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Եւ յայնչեալ  
 Կ'ի՞նչ Կ'ընենք զայն:

**Period of operation:**

**ΛΓΠΔΕΖΗΘΙ:**

Guardian Exploration Inc

538 Hurricane Drive

Calgary AB T3Z3S8

Canada

▷ᑭᓚ▷ᑎᓄ: 1-368-399-1962, ᐱᔪᐳᑦ: 1- 403-730-6312

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ᖃᓪᓴᓂᓂᓪᓴ: Who: Guardian Exploration Inc., represented by Graydon Kowal (President/CEO, Calgary, AB), is proposing the project. The company is an active mineral exploration firm focused on early-stage gold properties in Nunavut. What: The undertaking is a small-scale diamond drilling exploration program to evaluate gold mineralization on the Esker claims. Up to 8 drill pads (each ~15 m × 15 m) will test targets, with multiple holes per pad to minimize disturbance (total footprint ≤1,800 m²). Activities include helicopter-supported drilling using a closed-loop water recirculation system (max 50 m³/day freshwater withdrawal, no discharge), temporary sumps (~13.5 m³ each, max 3 active), and a small seasonal camp (12–15 personnel, max 18; 4 sleeping tents + support structures). All fuel (max 4,000 L diesel on-site) will be stored in secondary containment. No roads or permanent infrastructure will be built. Drill cuttings remain in backfilled sumps; full progressive reclamation will restore sites. Support includes a Spill Contingency Plan, Wildlife Mitigation Commitments (500 m caribou setback, Inuit monitor), Archaeological Chance Find Procedure, and biodegradable additives where practicable. Transport is entirely by helicopter. Why: The objective is to determine the presence and extent of subsurface gold mineralization identified through prior work programs. Diamond drilling is the only reliable method for this. The program advances responsible mineral exploration on Inuit Owned Lands while incorporating strong environmental protections and community consultation. Long-term implications include potential future economic benefits (jobs, royalties) if a viable deposit is found, alongside continued support for sustainable land use. Where: The project is located in the South Henik Lake area, Kivalliq Region, Nunavut, on Inuit Owned Land (KVL125B04) with portions of Crown land (AR27/AR29). Project extents span approximately 61°31'45N to 61°39'43N and 97°17'52W to 96°41'41W. Closest communities are Arviat (~200 km southeast) and Baker Lake. No protected areas overlap the immediate site; the area is used for traditional harvesting and limited tourism/outfitting (South Henik Lake Lodge). When: The 2026 field program is planned for August 1 to October 31, 2026 (drilling and camp operations), with demobilization by late October. This is a single-season program within a requested 5-year Type B Water Licence (May 2026–May 2031). Future phases would be subject to additional approvals. This summary provides an overview of the low-impact, seasonal exploration activities. Full details, including mitigations, water management, and consultation records, are available in the complete application package. Guardian Exploration Inc. welcomes questions from the public and continues engagement with Arviat HTO, KIA, and other stakeholders.

▷Δ&NDS: QuiGuardian Exploration Inc., représentée par Graydon Kowal (Président/PDG, Calgary, AB), propose le projet. La société est une firme d'exploration minière active qui se concentre sur les propriétés aurifères en phase précoce au Nunavut. Pourquoi l'entreprise consiste en un programme d'exploration par forage au diamant à petite échelle visant à évaluer la minéralisation aurifère sur les claims Esker. Jusqu'à 8 plateformes de forage (chacune d'environ 15 m × 15 m) seront utilisées pour tester les cibles, avec plusieurs trous par plateforme afin de minimiser les perturbations (empreinte totale ≤ 1 800 m²). Les activités comprennent le forage soutenu par hélicoptère à l'aide d'un système de recirculation d'eau en circuit fermé (retrait maximal d'eau douce de 50 m³/jour, sans rejet), des puisards temporaires (environ 13,5 m³ chacun, maximum 3 actifs) et un petit camp saisonnier (12 à 15 personnes, maximum 18 ; 4 tentes de couchage + structures de soutien). Tout le carburant (maximum 4 000 L de diesel sur site) sera entreposé dans un confinement secondaire. Aucune route ni infrastructure permanente ne sera construite. Les déblais de forage demeureront dans les puisards remblayés ; une réclamation progressive complète permettra de restaurer les sites. Le projet s'accompagne d'un Plan de contingence pour les déversements, d'Engagements d'atténuation de la faune (recul de 500 m pour les caribous, moniteur inuit), d'une Procédure pour découvertes fortuites archéologiques, ainsi que d'additifs biodégradables lorsque cela est praticable. Le transport s'effectuera entièrement par hélicoptère. Pourquoi l'objectif est de déterminer la présence et l'étendue de la minéralisation aurifère en subsurface identifiée lors de programmes de travail antérieurs. Le forage au diamant constitue la seule méthode fiable pour y parvenir. Le programme fait progresser une exploration minière responsable sur les Terres Inuites tout en intégrant de solides mesures de protection environnementale et une consultation communautaire. À long terme, il pourrait générer des retombées économiques futures (emplois, redevances) si un gisement viable est découvert, tout en maintenant un appui à l'utilisation durable des terres. Où le projet est situé dans la région du lac South Henik, région de Kivalliq, au Nunavut, sur des Terres Inuites (KVL125B04) avec des portions de terres de la Couronne (AR27/AR29). Les limites du projet s'étendent approximativement de 61°31'45N à 61°39'43N et de 97°17'52W à 96°41'41W. Les communautés les plus proches sont Arviat (environ 200 km au sud-est) et Baker Lake. Aucune zone protégée ne

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Operations Phase: from 2026-08-04 to 2026-09-19

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|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Proposed DDH Pads | Drilling             | Crown         | Prior diamond drilling was completed at Esker.<br>Prospecting completed at River | None known                                           | ~200km west of Arviat                            |
| Camp A            | Camp                 | Crown         | Site of old camp?                                                                | None known                                           | ~200km west of Arviat                            |
| Camp B            | Camp                 | Crown         | Site of old camp?                                                                | None known                                           | ~200km west of Arviat                            |

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|------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ᐃᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ     | Mayor and Council         | Hamlet of Arviat                  | 2026-03-05              |
| ᐃᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ     | Chairperson               | Hunters and Trappers Organization | 2026-03-05              |
| ᐃᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ | Manager; Lands Department | KIA                               | 2026-03-05              |

## Temporary Camp

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**A<sup>a</sup>d<sup>c</sup> A<sup>b</sup>r<sup>e</sup>t<sup>s</sup> A<sup>b</sup>C<sup>d</sup>S<sup>b</sup>H<sup>e</sup> A<sup>c</sup>B<sup>e</sup>D<sup>a</sup>N<sup>c</sup> A<sup>d</sup>C<sup>a</sup>, F<sup>-</sup>J<sup>a</sup>P<sup>n</sup>, S<sup>a</sup>L<sup>i</sup>, M<sup>e</sup>D<sup>c</sup> A<sup>r</sup>L<sup>-</sup>**

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|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| hand tools                      | 20           | small                          | For rock sampling (hammers and chisels). No mechanized tools.                                                                                                                                         |
| helicopter                      | 1            | Bell 206                       | To be used to mobilize camp construction materials and supplies, exploration equipment, fuel, and personnel into, around within, and out of the project area and fro drill moves.                     |
| Fixed wing aircraft             | 1            | Twin otter                     | To be used to mobilize camp construction materials and supplies, exploration equipment, fuel, and personnel into and out of the project area. The aircraft will not be stationed at the project site. |
| water pump                      | 1-2          | small; 1000-2000 l/h flow rate | Used to supply water to the field camp for kitchen and personnel ablution block. Estimate water use at 400-500 liters per day                                                                         |
| EM-16 unit                      | 1            | 50 x 20 x 20 cm                | Handheld Very Low Frequency (VLF) EM device for geophysical surveying. The operator walks a grid (no line cutting) and takes readings on a pre-determined spacing. No residual surface disturbance.   |
| Drone Magnetometer LIDAR System | 1            | 70 x 70 x 40cm                 | Small UAV and base magnetometer station. UAV will fly across sections of the project area, at 20-50m elevation, collecting magnetic field data. Minimal noise and no land disturbance.                |
| Hydracore 2200 diamond drill    | 2            | 12m2                           | 3000m diamond drilling will be undertaken off of 8 pads size: 15m x 15m each.                                                                                                                         |
| Table Rock Saw                  | 1            | 1m x 0.8m                      | Used for cutting drill core or rock samples in half                                                                                                                                                   |
| Hand-held rock saw              | 1            | 0.8 x 0.5 x 0.5m               | Used for cutting channels in smooth outcrop to assist with channel                                                                                                                                    |

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| Item Name           | Quantity | Unit   | Location | Notes | Remarks                                                                             |
|---------------------|----------|--------|----------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Muriatic Acid       | 2        | liters | 1        | 2     | 2 muriatic acid bottles to test for carbonate                                       |
| Diesel              | 15       | liters | 210      | 3150  | Main fuel source.                                                                   |
| Aviation fuel       | 20       | liters | 210      | 4200  | Helicopter fuel                                                                     |
| Propane             | 5        | lbs    | 100      | 500   | Camp use                                                                            |
| Gasoline            | 3        | liters | 210      | 630   | Used to fuel small generator for camp electricity, table rock saw and UAV recharge. |
| Lubricants and Oils | 3        | liters | 40       | 120   | Various lubricant / grease and oils for drills.                                     |
| Drilling additives  | 3        | liters | 20       | 60    | See 'Drill Additives' under 'Documents' and 'Equipment'                             |

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| 50 | Small diesel pump and 1.5 inch hose | Pistol Lake, Sandy Lake and Noomut River |
|----|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|

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Water: No significant effects to any identified water sources is anticipated due to efforts to both minimize impact during operations and rehabilitate sumps and pads to a state as close to the original condition as possible after the project is completed. Air: No effects to air quality are anticipated. Wildlife: Helicopter and drilling noise may cause some disturbance to wildlife. Helicopter use will be limited to only what is needed to complete the project. Vegetation: Surface vegetation and soil will see some disturbance during drilling (e.g. sumps and pads). Both will be rehabilitated once they have fulfilled their purpose.

# **Additional Information**

## **SECTION A1: Project Info**

## **SECTION A2: Allweather Road**

## **SECTION A3: Winter Road**

## **SECTION B1: Project Info**

Exploration at both the Esker and River Showings are for gold (Au).

## **SECTION B2: Exploration Activity**

Exploration drilling

## **SECTION B3: Geosciences**

Geological Mapping

## **SECTION B4: Drilling**

1. Number of Drill Holes and Depths: The proposed 2026 diamond drilling program includes up to 16 drill holes. Multiple holes (commonly two and up to four) may be drilled from individual pads to minimize surface disturbance. Target depths range from 175 m to 250 m, with the majority of holes targeting approximately 200 m. Specific proposed holes and parameters are as follows (all coordinates UTM NAD83 Zone 14N): GEE-26-01: 175 m GEE-26-02: 250 m GEE-26-03 to GEE-26-08: 200 m each GER-26-09 to GER-26-16: 200 m each. These are target depths; actual depths will be adjusted based on geological conditions. 2. Drill Additives: Drilling operations will utilize a closed-loop water recirculation system. 3. Method for Dealing with Drill Cuttings Drill cuttings will be contained within excavated sumps (up to three active sumps at any time, each approximately 13.5 m<sup>3</sup>). Sumps will be excavated using a small mini track hoe confined to drill pad areas. Upon completion of drilling at each location, sumps will be backfilled and stabilized to restore natural surface contours as closely as practicable. 4. Method for Dealing with Drill Water Drilling will employ a closed-loop recirculating water system. No discharge of drill water to natural water bodies is proposed. Freshwater withdrawal will not exceed 50 m<sup>3</sup> per day or 2,500 m<sup>3</sup> for the entire season. Intake hoses will be screened to prevent fish entrainment and positioned to minimize sediment disturbance. 5. Mobilization of Drill Equipment: Drill equipment will be mobilized primarily by helicopter. Helicopters will place drill rigs directly onto prepared pads. Limited ATV use may occur along existing natural pathways for the movement of supplies. No new roads or access corridors will be constructed. A mini track hoe (previously used in 2025) will be available for minor pad leveling and sump excavation as required. 6. Abandonment of Drill Holes: Upon completion of drilling, drill holes will be managed in accordance with standard exploration practices and applicable regulatory requirements for temporary mineral exploration holes in Nunavut. Surface reclamation of pads and sumps will be completed as described above.

## **SECTION B5: Stripping**

NA

## **SECTION B6: Underground Activity**

NA

## **SECTION B7: Waste Rock**

NA

## **SECTION B8: Stockpiles**

NA

## 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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Pistol Lake: This camp location is situated at 592000E/6829627N (NAD83, Zone 14N). It is approximately 1km east of the eastern shore of South Henik Lake, a large lake, approximately 45 km long in a north-south direction and 15km at its widest point. An esker snakes its way toward the north approximately 1km east of the proposed campsite. Sandy Lake: This camp location is situated at 598325E/6828447N (NAD83, Zone 14N). It is south and east of the previous location sitting approximately 7km east of South Henik Lake.

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Additional Details on the Socioeconomic Environment: The project area is within Inuit Owned Lands (KVL125B04) in the Kivalliq Region, supporting traditional harvesting by Arviat and other communities. Key socioeconomic values include subsistence hunting/fishing (caribou, fish, waterfowl), cultural land use, and potential outfitting (e.g., South Henik Lake Lodge). No permanent settlements nearby; temporary use by tourists/hunters/anglers. Economic benefits via local hiring (Inuit monitor, staff) and minimal disturbance to traditional activities. Consultation with Arviat HTO, KIA, and community occurred in March 2026. Vegetation (Terrestrial, Freshwater, Marine) Terrestrial: Low Arctic tundra with dwarf shrub-heath, sedge meadows, lichen/moss ground cover, and scattered wetlands. Sparse tree cover (near treeline transition). Freshwater: Aquatic vegetation in lakes/rivers (e.g., Pondweeds, mosses). Marine: Not applicable (inland project; ~100+ km from Hudson Bay coast). Project avoids sensitive wetlands where possible; sumps and pads will be reclaimed to original condition. Wildlife, Including Habitat and Migration Patterns Dominant: Barren-ground caribou (Qamanirjuaq/Beverly herds) – tundra habitat, long-distance seasonal migrations (spring to coastal calving grounds, fall to treeline). Muskox, grizzly/wolverine, wolves, foxes. Habitat: Open tundra, eskers, wetlands. Project measures: 500 m caribou setback, pause operations if present, wildlife monitor, secure waste to prevent attraction. No roads; helicopter access minimizes habitat fragmentation. Birds, Including Habitat and Migration Patterns Breeding/migratory waterfowl and shorebirds (e.g., geese, ducks, loons, sandpipers) in tundra wetlands/lakes. Raptors (peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon). Habitat: Lakeshores, wetlands for nesting/feeding. Migration: Spring/fall passages; some breed locally. Minimal project overlap due to seasonal timing (Aug–Oct) and small footprint; avoid nesting areas. Species of Concern (SARA and Agency-Listed) Barren-ground caribou: COSEWIC Special Concern; important cultural/subsistence species. No specific SARA critical habitat in immediate project area, but regional migration corridors. Mitigation: Strict 500 m setback. Other: Possible grizzly bear (Special Concern), wolverine. No Ivory Gull or other high-concern colonies nearby. Project commitments address SARA via avoidance and monitoring. Aquatic (Freshwater and Marine) Species, Habitat, and Patterns Freshwater: Arctic char, lake trout, whitefish, grayling in Pistol Lake, Noomut River, and unnamed lakes. Habitat: Lakes/rivers for spawning/rearing. Spawning: Fall (char) or spring; project uses closed-loop recirculation + sumps, fish screens on intakes, >31 m setbacks. No water returned to sources. Marine: Not applicable (inland). Other Biological Valued Ecosystem Components (VECs) -Wetlands and eskers (habitat value). -Traditional/cultural harvest species (caribou, fish, geese). -Identified via community consultation (Arviat/HTO) and regional literature: Focus on caribou migration corridors and water quality for fish. No additional VECs triggered beyond those mitigated in the Spill Plan, Wildlife Commitments, and reclamation.

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Proximity to Communities: The project area (South Henik Lake) is remote and uninhabited, located approximately 250–300 km northwest of Arviat (the nearest community) and ~70–100 km from Baker Lake. No permanent settlements exist within the Local Study Area. Access is helicopter-only; temporary use occurs by hunters, anglers, and tourists (e.g., South Henik Lake Lodge operated by Ryan St. John). Archaeological and Culturally Significant Sites: No known archaeological sites within the proposed drill pads or camp locations. The project implements a strict Archaeological Chance Find Procedure (30 m stop-work radius, immediate notification to KIA and GN Department of Culture and Heritage). Culturally significant features in the broader Regional Study Area may include tent rings, inuksuit, and traditional travel routes. The Local Study Area has been reviewed via existing KIA/NPC processes with no conflicts identified. Palaeontological Component of Surface and Bedrock Geology: The area features Archean bedrock (typical of Kivalliq gold prospects) with limited surficial palaeontological potential. No known fossil-bearing formations or significant palaeontological resources have been identified in the project area. Standard chance-find protocols apply if unexpected materials are encountered during excavation. Land and Resource Use in the Area: Primary uses include subsistence harvesting (caribou, fish, waterfowl) by Arviat and regional Inuit beneficiaries, consistent with Nunavut Land Claims Agreement rights. Tourism/outfitting (South Henik Lake Lodge) and limited trapping/guiding also occur. The project is designed to minimize interference through seasonal timing, setbacks, and consultation. No commercial mining or other industrial uses overlap the immediate area. Local and Regional Traffic Patterns: No road access exists. All project traffic is helicopter-supported (drill moves, camp resupply, personnel). Regional air traffic is limited to occasional charter flights for exploration, hunting, or medical evacuations. No impact on marine or overland routes is anticipated. Human Health (Physical, Social, Psychological, Spiritual Wellbeing): The project poses negligible risk to human health. Measures include spill prevention, wildlife awareness training, clean camp practices, and adherence to occupational health standards. Positive contributions include local employment opportunities (Inuit monitor, potential staffing) and economic benefits to Guardian personnel and contractors. No effects on traditional food quality or spiritual/cultural wellbeing are expected due to avoidance of harvesting areas and full reclamation. Other Valued Socioeconomic Components (VSEC) Community-identified VSECs include continued access to



The proposed 2026 diamond drilling program at the Esker Gold Project represents a small-scale, temporary, helicopter-supported exploration activity on Inuit Owned Lands in the South Henik Lake area. Its incremental environmental effects—limited ground disturbance ( $\leq 1,800 \text{ m}^2$  from up to 8 drill pads), low freshwater withdrawal (max  $50 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$  via closed-loop recirculation), and seasonal camp (12–15 personnel)—are minor when considered in isolation. In the regional Kivalliq context, these effects interact with past and present mineral exploration activities (e.g., previous surface programs on the property and nearby claims) primarily through localized habitat disturbance and temporary wildlife displacement. However, progressive reclamation of pads and sumps, combined with mitigations such as 500 m caribou setbacks, an Inuit wildlife monitor, no-discharge water management, and strict spill prevention, ensure that residual effects are short-term and reversible. There is no overlap with major past industrial developments in the immediate area, and the project avoids sensitive wetlands, known archaeological sites (via chance-find procedure), and important caribou migration corridors where practicable. Reasonably foreseeable future actions in the region include continued low-level mineral exploration and traditional land use (hunting, fishing, outfitting at South Henik Lake Lodge). The Esker project's contribution to cumulative effects is considered negligible due to its short duration (August–October 2026), small spatial footprint, absence of permanent infrastructure, and full site restoration. No significant additive impacts on valued components (barren-ground caribou, fish habitat, water quality, or cultural resources) are anticipated when combined with other activities, as all operations adhere to KIA, NPC, and NWB standards. Ongoing consultation with Arviat HTO and KIA further supports adaptive management if new regional developments emerge. Overall, the project aligns with sustainable early-stage exploration in Nunavut and does not contribute to cumulatively significant adverse effects.

## Impacts

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$$(P = \langle b \rangle \hat{a} \rho \uparrow \hat{a} \hat{a}^{\dagger} \rangle, N = \langle b \rangle \hat{a} \rho \uparrow \hat{a} \hat{a}^{\dagger} \rangle \langle \hat{a} \hat{a}^{\dagger} \rangle \langle \hat{a} \hat{a}^{\dagger} \rangle \langle \hat{a} \hat{a}^{\dagger} \rangle, M = \langle b \rangle \hat{a} \rho \uparrow \hat{a} \hat{a}^{\dagger} \rangle \langle \hat{a} \hat{a}^{\dagger} \rangle \langle \hat{a} \hat{a}^{\dagger} \rangle \langle \hat{a} \hat{a}^{\dagger} \rangle, U = \langle b \rangle \hat{a} \rho \uparrow \hat{a} \hat{a}^{\dagger} \rangle \langle \hat{a} \hat{a}^{\dagger} \rangle \langle \hat{a} \hat{a}^{\dagger} \rangle \langle \hat{a} \hat{a}^{\dagger} \rangle)$$

|   |         |                   |
|---|---------|-------------------|
| 1 | polygon | Claim boundaries  |
| 2 | point   | Proposed DDH Pads |
| 3 | point   | Camp A            |
| 4 | point   | Camp B            |