

1517081 B.C. LTD. (Victory Exploration)

Wildlife Management Plan

Victory Lake Project

Victory Lake area, Rankin Inlet & Whale Cove

9th February, 2026

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Table 1. Document Revisions

Date	Version	Section	Details
15 th December 2025	1.1	Introduction	Added in Figure 3 to show possible winter trail access from Baker Lake.
15 th December 2025	1.1	Introduction	Updated equipment list to ensure overland transport equipment is <10t
15 th December 2025	1.1	Introduction	Introduction - Updated details around fuel storage limits
9 th February, 2026	1.2	Section 3.1 – 3.4	Added details around caribou mitigation measures
9 th February, 2026	1.2	Sections 4.7-4.9	Added details around caribou mitigation measures and reporting

1.0 Introduction

1517081 B.C. Ltd., operating as '**Victory Exploration**', ("the Company") is a Vancouver-based exploration company focused on discovering metals required for the continued decarbonisation of our environment and reduction of global warming. The flagship Victory Lake Project ("the Project") is located in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut approximately 180 km west of the community of Rankin Inlet. The Project comprises a 178 km² area of highly prospective ground for silver, zinc, lead, copper, and gold. The Company holds 11 mineral claims, of which 51.6% is on Crown Land, and 48.4% is on Kivalliq Inuit Owned Land (IOL), where the claims either partially or fully overlap IOL parcels AR-26, AR-29, WC-11.

The Company is applying for a Class B Land Use Permit for exploration on Crown Land (CIRNAC), a Type III Land Use License for exploration on Inuit Owned Land (KivIA), and for a Type B Water Use License (NWB).

The Company prides itself on environmental stewardship, community support, and proactive community engagement. Staff and aircraft will take the upmost care to avoid caribou, and to avoid human-bear interactions. The proposed 2026 program is a small and low-impact program designed to validate historic exploration results.

The Company understands the importance of the cultural and environmental values of the area in which they are proposing to conduct exploration activities. As such, they commit to working together with all regulators and the community to ensure that minimal disturbance is made to the environment and that the land, water, and wildlife are not harmed or negatively impacted. The Company commits to working within the terms and conditions of all licenses and permits, and continues to seek the advice and assistance of local knowledge holders.

Location & Access

The project lies within reach of several established seasonal camps and the community infrastructure of Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, and Baker Lake. Proposed access will largely be via overland travel during periods of snow/ice cover using snowmobiles and/or snowcat, avoiding ground disturbance, as well as helicopter and fixed-wing aircraft as required. All activities follow strict caribou management and mitigation procedures, and operations will cease or only comprise low impact work during caribou calving from 15th May to July 15th.

The Company is proposing a short-duration program with a minimal physical footprint and disturbance area, designed to validate historical drilling and test new targets using low-impact methods:

- **Drilling:** Up to ~20 low-impact diamond drill holes
- **Mapping & Sampling:** Geological mapping, prospecting, chip/channel/soil sampling
- **Geophysics:** Ground methods and/or airborne surveys; possible downhole surveys in select holes.

- **Mobility/Logistics:** Helicopter support for personnel and light equipment; fixed-wing on existing strips, ski strips or lake ice, snow cats for towing gear on snow from nearby towns as needed.

Drilling

- Drill rigs are very small, lightweight and helicopter/snow mobile transportable. Diamond core drilling uses recycled water and non-toxic chemicals. Impact is very minimal, as sites are completely remediated upon completion of each hole. Drill rigs will sit on a timber platform with coco matting underneath to protect tundra.
- While a typical diamond drill can use up to 30m³ of water per day, water used for drilling will be recycled in a tank where reasonable to do so, and reused to reduce the amount drawn from water sources.
- Drilling will utilise a closed-loop mud system for drilling fluids, with drip-trays and berms used as appropriate. Drilling may take place on land or ice/frozen lakes.
- Due to the early nature of planning and current lack of geological information it is difficult to assign exact collar locations and depths to drillholes, and drilling may occur anywhere in the projects license area.

Camp & Personnel

- No permanent structures are proposed. Operations will be based out of existing community accommodations, permitted seasonal camps, or local fishing huts, with daily helicopter/fixed wing/snowmobile access to drill sites.

Water Use

Up to 50m³ of water may be used each day for drilling and camp purposes, which will be taken from a nearby lake or river. Actual water use per day is likely to be less than 20m³. Any water used for drilling will be recycled in a tank and reused to reduce the amount drawn from water sources. Any wastewater from drill cuttings will be deposited in a sump more that 31m away from the ordinary high-water mark on any water body.

- **Source:** Nearby lakes or streams adjacent to drill sites. Water intakes will use screened hoses and avoid fish-bearing inlets/outlets.
- **Volume:** Up to ~50 m³/day for drilling use, likely to be less than 20 m³/day (Type B Water License). Drilling fluids will be recycled in tanks to minimize withdrawals.
- **Discharge:** Drill cuttings directed to sumps ≥31 m from the ordinary high-water mark and backfilled, or contained in large containers next to drill site and transported to sump more than 31m from high-water mark; no additives other than standard, non-toxic drill fluids such as salt if needed.

Fuel & Chemicals

Aviation fuel will be used for aircraft transportation and diesel will be used to run the drill rig, which will be stored in barrels within a secondary containment berm at small caches. Spill contingency plans have been developed and will be enforced, with all staff trained for the correct procedures.

Environmental Protection & Wildlife

The program is designed to be temporary and very low impact. Throughout the year and especially during caribou calving and post calving, all exploration activities will strictly follow caribou mobile mitigation measures, including stand-down periods, high-level aircraft flights, and wildlife monitoring. The Company will liaise with the relevant HTO groups to develop suitable mitigation measures, and will adjust exploration plans as necessary.

- **Surface Protection:** Drill skids on timbers with coco-matting as needed; no all-weather trails/roads. During snow cover, drill rigs will likely be on skis/sled and supported by timber as needed.
- **Seasonal Timing:** Proposed work will comply with necessary shutdown periods for caribou (e.g., calving/post-calving 15th May – 15th July) and will comply with all permit conditions. Aircraft altitude, speed, and routing will be managed to reduce wildlife disturbance; no overflights of aggregations.
- **Bear Safety & Waste:** Food/waste secured in wildlife-resistant containers; staff trained in bear awareness. All attractants minimized; grey/black water managed per licence.
- **Reclamation:** Drill sites will be continuously rehabilitated throughout the program, sumps backfilled; pads lifted; any minor rutting or surface impressions re-contoured to near-original condition.
- Wildlife monitors will be present to assist with recording wildlife sightings and providing guidance.

Community Benefits & Engagement

- **Local Hiring & Procurement:** Preference for Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, and Baker Lake businesses and workers (air support, expeditors, freight, laborers, wildlife monitors, geological assistants, camp services). Several jobs will be available, and if exploration is successful, reliance on nearby communities for workforce and supplies will increase.
- **Engagement:** Ongoing communication with **Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA)**, relevant **HTOs**, and communities before and during operations. Traditional knowledge and travel routes will be integrated into field planning.
- **Training & Safety:** Site orientations include environmental compliance, spill response, wildlife safety, and cultural awareness.

Equipment for Drilling

	Amount		Size	type	Use
Diamond Drill	1		1,500kg	Discovery/"MPD/MP500HD" or similar	Core samples
Solids removal equipment	1		300 kg	Built in 25 kW generator	Remove solids from drill water
Heater	1		150 kg	Frost Fighter	Heat drill shack
Generator	1-2		5 kw Gasoline generator or equivalent	20 kw diesel	Power for water pumps

Equipment for Transport and Mobilization

Snow cat or similar	~2-3	<10,000 kg	Winter trail transport	Tracked over-snow carriers / snowcats / snowmobiles / freight sleds (or equivalent) will be used for mobilization and winter drilling support to bring supplies from Baker lake/Rankin Inlet/Ferguson Lake/Whale Cove to drill location. All off-road vehicles will be maintained below 10t vehicle weight.
Helicopter	1	Bell 407 or similar	1300 kg	Drill moves, crew transport
Twin Otter	1	Standard skis, wheels or floats	16 m long	Resupply and equipment
Snowmobiles	~1-6	Standard	200 kg	Transport to/from drills, geophysics, camp support
Water pumps	1-2	Standard	10 kg	Drill Rig support

Fuel:

Type	Size	Amount	Use	Disposal
Diesel	205-liter drums	100-200	Generator/heating/drill support	Backhaul empties to Yellowknife or Rankin Inlet
Jet A or av gas	205-liter drums	100-200	Helicopter/TO refuel	Backhaul empties to Yellowknife or Rankin Inlet

Propane	100 lb. cylinders	10	Cooking	Backhaul empties to Yellowknife or Rankin Inlet
Gasoline	205-liter drums	10	camp support/Snowmachine/AT V/generator	Backhaul empties to Yellowknife or Rankin Inlet
Oil	20 L buckets	10	generator; Drill Rig/camp support	Backhaul to Yellowknife or Rankin Inlet to be transported to an approved facility for disposal
Lubricants	20 L buckets	10	drill	Backhaul to Yellowknife or Rankin Inlet to be transported to an approved facility for disposal
Drill Mud/additives	20 L buckets	10	drill	Backhaul to Yellowknife or Rankin Inlet to be transported to an approved facility for disposal

Small fuel caches (10,000 – 20,000l) would be located at the drill site and at the camp location (outside the project area). All fuel will be stored in secondary containment berms and marked with the Company's details and land use permit numbers. All fuel caches will remain under 80,000l, and it is likely that not all the fuel used for the program will be on site at the same time, and than fuel caches containing 20,000l or so will be resupplied as needed.

Spill kits will be located at every fuel cache and drill rig. Kits will contain the fuel and spill management plan, fuel absorbent pads, heavy duty plastic bags, tarps, and empty drums or buckets, and hand tools.

After drilling is complete and the site is remediated, 1517081 B.C Ltd will conduct a thorough inspection of each drill location area to check for:

- Hydrocarbon staining
- Fire and safety hazards
- Debris or litter

1517081 B.C Ltd commits to taking a series of photographs of the drill site locations before and after the activities are complete, for recording and reporting purposes. All items, waste, and fuel barrels will be removed upon completion of each hole.

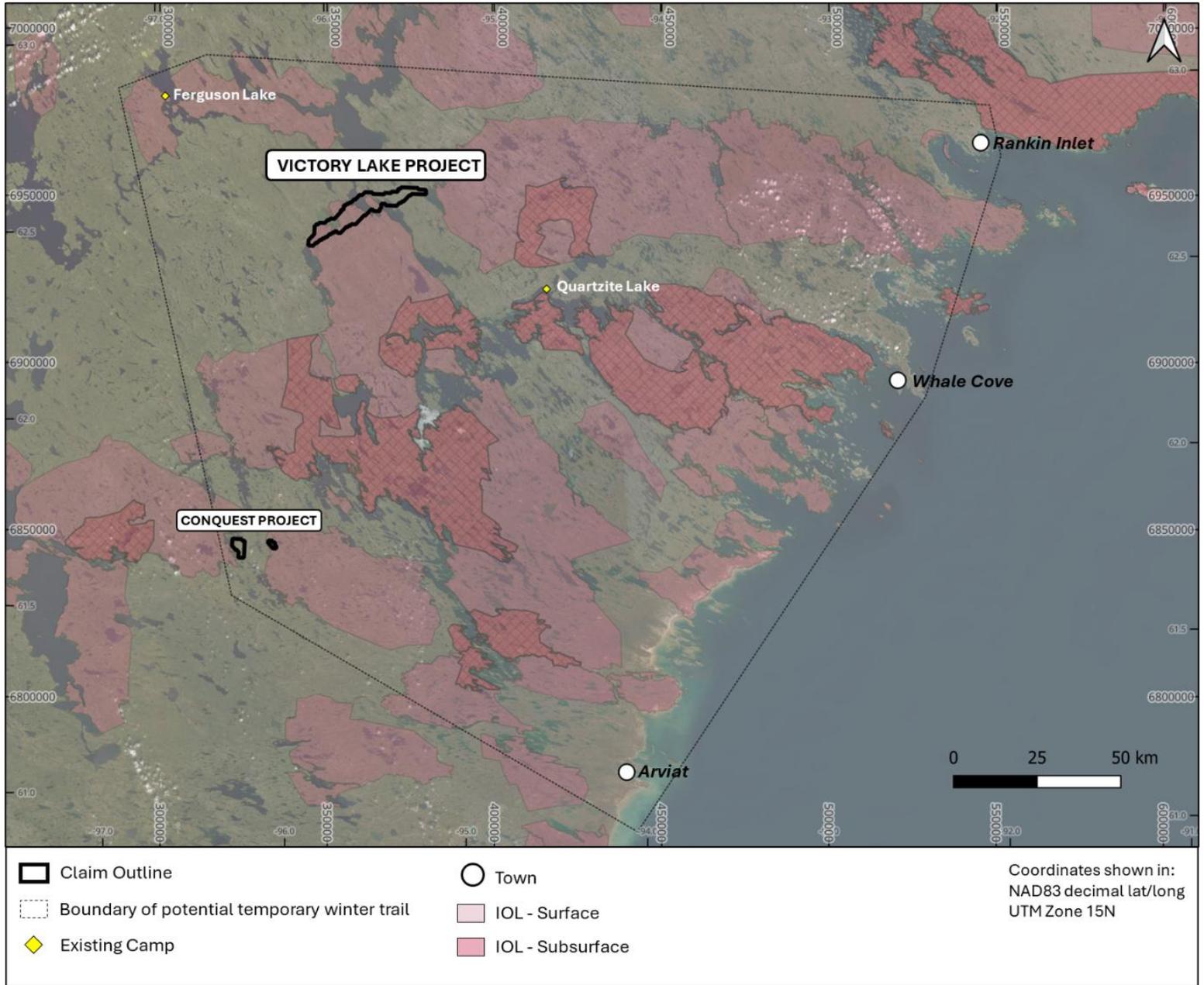


Figure 1. Project Location.

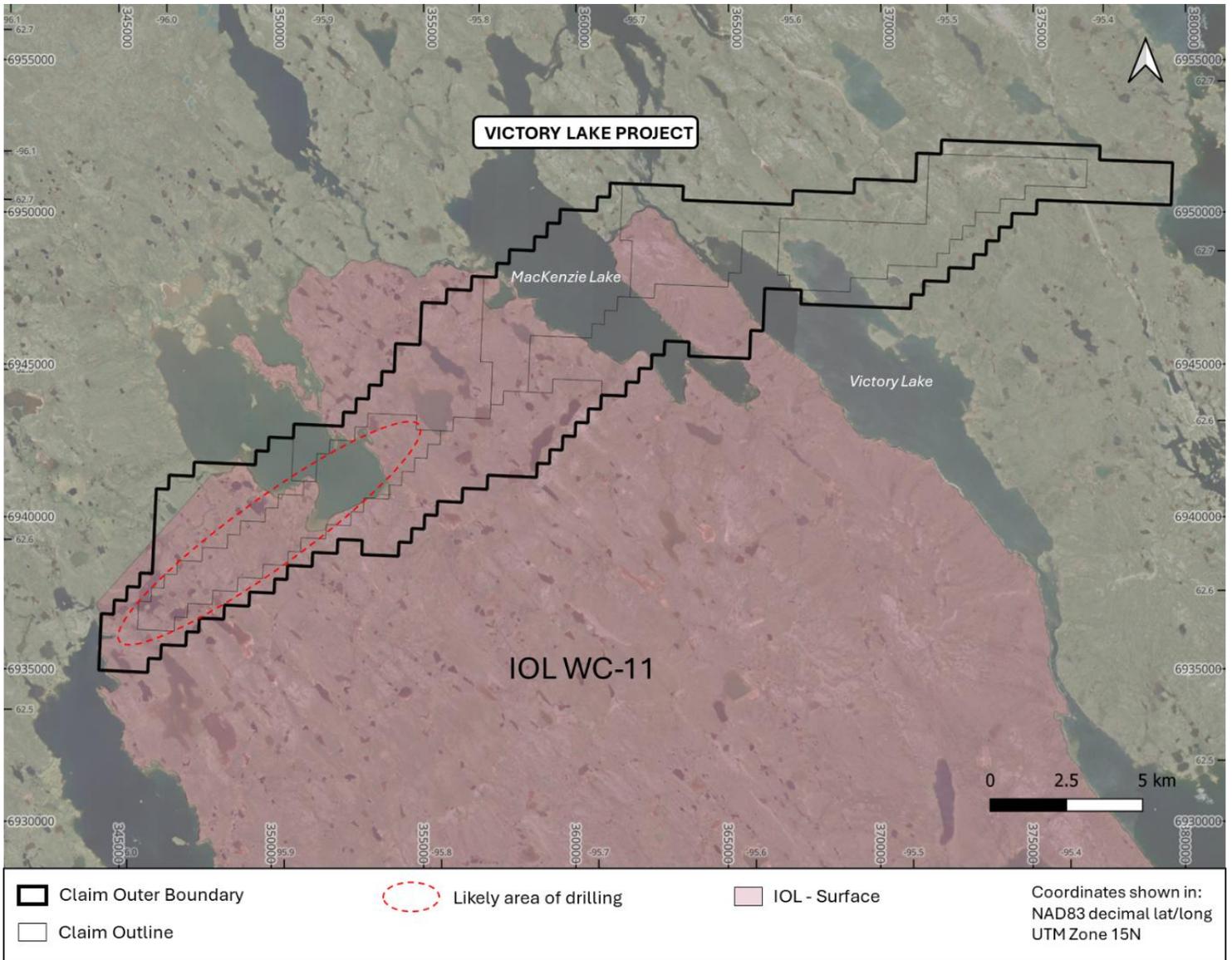


Figure 2. Victory Lake Project.

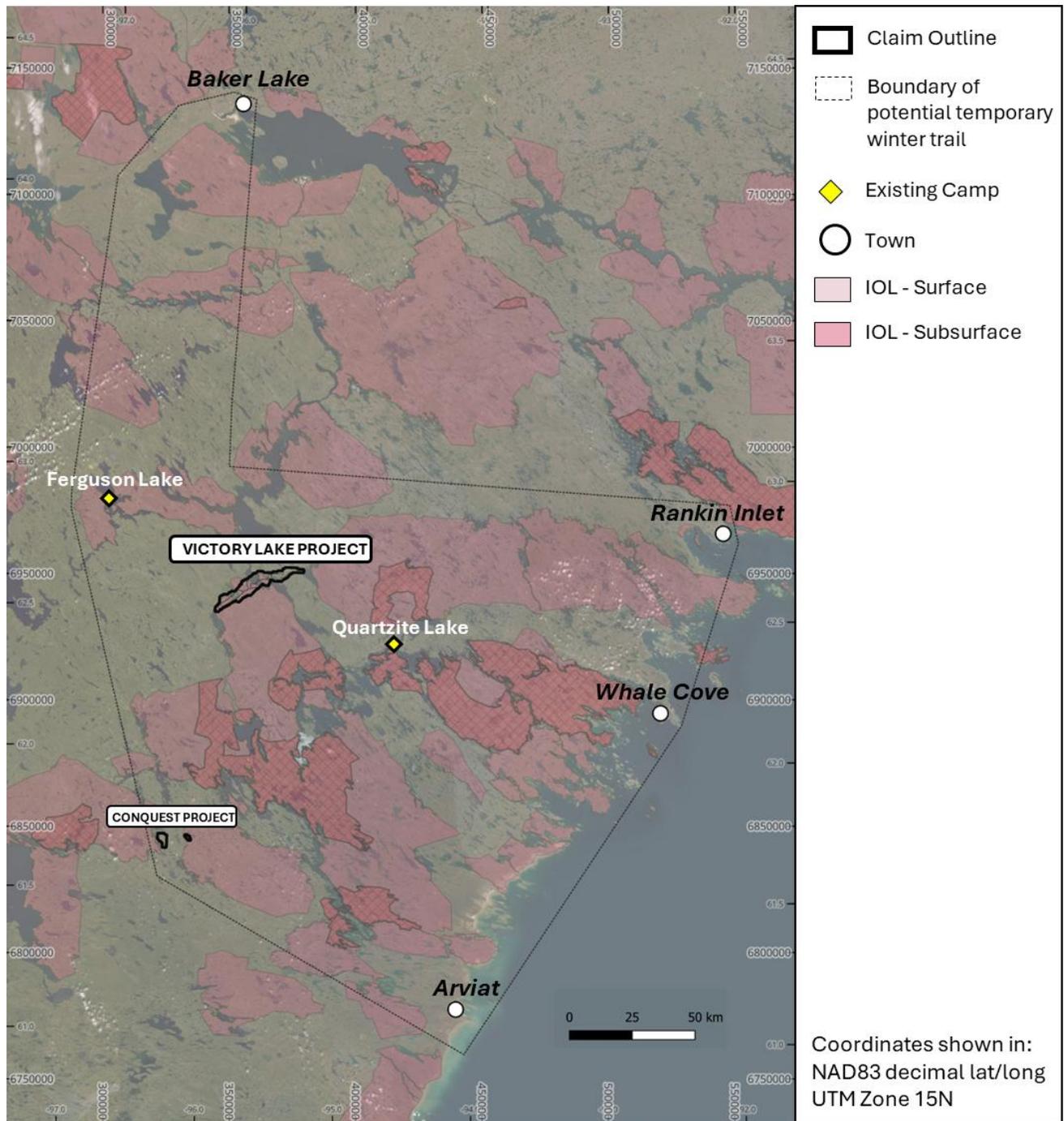


Figure 3. Updated map to show possible winter trail access from Baker Lake.

All employees and contractors working on site must be familiar with the Wildlife Management Plan. The Plan will be printed and laminated, and posted at the drill site.

The site supervisor for the Victory Lake Project, and main contact for all Wildlife related matters is listed below:

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2.0 Wildlife and Habitat Features of Concern

Table 1 below lists the terrestrial species that may be encountered in the Project area and marine mammals in the surrounding waters, as well as listings from the federal Species at Risk Act. The Act defines “threatened” as a species likely to become endangered if nothing is done to reverse the factors leading to extirpation or extinction. “Species of special concern” means a wildlife species that may become threatened or endangered because of a combination of biological characteristics and identified threats. None of the specific populations of marine mammals in the Project area are currently listed in Schedule 1 of the Act, though they are in consideration for addition.

Given the very small footprint and low impact nature of the proposed activities, overall disturbance to wildlife and habitat is expected to be very minimal.

Table 1. Species in or proximal to the Project area

Species	Species at Risk Act Status
Land Mammals	
Fox	N/A
Muskox	N/A
Barren-ground Caribou	Special Concern
Polar Bear	Special Concern
Grizzly Bear	Special Concern
Wolf	Threatened
Wolverine	Special Concern
Birds	
Short Eared Owl	Special Concern
Peregrine Falcon	Special Concern
Eskimo Curlew	Endangered
Harris Sparrow	Special Concern
Red-necked Phalarope	Special Concern
Buff-breasted sandpiper	Special Concern

Red Knot	Endangered
Ross's Gull	Threatened
Rusty Blackbird	Special Concern
Horned Grebe	Special Concern
Insects	
Transverse Lady Beetle	Special Concern
Marine Mammals	
Beluga Whale	Endangered
Ringed Seal	Under consideration for addition
Killer Whale	Endangered

3.0 Project Impacts and Mitigations

Table 2 below describes the potential direct and indirect impacts on wildlife and/or wildlife habitat and mitigations for the species list in Table 1.

Table 2. Potential wildlife impacts and mitigations

Species	Potential Impacts	Mitigations
Barren-ground Caribou Muskox	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human-wildlife interactions • Alteration to migratory routes and calving • Sensitivity to disturbance such as noise, dust from drill rig • Disturbance from helicopters • Exposure to hazardous substances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always give wildlife the right-of-way, delay working in any locations where caribou or muskox are present • Avoid landing helicopter or fixed wing aircraft in areas where wildlife is present • Avoid flying below 300 m above ground level or operating snowmobiles in areas where caribou or muskox are present • Do not locate any operations so as to block or cause substantial diversion to migration • Adhere to the Waste Management Plan and Spill Management Plan to minimize wildlife attractants in camp, and to ensure no animals are exposed or interact with any hazardous substances such as fuel • Employ a zero-tolerance policy for feeding or harassing wildlife

Species	Potential Impacts	Mitigations
Polar Bear Grizzly Bear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human-wildlife interactions • Attraction to work areas (food, fuel, etc.) • Sensitivity to disturbance such as noise, dust from drill rig, ATV movement, especially during denning or when with their young 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always give wildlife the right-of-way, delay working in any locations where polar bears or grizzlies are present • Avoid landing helicopter or fixed wing aircraft in areas where wildlife is present • Adhere to the Waste Management Plan and Spill Management Plan to minimize wildlife attractants in camp, and to ensure no animals are exposed or interact with any hazardous substances such as fuel • Conduct daily inspections to ensure no significant wildlife attractants are present on the site • Conduct frequent wildlife scans, particularly when first exiting a building or entering a new work area • Stock bear-bangers and noise makers at site to keep approaching wildlife from coming close to camp • Employ a zero-tolerance policy for feeding or harassing wildlife • If needed erect a bear fence around the drill site to prevent wildlife from interacting with personnel or infrastructure • Show the training video <i>Working in Bear Country</i> to all contractors, employees, and visitors to site • In the unlikely event that a polar bear or grizzly bear must be euthanized, stock equipment to properly dress the animal to avoid wasting the hide
Wolverine Fox Wolf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human-wildlife interactions • Attraction to work areas if food or shelter is available • Rabies potential in the fox population • Sensitivity to disturbance such as noise, dust from drill rig, ATV • Disturbance from helicopters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always give wildlife the right-of-way, delay working in locations where wildlife is present • Avoid landing helicopter or fixed wing aircraft in areas where wildlife is present • Adhere to the Waste Management Plan and Spill Management Plan to minimize wildlife attractants in camp, and to ensure no animals are exposed or interact with any hazardous substances such as fuel • Conduct daily inspections to ensure no significant wildlife attractants or wildlife shelter are present on the site • Conduct frequent wildlife scans, particularly when first exiting a building or new area • Stock bear-bangers and noise makers at site to deter wildlife from coming close to camp • Employ a zero-tolerance policy for feeding or harassing wildlife

Species	Potential Impacts	Mitigations
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assume any fox or wolf acting aggressively or failing to respond to deterrence is rabid and could pose a threat to site personnel If needed erect a bear fence around the drill rig to prevent wildlife from interacting with personnel or infrastructure
Short eared owl Peregrine Falcon Harris Sparrow Red-necked Phalarope Buff-breasted sandpiper Red Knot Ross's Gull Rusty Blackbird Horned Grebe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat shifting or alteration Nest disturbance Sensitivity to disturbance such as noise, dust from drill rig, ATV Disturbance from helicopters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid active nests and relocate work activities if nesting sites are encountered Aircraft will maintain minimum vertical setback of 1100 m (3500 feet) in areas where concentrations of birds are present, and maintain minimum lateral aerial setback of 1.5 km from concentrations of birds (e.g., bird breeding colonies and moulting areas) Record all bird sightings, particularly large concentrations Conduct visual scan of work area for nests prior to any work or land disturbance Employ a zero-tolerance policy for feeding or harassing wildlife
Killer Whale Beluga Whale Ringed Seal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitivity to disturbance from aircraft or equipment operating near shore Exposure to hazardous substance spills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid flying or landing aircraft near the shoreline if marine mammals are present in the area Employ a zero-tolerance policy for feeding or harassing wildlife Report all whale sightings immediately to Takuvunga@gov.nu.ca Adhere to the Waste Management Plan and Spill Management Plan to minimize wildlife attractants in camp
Transverse lady Beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitatshifting or alteration Ground Disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid areas where beetles are located and relocate work activities if large numbers are encountered Record sightings, particularly large concentrations Conduct visual scan of work area for beetles prior to any work or land disturbance
Tundra plant species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat shifting or alteration Ground disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid placing drill rig in areas where there is lots of plant life, preferentially stick to rocky outcrops where possible Place drill rig on 8x8x12' timbers to minimize disturbance to tundra surface

Species	Potential Impacts	Mitigations
Fish in water bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disturbance of watercourse beds and banks • fish injury and mortality via entrapment • changes to aquatic habitat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place water intake screens a minimum of 30 cm above the bottom of the watercourse to prevent the entrainment of sediment and benthos that dwell in the substrate • Ensure all openings for guides and seals are smaller than the opening width of the screen material (2.54 mm) so fish cannot pass through • When possible, avoid withdrawing water, or reduce the rate of water withdrawal, during critical timing windows to diminish the likelihood of entraining eggs and larval fish

3.1 Definitions (Caribou-related)

Operational Pause (Caribou): Temporary cessation of specific field activities likely to disturb caribou (e.g., drill rig moves, snowmobile travel, repeated helipad use, fuel slinging), while essential operations, HS&E, and compliance monitoring continue. Staff and equipment will remain on site, remaining on high-alert and prepare for Operational Shutdown if caribou approach closer or numbers increase.

Operational Shutdown (Caribou): Cessation of all field activities within defined radius (except for safety/asset protection, wildlife monitoring, and regulator-directed actions), when a shutdown trigger is met (table 2)

Low-Impact Survey Work (Caribou): Mapping/prospecting on foot, grab sampling, soil sampling, ground geophysical surveys conducted on foot, hand auger sampling, and non-repetitive reconnaissance helicopter set-downs with engine at idle for ≤10 minutes, and no ground clearing or mechanical excavation. Low impact work is permitted unless a shutdown trigger is met. Low impact is defined by small crew numbers (1-6 people) conducting non-mechanised work on foot, and not using machinery such as drill rigs/snowmobiles/ATVs. Helicopter flights will only be used for ~3 cycles per day per crew and will maintain 610m elevation.

3.2 Mobile Caribou Triggers and Buffers

We apply a mobile, trigger-based system that allows work to continue unless specific distance + group size thresholds are met, varying by season. Thresholds are aligned with KivIA's Mobile Measures and NIRB example terms, including: **shutdown at ≥ 50 caribou within 1 km** in spring/summer; **shutdown all activities during calving from 15th May – 15th July**, and **pause at ≥ 50 caribou within 2.5 km** in fall/winter.

Table 2: Pause and shutdown triggers

Time	Operational Pause Threshold		Operational Shutdown Threshold		Allowed Work Type Excluding Operational Pause or Operational Shutdown	Aircraft Travel Height (m AGL)
	Distance (km)	Number (\geq)	Distance (km)	Number (\geq)		
Spring	2.5	50	1	50	Regular field activities	300
Calving/post calving (15 th May – 15 th July)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Complete shutdown of all activities	N/A
Summer	2.5	50	1	50	Regular field activities	300
Fall	2.5	50	N/A	N/A	Regular field activities	300
Winter	2.5	50	N/A	N/A	Regular field activities	300

3.3 Decision-Making and Duration

Detection: Use collar data where available, check daily. Upon any caribou sighting or advisory (crew, pilot, monitor, or available collar intel), the Site Supervisor (or designate) identifies the season, checks the table thresholds, and implements the corresponding Pause or Shutdown within 15 minutes.

Duration: Maintain the applied status until caribou are below the trigger threshold for that season/distance and moving away; then step down restrictions as appropriate.

Multiple groups: If two or more groups of caribou concurrently meet a threshold, apply the highest restriction until all groups are below threshold.

Documentation: Record sightings, decisions, and times in the Wildlife Observation Log, and summarize in seasonal reports.

3.4 Specific Mitigations by Activity

Drilling & Rig Moves

- Obey the Pause/Shutdown distances and group sizes in the table.
- Where feasible, re-site planned pads/rig tracks to avoid likely travel lines; resume once below trigger.

Overland Vehicles (ATV/snowmobile/snowcat)

- Follow the same Pause/Shutdown triggers as drilling. Use only existing tracks for ATV, appropriate snow cover for snowmobile/snowcat. avoid bunching or blocking movements.

Aircraft (fixed-wing & helicopter)

- Avoid low-level circling and known concentrations, and minimise trips. Always fly ≥ 300 m AGL, vary routes to avoid groups, never herd or chase. Pilots must radio spot-reports (bearing, range, group size) to update the trigger status.

4.0 Monitoring and Mitigation Procedures

1517081 B.C. Ltd commits to respecting local wildlife and associated customary rights of the custodians of the lands, and taking required measures to mitigate negative impacts to wildlife and the wildlife habitats in which we operate. This section addresses 1517081 B.C. Ltd.'s approach to several aspects of the operation, including the main camp, waste and fuel management, and internal and external reporting.

4.1 Drill Rig Setup

Prior to any potential land disturbances such as the drill rig setup, fuel caches, or aircraft landing areas, the site supervisor will survey the areas and ensure it is a suitable location and formulate a plan to minimize any ground disturbance. 1517081 B.C. Ltd will avoid setting up a drill rig or working in areas where wildlife or wildlife habitat have the potential to be impacted. The drill site will site on 8x8x12' timbers placed on the tundra to minimize disturbance to tundra surface. Up to 20 m³ of water will be used each day for drilling, which will be taken from a nearby lake or river. Water used for drilling will be recycled in a tank and reused to reduce the amount drawn from water sources. Waste water from drill cuttings will be deposited in a sump more that 31 m away from the ordinary high-water mark on any water body, and then filled over the top.

There will be no discharge of any kind into any water bodies. There will not be any pollutants discharged into any water body. All water pumped downhole for drill bit cooling that is returned to surface will be collected in a hand-dug sump and pumped into a settling tank for further drill use. Using returned water will substantially reduce the daily water consumption during drilling. There will not be any deleterious contaminants polluting the ground or water sources during the drill program. No drilling will occur, waste deposited, or sump created within 31 m of the normal high-water mark of any water body. Additionally, all hazardous materials will be placed in secondary containment and stored a minimum of 31 m from the normal high-water mark of any water body. All waste materials will be incinerated, reused, recycled and/or disposed of at an accredited facility.

All signs of wildlife, wildlife dens, or nests will be properly reported, recorded in the Wildlife Log, and discussed at daily meetings with all employees and contractors.

4.2 Land Transport

Minimize overland off-road transit by vehicles except in winter when no rutting or gouging of the ground will occur, and stick to existing tracks when possible. Minimize winter road development by keeping widths to those necessary and using existing roads and corridors where available and practical.

4.3 Aircraft

The presence of aircraft can be stressful for animals, particularly during sensitive periods of the years such as calving and rutting. 1517081 B.C. Ltd will work with fixed-wing and helicopter pilots to follow best practices for minimizing disturbance to local wildlife such as caribou, muskox, and polar bears. Aircraft will maintain minimum vertical setback of 1100 m (3500 feet) in areas where concentrations of birds are present. Maintain minimum lateral aerial setback of 1.5 km from concentrations of birds (e.g., bird breeding colonies and molting areas). Pilots will avoid circling or hovering over wildlife and will alter routes to maintain wide buffers from any observed caribou or muskox groups.

4.4 Waste and Fuel Management

1517081 B.C. Ltd will adhere to the Waste Management Plan and the Spill Management Plan to ensure that animal attractants such as food and waste hydrocarbons are managed properly at the Victory Lake Project. The Company will implement a strict 'no feeding of wildlife' policy, and store food waste and wildlife attractants in a manner resistant to wildlife access and that reduces smells. The Company will require all field crews to return any food scraps and associated wastes to the camp for appropriate management.

Domestic waste will be stored in designated waste bins at the drill site infrastructure and incinerated daily to eliminate wildlife attractants. Hazardous waste and waste hydrocarbons will be sorted and placed in sealed metal drums to prevent wildlife access. Fuel will be stored in secondary containment and fuel containers will be inspected daily to check for damage or leaks.

All spills will be cleaned up immediately and contaminated snow/ice and soil will be placed in separate sealed drums and backhauled off site for disposal.

4.5 Site Inspections

Designated employees will conduct daily inspections to ensure the site is free of wildlife and wildlife attractants. Site inspections will help ensure personnel are adhering to the Waste Management Plan and Spill Contingency Plan for the Project. Site inspections will also scan for possible wildlife access to site infrastructure, and for any signs of wildlife entering the site (prints, diggings, tracks, etc.). Findings of the site inspections will be reported to the site supervisor and necessary corrective actions will be completed in a timely manner.

4.6 Reporting

In the event of a wildlife sighting, wildlife incident (equipment or human interactions, mortalities, etc.), or a bear sighting/incident, personnel will follow the steps in Table 3 below.

4.7 Caribou Monitoring Methods

- Daily crew scans at start of shift, and maintain a Wildlife Observation Log (species, number, estimated distance/azimuth, direction of movement, and any actions taken).
- Pilot verbal spot-reports reporting any animals on every flight.
- Early Warning checks: When observations or available collar intel indicate caribou in the broader area (e.g., 30 km), increase checks within the 5 km Zone of Influence using height-of-land scans or practical ground observations.

4.8 Decision Tree (Caribou)

1. Detect caribou (crew/pilot/monitor or available collar intel), and determine season.
2. Apply thresholds from the table (based off caribou distance + number):
 - a. Spring/Summer: Shutdown at ≥ 50 within 1 km, pause at ≥ 50 within 2.5 km.
 - b. Calving/post-calving: Complete shutdown, no work in project area at all.
 - c. Fall/Winter: Pause at ≥ 50 within 2.5 km.
3. Notify all crews/pilots adjust activities based off table, update the wildlife Log.
4. Re-assess every 30–60 minutes until below threshold and moving away, then step down restrictions.

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Table 1. Reporting Procedures and Contacts

Step	Procedure
1	Report the wildlife sighting/incident to the site supervisor
2	<p>RECORDKEEPING</p> <p>Sighting only: Fill out the Wildlife Observation Log (Appendix A)</p> <p>Incident: Fill out the Wildlife Log and proceed to Step 3</p> <p>Keep copies of all records for discussion with regulators and Indigenous partners</p>
3	<p>REPORTING</p> <p>Report all wildlife incidents to:</p> <p>Local Conservation / Wildlife Officers – Kivalliq Region Kivalliq Regional Office (Dept. of Environment, Arviat) Tel: (867) 857-3170 Whale Cove Wildlife / Conservation Officer Tel: (867) 896-9189 Rankin Inlet Wildlife Office Tel: (867) 645-8084</p> <p>Local Hunters and Trappers Organizations</p> <p>Whale Cove – Issatik HTO (Issatik) Tel: (867) 896-9944 Rankin Inlet – Aqiggiag HTO Tel: (867) 645-2350</p> <p>If it becomes necessary to euthanize an animal due to suspected rabies or aggressive behavior, approval to proceed should be sought from the local Conservation Officer. For foxes, avoid head shots and direct contact with the carcass unless instructed otherwise by the Conservation Officer.</p> <p>Land Mammals – Report all mammal sightings (with photos if possible) to Takuvunga@gov.nu.ca</p> <p>Birds – report bird sightings to NWT_NUChecklist.TNO_NUReleve@canada.ca</p> <p>Migratory birds: Report mortalities or incidents of disturbance to individuals or nests to:</p>

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	<p>Environment and Climate Change Canada – Canadian Wildlife Service (cwsnorth-scfnord@ec.gc.ca)</p> <p>Whales: Report all whale sightings (with photos if possible) to Takuvunga@gov.nu.ca</p>
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2.1 Roles and Responsibilities

1517081 B.C. Ltd Senior Management - Responsible for ensuring that the site supervisor is aware of wildlife species present in the area, as well as appropriate mitigations to minimize impact to wildlife and wildlife habitat. The Senior Management team will ensure that management plans are properly implemented and that the site supervisor is familiar with the conditions of site authorizations such as the land use permit.

Site Supervisor – Responsible for ensuring employees and contractors on site are aware of wildlife and wildlife habitat protection measures and appropriate procedures for wildlife encounters. The site supervisor is responsible for implementing management plans such as the Waste Management Plan to minimize wildlife interaction with the Project. Should a wildlife sighting or incident occur, they will ensure proper documentation and that the appropriate authorities are notified in a timely manner.

Staff and Contractors – All personnel working on site must be familiar with the Wildlife Management Plan and understand how to respond to a wildlife sighting and/or incident. Staff and contractors must adhere to the Waste Management Plan and Spill Management Plan to help minimize wildlife attractants and environmental risks created by the Project.

