APPENDIX A

All applicants must provide a detailed project description that includes ALL of the following:

1. Outline project activities, their necessity, their expected duration and alternatives considered. If the proposed activity fits into any long-term developments, describe the projected outcome of the development for the area and its timeline.

The Coppermine Project comprises a 1,665 km^2 area of highly prospective copper and silver ground, hosted in the Copper Creek Formation basalts. The Project is around 60km southwest of the community of Kugluktuk, which is supported by daily flights to Yellowknife. The continued decarbonisation of our economy has resulted in increasing demand for green metals such as copper and silver, which has supported a renewed interest in the region. High-grade copper up to 60% has been found throughout the Copper Creek basalts, hosted in brecciated basalt flow tops and amygdales, and in sub-vertical fissures crosscutting the basalt comprising high-grade chalcocite and bornite. There has also been sedimentary-hosted copper mineralization found in the overlying Rae Group sediments.

1501253 B.C. Ltd. (operating as Somerset Minerals Ltd) completed its maiden exploration campaign in 2025, which comprised geophysics, drilling, and prospecting, with field activities based out of Kugluktuk. The Company prides itself on environmental stewardship, and community support and proactive community engagement. After a successful first exploration campaign in 2025, proposed plans for 2026 involve putting in two small camps (one on IOL parcel CO-58), and one on Crown Land at Hope Lake. The Company will focus on testing areas of known mineralization by modern small-scale drilling techniques, and discovering new sources of mineralization within the wider project area. Staff and aircraft will take the upmost care to avoid caribou, and to avoid human-bear interactions. Much of the area of proposed field activities is on surface and subsurface IOL parcels CO-53, CO-54, CO-58, CO-60 and CO-61. The Company is seeking permission to set up a small camp on CO-58, and conduct geophysical surveys, drilling, and prospecting on IOL parcels CO-53, CO-54, CO-58, CO-60 and CO-61. The Company's proposed future programs will increase reliance on Kugluktuk businesses and personnel, as well as provide increased employment, training, and professional development opportunities for community members.

The drill crew and exploration staff will be based out of the camps or Kugluktuk, and will travel to and from the project area each day on foot, snowmobile (during snow cover), ATVs (on existing tracks), helicopter, or fixed wing flight. Fixed wing aircraft may use skis or floats to land on lakes or ice. Any drilling will use helicopter-transportable drill rigs, which are small and have a very small footprint, and will have minimal ground disturbance, as exhibited in previous drill campaigns. The Company also practices progressive rehabilitation of each drill site as they are drilled. The company would like to apply for up to 100 drillholes. It is unlikely that more than 50 drillholes will be drilled within one given year. The drill site will sit on 8x8x12' timbers placed on top of coco matting on top of the tundra to minimize disturbance to tundra surface, and the total drill disturbance area is likely to be up to 15m x 15m, but likely to be less than 10m x 10m. Up to 299m^3 of water may be used each day for combined drilling and camp purposes, which will be taken from a nearby lake or river. Actual water use per day is likely to be less than 30m^3. Any water used for drilling will be recycled in a tank and reused to reduce the amount drawn from water sources. Any wastewater from drill cuttings will be deposited in a sump more that 31m away from the ordinary high-water mark on any water body. Additives used for drilling are natural and non-toxic. An ATV or snowmobile may be used to transport light drill equipment short distances between drill sites, but most of the movements will likely be done via helicopter. Where existing tracks exist, these will be used to minimize new disturbance.

The camps will be very small scale and temporary in nature, and be made of canvas/wooden frame or weather dome style structures. Each camp will sleep up to 49 people in total, but it is likely that for the majority of the program that it will be constructed to host 10-20 people in most instances. Camps will involve several sleeper tents (4-6 people each), a kitchen/mess tent, toilet/shower tent, and a sample shed/office tent for managing samples. Water for the camp will be sourced from nearby rivers or lakes, and strictly follow guidelines from the NWB about water volume, capture method, location, and grey/wastewater management. All staff will be inducted and follow measures to ensure the Wildlife Management Plan, Waste Management Plan, and Spill and Fuel Management Plan are strictly adhered to. The proposed camp on IOL parcel CO-58 will likely be towed over snow in February via snow cat and sled, utilizing flat ground over a temporary winter trail. Helicopters may also be used to transport equipment to the camp site. Experienced members of the community will be engaged for winter track design and maintenance, and community members and companies will be hired to transport equipment on the trail. The temporary winter trail will initially be scouted and marked by snowmobile, and it will contain a small pop-up emergency shelter at the half-way mark.

Where existing tracks exist in the project area, these may be used by ATVs to transport equipment. The Hope Lake landing strip will be utilized to fly in equipment for the other proposed camp and exploration activities at Hope Lake. I have attached maps showing water courses, existing tracks, and proposed camp location. Due to the early nature of planning and current lack of geological information it is difficult to assign exact collar locations and depths to drillholes, and drilling may occur anywhere in the projects license area. It is expected that one area of drilling will be focused near the camp location at Jura on IOL parcel CO-58.

Aviation fuel will be used for aircraft transportation and diesel will be used to run the drill rig, which will be stored in barrels within a secondary containment berm at small caches. Spill contingency plans have been developed and will be enforced, with all staff trained for the correct procedures. When prospecting and rock chip sampling, small hand tools may be used to expose rock if soil is on top, as small thin shallow trenches (~0.5m wide). All removed soil will be placed back afterwards, with care taken to minimize damage to flora. Prospecting and rock chip sampling may take place anywhere in the Company's claims.

Small ground based non-invasive geophysical surveys may be conducted, with the possibility of non-invasive airborne geophysical surveys as well. If these surveys are undertaken, they will also be based out of the camps or Kugluktuk and transport staff to and from site via aircraft or snowmobile. During caribou calving and post calving, all exploration activities will strictly follow caribou mobile mitigation measures, including stand-down periods, high-level aircraft flights, and wildlife monitoring. The Company will liaise with the Kugluktuk HTO to develop suitable mitigation measures, and will adjust exploration plans as necessary. During winter/spring, supplies may be transported from Kugluktuk to the drill site via winter tracks, supported by Kugluktuk based businesses or personnel. No all-weather roads or permanent structures will be built, and all waste material will be removed from the project area. Great care will be taken and consideration will be given to the environment at all times, with drill sites re-mediated to their original condition as best as possible following each drillhole. Drilling in 2025 was very low impact and successfully rehabilitated following each hole’s completion.

Drilling is necessary to test the underground continuation of surface copper mineralisation, or geophysical anomalies. No other method is suitable to definitively determine what is below the ground apart from drilling.

Exploration activities may occur during spring, summer, fall or winter. Exploration activities will strictly follow mobile mitigation measures during the Blue Nose East Caribou Herd calving and post-calving, from

28th May to 1st July. It is expected up to 49 people may be on site at any given time, prospecting, drilling and geophysical surveys combined, but likely to be around 10-20 people.

The Company's existing permits from work completed in 2025 comprised NPC (150589), KIA (KTL325C002), CIRNAC (N2025C0005), and NWB (2BE-CPM2527). The NPC determination that relates to this amendment is NPC (150930).

Much of the area held within 1501253 B.C. Ltd.'s claims and immediately adjacent to it has had extensive mineral exploration in the past, and has been subject to previous NIRB and NCP screenings and reviews, by companies such as Tundra Copper Corp (Kaizen), Arctic Copper Corp, and White Cliff Minerals. Previous NPC and NIRB determinations that this work program is similar to are NPC: 1500439, NPC:149907, NPC:150294, NIRB:15EN009.

2. Schedule of activities including both operations and shutdowns

Proposed schedule is indicative and may change, as exploration plans are dependent on funding, weather, contractor availability, and exploration success. Ideally the camps would be mobilised and setup in February, to allow ground-based geophysics and drilling to start in March. Following interpretation of results, targets will be tested by drilling in May. During caribou calving, work will be low impact and follow caribou mobile mitigation measures. Success dependent, drilling will likely occur again in July-August, with plans from August onwards dependent on the success of the earlier programs. If exploration is successful, drilling and exploration activities may continue into the winter and start again in early 2027.

The indicative schedule is as follows:

February – Camp setup
March-April – Drilling and geophysics
May – Drilling
June – Low impact activities
July-August – Drilling
September onwards – success dependent – may involve drilling, geophysics, and prospecting

3. Provide a preliminary plan showing the location of the lands proposed to be used and an estimate of their area in hectares. The preliminary plan should show the approximate location of all:

i. existing or new lines, trails, rights-of-way and cleared areas proposed to be used in the exercise of the Right;
ii. buildings, campsites, air landing strips, air navigation aids, fuel and supply storage sites, waste disposal sites, excavations, ponds, reservoirs and other works and places proposed to be constructed or used during the exercise of the Right;
iii. manmade structures and works, including bridges, dams, ditches, highways, roads, transmission lines, pipelines, survey lines and monuments, air landing strips; all

topographical and natural features, including eskers, rivers, streams, lakes, inland seas and ponds; and all areas of biological interest, including wildlife and fish habitat, specifically, calving, denning, spawning or nesting areas, identified in consultation with the NWMB, RWO, or HTO, as appropriate, that may be affected by the exercise of the Right; and

iv. the accurate location of all carving stone, archaeological sites, and archaeological specimens

SEE 'MAP APPENDIX' ATTACHED

4. Provide a list of structures that will be erected.

Camp:
The Company proposes building a camp on IOL parcel CO-58. This will be designed to accommodate 10-20 people, but will be expandable to accommodate up to 49 people at one time if needed for overflow. It is likely that most of the work will only involve 10-20 people. The camp will include ~5-6 sleeper tents (up to 4 people in each), a kitchen tent, core shack, generator shack, toilet shack, men's dry, and women's dry. Depending on the scope of the activities, a first aid tent, office tent, drilling lubricant shack, and storage shack may be added. Further details are provided in the equipment list.

Drill rig support:
Temporary tent or plywood structures or tents may be erected near or around the drill rig to act as shelter for the drillers and drill rig. This will be temporary and will be taken down after each drillhole is completed.

5. Equipment to be used, indicating type and number, size and ground pressure and proposed use. Include all drills, pumps, vehicles etc.

Equipment for Drilling

	Amount		Size	type	Use
Reverse Circulation Drill	1-3		4,400 (all components)	RC Hornet or similar	Chip samples
Diamond Drill	1-2		8,600 including rods and casings	Boyles 25A/37 or similar	Core samples
Solids removal equipment	1-2		3000 kg each	Built in 25 kW generator	Remove solids from drill water
Heater	1-4		150 kg	Frost Fighter	Heat drill shack
Generator	1-4		5 kw Gasoline generator or equivalent	20 kw diesel	Power for water pumps

Equipment for Camps (Jura and Hope Lake)

Helicopter (s)	1-2	Bell 407 or similar	1300 kg	Drill moves, crew transport
Twin Otter	1	Standard skis or floats	16 m long	Resupply and equipment
Snowmachines	1-8	Standard	200 kg	Transport to/from drills, geophysics, camp support
ATV and trailer	1-4	Standard	500 kg	Transport equipment and supplies
Inflatable boat	1-2	Zodiac or similar	300 kb	Lake bathymetry
Diesel generator	1-4	20 kw diesel generator or similar – 500 kg	20 kg	Camp power
Water pumps	1-4	Standard	10 kg	generator; Drill Rig/camp support
Per camp				
freezer	2	Standard	chest	Domestic use
stove	2	Standard	30”	Domestic use
fridge	2	Standard		Domestic use
Generator	2	20 kw		Camp/ water pumps
Water Pump	2	Honda WT20XK4C or equivalent		Water for camp
Incinerator	1	Dual chamber		Incinerate camp waste
Pacto Toilets	4	Regular		Human waste
Washer	2	Regular		Clothes washing
Dryer	2	Regular		Clothes drying
Toyo Stove	13	L731/732 or equivalent		Tent heat

Equipment for winter trail / overland winter property access:

Sloop or equivalent	2	5000 kg	Winter trail low pressure transport trailer/sled on tracks or skis
Chieftan or equivalent	2	31,700 kg	Winter trail low pressure transport
Snow cat or similar	3	98,000 kg	Winter trail low pressure transport
Frost Fighter	3	150 kg	Heating
light tower	3	150 kg	Lighting
Water truck	1	11,250 kg	Winter/Ice Road
			Depending on scale (this would be the max if significant work required)
Skid steers or equivalent	1	5,000 kg	Moving drill rigs
Dozer or equivalent	1	10,000 kg	Moving drill rigs
Loader	1	6,800 kg	Winter trail maintenance
Hagglund or similar	2	4,500 kg	Winter trail low pressure transport
Service Trucks	2	2,500 kg	Winter trail transport
Grader	1	21,700 kg	Winter trail construction and maintenance
Plough truck or equivalent	1	17,700 kg	Winter trail construction and maintenance

Camp Infrastructure for each camp

Sleeper tents	4.3 x 4.9	9
First aid tents	4.3 x 4.9	1
Kitchen dining room	4.8 x 9.8	1
Men's Dry	4.8 x 9.8	1
Women's Dry	4.8 x 9.8	1
Office	4.3 x 4.9	1
Core Shack	4.3 x 9.8	1
Drill/Mud/Lubricants shack	4.3 x 4.9	1
Toilet Facilities	4.3 x 4.9	1
Generator Shack	3.7 x 4.9	1
Storage Shack	4.3 x 4.9	1
Pump Shack	4 x 4	1
Emergency shelter for drill	10 x 10	1-4

6. Fuels to be used, capacity of containers and number of litres. Include diesel, gasoline, aviation fuel, propane and other fuel types. Describe method of fuel transfer.

Fuel:

Type	**Size**	**Amount**	**Use**	**Disposal**
Diesel	205 liter drums	200	Generator/heating/drill support	Backhaul empties to Yellowknife
Jet A	205 liter drums	200	Helicopter refuel	Backhaul empties to Yellowknife
Propane	100 lb cylinders	30	Cooking	Backhaul empties to Yellowknife
Gasoline	205 liter drums	10	camp support/Snowmachine/ ATV/generator	Backhaul empties to Yellowknife
Oil	20 L buckets	50	generator; Drill Rig/camp support	Backhaul to camp, and then remove to Kugluktuk to be transported to an approved facility for disposal
Lubricants	20 L buckets	50	Drill	Backhaul to camp, and then remove to Kugluktuk to be transported to an approved facility for disposal
Drill Mud/additives	20 L buckets	50	Drill	Backhaul to camp, and then remove to Kugluktuk to be transported to an approved facility for disposal

7. Provide a copy of fuel spill contingency plan

ATTACHED

8. Proposed disposal methods for garbage, sewage, grey water, overburden (organic soil, waste material, tailings etc.), hazardous waste and other waste products. Describe the acid rock drainage potential of waste rock material and testing methods, if applicable. List the type, estimated quantities and storage methods of any hazardous materials that are going to be stored on the property.

See attached Waste Management Plan

Recyclables
Recyclable items such as aluminum cans and clean plastics will be crushed and collected in a designated bin at transported to Kugluktuk for proper disposal.

Construction and Set up waste
1501253 B.C. Ltd., (operating as Somerset Minerals Ltd) will only transport in the construction materials necessary for drilling and camp equipment. All unused materials will be stored for repurposing opportunities, and then flown off site at the end of the field season. Where possible, the Company will store and reuse construction materials offsite for further field season and avoid creating waste during construction.

Sewage
Pacto toilets will be used to manage human waste generated at the Project. The toilets will be located more than 31 metres away from the Ordinary High-Water Mark of any water course. Waste collected from the Pacto toilets will be stored in sealed vessels to eliminate the possible animal attractants and transported offsite routinely throughout the program.

Used Fuels and Chemicals
Contaminated or expired fuels will either remain in their original containers or be placed inside an empty fuel drum. The drums will be clearly labelled and segregated as hazardous waste. The drums will be shipped offsite for disposal with a registered hazardous waste receiver.

Waste chemicals will be packaged in clearly labelled, tightly sealed containers and stored for eventual backhaul.

Combustible Waste
Small amounts of combustible waste such as carboard, wood and food waste may be incinerated in a contained 205l drum closely supervised by Company staff or contractors, with a fire extinguisher and bucket of water nearby.

Contaminated soil and water
As per the Company's Spill Contingency Plan, contaminated soil will be cleaned up immediately and placed within sealed 205 L metal drums. Similarly, any contaminated water, snow, or ice will be cleaned up immediately and placed within sealed 205 metal drums for shipment off site.

Sump
Pursuant to the *Nunavut Waters Regulations*, the Company will not deposit any waste to surface water or within thirty-one (31) metres of the Ordinary High-Water Mark of any water body. No waste with a visible hydrocarbon sheen, or suspicion of hydrocarbon contamination, will be deposited to the sump.

Waste management
Waste types will be separated by their varying disposal methods, clearly labelled and sealed to avoid attracting wildlife. Drums of waste will be clearly labelled and staged for shipment off site by air to Kugluktuk or Yellowknife depending on the recycling and waste disposal facilities available and the type of waste.

9. Describe the methods of transportation.

The drill crew and exploration staff will be based out of the camps or Kugluktuk, and will travel to and from the project area each day on foot, snowmobile (during snow cover), ATVs (on existing tracks), helicopter, or fixed wing flight. Fixed wing aircraft may use skis or floats to land on lakes or ice.

The airstrips at Hope Lake and Kugluktuk will be used to fly in large equipment via fixed-wing, which will then be shuttled to the work areas via snow mobile, snow cat, or helicopter.

The use of camps will reduce the need for aircraft trips to/from Kugluktuk, and reduce any potential effect on wildlife and hunting.

The Company plans on utilizing snowmobiles and snow-cats as much as possible when snow cover allows, to reduce reliance on aircraft and provide more job opportunities for local Inuit.

Camp setup in February will use snowmobiles and snow cats to scout a winter trail and tow in camp gear and drill equipment. Local community members, hunters and elders will be consulted to identify an appropriate route, supplemented by high-resolution digital topography data provided by the Company. Snowmobiles will be used to scout a trail and mark the route, and then two snow-cats will travel to the camp site and back to establish a trail. No grading or cutting will be done along the trail, and the snow cats will keep their blades off the ground. Only areas with appropriate snow cover will be used. The snow-cats will then tow out the camp and drill equipment on sleds, using two snow cats together for safety purposes incase one gets stuck. A small half-way shelters will be temporarily created as an emergency shelter for people traveling to and from the project area in case of adverse weather.

Spring ground-based geophysics will utilize a combination of snowmobiles and helicopter to transport equipment to and from the project area, and for transportation while in the field.

Light drill equipment will be towed on sleds/skis for short drill moves when possible. During times of little or no snow cover, or on steep topography, a helicopter will be used to transport drill equipment short distances between sites.

When prospecting occurs, this will be helicopter supported.

Limited existing tracks occur throughout the project area, namely around the Hope Lake area. ATVs may be used on these existing tracks for transporting light equipment and people between nearby drill sites or prospecting locations. Low pressure ATV tires enable transport over dry tundra with minimal to no impact to the ground surface.

No new all-weather tracks or airstrips will be created. The Company will take great care to minimize any disturbance to tundra or soil, and avoid caribou and any wildlife disturbance at all times by following the wildlife management plan.

10. Indicate the components of the environment that are near the project area, as applicable. Include the type of species, the important habitat area (calving, staging, denning, migratory pathways, spawning, nesting etc.) and the critical time periods (calving, post-calving, spawning, nesting, breeding etc.). Also include information on eskers, communities and historical/archaeological sites.

The project area contains relatively flat tundra ground and lakes, and is home to several species of animals as shown in the table below.

Species	Potential Impacts	Mitigations
Dolphin-Union Caribou Barren-ground Caribou Muskox	Human-wildlife interactions Alteration to migratory routes and calving Sensitivity to disturbance	Always give wildlife the right-of-way, delay working in any locations where caribou or muskox are present During the Barren-Ground Caribou Bluenose East Herd calving and post-calving from 28th may to 3rd July, follow strict mitigation measures. Avoid landing helicopter or fixed wing aircraft in areas where wildlife is present Avoid flying below 300 m above ground level or operating snowmobiles/ATVs in areas where caribou or muskox are present. During caribou calving and pos-calving aim to fly at 600m elevation. Do not locate any operations so as to block or cause substantial diversion to migration Adhere to the Waste Management Plan and Spill Management Plan to minimize wildlife attractants in camp Employ a zero-tolerance policy for feeding or harassing wildlife

Polar Bear Grizzly Bear	Human-wildlife interactions Attraction to work areas (food, fuel, etc.) Sensitivity to disturbance, especially during denning or when with their young	Always give wildlife the right-of-way, delay working in any locations where polar bears or grizzlies are present Avoid landing helicopter or fixed wing aircraft in areas where wildlife is present Adhere to the Waste Management Plan and Spill Management Plan to minimize wildlife attractants in camp Conduct daily inspections to ensure no significant wildlife attractants are present on the site Conduct frequent wildlife scans, particularly when first exiting a building or entering a new work area Stock bear-bangers and noise makers at site to keep approaching wildlife from coming close to camp Employ a zero-tolerance policy for feeding or harassing wildlife If needed erect a bear fence around the drill site to prevent wildlife from interacting with personnel or infrastructure Show the training video *Working in Bear Country* to all contractors, employees, and visitors to site In the unlikely event that a polar bear or grizzly bear must be euthanized, stock equipment to properly dress the animal to avoid wasting the hide

Wolverine Fox Wolf	Human-wildlife interactions Attraction to work areas if food or shelter is available Rabies potential in the fox population	Always give wildlife the right-of-way, delay working in locations where wildlife is present Avoid landing helicopter or fixed wing aircraft in areas where wildlife is present Adhere to the Waste Management Plan and Spill Management Plan to minimize wildlife attractants in camp Conduct daily inspections to ensure no significant wildlife attractants or wildlife shelter are present on the site Conduct frequent wildlife scans, particularly when first exiting a building or new area Stock bear-bangers and noise makers at site to deter wildlife from coming close to camp Employ a zero-tolerance policy for feeding or harassing wildlife Assume any fox or wolf acting aggressively or failing to respond to deterrence is rabid and could pose a threat to site personnel If needed erect a bear fence around the camp to prevent wildlife from interacting with personnel or infrastructure

Species	Potential Impacts	Mitigations
Short eared owl Peregrine Falcon	Habitat shifting or alteration	Avoid active nests and relocate work activities if possible
Eskimo Curlew Harris Sparrow Red-necked Phalarope	Nest disturbance	Record all bird sightings, particularly large concentrations Conduct visual scan of work area for nests prior to any work or land disturbance Employ a zero-tolerance policy for feeding or harassing wildlife
Bowhead Whale Killer Whale Beluga Whale Ringed Seal	Sensitivity to disturbance from aircraft or equipment operating near shore	Avoid flying or landing aircraft near the shoreline if marine mammals are present in the area Employ a zero-tolerance policy for feeding or harassing wildlife Report all whale sightings immediately to Takuvunga@gov.nu.ca

The company is not aware of any communities, eskers or historical sites within the project area. If any archaeological sites are encountered the location will be recorded, no work will be done nearby, and the site will be reported immediately to the appropriate authorities.

11. Summary of potential environmental, wildlife and resource impacts and mitigation measures to be used. Describe the effects of the proposed program on lands, water, flora and fauna.

See above table (Section 10).

12. Reclamation cost analysis for advanced exploration activities.

In addition to existing $75,000 security deposit for license KTL325C002, the below additional reclamation costs are budgeted for proposed activities:

For complete removal of camp:
Demobilization using snow cats – CAD$20,000
Deconstruction of camp (labor) – CAD$35,000
Waste disposal (Kugluktuk non-toxic waste, $500/$m^3$), 10$m^3$ @ 500/m^3 = $5,000
Total = $60,000

13. Proposed reclamation plan, that includes, but is not limited to the proposed methods and procedures for the progressive:

i. removal of all structures, equipment, and other manmade debris;
ii. rehabilitation of the area to its previous standard of human utilization and natural productivity;
iii. replacement of overburden and soil;
iv. grading of the area back to is natural contours; and
v. re-establishment, to the extent possible, of flora.
vi. Include information about ongoing site remediation throughout the duration of the project.

The camp and supporting equipment will be demobilized prior to the termination of the permit. All tents, or semi-permanent plywood structures, including floors, will be removed. Man-made sumps (likely behind the kitchen tent) will be filled with the original overburden material and terraformed to mimic the surrounding terrain.

The drill to be used has a very small footprint requiring approximately a 3x5 metre area to be levelled. The total drill site is likely to take 10x10 metres, with the drill only occupying 3x5m area. The entire site including water pumps/compressor may take up to 15m x 15m. Prior to any potential land disturbances such as the drill rig setup, fuel caches, or aircraft landing areas, the site supervisor will survey the areas and ensure it is a suitable location and formulate a plan to minimize any ground disturbance. The Company will avoid setting up a drill rig or working in areas where wildlife or wildlife habitat have the potential to be impacted.

On gentle slopes, the drill site can be blocked with timbers to provide a level operating surface with very little surface disturbance. On moderate to steeper slopes, a minor amount of excavation by hand (pick and shovel) may be necessary to provide a level area for the drill.

On completion the area will be re-contoured as best as possible. Restoration and site clean-up will take place immediately after drilling is completed at each site. All garbage and waste will be removed from each drill site during drilling and cleanup will be performed when the drill has been moved off the site.

It is possible that if an RC drill rig is used, that the remaining sample bags will be left in the field as storage for up to one year before being rehabilitated. The way this works is that the dry rock sample from the drill rig goes into a plastic bag, which is then split into a smaller sample which gets sent to a lab for analysis. The remaining leftover sample is approximately 15 kg of rock chips, which stays in a large plastic bag and is wrapped over the top. Normally with this type of drilling, the leftover samples are stored for several months in the field afterwards until the sample results from the lab are returned. As such, these samples may stay in the field for up to 1 year before being rehabilitated back to the ground. When rehabilitation occurs, the bags will be tipped out and contoured with the ground as best as possible, avoiding any water courses or areas of vegetation.

Any overburden or soil moved during drill rig setup or drilling will be set aside to be replaced afterwards. Any soil with flora or fauna moved during the placement of the drill will be set aside and carefully replaced when the site is reclaimed. Afterwards, drill holes will be cemented shut and monumented with a wooden stake to mark it for future reference. Any sumps used for settling drilling muds and water will be filled in by hand

and leveled back to its original condition as best as possible.

When prospecting and rock chip sampling, small hand tools may be used to expose rock if soil is on top, as small thin shallow trenches (~0.5m wide). All removed soil will be placed back afterwards, with care taken to minimize damage to flora.

Progressive Reclamation

Progressive reclamation will include:
Camp Management: Great care will be taken to ensure the small temporary camps (Jura and Hope Lake) are kept clean to avoid unnecessary wildlife interactions. All grey water will be disposed of in a natural sump to enable natural percolation. A grease trap in the kitchen will be also be maintained. Inert waste will be burned in a dual chamber incinerator and ash emptied into empty 45-gallon drums to be backhauled to an approved facility for disposal.

Drill Hole Management: Drill steel will be removed from the ground once the drill hole is competed. If casing cannot be removed from the collar, the casing will be cut to ground level. Drill holes will be marked with a labelled wood picket for future reference.

Cuttings Management: Any drill cuttings returned to surface will be deposited of in a natural sump near the drill rig. This will allow solids to settle and water to return to the ground. GPS coordinates will be recorded and photos taken both before drilling and afterwards. Sumps will be greater than 31 meters from the natural highwater mark of any water body.

Surface Disturbance: Drill pads will be levelled and re-contoured with hand tools to match the surrounding landscape as it was beforehand. When samples are emptied out of bags they will be done so in in areas of natural depressions. Care will be taken to ensure no animal habitats are disturbed in the process.

Waste: A thorough inspection of the area will be undertaken by the project manager or site supervisor after each drill rig is moved away, to check for any waste that was missed during clean up. The project manager or site supervisor will also be responsible for ensuring safe and responsible removal of any contaminated spill material, and that rubbish and waste is stored and transported correctly.

Photos: Photos will be taken of each site before and afterwards as a record, and for reporting purposes.

Reporting: The date of drill rig setup, dismantling, and site remediation will be recorded in a document managed by the project manager and site supervisor.

Waste Management

Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Waste: All waste, including fuel containers, chemicals, and general refuse, will be removed from the site and disposed of at approved waste management facilities.

Fuel Storage and Spill Prevention: Any remaining fuel or hazardous materials will be transported off-site, and secondary containment areas will be dismantled with no residual contamination left behind.

Winter Road Closure

A temporary winter track may be used to transport supplies via snowmobile or snowcat from Kugluktuk to the project area. Decommissioning the winter track will involve the following:

1. Remove any stakes or flags used for navigation.
2. Allow natural terrain recovery.
3. Final Check & Cleanup
    - Final inspection of the route to make sure no rubbish or equipment is left behind.
    - Take photos for records and reporting purposes.

Final Closure Activities

Upon project completion, a final site assessment will be conducted to ensure all reclamation objectives have been met. This will include:

- A final inspection of camp and drill sites.
- Removal of sample from sample bags and contouring.
- A review of any remaining areas requiring further reclamation efforts.
- Decommissioning of any winter tracks.
- Submission of a Final Reclamation Report to regulatory authorities, including photographic documentation and GIS-referenced data.

At the end of the permits, the temporary camps, drill rigs, and fuel caches will be removed via a highly coordinated and supervised helicopter and fixed wing-supported closure campaign. This will be supervised by senior management or contract staff, and all rubbish, fuel, equipment, and temporary structures will be tidied up, taken down and flown out. Final inspections will involve close inspection for rubbish or fuel spills, and recontouring of the land.

14. Provide information on the socio-economic aspects of these activities. In particular, please provide details on:

i. How much money will be spent on this work?

The Company has proposed an exploration budget of approximately $3 million for its exploration campaign in 2026. This campaign or program is a critical step for the Company in establishing its presence in the region and represents a significant investment. As part of our commitment to being a responsible operator, an employer of choice, and a community-focused partner, we aim to ensure that the benefits of this investment are shared with the local community by hiring and training local employees and making meaningful donations and sponsorships to the community.

ii. What percentage will go to Inuit firms or employees?

The Company is committed to prioritizing local partnerships and employment opportunities wherever possible. For the 2026 exploration campaign, we plan to base our activities out of two small temporary exploration camps (one on IOL parcel CO-58), and one on Crown Land at Hope Lake. By establishing the two small temporary exploration camps, it helps to alleviate the pressure on local accommodation in Kugluktuk and considerably reduces the amount of helicopter flying and therefore reducing the impact on wildlife as well as hunters and trappers.

In 2026 we anticipate the potential for 10-15 jobs for local employees as wildlife monitors, fuel transport, geophysical labor, camp assistants, and geological assistants. We anticipate these efforts may represent up to approximately $200,000, or 7% of the total exploration budget, reflecting our dedication to working with the local community and supporting Inuit participation in our operations.

iii. How many jobs are available through this activity?

The 2026 exploration campaign will rely on some specialist contractors in drilling, geophysics, geology, and aviation, with oversight provided by the Company. Overall, we expect the total number of personnel, including both employees and contractors, to be approximately 20-40 during the exploration season.

iv. How many Inuit employees will be hired?

Of the approximately 6 individuals directly employed by the Company during the 2025 season, we anticipate that 6 positions will be for wildlife monitors (on rotation), and 4 positions will be for geological assistants (on rotation), which we hope will be directly filled by Inuit employees. These efforts are part of our broader commitment to ensuring that the benefits of our activities are shared with the local Inuit population.

v. What type of training opportunities for Inuit will be offered?

The Company will provide all necessary training for wildlife monitors and potential field assistant roles to ensure that they are prepared to perform their duties safely and effectively. This includes a focus on internal training programs designed to equip individuals with the skills required to contribute to the 2026 exploration campaign. This will include detailed training for the geological assistance roles, as well as supplementary training like first aid.

While our 2026 exploration season is limited in scope, we remain committed to being a responsible operator and fostering local workforce development, developing long term relationships and employment opportunities. We aim to grow our training initiatives and employment opportunities in future exploration campaigns or programs, ensuring that the local community continues to benefit if our operations expand. We recognize the importance of local employment, as it provides an opportunity for local knowledge and cultural heritage to passed through and shared amongst the team.

In addition to the above requirements, COMMERCIAL LEASE APPLICANTS must provide the following information:

If the land is surveyed, state the lot and block number. If unsurveyed, state the size of the parcel and general area. Provide a detailed description and detailed sketch of the area applied for.

Describe the type of commercial use.

In addition to the above requirements, RESIDENTIAL/RECREATIONAL LEASE APPLICANTS must provide the following information:

If the land is surveyed, state the lot and block number. If unsurveyed, state the size of the parcel and general area. Provide a detailed description and detailed sketch of the area applied for.

For what purposes will the land be used? Describe any buildings or improvements on this land.

What is the value of the improvements on the land and who is the owner of the improvements.

Provide a list of improvements planned for construction, the value of these improvements and within how many months of the effective date of the lease these improvements be finished.

In addition to the above requirements, QUARRY LICENSE or QUARRY CONCESSION AGREEMENT applicants must provide the following information:

A description by meters and bounds of the land applied for;

The name of the specified substances that the applicant desires to remove from the area; and

A sketch showing clearly the position of the parcel in relation to a survey monument, prominent topographical feature or other known point and shown in its margin, copies of the markings on the posts or cairns.

If for commercial use, the description shall contain an affidavit sworn by the applicant setting forth:

that the land contains material of the kind applied for in merchantable quantities;

that the volume of specified substances are required for a project that has been approved by the appropriate level of government; and

that the applicant has obtained a contract for the delivery of those Specified Substances.

Please prepare this project description on a separate sheet of paper and attach it to your application form marked as APPENDIX A. Return the original, signed and dated application form, with attached APPENDICES A and B and all ORIGINAL maps of the area to the KIA Lands Office at Box 360, Kugluktuk, NU, X0B 0E0.