CANADIAN NORTH RESOURCES INC.

Ferguson Lake Project

Abandonment and Restoration Plan, 2025

Version 2 - June 2025

Document Control

Table 1, Section 3.2.13 & 3.2.14 updated by Canadian North Resources Inc. (CNRI), June 2025.

This plan has been issued and revised as follows:

Version	Description	Author:	Approved by:	
V1	First Version, November 2021	ERM, Project # 0598256-01	ERM	Trevor Boyd
V2	Second Version, June 2025, with updates to Table 1, Section 2.0 and Sections 3.2.10 and the addition of Section 3.2.13 & 3.2.14 to reflect small restoration updates including a plan to reclaim exploration trails, eskers, quarries and the bulk sample area.	CNRI	CNRI	Carl Philip Folkesson

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Ferguson Lake Project (the Project) held by Canadian North Resources Inc. (CNRI) is located within the Kivalliq region of southern Nunavut Territory, 275 km northwest of Arviat and 160 km south-southwest of Baker Lake. Ferguson Lake, central to the large property area, is midway between Yathkyed and Qamanirjuaq Lakes. The property consists of 10 contiguous mining leases comprising an area of 11,456 hectares and covers portions of NTS map sheets 65I/13, 14, and 15. The Project is currently under care and maintenance however there are plans for the completion of 5,000 metres diamond exploration drilling for the upcoming summer and fall seasons. The camp will be open in support of the drilling program and there are plans for completion of repairs and maintenance of buildings and equipment.

The Project is presently permitted under permits and licences issued by the Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA), Nunavut Water Board, and by Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC; Table 1).

Table 1: Ferguson Lake Project Permits and Licences

Licence	Expiry	Issuing Agency
Land Use Permit		
KVCL305H27	July 22, 2027	KIA
KVCA08Q17	Sept. 1, 2024*	KIA
Water Licence and CIRNAC		
2BE-FER2227 TYPE “B	March 1, 2027	NWB
13740 – Prospecting Licence	-	CIRNAC
Land Use Licence (Winter Road)		
N2013X0023	Feb. 29, 2028	KIA
KVRW06F09	October 17, 2025	KIA

CIRNAC = Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada, KIA = Kivalliq Inuit Association, NWB = Nunavut Water Board
**Quarry Permit, for which this document supports is under renewal*

1.1 Objective

The purpose of this report is to provide an Abandonment and Restoration Plan for CNRI’s project activities as required under Part I, items 1 through to 14 of the Water Licence 2BE-FER1823. The goal of this plan is to safeguard the surrounding environment as well as camp infrastructure and facilities during temporary closures and to reclaim the disturbed area upon final closure to as close to the pre-disturbed state.

1.2 Project Environment

The Project is located within the Yathkyed – Ferguson – Qamanirjuaq Lakes area that is low relief with numerous smaller lakes and a few large river systems (e.g., Kazan and Ferguson rivers). The Project area is located on predominantly flat-plain physiography with occasional occurrence of broadly rolling upland ridges. Exposed bedrock outcropping, boulder fields, patterned grounds and rock circles are abundant in the area. The terrain is tundra barren grounds and the tree line is 150 km south of Ferguson Lake.

Baseline studies conducted in 2007 indicated that the soils are very young and shallow where soil development is rather limited by the very cold climate. Mixing of soil layers is common throughout the area from repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Permafrost table was encountered occasionally as close as to 20 cm depth from the surface, in some locations. Mudboils, jell-like soils that flows readily to the surface when subjected to any external pressure, are also commonly found in the area.

The subarctic climate has typical long winters (October through April) with mean temperatures of -30°C. A short summer season with mean temperatures in the 15 °C range extends from July through mid-September.

Sedge wetland and heath tundra were among vegetation communities surveyed during 2007 baseline studies of the Project area. The sedge wetlands are generally low lying wet habitats dominated by sedge and grass species and heath tundra ecosystems are characterized by Labrador tea, bog rosemary, bog blueberry, heather and crowberry. Other communities included dry ecosystems on gravel ridges with minimal vegetation and riparian tall shrub ecosystems that are influenced by streams and seepage areas with tall birch, willow and alder shrubs.

Wildlife surveys in the Project area have documented many species including caribou, arctic foxes, muskox, arctic hare, sik sik, wolves, wolverines, barren ground grizzly bears, songbirds, and waterfowl.

1.3 Project Description

The property encompasses an area which measures approximately 12 kilometres in an east-west direction and four kilometres north-south extending across and south of Ferguson Lake between latitudes 62°50’ and 62°55’ North and longitudes 96°30’ and 97°00’ West (Figure 1).

No major construction activities have been completed since CNRI took over the Project from Starfield Resources Inc. in 2013, however, camp and airstrip maintenance and repairs have continued through to present.

The Project includes an “old” exploration camp and the current exploration camp area (Figure 1). The “old” camp is at Ferguson Lake Lodge on Ferguson Island, historically a fishing lodge. The “old” camp was abandoned in 2007 and all equipment and buildings were moved to the new camp in 2008. The old landing strip was abandoned in 2008 after the new landing strip was completed.

The “new” or current camp site and core storage area are located near the southwest shore of Ferguson Lake (Figure 2). The site is situated on a low ridge at an elevation between 120 m and 130 m and is within a level area of low bedrock outcrops, sand, and gravel. The nearest water body is a small pond about 300 m south of the camp site. This pond drains to another pond and eventually south to Ferguson Lake.

The camp configuration is a 55-person portable camp with integrated facilities for sleeping, cooking, eating, recreation and washing. In addition, there are separate buildings for water and waste treatment, a core storage, snowmobile shed, wooden shop, office, safety shack, storage sheds, weather havens, and pump sheds. All buildings are located within the one hectare square of the camp. The camp is a permanent camp with the possibility to support more people if the project expands diamond drilling exploration and ultimately expansion in the development and production phases.

On-site amenities include direct dial satellite phone, high speed internet uplinks, and satellite television. When the camp is operating there is a full time helicopter, and a certified First Aid Attendant as required by the Northwest Territories-Nunavut Occupational Health and Safety Regulations.

PACTO style toilets accommodate the needs of a 55-person camp.

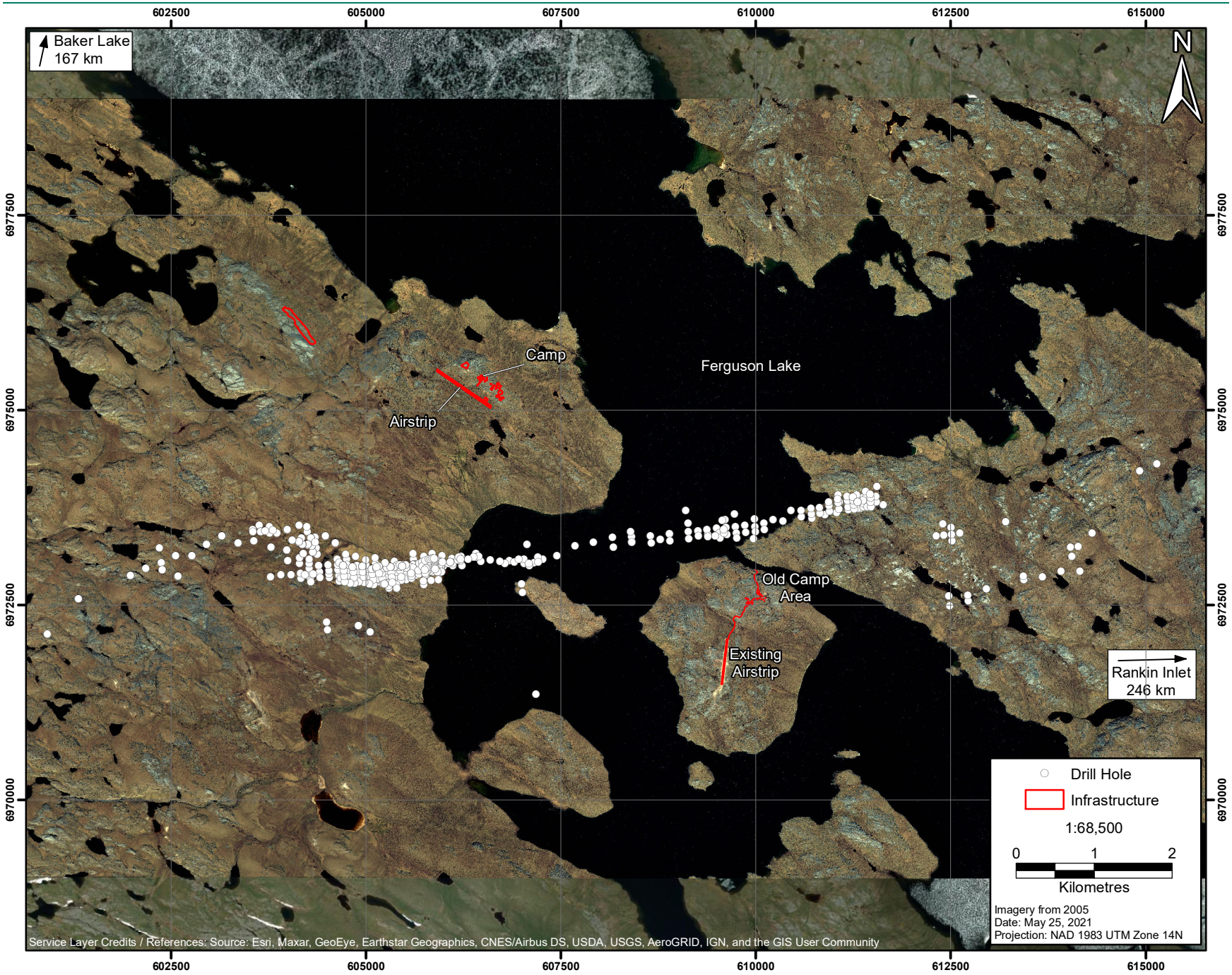

Figure 1: Ferguson Lake Project and Historical Drill Site Locations

The airstrip is located approximately 200 m southwest of the camp, a site selected in coordination with the KIA (Figure 2). The airstrip was designed to accommodate aircraft adequate to support future exploration work (i.e., Twin Otter, Dash 8, and DHC-5 Buffalo sized aircraft). The airstrip is gravel surface airstrip of approximately 800 m x 25 m with an aircraft apron to accommodate maintenance equipment storage, and cargo storage.

A Water Licence inspection (on August 21, 2014) of a drill staging area located at N 62° 52’ 9.768” W 96° 55’ 29 7.48 noted erosion and weathering of the area (see Water Licence condition 2c). The inspector noted that the area had become red and has been eroding progressively over the last three years. As a requirement of Water Licence condition 2c, preventative erosion measures implemented in the area should be documented in this Abandonment and Restoration Plan. However, the erosion identified by the inspector is a natural acid water gossan caused by the intersection of the Ferguson Lake Ni-Cu-PGE massive sulphide deposit at the surface which extends east-west intermittently for kilometres on both sides of the lake and was the original exploration indicator of mineralization on the property (Figure 3). The area was sampled and leveled afterwards but remains gossanous similar to the other sites of natural acid water weathering over the deposit. This description and results of sampling was submitted in 2015 and no additional action was requested. CNRI can continue discussions with CIRNAC if required.

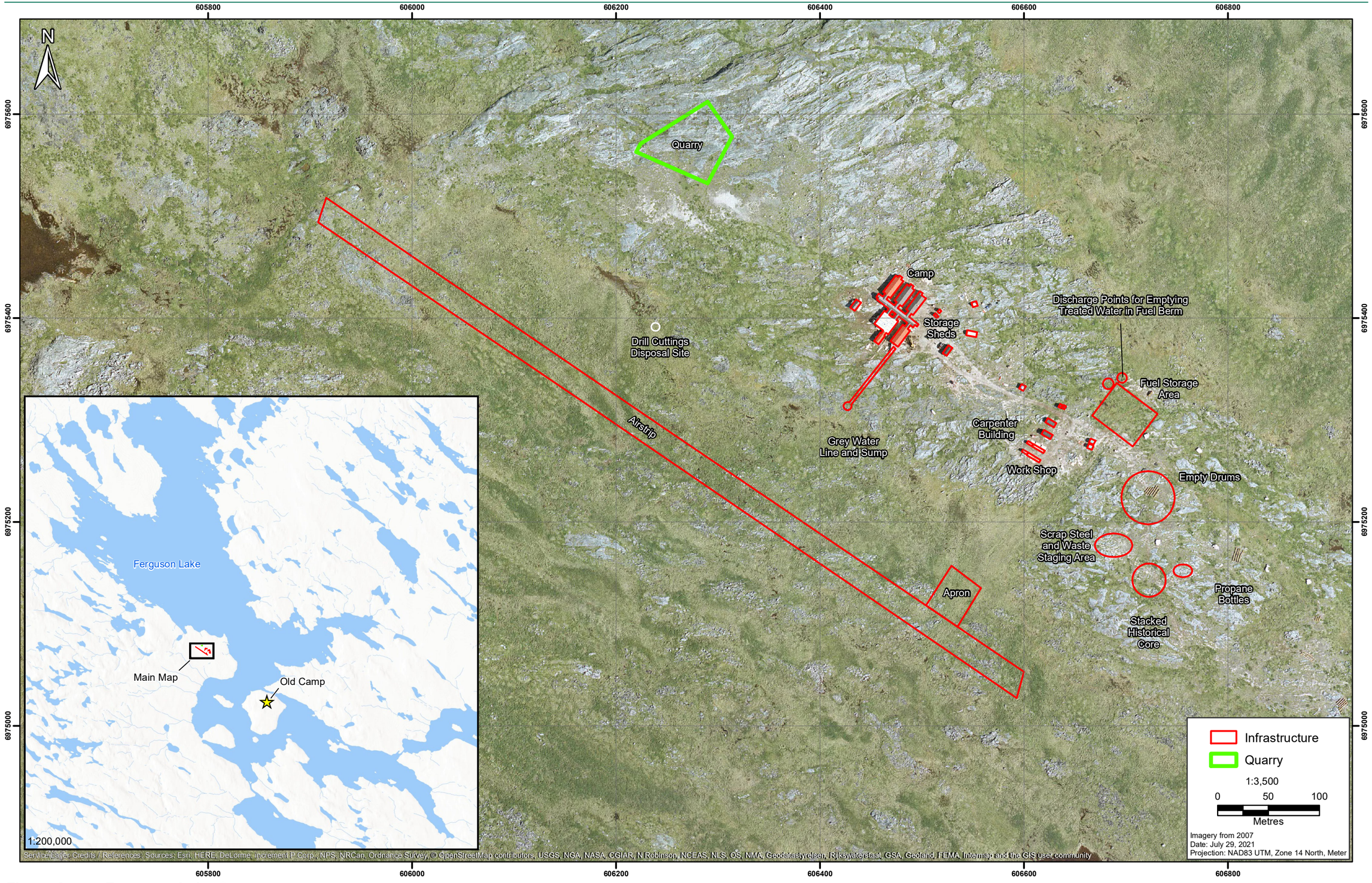

Figure 2: Ferguson Lake Camp

Figure 3: Ferguson Lake Drill Staging Area before Staging in 2005 (top) and after Staging in 2008 (bottom)

2. TEMPORARY CLOSURE AND CARE AND MAINTENANCE

Temporary closure of the camp occurs for short-periods of time (typically seasonal, over the winter) to provide a safe and secure site that will be ready to support future exploration activities. Care and maintenance (current camp status) occurs when the camp remains open for short periods to support site maintenance and inspections.

Planned abandonment activities are described in the following sections for both temporary closure and care and maintenance. If components of the Project are no longer required for the support of current and potential operations, progressive reclamation will be considered.

2.1 Camp

While open, the new camp is maintained in a tidy orderly fashion to facilitate seasonal or short-term closures. All staff and contractors upon arriving at the camp are trained in camp rules such as the Spill Contingency Plan, camp operations, how each type of waste is dealt with (e.g., incineration, storage until removal is applicable, etc.). During short-term temporary closure (less than a year), all portable skid-mounted structures (e.g., survival shacks, generator shacks, etc.) will be stored in the camp area and other items will be stored in the sheds and locked up. All supplies and equipment of significance to exploration activities will be securely stored in sea cans. The camp will be left free of any wastes or debris. The core storage building is located in camp greater than 31 metres above the ordinary high water mark of a nearby pond (300 m south of camp site). If the temporary shutdown is expected to occur over a pre-determined extended time-frame, some equipment will be backhauled to Rankin Inlet and stored at M&T Enterprises for security.

Tables 2 and 3 provide the building and equipment inventory to be left on-site during the temporary closure.

Table 2: Buildings to be Left On-site during a Temporary Closure

Buildings	Size (feet)	Amount
Portable camp unit	52 x 78	1
Portable generator shed	8 x 8	6
Generator room	20 x 30	1
Electrical storage	20 x 24	2
Sea cans	8 x 20	7
Sea cans	8 x 44	2
Switch room	8 x 8	1
Heli shack	16 x 20	1
Weatherhaven	14 x 16	5
Truck shop	40 x 64	1
Weatherhaven	20 x 30	1
Carpenter shack	20 x 30	1
Storage shed	16 x 30	1
Storage shed	14 x 16	1
Storage shed	20 x 24	1
Wooden structures	16 x 32	4

Table 3: Equipment to be Left On-site in a Short-term Temporary Closure

Equipment Type	Number	Size
Caterpillar Dump Truck	2	735
Caterpillar Dozer	1	D4 LGP
Grader	1	140G
Loader	1	955F
Caterpillar Excavator	1	320BL
Honda 4 x 4 Quad	4	-
Caterpillar Loader	1	287BL
Bombardier Snowcat	1	BR 160
Bombardier Snowcoach	1	-
Skidoos	7	Various
GMC Crew Cab with Trax	2	1 tonne

2.2 Fuel Storage

All fuel storage and handling is guided by the procedures set out in the Spill and Contingency Plan for the Project. Fuel and chemical quantities left on-site are provided in Table 4. Location of fuel and chemical storage areas are presented in Figure 2. In the case of temporary closure, all of the fuel barrels will be removed from site or stored in a fuel containment area.

Table 4: Quantities of Fuel and Oil Stored at Ferguson Lake Project Site

Fuel Type	Container Type	Container Capacity	Total Volume Stored On-site
P-50	Barrels	205 L	12,500 L
Gasoline	Barrels	205 L	820 L
Jet-B	Barrels	205 L (sealed)	20,500 L
Jet-A	Barrels	205 L (sealed)	13,115 L
Propane	Pressurized Tanks	100 lb Tanks	21,000 lbs
Oil	Barrels	205 L	1,025 L
Lubricants	Plastic Containers	10 L	100 L

Empty drums used at camp or during exploration programs are regularly rotated out of camp by fixed wing aircraft to be re-filled and then returned to camp during bi-annual re-supply programs. As in the past, empty fuel drums will be crushed and bundled for removal from site in the winter to Baker Lake and forwarded on for disposal at an approved facility in southern Canada.

2.3 Solid Wastes

Most solid wastes from camp and kitchen wastes (e.g., wood, paper, cardboard, and minor residual food, stove grease waste, etc.) are incinerated daily in a CY 1020FA “D” KEYTEK Incinerator. Any waste that cannot be incinerated is sorted into bags or barrels and removed from site to the Baker Lake or the Rankin Inlet landfill. Separated non-incinerated waste for removal include plastic water bottles, used

plastic pieces and containers, aluminium and steel food and drink cans, aerosol cans, and used batteries. Thus, in the case of temporary closure, all solid waste will either be incinerated or removed.

2.4 Waste Oil

Waste oil volumes from the camp and related activities will be approximately 0.1 cubic metres per week during exploration. Waste oil is stored in barrels in the lined fuel storage berm and used for heating purposes as needed. Excess waste oil (in quantities of less than 500 mL) not used for heating will be incinerated as per the guidance in the Technical Document for Batch Waste Incineration from Environment Canada (2010).

2.5 Hazardous Waste

In the event that CNRI has hazardous waste, it will be removed off-site for treatment and disposal. The waste will be transported through Baker Lake to an approved facility in southern Canada to receive appropriate treatment.

2.6 Drill Sites

All drill sites are cleaned and maintained on a daily basis during exploration. In the event of a spill, the Spill Contingency Plan is activated. Waste materials, garbage are routinely returned to camp for incineration. Empty drums or propane cylinders are removed for storage at the camp site until removal to Rankin Inlet. Upon completion of an individual drill hole, the drill rig and supplies are moved to a new site and the drill set up is cleaned of any debris and the area returned, as closely as possible, to a pre-disturbed state. In the case of temporary closure, any active drill sites will be cleaned as above.

Drill holes will be restored immediately following drilling, including the removal of any drill casing materials and if having encountered artesian flow, the capping of holes with a permanent seal. Where drill casings cannot be removed, casings shall be cut off at ground level and identified with signage. The exception is if drilling is anticipated to continue within a drill hole within the subsequent 2-year period, the remaining drill casing will be marked with signage.

Drill cuttings are disposed of on land in an appropriate sump or dry depression area located at least 31 m away from the high water mark of any body of water.

The location of all historical drill sites is presented in Figure 1 and the drill cuttings disposal site is indicated in Figure 2.

2.7 Bulky Items/Scrap Metal

No bulky items have been brought on-site by CNRI. Scrap metal in the form of drill rods will be removed by the drilling contractor. All drilling scrap will be removed from the Project site as backhaul on supply flights.

In the past, the Old Camp area and driller’s laydown yard was cleaned of waste debris, and scrap metal related to previous drilling and consolidated in an area by the old camp and disposed of. Details of the ongoing management and remediation of these waste materials by CNRI are presented in Section 2.11.

2.8 Water Intake

The water intake is suspended above the bottom of Ferguson Lake nearshore. The intake end of the pipe is equipped with a screen to avoid fish entrapment. The screen size was determined following the calculations outlined in DFO's *Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Fish Screen Guidelines*. In the case of temporary closure, the water intake pump will be shut off.

2.9 Airstrips and Helicopter Landing Pad

No planned activities for the current airstrip located near the current Project camp in the case of temporary closure.

The helicopter landing is regularly inspected to ensure there is no debris around the area. A spill kit is located close by in the event of accidental fuel spillage while refuelling the helicopter. In the case of temporary closure, the landing pad will be inspected to ensure all debris as been removed.

2.10 Generator

When the camp is operational, the three generators in use receive regular maintenance. The generator shacks are equipped with spill kits, and/or absorbent matting to contain any potential spills while refueling the generator. In the case of temporary closure, the generators will be turned off and winterized, and the shacks will be closed and locked.

2.11 Ongoing Remediation and Restoration

CNRI is undertaking ongoing remediation and restoration at the Ferguson Lake camp and operations area, with a focus on the management of the stored waste debris and scrap metal that was cleared from the old camp and laydown area (Photo 1). A multi-stage program was initiated to deal with the stored waste. The program entailed the installation of a temporary lined containment berm by the pile for the draining of waters in those prioritized drums filled with suspected hazardous soil and garbage originally from the old camp as shown in Photo 2.

As the water level rose in the temporary berm, excess waters were pumped into a plastic tank as shown in Photo 3. No significant indications of the presence of hydrocarbons were observed on the surface of the berm waters or in the tank. The waste-filled, but now dry, drums were then loaded in the four lined containers in preparation for being hauled out overland to Baker Lake as shown in Photo 4. Once the containers were filled, excess soil and garbage-filled drums were stored in the main berm as in Photo 5.

Photo 1: Ferguson Lake Camp waste pile prior to initiation of remediation work.

Photo 2: Temporary lined berm for containment of waters from waste drums.

Photo 3: Plastic tank used for containment of excess waters from berm.

Photo 4: Containers loaded with waste-filled drums ready for overland winter haul.

Additional empty containers will need to be hauled into the camp to be filled with this excess material and then all will be hauled out together to be barged out the following summer from Baker Lake to an accredited disposal site in southern Canada. Scrap steel with some plastic debris remain at the waste dump to be sold as salvage or disposed at a municipal dump with permission of local authorities as shown in Photo 6.

Photo 5: Main lined berm containing excess, now dry, waste-filled drums.

Photo 6: Remaining scrap steel and plastic debris in waste pile.

Water samples from the standing pools in the berms and dirt samples from the waste dump area and floor of the berms were collected and analyzed by ERM Consultants Canada Ltd. to test for metals and hydrocarbon contamination. A copy of the report is provided to the NWB, KIA and CIRNAC.

3. FINAL ABANDONMENT AND RESTORATION

The final abandonment of the Ferguson Lake Project is not planned and it is difficult to subscribe to a definitive schedule. The following sections describe the activities that would be required for final closure of the Project as illustrated in Figure 2 & 4. Should final closure be initiated prior to expiry of the current Water Licence, all restoration work will be completed prior to the licence expiration (i.e., March 1, 2027).

Where re-vegetation is planned all disturbed surfaces will be prepared by ripping, grading, or scarifying the surface to conform to the natural topography. This is intended to promote growth of vegetation and the needed microclimate for seed deposition.

3.1 Ferguson Lake "Old" Camp Restoration

The "old" camp area is no longer required to support exploration and progressive reclamation is underway. The camp has been abandoned since 2008. During the summer of 2006, soil and vegetation surveys were completed around the "old" camp area to assess hydrocarbon contamination; determining areas requiring restoration. Equipment, scrap metal, buildings, and barrels of potentially contaminated soils were removed and stockpiled at the new camp area in the following years (2012). Bins were brought to site in 2020 to facilitate removal of this waste from site.

Site visits and discussion regarding the reclamation of the "old" camp are ongoing. Further actions will be implemented upon inspection outcome and are subject to analytical testing showing that the site has been adequately remediate

Any land that was disturbed by the Project from the "old" camp site, such as matted/stressed vegetation, vehicle ruts, land affected from petroleum spills, and any other areas of disturbance were re-contoured where required, stabilized, and re-vegetated with a northern seed variety. The grey water sump was backfilled, re-contoured, stabilized, and re-vegetated with a northern seed variety. Reclamation was as close as possible to a pre-disturbed state.

A final inspection will ensure that there is no remaining material at the site and that there is little/no evidence of Project land use activity at the existing Ferguson Lake fishing lodge. Written and photo documentation of the site restoration has been provided to the Nunavut Water Board, and the Kivalliq Inuit Association.

3.2 New Camp Site and Drilling Operation Restoration

3.2.1 Camp

When the camp is no longer required, all structures, temporary buildings, machinery, equipment, materials, fuel drums, storage containers, and any other items used in connection with the camp will either be dismantled and burned or removed from the site. The area will be stabilized and re-vegetated with a northern seed variety and restored as close as possible to a pre-disturbed state.

3.2.2 Fuel

Upon closure all fuel drums will be removed from the Project area and the non-reusable drums will go to the Rankin Inlet landfill. The secondary containment system will be dismantled and either be removed or re-contoured, and the area around the fuel containment will be sampled for hydrocarbon contamination. If there is any hydrocarbon contamination, the soil will be removed or remediated to meet objectives as outlined in the most recent issuance of the *Government of Nunavut's Environmental Guideline for Site Remediation*. Following removal or remediation the area will be re-vegetated with a northern seed variety, and restored as closely as possible to a pre-disturbed state. The use of reclaimed soils for the purpose of back fill or general site grading may be carried out only upon consultation and approval by the Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment and an Inspector.

3.2.3 Waste Water Sump

At time of closure the waste water sump will be backfilled, re-contoured to the pre-existing natural contours and seeded with a northern seed variety and restored as closely as possible to a pre-disturbed state.

3.2.4 Solid Wastes

At the time of closure most solid wastes will be incinerated (e.g., wood, paper, cardboard, and minor residual food, stove grease waste, etc.) following the guidance in the *Technical Document for Batch Waste Incineration from Environment Canada* (2010). Any waste that cannot be incinerated will be placed in barrels or bags and removed to the Rankin Inlet or Baker Lake landfill. Separated non-incinerated waste include plastic water bottles, used plastic pieces and containers, aluminium and steel food and drink cans, aerosol cans, and used batteries.

At the time of final closure the Incinerator will be removed along with any barrels of garbage. The soil under and around the incinerator will be inspected for contamination and will be stabilized and re-vegetated with a northern seed variety, and restored to a pre-disturbed state.

3.2.5 Waste Oil

All waste oil will be incinerated upon final closure following the guidance in the *Technical Document for Batch Waste Incineration from Environment Canada* (2010).

3.2.6 Hazardous Waste

There will be no hazardous materials on the project site.

3.2.7 Drill Sites, Sumps, and Cuttings

All drill sites, sumps, and cuttings are dealt with and reclaimed at the completion of a hole. For final restoration all old drill sites, sumps, and cuttings will be re-inspected to ensure that all areas have been restored as close as possible to the pre-existing natural contours of the land.

3.2.8 Bulky Items

No bulky items have been brought on-site by CNRI. Scrap metal in the form of drill rods will be the responsibility of the drilling contractor, and they will be removing them. All drilling scrap will be removed from the project site as backhaul on supply flights.

3.2.9 Water Intake

Upon closure the water intake pipe and pump from Ferguson Lake will be removed, and backhauled off the site.

3.2.10 Airstrip, Trails and Roads

When the airstrip at the current Ferguson Lake Camp is no longer required, the edges of the airstrip will be re-contoured to match natural contour to reduce erosion and drainage ditches will be filled to return the site to previous conditions as much as possible. As the area is naturally variable with shallow to bedrock soils, the subsoils and topsoil will be spread onto the aggregate remaining on the airstrip, trails and road (Figure 4). As there is a limited amount of soil, parts of the airstrip, trails and road will be re-contoured to provide an esker type of landform, common in the area. This will allow for sufficient soil to be placed on selected areas to achieve successful re-vegetation

The subsoil will be spread first on the selected areas. Care will be taken not to compact the soils. The soils will be lightly ripped where compaction occurs. The grasses growing on the subsoil stockpile will be incorporated into the soils, providing organic matter to the soils. The vegetative cover on the topsoil stockpile will be carefully stripped. The topsoil will then be spread on the surface. Care will be taken not to compact the soils. If the soils are compacted, they will be lightly ripped. The vegetative mat will then be placed on the surface and lightly tapped to insure good contact between the roots and the topsoil. This will be carried out in the spring to allow the plants to get well established and grow during the short growing season. The vegetative cover will be assessed in the following spring for successful re-vegetation. Bare areas will be seeded with a grass mixture suited to the climate.

3.2.11 Helicopter Landing Pad

Upon closure all infrastructure (i.e., shacks, decries) around the helicopter landing area will be removed. The soils under the pad will have been compacted and, therefore, these areas will be gently ripped to reduce surface compaction and promote growth of vegetation. Care will be taken not to disturb the permafrost. The ripped areas where the vegetation is weak or non-existent, will be seeded with a grass mix suitable to the climate. This will be carried out in the spring to allow the new plantings to establish and the existing vegetation to grow. The success of the rehabilitation of the area will be assessed the following spring. At that time, any bare areas will be reseeded.

3.2.12 Generators

Upon closure the generator shacks will be removed from the site, and the area around the shacks will be inspected for hydrocarbon spills, stabilized, and re-vegetated with a northern seed variety (if need be), and restored to a pre-disturbed state.

3.2.13 Eskers and Quarries

Upon closure eskers and quarry areas will be rehabilitated. Steep slopes in the quarry or esker disturbed areas, will be re-sloped prior to closure to a gentler grade to facilitate safe passage for wildlife and reduce erosion. The soils surfaces nearby will have been compacted during operations and will therefore be gently ripped to reduce surface compaction and promote vegetation growth. In areas where vegetation is sparse or absent, the ripped surfaces will be seeded with a climate-appropriate grass mix. Seeding will take place in the spring to support the establishment of new growth alongside existing vegetation. The success of the rehabilitation efforts will be assessed the following spring, and any remaining bare areas will be reseeded, as needed.

3.2.14 Bulk Sample

Upon closure the Bulk Sample Area will be rehabilitated. If possible, it will be progressively reclaimed. Slopes in the bulk sample disturbed areas, will be re-sloped prior to closure to a gentler grade to facilitate safe passage for wildlife and reduce erosion. The soils surfaces around the bulk sample will have been compacted during operations and will therefore be gently ripped to reduce surface compaction and promote vegetation growth. Non-acid generating quarry or esker materials will be used as needed to ensure long term geochemical stability of the area where the bulk sample was taken.

3.3 Post-Reclamation Monitoring

Upon final closure, given the above actions under this plan, it is not anticipated that extensive post-reclamation monitoring will be necessary. Monitoring of the vegetation establishment will occur. Monitoring requirements will be considered further upon final closure.

4. SUMMARY

CNRI will operate the camp in a safe, efficient and environmentally responsible manner. The camp site will be kept in conditions that meet or exceed permit specifications. All wastes, materials, or used equipment will be treated as required or removed from the site as soon as practical on an ongoing basis as in example described in Section 3.11. At time of final closure, the disturbed area will be returned to a pre-disturbed state and to the satisfaction of an Inspector.

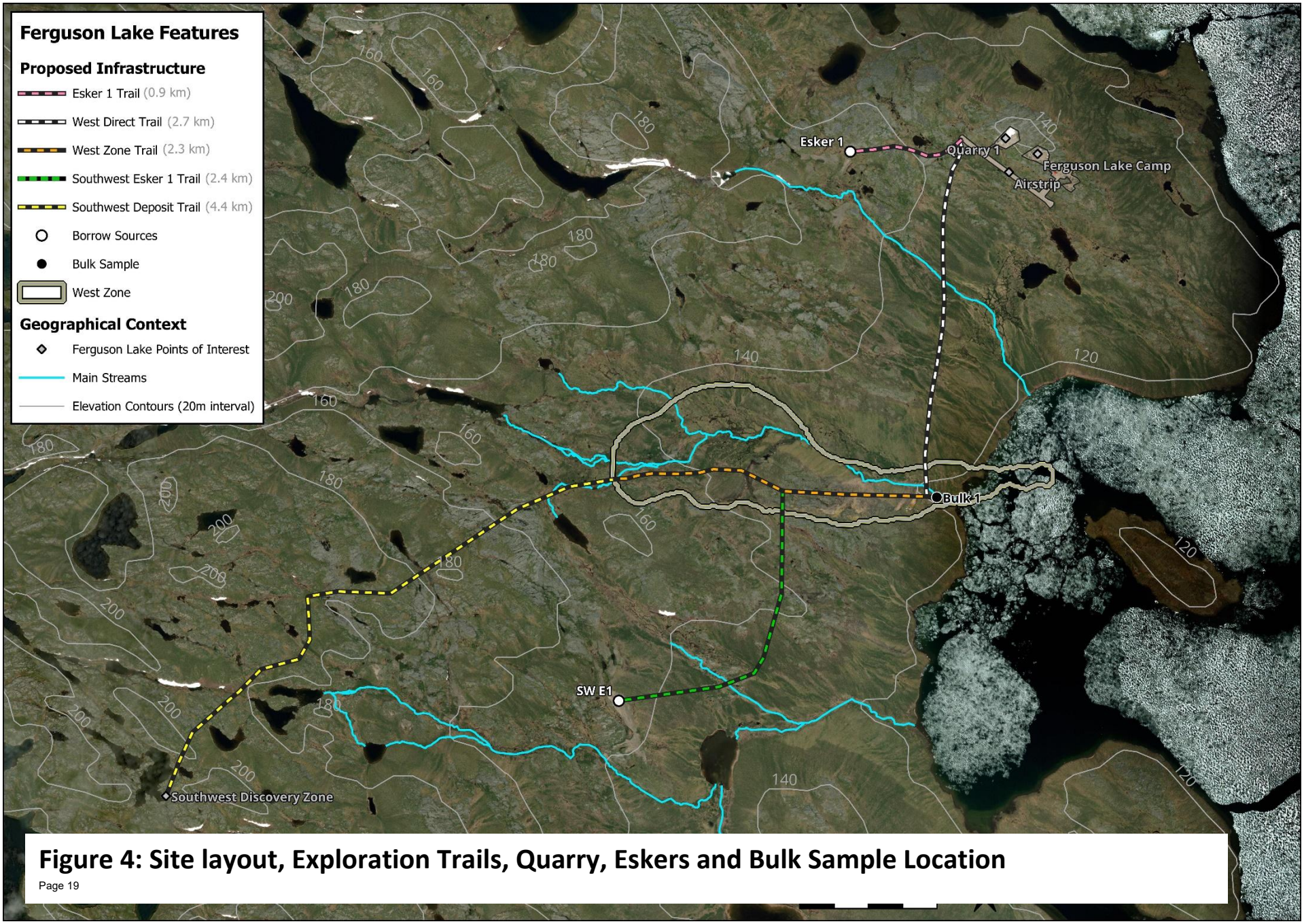

Figure 4: Site layout, Exploration Trails, Quarry, Eskers and Bulk Sample Location