NIRB Application for Screening #126266
Angilak Property

Application Type:	New
Project Type:	Mineral Exploration
Application Date:	Thursday, December 18, 2025
Period of operation:	from 2027-10-28 to 2031-02-28
Project Proponent:	Claudia Piché ATHA Energy Corp. 310-331 1st Ave N Saskatoon SK S7K 1X5 Canada Phone Number:: 3063718372, Fax Number::

DETAILS

Non-technical project proposal description

English: 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.

French: La propriété Angilak appartient à ATHA Energy Corp. (ATHA) et est située dans le bassin d'Angikuni, dans la région de Kivalliq, au Nunavut. ATHA est une société canadienne d'exploration minérale axée sur l'acquisition, l'exploration et la mise en valeur de propriétés de ressources minérales. Le 7 mars 2024, ATHA a acquis 100 % des actions ordinaires émises et en circulation de Latitude Uranium Inc. (LUR), faisant de LUR une filiale en propriété exclusive d'ATHA. LUR, une société d'exploration minérale basée à Toronto, avait auparavant acquis la propriété Angilak de ValOre Metals Corp. (ValOre, anciennement Kivalliq Energy Corporation) par l'acquisition de 5833 Nunavut Ltd. (5833). 5833 demeure une filiale en propriété exclusive de LUR et détient tous les permis et licences associés à la propriété Angilak.Depuis l'acquisition de la propriété, ATHA a continué de faire progresser le gisement Lac 50 et l'exploration régionale, y compris les découvertes récentes des indices RIB et KU. L'infrastructure actuelle du projet Angilak comprend le camp Nutaaq de 40 personnes avec dépôt de carburant, un camp mobile temporaire de 20 personnes, une piste d'atterrissage principale adjacente au camp Nutaaq, une piste secondaire et une piste d'atterrissage glacée hivernale/printanière.Pour améliorer l'efficacité du forage d'exploration avancé et réduire les coûts au gisement Lac 50, réduire les émissions de gaz à effet de serre, améliorer la sécurité du personnel et diminuer la dépendance aux hélicoptères, ATHA propose de :● Construire des sentiers d'exploration à faible profil,● Prolonger la piste d'atterrissage principale,● Augmenter le nombre de tentes Weatherhaven au camp Nutaaq afin d'héberger 20 personnes supplémentaires,● Utiliser des réservoirs souples (bladders) pour l'entreposage du carburant.La construction du sentier nécessitera que les travailleurs accèdent au terrain et traversent des cours d'eau à l'intérieur des secteurs visés par les permis d'utilisation des terres de la KIA et de CIRNAC durant les mois d'été 2026 et 2027. Les travailleurs dégageront des sentiers de 1,5 m de largeur à l'aide d'un coupe-brosse, de véhicules côte à côte avec remorques, d'un chargeur à direction à glissement et d'une petite pelle rétrocaveuse pour

surélever les zones basses du sentier (au besoin). L'équipement sur le site utilisera des sources de matériaux d'esker le long du sentier (Esker MS 1 à 3) ou près du camp (Esker de la piste d'atterrissage et esker de la nouvelle aire d'entreposage centrale). Après la construction, ATHA utilisera le sentier pour accéder aux zones de forage du gisement Lac 50, préparer les sites de forage et mener des activités d'exploration en utilisant des matériaux provenant des eskers situés le long du tracé proposé. Le sentier aura un faible profil et sera similaire aux sentiers existants du camp Nutaaq.Ce sentier vise à réduire la dépendance au soutien par hélicoptère pour le forage d'estimation des ressources et, par conséquent, à diminuer les émissions de GES et les polluants liés à la combustion (p. ex., COSV, matières particulaires), tout en améliorant l'efficacité. De façon générale, le sentier à faible profil ne devrait entraîner aucun impact environnemental important et procurera un avantage net en matière de sécurité du personnel et de réduction des GES. Des mesures d'atténuation standard, de la surveillance, des plans de gestion mis à jour et des pratiques exemplaires seront mis en œuvre pour gérer les impacts potentiels liés à la construction, à l'exploitation et à la fermeture éventuelle du sentier, des eskers et des agrandissements du camp

Inuktitut: ᐊᖏᓚᒃ ᐱᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓇᖏᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ATHA Energy Corp.-ᑯᓐᓄᑦ. (ATHA) ᐊᖏᑯᓂ ᐃᒪᖓᓃᑦᑐᖅ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ. ATHA-ᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᐅᔭᕐᖃᓂᒃ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᔾᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᒐᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕐᖃᓂᒃ ᐱᕝᕕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓃᑦᑐᓂᑦ. ᓇᑦᑎᐊᑦ 7, 2024-ᒥᑦ, ATHA-ᑯᑦ 100%-ᒥᒃ ᐱᒑᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᑖᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ Latitude Uranium Inc. (LUR), LUR-ᑯᑦ ᐃᓗᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᓇᖏᓂᖃᓕᖅᓘᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ATHA-ᑯᓐᓂᑦ. LUR-ᑯᑦ, ᑐᕌᓐᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᔭᕐᖃᓂᑦ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᐅᔪᑦ, ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᓚᐅᖅᑕᖓᑦ ᐊᖏᓚᒃ ᐱᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ValOre Metals Corp-ᑯᓐᓂᑦ. (ValOre, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᖅᒪᖅᑰᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᓈᓴᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ) ᐱᑉᓗᑎᒃ 53883 Nunavut Ltd.-ᑯᓐᓂᑦ. (5833). 5833 ᑕᒪᓗᒃᑖᖅ ᓇᖏᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑉᓗᓂ LUR-ᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᓗᒃᑖᖅ ᐱᔪᖓᖅᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐳᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓚᐃᓴᓐᓰᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖓᓕᒃ ᐱᒋᔭᐅᔪᒥᑦ.ᐱᖕᒪᔾᔪᒃ ᐱᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ, ATHA-ᑯᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓗᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑏᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ Lac 50 Deposit-ᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᑉᓗᑎᒃ, ᐃᓚᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔾᔭᐅᓰᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ RIB-ᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ KU-ᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᔪᑦ. ᒫᓐᓇ ᐊᖏᓚᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᖁᑏᑦ 40-ᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖃᕈᖕᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᑖᖅ ᑕᖕᒫᕐᕕᒃ ᐅᖅᓱᓂᒃ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓯᓯᒪᑉᓗᑎᒃ, 20-ᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖃᕈᖕᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔭᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᖕᒫᕐᕕᖕᒥᑦ, ᒥᑦᑕᕐᕕᒋᔭᐅᓗᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᓂᑖᓂᑦ ᓄᑖᖅ ᑕᖕᒫᕐᕕᐅᑉ, ᐱᖃᑖ ᒥᑦᑕᕐᕕᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ/ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᑯᒃᑯᑦ ᒥᑦᑕᕐᕕᒃ.ᐱᐅᓯᕆᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᑖᑦᑐᖅ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑰᑕᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᔪᙱᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑭᑐᓗᐊᖏᑎᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ Lac 50 Deposit, ᒥᒃᓵᕆᐊᕐᓗᕆᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᖅᓯᐃᑦ ᐊᓂᐊᔪᑦ, ᐱᐅᓯᕆᐊᕐᓗᕆᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᙳᕆᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᓃᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓗᐊᕐᓂᐊᖏᓪᓗᕆᑦ ᖁᓕᒥᒎᓖᑦ, ATHA-ᑯᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᙶᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᖅᑐᑦ:•ᐊᖏᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᖁᓯᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ, •ᐊᖏᓪᓕᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᒥᑦᑕᕐᕕᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᐊᖅᑐᖅ, •ᐊᒥᓲᙳᓇᐊᕐᓗᕆᑦ ᐅᖅᑯᐊᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᓄᑖᖅ ᑕᖕᒫᕐᕕᖕᒥᑦ 20-ᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔩᒃᓴᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ •ᐊᑐᕐᓗᕆᑦ ᐸᓲᑐᐃᑦ (bladders) ᐅᖅᓯᐃᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ.ᐃᓂᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᖁᓯᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᓄᓇᒨᖓᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑰᒐᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑳᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ CIRNAC-ᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ 2026-ᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2027-ᒥᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᓴᓇᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ 1.5 ᑮᑕᓂᒃ ᓯᓕᒃᑎᒍᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᐱᓯᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ, Hᐋᓐᑕᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ Hᐋᓐᑕᓂᑦ ᓴᐃᐸᐃᓴᐃᑦᓂᑦ, ᑲᓕᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᓴᖍᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᔪᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᐃᔭᐃᔾᔪᑎᒥᑦ ᓴᓇᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑦᑎᖕᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓂᓂᑦ (ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ). ᐱᖁᑏᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᕖᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ (ᓄᓇᐃᑦ MS 1-ᒥᑦ 3-ᒧᑦ) ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓂᑖᓂᑦ ᑕᖕᒫᕐᕕᐅᑉ (ᒥᑦᑕᕐᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑖᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦᐱᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓯᓯᒪᕝᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ). ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕌᓂᒃᐸᑦ, ATHA-ᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐃᓃᑦ Lac 50 ᐱᑕᓕᖏᑦ ᐃᑰᑕᐃᕝᕕᐅᔪᓄᙵᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐸᕐᓇᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᓗᕆᑦ ᐃᑰᑕᐃᕝᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᕆᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᖁᓯᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ) ᐃᓃᑦ ᐊᖏᓗᐊᓂᐊᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᕐᓕᕆᓗᕆᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᓄᑖᖅ ᑕᖕᒫᕐᕕᖕᒦᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᓄᑦ. ᐃᓃᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᕆᐊᕈᒪᓗᕆᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖁᓕᒥᒎᓖᑦ ᐃᑰᑕᐃᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᒥᒃᓵᕆᐊᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᑦᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᖅᓯᒥᑦ ᐊᓂᐊᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᒍᙵᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᐅᖏᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᓂᑦ (ᓲᕐᓗ, SVOC-ᓂᑦ, ᒥᑭᔫᑎᓂᑦ), ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᐊᓚᓂᖅᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᙳᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᖏᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓃᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᖃᓗᐊᕐᓂᐊᖏᑦᑐᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑑᙱᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᒃᓴᕆᐊᖅᓯᒪᓗᕆᑦ ᓯᓚᒧᑦ ᐊᓂᐊᔪᑦ. ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓲᑦ ᐊᖏᓗᐊᖏᕆᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓃᑦ, ᓄᑖᙳᖅᑎᓇᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓲᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᓇᐊᓇᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᔾᔪᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓇᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᕆᒥᑦ, ᐊᐅᓲᖅᑎᑦᑎᑎᓪᓗᕆᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᕆᑦ ᐃᓃᑦ ᐊᑦᖁᑏᑦ, ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᖕᒫᕐᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᓪᓕᕆᐊᖅᓯᓃᑦ.

Inuinnaqtun: N/A

Personnel

Personnel on site: 90

Days on site: 230

Total Person days: 20700

Operations Phase: from 2026-03-01 to 2027-10-26

Operations Phase: from 2027-10-28 to 2031-02-28

Post-Closure Phase: from to

Activities

Location	Activity Type	Land Status	Site history	Site archaeological or paleontological value	Proximity to the nearest communities and any protected areas
Angilak Mining Lease	Mineral Exploration	Commissioners	Angilak property has been explored since the 1970s originally by Noranda, then Kivalliq Energy, Val'Ore and Latitude, more recently. ATHA is a Canadian mineral exploration company that acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Latitude Uranium Inc. (LUR), with LUR becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of ATHA. ATHA holds all permits and licenses associated with the Angilak Property.	Archaeological assessments at Angilak have found twenty-eight sites are known, including prehistoric stone-tool scatters and historic Inuit features (tent rings, caches, inuksuit, blinds). Mitigation relies on avoidance and GN approved excavations/ archiving important sites.	Angilak is 225km southwest of Baker Lake. The Angilak property 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.
Angilak MEA RI30-001	Advanced Mineral Exploration	Inuit Owned Surface Lands	Angilak property has been explored since the 1970s originally by Noranda, then Kivalliq Energy, Val'Ore and Latitude, more recently. ATHA is a Canadian mineral exploration company that acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Latitude	Archaeological assessments at Angilak have found twenty-eight sites are known, including prehistoric stone-tool scatters and historic Inuit features (tent rings, caches, inuksuit, blinds). Mitigation relies on avoidance and GN approved excavations/ archiving important sites.	Angilak is 225km southwest of Baker Lake. The Angilak property 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.

			Uranium Inc. (LUR), with LUR becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of ATHA. ATHA holds all permits and licenses associated with the Angilak Property.		
Angilak MEA RI30-001	Baseline data	Inuit Owned Surface Lands	Angilak property has been explored since the 1970s originally by Noranda, then Kivalliq Energy, Val'Ore and Latitude, more recently. ATHA is a Canadian mineral exploration company that acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Latitude Uranium Inc. (LUR), with LUR becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of ATHA. ATHA holds all permits and licenses associated with the Angilak Property.	Archaeological assessments at Angilak have found twenty-eight sites are known, including prehistoric stone-tool scatters and historic Inuit features (tent rings, caches, inuksuit, blinds). Mitigation relies on avoidance and GN approved excavations/ archiving important sites.	Angilak is 225km southwest of Baker Lake. The Angilak property 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.
Angilak Proposed Exploration Trail and Airstrip extension	Advanced Mineral Exploration	Inuit Owned Surface Lands	Angilak property has been explored since the 1970s originally by Noranda, then Kivalliq Energy, Val'Ore and Latitude, more recently. ATHA is a Canadian mineral exploration company that acquired 100% of the issued	Archaeological assessments at Angilak have found twenty-eight sites are known, including prehistoric stone-tool scatters and historic Inuit features (tent rings, caches, inuksuit, blinds). Mitigation relies on avoidance and GN approved excavations/ archiving important	Angilak is 225km southwest of Baker Lake. The Angilak property is roughly bounded by Tulemalu, Angikuni, and Yathkyed Lakes, and the Kazan (Harvaqtuuq) River. The Kazan River is a registered heritage river, within the

			and outstanding common shares of Latitude Uranium Inc. (LUR), with LUR becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of ATHA. ATHA holds all permits and licenses associated with the Angilak Property.	sites.	ranges of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds.
Nutaaq Camp	Camp	Commissioners	Angilak property has been explored since the 1970s originally by Noranda, then Kivalliq Energy, Val'Ore and Latitude, more recently. ATHA is a Canadian mineral exploration company that acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Latitude Uranium Inc. (LUR), with LUR becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of ATHA. ATHA holds all permits and licenses associated with the Angilak Property.	Archaeological assessments at Angilak have found twenty-eight sites are known, including prehistoric stone-tool scatters and historic Inuit features (tent rings, caches, inuksuit, blinds). Mitigation relies on avoidance and GN approved excavations/ archiving important sites.	Angilak is 225km southwest of Baker Lake. The Angilak property 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.

Community Involvement & Regional Benefits

Community	Name	Organization	Date Contacted
Baker Lake	Shawnee Kayuryuk	Hamlet CDO	2025-03-21
Baker Lake	Sheldon Dorey	Hamlet SAO	2025-05-02
Arviat	Nicole Issakariuk	HTO	2025-06-04
Baker Lake	Angel Aksawnee	HTO	2025-06-04
Baker Lake	Valerie Niego, Jamie	KIA-CLARC	2025-06-05

	Kataluk		
Baker Lake	Sheldon Dorey, James Taipana	Hamlet SAO, Mayor and Council	2025-06-05
Arviat	Joe Savikataaq Jr, John Hussey, Councillors	Hamlet SAO, Mayor and Council	2025-06-03
Baker Lake	Grace Tagoona, Eva Elytook, Trevor Attagala, Hilu Scottie, David Owingayak	Hamlet Councilors and KIA-CLARC Representatives	2025-07-10
Baker Lake	Grace Tagoona	Organizer of Arnaq Women's Retreat	2025-07-22
Baker Lake	Hosea Iksiraq, Basil Quimangimak, Silas Kenaloqak	HTO Representatives	2025-08-21
Baker Lake	Angel Aksawnee	HTO	2025-09-25
Baker Lake	Valerie Niego	KIA-CLARC	2025-09-25
Baker Lake	Sheldon Dorey	Hamlet SAO	2025-09-25
Baker Lake	Sarah Anirniq	Hamlet Recreation Coordinator	2025-11-07
Arviat	Joe Savikataaq Jr, John Hussey, Councillors	Hamlet SAO, Mayor and Council	2025-11-25
Baker Lake	James Taipana	Hamlet Mayor	2025-11-27
Arviat	Nicole Issakariuk	HTO	2024-02-22
Arviat	Amber Kadjuk	Hamlet	2024-02-29
Baker Lake	Kevin Iksiktaaryuk, Robert Seeteenak	Hamlet Mayor and ASAO	2024-06-05
Baker Lake	Jamie Kataluk	KIA-CLARC	2024-06-06
Baker Lake	Angel Aksawnee	HTO	2024-06-06
Baker Lake	Angel Aksawnee	HTO	2024-09-11
Baker Lake	Jamie Kataluk	KIA-CLARC	2024-09-12
Baker Lake	Kevin Iksiktaaryuk	Mayor	2024-09-12
Arviat	Amber Kadjuk, Gordy Kidlapik	Hamlet CDO, Deputy Mayor	2024-11-12

Authorizations

Indicate the areas in which the project is located:

Kivalliq

Authorizations

Regulatory Authority	Authorization Description	Current Status	Date Issued / Applied	Expiry Date
Nunavut Water Board	2BE-ANG22727 - Type B water license	Active	2022-04-12	2027-04-11
Kivalliq Inuit Association	KVL308C09 - Land Use License III	Active	2023-08-01	2027-08-01
Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada	N2019C0013 - Class A land use permit	Active	2024-07-23	2026-07-31
Nunavut Planning Commission	150928	Active		

Project transportation types

Transportation Type	Proposed Use	Length of Use
Air	Fixed wing and Helicopter to camp and from camp for exploration activities	
Land	ATV and sidebyside along trail to and from camp for exploration activity	

Project accomodation types

Temporary Camp

Material Use

Equipment to be used (including drills, pumps, aircraft, vehicles, etc)

Equipment Type	Quantity	Size - Dimensions	Proposed Use
Snow Machine	17	Snowmobile	Crew Transportation, safety, wildlife monitors, ect when ground sufficiently snow covered.
Quad	1	Polaris Side by Side	Support camp activities
Tractor	1	Kubota Farm Tractor	Support camp and drilling activities
Excavator	1	Candig Mini Excavator	Support Camp and Drilling activities
Bull Dozer	1	D6 CAT Bull Dozer	Support camp and drilling activities
End Loader	1	CAT 928 Front End Loader	Support camp and drilling activities
Skid Steer	1	CAT Skid Steer	Support camp and drilling activities
Cargo Sled	3	Cargo Sled	Transport drill over snow covered ground
Helicopter	2	Astar or similar	Transport crew, equipment (and drill moves in summer).
Fixed Wing Aircraft	1	Single Otter	Transport, people, equipment, fuel, food and waste to and/or from the Project
Water Pumps	4	1HP	Water for Camp and drilling
Generator	2	12 kW & 20 kW	Power for camp
Diamond Drill	4	Boyles 17 Core Drill Rig	Core Collection, exploration activities
side by side	4	Polaris side by side or similar	support camp and exploration activities
Quad	3	Polaris Side by side	Support camp and exploration activities
Reverse Circulation Drill	1	heli-portable super hornet or similar	Drilling
Larger quad with trailer	2	Honda Foulrax or similar	support camp and exploration activities
Brush cutter/mulcher	1	skid steer mulcher or similar attachment	support camp and exploration activities
Double axle trailer	1	EQ147 or similar	support camp and exploration activities

Detail Fuel and Hazardous Material Use

Detail fuel material use:	Fuel Type	Number of containers	Container Capacity	Total Amount	Units	Proposed Use
Gasoline	fuel	10	205	2050	Liters	Equipment
Propane	fuel	20	100	2000	Lbs	Camp

Oil	hazardous	10	4	40	Liters	Equipment
Antifreeze	hazardous	4	4	16	Liters	Equipment
Hydraulic Oil	hazardous	10	4	40	Liters	Drilling Equipment
Solvents	hazardous	10	1	10	Liters	Cleaning supplies fr camp
Aviation fuel	fuel	2	125000	250000	Liters	Helicopter and fixed wing
Diesel	fuel	2	125000	250000	Liters	Drilling and Camp
Aviation fuel	fuel	276	205	56580	Liters	Helicopter and fixed wing
Diesel	fuel	275	205	56375	Liters	Drilling and Camp

Water Consumption

Daily amount (m3)	Proposed water retrieval methods	Proposed water retrieval location
299	Pumping approved under 2BE-ANG22727	Nutaaq Lake for camp use; lakes near drill sites for exploration

Waste

Waste Management

Project Activity	Type of Waste	Projected Amount Generated	Method of Disposal	Additional treatment procedures
Mineral Exploration	Combustible wastes	Variable	Incineration	Incinerator ash will be stored in 205L drums and removed from site regularly to be transported south to an authorized facility.
Mineral Exploration	Greywater	299 m3/day	294 m3/day for drilling will be disposed of in small depressions near drill pads, 3m3/day for Nutaaq camp in a sump and percolated through overburden, 2m3/day for mobile camp in a sump.	According to Type B license.
Mineral Exploration	Hazardous waste	0.04 m3/day radioactive drill cuttings/ fines	Stored in sealed containers, within secondary containment, removed and disposed of at an approved facility.	Sealed in 205L drums until disposed of at an approved facility
Mineral Exploration	Hazardous waste	Minimal and variable	Hazardous waste will be removed from work areas, sorted and stored in sealed in proper shipping containers and disposed of at an approved facility.	N/A
Mineral Exploration	Non-Combustible wastes	Variable	If not refurbished, it will be sent to an approved recycling or disposal site.	Backhauled once determined unfit for site use.
Mineral Exploration	Sewage (human waste)	Up to 90 persons	Pacto-system and incinerated	Incinerated ash to be stored in drums and disposed of in an approved facility

Environmental Impacts:

A preferred exploration trail route for Advanced Mineral Exploration at Lac 50 area was selected based on criteria that limit effects on terrain, water, wildlife, and cultural or archaeological sites, with most potential impacts avoided through careful planning. The low-profile trail will also lessen helicopter use for drilling support, reducing GHG emissions and other combustion-related pollutants while improving operational efficiency and safety. No significant environmental effects are expected. Standard mitigation, monitoring, and updated management plans will guide construction, operation, and closure. Key measures include avoiding streams, sensitive habitats, and heritage sites; maintaining 31 m water buffers; minimizing ground disturbance; applying erosion, sediment, and dust controls; completing in-stream work only within DFO timing windows; conducting archaeological surveys and applying 30 m buffers; preventing spills through

proper fuel handling and containment; implementing wildlife protections such stop-work procedures, and avoiding caribou periods following the mobile caribou mitigation measures; using esker sources designed for proper drainage and closure; and fully reclaiming the trail by removing structures, stabilizing materials, restoring drainage, and encouraging natural revegetation.

Additional Information

SECTION A1: Project Info

SECTION A2: Allweather Road

SECTION A3: Winter Road

SECTION B1: Project Info

SECTION B2: Exploration Activity

SECTION B3: Geosciences

SECTION B4: Drilling

SECTION B5: Stripping

SECTION B6: Underground Activity

SECTION B7: Waste Rock

SECTION B8: Stockpiles

SECTION B9: Mine Development

SECTION B10: Geology

SECTION B11: Mine

SECTION B12: Mill

SECTION C1: Pits

SECTION D1: Facility

SECTION D2: Facility Construction

SECTION D3: Facility Operation

SECTION D4: Vessel Use

SECTION E1: Offshore Survey

SECTION E2: Nearshore Survey

SECTION E3: Vessel Use

SECTION F1: Site Cleanup

SECTION G1: Well Authorization

SECTION G2: Onland Exploration

SECTION G3: Offshore Exploration

SECTION G4: Rig

SECTION H1: Vessel Use

SECTION H2: Disposal At Sea

SECTION I1: Municipal Development

Description of Existing Environment: Physical Environment

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. 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. 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.

Description of Existing Environment: Biological Environment

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 6).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 7). 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.Streams W4 and C1-2 intersect with the exploration trail. 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.

Description of Existing Environment: Socio-economic Environment

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.

Miscellaneous Project Information

Construction of the exploration 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 CO_2 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.Furthermore, the use of fuel bladders for bulk fuel storage onsite reduces waste, reduces transportation of waste and opens up the opportunity to purchase bulk fuel locally.

Identification of Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

A preferred route was selected as illustrated in Figure 2 and Figure 5 of the main application document using specific design criteria 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. Generally, all impacts have been reduced through avoidance. Furthermore, the 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. Proposed mitigation and monitoring is further documented in the main application document.

Cumulative Effects

No cumulative effects are predicted; decreased GHGs over time are expected and net benefits of jobs, training are expected.

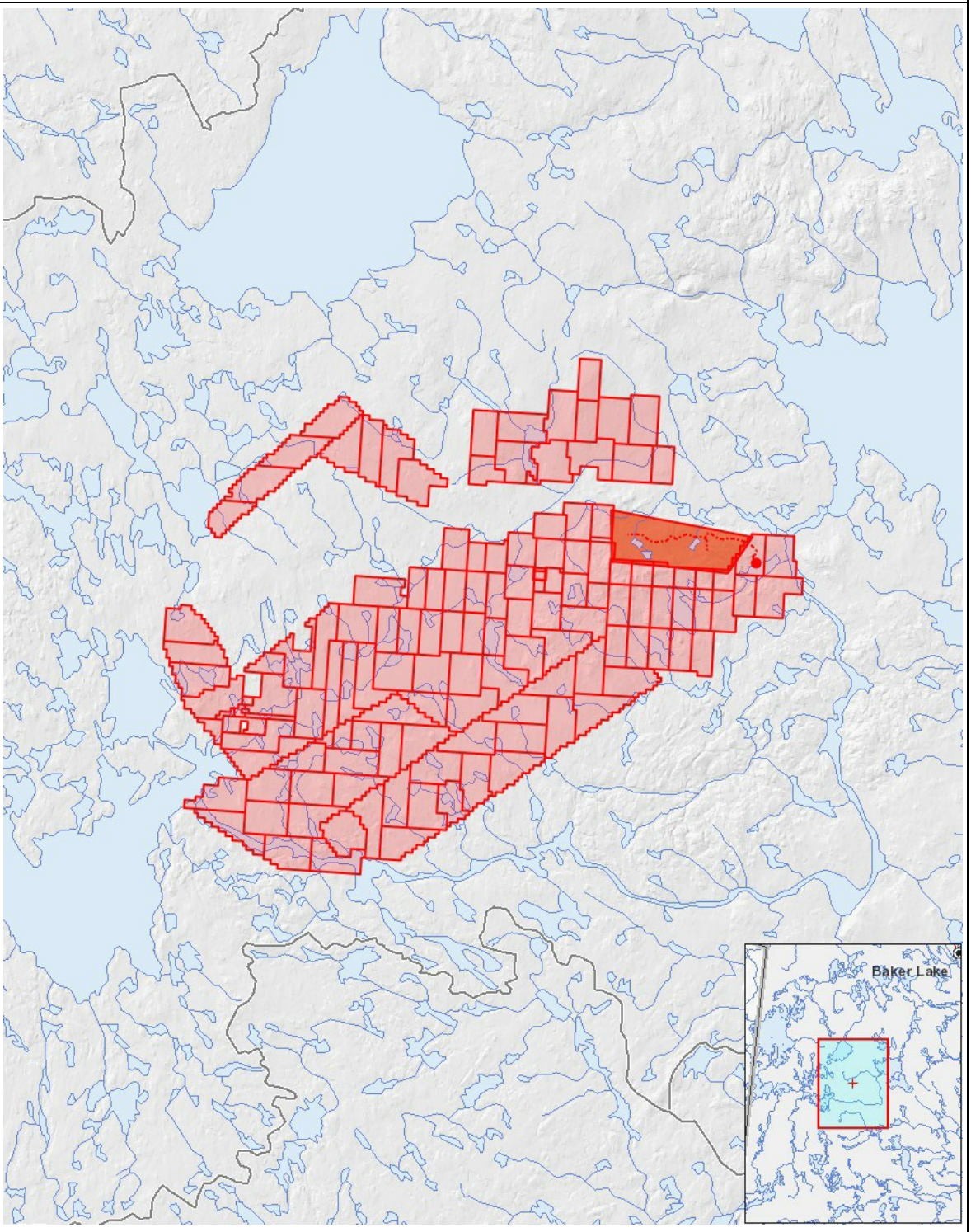
Impacts

Identification of Environmental Impacts

	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
Construction																									
Baseline data		P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	M	P	P	P		M	P	P	U	P
Camp		U	M	M	-	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M		M	M	M	M	M		M	P	P	U	P
Mineral Exploration		U	M	M	-	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M		M	M	M	M	M		M	P	P	P	M
Advanced Mineral Exploration		P	M	M	-	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M		M	M	M	M	M		M	P	P	U	M
Operation																									
Baseline data		P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	M	P	P	P		M	P	P	U	P
Camp		U	M	M	-	M	M	M	M	M	M	P	P		M	M	M	M	M		M	P	P	U	P
Mineral Exploration		U	M	M	-	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M		M	M	M	M	M		M	P	P	P	P
Advanced Mineral Exploration		P	M	M	-	M	M	M	M	M	M	P	P		M	M	M	M	M		M	P	P	U	M
Decommissioning																									
Baseline data		P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	M	P	P	P		M	P	P	U	P
Camp		P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P		M	P	P	U	P
Mineral Exploration		P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P		M	P	P	P	P

(P = Positive, N = Negative and non-mitigatable, M = Negative and mitigatable, U = Unknown)

Project Location



List of Project Geometries

1	polygon	Angilak Mining Lease
2	polygon	Angilak MEA RI30-001
3	polygon	Angilak Mineral Claim
4	polyline	Angilak Proposed Exploration Trail and Airstrip extension
5	polyline	Lac 50 Trail
6	point	Nutaaq Camp