

















# **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 proposed activities will take place within the Canadian Arctic Archipelago, a vast region comprising numerous islands and surrounding marine waters across Nunavut, the Northwest Territories and Yukon. This region includes much of northern Canada and is interconnected by a network of waterways commonly referred to as the Northwest Passage. The area represents one of the largest high Arctic environments in the world. The terrestrial landscape is predominantly tundra, characterized by low-growing vegetation, permafrost soils, and limited tree cover. Mountainous regions support glaciers and icefields, which account for a significant portion of Canada’s glacial ice. Much of the land area is uninhabited, with small, widely dispersed communities located along coastal regions. The marine environment consists of seasonally ice-covered waters, dynamic sea ice conditions, and highly productive coastal and nearshore ecosystems during the open-water season. Climatic conditions are characterized by long, cold winters and short, cool summers. Summer temperatures typically range from approximately 5°C to 15°C in coastal areas, while winter temperatures frequently fall below -20°C.

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Vegetation is composed primarily of Arctic-adapted species, including mosses, lichens, grasses, sedges, and low shrubs. The region supports a range of terrestrial and marine wildlife, including polar bear, Arctic fox, caribou, seals, walrus, whales, seabirds, migratory birds, and diverse marine invertebrates and fish species. Ecosystems are sensitive to disturbance and recover slowly due to short growing seasons and extreme climatic conditions. The environmental context is defined by ecological sensitivity, seasonal variability, and limited infrastructure, necessitating careful planning and precautionary operational practices.

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The project area is located in remote regions of the Canadian Arctic, with limited proximity to permanent communities. Nearby communities are generally situated at considerable distances from the vessel route, and interactions will be limited to pre-arranged community visits. The itinerary includes planned visits to archaeological sites, including Dundas Harbour / RCMP Post (QdHh-41), Beechey Island (Franklin Graves QeJl-2 and Northumberland House QeJl-3), Radstock Bay (Caswall Tower Thule Site QeJj-2), Fury Beach (PeJl-1), and Johansen Bay (Edinburgh 1 Site NcNu-1). These sites are of high cultural and historical value. Land and resource use in the broader region includes subsistence harvesting, tourism, and guiding activities, although interactions are expected to be minimal due to the remote nature of the project area. Potential effects on human health are expected to be negligible, as activities are short-term, remote, and conducted in accordance with established safety and environmental protocols.

**Miscellaneous Project Information**

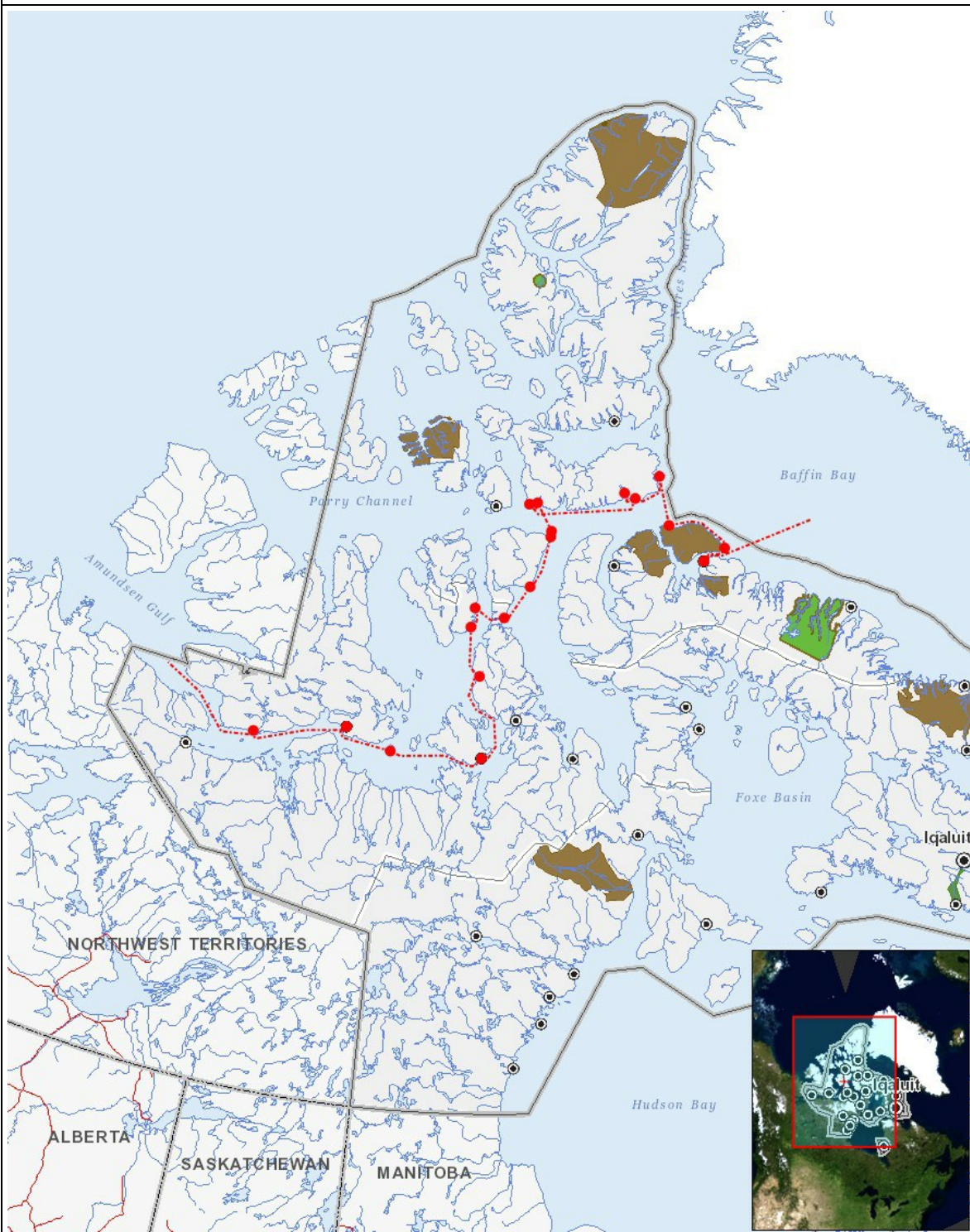


sensitive habitats•Use of established landing areas where available•No removal or disturbance of natural or cultural materials•Compliance with wildlife viewing guidelines and recognized industry best practices•Activities modified or cancelled if sensitive wildlife or cultural concerns are identified•Careful anchoring practices will be used to prevent seabed damage.Introduction of Alien SpeciesAssessmentThere is a low risk of introduction or transfer of non-native species through vessel operations and shore landings. Given the limited scale of activities and small group sizes, the likelihood of biological contamination between sites is considered minimal.Mitigation•Cleaning and inspection of boots, clothing, and gear prior to each shore landing•Implementation of site-specific biosecurity checks to remove soil, seeds, and organic matter•No intentional transfer of biological materials between sites•Adherence to the AECO Biosecurity Guidelines (Appendix C.9), which form part of the vessel's standard operating proceduresOverall, given the small size of MY Maverick, limited guest capacity, absence of high-impact auxiliary equipment, conservative navigation practices, and adherence to wildlife protection and biosecurity protocols, potential environmental effects are expected to be minor, localized, and temporary.

### **Cumulative Effects**

MY Maverick's proposed voyage is limited in scale, with a maximum of 12 guests and short-duration visits at selected locations. The vessel does not construct infrastructure, extract resources, or undertake activities that permanently alter the environment. Shore landings are conducted in small, supervised groups and are temporary in nature.While other vessels may visit some of the same locations, MY Maverick's limited passenger capacity and conservative operational practices are expected to contribute minimally to any cumulative pressures. Activities are designed to avoid sensitive habitats, wildlife concentrations, and culturally significant sites, and may be modified or cancelled based on local conditions.Given the small scale of operations, limited duration of visits, and adherence to environmental protection protocols, the incremental contribution of MY Maverick to cumulative environmental effects is expected to be negligible or minor and transitory in nature.





List of Project Geometries

1	polyline	Itinerary Route in Nunavut
2	point	Pond Inlet / Mittimatalik
3	point	Bylot Island - Niaqunnguut/Cape Graham Moore
4	point	Cape Hay - Bylot Island
5	point	Philpots Island
6	point	Croker Bay
7	point	Dundas Harbour
8	point	Beechey Island
9	point	Radstock Bay - Caswell Tower - Devon Island
10	point	Prince Leopold Island Migratory Bird Sanctuary

- |    |       |                                 |
|----|-------|---------------------------------|
| 11 | point | Cape Clarence                   |
| 12 | point | Fury Beach - Somerset Island    |
| 13 | point | Fort Ross                       |
| 14 | point | Strezelecki Harbour             |
| 15 | point | Coningham Bay - Zodiac Cruise   |
| 16 | point | Pasley Bay                      |
| 17 | point | Gjoa Haven / Uqsuqtuuq          |
| 18 | point | Jenny Lind Island               |
| 19 | point | Cambridge Bay                   |
| 20 | point | Johansen Bay - Edinburgh Island |