



ABANDONMENT AND RESTORATION PLAN

ABERDEEN PROJECT

Kivalliq Region, Nunavut

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Revision History

Date	Section	Description	Approved By
Sep 21, 2022			DL
June 12, 2024	1.0	Updated formatting, project name, table of contents, introduction and project description, description of facility	MK, RH
April 17, 2026		Updated company name and logo, updated introduction, added table for Project Managers	MK
July 10, 2026		Removed auto-update date from title page and footers	MK
July 10, 2026	2.3,	Changed 30 m to 31 m	MK
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July 13, 2026	2.1, 3.3.3	Updated emails for Geiger employees, added section 3.3.3 disturbed vegetation	TW
July 21, 2026	3.2	Added description of seasonal abandonment	MK

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APPENDICES

Appendix I – Maps of Property and Claims

1.0 Introduction

This Abandonment and Restoration Plan applies to the Aberdeen Project operated by Geiger Energy Corp. (Geiger or the Company). Geiger is a Toronto, O.N., based uranium exploration active in Saskatchewan and in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. Geiger (formerly Forum Energy Metals Corp.) previously explored from 2006 to 2012 in the Schultz Lake area but when uranium prices declined, the company focused on its exploration activities in Saskatchewan.

Geiger Energy Corp. holds 91,542 hectares of 100% Forum-owned claims mineral claims. These claims consist of Crown Land, and Inuit Owned Land Surface (IOL) including parcels BL-19, BL-31, RE-41. The minerals claims are on NTS maps sheets 66-A-04/-05/-6/-12 and 66-B-01/-08/-09. The property is 100 km west of Baker Lake and 320 km northwest of Rankin Inlet.

In 2022, while based out of Baker Lake, Forum completed a ground gravity survey and two days looking at historical Cameco core while based out of Baker Lake.

In 2023, Forum shipped a drill, drill supplies and some camp relate supplies by barge to Baker Lake in the summer. A 991 m drill program was also completed staged out of Baker Lake. A total of 5 drill holes were completed focusing on the Tatiggaq zone primarily and one drill hole was attempted at the Ned grid. A small lay down area was established near a tundra airstrip (Loki Grid) for the drill and 3 temporary shelters were constructed to log core and act as a first aid shelter.

In May and early June 2024, a 30-40 person exploration camp was constructed on Aberdeen Lake (Figure 1). A 6,962 m diamond drill program was conducted from June to September, with a total of 30 holes being completed. Drilling targeted the Tatiggaq, Qavvik, Ayra, Ned, and Loki grids. Ground gravity surveys were completed on eight grids throughout the Project area, with 5,090 stations being measured.

Geiger conducted a 5,328 m diamond drill program based out of its Aberdeen Lake camp. A total of 20 holes were drilled on the Loki, Bjorn, Hudson, Tarzan, Lobster, and Tatiggaq East grids.

This Plan has been effect since August 30, 2022, which is the issuing date of our Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) land use permit N2022C0008. Future changes and/or amendments will be submitted to the Nunavut Water Board (NWB), Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) and the Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA).

1.1 Other Plans

This Plan should be considered as part of the Project wide management system. Other Management plans in place at the Aberdeen Project include:

- Waste Management Plan (WMP)

- Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (WMMP)
- Sustainability Plan (SP)
- Spill Contingency Plan (SCP)
- Emergency Response Plan (ERP)

2.0 Description of Facility

2.1 Project Managers

Name	Position	Phone	Email
Rebecca Hunter	CEO & Director	306-371-0020	rhunter@oregroup.ca
Courtney Ruthven	Project Geologist	306-539-2366	cruthven@oregroup.ca
Martin Kulla	Project Geologist	778-988-3947	mkulla@oregroup.ca

2.2 Facility

A temporary 30–40-person camp on Aberdeen Lake was constructed late May to early June 2024 (Figure 2). Dimensions are in feet.

- 15 x 14x16 - Sleepers, main office, geologist's office
- 2 x 14x36 - Core shacks
- 1 x 14x36 - Core shack (radioactive core)
- 1 x 14x16 - First aid building
- 1 x 14x40 - Kitchen, dining
- 1 x 14x40 - Main dry – 4 Showers, laundry, water treatment (water filtration, UV systems), holding tanks
- 1 x 14x40 - Drillers dry – 2 Showers, laundry, water treatment (water filtration, UV systems), holding tanks
- 1 x 12x16 - Main Latrine - 4 Incinerating toilets (wooden structure)
- 2 x 6x6 - Small latrines – Urinals – men and women (wooden structure)
- 1 x 12x14 - Generator shack (wooden structure)
- 1 x 20x30 - Camp shop/storage tent during off seasons (planned for 2025)
- 5 x 12x20 - Sea containers for storage, shops
- 3 x 50,000 litre - Fuel tanks (2 Jet A; 1 Diesel) – additional ones planned to be mobilized in 2025 (2 more Jet A; 2 or 3 more Diesel)
- 1 – Dual-chambered incinerator and garbage holding area

The camp is laid out roughly in three parallel rows for sleepers, with kitchen, dry's, offices and latrine on east side of camp (see Figure 2). Core shacks and geologists office to the north end of

camp. The camp will house a maximum of 40 people but would normally house between 20-30 individuals. Transportation to and from camp will be by fixed-wing and helicopter in the summer. In the winter tracked vehicles and fixed-wing aircraft are used to bring equipment and materials to the camp site.

Min Lat (decimal degree): 64.154400°N Min Long (decimal degree): 97.240488°W

Max Lat (decimal degree): 64.568196°N Max Long (decimal degree): 98.528772°W

Table 1 Equipment On-Site.

Equipment	Size	Purpose	Quantity
Helicopters	Astar B2 or B3	Drill moves, transport crew and supplies	1-3
Snowmobiles with sleds	Bravo or similar	Build and winter re-supply use	1-3
ATV with trailers	600 cc or larger	Camp servicing	2-3 ATV, 2 trailers
Generators	30 kVa 50 kVa	Primary and backup power	1 each
Incinolet Toilets	240V models	Human waste disposal	5-6
2" intake pump	Gas	Camp water	2
2" submersible electric pump	Electric	Camp water	2
Water pump and hoses	Standard	For pumping water & fire suppression if required	1
Honda generators	Honda 2200	Gas portable construction generators	2-3
Toyotomi stoves with fuel and extension kits	L730 diesel/electric	Heating structures	24
Skidsteer	Bobcat S185	Offload equipment from overland haul and planes	1
Oil drip stove	Standard	Heat option contingency and cold weather start up	3-4
Incinerator	Dual chambered	Garbage disposal	1
Fuel Tanks	50,000 L double walled fuel tanks	Fuel storage	3 currently, 8-10 planned
Fuel transfer pumps with hose reels	Explosion proof standard	Fuel transfer	2
Snowcats	Standard	Overland equipment and fuel haul	Several (just for overland hauls not stored at site)

Equipment	Size	Purpose	Quantity
Challengers & Deltas	Standard	Overland equipment and fuel haul (PEL)	Several (just for overland hauls not stored at site)
Heliportable drills with pump shacks	17,700 lbs total	Drilling core	2-4 (2 currently)
Viqua water filtration system and filters	standard	Treat water for human consumption	2
Sleds/Komatiks			

2.3 Fuel Storage

Fuel is stored in 3 – 50,000 L tanks as well as drums at the Aberdeen campsite and in 2 – 50,000 L tanks at the Loki target, a centralized tundra airstrip. Minor amount of Jet A drums will also be stored in berms at the Loki strip for helicopter re-fueling. At the Aberdeen Camp, two 50,000 L tanks have Jet A and one 50,000 L tank has diesel. Approximately 50 bermed drums of diesel (205 L drums) are in camp (at every tent for heat, generator shack and incinerator area). The drums used to heat the tents, and wooden structures are on stands within small individual berms. Tarp covers are placed over the drums to keep the drums and berms dry and out of the weather. All fuel is 31 m from water bodies. Full transition to fuel stored in bulk fuel tanks could occur in the future. The fuel stored at camp during operation, assuming full operation of 2 drills will be 150,000 L of Jet A and 150,000 L of diesel. Approximately 10 drums of gasoline for the ATVs, snowmachines, small generators and pumps, and ~40 – 100 lb propane cylinders for the stoves, dryers and water heaters will be on site.

Table 2 Description of the type and number of potential contaminants normally stored at the camp during occupation (estimated maximums).

Fuel/Lubricant	Purpose	Size	Quantity	Total
Jet A	Helicopter	205 litre drums plus four 50,000 L tanks*	250,000 L	~100 drums, 4 tanks
P-50 diesel	Drill	205 litre drums plus up to three 50,000 L tanks**	200,000 L	50 drums
Gasoline	ATV's, snowmobiles, Generator/pumps	205 litre drums	2,050 L	10 drums
Motor Oil (10W40)	ATV's, snowmobiles, generator, pumps	1 litre containers	2 cases x 24 L	48 litres
Motor Oil (15W40)	Lubricant	5-gallon pails	20 pails	460 litres
Linseed Oil	Drill	5-gallon pails	50 pails	1,100 litres
Propane	Cooking	100 lb cylinders	40 cylinders	400 lbs
Pre-mixed Engine Coolant	Engine Coolant	2 litre containers	10 containers	20 litres
Diesel 911	Water treatment diesel fuel	1 litre containers	1 case x 12 litres	12 litre
Hydraulic Fluid	Drill	5-gallon pails	20 pails	460 litres
PD 650 Drilling Mud	Drill mud	5-gallon pails	150 pails	3,300 litres

Fuel/Lubricant	Purpose	Size	Quantity	Total
CaCl ₂	Drilling Salt	50 lb bags	750 bags	37,500 lbs
Cement & Aggregate	Drill holes	50 lb bags	400 bags	20,000 lb
<i>Misc drilling additives etc. will be updated once known</i>				

Table 3 Description of the type and number of potential contaminants normally stored at the drill site. A minor amount of fuel will be stored at drill sites and removed promptly upon completion of each drill hole.

Fuel/Lubricant	Purpose	Size	Quantity	Total
P-50 diesel	Drill	400 litre double-walled tidy tanks (heli – portable)	2	800 litres
Various drill additives, fluids, bags of CaCl ₂	Drilling			

2.4 Storage Location

Drums will be stored in berms on flat stable terrain and monitored. Rain drains will be installed to treat water that gets into the berms.

3.0 Ongoing Operations, Seasonal Abandonment, Final Abandonment & Restoration Plans

3.1 Ongoing Operations

The exploration season for the Aberdeen Project will typically run from early June to the end of September of each year, weather permitting. Restoration during operations for drilling, fuel storage, contamination clean up and camp operations are described below.

3.1.1 Diamond Drilling

- If there is drill water return, a drill cuttings separator will be installed to remove the cuttings (fine rock sludge) from the drill water using a centrifuge or similar equipment. Dry to mostly dry cuttings will be collected in large nylon bags (megabags) and transported to a centralized cuttings sump for disposal. The cuttings sump area will be contained as best as reasonably possible using natural depressions, sandbags, and aquadams if required.
- If uranium mineralization is encountered in a drill hole (greater or equal to 1,000 counts per second (cps) measured on a hand-held scintillometer) and there is drill water return, collected cuttings will be stored in large nylon bags (megabags) and NOT dumped in the centralized cuttings sump. Rather, they will be set in a temporary location near the drill site area. These megabags will be transported by helicopter to a bermed and monitored site at the Aberdeen camp site.

- All drill holes will have the top 30 m of bedrock below overburden sealed with cement.
- Any drill hole that encounters uranium mineralization with an average radioactivity greater than or equal to 1,000 cps over a length of 1 metre or more, will have the entire interval and not less than 10 metres above and below will be sealed by cementing.
- If hole is drilled on-ice the drill cuttings will be similarly collected and removed to an on-land centralized sump (no on-ice drilling or winter exploration is planned in general at this time).
- All fuel drums and drilling equipment will be removed from the site upon completion of each hole. Timbers, drill hose and any drill related debris will be removed. If the casing or anchor cannot be removed, it will be cut off at ground level. If a drill hole needs to be re-entered, the casing will be marked and flagged so it is visible in the winter in case of any overland traffic.
- Each drill site will be inspected by the end of the exploration season to ensure that all material and garbage (combustible and non-combustible) has been collected and removed from the area.
- Each drill location will be photographed pre- and post-drilling and a record kept for the annual report.

3.1.2 Core Storage

In 2024, Geiger constructed core racks at the Aberdeen Camp, expanding on what was previously constructed by Cameco Corp. from 2010 to 2012 and will continue to be used for future core storage. These core racks currently house all non-radioactive and radioactive core. Logging and processing of the drill core will be conducted in core shacks at the north end of Aberdeen camp.

A separate logging tent (hot shack) is used for the handling and temporary storage of radioactive core having radioactivity of 1,000 cps or greater. More permanent, long-term storage solutions for radioactive core are being considered, such as a separate fenced and signed area with core racks specifically for radioactive core and an area for radioactive cuttings. The area would be at least 100 metres away from the high-water mark of any adjacent water body. Radiation levels of the stored core and cuttings bags will be less than 1.0 uSv/hr at 1 metre from the surface and in no instance will the level be allowed to exceed 2.5 uSv/hr. If highly radioactive rock is intersected (assays greater than 40% U_3O_8 over averaged intervals greater or equal to 1 metre), the core and cuttings will be stored in empty seacan container(s) to minimize interaction and investigate options for future removal from the property if required.

3.1.3 Fuel Storage

- All fuel storage and fuel handling is to be guided by the procedures set out in the Spill Contingency Plan for the Aberdeen Project.
- Empty fuel drums are to be regularly backhauled and staged in Baker Lake in an approved site.

3.1.4 Contamination Clean Up

- Fuel spills will be treated as per Geiger's Spill Contingency Plan. Before and after photos will be taken to document the contamination and the clean up.

3.1.5 Camp

- Garbage and waste produced during exploration activities is handled in accordance to Geiger's Waste Management Plan.

3.2 Seasonal Abandonment

When the programs are completed for the season the camp will be prepared and left in a safe manner to not attract wildlife. This includes the removal of all garbage and removal and/or containment of attractants.

All Alaska tent structures will remain upright with the doors and windows sealed shut. All temporary wooden structures such as the Incinolets and generator structure will be closed and sealed. The staging area and core storage will have posts placed around to mark the area in the winter when the objects are covered by drifting snow to remain visible.

Fuel drums attached to tents and structures are contained in hard-walled spill berms, tied down, and covered with a tarp to minimize water collecting in the berms. Fuel lines are closed securely. The 50,000 L fuel tanks are sealed, fuel lines drained, disconnected, and locked to prevent accidental spills.

Materials (metal, waste fuel, etc) to be backhauled are placed in seacans or at the camp staging area to be picked up in the winter by overland hauling.

Photos of the camp structures, staging, drill sites, and fuel caches will be taken at the end of seasonal demobilization.

3.3 Final Abandonment & Reclamation

As work on the claims comprising the Aberdeen Project is currently in the greenfield to intermediate stage exploration activities, it is not practicable at this time to subscribe to a definitive schedule for the conclusion of this land use operation, however, if exploration is to be discontinued entirely or the site of current exploration is moved to another location, the following procedures will be followed to allow for proper abandonment and reclamation of the area:

3.3.1 Drill Hole Locations

- As per the ongoing restoration procedures all drill holes are to be restored to as close as possible, previous conditions immediately upon completion of the hole.
- Sumps near the drilling sites that were used to collect the drill cuttings will remain in place. Areas with 1 to 5 drill holes will host a very minor amount of cuttings and will require no regrading or dispersion. The drill area will be unnoticeable after a year or 2. For areas drilled with 5 or more drill holes and larger centralized sumps, all sandbag

material or related berm material to contain sump area will be removed. If necessary and in with guidance from the applicable regulatory agencies, the sumps could be re-graded, and steps taken to revegetate or facilitate the natural revegetation of the area.

- Areas where radioactive rock was recovered, drill cutting sumps will be scanned and monitored yearly to ensure that gamma radiation is $<1 \mu\text{Sv/h}$ at 1 metre. Drill mud solids and cuttings with a uranium concentration greater than $<1 \mu\text{Sv/h}$ at 1 metre will be collected in megabags, transferred to 205 L drums and stored in centralized and monitored site at Aberdeen Camp.

3.3.2 Fuel Storage

- All fuel storage and handling are to be guided by the framework set out in the Spill Contingency Plan for the Aberdeen Project.
- Upon completion of the land use operation all empty fuel drums will be mobilized back to Baker Lake for storage. Further demobilization of fuel drums to an accepted storage or disposal facility is to be determined. Bulk fuel tanks will be removed from the camp and operations areas to Baker Lake and later south to an appropriate storage or usage facility.

3.3.3 Disturbed Vegetation

- Any areas of disturbed vegetation, including those at the temporary camps, fuel caches, and drill sites, will be photographed and managed in consultation with the CIRNAC Inspector, if necessary.

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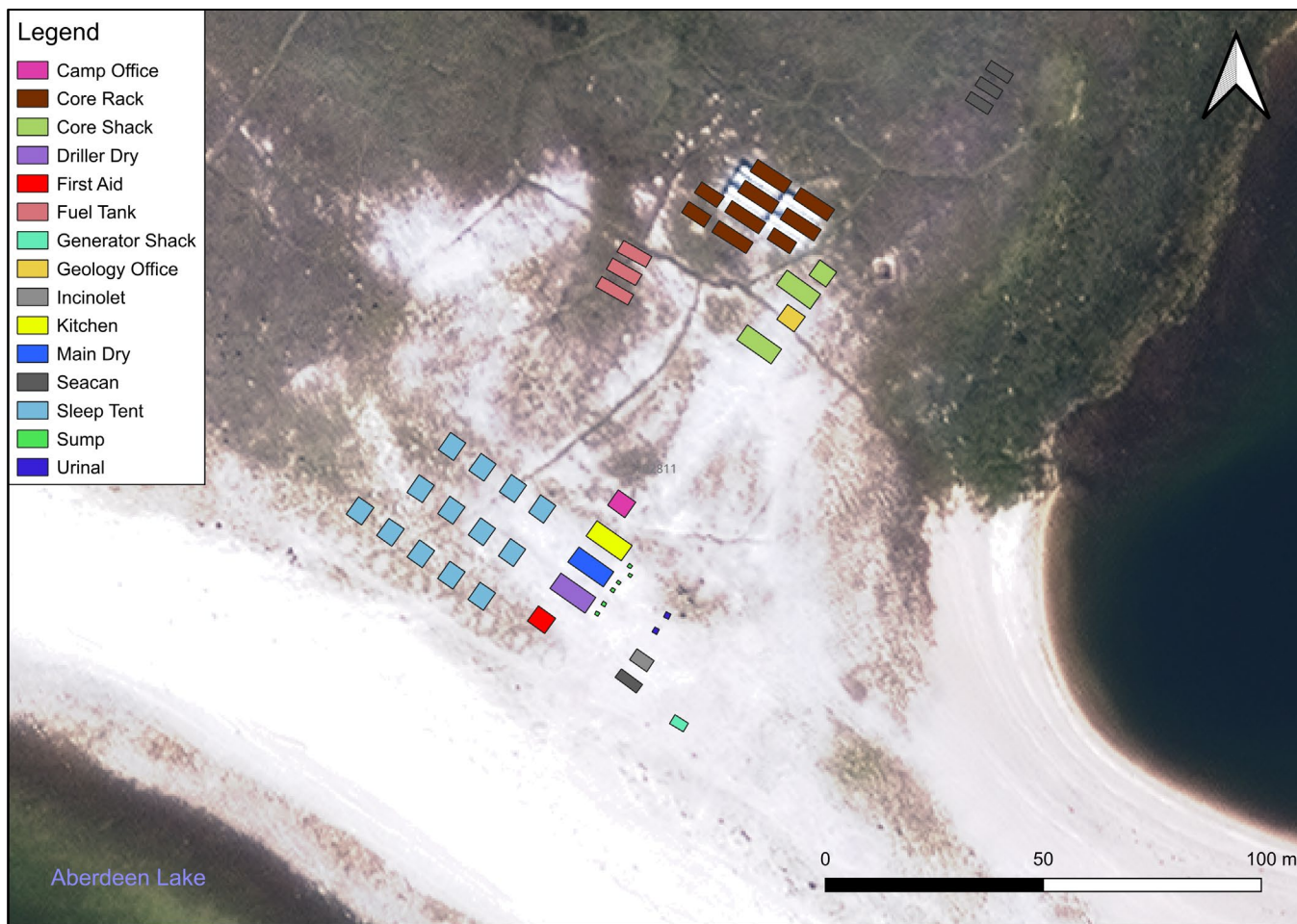


Figure 2-2 Layout of the Aberdeen Camp.



Figure 2-3 Layout of the staging area at the Loki airstrip. Two 50,000 L fuel tanks holding Jet A and diesel are located on the left side (south) and there are four seacans storing drilling supplies.