



Environmental Management Plan

Angilak Property
ATHA Energy Corp. and its wholly owned subsidiaries
February 2026

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1. Introduction

This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) applies specifically to the Angilak Property (the Property or the Project) operated by ATHA Energy Corp. (ATHA) through its wholly owned subsidiaries. The EMP is in effect as of April 1st, 2025. This Plan shall be in effect from the date of issue of applicable land use licenses until the expiry of such licenses.

All employees and contractors working on the Property are to be aware of and follow this Plan. A copy of this EMP will be posted in an office on the Project. In addition, this Plan is available digitally on ATHA's internal network. The Project Manager can be contacted for a copy of this EMP. The purpose of the EMP is to outline ATHA's environmental policy and will be implemented to ensure that exploration activities at the Angilak Property are operating in an environmentally responsible manner.

The Angilak Property hosts a remote, early-stage uranium exploration project covering both Crown land and Inuit Owned Land in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. The Property is located at an approximate latitude 62° 31' North and longitude 98° 49' West or Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates 508596mE and 6933106mN, North American Datum (NAD 83, Zone 14). Additionally, the Property is approximately 225 kilometres south-southwest of Qamani'tuaq (Baker Lake) and 350 kilometres west of Kangiqtinig (Rankin Inlet). Authorizations for the use of land and water for the purpose of exploration have been granted by the Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA), Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) and the Nunavut Water Board (NWB). ATHA's proposed exploration programs are of limited scope and will be operated seasonally due to weather limitations. Further information on potential exploration activities undertaken at the Angilak Property can be found in the Non-Technical Summary.

1.1. Environmental Policy

As further articulated in ATHA's Health, Safety & Environment Policy Statement, ATHA endeavours to take every reasonable precaution toward ensuring the protection and conservation of the natural environment and the safety and health of all employees and contractors from any potential harmful effects of stored materials and operations.

ATHA is committed to:

- Ensuring all personnel and contractors adhere to ATHA's environmental policies, programs and procedures.
- Minimizing the risks to the health and safety of all employees.
- Complying with all applicable legislation and regulations.
- Assessing and mitigating potentially adverse environmental impacts.
- Advancing the Project in an environmentally and socially responsible manner which includes community consultation.
- Cooperating with relevant regulatory bodies and governments on all aspects of environmental protection and policy.

- Reviewing relevant plans, licenses and permits with employees and contractors when onboarded, and ensuring copies of the relevant documents are available at the Project site office for reference.

1.2. Training

Every person arriving at the Property is to attend an orientation, which includes information on health, safety, and environmental responsibilities and stewardship. This orientation is to be done upon first arrival on the Property, and annually thereafter. This orientation is to include training on relevant internal policies, management plans, and standard operating procedures and made familiar with the terms and conditions of the Project's licenses and permits.

In addition, employees and contractors working at the Project are to receive wildlife interaction training which will include bear safety. Bear safety information and material is to be available in a binder on site, including the Government of Nunavut published manual called Bear Safety-Reducing Bear-People Conflicts in Nunavut

2. Environmental Baseline Monitoring

ATHA has implemented an early-stage baseline monitoring program that is designed to build an understanding of the local and regional environmental attributes in areas being worked that are of legislative, cultural, economic and/or scientific importance. The attributes selected for study are also those that will benefit from the longest record of data collection. The program is designed to correspond to the current level of exploration and allows for rapid expansion or downsizing of monitoring studies as the exploration program changes in scope and scale from year to year.

The monitoring program will investigate up to five biophysical components:

- Water Quality
- Meteorology
- Non-invasive, Observational Based Wildlife Monitoring
- Hydrology
- Air Quality

Additional biophysical components may be added as the program size increases over the years.

2.1. Water Quality

Representative sample sites have been established on water bodies focused around the Lac 50 exploration area, camp location and priority drill targets. Water is analyzed for hardness, metals, pH, total suspended solids, ammonia, nitrate, cyanide and alkalinity. Water quality sampling is conducted during drill programs. As ATHA's ongoing exploration program advance targets elsewhere on the Property, additional water quality sites may be added to the existing program to monitor any possible influence.

2.2. Meteorology

A fully automated Onset Hobo Weather Station with an OTT Pluvial Rain Gauge was installed on the Angilak Property in June 2010. Parameters recorded include: air temperature, relative humidity, total precipitation, barometric pressure, wind speed and direction. Meteorological data was collected regularly until 2014. Since then, data has been intermittently recorded manually and/or electronically, depending on the duration and scope of camp activity. Periodic interruptions are the result of damage to the station caused by extreme weather and wildlife interaction.

2.3. Wildlife Monitoring and Reporting

The objective of the wildlife monitoring is to describe wildlife use of the study area and produce coarse-scale population estimates for valued ecosystem components (VECs) occurring in the study area. The current wildlife monitoring program consists of logging incidental observations of all wildlife encountered by field staff and noting any listed species or high priority VEC known to occur in the study area. The wildlife incidental observations will be included in the Annual Report to KIA, CIRNAC and NIRB. Predicted impacts to wildlife and wildlife mitigation measures can be found in section 5.

3. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation

ATHA acknowledges that the activities associated with early exploration have the potential to impact various aspects of the environment. The potential impacts to various abiotic components of the environment and their mitigation efforts are listed below.

3.1. Air and Noise Quality

Potential impacts on air quality resulting from activities on the Angilak Property include discharge of exhaust from airplanes and helicopters as well as generator and incinerator emissions. Exploration programs are generally small in nature and operated seasonally in the northern regions due to weather limitations. Due to the short duration of the program, the low-impact activities involved and the remote location of the property, measurable impacts to the air quality are not anticipated. As exploration program scope expands over the years, a dustfall collection program may be initiated to generate baseline air quality data.

Noise quality on the Angilak Property may be affected by airplanes, helicopters and generators which can disturb wildlife. Wildlife mitigation measures are outlined below in Section 4.2. If caribou and/or muskox are seen in the survey area, while a geophysical survey is being flown, different flightlines will be selected until they have moved away a safe distance (at least one kilometre). Helicopters are to maintain a minimum altitude of 610 metres in areas where wildlife is observed and are instructed to avoid caribou calving grounds on their way to or from the project area.

3.2. Vegetation, Soil and Permafrost Disturbance Mitigation

Vegetation on the Angilak Property mainly consists of moss, lichen, grass and saxifrage. Activities planned for the Property are considered to have relatively low impact and are predicted to have little effect on vegetation, soil and permafrost.

Potential impacts to vegetation and soil on the Angilak Property include disturbance due to camp and exploration activities. The Angilak Property is located north of the tree line; therefore, line cutting is not required for exploration activities. Mitigation measures to reduce the impact include limiting the amount of vegetation disruption to ensure proper shade coverage and reduction in the potential for ground thaw and subsidence. Footpaths can be marked using stakes and flagging tape to ensure that impacts to vegetation are confined to a small area or boardwalks can be built between camp buildings to reduce damage to vegetation on high-traffic footpaths. Areas that have patterned ground, clay-rich soil and or wetlands will be avoided. Heat radiating from camp buildings may thaw permafrost, so all heated camp structures will be slightly elevated above the ground to allow air circulation. Earth may be required to be moved in order to construct sumps in camp and at drill sites; however natural depressions and areas free of vegetation will be used whenever possible. Any topsoil moved will be collected to use in re-vegetation efforts. Any sumps required to be excavated will be backfilled and restored to the pre-existing natural contours of the land after no-longer in use or during final abandonment and restoration.

Soil quality can be impacted from hazardous materials spills and waste discharge. Refer to the *Spill Contingency Management Plan* for mitigation measures regarding the use, storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous materials and their waste products.

Site clearing, soil stripping and use of esker materials will be minimized. Placement for the exploration trails will result in physical loss or alteration of terrain and soil within approximately 15% of the trail routing, as approximately 85% will follow a height of land, not requiring fill, will avoid wet areas and, as much as possible, stream crossings. To avoid and mitigate additional loss of soil, which may result in changes to permafrost, a low-profile trail will be constructed in these areas with only light equipment use.

3.3 Groundwater Impacts

Drilling has the potential to impact the quantity and quality of groundwater. Disruption of flow, contamination from spills and an increased concentration of solids and metals are potential impacts associated with drilling activities.

ATHA is firmly committed to the protection and conservation of the natural environment including waterbodies and groundwater, and as such will implement a number of environmental policies and procedures to mitigate the impacts of drilling activities on groundwater quantity and quality.

- Drilling fluids will be directed into an appropriate natural depression, at least 31 m from the ordinary high-water mark of any waterbody to ensure direct flow into a water body is not possible and no additional impacts are created.
- If any artesian water flow is detected, the hole will be plugged immediately and cemented in bedrock to prevent continued flow.
- ATHA will ensure that the capacity of the watercourse or waterbody will be sufficient enough to allow for drilling water usage and will have no impact on lake level or flow.
- Drilling will utilize recirculation and filtration systems to minimize loss of water and drill additives.
- Non-toxic and bio-degradable drilling fluids will be used whenever possible.

- To minimize the risk of contamination from spills, ATHA will follow the procedures and policies regarding the use, storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous materials and their waste product outlined in the *Spill Contingency Management Plan*.

4. Non-Hazardous Waste

Proper disposal of non-hazardous waste is essential to reduce the environmental footprint of exploration activities and camp operations on the natural ecosystems. ATHA has identified and outlined the disposal methods for three major types of non-hazardous waste expected during operations:

- Inert Combustible Solids
- Inert Non-Combustible Solids
- Wastewater

In addition to proper disposal, ATHA engages in re-using and recycling materials whenever possible, to reduce the amount of waste generated. As a result, metal and wood are repurposed to their full extents.

Information on the storage and disposal of hazardous waste can be found in the *Spill Contingency Management Plan*.

4.1. Inert Combustible Solids

Inert, combustible solid waste will be incinerated in a dual chamber, fuel fired, forced-air incinerator in accordance with the Nunavut Environmental Guidelines for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste and Canada-Wide Standards for Dioxins and Furans. Ash generated from the on-going incineration will be stored in sealed 205 L drums. Ash drums will be removed from site regularly and backhauled for disposal at an authorized facility.

Table 1. Inert Combustible Solid Waste Sources and Disposal Methods

Waste Source	Disposal	Additional Comments
Food waste and packaging	Daily Incineration – ash will be stored in 205 L drums until backhauled for disposal	Regular incineration of food waste will ensure deterrence of wildlife
Paper and cardboard	Incineration – ash will be stored in 205 L drums until backhauled for disposal	Electronic communication encouraged to reduce paper waste
Unusable Lumber	Incineration – ash will be stored in 205 L drums until backhauled for disposal	n/a

4.2. Inert Non-combustible Solids

Inert non-combustible solid wastes are repaired and repurposed as much as possible. Once re-use is no longer possible, inert non-combustible solids are sorted and stored until they can be removed from sited and backhauled to an authorized facility for disposal. Examples of inert non-combustible solid waste include tires and other rubber materials, scrap metal, glass, electronics and other mechanical equipment.

4.3. Wastewater and Drill Cuttings

Wastewater from camp will be discharged into greywater sumps. A grease trap and screens will be installed on the kitchen drain to ensure grease and food solids do not enter the sump. The discharge pipe into the sump will be made inaccessible to wildlife. These grey water sumps will be located at least 31 metres away from a water body.

Naturally occurring depressions will be used as sumps for disposal of non-mineralized drill cuttings, located close to each drill pad, or at a centralized location when it is not feasible to use a sump at the drill pad (e.g., in winter months). When using a central sump, non-mineralized drill cuttings will be inspected for contamination of mineralized cuttings and any megabags used to transport the cuttings will be removed.

Information regarding the disposal of mineralized drill cuttings (uranium concentrations >0.05% or eU equivalent) and can be found in the *Radiation Hazard Control Plan*.

Table 2. Wastewater Sources and Disposal Methods

Waste Source	Disposal	Additional Comments
Camp greywater	Grey water sumps located at least 31 m away from a water body	Discharge pipe will be inaccessible to wildlife; grease trap and screen will be installed on the kitchen drain
Drilling greywater and non-mineralized drill cuttings	Centralized or in naturally occurring depressions close to drill pads	Uranium concentrations must be less than 0.05% or eU equivalent
Sewage	Incineration – ash will be stored in 205 L drums until backhauled for disposal	Pacto toilets are used to collect blackwater waste

5. Wildlife Impacts Mitigation

5.1. General Impacts and Mitigation

In developing mitigation measures toward the protection of wildlife, ATHA has identified three areas of potential impact to wildlife due to the presence of this Project:

- attracting wildlife
- habitat disturbance
- unintentional interactions and disturbances

Mitigation measures specific to the areas of potential impact listed above are outlined below.

5.1.1. Attracting Wildlife

Every effort will be made to ensure that wildlife is not attracted or encouraged to linger at the Project. This includes:

- Material handling practices – Petroleum-based chemicals (e.g., greases, gasoline, glycol-based antifreeze) can attract wildlife. These materials, whenever possible, are to be stored in such a way that makes them inaccessible to wildlife.
- Waste handling practices – All garbage must be sorted, with food waste stored such that it is not accessible to wildlife. Food waste is to be incinerated daily to limit odors which could attract wildlife.
- Feeding wildlife is prohibited – All personnel, contractors or consultants are forbidden to feed wildlife.
- Keep lunches out of reach – Field crews and drill crews are to store lunches so that they are not accessible to wildlife. All food waste, wrappers and drink containers are to be brought back to camp for disposal, recycling and/or cleaning.
- Keep work areas clean and tidy – Field crews and drill crews are to keep the work areas free of litter and garbage. No food or beverage is to be dumped out or left behind, this includes contents of thermoses.

5.1.2. Habitat Disturbance

Activities planned for the Project are considered to be low impact and are predicted to have no, to very little effect on vegetation, soil and permafrost. Potential impacts to these ecosystem components on the Property include disturbance due to camp and exploration activities, which are temporary in nature.

Progressive reclamation is to be practiced at the site, meaning that before an exploration program is considered complete, every effort is to be made to reclaim and restore the area to its original state. Refer to the ATHA *Abandonment and Restoration Plan* for more details.

Soil quality can be impacted by material spills and waste discharge. Refer to the *Spill Contingency Management Plan* for mitigation measures regarding spills.

Known wildlife dens and nests are to be avoided. The following buffers will be maintained between a den and all exploration activities during the period of May 1 and July 15.

- Wolves 800 m buffer
- Grizzly Bear 300 m buffer
- Wolverine 2 km buffer
- Fox 150 m buffer

For any potential new dens or nests discovered, a report should be made to the Project Supervisor including a picture of the suspected dwelling and GPS coordinates of its location. The Project supervisor is responsible for taking the appropriate actions to confirm the presence of and prevent disturbance to any new dens and nests. The coordinates of new dwellings will be recorded and preserved in order to assist with future Project planning. Potential new dens or nests will also be reported to NIRB, CIRNAC, KIA and the NWB as part of the Annual Reports.

5.1.3. Unintentional Interactions and Disturbances

The potential exists for unintentional wildlife interactions and disturbances despite best avoidance efforts. All employees and contractors will be trained in the appropriate actions to take when encountering wildlife and their dwelling sites in the field. Should a field crew happen upon nests or dens, the coordinates will be recorded and the crew will immediately vacate the area. These areas will be avoided until they are no longer inhabited and the interaction documented in the Annual Report submitted to the NPC, CIRNAC, KIA and NIRB.

General exploration activities at the Property such as geochemical sampling, geological mapping, prospecting and airborne/ground geophysical surveys are generally very low impact. Geochemical sampling and geological mapping require no mechanized equipment and ground geophysical surveys do not require the use of any sizable or noisy machinery. As drilling activities may cause noise disturbances to passing animals, care will be taken to locate drill pads away from wildlife nests or dwellings.

Aircraft support is required to carry out daily operations at the Property. Helicopter support will be required for daily operations including pick up/drop off of field personnel and drill rig and fuel moves. Possible impacts that may arise from the use of aircraft include fuel spills and noise disturbance. Aircraft will maintain a flying altitude of 300 m above ground level (agl) or greater whenever possible. In areas where wildlife is observed, helicopters are to maintain a minimum altitude of 610 m agl. When low altitude flights are necessary, such as transporting personnel and equipment, pilots will be instructed not to land where wildlife is present unless it is an emergency situation. If a landing in the presence of wildlife occurs for any reason, it will be documented in the Annual Report submitted to the NPC, CIRNAC, KIA and NIRB.

To reduce the potential for fish entrapment, appropriate screens will be placed over all water intakes at camp and at the drill.

Project planning will involve engaging with Baker Lake and other relevant communities, frequent communication with the respective Hunters & Trappers Organizations (HTO), incorporation of Inuit Qaujimaningit into the Project planning and hiring local community members (approved by HTO's) as wildlife monitors to assist the company in greater wildlife disturbance mitigation.

5.2. Species Specific Disturbance Mitigation

5.2.1. Barren-Ground Caribou

The Angilak Property is within the range of the Qamanirjuaq and Beverly Caribou Herds, but is outside of critical caribou calving grounds, DIAND Caribou Protection Areas and does not contain any designated Freshwater Crossings. ATHA recognizes both the importance and sensitivity of caribou in the region and

is committed to preventing and minimizing potential impacts. Minimizing disturbance of caribou is to be done by following this Plan and adhering to all terms and conditions of licenses and permits, including, as applicable, following the Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) Caribou Protection Measures and the KIA's Mobile Caribou Monitoring Measures (both provided in Appendix III).

Surveillance and monitoring procedures used to detect and alert the presence of caribou at the Property include but are not limited to the use of the helicopter for surveillance while in transit and communication with the local HTO's and communities regarding caribou sightings in the area. All sightings of caribou will be reported to the Project Field Supervisor. Reports of sightings will include the approximate number of caribou present, their location and direction of movement and general behaviour. These reports will be included in the Annual Report submitted to the NPC, CIRNAC, KIA and NIRB.

Other measures to mitigate potential impacts on any caribou that are present on the Property include, but are not limited to:

- Caribou avoidance as a priority mitigation measure.
- Aircraft will always maintain a minimum altitude of 610 m (2,100 ft) above ground level except during landing, take-off or if there is a specific requirement for low-level flying (e.g. airborne surveys).
- All flights lower than 610 m above ground level (e.g. airborne surveys) will be suspended, when safe to do so, in the presence of migrating and calving caribou.
- No construction or operation of any camp, fuel cache, or blasting will occur within ten (10) kilometres of any paths or crossings known to be frequented by caribou (e.g., designated caribou crossings).
- No drilling operations will occur within five (5) kilometres of any paths or crossings known to be frequented by caribou (e.g., designated caribou crossings).
- Activities will be suspended if concentrations of caribou (50 or more) approach within 2 km of drilling operations. Activities will not resume until all of the caribou have moved out of the area.
- A 1 km buffer zone will be used as a measure of a safe distance for working in areas where groups of caribou (less than 50) are present. If caribou groups come within 1 km of any work site, work activities will immediately cease until the caribou have moved safely beyond the buffer zone.
- No exploration activities conducted will interfere with caribou cows and calves. If caribou cows and calves become present in a work area, all activities that may interfere will cease.
- No exploration activities will cause a diversion to the migration patterns of any caribou.

ATHA will communicate with the Hamlets of Baker Lake and any other relevant communities, the respective HTOs and any other interested parties regarding caribou sightings and appraised movements in the area in addition to the Annual Report submissions provided to the NPC, CIRNAC, KIA and NIRB.

5.2.2. Muskox

Muskox may be observed on the Angilak Property area during exploration activities. Muskox may be in a weakened condition by late winter and vulnerable, especially breeding adults and young animals. Staff are not to approach or interact with muskox herds to avoid herd dispersion and displacement from calving areas, which could have negative effects on muskox breeding. Critical time to avoid male muskox is during breeding season (August to September).

The GN recommends that field workers not approach muskox closer than 200 metres during the calving season (April to June). Similar to the Caribou Protection Measures, ATHA's work programs are to also cease the use of ground equipment/vehicles (drills, snowmobiles and ATVs) and aircraft overflights at altitudes less than 610 meters when muskox, especially when cows and calves approach operations.

5.2.3. Breeding, Nesting and Migratory Birds

Moving or disturbing the nest of a migratory bird is in contravention of the Migratory Birds Convention Act. The following mitigation measures are provided to prevent potential impacts on migratory birds. All ATHA employees, contractors and visitors will be instructed and must strictly adhere to the following:

- Approaching any birds or nests is prohibited.
- The nests or eggs of any birds are never to be moved or destroyed.
- Avoid disturbing nests and concentrations of birds by maintaining a 1.5 km buffer when in transit by aircraft.
- Measures will be taken to discourage birds from nesting on man-made structures.
- Flights will be minimized during periods of migration, nesting and moulting.
- A buffer zone of 3 km around areas used by flocks of migrating waterfowl will be established during migratory periods.
- Excessive hovering or circling over areas likely to have birds will be avoided.
- Migratory bird observations will be included in the Wildlife Observation logs and submitted with the annual reports to NIRB, CIRNAC, KIA and NWB.
- Any inadvertent disruption of migratory birds, nests or eggs will be reported to the appropriate authorities as soon as possible.
- Special care and concern will take place during migratory bird nesting periods in the area (early May – mid-August).
- If any nest is found, the location will be recorded, photographed and reported to the Project supervisor for further action.
- ECCC resources indicate that within breeding zone C8, <10% of birds nest before May 15 and <10% of birds nest after Aug 5. Therefore, proposed breeding bird survey timing (i.e. first half of June) has been proposed to capture the highest probability of bird occupancy and breeding behaviour.

5.2.4. Aquatic Life

The following practices are in place to ensure aquatic life will be protected on the Angilak Property.

- Working in and around waterbodies must be done in such a way that prevents disturbance to aquatic life and habitat.
- Waterlines are to be properly placed and screened in accordance with the *Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Screen Guideline* (DFO).
- No waste is to enter any waterbodies. This includes any discharge from any exploration camp.
- All sumps, fuel caches and camps are to be located at least 31 metres from the high-water mark of any waterbody unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory authority.
- Fishing while conducting business on behalf of ATHA is strictly prohibited.

The Angilak Property does not occur in or near any aquatic species at risk or their critical habitat according to the *Aquatic Species at Risk Maps* provided by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

5.3. Species at Risk Mitigation

5.3.1. Grizzly Bear, Wolverine and Transverse Lady Beetle

All ATHA staff, contractors and Project visitors on site will be properly trained to identify species of concern, where they are most likely to be encountered, their sensitive timing windows, and the appropriate course of action in the case of an encounter.

Proper measures will be taken within camp, at drill sites and in the field to reduce the attraction of wildlife including proper storage and handling of food and waste.

All grizzly bears and wolverines, as well as their dens, will be avoided at all times by field crews.

If bears are present in the area, work is to cease until the bears have moved out of the area on their own accord. All human-bear or human-carnivore interactions and incidents are to be reported to the Government of Nunavut local conservation office as soon as possible.

Due to the lack of information regarding the presence of the transverse lady beetle in Nunavut, special care will be taken to report observations to relevant parties in addition to the Annual Report submission.




5.3.2. Red-necked Phalarope, Harris's Sparrow, Rusty Blackbird and Short-eared Owl

In addition to the mitigation measures in place for all migratory and nesting birds, the following considerations will be taken to protect the Red-necked Phalarope, Harris's Sparrow, Rusty Blackbird and Short-eared owl:

- All staff, contractors and project visitors will be trained on how to identify these birds and their preferred nesting grounds.
- If an employee, contractor, or Project visitor suspects they have encountered a bird of special concern or its nest, a report to the Project supervisor will be provided to determine the best course of action moving forward. The report will include the coordinates of the sighting, description of the bird or nest, and if possible, a picture.
- Confirmed nesting locations of these birds will be recorded and preserved for future Project planning and monitored accordingly to ensure no disturbance occurs. If necessary, a wildlife specialist will be consulted to establish further mitigation measures.

Table 3. Information Summary for Species at Risk

Species	Distinguishing Features	Sensitive Period	Habitat
<p>Barren-Ground Grizzly Bear <i>(Ursus arctos)</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noticeable shoulder hump • Light gold to black fur (lighter colors typical on Tundra) 	<p>October – May (hibernation and birthing) May – June (breeding)</p>	<p>Excavated Den – preference for sloped terrain with aquatic beds and low shrub land cover</p>
<p>Wolverine <i>(Gulo gulo)</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looks like a “small bear” • Glossy, coarse fur (brown to black) • Pale facial mask, and tan-yellowish lateral body stripes • Long, bushy tail 	<p>May – August (breeding) January – May (implantation, pregnancy and birthing)</p>	<p>Dens are located in talus boulders, eskers, under deadfall, or in snow tunnels</p>
<p>Transverse Lady Beetle <i>(Coccinella transversoguttata)</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orange to red wings • Black band on wings with 4 elongated spots 	<p>Unknown</p>	<p>Generalists – no record of species in Nunavut but it is possibly present</p>
<p>Red-necked Phalarope <i>(Phalaropus lobatus)</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breeding adults have a white throat with a reddish patch on the neck • Non-breeding adults are gray with a streaky back and black ear patches • Center stripe down tail 	<p>June – July</p>	<p>Shorebird preferring freshwater ponds, lakes and streams</p>

<p>Harris's Sparrow (<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Larger than most sparrows • Black face • Pink bill • Black markings around the eyes resembling eye shadow 	<p>May – August</p>	<p>Dense vegetation of stunted conifers with interspersed shrubs</p>
<p>Rusty Blackbird (<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breeding males are dark, glossy black with a greenish sheen. • Breeding females are charcoal gray or silvery-gray • Bills are slightly curved and thin • Eyes are pale yellow for both sexes 	<p>May – July</p>	<p>Coniferous forests near wetlands</p>
<p>Short-eared Owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active during daylight • Mottled brown bodies • Yellow eyes • Black markings around the eyes resembling eye shadow 	<p>April – August</p>	<p>Widespread and variable; largely open areas where they can perch in low trees or on the ground</p>

6. Archaeological Sites

Disturbance mitigation measures will be taken to ensure that any known or undocumented archaeological or paleontological sites or artifacts are not disturbed. These include, but are not limited to:

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

Appendices

Appendix I: Reporting Contact Information

Appendix II: Bear Safety Resources

Appendix III: Caribou Mitigation Measures

Appendix IV: Applicable Guidelines and Legislation

Appendix V: Wildlife Mitigation Procedures

Appendix VI: Summary of Changes