



NIRB Uuktuutinga Ihivriuqhikhamut #126236 Blue Star Gold Corp.

Uuktuutinga Qanurittuq:	Amendment
Havaap Qanurittunia:	Mineral Exploration
Uuktuutinga Ublua:	Friday, November 21, 2025
Period of operation:	from 2019-06-02 to 2032-06-01
Havauhikhaq Ikayuqtinga:	Darren Lindsay Blue Star Gold Corp. 507-700 West Pender Street Vancouver British Columbia V6C 1G8 Canada Hivayautit Nampanga:: 17783791433, Kayumiktukkut Nampanga::

aadjikiiktumik qiniqhianikkut hulilukaarutikharnik (naunaitunik qiniqhiajukharnik hulilukaaktunik, ikuutaqtunik atukaffuktuniklu avaliqangitumik qiniqhiajukharnik tangmaarvikharnik aulatitijaangat.

Personnel

Personnel on site: 60

Days on site: 750

Total Person days: 45000

Operations Phase: from 2019-06-02 to 2032-06-01

Hulilukaarutit

Inigiya	Hulilukaarut Qanurittuq	Nunangga Qanurittaakhaanik	Initurlinga qanuritpa	Initurlinga utuqqarnitat unaluuniit Ingilraaqnitat Uyarannuqtut akhuurningga	Qanitqiyauyuq qanitqiamut nunallaat kitulluuniit ahiruqtaiiyainnit nuna
BAU Roma Project Extent	Mineral Exploration	Crown	Exploration has occurred in the vicinity in the past	None known. Future studies may occur to assess for archaeological and paleontological values. A plan is in place to address any discovery of unknown sites	Kugluktuk is approximately 200 km NW
BAU Roma Project Extent	Mineral Exploration	Inuit Owned Surface Lands	Exploration has occurred in the vicinity in the past	None known. Future studies may occur to assess for archaeological and paleontological values. A plan is in place to address any discovery of unknown sites	Kugluktuk is approximately 200 km NW
BAU Roma Project Extent	Mineral Exploration	Inuit Owned Sub-Surface Lands	Exploration has occurred in the vicinity in the past	None known. Future studies may occur to assess for archaeological and paleontological values. A plan is in place to address any discovery of unknown sites	Kugluktuk is approximately 200 km NW
BAU Roma Project Extent	Drilling	Crown	Exploration has occurred in the vicinity in the past	None known. Future studies may occur to assess for archaeological and paleontological values. A plan is in place to address any discovery of unknown sites	Kugluktuk is approximately 200 km NW
BAU Roma Project Extent	Drilling	Inuit Owned Surface Lands	Exploration has occurred in the vicinity	None known. Future studies may occur to	Kugluktuk is approximately 200 km NW

			in the past	assess for archaeological and paleontological values. A plan is in place to address any discovery of unknown sites	
BAU Roma Project Extent	Drilling	Inuit Owned Sub-Surface Lands	Exploration has occurred in the vicinity in the past	None known. Future studies may occur to assess for archaeological and paleontological values. A plan is in place to address any discovery of unknown sites	Kugluktuk is approximately 200 km NW
BAU Roma Project Extent	Camp	Crown	Exploration has occurred in the vicinity in the past	None known. Future studies may occur to assess for archaeological and paleontological values. A plan is in place to address any discovery of unknown sites	Kugluktuk is approximately 200 km NW
BAU Roma Project Extent	Camp	Inuit Owned Surface Lands	Exploration has occurred in the vicinity in the past	None known. Future studies may occur to assess for archaeological and paleontological values. A plan is in place to address any discovery of unknown sites	Kugluktuk is approximately 200 km NW
BAU Roma Project Extent	Camp	Inuit Owned Sub-Surface Lands	Exploration has occurred in the vicinity in the past	None known. Future studies may occur to assess for archaeological and paleontological values. A plan is in place to address any discovery of unknown sites	Kugluktuk is approximately 200 km NW

Nunauyuq	Atia	Timiuyuq	Upluani Uqaqatigiyaungmata
Kugluktuk	See Engagement Log	See Engagement Log	2025-11-14

Angiuttauvaktunik

Naunaiqlugu nunanga talvani havauhikhaq ittuq:

Transboundary
Kitikmeot

Angiuttauvaktunik

Munariniqmut Ayuittiaqtuq	Angirutinga Qanurittuq	Tadja Qanurittaakhaanik	Ublua Tuniyauyuq/Uuktuqtuq	Umikvikhaa Ublua
Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada	Class A Land Use Permit	Active	2022-05-31	2027-05-30
Kitikmeot Inuit Katimayyingit	KTL311C013	Active	2025-06-27	2026-06-26
Nunavut Imaligiyyit Katimayit	2BE-HRP1932	Active	2022-06-10	2032-06-09

Project transportation types

Transportation Type	Qanuq Atuqtauniarmangaa	Length of Use
Air	fixed wing aircraft at existing airstrip, helicopter	
Water	watercraft on lake	
Land	snowmobiles, snowcats, all terrain vehicles, vehicles via potential overland winter trail to Contwoyto Lake	

Project accomodation types

Temporary Camp
Nunauyuq
Alaanut,

Ihuaqutivaluin Atuqtauyukhan

Hanalrutit atuqtaunahuat (ukuallu ikuutat, pampiutainnik, tingmitinik, akhaluutinik, hunaluuniit)

Hanalrutit Qanurittuq	Qaffiuyut	Aktikkulaanga – Qanurittullu	Qanuq Atuqtauniarmangaa
Drills	tbd	tbd	Exploration drilling
Helicopters	tbd	tbd	Access, drill support
Fixed wing aircraft	tbd	tbd	Access, camp and drill support
Generators	tbd	tbd	Power for camp and drills
Water Pump	tbd	tbd	Pump water for domestic and industrial use
Snowmobiles	tbd	tbd	Access
Watercraft	tbd	tbd	Access
Compressors	tbd	tbd	Camp and drill support
ATV	tbd	tbd	Access
Unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV)	2	various	Mapping and geophysics
Snow cat	tbd	various	crew and supplies transport
Skid steer	tbd	various	camp operations and progressive reclamation

Qanurittuq Urhuqyuaq unalu Qayangnaqtut Hunavaluit Aturningga

Qanurittuq urhuqyuaq hunavaluit aturningga:	Urhuqyuaq Qanurittuq	Qaffiuyut qattaryut	Qattaryuk Aktikkulaanga	Atauttimut Qaffiuyut	Ilanga	Qanuq Atuqtauniarmangaa
Aviation fuel	fuel	150	220	33000	Liters	Aircraft fuel
Diesel	fuel	220	220	48400	Liters	Camp and drill fuel
Gasoline	fuel	15	220	3300	Liters	Equipment fuel
Propane	fuel	20	100	2000	Lbs	Camp fuel
Lubricants/Greases	hazardous	36	5	180	Gallons	Equipment and Drill maintenance
Drill additives	hazardous	36	5	180	Gallons	Drill support
Acetylene	hazardous	2	100	200	Lbs	Equipment repair
Oxygen	hazardous	3	100	300	Lbs	equipment repair, first aid
Salt (CaCl ₂)	hazardous	500	50	25000	Lbs	Drilling

Imaqmik Aturningga

Ubluq qanuraaluk (m ³)	Aturumayain imavaluin utiqittagaani qanuq	Atulirumayain imavaluin utiqittagani humi
299	Water pump with screened intake	Lakes adjacent to remote camp and drill targets

Iqqakuq

Ikkakunik Munakgiyauyunik

Havauhikhaq Hulilukaarut	Qanurittuq Iqqakut	Ihumagiyauyuq Qanuraaluktut Atuqtait	Qanuq Iqqakuurniarmangaa	Halummaqtirarnirutikhan piyutin
Camp	Ikulalaaqtun iqqakuuvaluin	varies	Incineration	Ash backhauled to approved disposal facility
Camp	Qirnarivyaktuq imaq	≤ 60 m3/day	Excavated sump or natural depression adjacent to camp.	Minimum distance of 31 m from the ordinary high-water mark of any water body.
Drilling	Qirnarivyaktuq imaq	≤ 299 m3/day	Natural depression proximal t drillhole.	Minimum distance of 31 m from the ordinary high-water mark of any water body.
Fuel and chemical storage	Qayangnaqtut	Varies	Stored in sealed containers within secondary containment a minimum of 31m from OHWM	Containers will be backhauled to approved facility for disposal
Camp	Ikulalimanngittun iqqakuuvaluin	Variable	Segregated and sorted by type. Recycling and reuse where possible.	Backhaul to an approved facility for disposal
Camp	Anaagun (inuin anaaguin)	≤ 60 people	Pacto toilets. Pacto bags will be incinerated in a batch feed dual-chamber controlled air incinerator specifically designed to be capable of incinerating this type of waste. Incineration of sewage will occur frequently and on a regular schedule.	Incinerator ash will be will be backhauled and disposed at an authorized facility.

Avatiliriniqmut Ayurhauingit:

Refer to the attached BAU Mineral Exploration Impact Effects Assessment document

Additional Information

SECTION A1: Project Info

SECTION A2: Allweather Road

SECTION A3: Winter Road

SECTION B1: Project Info

Gold

SECTION B2: Exploration Activity

General exploration activities such as geological mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling (till, soil, rock, etc), geophysical surveys (airborne and ground). Seasonal temporary/mobile camps capable of supporting up to 60 people. Temporary fuel caches to support exploration, drilling, and camp. Project access via helicopter and overland winter access. Fixed wing aircraft, if necessary, will use an already existing airstrip on an adjacent Property. Drilling (Diamond, Reverse Circulation, Rotary Air Blast).

SECTION B3: Geosciences

1. Indicate the geophysical operation type: Airborne and ground-based geophysical surveys (i.e electromagnetic, gravity, radiometrics and others) 2. Indicate the geological operation type: Prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical surface sampling 3. Indicate on a map the boundary subject to air and/or ground geophysical work: All exploration activities will be strictly confined to the Hood River Project Claims or active mineral tenure within the Roma Project Extent as identified by the Project Map. 4. Provide flight altitudes and locations where flight altitudes will be below 610m: Aircraft will only fly lower than 610 m (2,100 ft) when necessary, such as take-off and landing, slinging, geophysical surveys or when weather circumstances and emergencies require. When low altitude flights are necessary, all efforts will be taken to avoid wildlife, dwellings, and nests. 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, NWB and KIA as part of the Annual Report.

SECTION B4: Drilling

1. Provide the number of drill holes and depths (provide estimates and maximums where possible): Drill hole locations and depths are to be determined based on ongoing analysis of historic exploration activities, and results of new exploration activities. Drilling may occur anywhere within the Roma Project Extents on active mineral tenure or on the Hood River claims further south. 2. Discuss any drill additives to be used: The exact drill additives are not known at this time, but Blue Star Gold Corp. will ensure that the drilling contractor maximizes the use of non-toxic and biodegradable additives. The spill contingency will be updated with appropriate MSDS sheets once any additional additives are determined. It is anticipated that calcium chloride (CaCl₂) may be used as antifreeze. 3. Describe method for dealing with drill cuttings: The drill cuttings will be directed into a natural depression adjacent to the drill pad, along with the drill water, mud, and other drill wastes. The natural depression will be at least 31 m from the ordinary high water mark of any proximal water body, where direct flow into a water body is not possible and no additional impacts are created. 4. Describe method for dealing with drill water: Drilling will utilize recirculation and filtration systems to minimize loss of water and drill additives. Nontoxic and bio-degradable drilling fluids will be used at all times wherever possible. Drilling fluids will be directed into a natural depression adjacent to the drill, located a minimum of 31m from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of any proximal waterbody, where direct flow into a water body is not possible and no additional impacts are created. If any artesian water flow is detected, the hole will be plugged immediately and cemented in bedrock to prevent continued flow. 5. Describe how drill equipment will be mobilized: The drill, drilling equipment and accessories (pumps, hose, tanks, etc.) will be mobilized by fixed wing aircraft to the Property and then slung by helicopter to drill sites. 6. Describe how drill holes will be abandoned: If later reactivation of the hole is not required, casing will be removed whenever possible. Any remaining/fused casing will be cut off to ground level, or below, and capped. Any holes with flowing water will be permanently sealed unless written instruction from

the relevant authority is received to indicate otherwise. 7.If project proposal involves uranium exploration drilling, discuss the potential for radiation exposure and radiation protection measures. Please refer to the Canadian Guidelines for Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials for more information:N/A.

SECTION B5: Stripping

N/A

SECTION B6: Underground Activity

N/A

SECTION B7: Waste Rock

N/A

SECTION B8: Stockpiles

N/A

SECTION B9: Mine Development

SECTION B10: Geology

SECTION B11: Mine

SECTION B12: Mill

SECTION C1: Pits

SECTION D1: Facility

SECTION D2: Facility Construction

SECTION D3: Facility Operation

SECTION D4: Vessel Use

SECTION E1: Offshore Survey

SECTION E2: Nearshore Survey

SECTION E3: Vessel Use

SECTION F1: Site Cleanup

SECTION G1: Well Authorization

SECTION G2: Onland Exploration

SECTION G3: Offshore Exploration

SECTION G4: Rig

SECTION H1: Vessel Use

SECTION H2: Disposal At Sea

SECTION I1: Municipal Development

Qanurittuq Ittunik Avatinga: Avatingalluanga

Proximity to protected areas, including: i. designated environmental areas, including parks; The Property is located in the Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut, approximately 210 km southeast of Kugluktuk. The Property is not located within any federal or territorial protected areas. The nearest national park to the Property is the Tukturn National Park, approximately 430 km northwest of the Property in the Northwest Territories. The nearest territorial park is the Kugluk Territorial Park, approximately 180 km northwest of the Property. The Thelon Game Sanctuary is located 330 km to the southeast of the Property and the Ahlak Migratory Bird Sanctuary located 225 km east of the Property. ii. heritage sites; There are no known heritage sites on the Property iii. sensitive areas, including all sensitive marine habitat areas; There are no known sensitive areas or marine habitats on the Property iv. recreational areas; There are no known recreational areas on the Property. v. sport and commercial fishing areas; There are no known sport and commercial fishing areas on the Property. vi. breeding, spawning and nursery areas; There are no known breeding, spawning and nursery areas on the Property. vii. known migration routes of terrestrial and marine species; The 2023 RNLUP data identifies no overlaps with key wildlife habitats or corridors. The policies and practices in the event a terrestrial species wanders on to the Property during work activities are outlined in the BAU Ulu, Hood River & Roma Wildlife Protection Plan 2024viii.marine resources; Marine resources will not be affected by this project. ix. areas of natural beauty, cultural or historical history; All efforts will be made to respect and preserve all natural, cultural or historical resources. x. protected wildlife areas; There are no protected wildlife areas identified within the project boundary .xi. other protected areas. There are no other protected areas within the project boundary. Eskers and other unique landscapes (e.g. sand hills, marshes, wetlands, floodplains):Blue Star considers all landscapes to be critical to the natural environment and as such all areas of the Property will be treated with care and respect. Any seemingly unique and fragile landscapes will be avoided. Evidence of ground, slope or rock instability, seismicity: There is no evidence of ground, slope, rock instability or seismicity within the boundary of the Property of which the company is aware. Evidence of thermokarsts: There is no evidence of the presence of thermokarsts within the boundary of the Property of which the company is aware. Evidence of ice lenses: There is no evidence of the presence of ice lenses within the boundary of the Property of which the company is aware. Surface and bedrock geology: The Property overlies the central portion of the High Lake Volcanic Belt (HLVB) which is a part of the Slave Structural Province. The HLVB is predominantly felsic volcanic rock with carbonate-rich sediments and banded iron formations occurring within the Western domain. The Property overlies a specific sequence of basalts, greywackes and gabbroic sills that have been metamorphically altered. Sedimentary rock underlays approximately 40% of the Property with the exposure largely restricted to frost-heaved blocks. Topography: The Property is located within the Takijuk Lake Upland Ecoregion within the Southern Arctic Ecozone. This ecoregion is classified as having a low arctic ecoclimate. Features of this ecoregion include numerous lakes on lowlands, vegetative cover are mostly shrub tundra, depressional sites are dominated by willow, sphagnum moss, and sedge tussocks, scattered spruce along the southern boundary of the ecoregion. The Archean rocks in the region are responsible for the formation of broad, sloping uplands, plateaus, and lowlands. The resulting undulating terrain is studded with abundant interconnected lakes and ponds. Local relief varies between 250 and 700 m above sea level. Permafrost (e.g. stability, depth, thickness, continuity, taliks):Permafrost occurs continuously throughout the Southern Arctic Ecozone. Lying sometimes just a few centimetres below the surface, it acts as a dam that stops the downward flow of water. Consequently, even though there is little precipitation here, the soils are often waterlogged or frozen. Repeated freezing and thawing of these soils creates interesting features on the surface, including cell-like polygons, bulging hummocks, and bare mud boils where the soil is so active that no plants can take root. Intense frost heaving often splits apart the underlying bedrock and forces large angular boulders to the surface. Sediment and soil quality: Flat areas are dominated by felsenmeer and cryoturbated soils. Cryoturbation produces features such as frost boils, ice-wedge polygons, stone nets and stone stripes. The uplands are dominated by Turbic and Static Cryosols that have formed on thin discontinuous sandy

morainal and fluvioglacial materials. The dominant soils in the lowlands are classified by organic Cryosol. Hydrology/ limnology (e.g. watershed boundaries, lakes, streams, sediment geochemistry, surface water flow, groundwater flow, flood zones):The Property lies partially within the Hood River watershed with numerous lakes on the Property. The project should not have any effect on watersheds, lakes, streams, sediment geochemistry, surface water flow, or groundwater flow. Tidal processes and bathymetry in the project area (if applicable): N/A Water quality and quantity: Water quality on the Property appears to be abundant and pristine. All efforts will be made to keep water quality as close to pristine as possible. Air quality: All pollutants will be kept to an absolute minimum. Climate conditions and predicted future climate trends: The Property is characterized by a sub arctic climate with temperature extremes of minus 40° C in the winter to plus 30° C in the summer. The microclimate is very unpredictable and daily temperatures can change rapidly. The biggest single difficulty in the summer is the common occurrence of fog banks forming in the morning and persisting until noon. Total annual precipitation is usually less than 250 mm in the west and rarely more than 500 mm in the east. Noise levels: Will be kept to an absolute minimum. Other physical Valued Ecosystem Components (VEC) as determined through community consultation and/or literature review: None known at this time.

Qanurittuq Ittunik Avatinga: Inuuhimayunut Avatinga

Vegetation (terrestrial as well as freshwater and marine where applicable):Vegetation at the Property consists mainly of moss, lichens, and shrubs such as dwarf birch, willow, northern Labrador tea, avens (various) and blueberries (various). Wildlife, including habitat and migration patterns: Typical wildlife include caribou, muskoxen, grizzly bear, wolverine, Arctic hare, Arctic fox, red fox and wolf. Small mammals (e.g., Arctic ground squirrel, voles, and lemmings) are distributed throughout the region. Birds are discussed below. Birds, including habitat and migration patterns:Many species of migratory birds are present in the area during the summer season, including waterfowl, raptors, songbirds, and shorebirds, while some bird species are present year round (e.g., ptarmigan, gyrfalcon, and common raven). The proposed activities should not interfere with bird habitat and migration patterns. Species of concern as identified by federal or territorial agencies, including any wildlife species listed under the Species at Risk Act (SARA), its critical habitat or the residences of individuals of the species:According to the Species at Risk Public Registry, the following species at risk could be found within the Project area: SARA Schedule 1: Barren-ground Grizzly bear, Wolverine, Transverse Lady Beetle, Short-eared Owl, Red-necked Phalarope, Rusty BlackbirdCOSEWIC Special Concern: Barren-ground caribou (under consideration for SARA schedule 1), Harris's SparrowThe "BAU Ulu, Hood River & Roma Wildlife Protection Plan 2024" outlines the company's environmental protection measures and wildlife management practices in detail for the species listed above. Aquatic (freshwater and marine) species, including habitat and migration/spawning patterns:The proposed activities should not interfere with marine species. Screens will be placed over water intakes for the camp and drills to ensure no entrapment of freshwater species. Other biological Valued Ecosystem Components: None known at this time.

Qanurittuq Ittunik Avatinga: Inungit-maniliurutingit Avatinga

Proximity to communities:The community of Kugluktuk is approximately 210 km northwest of the Property, which lies within the Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut.Archaeological and culturally significant sites (e.g. pingos, soap stone quarries) in the project (Local Study Area) and adjacent area (Regional Study Area):The company is not aware of any known archaeological and/or culturally significant sites on the Roma Property. Past archaeology studies indicated 1 site within the vicinity of the Hood River Property. Additional studies have been previously proposed and permitted for as exploration continuesPalaeontological component of surface and bedrock geology:The company is not aware of any known palaeontological sites on the Property.Land and resource use in the area, including subsistence harvesting, tourism, trapping and guiding operations:Due to the proximity of the Project Kugluktuk community therefore all exploration activity planning will take into account any possible impacts to the cultural value of the area, including subsistence harvesting and quality of water. Previous engagement with the communities and HTO's has indicated that the land and resources used in the area, other than for exploration, is limited. However, communications and engagement remain ongoing so that any changes can be communicated and discussed. Local and regional traffic patterns:This Project is not anticipated to have any effect on local or regional traffic patterns.Human Health, broadly defined as a complete state of wellbeing (including physical, social, psychological, and spiritual aspects):This project is not anticipated to have any effect on human health.Other Valued Socioeconomic Components (VSEC) as determined through community consultation and/or literature review. None known at this time.

Miscellaneous Project Information

For additional information see:BAU 2024 Spill Response PlanBAU 2024 Waste Management PlanBAU 2024 Environment and Heritage Resource Protection PlanBAU 2024 Wildlife Protection PlanBAU 2025 Interim Reclamation and Closure Plan*

Naunaiyainiq ukuninnga Ayurhauingit unalu Piumayaat Ikkliyuumiutinahuarutit

Refer to the attached BAU Mineral Exploration Impact Effects Assessment document

Tamatkiumayunik Ihuikgutivaktunik

All potential environmental effects associated with the proposed Project are expected to be minor, localized effects that can be mitigated. No significant residual impacts to the environment are expected to occur as a result of the implementation of this program. While individually no significant effects are anticipated, consideration should be made to the combination of all existing or known planned activities within the vicinity of the project area. Some cumulative effects can be positive, such as increased employment rates, infrastructure and potential for investment in communities by government. Cumulative effects may also be negative and therefore attention should be given to the potential for these to occur in advance of project growth.

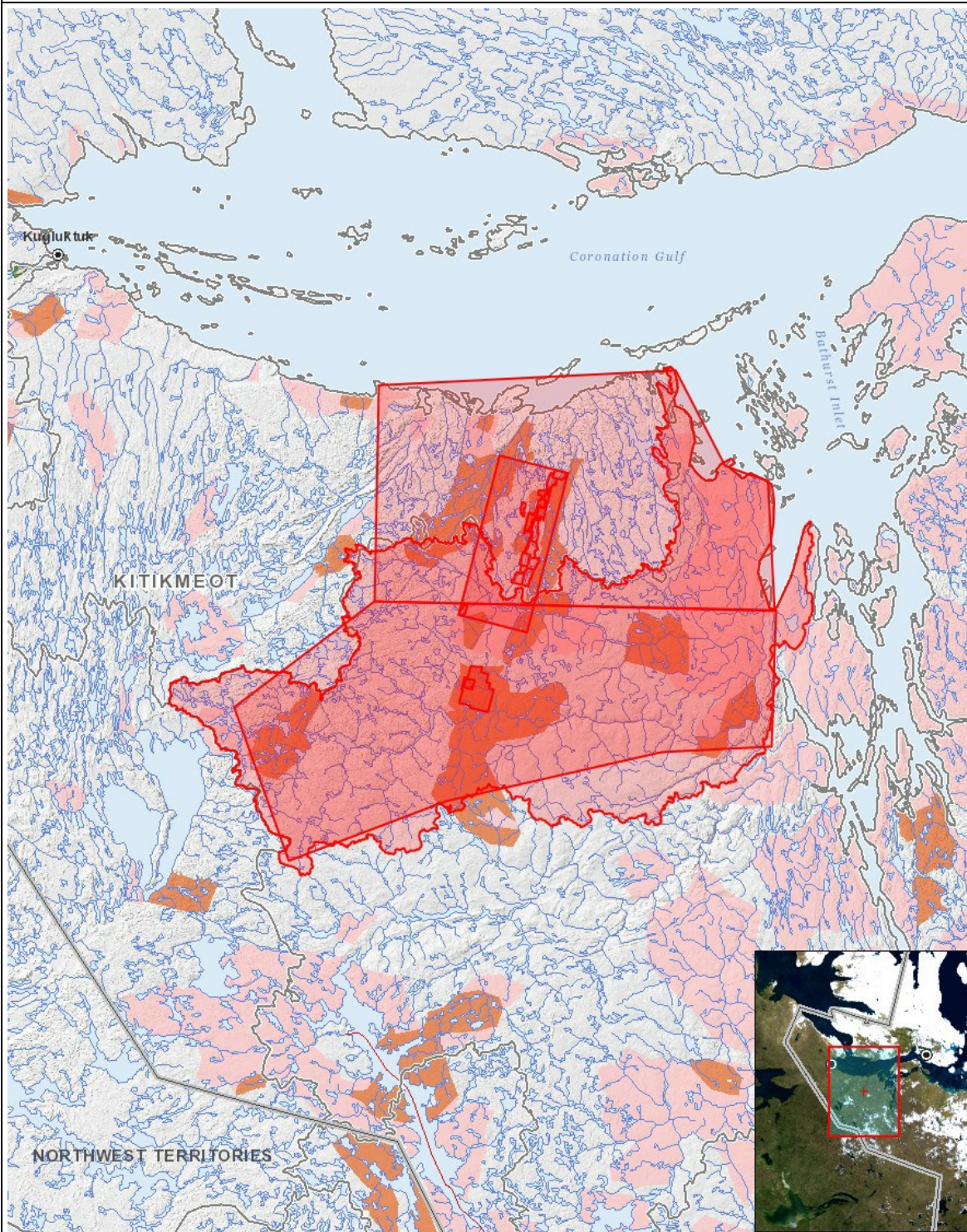
Impacts

Ilitariyauniq Avatiliriniqmut Ayurhauingit

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

(P = Nakuuyuq, N = Nakuungittut unalu mikhilimaittuq, M = Nakuungittut unalu mikhittaaqtuq, U = Naluyayuq)

Havaariyauyukhamut Nayugaa



List of Project Geometries

1	polygon	BAU Roma Existing Mineral Claims
2	polygon	BAU Hood River MEA
3	polygon	BAU Ulu Mineral Lease
4	polygon	BAU Roma New Mineral Claim (103030)
5	polygon	BAU Roma New Mineral Claim (103529)
6	polygon	BAU Roma New Mineral Claim (105216)
7	polygon	BAU Roma MEA
8	polygon	BAU Ulu Camp
9	polygon	BAU Regional Exploration Area - Includes Roma Property
10	polygon	BAU Hood River Study Area

- | | | |
|----|---------|-------------------------------------|
| 11 | polygon | BAU Roma Project Extent |
| 12 | polygon | BAU Hood River Watershed Study Area |