

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR THE ASTON BAY PROPERTY
(ALSO KNOWN AS STORM PROPERTY)
NUNAVUT, CANADA

Prepared For:



Prepared By:



Effective April 2025

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1. Introduction

This Environmental Management Plan (“EMP”) applies to mineral exploration activities conducted by, or on behalf of, Aston Bay Holdings Ltd. (“Aston Bay”) at the Aston Bay Property (the “Property” or the “Project”, also known as the “Storm Property” or the “Storm Project”), Somerset Island, Nunavut. This EMP will come into effect April 2025, pending approval. Copies and updates to this plan may be obtained by contacting Aston Bay.

The purpose of the Aston Bay Property Environmental Management Plan is to outline the companies’ environmental policy, and to address environmental issues related to exploration at the Aston Bay Property. The plan includes the following:

- An overview of Aston Bay Property environmental protection measures;
- A discussion of dealing with anthropological or archaeological sites;
- Possible disturbances to land, flora, and fauna related to exploration;
- Wildlife management practices and appropriate use of firearms;
- Environmental requirements for diamond and reverse circulation drilling;

Emergency response guidelines are beyond the scope of this plan. In the event of an environmental emergency, personnel will defer to the Aston Bay Property “Emergency Response Plan” and “Spill Prevention and Response Plan” for guidance.

The Aston Bay Property hosts remote, early-stage exploration projects for both copper and zinc. The Property covers both Crown Land and Inuit Owned Land (IOL) on Somerset Island, in the Qikiqtaaluk Region of Nunavut, with a small portion in the western corner of the Property overlapping the RB-02 IOL land package. Proposed exploration activities are on Crown Land, and no exploration is planned on the IOL. The Property is located at an approximate latitude of 73°31’N and longitude of 94°20’W or Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates of 457776mE and 8158588mN, North American Datum (NAD83, Zone 15). The Property is approximately 112 kilometres south of Qausuittuq (Resolute Bay) on Cornwallis Island, and 305 kilometres west of Ikpiarjuk (Arctic Bay) on Baffin Island. Authorizations for the use of land and water for the purpose of exploration have been granted by the Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) and the Nunavut Water Board (NWB). Aston Bay’s proposed exploration programs are of limited scope and will be operated seasonally due to weather limitations. Further information on the potential exploration activities undertaken at Aston Bay Property can be found in the Non-Technical Summary.

1.1. Environmental Policy

Aston Bay is firmly committed to the protection and conservation of the natural environment, and to ensuring the health and safety of all employees, contractors, and people in surrounding communities. The environmental policy for the Aston Bay Property is to:

- Develop the Project in a socially and environmentally responsible manner;
- Fully comply with all applicable environmental legislation and regulations;
- Work in cooperation with federal, territorial, and local governments, as well as other relevant regulatory bodies, and the general public, on all aspects of environmental protection and policy;
- Assess and mitigate any potential environmental impacts and minimize risks to the health and safety of all employees, contractors, and the general public;
- Ensure contractors operate according to the Aston Bay Property environmental policies and procedures;
- Employ planning and training to reduce the impacts of unforeseen events;
- Provide ongoing instruction on Aston Bay Property environmental policies and spill prevention and response plans for all employees and contractors;
- Keep employees, contractors, inspectors, government, and regulatory bodies informed of any changes at the site or with project activities.

2. Environmental Protection Measures

Exploration activities at the Aston Bay Property will be assessed for environmental impact risks and every measure available will be taken to ensure the protection and preservation of the natural environment. The Project Supervisor will be responsible for implementing environmental policies, training staff and managing the environmental monitoring program.

Environmental training, monitoring, reclamation, and site clearance surveys will be built into the program budget to ensure adequate resources are being allocated to environmental management. Preference will be given to contractors with high standards of environmental stewardship, and who have a proven track record of sound environmental practice.

Wildlife reports, containing information on sightings and interactions of all wildlife, denning sites, nests and any work suspensions will be submitted annually to CIRNAC, NWB, and the QIA (and any other interested parties, including the Government of Nunavut Ecosystem Biologist).

2.1. Vegetation, Soil and Permafrost Disturbance Mitigation

Vegetation at the Aston Bay Property consists mainly of moss, lichens, stunted plants and Arctic grasses. The grasses are typically observed growing at lower elevations in areas associated with river drainage basins.

Vegetation and permafrost can potentially be impacted by camp and drilling activities. Mitigation measures to reduce impact include limiting the amount of vegetation disruption to ensure proper shade coverage and reduction in the potential for ground thaw and subsidence. Footpaths can be marked using stakes and flagging tape to ensure that impacts to vegetation are confined to a small area or boardwalks can be built between camp buildings to reduce damage to vegetation on high-traffic footpaths. Areas that have patterned ground, clay-rich soil and or wetlands will be avoided. Heat radiating from camp buildings may thaw permafrost, so all heated camp structures will be slightly elevated above the ground to allow air circulation. Earth may be required to be moved in order to construct sumps in camp and at drill sites; however natural depressions and areas free of vegetation will be used whenever possible. Any topsoil moved will be collected to use in re-vegetation efforts. If a sump is excavated, it will be barricaded until it can be back-filled.

Soil quality can be impacted from spills of fuel and other materials and waste discharge. Preventative measures include appropriate and approved storage locations and containers with secondary containment. All fuel, hazardous materials and drilling will be a minimum 31 metres away from any watercourses. Refueling will be done with precision and appropriate due diligence will be taken. Drums and hoses will be inspected regularly for leaks and pans or absorbent pads will be placed below fuel transfer areas and stationary machinery. See the Aston Bay Property “Spill Prevention and Response Plan” for more information.

2.2. Air and Noise Quality

Impacts on air quality can result from discharge of exhaust from airplanes, helicopters, drilling operations and generators, as well as emissions from incineration. An Environment Canada approved batch feed controlled-air dual chamber incinerator will be selected to burn combustible waste, therefore reducing harmful emissions. Airborne dust created by reverse circulation drilling will have short term impact on the area proximal to the drill, this impact is temporary and will not have any long-lasting effects. Given the remote location and lack of air quality issues currently within the Project location, the short duration and small scope of activities are not expected to result in any measurable air quality impacts.

Noise can result from the use of planes, helicopters and drills and to a lesser degree from activities within the camp, which can disturb wildlife. Mitigation measures for noise disturbing wildlife are as follows:

- Helicopters and fixed wing aircraft will avoid areas with known nests, dens, staging areas, or large mammals.
- Helicopters and fixed wing aircraft will avoid low altitude flights when possible.
- Pilots will be instructed not to land where wildlife is present, unless it is an emergency situation. If a landing occurs for any reason in the presence of wildlife, it will be documented and submitted to CIRNAC and the Nunavut Department of Environment as part of the “Wildlife and Environment” section of the Aston Bay Property Annual Report.
- Position drill sites away from any wildlife nests or dwellings.
- All activities, including drilling, will cease if sightings of caribou are within 10 km.

The remoteness of the Project allows for noise without the concern of disturbing communities or people. If it is known that a group of people are within the vicinity on Somerset Island, they will be notified about the activities taking places and the potential disturbances.

2.3. Surface and Groundwater

Drilling contracts will be awarded to companies that exhibit high standards of environmental practice and who are willing to adhere to the environmental policies for the Aston Bay Property. The following conditions are imposed for drilling activities:

- Sites will be as small as possible while still allowing adequate area for fire protection.
- All stored fuel and drill additives will be stored in secondary containment at a minimum of 31 metres from the ordinary high-water mark. Policies and procedures outlined in the “Spill Prevention and Response Plan” will be followed to mitigate the chance of a spill.
- Biodegradable drill additives will be used whenever possible. See Appendix D of Aston Bay’s “Spill Prevention and Response Plan” for the SDS of possible drill additives used.
- Recirculation and filtration equipment will be used to minimize the amount of water used and additives released into the environment. Secondary containment for additives will be placed around the hole.
- Any residual water will be syphoned off and cuttings will be shoveled into sumps or an equivalent natural depression, preventing the drill fluids from entering water bodies directly and allow for slow infiltration into the soil. Sumps will be positioned a minimum of 31 metres from the ordinary high-water mark of any water body. Sumps will be positioned down slope from the drill collar in such a manner that runoff flows into the sump.
- If any artesian water flow is detected, the hole will be plugged and cemented in bedrock to prevent continued flow. Any artesian water flow will be reported to CIRNAC and the Nunavut Water Board.
- Appropriate screens will be placed over all water intakes at camp and at the drill to reduce the potential for fish entrapment.
- Ensuring the capacity of water source is sufficient in that de-watering does not occur. And that small streams or watercourses will not be used for water withdrawal during low-flow events.
- Aston Bay will ensure that water withdrawals rates remain <10% of actual (instantaneous) flow and does not results in flows <30% of mean annual discharge.
- If water is withdrawn during the winter, Aston Bay will ensure that the 2010 Protocol for Winter Water withdrawal in NWT and Nu will be followed. A maximum of 10% of under ice water volumes will be withdrawn.

Camp grey water will be stored and treated in an excavated sump, which will allow for slow infiltration into the soil and will be located at least 31 metres away from the ordinary high-water mark of any body of water. The grey water sumps at Storm Camp are approximately 2'x2' in dimension and approximately 3' deep. They are constructed with plywood walls and filled with loose cobbles to aid in filtration, to support the walls and to prevent slumping. Filters and grease traps will be installed on kitchen drains to ensure solid food wastes do not enter the sumps and attract wildlife. The sump and pipe will be inspected at regular intervals for leaks or overflows. Filled sumps will be covered with enough material for future ground settlement. Upon seasonal shutdown, if the sumps are not full, they are covered with plywood to be used in the future.

Pacto toilets will be used at Storm Camp. All Pacto bags will be incinerated on site in a batch feed dual-chamber controlled air incinerator. Aston Bay ensure that the incinerator is a model that is specifically designed to be capable of incineration this type of waste, and is located at least 31 metres away from the ordinary high-water mark of any body of water. Incineration of sewage will occur on a regular schedule. Upon seasonal shutdown, all sewage will be incinerated and the Pacto structure winterized.

Recovery and reuse options at the Aston Bay Property are limited due to the site's remote location and are restricted by the technology and equipment available on the Property. Any available opportunity for waste recovery and reuse will be taken. All waste will be covered and stored inside sheds or other secure buildings to keep rain and snow out of the waste and reduce the attraction for wildlife. Materials that cannot be incinerated or burned, such as hazardous waste, will be stored and sealed in appropriate containers in a designated area until they can be removed from site for treatment and/or disposal at an accredited facility. All storage of waste will be at a minimum of 31 metres away from the ordinary high-water mark of any body of water. See Aston Bay "Waste Management Plan" for more detailed information.

3. Archaeological or Paleontological Sites

Actions will be taken to ensure that any archaeological or palaeontological sites or artifacts are not disturbed. These include, but are not limited to:

- No staff, contractors or Project visitors will operate any vehicle over a known or suspected archaeological or palaeontological site.
- No staff, contractors or Project visitors will remove, disturb, or displace any archaeological artifact or site, or any fossil or palaeontological site.
- Aston Bay will immediately contact the Government of Nunavut Department of Culture and Heritage (“CH”) and the Land Administration division at CIRNAC should an archaeological site or artifact, or a palaeontological site or fossil, be encountered or disturbed by any land use activity. A report will be prepared documenting the discovery and sent to CH and CIRNAC. Reports will include GPS coordinates, a brief description of the site and/or artifact and photos (if possible).
- All staff, contractors or Project visitors will immediately cease any activity that may disturb an archaeological or palaeontological site if encountered during the course of a land use operation until permitted to proceed with the authorization of CH and CIRNAC.
- All staff, contractors or Project visitors will follow the direction of CH in restoring disturbed archaeological or palaeontological sites to an acceptable condition. If these conditions are attached to either a Class A or B Permit under the Territorial Lands Act CIRNAC’s directions will also be followed.
- All staff, contractors or Project visitors will provide all information requested by CH and CIRNAC concerning all archaeological sites or artifacts and all palaeontological sites and fossils encountered in the course of any land use activity.
- If possible, when conducting till sampling, geological mapping, prospecting and/or ground geophysical surveys all relevant field personnel will have maps with any known sites marked.
- Before commencing any work where ground disturbance may occur, the area will be surveyed for the potential for archaeological or paleontological sites.
- Building of inuksuk is prohibited.
- Aston Bay will ensure that all personnel working under its authority are aware of these conditions concerning archaeological sites and artifacts and palaeontological sites and fossils.

No known archeological or paleontological sites or artifacts have been discovered on the Aston Bay Property to date. Tent rings and remains of camps from Thule culture (AD 1000 - 1400) can be found near the Arctic Watch Lodge, along the northern coast of Somerset Island approximately 37 km north of the Property.

4. Impacts and Mitigation

4.1. Wildlife and Habitat

Avoidance is the primary method of wildlife and habitat mitigation. Intentionally approaching, disturbing, or feeding wildlife is strictly prohibited. Any incidents will be thoroughly investigated and disciplined. All wildlife, and their dwelling sites, will be respected and efforts will be made to avoid them. All personnel will be required to record any wildlife sightings and will be properly trained in wildlife disturbance mitigation, including deterrent and interaction measures.

All sightings of wildlife, including the specific species mentioned throughout this document, will be recorded in the “Wildlife Record Log” and submitted to CIRNAC and the Government of Nunavut Department of Environment (“DOE”) as part of the Aston Bay Property Annual Report. Protection measures based on species and/or wildlife are outlined below, including stop work thresholds and procedures. Any nuisance or aggressive wildlife will be reported to the Project Supervisor and the Government of Nunavut DOE Resolute Wildlife Office.

4.1.1. Migratory Birds and Avian Species

Aston Bay understands that there is a risk that migratory birds and avian species, their nests and their eggs can be inadvertently harmed or disturbed as a result of mineral exploration activities. Appropriate mitigation measures will be utilized to reduce any potential disturbance and harm that may come to birds and their nests. Compliance of these measures will be enforced with strict penalties for those who do not adhere to the proper operating procedures including, but not limited to, termination of employment.

Species of concern listed in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act* (“SARA”) or those designated as “at risk” by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (“COSEWIC”), are as follows:

- Red-Necked Phalarope
- Buff-Breasted Sandpiper
- Ivory Gull
- Red Knot (*islandica* subspecies)
- Ross’s Gull
- Short-Eared Owl

Aston Bay has implemented the following mitigation measures to prevent potential impacts on birds and waterfowls. All Aston Bay employees, contractors and visitors will be instructed and must strictly adhere to the following:

- All staff, contractors and Project visitors will be educated in, and comply, with all applicable legislation and regulations.
- Approaching any birds or nests will be strictly prohibited.
- The nests or eggs of any birds are never to be moved or destroyed.
- Attempt to prevent birds from nesting on man-made structures.
- Avoid disturbing nests and known concentrations of birds by maintaining a 1.5 km buffer when in transit by aircraft.
- Minimize flights during migration, nesting and molting, and take particular care when approaching areas near Leopold Island and Creswell Bay migratory bird habitats.
- Avoid known areas used by flocks of migrating waterfowl by 3 km.
- Avoid excessive hovering or circling over areas likely to have birds.
- Any inadvertent disruption of migratory birds, nests or eggs will be immediately reported.
- Special care and concern, including monitoring, will take place during breeding and migratory bird nesting periods, between May and September (Nesting Zone C8).
- If a new nest is found, the location will be recorded, photographed and reported to the Project Supervisor for further action.

4.1.2. Aquatic Life

The large, mammalian species of concern listed in Schedule 1 of the SARA or those designated as “at risk” by the COSEWIC, are as follows:

- Atlantic Walrus (High Arctic population)
- Beluga Whale (Eastern High Arctic Baffin Bay population)
- Killer Whale (Northwest Atlantic/Eastern Arctic population)
- Bowhead Whale (Eastern Canada/West Greenland population)

The above-mentioned species have the potential to be observed within the waters surrounding Somerset Island. To our knowledge, there is no known critical habitat, thus the impact should be very low. However, the Aston Bay has been identified by the NPC as an area of beluga whale and narwhal calving. To the best of Aston Bay’s ability, sealift activity will be minimized during May 1 and August 31 to avoid impacts on cetacean calving windows.

The following practices will be undertaken to protect aquatic life, waterbodies and their tributaries. All Aston Bay employees, contractors and visitors will be instructed and must strictly adhere to the following:

- No waste or discharge of any kind will enter a body of water.
- All sumps, fuel caches, waste storage and camps must be located at least 31 metres from the ordinary high-water mark of any water body.
- Work conducted near waterbodies must not disturb aquatic life and habitat.
- Fishing is strictly prohibited for all employees and contractors and will result in immediate termination and potential charges for any territorial violations.
- Waterlines must be properly placed and screened in accordance with the “*Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Screen Guideline.*”, and a notification of work will be submitted to the Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO).
- No permanent water pump installations are on Property. Temporary use of water pumps are used to fill camp reservoirs and stored at camp when not in use.

4.1.3. Caribou Mitigation and Monitoring

The Aston Bay Property resides within the range of the Peary caribou. Peary Caribou are considered a threatened species under both SARA and COSEWIC. The Barren-ground Caribou are known to inhabit the Boothia Peninsula, located south of Somerset Island, and could potentially migrate further north. The Barren-ground Caribou are considered threatened under COSEWIC. The NPC have identified a caribou calving ground to the southwest of the Property, likely utilized by Peary Caribou, and a caribou ice crossing corridor between the western coast of Somerset Island, south of the Aston Bay, and Prince of Wales Island.

The following measures will be used to mitigate potential impacts on both species of caribou:

- Caribou avoidance will always be the priority mitigation measure.
- Exploration activities will be planned to avoid critical caribou timing windows.
 - No exploration, including ground and airborne, will occur within the overlapping caribou calving grounds between June 13 and July 12 or during migration of caribou.
- Aston Bay will, to the best of their ability, avoid any activities that may disturb ice crossing, including sealift activity between December 1 and July 31, along the western coast of the island, south of the Aston Bay.
- A caribou alert system will be established to alert personnel of the number and distance of caribou from camp, drill sites, and exploration areas. Pilots and passengers will monitor for caribou during flights, and any potential sightings will be reported to the Project Supervisor.
 - Reports should include the number of caribou sighted, distance from the camp or work site, direction of movement, and general behaviour.
- When safe to do so, flights lower than 300 m (e.g. airborne surveys and shorter transportation flights) will be suspended in the presence of caribou cows and calves and migrating caribou.
- In the event cows/calves come within 10 km of the camps or work areas, operations will be suspended (e.g. drilling, mapping, prospecting, sampling, helicopter flights, snowmobile and ATV) in all work areas occupied by cows and calves until caribou have moved out of the 10 km radius.
- Activities will be suspended should pregnant cows, cows with young calves or concentrations of caribou (50 or more) approach within 1 km of drilling operations. Activities will not resume until all of the caribou have moved out of the area.
- To the best of Aston Bay's ability, it will ensure that no exploration activities will cause a diversion to the migration patterns of any caribou.

Aston Bay will communicate with the local HTO's and any other interested parties regarding caribou sightings and appraised movements in the area, in addition to submitting any observations with the annual report to the applicable regulatory bodies.

4.1.1. Muskox

Muskox may be observed on the Aston Bay Property area during exploration activities. Staff are not to approach or interact with muskox herds to avoid herd dispersion and displacement from calving areas, which could have negative effects on muskox breeding. Critical time to avoid male muskox is during breeding season (August to September).

The Government of Nunavut recommends that field workers not approach muskox closer than 200 metres during the calving season (April to June). Similar to the Caribou Protection Measures, Aston Bay's work programs are to also cease the use of ground equipment/vehicles (drills, snowmobiles and ATVs) and aircraft overflights at altitudes less than 610 meters when muskox, especially when pregnant cows, cows with calves, or groups of 50 or more approach within 1 km of operations.

4.1.2. Carnivores and Dens




- Proper measures will be taken in camp, drill sites and in the field to reduce the attraction of wildlife including proper storage and handling of food and waste.
- All bears, wolves, wolverines and other wildlife, as well as their dens, will be avoided at all times by field crews.
- Any human-wildlife interaction will be reported immediately to the Project Supervisor for further action.
- All personnel on site will have bear safety training that includes the penalties for shooting bears (and other wildlife), even in self defense.
- As per the recommendations in the "*Northern Land Use Guides*" drilling and exploration buffers will be as follows:
 - 1 km around active bear dens between September 30 to March 30.
 - 300 m around all bear species between May 16 to July 15.
 - 300 m around berry habitat between July 15 to September 15.
 - 2 km around active wolverine dens between October 15 to July 15.




4.1.3. Polar Bears




Polar Bears are listed as Special Concern by SARA and COSEWIC. The Property resides within the range of the Lancaster Sound Polar Bear Subpopulation. Denning normally begins in late fall, located in areas with abundant snow cover in early winter and near the coast to provide high seal populations in the spring when the bears emerge. Dens are often excavated from snow and closed off by snowdrifts. It is unlikely any work will be ongoing during the denning period as the snow inhibits access and exploration activities on the Property. Noise and activity from exploration work near dens could cause disturbance, therefore the following mitigation measures will be undertaken in addition to the applicable measures mentioned in 4.1.2 Carnivores and Dens:


- All Polar Bears and their dens will be avoided at all times.
- No work will be conducted in the proximity of a Polar Bear den.
- If a den site or suspected den site is discovered, its location will be recorded with GPS coordinates and a report submitted to the Project Lead for further instruction. Coordinates will be submitted to the appropriate regulatory bodies.
- Between September 15 to April 15, a 1 km radius buffer around occupied Polar Bear dens must be observed or until it is documented and reported that the family group has left the den.
- If Polar Bears are in the proximity of camp or work areas, work is to cease until the bears have moved safely out of the area.

Table 1 Information Summary for Species at Risk

Species	Distinguishing Features	Sensitive Period	Status
<p>Polar Bear</p>  <p>(<i>Ursus maritimus</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thick white or yellowish fur • Longer necks with narrow heads 	<p>September – April (denning and birthing)</p>	<p>SARA / COSEWIC: Special Concern</p>
<p>Wolverine</p>  <p>(<i>Gulo gulo</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looks like a “small bear” • Glossy, coarse fur (brown to black) • Pale facial mask, and tan-yellowish lateral body stripes • Long, bushy tail 	<p>May – August (breeding) January – May (implantation, pregnancy and birthing)</p>	<p>SARA / COSEWIC: Special Concern</p>
<p>Peary Caribou</p>  <p>(<i>Rangifer tarandus pearyi</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smallest North American Caribou • Mostly white with a slate back and grey stripe down the front legs • Slate color antler velvet 	<p>June – July (calving) Late September – October (rutting)</p>	<p>SARA / COSEWIC: Threatened</p>

<p>Beluga Whale (Eastern High Arctic Baffin Bay)</p>  <p><i>(Delphinapterus leucas)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium-sized toothed whale • White in color 	<p>June – August (calving)</p>	<p>COSEWIC: Special Concern</p>
<p>Red-necked Phalarope</p>  <p><i>(Phalaropus lobatus)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breeding adults have a white throat with a reddish patch on the neck • Non-breeding adults are grey with a streaky back and black ear patches • Center stripe down tail 	<p>June – July</p>	<p>SARA / COSEWIC: Special Concern</p>
<p>Buff Breasted Sandpiper</p>  <p><i>(Tryngites subruficollis)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium sized shorebird with buff colored face • Brown to black speckling on wings and back 	<p>Late May to early September</p>	<p>SARA / COSEWIC: Special Concern</p>

<p>Ivory Gull</p>  <p>(<i>Pagophila eburnea</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entirely white plumage as an adult • Short black legs • Large dark eyes 	<p>Year round, patchy breeding distribution</p>	<p>SARA / COSEWIC: Endangered</p>
<p>Red Knot (islandica subspecies)</p>  <p>(<i>Calidris canutus islandica</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium-long bill with a small head • Plumage is rufous red during breeding • Upper plumage is dark brown or black 	<p>June - July</p>	<p>SARA: Special Concern COSEWIC: Not at Risk</p>
<p>Ross's Gull</p>  <p>(<i>Rhodostethis rosea</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small Arctic gull with quick, shallow wingbeats • Wedge-shaped tail • Distinctive black collar 	<p>Unknown – (tendency to skip breeding due to weather conditions and change breeding locations)</p>	<p>SARA: Threatened COSEWIC: Endangered</p>

<p>Short-eared Owl</p>  <p>(<i>Asio flammeus</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active during daylight • Mottled brown bodies • Yellow eyes • Black markings around the eyes resembling eye shadow 	<p>April – August</p>	<p>SARA: Special Concern COSEWIC: Threatened</p>
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4.2. Wildlife Monitors

Wherever possible, wildlife and environmental monitors will be employed from local communities. Monitors will be in place, at camp or on site, to mitigate any response to bears or other wildlife presence. To ensure compliance, the independence of the monitors will be maintained through readily available resources, which include access to internet, satellite phones, and personal communication devices.

4.3. Firearms

Registered firearms will be located in camp and at drill sites to ensure the safety of all personnel on the Property. Firearms will be stored unloaded and in a locked cabinet or gun case. All persons carrying or handling a firearm must have a valid Firearms License and be approved by the Project Supervisor. Hunting is strictly prohibited for all employees and contractors and will result in immediate termination and potential charges for any territorial hunting violations. Firearms discharge of any kind must be reported immediately to the Project Supervisor. Non-lethal deterrents will always be used whenever possible to deter problem wildlife with lethal rounds only being used in defense of life or property and only as a last resort.

Appendix A: Figures

Figure 1. Storm Camp and airstrip locations.



Appendix B: Environmental Emergency Contacts

Wildlife Emergency Contacts

Name	Position-Company	Phone Number(s)
Chris Livingstone	Project Supervisor-APEX Geoscience Ltd.	778-847-7450 (mobile)
Thomas Ullrich	Chief Executive Officer-Aston Bay	416-456-3516
Nunavut Department of Environment	Iqaluit Main Office	867-975-7700
Nunavut Department of Environment	Resolute Conservation Office	867-252-3879
Nunavut Department of Culture and Heritage	Iqaluit Main Office	867-975-5500 Fax: 867-975-5504

Hazardous Waste Contacts

INAC Manager of Field Operations 867-975-4295

Environmental Protection Division
Nunavut Department of Environment
Inuksugait Plaza, P.O. Box 1000, Stn. 1300
Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0
Tel: 867-975-7700
Fax: 867-975-7742
Email: environment@gov.nu.ca

Dr. Michael Patterson
Office of Chief Medical Officer of Health
Nunavut Department of Health
P.O. Box 1000, Stn. 1000
Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0
Tel: 867-975-5760
Email: MPatterson@gov.nu.ca

Workers' Safety and Compensation Commission
Qamutiq Building, 2nd Floor
630 Queen Elizabeth II Way, Box 669
Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0
Tel: 867-979-8500
Fax: 867-979-8501

NU-NT 24 Hour Spill Report Line
Tel: 867-920-8130
Fax: 867-873-6924
Email: spills@gov.nt.ca

Nunavut Department of Community
and Government Services
W.G. Brown Building, 4th Floor
P.O. Box 1000, Stn. 700
Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0
Tel: 867-975-5400
Fax: 867-975-5305

Nunavut Emergency Management
Emergency 24 Hour
Emergency Services Response 24 Hours:
867-979-6262 / 1-800-693-1666

Fire Marshall
Safety Services
Nunavut Department of Community and
Government Services
Tel: 867-975-5310
Fax: 867-979-4221

Emergency Services Response 24 Hour TOLL Free: 1-800-693-1666

Emergency Services Response 24 Hours: 867-979-6262

Appendix C: Bear Safety