



GREENRIDGE
EXPLORATION

ENVIRONMENTAL AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Nut Lake Property, NU

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1 Introduction

This Environmental Management Plan (“EMP”) has been developed on behalf of Greenridge Exploration (“Greenridge” or the “Company”) in accordance with applicable legislation, guidelines, and best practices which applies to activities associated with the Nut Lake Property (the “Property” or the “Project”), Nunavut, Canada.

The EMP will come into effect in August 2025, pending approval from all relevant regulatory bodies and will be replaced if there are any significant changes to the activities outlined in the existing permits.

Along with this EMP, an Emergency Response Plan (“ERP”), Abandonment and Restoration Plan (“ARP”), Spill Contingency and Fuel Management Plan (“SCFMP”), Waste Management Plan (“WMP”), and Radiation Hazard Control Plan (“RHCP”) will be created for the Property as part of a property-wide management system.

1.1 Project Description

The Nut Lake Property (the “Property” or the “Project”) consists of four contiguous mineral claims covering approximately 5,853 hectares (~59km²) located on National Topographic System (“NTS”) map sheet 065001 and centered at 533130mE, 6993205mN North American Datum 1983 (“NAD83”) Universal Transverse Mercator (“UTM”) Zone 14N. Greenridge Exploration (“Greenridge” or the “Company”) entered into an Option Agreement with three optionors to acquire 100% interest in the Property. The Nut Lake Property is situated entirely on crown land and located approximately 175km southwest of Qamani’tuaq (Baker Lake). Exploration activities at the Property to date includes prospecting, geochemical sampling, mapping, and establishing and demobilizing a temporary camp.

Greenridge is proposing a 2026 summer field program for the Property that is anticipated to run for 30 to 60 days between May and September 2026. Similar field programs, including the same types of exploration activities, are expected to take place annually between April and September in subsequent years. Specific dates will be relayed to the CIRNAC engineer and any other necessary regulatory agencies. The proposed field program will include general exploration activities such as prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical sampling (rock, soil, and till), drone photogrammetry, airborne or ground geophysics, and diamond drilling of approximately 3,000m to 5,000m. Drillhole locations are still to be determined, but locations will be submitted to NWB and CIRNAC for approval prior to any ground disturbance. All planned drillhole pads will be inspected by an archaeologist prior to commencement of drilling.

The 2026 program will include the establishment of a seasonal 13-person camp with a fuel cache to be constructed at 529858mE, 6996110mN (same area as the camp constructed in 2024). Structures for the proposed camp will include 13 individual (Arctic Oven) sleeper tents, or 4 canvas sleeper tents or similar, 1 kitchen tent, 1 dry tent (with showers), 1 office tent, 1-2 core logging tent, a generator shack, incinerator and outhouses/pacto system. Most of the structures will be Arctic Oven sleeper tents or canvas prospector tents, or similar, with plywood floors.

Three camp construction personnel will be on site for a total of 8 days (5 days for set up and 3 days for take down). Staff on site for the duration of the work program will consist of 4 geologists, 2 helicopter-company personnel, 1 cook, 1 camp manager, and 5 drill-company personnel. Total amount of time spent on site will amount up to approximately 414 to 800 man-days.

All waste, including organic and inorganic materials, will either be incinerated on-site in accordance with regulatory guidelines or transported to Qamani'tuaq (Baker Lake) for proper disposal.

The proposed work will be helicopter-supported and require the occasional landing of the aircraft. To mitigate any potential impact on wildlife, the helicopter will always maintain a minimum altitude of 610 m (2,100 ft) above ground level except during landing, take-off or if there is a specific requirement for low level flying (e.g. airborne surveys). Wildlife will be avoided, and the helicopter will not land in the presence of wildlife except in an emergency.

All empty fuel drums will be brought back to Qamani'tuaq (Baker Lake) for disposal.

Activities on the Property are currently authorized by Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada ("CIRNAC") Land Use Permit ("LUP") N2024C0019. The previously granted water usage for water use without license, 2WLC-NUT2425, has expired. Greenridge has applied for a new Type B water license to increase water usage to 299 m³/day (10m³/day for camp and 289 m³/day for drilling) to allow for the increase in camp size and proposed drilling program. Further, Greenridge will apply for a Class A Land Use License with CIRNAC to account for more than 400 man-days to be spent within the temporary work camp and for drilling activities.

Absolutely no activities will be conducted that will interfere with caribou cows and calves, and no exploration activities will cause a diversion in the migration patterns of any caribou. Greenridge will communicate with all interested parties regarding caribou sightings and appraised movements in the area.

Notifications will be sent to the Hamlet and the Hunters and Trappers Organization, and in the event that further consultation is required, Greenridge will ensure that best efforts are made to engage with the community and organizations as advised by regulatory agencies.

1.2 Greenridge Exploration Environmental Statement

Greenridge Exploration's environmental statement is aimed at fully complying with existing laws and regulations to safeguard the environment. We plan to actively collaborate with other groups dedicated to environmental preservation and ensure that our employees, contractors, government entities, and the public are well-informed about our environmental protection procedures. The following are some objectives at the Nut Lake Property:

1. Develop the project in a socially and environmentally responsible manner.
2. Ensure full compliance with all relevant environmental legislation and regulations.
3. Collaborate with federal, territorial, and local governments, along with other pertinent regulatory bodies and the public, to address environmental concerns and policies.
4. Identify and mitigate potential environmental impacts while minimizing risks to the health and safety of all personnel and the public.
5. Implement an emergency response plan to mitigate the effects of unexpected incidents.

6. Offer continuous training on the Nut Lake Property's environmental policies, spill prevention, and response plans to all employees and contractors.
7. Enforce adherence to Nut Lake Property's environmental policies and procedures by contractors.
8. Maintain transparency by keeping employees, contractors, inspectors, government agencies, and regulatory bodies informed of any site changes or project activities.
9. Establish clear responsibilities and reporting protocols for spill incidents with the use of the Nut Lake Property SCFMP.
10. Offer site-specific details about facility infrastructure and emergency procedures.
11. Ensure easy access to emergency information for cleanup teams, management, and governmental bodies.
12. Encourage the safe management and utilization of potentially dangerous substances.
13. Encourage efficient and secure recovery of spilled hazardous materials.
14. Minimize environmental harm caused by spills on both water and land.
15. Adhere to federal and territorial regulations and guidelines concerning the development of a Spill Prevention and Response Plan, as well as notification obligations in the event of a spill.
16. Address the environmental requirements for diamond drilling

2 Designated Environmental and Socio-Economic Areas

The Nut Lake Property does not fall within any federally or territorially designated Protected Areas according to Environment and Climate Change Canada's definitions. The nearest National Park, Ukkusiksalik National Park of Canada, is situated approximately 437 km northeast of the property. Additionally, the Thelon Game Sanctuary lies about 120 km to the northwest, and the Queen Maud Gulf Migratory Bird Sanctuary is approximately 364 km north.

According to the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, sections of the Property are situated within areas identified as Valued Socio-Economic Components. Specifically, a portion of the property resides in the Ghotelnene K'odtineh Dene area of asserted rights.

3 Environmental Protection Measures

Exploration activities conducted at the Nut Lake Property will undergo rigorous assessment to identify and mitigate environmental impact risks. We are committed to safeguarding and preserving the natural environment, employing every available measure for its protection. Throughout the program's duration, meticulous documentation and photographic records of all activities will be maintained to adhere to environmental due diligence standards.

All on-site personnel, including employees and contractors, will receive comprehensive environmental training to ensure compliance with relevant regulations. The Project Supervisor will oversee the implementation of environmental policies, training initiatives, and the management of the environmental monitoring program.

3.1 Archaeological or Paleontological Sites

To safeguard archaeological and palaeontological sites and artifacts, the following measures will be implemented:

1. All staff, contractors, and visitors are prohibited from driving vehicles over known or suspected archaeological or palaeontological sites.
2. Disturbance or removal of archaeological artifacts, sites, fossils, or palaeontological sites is prohibited by company personnel or visitors.
3. Immediate notification to the **Nunavut Department of Culture and Heritage (“CH”) at (867) 934-2046 or (867) 975-5500** is required if any such site or specimen is encountered or disturbed. A detailed report, including GPS coordinates, descriptions, and photos (if available), will be submitted to CH and CIRNAC.
4. Activities that may disturb archaeological or palaeontological sites must cease immediately upon their discovery, pending authorization from CH.
5. Restoration of disturbed sites will be carried out according to the directives of CH and CIRNAC.
6. Full cooperation will be provided to CH regarding the documentation and management of all encountered archaeological and palaeontological sites and artifacts.
7. Field personnel involved in geochemical sampling, geological mapping, prospecting, ground geophysical surveys, and drilling will be equipped with maps identifying known sites.
8. Prior to any ground-disturbing work, thorough surveys will be conducted to identify archaeological or palaeontological sites.
9. Construction of inuksuk structures is strictly prohibited.
10. Greenridge Exploration will ensure that all individuals under its authority are aware of and comply with these regulations concerning archaeological and palaeontological sites and artifacts.

CONTACT	CONTACT NUMBERS
Nunavut Department of Culture and Heritage	867-975-5500
Jeremy Fraser CIRNAC Field Operations Manager	Telephone: 867-975-4553 Alternate Telephone: 867-975-2761 Fax: 867-979-6445 Email: jeremy.fraser@rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca

3.2 Air and Noise Quality

Exploration programs in northern regions are typically small-scale and conducted seasonally, primarily due to weather constraints. Given the brief duration of these programs, their low-impact nature, and the remote setting of the property, significant impacts on air and noise quality are not expected.

Potential impacts on air and noise quality resulting from activities in Nut Lake Property for the program are from usage of helicopters, emissions from generators, emissions from incineration, drilling operations, and diesel generators. If caribou and/or muskoxen are spotted within the survey area, geophysical survey flights and drilling operations must be postponed until they are at least five (5) kilometers away. Helicopters must maintain a minimum altitude of 610 meters when wildlife is observed. Additionally, they are instructed to steer clear of caribou calving grounds while traveling to

or from the project area. More detailed wildlife mitigation measures are outlined in chapter 4 of this plan.

3.3 Vegetation and Soil Disturbance Mitigation

The Nut Lake Property is primarily covered with moss, lichens, stunted plants, and Arctic grasses, with grasses typically observed in lower elevations near river drainage basins. Camp activities and drilling activities have the potential to impact vegetation and permafrost. To mitigate these effects, measures such as limiting vegetation disruption, marking footpaths, and elevating heated camp structures to prevent permafrost thaw are implemented. Sumps are constructed in areas devoid of vegetation, with topsoil collected for re-vegetation efforts and sumps barricaded until backfilled.

Soil quality may be affected by fuel spills and waste discharge, necessitating preventative measures like proper storage, ensuring all fuel, hazardous materials, and drilling are a minimum of 100 meters away from any watercourses, and careful refueling procedures. Regular inspection of equipment and placement of absorbent materials in fuel transfer areas are also employed. For detailed protocols, refer to the Nut Lake Property's Spill Contingency and Fuel Management Plan (SCFMP).

3.4 Groundwater Impacts and Mitigation

Drilling may affect groundwater quantity and quality through flow disruption, contamination, and increased solids or metals. Greenridge is committed to protecting water resources and will implement environmental policies to mitigate these impacts.

- Drilling fluids will be directed into a designated sump or suitable natural depression at least 100 meters from the high-water mark, ensuring no direct flow into water bodies or additional impacts.
- If artesian water flow is detected, the hole will be promptly plugged and cemented in bedrock to prevent further flow.
- Greenridge will ensure that water sources can sustain drilling operations without affecting lake levels or flow.
- Drilling will use recirculation and filtration systems to minimize water and additive loss, with non-toxic, biodegradable fluids used whenever possible.
- Fuel and hazardous materials at drill sites and remote caches will be stored in secondary containment, such as "Arctic Insta-Berms," with hydrocarbon filtration systems like "RainDrain" to manage water safely.
- Hazardous materials will be handled at least 100 meters from water bodies, with spill kits and firefighting equipment placed strategically at drill sites, fuel caches, and in helicopters.
- Containers will be inspected before and after transfer and regularly during storage.

4 Potential Impacts to Wildlife and Mitigation Measures

While all interaction with wildlife is discouraged, employees and contractors will receive training on appropriate actions to take when encountering wildlife in the field. Intentionally approaching, disturbing, or feeding wildlife is strictly prohibited, with any incidents thoroughly investigated and

disciplined. Efforts will be made to respect all wildlife and their habitats, with personnel required to record any sightings and follow appropriate protocols.

Any wildlife sightings will be documented in the "Wildlife Record Log" and reported to relevant authorities as part of the Annual Reports. If wildlife enters the operational area, protective measures will be implemented, and operations halted until the animal has moved away. Bears or nuisance wildlife will be reported immediately to project supervisors and relevant authorities.

Exploration activities at the property, including geochemical sampling, geological mapping, and ground surveys, are generally low impact. Drilling activities may generate noise that could disturb passing wildlife; however, drill pads will be strategically placed away from nests or dwellings to minimize impact. Habitat disturbance from exploration is temporary, resulting from activities and infrastructure. Progressive reclamation will be implemented, ensuring areas are restored before program completion. Additionally, there is a potential risk of fuel or oil spills at the camp or drill sites, which will be managed through proper spill prevention and response measures. Measures outlined in SCFMP will be strictly followed to mitigate the risk of fuel or oil spills.

Aircraft support, including helicopter operations, is necessary for daily activities such as including pick up/drop off of field personnel and drill rig and fuel moves. Steps will be taken to minimize potential impacts such as fuel spills and noise disturbances. Helicopters will maintain a minimum altitude of 610 meters when wildlife is observed. Additionally, they are instructed to steer clear of caribou calving grounds while traveling to or from the project area. Low-altitude flights will be avoided near wildlife, nests, and dwellings, with pilots instructed not to land unless in an emergency. Any landings in the presence of wildlife will be documented and reported in the Annual Reports.

To reduce the risk of fish entrapment, appropriate screens will be installed over all water intake at the camp and at the drill.

4.1 Species at Risk

According to the "Species at Risk in Nunavut 2021" document, here are some of the wildlife that will be looked out for at the Property:

4.1.1 Caribou

The Species at Risk (SAR) at the Property includes:

- Barren-ground Caribou – Napaaqtuqangituqmiut Tutungit

These mitigation measures follow the Caribou Protection Measures in Appendix H of the Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan (Appendix II) and will be updated in Greenridge's EWMP should the Plan's guidelines change. They also incorporate Table 2 of the "Kivalliq Inuit Association's Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures: 2022 update for the Nunavut Planning Commission," which defines seasonal, timing, and zone radii thresholds (EWZ – Early Warning Zone; ZOI – Zone of Influence) for suspending activities when caribou are observed. Although the KIA Mobile Caribou Conservation measures were developed for Inuit Owned Lands (IOLs), the same measures will be applied to crown lands within the Nut Lake Property to ensure clear, proactive protection triggers.

Table 2. Seasons, zone sizes and thresholds of caribou numbers counted in the Early Warning Zone (EWZ) and Zone of Influence (ZOI) to trigger corresponding mitigation actions (from Schedule B¹⁰, KivIA land access license applicable to IOL) Analysis of movement rates and local input are needed to refine the dates and number of seasons for other regions.

Season	Timing	Suggested zone radii (km)		Threshold number of collars/adult caribou		Summarized mitigation actions if thresholds passed in the ZOI
		EWZ ²	ZOI	EWZ	ZOI ⁵	
Within designated calving grounds						
Calving / Post-calving	1 May – 31 Jul	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Closed
Summer	1 Aug – 30 Sep	30	5	1/25	25	Immediately suspend drill operations, blasting activities and non-essential ground movements and aircraft traffic below 300 m above ground level (except as necessary for emergency purposes); Suspend ground operations and camp closure.
Fall/winter	1 Oct – 15 Apr	30	2.5	1/50	50	immediately reduce above-ground activities that have the potential to disturb caribou, including non-essential ground movements and aircraft traffic below 300 m above ground level (except as necessary for emergency purposes).
Spring migration (pre-calving)	16 Apr – 30 Apr	50	5	1/25	25	Immediately suspend drill operations, blasting activities and non-essential ground movements and aircraft traffic below 300 m above ground level (except as necessary for emergency purposes); Suspend ground operations and camp closure.
Other seasonal ranges (outside of designated calving grounds)						
Calving / Post-calving	1 Jun – 15 Jul	50	5	1/10	10	Immediately suspend drill operations, blasting activities and non-essential ground movements and aircraft traffic below 300 m above ground level (except as necessary for emergency purposes); Suspend ground operations and camp closure.
Summer	16 Jul – 30 Sep	30	5	1/25	25	Immediately suspend drill operations, blasting activities and non-essential ground movements and aircraft traffic below 300 m above ground level (except as necessary for emergency purposes) and camp closure.
Fall/winter	1 Oct – 15 Apr	30	2.5	1/50	50	immediately reduce above-ground activities that have the potential to disturb caribou, including non-essential ground movements and aircraft traffic below 300 m above ground level (except as necessary for emergency purposes).
Spring migration (pre-calving)	16 Apr – 31 May	50	5	1/25	25	Immediately suspend drill operations, blasting activities and non-essential ground movements and aircraft traffic below 300 m above ground level (except as necessary for emergency purposes); Suspend ground operations and camp closure.

¹ Dates provided for the Qamanirjuaq herd from Caslys (2016). The actual dates will differ among herds.

² The Early Warning Zone radius begins at the outer extent of the 5 km radius Zone of Influence.

³ Proposed numbers based on differences in relative risk among seasons. Caribou thresholds (generally collared individuals or incidental sightings) within the Early Warning Zone would justify notice to the exploration manager and the land use inspector of a potential suspension of flights and operations should caribou enter the Zone of Influence, and would trigger monitoring surveys within the Zone of Influence (generally ground observations or incidental aerial observations).

⁴ xx/yy represent thresholds of number of collared/observed caribou within the Early Warning Zone. The lower value of the collars or caribou will trigger a response. Thresholds triggered within the Early Warning Zone trigger increased monitoring.

⁵ yy represent thresholds of number of observed caribou within the Zone of Influence to trigger main sets of mitigation responses.

Figure 4-1 Kivalliq Inuit Association's Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures: 2022 update for the Nunavut Planning Commission, pg. 5-6

The Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures operate with three concentric zones, as a hierarchy of increasing surveillance effort (Fig. 2). An outer 'Early Warning Zone' relates to the presence or absence of collared caribou, or an estimated likelihood of caribou presence based on local or scientific knowledge. The size of the Early Warning Zone is scaled to the caribou season as movement rates and directionality varies seasonally (Tables 1, 2). For example, a smaller Early Warning Zone is used during winter when movement rates are generally lower and less directional. A larger Early Warning Zone is used during spring migration/pre-calving when distances moved are generally larger and more directional.

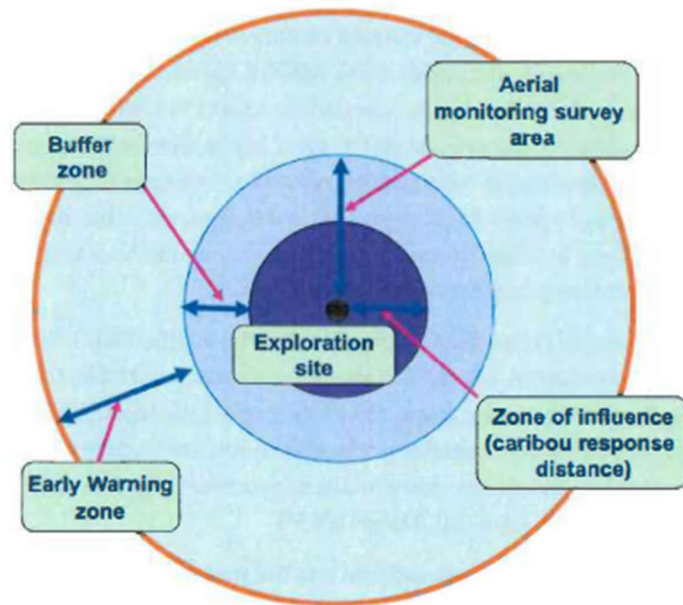


Figure 2. Schematic relationship between an exploration site, Zone of Influence, Buffer Zone, Early Warning Zone, and monitoring survey area.

Figure 4-2 Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures for the Kivalliq Region, Nunavut, pg. 10

Observed Caribou(s)

Greenridge will follow the thresholds in Table 2 of the “Kivalliq Inuit Association’s Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures: 2022 update for the Nunavut Planning Commission,” which specify seasonal and timing considerations, zone radii, and observed numbers of collared or adult caribou to determine when to suspend exploration activities such as drilling.

Greenridge is proposing a summer field program for the Nut Lake Property, anticipated to run for 30–60 days between May and September. This period overlaps with the “Spring Migration (pre-calving), Calving/Post-calving, and Summer” seasonal ranges but occurs outside any designated calving grounds, as none are mapped within the Nut Lake Property (Appendix I – Property Map). Please refer to Appendix III on mitigation measures Greenridge will take when caribous are observed.

Flights

During seasonal sensitivities (i.e., pre-calving, calving, and post-calving caribou conservation periods, as well as near identified caribou water crossings), helicopters (drill equipment and

personnel transport) and fixed-wing aircraft (airborne geophysical survey) will maintain a minimum altitude of 610 m (2,100 ft) above ground level during routine operations. Aircraft will never fly below this altitude in the presence of wildlife unless required for extreme emergency or safety reasons. No landings are permitted where migrating caribou, caribou with calves, or muskox nurse groups are present. Pilots are directed to avoid caribou calving grounds during transit.

For approved low-level airborne geophysical surveys, detailed work plans will be submitted to relevant authorities prior to commencement. Fixed-wing aircraft used for such surveys will typically operate at approximately 60 m above ground level and may only do so when no wildlife is present within the operational area.

Crossings

Between May 15th and September 30th, no camps will be established, fuel-caches, or blasting conducted within 10 kilometers of designated caribou crossings, and no exploration activities such as drilling operations will take place within five (5) kilometers of these areas. Activities must not impede or divert caribou migration. Currently, there are no designated crossings on the Nut Lake Property.

As Appendix III states:

- *If collar data or caribou observations indicate that there are one (1) or more collared caribou or twenty-five (25) or more caribou observed within twenty-five (25) km of the boundary of the Property that appear to be moving in the direction of the activities, then monitoring within a five (5) km buffer zone around the water crossing shall be conducted every second day (e.g., height of land surveys, remote camera surveys).*
- *If monitoring indicates that there are fifty (50) or more caribou within five (5) km of the boundary of the Property that appear to be moving in the direction of the water crossing, then the Tenant shall conduct monitoring within a five (5) km buffer zone on a daily basis, and shall immediately suspend any activities that have the potential to disturb caribou, including suspension of drill operations, blasting activities and nonessential ground movements and aircraft traffic below 300 m above ground level (except as necessary for emergency purposes), suspension of all ground operations, camp closure, and removal of all non-essential personnel, until caribou numbers are below the threshold within the buffer zone.*

Diamond Drilling

Drilling activities will be planned to avoid caribou whenever possible. Greenridge will implement a caribou alert system to monitor and inform personnel of caribou presence near the camp, drill sites, and mapping, prospecting, or sampling areas. Greenridge will follow the thresholds in Table 2 of the “Kivalliq Inuit Association’s Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures: 2022 update for the Nunavut Planning Commission,” which specify seasonal and timing considerations, zone radii, and observed numbers of collared or adult caribou to determine when to suspend drilling activities.

Greenridge is proposing a summer field program involving diamond drilling for the Nut Lake Property, anticipated to run for 30–60 days between May and September. This period overlaps with the “Spring Migration (pre-calving), Calving/Post-calving, and Summer” seasonal ranges but occurs outside any designated calving grounds, as none are mapped within the Nut Lake Property (Appendix I – Property

Map). Please refer to Appendix III on mitigation measures Greenridge will take when caribous are observed.

4.1.2 Carnivores

The Species at Risk (SAR) at the Property includes:

- Grizzly Bear – Aklait
- Wolverine – Qavvik

Proper food and waste storage measures will be implemented in camp, at drill sites, and in the field to minimize wildlife attraction. In the presence of bears, work activities must halt until they have safely left the area. Any human-bear interactions must be reported promptly to the Government of Nunavut (GN) Wildlife Biologist and any other relevant authorities.

Carnivore dens, both known and newly discovered, are to be avoided and reported to the regional wildlife biologist and any other relevant authorities. GPS coordinates of den sites will be recorded and provided to regulatory authorities, with no disturbance permitted. Exploration within specified den buffers, determined by the Government of Nunavut, must cease immediately upon discovery of the den. Buffer distances include:

- Grizzly Bear: 300m
- Wolverine: 2km

4.1.3 Birds

The Species at Risk (SAR) at the Property includes:

- Harris's Sparrow – Qupanuaq or Qupanuarjuk (general songbird name)
- Peregrine Falcon – Kiggaviarjuk or Kigavik
- Red-necked Phalarope – Aupaluktuq Saurraq or Aupaqtuq Saarvaq
- Short-eared Owl – Siutikituq Ukpik

No eggs or nests are to be disturbed by any activities and special care and concern, including monitoring, will take place during migratory bird nesting periods in the area (May to mid-August). If an employee or contractor encounters an active nest, all activities must cease immediately to avoid disturbance. Coordinates of the nest location should be recorded in the wildlife incidental observation log and reported to Environment Canada. Disturbing or moving the nest of a migratory bird is a violation of the Migratory Birds Convention Act. Excessive hovering or circling over areas likely to have birds will be avoided.

The peregrine falcon, designated as a species of Special Concern by COSEWIC, requires special attention. A buffer zone of 1.5 kilometers is recommended around peregrine falcon nests. Any discovered nests must be recorded in the wildlife incidental observation log, and their GPS coordinates provided to relevant regulatory authorities and interested parties.

4.2 Aquatic Life

To safeguard aquatic life on the Nut Lake Property, the following measures are implemented:

- Activities in and around waterbodies must be conducted in ways that prevent disturbance to aquatic life and their habitats.
- Waterlines must be properly positioned and screened as per the "Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Screen Guideline" from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO).
- No wastes, including from exploration camps, are permitted to enter water bodies.
- Sumps, fuel caches, and camps must maintain a distance of at least 100 meters from the high-water mark of any water body, unless authorized otherwise by regulatory authorities.
- Fishing while representing Greenridge Exploration is strictly prohibited.
- Follow the fish and fish habitat protection measures and applicable codes of practice issued by Fisheries and Oceans Canada.
- Respect in-water work timing windows established for Nunavut to avoid disturbing fish during spawning, incubation, and early life stages.
- Use fish-protection intake screens that meet DFO's interim code of practice when pumping freshwater at rates up to 0.150 m³/s (150 L/s).
- Limit water withdrawals from streams or rivers so that rates remain below 10% of instantaneous flow and do not reduce flows below 30% of mean annual discharge.
- For winter withdrawals, follow DFO's winter water withdrawal protocol (developed for the **Northwest Territories**) and remove no more than 10% of under-ice water volume.
- Submit a request for DFO review if project activities meet the criteria for a site-specific review.
- Notify DFO immediately if project activities cause, or may cause, fish mortality or the harmful alteration, disruption, or destruction of fish habitat.

Additionally, the Greenridge Exploration Property is not situated near any aquatic species at risk or their critical habitats, according to the "Aquatic Species at Risk Maps" provided by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

4.3 Firearms

Registered 12-gauge shotguns will be available in camp and at drill sites for personnel safety, as they can fire both non-lethal deterrents and lethal rounds. All firearms will be stored unloaded, with those in camp regulated by the Project Supervisor and those at drill sites kept in gun cases.

Only individuals with a valid Firearms License and Project Supervisor approval may carry or handle firearms. Hunting is strictly prohibited and will result in immediate termination and potential legal action. Any firearm discharge must be reported immediately to the Project Supervisor. Firearms will only be used against aggressive wildlife as a last resort, with non-lethal deterrents being the preferred method whenever possible.

5 Property-Wide Management System

Along with this EMP, the Abandonment and Restoration Plan ("ARP"), Spill Contingency and Fuel Management Plan ("SCFMP"), and Waste Management Plan ("WMP") will be used in conjunction to safeguard, preserve, and protect the natural environment at the Nut Lake Property.

5.1 Abandonment and Restoration Plan (“ARP”)

Before permits or leases are terminated, all structures, equipment, supplies, fuel, and waste will be removed from the property, except for secured core box stacks. Salvageable materials will be salvaged, and locals can salvage remaining items. Contaminated areas will be treated as per the Spill Contingency and Fuel Management Plan. Inspection findings, documented with photos, will be reported to regulatory agencies. Wooden floors will be burned following guidelines, with regulatory approval. Disturbed areas will be fertilized if recommended for revegetation and eroded areas filled and re-contoured. Annual monitoring may include soil and water testing, documenting plant regrowth, runoff and erosion checks, and core rack stability assessments. Details are in the Nut Lake Property ARP.

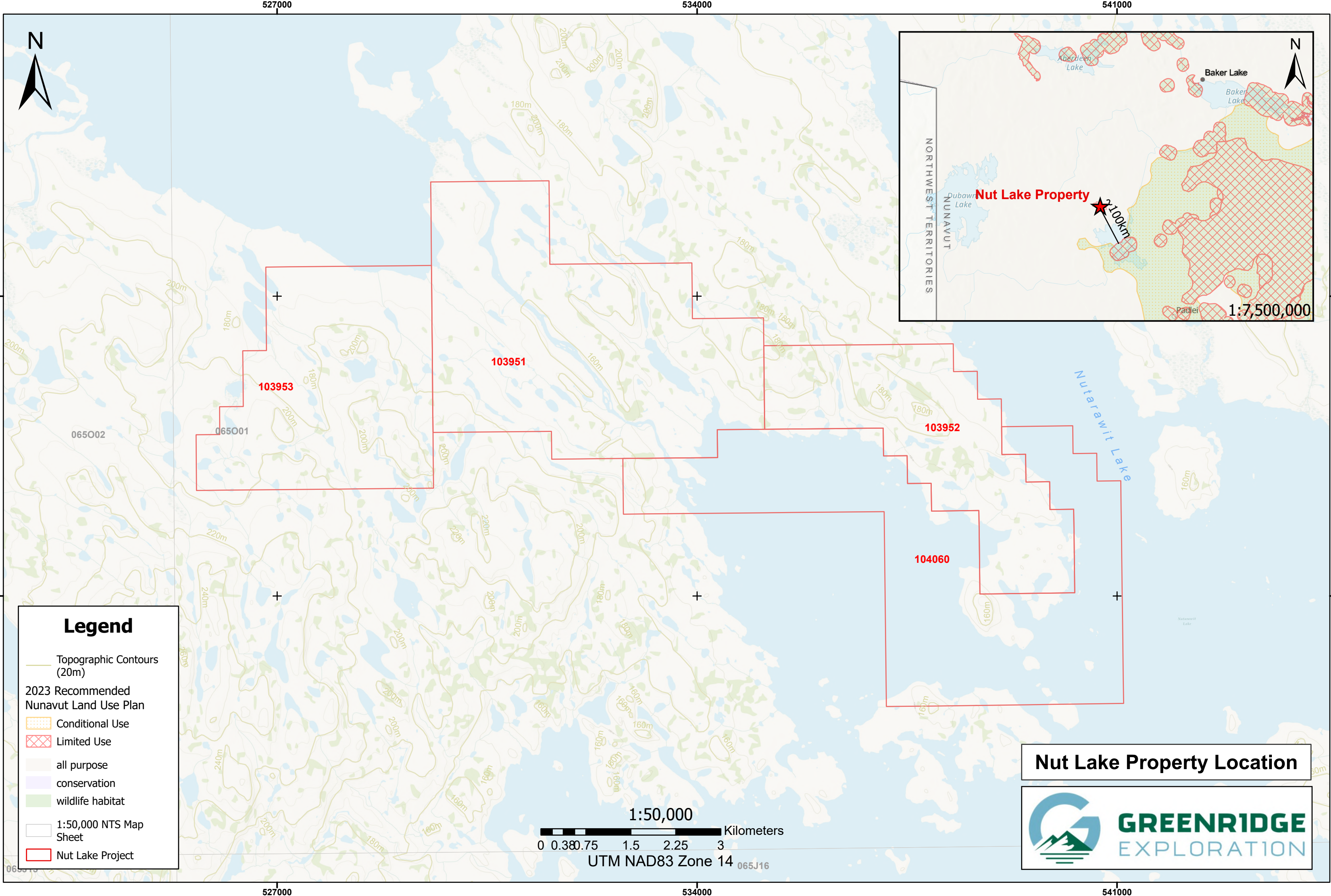
5.2 Spill Contingency and Fuel Management Plan (“SCFMP”)

All hazardous materials at the Property will adhere to the site's spill and fuel management plan, ensuring secondary containment with products like "Arctic Insta-Berms." Fuel and hazardous substance storage will be positioned at least 100 meters from water bodies. Transfers of diesel, jet fuel, and gasoline will use electric or hand wobble pumps with filtration devices. Measures like portable drip trays and fully stocked spill kits will mitigate spill risks. Proper labeling, WHMIS compliance, and training in spill and emergency response plans will be provided to all personnel handling hazardous materials. Details are in the Nut Lake Property SCFMP.

5.3 Waste Management Plan (“WMP”)

Waste management at the Property follows a plan aligned with federal and territorial regulations. Various strategies are employed to minimize waste and ensure responsible disposal, including segregation into categories like combustible and hazardous materials. Inert materials are stored in sealed containers and removed for recycling or proper disposal. Hazardous waste is carefully sealed, labeled, and transported to licensed facilities. Greywater is treated in designated sumps, and pacto waste to be stored, sealed, and transported to Baker Lake for proper disposal. Details are in the Nut Lake Property WMP.

APPENDIX 1
FIGURES



Legend

- Topographic Contours (20m)
- 2023 Recommended Nunavut Land Use Plan
 - Conditional Use
 - Limited Use
 - all purpose
 - conservation
 - wildlife habitat
- 1:50,000 NTS Map Sheet
- Nut Lake Project

1:50,000

00.380.751.52.253

Kilometers

UTM NAD83 Zone 14

Nut Lake Property Location



GREENRIDGE
EXPLORATION

APPENDIX 2

KEEWATIN REGIONAL LAND USE PLAN APPENDIX H DIAND CARIBOU PROTECTION MEASURES

Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan
Appendix H
DIAND Caribou Protection Measures

1. (a) The Permittee shall not, without approval, conduct any activity between May 15 and July 15 within the Caribou Protection Areas depicted on the map certified by the Engineer as the "Caribou Protection Map" and annexed to this Land Use Permit.
(b) A Permittee may, upon approval by the Land Use Inspector, operate within the said Caribou Protection Areas beyond the May 15 deadline set out in 1 (a), provided that, when monitoring information indicates that caribou cows are approaching the area of operation, the Permittee will implement 1 (c).
(c) On cessation of activities pursuant to 1 (a) or 1 (b), the Permittee will remove from the zone all personnel who are not required for the maintenance and protection of the camp facilities and equipment, unless otherwise directed by the Land Use Inspector.
(d) The Permittee may commence or resume activities prior to July 15 within those parts of the Caribou Protection Areas released by the Land Use Inspector for the reason that caribou cows are not expected to use those parts for calving or post-calving (note 1).
2. (a) In the event that caribou cows calve outside of the Caribou Protection Areas, the Permittee shall suspend operations within the area(s) occupied by cows and/or calves between May 15 and July 15.
(b) In the event that caribou cows and calves are present, the permittee shall suspend:
 - (i) blasting;
 - (ii) overflights by aircraft at any altitude of less than 300 meters above ground level; and
 - (iii) the use of snowmobiles and ATVs (all-terrain vehicles) outside the immediate vicinity of the camp.
3. (a) During migration of caribou, the Permittee shall not locate any operation so as to block or cause substantial diversion to migration.
(b) The Permittee shall cease activities that may interfere with migration, such as airborne geophysics surveys or movement of equipment, until the migrating caribou have passed.
4. (a) The Permittee shall not, between May 15 and September 1, construct any camp, cache any fuel, or conduct any blasting within 10 kilometres of any "Designated Crossing" as outlined on the map certified by the Engineer as the "Caribou Protection Map" and annexed to this Land Use Permit.
(b) The Permittee shall not, between May 15 and September 1, conduct any diamond drilling operation within 5 kilometres of any "Designated Crossing" as outlined on the map certified by the Engineer as the "Caribou Protection Map" and annexed to this Land Use Permit.

KIA Sample Land Use Plan Caribou and Muskox Protection Conditions

35. The Permittee is given permission to conduct the approved land use operations between May 15 and July 15, provided that when caribou and muskox cows are approaching the area of operation, the Permittee shall cease blasting, overflights by aircraft at any altitude less than 300 meters above ground level, and the use of snowmobiles and ATVs (all-terrain vehicles) outside the immediate vicinity of the camp. Other activities shall also be suspended if the caribou approach the immediate vicinity of the specific operation and the monitoring work (described in another clause) indicates that there is stress on the animals.
36. During the presence of caribou and muskox within sight and sound of camp, all personnel will remain quietly in camp.
37. The Permittee may resume activities prior to July 15 if the caribou and muskox cows have ceased to use the area for calving and post-calving.
39. The Permittee shall not locate any operation so as to block or cause substantial diversion to migration of caribou.
40. The Permittee shall cease activities that may interfere with migration or calving, such as airborne geophysics surveys or movement of equipment, until the migrating caribou have passed.
41. The Permittee shall not conduct any operation within 5 km of any "Designated Crossing" as outlined on the map annexed to this Land Use Permit.

From KIA Land Use Permit BHP 197C141

APPENDIX 3

KIVALLIQ INUIT ASSOCIATION'S MOBILE CARIBOU CONSERVATION MEASURES: 2022 UPDATE FOR THE NUNAVUT PLANNING COMMISSION

APPENDIX A.

Schedule B is part of <https://www.kivalliqinuit.ca/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/KIA-Land-Use-License-Terms-Conditions.pdf>

Schedule “B”

MOBILE CONSERVATION MEASURES GUIDELINES

Introduction

The Tenant shall comply with the measures set out herein. The Tenant shall immediately report to the Landlord any deviation from these measures, including the reason for the deviation.

The Landlord reserves the right, based on the presence of caribou within the area of the Land in any year, to vary the dates set out herein and shall provide notice to the Tenant of any such variation.

Wildlife Monitoring Personnel

The Tenant shall have wildlife monitoring personnel present at the Property during any season when caribou are reasonably expected to be present. The names of such personnel shall be sent to the Landlord and they shall maintain communication at all reasonable times. The Tenant shall monitor and immediately report the presence of caribou to the Landlord in accordance with the following directives. The report shall specify the location and estimated numbers.

A. IOL within designated calving grounds

Section 1. On IOL within designated calving grounds (as designated by the Government of Nunavut) between May 1st and July 31st (the closure period):

- 1) No activities shall occur except as authorized by the Landlord.

Section 2. On IOL within designated calving grounds between August 1st and September 30th, the Tenant shall conduct monitoring and mitigation as follows:

- 2i) If collar data or observations indicate that there are one (1) or more collared caribou or twenty-five (25) or more caribou observed within the thirty (30) km early warning zone from the boundary of the Property, then monitoring within a five (5) km buffer zone shall be conducted every second day (e.g., height of land surveys, road surveys, remote camera surveys).

2ii) If monitoring indicates that there are twenty-five (25) or more caribou within five (5) km of the Property boundary, then the Tenant shall monitor within a five (5) km buffer zone around the Property on a daily basis, and shall immediately suspend work that has the potential to disturb caribou, including suspension of drill operations, blasting activities and non-essential ground movements and aircraft traffic below 300 m above ground level (except as necessary for emergency purposes), suspension of all ground operations and camp closure, until caribou numbers are below the threshold within the buffer zone.

Section 3. On IOL within designated calving grounds between October 1st and April 15th, the Tenant shall conduct monitoring and mitigation as follows:

- (3i) If collar data or observations indicate that there are one (1) or more collared caribou or fifty (50) or more caribou observed within thirty (30) km of the boundary of the Property, then monitoring within a five (5) km buffer zone shall be conducted every second day (e.g., height of land surveys, road surveys, remote camera surveys).
- (3ii) If monitoring indicates that there are fifty (50) or more caribou within two and a half (2.5) km of the Property, then the Tenant shall immediately reduce above-ground activities that have the potential to disturb caribou, including non-essential ground movements and aircraft traffic below 300 m above ground level (except as necessary for emergency purposes), until caribou numbers are below the threshold within the buffer zone.

Section 4. On IOL within designated calving grounds between April 16th and April 30th, the Tenant shall conduct monitoring and mitigation as follows:

(4i) If collar data or observations indicate that there are one (1) or more collared caribou or twenty-five (25) or more caribou within fifty (50) km of the boundary of the Property that appear to be moving in the direction of the activities, then monitoring within a five (5) km buffer zone shall be conducted every second day (e.g., height of land surveys, road surveys, snow track counts (if appropriate), remote camera surveys).

(4ii) If monitoring indicates that there are an estimated twenty-five (25) or more caribou within the five (5) km buffer zone for the Property, then the Tenant shall conduct monitoring within a five (5) km buffer zone on a daily basis, and shall immediately suspend any activities that have the potential to disturb caribou, including suspension of drill operations, blasting activities and non-essential ground movements and aircraft traffic below 300 m above ground level (except as necessary for emergency purposes), suspension of all ground operations, and camp closure, until caribou numbers are below the threshold within the buffer zone.

B. IOL within other seasonal caribou ranges

Section 5. On IOL between June 1st and July 15th outside of designated calving grounds, the Tenant shall conduct monitoring and mitigation as follows:

(5i) If collar data or observations indicate that there are one (1) or more collared caribou or ten (10) or more caribou observed within the fifty (50) km early warning zone for the Property, then monitoring within a five (5) km buffer zone shall be conducted every second day (e.g., height of land, road surveys, snow track counts (if appropriate), remote camera surveys).

(5ii) If monitoring indicates that there are an estimated ten (10) or more caribou within the five (5) km buffer zone for the Property, then the Tenant shall conduct monitoring within a five (5) km buffer zone on a daily basis, and shall immediately suspend any activities that have the potential to disturb caribou, including suspension of drill operations, blasting activities and non-essential ground movements and aircraft traffic below 300 m above ground level (except as necessary for emergency purposes), suspension of all ground operations and camp closure until caribou numbers are below the threshold within the buffer zone.

Section 6. On IOL between July 16th and September 30th outside of designated calving grounds, the Tenant shall conduct monitoring and mitigation as follows:

(6i) If collar data or observations indicate that there are one (1) or more collared caribou or twenty-five (25) or more caribou observed within thirty (30) km of the Property, then monitoring within a five (5) km buffer zone shall be conducted every second day (e.g., height of land surveys, road surveys, snow track counts (if appropriate), remote camera surveys).

(6ii) If monitoring indicates that there are twenty-five (25) or more caribou within five (5) km of the boundary of the Property, then the Tenant shall conduct monitoring within a five (5) km buffer zone on a daily basis, and shall immediately suspend any activities that have the potential to disturb caribou, including suspension of drill operations, blasting activities, non-essential ground movements and aircraft traffic below 300 m above ground level (except as necessary for emergency purposes), and camp closure until caribou numbers are below the threshold within the buffer zone.

Section 7. On IOL between October 1st and April 15th outside of designated calving grounds, the Tenant shall conduct monitoring and mitigation as follows:

(7i) If collar data or observations indicate that there are one (1) or more collared caribou or fifty (50) or more caribou observed within thirty (30) km of the boundary of the Property, then monitoring within a five (5) km buffer zone shall be conducted every second day (e.g., height of land surveys, road surveys, remote camera surveys).

(7ii) If monitoring indicates that there are fifty (50) or more caribou within 2.5 km of the boundary of the Property, then the Tenant shall immediately reduce aboveground operations that have the potential to disturb caribou, including non-essential ground movements and aircraft traffic below 300 m above ground level (except as necessary for

emergency purposes), and suspension of above ground operations, until caribou numbers are below the threshold within the buffer zone.

Section 8. On IOL between April 16th and May 31st, the Tenant shall conduct monitoring and mitigation as follows:

(8i) If collar data or observations indicate that there are one (1) or more collared caribou or twenty-five (25) or more caribou observed within fifty (50) km of the boundary of the Property that appear to be moving in the direction of the activities, then monitoring within a five (5) km buffer zone shall be conducted every second day (e.g., height of land surveys, road surveys, snow track counts (if appropriate), remote camera surveys).

(8ii) If monitoring indicates that there are an estimated twenty-five (25) or more caribou within the five (5) km buffer zone for the Property, then the Tenant shall conduct monitoring within a five (5) km buffer zone on a daily basis, and shall immediately suspend any activities that have the potential to disturb caribou, including drill operations, blasting activities and non-essential ground movements and aircraft traffic below 300 m above ground level (except as necessary for emergency purposes), suspension of all ground operations and camp closure, until caribou numbers are below the threshold within the buffer zone.

C. Freshwater crossings

Section 9. On IOL between May 15th and September 30th, the Tenant will not construct camps or other permanent structures or conduct blasting within ten (10) km of designated caribou freshwater water crossings. Exploration activities will not be permitted within five (5) km of water-crossings between May 15th and September 30th. Between May 15th and September 30th, the Tenant shall conduct monitoring and mitigation as follows:

(9i) If collar data or observations indicate that there are one (1) or more collared caribou or twenty-five (25) or more caribou observed within twenty-five (25) km of the boundary of the Property that appear to be moving in the direction of the activities, then monitoring within a five (5) km buffer zone around the water crossing shall be conducted every second day (e.g., height of land surveys, remote camera surveys).

(9ii) If monitoring indicates that there are fifty (50) or more caribou within five (5) km of the boundary of the Property that appear to be moving in the direction of the water crossing, then the Tenant shall conduct monitoring within a five (5) km buffer zone on a daily basis, and shall immediately suspend any activities that have the potential to disturb caribou, including suspension of drill operations, blasting activities and non-essential ground movements and aircraft traffic below 300 m above ground level (except as necessary for emergency purposes), suspension of all ground operations,

camp closure, and removal of all non-essential personnel, until caribou numbers are below the threshold within the buffer zone.

D. Aircraft

Section 10. The Tenant shall ensure that aircraft (fixed-wing and helicopter) flights over occupied calving and post-calving areas shall be at least 610 m above ground level and avoid areas of known caribou concentrations (subject to pilot discretion regarding aircraft and human safety). In other seasons aircraft shall be at least 300 m above ground level.