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RE: Comments Response for Tundra Copper Corp. Coppermine River Drilling Program, NIRB File No. 25EA086

Tundra Copper Corp. (Tundra or Tundra Copper) has reviewed the comments provided by Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC), Transport Canada (TC), the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KitIA), and the Government of Nunavut (GN) regarding the Coppermine River Drilling Program (the Project) proposal, NIRB File # 25EA086. Tundra appreciates the time and effort dedicated by these agencies in reviewing the proposed Project activities and providing their comments.

Response to NIRB Additional Information Requests

NIRB #1: Current Camp Locations

Tundra Copper confirms that its camp is located at the southernmost end of the Hope Lake Airstrip area, at UTM coordinates 526025 E, 7478954 N (EPSG:32611 – WGS 84 / UTM zone 11N). The site was selected for its flat, level terrain adjacent to the airstrip, proximity to a small stream-fed seasonal lake approximately 700 m from camp for water supply, and suitability for core storage.

NIRB #2: Planned Camp Location Description

The 2026/27 program represents an expansion of existing camp infrastructure at the location described in NIRB #1 above. The camp will consist of seasonal exploration infrastructure including up to 16 canvas sleeper tents or similar (or up to 50 individual Arctic Oven sleeper tents), four kitchen/dry tents with showers, one office tent, six core logging tents, a generator shack, a storage facility, a fuel cache, a dual-chamber controlled-air incinerator, and outhouses/pacto system. Most structures will be Arctic Oven sleeper tents or canvas prospector tents, with plywood floors. All camp infrastructure will be removed or properly managed at the end of each field season in accordance with the Abandonment and Restoration Plan.

NIRB #3: Number of Camps and Personnel at Hope Lake Airstrip

Tundra Copper is aware that multiple proponents are proposing to use the Hope Lake Airstrip area. The broader area is extensive and relatively level, with abundant water sources particularly near the north



end, and could physically accommodate multiple camp operations. Tundra's camp is a seasonal 50-person facility. Staff on site for the duration of the work program will consist of up to 8 to 12 geologists, 4 to 6 helicopter-company personnel, 1 to 2 cooks, 1 or 2 camp managers, and 26 to 28 drill-company personnel, with 3 to 5 additional construction personnel on site for approximately 17 days at the beginning and end of the season. Total person-days are estimated at up to approximately 12,200 per calendar year, assuming full occupancy for the entire 244-day exploration season. Tundra is aware that other operators, including Sommerset Minerals, are also planning field operations in the area. The total number of camps and personnel across all proponents is unknown by Tundra, however the area is large enough to comfortably fit 1000 or more people if needed (estimate only).

NIRB #4: Shared Resources

At present, each camp operating in the Hope Lake Airstrip area is planning to maintain its own designated and separate inventory of water, food, fuel, and equipment. However, Tundra and Sommerset Minerals are actively discussing the possibility of shared supplies and camp facilities to minimize the overall environmental footprint and optimize supply flights and personnel logistics. Tundra is also interested in exploring a consortium-based approach to camp services, potentially coordinated through a local organization such as the Kitikmeot Corporation, to provide shared services for operators in the area. Such an arrangement could reduce cumulative environmental effects by consolidating supply flights, fuel storage, and waste management activities. Tundra will advise the Board as these discussions progress.

Response to Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC)

CIRNAC #1: Fuel Storage and Containment Capacity

Tundra Copper appreciates CIRNAC's recommendations regarding the sizing of secondary containment systems relative to the total volume of fuel proposed, the management of precipitation and snowmelt accumulation within containment systems, and the verification of cleanup effectiveness following spill events.

The Project proposes to store approximately 10,000 litres of diesel fuel, 40,000 litres of Jet A aviation fuel, 4,000 litres of gasoline, and 3,000 lbs of propane on site in 205-litre drums or collapsible bladders. All fuel storage areas are equipped with Arctic Insta-Berm (or similar) secondary containment systems fitted with RainDrain hydrocarbon filtration devices. Tundra confirms that all secondary containment systems at each fuel storage location will be sized to contain at least 110% of the largest single container volume stored within the berm, consistent with regulatory requirements and the CCME Environmental Code of Practice for Aboveground Storage Tank Systems. The Spill Contingency and Fuel Management Plan (SCFMP) will be updated to include explicit containment sizing calculations relative to the total fuel volumes proposed for each storage location.

To address CIRNAC's concern regarding Arctic conditions, Tundra will implement routine monitoring of containment systems throughout the operating season to identify and manage precipitation and snowmelt accumulation. Accumulated water within berms will be inspected for hydrocarbon contamination prior to any release through the RainDrain filtration devices. Containment berms will be cleared of snow and ice accumulation as needed to maintain effective containment capacity. These



monitoring procedures are consistent with the daily and weekly inspection requirements described in the Waste Management Plan, which includes assessment of the condition of storage containers, checking for damaged or leaking containers or berms, and ensuring spill kits are fully stocked.

With respect to post-spill verification, Tundra will incorporate post-thaw follow-up inspections into the SCFMP to confirm that residual fuel contamination has not remobilized following thaw periods. These inspections will include visual assessment of previously affected areas and, where warranted, soil sampling to verify cleanup effectiveness beyond initial visual confirmation. All contaminated soil, snow, and ice will continue to be sealed in 205-litre steel drums and stored in the hazardous waste storage area for backhaul to an approved facility, as described in the existing SCFMP and WMP. The revised SCFMP will document these post-thaw verification procedures.

CIRNAC #2: Management of Drill Cuttings and Greywater Sumps in Permafrost Terrain

Tundra Copper understands CIRNAC's concern regarding the monitoring of sump performance in continuous permafrost terrain and the potential for pooling, lateral migration, or overtopping due to limited thaw depth, freeze-up, or seasonal melt conditions.

As described in the Waste Management Plan, camp greywater ($\leq 10 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$) will be discharged into grey water sumps equipped with grease traps and screens on kitchen drains to prevent grease and food solids from entering. Drill-related greywater and cuttings ($\leq 289 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$) will be managed in natural depression sumps at each drill site, with coarse gravel bases for filtration, side supports to prevent slumping, maintaining a minimum distance of 31 m from water sources. Recirculation and filtration equipment at drill sites will reduce water use and limit additive release, and biodegradable drill additives will be used whenever possible.

Tundra will implement routine monitoring of all sumps to detect pooling, overflow, lateral migration, or other indicators of compromised performance. As noted in the Abandonment and Restoration Plan, camp greywater sumps are monitored to maintain sufficient freeboard. Monitoring will include regular visual inspections of sump levels and surrounding areas, with particular attention to changes in thaw depth and drainage conditions over the course of the operating season. Where monitoring identifies conditions such as pooling, overtopping, or reduced infiltration capacity, response actions will include redirecting discharge to an alternate sump location, reducing loading rates, or constructing additional sump capacity as needed.

Upon closure of each sump, the area will be backfilled and recontoured to the natural grade, and the location will be documented for post-closure monitoring purposes. At seasonal abandonment, grey water sumps will be inspected and securely covered for the winter, with stakes placed around them for easy identification when the camp reopens. These sump monitoring and response procedures will be documented in the revised Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan.

CIRNAC #3: Organic Surface Material Management and Post-Closure Reclamation

Tundra Copper notes CIRNAC's recommendation regarding the preservation and management of the organic surface layer during site preparation and reclamation, and the importance of establishing post-



closure monitoring timelines to identify and address delayed or progressive effects such as permafrost-related instability, erosion, or ponding.

Tundra is committed to minimizing disturbance to the organic surface layer during all Project activities. The Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan identifies that the Property is primarily covered with moss, lichens, stunted plants, and Arctic grasses, and describes measures to limit vegetation disruption, mark footpaths, and elevate heated camp structures to prevent permafrost thaw. Sumps are to be constructed in areas devoid of vegetation where possible, with topsoil collected for re-vegetation efforts. Where ground disturbance is required for drill site preparation, camp infrastructure, or other Project components, organic surface material will be carefully stripped, stockpiled separately from mineral soils, and reapplied during progressive or final reclamation to promote vegetation recovery and maintain the insulating function of the organic layer over permafrost. The Abandonment and Restoration Plan will be updated to include specific procedures for organic material preservation and reapplication.

With respect to post-closure monitoring, the current Abandonment and Restoration Plan provides that following reclamation, annual monitoring may be conducted as required, including soil and water testing, assessing plant regrowth, evaluating potential runoff and erosion issues, and inspecting the stability of core boxes. Tundra agrees with CIRNAC's recommendation to establish more defined post-closure monitoring timelines and will update the ARP to include specific timelines and frequencies for inspecting reclaimed areas over multiple seasons following disturbance. Monitoring will assess vegetation recovery, ground stability, drainage patterns, and evidence of permafrost degradation or erosion. Where monitoring results indicate that additional remedial actions are required—such as re-grading, additional organic material application, drainage management, or fertilization to promote regrowth—these actions will be implemented. The revised ARP will document the monitoring program, including timelines, frequencies, and criteria for determining when additional remedial actions are warranted.

CIRNAC #4: Consultation with Interested Parties

Tundra Copper supports CIRNAC's recommendation to continue engagement with potentially interested parties regarding the Project proposal. Tundra confirms that engagement with the Hamlet of Kugluktuk, the Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association / Kugluktuk Hunters' and Trappers' Organization (HTO), the Kitikmeot Inuit Association, and other relevant organizations and individuals is ongoing and will continue throughout the life of the Project.

Tundra initiated a formal consultation process by letter to the Hamlet of Kugluktuk, the HTO, the Kitikmeot Inuit Association, the Nunavut Planning Commission, the Nunavut Impact Review Board, the Nunavut Water Board, CIRNAC, the Government of Nunavut Department of Culture and Heritage, and other interested parties. That consultation letter outlined Tundra's commitment to sharing information about exploration activities, listening to community perspectives and concerns, exploring avenues for community engagement including employment opportunities, and establishing mechanisms for ongoing communication and feedback.

Engagement will include early and ongoing consultations to share project updates, gather feedback, and incorporate Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and community knowledge into project planning and operations.



Tundra Copper will consult with Elders, land users, and knowledge holders identified by the communities to inform mitigation measures related to wildlife, cultural and archaeological sites, and sites of environmental significance. The experience of community members who participate in traditional harvesting activities within or in close proximity to the Project area will be considered in scheduling and planning decisions. Employment and training opportunities will be offered to local Inuit in camp and field roles, with opportunities advertised through local channels including the Hamlet and HTO. Tundra will prioritize procurement from local and Inuit-owned businesses for logistical needs where feasible. Regular updates on the status of Project activities will be provided to engaged parties through mutually agreed-upon channels.

CIRNAC #5: Nomination of the Coppermine - Kugluktuk River as a Canadian Heritage River

Tundra Copper has reviewed CIRNAC's recommendation regarding the Coppermine - Kugluktuk River, which has been nominated but has not yet been fully designated as a Canadian Heritage River. As stated in the Project application, no mineral exploration activities will occur within 1 km of the Coppermine - Kugluktuk River.

Tundra is committed to ensuring that Project activities do not compromise the heritage, cultural, or environmental values associated with the Coppermine River's nomination as a Canadian Heritage River. The Company will engage with the Government of Nunavut Department of Environment (Parks and Special Places), the Kitikmeot Inuit Association, and Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. as the designation process advances, and will review its management plans for consistency with any management objectives that accompany finalization of the designation.

Response to Transport Canada (TC)

Transport Canada #1: Canadian Navigable Waters Act (CNWA)

Tundra Copper confirms that no water withdrawal activities associated with the Coppermine River Drilling Program are expected to trigger the Canadian Navigable Waters Act (CNWA). Planned water use for the exploration program will be minimal, sourced from a small stream-fed seasonal lake approximately 700 m from camp for camp water and from nearby unnamed water bodies for drilling water, using screened, electrically powered submersible pump intakes. Current authorized water usage under NWB Water License (Type B) 2BE-COP1721 is 21 m³/day for camp use; Tundra will apply to amend the license to allow for 299 m³/day for camp and drilling use. These activities will not impede navigation on any navigable waters.

Should project plans change or should it be determined, that water must be withdrawn from a navigable waterway, Tundra will reassess using the Navigation Protection Program (NPP) Project Review Tool and obtain the necessary approvals in advance to ensure full compliance with the Act. Water use will follow best management practices to avoid impacts on water levels, aquatic habitat, or water quality, as outlined in the Tundra Copper Coppermine River Property Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan.

Response to Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KitIA)



KitIA #1: Cumulative Effects

Tundra Copper shares KitIA's concern that the Coppermine River Drilling Program has the potential to contribute to cumulative effects with other existing and proposed projects in the area, particularly with respect to wildlife populations, habitat, and Inuit land use. Tundra recognizes the growing number of exploration projects operating in the region and the importance of considering cumulative pressures.

While Tundra does not have the capacity to conduct a full cumulative effects assessment of all regional activities, the company is committed to ensuring that its operations contribute minimally to cumulative pressures. This includes limiting the scale and duration of exploration activities, adhering to wildlife protection measures as described in the Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan, documenting wildlife observations and environmental conditions throughout the program, and making operational adjustments as needed to avoid or reduce disturbance. Tundra is actively discussing the possibility of shared camp facilities and supply logistics with Sommerset Minerals, which could further reduce the cumulative footprint by consolidating supply flights, fuel storage, and waste management. Tundra is open to working with other operators to collaboratively minimize cumulative effects and supports NIRB's consideration of these potential effects in Project reporting.

KitIA #2: Timing and Wildlife Sensitivities

Tundra Copper appreciates KitIA's comment regarding the Project's field window of March 2026 to end of October 2026 and the importance of remaining mindful of local wildlife sensitivity periods. Tundra confirms that field crews will be briefed on and required to observe seasonal wildlife sensitivities, including bird nesting periods (May to mid-August, per the Migratory Birds Convention Act) and caribou calving seasons, when finalizing travel dates and Project planning.

As described in the Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan, the Coppermine River Property is situated within mapped calving and post-calving areas identified in the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan (2023). Exploration activities will be subject to the seasonal restrictions and zone-based mitigation measures (Early Warning Zone / Zone of Influence thresholds) outlined in Table 2 of the Kivalliq Inuit Association's Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures: 2022 Update. Helicopters will maintain a minimum altitude of 610 m (2,100 ft) above ground level during routine operations, and no landings are permitted where caribou, caribou with calves, or muskox nurse groups are present. Pilots are directed to avoid caribou calving grounds during transit. If caribou or muskoxen are spotted within the survey area, geophysical survey flights and drilling operations will be postponed until they are at least 5 km away. Operational schedules will be adapted as needed based on wildlife observations and guidance from wildlife monitors.

KitIA #3: Camp Operations

Tundra Copper appreciates KitIA's support for the low-impact, seasonal nature of the field camp and recognizes the importance of adherence to leave-no-trace principles. Tundra confirms that all waste, empty fuel containers, and temporary infrastructure will be incinerated where appropriate using a dual-chamber controlled-air incinerator in accordance with the Nunavut Environmental Guideline for Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste, or removed from the site at the end of each field season. Incinerator ash will be stored in sealed 205-litre drums and transported to an approved disposal site.



All food, waste, and other potential wildlife attractants will be securely stored in dedicated lockable, bear-proof containers at locations throughout camp and at drill sites. Waste management will be carried out in accordance with the Waste Management Plan and SCFMP. All non-combustible, recyclable, and hazardous waste will be properly packaged, labelled, and backhauled to Kugluktuk or an approved disposal facility. Camp sites will be inspected and restored to the extent practicable upon seasonal demobilization.

KitIA #4: Coordination with Local Organizations

Tundra Copper welcomes KitIA's encouragement to engage with the Kugluktuk community, including the Kugluktuk Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO) and the Hamlet. Tundra confirms that annual engagement with these organizations is planned and will include sharing of Project plans, gathering of local insight regarding land use, wildlife observations, and cultural areas near the Coppermine River. Tundra has initiated a formal consultation process and is committed to maintaining open and ongoing communication with local organizations throughout the life of the Project to ensure that community perspectives inform Project operations.

KitIA #5: Inuit Employment and Training

Tundra Copper is committed to prioritizing local Inuit employment in camp and field roles where qualified candidates are available. Employment and training opportunities will be advertised through local channels including the Hamlet of Kugluktuk and the HTO. Tundra will support mentorship and on-the-job training to build local capacity in exploration-related roles where possible, and will prioritize procurement from local and Inuit-owned businesses for camp services and logistical needs.

KitIA #6: Inclusion of Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit (IQ)

Tundra Copper supports the incorporation of Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit (IQ) into Project planning and operations, including the use of Inuinaqtun place names, incorporation of Elder and harvester observations, and consultation with knowledge holders identified by the community. Tundra's engagement with the HTO, Hamlet, and KitIA is intended to provide mechanisms through which IQ can inform Project activities, wildlife management, and cultural site protection throughout the life of the Project.

Response to Government of Nunavut

GN #1: Spill Response Plan Documentation

Tundra Copper has reviewed GN's recommendation to develop a standardized fuel inspection and hazardous materials record log form and to identify personnel responsible for equipment inventory and spill kit replenishment. The Waste Management Plan specifies that inspections of the hazardous waste storage area and other waste storage facilities will be conducted daily, with more detailed weekly inspections to ensure the hazardous waste inventory is up to date, secondary containment is in place and in good condition, and spill kits are fully stocked and available. The Project Supervisor is identified as



responsible for supervising the monitoring and inspection program and keeping a detailed inventory of all hazardous waste on site.

Tundra will develop a standardized inspection log form to document fuel storage area inspections, hazardous materials inventories, containment system condition, and spill kit status on a routine basis, and will append this form to the revised SCFMP. Personnel responsible for equipment inventory and spill kit replenishment will be formally identified in the revised plan.

GN #2: Caribou Calving Areas and Flight Paths

Tundra Copper notes GN's observation that the Project claims are within and surrounded by caribou calving and post-calving areas, as identified in the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan (2023). Tundra recognizes that aircraft supporting the Project cannot entirely avoid these areas spatially, as the Property is situated within the mapped calving and post-calving zones.

The Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan specifies that during seasonal sensitivities, helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft will maintain a minimum altitude of 610 m (2,100 ft) above ground level during routine operations. Aircraft will never fly below this altitude in the presence of wildlife unless required for emergency or safety reasons. No landings are permitted where migrating caribou, caribou with calves, or muskox nurse groups are present. Pilots are directed to avoid caribou calving grounds during transit. If caribou or muskoxen are spotted within the survey area, geophysical survey flights and drilling operations will be postponed until they are at least 5 km away.

Tundra will apply temporal avoidance measures and the zone-based EWZ/ZOI thresholds from Table 2 of the KIA Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures: 2022 Update to manage aircraft and drilling operations during sensitive periods. Where caribou presence triggers suspension thresholds, non-essential aircraft traffic below 300 m above ground level will be suspended. Flight frequency will be reduced during peak calving and post-calving periods where operationally feasible.

GN #3: KIA Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures

Tundra Copper agrees with GN's recommendation to more clearly articulate how the KIA Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures will be applied to the Project. The Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan references the KIA Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures: 2022 Update and commits to following the thresholds in Table 2 of that document. The EWMP states that while these measures were developed for Inuit-owned lands, similar proactive triggers will be applied to Crown lands within the Property.

Tundra will update the EWMP to include the KIA Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures: 2022 Update as an appendix, to more clearly articulate how the seasonal and zone-based thresholds will be implemented on Crown lands, and to correct any discrepancies in figure references. Where timing discrepancies exist (e.g., June 30 vs. July 31 post-calving closure), Tundra will apply the earlier June 30 date unless updated regulatory guidance directs otherwise. Boundaries for designated calving grounds are identified in the Draft NLUP (2023, Appendix C) and will be used to guide implementation.

GN #4: Archaeological Assessment



Tundra Copper recognizes GN's observation that no systematic archaeological field assessment of the specific areas proposed for disturbance has been completed to date. The Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan describes comprehensive archaeological protection measures, including prohibitions on disturbance or removal of archaeological artifacts and sites, immediate notification to the Nunavut Department of Culture and Heritage (CH) if any site or specimen is encountered or disturbed, and cessation of activities pending authorization from CH. Field personnel will be equipped with maps identifying known archaeological sites, and thorough surveys will be conducted prior to any ground-disturbing work.

Tundra is committed to the following measures to address GN's specific recommendations:

- Retaining a qualified archaeologist to conduct an assessment of specific disturbance areas prior to ground disturbance, including drill pad locations, camp infrastructure areas, and any modified or relocated Project components.
- Ensuring that any off-strip landings and planned helicopter landing areas are archaeologically assessed prior to use where repeated landings are anticipated.
- Maintaining a minimum 50-metre buffer from any identified heritage or archaeological sites.
- Ceasing work and reporting chance finds immediately to the Nunavut Department of Culture and Heritage, and informing all staff of their legal obligations regarding archaeological sites and artifacts.

Tundra has initiated the process of contracting a qualified archaeologist and anticipates the submission for an application for and Archaeological Permit within the coming weeks. The archaeological assessment will be completed prior to any ground disturbance associated with the 2026 field program.

Closing Statement

Tundra Copper is committed to the protection of the environment, the respect of Indigenous rights and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, and meaningful engagement with all interested parties throughout the life of the Coppermine River Drilling Program. The input provided by CIRNAC, Transport Canada, the Kitikmeot Inuit Association, and the Government of Nunavut has been carefully considered and has informed updates to the Project's management plans. Tundra will continue to monitor, communicate, and adapt its approach to ensure that Project activities are conducted responsibly and in accordance with all applicable regulatory requirements.

Respectfully,

Scott Close

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Tundra Copper Corp.

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Appendix 1: Kivalliq Inuit Association's Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures (Table 2)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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