ATHA Energy Corp.

Angilak Project: Exploration Trail and Camp Upgrades

NIRB Screening Document

Written By: 2SG Inc & Reviewed by ATHA
16 December 2025

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᓂᖕᒫᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᔪᑦ

ᐊᖏᓚᒃ ᐱᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓇᖏᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ATHA Energy Corp.-ᑯᓐᓄᑦ. (ATHA) ᐊᖏᑯᓂ ᐃᒪᖓᓃᑦᑐᖅ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ. ATHA-ᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᖃᓂᒃ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᔨᐅᑉᐳᑎᒃ ᑲᒪᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᒐᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᖅᖃᓂᒃ ᐱᕝᕚᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓃᑦᑐᓂᑦ. ᓇᑦᑎᐊᑦ 7, 2024-ᒥᑦ, ATHA-ᑯᑦ 100%-ᒥᒃ ᐱᑖᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᑖᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ Latitude Uranium Inc. (LUR), LUR-ᑯᑦ ᐃᓗᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᓇᖏᓂᖃᓕᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ATHA-ᑯᓐᓂᑦ. LUR-ᑯᑦ, ᑐᕌᓐᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᖃᓂᑦ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᒪᓂᐅᔪᑦ, ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᓚᐅᖅᑕᖓᑦ ᐊᖏᓚᒃ ᐱᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ValOre Metals Corp-ᑯᓐᓂᑦ. (ValOre, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᖅᒪᖅᖁᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ) ᐱᕚᓗᑎᒃ 53883 Nunavut Ltd.-ᑯᓐᓂᑦ. (5833). 5833 ᑕᒪᓐᓇᒃᑖᖅ ᓇᖏᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑉᐳᓂ LUR-ᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᓐᓇᒃᑖᖅ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐳᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓚᐃᓴᓐᔫᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖓᓕᒃ ᐱᒋᔭᐅᔪᒥᑦ.

ᐱᖕᒪᔾᔪᒃ ᐱᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ, ATHA-ᑯᑦ ᓯᕗᒻᒧᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑏᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ Lac 50 Deposit-ᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᑉᐳᑎᒃ, ᐃᓚᐅᑉᐳᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓵᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ RIB-ᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ KU-ᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᔪᑦ. ᒫᓐᓇ ᐊᖏᓚᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕐᑰᑦ 40-ᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᑖᖅ ᑕᖕᒫᕝᕕᒃ ᐅᖅᓱᓂᒃ ᑐᖅᖁᖅᓯᓯᒪᐸᓗᑎᒃ, 20-ᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔭᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᖕᒫᕝᕕᖕᒥᑦ, ᒥᑦᑕᕝᕕᒋᔭᐅᓗᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᓂᑖᓂᑦ ᓄᑖᖅ ᑕᖕᒫᕝᕕᐅᑉ, ᐱᖃᑖ ᒥᑦᑕᕝᕕᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ/ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᑯᒃᑯᑦ ᒥᑦᑕᕝᕕᒃ.

ᐱᐅᓯᕆᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒦᑦᑐᖅ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑰᑕᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᔪᙱᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑭᑐᓗᐊᖏᑎᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ Lac 50 Deposit, ᒥᒃᓵᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᖅᓯᐃᑦ ᐊᓂᐊᔪᑦ, ᐱᐅᓯᕆᐊᕐᓗᓂᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᖃᙱᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔩᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓗᐊᕐᓂᐊᖏᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᖁᓕᒥᒨᓕᑦ, ATHA-ᑯᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖓᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᖅᑐᑦ:

- ᐊᖏᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑉᑯᓯᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ,
- ᐊᖏᒡᓕᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᒥᑦᑕᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᐊᖅᑐᖅ,
- ᐊᒥᓱᙳᕆᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖅᖁᐊᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᓄᑖᖅ ᑕᖕᒫᕝᕕᖕᒥᑦ 20-ᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔩᒃᓴᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
- ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐸᖢᑐᐃᑦ (bladders) ᐅᖅᓯᐃᑦ ᑐᖅᖁᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ.

ᐃᓂᓂᒃ ᐊᑉᑯᓯᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᓄᓇᒧᙵᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑰᓚᓛᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑳᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ CIRNAC-ᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ 2026-ᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2027-ᒥᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᓴᓇᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ 1.5 ᒦᑕᓂᒃ ᓯᓕᒃᑎᒍᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᐱᓯᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ, Hᐋᓐᑕᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ Hᐋᓐᑕᓂᑦ ᓴᐃᐸᐃᓴᐃᑦᓂᑦ, ᑲᓕᖅᑲᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᓴᙳᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᔪᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᐃᔭᐃᔾᔪᑎᒥᑦ ᓴᓇᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑦᑎᖕᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓂᓂᑦ (ᐱᔭᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ). ᐱᕐᑰᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ (ᓄᓇᐃᑦ MS 1-ᒥᑦ 3-ᒧᑦ) ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓂᑖᓂᑦ ᑕᖕᒫᕝᕕᐅᑉ (ᒥᑦᑕᕝᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑖᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦᐱᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑐᖅᖁᖅᓯᓯᒪᕝᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ).

ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕗᓂᒃᐸᑦ, ATHA-ᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐃᓃᑦ Lac 50 ᐱᑕᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᑰᑕᐃᕝᕕᐅᔪᓄᙱᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐸᕐᓇᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑰᑕᐃᕝᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑉᑯᓯᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ) ᐃᓃᑦ ᐊᖏᓗᐊᕐᓂᐊᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᕐᓕᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᓄᑖᖅ ᑕᖕᒫᕝᕕᖕᒦᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᓄᑦ.

ᐃᓂᑦ ᒥᖅᓯᐊᕈᒪᔨᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᒥᒍᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᑕᐃᓂᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᒥᖅᓯᐊᖅᓭᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᑦᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᒥᑦ ᐊᓂᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᓚᓗ ᐃᓄᐊᓪᓕᔪᖓᓂᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᐅᖏᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᕐᓂᑦ (ᓄᓗ, SVOC-ᓂᑦ, ᒥᑭᐸᑎᓂᑦ), ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᓄᑦ ᐱᐊᓪᓂᖅᓴᒃᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᖏᖓᓐᓂᖅᓴᒃᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᖓᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᖏᖓᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᖓᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐳᑎᒪᑦ ᐊᐅᑐᓂᖅᓴᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᖅᓯᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᒃᐸᑎᖅᓴᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦᑐᖅᓯᐊᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᒥᖅᓯᐊᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᑦ ᓯᓚᒪᑦ ᐊᓂᐊᕐᓂ. ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᑦ ᐊᖏᖓᓗᐊᖏᑎᐊᖅᑎᖅᓯᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐊᓂᐊᕐᖓᓂᑎᓪᓗᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᖅᑐᓂᑦ, ᐊᓚᓗ ᐊᑐᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦᓴᓕᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓕᐅᑎᓪᓗᑦ ᐃᓂᑦ ᐊᑦᓴᑦᑎᓪᓗᑦ, ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᓚᓗ ᑕᕐᓯᖓᑦᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᖓᔪᓕᐊᖅᓯᐊᕐᓄᑦ.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

The Angilak Property is owned by ATHA Energy Corp. (ATHA) and is located in the Angikuni Basin in the Kivalliq Region, Nunavut. ATHA is a Canadian mineral exploration company focused on the acquisition, exploration, and development of mineral resource properties. On March 7, 2024, ATHA acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Latitude Uranium Inc. (LUR), with LUR becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of ATHA. LUR, a Toronto-based mineral exploration company, had previously acquired the Angilak Property from ValOre Metals Corp. (ValOre, formally Kivalliq Energy Corporation) through the acquisition of 5833 Nunavut Ltd. (5833). 5833 remains a wholly owned subsidiary of LUR and holds all permits and licenses associated with the Angilak Property. Since acquiring the Property, ATHA has continued to advance the Lac 50 Deposit and regional exploration, including the recent discoveries of the RIB and KU showings. The current Angilak Project infrastructure consists of the 40-person Nutaaq Camp with fuel cache, 20-person mobile temporary camp, primary airstrip adjacent to Nutaaq Camp, secondary airstrip, and winter/spring ice airstrip.

To improve late-stage exploration drilling efficiency and reduce costs at the Lac 50 Deposit, reduce green house gas emissions, improve safety for personnel and decrease reliance on helicopters, ATHA is proposing to:

- Construct low profile exploration trails,
- Extended the primary airstrip,
- Increase the number of Weatherhavens at Nutaaq camp to accommodate 20 additional personnel, and
- Use of bladders for storage of fuel.

The trail construction will involve workers accessing land and crossing streams within the KIA and CIRNAC land use permit areas during the summer months of 2026 and 2027. Workers will clear 1.5 m wide trails using a brush cutter, side-by-sides with trailers, skid steer and small backhoe to build up low areas of the trail (as needed). Equipment at site will use esker material sources along the trail (Esker MS 1 to 3) or near camp (Airstrip esker and New Core Storage Area esker). Following construction, ATHA will use the trail to access the Lac 50 deposit drill areas, prepare the drill sites and carry out exploration activities using material from eskers along the proposed route. The trail will be low profile and similar to existing Nutaaq camp trails.

This trail aims to decrease reliance on helicopter support for infill resource drilling and therefore reduces emissions of GHGs and combustion-related pollutants (e.g., SVOCs, particulate matter), while improving efficiency. Overall, the low-profile trail is not anticipated to have any significant environmental impacts with a net benefit of personnel safety and reduced GHGs. Standard mitigation measures, monitoring, updated management plans, and best practices will be implemented to address potential impacts during the construction, operation, and eventual closure of the trail, eskers and camp expansions.

CONTENTS

List of Tables

List of Figures

SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Angilak Property is owned by ATHA Energy Corp. (ATHA) and is located in the Angikuni Basin in the Kivalliq Region, Nunavut (refer to **Figure 1**). The Property covers approximately 191,925 ha (474,257 acres) and is comprised of 135 mineral claims, 1 Mineral Lease and 1 Mineral Exploration Agreement (MEA) with Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) on Inuit Owned Land (IOL) subsurface Parcel RI-30, which hosts the Lac 50 Deposit (**Figure 2**). Since acquiring the Property, ATHA has continued to advance the Lac 50 Deposit and regional exploration of uranium deposits, including the recent discoveries of the RIB and KU showings.

Due to the remote location, ATHA currently moves bulk fuel, equipment and materials to the Angilak Project via an overland winter trail from Baker Lake or fixed wing aircraft from Yellowknife, Northwest Territories (NWT). In the summer, materials and personnel are mobilized to the exploration camp by smaller fixed wing aircraft from Baker Lake, NU. While regional exploration remains ATHA's primary near-term focus, the project is strategically positioned to advance in-fill drilling and resource definition at the Lac-50 deposit, working with the KIA and community members to leverage planned exploration trail construction and required camp upgrades.

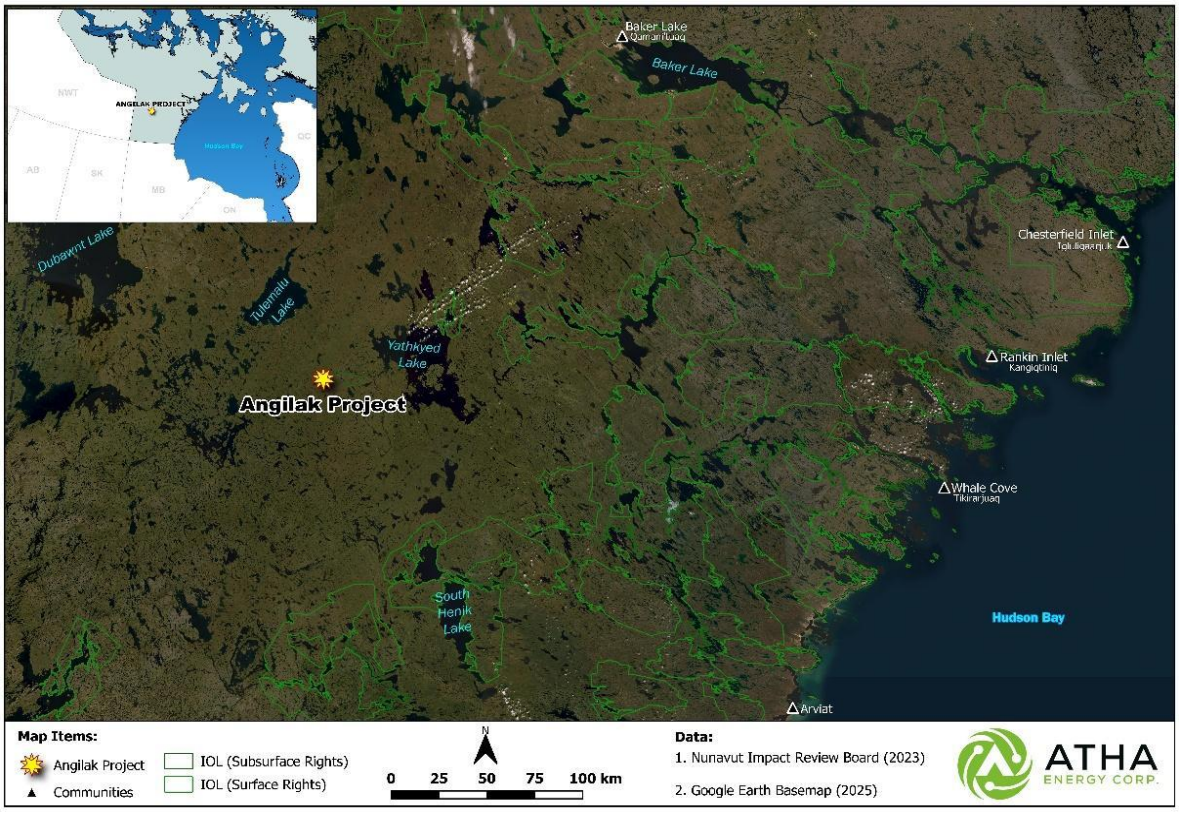

Figure 1: Location of Angilak Project

As outlined in our Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) submission, ATHA proposes three distinct components that will continue to advance the Angilak Project. The first component includes: continued early-stage regional exploration activities on the Angilak claims and mineral leases, consisting of low-impact geophysical surveys and helicopter-supported regional exploration, including exploration drilling within identified target areas, but in an expanded area illustrated in **Figure 2**. The second activity is camp expansion including the use of bulk fuel storage and increasing the camp capacity, within the footprint of the existing camp.

The third component, which is the primary focus of this document, involves advanced exploration at the Lac 50 Zone, which is within the Inuit Owned Land (IOL – RI30_001) lease area (**Figure 2**). As described herein, ATHA proposes the development of a 1.5-metre-wide trail extending from the Nutaaq Camp to reduce GHGs and enable lower cost advanced exploration drilling in the Lac 50 zone. All of these activities are intended to advance the Angilak project and support future technical and economic studies.

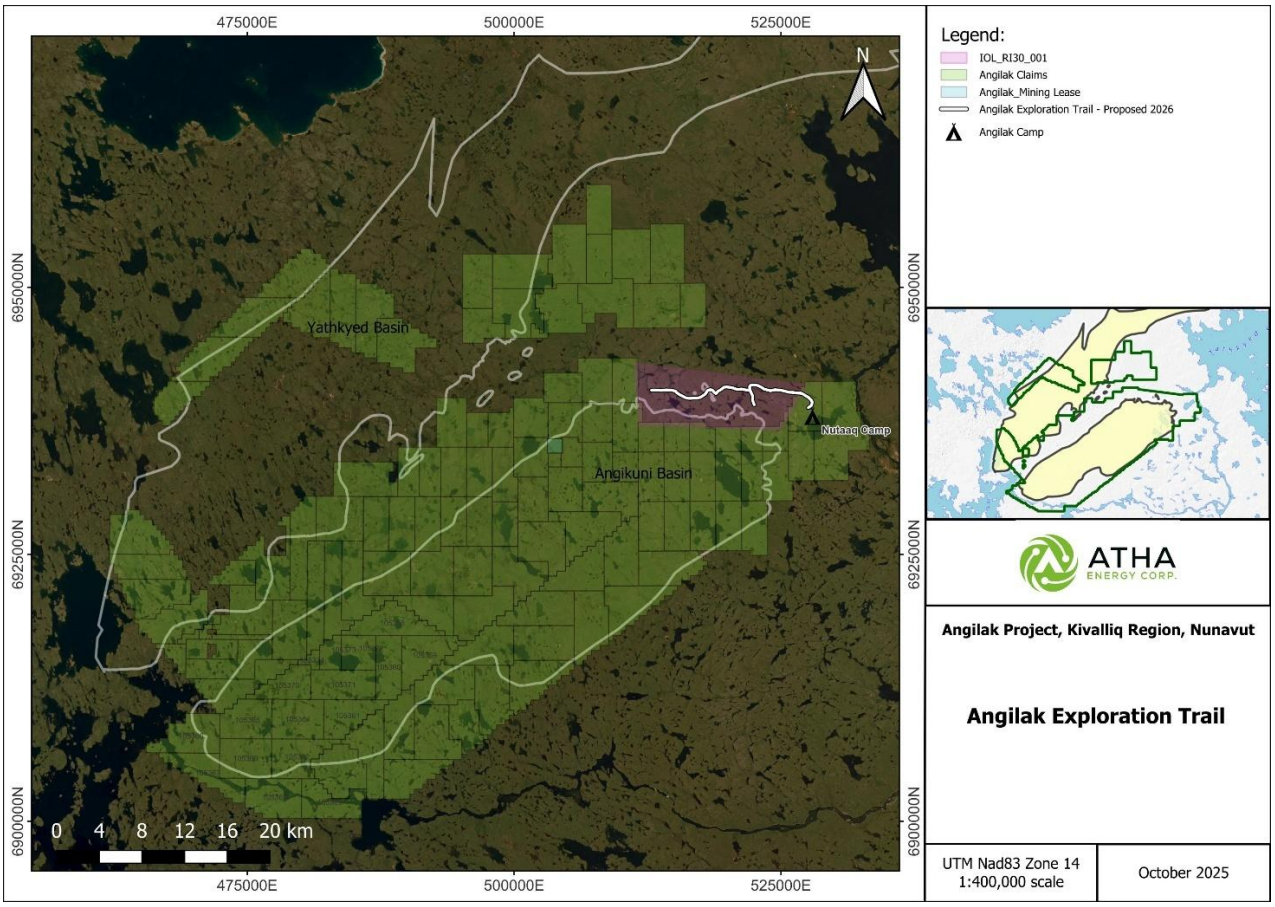

Figure 2: Angilak Property Leases, Claims and proposed Exploration Trail.

1.2 Proponent Information

ATHA is a Canadian mineral exploration company focused on the acquisition, exploration, and development of mineral resource properties. On March 7, 2024, ATHA acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Latitude Uranium Inc. (LUR), with LUR becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of ATHA. LUR, a Toronto-based mineral exploration company, had previously acquired the Angilak Property from ValOre Metals Corp. (ValOre, formally Kivalliq Energy Corporation) through the acquisition of 5833 Nunavut Ltd. (5833). 5833 remains a wholly owned subsidiary of LUR and ATHA holds all permits and licenses associated with the Angilak Property.

We maintain strong ties of communication, through consultation and engagement with the Kivalliq Inuit Association, the community of Baker Lake, federal and territorial permitting agencies, local Inuit businesses, and hamlets in the region. Our management and technical teams devote their capabilities and depth of experience to regional exploration and the continued successful development of the Angilak Project, for the benefit of its shareholders and development within the Kivalliq. Their expertise spans across resource exploration and project development and mine operations from greenfield discoveries to advanced developments to producing mine sites, including project finance and capital markets.

ATHA's audited financial statements are available online at:

https://www.sedarplus.ca/home/

Key personnel associated with the ATHA exploration trail and camp upgrades are listed in Table 1-1 below:

Table 1-1: Key Information and Personnel

Title	Name or Address
ATHA Energy Corp.	1240 - 1066 Hastings St. W Vancouver, BC
CEO and Director	Troy Boisjoli
VP Exploration	Cliff Revering, P.Eng.
Regulatory Lead	Claudia Piche
Environmental Advisor	Ryan VanEngen MSc. | Consultant @ 2SG Inc.

1.3 Authorizations

The lead, screening and authorizing agencies for the approval of the construction and use of 1.5 m wide low profile exploration trails and camp upgrades are the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC), the Nunavut Impact Review Board, the Nunavut Water Board (NWB), the Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA) and Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC).

1.3.1 Land Use Planning

ATHA has sole responsibility for the operation of the Angilak Project and the proposed Angilak exploration trails and camp upgrades. All project proposals requiring a licence or authorization from a land use authorizing agency must be assessed by the NPC for conformity with the Land Use Plan.

ATHA received an NPC conformity determination for the inclusion of various activities including the expansion of the exploration project, exploration trail and necessary camp upgrades on November 17th, 2025 (Refer to Appendix A), which referred the project to the NIRB for screening.

1.3.2 Relevant Permits and Leases

Activities at Angilak have been reviewed and authorized since 2008, under NPC files 148767 and 149691 and NIRB File and Screening Decision Report No: 08EN052 and 12YA009.

More specifically, NIRB screened and authorized activities include:

- 40-person main exploration camp,
- 20-person mobile temporary exploration camp,
- primary airstrip adjacent to the Nutaaq camp,
- secondary airstrip (referred to as the Old Airstrip, Figure 3),
- winter/spring ice airstrip use (including use by ATR and Hercules plane),
- storage of up to 4,000 drums (total of 820,000 L) of fuel, drilling and exploration activities.

More recently on February 21, 2022, these activities were determined to conform with NUPPAA under NPC File #149691. The Angilak project continues to operate its camp and general exploration activities. The current Angilak project authorizations are Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) Land Use Permit N2019C0013, Nunavut Water board (NWB) Type B water licence 2BE-ANG2227 and Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA) KVL308C09.

A list of permits, licenses, agreements and approvals for the operation of the Exploration Trail are presented in Table 1-2. Following the screening by NIRB, if approved to proceed to the regulatory phase, ATHA plans to renew the CIRNAC Land Use license and work with the KIA for an updated land permit.

Table 1-2: Relevant Screenings, Licenses, Leases and Permits Held for ATHA's Angilak Project

License Number	Screening, License, and Permit	Issued By	Date of Expiry	Remarks
150928	Conforms to the KRLUP	NPC	NA	Allows project to proceed to screening by NIRB
08EN052 (12YA009)	Screening Decision	NIRB	N/A	Screening of various exploration activities including, the use Nutaaq camp,airstrip, mobile camp, and 820,000L of fuel.
2BE-ANG22727	Water License	NWB	11 April 2027	Permits disposal of waste and water use
KVL308C09	Land Use License III	KIA	1 August 2027	Permits Exploration at Lac 50 and other parts of Angilak Property
N2019C0013	Class A Land Use Permit	CIRNAC	31 July 2026	Permits use Nutaaq Camp, exploration at RIB and other parts of Angilak Property

SECTION 2. PROJECT PROPOSAL

2.1 Project Description

The current Angilak Project infrastructure consists of the 40-person Nutaaq Camp with fuel storage, 20-person mobile temporary camp, fuel caches for exploration, primary airstrip adjacent to Nutaaq Camp, secondary airstrip, and winter/spring ice airstrip.

To improve late-stage exploration drilling efficiency and reduce costs at the Lac 50 Deposit drilling, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve safety for personnel and decrease reliance on helicopters, ATHA is proposing to:

- Construct low profile exploration trails toward Lac 50,
- Extend the primary airstrip to ensure safe arrival and egress,
- Increase the number of Weatherhavens at Nutaaq camp to accommodate 20 additional personnel, and
- In combination with drums, use bladders for primary storage of fuel.

ATHA proposes to construct and operate exploration trails and upgrade the camp in adherence to NIRB screening decisions and associated conditions. The new activities are located within the camp footprint and/or to the north and west of Nutaaq Camp, primarily within the existing KIA land use permits; the exploration trails will provide access to the Lac 50 deposit for infill drilling to support future technical studies (refer to **Figure 3**). Bulk fuel storage will be within the existing camp footprint and total amounts of permissible fuel use (NIRB file 121220-08EN052, previously approved storage of up to 4,000 drums (total of 820,000 L) of fuel, drilling and exploration activities).

But rather than using drums, we propose to primarily use fuel bladders, the same technology commonly used at exploration sites in Canada (i.e., Hope Bay, Back River, etc.) that will meet regulatory requirements outlined in the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) published the standard: CAN/CSA-B837-14 - Collapsible Fabric Storage Tanks (bladders) and Storage Tank Systems for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products Regulations (SOR/2008-197). The fuel storage location will be the same as the current drum fuel storage area at Nutaaq camp. The activities proposed may require updates in land use permits, some of which are due for renewal in 2026.

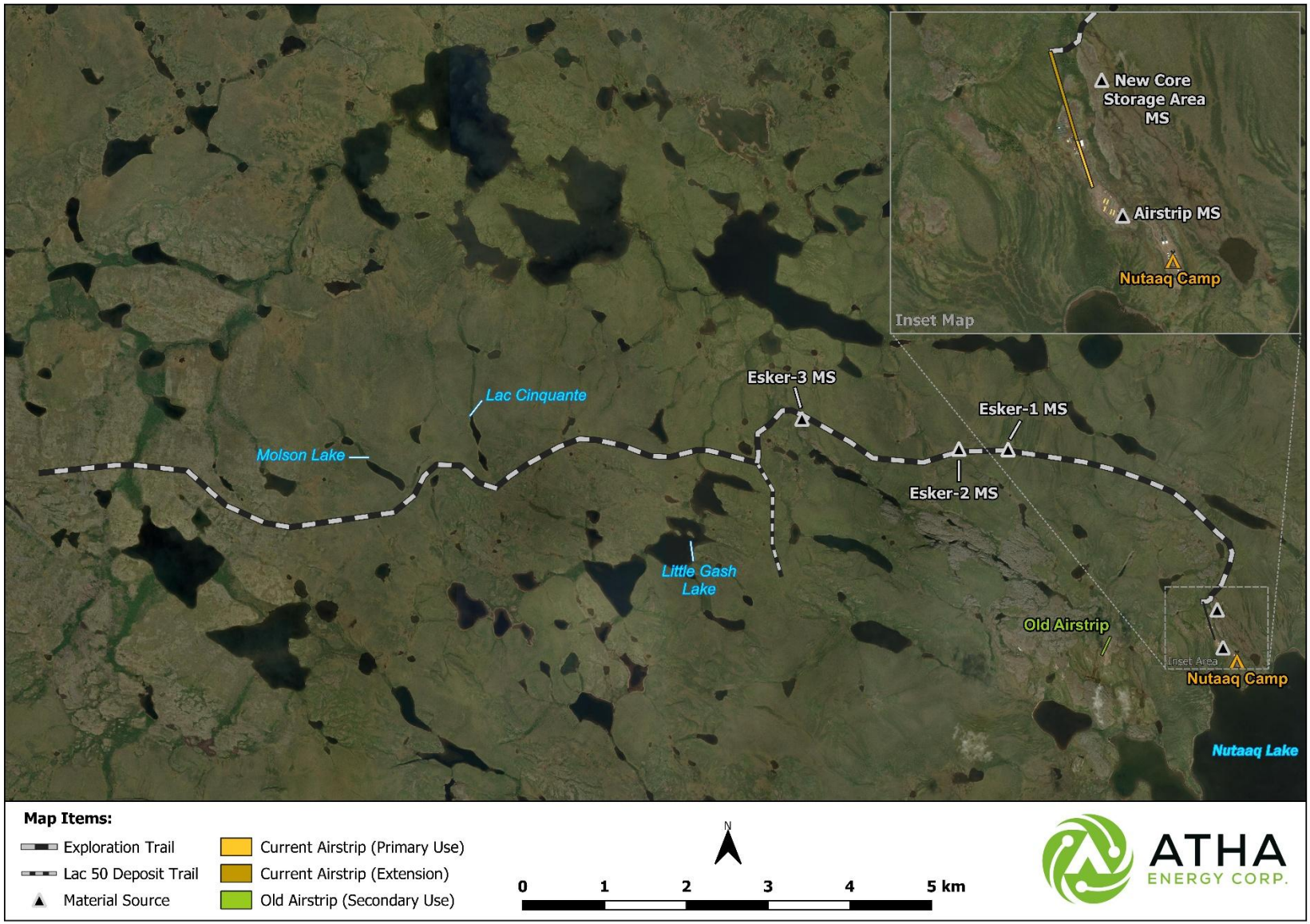

Figure 3: Angilak Exploration Trail Routes and Project Infrastructure

2.2 Location and Siting Criteria

Specific design criteria were selected to minimize the impacts on the environment: terrestrial habitat, aquatic habitat, reduce the footprint of the project and ensure the protection of cultural, heritage and archaeological sites. These criteria are presented in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Exploration Trail and Project Siting Criteria

Design Element	Criteria
Location, routing and size	A proposed 1.5m wide trail would follow height of land to minimize grading and stream crossing requirements. The routing would be most direct and through low value terrestrial habitat. Use of small eskers for borrow sources along the trail to reduce environmental footprint. At this stage, construct the trail without the use of a hard rock quarry to reduce impacts and closure costs. Maintain a low-profile design with fewest stream crossings.
Socio-economic	Training in exploration, construction and environmental monitoring; potential application in other projects within the Kivalliq.
Archaeological site and cultural site avoidance	Based on available historical information, the proposed trails are located and designed in an area where there are no known archaeological sites. ATHA is committed to complete a thorough Archaeological Survey in 2026, prior to construction of the trail. ATHA has developed an Archaeological Protection Plan in consultation with land users, KIA and will be reviewed by the Heritage Trust and GN. If archaeological sites are identified the area will be avoided, as deemed necessary, and a minimum buffer of 30 m will be established as per GN's requirements.
Terrestrial environment protection (including raptors)	Minimize the footprint of the proposed site. Select a route and design that minimally impacts key habitat. Use eskers in areas where there are no known raptor nest sites; ensure esker excavation are operated and designed for closure.
Fisheries and water quality protection and avoidance	Avoid water bodies and stream crossings as much as possible. Where possible, ensure a standard 31 m buffer is respected; eskers are designed to ensure control of run-off for the protection of nearby waterbodies during operation and closure. Use temporary timber bridges at crossings.

2.3 Exploration Trail Construction Plan

ATHA proposes to construct and operate an exploration trail and upgrade the camp, in adherence to conditions outlined in NIRB screening decisions and land use permits. The proposed exploration trails will be located to the north and west of Nutaaq Camp, primarily within IOL subsurface parcel RI-30 with activities already authorized under the existing KIA land use licence KVL308C09. The exploration trails will provide access to the Lac 50 deposit for infill drilling to support future technical studies (**Figure 2**). More specifically, ATHA is proposing to:

- Construct exploration trails for use by ATV or side-by-side (17.5 km x 1.5 m wide or 2.65 ha) plus spur trails toward Lac 50 deposit,
- Construct a 250 m x 30 m wide extension at the primary airstrip,
- Use camp eskers and eskers along the proposed trail as material sources,

- While not increasing the footprint, expand the exploration camp to include:
  - Additional Weatherhavens to increase by 20-person capacity,
  - Increase structures at Nutaaq camp to accommodate additional personnel to support future exploration activities, and
  - Bulk Fuel Storage using fuel bladders that meet CSA standards and have secondary containment for diesel and jet-A fuel storage.
- Add additional equipment and materials to support advanced exploration, such as an additional diamond drill, reverse circulation drill, double axled trailer, brush cutter/mulcher, 2 larger quads with trailers, 3 additional ATVs and 4 side-by-sides.

The trail construction will involve workers accessing land and crossing select streams within the KIA and CIRNAC land use permit areas during the summer months of 2026 and 2027. Workers will clear 1.5 m wide trails using a brush cutter, ATVs and side-by-sides, with trailers, skid steer and small backhoe to build up low areas of the trail (as needed). Equipment at site will use esker material sources along the trail (Esker MS 1 to 3) or near camp (Airstrip esker and New Core Storage Area esker in **Figure 3**).

Following construction, ATHA will use the trail to access the Lac 50 deposit drill areas, prepare the drill sites and carry out exploration activities using material from eskers along the proposed route (**Figure 3**). The trail will be low profile and similar to existing Nutaaq camp trails (**Figure 4**). The primary construction work is expected to occur over approximately 75 days with 5 workers (375 worker days): 2 machine operators, 1 supervisor and 2 field technicians per year.

The construction of the trail, airstrip extension, and camp expansion is expected to begin in July 2026 and be completed in October 2027. This timeframe will allow for flexibility in construction while continuing exploration drilling and accommodating any unplanned delays due to weather, cost and logistical constraints.

Figure 4: Examples of existing low-profile trails and a timber bridge at Nutaaq Camp (August 2025)

Figure 5: Other examples of low-profile exploration access trails in the Kivalliq (September 2024)

2.4 Project Alternatives

ATHA has considered alternatives to the routing of the proposed Exploration Trail and the related environmental impacts, as summarized in Table 2-2. In this case, the identified alternatives are a "Do Nothing" Scenario or construct a longer trail following the height of land to the south and west of Lac 50 area, which would require additional material or hard rock quarry sources (**Figure 6**).

Table 2-2: Project alternatives and summary of environmental impacts

Alternative	Summary of Impacts
Do nothing (continue using helicopters for transporting personnel and materials to drills at Lac 50).	- No reduction in onsite emission of greenhouse gases from helicopter access to the drills. - An increase in onsite emission of other combustion-related stack gases (e.g. SVOCs) due to camp fuel transfers. - No improved safety to Lac 50 area.
Use height of land trail on a southern route (referred to as option C) that crosses through outcrop.	- Longer trails resulting in more land disturbance - Additional material requirement and quarry use, rather than esker sources. - Additional headwater stream crossings.

The Property remains relatively undeveloped with only exploration and a small camp impacting the Project area, therefore in August 2025 ATHA completed reconnaissance and baseline field studies to inform exploration trail permitting and document pre-disturbance conditions. The results of the

environmental field programs are summarized this report and have the benefit of improving the understanding of the pre-disturbance environment across the Property, which inform planning and baseline conditions. A strong understanding of environmental conditions early-on benefits a potential project by flagging risks (i.e., elevated background metals concentrations, challenging terrain for construction), and informing timely mitigation strategies in the planning stage (i.e., avoidance of cultural areas or important fisheries and wildlife habitat, etc.). Further, it provides a foundation for scaling-up of a baseline monitoring program, required for larger project infrastructure and permitting.

Prior to these field studies, three trail route alternatives were initially evaluated: a northern route (Option A), a central height-of-land route (Option B), and a southern route with numerous small stream crossings (Option C) . Option B was discounted due to challenging outcrop and hilly terrain, higher material requirements, and multiple headwater stream crossings, while Option C presented similar drawbacks. A combined Option A/B alignment was ultimately selected for its more uniform tundra-heath and graminoid terrain, reduced construction complexity, fewer stream crossings to the Lac 50 area, and proximity to several eskers suitable for use as material sources.

As a result, at this stage of the project, the preferred route was selected as illustrated in **Figure 3** and **Figure** 6**6** (below) and plans have been made to construct a low-profile exploration trail west of Nutaaq camp, along with potential spur trails toward Little Gash Lake. Proposed work includes building approximately 19 km of ATV/side-by-side trail, a 250 m by 30 m airstrip extension, and using nearby eskers as construction material sources.

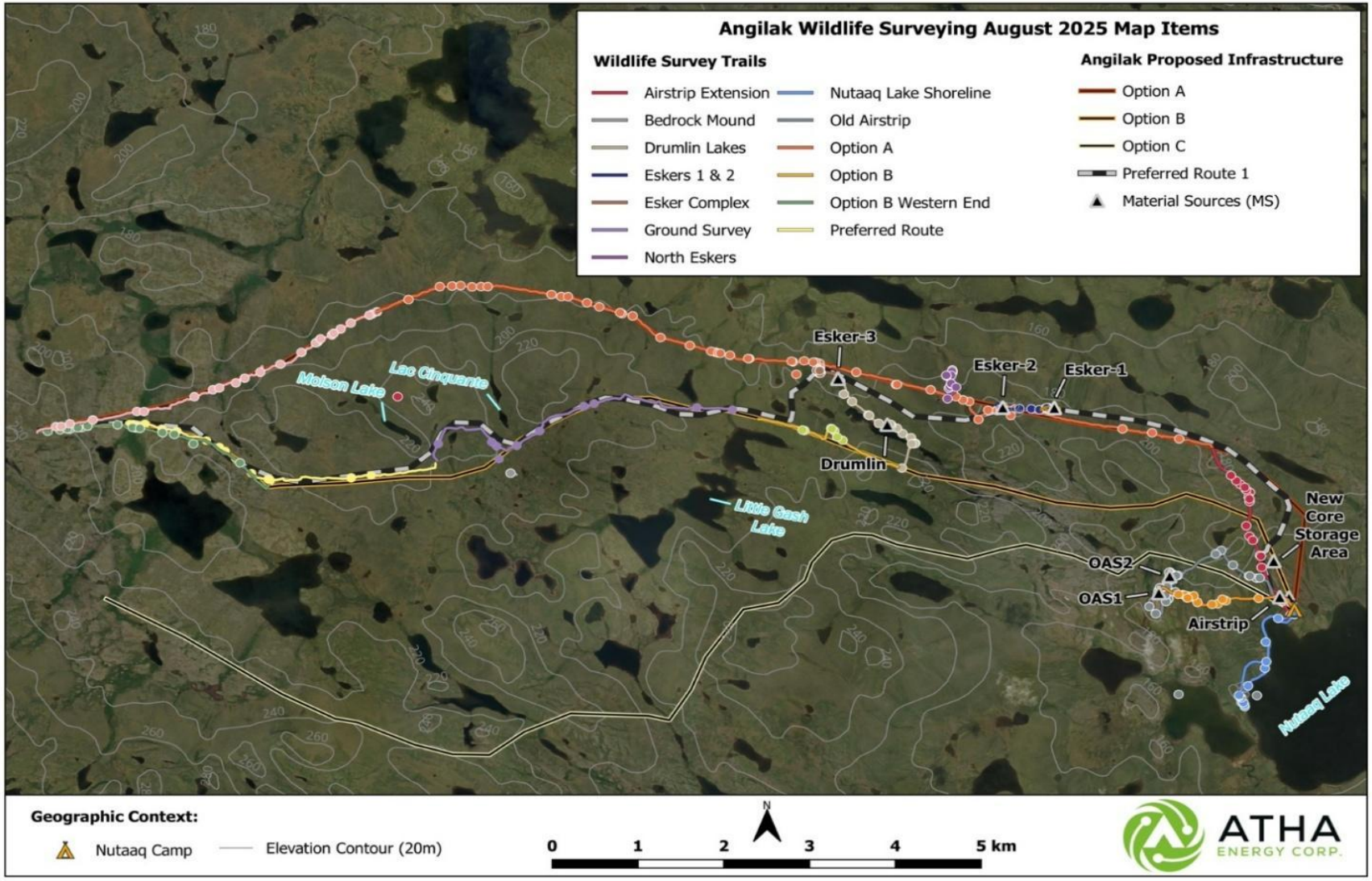

Figure 6: Alternative Routes Assessment with landscape features and wildlife and terrestrial survey areas

2.5 Waste Generated During Construction and Commissioning of the Exploration Trail

All waste generated during construction and commissioning of the trails will be incinerated or backhauled to approved/licensed waste disposal facilities. **Table 2-3** presents approximate quantity of waste, treatment and disposal methods during construction and commissioning of the Exploration Trail. Mitigation and management plans are in place to ensure proper handling and disposal of any waste generated.

Table 2-3: Type of Waste, Quantity and Disposal During Construction of the Exploration Trail

Type of Waste	Quantity Generated	Disposal Method
Combustible Wastes	Variable food waste and sewage (from pacto toilets)	Disposed of and burned at the Angilak incinerator. Ash will be stored in drums and disposed of at an authorized facility.
Hazardous Wastes	Radioactive drill cuttings: 0.004 m3/day Variable HazMat	Radioactive materials will be stored and sealed and disposed of at an approved southern facility. Waste oil brought back to Angilak for reuse in burners/furnaces or shipped south in an approved facility.
Non-combustible Wastes	Variable metals,machine parts etc.	Repurposed as much as possible and disposed of offsite at an approved facility.

SECTION 3. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION

3.1 Terrain, Soil, and Permafrost

3.1.1 Environmental Setting

The study area occurs within the Taiga Shield Ecozone and presents elements of both the arctic tundra (Southern & Northern Arctic Ecozones) to the north and boreal forest (Boreal Shield Ecozone) to the south (Campbell et al., 2012). Interactions between soil parent materials and topography, local climate, biotic influences, and hydrology influence soil development (paedogenesis). In Nunavut, the local climate, and more specifically permafrost, cryoturbation, and relatively short period of intense thaw within the topsoil horizons (active layer) have the most significant effects on pedogenic processes. The Angilak Project is underlain by continuous permafrost with sporadic occurrences of massive ground ice processes. Permafrost describes soil or bedrock that remains at or below freezing (0°C) for two or more years. Under these conditions, soil development generally occurs only close to the ground surface during the short frost-free period each year. The water/ice content of the surficial material and the thickness of organic layer govern the depth of the active layer (the soil depth to which the permafrost melts each summer). The active layer can vary from 0.2 m in thick organic layers to over 3 m in well-drained eskers or bedrock outcrops.

3.1.2 Impacts, Mitigation, and Monitoring

Site clearing, soil stripping, use of esker materials and placement for the trails will result in physical loss or alteration of terrain and soil within the existing Angilak Project footprint. To avoid and mitigate additional loss of soil, which may result in changes to permafrost, a low-profile trail will be constructed with only light equipment use. Although the operation of the exploration trail may result in minor changes in thermal regimes and permafrost in the vicinity of the trail, these changes are insignificant. Operation of fuel using a combination of drums and bladders may cause spills. Best practices and monitoring of storage and secondary containment will mitigate any risks (refer to **Table 3-1**).

Where possible the material source excavation and operations will be designed to promote drainage so that no water accumulation occurs, base material is stable or is controlled and permafrost is maintained along the trail. During closure and post-closure phases, the Exploration Trail will be removed, geo-technically stable, designed to ensure proper drainage, scarified and revegetated, and the use of the area by personnel and exploration trail equipment will be discontinued. Natural succession of vegetation communities and a stable terrain, soil and permafrost will be maintained.

Table 3-1: Summary of potential impacts from proposed activities on Terrain, Soil and Permafrost

Activity and Potential Impact	Management Measures	Monitoring
Camp upgrades including bulk fuel storage using drums and bladders and additional Weatherhavens at camp.	Use of regulatory approved and certified bladders with secondary containment within approved camp footprint. Keep new tents and facilities within the approved camp footprint.	Best practices for construction and maintenance of facilities.
Spills and potential soil contamination during use of drums and fuel bladders.	Use of regulatory approved and certified bladders with secondary containment meeting: CAN/CSA-B837-14 - Collapsible Fabric Storage Tanks (bladders) and Storage Tank Systems for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products Regulations (SOR/2008-197). We have updated the Spill Contingency Plan to reflect camp upgrades.	Use and daily monitoring of bladders from April to October (during camp operation). Daily fuel level monitoring and visual inspections following a site-specific protocol. Fuel deliveries are restricted to operational requirements for the exploration programs; with the intention that minimal fuel will be on site during the off-season. Winterization will follow the manufacturer's guidelines.
Dust deposition on soils from esker material sources during construction.	Use of esker material sources, rather than hard rock quarries, reduces dust emissions as materials are well sorted and have reduced fines (which have been washed out over time).	Follow best management practices for dust control when material handling.

3.2 Terrestrial and Wildlife Environment

3.2.1 Environmental Setting

The study area lies within the Taiga Shield Ecozone and represents a transition zone, incorporating wildlife and habitat features typical of the Arctic tundra to the north and the boreal forest to the south (Campbell et al., 2012). This transition creates a diversity of habitat types within the study area ranging from open,

wind-scoured lichen-dominated uplands, to forest-like taiga containing relatively high densities of stunted black spruce.

The study area is generally dominated by heath and shrub tundra, ranging from low ericaceous and dwarf birch cover to taller heath patches, with graminoids contributing up to half of the vegetative cover . Scattered krummholz black spruce and occasional tamarack create localized transitions toward taiga forest. Higher elevations and ridges support drier heath uplands with compact shrubs, more lichens, fewer and more stunted trees. Rocky east–west ridges form a series of elevated lakes, ponds, and connecting watercourses (**Figure 7**).

Wildlife species have been recorded throughout the study area since 2010 whenever the camp has been open. Barren-ground caribou have been observed near the camp, along 2SG Inc. surveyed trail routes, and intermittently along the Kazan River. During 2025 surveys, Caribou trails occurred across several areas, with the highest densities along the western portion of the exploration trails, with a prominent trail connecting a likely south–north trail, consistent with previous descriptions of the Qamanirjuaq herd during post-calving and summer movements (Campbell et al., 2012; BQCMB, 2014, **Figure** 8**8**). Additional trails in 2025 were found west of the Kazan River and south of Siuraq Creek. A potential caribou water-crossing may occur where Siuraq Creek meets the Kazan River. Trail densities were lowest near the eastern portion of Trail option A and around the camp.

Other mammalian species included a small herd of muskox on open heath tundra, and moose detected in dense riparian shrubs along Siuraq Creek. Barren-ground grizzly bears are commonly observed in the area, along with widespread evidence of bear excavation at arctic ground squirrel burrows and *Oxytropis spp.* beds. Arctic ground squirrel and lemming burrows occurred throughout esker and tundra habitats respectively. Fox presence was confirmed through scat and one active arctic fox den, while wolverine and wolf were detected via tracks along the sandy Kazan River shoreline.

Many of the bird species detected in August 2025 were observed in migrating southbound flocks: this was especially true for tundra breeding passerines such as Lapland longspur and white-crowned sparrow, as well as Canada Goose during favourable north-wind conditions. Raptor species within the study area included: bald eagle, golden eagle, rough-legged hawk, northern harrier, and merlin. Resident willow ptarmigan were observed in flocks, up to about 20, foraging and roosting in several habitat types.

3.2.2 Impacts, Mitigation, and Monitoring

Site clearing and limited material excavation may result in localized loss or alteration of wildlife habitat within the trail footprint. However, the trail follows a height of land and existing natural terrain, and ground traffic or human presence will not meaningfully increase beyond current exploration activities. The low-profile design, and therefore modest material requirements, further constrains the ecological footprint and will allow for vegetation to continue to grow surrounding the trail. Potential effects to wildlife during construction, operation, and closure include temporary disturbance from ground traffic, increased human presence, and short-term displacement of small mammals. Sensory disturbance (primarily vehicle noise) was therefore the primary effect assessed, herein.

Construction will not occur when caribou are present, in accordance with the mobile caribou protection protocol, and “stop-work” procedures will be applied whenever wildlife is observed nearby. All wildlife will be given right of way and staff will adhere to modest speed limits, limiting noise and collision potential. With these measures in place, wildlife sensory effects during operation are expected to be negligible relative to existing, previously assessed and approved site activities.

Additional mitigation includes minimizing the footprint by locating the trail in upland heath habitat wherever feasible; adhering to the wildlife protection measures in the Environmental and Wildlife Monitoring and Management Plan; and maintaining trail operations that promote wildlife avoidance. During closure, the trail will be removed, material sources will be left geotechnically stable with proper drainage, and natural revegetation and habitat recovery will begin. Use of the area by personnel and equipment will cease, eliminating sensory disturbance. Sensory disturbance (primarily vehicle noise) was therefore considered insignificant.

With these operational mitigations and closure measures, wildlife effects are not expected to be significant. Ongoing Environmental and Wildlife Monitoring Plan adherence, combined with implementation of the identified mitigation and best management practices, will ensure that any potential effects on the terrestrial environment remain minimized and fully mitigable.

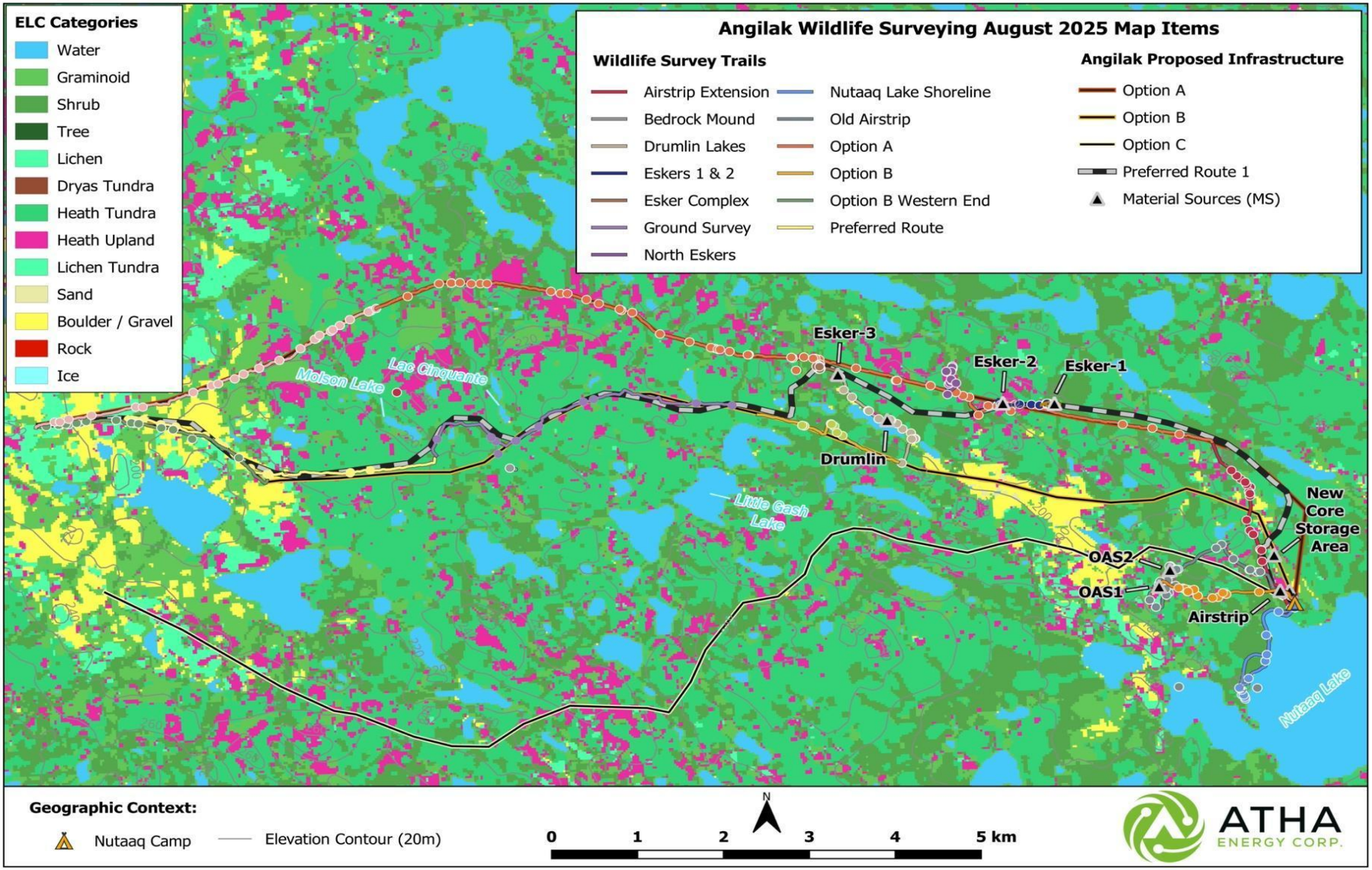

Figure 7: Ecological Land Classification with Wildlife Survey Routes

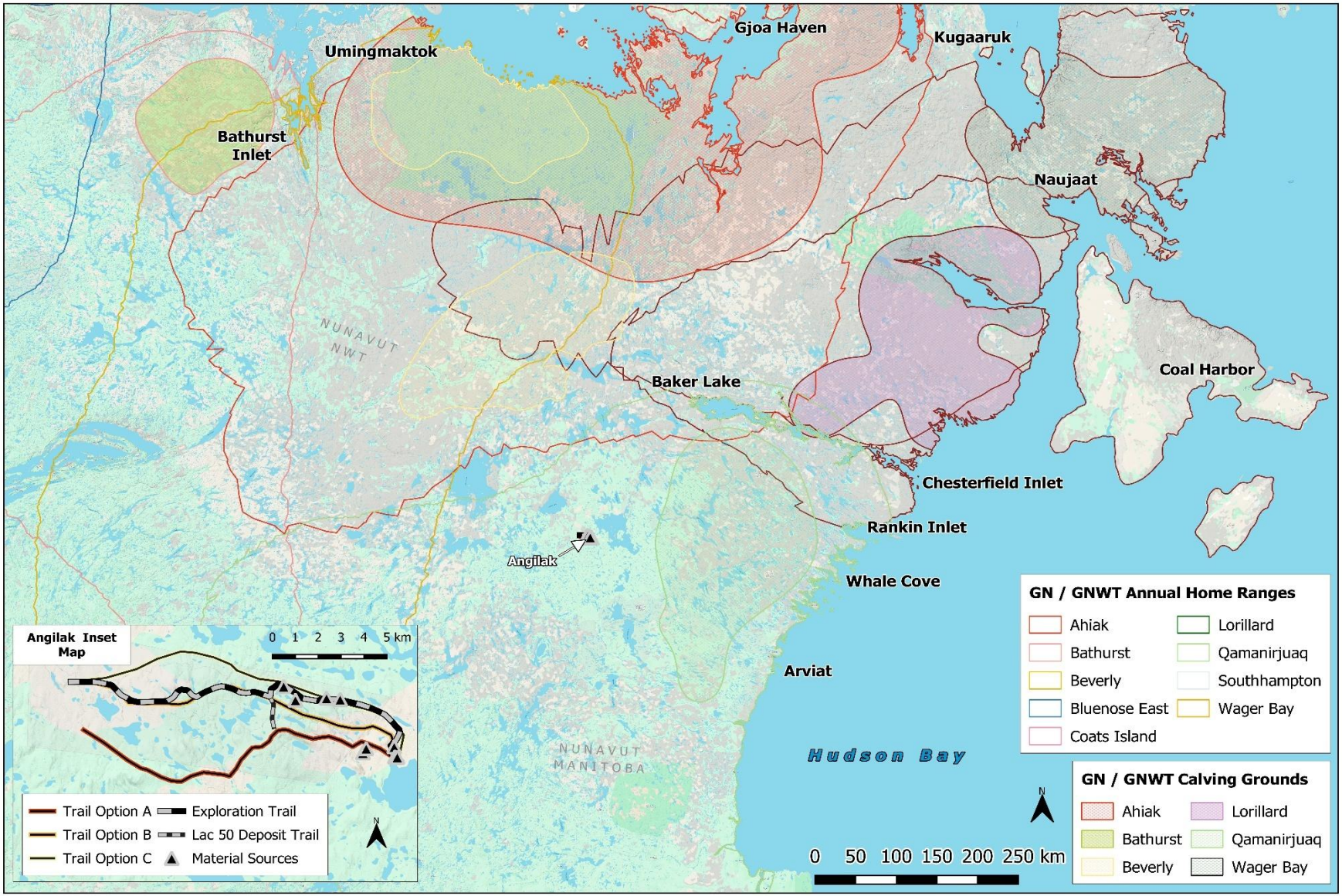

Figure 8: Caribou Calving and Herd Ranges (taken from Campbell 2012)

3.3 Atmospheric Environment

3.3.1 Environmental Setting

The Project is in Nunavut's eastern Kivalliq region, with no nearby industrial activities. The nearest community is Baker Lake, over 200 km by air, and there is sparse to no development in the surrounding area producing anthropogenic emissions. The region experiences long cold winters and short cool summers, with predominantly northwest winds. Annual precipitation is low, occurring as rain in late summer and fall. A short dustfall summer program was completed by Hemerra (2011), otherwise limited site air quality data exists, and baseline information will use data from air quality monitoring stations, Environment Canada and regional developments.

Project effects on air quality include changes in ambient air quality and anthropogenic greenhouse gas contributions. Emissions from hydrocarbon combustion currently occur while the exploration camp is active. Sources include diesel electricity generators for the camp, oil heaters for tents, and aircraft and vehicle engines for transporting people and supplies on site. Exploration work is supported by helicopter, a Eurocopter Astar 350 stationed on site each field season. The helicopter is currently used for all personnel and equipment movements to the drill sites. Side-by-side vehicles are currently used for short-range transportation of personnel and supplies within the Nutaaq camp. The site maintains a light fleet of construction equipment, including a loader and a skid steer for exploration activities in camp.

3.3.2 Impacts, Mitigation, and Monitoring

Construction of the trail and airstrip extension will result in temporarily small increased air emissions, including greenhouse gases, from engines in construction vehicles and fugitive dust turned up during earthmoving. Construction phase emissions are expected to be minor, localized to the working area only and limited to the construction period. The trail route selection minimizes disturbance by following ridges and minimizing steep slopes; trails will be cut and operable along tundra heath upland areas hence lessening the need for earthworks. Most of the trail will not require any material sourcing or soil disturbance, with brush cutting being the primary method to clear a driveable path. Eskers have been sourced and characterized in the vicinity of the proposed trail to reduce hauling distances. Because of the small 1.5 m trail footprint, dust emissions will be minor in the segments that do require earthworks. Emissions of criteria air contaminants (SOx, CO, NOx, PM2.5, PM10, NH3, O3, and VOCs) from the few construction vehicles will not be at a level that pose concern to worker health. Post-construction, dust is expected to be minimal for the light side-by-side vehicle traffic.

Construction of the overland trail is anticipated to reduce fuel use, and by extension reduce emissions by 23% each year once fully implemented. This benefit is through the reduction of helicopter use to provide transportation to the Lac 50 exploration drill sites.

Emissions were estimated under two scenarios. The first being a do-nothing option in which the helicopter continues to solely service the exploration program, with no construction of a trail. Helicopter fuel use in the do-nothing scenario was estimated based on usage logs for drilling in the 2022-2024 annual reports. In the alternative scenario, the trail would be constructed over two summers. Once completed, side-by-

sides would be used to transport personnel and materials to the drill sites, reducing helicopter use by 40% once the trail is fully operational. Fuel use to construct the trail was estimated given the construction vehicles available on-site and using professional judgment of the equipment hours required per kilometer for brush cutting and grading. Fuel use to operate the trail for transporting personnel and materials was generously estimated to allow for day and night shift trips using side-by-sides between Nutaaq camp and the Lac 50 area, each day of the summer drilling season. It was assumed the trail use for transportation would begin in year 2 and reach full utilization by year 3.

Greenhouse gas emissions were calculated in CO2 equivalent using emissions factors appropriate for each vehicle and fuel type (ECCC 2022). The results of the GHG emissions calculations are provided in **Table 3-2**. When combined in the GHG balance, total emissions from helicopter use, trail construction, and trail access indicate that the project becomes net-beneficial in year two, as even modest reductions in annual helicopter hours outweigh construction and operational emissions. Additional benefits may arise from reduced fuel supply flights to site, which were not factored into the analysis.

Key concepts during construction will be to reduce disturbance footprint by staking out the trail and only excavating where necessary to improve access. The cool and damp climate will naturally attenuate dust. During operation of the trail, drivers will be trained to stay on the trail and obey speed limits to reduce dust. A no idling policy will conserve fuel and reduce emissions.

Table 3-2: GHG Emissions from the Proposed Construction and Operation of the Exploration Trail versus Existing Case Helicopter Transport

		GHGs (kg)				
Year	**Scenario**	**Helicopter Use**	**Trail Access**	**Trail Construction**	**Total**	**Cumulative Difference from baseline**
0	Do nothing case: helicopter access	220,124	-	-	220,124	+0
1	Construct first 1/2 of trail, continue full helicopter access	220,124	-	16,291	236,415	+16,291
2	Reduce helicopter use 25%, begin using SXS on trail, construct remaining 1/2 trail	165,093	18,166	16,291	199,550	-4,284
3	Reduce helicopter use 40%, fully use SXS on trail	132,075	36,332	-	168,406	-56,002
4	Reduce helicopter use 40%, fully use SXS on trail	132,075	36,332	-	168,406	-107,720
5	Reduce helicopter use 40%, fully use SXS on trail	132,075	36,332	-	168,406	-159,438

3.4 Potential Aquatic Effects

3.4.1 Environmental Setting

The Project's freshwater aquatic environment is defined within the project area and is characterized by low ionic strength, very soft hardness, moderate to poor acid buffering capacity, neutral pH, and low nutrient concentrations. Streams W4 and C1-2 intersect with the exploration trail (**Figure 9**). Fish habitat availability for streams C1-2 and W4, along the exploration trail are rated as none (i.e., no fisheries value) to poor, as only a few species (i.e. Arctic grayling, Ninespine stickleback and Slimy sculpin) may use portions of these streams, or the streams are likely to be ephemeral or intermittent, as a result of complete winter freezing and/or local drainage.

The area surrounding streams W4 and C1-2 consists of a series of small tundra lakes, ponds, and shallow headwater streams that drain across gently rolling glacial terrain. These waterbodies are generally clear, shallow, and interconnected by short, narrow channels. The broader landscape contains additional intermittent drainage features with poorly developed banks and coarse substrates, forming a diffuse, low-gradient Arctic headwater network typical of permafrost-influenced terrain. Regional hydro-climate data indicates typical freshet flows in June, freeze-up in October, and winter ice thicknesses of 1.8 m to 2.0 m.

In 2025, a fish and fish habitat reconnaissance was completed along and around the preferred exploration trail route. Fish species likely to inhabit waterbodies in the area include: lake trout / ihuuqit (Salvelinus namaycush), arctic char/iqalukpiit (Salvelinus alpinus), arctic grayling/ihulukpuakkait (Thymallus arcticus), burbot/tiktaalit (Lota lota), northern pike/siulik (Esox lucius), whitefish (Prosopium cylindraceum), slimy sculpin (Cottus cognatus), and ninespine stickleback (Pungitius pungitius).

3.4.2 Impacts, Mitigation, and Monitoring

Field reconnaissance of fish and fish habitat was completed to finalize the trail alignment and site selection. The selected routing avoids watercourse interactions wherever possible, with the exception of two crossings at Stream C1-2 and W4 (refer to Figure 9). Both streams have hydrometric monitoring stations from which to measure baseline flow conditions. With mitigation in place, anticipated effects on freshwater and sediment quality are expected to be low to negligible. Project activities will not impact surface water quantity as we do not expect altering stream hydraulics nor geomorphology.

Best management practices during construction, operation, and closure will control sedimentation, erosion, and dust generation. Any in-stream work will be restricted to meet DFO guidance for the protection of fish habitat, and meet conditions of the Type B License, Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan. Furthermore, the Emergency Response and Spill Contingency Plan will guide monitoring, containment, and response to potential contaminants into water bodies. No adverse effects on surface water or sediment quality are predicted. Monitoring may include turbidity measurements and surface water chemistry sampling, as required.

Potential effects on fish and fish habitat include disturbance during installation of crossing structures, sediment release, near watercourses, dust deposition, and risk of over-exploitation due to improved access. These effects could influence fish passage, habitat conditions, mortality risk, or fish health through altered sediment and water quality; however, all of these potential impacts are mitigable.

Avoidance of streams through careful route selection was a key mitigation to minimize impacts to aquatics. Stream crossing and designs will maintain fish passage, follow strict sediment and erosion control practices, and limit in-stream footprints. All in-stream work will follow appropriate seasonal timing windows, and will adhere to established guidelines to prevent fish mortality. If required, water withdrawal will follow regulatory protocols. With these measures in place, effects on fish and fish habitat are expected to be negligible and fully mitigable.

To further prevent contaminants from entering the aquatic environment, ATHA will incorporate the following controls for material sources:

- Pre-emptive geochemical and metal characterization to avoid the use of potentially acid-generating material and reduce the risk of elevated metal leaching.
- Siting material sources at least 31 m from surface waters wherever feasible.
- Visual monitoring during freshet to identify any erosion or runoff concerns, with water quality sampling conducted if required.

With these design, management, and monitoring measures, contaminant leaching from the trail or material sources and associated impacts on the receiving aquatic environment is not expected. Anticipated effects on aquatic ecosystems due to slightly increased human use are deemed negligible.

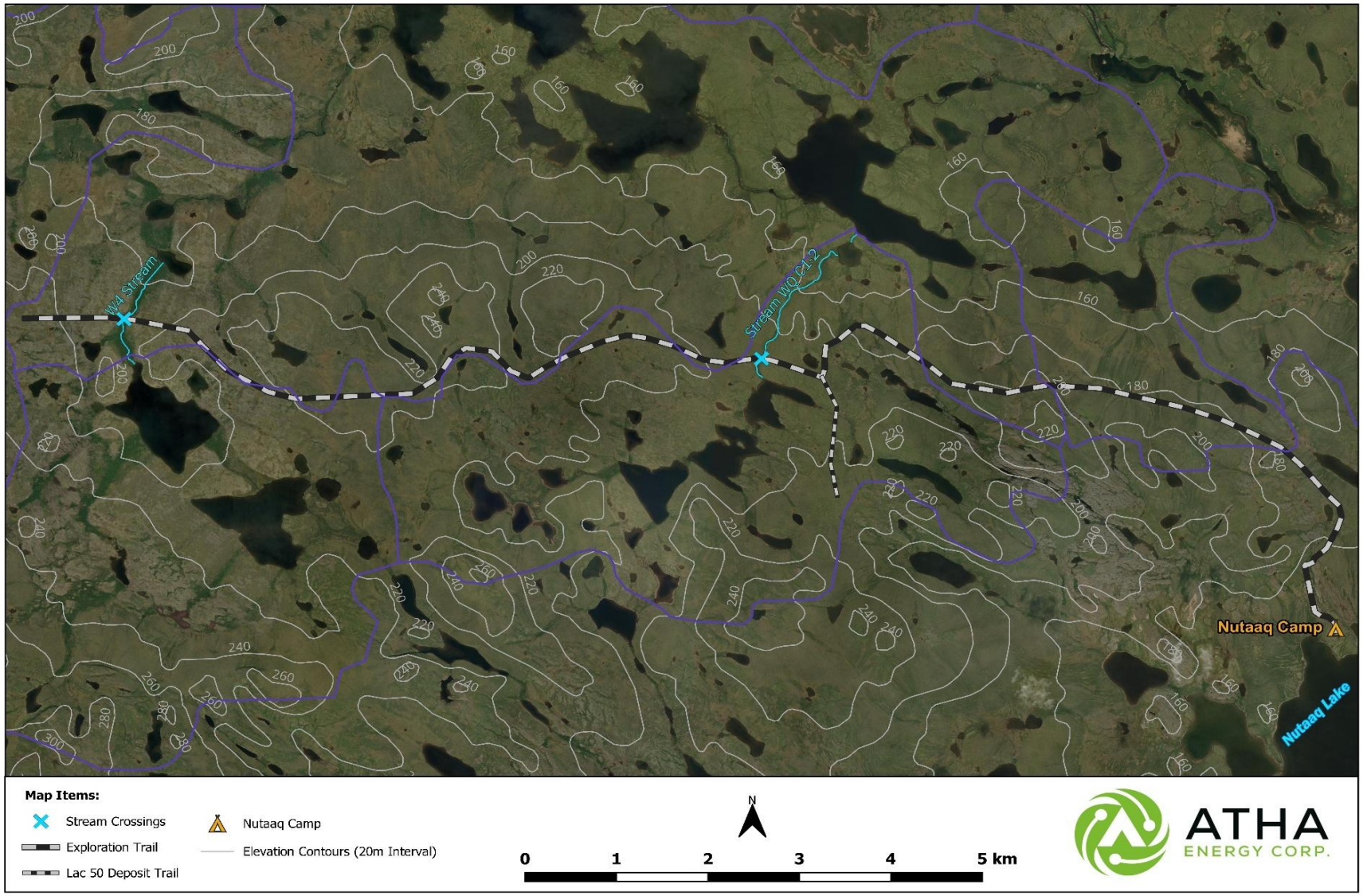

Figure 9: Proposed Trail Routing, Streams Crossings, and Angilak Project Waterbodies

3.5 Archaeology, Heritage Sites and Traditional Land Use

3.5.1 Environmental and Cultural Setting

The Angilak property is located in the Kivalliq region of Nunavut, and is roughly bounded by Tulemalu, Angikuni, and Yathkyed Lakes, and the Kazan (Harvaqtuuq) River. The Kazan River is a registered heritage river, within the ranges of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds. Known caribou river crossings occur just outside the project area. Muskox were formerly plentiful but declined sharply in the late 1800s. Berries are abundant, as are fish and seasonal migratory birds, and sheltered areas host stands of spruce trees. As toponyms suggest, the area has been home to both Inuit and Dené, as well as other archaeologically known cultures including Taltheilei (ancestors of Dené), Dorset, Pre-Dorset, and Shield Archaic. Collectively, archaeological sites of these cultures in the area span 6,000 years of human history. Euro-Canadians began exploring the region in the 1800s, mapping navigable waterways and recording Indigenous peoples and places as they encountered them, and have left their own traces on the landscape and in toponyms.

3.5.2 Known and Expected Heritage Resources

Initial desktop and field archaeological assessments of the Angilak property, conducted in 2011, indicated that archaeological potential exists throughout the project area, and that variation in topography at a hyper-local scale warrants field investigation. To date, 28 archaeological sites are known within the Angilak project area, about half of which are prehistoric Indigenous sites represented by scatters of stone tools and debitage, and half of which are historic Indigenous sites (mostly Inuit) represented by visible built features such as tent rings, caches, inuksuit, and hunting blinds. Avoidance has been the main mitigation strategy employed thus far, in some cases enforced through the installation of fencing. Two sites to date have been partially excavated, including a prehistoric Indigenous site that was disturbed by the Nutaaq camp, but mitigated by the previous owner. Both of these sites were located on eskers and were partially-buried prehistoric Indigenous scatters of stone tools and debitage, typically not readily identified except by archaeologists.

The project areas with the highest potential for larger archaeological sites are generally those adjacent to rivers (especially near rapids or caribou crossings), and at the confluence of rivers/streams and bodies of water, but special purpose sites such as graves, hunting blinds, navigational markers, and caches can be found anywhere. The trail route generally avoids the highest potential areas. Older archaeological sites may also be found on eskers and paleo-shorelines—relict lake and ocean margins following the retreat of the glaciers when land masses were lower than they are today, lakes were much larger, and ocean water extended in some places far inland. Aside from the use of the Kazan and nearby lakes, areas around the camp and proposed trail are not commonly used by land users today.

3.5.3 Impacts, Mitigation, and Monitoring

No significant effects on archaeological, heritage, or traditional land-use values are anticipated; however, ATHA is committed to applying best practices for early identification, avoidance, and protection of culturally important sites. Portions of the proposed Exploration Trail alignment and all areas surrounding the Nutaaq camp were surveyed in 2024 (Young 2025) as part of drilling program planning. Although no

archaeological sites were identified during that work, known sites are present within and adjacent to the existing camp area and on the esker to the northwest.

Prior to any material source development, particularly in areas with elevated archaeological potential such as paleo-shorelines, eskers, and other prominent landforms, ATHA will contract a permitted archaeologist to undertake a detailed helicopter fly-over supplemented by pedestrian surveys to ascertain the presence of archaeological or heritage resources. These surveys will also be completed ahead of trail construction and early-season use.

Mitigation measures associated with previously recorded sites near the camp and on the esker will be reviewed in the context of the proposed trail, potential future camp expansions, and expected increases in pedestrian and vehicle traffic.

The Exploration Trail siting process specifically prioritized avoidance of archaeological, heritage, and culturally significant areas, resulting in a route selected to minimize the risk of interactions with sensitive locations. As an additional protective measure, as deemed necessary, ATHA will apply a 30 m buffer around any archaeological or heritage sites if they are discovered during pre-construction surveys or during construction and operations. If any previously unrecorded material or features are encountered, work will be halted immediately, the find will be secured, and qualified archaeologists, and the GN will be notified to determine appropriate next steps.

ATHA will maintain open communication with KIA CLARC and local land users throughout construction and operations of the trail and exploration drilling. Should concerns arise or if new information becomes available regarding cultural or heritage values in the area, ATHA will work collaboratively to implement additional avoidance, mitigation, or monitoring measures as needed.

SECTION 4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS, MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

As a company, ATHA has an excellent track record as: a local employer; in being a valued member of the communities in which they operate; in managing the environmental impact of our mining operations; in providing a safe workplace and in reporting our performance to all of our stakeholders.

ATHA has spent money on exploration activities which have provided local jobs, contract opportunities for resident labour and businesses. According to GBRP (2018) based on Stats Canada's input-output model, it is estimated that "for every $1 mil spent in Nunavut on exploration, GDP is given a $518,000 boost and 5.2 direct full time equivalent jobs are created in the territory." Or as many as "8.7 full time equivalent jobs across the country when considering all direct, indirect and induced effects."

ATHA expects to spend over $2 million on camp upgrades and trail construction in the next few years; over $1 million boost to the Nunavut GDP and the creation of at least 10 new jobs is expected.

Additional socio-benefits of this project include, jobs and training in exploration, construction and environmental monitoring with the potential application of these skills in other projects within the Kivalliq. Furthermore, the use of bladders on site allows ATHA the flexibility of purchasing fuel from nearby community fuel suppliers, further expanding the economic benefits to the region.

In 2024, ATHA spent much of the year cleaning up the site of historical debris and shipped over 75,000lb of materials to Yellowknife for proper disposal via ATR, including almost 30,000lb of "scrap" metal, 310 empty fuel drums, and 68 drums of contaminated sand. Other materials, including an additional 350 empty drums, 25 mega bags of plastics/recyclables, and 13 mega bags of cardboard were backhauled to Baker Lake via single otter flights.

ATHA continues to meet and exceed regulatory requirements at the Angilak Project. In meeting conditions of the NIRB screening decisions and conditions, licenses and authorizations, during annual reporting ATHA has prepared and provided to NWB, CIRNAC and the KIA the various applicable plans that have been revised for the camp expansion and:

- Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan; and
- Spill Contingency Plan.

All management plans identified have taken into account established Nunavut guidelines, standards and license requirements.

SECTION 5. RECLAMATION AND CLOSURE

Upon completion of operations of the camp upgrades, the Exploration Trail will be removed or scarified, timber bridges removed and the material source area will be decommissioned, left in a physically stable state and reclaimed as per the Closure and Reclamation Plan approved under the Type B water Licence.

Furthermore, the exploration trail access to Lac 50 area will improve ATHAs ability to cost effectively clean up and restore historical drills sites and progressively reclaim future or active drill sites.

SECTION 6. CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT

Table 6-1 summarizes consultation, engagement and participation activities that were conducted between August 2024 and November 2025 with the KIA CLARC (which is comprised of Inuit who are elders and/or active land users with extensive knowledge of wildlife and the environment in the Angilak area), HTO and the hamlet of Baker Lake and Arviat. Furthermore, ATHA has discussed the project with NIRB, Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA), NWB and is committed to continue liaising with regulators and public officials throughout planning, operation, closure and post-closure phases.

Table 6-1: Summary of Consultation and Community Engagement in 2025

Date	Parties	Meeting Type	Topics Discussed and Concerns Shared
3/21/2025	ATHA to Baker Lake CDO	Email	Request for review and sign off on engagement plan for CESP
5/2/2025	Baker Lake SAO to ATHA	Email	Approval of CESP engagement plan
6/3/2025	Arviat Hamlet	In person - Arviat	Project update presentation with plans for 2025 summer exploration.
6/4/2025	Arviat HTO	In person – Arviat	Project update presentation with plans for 2025 summer exploration.
6/4/2025	Baker Lake HTO	In-person – Baker Lake	Project update presentation with plans for 2025 summer exploration.
6/5/2025	Baker Lake CLARC	In-person – Baker Lake	Project update presentation with plans for 2025 summer exploration.
6/5/2025	Baker Lake Hamlet	In-person – Baker Lake	Project update presentation with plans for 2025 summer exploration.
7/10/2025	Baker Lake CLARC and Hamlet Representatives	Site Tour for Angilak	Community members flew to site to tour the core shacks and camp.
7/22/2025	Baker Lake Community Member	Email	Requesting sponsorship for women's spiritual retreat
7/23/2025	ATHA to Baker Lake Community Member	Phone Call	Award of donation to support the women's spiritual retreat
8/21/2025	Baker Lake HTO Representatives	Site Tour for Angilak	Community members flew to site to tour the core shacks and camp.
9/25/2025	Baker Lake HTO	In-person – Baker Lake	Project update presentation with results from 2025 summer exploration and plan for 2026.
9/25/2025	Baker Lake CLARC	In-person – Baker Lake	Project update presentation with results from 2025 summer exploration and plan for 2026.
9/25/2025	Baker Lake SAO	In-person – Baker Lake	Project update presentation with results from 2025 summer exploration and plan for 2026.
10/29/2025	Baker Lake Recreation Coordinator	Email	Request for donations to Baker Lake Christmas Celebrations
11/7/2025	ATHA to Baker Lake Recreation Coordinator	Email	Notification of intention to sponsor Baker Lake Christmas hampers.
11/25/2025	Arviat Hamlet	Virtual Meeting	Project update presentation with results from 2025 summer exploration and plan for 2026.
11/27/2025	Baker Lake Mayor	Phone Call	Request for sponsorship of U13 hockey team

SECTION 7. REFERENCES

ATHA. (2023). Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (WMMP): Angilak, Nunavut. Completed March 2023.

Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board (BQCMB). (2014). Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Plan 2013–2022. Stonewall, MB.

Campbell, M. W., Shaw, J. G., & Blyth, C. A. (2012). Kivalliq Ecological Land Classification Map Atlas: A Wildlife Perspective. Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment. Technical Report Series No. 1-2012, 274 pp.

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC). (2022). National Inventory Report 1990–2020: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada. Part 2. Government of Canada. Retrieved from https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2022/eccc/En81-4-2020-2-eng.pdf

Government of Nunavut (GN). (2003). Guidelines for Applicants and Holders of Nunavut Territory Archaeology and Palaeontology Permits. Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth, Iqaluit.

GN. (2021). Canadian Heritage Rivers System 20-Year Monitoring Report 2000–2020: Harvaqtuuq/Kazan River.

Impact Economics. (2018). Economic Assessment of Grays Bay Road and Port Project. Prepared for Nunavut Resources Corporation, January 2018.

Young, P. (2023). ValOre Angilak 2022 Exploration Program Archaeological Impact Assessment (Permit No. 2022-50A). Unpublished report.

Young, P. (2025). Permit 24-53A: ATHA Energy Corp. Angilak Property 2024 Exploration Program Archaeological Impact Assessment. Unpublished report.

APPENDIX A • NPC CONFORMITY DETERMINATION

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᔩᑦ
Nunavunmi Parnaiyiit
Nunavut Planning Commission
Commission d'Aménagement du Nunavut

17 November 2025
NPC File No. 150928

Calvin Ehaloak
Acting Manager, Public Registry
Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB)
Cambridge Bay, Nunavut
By email: cehaloak@nirb.ca; info@nirb.ca; kgillard@nirb.ca

Richard Dwyer
Manager, Licensing
Nunavut Water Board (NWB)
Gjoa Haven, NU
By email: richard.dwyer@nwb-oen.ca; licensing@nwb-oen.ca

Tracey McCaie
Manager, Land Administration
Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC)
Iqaluit, NU
By email: tracey.mccaie@canada.ca; aadnc.landsmining.aandc@canada.ca; isa.qamaniq-mason@canada.ca; spencer.dewar@canada.ca; jeff.hart@canada.ca; richard.bingley2@rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca

Carson Gillis
Director, Lands and Resources
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI)
Cambridge Bay, NU
By email: cgillis@tunngavik.com

Natalie D'Souza
Manager, Land Use & Env. Assessment
Department of Environment (GN-ENV)
Iqaluit, NU
By email: nd'souza@gov.nu.ca; mleblanc-havard1@gov.nu.ca; envassessment@gov.nu.ca; landuseplanning@gov.nu.ca; jpynn@gov.nu.ca; jneely@gov.nu.ca; wildlife_research@gov.nu.ca

Cliff Revering
ATHA Energy Corp. (Proponent)
By email: cliff@athaenergy.com ; permitting@apexgeoscience.com

Luis Manzo
Director, Lands
Kivalliq Inuit Association (KivIA)
Rankin Inlet, NU
By email: dirlands@kivalliqinuit.ca; LandsAdmin@kivalliqinuit.ca; aburton@kivalliqinuit.ca; bpilakapsi@kivalliqinuit.ca; mserra@kivalliqinuit.ca

Dear Calvin Ehaloak, Richard Dwyer, Tracey McCaie, Luis Manzo, Carson Gillis, Natalie D'Souza, and Cliff Revering:

RE: NPC File No. 150928 [Angilak Property]

The following works and activities have been proposed in the above-noted project proposal:

1. AMENDMENT to mineral exploration activities: ATHA Energy Corp. has taken over the Angilak Property and wishes to expand the exploration activities on the property.
2. Summary of modifications:
   a. Change Project Proponent to ATHA Energy Corp.
   b. Extension in Project Extents to reflect the current mineral tenure

400-607 Queen Elizabeth Way
Iqaluit, NU X0A 3H0
(867) 979-3444
(867) 983-3443

c. Extension and upgrades to the primary Airstrip located beside the Nutaaq Camp, and maintain the secondary Airstrip located north of camp
d. Increase to the existing 40-person Nutaaq Camp to accommodate 60 people
e. Increase fuel stored at the main Nutaaq fuel cache from 205,000 L (1,000 drums) to 615,000 L (combination of bladders and drums)
f. Exploration trails for use by ATV or side-by-side (17.5 km x 1.5m wide or 2.6 ha)
g. Addition of equipment needed to facilitate camp and exploration, such as
    i. additional diamond drill,
    ii. reverse circulation drill,
    iii. brush cutter/mulcher,
    iv. 1 double axle trailer
    v. 2 larger quads with trailers,
    vi. 3 additional ATVs
    vii. 4 side-by-side
h. Increase in drilling programs to 25,000 m across 40 to 60 holes (75% on IOL, 25% on Crown Land)

3. Timing, Duration, & Personnel:
    a. 100 days over period 1 March 2026 to 28 February 2031
    b. 60 personnel for a total of 6,000 person-days
4. Associated NPC File Nos.: 148767 and 149691; Associated NIRB File No.: **08EN052** (Related File: 12YA009); NWB File No.: 2BE-ANG2227
5. Location: Kivalliq Region (Keewatin Planning Region); [Angilak Property, approximately 300 km west of Whale Cove]

A complete description of the project proposal reviewed by the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) can be accessed online using the link below.

The NPC has completed its review of the above-noted project proposal. The works and activities associated with this proposal were previously reviewed by the NPC, including mineral exploration activities, and conformity determinations were issued on 29 April 2008, 28 May 2010, 13 March 2018, and 21 February 2022 which still apply. In addition, associated activities were previously screened by the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB File No. 08EN052). The project proposal conforms to the Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan (KRLUP) and the proponent has undertaken to comply with the applicable conformity requirements of Appendices C, G, and H of the KRLUP.

The NPC has determined that the above-noted project proposal is a significant modification to the project because increase in footprint, activities and personnel, drilling and equipment, and fuel storage. The project proposal requires screening by the NIRB under section 12.4.3 of the *Nunavut Agreement* as amended because it is for a component or activity that was not part of the original or previously amended proposal, and its inclusion is a significant modification of the project.

By way of this letter, the NPC is forwarding the project proposal with this determination to the NIRB for screening. Project materials, including the applicable conformity requirements, are available at the following address: https://lupit.nunavut.ca/portal/registry/registry.aspx?appid=150928.

The regulatory authorities to which this letter is addressed are responsible under the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* (*NuPPAA*) to implement any of the applicable requirements by incorporating the requirements directly, or otherwise ensuring that they must be met, in the terms and conditions of any authorizations issued.

This conformity determination applies only to the above noted project proposal as submitted. Proponents may not carry out projects and regulatory authorities may not issue licenses, permits, and other authorizations in respect of projects if a review by the NPC is required. Regulatory authorities may consult with the NPC to obtain recommendations on their duties to implement the existing land use plans prior to issuing licenses, permits, and other authorizations under subsection 69(6) of the *NuPPAA*.

My office would be pleased to discuss how best to implement the applicable requirements and to review any draft authorizations that regulatory authorities wish to provide for that purpose.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at the email address or telephone number below.

Sincerely,

Daniel Haney (he/him) | ᑕᓂᐅᓕᐊᓂ
Senior Planner
Nunavut Planning Commission
dhaney@nunavut.ca
(867) 979-3444 ext. 1002 *or* (867) 222-5265

APPENDIX B • CONSULTATION REPORT

ATHA ENERGY CORP.

2025 NUNAVUT COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

SUMMARY REPORT

Claudia Piché
December 10, 2025

INTRODUCTION

In March of 2024, ATHA Energy Corp. (ATHA) acquired Latitude Uranium Inc. (LUR) and the Angilak Deposit located in Nunavut. ATHA is committed to engaging and communicating with local communities throughout all stages of exploration. ATHA hired the Indigenous owned consulting company Mokwateh in May 2024 to build a community engagement strategy and support engagement within the communities.

ATHA joined meetings held with the communities beginning in February 2024. ATHA makes a consistent effort to engage with the local communities to build trust and create a strong working relationship. As ATHA continues exploring within Nunavut, its commitment to ongoing engagement and communication with the local communities remains strong. As part of this commitment, ATHA aims to formally meet with community groups a minimum of two times per year, in the spring before the field program begins and in the fall to follow up and communicate any results of the exploration programs.

In addition to meeting with community groups before and after the summer field program, ATHA hosted nine Baker Lake community members at the Angilak Project site in July and August 2025 to tour the camp and core yard. ATHA employees attended both the 2025 Nunavut Mining Symposium in Iqaluit as well as the 2025 Kivalliq Trade Show in Rankin Inlet to continue to improve the understanding of both resource development in the Arctic, and Inuit heritage and culture. ATHA is proud to have sponsored a women's spiritual retreat in Baker Lake in August as well as the annual Christmas hampers.

JUNE MEETINGS

As part of ATHA's commitment to community engagement, meetings were arranged with the Baker Lake Hamlet Mayor and Council, KIA-CLARC, and HTO, as well as the Arviat Hamlet Mayor and Council, and HTO. ATHA also tried to arrange a meeting with the Arviat KIA-CLARC but received no response. The meetings were centered around the proposed summer activities to take place at the Angilak Project, and the continuation of early exploration happening on the Thelon Project.

Meetings
Arviat Hamlet Mayor and Council
Arviat HTO
Baker Lake HTO
Baker Lake CLARC
Baker Lake Hamlet Mayor and Council

Arviat Hamlet Mayor and Council Meeting

Tuesday June 3, 2025 – 6:00PM

ATTENDEES:

Hamlet	
Name	**Role**
Joe Savikataaq Jr.	Mayor
Gordy Kidlapik	Deputy Mayor
John Hussey	Senior Administrative Officer
Vikki Gibbons	Councilor
Doreen Hannak	Councilor
Nathan Caskey	Councilor
Darren Price	Councilor
Bridgette Aulatjut	Councilor
Savia Okatsiak	Council Clerk
Roxy Illnik	Lands Officer

Not in attendance:

ATHA Energy Corp.	
Name	**Role**
Claudia Piché	Regulatory Lead (ATHA)
Cliff Revering	VP, Exploration (ATHA)
Doug Adams	Director, Exploration (ATHA)
Philo Schoeman	Consultant (APEX)

Materials Provided: Translated PowerPoint Presentation, Year in Review Bulletin

Meeting Overview:

- Town council meeting was opened by the Mayor followed by a prayer.
- Following introductions, ATHA provided a presentation (2025-05_ATHA_Update_FINAL.pdf).
- Review of planned work for the summer 2025 field programs at Angilak and Thelon Projects, and ATHA's environmental and archeological processes.
- Confirmed preference for meeting two times per year, before and after field program.
- Group shared about an old diamond drill and helper training program that could possibly be used again.
- Opportunities for employment for Arviat community members will be shared when available.

Arviat Hunter's and Trapper's Organization (HTO) Meeting

Wednesday June 4, 2025 – 10:00AM

ATTENDEES:

Hamlet	
Name	**Role**
Nicole Issakariuk	HTO Manager
Peter Shamee	Member
Gabe Alagalak	Member
Mikitok Alagalak	Member

Not in attendance:

ATHA Energy Corp.	
Name	**Role**
Claudia Piché	Regulatory Lead (ATHA)
Cliff Revering	VP, Exploration (ATHA)
Doug Adams	Director, Exploration (ATHA)
Philo Schoeman	Consultant (APEX)

Materials Provided: Translated PowerPoint Presentation, Year in Review Bulletin

Meeting Overview:

- Meeting was opened by a prayer from the HTO.
- Following introductions, ATHA provided a presentation (2025-05_ATHA_Update_FINAL.pdf).
    - Review of planned work for the summer 2025 field programs at Angilak and Thelon Projects, and ATHA's environmental and archeological processes.
    - Confirmed preference for meeting two times per year, before and after field program.
- Reviewed the history of Angilak as an exploration project and the differences between exploration and mining.
- Discussion about the risks associated with uranium and the regulations that companies are required to follow.
- Reviewed wildlife protection measures that ATHA follows to prevent disruption to caribou herds.
- Recommendation from the HTO to engage with all the coastal communities.

Baker Lake Community Hunter and Trappers' Organization Meeting

Wednesday June 4, 2025 – 7:00PM

ATTENDEES:

HTO	
Name	**Role**
Angel Aksawnee	Manager
Pricilla Joedee	Assistant Manager
Tommy Marice	Chairperson
Hosea Iksiraq	Secretary
Solomon Mariq	Board Member
Basil Quimangimak	Board Member
Silas Kenaloqak	Board Member
Timothy Evviet	Board Member
Daniel Piryuaq	Translator

Not in attendance: Eva Elytook, Joedee Joedee

ATHA Energy Corp.	
Name	**Role**
Claudia Piché	Regulatory Lead (ATHA)
Cliff Revering	VP, Exploration (ATHA)
Doug Adams	Director, Exploration (ATHA)
Philo Schoeman	Consultant (APEX)

Materials Provided: Translated PowerPoint Presentation, Year in Review Bulletin

Meeting Overview:

- Meeting was opened by the HTO Chair and a prayer from the Elder.
- Following introductions, ATHA provided a presentation (2025-05_ATHA_Update_FINAL.pdf).
    - Review of planned work for the summer 2025 field programs at Angilak and Thelon Projects, and ATHA's environmental and archeological processes.
    - Confirmed preference for meeting two times per year, before and after field program.
- Review of the stages of exploration and steps before a mine (and a road) could be considered.
- Discussion of the logistics of aerial surveys and mitigations for caribou migration.
- Discussion of predator controls and sightings to date.
- Explanation about how artesian water is controlled during drilling.

Baker Lake Community Lands and Resource Committee (CLARC) Meeting

Thursday June 5, 2025 – 9:30AM

ATTENDEES:

CLARC	
Valerie Niego	KIA CLO
David Owingayak	Elder Representative
Siobhan Iksiktaaryuk	Hamlet Representative
Basil Quinangnaq	HTO Representative
Judy Mannik	Youth Representative
Daniel Piryuaq	Interpreter

Not in attendance: Joan Scottie

ATHA Energy Corp.	
Name	**Role**
Claudia Piché	Regulatory Lead (ATHA)
Cliff Revering	VP, Exploration (ATHA)
Doug Adams	Director, Exploration (ATHA)
Philo Schoeman	Consultant (APEX)

Materials Provided: Translated PowerPoint Presentation, Year in Review Bulletin

Meeting Overview:

- Meeting was opened by the HTO Chair and a prayer from the Elder.
- Following introductions, ATHA provided a presentation (2025-05_ATHA_Update_FINAL.pdf).
    - Review of planned work for the summer 2025 field programs at Angilak and Thelon Projects, and ATHA's environmental and archeological processes.
    - Confirmed preference for meeting two times per year, before and after field program.
- Member shared support for the project to keep young people working.
- Members shared about grave sites in the project areas and discussions about preserving archeological sites.
- Recommendation by the HTO to hold a public meeting.

Baker Lake Hamlet Mayor and Council Meeting

Thursday June 5, 2025 – 7:00PM

ATTENDEES:

Hamlet	
Name	**Role**
James Taipana	Mayor
Sheldon Dorey	Senior Administrative Officer
Siobhan Iksiktaaryuk	Councilor
Becky Tootoo	Councilor
Eric John Tapatai	Councilor
Aquilla Amaruq	Councilor
Grace Tagoona	Councilor

Not in attendance: Eva Elytook, Trevor Attangala

ATHA Energy Corp.	
Name	**Role**
Claudia Piche	Regulatory Lead (ATHA)
Cliff Revering	VP, Exploration (ATHA)
Doug Adams	Director, Exploration (ATHA)
Philo Schoeman	Consultant (APEX)

Materials Provided: Translated PowerPoint Presentation, Year in Review Bulletin

Meeting Overview:

- Meeting was opened by the mayor and a prayer from Grace.
- Following introductions, ATHA provided a presentation (2025-05_ATHA_Update_FINAL.pdf).
    - Review of planned work for the summer 2025 field programs at Angilak and Thelon Projects, and ATHA's environmental and archeological processes.
    - Confirmed preference for meeting two times per year, before and after field program.
- Noted that a few moose have been spotted near Angilak as it is near the tree line.
- Councilor requested that the community be made aware of progress with the projects via bulletins or something similar.
- Review of the Thelon Project activities for 2025 and plans for the community site tour.
- Discussion of a community advocate for ATHA within Baker Lake.
- Discussion about the lack of information around Uranium mining and nuclear energy, and the need to educate the local community members about the safety regulations in place to keep workers and communities safe.

ANGILAK PROJECT COMMUNITY SITE TOUR

Members of the Baker Lake HTO, CLARC, and Town Council were invited, along with a local interpreter, to visit the Nutaaq Camp at the Angilak Project in July 2025. Originally, three members from each group were scheduled to fly to Nutaaq Camp on July 10, 2025 in 2 separate groups. Due to circumstances and weather only the first group, which included 3 council members and 2 CLARC representatives, was able to fly on July 10. The other group, with the remaining participants was rescheduled for August 21, 2025, when three HTO members visited the site along with the interpreter. Other participants were unable to join due to illness.

Figure 1: Community Site Tour Participants on July 10, 2025

SEPTEMBER MEETINGS

Presentations were sent in advance of the September 2025 meetings to the Baker Lake KIA-CLARC, HTO, and Hamlet SAO.

The presentation was intended to share updated information from the summer field program at Angilak, and to give a progress report on the Thelon NIRB submission that was received in July 2025.

Meetings
Baker Lake HTO
Baker Lake CLARC
Baker Lake Hamlet SAO

Baker Lake Community Hunter and Trappers' Organization Meeting

Thursday September 25, 2025 – 9:30AM

ATTENDEES:

HTO	
Name	**Role**
Eva Elytook	HTO Deputy Chair
Hosea Iksiraq	Secretary
Silas Kenaloqak	Director
Timothy Evviet	Member
Joedee Joedee	Member
Priscilla Joedee	HTO Asst. Manager

Not in attendance: Tommy Marice – HTO Chairperson, Solomon Mariq, Basil Quimangimak, Angel Aksawnee

ATHA Energy Corp.	
Name	**Role**
Claudia Piche	Regulatory Lead (ATHA)
Andrew Sinclair	Senior Geologist (ATHA)

Materials Provided: Translated PowerPoint Presentation

Meeting Overview:

- Meeting was opened by the deputy chair and a prayer.
- Following introductions, ATHA provided a presentation (2025-09_ATHA_Update_FINAL.pdf).
    - Presentation of results from the 2025 field programs at Angilak Project and ATHA's environmental and archeological processes.
        - Explanation of change from drum to bladders for fuel storage and addition of ATV trail to Lac 50 drilling area to be added in permit renewals.
        - Concern about workers' health due to radiation risks. ATHA explained the use of OSLD badges from Health Canada and other measures used to mitigate exposure risk. Suggestion that all workers on site could wear them for reassurance.
        - Concerns raised by multiple members that PEL does not offer equal opportunities to all community members.
    - Update on the Thelon Project and explanation of the NIRB decision to modify or abandon. ATHA clarified that the intention is to resubmit a modified project proposal after further desktop studies and engagement.
    - Comment from HTO that in future it would be appreciated if the HTO could be prioritized and have their own site visit. Concerns were raised about discussing concerns in front of other group representatives or community members.
    - Member shared an understanding of present higher safety standards in mining and strict environmental regulations.
    - Many members expressed support for the projects as the community needs employment for young people.

Baker Lake Community Lands and Resource Committee (CLARC) Meeting

Thursday September 25, 2025 – 1:00PM

ATTENDEES:

CLARC	
Name	**Role**
Valerie Niego –	KIA CLO
Siobhan Iksiktaaryuk	Hamlet Rep
David Owingayak	Elder Rep

Not in attendance: Jamie Kataluk, Joan Scottie, Basil Quinangnaq, Judy Mannik, Solomon Mariq

ATHA Energy Corp.	
Name	**Role**
Claudia Piche	Regulatory Lead (ATHA)
Andrew Sinclair	Senior Geologist (ATHA)

Materials Provided: Translated PowerPoint Presentation

Meeting Overview:

- Meeting was opened by ATHA, followed by a prayer from the Elder.
- Following introductions, ATHA provided a presentation (2025-09_ATHA_Update_FINAL.pdf).
    - Presentation of results from the 2025 field programs at Angilak Project and ATHA's environmental and archeological processes.
        - Explanation of change from drum to bladders for fuel storage and addition of ATV trail to Lac 50 drilling area to be added in permit renewals.
        - Question raised about PEL's methods of advertising job openings to community members.
    - Update on the Thelon Project and explanation of the NIRB decision to modify or abandon. ATHA clarified that the intention is to resubmit a modified project proposal after further desktop studies and engagement.
    - Comment from CLARC member to add in more information regarding ATHA's support and actions in the community (ie. sponsoring the women's weekend).

Baker Lake Hamlet SAO

Thursday September 25, 2025 – 4:00PM

ATTENDEES:

CLARC	
Name	**Role**
Sheldon Dorey	Senior Administrative Officer

ATHA Energy Corp.	
Name	**Role**
Claudia Piche	Regulatory Lead (ATHA)
Andrew Sinclair	Senior Geologist (ATHA)

Materials Provided: Translated PowerPoint Presentation

Meeting Overview:

- Informal presentation of the 2025 exploration results.
- Discussion of planned permit application submission for the Angilak Project, including change from fuel drums to fuel bladders and addition of an ATV trail to the Lac 50 drilling area.
- Review of the NIRB decision to modify or abandon for the Thelon Project. ATHA clarified that the intention is to resubmit a modified project proposal after further desktop studies and engagement.
- Discussion of community events and request to SAO to share future sponsorship opportunities.

NOVEMBER MEETINGS

Presentations were sent in advance of the November 2025 virtual meeting with the Arviat Hamlet Mayor and Town Council.

The presentation was intended to share updated information from the summer field program at Angilak, and to give a progress report on the Thelon NIRB submission that was received in July 2025.

Meetings
Arviat Hamlet Mayor and Council - Virtual

Arviat Hamlet Mayor and Council Meeting

Tuesday November 25, 2025 – 6:00PM

ATTENDEES:

Hamlet	
Name	**Role**
Joe Savikataaq Jr.	Mayor
Gordy Kidlapik	Deputy Mayor
John Hussey	Senior Administrative Officer
Nathan Caskey	Councilor
Darren Price	Councilor
Vikki Gibbons	Councilor
Amber Tattuinee	COSAO
Naomi Muckpah	Council Clerk
Daniel Kablutsiak	Public Works Foreman
Jolene Curley	DCD
Jamie Kablutsiak	MLA, Arviat South
Kevin Li	RCMP acting Cst.
Social services instructor and students	

ATHA Energy Corp.	
Name	**Role**
Claudia Piché	Regulatory Lead (ATHA)
Doug Adams	Director, Exploration (ATHA)
Paul Burry	Senior Geologist (ATHA)

Materials Provided: Translated PowerPoint Presentation

Meeting Overview:

- Meeting was opened by the mayor and a prayer.
- Following introductions, ATHA provided a presentation (2025-11_ATHA_Fall-Update.pdf).
    - Presentation of results from the 2025 field programs at Angilak Project and ATHA's environmental and archeological processes.
        - Explanation of change from drum to bladders for fuel storage and addition of ATV trail to Lac 50 drilling area to be added in permit renewals.
        - Clarification that the change to fuel bladders is a planned future project that will not be implemented without permit approval.
    - Update on the Thelon Project and explanation of the NIRB decision to modify or abandon. ATHA clarified that the intention is to resubmit a modified project proposal after further desktop studies and engagement.

SPONSORSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

ATHA understands the importance of supporting community events and objectives, and is committed to building a strong relationship with the communities impacted by the Project activities. In 2025, ATHA had the pleasure of being able to sponsor "Arnaq – A Woman's Story". This women's spiritual retreat was the first of its kind in Baker Lake and was a highly successful endeavor. ATHA also had the pleasure of donating to the Baker Lake Christmas hamper drive.

ATHA successfully applied for the Community Engagement Support Program (CESP) grant from the Nunavut Government in 2025 and used the funds to support engagement meetings within Nunavut and the Angilak Project Community Site Tour.