

			<p>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.</p>	<p>prehistoric stone-tool scatters and historic Inuit features (tent rings, caches, inuksuit, blinds). Mitigation relies on avoidance and GN approved excavations/ archiving important sites.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Angilak Proposed Exploration Trail and Airstrip extension</p>	<p>Advanced Mineral Exploration</p>	<p>Inuit Owned Surface Lands</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Nutaag Camp</p>	<p>Camp</p>	<p>Commissioners</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>

		Angilak Property.	heritage river, within the ranges of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds.
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ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	Shawnee Kayuryuk	Hamlet CDO	2025-03-21
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	Sheldon Dorey	Hamlet SAO	2025-05-02
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	Nicole Issakariuk	HTO	2025-06-04
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	Angel Aksawnee	HTO	2025-06-04
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	Valerie Niego, Jamie Kataluk	KIA-CLARC	2025-06-05
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	Sheldon Dorey, James Taipana	Hamlet SAO, Mayor and Council	2025-06-05
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	Joe Savikataaq Jr, John Hussey, Councillors	Hamlet SAO, Mayor and Council	2025-06-03
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	Grace Tagoona, Eva Elytook, Trevor Attagala, Hilu Scottie, David Owingayak	Hamlet Councilors and KIA-CLARC Representatives	2025-07-10
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	Grace Tagoona	Organizer of Arnaq Women's Retreat	2025-07-22
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	Hosea Iksiraq, Basil Quimangimak, Silas Kenaloqak	HTO Representatives	2025-08-21
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	Angel Aksawnee	HTO	2025-09-25
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	Valerie Niego	KIA-CLARC	2025-09-25
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	Sheldon Dorey	Hamlet SAO	2025-09-25
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	Sarah Anirniq	Hamlet Recreation Coordinator	2025-11-07
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	Joe Savikataaq Jr, John Hussey, Councillors	Hamlet SAO, Mayor and Council	2025-11-25
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	James Taipana	Hamlet Mayor	2025-11-27
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	Nicole Issakariuk	HTO	2024-02-22
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	Amber Kadjuk	Hamlet	2024-02-29
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	Kevin Iksiktaaryuk, Robert Seeteenak	Hamlet Mayor and ASAO	2024-06-05
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	Jamie Kataluk	KIA-CLARC	2024-06-06
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	Angel Aksawnee	HTO	2024-06-06
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	Angel Aksawnee	HTO	2024-09-11
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	Jamie Kataluk	KIA-CLARC	2024-09-12
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	Kevin Iksiktaaryuk	Mayor	2024-09-12
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓐ	Amber Kadjuk, Gordy Kidlapik	Hamlet CDO, Deputy Mayor	2024-11-12

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

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299	Pumping approved under 2BE-ANG22727	Nutaaq Lake for camp use; lakes near drill sites for exploration

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

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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 (pedogenesis). 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.

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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

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.

