EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Coppermine River Property, NU

Prepared for:
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Effective Date: September 2025

Introduction

This Emergency Response Plan ("ERP") has been developed on behalf of Tundra Copper Corp. ("Tundra" or the "Company") in accordance with applicable legislation, guidelines, and best practices which applies to activities associated with the Coppermine River Property (the "Property" or the "Project"), Nunavut, Canada. The ERP will come into effect in March 2026, and will be updated before the field program commences.

Along with this ERP, an Abandonment and Restoration Plan ("ARP"), 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.

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.

GENERAL PROGRAM INFORMATION

EXPLORATION COMPANY	Tundra Copper Corp. Tel: 406-366-3880 Email: scott@ethosgeo.com
OPERATING CONSULTANTS	Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. Tel: 780-434-9808 Tol Free: 1-855-889-0098
PROPERTY / PROJECT	Coppermine River Property, Kitikmeot, Nunavut
PROGRAM SCOPE	Prospecting, Geological mapping, Geochemical sampling, Drone photogrammetry, Airborne or ground geophysics, Downhole geophysics, Diamond Drilling (x4 drills), RC Drilling (x2 drills),
ESTIMATED PROGRAM DURATION	244 days beginning in March 2026
CAMP LOCATION	526027 mE, 7478945 mN NAD83 UTM Zone 11N
DESIGNATED FIRST AIDERS	TBD
PROJECT MANAGER(S)	TBD
PROJECT MANAGER	TBD
HSE DIRECTOR	TBD
HSE MANAGER OR REP ON-SITE	TBD

RADIO FREQUENCIES	TBD
SAT PHONE, AND INREACH	TBD

MEDICAL EMERGENCY NUMBERS

KUGLUKTUK HEALTH CENTRE	Hikok Dr, Kugluktuk, NU X0B 0E0 1-867-982-4531

ADDITIONAL MEDICAL EMERGENCY CONTACTS

NURSE ROOM COMPANY NAME	TBD
HELICOPTER CONTRACTOR	TBD
AIR AMBULANCE	1-800-913-3452 OR 1-204-784-6568 (Kitikmeot Region Medevac)
KITIKMEOT REGIONAL HEALTH CENTRE	1-867-983-4500
YELLOWKNIFE HOSPITAL	1-867-767-9300
KUGLUKTUK RCMP	**General Inquiries** 1-867-982-0123 **Emergency Only** 1-867-982-1111
NUNAVUT 24-HOUR EMERGENCY LINE	Toll-free: 1-800-267-7270 Telephone: 613-965-3870
KUGLUKTUK FIRE DEPARTMENT	1-867-982-2222
POISON CONTROL	Canada-wide: 1-844-POISON-X (1-844-764-7669) Nunavut: 1-867-982-4531 (Kugluktuk Health Centre)
REPORT A SPILL	Tel: 867-920-8130 (24 hours) Fax: 867-873-6924 Email: spills@gov.nt.ca
WSCC – REPORT A CLAIM	+1 (800) 661-0792
WSCC – EMERGENCY AND ACCIDENT REPORTING	Claims Mailing Address (Employers): Box 669, Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0 1-800-661-0792 reportsnu@wscc.nu.ca

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTACTS

KUGLUKTUK HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS (HTO)	Tel.: 1-867-982-4908 Email: kugluktuk@krwb.ca
CULTURE AND HERITAGE	Tel.: 867-975-5500 Fax: 867-975-5504
NUNAVUT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BOARD (NWMB)	Tel.: 1-867-975-7300 Fax: 1-888-421-9832 Email: receptionist@nwmb.com
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION	1-867-975-7800
PROVINCIAL EMERGENCY PROGRAM (SPILLS)	1-867-920-8130
ENVIRONMENT CANADA (EMERGENCY REPORTS)	1-604-666-6100

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

In the event of an emergency, personnel in the field will be equipped with a Garmin In-Reach device, basic first aid kits, and radios. Depending on the severity of emergency, the project manager will be contacted via radio or In-Reach in the field.

BASE MEDICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

- Cease all operations.
- Assess the situation for additional hazards. If all clear, apply first aid if necessary, able and qualified.
- Contact a second First Aider.
- Following communication establishment with the First Aider, inform on-site Project Manager.
- Depending on the severity of the injury, the injured individual may need to be **evacuated** from the field. If the non-seriously injured worker needs additional care/support in the field, the local Health Centre should be contacted to determine if an evacuation is required.
- If an evacuation is not required, but medical aid is needed, bring the affected individual to the local hospital or health clinic.
- Once the situation has stabilized, the Project Manager will contact the Program Manager.

EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN

In the case of a serious injury (or any other urgent conditions or situations requiring a prompt evacuation), the Project Manager should call the helicopter to transport the individual to the hospital **unless** a spinal injury is suspected. In this case, do not move the injured person and call the Air Ambulance for a medevac.

PROCEDURE FOR THE PERSON CALLING THE FIELD EVACUATION:

1. Call the Project Manager and explain the situation, the patient's state, the exact location for pick up, and the need for special equipment, if required.
2. Ensure the pickup site is cleared and well marked. Meet the Project Manager at the extraction point.
3. Assist the personnel in moving the injured person to the extraction location OR follow the instructions from the First Aider.
4. If person is to injured call 911/air ambulance to insure immediate help

ATTENDING PERSON'S RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Outline the approximate duration of the transport and the state of the injured party to the Health Center.
- Ask the Health Centre if they have a landing site, or if ground ambulance services may be required for transport of the patient from the landing site to the Health Centre.
- The WSCC form must be filled out by the personnel of the hospital; however, the Dahrouge incident form must also be filled out to aid with any questions the hospital has.
- If the helicopter used for transport does not have medical personal present, then the First Aider may need to accompany the patient to the Health Centre depending on severity of injury. This must be discussed with the Project Manager prior as they may be left without a valid First Aider for the crew still at the work area.

PROJECT MANAGER'S RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Support the First Aider as needed, remain informed of the situation and relay info to the program manager.
- Contact the Director of HSE for Dahrouge.
- Note the coordinates where the injury occurred and take photos of the scene, including detailed photos and larger scale photos.

FIRE EMERGENCY PLAN

BEFORE ANY OUTING IN THE FIELD, FIRE BANS MUST BE REVIEWED. IF THE LOCATION WHERE WORK WILL TAKE PLACE IS SUBJECT TO A FIRE BAN, IT IS STRICTLY FORBIDDEN TO LIGHT ANY SORT OF FIRE, AT ANY TIME.

IN CASE OF FIRE:

- Stop all operations.

- Assess the situation for additional hazards.
- Depending on severity and potential hazards of the fire, if considered safe to do so, attempt to extinguish with available equipment, otherwise all personnel are to congregate at their respective muster points, as applicable and pre-determined by the Project Manager, for a head count.
- Contact the acting Project Manager, and/or the local Fire Department, and/or the NWT Fire Ops.
- Wait at muster point until all people in area are accounted for. If it is safe to do so, join up with other groups in the area. Depending on proximity of fire, it may be necessary to relocate to a safer extraction point.
- An evacuation, if required, will be under the direction of designated management (i.e., Project Manager).
    - Once the situation is under control, the Project Manager will contact the Dahrouge Program Manager.
- If you get caught by the fire:
    - Don't try to outrun the fire — find a pond or river to crouch in.
    - If you're not near water, go to a lower-level clearing.
    - If you're near a road, lie face down along the road cut or in the ditch. Cover yourself with soil or anything else that will shield you from the fire's heat.
    - Protect your lungs by breathing air closest to the ground through a moist cloth to avoid inhaling smoke.

IMPORTANT ADDITIONAL NOTES

- A **pre-work safety briefing/tailgate must be completed each AM** prior to work commencing with each person signing to confirm attendance. At times, third party service providers may complete their own safety briefing due to schedule conflicts and this should be confirmed with the Project Manager.
- Always **complete field exploration activities in pairs** and never individually unless specifically authorized by the Project Manager. For example, prospecting and soil sampling should be completed in pairs. Always remain within visual view of each other as the exploration task is being completed, or ensure each person is always fully aware of the other's location. In the latter case, ensure both persons have radios.
- **Complete equipment checks each AM before deployment**. Ensure all equipment required for the day is present and that radios, inReaches and other pertinent equipment is charged.
- In addition to injury, field personnel shall record and **report the occurrence of all Good Catches** that could have led to an incident or breaches of site and personnel safety. The incidents shall be reviewed to assess any potential changes in the safety plans which may help avoid such future incidents.
- For the safety of all workers, all work sites (including camp environments), are drug-free (including cannabis) and alcohol-free. This is a 24/7 hour/day policy for all camp environments.

APPENDIX 1

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1.1 HELICOPTER (AIR TRAVEL)

All personnel should be aware of the considerable difference in the construction of helicopters and conventional fixed-wing aircraft. Special precautions must be taken when riding or walking around helicopters.

1.1.1 BASIC

- Ensure you have participated in a Helicopter Orientation prior to initial flight. Become aware of procedures unique to each helicopter and pilot, and the location of ELT, First Aid kit, Survival Kit, etc.
- Always follow guidelines and instructions from the pilot.
- Approach / leave a helicopter in a crouched manner on the low side (downhill side), making sure the pilot can see you. Hold onto headwear and loose items that might get blown away. (If an item does get blown away, do not chase items. Obtain pilots permission before retrieving item.)
- Take note of the path of the rotor blades while they are turning. Don't get near the tail rotor. Be extra careful when there is more than one helicopter on the heli-pad!!
- Don't lift objects higher than waist-height while under the rotors.
- Don't leave loose objects near the landing area. They may be blown away by the rotor's down-wash.
- After exiting the helicopter, turn around, do up your safety belts, take your belongings and close the door securely.
- Eye Protection - wear safety glasses.
- Hearing protection is optional.

1.1.2 IN-FLIGHT PROCEDURES

- Don't unfasten your seat belt or leave your seat during flight.
- It is often necessary for the pilot to re-position the helicopter after the initial touchdown. After landing, do not unfasten your seat belt or leave your seat until the pilot has indicated it is safe to do so.
- All aircraft are equipped with emergency exits. Helicopters' emergency exit release handles are red. Learn where they are and be careful not to accidentally release them.
- Do not throw any objects from the helicopter while in flight.
- Wear appropriate hearing protection and maintain two-way communication with the pilot.
- Address any questions or concerns during the flight to the pilot.

1.1.3 LOADING

- Never load anything on a helicopter without the pilot's knowledge.
- Before takeoff, advise pilot of all goods loaded and location on helicopter.
- All loaded items must be securely fastened. The pilot will either fasten them or check to see that items are properly secured.
- Exercise caution with dangerous goods (gasoline, fuel, bear bangers, flares, bear spray, etc.).
- External cargo must be balanced both laterally and fore and aft, within certain limits.
- Long objects should be moved horizontally and at waist height, to avoid rotor damage.

1.1.4 Fire-Fighting Procedures

- A hand portable fire extinguisher is installed behind and to the left of the pilot's head.
- Do not deploy the fire extinguisher inside the helicopter.
- In the event of an engine fire, the pilot will shut down the engine and carry out a forced landing. When the helicopter is evacuated, passengers should stay aware of the main rotor blades. However, if the fire is out, remain in the cabin until the main rotor blades have stopped.

1.1.5 Survival Equipment

- An ELT (Emergency Locator Transmitter) is installed in the clearly labelled location shown by the pilot. This device may be activated by the pilot. It will also turn on automatically (using an inertia switch) during a hard landing.
- The ELT can be taken out of the helicopter if required. It will operate on its own batteries. Instructions for use are printed on the unit. ELT signals can be picked up and pinpointed by satellite, and by civilian and military aircraft.
- The ELT should be turned on as soon as the aircraft is reported missing. Aircraft are reported missing if they do not arrive at their destination according to the flight plan. Survival equipment is in a bag in the tail compartment of the helicopter. This kit includes a waterproof survival kit, first aid kit and emergency rations.

1.1.6 Signals for Receiving and Hooking Up Helicopter Loads

- Circular hand rotation motion above head is for the load to go UP.
- Circular hand rotation motion down below waist is for the load to go DOWN.
- Horizontal movement sideways and point to one side, tells the pilot to hover.
- Wipe hands indicates release load from helicopter. **Make sure all people are out of the way!!**
- When receiving loads, stand to the side of the load moving with the approaching load. **Make sure you have an escape route if something should go wrong.**

NEVER TURN YOUR BACK ON THE HELICOPTER. KNOW WHAT'S GOING ON AND HOW TO GET OUT OF THE WAY. COMMUNICATION WITH THE PILOT REQUIRED.

Wildlife Encounters

1.1.7 Prevention:

- Do not approach wildlife and avoid situations that could result in a wildlife encounter.
- Be aware of signs and sounds associated with wildlife. Keep all food in airtight containers and avoid cooking in remote locations unless necessary.
- All food and domestic garbage must be secured and disposed of in appropriate locations only.
- When working in low visibility areas (e.g. wooded forests) make lots of noise to alert wildlife to your presence.
- If a bear is observed near a landing site, work at a different area. If confronted by a bear don't run away or panic, but talk to it in a calm authoritative manner, while slowly backing away.

1.1.8 Emergency Wildlife Response

IN THE FIELD:

- If bear is at distance and aware of you, fire a bear banger directly above you, or use bear spray if bear is close and approaching.
- Ensure the items are carried safe and easily accessible. Carrying your bear protection equipment at the bottom of your backpack will not help you.
- Make sure you are trained in proper use of bear spray. Take note of the expiry date on the can. A full can of bear spray may actual be empty of propellant if past the expiry date.
- Be aware of the wind direction when using bear spray as you do not want to spray yourself;
- If attacked, fight back using all means possible (rock picks, shovels, machetes, axes, etc), or play dead, depending on the type of attack.
- If a wild animal does not threaten your life, **do not** kill it.
- If injured, secure yourself and scene, and call for an emergency help, provide first aid.

WHEN IN CAMP ENVIRONMENT:

- Radio around camp to inform people of an animal presence and inform the designated gun person. Specify if animal is aggressive or not;
- Notify the Project Manager, do not approach the animal nor try to scare it away;
- Everyone should meet in pre-designated area, unless otherwise directed;
- Everyone must be accounted for before the designated gun person (with second person (always in pairs) proceeds to scare/kill the animal depending on the situation.
- As a general rule, first attempt to scare the animal away (e.g. bear) if being non-aggressive. If the animal returns or is being aggressive then the designated gun person may act to kill the animal. In this event, the local wildlife authorities must then be contacted

Climate

Outdoor exploration involves a risk of working in extreme weather, which has the potential to cause hyperthermia or hypothermia. During the exploration season (spring, summer, and fall), heat stress will be the most common danger. Exposure to extreme heat can result in occupational illnesses and injuries. Heat stress can occur in several different categories, including heat stroke, heat exhaustion, heat cramps, heat syncope and heat rashes. Heat can also increase the risk of injuries in workers as it may result in sweaty palms, fogged-up safety glasses, and dizziness. Hypothermia and frostnip/frostbite can also be a concern during the exploration season as temperatures in the mountains can change rapidly.

1.1.9 HYPERTHERMIA CONDITIONS, SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT:

HEAT STROKE

Heat stroke is the most serious heat-related disorder. It occurs when the body becomes unable to control its temperature: the body's temperature rises rapidly, the sweating mechanism depletes, and the body is unable to cool down. When heat stroke occurs, the body temperature can rise to 106 degrees Fahrenheit or higher within 10 to 15 minutes. Heat stroke can cause death or permanent disability if emergency treatment is not given.

Symptoms:

- Hot, dry skin or profuse sweating
- Hallucinations
- Chills
- Throbbing headache
- High body temperature
- Confusion/dizziness
- Slurred speech

First Aid:

- Contact the Designated First Aider.
- Move the sick worker to a cool shaded area.
- Cool the worker using methods such as:
    - Soaking their clothes with water.
    - Spraying, sponging, or showering them with water.
    - Fanning their body.

HEAT EXHAUSTION

Heat exhaustion is the body's response to an excessive loss of the water and salt, usually through excessive sweating. Workers most prone to heat exhaustion are those that are elderly, have high blood pressure, and those working in a hot environment.

Symptoms:

- Heavy sweating
- Extreme weakness or fatigue
- Dizziness, confusion
- Nausea
- Clammy, moist skin
- Pale or flushed complexion
- Muscle cramps
- Slightly elevated body temperature
- Fast and shallow breathing

First Aid

- Contact the Designated First Aider.
- Move the sick worker to a cool shaded area.
- Have worker drink plenty of water or other cool, non-alcoholic beverages.
- Cool the worker using methods such as:
    - Soaking their clothes with water.
    - Spraying, sponging, or showering with water.
    - Fanning their body.

HEAT SYNCOPE

Heat syncope is a fainting (syncope) episode or dizziness that usually occurs with prolonged standing or sudden rising from a sitting or lying position. Factors that may contribute to heat syncope include dehydration and lack of acclimatization.

Symptoms:

- Light-headedness
- Dizziness

- Fainting

First Aid

- Contact the Designated First Aider.
- Sit or lie down in a cool place when they begin to feel symptoms.
- Slowly drink water, juice, or a sports beverage.

HEAT CRAMPS

Heat cramps usually affect workers who sweat a lot during strenuous activity. This sweating depletes the body's salt and moisture levels. Low salt levels in muscles causes painful cramps. Heat cramps may also be a symptom of heat exhaustion.

Symptoms:

- Muscle pain or spasms usually in the abdomen, arms, or legs.

First Aid

- Contact the Designated First Aider.
- Stop all activity and sit in a cool place.
- Drink clear juice or a sports beverage.
- Do not return to strenuous work for a few hours after the cramps subside because further exertion may lead to heat exhaustion or heat stroke.
- Seek medical attention if any of the following apply:
    - The worker has heart problems.
    - The worker is on a low-sodium diet.
    - The cramps do not subside within one hour.

HEAT RASH

Heat rash is a skin irritation caused by excessive sweating during hot, humid weather.

Symptoms:

- Heat rash looks like a red cluster of pimples or small blisters.
- It is more likely to occur on the neck and upper chest, in the groin, under the breasts, and in elbow creases.

First Aid

- Try to work in a cooler, less humid environment when possible.
- Keep the affected area dry.
- Dusting powder may be used to increase comfort.

HYPOTHERMIA SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT:

Hypothermia occurs when the body loses heat faster than it can produce heat, resulting in a dangerously low body temperature. Left untreated it can lead to heart and respiratory failure, and death.

Symptoms:

- Shivering.
- Slow, shallow breathing.
- Confusion and memory loss.
- Loss of coordination, fumbling hands, stumbling steeps.
- Slurred or mumbled speech.
- A slow, weak pulse.
- Drowsiness or exhaustion

First Aid:

- Contact the Designated First Aider.
- Removing any wet clothes or shoes.
- Moving to a warm, dry, sheltered area.
- Rewarm using extra clothing, blankets, etc.
- Offer warm liquids but avoid alcohol and caffeine.

Prevention of Hyperthermia and Hypothermia:

- Persons with health conditions should avoid these working conditions.
- Schedule rest/eating/drinking breaks.
- Know the signs of hyperthermia and hypothermia so that qualified first aiders can be notified.
- Know and immediately report any signs of fatigue, dehydration, etc.
- Watch out for each other and suggest breaks if fatigue occurs.
- During rainy days, wear rain-protective outer layers, and carry a layer of warm, dry clothing.
- Ensure appropriate layered clothing, footwear, and head wear.
- Carry an emergency survival bag, a personal first aid kit, and ensure there is at least one first-aid trained person in a group.

1.1.10 Motorized Vehicles (i.e. ATC, MTC, Pickup trucks, etc.)

If the operation is in an area where motorized vehicles may be operating on roads and trails, the vehicles must be operated in accordance with local laws and with the safety of project personnel in mind. Use on the job site requires additional attention to surrounding workers, obstacles and dangers.

- All workers and staff members must be trained in the proper procedures prior to operating motor vehicles.
    - Employees should inspect vehicles prior to use looking for obstacles that may result in damage to individuals and/or equipment and ensuring that the vehicle is safe to use.
    - Employees must wear approved safety gear (i.e. head protection, eye protection and other protection as required) prior to operating vehicles.
    - Employees should carry extra fuel, tools, portable pump and communication equipment.
    - Prior to each trip, employees should discuss property travel plan with Project Manager.
    - All posted and/or verbal speed limits must be obeyed on the job-site.
    - All vehicle accidents or near misses must be reported to the Project Manager and an accident/incident report must be completed.

1.1.11 Difficult Terrain (slips/trips/falls)

Be aware that steep hillsides, precipices, dense vegetation, creek rafts, marshes, and other rugged areas may be encountered in the surrounding terrain.

- Work in groups.
- Ensure that you have first-aid kits, flares, safety, survival, and communication equipment, and there is at least one qualified first-aid person in the group.
- Persons who are not physically prepared or have medical concerns must avoid these working conditions.
- Set a pace suitable for the entire team.
- Share heavy loads.
- PPE check list: wear appropriate footwear (terrain is rugged and potentially slippery); leather work gloves (suggested), and safety glasses (suggested).

1.2 SPILLS

Refer to the "Tundra Copper Coppermine River Property Spill Contingency and Fuel Management Plan". MSDS/SDS sheets are available in this plan.

1.3 RECORDS:

The Project Manager is responsible for reviewing safety reporting with all field personnel prior to commencing work activities. The safety reporting requirements are outlined below.

1.3.1 INCIDENTS AND GOOD CATCHES

To recognize when Incidents and Good Catches occur, we must understand what they are:

- Incident: an undesired event that results in personal injury and/or property damage.
- Good Catch: an undesired event that, under slightly different circumstances, could have resulted in personal injury and/or property damage.

Incidents and Good Catches, regardless of their severity, must be reported and investigated to prevent recurrences.

1.3.2 INTERNAL REPORTING STRUCTURE FOR INCIDENTS AND GOOD CATCHES

All Incidents and Good Catches must be reported to the Project Manager immediately, after medical attention has been given to any injured personnel. The priority is the injured person. Unsafe conditions must be rectified, prior to recommencing work activities.

1.3.3 IMMEDIATE FIELD REPORTING PROCEDURE

The internal procedure for reporting mishaps is as follows:

- Person(s) involved in the mishap must notify the Project Manager
- An incident report must be completed by the person(s) and submitted to the Project Manager as soon as reasonably possible.

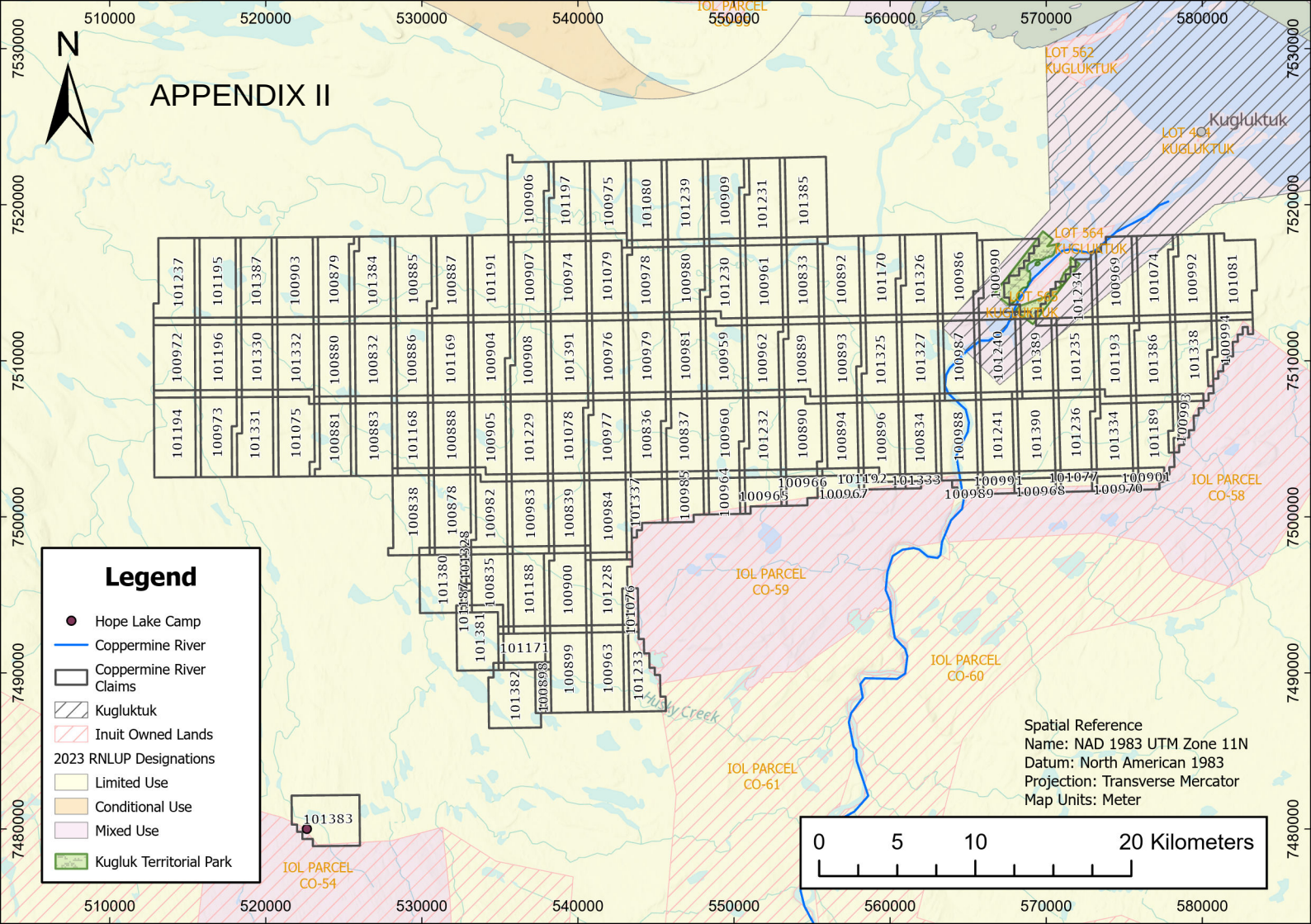
1.3.4 RIGHT TO REFUSE UNSAFE WORK

It is the responsibility of each person to refuse to perform work when unsafe conditions exist, or when adequate training/supervision has not been provided. Should either of these conditions exist,

the person must notify the Project Manager and postpone tasks until the concern has been addressed and corrected (e.g. additional supervision, personal protective gear, etc.).

1.3.5 EQUIPMENT CHECKS

- **Communication and Navigation Equipment:** Employees will ensure that satellite phones, radios and inReaches are charged every night. In the morning, a radio check will be conducted to ensure that radios are working properly.
- **Vehicles:** In the morning each vehicle will be given a daily mechanical safety walk-around inspection prior to first use in the field.
- **Bear Spray and Bear Bangers:** Employees will confirm that the Bear Spray is valid, and that the safety clip is properly attached. They will confirm that they have spare bangers and flares and that the discharger is working properly.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APPENDIX II
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CO-60
IOL PARCEL
CO-61
IOL PARCEL
CO-54
Hutchy Creek
Legend
Hope Lake Camp
Coppermine River
Coppermine River Claims
Kugluktuk
Inuit Owned Lands
2023 RNLUP Designations
Limited Use
Conditional Use
Mixed Use
Kugluk Territorial Park
Spatial Reference
Name: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Datum: North American 1983
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Map Units: Meter
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5
10
20 Kilometers