TUNDRA COPPER CORP

Annual Summary

of

Activities

at the

COPPERMINE PROJECT

July- September 2025

KITIKMEOT REGION, NUNAVUT

March 27, 2026

Submitted To: NIRB, NPC, NWB, CIRNAC and Kugluktuk HTO

For Permit Holder:
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1 INTRODUCTION

Tundra Copper Corp. is an early-stage exploration company with activities at their Coppermine Project in recent years ranging from 2024 to current. The Project is centred 90 km southwest of Kugluktuk, Nunavut, on the Coronation Bay in northern Canada.

Tundra's Coppermine Project is comprised of 124 Crown Land mineral claims; in order to conduct exploration activities on these claims, Tundra has submitted the required Land-Use Permit applications to Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada, a Water License application to the Nunavut Water Board (NWB), and a Project Proposals to the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC).

Recent exploration activities include an airborne geophysical survey in February 2024, core drilling, geophysics and field mapping in the summer of 2025. Tundra's proposed exploration activities for summer 2026 include geologic mapping, surficial rock sampling, drilling and operation of one 16 person exploration camp at a previously used Hope Lake campsite and associated aircraft landing strip. This work will be carried out in accordance with Tundra's Wildlife and Environmental Mitigation Plan, Environmental Policy and Code of Ethics.

The main purpose of this Report is to provide an overview of Tundra's Coppermine Project activities and wildlife and environmental impact mitigation measures; permit statuses; details of the physical environments; proposed project activities; and environmental practices for transparency among the public and governing agencies.

1.1 Status of Permits and Authorizations

Tundra Copper Corp. currently holds 124 Crown Land mineral claims totaling 1408.7 sq km. Tundra has submitted a Class B Land Use Permit application to CIRNAC to replace the Class A Land Use Permit previously held by Tundra, which details expanded activities on the claims beyond the nature of the original permit. Tundra also holds a Type B Water License, which replaced earlier water licenses, for the requested dates of March 2024-May 2029.

These permits will facilitate an expanded exploration program inclusive of a temporary 50 person camp, numerous drill-holes located on Crown Land claims, and up to five (5) core and RC drill rigs. All proposed use and disturbance will take place on claims within Crown Lands. Inuit Owned Land is adjacent to the proposed camp and Hope Lake Airstrip, and will not be within the area of operation.

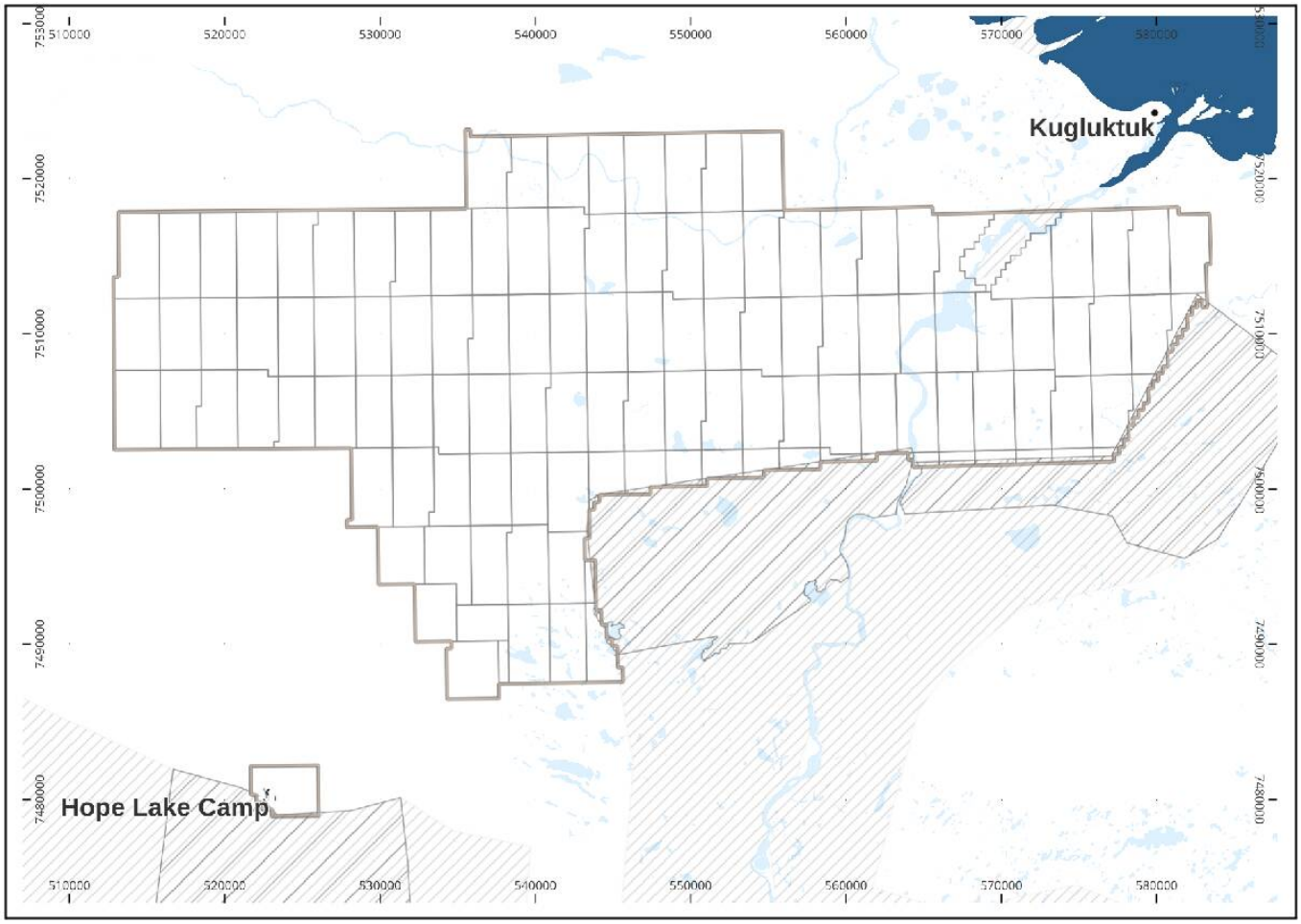

Figure 1. Tundra Copper Corp. claims on Crown Land and location of Inuit Owned Lands, March 2025.

Table 1. Permitting status by Tundra as of the Report date, 2026

Type	Purpose	Number	Area	Approval	Expires
CIRNAC – Class A Land Use Permit	Single drill program, Exploration	*NPC File No.: 150939*	Hope Lake area, Kitikmeot, NU	2013	–
CIRNAC – Class A Land Use Permit, Amendment	Multi drill program, Exploration	*NIRB File No.: 25EA086 NPC File No.: 150939*	Hope Lake area, Kitikmeot, NU	Mar 26, 2025	2029
NWB – Type B Water Licence	Direct water use - *amendment*	2BE-COP1721	Hope Lake area, Kitikmeot, NU	March 2024	May 2029

2 General Project Information

This section provides a general overview of the Coppermine Project including the project location and physical environment, the mineral resources under exploration, exploration history of the site, the purpose of the project and the type of planned exploration activity.

2.1 Location

The Project is centred north of the Arctic Circle approximately 35 km southwest of the Hamlet of Kugluktuk, in the western Kitikmeot region of Nunavut. Kugluktuk (formerly known as Coppermine) is a small settlement, with a population of 1,450 (2011 census), situated on the coast of the Arctic mainland at the mouth of the Coppermine River (Lat. 67°49'N, Long. 115°06'W) (Figure 1).

2.2 Climate and Air Quality

The Project experiences a maritime Arctic climate characterised by short cool summers and long cold winters. The mean annual air temperature is -12°C. Monthly averages range from -31°C in February with zero hours of sunlight, to 10°C in July with 24 hours of sunlight. Kugluktuk receives about 202 mm of precipitation per year, of which 100 mm falls as rain, mainly in the months of June through to September. Spring thaw snow melt and break-up of the inland lakes and rivers is usually completed by mid-July, while freeze-up commences in mid-September. Periods of fog and low visibility tend to occur through September-October.

2.3 Permafrost

The entire Project area is underlain by continuous permafrost. This has been measured to depths of ~160 m in glacial sediments, with ground temperatures just below the surface (~5 m) ranging from 5°C in July to -15°C in February. Landforms related to the seasonal surface freezing and thawing of permafrost include 'Rock Jumbles', frost heaved piles of rock, and 'Thaw Ponds', small surficial pools of water.

2.4 Vegetation

The Project area is predominantly treeless Southern Arctic Tundra, also known as the 'Barren Grounds'. Vegetation consists mainly of grasses, lichens, low shrubs, mosses and various arctic flowering plants. A few spruce, willows, alders and ground birch can be found in sheltered niches along the Coppermine River as far north as Escape Rapids (located in IOL parcel CO-59) but in limited abundance. On upland terrain, the open Taiga woodland (treeline) begins approximately 150 km south of the Project area.

2.5 Terrain and Bedrock Geology

The Project covers an undulating landscape that ascends south from the Coronation Gulf coastal lowlands to 550 m elevation in the highlands of the Coppermine Mountains. The lowland area is comprised of sedimentary rocks, which are cut by a series of east-west trending intrusive igneous sills that form prominent ridges with

cliff-like southern faces. The Coppermine Mountains are comprised of volcanic rocks that form plateau-like highlands.

The Coppermine River flows through the eastern Project area, where it has cut a steep sided gorge that widens into a broad plain as it nears Kugluktuk and the Coronation Gulf. Glaciation has excavated the topography of both the highlands and lowlands, and has deposited extensive glacial sediments ('till') that cover the majority of underlying bedrock. Landforms produced by glacial deposition include glaciolacustrine and glaciofluvial features including 'eskers', sinuous ridges of sand and gravel that occur in the lowland areas, and 'till plains' composed of silt and glacial rock debris.

The minerals under exploration include copper and silver. Mineralization has been identified as occurring in both the Coppermine River Group volcanic rocks and overlying Rae Group sedimentary rocks (Figure 2). Most of the mineralization occurs as metallic minerals termed copper sulphides, which can be found in significant accumulations at surface and deeper under the cover of the tundra.

2.6 Hydrology and Water Quality

Water bodies that occur within the Project area include the Coppermine River along with small streams and multiple small to large lakes. The Coppermine River has a 'sub-arctic nival flow-regime' with influence from lake storage. This means that the river experiences limited winter base flow, with the highest flows of the year in spring following rapid snow melt (AANDC - Moïse Coulombe-Pontbriand et al, 1998). The river channel has eroded through both bedrock and glacial sediments, depositing extensive fluvial sediments in the western Project area. Landforms associated with this include steep sided gorges/gullies and braided river patterns.

Water quality in the Coppermine River basin is monitored from several water quality sites, one of which is situated within the Project area (but also in a territorial park) at Bloody Falls (Lat. 67°73'N, Long. 115°37'W), and a second downstream of the Project at the mouth of the Coppermine River (Lat. 67°80'N, Long. 115°09'W) (DIAND Water Resources - Denise Bicknell et al). The below table presents a baseline summary of the Bloody Falls water quality data compiled by the Water Management Division of the AANDC (AANDC - Moïse Coulombe-Pontbriand et al, 1998); results show significant elevations in dissolved copper (exceeding guidelines for freshwater aquatic life by approximately 22%), most likely due to copper mineralization that occurs throughout the Coppermine River Group volcanic rocks.

Table 2. Water quality of the Coppermine River at Bloody Falls, 1975-1985

Parameter	Max	Min	Average	Median	Standard Deviation	N
pH	7.7	6.9	7.44	7.55	0.25	13
Conductivity (uS/cm)	79	8.3	52.53	69	26.41	14
Turbidity (ppm)	130	0.2	19.09	8.5	33.02	14
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	44	26	37.4	37.5	4.32	10
Total Suspended Solids (ppm)	168	2	62.1	41.5	48.54	10

Total Aluminum (ppm)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Arsenic (ppm)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Copper (ppm)	0.011	0.002	0.0041	0.003	0.0025	10
Total Iron (ppm)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Lead (ppm)	0.007	0.01	0.0017	0.001	0.0018	10
Total Manganese (ppm)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Zinc (ppm)	0.031	0.003	0.0083	0.005	0.008	10

3 Project Summary, 2025

The Coppermine Project exploration program is designed to target copper mineralization and mineralization expected at depth along structures and lithologic contacts within the Tundra Crown Land claims. The proposed work program also incorporates Tundra's Wildlife and Environmental Mitigation Plan to ensure that all work is conducted in an environmentally responsible and sustainable manner.

Due to the remote location of the Project, the majority of exploration activities required helicopter support. The period that best suits this is from April to late-September, with exceptions to the timing of the Blue Nose East Caribou calving period, which is known to occur in the area between May and June.

3.1 Timeline: July-September 2025

A detailed report of assessment work titled "*Assessment Report for Airborne TDEM Geophysics, Drilling & Fieldwork of the TKE, TKN, TKS & TKW Series, Strike 1-2, Mac and Home Run Claims for Claimholder Tundra Copper Corp. Coppermine River, West Kitikmeot Region, Nunavut*" was prepared for and submitted to CIRNAC on February 18, 2026, for fulfillment of the work expenditures to maintain these claims in accordance with Nunavut regulations and advance the exploration and knowledge for mineral development in this area.

The following activities were performed: in the field

- A helicopter-based geophysical TDEM survey performed in the field from August 1-9, 2025 by Precision Geosurveys of Vancouver, BC, comprising 2494 line km flown over an area of 757 km^2;
- Diamond drilling, 3343.41 drilled meters;
- Mapping, prospecting, and 74 count surface grab samples collected

3.2 Camp

To support the planned exploration program including the drill program and associated Land Use License application, Tundra constructed a temporary ~15 person camp, located within the vicinity of the Hope Lake airstrip. Camp was staged alongside the Hope Lake airstrip at approximately 525930m West, 7478960m North, WGS 84 z11n. Environmental impact was minimised by locating the camp on gravel terraced ground. The campsite was serviced frequently by fixed wing supply delivery from Yellowknife and/or supplies from Kugluktuk. The temporary seasonal camp was constructed of canvas tents and plywood structures. The following table summarises the buildings that Tundra constructed at the campsite:

Table 3. Structures supporting Tundra's 2025 exploration activities.

Structure	Material	Dimensions	Number
Kitchen and Dining area	Plywood Structure	14 x 16 ft	1
Drillers' Dry / Bathroom	Plywood Structure	14 x 16 ft	1
Secondary Dry / Bathroom	Plywood Structure	14 x 16 ft	1
Core Logging	Canvas	14 x 16 ft	1
Sleeping tents	Canvas	14 x 16 ft	4
Pilots tent	Canvas	12 x 14 ft	1
Cook/1st aid tent	Canvas	12 x 14 ft	1
Core cutting facility	Plywood Structure	6 x 6 ft	1
Generator/Tool storage	Plywood Structure	12 x 12 ft	1
Fuel storage & cache	2x containment	As needed	1

3.2.1 Equipment on Site

The following table is a summary of the equipment and machines that will be located within the camp or Project area:

Table 4. Equipment based in camp or at drill sites in 2025.

Equipment Type	Number	Use
Helicopter (AS350 B3 FF)	1	Transportation of crew and equipment within Project area
Boyles 37 (Diamond drill Rig)	1	Drilling

3.2.2 Camp Operations

The number of people in camp ranged from a minimum of 4 up to 15 people, varying throughout the construction and operating period of the 5th July to the end of September. Exploration activities will end following the 2026 drill program, materials. Procedures were followed for temporary closure of the camp, and will be followed during future final abandonment as described in the Hope Lake Campsite Abandonment and Restoration Plan.

3.2.3 Camp Power Source

The camp was powered from diesel-powered generators, stored in plywood structures. As per Tundra's Spill Contingency Plan, Spill Kits were located next to each generator; these included containment booms, oil absorption pads, shovel and storage drums. Applicable forms for reporting spills and emergency contact numbers were available in the Spill Kits.

3.2.4 Camp Water Source

Water for the camp was pumped from an unnamed small seasonal water body using a submersible pump system. The camp consumption was measured by recording volumetric measurements daily within water tanks at camp. Less than approximately 1 cubic meter per day was consumed.

The water intake was suspended from a float located on the water body, and no fish were present within the water. The intake end of the pipe for both pumping scenarios was equipped with a screen to avoid fish entrapment and intake of visible particles following the calculations outlined in the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Fish Screen Guidelines.

3.2.5 Camp Fuel and Fuel Storage

Fuels was used and/or stored at the camp site for heating and equipment operation and temporary staging for drill sites. All fuels were stored in drums and a bermed and lined cache adjacent to the airstrip. All empties were removed from the site.

3.2.6 Camp Waste and Grey Water

Waste generated at the sites included human sewage, grey water, combustible solid wastes, non-combustible solid wastes, waste oil and hazardous wastes (including empty barrels and fuel drums).

All wastes other than grey water were back-hauled to Yellowknife by fixed-wing aircraft on an approximate weekly basis and disposed of at approved facilities in accordance with Tundra's Waste Management Plan and Federal/Territorial Legislation. Grey water was disposed of in natural depressions located 31 m to 100 m from the high water mark of any water body to allow for natural filtration through the tundra.

3.3 Flights & Transportation

Project activities and camp were supported by frequent flights by helicopter to/from the drilling area from camp, to/from Kugluktuk from camp, and to/from Yellowknife to the Hope Lake airstrip by fixed wing. Helicopter flights occurred 2-4 times each day to the drill sites and 2-4 times each week to Kugluktuk. Fixed wing flights occurred 1-2 times each day from Yellowknife to the Hope Lake airstrip.

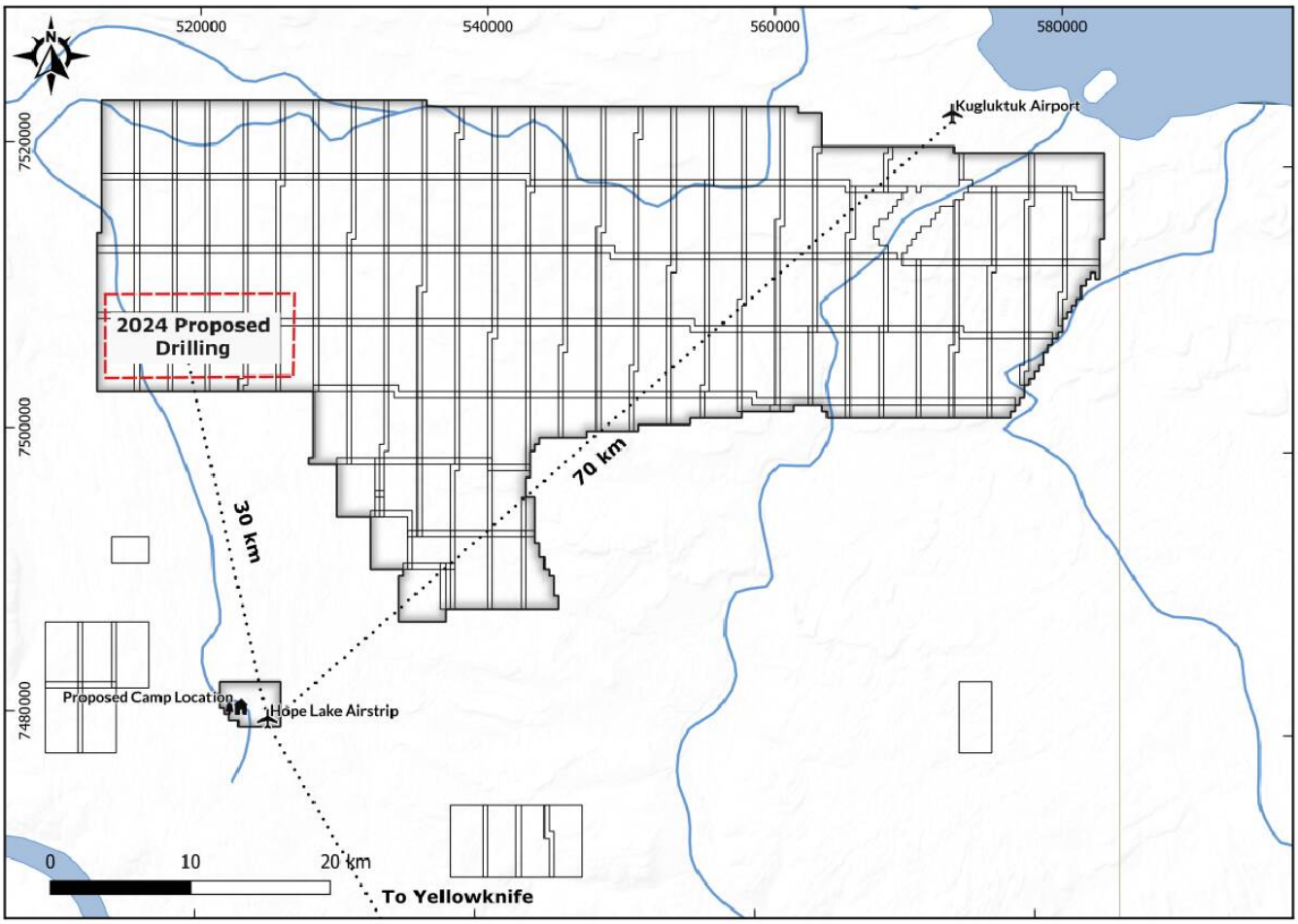

Figure 2. Approximate transportation flight lines for camp and fieldwork.

3.4 Archaeology / Cultural Heritage

All drilling activities were conducted within areas previously inspected for cultural heritage or archeological significance covered under prior permit authorizations and activities. During the course of activities, no sites were recognized and no sites were disturbed. Additionally, very little surface disturbance occurred at any time during any of the Project activities.

3.5 Project Activities

3.5.1 Airborne Geophysics

Airborne geophysical survey works were performed from August 1st to August 9th, 2025 over several large locations within the Report area ("the Coppermine River Project", the "Project"). Precision GeoSurveys Inc. mobilized helicopter-borne geophysical survey equipment to the Project area in early August 2025. Flight operations for surveying were launched from the Kugluktuk airport (CYCO), using an Airbus AS350 helicopter, registration C-GSVY.

These geophysical methods are superficial. These methods transmit, receive, and measure low amplitudes of electrical or magnetic pulses that provide information about the underlying rocks and mineralization present. These methods are non-invasive, leave no trace, have no adverse effects to wildlife either directly or indirectly (such as through sound waves), and are temporary- from one-several minutes of total operation in any given area.

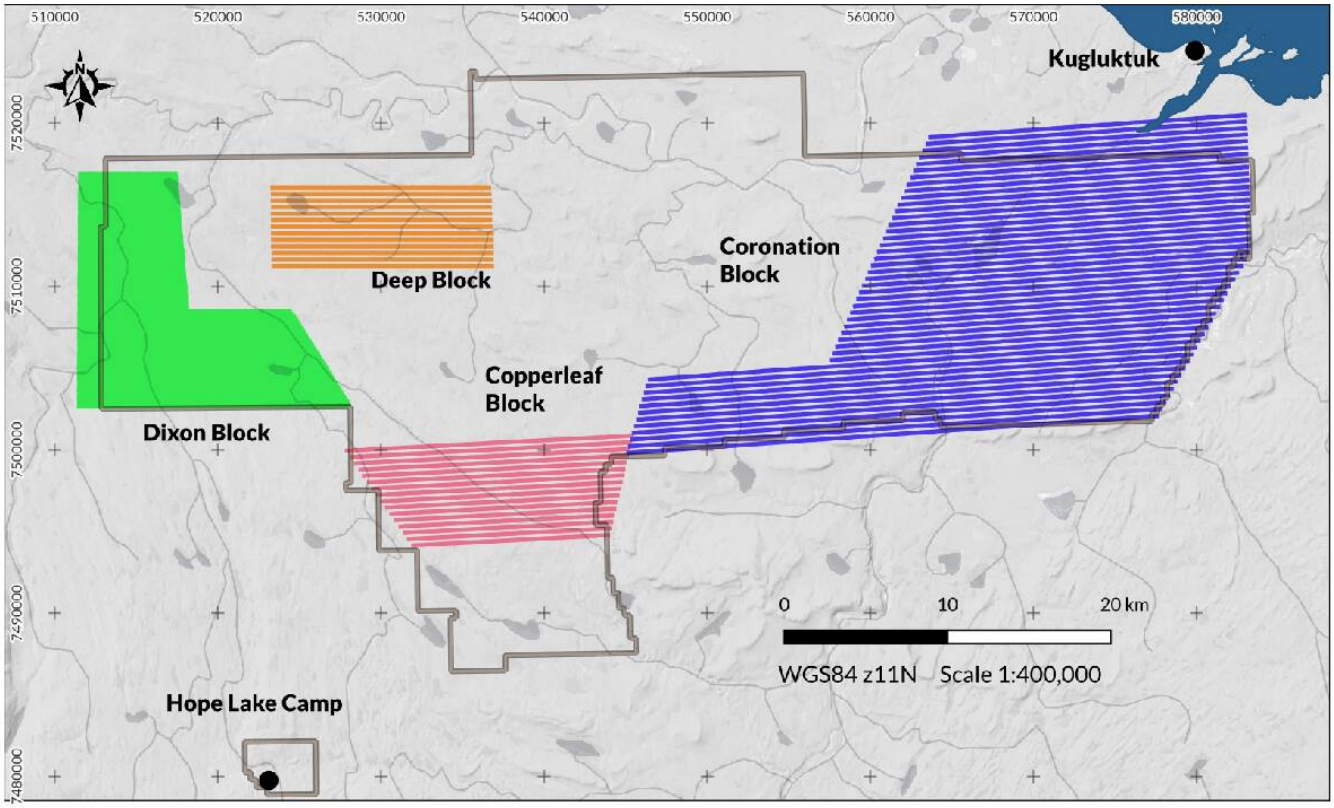

Figure 3. Coppermine River TDEM survey blocks and flight lines.

3.5.2 Core Drilling

Drilling was performed on/about July 15 to September 15th, with mobilisation and demobilisation occurring for approximately 7-10 days prior to and following activities. Activities were supported by the remote exploration camp with twice-daily flights to and from the drill for shift changes, and additional flights each day for the transport of fuel and supplies.

Nine drill holes were drilled during the July through September time window. Diamond drilling was performed using a helicopter-transportable diesel-operated Boyles 37 drill rig complete with shack walls to protect the drill team from the elements, and a SRU (solids recovery unit) to process drill cuttings and recycle water. The capacity of the drill is approximately 690m for NQ-sized core (used in 2025).

Table 5. Drill holes, collar coordinates and orientation details for the 2025 diamond drill campaign.

Hole	Started	Completed	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
CR25-01	7/16/2025	7/21/2025	514898	7505845	194.0	0	-90	297.18
CR25-02	7/22/2025	7/25/2025	514557	7505973	196.6	0	-90	230.12
CR25-03	7/28/2025	8/3/2025	514431	7507003	176.6	0	-90	327.74
CR25-04	8/4/2025	8/9/2025	514676	7507013	174.4	90	-90	303.35
CR25-05	8/10/2025	8/20/2025	518014	7505210	177.7	80	-60	444.20
CR25-06	8/21/2025	8/24/2025	516337	7506937	167.1	0.0	-90	349.70
CR25-07	8/26/2025	8/29/2025	522565	7506323	211.0	0.0	-90	446.81
CR25-08	8/29/2025	9/6/2025	525495	7506069	195.0	230.0	-60	440.50
CR25-09	9/6/2025	9/10/2025	522146	7507325	159.4	130.0	-60	503.81

The drill was set upon an approximate 16 sq meter leveled wooden drill pad. Water hoses, fuel, and ancillary equipment were stationed nearby in containment units where necessary and inspected at least once every 12-hour shift. Drill crew and equipment were flown to/from the drill sites by helicopter.

Drill core was logged into an Microsoft-Excel compatible drill log for each hole, recording important lithological, structural, mineralogical notes for each interval, recorded in from-to depths by the meter or portion thereof.

Drill core was cut at the camp using a gasoline-powered core saw, bagged and sealed for shipping to ALS Minerals for processing in Yellowknife, NWT. In addition to the laboratory's quality control program, a rigorous on-site quality assurance and quality control program is implemented involving the insertion of blanks, standards and duplicates to ensure reliable assay results.

Water was pumped from nearby lakes. The drill consumption was monitored by using the flow rate of the pump and the time the drill was in operation. Total water consumption was less than nine (9) cubic meters per day.

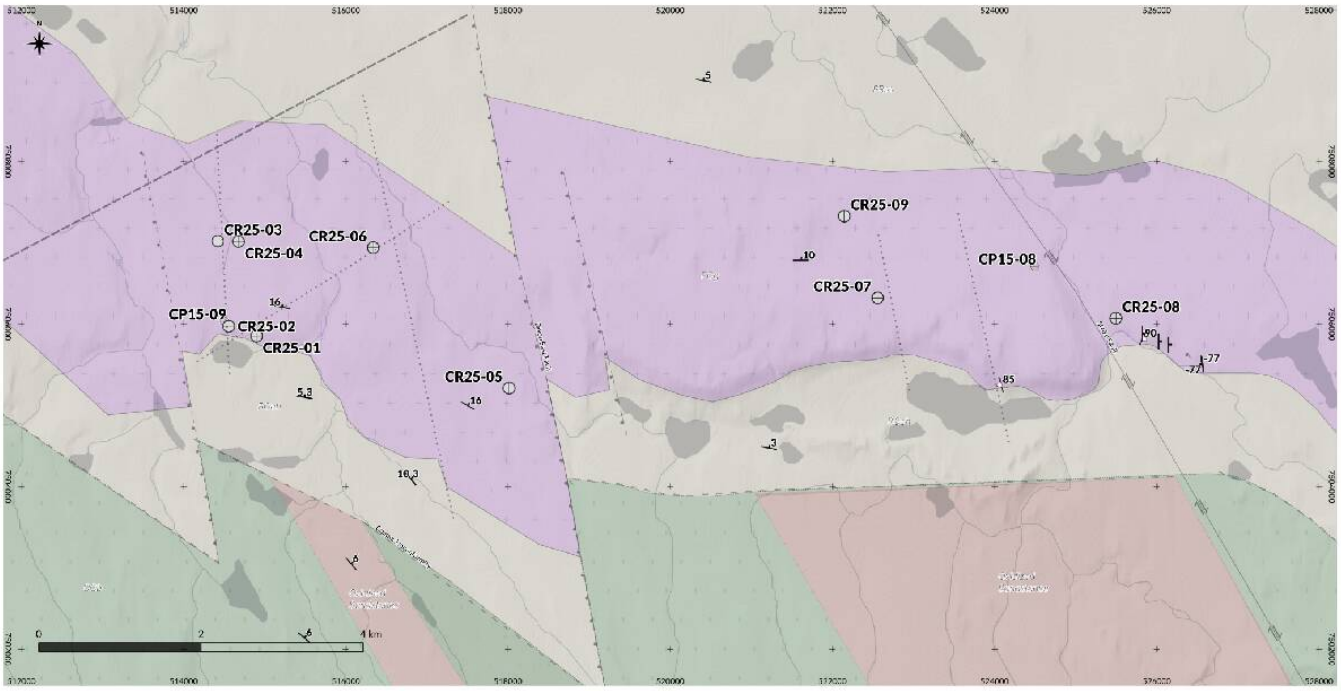

Figure 4. Coppermine project area drillholes and geology, 2025.

3.5.2.1 Drillhole Abandonment & Reclaimation

Solid waste, sewage, and hazardous material was sealed in empty drums and flown back to Yellowknife for disposal. Drill waste and greywater were collected by solids recovery units (SRU's) and reinserted into the drill holes upon completion. Any extra, inert drill cuttings were placed in depressions and recontoured near the drill site. All drill sites were restored to their original state, and waste and unused items were flown back to camp along with any of our supplies and equipment, and backhauled to Yellowknife for disposal.

CR25-01 During, and after drilling (lumber and drill samples were removed).

CR25-02 Before and after drilling.

CR25-03 After drilling, in foreground. CR25-04 in background, barely visible, reclaimed.

CR25-05 After drilling, water from rains filling depression around the collar.

CR25-06 After drilling.

CR25-07 After drilling (lumber was removed).

CR25-08 After drilling.

CR25-09 After drilling (lumber and drill samples were removed).

3.5.3 Surface Sampling and Prospecting

Approximately 145 man days were spent visiting various locations around the Coppermine Project, with an additional 55 man days on preparation for and compilation of the results. Activities performed while field mapping include prospecting, traverses along and seeking for available outcrop, structural measurements, sampling outcropping rocks or subcrop, historic drill site scouting, and investigations of surface features and subtle lineaments for evidence of faults or lithology.

Access to the field was always by helicopter (except for the Mac claim, which was accessible by foot from camp). Field workers often travelled in pairs or along parallel traverses. Communication was maintained with camp and helicopters by radio. Due to the large distances flown, attempts were made to consolidate field flights with other fuel or supply flights.

518 field stations were recorded, ranging from mineral showings to structural measurements and other items. 74 hand samples were collected for assay.

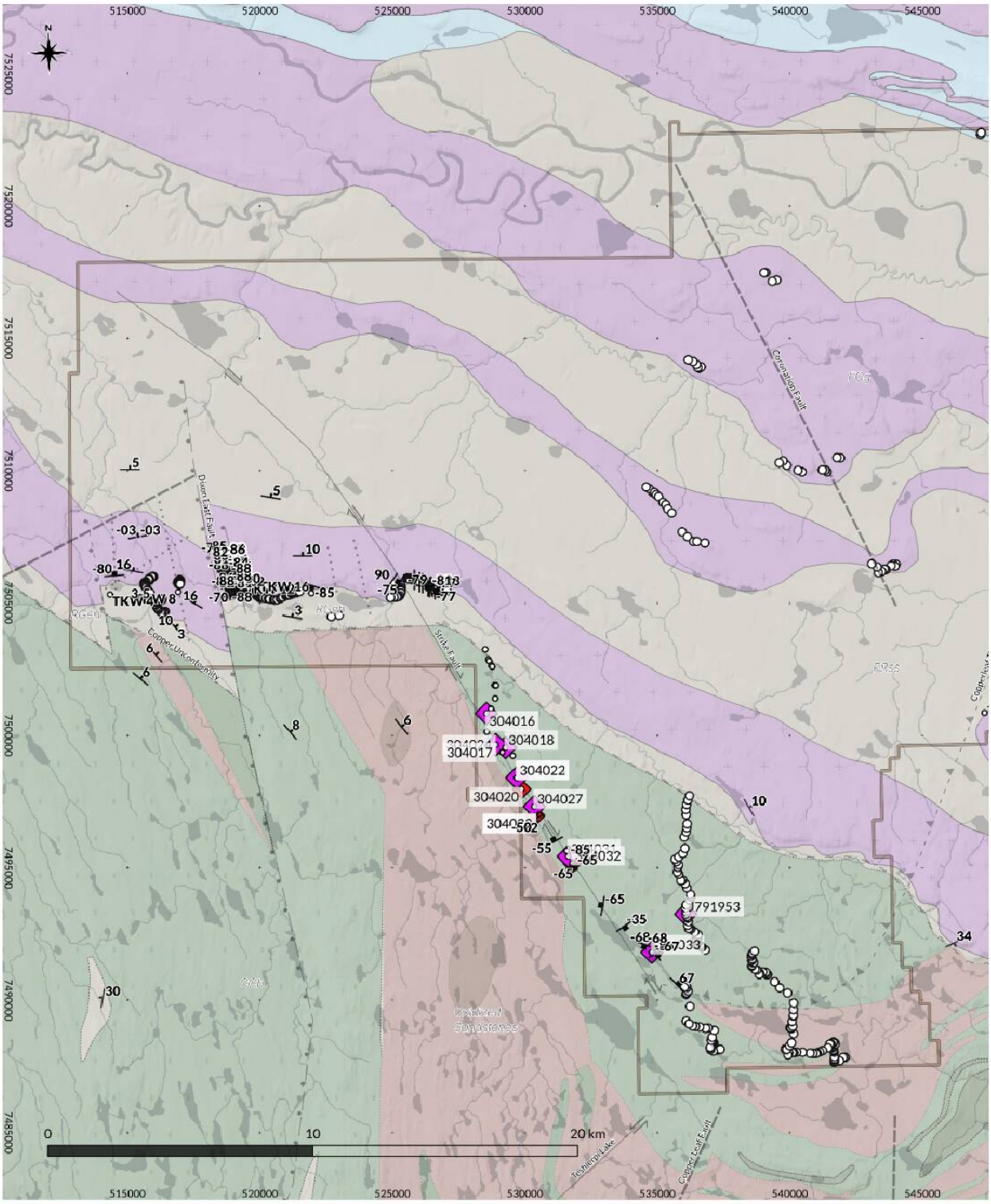

Figure 5. Structural measurements, samples, and recorded field sites-circles, WEST Project area.

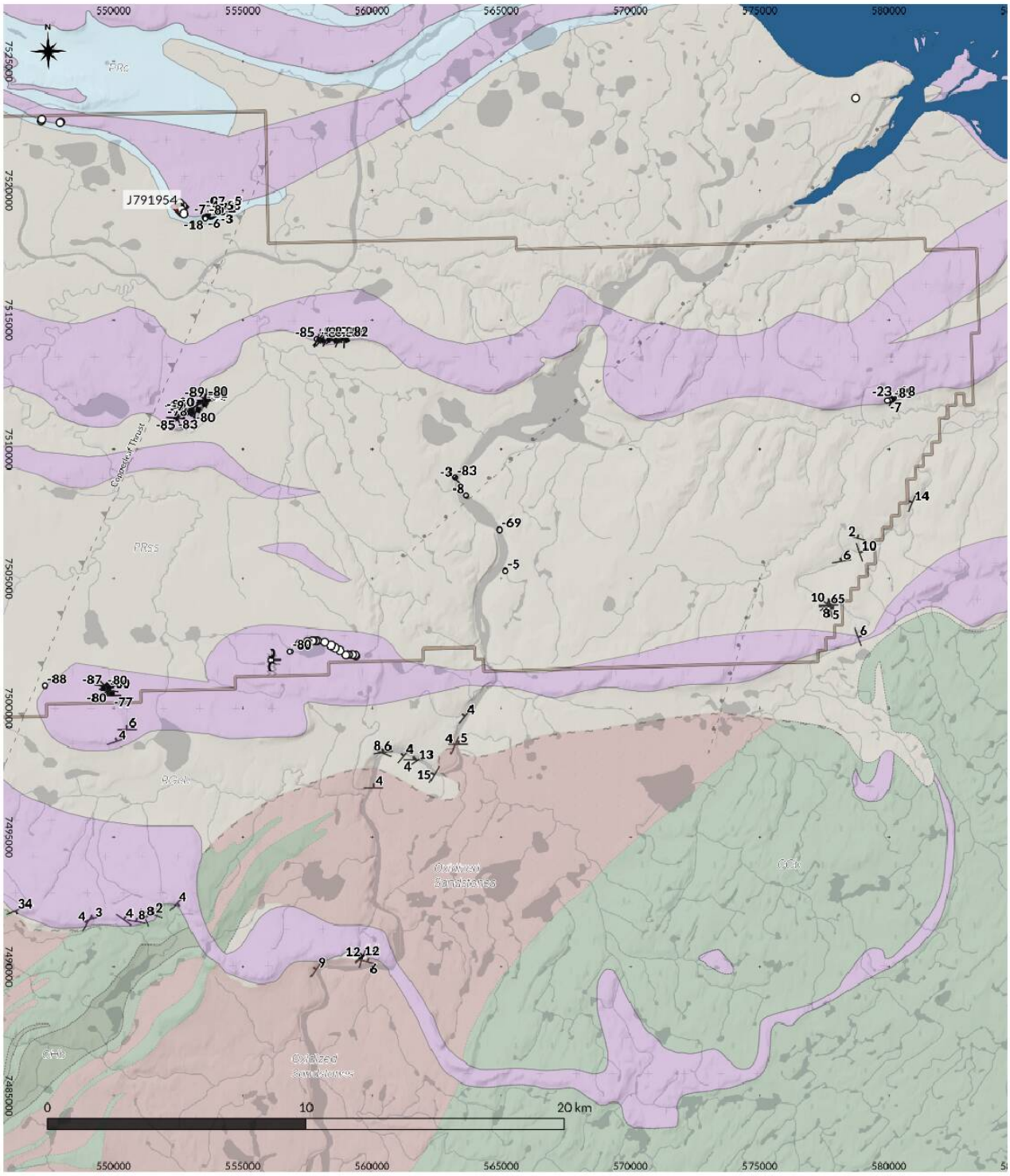

Figure 6. Structural measurements, samples, and recorded field sites-circles, EAST Project area.

4 Project Activities, 2026

This section provides details on all activities required to support and execute the proposed exploration program in 2026. Activity descriptions also include discussions on environmental mitigation and management plans to ensure that all activities will be planned, and carried out, in a sustainable manner.

It should be noted that all future plans, including those for 2026 and beyond, are speculative and subject to change, depending on results and year-to-year budgets; whilst a drill program may prove successful, there is also the possibility that a drill program may prove unsuccessful, which is a disincentive to further work. CIRNAC, the NPC, the NWB as well as the Hamlet of Kugluktuk and the Hunters and Trappers Association and Kugluktuk residents shall be kept informed as plans evolve.

The following proposed Project activities and protocols are discussed:

- Camp use, construction and equipment at camp;
- Transportation of equipment and crew;
- Exploration activities (prospecting & drilling);
- Water use on site and waste water management;
- Fuel transportation and storage;
- Waste management.

4.1 Project Timeline

The activities outlined above are proposed to be undertaken from April through to the end of September 2026, depending on weather conditions. Due to Caribou calving and post calving taking place in the area, Tundra will exclusively avoid any wildlife (details of Caribou mitigation measures are provided in the Tundra Wildlife and Environmental Mitigation Plan). Tundra proposes to fully mobilise and open camp on/about the 5th July as per approval and recommendation by the Kugluktuk HTO (Hunters and Trappers Organization).

Camp mobilisation will be by fixed- wing aircraft to the existing Hope Lake airstrip (see Section 3.2 for details). Future plans beyond 2026 are not provided as these will depend on results and the yearly budget at the time.

2026 proposed dates are summarised as follows:

- April-early May, 2026 – Reconnaissance fly-over by helicopter to conduct a preliminary archaeological and wildlife assessment within the Project area; limited ground geophysical surveys; preliminary assessment and preparations for camp establishment for the 2026 season;
- July 6, 2026 – Mobilise camp and equipment to Hope Lake Camp by fixed-wing aircraft;
- July 15 - September 30, 2026 – Helicopter supported drilling program
- September 30, 2026 – Camp closure

4.2 Camp

Tundra proposes to utilise an historic camp location on Hope Lake, situated 100 m from the high water mark (116° 27'58"W, 67°26'21"N, 552858 mE, 7480436 mN NAD83 UTM Zone 11N, NTS map sheet 086N08) (Figure 5). The site includes an existing 130 m long gravel airstrip and ATV accessible gravel tracks. One existing building (HTO hunting lodge) is located within the general area of the proposed Hope Lake camp, but this will not be used by Tundra.

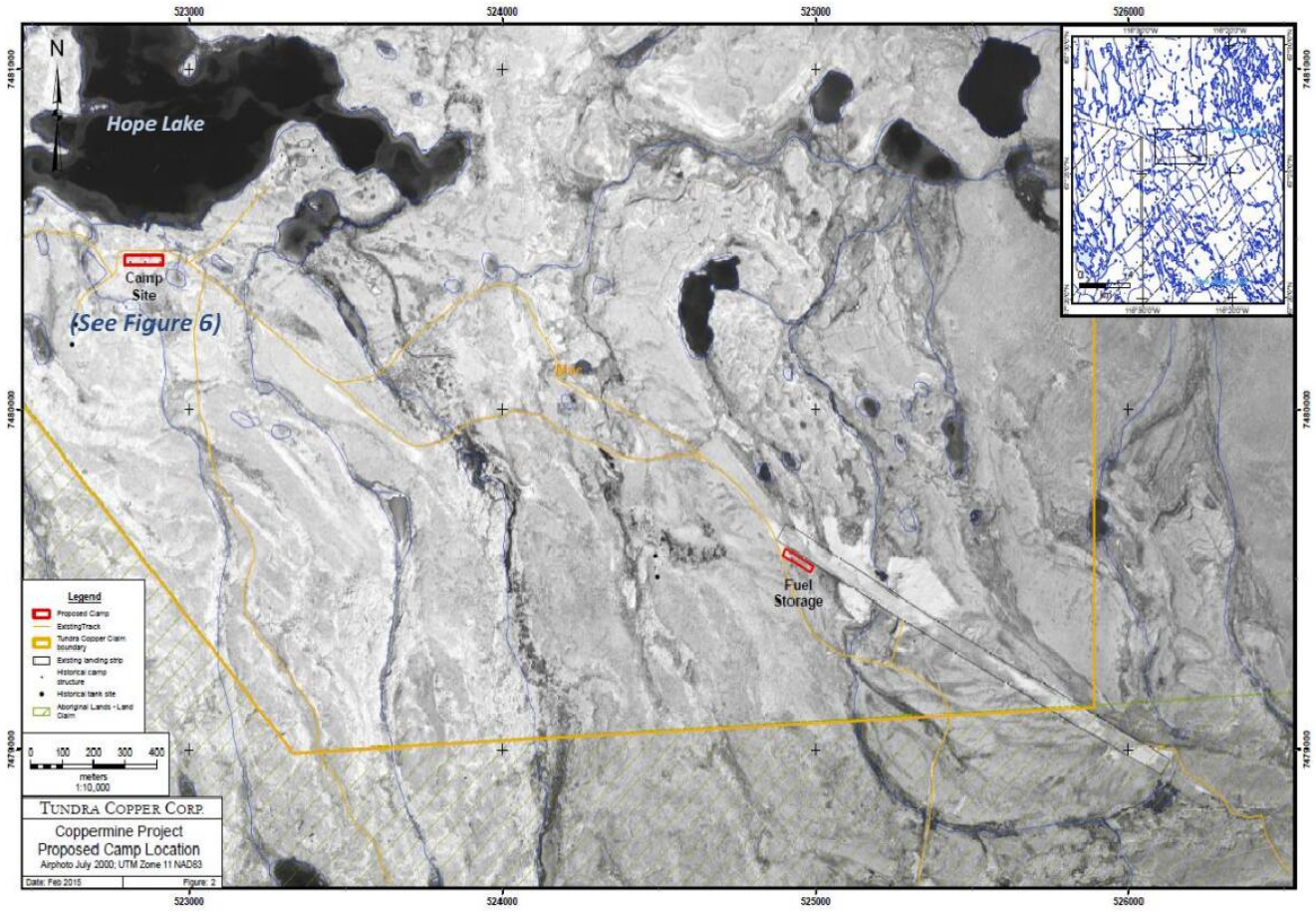

Figure 7. Location of 2026 Hope Lake camp site and infrastructure.

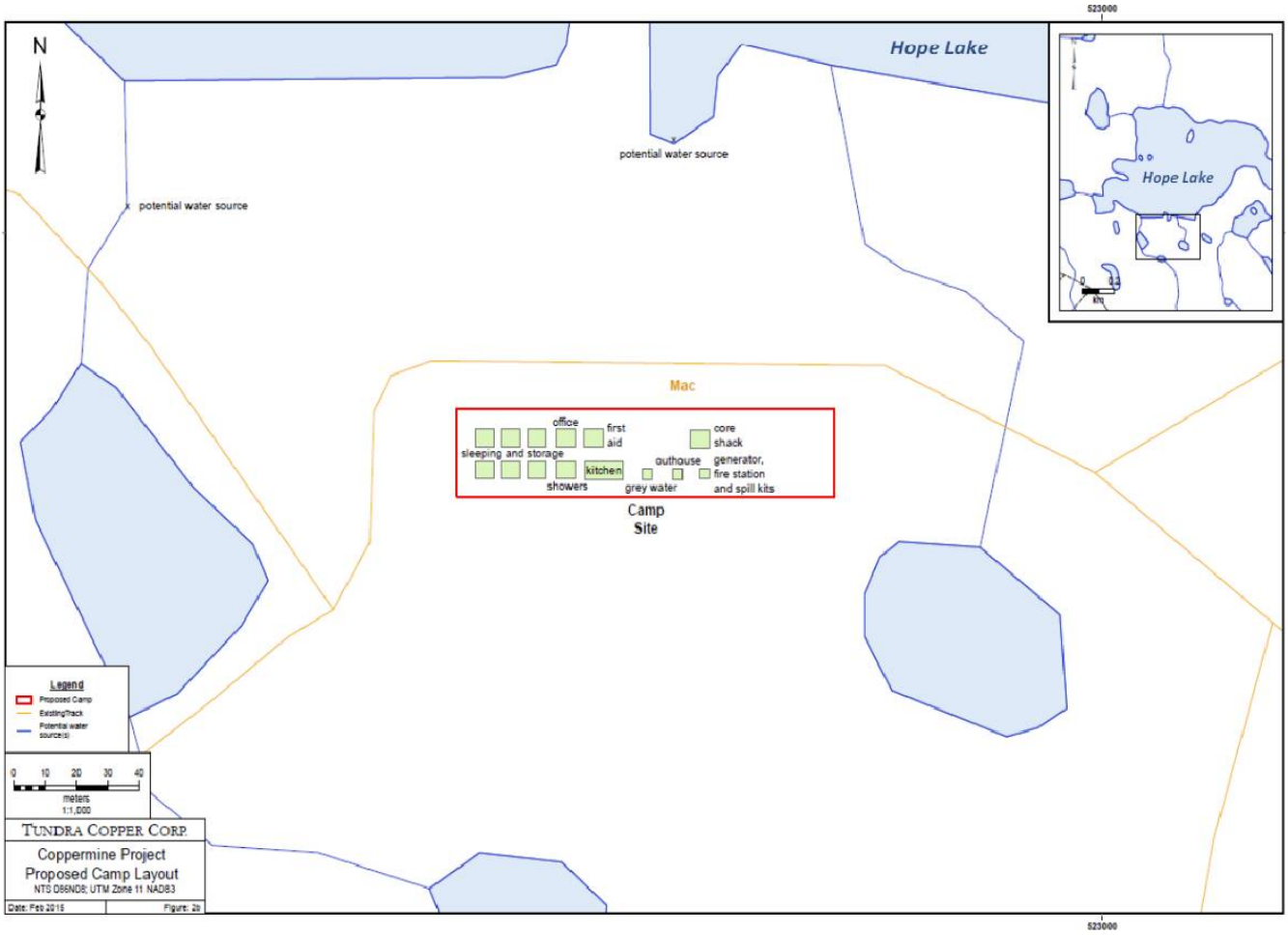

Figure 8. Proposed camp set-up, 2026.

4.2.1 Camp Structures and Infrastructure

A seasonal camp will be constructed consisting of canvas tents and plywood structures. The following table summarises the buildings that Tundra intends to place at the campsite:

Table 6. Structures anticipated to be support Tundra's 2026 exploration activities.

Structure	Material	Dimensions	Number
Kitchen and Dining area	Plywood Structure	14 x 32 ft	1
Dry	Plywood Structure	14 x 16 ft	4
Core Logging facility	Plywood Structure	14 x 32 ft	6
Office	Canvas	14 x 32 ft	1
Sleeping tents	Canvas	14 x 16 ft	16
Pilots tent	Canvas	12 x 14 ft	2
Cook/1st aid tent	Canvas	12 x 14 ft	2

2 stall bathroom	Plywood Structure	10 x 12 ft	1
Core cutting facility	Plywood Structure	12 x 12 ft	1
Generator/Tool storage	Plywood Structure	12 x 12 ft	1
Fuel storage & cache	2x containment	As needed	1
Outhouses	Tbd, pacto system		4

4.2.2 Equipment on Site

The following table is a summary of the equipment and machines that will be located within the camp or Project area.

Table 7. Equipment to be based in Hope Lake camp or at drill sites.

Equipment Type	Number	Use
ATV (All-Terrain Vehicle)	1 - 2	Transportation from airstrip to camp site
Helicopter (AS350 B3 FF)	1 - 3	Transportation of crew and equipment within Project area
Boyles 37 (Diamond drill Rig)	1 - 3	Drilling
RC Drill Rig	1 - 2	Drilling

4.2.3 Camp Operations

The anticipated maximum number of people in camp will range from a minimum of 15 up to 30 people, the number at any one time will vary throughout the construction and operating period of the 5th July to the end of September. Exploration activities will end following the 2026 drill program, materials. Procedures to be followed during temporary closure of the camp and final abandonment are described in the Hope Lake Campsite Abandonment and Restoration Plan.

4.2.4 Camp Power Source

The camp will be powered from onsite diesel-powered generators, stored in plywood structures. As per Tundra's Spill Contingency Plan, Spill Kits will be located next to each generator; these will include containment booms, oil absorption pads, shovel and storage drums. Applicable forms for reporting spills and emergency contact numbers will be available in the Spill Kits.

4.2.5 Camp Water Source

Water for the camp will be pumped from Hope Lake using a submersible pump system. Approximately 1000 L/d would be consumed (less than 1 cubic meter) per every 15 people.

The water intake will be suspended from a float located on the lake. During periods of freeze-up, the water will be pumped from a hole drilled on the Eastern section of Hope Lake. The intake end of the pipe for

both pumping scenarios will be equipped with a screen to avoid fish entrapment. The screen size will be determined following the calculations outlined in the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Fish Screen Guidelines.

4.2.6 Camp Fuel and Fuel Storage

Fuels will be used and/or stored at the Hope Lake camp site for heating and equipment operation. All fuels will be stored in drums and a bermed and lined cache adjacent to the airstrip.

4.2.7 Camp Waste and Grey Water

Waste generated at the sites are anticipated to include human sewage, grey water, combustible solid wastes, non-combustible solid wastes, waste oil and hazardous wastes including empty barrels and fuel drums.

All wastes other than grey water will be back-hauled to Yellowknife by fixed-wing aircraft on a weekly basis and disposed of at approved facilities, in accordance with Tundra's Waste Management Plan and Federal/Territorial Legislation. Grey water will be disposed of in natural depressions located 31 m to 100 m from the high water mark of any water body to allow for natural filtration through the tundra.

4.2.8 Potential Impacts of Camp and Mitigation Measures

Potential impacts of the Hope Lake exploration camp locally, regionally and to the Hamlet of Kugluktuk 90 km away, are predicted to be minimal, given Tundra's commitment to regulatory legislation, its Corporate Environmental Policy, and Coppermine Project specific, Community Engagement Program, Wildlife and Environmental Mitigation Plan and Hope Lake Abandonment Plan.

The camp will amount to only a few hectares and the period of activity during any one year will be limited to approximately 5 months in total. Although any human habitation, whether an outfitter's camp or an exploration camp, could possibly result in inadvertent localised fuel spills, or untidy conditions which could in turn result in animal attraction and subsequent damage to property or injury to persons, it must be noted that such occurrences can be successfully controlled by constant vigilance of camp systems and practices. As per best practice and the Tundra Corporate Environmental Policy, all camp occupants will be trained in environmental awareness, proper fuel handling, and in spill and fire response, as well as in safety responsibilities and reporting. Daily and weekly safety meetings will also be held in camp.

In addition, it is anticipated that the camp will be regularly inspected by CIRNAC and NWB regulators but by in-house personnel. A site visit also may be organised for Kugluktuk visitors, such as elders, if the community requests.

The health and wellbeing of wildlife is of great concern to Tundra in all of its operations. To moderate effects Tundra will implement its Coppermine Project Wildlife and Environmental Mitigation Plan. If numbers of caribou or muskox should enter an area where work is proceeding, all optional work will cease until the herd has moved on; in a camp context, this would mean foregoing optional operation of equipment, including the operation of helicopters (except in emergencies). Wildlife will not be approached or disturbed by persons on foot or via equipment. A Wildlife Incidental Observation Log will be routinely used. Additionally Tundra is aware of the importance of glaciofluvial (namely 'Eskers'), and glaciolacustrine landforms, to bears, wolves, foxes and

prey mammals, such as sik-siks, and limits habitat disruption wherever possible; the Hope Lake camp is not known to be located near any such landforms.

4.3 Archeology/ Cultural Heritage

It is understood that archaeological and heritage resources may also be impacted by activities. An archaeologist has been contracted to work with the community to identify any sites of concern for all new 2026 activities. The archeologist will also conduct an Archeological Inventory of the Project area and proposed work sites. If any archaeological sites are discovered they will be left undisturbed, a 50 m buffer will be implemented, and their GPS coordinates will be recorded and reported to the Government of Nunavut Culture and Heritage Department and the KIA.

4.4 Transportation

Materials and personnel will be transported to the camp by fixed-wing aircraft from either Yellowknife or Kugluktuk. The aircraft will normally be a Twin Otter and will land on the airstrip at Hope Lake. Within the Project, transportation will be by a AS350 B3 FF or similar 5-person helicopter. Return helicopter flights may also, on occasion, be conducted from the Project to the Hamlet of Kugluktuk (Figure 5).

4.4.1 Transportation to Site

The Hope Lake camp will be serviced by fixed wing aircraft (Twin Otter). There is an existing airstrip adjacent to camp, approximately 2 km from Hope Lake. The airstrip is approximately 1300 m long, approximately 5.5 hectares, and has been used intermittently over the past 30 years during exploration activity. The airstrip is located at 116° 24'52"W, 67°25'50"N 525073 mE 7479506 mN NAD83 UTM Zone 11N.

4.4.2 Transportation within Project Area

Employees and contractors will be transported to drill sites from camp twice daily via a AS350 B3 FF helicopter. Low level flights (<610 m) are prohibited with the exception of take-off and landings, and required instances such as bad weather and emergencies. It is estimated that the total number of flights per day will be 4 count, per drill rig. An ATV may be used to transport crew and/or camp supplies from the Hope Lake Airstrip to the adjacent camp along an existing 2 km-long track.

4.4.3 Potential Impacts from Transportation and Mitigation Measures

It is recognized by Tundra that helicopter and fixed wing flight activities have the potential to cause disturbance to wildlife, particularly during low-level flying (< 610 m) for take-off and landing purposes. Tundra will mitigate any possible disturbances to wildlife and the environment by strictly implementing the Coppermine Project Wildlife and Environmental Mitigation Plan.

Flight-specific mitigation policies/actions are summarised as follows:

- All employees and contractors will be expected to handle the responsibility to report and record all wildlife sightings. As part of this instruction, the Project Manager will review the Tundra

Environmental and Wildlife Mitigation Plan with each employee, and introduce them to the Wildlife Incidental Observation Log;

- The first helicopter flight out to the drill site each day will be used as an initial reconnaissance flight to check for wildlife along the flight corridor and the vicinity;
- The helicopter pilot shall continuously monitor the flight corridor for wildlife during all flight activities;
- Wildlife monitoring responsibilities will be assigned at both camp and at drill sites. Their responsibility will be to observe for wildlife and any impacts of activities thereon; the monitors will have access to radios to allow for direct communication with the helicopter pilot(s) and camp managers;
- In the event wildlife are observed by the helicopter pilot(s) along any flight corridors, the pilot will notify the local wildlife monitors and will choose an alternative flight path until the wildlife have moved on;
- If wildlife are present in such numbers that a safe, alternative flight path is not possible then flying operations shall cease until the caribou or other wildlife have moved on;
- In the event that other employees or contractors on the ground observe wildlife, they shall notify the local wildlife monitors who shall notify the helicopter pilot. The pilot will attempt to use a safe, alternative flight path. If this is not possible (for instance if wildlife are within 2 km of the drill site), then flying operations shall cease until the wildlife has moved on;
- A record will be kept of all wildlife observations made from the air or on the ground using the Wildlife Incidental Observation Log.

4.5 Exploration Activities

4.5.1 Drilling

4.5.1.1 Drill Rig and Site Specifications

The drill is a helicopter-portable fly-rig such as a Boyles 37 (about the size of a small car). The drill site occupies a 5 x 5 metre area. Each drill site will cover less than 0.5 hectares of disturbance. Site preparation will consist of minor ground levelling (if required) for a temporary wooden platform of which the drill is assembled. Reclamation will consist of smoothing or re-contouring any disturbed ground and replacing any topsoil/sod/vegetation that will be set aside prior to any disturbance. No foreign material will be left on site. Photographs will be taken post drilling of each location.

Figure 9. Example photo of a drill-rig with drill-site set up.

4.5.1.2 Mobilization of Drill Equipment

The initial mobilisation of the drilling equipment to the Project area will be by fixed wing aircraft from Yellowknife or Kugluktuk to Hope Lake camp. Mobilisation within the project area will be by helicopter, whereby the rig is dismantled and slung to each drill site.

4.5.1.3 Drill Additives

With the presence of permafrost the addition of calcium chloride (salt) in preheated water may be required to keep the holes from freezing, preventing the loss of drill rods. The additives are only added when problems are noted in the water circulation. The additives are either Poly Drill OBX or Poly Drill 133X/1330 or other similar substances. The additives are both non-toxic and biodegradable.

4.5.1.4 Drill Water

It is estimated that the Boyles 37 drill-rig will use less than 10 cubic/m of water per day (2 x 12 hr shifts) while employing an auxiliary Solids Recovery Unit that allows for water recirculation. Water for drilling will be

sourced from small water bodies located < 2 km from the drill-site. These range in size from approximately 0.2 km to > 2 km in width. No water will be pumped from the Coppermine River or its tributaries.

Water will be extracted using a submersible pump system, with the intake suspended from a float located on the lake/water body. During periods of freeze-up, the water will be pumped from a hole drilled through the ice. The intake end of the pipe for both pumping scenarios will be equipped with a screen to avoid fish entrapment. The screen size will be determined following the calculations outlined in the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Fish Screen Guidelines. Water used during drilling will be disposed of in natural depressions, 31 m to 100 m from the high water mark of any water body. No waste water will enter any water bodies.

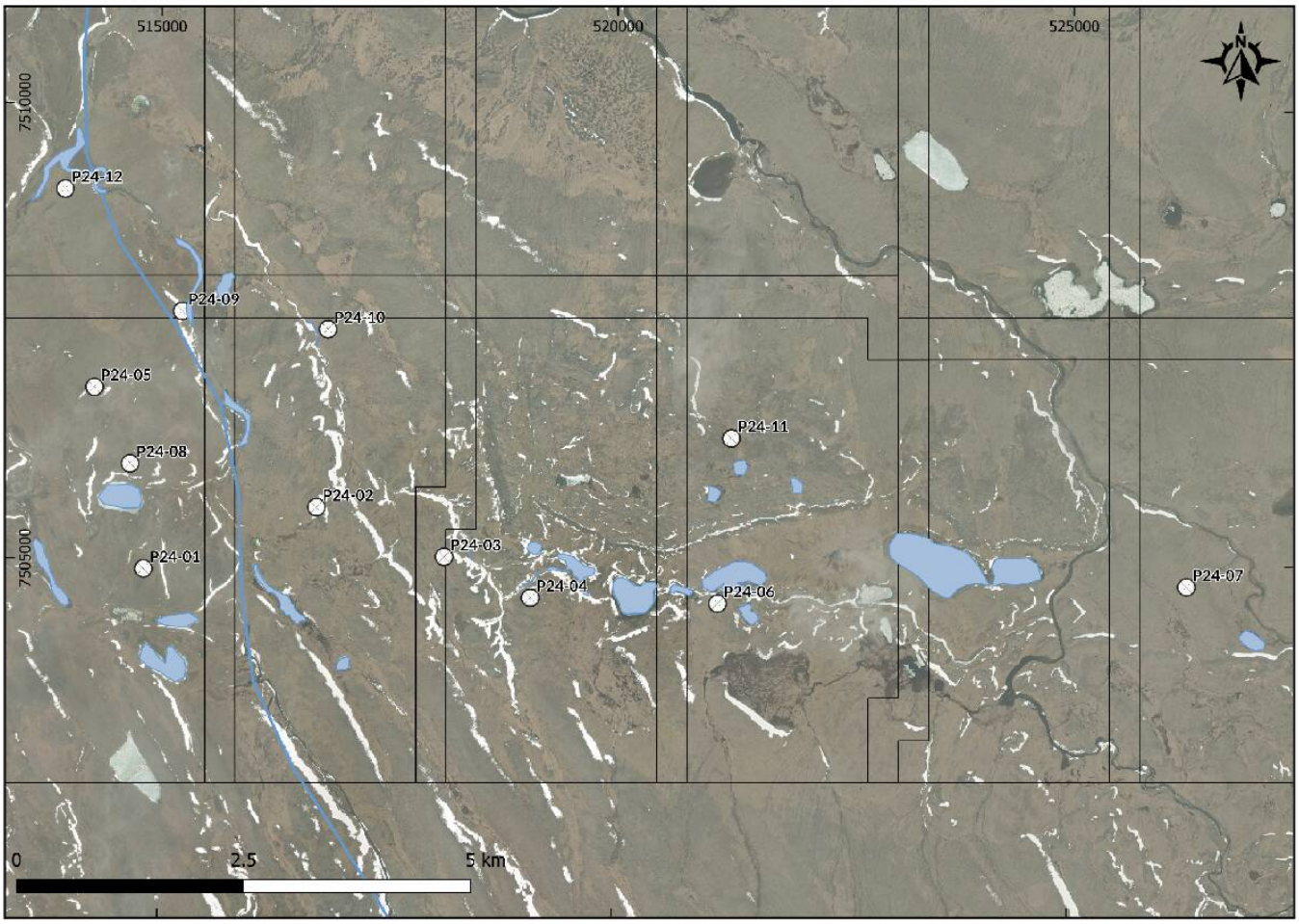

Figure 10. Location of water bodies to be used as a water source for proposed drill-holes.

4.5.1.5 Waste Water and Cuttings

Drill cuttings will be retained with waste drill water in a natural depression, 30 m to 100 m from the high water mark of any water body to allow for natural filtration through the tundra. If drill water is thought to be of poor quality (i.e. contains oil and/or other fuels) it will be managed and disposed of in accordance with the Tundra Fuel Spill Contingency Plan.

4.5.1.6 Drill Core

All drill cores will be collected and transported by helicopter to the drill-core storage area at the Hope Lake camp site.

4.5.1.7 Abandonment of Drill Holes

All drill sites will be photographed pre and post drilling. Sites are cleaned and maintained on a continuous basis. Waste materials, garbage and any empty drums or propane cylinders will be routinely returned to camp and sent to Yellowknife on fixed wing aircraft for appropriate disposal. Upon completion of an individual drill hole the drill rig and supplies will be moved to a new site, the drill set up cleaned of any debris and the area returned, as close as possible, to a pre-disturbed state. For final restoration all old drill sites, sumps and cuttings will be re-inspected to ensure that all areas have been restored as close as possible to a pre-disturbed state. The drill rods and casing will be removed from every hole when completed.

4.5.1.8 Surficial Sampling and Prospecting

Sampling and prospecting activities will be undertaken in areas proximal to drilling activities, to limit the amount of flying time for the helicopter. Up to four (4) geologists may undertake the work, who have been trained in wildlife monitoring and cleared for access by an archaeologist. The sampling/prospecting will involve collecting samples from areas of exposed bedrock and recording their location and other geologic information.

4.5.1.9 Mitigation Measures

To mitigate disturbance to wildlife and sensitive areas, all personnel will be trained to report any wildlife sightings and halt operations in the presence of animals.

4.6 Fuel

The following sections discuss fuel transport and storage, the quantity of fuel present at the camp, secondary containment and fuel transfer. Further details are discussed in the Tundra Fuel Spill Contingency Plan (appended).

4.6.1 Fuel Transport and Storage

Fuel will be transported to site by fixed-wing aeroplane and stored in a safe containment area established adjacent to the Hope Lake airstrip (Figure 8). This will be bermed and lined with suitable material to prevent seepage into the underlying soil should a spill occur. Spill Kits will also be on hand.

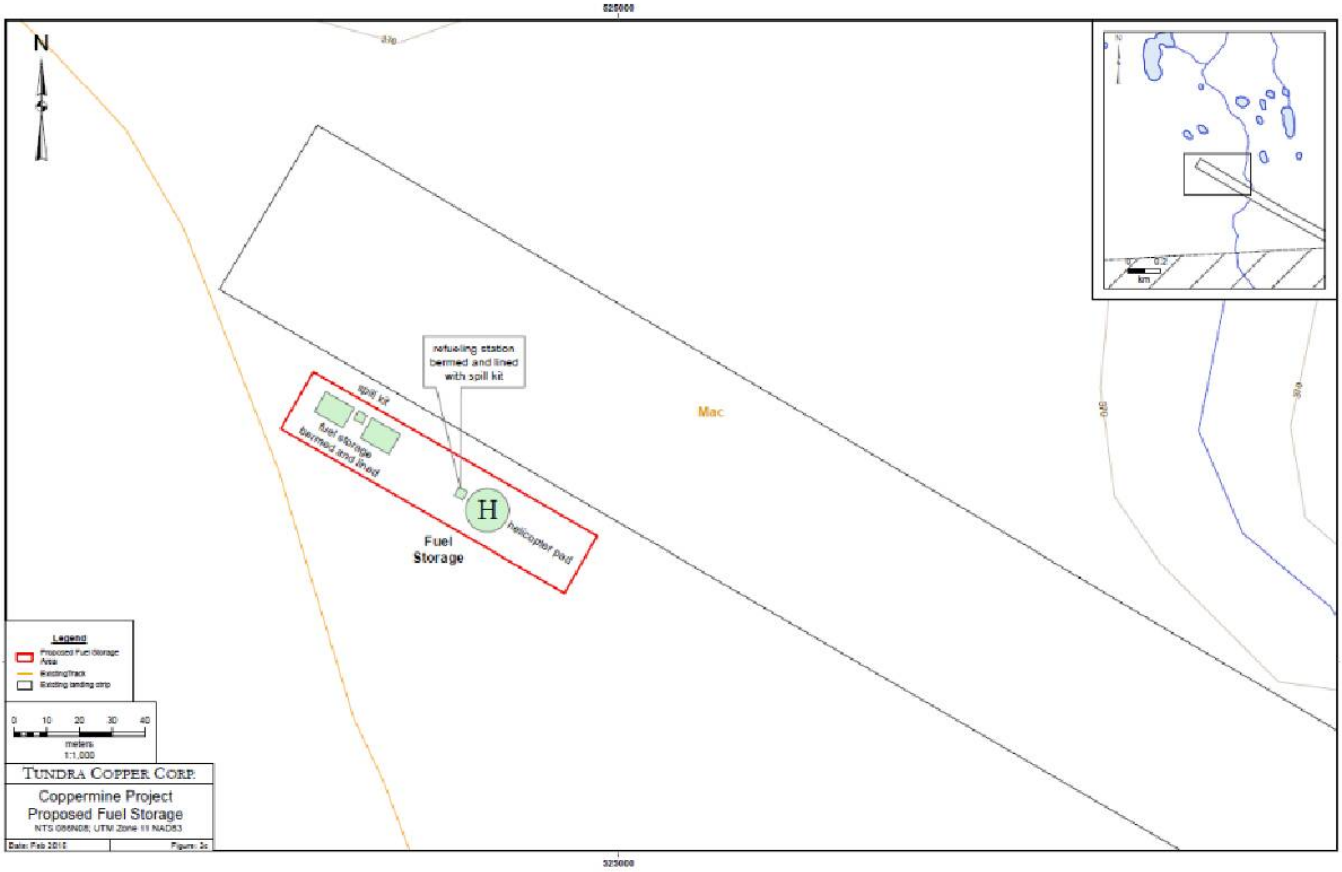

Figure 11. Proposed fuel storage at the Hope Lake camp site, 2026.

4.6.2 Quantity of Fuel and Use

The below table outlines quantities of Fuel and Oil to be Stored at the Hope Lake camp.

Table 8. Estimated types and quantities of fuel to be stored at the Hope Lake Camp site.

Fuel Type	Container Type	Number of Containers	Container Capacity (litre)	Total Volume to be Stored On-Site
Diesel (P-50)	Barrels	150	210L	31,500L
Gasoline	Barrels	10	210L	2,100L
Jet-B	Barrels	150	210L	31,500L
Propane	Barrels	10	100 lb tank	1000 lbs
Lubricants & Oils	Plastic Jugs	25	20L	500L

The types of fuel and lubricants that will be stored on the campsite will consist of P-50 diesel motive, JET-B, Gasoline, Propane and an assortment of hydraulic oils and motor oils. The P-50 diesel motive will be used for heating and powering the generators, pumps, and other related heavy equipment. The JET-B will be used for helicopter refuelling and heating. Gasoline will be used for re-fuelling ATVs. Oils and lubricants will be used on the equipment.

4.6.3 Fuel Transfer

The helicopter will be fuelled directly in camp from Jet B drums or bladders by an electric pump powered by the aircraft's battery. There will be a Spill Kit and 205 L plastic tray at the site of the refuelling to mitigate any spillage of fuel during the process.

The drill rigs will be re-fuelled from drums of P-50 or bladders that are slung to the site by helicopter. The diesel will be pumped directly into the drill's fuel tank by an electric pump powered by the drill's battery. There will be a Spill Kit and 205 L plastic tray on site to mitigate any spillage of fuel during the process.

The camp stoves and generator will be re-fuelled directly from the drums or bladders of P-50 using a small portable electric pump. A Spill Kit and 205 L plastic tray will be kept on hand during the procedure.

The small engines (ATVs, generators, and the water pump) will be refuelled with gasoline from 5 gallon jerry cans with a Spill Kit on hand.

4.6.4 Waste Fuel (Hazardous Waste)

Waste oil and hazardous wastes including empty barrels and fuel drums will all be disposed of in an environmentally sustainable manner, in accordance with Tundra's Waste Management Plan (Section 4) and Federal / Territorial Legislation.

4.6.5 Mitigation Measures – Secondary Containment

All fuel on the camp site will be stored in 210 litre structurally sound steel drums or puncture proof fuel bladders with secondary containment in fuel berms. All fuel storage will be inspected daily by Tundra Copper personnel for bung soundness and leaks. Any item(s) noted to be leaking or showing signs of weakness and fatigue will immediately have all product transferred to new containers. The emptied containers will be hauled off site with the next backhaul shipment to Yellowknife. All refuelling will take place over hard plastic spill trays.

To encourage progressive reclamation, a target of no more than 20% of the fuel drums will be empty at any one time. Any empties that are deemed not worthy of holding fuel are flown out by fixed-wing aircraft for proper disposal in approved facilities in Yellowknife.

Spill Kits will be available at all fuelling storage sites and fuel transfer areas as well as the campsite generator shack and drill rig. These will include containment booms, oil absorption pads, shovel and storage drums. Applicable forms for reporting spills and emergency contact numbers will be available in the Spill Kits and Tundra Fuel Spill Contingency Plan.

5 Community Engagement

Tundra Copper's community engagement plan is currently limited to discussions with the Kugluktuk Regional Wildlife Board, the HTO, and individual members of the community met through interactions and business association in Kugluktuk. Tundra is also seeking to hire individuals with whom we can establish a long term relationship with for the support of camp and field services.

Currently, the Kugluktuk Regional Wildlife Board is Tundra's primary source of information for caribou and hunting activities to ensure proper avoidance of, and reduce any impact our activities might have on, important wildlife species and hunts or other community events and their locations.

Table 9. Schedule and local community engagement activities, 2025.

Date	Who	Remarks
June 17 2025	Amanda Drummond @ Kugluktuk Regional Wildlife Board	• General introductory call with KRWB • Caribou are already away in calving grounds • Informed of Tundra exploration plans • Amanda provided clearance, Tundra cleared to perform activities • Need to arrange an in-person meeting
August 5 2025	Keaton Nivingalok, Rider Aviogana	• Hired in August from Kugluktuk • Perform camp assistance and duties as assigned

No community residents were observed to occupy or transit through the Project area for the purpose of traditional land use or harvesting.

6 Waste Management Plan

Tundra will be following a Waste Management Plan in order to store and dispose of waste in an environmentally responsible manner. Wastes generated at the site are anticipated to include human sewage, grey water, drilling water, combustible solid wastes, non-combustible solid wastes, and hazardous wastes including waste oil, empty barrels and fuel drums.

The aim of this plan is as follows:

- Minimise and mitigate any potential environmental impacts;
- Comply with NWB water licence (2BE-COP1721) and CIRNAC land-use permits;
- Comply with Federal and Territorial legislation.

6.1 Waste Management in Nunavut

In Nunavut, the Environmental Protection Division of the Department of the Environment is the agency responsible for ensuring the proper management of waste.

Acts and regulations that guide the division in working toward environmental protection in Nunavut can be found on the Government of Nunavut's Department of Environment Website under Environmental Protection Legislation – http://env.gov.nu.ca/node/82. All Tundra personnel working on the Project will be required to read and strictly comply with these acts.

6.2 Waste Storage and Disposal

All wastes will be separated, stored and disposed of as follows:

- Human Sewage is stored in sealed drums and removed from site by fixed-wing aircraft to Yellowknife, NWT, for disposal.
- Grey Water/Drilling Water is disposed of in natural depressions, 31 m to 100 m from the high water mark of any water body. No waste water will enter any waterbodies.
- Inert Wastes are removed from sites by fixed-wing aircraft on a weekly basis and taken to Yellowknife, NWT, for disposal. Food wastes are stored in sealed drums to prevent the attraction of wildlife. Upon approval of the Nunavut Water Board, untreated wood and large pieces of cardboard may be burned in a controlled open burn according to the GN Municipal Solid Wastes Suitable for Open Burning Guidelines.
- Scrap Metal is removed from sites and taken to Yellowknife for recycling and/or disposal.
- Hazardous Waste is handled in accordance with the Tundra Fuel Spill Contingency Plan. Hazardous material is stored in a safe, dry manner with clear labelling and secondary containment. All storage areas are located a minimum of 31 m from the high water mark of any water body, clearly identified with proper labelling and signage and will be regularly inspected.

Hazardous waste includes used oil, oil filters, used absorbent materials, oily or greasy rags, antifreeze, paint, chemicals, batteries and used grease.

The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act (Canada) requires that personnel involved in shipping and control of hazardous materials be trained in the application of the Act. The bulk of the hazardous material from the Project will be petroleum products. Alternatives to hazardous products will be investigated and used if feasible.

7 Wildlife, Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The proposed exploration activities take place in an area where the Blue Nose East Caribou currently calve between May and June. In addition, Tundra recognizes the presence and importance of other wildlife and their habitats, including grizzly bear, wolf, fox, wolverine, muskox, and nesting raptors including Peregrine falcon and short-eared owl.

Tundra acknowledges that exploration programs have the potential to impact wildlife and wildlife habitat. Potential impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat include displacement from and avoidance of habitat, habituation and attraction to personnel and/or the camp, and unintentional interactions and disturbance. Tundra further recognizes that the Bluenose East Caribou herd is of particular sensitivity in the regional project area. Accordingly, Tundra will strive to prevent or minimise potential impacts on caribou and other wildlife and wildlife habitat, by implementation of a Wildlife and Environmental Mitigation Plan (appended).

Tundra proposes to adjust the proposed activities to avoid key sensitive wildlife. As well, the responsibility for monitoring wildlife will be assigned to help avoid human/bear interactions and scan of proposed impacted areas, including drill sites. The environmental scan will include mapping of den sites, and a scan for nests as well as any wildlife activity of note.

A variety of wildlife species and their associated habitats have been identified as occurring within and/or adjacent to the Project area. These are discussed in detail in Tundra's Wildlife and Environment Mitigation Plan. The table below provides a summary of species or species groups known to inhabit the Coppermine area:

Table 10. Wildlife species or species groups known to inhabit the Coppermine Project area

Species or Species Group	Species or Species Group
Barren-ground Caribou – Blue Nose East herd	Geese (and their nests)
Moose	Other Waterfowl and Waterbirds (and their nests)
Muskox	Ptarmigan (and their nests)
Arctic Fox (and their dens)	Short-eared Owl (and their nests)
Wolf (and their dens)	Peregrine Falcon (and their nests)
Grizzly Bear (and their dens)	Rough Legged Hawk (and their nests)
Wolverine (and their dens)	Gyr Falcon (and their nests)
Fish (and other aquatic life)	Other Falcons (and their nests)

7.1 Wildlife Sightings, 2025

The following wildlife were encountered and recorded during exploration in 2025. All occurrences were noted and recorded. Tundra personnel avoided approaching or flying close to, over, or toward the wildlife to prevent unnecessary impact to them or their habitats.

Table 11. Wildlife species or species groups sighted within the Coppermine Project area in 2025.

Date	Animals	Activity
July 6th	Caribou	Large herd 1000+ grazing north of camp, headed south of of camp
July 6th	Wolves	2 wolves following herd
July 6th	Grizzly	Grizzly napping north of camp, south of drill hole 04
July 6th	Muskox	26 muskox grazing
July 9th	Muskox	~10, happy eating grass
July 10th	Caribou	2000 strong and healthy
July 10th	Caribou	4000 strong healthy, grazing by dixon fault
July 10th	Moose	1 bull moose near Kugluktuk, bathing in a pond
July 12th	Wolves	2 wolves grazing, southern edge of block
July 12th	Muskox	Muskox spotted 3km north of camp
July 12th	Golden Eagle	1 golden eagle spotted
July 12th	Gyrfalcon	2 falcons spotted nesting in cliff
July 12th	Caribou	Single young caribou spotted grazing
July 16th	Gyrfalcon	2 falcons, and 2 baby falcons spotted in nest, healthy
July 17th	Caribou	6000= strong herd, spotted north of camp, headed through to camp airstrip by 11pm
July 18th	Grizzly	Single juvenile Grizzly spotted 11km north of camp
July 21st	Grizzly	Single juvenile Grizzly spotted 25km north-east of camp
July 23rd	Caribou	500 heard strong, spotted near mouse lake camp to the south
July 24th	Caribou	Single injured caribou spotted near the drill
July 25th - Sept 9		*No sightings*
September 10	Muscox	Spotted 2km north of Hope Lake, grazing
September 11+		*No sightings*

8 References

8.1 Environmental Information

Title: Where the River Meets the Sea: Geology and landforms of the lower Coppermine River valley and Kugluktuk, Nunavut
Author: *L.A. Dredge*
Geological Survey of Canada
Natural Resources Canada
Date: *(December, 1998)*

Title: Coppermine River Overview of the Hydrology and Water Quality
Author: *Moïse Coulombe-Pontbriand, Robert Reid and Francis Jackson*
Water Resources Division
Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada *(Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Yellowknife, NWT)*
Date: *(December, 1998)*

Title: Summary of Hydrometeorological and Water Quality Data Collection in the Coppermine River Drainage Basin and the Central Arctic Region
Author: *Denise Bicknell & Bob Reid*
DIAND Water Resources, Yellowknife
Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada *(Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Yellowknife, NWT)*
Date: *(May, 2001)*

Title: Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Fish Screen Guidelines
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Government of Canada
Date: *(March, 1995)*

9 Appendix A: Fuel Spill Contingency Plan

INTRODUCTION

Tundra Copper Corporation has drafted this Fuel Spill Contingency Plan to provide a plan of action for company personnel to follow should a spill occur. This pertains to exploration activities that are planned for the summer of 2024 field season on the company's Coppermine project located approximately 60 km southwest of Kugluktuk. This plan will be posted at camp and at each drill site where potentially hazardous materials will be used.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A small phase 1 exploration program is planned for Ethos Geological's Coppermine District mineral claims for approximately 60 days during the summer of 2024. The field crews will be based out of a small temporary camp centrally located to where the bulk of exploration activity will occur on Tundra's Mac claim, near Hope Lake airstrip. Fuel for the helicopter, drill, and camp will be stored in 205-litre drums at the camp in a safe containment area that is bermed and lined with suitable material to prevent seepage into the underlying soil should a spill occur.

Spill kits will be placed at camp and at each site the drill is working on. The kits will contain fuel absorbent pads, booms, heavy duty plastic bags, tarps, empty drum, or bucket for collecting contaminated material and hand tools among other items.

SPILL PREVENTION AND TRAINING

Prior to the commencement of the program, all personnel will be given on-site instruction on safety, safe handling of fuel, dangerous goods, and this plan of action should an accident occur. The project manager will see to it that all equipment is in good repair and drip pans and absorbent pads are used with equipment in areas where such leakage may occur. All personnel will be briefed on this Fuel Spill Contingency Plan. All hazardous material spills that are in an amount equal to or greater than the amounts set out in Schedule B (attached) of the Nunavut Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations will be reported in a copy of the NT-NU Spill Report Form (attached) and will be reported to the 24-Hour Spill Report Line (867) 920- 8130).

FUEL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN PROCEDURE

Initial Response:

- Ensure safety of all personnel.
- Assess spill hazards and risk.

• Remove all sources of ignition.
• Stop the spill if it is safe to do so.
• Notify camp manager.
• Participate in spill response.

Spill Response Team

• Project Manager will report to spill to the 24-hour Spill Report Line (867) 920-8130.
• Identify the best approach to spill response depending on location (i.e. Snow, land, ice, and water)
• Carry out clean up according to the guidelines set out in the response plan.
• Determine if further assistance or equipment is required.
• Conduct investigation to prevent another such incident.

Reporting Procedure

• All personnel on site will have a 2-way radio to communicate spills to the Project Manager.
• All spill kits will have a contact list and Initial Response Procedure Card.
• Project Manager will immediately report spill to the 24-hour Spill Report Line as per Schedule 1 of INAC Spill Reporting Protocol.
    • Further reporting will be filed with DIAND and any other agencies requiring a report.

RESPONSE TO SPILLS

The following procedures describe the recommended action for each environment listed.

Spills on Land

• Includes spills on rock, gravel, soil, and/or vegetation.
• Take all measures to prevent spills reaching open water bodies.
• Employ trenches, dykes, and/or soil berms to contain spill.
• Absorb fuel with absorbent pads.
• Isolate contaminated soil and place it in barrels, pails, on tarps, etc.
• Disposal only authorised by government authorities.

Spills on Water

• Employ booms with absorbent materials built in to contain fuel by creating a circle around the spill. Recover with absorbent pads or pump into 205 L barrels or tanks. • Weirs can be used to prevent further migration of spill downstream. Use plywood, 2x4's or available wood to build weirs and use pads or pumps to remove fuel at the weir. • Barriers, such as fencing, can be placed across a stream. Spill mopped up with absorbents.

Spills on Ice

• Employ dikes and trenches, mop up with absorbent pads, shovel contaminated slush into pails, bags, etc.

• Take all measures to prevent fuel from penetrating the thickness of the ice to the water below. If that occurs, cutting blocks of ice with a chainsaw or drilling holes with an auger may be required. Once accessible, the fuel may be mopped up with absorbents or pumped into pails, tanks, etc.

Spills on Snow

• Employ dikes and trenches to contain fuel movement.

• Shovel contaminated snow/slush or mop up with pads.

NOTE: In all types of spills, burning the fuel off is an option of last resort only if it can be done safely and only may be done with authorization from the INAC or lead agency inspector.

EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

24-Hour Spill Report Line Tel: (867) 920-8130 Fax: (867) 873-6934

Tundra Copper Corp. VP Exploration, Scott Close: (406) 366 - 3880

OTHER CONTACTS

Enforcement Officer, Environment Protection Branch,
Environment Canada, Nunavut (867) 975-4644

Manager of Field Operations, AANDS, Nunavut (867) 975-4295

Nunavut Water Board (867) 630-6338

Kitikmeot Inuit Association (867) 982-3310 ext. 229