

DASA URANIUM MINE, NIGER
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY



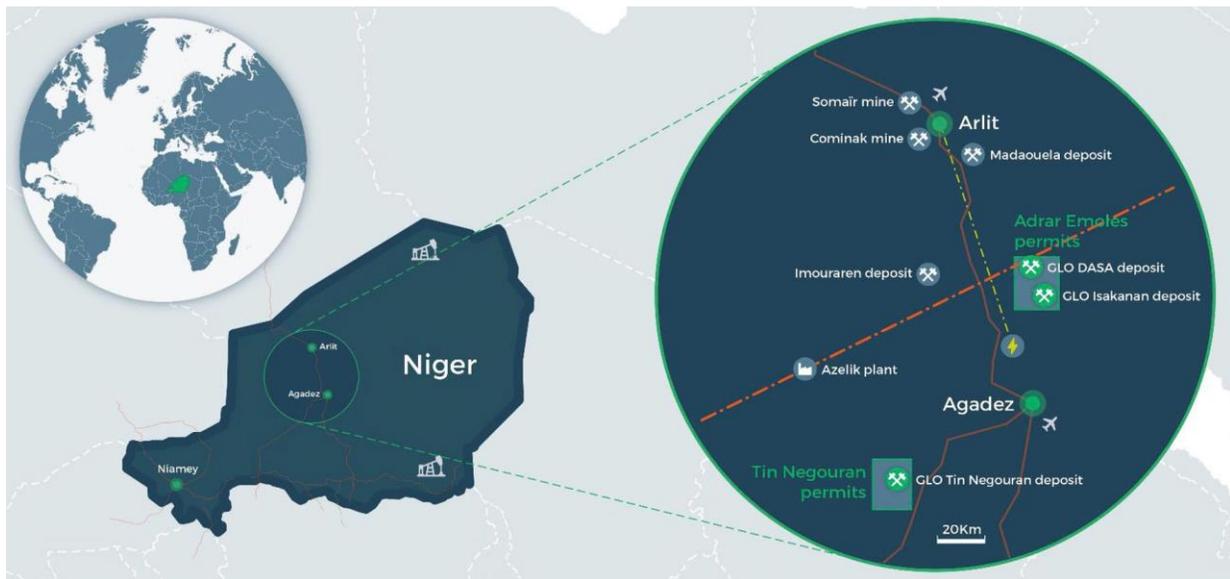
24 FEBRUARY 2023



Introduction

Global Atomic Corporation (GAC), through its wholly owned subsidiary company, Global Atomic Fuels Corporation (GAFC), owns an 80% interest in Société Minière Dasa SA (SOMIDA), a Nigerien Company in which the Government of Niger owns the remaining 20% interest. SOMIDA is building the Dasa underground uranium mine in the Agadez region of Niger (the Project). The Dasa Mine is scheduled to begin commercial production in early 2025.

The Dasa deposit was discovered by GAFC in 2010, within a region already known for its uranium mineralisation. Ten years of investigation resulted in the publication of a Definitive Feasibility Study in 2021, supporting a proposal to produce 45.4 million pounds of uranium oxide over a 12-year period.



In parallel with the feasibility study, GAFC commissioned local environmental consultancy Groupe Art & Génie to undertake an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the proposed Project, in compliance with Nigerien legislation. The ESIA was subsequently approved by the Nigerien authorities. SOMIDA has now received all governmental permits and approvals required for the development and operation of the Dasa Project.

GAFC has committed to undertake its operations in line with the Equator Principles (EP4), an international financial industry benchmark for determining, assessing, and managing environmental and social risks. Following an internal evaluation of the approved Project ESIA against EP4, GAFC commissioned a new ESIA to accelerate the transition to EP4 compliance. The new ESIA was undertaken by Firme d'Expertise en Environnement et Développement (FEED Consult), a Nigerien environmental consultancy and, subject area specialists.

GAFC subsequently compiled an ESIA Addendum report to both summarize and update the approved regulatory ESIA and the FEED Consult ESIA. It summarized the environmental and social management measures that will be put in place to ensure that the Project is undertaken in accordance with good international industry practice. This includes the International Finance Corporation Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability (the IFC PS), the IFC Environmental, Health and

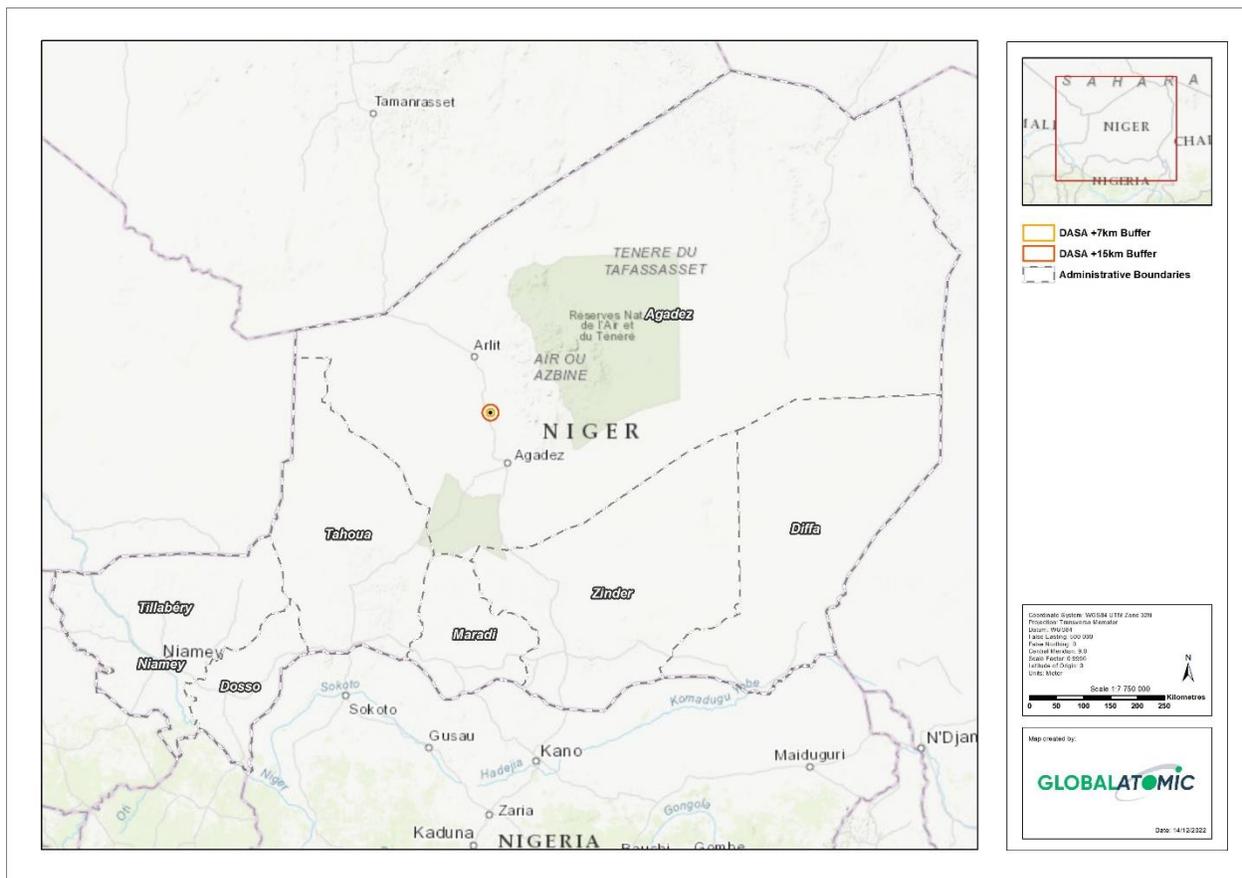
Safety (EHS) Guidelines, and the guidance of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), of which Niger is a member state.

This Non-Technical Summary report is based upon the ESIA Addendum and aims to present the latest approach to the environmental and social management of the Project.

The Dasa deposit and its location

The Dasa deposit is located in the rural commune of Tchirozérine, within Agadez Region in northern Niger. It lies 5 km east of the RN25 highway, which links the regional capital, Agadez, to the south, with the mining town of Arlit to the north. The uranium deposits are hosted by Cretaceous sandstones of the 500,000 km² Tim Mersoï basin.

The French group ORANO has been mining uranium in the area since the 1970s, including at the Somaïr and Cominak mines near Arlit approximately 110 km north of Dasa. The Cominak mine closed in March 2021 after a 50-year mine life. SOMIDA has hired several members of the Cominak senior management team to run SOMIDA along with experienced miners to work at Dasa.



The proposed Project

The Dasa Mine is currently under construction. Phase I mining operations are expected to begin in early 2025 and run for approximately 12 years. Access to the mine will be via a single decline ramp, excavated from surface, which will allow for the transport of personnel, equipment, and excavated ore, and mine

ventilation. Additional vertical shafts will be excavated both for ventilation and emergency egress. Excavation of the underground ramp began in November 2022.



Opening Blast Ceremony November 5, 2022; underground development begins.

Mining will proceed by the excavation of tunnels ('crosscuts') into the orebody from the decline ramp. Blocks of ore ('stopes') will then be excavated upwards from the crosscuts. Once mined out, the stopes will be backfilled with mine tailings mixed with cement. This will allow for the mining of the ore remaining between adjacent stopes (the 'pillars'). Mining will take place in five zones, and the maximum depth of the phase I mining operations is approximately 650m below surface.



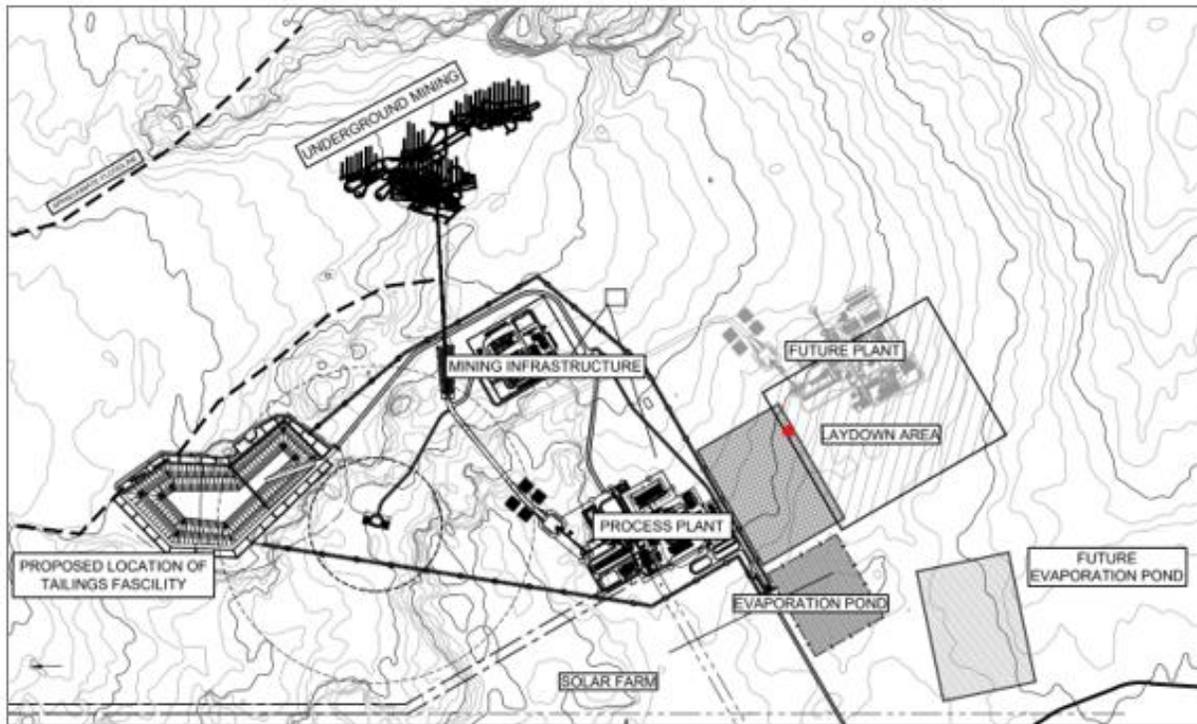
Examples of underground equipment; Load-Haul-Dump truck and articulated dump truck (epiroc.com)

Mine ventilation will serve both to dilute the exhaust gases released by diesel-fuelled equipment to acceptable levels, and to ensure that employees have minimum exposure to radiation (see below). The ventilation system is designed to completely replace the air within each working zone every three to four minutes, and to ensure that the retention time of air flowing through the mine does not exceed 15 minutes.

The mine plan has been designed to produce 1,000 tonnes of ore per day. The ore will be transported to surface using underground articulated dump trucks. It will then undergo a process of crushing, grinding and drying to a final product size of 0.6 mm.

The uranium extraction process involves acid leaching followed by solvent extraction of the uranium from solution. The processing method is a proven process and has been applied successfully at both the Cominak and Somair operations in Arlit. The process is expected to have a recovery rate of 94.15%, and the plant will have the capacity to treat 365,000 tonnes of ore per annum, for an annual average production of approximately 4.1 million pounds of uranium oxide. The Dasa uranium product will be used for power generation. GAC has entered into two off-take agreements with North American utilities for a total of 650,000 pounds of uranium oxide to be delivered over five years, starting early 2025.

The process will produce 4.39 million tonnes of tailings over the 12-year mine life. Tailings not used to backfill the mine will be deposited in a dedicated tailings storage facility.



Preliminary Site Plan

The Dry Stack Tailings Storage Facility (DSTSF) has been designed according to international best practice including South African National Standards, guidelines of the IAEA and International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP), and the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM).

The facility will have a basal liner comprising a 1.5 mm high-density polyethylene (HDPE) membrane overlying 300mm of clay, and will be developed in three compartments, each having two tiers. The tailings will be allowed to dry out before compaction, and toe drains will be built into each compartment to capture any seepage. Upon mine closure, the DSTSF will be covered with a composite cap including a HDPE layer.

Waste rock from the mine will either be used to construct the DSTSF or disposed of underground. Therefore, no permanent waste rock dump will be necessary. Testing of the waste rock has shown that it has low potential for the generation of acid rock drainage and associated metals leaching.

Supporting infrastructure for the mine will include:

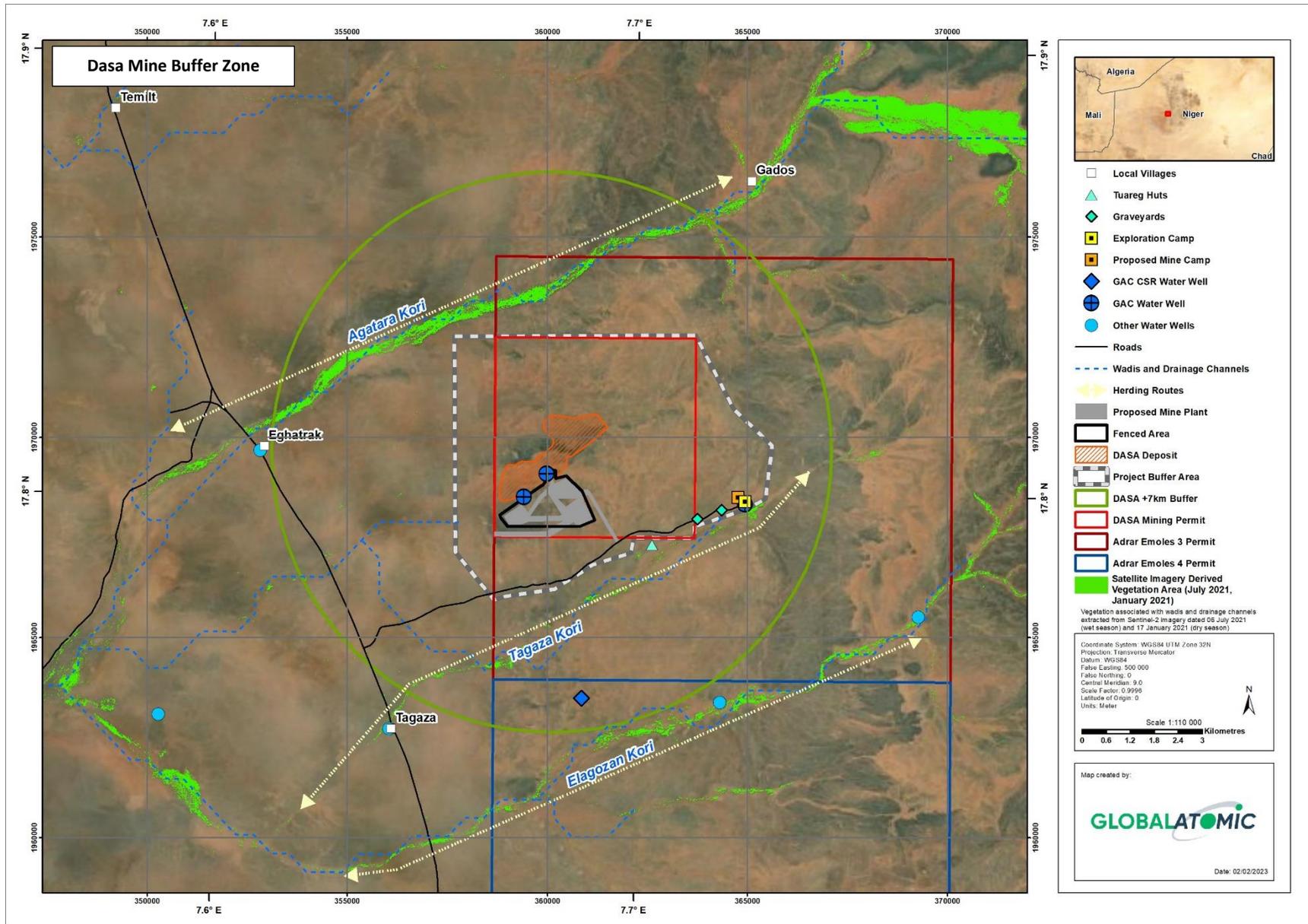
- Bunded storage for bulk emulsion explosive;
- A borehole field and storage pond to supply process water at a rate of 100 m³ per hour;
- An evaporation pond for water evacuated from the mine;
- A water treatment plant to provide potable water;
- A new power line to connect the mine site to the existing overhead distribution line running alongside the RN25 highway;
- Bunded diesel and oil storage tanks;
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance workshops and wash bays;
- Administration offices, control rooms, and stores;
- A worker accommodation camp with a capacity of 500 people (located 4 km from the mine site);
- A sewage treatment plant; and,
- A waste storage and incineration facility.

The existing sand track which runs approximately 5 km from the RN25 highway to the mine site will be upgraded to an unsealed road suitable for frequent heavy-load traffic. On site, a 12 km network of internal roads will connect the various infrastructure.

The initial two years of underground development will be undertaken with the assistance of a mining contractor, after which SOMIDA plans to assume operational control. An on-site camp system will be operated, with employees working on a 14-days on, 14-days off rotation basis. To facilitate continuous operations there will be two shifts of 12 hours each. A total steady state labour complement of 450 persons is estimated.

A standard medium-security fence will be constructed around all Project facilities. Due to the potentially hazardous nature of the mined product, internal security guards will control all entry and exit of vehicles and personnel. GAFC and now SOMIDA retain a 60-man contingent of *Guarde Nationale* troops to provide outward facing security for the mine site and mine site personnel including escorted travel. Security is provided on a 24 hour 7 days/week basis and consists of periodic patrols of the surrounding area. SOMIDA will work with the *Guarde Nationale* to define roles and responsibilities and the rules of engagement. If feasible, troops will undertake basic training in the VPSHR. The troops live along the Agadez – Arlit axis and, like the local population, are majority Kel Tamashek (Tuareg). Accommodation and messing, if required, will be provided outside the camp.

A fenced area of approximately 2 km² will surround surface infrastructure, outside of which there will be a 40 km² buffer area. Access through this buffer area will not be restricted, although longer-term occupancy (e.g. building camps) will be discouraged via public consultation and awareness raising. In the Project area, it is understood that the east-northeast to west-southwest trending *koris* are used by local pastoralists. Use of the *koris* as a transit or nomadic herding corridor is limited in scope and undertaken in connection with the “*Cure Salee*”, a meeting of Kel Tamashek (Tuareg) from around the region which celebrates the end of the rainy season and is held at the Town of In-gal, located approximately 150 km south-west of Dasa.



Most of the capital equipment and consumables required for the Project will be imported from outside the West Africa region. These goods are expected to arrive via the port of Cotonou in Benin and be transported by road through the border town of Gaya. There is a 1,200 km paved road between Gaya and Arlit, which is used by other mining operations in the Arlit region.

A conceptual mine closure plan has been drafted consistent with government rules and regulations and informed by current practice in Arlit. GAC's agreements with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development include provisions for the dismantling of buildings and demolition of facilities, recontouring the site, and restoration of habitats and landscape. The closure plan will be further refined as the Project progresses.

Mine safety

Stability analysis and risk assessment of the entire mine system have been undertaken. The main risks identified pertain to radiation exposure (see 'Radiation protection' below), and inflow of groundwater to the mine (see 'Groundwater' in the 'Impact mitigation' section below).

Mine safety considerations that have been incorporated in the design include availability of fire detection, suppression, and protection equipment (particularly in areas where rubber-tired vehicles are present); a robust ventilation system coupled with flammable gas testing and warning; temperature monitoring and air conditioning in vehicles to protect against heat stress; and escape and rescue provisions.

Radiation protection

The overall aim of SOMIDA's radiation protection procedures is to ensure that all equipment, processes, work methods and operations are designed so that individual and collective exposures are kept as low as reasonably achievable below regulatory limits. There are three general approaches used to minimize exposure to radiation: maximize the distance between the source and the worker; limit exposure times; and/or, place shielding between the worker and the source.

Exposure can occur via the inhalation of very fine ore or uranate dust (radioactive aerosols), particularly the short-lived alpha emitters radon-222 and radon-220, and long-lived alpha emitters from ore dust. Protection against these is effected by limiting the airborne content of the products (capture, water suppression) or by rapidly evacuating the particles in suspension (ventilation). The wearing of individual protection (masks, work clothes) completes the collective protection.

Workplaces will be regularly monitored for exposure dose rates, and short- and long-lived emitters. Personnel considered to be at risk of high exposure will wear integrated multi-risk dosimeters and will undergo regular medical surveillance.

To minimize radiation exposure of the workforce, the air in the mine will be replaced every three to four minutes. This will be achieved by a ventilation system which will draw air into the mine at 400 m³/s. The retention time of the air flowing through the mine will not exceed 15 minutes.

In addition to the mine site and occupational radiation monitoring, SOMIDA will undertake radiological monitoring of the air around the site to monitor potential impacts on the population and the environment. In addition, a program is being developed to monitor potential radiological impacts to groundwater, soil, and the food chain in the wider area.

The existing environment

The Project is located within the Sahel-Saharan desert climate zone, which is characterized by a six-month warm season (April to September) and a six-month cold season (October to March). Within the warm season there is a short rainy season lasting from June to September. In the warm season, the temperature varies between 31°C and 50°C; in the cold season it varies between 0°C and 20°C. Analysis of 20 years (2000 – 2019) of rainfall data from the Tchirozérine weather station indicated annual rainfall varying between 77.5 mm and 332.5 mm, with an annual average of 180.2 mm. During the dry season, the prevailing winds are from the north-east and north-northeast - these are the Harmattan winds. During the rainy season, there is a more significant component of winds from the south-west.

The Dasa Project is located on the eastern edge of the Tim Mersoï Basin. The terrain is a generally flat, sandy plain at about 500 m above sea level, with elevations decreasing gently to the west. The Air Mountains, located some 30 km to the east, reach over 1,800 m above sea level.

The sandy plain has occasional rock outcrops and is traversed in places by koris (seasonal watercourses). The kori channels remain dry for most of the year, but may experience short-duration, high-flow events (flash floods) in response to heavy rainfall.

The Project area lies between the east-to-west trending Agatarak and Tagaza koris, which are located approximately 4.5 km to the north and 1.5 km to the south, respectively. A smaller, unnamed kori runs just north of the Project location. Soils with agricultural or pastoral potential are located along the koris.

The area is not conducive to large-scale crop farming or stockbreeding. However, nomadic pastoralists do use the area on a seasonal basis, setting up temporary camps and grazing their livestock.

The Project area is underlain by a sequence of sandstones, siltstones and mudstones. Groundwater is hosted by an alternating sequence of high- to moderate-permeability sandstones and low-permeability siltstones and mudstones. The shallow Tchirézrine aquifers occur at less than 80 m depth and are important for local water supplies, whereas the deeper Teloua and Tarat units are considered regional aquifers.

Air quality measurements carried out in the Project area show levels of particulate matter (i.e. fine dust) that sometimes exceed WHO health standards. This is largely a natural phenomenon resulting from wind-blown dust from the desert surface.



From June 2021 to May 2022, a program of continuous sampling was undertaken to establish the natural background radiological level of the area. Five monitoring stations were established: at the existing (exploration) camp site, the future accommodation camp site, the mine site, and at Tagaza and Eghatrak villages.

Also in 2022, water samples were collected from boreholes in the Project area and subjected to laboratory analysis for radiological parameters. The results revealed some elevated levels, and SOMIDA is planning to carry out further, more detailed radiological analyses to further characterize baseline conditions.

Biodiversity

A desktop review of biodiversity data identified seven legally protected and/or internationally recognised sites within the region, including the Air et Ténéré Man and Biodiversity Reserve, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. However, these areas are more than 100 km from Dasa, and the Project is not considered likely to impact any of them.

In 2021 and 2022, FEED Consult carried out dry-season and wet-season flora and fauna surveys to characterise the biodiversity of the Project area.

During the dry season, a total of 29 floral species were recorded, with 17 being herbaceous and 12 woody. In the wet season, 38 species were recorded: 25 herbaceous and 13 woody. Of the woody species, five were identified as protected in Niger. It was possible to recognise distinct groupings of species according to three types of terrain: koris, plains, and rocky plateaux.



Tree steppe with a herbaceous carpet



Stand of Acacia ehrenbergiana

For mammals, there were direct observations of Dorcas gazelle (six individuals seen), squirrel, Golden jackal, and Cape hare. There were indirect observations of Aoudad (barbary sheep), Ratel (honey badger), Fennec fox, Pale fox, and African wild cat. Of these, Dorcas gazelle and Aoudad are classified as Vulnerable on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature's Red List of Threatened Species (the IUCN Red List).



Fennec fox



Ratel (Honey badger)

Observed reptiles included Horned viper, Cobra, Sand boa, Uromastyx and common lizards. The Uromastyx (spiny-tailed lizard) is listed as Near-Threatened on the IUCN Red List.

The Dasa property is located on an avian migration route. Thirty-four bird species were observed during the surveys, including the Egyptian vulture and Lappet-faced vulture, both of which are listed as Endangered on the IUCN Red List; and the Tawny eagle, which is classified as Vulnerable.

As part of the biodiversity characterisation of the Project area, a critical habitat screening assessment was undertaken. As defined by IFC PS6, a critical habitat is an area of high biodiversity value due to the presence of endangered, endemic, restricted-range, or migratory species; and/or its supporting key evolutionary processes (IFC PS6 contains detailed qualifying criteria).

Although the surveys identified the presence of several species listed as threatened on the IUCN Red List, it is considered unlikely these will trigger a critical habitat determination, because they are all wide-ranging species. Based on GIS spatial assessment, desktop CH screening, historical and current fieldwork there is no critical habitat in the Project's area of influence (defined as a 50 km radius around the mine site).

Several of the observed flora and fauna species are used by local communities for food, fuel, or medicinal purposes and, as a result, biodiversity is under threat in the Project area. Degradation and destruction of wildlife habitat and climate change are additional pressures. During interviews with communities, reference was made to certain species that have disappeared from the area completely, such as Dama gazelle, Oryx, and the Common ostrich.

Socio-economics

The area immediately surrounding the Project site is sparsely populated, with the vast majority of people living in villages, the nearest of which are Eghatrak and Tagaza, more than 5 km to the west. Within a radius of 15 km the total population is 14,830 people, according to surveys undertaken in 2021. Of these, approximately 10,000 are permanent residents, the remainder being present only during the dry season.

Small clusters of huts occupy land along the koris. Settlement within the koris is limited to families with small groups of animals on an approximate 200-300 m spacing. The inhabitants typically live within the kori during April to June and September to December. During the wet season from July to September and

winter season from December to March, the inhabitants move to the edges of the koris where it is dryer and warmer respectively.

The nearest permanent settlement to the Project site is a collection of three huts approximately 1.5 km to the east-southeast. The huts are occupied by a single family. The head of the family has been an employee of GAFC (and now SOMIDA) since the exploration phase of the Project. There are not believed to be any permanent settlements within the 40 km² buffer area around the Project site.

The local population is of Kel-Tamashek (Tuareg) origin, made up of several tribes of the Kel Ewey Confederation and belonging to three chiefdoms: Sultan, Anastafidat and Imakitan.

The local Kel Tamashek (Tuareg) population is considered to be an ‘indigenous people’ in the context of IFC PS7. This standard recognizes that indigenous peoples, as social groups with identities that are distinct from mainstream groups in national societies, are often among the most marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population, and may have limited capacity to defend their rights and interests, or benefit from development projects. Since 2008, GAC has been consulting and seeking the informed participation of the local community. More recently, broad community support for the Project has been demonstrated at both the local village and regional administrative levels, through receipt of signed letters of support.

The Kel Tamashek (Tuareg) have historical connections with the natural environment and traditionally had migrated between regions and between departments in search of pasture and seasonal jobs. It is mainly the men who travel while the women stay in their village. With the decline in traditional livelihoods, young people migrate to urban areas in search of alternative lifestyles. Migration from other parts of Niger, as well as from neighboring countries, is mainly associated with job opportunities in the mining industry. For several years now, Arlit, Akokan, Tchibarakaten, Djado and Tchirozérine have been multi-ethnic centers serving the mining industry.

Livestock breeding is the main activity of the people of the Agadez region. The region has a large livestock population consisting mainly of camels, goats, sheep, donkeys, and cattle. There are estimated to be about 15,000 head of livestock within a 15 km radius of the Project. This concentration of livestock has resulted in degradation and overgrazing.

The infrastructure that constitutes the watering points for livestock in the area include wells installed by GAC, pastoral wells, traditional wells, boreholes and temporary ponds. In the Project area, it is understood that the east-northeast to west-southwest trending koris are used by local pastoralists. Use of the koris as a transit or nomadic herding corridor is limited in scope and undertaken in connection with the “Cure Salee”, a meeting of Kel Tamashek (Tuareg) from around the region which celebrates the end of the rainy season and is held at the Town of In-gal, located approximately 150 km south-west of Dasa.

A small amount of market gardening is practised by the population at Elagozan, approximately 5 km south of the mine site. The estimated area under cultivation within the 15 km radius study area is 7.29 ha. The main crops are vegetables including lettuce, peppers, cabbage, carrots, and watermelons. Some of the produce is consumed locally and the rest is sold at the markets of Arlit, Tchirozérine and Agadez.

Trade in the Agadez region is characterised by the predominance of the informal sector, in which a multitude of retailers and a few semi-wholesalers operate. The towns of Agadez and Arlit are the main commercial centres of the region, in addition to which there are about ten rural markets.

In the Dasa Project area, commercial activities are mainly based on small-scale trade, in particular the sale of livestock products, market gardening, woodcutting, and charcoal making.



Market gardening in the Elagozan valley



Dabous rock engraving

Archaeological and Cultural Heritage

Several archaeological and cultural heritage sites have been identified outside the Project area, the most significant being the Dabous giraffe rock engravings about 9 km to the north-west of Dasa. The closest of the identified sites is an old well approximately 4 km to the south. There are two small graveyards located along the access road to the west of the exploration camp.

Assessment of potential environmental and social impacts

The assessment of potential impacts was carried out for each of the construction, operation, and closure phases of the Project. For each phase, the activities which might cause impacts were identified and then compared with a list of elements of the biophysical and human environments (i.e. 'receptors') which might be affected, in order to identify likely impact scenarios.

Then, for each scenario, a characterisation exercise was undertaken, taking into consideration the likely intensity of the impact, the perceived value of the receptor, the degree of disturbance, its spatial extent, and the duration. Based on this characterisation, the significance of each potential impact was evaluated as either Minor, Medium, or Major, and either positive or negative.

The following summarises the potential Major and Medium impacts identified for the three Project phases.

For the **construction phase**, one potential impact was assigned a Major positive significance: the effects of the Project on the economy, including local employment. No potential impacts of Major negative significance were identified.

Potential impacts of Medium significance associated with the construction phase included:

- Contamination of soil by fuel, oil, and solid and liquid wastes;
- Degradation of air quality by exhaust gas emissions and dust;

- Depletion of groundwater resources by extraction for Project use;
- Modification of surface drainage patterns;
- Contamination of water resources;
- Disturbance to fauna by habitat destruction, noise, vehicle movements, and poaching by Project staff;
- Loss of vegetation due to site clearance, and smothering of nearby vegetation by dust;
- Health and safety risks to workers and local communities, including accidents, disease transmission, contamination, and risks of conflict;
- Noise nuisance; and,
- Reduction of access to land for pastoral activities.

For the **operational phase**, the effects of the Project on the economy were again assigned a Major positive significance. No impacts were assigned a Major negative significance.

Medium-significance impacts associated with the operational phase included:

- Increased soil erosion and contamination of soil by fuels, oils, process chemicals, solid and liquid wastes, and radioactive dust;
- Degradation of air quality by exhaust gas emissions from mobile plant and vehicles, and fugitive emissions from processing;
- Depletion of groundwater resources from extraction for Project use and mine de-watering;
- Contamination of water resources by process chemicals, or discharge of untreated wastewater;
- Disturbance to fauna by habitat destruction, noise, vehicle movements, poaching by Project staff, and risk of mortality from falling into ponds;
- Degradation of landscape quality (i.e. visual impact);
- Health and safety risks to workers and local communities, including accidents, disease transmission, contamination (including radiological), and risks of conflict;
- Noise nuisance;
- Reduction of access to land for pastoral activities, and potential injury to livestock from contamination, vehicle collisions, and falling into ponds;
- Decline of local traditions and customs due to in-migration of people; and,
- Degradation or destruction of archaeological or cultural heritage.

For the **closure phase**, the effect on the economy and local employment was considered a Major negative impact, due to the loss of direct and associated jobs and revenue after the mine closes. On the other hand, removal of mine infrastructure and restoration of the affected area was considered a Major positive impact on flora, and a Medium positive impact on fauna and landscape character.

Medium-significant negative impacts associated with the closure phase included:

- Potential contamination of soil by fuel, oil, solid and liquid wastes, and radionuclides during dismantling activities;
- Degradation of air quality by exhaust gas emissions and dust;
- Potential contamination of water resources by fuel, oil, solid and liquid wastes, and radionuclides during dismantling activities; and,

- Health and safety risks to workers and local communities, including accidents, disease transmission, and contamination.

Some of the potential impacts listed above – for all Project phases - might represent human rights violations, particularly those relating to depletion of water supplies, degradation of air and water quality, degradation of ecosystem services including vegetation cover, and risks to human health.

Impact mitigation

The following outlines the mitigation measures deemed necessary to reduce the significance of the negative impacts, or enhance the significance of the positive impacts, identified above. They include measures necessary to align the Project with good international industry practice, including EP4, the IFC PS, the IFC EHS Guidelines, IAEA guidance, and other standards as specified. These measures will be incorporated into the existing Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the Project, which was developed from the original, government approved ESIA. The existing Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) will be updated and revised as necessary to facilitate implementation of the updated ESMP.

Greenhouse gases (GHG) and climate change

SOMIDA has estimated its base-case operations-phase GHG emissions as 65,395 tonnes per annum (tpa) which includes 12,477 tpa scope 1 emissions and 52,919 tpa scope 2 emissions and assumes that the majority of the Project's electricity will be provided by coal-fired power via the Nigerien national grid, and that vehicles will be fueled by diesel. There is an optimized plan to install solar photovoltaic (PV) panels linked to battery storage and back-up diesel, with the intent of providing approximately 20% of the Project's total requirement as renewable energy. This would reduce the total estimated GHG emissions to 52,871 tpa to include 21,275 tpa scope 1 emissions and 31,596 tpa scope 2 emissions. Furthermore, there is a conceptual plan to reduce the mine site power demand from 12 megawatts (MW) to 9 MW which, coupled with solar PV and battery storage, and back-up diesel, would target a reduction in GHG emissions to 43,000 tpa; a 34% reduction from the base case scenario to include 18,691 tpa scope 1 emissions and 24,422 tpa scope 2 emissions.

In line with IFC PS3, SOMIDA has an obligation to continuously seek and implement cost-effective measures for improving efficiency in its consumption of energy. SOMIDA plans to introduce battery electric vehicles to the underground and surface fleets over time to the extent practical.

It should be noted that, according to the European Nuclear Society¹, one kilogram of natural uranium, following enrichment and used for power generation in light water reactors, generates 45,000 kWh of electricity, equivalent to the electricity generation of 14,000 kg of coal. GAC has entered into two off-take agreements with North American utilities for a total of 650,000 pounds of uranium oxide to be delivered over five years starting Q1 2025.

By 2050 in Niger, climate change is predicted to result in temperatures increasing by between 2.0°C and 2.5°C, with rainfall either unchanging or increasing by up to 50%, and the number of heavy rainfall days,

¹ <https://www.euronuclear.org/glossary/fuel-comparison/>

and number of rainy days per year, also either unchanging or increasing by up to 50%. These predictions suggest three main actions to be considered by SOMIDA in implementing the Dasa Project:

- Ensure that potential heat-related effects (thermal stresses) are addressed in occupational health and safety planning;
- Ensure that Project infrastructure is protected from potential surface water flooding; and,
- Support local initiatives for agricultural efficiency and food security for local people.

Air quality

A dust management plan will be implemented (as part of the Project's Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Management Plan) in line with good international industry practice. The plan will include:

- Minimizing dust emissions by controlling vehicle speeds, transferring dust-generating materials with a minimum height of fall, clearing undisturbed areas only when absolutely necessary and immediately prior to construction works, and covering and re-vegetating exposed soils as soon as possible;
- Allowing for suspension of operations in windy conditions;
- Watering roads and working areas susceptible to dust generation; and,
- Installing dust suppression spray systems where necessary, and cover conveyor systems for dusty materials transport.

The Project will employ good international industry practices for the minimization of air emissions:

- Fuel-efficient vehicles and equipment will be procured, and maintained in accordance with manufacturer recommendations;
- Drivers and mobile equipment operators will be trained in operating practices designed to reduce fuel consumption, including measured acceleration and driving within safe speed limits;
- Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) control systems will be added to point sources, and stack heights will be designed to avoid excessive ground level concentrations; and,
- Leak detection and repair (LDAR) programs will be implemented to identify and control fugitive emissions.

Ambient air quality will be monitored at points around the Project site boundary. An Environmental Monitoring Plan will be established to define the number of monitoring stations required, and the methodologies to be employed. The residents of the huts 1.5 km east-southeast of the site will be considered the primary potential receptors for monitoring.

Noise and vibration

The Project will employ good international industry practices for the minimization of noise:

- Processing areas will be enclosed, and/or proper sound barriers installed at or near source equipment;
- Internal traffic routing will be optimized, particularly to minimize vehicle reversing needs (reducing noise from reversing alarms);

- Equipment with lower sound power levels will be selected, and silencers, mufflers, and acoustic enclosures for equipment will be installed as necessary; and,
- Working at night will be reduced (construction phase).

A mechanism will be developed to record and respond to complaints. The Environmental Monitoring Plan will include a program of periodic noise and vibration monitoring (the latter for at least the first few underground blasts, to confirm that resulting vibration is not of concern).

Soils

Soil (and water) resources will be protected by the implementation of good international industry practices for materials and waste handling. A Hazardous Materials Management Plan will be in place to address both occupational health & safety and environmental risks, and will include:

- Confirmation of the inventory of hazardous materials to be used on site, job safety analysis to identify specific potential occupational hazards, and hazard communication and training programs for the workforce;
- Provision of personal protective equipment (PPE), emergency eyewash and shower stations, ventilation system, and sanitary facilities; and,
- Monitoring and record-keeping.

Hazardous materials control measures will include:

- Secondary containment for liquids, capable of containing the larger of 110% of the largest tank or 25% percent of the combined tank volumes;
- Impervious surfacing of areas used for transfer of hazardous materials between vehicles and storage; and,
- Use of dedicated fittings, pipes, and hoses specific to hazardous materials in tanks, and regular inspection and maintenance of these.

A spill response and management plan will be formulated as part of the overall Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan:

- For each hazardous material in the site inventory, analysis will be undertaken of potential spill and release scenarios, the potential for uncontrolled reactions such as fire and explosion, and the potential consequences in terms of effects on Project workers and the surrounding environment;
- Project staff will be trained in release prevention, and inspection programs will be implemented to maintain the mechanical integrity and operability of pressure vessels, tanks, piping systems, etc.;
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be prepared for filling storage tanks and other containers or equipment, and for transfer operations, by trained personnel;
- Specific PPE, spill response equipment and training needed to respond to an emergency will be available; and,
- Response activities in the event of a spill, release, or other chemical emergency will be documented, including internal and external notification procedures; specific responsibilities of individuals or groups; the decision process for assessing severity of the release and determining

appropriate actions; facility evacuation routes; and post-event activities such as clean-up and disposal, incident investigation, employee re-entry, and restoration of spill response equipment.

A Waste Management Plan will be prepared, to include:

- Procurement measures that recognize opportunities to return usable materials such as containers;
- Minimizing hazardous waste generation by implementing stringent waste segregation to prevent the comingling of non-hazardous and hazardous waste to be managed;
- Establishing recycling objectives and formal tracking of waste generation and recycling rates, and providing training and incentives to employees in order to meet objectives;
- On-site or off-site biological, chemical, or physical treatment of waste material to render it non-hazardous prior to final disposal; and,
- Ensuring that contractors handling, treating, and disposing of hazardous waste, and the receiving facilities, are reputable, legitimate enterprises, licensed as applicable, and following good international industry practice for the waste being handled.

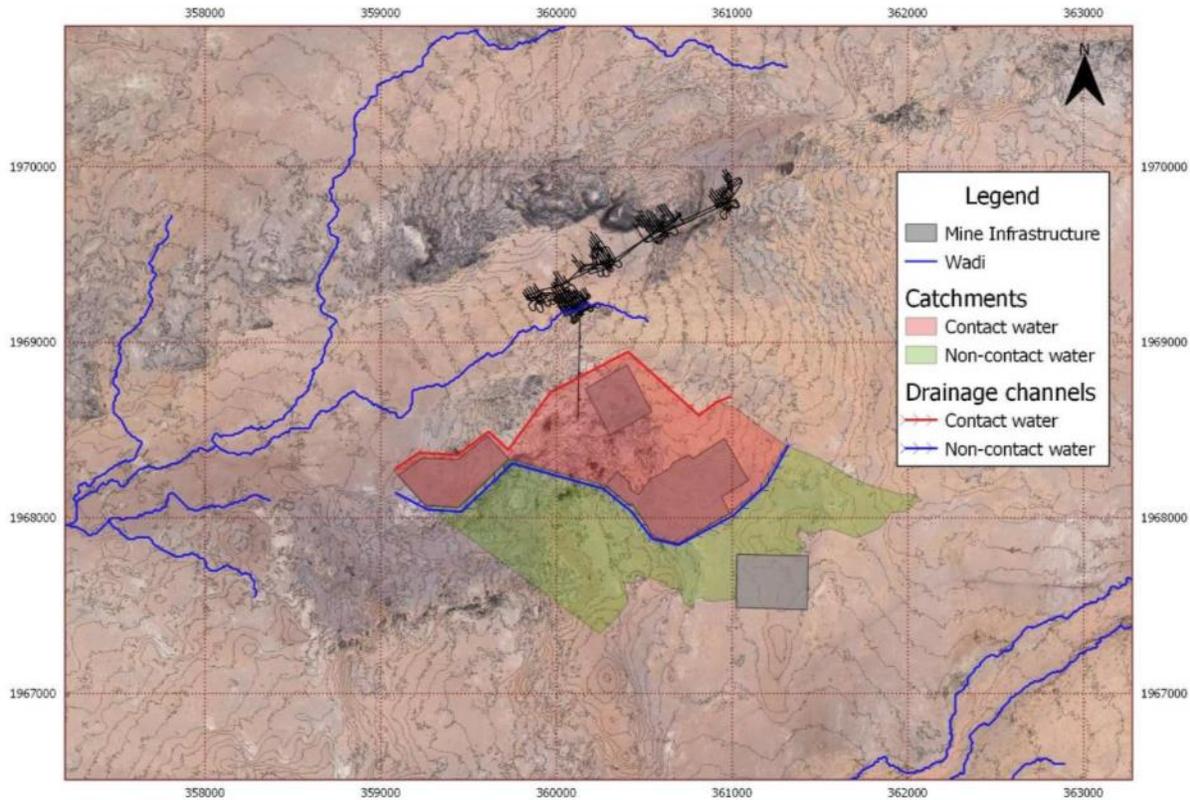
Hazardous waste will:

- Be stored in a manner that prevents contact between incompatible wastes, and allows for inspection between containers to monitor leaks or spills;
- Be stored in closed containers away from direct sunlight, wind and rain, and with secondary containment where appropriate;
- Be adequately ventilated where volatile wastes are stored; and,
- Be labelled, including information on chemical compatibility.

Materials to be transported to or from the mine and which are both hazardous and present risks in terms of security will be subject to special arrangements. These materials include explosives, detonators, uranium concentrate product, and radioactive wastes. These materials will be transported by formal convoy, including escort and security vehicles.

Surface water

Mine site construction will avoid the main kosis which traverse the area. During clearing and construction works, topography will be respected and disturbed areas will be restored as quickly as possible to avoid the risk of altering the drainage system. Diversionary or collection channels will be installed both to manage the probable maximum flood level, and to allow sufficient retention time to allow suspended solids to settle out. Site water management systems will be designed to separate clean water from contact water. No contact water will be discharged to the environment; it will be routed to storage ponds for use in processing or evaporation.



Surface water management

A flood risk area has been identified north of the mine infrastructure. While maximum flood levels are not predicted to impact the mine facilities, flood protection measures in these northern areas will be considered in order to reduce the potential flood risk to the mine surface infrastructure.

Groundwater

Measures for protecting groundwater against contamination by hazardous materials and wastes are the same as those listed above for soil protection. In addition, HDPE liners will be installed at the bottom of the DSTSF and storage ponds to avoid the risks of infiltration, and such structures will be monitored to detect possible leaks.

Groundwater modelling has predicted that inflow of groundwater to the mine will be significantly greater than the total Project water demand, including for processing and domestic needs. This groundwater must be removed to allow mining to progress safely. This results in a risk of natural groundwater levels in the surrounding area being drawn down. Current modelling suggests that water levels in wells in Tagaza and Eghatrak may decline by around 2m as a result of mine dewatering, whereas at the market gardens of Elagozan (5 km south of the mine) the decline may be 10 m or more at end of mine life (12 years).

Any impact to local wells would be gradual, and detectable by appropriate monitoring, thus enabling the early planning of appropriate mitigation measures (e.g., provision of an alternative water supply, lowering the pump in the existing well, deepening the existing well, or installing a replacement deeper well).

As per IFC PS3, the Project has an obligation to use natural resources, including water, sustainably. SOMIDA is investigating strategies to reduce the inflow of groundwater to the mine, in order to reduce

the requirement for dewatering and thus minimize the need for water handling, storage and disposal. Such strategies should also lower the risk of significant drawdowns in local community wells. The strategies under consideration are combinations of targeted grouting to block water inflows and the installation of dewatering boreholes. Also under consideration is the extraction water up-gradient of the mine and re-injection into the aquifers down-gradient of the mine.

Biodiversity

The following measures will be implemented to minimize impacts to biodiversity. The measures for air quality, noise, and hazardous material and waste management listed above are also applicable to biodiversity.

- The land areas disturbed and used for the Project will be reduced to the minimum necessary. These areas will be clearly delineated (by fencing or otherwise) and there will be no encroachment outside them (this applies particularly to off-road driving);
- Trees or areas of dense vegetation will be retained when possible (species protected in Niger will be respected);
- Soils removed from the Project footprint will be stockpiled for future use, and disturbed areas will be restored as soon as possible and progressively whenever possible;
- Placed soils will be revegetated promptly, to reduce erosion and dust generation;
- Areas presenting potential hazards to fauna (e.g. deep excavations, ponds, chemical storage areas) will be made secure (e.g., by fencing);
- Poaching will be prohibited, and workers will be made aware of the importance of protecting wildlife; and,
- There will be monitoring for the presence of invasive species and, if identified, a plan for their eradication will be implemented.

Occupational health and safety

The Dasa Project is intended to be an operation where people are able to work without being injured and where the health of the workforce is promoted. To this end, good international industry practice in health and safety management will be employed. Given that the Project is a uranium mine, occupational health and safety with respect to the ionizing radiation hazard is a primary concern. The Dasa mine will benefit from the employment of experienced senior staff formerly employed at the Cominak uranium mine. A Radiation Management Plan will be implemented, to include:

- An organizational structure for the allocation of the various levels of accountability, responsibilities, and roles;
- Arrangements for the measurement of radiation levels at the site and potential exposures of workers and the public;
- The designation of areas where radiation control is required;
- Safe operating procedures and rules, including supervision;
- Maintenance of a data recording and reporting system related to the control of radiation, exposure of workers and decisions on measurements for occupational radiation protection;
- A training program on radiation hazards and requirements for protection;
- An emergency response plan (mostly in terms of environmental pollution); and,

- A health surveillance program.

SOMIDA is developing a procedure designed to protect workers from silicosis (a lung disease caused by the inhalation of silica dust). The procedure, which reflects the methodology employed at the Cominak mine, involves establishing a reference dust level (based on flow rate of air through the mine), and classification of each zone of the mine (and process areas as applicable) according to its dust content. Mitigation measures are applied according to the classification level, including for example water sprays and dust extraction, as well as appropriate levels of PPE. Personnel who have worked in high-dust area are subjected to additional medical surveillance.

There is an infirmary at the mine camp, staffed full-time by a nurse, and equipped to deal with medical emergencies and minor illnesses and injuries. SOMIDA is in discussion with ORANO to agree access to its medical facility in Arlit for more serious injuries. There is also a regional hospital in Agadez.

Community health and safety

Although the Project site is relatively remote, there are health and safety risks to the local population when Project and community interact, particularly:

- Accidents relating to movement of Project-related vehicles on public roads and through communities, including transportation of hazardous materials (explosives, chemicals, uranium product, and wastes);
- Reduced availability and/or contamination of water supplies;
- Risk of physical harm to pastoralists or others present closer to the Project site; and,
- Risk of increased disease transmission from Project staff interacting with local communities.

SOMIDA plans to formulate a Community Health, Safety and Security Plan guided by the IFC EHS General Guidelines and the United Nations Environment Program's Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level (APELL) standard, and the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPSHR). The APELL process aims to improve community-level emergency preparedness efforts, and supports government and community initiatives to minimize the occurrence and harmful effects of technological hazards and environmental emergencies.

APELL first seeks to increase the awareness of all community members to the local hazards, regardless of the source. Next, community-wide response and preparedness capabilities are assessed and matched to these hazards and related risks in order to identify gaps, whether there are limitations on equipment or resources, or limitations on the scope of current plans. APELL then focuses on how the community addresses these gaps and creates a continuous cycle of improvements. The process of discussion and decision-making on which gaps to fill and how to fill them is the core of achieving the goals of the APELL Process. The APELL Process relies on coordination, cooperation and broad-based involvement by all sectors of a community to build this awareness.

Although the Project Community Health, Safety and Security Plan is intended to be comprehensive (i.e. to be in line with the IFC EHS Guidelines), the ESIA results require that the following be given particular attention:

- Safe transport of hazardous materials on public roads (explosives, chemicals, uranium product, and wastes);

- Radiological hazards, mitigation and monitoring;
- Awareness raising of the risks associated with respiratory diseases;
- Awareness raising of the risks associated with sexually transmitted infections (STI) including HIV/AIDS. This can be a particular risk in cases where there is a large influx of migrant workers to an area. In addition, long-haul transport activities may serve as disease conduits; and,
- Awareness raising and establishing necessary protocols around COVID-19.

In implementing security measures associated with the Dasa Project, SOMIDA will be guided by the VPSHR; an international, multi-stakeholder initiative that guides companies on providing security for their operations while respecting human rights. This will apply to SOMIDA internal site and personnel security, and will include pre-hiring checks on individuals who may have been involved in recent conflicts in the region. Internal staff will be trained in the requirements of the VPSHR. As far as possible, SOMIDA will engage with the Garde Nationale detachment to define roles and responsibilities and the rules of engagement.

Pastoral activities

A fenced area of approximately 2 km² will be established around the Project site. This area is outside the koris which host most of the area's natural vegetation. Outside the fenced zone is an approximate 40 km² buffer area, to which access will not be restricted. However, local people will be discouraged from prolonged stays in this area (e.g. setting up camps), via a program of stakeholder consultation and awareness raising. Again, the buffer area avoids the koris. In the Project area, it is understood that the east-northeast to west-southwest trending koris are used by local pastoralists. Use of the koris as a transit or nomadic herding corridor is limited in scope and undertaken in connection with the "Cure Salee", a meeting of Kel Tamashek (Tuareg) from around the region which celebrates the end of the rainy season and is held at the Town of In-gal, located approximately 150 km south-west of Dasa.

The above arrangements are not considered to represent a significant adverse impact to the Kel Tamashek (Tuareg). There will be no relocation of permanent communities, and traditional herding routes along the koris will not be affected. Nevertheless, SOMIDA will:

- Support pastoralists through the provision of livestock feed banks;
- Provide training in agricultural techniques to maximize fodder crop yields and ways of harvesting and storing fodder;
- Refurbish and maintain watering points; and,
- Set up a system to monitor impacts on pastoralists.

Landscape quality

The Project site will not be visible from the main settlements, but lighting may impact on the character of the area at night. SOMIDA will implement good practice including:

- Directing lights downwards or otherwise shielding them to prevent excessive illumination outside the working area;
- Maintaining a tidy site to reduce disturbance of the visual quality of the landscape;
- Planting tree screens around some facilities to reduce visibility; and,
- Selecting colors for buildings that blend with the landscape.

SOMIDA will consult nearby villages to confirm materiality of impacts and the efficacy of mitigation measures.

Local traditions and customs

Although the Project is expected to bring significant benefits to the local area in terms of direct and indirect employment opportunities and incomes in general, stakeholder engagement raised concerns over local traditions and customs potentially being lost, as a result of an incoming workforce and a switch to mining-related livelihoods.

This risk will be lowered by the Project having its own, self-contained accommodation camp located at distance from the local villages. SOMIDA will formulate a plan to raise awareness among staff and subcontractors about respecting the traditional practices and customs of the local population. A Code of Conduct will be drawn up to encourage respectful interaction with the local communities. Camp residents will be discouraged from entering local communities for recreational purposes.

The mine camp will be designed and maintained according to good international practice with the aim of preventing overcrowding and reducing the transmission of communicable respiratory diseases. The IFC/EBRD's document, *Workers' Accommodation: Processes and Standards*, will be used to guide camp development.

Economy

SOMIDA intends that the Dasa Project will bring significant benefits to the local economy, via the provision of direct and indirect employment opportunities. SOMIDA will prioritize local labor in recruitment, prioritize local companies in subcontracting, and enhance local procurement opportunities for the providers of local goods and services.

Benefits to local communities will also accrue through education and training, and the enhancement of health care. These initiatives are in addition to the benefits that will accrue to the local and regional population from the payment by SOMIDA of mining royalties and tax revenue, a portion of which will be returned to local and regional authorities.

There is potential for significant impact on the local economy and livelihoods when the mine finally closes and those jobs and procurement activities cease. Therefore, the mine closure plan, which currently exists in conceptual form and will be developed as the Project progresses, will address social aspects of closure, in terms of direct workers, indirect livelihoods, and associated communities (those with a high proportion of workers or suppliers of goods and services). In particular, SOMIDA will devise a retrenchment program aimed at retraining workers in other occupations.

Throughout the Project lifetime, SOMIDA will provide support to traditional livelihoods and traditions as outlined above, such that such activities are not lost as a consequence of the Project's presence.

Archaeology and cultural heritage

There are two small graveyards located adjacent to the access track to the west of the exploration camp. In consultation with local communities, these will be fenced for protection during Project operations, including construction of the new accommodation camp. Access to the sites by local people will not be restricted.

No archaeological or cultural heritage sites have been identified as being at risk from Project activities primarily due to the distance between the sites and any planned project activity. However, it is recognized that several sites exist in the wider region, and as-yet undiscovered sites may be present within the Project footprint. Therefore, a chance-finds procedure and awareness-raising thereof will be put in place:

- All staff and contractors will be trained to recognize objects or sites of interest that may be encountered;
- In accordance with national legislation, all works will stop should a suspected object or site be found, the site cordoned off and the Directorate of Cultural Heritage (DCH) and the Directorate of Research informed. Work may only resume after authorisation from the DCH;
- The company will prepare a chance find report providing information on the discovery and the temporary protection measures put in place. The report must be submitted to the DCH, the Ministry in charge of research, the Prefect and the Governor of the region;
- The collection of archaeological or cultural heritage objects by staff and contractors will be prohibited.

The importance of the Dabbous giraffe and other similar rock carvings and the dinosaur tracks in the area are recognized, and SOMIDA will enter into a dialogue with the Directorate of Cultural Heritage to explore ways that the company could support their protection and raise awareness of their significance.

Ecosystem services and land use

SOMIDA will aim to minimize the land-take for the Project. There is no indication that the Project will significantly reduce ecosystem resources for local people, for example firewood and grazing areas for livestock.

Mine dewatering may result in a drop in water levels in village wells. Such impact would be gradual, and detectable by the planned program of groundwater monitoring. Should significant impact be detected, SOMIDA will compensate for any losses by, for example, deepening the wells or providing alternative water supplies.

Potential cumulative impacts

The Dasa Project lies within an established uranium mining region. Although the Cominak mine near Arlit (about 110 km north of Dasa) closed in March 2021, the Somair mine, also near Arlit, is currently operating and expected to do so until at least 2035. Also near Arlit is the Madouela project, for which a mining feasibility study was published in 2022. Approximately 50 km west of Dasa is the Imouaren deposit, whose development has been on hold since 2015, pending an improvement in market conditions.

Aside from the Somair mine there is little other industrial development in the area. However, should both the Imouaren and Madouela projects come on stream during the Dasa project's life, social impacts may become significant. These may include common pressures associated with influx of workers, including inflation of the local economy, overwhelming of local infrastructure and services, over-depletion of natural resources, and loss of traditional cultural heritage and ways of life.

Community engagement and support

GAC has been engaging with local communities since its arrival in the area in 2008. In 2020, as part of the ESIA undertaken for the national permitting process, formal consultations took place in the communities around the Project area, including Tagaza, Eghatrak, Issakanan, Sikiret/Tadant, Oufound, Mizeine, Ghalab, the Kelezeret Tribe and Inolamane.



FEED Consult carried out additional engagement in the local villages as part of its studies. The 2022 engagement also included the Governorate, the Regional Council, the Regional Director of Mines, the Regional Directorate for the Environment and the Fight against Desertification, the Regional Directorate for the Advancement of Women and Child Protection, the Regional Directorate of Hydraulics and Sanitation, the Regional Labour Inspectorate, and the Regional Directorate of Livestock. At Departmental level, the Town Hall and the Prefecture as well as the villages listed above were consulted.

During the consultations, participants raised various environmental and social concerns regarding the Project, which the ESIA's have aimed to address.

GAC has been supporting local communities through various Community Social Relations (CSR) programs since 2008, as summarized in the following table, which also indicates anticipated increased levels of support and new programs planned for the construction and development phases in the period 2022-2024. Support programs will be evaluated on an on-going basis through operations and closure.

Future development support will be delivered in partnership with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) currently active in-country and will provide targeted benefits to women including enhanced irrigation, training and support of existing market gardening initiatives, support for development of goods and services related to workers apparel and PPE, and associated education, training, and mentoring programs.

As the Project ramps up into commercial operations, corporate social responsibility contributions will be reviewed with reference to the success of projects to date, and priorities will be identified in consultation with communities via implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan.

Global Atomic Corp - CSR / ESG	Exploration														Construction		Ops
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Food																	
millet			x					x						x	x	x	x
sugar	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
rice			x					x						x	x	x	x
Medical																	
ambulance												x					
supplies												x		x	x	x	x
food												x		x	x	x	x
covid													x	x			
Infrastructures																	
roads					x									x	x	x	x
water well - local / nomadic herding			x											x		x	x
water well - Camps / community use					x	x					x			x	x	x	x
water well - farming support													x		x	x	x
Environment																	
EIS and baseline studies / inventory		x	x										x	x	x	x	x
project area inventory													x	x	x	x	x
re-vegetation initiatives														x	x	x	x
mitigation programs																x	x
Education / Training																	
education - exploration			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
training - exploration			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mining – training / apprenticeship															x	x	x
Environment – training														x	x	x	x
Agriculture – training / support																x	x
Local Business Support / Procurement																	
agriculture														x	x	x	x
food services														x	x	x	x
micro business - community			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
camp supply				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Regional / National procurement																	
exploration drilling			x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x		x
road work					x									x	x	x	x
camp site development					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Food services			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
water wells install / maintain					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
camp security - regional / federal					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
ppp - solar farm																	x



A solar powered water pump near the Dasa Project.

Environmental and social management of the Dasa Project

As noted above, the results of this ESIA will be incorporated into the existing Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) developed as part of the original government-approved ESIA, and managed under an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS). The updated ESMP will ensure that mitigation measures identified in both the government-approved and additional ESIA's are carried through to Project execution. The ESMP will include impact mitigation (or enhancement) programs, the monitoring and inspection programs necessary to ensure compliance and a capacity building program for stakeholders.

In practice, the ESMP will comprise a suite of topic-specific documents, as follows. These include the management plans deemed critical for implementing the mitigation measures outlined by the ESIA's, plus additional plans required to align the Project with EP4, the IFC PS, and other good international industry practice. These plans have been developed - or will be developed - for the construction phase and updated and amended as necessary to carry the Project into the operational phase and through the closure phase:

- Occupational Health and Safety plan;
- Radiation Management Plan (including worker protection);
- Community Health, Safety and Security Plan (including human rights, population influx, security, indigenous peoples);
- Human Resources Management Plan (including gender-based violence in the workplace, forced labor, child labor, etc.);
- Contractor Environmental Management Plan;
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (including grievance mechanism);
- Progressive Restoration Plan;
- Water Management Plan;
- Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Management Plan (including dust management);

- Noise and Vibration Management Plan;
- Biodiversity Management Plan (including invasive species management);
- Hazardous Materials Management Plan (including naturally occurring radioactive materials);
- Waste Management Plan;
- Tailings Management Plan (including geochemical considerations for waste rock and tailings);
- Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (including spill prevention and management);
- Chance Finds Procedure (archaeology and cultural heritage);
- Environmental Monitoring Plan; and,
- Mine Closure Plan.

Conclusion

The Dasa Project aligns with the strategic development aims of the Government of Niger, including the National Policy on the Environment and Sustainable Development, the National Environment Plan for Sustainable Development (PNEDD), the Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Strategy (SDDCI Niger 2035), the Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES 2022-2026), and the National Mining Policy adopted in 2020 and covering the period 2020-2029.

The Project has the potential to negatively impact elements of the biophysical and human environment of the area, as summarised above. A suite of mitigation measures has been defined to avoid or reduce these, and all are considered manageable. An ESMP will be implemented to ensure that these measures are carried through into the full Project lifecycle.

The Project will have particularly important positive impacts, including the creation of a significant number of direct and indirect jobs; the improvement of incomes; the improvement of turnover of regional and local companies and subcontractors; and the improvement of tax revenues at the local, regional and national level through the payment of taxes and royalties.

The restoration of skilled, good paying mining industry jobs lost due to the shut-down of the Cominak Mine in Arlit after close to 50 years of mining approximately 110 kms north of the Project together with training programs focused on area youth will enhance socio-economic stability and provide the foundation for long term economic opportunity. The Project will also facilitate the delivery of a wider scope of CSR programs and increased investment in the area which will result in improved infrastructure such as health clinics, access to water, schools and transportation.