1501253 B.C. LTD

Wildlife Management Plan

Coppermine Project

Coppermine River area, Kugluktuk

October 2, 2025

Contents

1.0 Introduction

1501253 B.C. Ltd (the Company) operating as Somerset Minerals Ltd., is a Vancouver, B.C. registered exploration company focused on exploring for copper in the Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut. The project area is approximately 60km southwest of the community of Kugluktuk, which is supported by daily flights to Yellowknife. The continued decarbonization 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. The Coppermine Project (the Project) comprises a 1,665 km^2 area of highly prospective copper and silver ground, hosted in the Copper Creek Formation basalts. The Company holds 53 mineral claims on Crown land and 49 on Inuit Owned Land (IOL). The Company also has a Mineral Lease with Nunavut Tunngavik for exploration activities on subsurface Inuit Owned Land.

- In January 2025, the Company applied for land use permits/licenses with the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA) and Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) for prospecting, non-invasive aerial or ground geophysical surveys, rock chip sampling, and possibly drilling. In August 2025, applications were made to both the KIA and CIRNAC for more drilling than had previously been applied for (from 15 to 30 drill holes) All exploration activities conducted in 2025 were based out of the Hamlet of Kugluktuk and were helicopter supported. Currently the Company has the following permits and authorizations in place:
- Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC), Project Proposal - NPC 150589. Exemption from Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) screening.
- Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA), Land use Licence III - KTL325C002. Allows activities on CO-53, CO-54, CO-58, CO-60, and CO-61.
- Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC), Type B Land Use Permit (LUP) - N2025C005.
- Nunavut Water Board (NWB), Type B Water license - 2BE-CPM2527. Water use/disposal up to 20m^3/day.

The Company is now applying for:

- CIRNAC, Class A land use permit for exploration on additional mineral surveys, establish one small temporary exploration camp, and conduct additional drilling on Crown Land,
- KIA Land Use License for exploration and drilling on Inuit Owned Land, establish one small temporary exploration camp, and
- to amend the existing Nunavut Water Board license for increased water use from 20(3m)/day to 299 (3)m/day for increased drilling and domestic purposes.

Proposed exploration activities under the new licenses and permits are to include prospecting, non-invasive aerial or ground geophysical surveys, downhole geophysical surveys, rock chip sampling, till sampling, diamond drilling, and RC drilling to test targets. Proposed activities may take place during summer, autumn, winter or spring, and take place anywhere within the Company's claims. Staff would be based out of the camps, and/or Kugluktuk. Exploration will take place on Crown Land and Inuit owned Land. Proposed exploration activities would be supported by helicopter, fixed wing, snow cats, snowmobiles, and ATVs as appropriate.

Fixed wing aircraft may use skis or floats to land on lakes or ice. Drill rig models to be used are small and have a very small footprint, and will have minimal ground disturbance. The drill site will sit on 8x8x16' timbers with coco matting underneath to minimize disturbance to tundra surface. Up to 299m^3 of water could be used each day for drilling and camp purposes, which will be taken from a nearby lake or river. While a typical diamond drill can use up to 30m^3 of water per day, water used for drilling will be recycled in a tank and reused to reduce the amount drawn from water sources. Drummed jet fuel, diesel, and gas fuel may be stored within the project area at any given time. All fuel will be stored in secondary containment bunds, at least 31m away from the ordinary highwater mark of any waterbody.

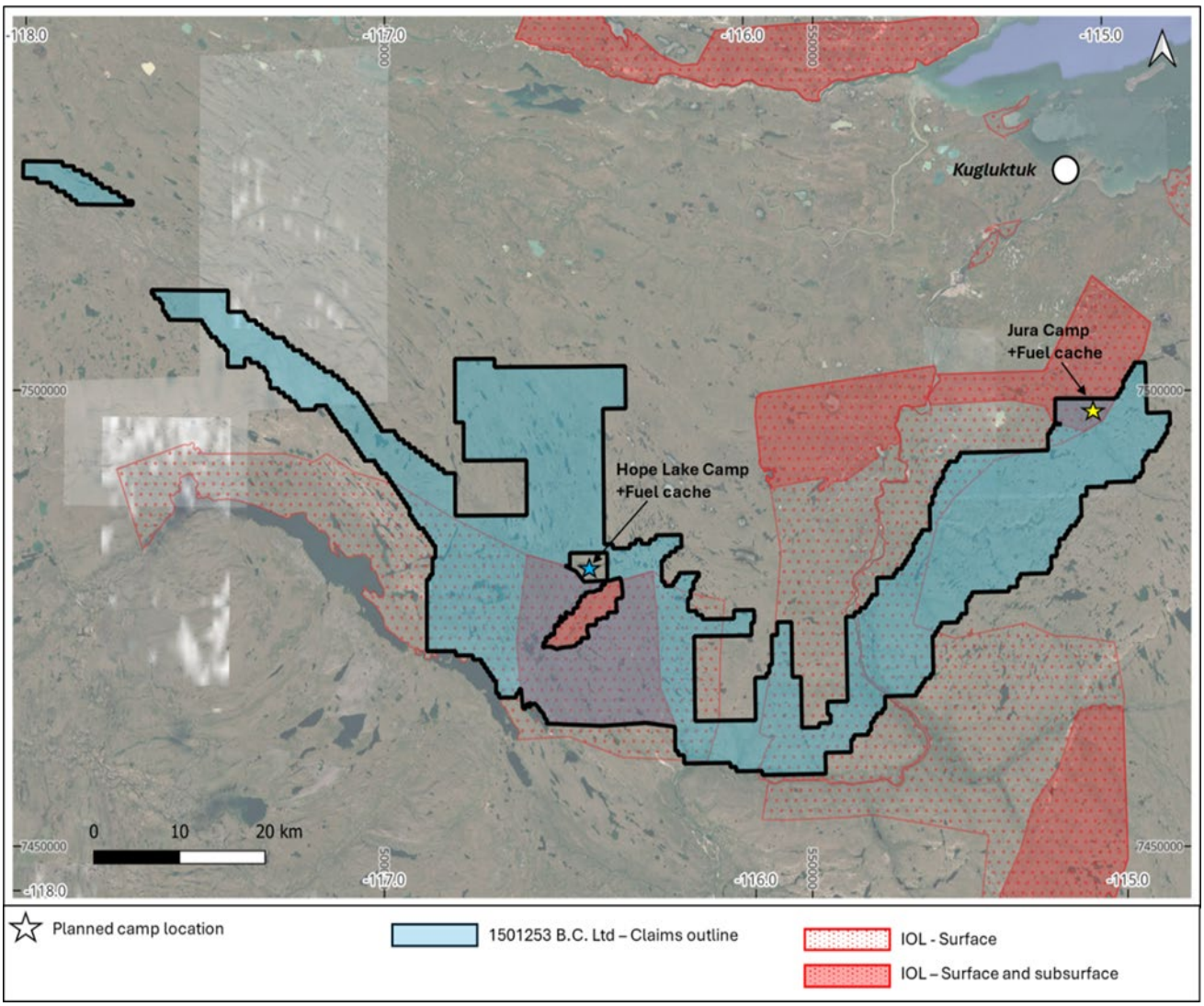
During the Blue Nose East Caribou Herd calving and post-calving, from 28th May to 1st of July, exploration activities will conform with approved Caribou mitigation measures and permit conditions. It is expected that up to 49 people may be based out of a camp at any given time to support prospecting, drilling and geophysical surveys. One camp would be established on IOL at Jura, and one camp on Crown Land near the Hope Lake airstrip. The proposed camp, equipment and fuel would be either be skidded to the location from Kugluktuk during the winter via snowcat, or flown into Kugluktuk airport or Hope Lake airstrip and mobilized to the camp location via helicopter or fixed wing. These locations would be dependent on accessing a nearby water source for drilling and camp domestic services.

During winter, 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 remediated as best as possible.

The Company understands the importance of the cultural and environmental values of the area in which they are proposing to conduct exploration activities to the people of Kugluktuk. As such, they commit to working together with all regulators and the community to ensure that minimal disturbance is made to the environment and that the land, water, and wildlife are not harmed or negatively impacted. The Company commits to working within the terms and conditions of all licenses and permits, and continues to seek the advice and assistance of local knowledge holders.

During the Blue Nose East Caribou Herd calving and post-calving, from 28th May to 1st of July, exploration activities will conform with approved Caribou mitigation measures and permit conditions.

Figure 1. Project Location



All employees and contractors working on site must be familiar with the Wildlife Management Plan. The Plan will be printed and laminated, and posted at the drill site.

The site supervisor for the Coppermine Project, and main contact for all Wildlife related matters is listed below:

Alex Vilela
Exploration Manager

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2.0 Wildlife and Habitat Features of Concern

Table 1 below lists the terrestrial species that may be encountered in the Project area and marine mammals in the surrounding waters, as well as listings from the federal Species at Risk Act. The Act defines "threatened" as a species likely to become endangered if nothing is done to reverse the factors leading to extirpation or extinction. "Species of special concern" means a wildlife species that may become threatened or endangered because of a combination of biological characteristics and identified threats. None of the specific populations of marine mammals in the Project area are currently listed in Schedule 1 of the Act, though they are in consideration for addition.

Table 1. Species in or proximal to the Project area

Species	Species at Risk Act Status
Land Mammals	
Fox	N/A
Muskox	N/A
Barren-ground Caribou	Special Concern
Dolphin-Union Caribou	Special Concern
Polar Bear	Special Concern
Grizzly Bear	Special Concern
Wolf	Threatened
Wolverine	Special Concern
Birds	
Short Eared Owl	Special Concern
Peregrine Falcon	Special Concern
Eskimo Curlew	Endangered
Harris Sparrow	Special Concern
Red-necked Phalarope	Special Concern

Buff-breasted sandpiper	Special Concern
Red Knot	Endangered
Insects	
Transverse Lady Beetle	Special Concern
Marine Mammals	
Beluga Whale	Endangered
Ringed Seal	Under consideration for addition
Killer Whale	Endangered
Bowhead Whale – Berring-Chukchi-Beaufort population	Special Concern

3.0 Project Impacts and Mitigations

Table 2 below describes the potential direct and indirect impacts on wildlife and/or wildlife habitat and mitigations for the species list in Table 1.

Table 2. Potential wildlife impacts and mitigations

Species	Potential Impacts	Mitigations
Dolphin-Union Caribou Barren-ground Caribou Muskox	• Human-wildlife interactions • Alteration to migratory routes and calving • Sensitivity to disturbance such as noise, dust from drill rig, ATV movement • Disturbance from helicopters • Exposure to hazardous substances	• Always give wildlife the right-of-way, delay working in any locations where caribou or muskox are present • 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 • 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, and to ensure no animals are exposed or interact with any hazardous substances such as fuel • Employ a zero-tolerance policy for feeding or harassing wildlife

Species	Potential Impacts	Mitigations
Polar Bear Grizzly Bear	• Human-wildlife interactions • Attraction to work areas (food, fuel, etc.) • Sensitivity to disturbance such as noise, dust from drill rig, ATV movement, 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, and to ensure no animals are exposed or interact with any hazardous substances such as fuel • 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 • Sensitivity to disturbance such as noise, dust from drill rig, ATV • Disturbance from helicopters	• 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, and to ensure no animals are exposed or interact with any hazardous substances such as fuel • 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

Species	Potential Impacts	Mitigations
		• 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 drill rig to prevent wildlife from interacting with personnel or infrastructure
Short eared owl Peregrine Falcon Eskimo Curlew Harris Sparrow Red-necked Phalarope Buff-breasted sandpiper Red Knot	• Habitat shifting or alteration • Nest disturbance • Sensitivity to disturbance such as noise, dust from drill rig, ATV • Disturbance from helicopters	• Avoid active nests and relocate work activities if nesting sites are encountered • Aircraft will maintain minimum vertical setback of 1100 m (3500 feet) in areas where concentrations of birds are present, and maintain minimum lateral aerial setback of 1.5 km from concentrations of birds (e.g., bird breeding colonies and moulting areas) • 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 • Exposure to hazardous substance spills	• 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 • Adhere to the Waste Management Plan and Spill Management Plan to minimize wildlife attractants in camp
Transverse Lady Beetle	• Habitat shifting or alteration • Ground disturbance	• Avoid areas where beetles are located and relocate work activities if large numbers are encountered • Record sightings, particularly large concentrations • Conduct visual scan of work area for beetles prior to any work or land disturbance
Tundra plant species	• Habitat shifting or alteration • Ground disturbance	• Avoid placing drill rig in areas where there is lots of plant life, preferentially stick to rocky outcrops where possible • Place drill rig on 8x8x12' timbers to minimize disturbance to tundra surface

Species	Potential Impacts	Mitigations
Fish in water bodies	• disturbance of watercourse beds and banks • fish injury and mortality via entrapment • changes to aquatic habitat	• Place water intake screens a minimum of 30 cm above the bottom of the watercourse to prevent the entrainment of sediment and benthos that dwell in the substrate • Ensure all openings for guides and seals are smaller than the opening width of the screen material (2.54 mm) so fish cannot pass through • When possible, avoid withdrawing water, or reduce the rate of water withdrawal, during critical timing windows to diminish the likelihood of entraining eggs and larval fish

4.0 Monitoring and Mitigation Procedures

1501253 B.C. Ltd commits to respecting local wildlife and associated customary rights of the custodians of the lands, and taking required measures to mitigate negative impacts to wildlife and the wildlife habitats in which we operate. A Tiered Mitigation Measures Plan including a Zone of Influence and an Early Warning Zone will be implemented (see attachment). This section addresses 1501253 B.C. Ltd.'s approach to several aspects of the operation, including the main camp, waste and fuel management, and internal and external reporting.

4.1 Drill Rig Setup

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. B.C. Ltd will avoid setting up a drill rig or working in areas where wildlife or wildlife habitat have the potential to be impacted. The drill site will site on 8x8x12' timbers placed on the tundra to minimize disturbance to tundra surface. Up to 20 m3 of water will be used each day for drilling, which will be taken from a nearby lake or river. Water used for drilling will be recycled in a tank and reused to reduce the amount drawn from water sources. Waste water from drill cuttings will be deposited in a sump more that 31 m away from the ordinary high-water mark on any water body, and then filled over the top.

There will be no discharge of any kind into any water bodies. There will not be any pollutants discharged into any water body. All water pumped downhole for drill bit cooling that is returned to surface will be collected in a hand-dug sump and pumped into a settling tank for further drill use. Using returned water will substantially reduce the daily water consumption during drilling. There will not be any deleterious contaminants polluting the ground or water

sources during the drill program. No drilling will occur, waste deposited, or sump created within 31 m of the normal high-water mark of any water body. Additionally, all hazardous materials will be placed in secondary containment and stored a minimum of 31 m from the normal high-water mark of any water body. All waste materials will be incinerated, reused, recycled and/or disposed of at an accredited facility.

All signs of wildlife, wildlife dens, or nests will be properly reported, recorded in the Wildlife Log, and discussed at daily meetings with all employees and contractors.

4.2 Land Transport

Minimize overland off-road transit by vehicles except in winter when no rutting or gouging of the ground will occur, and stick to existing tracks when possible. Ensure that if small amounts of offroad ATV driving occurs, it is limited to areas of low vegetation or high exposed rocky areas, and pre-disturbed routes. Minimize winter road development by keeping widths to those necessary and using existing roads and corridors where available and practical.

4.3 Aircraft

The presence of aircraft can be stressful for animals, particularly during sensitive periods of the years such as calving and rutting. 1501253 B.C. Ltd will work with fixed-wing and helicopter pilots to follow best practices for minimizing disturbance to local wildlife such as caribou, muskox, and polar bears. Aircraft will maintain minimum vertical setback of 1100 m (3500 feet) in areas where concentrations of birds are present. Maintain minimum lateral aerial setback of 1.5 km from concentrations of birds (e.g., bird breeding colonies and molting areas).

4.4 Waste and Fuel Management

1501253 B.C. Ltd will adhere to the Waste Management Plan and the Spill Management Plan to ensure that animal attractants such as food and waste hydrocarbons are managed properly at the Coppermine Project. The Company will implement a strict 'no feeding of wildlife' policy, and store food waste and wildlife attractants in a manner resistant to wildlife access and that reduces smells. The Company will require all field crews to return any food scraps and associated wastes to the camp for appropriate management.

Domestic waste will be stored in designated waste bins at the drill site infrastructure and incinerated daily to eliminate wildlife attractants. Hazardous waste and waste hydrocarbons will be sorted and placed in sealed metal drums to prevent wildlife access. Fuel will be stored in secondary containment and fuel containers will be inspected daily to check for damage or leaks. All spills will be cleaned up immediately and contaminated snow/ice and soil will be placed in separate sealed drums and backhauled off site for disposal.

4.5 Site Inspections

Designated employees will conduct daily inspections to ensure the site is free of wildlife and wildlife attractants. Site inspections will help ensure personnel are adhering to the Waste Management Plan and Spill Contingency Plan for the Project. Site inspections will also scan for possible wildlife access to site infrastructure, and for any signs of wildlife entering the site (prints, diggings, tracks, etc.). Findings of the site inspections will be reported to the site supervisor and necessary corrective actions will be completed in a timely manner.

4.6 Reporting

In the event of a wildlife sighting, wildlife incident (equipment or human interactions, mortalities, etc.), or a bear sighting/incident, personnel will follow the steps in Table 3 below.

Table 1. Reporting Procedures and Contacts

Step	Procedure
1	Report the wildlife sighting/incident to the site supervisor
2	**RECORDKEEPING** **Sighting only:** Fill out the Wildlife Observation Log (Appendix A) **Incident:** Fill out the Wildlife Log and proceed to Step 3 Keep copies of all records for discussion with regulators and Indigenous partners
3	**REPORTING** Report all wildlife incidents to: **Local Conservation Officers** Kitikmeot Regional Office: (867) 982-7440 Kugluktuk Wildlife Office: (867) 982-7451 **Local Hunters and Trappers Organizations** Kugluktuk HTO: (867) 982-4908 If it becomes necessary to euthanize an animal due to suspected rabies or aggressive behavior, approval to proceed should be sought from the local Conservation Officer. For foxes, avoid head shots and direct contact with the carcass unless instructed otherwise by the Conservation Officer. **Land Mammals –** Report all mammal sightings (with photos if possible) to Takuvunga@gov.nu.ca **Birds –** report bird sightings to NWT_NUChecklist.TNO_NUReleve@canada.ca

	Migratory birds: Report mortalities or incidents of disturbance to individuals or nests to: Environment and Climate Change Canada – Canadian Wildlife Service (cwsnorth-scfnord@ec.gc.ca) **Whales:** Report all whale sightings (with photos if possible) to Takuvunga@gov.nu.ca

2.1 Roles and Responsibilities

1501253 B.C. Ltd Senior Management - Responsible for ensuring that the site supervisor is aware of wildlife species present in the area, as well as appropriate mitigations to minimize impact to wildlife and wildlife habitat. The Senior Management team will ensure that management plans are properly implemented and that the site supervisor is familiar with the conditions of site authorizations such as the land use permit.

Site Supervisor – Responsible for ensuring employees and contractors on site are aware of wildlife and wildlife habitat protection measures and appropriate procedures for wildlife encounters. The site supervisor is responsible for implementing management plans such as the Waste Management Plan to minimize wildlife interaction with the Project. Should a wildlife sighting or incident occur, they will ensure proper documentation and that the appropriate authorities are notified in a timely manner.

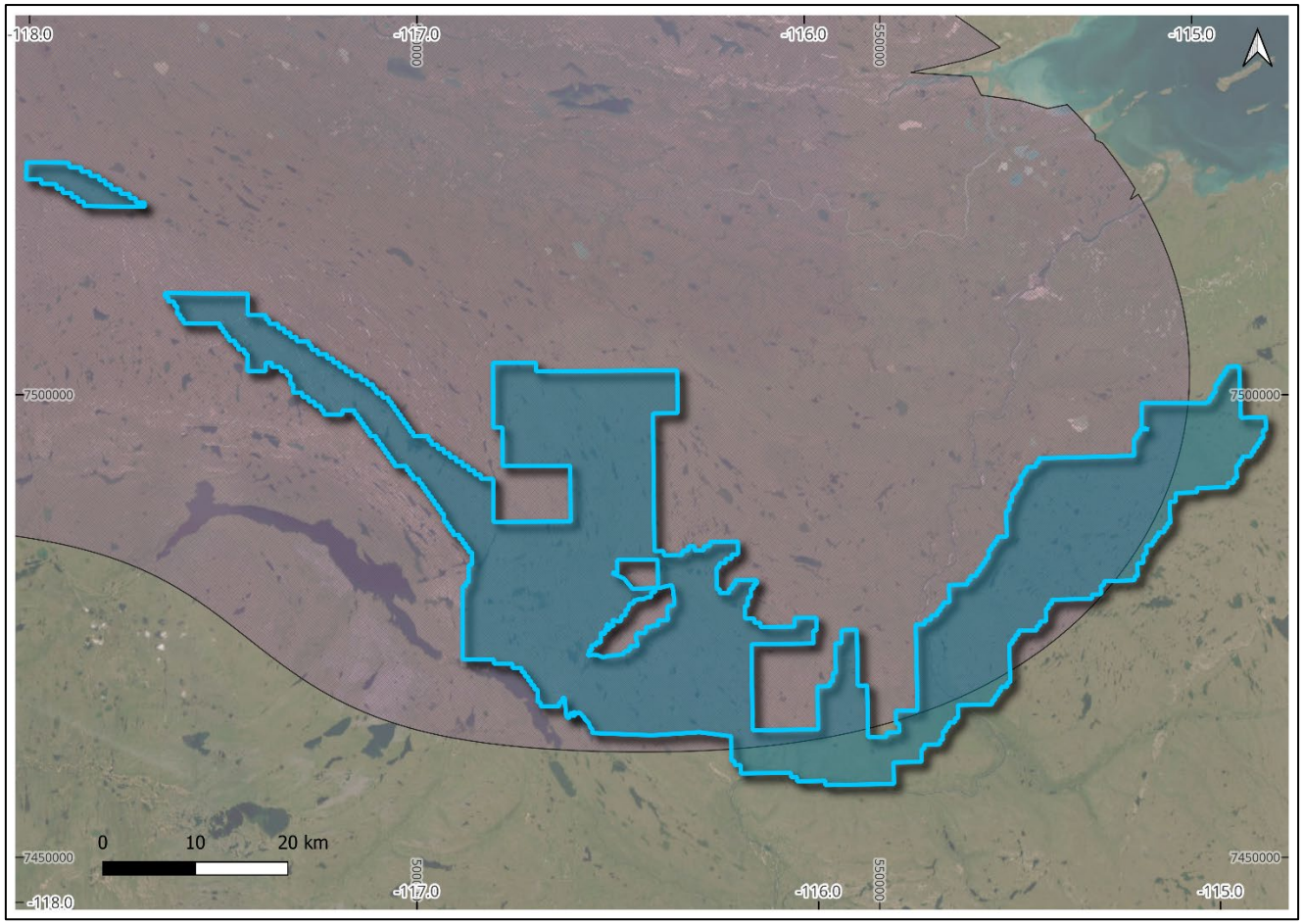
Staff and Contractors – All personnel working on site must be familiar with the Wildlife Management Plan and understand how to respond to a wildlife sighting and/or incident. Staff and contractors must adhere to the Waste Management Plan and Spill Management Plan to help minimize wildlife attractants and environmental risks created by the Project.

Appendix A: Wildlife Observation Log

Date/Time	Name of Observer	Location	Species, number, and description	Comments (direction of movement, deterrents used, response to presence etc.)

Date/Time	Name of Observer	Location	Species, number, and description	Comments (direction of movement, deterrents used, response to presence etc.)

Appendix B.



Map showing outline of Bluenose East Caribou herd annual and calving range (purple), in relation to the Company's claims (blue).

Outline of caribou calving comes from the 2011 paper by Nagy et al., titled 'subpopulation structure of caribou (Rangifer tarandus L.) in arctic and subarctic Canada'. The calving and post-calving dates are taken from J.A. Nagy et al, titled 'Seasonal Ranges of the Cape Bathurst, Bluenose-West, and Bluenose East Barren-Ground Caribou Herds', 2005, which defines the bluenose east caribou herd calving and post-calving dates as being from 28th May – 20th Jun