

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR THE NANISIVIK PROPERTY

NUNAVUT, CANADA

Prepared For:



Prepared By:



Effective August 1, 2026

Amendments

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1. Introduction

This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) applies to mineral exploration activities conducted by, or on behalf of, Honey Badger Silver Inc. (Honey Badger or the Company), at the Nanisivik Property (the Property or the Project), located on Baffin Island, Nunavut. Subject to approval by the applicable regulatory authorities, the effective date of this EMP is August 1, 2026. Copies of this EMP, including any approved revisions, are available upon request from the Company.

The purpose of the EMP is to outline the Company's environmental policy and to identify, mitigate, and manage environmental effects associated with exploration activities at the Nanisivik Property. The EMP provides direction to ensure that exploration activities are conducted in a manner that minimizes environmental disturbance and complies with applicable regulatory requirements.

The EMP includes:

- An overview of environmental protection measures applicable to the Property;
- Procedures for identifying and responding to archaeological and cultural resources;
- A description of potential disturbances to land, vegetation, and wildlife resulting from exploration activities;
- Environmental requirements and best management practices for exploration drilling;
- Wildlife management measures, including deterrence protocols and the controlled use of firearms; and

Hazardous materials, waste management and spill response procedures are addressed under separate plans and are not included in this EMP. In the event of a spill, personnel will follow the Spill Prevention and Response Plan.

1.1. Environmental Policy

Honey Badger is firmly committed to protecting and conserving the natural environment and ensuring the health and safety of all employees, contractors, and people in surrounding communities. The Company will conduct exploration in a manner that minimizes impacts, meets regulatory expectations, and maintains constructive relationships with local and territorial stakeholders. Honey Badger is committed to the ongoing evaluation and improvement of environmental protection measures. The Company will apply an adaptive management approach, whereby mitigation measures are reviewed and refined, as appropriate, based on monitoring results, operational experience, and regulatory feedback.

The environmental policy for the Nanisivik Property is to:

- Carry out advancement of the Project in a socially and environmentally responsible manner.
- Minimize the risks to the health and safety of all employees.
- Comply with all applicable legislation, regulations, and permit conditions.
- Assess and mitigate potentially adverse environmental impacts
- Cooperate with federal, territorial, and local governments, Indigenous communities, regulatory bodies, and other stakeholders on all aspects of environmental protection and policy.
- Work cooperatively with federal, territorial, and local governments, as well as other relevant regulatory agencies, and the general public, on all aspects of environmental protection and policy.
- Ensure all contractors operate according to the Nanisivik Property environmental policies and procedures.

1.2. Roles and Responsibilities

Every person arriving at the Property is to attend an orientation that includes information on health, safety, environmental responsibilities and stewardship, and wildlife interactions. The orientation is to be completed upon first arrival on the Property and annually thereafter. The orientation is to include training on relevant internal policies, management plans, and standard operating procedures, and ensure personnel are familiar with the terms and conditions of the Project's licences and permits. The Project Field Supervisor is responsible for implementing and enforcing the orientation program.

The Project Field Supervisor is also responsible for implementing environmental policies, overseeing day-to-day environmental practices, and ensuring compliance with applicable environmental requirements, including monitoring and reporting activities.

Environmental training, monitoring, and site management activities will be incorporated into the program budget to ensure adequate resources are allocated to environmental management. Preference will be given to contractors with high standards of environmental stewardship and a demonstrated track record of responsible environmental performance.

2. Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

This section outlines the potential environmental effects associated with exploration activities, excluding wildlife and wildlife habitat-specific impacts, which is discussed in Section 3

(*Potential Wildlife Impacts and Mitigation Measures*). It also describes the mitigation measures that will be implemented to minimize disturbance and protect the surrounding environment.

2.1. Vegetation, Soil, and Permafrost

Potential impacts to vegetation, soil, and permafrost may result from vegetation clearing, topsoil removal, shallow excavation, machinery use, heat generated by camp infrastructure, and accidental spills of fuel, hazardous materials, or waste. Limited vegetation clearing and shallow excavations may be required for camps, drill pads, helicopter landing sites, and other temporary work areas. Heat generated by camp structures may contribute to localized permafrost thaw, while machinery use and ground disturbance may increase the risk of soil compaction and erosion. Sensitive terrain features, including patterned ground, clay-rich soils, and wetlands, are particularly susceptible to disturbance from vehicle traffic and work activities. Soil quality may also be adversely affected by spills of fuel, contaminants, or waste.

Mitigation measures include:

- Using naturally clear or previously disturbed areas whenever possible
- Ensuring cleared areas are only as large as necessary for safe operations; such as drill sites, which will be as small as practicable while maintaining adequate area for safety and fire protection.
- Avoiding areas with patterned ground, clay-rich soils, steep slopes, or wetlands to the extent practicable
- Elevating heated camp structures to promote air circulation
- Locating sumps within natural depressions or naturally unvegetated areas whenever possible
- Stockpiling displaced topsoil or organic material suitable for future reclamation and re-vegetation
- Using secondary containment and approved storage areas for fuel and hazardous materials
- Conducting refueling activities with spill prevention measures, including drip trays or absorbent pads beneath transfer points and stationary equipment
- Regularly inspecting drums, hoses, and fittings for leaks or deterioration
- Following the procedures outlined in the Property Spill Prevention and Response Plan

2.2. Air Quality and Noise

Air quality may be affected by exhaust emissions from aircraft, vehicles, drilling equipment, and generators. Dust generated by reverse-circulation drilling is expected to be localized and

short-lived, with no anticipated long-term effects. Given the remote location, limited scale of operations, and absence of existing air quality concerns, significant adverse air quality impacts are not anticipated.

Noise may result from aircraft and vehicle use, drilling, and camp activities, which may disturb wildlife or alter migration and breeding behaviour. Section 3.1.2 (*Aircraft and Vehicles*) outlines mitigation measures related to wildlife disturbance from aircraft and vehicle activity. Additional mitigation measures related to equipment noise and wildlife disturbance are provided in Section 3.2 (*Species Specific Mitigation*), including migratory bird and nest buffers (Section 3.2.1), stop-work thresholds for caribou (Section 3.2.4), and activity buffers around denning sites (Section 3.2.5).

Due to the remote location of the Project, noise disturbance to nearby communities is not anticipated. If Inuit hunters, fishers, or other land users are known to be within the Project area, they will be notified of planned activities and potential disturbances where practicable. Input from local Inuit will be considered, where possible, to facilitate safe passage through or near the Property and minimize disruption to traditional land use activities.

2.3. Water

The Property is adjacent to the marine waters of the Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area, within the Admiralty Inlet Watershed and is proximal to the community water supply catchment for Arctic Bay. Water withdrawal is necessary for both camp and drilling operations. Exploration activities, including water use and the location of work areas, storage sites, waste, and equipment, have the potential to affect surface and groundwater quality and quantity if not properly managed. The following measures are intended to mitigate any effects the Project may have on the quality and quantity of both surface and groundwater:

- Small streams or watercourses will not be used during low-flow periods.
- Water sources will be assessed prior to and during withdrawal activities to ensure no excessive reduction in water level or flow occurs.
- Any artesian flow encountered will be sealed by plugging and cementing in bedrock. Artesian water flows will be reported promptly to Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) and the Nunavut Water Board (NWB).
- Recirculation and filtration equipment will be used to minimize water use and the release of drill additives during drilling
- Non-toxic and environmentally friendly drill additives will be used wherever practicable

- Residual water will be siphoned off and drill cuttings placed into excavated sumps (2 × 2 × 3 ft) or suitable natural depressions to promote gradual infiltration and prevent discharge into waterbodies
- Drill sumps will be positioned downslope from the drill collar so runoff flows into the sump
- All sumps will be located a minimum of 31 metres from the ordinary high-water mark of any water body
- Sumps and associated piping will be inspected at regular intervals for leaks or overflows.
- Drill contracts will be awarded to companies that demonstrate strong environmental practices and adhere to Property policies
- No waste or discharge is to enter any freshwater body or marine waters
- Fuel and hazardous material will be stored in secondary containment, and inspected regularly for leaks.
- Fuel, hazardous materials, waste, and equipment will be stored a minimum of 31 m from the ordinary high-water mark of any waterbody

This section provides a very general outlook of the primary mitigation measures for preventing contamination from accidental spills and discharges. Additional details regarding spill prevention and response are provided in the Property Spill Prevention and Response Plan.

3. Potential Wildlife Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Avoidance is the primary method of wildlife and habitat mitigation. Intentionally approaching, disturbing, or feeding wildlife is strictly prohibited. Any incidents will be investigated and may result in disciplinary action. All personnel will be required to record wildlife sightings and will be properly trained in wildlife disturbance mitigation, deterrent use, and interaction protocols.

Protection measures based on specific species and/or wildlife are outlined below, including stop work thresholds and procedures. Buffers are based on established Arctic wildlife guidance and industry best practices, and may be adjusted based on observed animal behaviour. Any nuisance or aggressive wildlife will be reported to the Project Field Supervisor. The Project Field Supervisor is responsible for reporting any wildlife related incidents. See Table 1 for the list of wildlife contacts for the Nanisivik Project.

Table 1. Nanisivik Project Wildlife Contacts

Organization	Department	Contact	Wildlife Concern
Nunavut Department of Environment	Iqaluit Main Wildlife Office	867-975-7700	Aggressive or nuisance wildlife
Nunavut Department of Environment	Arctic Bay Wildlife Office	867-439-9945	Aggressive or nuisance wildlife
Environment and Climate Change Canada	Canadian Wildlife Service: Prairie and Northern Region	867-975-4642 cwsnorthscfnord@ec.gc.ca	Incidents/disturbance involving birds
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Fish and Fish Habitat Protection Program - Arctic region	855-852-8320	Incident/disturbance involving fish and fish habitat (other than spills)

3.1. General Mitigation Measures

3.1.1. Monitoring and Reporting

Wildlife Log

A Wildlife Log will be maintained during field operations to document denning or nesting observations, wildlife interactions or incidents, and any associated disciplinary actions. Given the nature of exploration-stage field programs and the northern environment, it is not feasible to document all wildlife observed (e.g., common birds, insects, or rodents) when no incident or interaction has occurred. The Wildlife Log will focus on recording sightings of aquatic mammals and larger, less common terrestrial animals and birds, as well as any species listed in the Species at Risk Act (SARA) or assessed by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC).

Records made in the Wildlife Log should include the following information:

- Nature of the entry (e.g. sighting, interaction/incident, etc.)
- Species (or habitat) observed and number of individuals present
- Geographic coordinates and a general location description
- Time of the observation or incident/interaction
- Actions taken by Project Personnel

When applicable, the following information should also be documented:

- Behaviour of the wildlife, including direction of travel
- Description of the incident/interaction
- Distance from drill pad/camp

The log will be submitted as part of the annual report to CIRNAC, NWB, and NIRB. The Wildlife Log will also be available to other interested parties, such as the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA), Government of Nunavut Department of Environment (GN-DoE), and Ikajutit Hunters & Trappers Organization (IHTO).

Wildlife Monitors

Wildlife Monitors will be hired from local communities where operationally appropriate and practicable. Their responsibilities will include:

- Assisting with implementation of mitigation measures outlined in this document
- Advising the Project Manager on operational responses to wildlife sightings
- Providing field observations to support personnel safety from bears and other wildlife
- Independently observing and, if necessary, reporting on Project compliance with applicable environmental legislation and regulatory approvals

Monitors may accompany sampling crews where appropriate or be stationed at active Project sites, including camp and drill locations.

3.1.2. Aircraft and Vehicles

- Mobile equipment and vehicles shall yield the right-of-way to wildlife
- Helicopters and fixed wing aircraft will avoid areas with known nests, dens, staging areas, and large mammals
- Low altitude (<300 m) flights will be minimized
- Pilots will be instructed not to land where wildlife is present, except in emergency situations

Further species specific mitigation measures are outlined in the relevant sections below.

3.1.3. Firearms

Registered firearms may be located in camp and at drill sites to ensure the safety of all personnel on the Property. Firearms will be stored unloaded and in a locked cabinet or gun case. All persons carrying or handling a firearm must hold a valid Firearms License and be approved by the Project Field Supervisor.

Hunting is strictly prohibited for all employees and contractors and will result in immediate termination and may result in charges under applicable territorial legislation. Firearms discharge of any kind must be reported immediately to the Project Field Supervisor. Any discharge of a firearm must be reported immediately to the Project Field Supervisor. Non-lethal deterrents will

be used where practicable, with lethal force used only in defense of life or property and as a last resort.

3.2. Species Specific Mitigation Measures

3.2.1. Migratory Birds and Avian Species

The Company acknowledges that exploration activities may inadvertently disturb migratory birds, nests, or eggs. Any such disturbance will be immediately reported to the relevant regulatory bodies including Environment and Climate Change Canada's (ECCC) Canadian Wildlife Service.

Measures to protect avian species, including the species listed under SARA/COSEWIC, are as follows:

- Approaching birds, nests, or eggs is prohibited
- Nests and eggs will not be moved, disturbed, or destroyed
- Birds will be prevented from nesting on man-made structures where practicable.
- Maintaining a 1.5 km buffer from known nesting sites when travelling by aircraft.
- Minimizing flights and exercising additional caution during migration, nesting, and molting periods, particularly near Baillarge Bay and other key habitats.
- Maintaining a 3 km buffer around known waterfowl staging areas.
- Avoiding hovering or circling aircraft over areas likely to have birds.
- Providing personnel with, and requiring adherence to, relevant legislation and guidance (e.g., Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022; ECCC guidance to avoid harm to migratory birds).
- Training personnel with basic skills to identify nesting birds, particularly species at risk.

In the event a nest is discovered at an active or proposed work site on the Project, it will be immediately reported to the Project Field Supervisor and recorded in the Wildlife Log in accordance with Section 3.1.1 (*Monitoring and Reporting*). Further action taken by the Project Field Supervisor may include but is not limited to:

- Monitoring the nest for activity
- Halting disruptive work
- Contacting a Qualified Professional
- Establishing a buffer zone

Flagging tape is never to be used to identify the location of a nest due to the potential attraction of predators.

Extra care will be taken during the migratory bird nesting period, between late May and mid-August (Nesting Zone N10) prior to any construction or industrial activity (i.e drilling). A pre-disturbance sweep will be conducted within a 100 m radius of the proposed drill site with the above measures implemented if a nest is identified.

3.2.2. Marine Mammals and Aquatic Life

The boundary of the main claim block includes shoreline adjacent to waters within the Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area, which provides essential habitats, such as calving areas and migratory corridors, for a large number of Arctic species. No marine-based work, including marine water withdrawal, will occur as part of the Project. Marine animals identified as sensitive species or species at risk are listed in Table 2.

Impacts to freshwater systems may affect aquatic life, including fish, benthic organisms, zooplankton, and phytoplankton, as well as waterfowl and other wildlife that rely on freshwater habitats.

In addition to the measures outlined in Section 2.3 (*Water*), the following measures will be implemented to reduce potential effects on aquatic life and aquatic habitat:

- Activities near waterbodies, including flights, will be conducted in a manner that avoids disturbance to aquatic habitat
- Freshwater intake systems will be screened in accordance with the DFO's Water Intake End-of-Pipe Fish Screen interim standard.
- In water activities unable to adhere to all measures to protect fish and fish habitat, including activity timing restrictions, will be submitted to the DFO for a project review.
- Grease traps and filters will be installed on kitchen drains to prevent solid food wastes from entering the sumps and attracting wildlife.

3.2.3. Muskox

Muskox may be observed during exploration activities with potential disturbance including herd displacement. Muskox are particularly sensitive during calving and breeding seasons, with male muskox most sensitive during the breeding season (August to September). Personnel will not approach muskox to prevent disturbance with extra care taken during calving and breeding seasons.

Additional mitigation measures include:

- Maintaining at least 200 m distance from any muskox.
- Increasing distance buffers if animals show defensive behaviours in response to work activities.

- Ceasing ground equipment use and low-level aircraft (<610 m) when cows with calves, or large groups (≥50 animals) approach within 1 km of operations.

3.2.4. Barren-Ground Caribou

The Nanisivik Property lies within the historical range of the Baffin Island subpopulation of barren-ground caribou. Barren-ground caribou are not currently listed under Schedule 1 of SARA but have been assessed by COSEWIC as Threatened.

Mitigation measures include the following:

- Avoidance of caribou is prioritized at all times.
- Exploration activities are planned to mitigate disturbance during critical caribou timing windows.
 - o No exploration (ground and airborne) will occur in active calving areas between June 12 and July 1 inclusive, or during active migration.
- Additional caution will be exercised between June 12 and August 31 to ensure Project activities do not alter migratory movement patterns.
- A caribou alert system will be implemented to track sightings and proximity to camp, drill sites, and exploration areas. Pilots and passengers will remain aware of caribou during flights, and any potential sightings will be reported to the Project Field Supervisor and recorded in the Wildlife Log in accordance with *Section 3.1.1 (Monitoring and Reporting)*.
 - o Dedicated monitoring of caribou movements will be implemented if more than 10 caribou come within 25 km of an active worksite and are travelling in the direction of activities.
- Stop work thresholds, including the suspension of low-level (<300m) flights, will be as follows:
 - o Between the calving window of June 12 and July 1, operations will be suspended if any caribou come within 5 km of an active work site.
 - o Outside of the calving window, operations will be suspended if a group of 10 or more caribou come within 5 km of an active worksite, or;
 - if any caribou come within 1 km of an active worksite.
 - o Work may only resume after the caribou have left the buffer zone by their own accord.

The Company will communicate with the IHTO and any other interested parties regarding caribou sightings and movements in the area, and include all records in the annual report to the applicable regulatory bodies (see *Section 3.1.1 Monitoring and Reporting* for more detail).

3.2.5. Carnivores and Denning Sites

Noise and activity from exploration work near dens can cause disturbance and potential safety issues. Prior to commencement of the field season, the Project team will contact the GN-DoE Wildlife Division (see Table 1 for wildlife related contact information) for the locations of any known denning sites, particularly those of polar bears and wolverines. Exploration activities, including flight paths and drill site locations, will take these locations into consideration.

Further mitigation measures include:

- Never approach a bear, carnivore, or carcass for any reason. Maintain a minimum distance of 300 m from any carnivore and report all sightings to the Project Field Supervisor immediately.
- Proper handling, storage, and disposal of food and waste to minimize wildlife attraction.
- Ensuring all personnel receive bear safety training and understand the penalties and consequences for harming wildlife, even in self-defence situations.
- Implement the following carnivore habitat buffers recommended in the Government of the Northwest Territories' *Northern Land Use Guidelines: Seismic Operations (2015)* as a minimum distance for operations:
 - o 1 km around active bear dens (all species; Sept 30 – Mar 30)
 - o 300 m around berry patches (Jul 15 – Sept 15)
 - o 1 km around active wolf dens (May 1 – Sept 15)
 - o 2 km around active wolverine dens (Oct 15 – Jul 15)
 - o 150 m around active fox dens (May 1 – July 15)

Polar Bears

Polar Bears are listed as Special Concern by SARA and COSEWIC. The Property resides within the range of the Lancaster Sound Polar Bear Subpopulation. Maternity dens and temporary dens are occupied from fall to early spring. Maternity dens are often located in areas of abundant snow cover, on wind protected slopes, and near the coast to provide high seal populations in the spring when the bears emerge. Dens are often excavated from snow and closed off by snowdrifts, indicated only by ventilation holes or bear tracks. Temporary dens are excavated in snow drifts or pressure ridges as resting places or temporary shelters from bad weather. It is unlikely any work will be ongoing during the denning period as the snow inhibits access and exploration activities on the Property.

Summer retreat dens are excavated by male and female bears of all groups in the remaining snowbanks or permafrost during the open water season. They are used to keep cool and avoid

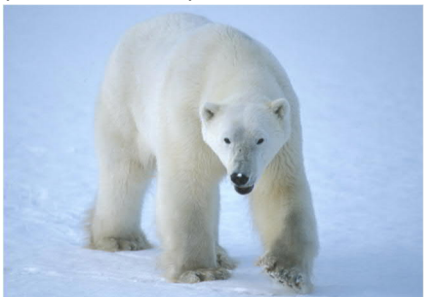
insects. Summer dens can also occur at higher elevations on snowfields and glaciers, or within the valleys leading up to them.

Operations should cease if polar bears approach camp or work areas and only resume once the animal has left the area. A polar bear safety management protocol will be developed for implementation during the 2026 field season to mitigate the risk of polar bear encounters, ensure safe work practices and minimize potential impacts to the species.

3.2.6. Species at Risk

Below is a comprehensive summary of the potential SARA and COSEWIC-designated species that may be observed on the Nanisivik Project.

Table 2. Information Summary for Species at Risk

Species	Distinguishing Features	Sensitive Period	Status
Polar Bear <i>(Ursus maritimus)</i> 	• Thick white or yellowish fur • Longer necks with narrow heads	September – April (denning and birthing)	SARA/COSEWIC: Special Concern
Wolverine <i>(Gulo gulo)</i> 	• Looks like a “small bear” • Glossy, coarse fur (brown to black) • Pale facial mask, and tan-yellowish lateral body stripes • Long, bushy tail	May – August (breeding) January – May (implantation, pregnancy and birthing)	SARA/COSEWIC: Special Concern

Barren-ground Caribou (<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>) 	• Dark brown coat with white belly and mane (after summer moult) • Become uniformly light brown by fall and light beige by winter • Slate color antler velvet that are largely shed in the fall (younger males and barren cows may retain antlers)	June – July (calving) Late September – October (rutting)	COSEWIC: Threatened
Atlantic Walrus – High Arctic Population (<i>Odobenus rosmarus rosmarus</i>) 	• Large Pinniped (flippers) • Moustache-like hair growth on face • Long tusks	May – June (birthing)	COSEWIC: Special Concern
Ringed Seal (<i>Pusa hispida</i>) 	• One of the smallest pinnipeds (flippers) • Small head with cat-like snout • Dark coat with light colored rings on back and sides	March – May (birthing and weaning)	COSEWIC: Special Concern
Beluga Whale - Eastern High Arctic Baffin Bay (<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>) 	• Medium-sized toothed whale • White color	June – August (calving)	COSEWIC: Special Concern

Bowhead Whale – Eastern Canada-West Greenland Population (<i>Balaena mysticetus</i>) 	• Large head ~30% body length • Barrel-shaped body • Black body with white patches on chin, belly and tail • No dorsal fin • Narrow, arched upper jaw • Paddle-shaped pectoral flippers	April – July (Calving)	COSEWIC: Special Concern
Killer Whale – Eastern Arctic Population (<i>Orcinus orca</i>) 	• Distinct black and white patterns • White is usually around the eye and on the flank, with white underbellies (called countershading) • Tall dorsal fin • Grayish-white saddle patch just behind the dorsal fin	June – September (Migration and Foraging)	COSEWIC: Special Concern
Red-necked Phalarope (<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>) 	• Breeding adults have a white throat with a reddish patch on the neck • Non-breeding adults are grey with a streaky back and black ear patches • Center stripe down tail	June – July	SARA/COSEWIC: Special Concern
Ivory Gull (<i>Pagophila eburnea</i>) 	• Entirely white plumage as an adult • Short black legs • Large dark eyes	Year round, patchy breeding distribution	SARA/COSEWIC: Endangered

Red Knot – islandica subspecies (<i>Calidris canutus islandica</i>) 	• Medium-long bill with a small head • Plumage is rufous red during breeding • Upper plumage is dark brown or black	June - July	SARA: Special Concern
Ross's Gull (<i>Rhodostethis rosea</i>) 	• Small Arctic gull with quick, shallow wingbeats • Wedge-shaped tail • Distinctive black collar	Unknown – (tendency to skip breeding due to weather conditions and change breeding locations)	SARA: Threatened COSEWIC: Endangered
Short-eared Owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>) 	• Active during daylight • Mottled brown bodies • Yellow eyes • Black markings around the eyes resembling eye shadow	April – August	SARA: Special Concern COSEWIC: Threatened

4. Potential Cultural and Heritage Resource Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Disturbing an archaeological or cultural site during mineral exploration can cause permanent loss of irreplaceable historical data and breaches of heritage laws. Ground-disturbing activities, such as drilling, trenching, clearing access routes, or establishment of camps can crush or displace artifacts. The Company will take all reasonable actions to ensure that any known or newly identified archaeological sites or artifacts are not disturbed. These include but are not limited to:

- Prior to ground disturbance activities the Company will commission a desktop study of the potential work areas to identify any known archeological sites. Project activities will be planned to avoid these locations.
- No staff, contractors, or Project visitors will operate vehicles over any known or suspected archaeological or paleontological site.
- No staff, contractors, or Project visitors will remove, disturb, or displace any archaeological artifact, paleontological material, or site feature.
- The Company will immediately contact the QIA, 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, field personnel conducting till sampling, geological mapping, prospecting, or ground geophysical surveys will be provided maps with any known sites marked.
- Prior to 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.
- The Company will ensure that all personnel working under its authority are aware of these conditions concerning archaeological sites and artifacts and palaeontological sites and fossils.