize and reduce the sensory and auditory disturbances that relate to aircraft operation required for exploration activities.

- Instruct pilots on minimum flight altitudes and horizontal setbacks from wildlife and known sensitive wildlife features (e.g., raptor nests, mammal dens)

- Aircraft will fly 610 m above ground level (agl), and not below 300 m, except during takeoff and landing or for specific operational procedures (e.g., low ceilings or low-level surveys)

- Aircraft will maintain a minimum vertical setback of 1100 m and minimum horizontal setback of 1500 m from areas with large concentrations of birds (e.g., breeding colonies, moulting areas, migration staging areas)

- Reroute flight paths to avoid wildlife observed from aircraft

- No pursuit or harassment of wildlife by helicopter is permitted

- Avoid unnecessary flights to reduce cumulative disturbance

- Scan landing areas for wildlife prior to landing and avoid landing in areas where wildlife are present

Additional measures for the management of aircraft disturbance specific to caribou and muskox are provided in Section 2.5.

2.5 Caribou and Muskox

The Bathurst caribou herd range overlaps both the Izok Lake Camp and High Lake Camp and MMG mineral claims. Proposed activities for the Izok Lake Camp and some mineral claims are within the current centre of habitation for the Bathurst herd. The winter range of the Dolphin and Union caribou herd overlaps the camp and mineral claims of the High Lake Project.

2.5.1 Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures

As part of the implementation of the Bathurst Caribou Range Plan (GNWT 2019), mobile caribou conservation measures have been applied within the Centre of Habitation (e.g., core use area) of the Bathurst herd. Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) annually updates the centre of habitation based on the last three years of satellite-collar data. Mobile measures operate within two concentric zones, an Early Warning Zone (EWZ) and a Zone of Influence (ZOI), centred on a point of project activity such as a camp or drill site. Each zone has an increasing intensity of surveillance and mitigation response to detect caribou approaching the site and reduce the risk of sensory disturbance causing behavioural changes (e.g., deflection from movement paths). Mitigation thresholds are determined for mineral exploration activities by the count and proximity of collared or observed caribou to the work site, season, and Cumulative Land Disturbance Framework (CLDF) status assigned to the range assessment area (RAA) in which operations occur.

Under an Information Release Agreement with GNWT-ECC, MMG will be supplied maps showing caribou satellite-collar locations in relation to the Project camp and active work sites in the Bathurst herd centre of habitation, and the associated EWZ and ZOI. MMG will implement the monitoring and mitigation measures described in the draft *An Implementation Framework for Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures on the Bathurst Caribou Range* (GNWT 2022a) and the draft *Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures – Operational Guidance* (GNWT 2022b) or any updated versions of these documents.

Project activities will occur in RAA 1, which currently has a CLDR status of Desirable. Based on the operational guidance for mobile caribou conservation measures, MMG will employ the following thresholds for caribou counts in the inner ring of the EWZ, either collar detections or observed individuals, triggering monitoring and mitigation responses (Table 5; GNWT 2022a):

Table 5. EWZ Caribou Count Thresholds for Project Mitigation Response

Season	Full EWZ Distance from Work Site (km)	Inner Ring of EWZ Distance from Work Site (km)[1]	Caribou Count Threshold (Inner Ring of EWZ)			
			Level 1 Mitigation Response		Level 2 Mitigation Response	
			Collar Count	Observed Individuals	Collar Count	Observed Individuals
Spring Migration (20 Apr – 1 Jun)	35	17.5	2	≥200	4	≥400
Calving (2 Jun – 16 Jun)	25	12.5	1	≥50	2	≥100
Post-calving (17 Jun – 28 Jun)	35	17.5	1	≥100	2	≥200
Summer (29 Jun – 6 Sep)	45	22.5	2	≥200	4	≥400
Fall (7 Sep – 30 Nov)	30	15	2	≥100	4	≥200
Winter (1 Dec – 19 Apr)	15	7.5	3	≥300	6	≥600

Note:
[1] GNWT (2022a) describes the inner ring of the EWZ as half the distance of the full EWZ from the edge of the work site ZOI.

The level of mitigation response will depend on the count of caribou observed in the inner ring of the EWZ or in the ZOI (GNWT 2022b). Table 6 describes the mitigation measures for each level. Level 3 responses are implemented when Level 2 threshold counts have been reached within the ZOI. Mitigation responses are cumulative, i.e., the incorporate the responses of lower levels.

Table 6. Project Mitigation Triggers and Responses

Response Level	Trigger	Mitigation Measures
1	See Table 5	Plan flights to avoid flying over caribou.
2	See Table 5	Select targets/drill sites to avoid caribou. If caribou appear to be moving on a trajectory for the ZOI, crews will be informed and prepare for the potential of Level 3 mitigation responses.
3	Level 2 caribou count threshold values (Table 5) are observed in the ZOI	Delay drill moves, crew change flights, and ground activity until caribou move out of the ZOI. Drilling which has already been initiated prior to entry of caribou into ZOI may be completed

To determine the need for mitigation responses to caribou near Project work sites, MMG will monitor caribou count and proximity within the EWZ and ZOI. The presence or absence of caribou entering the in the EWZ will be monitored through collar data (i.e., map) updates supplied by GNWT-ECCC and incidental observation during overflights. If caribou are observed to move into the inner ring of the EWZ, monitoring will include collar data and high-level survey flights with a wildlife monitor to determine the location of individuals. Monitoring the presence or absence of within the ZOI will be completed through collar data, height-of-land surveys (i.e., ground based), incidental observations during overflights, and high-level aerial surveys if a Level 3 response has not been initiated.

2.5.2 Other Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures align with measures provided by GNWT (2022b) and the approval conditions for the Izok Lake and High Lake LUP (see Section 1.4). To mitigate risk to caribou and muskox from mineral exploration activities, MMG will:

- Provide employee education and caribou and muskox awareness training
- Implement a caribou and muskox sighting and reporting procedure for all staff
- Avoid direct movement of equipment and people toward caribou or muskox
- Avoid approaching caribou or stopping within sight of caribou or muskox when operating vehicles including all-terrain vehicles and snow machines
- Maintain at least 610 m agl and avoid areas of known caribou concentrations when possible (subject to pilot discretion regarding aircraft and human safety) when flying over calving and post-calving range and near identified caribou water crossings when sites are active. Outside of these seasons, altitudes of 300 m agl will be maintained
- Suspend all activities that may interfere with muskox or migrating or calving caribou until those individuals have passed to a safe distance
- For any paths or crossings known to be used by caribou during calving season, no blasting will occur as part of the mineral exploration activities. Mitigation measures related to camp operation and petroleum storage will follow mobile caribou conservation measures.

- From May 15 to July 15, all activities outside of the immediate vicinity of camps will be suspended if caribou are observed within 1000 m of Project operations. This will include low-level overflights, drilling, and the use of all-terrain vehicles. After July 15, activities will be similarly suspended if caribou cows or calves are observed within 1000 m of Project operations.

- Prior to significant operational movements (e.g., relocation of fly camps or drill rigs), a high-level (> 610 m agl) aerial reconnaissance, accompanied by an independent wildlife monitor, will be undertaken to determine if any caribou cows and calves or migrating caribou are within 20 km of the camp or drill sites. If caribou are observed any activities within 10 km of the sightings will be suspended.

- Per the *Recommended Nunavut Land Use Plan, 2023* (Nunavut Planning Commission 2023), Project mineral exploration activities will avoid the Bathurst caribou herd calving range and key access corridors, and the post-calving range from June 2 to June 28 and from June 17 to June 28, respectively. Boundaries for these ranges will be as described in GNWT (2019) or as updated by responsible agencies.

2.6 Human-Wildlife Conflict

To minimize and reduce the potential for human and wildlife conflict, the following measures will be in place.

- All food wastes generated at Izok Lake Camp and High Lake Camp will be incinerated promptly

- All food wastes generated at exploration sites and fly camps will be kept in a secure container until brought to Izok Lake Camp or High Lake Camp for incineration

- All garbage and debris will be kept in secure containers until incinerated or disposed of at an approved facility

- All fuels and hazardous chemicals will be stored in secure structures or containers such that they are inaccessible to wildlife

- Routine inspections of camps and work areas will be conducted to ensure wildlife attractants are being managed properly and effectively with no indication of wildlife access

- Provide training to all staff on procedures for waste management and wildlife encounters to protect worker and wildlife safety

- Train staff in bear awareness and deterrence measures and equip staff with appropriate deterrence

- No feeding, decoying, or otherwise intentionally attracting wildlife to work sites or crews will be permitted

- No hunting, chasing, or other harassment of wildlife will be permitted apart from dangerous encounters where deterrence measures are required to protect worker safety.

- Erect a bear fence at camp locations if deemed feasible and necessary

- If any incidents occur leading to the injury or mortality of wildlife due to Project activities, the appropriate regulatory body will be notified, and an investigation into the cause of the incident will be completed with corrective actions documented and implemented to avoid future recurrence.

3. Monitoring and Reporting

3.1 Mitigation Monitoring

Regular monitoring will be completed to evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation measures and identify any opportunities for improvement. Such mitigation monitoring will include the following:

- Regular worksite and camp inspections to ensure proper disposal or storage of all wastes, fuel, and chemicals
- Regular inspections for any evidence of wildlife access to camps, worksites, and wildlife attractants
- Regular inspection of equipment and storage facilities for any deficiencies or spills. Any spills identified will be cleaned up promptly per the Spill Contingency Plan
- All sightings and interactions with wildlife will be recorded and evaluated for potential improvement to mitigation measures and wildlife interaction guidance
- All observable responses by caribou or muskox to Project activities or infrastructure will be documented. All maps provided to MMG as part of the mobile caribou conservation measures will be filed. In the event that collared caribou pass through a camp or work site EWZ or ZOI, the maps will be reviewed to identify any response by collared caribou to the Project camp or work site. Review of documented caribou and muskox responses will inform the evaluation of mitigation measure efficacy.

3.2 Caribou Monitoring

- For camps or work sites within the Bathurst caribou herd centre of habitation, MMG will review mobile caribou conservation measures maps provided regularly by GNWT to track movement of satellite-collared caribou in relation to Project EWZ. If caribou are detected within an EWZ, all staff will be notified and appropriate mitigation measures will be prepared in the event caribou encroach closer to the camp or work site.
- When there is potential for caribou to occur within a camp or work site ZOI (i.e., when collared caribou or incidental sightings of caribou occur within an EWZ), height-of-land surveys will be completed at recommended intervals to identify caribou near the camp or work site. If caribou are detected within the ZOI, appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented (e.g., GNWT 2022b; Section 2.5).
- During the calving, post-calving, and migration periods for caribou, regular surveillance of the surrounding landscape via height-of-land surveys, high-level flights, or incidental observation as appropriate, will be completed at camps and work sites where there is potential for caribou to occur.

3.3 Reporting

MMG will provide GN with an annual report detailing the results of the WMMP and any planned updates or modifications to mitigation measures. The report will include:

- Records of all wildlife sightings including observation date, location, species, count of individuals
- Details on mitigation measures implemented as part of the mobile caribou conservation measures and their outcomes (i.e., any documented caribou response to activities)
- Details on any wildlife incidents, including Project-related wildlife injury, mortality, use of deterrents, or threats from wildlife to Project staff or property. Any such incidents will also be reported immediately to the GN and, if related to migratory birds, to ECCC. Reporting will include date, location, species, nature or cause of injury or mortality, circumstances leading to the incident and any corrective actions taken to avoid recurrence.

Any modifications to the WMMP requested by GN after reviewing annual reports may be incorporated into an updated version of this WMMP.

4. References

ECCC (Environment and Climate Change Canada). 2025. General Nesting Periods of Migratory Birds. Available at: https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/avoiding-harm-migratory-birds/general-nesting-periods/nesting-periods.html

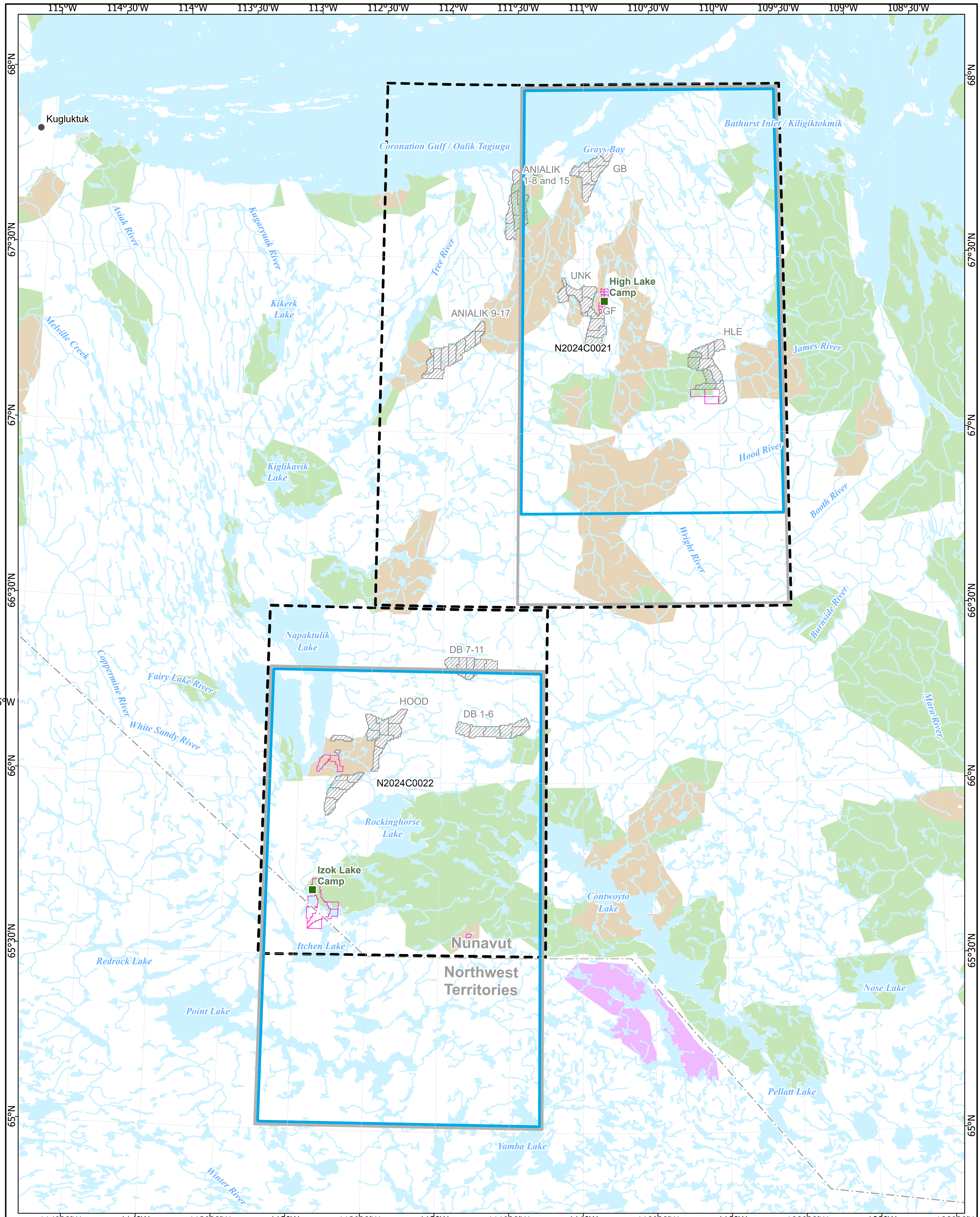
GNWT (Government of Northwest Territories). 2019. Bathurst Caribou Range Plan. Environment and Natural Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories, Yellowknife, NT. 86+iii pp.

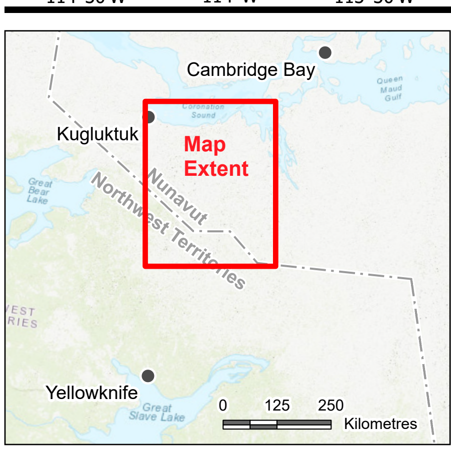
GNWT. 2022a. An Implementation Framework for Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures on the Bathurst Caribou Range, Preliminary Draft Report February 2022. 25 pp.

GNWT. 2022b. Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures – Operational Guidance, Preliminary Draft Report, February 2022. 44 pp.

Nunavut Planning Commission. 2023. Recommended Nunavut Land Use Plan, 2023. Available at: https://lupit.nunavut.ca/portal/registry

Appendix A: Project Figures





- Camp
- Proposed Land Use Permit and Water Licence Extent
- Current Land Use Permit Extent
- Current Water License Extent
- CIRNAC Mining Claim
- CIRNAC Mineral Lease
- Community
- Territorial Boundary
- Watercourse

Inuit Owned Land

- Article 41
- Municipal
- Subsurface
- Surface Only
- Waterbody

0 10 20
Kilometres

(At original document size of 11x17) 1:1,250,000

N

Notes
1. Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 12N
2. Data Sources: Governments of Nunavut and Canada, Stantec, www.ntkp.ca
2. Service Layer Credits: World Topographic Map: Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, AAFC, NRCan

Stantec

Project Location
West Kitikmeot Region, Nunavut
Northwest Territories

Prepared by DSPRY on 2024-12-04
TR by JDAGDICK on 2024-12-04

Client/Project
123221786_001

Izok Corridor Project
MMG Resources Inc

Figure No.
1

Title
MMG Overview

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