

PRAIRIE THUNDER RESOURCES LTD.
MODERN SLAVERY IN SUPPLY CHAIN POLICY

A. INTRODUCTION

Prairie Thunder Resources Ltd. (the “Company”, “we”, “our” and like phrases) stands firmly against Forced Labour and Child Labour (as such terms are defined below and are collectively referred to as “**Modern Slavery**”) practices within our supply chain operations. In response to and in advancement of the objectives of the *Fighting Against Forced Labour and Child Labour in Supply Chains Act*, SC 2023, c 9 (the “**Act**”), the Company has adopted this Modern Slavery in Supply Chain Policy (this “**Policy**”). The Company is committed to continue exploring, introducing and enforcing new proactive measures to further prevent and reduce risks of Modern Slavery practices within our supply chain operations.

Definition of Forced Labour And Child Labour

In this Policy, the terms Forced Labour and Child Labour have the same meaning as in the Act:

- (a) “**Child Labour**” means labour or services provided or offered to be provided by persons under the age of 18 years and that: (a) are provided or offered to be provided in Canada under circumstances that are contrary to the laws applicable in Canada; (b) are provided or offered to be provided under circumstances that are mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous to them; (c) interfere with their schooling by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school, obliging them to leave school prematurely or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work; or (d) constitute the worst forms of child labour as defined in article 3 of the *Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999*, adopted at Geneva on June 17, 1999, as more specifically set forth in Exhibit 1 to this Policy; and
- (b) “**Forced Labour**” means labour or service provided or offered to be provided by a person under circumstances that (a) could reasonably be expected to cause the person to believe their safety or the safety of a person known to them would be threatened if they failed to provide or offer to provide the labour or service; or (b) constitute forced or compulsory labour as defined in article 2 of the *Forced Labour Convention, 1930*, adopted in Geneva on June 28, 1930, as more specifically set forth in Exhibit 1 to this Policy.

B. LEADERSHIP RESPONSIBILITY

Approval

The Company’s Board of Directors (the “**Board**”) manages the Company’s various governance policies, including this Policy. The Board has management and oversight responsibilities for the approval, implementation and periodic amendment of this Policy.

Implementation

The Company’s Vice-President, Operations (or his designate) will supervise and manage the implementation of this Policy into our supply chain operations.

C. KEY PRINCIPLES

Due Diligence

As part of the Company’s commitment to promote and uphold the objectives of the Act and this Policy, we will conduct human rights diligence of our contractors and suppliers as it relates to Modern Slavery. As part

of this diligence, all prospective contractors and suppliers will be asked to complete the questionnaire attached hereto at Schedule "A" (the "**Supplier Questionnaire**"). The Company will require that the Supplier Questionnaire be completed and acknowledged by all suppliers on its SaaS safety and compliance platform.

Compliance

As part of the Supplier Questionnaire, all suppliers will acknowledge and confirm a compliance clause with respect to this Policy, to the effect of: "*The supplier and any of its related parties must not engage in activities associated with any form of modern slavery, which includes illegal child labour and exploitation, forced labour or human trafficking.*"

We will actively encourage our suppliers and partners in joint ventures to apply the same principles as outlined in this Policy.

Annual Report

The Company's Vice-President, Operations (or his designate) will prepare an annual report (the "**Report**") discussing the steps the Company has taken during the previous financial year to prevent and reduce the risk of Modern Slavery at all steps of our importation and production of goods, in Canada or elsewhere. In particular, the Report will include a discussion of the elements required by section 11 of the Act.

The Report will be presented by management for approval by the Board and will also be attested to by an officer of the Company.

Upon filing with Public Safety Canada, a copy of the Report will be published prominently on the Company's website.

The Act and the reporting requirements contained therein are subject to change and parties responsible for preparing the Report should continually refresh themselves with the most recent guidance from the Government of Canada.

EXHIBIT 1

Worst Forms of Child Labour and Forced Labour

Child Labour

The Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999, defines the worst forms of child labour as:

- (a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- (b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- (c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- (d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

Force Labour

The Forced Labour Convention, 1930, defines forced or compulsory labour as:

- (a) any work or service exacted in virtue of compulsory military service laws for work of a purely military character;
- (b) any work or service which forms part of the normal civic obligations of the citizens of a fully self-governing country;
- (c) any work or service exacted from any person as a consequence of a conviction in a court of law, provided that the said work or service is carried out under the supervision and control of a public authority and that the said person is not hired to or placed at the disposal of private individuals, companies or associations;
- (d) any work or service exacted in cases of emergency, that is to say, in the event of war or of a calamity or threatened calamity, such as fire, flood, famine, earthquake, violent epidemic or epizootic diseases, invasion by animal, insect or vegetable pests, and in general any circumstance that would endanger the existence or the well-being of the whole or part of the population;
- (e) minor communal services of a kind which, being performed by the members of the community in the direct interest of the said community, can therefore be considered as normal civic obligations incumbent upon the members of the community, provided that the members of the community or their direct representatives shall have the right to be consulted in regard to the need for such services.