



Department of Energy, Mines & Resources
PO Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6



August 8, 2024

File No:
LQ00576a

Silver North Resources Ltd.
#410 – 325 Howe St.
Vancouver, BC V6C 1Z7

Dear Sir/Madam:

Re: The Amendment of Class 3 Quartz Mining Land Use Approval – Change of Name

Your application for an Amendment to update the operator's name Alianza Minerals Ltd. to Silver North Resources Ltd. on the Class 3 approval LQ00576 has been approved and is subject to the attached conditions. The effective date of the name change is August 8, 2024. The scope included within this approval represents the total allowable activities between June 26, 2023 and June 25, 2028. All work, including restoration, must be completed by June 25, 2028, and inspected before full security and/or completion certificates can be applied for.

The attached 'Operational Guidelines' offer additional mitigations that would enable you to maximize the environmental performance of your program, but are not approval conditions.

Please ensure that pre-season and post-season reports are provided before and after each exploration season. Pre- and post-season reports assist the Mineral Resources Branch in monitoring exploration activity and reclamation. Not providing reports may result in additional security being required.

Please feel free to contact our office at 867-536-7366 should you have any questions.

Regards,

Tamera Johnson
A/Manager, Mining Land Use

cc: EMR Natural Resources Officer, Compliance Monitoring and Inspections
ENV Environmental Affairs, Environmental Protection Branch



MINING LANDS
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
GOVERNMENT OF YUKON


Pursuant to the *Quartz Mining Act* and *Quartz Mining Land Use Regulation*, the Manager, Mining Land Use hereby grants a Class 3 approval to:

Silver North Resources Ltd.
#410 – 325 Howe St.
Vancouver, BC V6C 1Z7

APPROVAL NUMBER: LQ00576a
PROPERTY NAME: Tim Property
UNDERTAKING: Quartz
CLASS: Class 3 Approval
EFFECTIVE DATE: August 8, 2024
EXPIRY DATE: June 25, 2028

This approval shall be subject to the restrictions and conditions contained herein and to the restrictions and conditions contained in the *Quartz Mining Act* and the *Quartz Mining Land Use Regulation* made there under as proposed in Mining Land Use Application.

Dated this August 8, 2024



Tamera Johnson
A/Manager, Mining Land Use

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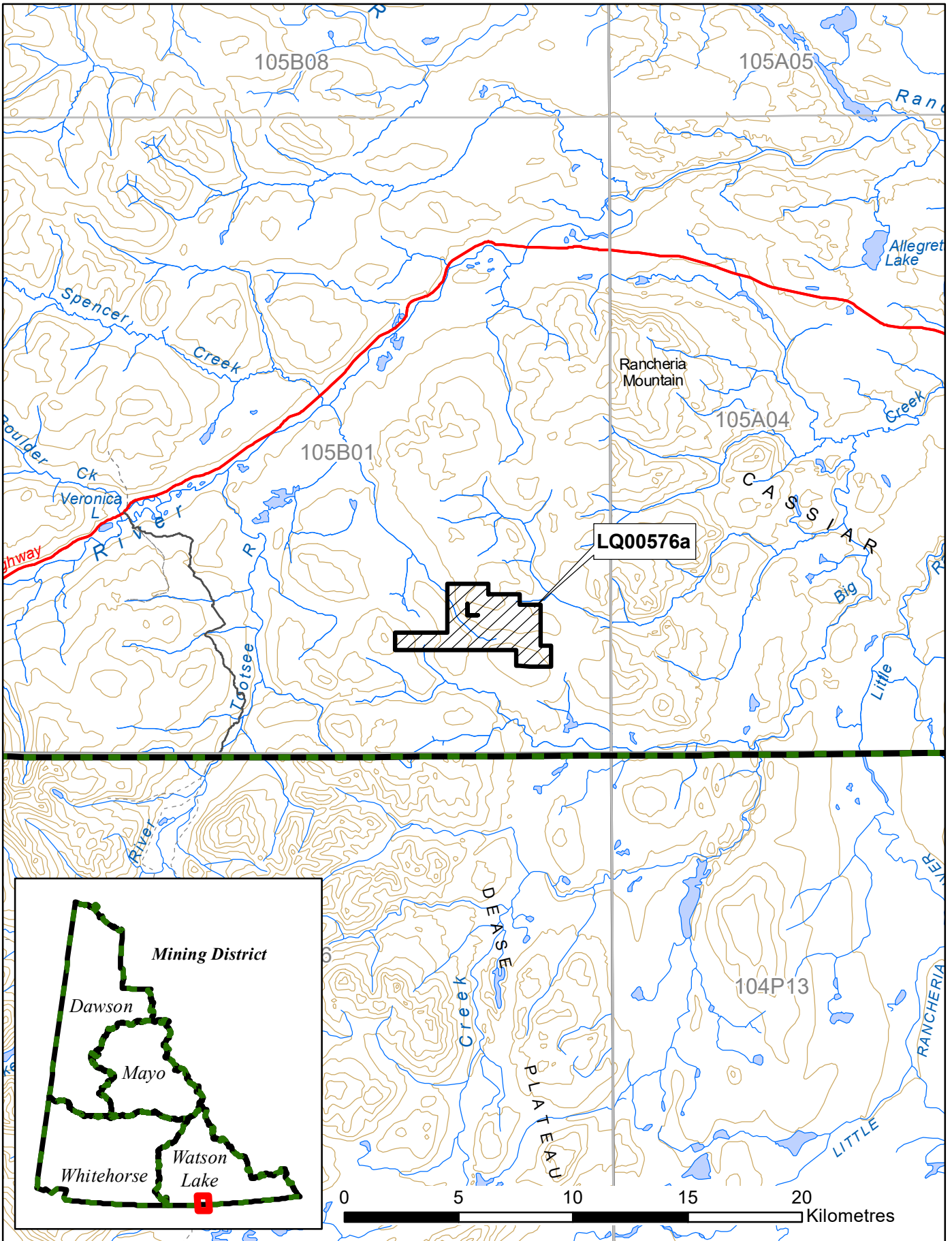
SCOPE OF APPROVAL:				
Claim Status Report (Appendix A)			LQ00576a	
Operating Season		January 1 – December 15		5 years
PROJECT ACTIVITIES (ON-CLAIM):				
USE OF VEHICLES/EQUIPMENT				
Use of vehicles on existing roads or trails				<input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Gross vehicle weight		On-roads: less than 40 t, or within the design tolerances of the road.	On-trails: Less than 20 t, or within the design tolerances of the trail.	
Off-road use of vehicles in summer				<input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes
Off-road use of vehicles in winter				<input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes
NEW & EXISTING ACCESS				
Upgrading of existing road (on-claim)		<input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	Length: 4.25 km	Width: 10 m
New roads		<input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes	Length: 0 km	Width: 0 m
New trails		<input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	Length: 10.4 km	Width: 8 m
Use of existing trails (on-claims)		<input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	Length: 2.5 km	Width: 8 m
New temporary trails		<input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes	Length: 0 km	Width: 0 m
Other new access:		<input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes	Length: 0 km	Width: 0 m
LINES & CORRIDORS				
Lines		<input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes	Length: 0 km	Width: 0 m
Corridors (water line)		<input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	Length: 1 km	Width: 1 m
SITE PREPARATION				
Number of clearings per claim: 4, with up to 20 clearings in total		Area: 225 m ² each Total vegetative mat removed: 4,500m ²		
Number of clearings for helicopter pads and camps: 0		Area: 0 m ²		
Removal of the vegetative mat				<input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
EXPLORATION TRENCHING & BULK SAMPLING				
Hand-dug				<input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes
Mechanized				<input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Number: 30	Length: 100 m	Width: 2 m	Depth: 2 m	Total volume: 12,000 m ³
Bulk sampling			<input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes	Amount/year: 0 tonnes
Explosives		<input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes	Total amount: 0 kg	Max. in 30 days: 0 kg
EXPLORATION DRILLING				
TYPE		NUMBER OF HOLES		DEPTH (m)
Diamond		65		39,000

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SCOPE OF APPROVAL:		
Claim Status Report (Appendix A)		LQ00576a
Operating Season	January 1 – December 15	5 years
FUEL STORAGE		
FUEL TYPE	STORAGE TYPE & CAPACITY	TOTAL VOLUME
Diesel	205L – Drums or tidy tank	2,000L
Gasoline	205L – Drums or tidy tank	1,000L
Propane	100lbs – Tank	400lbs
Oil	20L – pails	200L
FACILITIES & STRUCTURES		
Camp structures: No Camp		
Number of persons in camp at any one time: 0		Number of person days: 0
Construction of underground structures		<input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes
Amount per year: 0		Amount per program: 0

All other applicable legislation, regulations, laws, by-laws and ordinances must be complied with. Additional authorizations or approvals may be required. Any doubt as to whether an additional authorization or approval is required should be verified by a duly authorized official at the appropriate government body or bodies.

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DEFINITIONS

“**Act**” means the Quartz Mining Act, S.Y. 2003, c.14;

“**Access road**” means a road that provides access to a public highway or to a private road;

“**Adverse effects**” of an exploration program means its adverse environmental or socio-economic effects and any adverse effects it may have on the existing or asserted aboriginal or treaty rights of any First Nation;

“**Chief**” means the Manager, Mining Land Use designated pursuant to the Act;

“**Clearing**” means an area that is cleared of trees, brush or vegetative mat for the purpose of establishing a campsite or carrying out mining exploration, but does not include an area cleared for the purpose of establishing a corridor or trail;

“**Corridor**” means a path from which trees and brush have been cut to accommodate a water line, fuel line or power line;

“**Effective date**” means the date this Approval comes into force as evidenced by the date of the signature of the Manager, Mining Land Use;

“**Exploration program**” means any activity or group of activities undertaken for the sole or principal purpose of assessing land for its suitability for the production of minerals;

“**Foundation**” means the part of a structure that penetrates the ground and supports the structure;

“**Isolated road**” means a road that does not provide access to a public highway directly or through a private road;

“**Inspector**” means an inspector designated pursuant to the Act;

“**Line**” means a line cut for the purpose of carrying out a geophysical, geological, or engineering survey;

“**Low ground pressure vehicle**” means a vehicle that applies 35 kPa of pressure or less to the ground surface;

“**Operator**” means a person who is engaging in an exploration program, or in development or production;

“**Person-day**” in respect of the use of a campsite, means the use of the campsite by one person during a period of 24 hours;

“**Response**” means a notice given by the Manager, Mining Land Use that indicates whether or not an exploration program may be carried out or that extends the time for the Manager, Mining Land Use review of a Notification or operating plan;

“**Road**” means a pathway for vehicular traffic the construction of which requires the movement of rock or earth;

“**Site**” means the area bounded by the sum of the mineral claims described above under ‘Scope of Approval’;

“**Summer**” means the period of a year that is not winter;

“**Trail**” means an access to a site within a claim or lease that is constructed with little or no movement of rock or earth; and

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“Trenching” means excavation carried out on a mineral claim for the purpose of obtaining geological information;

“Upgrading”, in relation to a road, means re-establishing a road that has not been useable for more than five years by vehicles of a type the road was originally designed to serve, modifying a road to provide usability for vehicles that are of a different type than those for which the road was originally designed to serve and any other upgrading or modifying of a road, other than for maintenance or erosion control;

“Vegetative mat” means the organic surface of soil, characterized by the accumulation of organic matter, or partly decomposed organic matter, derived mainly from leaves, twigs, and woody materials, and includes the root mass of living vegetation;

“Winter” means the period of the year during which (a) the ground is frozen sufficiently to support a vehicle, other than a low ground pressure vehicle, without rutting or gouging of the surface; and (b) there is a sufficient amount of snow on the ground to produce a packed base of 10 cm.

PART ONE – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Duration of Approval

1.0 This approval is valid upon signature of the Manager, Mining Land Use until the expiry date. In the event that claims lapse, or that agreements to operate on claims are dissolved, the approval becomes null and void for that portion of the operating plan, where there is no right to the minerals.

Compliance with Operating Conditions

1.1 All mineral exploration activities must comply with the Operating Conditions contained in Schedule 1 of the *Quartz Mining Land Use Regulation* and within the approval. Where there is a difference between the operating conditions and approval, the terms of this approval shall prevail. These Operating Conditions are enforceable.

Reporting Requirements

Contact Information

1.2 Submissions and reports to the Manager, Mining Land Use should be made to both the following addresses:

Manager, Mining Land Use
Box 2703, K-9
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2C6

Mining Lands Officer
Box 269
Watson Lake, Yukon Y0A 1C0
Email: watson.mining@yukon.ca

1.3 The contact for the operator will be:

Silver North Resources Ltd
Jason Weber, President and CEO
Phone: 604-807-7217
Email: jweber@silvernorthres.com

Silver North Resources Ltd
Alternate Contact: Winnie Wong
Phone: 604-687-3520 ext. 236
Email: wwong@pacificopportunity.com

Pre-season and Post-season Reporting

- 1.4 A pre-season report shall be submitted no later than March 31st outlining the exploration activities planned for the season including the proposed locations.
- 1.5 A post-season report shall be submitted no later than December 31st indicating exploration activities completed during that season. This report shall include but is not limited to:
- detailed mapping of all areas worked;
 - location of new construction;
 - shp files of new areas of disturbance;
 - map data, in the form of SHP files or GIS compatible, of all new roads and trails;
 - map data, in the form of SHP files or GIS compatible, of all reclaimed roads and trails;
 - areas of permafrost encountered;
 - total disturbed area;
 - pre-activity survey results, if applicable;
 - reclamation activities (including photos); and
 - documentation produced by environmental monitors.

“Spatial data (in the form of shapefiles or other GIS compatible file) shall be attributed with the type of feature (e.g. road, trail, drill pad etc.), their width (in metres, for linear features only), ground surface type, date of capture, and method of capture used to delineate new disturbance (e.g. digitized from satellite/aerial imagery, GPS point collection etc.). Spatial data shall be provided in NAD83 or Yukon Albers projection.”

- 1.6 The operator shall provide pre- and post-season reports of its annual exploration activities to the Liard First Nation and the Ross River Dena Council.
- 1.7 The operator shall contact the Tintina Mining Inspections Office (Compliance, Monitoring and Inspections) at (867) 536-7335 at least 14 days prior to commencing the field season.
- 1.8 The operator shall contact the Tintina Mining Inspections Office (Compliance, Monitoring and Inspections) at (867) 536-7335 at least 14 days prior to leaving the site at the end of the operation.

Spill Reporting

- 1.9 All spills must be reported immediately to the 24-Hour Yukon Spill Reporting Line (867) 667-7244, Tintina Mining Inspections Office (Compliance, Monitoring and Inspections) at (867) 536-7335 and the affected First Nations.
- 1.10 An operator who takes an emergency remedial measure shall, as soon as possible but not later than 10 days after taking it, send a written report to the Manager, Mining Land Use describing the duration, nature and extent of the emergency and the measures taken to respond to it.

Heritage Reporting

- 1.11 All paleontological resources uncovered during operations shall be reported to the Yukon Paleontology Program, Government of Yukon in Whitehorse at (867) 667-8089 or (867) 667-5386 and the Manager, Mining Land Use.
- 1.12 All archaeological resources uncovered during operations shall be reported to the Yukon Archaeology Program, Government of Yukon in Whitehorse at (867) 667-3771 or (867) 667-5386 and the Manager, Mining Land Use.
- 1.13 The report(s) developed for Section(s) 2.26-2.27, shall be submitted to Government of Yukon – Mining Lands, Mineral Resources Branch and the Heritage Resources Unit, Cultural Services Branch.

Wildlife Reporting

- 1.14 All incidents with wildlife shall be reported to the District Conservation Officer in Watson Lake (Liard Region) at (867) 536-3210.

PART TWO – PROJECT SPECIFIC OPERATING CONDITIONS

Schedule 1 Operating Conditions (Appendix B)

The operator is bound by the Schedule 1 Operating Conditions per the *Quartz Mining Land Use Regulation*. In addition to the Schedule 1 Operating Conditions, the operator must also comply with the following terms and conditions:

Erosion Control and Permafrost

2.0 The operator shall insulate the ground surface beneath all temporary structures and temporary facilities used in the project where permafrost is present to:

- a) prevent any vegetation from being removed; and
- b) prevent the ground from settling or eroding.

Trenching

2.1 Open trenches shall be sloped at one end to avoid entrapment of wildlife.

2.2 The operator must ensure that all employees and contractors working at the trench sites are aware of the operating conditions for trenching.

Solid Waste

2.3 The operator shall keep all garbage, including kitchen waste, in a container that prevents access by bears and other wildlife, until properly disposed of in accordance with the *Solid Waste Regulations*.

2.4 When burning kitchen waste on site it must be burned regularly to reduce odours that might attract wildlife and be burned to ash by forced air or fuel fired incineration.

Petroleum Fuel and Hazardous Substances

2.5 The operator shall, with indelible marker or paint, clearly identify the owner, the contents and the date on fuel drums to establish and manage ownership and responsibility.

2.6 All fuel cache(s) must be protected with an earthen berm or suitable barrier and flagged to prevent spills resulting from accidental contact with heavy equipment. Flags should be visible above the snow pack.

2.7 The location of any spills shall be clearly marked until cleanup has taken place. Location markings shall not be removed until directed in writing by an Inspector.

Drilling

2.8 The operator must ensure that all employees and contractors working at the drill sites are aware of the operating conditions for drilling.

- 2.9 The operator shall remove any flagging tape used to carry out project activities once the activities are completed unless bio-degradable tape is utilized. The operator shall remove all snow fencing as soon as it is no longer required and upon sump reclamation.
- 2.10 The operator shall store core in a manner that will ensure it remains stable and protected from the elements over time (long-term), unless proven to not contain sulfidic minerals.

Communication

- 2.11 Each year prior to the commencement of exploration activities, the operator shall communicate plans and timing of activities to the affected First Nation(s) at least thirty (30) days prior to each field season and shall work with the First Nations to identify potential land use conflicts. The operator shall make all reasonable efforts to resolve these conflicts.
- 2.12 The operator shall offer and make every effort to meet with the Liard First Nation and the Ross River Dena Council and representatives to provide an update of the program activities prior to the start (i.e. April of each year) and end (i.e. November) of each exploration season. Additionally, the operator will make arrangements and provide opportunities for site visits by the Liard First Nation and the Ross River Dena Council, as well as make arrangements for community open houses for First Nations' citizens to be informed about the Project. The operator shall document and provide a report to Manager, Mining Land Use on the company's efforts to engage and meet with First Nations by December 30 of each year.
- 2.13 The operator shall contact the outfitter of concession #20 (Yukon Big Game Outfitters) and the trapper of concession #364 prior to the commencement of activities to determine use of the area by these land users and to discuss the project activities, scheduling, and any potential conflicts with the intention of reducing/preventing land use conflicts.

Access

- 2.14 The operator shall effectively restrict all new access within the project area. Access restriction shall occur year-round including during the licensed hunting season from August 1 to October 31. This can be achieved through the use of signage.
- 2.15 The operator shall not restrict access, availability and use of the area, to Kaska citizens, for traditional harvest purposes.

Fish

- 2.16 When withdrawing water for project activities, the operator shall ensure pump intakes are screened as per DFO's Interim code of practice: End-of-pipe fish protection screens for small water intakes in freshwater, unless the waterbody (i.e. Cub Creek) is proven to be non-fish-bearing.
- 2.17 When withdrawing water for project activities, withdrawal shall not exceed 10% of the creek flow at the time of withdrawal.

Wildlife

- 2.18 The Caribou Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (CMMP) required by Term 20 of the Decision Document for YESAB# 2021-0187-0048 was approved on June 13, 2024, fulfilling this requirement. The CMMP now forms part of this Operating Plan (See Appendix D).
- 2.19 The operator shall take all reasonable precautions to minimize disturbance to caribou specific habitat (lichen) within the project area. Where disturbance is unavoidable, the lichen mat shall be separately stored and replaced as soon as the exploration activities are complete. The operator will provide the location and photo of the reclaimed area, as well as monitor the effectiveness of the replacement and re-establishment of the lichen and include all this information annually in the post-season report.
- 2.20 The operator shall cease activity if caribou are present within 1 km of active work areas until the animals move off on their own accord.
- 2.21 The operator shall conduct fall den surveys within a 2 km radius of planned winter work areas prior to any winter operations. If an active bear or wolverine den is located, the operator shall implement a 1 km no-disturbance buffer for high disturbance activities (drilling, earthworks) and a 300 m buffer for all other activities. The operator shall contact the Liard Regional Biologist for further information on setback distances.
- 2.22 When working (e.g. drilling, trenching, etc.) in Collared Pika habitats (e.g. talus slopes), the operator shall conduct pre-activity pika surveys to determine the location of the 100 m buffers. If a 100 m no-disturbance buffer is not feasible, the operator shall contact the Yukon Conservation Data Centre to discuss site-specific mitigation measures.
- 2.23 The operator shall avoid clearing of big/old growth trees during the roosting period for Little Brown Myotis to the greatest extent possible. If clearing of big/old trees will occur during the roosting period (approximately April through September), the operator shall contact the Government of Yukon - Conservation Data Centre and/or Environment and Climate Change Canada for details on how to recognize roosting trees and avoid effects to this endangered species.

Invasive Species

- 2.24 The operator shall ensure tools and equipment shall be cleaned of foreign soil and plant material prior to moving it onto the project property and to a new site within the property. Cleaning shall pay particular attention to high seed and soil catchment areas such as tracks and wheel wells. This may require that equipment be steam-cleaned and/or power washed.

2.25 The operator shall familiarize themselves with the types and management of invasive species in the Yukon. Information on invasive species and how to identify them can be found here: <https://www.yukoninvasives.com/index.php/en/invasivespecies/plants>. The operator should report the presence of any invasive plants that are listed on the Yukon Invasive Species Council website: <http://www.yukoninvasives.com/plants.html> to Government of Yukon by email (invasives@gov.yk.ca) to the Yukon Conservation Data Centre (at 867-667-5331 or Toll-free at 1-800-661-0408 local 5331), should they be encountered.

Heritage

2.26 A Heritage Resources Overview Assessment (HROA) shall be completed in advance of ground-disturbing activities. Areas with elevated potential for the presence of archaeological or historic sites shall be avoided until such time as a Heritage Resources Impact Assessment (HRIA) can be completed. The operator shall invite Liard First Nation and Ross River Dena Council to participate in the HROA and HRIA. The results of these assessment shall be summarized and shared with affected First Nations.

2.27 A Heritage Resources Impact Assessment (HRIA) shall be completed in advance of ground disturbing activities. Areas with elevated potential for the presence of archaeological or historic sites shall be avoided until such time as a Heritage Resources Impact Assessment (HRIA) can be completed. The operator shall invite the Liard First Nation and the Ross River Dena Council to participate in the HROA and HRIA. The results of this assessment shall be summarized and shared with these First Nations.

2.28 Upon discovery of a heritage resource, the Operator shall notify the Liard First Nation and the Ross River Dena Council in addition to Government of Yukon.

Reclamation

2.29 Reclamation and/or decommissioning of roads and trails shall occur as soon as they are no longer needed for exploration activities, and prior to the expiry of the Mining Land Use Approval/Licence.

PART THREE – RECLAMATION AND/OR DECOMMISSIONING

- 3.0 Reclamation and/or decommissioning shall be progressive in nature where possible and will occur prior to the expiry of the exploration program or prior to the expiry of this approval, whichever comes first, according to standards outlined in the operating conditions, unless otherwise specified by the Manager, Mining Land Use.
- 3.1 Debris, equipment, fuel barrels, scrap metal and other waste at the work site shall be completely disposed of, so as not to attract wildlife, by removal to an authorized disposal site at the cessation of the exploration program or prior to the expiry of the approval, whichever comes first.
- 3.2 Structures must be removed and the site restored at the end of the exploration program or prior to the expiry of this approval, whichever comes first, to a level of utility comparable to its previous level of utility.
- 3.3 If an amendment to this approval or new approval is granted, for the claims within the scope of this approval (Appendix A), all outstanding reclamation continues to be the responsibility of the operator.

PART FOUR – OTHER MATTERS

- 4.0 Security may be required at any time by the Manager, Mining Land Use. The operator must furnish security within thirty (30) days of receiving the written notice from the Manager, Mining Land Use of the requirement to post security.
- 4.1 All activities requiring security identified in the pre- and/or post-season report(s) shall be paid on or before April 30 annually.
- 4.2 Notice of Schedule III must be provided to the Yukon Water Board ten (10) days prior to use of water.
- 4.3 Attached (Appendix C) are the commitments that form part of this operating plan. Where terms in PART TWO conflict with Proponent Commitments, PART TWO terms will supersede Proponent Commitments



Appendix A Claim Status Report

Claim Name and Nbr.	Grant No.	Expiry Date	Registered Owner	% Owned	NTS #'s	Grouping	Permit	Settlement Land
TIM 112	YA70524	2026/09/19	Silver North Resources Ltd.	100.00	105B01	HL12490	LQ00576	
TIM 171 - 176	YA91111 - YA91116	2026/09/19	Silver North Resources Ltd.	100.00	105B01	HL12490	LQ00576	
TIM 178	YA91118	2026/09/19	Silver North Resources Ltd.	100.00	105B01	HL12490	LQ00576	
TIM 187	YA91127	2027/09/19	Silver North Resources Ltd.	100.00	105B01	HL12490	LQ00576	
TIM 189	YA91129	2027/09/19	Silver North Resources Ltd.	100.00	105B01	HL12490	LQ00576	
TOM 63 - 70	YC72048 - YC72055	2026/09/19	Silver North Resources Ltd.	100.00	105B01	HL12490	LQ00576	
TOM 72	YC72057	2026/09/19	Silver North Resources Ltd.	100.00	105B01	HL12490	LQ00576	
TOM 74	YC72059	2027/09/19	Silver North Resources Ltd.	100.00	105B01	HL12490	LQ00576	
TOM 92 - 95	YC72077 - YC72080	2027/09/19	Silver North Resources Ltd.	100.00	105B01	HL12490	LQ00576	
TOM 96	YC72081	2028/09/19	Silver North Resources Ltd.	100.00	105B01	HL12490	LQ00576	
TOM 98	YC72083	2026/09/19	Silver North Resources Ltd.	100.00	105B01	HL12490	LQ00576	
TOM 100	YC72085	2026/09/19	Silver North Resources Ltd.	100.00	105B01	HL12490	LQ00576	
TOM 102	YC72087	2026/09/19	Silver North Resources Ltd.	100.00	105B01	HL12490	LQ00576	
TOM 104	YC72089	2026/09/19	Silver North Resources Ltd.	100.00	105B01	HL12490	LQ00576	
TOM 106 - 131	YC72091 - YC72116	2026/09/19	Silver North Resources Ltd.	100.00	105B01	HL12490	LQ00576	
TOM 133 - 141	YC72117 - YC72125	2026/09/19	Silver North Resources Ltd.	100.00	105B01	HL12490	LQ00576	
TOM 160	YC72144	2026/09/19	Silver North Resources Ltd.	100.00	105B01	HL12490	LQ00576	
TOM 162	YC72146	2026/09/19	Silver North Resources Ltd.	100.00	105B01	HL12490	LQ00576	
TOM 164	YC72148	2026/09/19	Silver North Resources Ltd.	100.00	105B01	HL12490	LQ00576	
TOM 166	YC72150	2026/09/19	Silver North Resources Ltd.	100.00	105B01	HL12490	LQ00576	
TOM 168 - 171	YC72152 - YC72155	2026/09/19	Silver North Resources Ltd.	100.00	105B01	HL12490	LQ00576	

Criteria(s) used for search:

CLAIM DISTRICT: WATSON LAKE CLAIM STATUS: ACTIVE & PENDING OWNER(S): SILVER NORTH RESOURCES LTD. REGULATION TYPE: QUARTZ

Total claims selected : 72

Left column indicator legend:

- R - Indicates the claim is on one or more pending renewal(s).
- P - Indicates the claim is pending.

Right column indicator legend:

- L - Indicates the Quartz Lease.
- F - Indicates Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)
- P - Indicates Partial Quartz fraction (<25 acres)
- D - Indicates Placer Discovery
- C - Indicates Placer Codiscovery
- B - Indicates Placer Fraction

APPENDIX B

Quartz Mining Land Use Regulation

Schedule 1 **Operating Conditions**

Removal of the Vegetative Mat

1. If the vegetative mat must be removed to carry out exploration activities, it must be removed so as to protect the seed and root stock contained within the mat and be stored separately from other overburden or bedrock removed for use in re-establishing the vegetative mat when the exploration program ceases.

Re-establishment of the Vegetative Mat

2. (1) All vegetated areas disturbed by exploration activities, including fuel and waste storage areas, clearings, corridors, temporary trails, camps and supporting infrastructure, and trenches and drill sites, must be left in a condition conducive to re-vegetation by native plant species or other species adaptable to the local environment to encourage re-vegetation comparable to similar, naturally occurring, environments in the area.

(2) Conditions conducive to re-vegetation include provision of adequate soil layer with moisture retaining ability, no soil contamination by hydrocarbons or other hazardous substances, provision of adequate seed or root stock, and contoured or otherwise stable slopes.

3. If adequate seed or root stock is not naturally available, re-seeding or transplanting of vegetation is required. Only non-invasive species may be used for re-seeding or transplanting. Consult with the Mining Inspector prior to seeding.

Erosion Control and Permafrost

4. All areas disturbed during an exploration program must be re-sloped, contoured or otherwise stabilized to prevent long-term soil erosion, slumping and subsidence.
5. All exploration activities must be carried out to avoid or minimize damage to and loss of permafrost.

Trenching

6. Trenching carried out by hand or using hand-held tools must be methodical. All trenches must be stabilized and marked to minimize risk to the public.
7. Trenches constructed with mechanized equipment must be back filled by first depositing any removed overburden and bedrock and then replacing the vegetative mat that was removed to construct the trench.

Historic Objects and Burial Grounds

8. Exploration activities must not be carried out within 30m of a known archeological site unless the Manager, Mining Land Use indicates, in writing, that such activities may be carried out.
9. Any sites containing archeological objects, paleontological objects or human remains or burial sites discovered in the course of carrying out an exploration program must be immediately marked and protected from further disturbance and, as soon as practicable, the discovery reported to the Manager, Mining Land Use. No further activities may be carried out within 30m of the site until the Manager, Mining Land Use indicates, in writing, that activities may be resumed.

Solid Waste

10. All solid waste, including debris, equipment, barrels, drums, and scrap metal, must be safely stored on the site of the exploration program while the program is carried out and must be disposed of in accordance with the *Solid Waste Regulation* when the program ceases.
11. Camps must be kept clean and tidy.

Petroleum Fuel and Hazardous Substances

12. If petroleum fuel storage capacity exceeds 4000 L, a secondary containment structure must be constructed. The containment structure must be made of a material impervious to petroleum products and:
 - a) if there is a single storage tank, be of sufficient size to accommodate at least 110% of the capacity of the storage tank; or
 - b) if there is more than one storage tank, be of sufficient size to accommodate 110% of the capacity of the largest storage tank or 10% of the total capacity of all the tanks, whichever is larger.
13. All petroleum products, including waste petroleum products, and any other hazardous substances must be stored in a secure fashion no less than 30m from the ordinary high water mark of any water body.
14. All petroleum products, including waste petroleum products, and any other hazardous substance, must be transferred and handled without spillage.
15. All petroleum products and any other hazardous substances must be removed from the site of the exploration program when the program ceases.
16. All waste petroleum products and any other special waste, as defined in the *Special Waste Regulations*, generated in the course of carrying out the exploration program must be disposed of in accordance with the *Special Waste Regulations* when the program ceases.

Spills and Spill Contingency Plans

17. A spill contingency plan for petroleum products and other hazardous waste must be prepared and posted in the camp and at all fuel handling locations used in carrying out the exploration program.
18. All spill clean-up equipment and material must be maintained in a state of readiness sufficient at all times to contain and clean-up any hazardous material spills.
19. If a spill occurs, the spill contingency plan must be immediately implemented and notice given to the 24-hour Yukon Spill Report Line. As soon as practicable, an inspector must be contacted. Whatever remedial action is required to clean-up the spill and reclaim the affected land and water must be taken.

Use of Vehicles

20. Vehicles must be maintained and operated to prevent spills of fuel, lubricants, coolants and oil.

Timber and Brush

21. Cut brush must not be piled so that it blocks movement of wildlife or people.
22. Leaning trees created by cutting of lines, corridors, temporary trails, and clearings must be felled.
23. When it is economically viable to do so, timber suitable for sale must be salvaged and stockpiled.
24. All risk of fire hazard must be avoided.

Drilling

25. All reasonable efforts must be made when drilling to minimize the impact on wildlife and the public.
26. Vegetation other than that within a drill sump, must not be covered with drill cuttings.
27. Core must be stored in a stable fashion.
28. Drill mud must be re-circulated when possible.
29. All drill fluids must be contained in a sump.
30. Drill holes that pose a hazard or that lead to ground water must be plugged to prevent flow of water to the surface.

31. The location of drill holes must be marked on the ground by flagging or other suitable means at the location of the drill hole.
32. Drilling waste, including fluid, cuttings and mud must not be left within 30m of a water body.

Roads, Trails, and Off-road Trail Use

33. All vehicles must be operated to avoid rutting and gouging of roads and trails.
34. Off road and trail routes must be reconnoitered and must be used in a way that minimizes ground disturbance, including damage to permafrost and sensitive wildlife habitat.
35. If rutting, gouging, ponding or permafrost degradation occurs off road or trail, vehicle use must be suspended or relocated to ground that is capable of bearing the weight of the vehicle without causing such damage.
36. Use of skids on permafrost or wet ground is only permitted outside of winter where it is not reasonable to use any other means of transporting equipment.
37. Routes for temporary trails must be reconnoitered and flagged.
38. In addition to any remedial action required in relation to item 2 of this schedule, temporary trails must be blocked to prevent further vehicular access.

Release of Sediment

39. All reasonable care must be taken in carrying out exploration activities near or adjacent to a water body to prevent sediment from entering a water body, unless otherwise permitted by law.

Use of Explosives

40. Explosives must be set off in a manner to minimize impact on wildlife and the public to ensure that forest fires, unplanned landslides, or artificial damming of water bodies does not occur.

Waste Rock

41. Waste rock piles must be located at least 30m from any water body and be physically stable.
42. Waste rock containing sulfides must be returned underground.
43. Access to underground openings must be blocked to prevent access by wildlife and people.

APPENDIX C

Proponent Commitments

Access:

- Trails will be kept to the minimum widths necessary to accommodate crews and equipment safely, up to a maximum of 8 m. This will be done to both minimize impact and reduce costs associated with trail building and reclamation.

Waste Management:

- *For the drilling portion of the program, waste and related attractants will be removed each shift to minimize the potential for wildlife conflicts.*

Reclamation:

- Re-contouring of drill sites on slopes, replacement of vegetation where removed, plus seeding where appropriate. Trenches and sumps will be back filled and reclaimed on a progressive basis as site no longer needed. At the conclusion of the program, fuel containment sites (berms) will be recontoured and contaminated materials disposed of at the appropriate facilities. Reseeding will follow.
- Trenches will be backfilled prior to the end of seasonal field work.

Timber Harvest:

- Merchantable timber will be set aside and made available to LFN or local communities for use. Non-merchantable timber will be bucked and limbed and laid down in contact with the ground to expedite decomposition.

Trenching and Drilling

- Trenches will be sloped at a low angle to allow egress and that trenches will be progressively reclaimed; reclamation of trenches is to occur prior to the end of seasonal field work.
- Drill pads will be reclaimed when they are no longer required and drill holes that artesian will be plugged and cemented

Avian Wildlife

- Clearing and ground disturbance will be avoided, if possible, during the bird nesting season from May 10 to August 10 (Environment Canada bird nesting area B7). If vegetation removal is required during the bird nesting season, nest surveys will be completed by a Qualified Environmental Person (QEP) prior to clearing.
- Active nests identified incidentally or during pre-clearing nest surveys will be avoided and an appropriate no-disturbance buffer (outlined in the Wildlife Management Plan (WMP) submitted by the Proponent and shown in Table 3) will be established around the nest until the young birds have naturally and permanently left the vicinity of the nest.

- Birds choosing to nest on occupied or utilized Project infrastructure (e.g. barn swallow) will not be intentionally disturbed or harassed; however, Project activities will carry on as normal near the nest location.
- Since many cliff-nesting and tree-nesting raptors will occupy nesting territories for multiple years, or even generations, any unoccupied raptor nest sites identified will be protected (i.e. left intact) regardless of activity or evidence of breeding, unless otherwise directed in a site-specific management plan developed in consultation with a QEP.

Human-wildlife conflicts

- As there will not be a camp on site, garbage, food waste and other wildlife attractants will be removed from site each day and/or shift change.
- Crews will be equipped with bear bangers, bear spray and if necessary, firearms to deter bear encounters.
- When in the field, workers are required to contain food, garbage, and other substances that could attract wildlife in ways that make them unavailable to wildlife.
- Littering is prohibited.
- All wildlife fatalities and potentially dangerous wildlife that clearly display signs of being habituated to humans or wildlife that display aggressive behaviour, will be immediately reported to Conservation Officer Services.
- Unless there is an immediate risk to human safety, site personnel will not attempt to handle or address nuisance or problem wildlife without specific instructions from Conservation Officer Services.

Wildlife

Bears/wolverine dens

- Any bear or wolverine dens discovered will be immediately reported to the Environmental Department (ED).
- Active bear dens will be protected within a 300 m no-disturbance buffer (dens may be active from October – early May). If a 300 m no-disturbance buffer is not feasible, a site-specific management plan will be developed in consultation with a QEP.

Collared Pika

- If collared pika are observed in an area, a 100 m no-disturbance buffer will be maintained around the alpine or subalpine boulder or talus patches being used by the animals. If a 100 m no-disturbance buffer is not feasible, a QEP will be consulted to develop site-specific mitigation measures.

Amphibians/reptiles

- *If any work site is discovered to intersect with seasonal movement corridors or overlap with population concentrations (e.g., overwintering sites, breeding ponds) of amphibians or reptiles, all work activity will stop until the ED is notified and can determine an appropriate course of action."*

Water Quality

Cub Creek

- The only stream crossing the property is Cub Creek, an ephemeral stream with little or no through flowing water seasonally. Prior to drilling commencing, baseline water samples will be collected (2 or 3 sample sites are appropriate) and will be analyzed for the same turbidity/elements that are monitored at the Silvertip Mine, as Tim Property mineralization is similar to the ore found at Silvertip. In addition to locating drill pads and trenches greater than 30 metres from Cub Creek, mitigation strategies for work undertaken at Tim will follow procedures outlined in the included *Silvertip Mine Surface Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Plan*.
- The Proponent provides that work will be undertaken by Coeur personnel based out of the Silvertip Mine, and as such, 'erosion control measures appropriate for the type of work performed and reclamation procedures used are outlined in the appropriated sections of the included *Silvertip Mine Surface Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Plan*'. Further, the Proponent confirmed application of this plan stating, "...mitigation strategies for work undertaken at Tim will follow procedures outlined in the included *Silvertip Mine Surface Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Plan*."

Permafrost

- In the event permafrost is encountered, it will be re-covered with the vegetative mat and access routes and pads will be adjusted to avoid permafrost.

ML/ARD

- Trenches and sumps will be shallow and progressively reclaimed to minimize sulphide exposure. Drill holes producing water will be plugged and cemented to mitigate acid drainage.
- Drill fluids and cuttings will be directed into sumps dug adjacent to the drill to capture and settle cuttings and allow water to filter into the ground. Biodegradable products will be used when drill additives are required. Sumps will be of sufficient capacity to ensure proper settling.

Heritage

- Should a cultural or heritage resource be encountered elsewhere on the property, work will stop and the area will be flagged off. Further work will not commence within 30 metres of the area unless otherwise instructed by the appropriate authorities.

Operational Guidelines

Exploration activities

The Yukon Chamber of Mines has developed an informative Best Management Practices document that should be reviewed in the context of project activities. The operator should reference the following document when planning and conducting project activities:

- Yukon Mineral and Coal Exploration Best Management Practices and Regulatory Guide (<https://www.yukonminers.org/index.php/all-docs/guidebooks/3-yukon-mineral-and-coal-exploration-best-management-practices-and-regulatory-guide/file>).

Bears and other wildlife

To increase worker safety, reduce potential conflicts and prevent unnecessary wildlife mortality, the operator should implement pertinent components of:

- Guidelines for Industrial Activity in Bear Country for the Mineral Exploration, Placer Mining and Oil & Gas Industries (<https://yukon.ca/sites/yukon.ca/files/env/env-guidelines-industrial-activity-bear-country.pdf>).
- If an electric fence is an appropriate precaution, or a requirement, the operator should reference the following comprehensive and highly informative guide: Reducing Wildlife Conflict with Electric Fencing: A Beginner's Guide (https://yukon.ca/sites/yukon.ca/files/env/env-electric-fencing_en.pdf).

Invasive species

To minimize the risk and consequences of spreading invasive plant species the operator should:

- Become familiar with the Yukon invasive species and how to manage them by referring to the Yukon Invasive Species Council document, "Why Should I Care About Invasive Species" (<https://www.yukoninvasives.com/index.php/en/resources/brochures/31-why-should-i-care-about-invasive-species/file>).

Heritage Resources

To better understand how to manage potential impacts to heritage resources, the operator should refer to the following document(s):

- Mineral Exploration Best Management Practices for Heritage Resources (<https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-mineral-exploration-best-management-practices-heritage-resources>).
- Guidelines Respecting Discovery of Human Remains and First Nation Burial Sites in Yukon (<https://yukon.ca/en/guidelines-respecting-discovery-human-remains-and-first-nation-burial-sites-yukon>).

Work in/near water

Project activities have the potential to affect water quantity, quality and/or rate of flow. The operator should provide for the protection of water by applying practices described in:

- Best Management Practices for Works Affecting Water in Yukon (<https://yukon.ca/sites/yukon.ca/files/env/env-preferred-practices-works-affecting-yukon-waters.pdf>).

Appendix D

LQ00576a

Caribou Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (CMMP)



ECOFOR



Caribou Monitoring and Mitigation Plan for Tim Property – Class 3 Quartz Mining Land Use

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND PERSONNEL

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Property – Class 3 Quartz Mining Land Use

Report Date: May 21, 2024

EPN: 24-2263-001

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1.0 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Scope

The Tim Property Class 3 Quartz Mining Land Use Approval No. LQ00576, issued to Alianza Minerals Ltd. (Yukon EMR, 2023b) is for the period June 26, 2023 to June 25, 2028 and requires:

“1. A **Caribou Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (CMMP)** approval, is required before any ground disturbing work in the project area.”

The Approval specifies that the CMMP shall include but not be limited to:

- Description of monitoring methods to be used; which at minimum will include Caribou observations (date, time, location and activities being performed);
- Adaptive mitigations to be taken based on monitoring results (i.e. contingency plans, adaptive management plans, and corrections to future actions/mitigations).
- Incorporation of all other terms and conditions related to caribou protection included in the Approval.

This report is the Caribou Monitoring and Mitigation Plan for the Tim Property, which is entirely within the range of the Little Rancheria Caribou Herd.

The CMMP provides an overview of existing information on Little Rancheria Caribou Herd ecology, population status, and habitat values. It includes information on potential impacts of habitat disturbances resulting from the planned Class 3 Quartz Mining Land Use (access development and drilling). Regulatory considerations are summarized in relation to the Little Rancheria caribou herd. Finally, recommended mitigation strategies to reduce potential impacts are provided, including access management, education, exploration trail and drill pad construction and rehabilitation, and monitoring.

1.2 Project Location

The Tim Property is located in the southeastern Yukon, south of the Alaska Highway and approximately 4.5 kilometres (km) north of the Yukon border. The settlement of Rancheria is located approximately 23 km to the east and the town of Watson Lake is located approximately 74 km to the west (Figure 1). The Project is located within the Pelly Mountains Ecoregion of the Boreal Cordillera Ecozone (Yukon Environment, 2003). The area is predominantly forested with White Spruce (*Picea glauca*), Black Spruce (*Picea mariana*), Lodgepole Pine (*Pinus contorta*), and Trembling Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*). Open areas are predominantly wetlands, slopes with thin soils, and bare rock.

The Tim Property is within the range of the Little Rancheria Caribou Herd. The Little Rancheria Caribou Herd is a subpopulation of the northern mountain ecotype of Woodland Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus caribou*), which is within Designatable Unit 7 (Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada [COSEWIC], 2014). The herds have been deemed Special Concern by COSEWIC and are listed on Schedule 1 of the federal *Species at Risk Act* (Government of Canada, 2023). The Little Rancheria caribou herd range is in both Yukon (YT) and British Columbia (BC) (Figure 2).

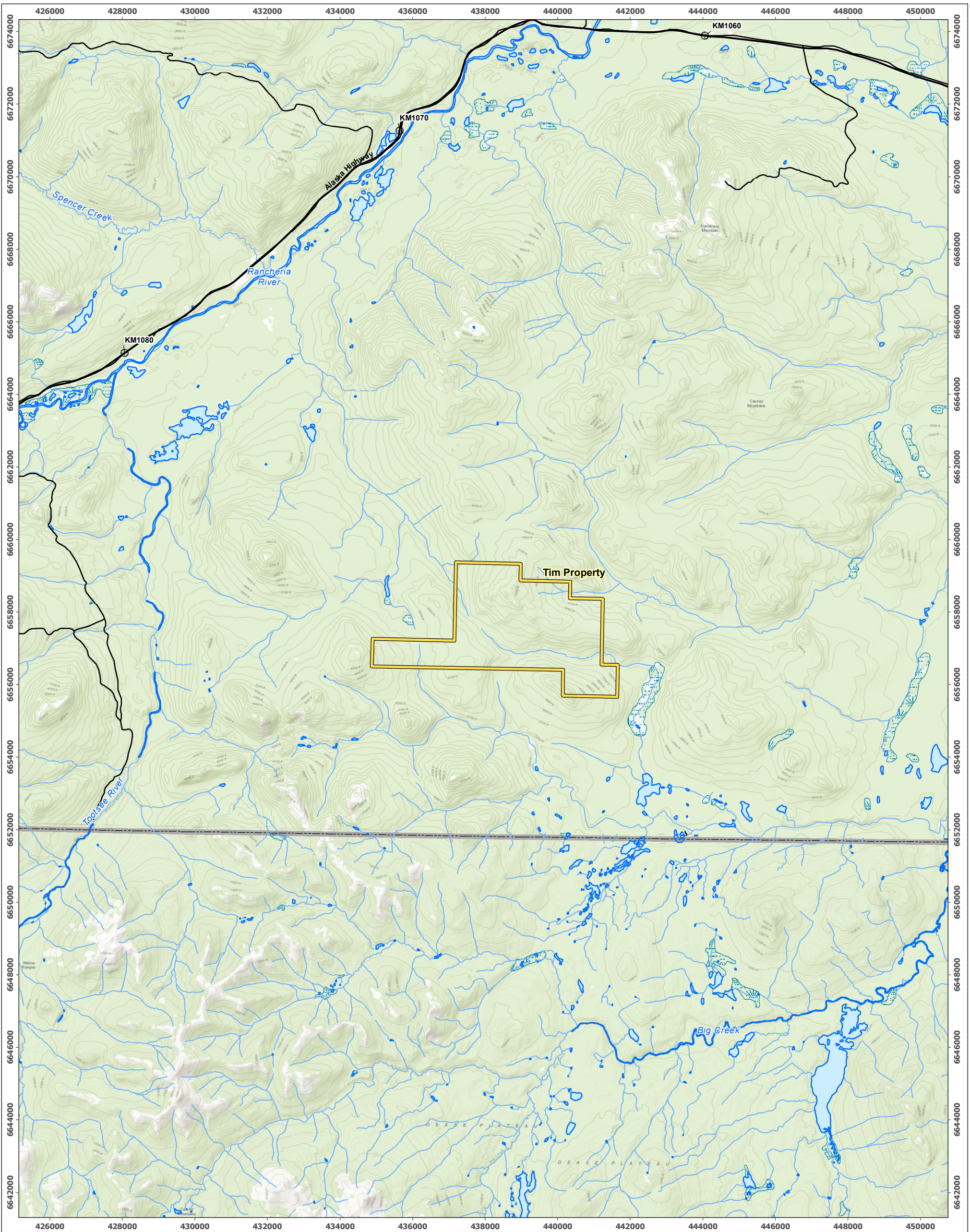








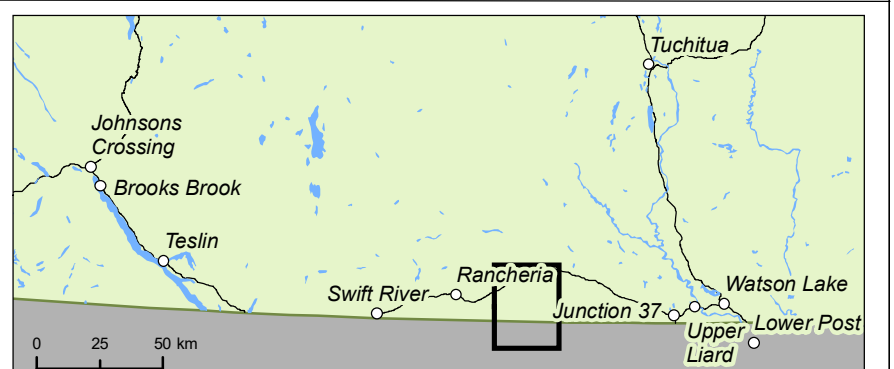
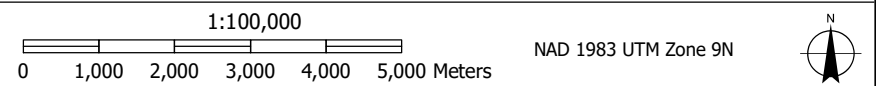


FIGURE 1
Tim Property Project Location



Ecofor Consulting Ltd. April 16, 2024 (AF)

-  Highway Kilometre Post
-  Highway
-  Road
-  Territorial Border
-  Study Area
-  Watercourse
-  Waterbody
-  Wetland



Disclaimer: This product is for informational purposes only and may not have been prepared for or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. The base data layers have been obtained from the National Topographic Database (NTDB), and GeoYukon. Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

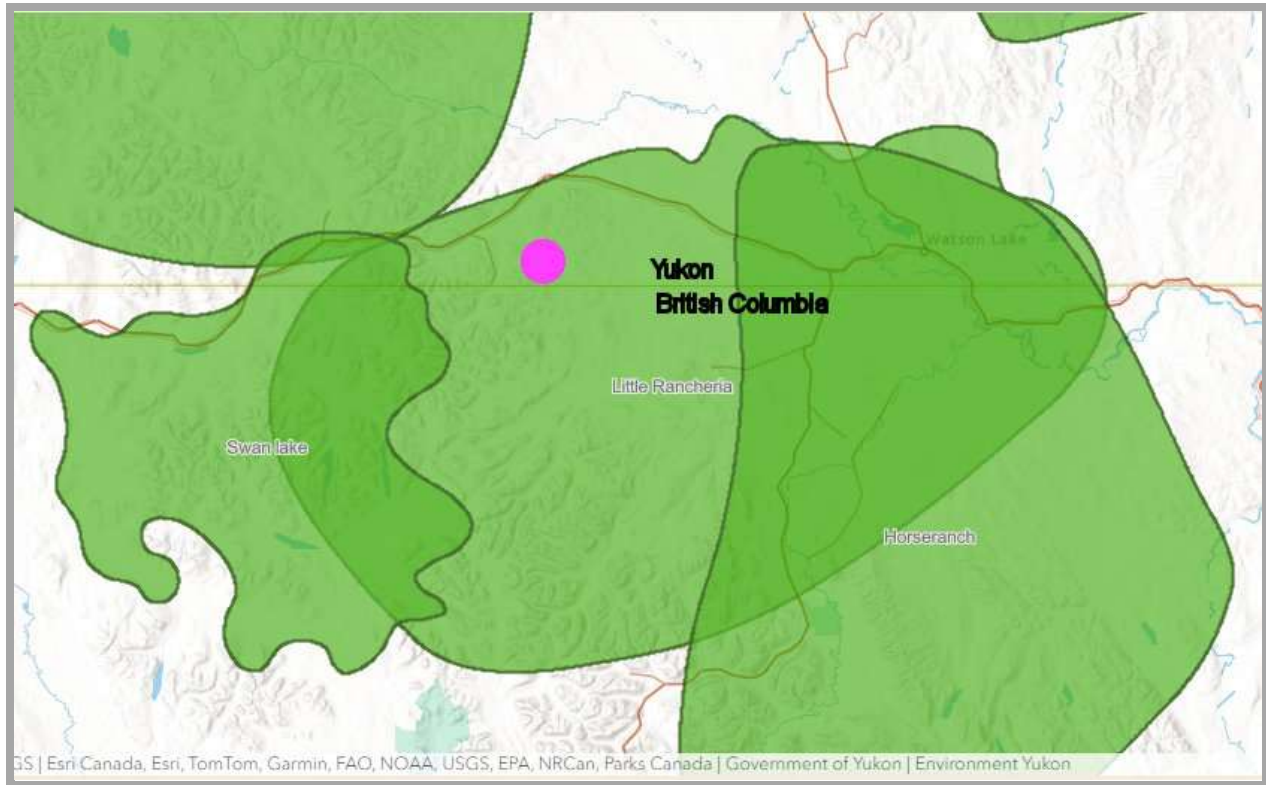


Figure 2. Woodland Caribou Herd Boundaries in relation to the TIM Exploration Project (modified from Yukon Government, 2018).

1.3 Project Activities

The Property is currently in the exploration phase. Exploration activities will include, as per the Approval (Yukon EMR, 2023b):

- Upgrading of existing road (on-claim) for 4.25 km, 10 m width;
- Development of new trails for 10.4 km, 8 m width;
- Use of existing trails for 2.5 km, 8 m width;
- Development of corridors (water line) for 1 km, 1 m width;
- Clearings per claim (4, with up to 20 clearings in total), for an area of 225 m² each and total vegetative mat removed of 4,500m²; and
- There will be no camp.

2.0 METHODS

2.1 Data and Information Sources

Existing local and regional data and information were compiled by conducting a desktop assessment of background information on caribou the vicinity of the Project. Data sources included:

- Tim Property Class 3 Quartz Mining Land Use Approval No. LQ00576, issued to Alianza Minerals Ltd.
- Canadian Species at Risk Public Registry;
- Yukon Government caribou maps and reports;
- Scientific literature; and
- Technical reports.

2.2 Baseline Surveys

The most recent publicly available wildlife field surveys for the Little Rancheria caribou herd were conducted for the Yukon Government in 1999. The Yukon Government and the Government of British Columbia (BC) in collaboration with the Kaska are collecting additional information on the Little Rancheria Caribou Herd. The 2022 survey was conducted by BC with support from Yukon Government. The scope of the exploration project, in conjunction with the proposed terms and conditions related to caribou, pose a low risk to the Little Rancheria Caribou herd (Yukon EMR, 2023a).

3.0 NORTHERN MOUNTAIN WOODLAND CARIBOU

3.1 Biology and Ecology

Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) are an ancient herd-forming member of the deer (*Cervidae*) family that are uniquely adapted to cold, harsh landscapes including alpine tundra, mountain tundra and boreal forests of the circumpolar north (Mountain Caribou Science Team, 2005). Primarily lichen foragers, caribou have evolved to occupy large tracts of habitat where other prey species [e.g., moose (*Alces alces*)] and their predators [e.g., grey wolf (*Canis lupus*)] are less abundant (Johnson *et al.*, 2001). As a result, caribou rely on exceptionally large ranges where they can find escape (horizontally and altitudinally) from predators and shift their use of habitats in response to changing environmental conditions (e.g., snow depth and compactness, forage availability, insects), stochastic events (e.g., fires), and human activities (e.g., forest harvesting, mining, oil and gas, and recreation (COSEWIC, 2014).

All caribou inhabiting southern Yukon and adjacent BC belong to the woodland caribou subspecies (*Rangifer tarandus caribou*), which are characterised by their large size and use of coniferous forests and muskegs (Mountain Caribou Science Team, 2005). The herds belonging to the Northern Mountain Caribou ecotype of woodland caribou are Designatable Unit 7 (DU 7) under the federal *Species at Risk Act* (COSEWIC, 2014). The caribou in the Tim Property belong to the Northern Mountain Caribou ecotype, which inhabits areas of relatively shallow snowpack and feed primarily on terrestrial and arboreal lichens [COSEWIC, 2014].

Most herds (subpopulations) have experienced population declines (COSEWIC, 2014). Population declines are thought to be a result of changes in other prey species population size and distribution (primarily moose), resulting in changes in predator population size and distribution (e.g., grey wolf), in addition to overhunting by humans (COSEWIC, 2014).

During winter, Northern Mountain Caribou depend on extensive areas of habitat that provide relatively shallow snow areas where they have access to lichens. Northern Mountain Caribou prefer terrestrial lichens (*Cladina*, *Cladonia*, *Cetraria* and *Stereocaulon* species) but also feed on arboreal lichens (*Bryoria* species), particularly when deep or crusted snow prevents their ability to crater with their hooves (Cichowski 1993, Johnson *et al.* 2001). Winter habitats include low elevation mature coniferous forests and windswept, mature subalpine forests (Cichowski 1993; Gullickson and Manseau 2000). Arboreal lichens are present throughout the landscape but tend to grow at higher concentrations in wetter sites (e.g., spruce forests) that usually border wetlands or along watercourses (Cichowski, 1993). Northern Mountain Caribou will also use frozen lakes to crater for ice and gain access to water. During summer, Northern Mountain Caribou diet becomes more variable, and may include grasses, forbs, sedges, horsetails, flowering plants, leaves of numerous shrubs, and fungi (Cichowski, 1993).

The primary predator of woodland caribou are wolves, however, grizzly bears (*Ursus arctos*), black bears (*Ursus americanus*), wolverines (*Gulo gulo*) and golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*) also contribute to both adult and calf mortality (Kinley and Apps, 2001; McNay, 2009; Whittington *et al.*, 2011). Caribou generally exist within a multiple predator-prey system; however, they are seldom the primary prey source for predators. Caribou are considered competitively inferior to other prey species and suffer considerably higher rates of mortality. For all woodland caribou in the Yukon, mortality is primarily attributed to wolf predation (COSEWIC, 2014). Other sources of mortality for woodland caribou include adverse weather, calf abandonment or accidents (Kinley and Apps, 2001).

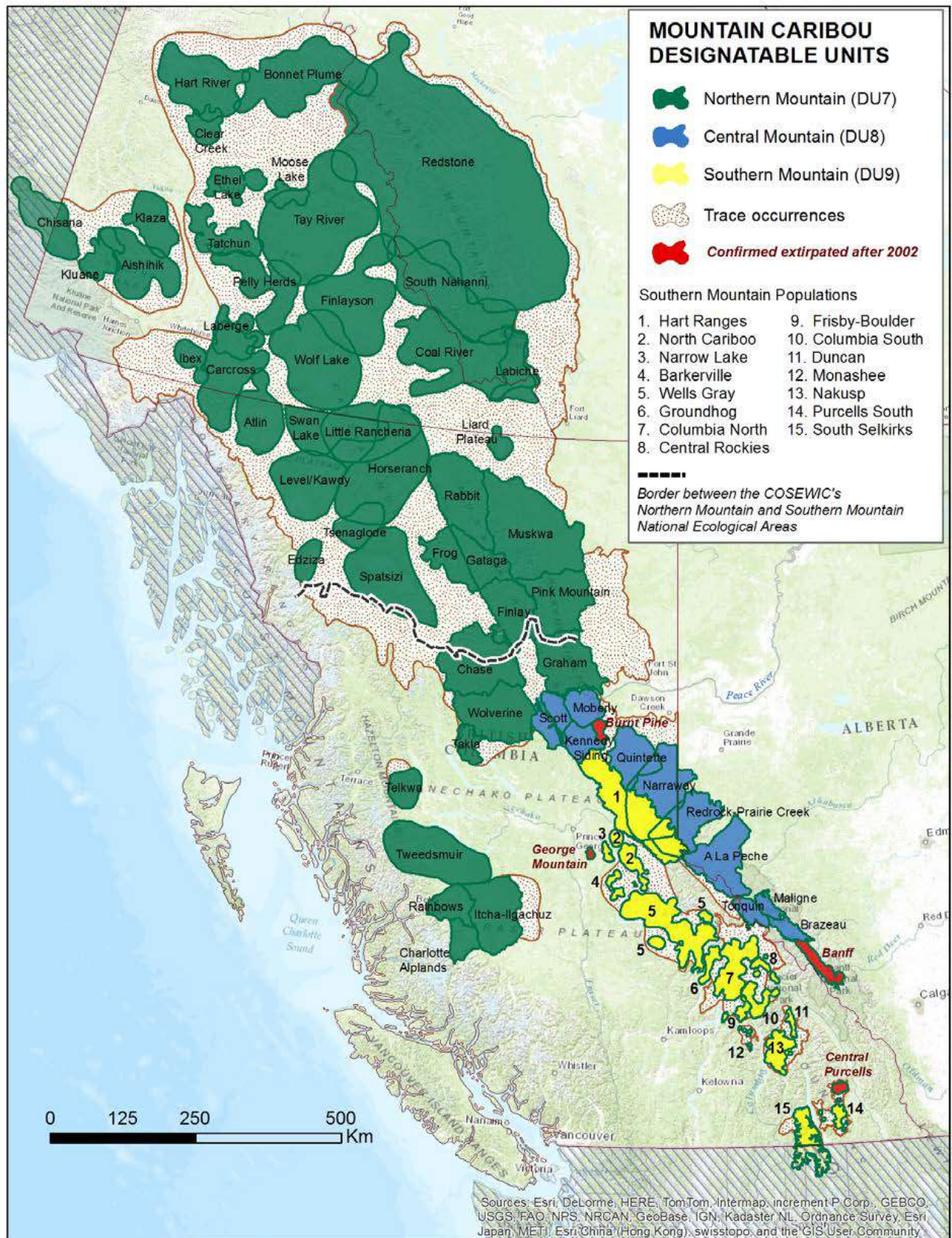


Figure 3. Current Distribution of the Northern Mountain Caribou Local Population Units and Subpopulations (Taken directly from COSEWIC, 2014)

Habitat selection by caribou is thought to be primarily driven by predator avoidance, however, habitats must also provide sufficient forage availability (Newsome *et al.*, 2000, Brown *et al.*, 2008). Caribou are adapted to avoid predation by undergoing seasonal migrations between summer and winter habitats, and by moving from lower elevations to alpine and sub-alpine habitats (Rettie and Messier, 2001). Further, caribou minimize their risk of predation by selecting habitats that are less suitable for other prey (e.g., high-elevation alpine, subalpine forests, islands in lakes) species including moose and elk, which ultimately segregates themselves from wolves (Seip, 1992). Female caribou produce a single calf in late May or June, which typically experience a relatively high rate of mortality. For example, woodland caribou herds produce approximately 70-74 calves per 100 females, with only 30-50% of calves surviving their first year (COSEWIC, 2014). Pregnant caribou cows tend to segregate themselves, and calve in secluded alpine habitats, secluded peninsulas, or islands on lakes, presumably to avoid predators (COSEWIC, 2014). Caribou tend to live a maximum of 12-16 years and suffer an average lifetime mortality rate of 4-16%, however, mortality may be as high as 24% (Kinley and Apps 2001). Caribou calf predation occurs most often during spring and summer, whereas predation on adults occurs most often during summer and fall. The biological constraints of a single calf combined with characteristic high calf mortality and vulnerability to predation generally limits the species ability to recover from population declines (COSEWIC, 2014).

The most immediate threat to most woodland caribou populations is increased predation rates driven by habitat alterations due to cumulative industrial (e.g., forest harvesting, mining, oil and gas) and natural landscape changes (e.g., wildfires, bark beetles). Landscape changes from industrial development that result in an increase of access and early seral forests are attributed to changes in both predator and prey habitat use and abundance (Festa-Bianchet *et al.*, 2011, Serrouya *et al.*, 2011). Increased predation rates on caribou by wolves is directly related to local increases in other prey species populations in response to an increase in early seral forests resulting from industrial development activities (COSEWIC, 2014).

3.2 Little Rancheria Herd

Caribou are highly valued by First Nations, spiritually and culturally. The Little Rancheria caribou herd occurs in the south-central Yukon with most of the herd range being in British Columbia. In 1999, the total herd population size was estimated to be approximately 1,200 animals (YESAB, 2021). During 1993 to 2000, it was estimated that the Little Rancheria herd was comprised of approximately 32 calves per 100 cows. In the Yukon, values of 30 or more calves per 100 cows is indicative of increasing herds, assuming a relatively constant natural mortality rate in adult caribou. More recent (2022 and 2023) inventory data is not yet available.

The limited information available on the ecology and habitat use of the Little Rancheria Herd suggests that individuals select habitats with high lichen ground cover and avoid pine/feathermoss complexes (Adamczewski *et al.*, 2003). Timber harvest activity in the herd's range has been low, with the last commercial harvesting having been in the 1990s. The potential for wildfires is high, which could negatively impact lichens and other forage in addition to tree cover. The Alaska Highway intersects the herd's winter range and according to the Yukon Department of Environment, motor vehicle collisions resulted in 25 and 16 reported caribou mortalities in 2012 and 2017, respectively. The Project area is used for hunting by both licensed and First Nation hunters, due to its easily accessible location (YESAB, 2021).

The Little Rancheria herd migrates between seasonal ranges that overlap both BC and the Yukon. During winter, the Little Rancheria herd tends to inhabit the Yukon portion of their range, before moving to the alpine and subalpine ranges of the Cassiar Mountains of BC for summer and fall (Adamczewski *et al.*, 2003).

The herd tends to leave the Yukon during April and May so that calving can occur in the alpine areas in BC (Adamczewski *et al.*, 2003). However, calving may also occur adjacent to the Project claims. The entire Tim Property overlaps with caribou summer range, and there is evidence of calving activity adjacent to the claims (YESAB, 2021). Caribou occur in the Project area in the winter and during calving, and likely to some extent during post-calving. Wintering caribou rely heavily on lichens for forage (Adamczewski *et al.*, 2003). Lichen species take decades to re-establish and therefore, their removal is not easily reversible.

Caribou are known to be particularly sensitive during the calving and post-calving periods, with calving activity peaking in late May and early June. The post-calving period lasts approximately one month, to mid-July, and may occur to some extent in the Yukon near the Tim Property prior to migration to BC. Hence, Project activities will overlap with both calving and post-calving periods, to the extent this occurs in the area. The post-calving habitat requirements include areas of alpine tundra to avoid insects (near late season snow patches); quality forage; and escape terrain from predators. Cows are also particularly vulnerable to disturbance during post-calving, requiring high quality foraging to produce milk until calves can forage for themselves (summarized from YESAB, 2021; Adamczewski *et al.*, 2003).

During the summer, caribou generally prefer higher elevation areas in the mountains, but in the winter, they move to lower elevation areas, including areas adjacent to roads and highways (such as the Alaska Highway). During the rut, bulls are highly stressed and additional/multiple disturbances can affect and disrupt breeding behaviour, lower energy reserves, reproduction, and survival. During the rut, caribou aggregate at high elevation sub-alpine habitats (summarized from YESAB, 2021).

Changing climatic regimes may also lead to increased winter precipitation resulting in deeper snow, more icing events, changes in the timing of spring green-up, the emergence of new diseases and parasites, and increased forest fire frequency due to increasing temperatures. These changes may alter behaviour, migration/movement patterns, and seasonal distribution across the landscape as caribou attempt to cope with changing forage distribution and availability (YESAB, 2021).

4.0 REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS

This Caribou Management Plan (CMMP) has been developed to be compliant with the current regulatory considerations specific to Northern Mountain Caribou. The Little Rancheria Caribou Herd is a subpopulation of the Northern Mountain Ecotype of Woodland Caribou, and is within Designatable Unit 7 (COSEWIC, 2014). These populations are listed as Special Concern on Schedule 1 of the federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA, 2002; Environment Canada, 2012). Regulations, policies, standards and guidelines that pertain to the protection of wildlife and wildlife species habitat are enforceable under both federal and provincial legislation. Standards are regulatory requirements that must be followed and/or achieved in the design and completion of developments. Best management practices are the recommended techniques that should be used to achieve standards and ensure that effects on wildlife are mitigated.

Wildlife species that are deemed to be federally at risk of extinction by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada are protected under the SARA (2002), which makes it an offense to kill or harm or damage their habitat on federal lands. As a Territory, Yukon is entirely federal land. Recovery plans are developed for each species at risk in Canada. Recovery plans outline the long-term goals and detail the short-term objectives that are required to secure the species and enable their recovery. Species management

plans are developed at the provincial level to enact recovery plan objectives. Both recovery and management plans are considered enforceable government policies.

4.1 Federal Management Direction for Northern Mountain Caribou

The federal SARA (2002) requires (s.32) no killing, harming, harassing, capturing, or taking an individual of a SARA listed wildlife species.

The *Management Plan for the Northern Mountain Population of Woodland Caribou (Rangifer tarandus caribou) in Canada* includes the Little Rancheria Caribou Herd (Environment Canada, 2012). The Management Plan has eight objectives:

Objective 1: Determine herd status and trends over time.

Objective 2: Manage harvest for sustainable use.

Objective 3: Assess health risks and maintain caribou health.

Objective 4: Increase understanding of the dynamics of predator-prey systems and potential competition with other herbivores.

Objective 5: Identify and assess the quality, quantity and distribution of important habitats for the population.

Objective 6: Manage and conserve important habitats to support caribou herds.

Objective 7: Promote conservation of the NMP through environmental and cumulative effects assessments.

Objective 8: Foster opportunities to share knowledge and information and develop education and stewardship programs.

Specific strategies to achieve management objectives are largely beyond the scope of industrial development projects. However, the best management guidelines provided to industry by the governments are developed to reflect and achieve the above recovery goals.

4.2 Critical Habitat for the Little Rancheria Herd

The federal SARA (2002) requires (s.58) protection of critical habitat of SARA-listed species. Critical habitat is defined as the habitat that is necessary for the survival or recovery of a listed wildlife species and that is identified as the species' critical habitat in the recovery strategy or in an action plan for the species. Critical habitat is usually defined in the Recovery Strategy for a species. The importance of these identified critical habitats have been validated with research (Poole *et al.*, 2000).

No Recovery Strategy has been developed for the Little Rancheria Caribou Herd; therefore, no critical habitat has been identified. The key winter ranges and rutting ranges will be considered when determining critical habitat in the future; there are also key calving ranges that are currently unmapped.

4.3 Management Direction for the Little Rancheria Herd

4.3.1 Wildlife Key Areas

YESAB (2023) includes a map of the Little Rancheria Caribou herd's key winter ranges and rutting ranges (Figure 4). None of the key winter and rutting ranges overlap with the Tim Property.

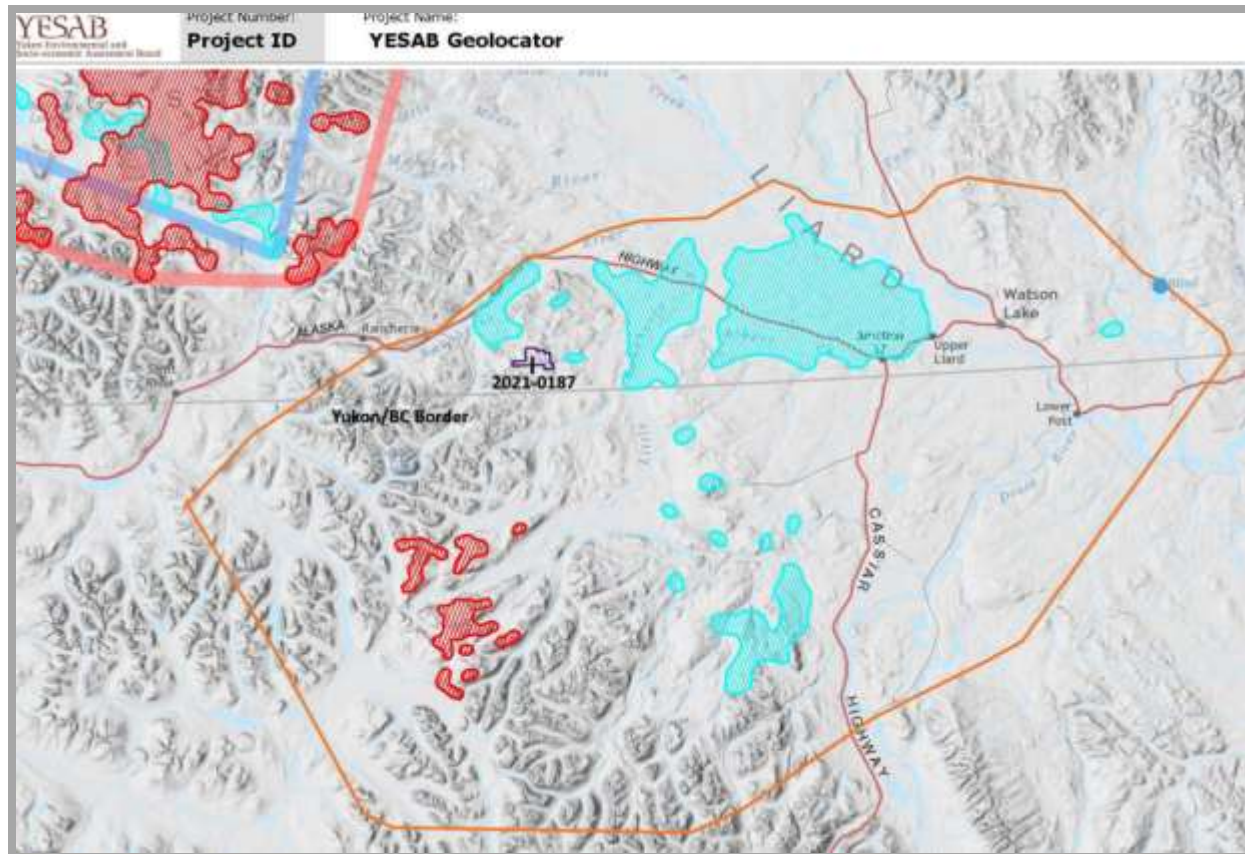


Figure 4. Key winter ranges (blue) and rutting ranges (red) of the Little Rancheria Caribou Herd (Taken directly from YESAB, 2021. 2023-0187 is the TIM Property)

4.3.2 Yukon Management Direction

The Tim Property Class 3 Quartz Mining Land Use Approval No. LQ00576, issued to Alianza Minerals Ltd. (Yukon EMR, 2023b) provides mandatory direction for caribou management, which are incorporated into this plan.

The report *Habitat Management in the Yukon Winter Range of the Little Rancheria Caribou Herd* (Adamczewski et al. 2003) is the only guidance specific to the Little Rancheria Caribou Herd. However, the study area was focussed only on the eastern part of what is now considered to be the Yukon part of the range of the Little Rancheria Caribou Herd. Its recommendations were with respect to timber harvesting. Other developments were generally not considered, but the intent of these recommendations should be considered. The recommendations were:

Core winter range:

- 1: The core winter range should be maintained by a “no timber harvest” policy.
- 2: Institute a no road objective for the core winter range.
- 3: Permit limited timber harvest on a case by case basis where access and forage producing forest cover types are not compromised.

4. Upland pine stands can be accessed by crossing travel corridors where they are narrow and of limited use as winter feeding habitat.

5: Permit 2 pass logging system, 33% permanent buffer retention and relaxed block sizes on upland Pine benches (level morainal sites).

6: It is recommended that short term demand for sawlogs concentrate on highway accessible timber stands pending additional information on the relative value of the forest land base in other caribou management zones.

Migration and movement corridors:

7: Target 80% retention of mature forest, 4–5 pass harvest schedule, cutblocks that are 5 ha or less in area, and timber harvest when caribou are absent (summer or selected winter periods).

8: Protect floodplain and immediately adjacent benches in drainage used as movement corridors.

9: Institute a 500m no harvest buffer on both sides of the Alaska Highway between Upper Liard and the Lower Rancheria River Bridge.

10: A network of wide corridors connecting the winter range and associated lowlands should be identified and set aside as permanent reserve prior to any timber harvest activity.

Peripheral Winter Range:

11: A timber retention standard of 50% permanent mature timber should be maintained. Timber harvest as multi-pass (3–5) systems and small cutblocks to mimic natural openings.

Similar to the federal recovery plan, specific strategies to achieve recovery goals are largely beyond the scope of industrial development projects. However, the GWMs, best management practices and guidelines provided to industry by the province are developed to reflect and achieve the above recovery goals. A Provincial Management Plan for the Takla Subpopulation is currently in draft form.

4.4 Legal Direction and Objectives

The CMMP has been developed to align with the Tim Property Class 3 Quartz Mining Land Use Approval No. LQ00576, issued to Alianza Minerals Ltd. (Yukon EMR, 2023b). The CMMP is to be utilized during the planned mineral exploration activities within the boundaries of the Tim Property. The CMMP considers the effects of activities within the Little Rancheria caribou herd's range, which includes the entire Tim Property and the access road.

The objectives of the CMMP are to:

- Minimize impacts of mineral exploration on Little Rancheria caribou habitat;
- Minimize predator and human access to Little Rancheria habitat; and
- Minimize disturbance and displacement of Little Rancheria caribou from suitable habitat.

5.0 MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CARIBOU

5.1 Timing, Access Management, and Education

- Wherever feasible, conduct work activities during the Least Risk timing periods for Northern Mountain Caribou, to minimize negative impacts of the exploration activities. The Least Risk timing periods for Northern Mountain Caribou in the Yukon are June 16 to Sept 14 and October 16 to February 14.
- Wherever feasible, conduct work activities outside the Critical timing periods for Northern Mountain Caribou in the Yukon, which correspond to post-calving, rut and late winter seasons when animals are most vulnerable to disturbances. The Critical timing periods, with the highest risk to caribou are June 1 to June 15 (post-calving), September 15 to October 15 (rut) and February 15 to May 15 (late winter). Consider using an Environmental Monitor during this period, depending on the level of disturbance.
- If work activities during the Critical timing periods for Northern Mountain Caribou cannot be avoided, ensure that an Environmental Monitor with sufficient experience is present during Project works to determine if caribou are present within 1 km of the vicinity.
- Prior to initiating road, trail, and drill pad construction activities, educate all personnel and contractors regarding caribou habitat use and the potential impacts of the drilling exploration program on caribou and caribou habitat.
- Prohibit employees and contractors from these activities within caribou habitat:
 - Recreational use of all-terrain vehicles or snowmobiles
 - Recreational hunting/shooting/firearms
 - Dogs
 - Feeding, scaring, or harassing caribou or other wildlife

5.2 Exploration Trails and Drill Pads

- All reasonable precautions will be taken to minimize disturbance to caribou specific habitat (i.e., lichen) within the project area. Where disturbance is unavoidable, the organic layer (e.g., 15 cm) and lichen mat shall be carefully cut, lifted and removed in the largest sections possible (e.g., 0.5 m² sections), and stockpiled on-site in a cool, shaded area for seed and moisture retention. The lichen mat must not be piled and must remain on top of the organic layer during storage so that it has access to air and moisture. The organic layer and lichen mat must be replaced as soon as the exploration activities are completed by carefully arranging the stockpiled material so that the area can rehabilitate as naturally as possible. The location and photos of the reclaimed area will be provided, as well as monitoring of the effectiveness of the replacement and re-establishment of the lichen and all this information will be provided annually in the post-season report, as per the Approval requirements (Yukon EMR, 2023b).
- Activity shall cease if caribou are present within 1 km of active work areas until the animals move off on their own accord, as per the Approval requirements (Yukon EMR, 2023b).

- Open trenches shall be sloped at one end to avoid entrapment of caribou (and other wildlife), as per the Approval requirements (Yukon EMR, 2023b).
- All new access will be restricted within the project area, as per the Approval requirements. Access restriction shall occur year-round including during the licensed hunting season from August 1 to October 31. This can be achieved through the use of signage as per the Approval requirements (Yukon EMR, 2023b).
- Access, availability and use of the area will not be restricted to Kaska citizens, for traditional harvest purposes, as per the Approval requirements (Yukon EMR, 2023b).
- Reclamation and/or decommissioning of roads and trails shall occur as soon as they are no longer needed for exploration activities, and prior to the expiry of the Mining Land Use Approval/Licence, as per the Approval requirements (Yukon EMR, 2023b).
- Removal and re-establishment of the vegetation mat shall occur as per the Approval requirements (Yukon EMR, 2023b).
- Flagging tape can cause animal avoidance of areas of habitat and should be removed when activities are completed (YESAB, 2021).
- Snow fencing can create serious entanglement hazards for wildlife and should be removed as soon as no longer needed (YESAB, 2021).
- Properly store and remove materials such as cables or wires to avoid entanglement hazards for caribou and other wildlife.
- Wherever feasible, avoid constructing trails and drill pads within mature stands (>80 years old) and avoid the removal of lichen-bearing trees.
- Wherever possible, avoid crossing wetlands and streams with access trails; such areas are likely to be feeding areas for caribou.
- Minimize line of sight along access trails, to reduce predator detection of caribou and to reduce to disturbance of caribou from road traffic by:
 - Provide “doglegs” or off-sets in the trail as needed to reduce the line of sight to < 200 m (topography may be sufficient to limit the line of sight).
 - Use soil berms, debris piles and/or off-sets at the road-end of trails to obscure the line of sight from roads down the trails.
- Maintain conifer regeneration in the trails as much as possible, for longer term visual barriers.
- Prevent the establishment and spread of invasive species by re-vegetating/re-seeding areas cleared of vegetation during construction with native species.
- Minimize the attraction of caribou access trails by using native plant seed mixes that do not include legumes such as clover, sweet clover, and alfalfa. Lupine (native *Lupinus* species) is a legume that is not used as forage, and therefore does not attract wildlife. Seed mixes should be weed-free and contain seed that is appropriate for the climate and soil conditions found at the proposed mine site. To ensure that seed mixes are weed free, conduct a seed analysis to obtain a Certificate of Seed Analysis.
- Minimize duff disturbance along trails to protect small vegetation and/or allow it to recover quickly.
- Where necessary, de-compact the ground when revegetating drill sites and trails to enhance vegetation regeneration.

- Consider bucking and scattering felled trees over trail and drill pad surfaces when rehabilitating sites.
- Consider deactivating access trails with impassable barricades across seasonal surface widths.

5.3 Caribou Sightings

- Require all personnel and contractors to record all sightings of caribou on a “Wildlife Sighting Card” (Appendix I) and submit them to the Environmental Superintendent for the Project records. Caribou sightings should be provided annually to the Yukon Government.
- If caribou are encountered during exploration activities, shut down operations within 1km of the animals. Re-commence operations only after the caribou are observed to have moved at least 1km away from the work site (Yukon EMR, 2023b):
 - Do not approach caribou, and minimize disturbance;
 - Give caribou the right-of-way on all roads and trails;
 - Instruct crews to not feed, harass or approach any caribou.
- When flying helicopters or fixed-wing aircraft, maintain a minimum of a 500 m line of sight from caribou at all times.

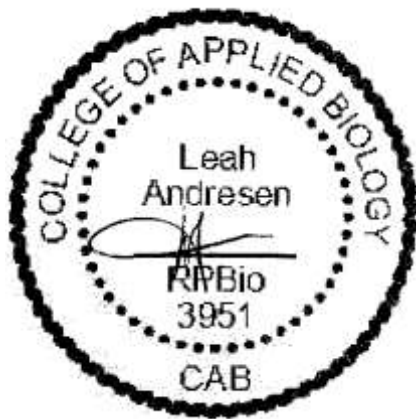
5.4 Monitoring

- A qualified biologist should monitor all habitat restoration activities within the Project area. Monitoring should be sufficiently frequent to provide an accurate understanding of the work activities. Included should be:
 - An assessment of consistency of exploration and habitat restoration activities with this plan and the Project Approval, and
 - Assessments of the impacts and risks to the Little Rancheria caribou population and habitat of implementing, or failing to implement, each component of this plan.
- All incidents with caribou (and other wildlife) shall be reported to the District Conservation Officer in Watson Lake (Liard Region) at (867) 536-3210, as per the Approval requirements (Yukon EMR, 2023b).
- A report should be provided to EMR at the end of each exploration season, and to the Liard First Nation and the Ross River Dena Council, as per the Approval reporting requirements (Yukon EMR, 2023b).

6.0 CLOSURE

I believe that the measures provided in this Caribou Management Plan will conserve and protect the Little Rancheria caribou herd and their habitat and are consistent with the 2024 regulatory requirements. This management plan has been written broadly, in the context of typical exploration activities within the Tim Property exploration area. In addition, the Caribou Management Plan has been written to apply specifically to current proposed activities including the construction of drill pad sites, roads, and access trails that are to be reclaimed using native vegetation and prescriptions to reduce predator movements. The plan does not anticipate future changes to the regulatory environment and does not apply to additional development that may occur in the future.

Sincerely,



Leah Andresen, MSc., RPBio

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Appendix I- Northern Caribou Sighting Form

TIM Property: Wildlife Sighting Report

Date (Day, Month, Year) _____
Time: _____

Observer name: _____

Location (include GPs coordinates if possible): _____

Weather conditions: Fog _____ Snow _____ Rain _____ Clear _____ Wind Speed _____

Approximate Temperature _____

Total number of animals: _____

Adults _____ Bulls _____ Cows _____ Calves _____ Unknown _____

Estimated distance of animals from personnel/facility (m): _____

Activity underway: _____

Behavior: Curious (Approaching) _____ Moving Away _____ Running Away _____

Other _____

Description of encounter: _____

Duration of encounter: _____

Coeur Minerals Ltd. Contacts:

Construction/Operations Supervisor : _____

For Additional Information Contact: