ABANDONMENT AND RESTORATION PLAN

Coppermine River Property, NU

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1 Introduction

This Abandonment and Restoration Plan ("ARP") has been developed on behalf of Tundra Copper Corp. ("Tundra" or the "Company") in accordance with applicable legislation, guidelines, and best practices which apply to activities associated with the Coppermine River Property (the "Property" or the "Project"), Nunavut, Canada.

The ARP will come into effect in September 2025, pending approval from all relevant regulatory bodies and will be replaced if there are any significant changes to the activities outlined in the existing permits.

Along with this ARP, an Emergency Response Plan ("ERP"), Environmental Management Plan ("EMP"), Spill Contingency and Fuel Management Plan ("SCFMP"), and Waste Management Plan ("WMP") will be created for the Property as part of a property-wide management system.

1.1 Project Description

The Coppermine River Property (the "Property" or the "Project") consists of 125 contiguous mineral claims covering approximately 169,515 hectares (~1695km^2) located on National Topographic System ("NTS") map sheet 086O12, 086O13, 086O14, 086N08, 086N10, 086N16, 086N09, 086N15 and 086O11 and centered at 545000 mE, 7510000 mN North American Datum 1983 ("NAD83") Universal Transverse Mercator ("UTM") Zone 11N and one non-contiguous mineral claim ("MAC"), located south of the main claim block, on NTS map sheet 086N08 and centered at 523980 mE, 7480630 mN NAD83 UTM Zone11N.

Tundra Copper Corp. ("Tundra" or the "Company") staked the mineral claims comprising the Property between 2013 and 2015. The Property is situated on Crown Lands, the nearest corner of which is located approximately 7 km southwest of the Hamlet of Kugluktuk, NU. Exploration activities at the Property to date include drill pad building, diamond drilling, and prospecting/mapping. No exploration activities are planned to take place on Inuit-owned lands.

The mineral claims comprising the Coppermine River Property were staked between 2013 and 2015, well in advance of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan (2023). Under the provisions of the Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act and the Draft NLUP, these claims are recognized as existing, grandfathered rights and are listed in Appendix A of the Plan. This status ensures that exploration activities associated with these claims may continue, even where new land use designations such as Limited Use or Special Management areas are introduced. Within the footprint of these rights, associated exploration infrastructure (e.g., temporary camps, access routes, fuel caches, drill pads) is also permitted. While any transition to advanced exploration or mine development would require a new conformity review, the underlying mineral tenure and exploration rights remain valid and protected.

Tundra is proposing a 2026/27 exploration program for the Property that is anticipated to run for 244 days beginning in March 2026 and ending in October (weather permitting). Similar field programs, including the same types of exploration activities, are expected to take place annually between

March and October in subsequent years. Specific dates will be relayed to the CIRNAC engineer and any other necessary regulatory agencies. The proposed exploration program will include general exploration activities such as prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical sampling (rock, soil, till), drone photogrammetry, airborne or ground geophysics (IP, AMT), downhole geophysics, core drilling from up to 4 diamond drills, and RC drilling from up to 2 RC drill rigs. Drillhole depth is expected to average <400m with the total annual program expected to be less than approximately 25,000m. Drillhole locations are still to be determined, but locations will be submitted to the Nunavut Water Board ("NWB") and Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada ("CIRNAC") for approval prior to any ground disturbance. All planned drillhole pads will be inspected for the presence of archaeologically significant artifacts prior to commencement of drilling.

The 2026/27 program will include the establishment of a seasonal 50-person camp at 526027 mE, 7478945 mN (the Hope Lake airstrip), including a storage facility and a fuel cache. Structures for the proposed camp will include 50 small individual (Arctic Oven) sleeper tents, or 16 canvas sleeper tents or similar, 4 kitchen tents/dry tents (with showers), 1 office tent, 6 core logging tents, a generator shack, a storage facility, a fuel cache, an incinerator, and outhouses/pacto system. Most of the structures will be Arctic Oven sleeper tents or canvas prospector tents, or similar, often with plywood floors.

Three to five camp construction personnel will be on site for approximately 17 days (10 days for set up and 7 days for take down). 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. Total amount of time spent on site will amount up to approximately 12,200 man-days per calendar year. This man-day estimate assumes full occupancy of the camp for 50 personnel for the entire 244 days of the planned exploration season.

All waste, including organic and inorganic materials, will either be incinerated on-site in accordance with regulatory guidelines or transported to Kugluktuk, NU, or Yellowknife, NWT for proper disposal. Water is currently available on site; however, a water pump may be moved to a stream-fed lake 700m from camp to form the balance of water required for the expanded camp.

The proposed work will be helicopter-supported and require the occasional landing of the aircraft. To mitigate any potential impact on wildlife, the helicopter will always maintain a minimum altitude of 610 m (2,100 ft) above ground level except during landing, take-off or if there is a specific requirement for low level flying (e.g. airborne surveys, drill rig moves, camp assembly). Wildlife will be avoided, and the helicopter will not land in the presence of wildlife except in an emergency.

When their use is completed, empty fuel drums will be returned to Kugluktuk, NU, or Yellowknife, NWT for disposal.

The Nunavut Planning Commission ("NPC") previously reviewed works associated with the Property and issued conformity determinations (April 1, 2015; September 16, 2016; May 6, 2021; and April 17, 2024), confirming that the Project is located outside the area of an applicable regional land use plan. The associated NPC File Nos are: 148333, 149531, 150294, and 150439. In addition, associated activities at the Property were previously screened by the Nunavut Impact Review Board ("NIRB") (NIRB File No. 15EN009). Activities at the Property are currently authorized by CIRNAC Class A Land Use Permit ("LUP") N2024C017 and NWB Water License (Type B) 2BE-COP2429. The current

approved water usage authorized under the Water License (Type B) 2BE-COP2429 is 21m3/day - 18 m3/day for drills and 3 m3/day for camp use. Tundra will apply to amend the existing NWB Water License (Type B) to allow for 299 m3/day for camp and drilling use and will apply for an amendment of the existing CIRNAC Class A LUP for the proposed program.

Absolutely no activities will be conducted that will interfere with caribou cows and calves, and no exploration activities will cause a diversion in the migration patterns of any caribou. Tundra will communicate with all interested parties regarding caribou sightings and appraised movements in the area.

Notifications will be sent to the Hamlet and the Hunters and Trappers Organization, and in the event that further consultation is required, Tundra will ensure that best efforts are made to engage with the community and organizations as advised by regulatory agencies.

2 Project Infrastructure and Equipment

2.1 Camp and Camp Equipment

Quantity	Equipment and Purpose
50	10'x10' insulated Arctic Oven tents (or additional 14'x16' canvas tents or **similar temporary structures**) on flooring to serve as sleeper tents, medical tent and office. Includes beds, tables, chairs etc.
4	14'x16' insulated canvas tents (or similar) on flooring to serve as a kitchen and dry (with shower stalls)
1	14'x16' canvas tent (or similar) on flooring to serve as housing for a 50kW diesel generator
4 to 6	14'x16' canvas tent (or similar) on flooring to serve as a core logging shack
1-2	Shack for outhouses/pacto system
6	250-gal or 350-gal water tanks (1 for kitchen and 1 for dry)
6	Hot water tanks (1 for kitchen and 1 for dry)
6	Water pumps with fish screens and hose line
12	5 kW gas or diesel generators
1	Dual chamber, controlled air incinerator
6-12	Pacto toilets
6	Toyotomi (or similar) heating stoves
36	Containment berms (for fuel caches, tent drums, and fuel transfers)
2 each	Kitchen appliances (e.g. refrigerator, freezer, cooking stove, dishwasher, etc.)
2-3 each	Dry appliances (washing machine, dryer, etc.)
6	Office and Medical supplies
6-12	Camp hazardous materials/fuel cache, with secondary containment.

2.2 Vehicles

Quantity	Equipment and Purpose
4	Helicopter (A-Star, Bell 407, Longranger, or similar) for personnel and drill transport on site

2.3 Drilling Equipment

Quantity	Equipment and Purpose
4	Heli-portable Boyles 17 A, Zinex A5 (or similar) diamond drill complete with motor, gear box, drill head, tower, overshot, skids, and housing
2	RC drill rigs – helicopter portable
12	Water pump and storage tank
12	Fuel tank (~500 L tidy tanks or similar)
6	Mix tank with pressure pump
10	Generator
12	Coil heater
6	Centrifuge (cutting management and water circulation)
12	Utility basket for drill equipment, spares, supplies, etc.
1,500	3 metre NQ/RC drill rods
300	NQ casing (various sizes)
900	100’ hose line with fish screens

2.4 Fuel

Quantity	Equipment and Purpose
10,000 L	Diesel Fuel for camp and drilling (205L drums or collapsible bladders)
40,000 L	Jet fuel for helicopter operations (205 L drums or collapsible bladders)
4,000 L	Gasoline for generators, pumps, and drilling (205 L drums or collapsible bladders)
3,000 lbs	Propane for cooking & heating (100 lb cylinders)

3 Progressive Reclamation

Progressive reclamation will continually be carried out at the Property which will include, but not limited to:

- Storing fuel and other hazardous substances within secondary containment, with careful precautions during refueling or fluid/chemical top-ups. Any spills will be promptly addressed according to the Coppermine River Property SCFMP.
- Proper training and waste receptacles will be provided to ensure waste is separated appropriately and can be easily disposed of as required.
- Ensuring waste receptacles are shielded from environmental exposure to prevent garbage dispersion. Immediate cleanup will follow any spills or releases of waste material.
- Transporting waste material and equipment no longer needed for the Project back to Kugluktuk at the conclusion of the seasonal exploration programs.

- Channeling camp greywater into excavated sumps, monitored to maintain sufficient freeboard.
- Recirculation and filtration systems will be used to minimize water and drill additive loss, with nonhazardous and biodegradable drilling fluids used whenever possible. Greywater from drilling will be placed in excavated sumps or natural depressions and monitored to ensure adequate freeboard.
- All garbage, debris, and empty drums/fuel containers will be transported back to camp for disposal. Drill equipment, fuel, and hazardous materials will be promptly relocated to the next drill site to maintain a clean and organized work area.
- Drill casings will be removed upon hole completion. If removal is not feasible, they will be cut at or below ground level and securely capped. Any artesian water flow encountered will be sealed by plugging and cementing in bedrock to prevent uncontrolled discharge.
- No materials or residues will be left on lake ice surfaces. Any materials that freeze into the ice during drilling will be chipped out and properly disposed of.
- Where ground disturbance is required for drill site preparation, camp infrastructure, access routes, or other Project components, the organic surface layer (moss, lichens, stunted plants, and Arctic grasses) will be carefully stripped and stockpiled separately from underlying mineral soils. Organic material stockpiles will be clearly marked and located adjacent to the disturbance area for reapplication during progressive or final reclamation. Organic and mineral soil stockpiles will not be intermixed.
- During progressive reclamation of completed drill sites and other temporarily disturbed areas, stockpiled organic surface material will be reapplied over recontoured mineral soils to promote natural vegetation recovery and maintain the insulating function of the organic layer over permafrost. Reapplication will occur as soon as practicable following the completion of activities at each disturbance location.

Progressive reclamation activities will be recorded and included in the Annual Reports, with photos taken at each drill site before and after drilling operations.

4 Seasonal Abandonment

4.1 Assessment and Reporting

Before shutting down for the season, a thorough inspection of all areas will be carried out. Documentation through photographs will be done at various sites such as the camp, fuel cache, drilling sites, etc. to record the conditions before winter sets in. These photos will be archived along with those taken at the beginning of each season and included in the Annual Report.

If structures, equipment, and fuel are to be left on site following the seasonal completion of the proposed exploration program, a detailed inventory will be included in the Annual Report.

4.2 Structures, Equipment and Fuel

A complete inventory of structures, equipment, materials/supplies, and fuel will be conducted both at the start and end of each exploration season. Prior to leaving the site, all perishable items, waste, empty fuel drums/containers, and valuable or sensitive equipment will be removed.

If structures, equipment or fuel are to be left behind and deemed necessary for continuation of work in subsequent seasons, they will be properly prepared for winter, closed off, and secured. Specific designated areas will be allocated for the storage of chemicals, fuel or hazardous materials not suitable for outdoor conditions. Water tanks and pipes will be emptied, and mechanical equipment (i.e. drill equipment, generators) will be winterized, drained of fuel, and stored appropriately.

The fuel cache will also be winterized, secured, and covered to prevent snow and water ingress. Fuel drums/containers will be arranged in organized rows with precautions taken for secondary containment using Arctic Insta-Berms or similar products. Hydrocarbon filtration systems like RainDrain will be utilized to manage water accumulation and prevent contamination. Any temporary fuel caches established during the program will either be removed or winterized following the prescribed procedure upon shutdown.

4.3 Waste

Waste management will involve segregating waste into categories such as combustible, non-combustible, recyclable, or hazardous at the source. Detailed waste management practices during program operations will adhere to the Coppermine River Property WMP. Contamination incidents will be addressed according to the Coppermine River Property SCFMP.

- **Combustible Waste:** All combustible waste will be incinerated, while untreated wood and large cardboard pieces will be burned in a controlled open fire following the Municipal Solid Wastes Suitable for Open Burning Guidelines. Ash from the incineration process will be collected in sealed 45-gallon metal drums and transported off-site through regular backhaul operations.
- **Non-Combustible, Recyclable and Hazardous Waste:** All non-combustible, recyclable, and hazardous waste will be properly packaged in suitable containers, labeled, and transported off-site or shipped north to an authorized disposal facility in Kugluktuk or Yellowknife
- **Grey water sump:** The grey water sump will be inspected and securely covered for the winter, with stakes placed around it for easy identification when the camp reopens each year. It will be situated at least 31 meters from any water body and will be filled and leveled as needed.
- **Black water:** Sewage is collected in outhouses or Pacto toilets and bags containing waste are incinerated.

For further details, refer to the Coppermine River Property WMP.

4.4 Drill Sites

Drills will be partially dismantled into their main components following the drilling contractor's procedures, then packaged and secured along with its ancillary equipment and rods. Each drill site will be inspected for soil contamination, and all sumps will be backfilled. Any remaining waste will be transported to camp for incineration, if appropriate, or flown to Kugluktuk to an approved disposal facility. Whenever possible, drill sites will be restored immediately after the drill is relocated to the next site.

4.5 Bioremediation

With approval from land use inspectors and permitting authorities, bioremediation or land farming may be used to treat contaminated soils stored in sealed drums. This process involves mixing contaminated soils with clean soils, periodically tilling to aerate and enhance microbial degradation. Common in managing petroleum waste, this method has effectively treated hydrocarbons using fertilizers, lime, and tilling.

4.6 Seasonal Restoration

Any contaminated areas around the camp, drill sites, and fuel caches will be addressed following the Coppermine River Property SCFMP. Washed-out areas will be filled and re-contoured to match natural levels. Disturbed vegetation will be documented through photographs and managed based on recommendations from the CIRNAC inspector, with remediation measures such as fertilization implemented to promote regrowth.

Where drill sites or other disturbance areas are being restored at seasonal shutdown, stockpiled organic surface material will be reapplied over recontoured surfaces in accordance with the progressive reclamation procedures described in Section 3. Organic material stockpiles that are to be retained over winter will be clearly marked and protected from disturbance.

5 Final Abandonment and Reclamation

5.1 Assessment and Reporting

Before final abandonment, a comprehensive examination of all areas will be conducted. Any overlooked contaminated zones surrounding the camp or drilling sites will be addressed according to the Coppermine River Property SCFMP. Photographs will be taken for inclusion in the final reports submitted to CIRNAC and NWB, with notification provided to all relevant regulatory agencies upon the property's ultimate abandonment.

5.2 Structures, Equipment and Fuel

Before final abandonment, a comprehensive examination of all areas will be conducted. Any overlooked contaminated zones surrounding the camp will be addressed according to the Coppermine River Property SCFMP. Photographs will be taken for inclusion in the final reports submitted to CIRNAC and NWB, with notification provided to all relevant regulatory agencies upon the property's ultimate abandonment.

Before the termination of land use permits, water licenses, or mineral tenures, all structures, equipment, supplies, and fuel will be removed from the Property, except for drill core stacks, if any, which will be permanently secured on-site. Tent floors will be incinerated in accordance with the Nunavut Environmental Guideline for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste. Salvageable materials of value will be retrieved, and local businesses and residents will have the opportunity to salvage any remaining materials designated for disposal.

Drills and drilling equipment will be dismantled, packaged, secured, and shipped as per the drill contract. Any drill casing that could not be removed will be cut off at or below ground level and capped.

All leftover fuel and empty drums/tanks/containers will be cleared from the site, with thorough inspection and photographic documentation of the soil under and around any fuel storage areas for potential contamination.

5.3 Waste

All waste will be disposed of according to the Coppermine River Property WMP, with any contamination treated per the Coppermine River Property SCFMP. Sumps will be inspected to prevent leaching or runoff, with backfilling and leveling undertaken as necessary.

All waste will be categorized as combustible, recyclable, or hazardous and transported for proper disposal. Materials unable to be processed in Kugluktuk will be shipped to accredited facilities for appropriate disposal.

- **Combustible Waste:** All combustible waste will be incinerated following the Nunavut Environmental Guideline for Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste. Untreated wood and large cardboard pieces will be burned in a controlled open burn per the Municipal Solid Wastes Suitable for Open Burning Guidelines. Ash from incineration will be stored in drums and transported off-site for authorized disposal.
- **Grey Water Sump:** Upon final closure, the grey water sump will be inspected, backfilled, and restored to its natural contours.
- **Black Water:** Pacto toilets will be cleaned and removed from camp at final closure.
- **Non-Combustible, Recyclable, and Hazardous Waste:** These materials will be properly packaged and transported to Kugluktuk for disposal.

For further details, refer to the Coppermine Lake Property WMP.

5.4 Drill Sites

Drills will be dismantled, packaged, and secured according to contractor procedures before being flown out. Drill sites will be inspected for soil contamination, and any remaining waste will be incinerated, open-burned (if appropriate), or transported to an approved disposal site. Sumps used for non-radioactive drill cuttings will be checked for debris or contamination. A final inspection will ensure drill sites are restored, and sumps are properly covered and leveled.

5.5 Restoration

Contaminated zones near the camp, fuel caches, or drill sites will undergo treatment as outlined in the Coppermine River Property SCFMP. Any areas affected by erosion will be filled and reshaped to their natural contours. Any disturbed vegetation areas, such as drill sites or fuel caches, will be photographed and handled according to the recommendations of the CIRNAC inspector. Remedial actions, such as fertilization to promote regrowth, may be implemented in areas like tent sites.

Upon final reclamation, all disturbed areas will be recontoured to match natural grade and drainage patterns. Stockpiled organic surface material (moss, lichens, stunted plants, and Arctic grasses) that was stripped and separately stored during site preparation will be reapplied over recontoured mineral soils. The organic layer serves a critical insulating function over permafrost in the continuous permafrost terrain of the Property; its preservation and reapplication is essential to minimizing

permafrost degradation, promoting natural vegetation recovery, and restoring the thermal regime of disturbed ground. Where insufficient stockpiled organic material is available to fully cover a reclaimed area, supplemental measures such as fertilization, seeding with locally appropriate species, or application of erosion control matting may be implemented to promote revegetation and surface stabilization.

6 Post-Closure Site Monitoring

Following completion of reclamation activities, Tundra Copper will conduct post-closure monitoring of all reclaimed areas to verify the effectiveness of restoration measures and to identify any delayed or progressive effects requiring additional remedial action. Post-closure monitoring will be conducted annually for a minimum of three (3) consecutive years following completion of final reclamation at each disturbance location. Monitoring may be extended beyond the initial three-year period where conditions warrant continued observation or where regulatory authorities direct additional monitoring.

Each annual post-closure monitoring inspection will assess the following parameters at all reclaimed disturbance locations (drill sites, camp footprint, fuel cache areas, sump locations, and access routes):

- Vegetation recovery – Visual assessment and photographic documentation of revegetation progress relative to surrounding undisturbed terrain. Indicators include percent ground cover, species composition, and establishment of moss/lichen layer.
- Ground stability – Assessment of ground surface conditions for evidence of settlement, subsidence, frost heave, thermokarst development, or other indicators of permafrost degradation or instability.
- Drainage patterns – Assessment of surface water drainage to confirm that recontoured areas are draining as intended, without ponding, channelling, or diversion of natural drainage toward water bodies or other sensitive areas.
- Erosion – Visual inspection for evidence of active erosion including rill formation, gullying, or loss of reapplied organic surface material.
- Soil and water quality – Where previous spill events occurred or where sumps were located, soil and water sampling may be conducted to confirm that residual contamination is not migrating. Sampling will be conducted at the direction of the CIRNAC inspector or where visual indicators suggest a concern.
- Core box stability – Where drill core stacks remain on site, inspection of stacking stability, condition of securing materials, and surrounding ground conditions.

Where monitoring identifies conditions that indicate reclamation objectives are not being met, the following remedial actions will be considered and implemented as warranted:

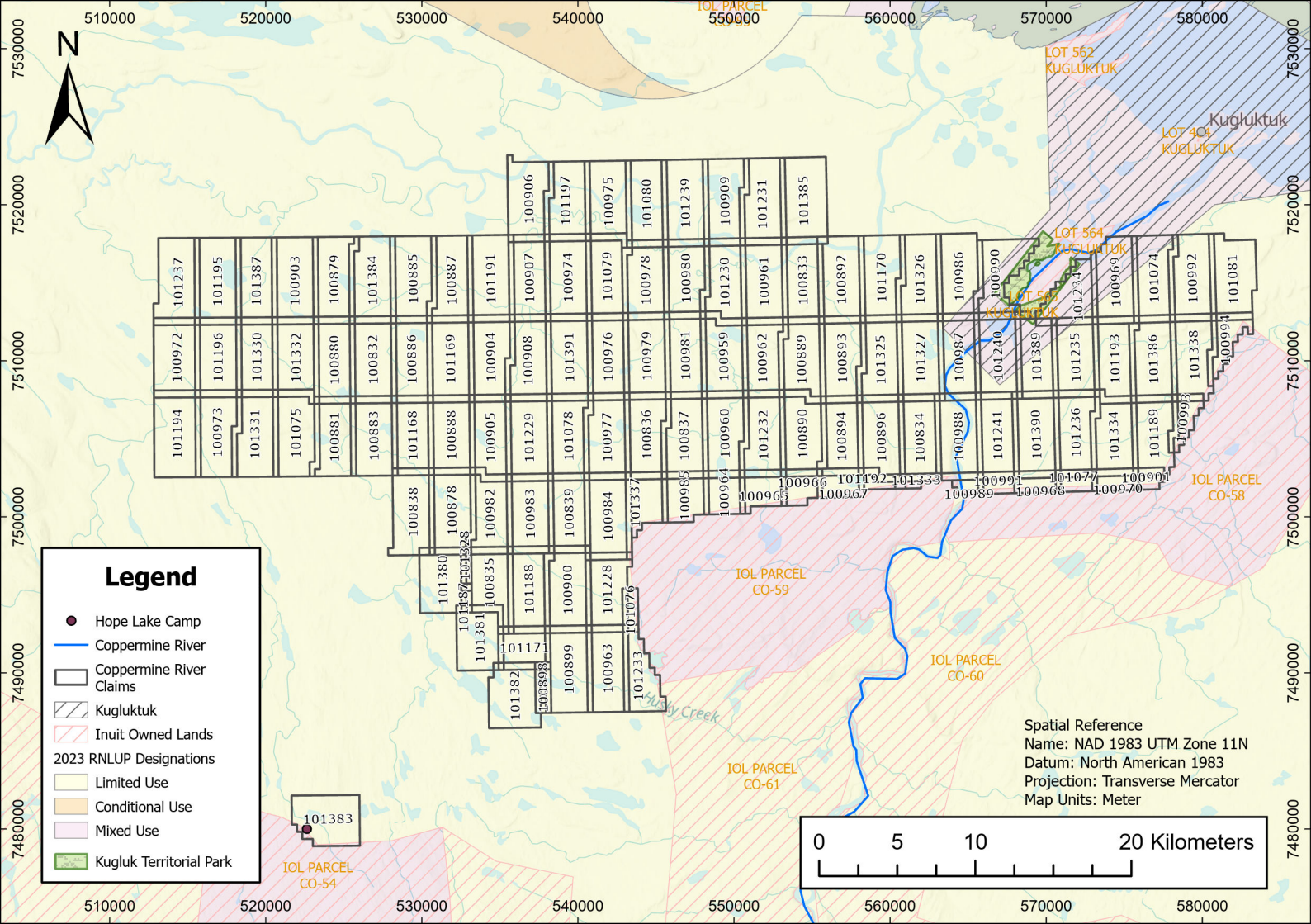
- Re-grading and recontouring of areas showing settlement, subsidence, or improper drainage.
- Additional organic material application to areas where the reapplied organic layer has been lost or is insufficient to support revegetation or permafrost insulation.

- Drainage management including construction of diversion channels or installation of erosion control measures to redirect surface water flow.
- Fertilization or seeding with locally appropriate species to promote revegetation in areas where natural recovery is insufficient.
- Excavation and removal of residual contaminated soil where post-closure sampling identifies contamination above applicable criteria.

Post-closure monitoring will continue until reclaimed areas demonstrate stable conditions across all assessed parameters for a minimum of two (2) consecutive monitoring cycles, or as directed by CIRNAC, the NWB, or other regulatory authorities. Monitoring reports, including photographs, inspection findings, and any remedial actions undertaken, will be submitted to CIRNAC and the NWB following each monitoring event.

APPENDIX 1

FIGURES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CO-54
Hutch Creek
Legend
Hope Lake Camp
Coppermine River
Coppermine River Claims
Kugluktuk
Inuit Owned Lands
2023 RNLUP Designations
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Conditional Use
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