NIRB Application for Screening #126241

Coppermine Project

Application Type: New

Project Type: Mineral Exploration

Application Date: Thursday, October 23, 2025

Period of operation: from 2025-12-31 to 2031-10-26

Project Proponent: Alex
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DETAILS

Non-technical project proposal description

English: 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 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. The Coppermine Project (the Project) comprises a 1,665 km2 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 20m3/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. The two propsoed camps will be over 60km away from each other, and use different water sources. 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 299m3 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 30m3 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 mobilised 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.

French: 1 501 253 B.C. Ltd (la société), exploitant sous le nom de Somerset Minerals Ltd., est une société d'exploration minière enregistrée à Vancouver, en Colombie-Britannique, qui se consacre à l'exploration du cuivre dans la région du Kitikmeot, au Nunavut. La zone du projet est située à environ 60 km au sud-ouest de la communauté de Kugluktuk, qui est desservie par des vols quotidiens à destination de Yellowknife. La décarbonisation continue de notre économie a entrainé une demande croissante de métaux verts tels que le cuivre et l'argent, ce qui a suscité un regain d'intérêt pour la région. Le projet Coppermine (le projet) comprend une zone de 1 665 km2 de gisements de cuivre et d'argent très prometteurs, encaissés dans les basaltes de la formation de Copper Creek. La société détient 53 titres miniers sur des terres de la Couronne et 49 sur des terres appartenant aux Inuits (TAI). La société a également un bail minier avec Nunavut Tunngavik pour des activités d'exploration sur des terres inuites souterraines. •En janvier 2025, la société a demandé des permis/licences d'utilisation des terres à la Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA) et au ministère des Relations Couronne-Autochtones et Affaires du Nord Canada (RCAANC) pour la prospection, les levés géophysiques aériens ou terrestres non invasifs, l'échantillonnage de copeaux de roche et éventuellement le forage. En aout 2025, des demandes ont été présentées à la KIA et au RCAANC pour effectuer davantage de forages que ce qui avait été demandé précédemment (de 15 à 30 trous de forage). Toutes les activités d'exploration menées en 2025 ont été basées dans le hameau de Kugluktuk et ont été soutenues par hélicoptère. La société dispose actuellement des permis et autorisations suivants : •Commission d'aménagement du Nunavut (CAN), Proposition de projet - CAN 150589. Exemption de l'examen préalable par la Commission du Nunavut chargée de l'examen des répercussions (CNER).•Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA), Permis d'utilisation des terres III - KTL325C002. Permet des activités sur CO-53, CO-54, CO-58, CO-60 et CO-61.•Relations Couronne-Autochtones et Affaires du Nord Canada (RCAANC), Permis d'utilisation des terres de type B (LUP) - N2025C005.•Office des eaux du Nunavut (OEN), Permis d'utilisation des eaux de type B - 2BE-CPM2527. Utilisation/ élimination de l'eau jusqu'à 20 m3/jour.La société demande actuellement :•Auprès du RCAANC, permis d'utilisation des terres de classe A pour l'exploration de levés miniers supplémentaires, l'établissement d'un petit camp d'exploration temporaire et la réalisation de forages supplémentaires sur les terres de la Couronne, •Permis d'utilisation des terres de la KIA pour l'exploration et le forage sur des terres inuites, établissement d'un petit camp d'exploration temporaire, et•de modifier le permis existant de l'Office des eaux du Nunavut afin d'augmenter l'utilisation de l'eau de 20(3)m/jour à 299 (3)m/jour pour l'augmentation des activités de forage et des usages domestiques. Les activités d'exploration proposées dans le cadre des nouveaux permis et licences comprennent la prospection, les levés géophysiques aériens ou terrestres non invasifs, les levés géophysiques de fond de trou, l'échantillonnage de copeaux de roche, l'échantillonnage de till, le forage au diamant et le forage RC pour tester les cibles. Les activités proposées peuvent avoir lieu en été, en automne, en hiver ou au printemps, et se dérouler n'importe où sur le territoire de la société. Le personnel sera basé dans les camps et/ou à Kugluktuk. L'exploration se fera sur les terres de la Couronne et les terres appartenant aux Inuits. Les activités d'exploration proposées seraient réalisées par hélicoptère, par avion, par motoneige et par véhicule tout-terrain, selon les besoins.Les aéronefs à voilure fixe peuvent utiliser des skis ou des flotteurs pour atterrir sur les lacs ou la glace. Les modèles d'appareils de forage à utiliser sont de petite taille et ont une très faible empreinte au sol, ce qui entrainera une perturbation minimale du terrain. Le site de forage sera installé sur des poutres de 8 x 8 x 16 pieds recouvertes de tapis en coco afin de minimiser la perturbation de la surface de la toundra. Jusqu'à 299 m3 d'eau pourraient être utilisés chaque jour pour le forage et le campement, eau qui sera prélevée dans un lac ou une rivière à proximité. Alors qu'une foreuse à diamant classique peut utiliser jusqu'à 30 m3 d'eau par jour, l'eau utilisée pour le forage sera recyclée dans un réservoir et réutilisée afin de réduire la quantité prélevée sur les sources d'eau. Des futs de carburéacteur, de diésel et de gazole peuvent être stockés à tout moment dans la zone du projet. Tous les carburants seront stockés dans des bacs de rétention secondaires, à une distance d'au moins 31 m de la ligne des hautes eaux ordinaires de toute masse d'eau.Pendant la période de mise bas et de post-mise bas de la harde de caribous de Blue Nose East, du 28 mai au 1er juillet, les activités d'exploration seront conformes aux mesures d'atténuation des effets sur les caribous et aux

conditions de permis approuvées. Il est prévu que jusqu'à 49 personnes soient basées dans un camp à un moment donné pour soutenir la prospection, le forage et les études géophysiques. Un camp serait établi sur des TAI à Jura, et un autre sur les terres de la Couronne près de la piste d'atterrissage de Hope Lake. Le campement proposé, l'équipement et le carburant seraient soit transportés de Kugluktuk par traineau à neige pendant l'hiver, soit amenés par avion à l'aéroport de Kugluktuk ou à la piste d'atterrissage de Hope Lake et transportés par hélicoptère ou par avion jusqu'à l'emplacement du campement. Ces sites dépendront de l'accès à une source d'eau proche pour le forage et les services domestiques du camp. Pendant l'hiver, les fournitures peuvent être transportées de Kugluktuk au site de forage par des pistes d'hiver, avec l'aide d'entreprises ou de personnel basés à Kugluktuk. Aucune route praticable par tous les temps ni structure permanente ne sera construite, et tous les déchets seront retirés de la zone du projet. Le plus grand soin sera apporté et l'environnement sera pris en compte à tout moment.La société comprend l'importance des valeurs culturelles et environnementales de la région dans laquelle elle propose de mener des activités d'exploration pour la population de Kugluktuk. À ce titre, elle s'engage à collaborer avec toutes les autorités de règlementation et la communauté pour veiller à ce que les perturbations de l'environnement soient minimales et que la terre, l'eau et la faune ne soient pas endommagées ou affectées de manière négative. La société s'engage à travailler dans le respect des conditions de toutes les licences et de tous les permis, et continue de solliciter les conseils et l'assistance des détenteurs de connaissances locales.

Inuktitut: 1501253 B.C. Ltd, ᒥᓂᕈᓪᓵ ᓕᒥᑎᑦ-ᖑᔪᖅᑳᐳᒪᐃᓐ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ1501253 B.C. (ᑲᒻᐸᓂ) ᐊᐅᓵᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᖅ ᒥᓂᕈᓪᓵ ᓕᒥᑎᑦ-ᑯᓐᓂᑦ, ᕿᓐᑯᕙ ᐳᕆᑎᔅ ᑲᓚᒻᐱᔭᒥᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᒻᐸᓂ ᑕᐅᑐᒐᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᑳᐸᒥᑦ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ 60 ᑭᓵᒥᑖᓗᐊᓂᒃ ᓂᒋᖅᐸᓯᐊᓂᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᖅᐸᓯᐊᓃᑦᑐᖅ ᕐᑯᕐᓗᖅᑑᑉ, ᖃᐅᑕᒫᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᓲᑦ ᔭᓗᓇᐃᒧᙱᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓗᑎᒃ. ᑳᐸᓐᖃᓗᐊᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖃᕐᕕᒋᔭᑉᑎᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒪᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᖅ ᓴᓗᒪᑎᑦᑎᓂᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᕕᓐᓂᑦ ᓲᕐᓗ ᑳᐸᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᕕᒃᓴᓂᑦ, ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᒪᓂᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᑉᓗᓂ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ. ᑳᐳᒪᐃᓐ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ (ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ) 1,665 ᑭᓵᒥᑕᓂᒃ2 ᐃᓂᐅᔫᑉ ᐊᖏᑎᒋᔭᖓ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᒥᓇᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑳᐸᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᕕᒃᓴᓂᑦ, ᑳᐳᕐ ᑯᕇᒃ ᐋᖅᕿᐅᒪᓂᖃᖅᑐᒥᑦ (Copper Creek Formation) ᓯᑎᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᑦ. ᑲᒻᐸᓂ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᖅ 53-ᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᕋᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 49-ᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓇᖏᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᑦ. ᑲᒻᐸᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙱᕕᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᓄᑦ ᕿᓂᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓇᖏᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ. •ᑕᖅᕿᓐᓇᕐᔪᐊᖅ 2025-ᒥᑦ, ᑲᒻᐸᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᕋᐅᓯᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔪᖕᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒥᑦ ᐳᒥᑦᒥᑦ ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᖄᖅᑐᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᑲᒪᔩᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐋᑐᖅᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᖏᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒪᓂᕋᕐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐅᔭᖅᖃᓂᑦ ᐂᖅᓯᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑯᑕᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᖅᖢᑎᒃ. ᐊᑯᓪᓕᕈᕐᕕᒃ 2025-ᒥᑦ, ᐋᖅᕿᒋᐊᖅᓯᔪᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ 30-ᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᑯᑕᐃᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓂᖅ CO-60-ᒥᑦ. ᐋᖅᕿᒋᐊᖅᓯᔪᒪᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒪᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ CIRNAC-ᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᕿᓂᓴᖅᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᓄᓪᓚᖓᔪᖅ ᐱᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂᑦ. ᑕᒪᕐᒥᓗᒃᑖᖅ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 2025-ᒥᑦ ᕐᑯᕐᓗᖅᑐᕐᒥᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕐᑯᓕᒧᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓗᑎᒃ. ᐱᐊᓂᒃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒋᑦ: ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᔨᒃᑯᑦ (NPC), ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎ - NPC 150589. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ.•ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᑦ (KIA), ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓚᐃᓴᓐᓯ III – KTL325C002. ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᓂ CO-53, CO-54, CO-58, CO-60, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ CO-61.•ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᖄᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᒃᑯᑦ (CIRNAC), Type B ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎ ᐳᒥᑦ (LUP) – N2025C005.•ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᒪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ (NWB), Type B ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ ᓚᐃᓴᓐᓯ - 2B3-CPM2527. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖅ/ᐊᒃᑕᑰᕆᓂᖅ 20m3-ᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᑕᒫᒃᑯᑦ.ᑲᒻᐸᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᓯᐅᓕᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ:CIRNAC-ᑯᓐᓂᑦ Class A ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑯᑕᐃᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᖅᕿᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᐱᓪᓚᖕᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᖕᒫᕐᕕᖕᒥᑦ. ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᑦ Type III ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓚᐃᓴᓐᓯᖓᑦ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑯᑕᐃᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓇᖏᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᖅᕿᒃᓯᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᐱᓪᓚᖕᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᖕᒫᕐᕕᖕᒥᑦ (ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᑕᖕᒫᕐᕖᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓃᓪᓗ, ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓇᖏᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᒦᓪᓗᓂ).ᐋᖅᕿᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᑕᐃᒪᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᓚᐃᓴᓐᓯ ᐊᖏᓪᓕᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ 20 m3-ᓂᑦ/ᐅᓪᓗᑖᒥᑦ 299 m3-ᓄᑦ/ᐅᓪᓗᑖᒥᑦ ᐃᑯᑕᐃᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ. ᖃᓂᖅᓴᐃᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᑖᑦ ᓚᐃᓴᓐᓰᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐳᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓂᖅ, ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᖃᙱᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᖃᖓᑕᓲᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒪᓂᕋᕐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓃᑦ, ᐊᖓᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓃᑦ, ᐅᔭᖅᖃᒥᑦ ᒥᑭᔪᓂᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᕈᑎᓂᑦ, ᒪᕋᓚᖕᒥᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐃᓗᑎᒃ, ᓯᑎᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᔭᖅᖃᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑯᑕᐃᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ RC ᐃᑯᑕᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᕌᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᒃᑯᑦ, ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖑᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᐅᑉ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᓯᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂ. ᐱᓕᕆᐅᑦ ᑕᖕᒫᕐᕕᖕᓃᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ/ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᕐᑯᕐᓗᖅᑐᕐᒥᑦ. ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓇᖏᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᑦ. ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᕐᑯᓕᒧᓕᖕᒧᑦ, ᑎᖕᒥᓲᕐᒧᑦ, ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓲᓄᑦ, ᓯᑮᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Hᐋᓐᑕᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖃᖅᐸᖏᑦ.ᑎᖕᒥᓲᑦ ᐊᒃᓴᓗᐊᓂᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᓯᕿᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐳᒃᑕᓵᕈᖕᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᑕᓯᕐᓄᑦ ᒦᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓯᑯᒧᑦ.

ᐃᑰᑕᐃᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᒥᑭᑦᑑᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᕋᔭᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᒪᓂᕋᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᐃᑰᑕᐃᕝᕙᐅᔪᖅ 8x8x16 ᐃᑎᒐᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᑎᒋᔪᒥᑦ ᕿᔪᖕᓃᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑯᑯ ᒫᑎᖕᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᒥᑭᔩᒃᑯᖅᑎᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓗᐃᓵᕆᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᓄᑦ. 299m3-ᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕈᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑉᓗᑕᒫᑦ ᐃᑰᑕᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᖕᒫᕐᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ, ᖃᓂᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᑕᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑰᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᓂ. ᓯᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᖅᖃᓄᑦ ᐃᑰᑕᖅ ᐊᑐᕈᖕᓇᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ 30m3 ᐃᒪᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᑉᓗᑕᒫᑦ, ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᑰᑕᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᒧᐊᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᒥᒃᓴᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐱᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖓ ᐃᒪᖅᑖᕐᕕᐅᔪᓂᑦ. ᖃᑕᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᕐᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᔩᓄᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᖅ, ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖅᓱᖅ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᖃᖓᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ. ᑕᒪᕐᒥᓗᒃᑖᖅ ᐅᖅᓱᐃᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓪᓚᐊᓂᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᐃᕝᕕᐅᕝᕙᖕᓂᑦ, 31 ᒦᑕᓪᓗᐊᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑎᒋᓗᑎᒃ ᖁᑦᑎᖕᓂᖃᔨᖑᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ.ᐳᓘ ᓅᔅ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᕐᕋᐃᑦ ᓄᕐᕆᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᕐᕇᐅᕌᓂᒃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᓄᕐᕋᐃᑦ 28-ᒥᑦ ᓴᒡᒐᕉᑦ 1-ᒧᑦ, ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓃᑦ ᒪᓕᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᓗᐊᖏᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔪᖕᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᐳᒥᑦᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᒐᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ. ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ 49-ᖑᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᖕᒫᕐᕕᖕᒦᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᖓᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐃᑰᑕᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᓂᑦ. ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᑕᖕᒫᕐᕕᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᒦᓐᓇᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᔪᕋ-ᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᖓᓂᑦ ᖃᓂᑖᓂᑦ ᕼᐆᑉ ᑕᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᒥᑦᑕᕐᕕᐅᑉ. ᑕᖕᒫᕐᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ, ᐱᖁᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖅᓱᐃᑦ ᐊᒡᔭᖅᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᖁᕐᓗᖅᑐᕐᒥᙵᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᕈᑎᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᔩᒃᑯᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖁᕐᓗᖅᑐᕐᒥᑦ ᒥᑦᑕᕐᕕᖕᒧᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᕼᐆᑉ ᑕᓯᖅ ᒥᑦᑕᕐᕕᖕᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᖕᒪᕐᕕᖕᒧᙵᐅᑎᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᖁᓕᒥᒎᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᔩᒃᑯᑦ. ᐃᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕋᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑰᑕᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᐊᔩᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᑦ ᖃᓂᑦᑐᒦᑦᑐᓂᑦ. ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ, ᐱᖁᑏᑦ ᐊᒡᔭᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖁᕐᓗᖅᑐᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑰᑕᐃᕝᕙᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᖁᕐᓗᖅᑐᕐᒥᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᔫᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ. ᐅᑭᐅᓗᒃᑖᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᑉᖁᑎᓕᐅᔾᔮᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐅᖏᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᕿᐅᒪᔪᓕᐅᔾᔮᖏᑦᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᒥᑦ. ᖃᖓᓗᒃᑖᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᒪᓂᖃᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ; ᐃᑰᑕᐃᕝᕙᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑎᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᕆᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᓐᓄᓗᒃᑖᕆᐊᖅᓗᒋᑦ.ᑲᒻᐸᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᔪᖅ ᖁᕐᓗᖅᑐᕐᒥᐅᑕᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᓂᐅᓂᖓᑕ ᐱᖅᖁᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᐃᕝᕕᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖓᓐᓂ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᒧᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑎᒌᖕᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᕆᖅᑦᑕᖅᑐᒃᑖᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᒥᑭᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓗᐃᓵᕆᓂᖅᑕᖅᓯᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇ, ᐃᒪᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᑲᒻᐸᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᒐᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᓗᒃᑖᖅ ᓚᐃᓴᕐᒌᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔪᖕᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᐳᒥᑦᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᑎᔭᐅᔪᒪᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖃᖅᑐᓂᑦ.

Inuinnaqtun: 1501253 B.C. Ltd, imaatut Somerset Minerals Ltd.Coppermine Havaakhaq1501253 B.C. Ltd (Havagvik) aulapkaijuq imaatut Somerset Minerals Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. atiliurhimajuq qinirhiajut havagvinga ihumagilluaqtuq qinirhiagiami kannujaujarnik Kitikmeoni Nunavunmi. Tamna havaaqhaq hanigaini namaktuq 60 kilaamitanik hivuraani uataani nunalaani Kugluktuk, ikajuutiqaqtuq ubluq tamaat tingmidjutikharnik Yalunaimun. Aulahimaaqtumik pijaaqhugu carbon maniliurnikkut pidjutiqaqtuq amigairjuumilugit piumajaujut hungajaaqtunik havigalingnik imaatun kannujaujarnik uvalu silver, kitut ikajuqtaujut nutaanguqtiqhimajut piumajait aviktuqhimajumi. Tamna Coppermine Havaaqhaq (Havaaqhaq) piqaqtuq 1,665 km2 nunamik angijumik ujararhiurnikkut kannujaujarnik unalu silver nunamik, pipkaivaktuq Copper Creek Titirarmi tariuqaqtuni. Havagvik pihimajuq 53 ujagakhiuqtut haviquhiqtuqhimajiat hapkununga Kavamatuqatkut nunaini uvalu 49 Inuit Nanminia Nuna (IOL). Tamna Havagvingit piqaqtun Ujaraqhiuqtunik Atuqtitaujukharnik Nunavut Tunngavikkut qiniqhiajukharnik hulilukaarutikharnik talvuuna Nunap iluaniitunik Inuit Nanminia Nuna. •Uvani Ubluqtuhivia 2025, Nanminiqaqtut uuktuqtut nunamik atungnikkut laisinik/laisinik hapkualu Kitikmeot Inuit Katimajiit (KIA) ukualu Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) ujaraqhiuqtut, ihuirutaungitut tingmitikkut uvaluuniin nunap qanuriniatigut naunaijaijut, ujaqqat hiqumiktirlugit ihivriuqtaujukhat, uvalu ikuutaqtut. Uvani Niqiliqivik 2025, nuutaanguqtiqhimajuq tukhiqtauvakhimajuq talvanga KIA-kunin pijaangat ilaujukharnik 30 ikuutarvikharnik, ilaujaangatlu qiniqhiajaangat talvani CO-60. Nuutaanguqtiqhimajuq tukhiqtauvakhimajuq talvanga CIRNAC ilaujukharnik nalvaaqhiuqtunik nuutaangujunik kuin nunagijainik. Tamaita qiniqhianikkut hulidjutit havaktaujut uvani 2025 najugaqaqtut hamani Haamlangat Kugluktuk halikaptakkut ikajuqtaujut. Una iniqtauhimajuq ataani: Nunavunmi Upalungaijaijiijut Katimajiit (NPC), Havaakhanut Tukhirautit - NPC 150589. Ilaungitun talvanga Nunavut Avatilirinirmut Katimajiit (NIRB) ihivriudjutikharnik.•Kitikmeot Inuit Katimajiit (KIA), Nunannga aturninnga Laisinik III - KTL325C002. Pijutaulaaqtut hulijutinik CO-53, CO-54, CO-58, CO-60, CO-61.•Kavamatuqait Nunaqaqqaaqhimajut Ukiuqtaqtumilu Kavamaliqidjutainni Kanatami (CIRNAC naunaittuq), Qanurittut B Nunatigut Aturnikkut Laisiutaa (LUP) - N2025C005.•Nunavunmi Imaliqijiit Katimajiit (NWB), Qanurittuq B Imakkut laisia - 2BE-CPM2527. Imarmik aturniq/iqqaquurlugu 20m3/ubluq.Havagvik tadja uuktuliqtuq haffumunga:CIRNAC Class A nunanik atuqtaujukharnik qiniqhiajaangat ilaujukharnik ikuutaqtukharnik kuin nunaani, aulatitijaangatlu ataurhirmik mikijumik atuqtaukaffuktukharnik

qiniqhiajukharnik igluqpaqarvikhat KIA Qanurinia III Nunanik Aturniitigut Laisit qiniqhianikkut uvalu ikuutarnikkut Inuit Nanminiani Nunani, uvalu havaklutik atauhirmik mikijumik qiniqhiaukaffuktumik igluqpaqarvikhat (2 igluqpaqarvikhat atauttimun, 1 kuin nunaani, 1 uvani IOL)Ihuaqhaqlugu atuqtaujuq Nunavunmi Imaliqijiit Katimajiit laisia amigaiqjuumilugu imangmik atungniq hamanga 20 m3/ubluq hamunga 299 m3/ubluq ikuutaqtunun uvalu inungnun hulidjutinun. Tukhiqtauhimajut qiniqhiajut hulipkaidjutikhat atani nutaami laisikhanut laisianullu ilaujut ujarakhiurnikkut, ilaulimaittut tingmitikkut nunakkutlu naunaijainikkut naunaijaidjutikhat, anmuktirinikkut naunaijainikkut naunaijautit, ujarangnik ahiqquanik naunaijaidjutikhat, ujarangnik naunaijaidjutikhat, diamond ikuutarniq, imaalu RC ikuutaqtit ihivriuqtaujukhat tikitakhanik. Tukhiqtaujut hulidjutit atuqtauniaqtut aujami, auttukkut, ukiumi upingaarmiluuniin, atuqlugillu qujaginaq Havagviup pijaangnirit. Havaktiit talvaniiniaqtut tangmaarviini, unalu/unaluuniit Kugluktumi. Qiniqhianiq aulaniaqtuq uvani Crown Land uvalu Inuit Nanminigijait Nuna. Tukhiqtaujut qiniqhianikkut hulidjutit ikajuqtauniaqtut halikaaptakkut, ihuaqhaqhimajut najugahait, aputikkut akhaluutirjuakkut, sikiituukkut, haatakkutlu ihuaqata.Ihuaqhaqhimajut iharuit tingmitit atuqtaaqtut skikinik uvaluuniin mikijunik midjutikhamingnik tahirmi imarmut uvaluuniit hikumut. IIkuutautit atuqtaujut mikijut ikuutautait, mikijumiklu nunami aktuqtauniaqtut. Tamna ikuutaut najugakhaa tunngaviqarniaqtuq uvani 8x8x16' timbers taima coco tunngavikhaa ataaniitunik ikiklijumiqtitijaangat ajungnautiqaqtunik nunap qanganiitunik. Tikitlugu 299m3 Imarmik atuqtaujaaqtuq ubluq tamaat ikuutariami uvalu tangmaarvikhamilu pidjutiqaqtut, kitut pijauniaqtut qanitumin tahirmin uvaluuniin kuukkamin. Pigaluaqtitlugu diamond ikuutautit atulaqtat imaatut 30m3 imarmik ubluq tamaat, imaq atuqtaujuq ikuutariami atuqtauffaarniaqtuq imaqarvingmi uvalu ikilijuumiqlugu aktilaanga imarmik aturvingit. Qattarjuit tingmitinut uqhukhat, uqhurjuat, kaasiliillu uqhukhat tutquumajut talvani havaakhami najugaani qakuguliqaaq. Tamaita uqhurjuat tutquqtauniaqtut tugliani iluaniituni, imaa 31m ungahiktilaanga imap naunaitkutaa qujaginaq imarmit.Atuqtilugu una Tahirjuaq Kivataani Tuktut Amihuarjuit nugarviingit nugarviingitlu, talvanga 28th Qiqaijaluarvia talvunga 1st Taaqhivalirvia, qiniqhianikkut hulidjutit malingniaqtait angiqtauhimajut Tuktut aulaliragata aktilaarutit uvalu laisikkut qanuriniit. Niriuktaujut tapkua 49 inuit talvaniiniaqtut pihimajut igluqpaqarviani qujaginaq ikajuriangini ujagakhiuqtut, ikuutaqtut uvalu nunatigut naunaijautit. Atauhiq igluqpaqarviat havaktauniaqtuq talvani IOL talvani Jura, atauhiq tangmaarvik talvani Crown Land haniani Hope Lake tingmitiqarviani. Tamna tukhiqtauhimajuq igluqpaqarvikhat, ingilrutikhangit uqhurjuat agjaqtaulutik talvunga najugakhaanun Kugluktumin ukiumi akhalutirjuakkut, tingmilutikluuniit Kugluktumit milvingmun Hope Lake milvianun, talvunga igluqpaqarvikhat najugaanun talvuuna halikaptakkut ihuaqhaqhimajut tingmitikkut. Hapkua najugait pidjutiqangniaqtut pijaangini qanitumun imakkut ikajuutit ikuutaqtunun uvalu igluqpaqarvikhat kivgaqtuqtut. Ukiumi, tamajat agjaqtautlajut Kugluktumin ikuutarvikhanut najugainun ukiumi apqutaagut, ikajuqtaulutik Kugluktumin pihimajut nanminiqaqtut uvaluuniin havaktinit. Tamaita hilatigut apqutit uvaluuniin igluqpait havaktauniaqtut, uvalu tamaita iqqakut tamajat unguvaqtauniaqtut havaakhamik najugaanit. Nakuuqpiaqtumik munaridjutikhat havaktauniaqtut uvalu ihumagijauniaqtut avatiptingnun tamaat; ikuutaqlugit najugait ihuaqhaqtauhimajut nakuutqiatigut.Havagvik kangiqhimajuq anginiqaqtuq pitquhikkut uvalu avatikkut ukpirijait najugait kitut tukhiqtut havaklugit qiniqhianikkut hulidjutit inungnun Kugluktumi. Taimaali, havaqatigiiktut atauttimun tamaita maligakhat uvalu nunallaat pijaangini tapkua mikijumik hulaqutit havaktaujut avatiptimun uvalu nunamun, imarmun, uvalu uumajunun aanniqtaungitut uvaluuniin ihuangitumik hulaqutingitut. Tamna Havagvik havakhimaarniaqtun havagianganik talvani maliktakhangit atuqtakhangillu tamainik laisikhait laisikhallu, aulahimaarniaqtunlu qiniqhimaagianganik uqaudjiukhanik ikajuutikharniklu nunalaani ilihimajainik tigumidjutiqaqtunik.

Personnel

Personnel on site: 20
Days on site: 260
Total Person days: 5200
Operations Phase: from 2025-12-31 to 2031-10-26
Operations Phase: from 2025-12-31 to 2031-10-26
Post-Closure Phase: from to

Activities

Location	Activity Type	Land Status	Site history	Site archaeological or paleontological value	Proximity to the nearest communities and any protected areas
Claims Outline	Mineral Exploration	Crown	unknown	unknown	The project area is approximately 60km southwest of the community of Kugluktuk
Claims Outline	Mineral Exploration	Inuit Owned Surface Lands	unknown	unknown	The project area is approximately 60km southwest of the community of Kugluktuk
Proposed Camp Locations	Camp	Crown	unknown	unknown	The project area is approximately 60km southwest of the community of Kugluktuk
Proposed Camp Locations	Camp	Inuit Owned Surface Lands	unknown	unknown	The project area is approximately 60km southwest of the community of Kugluktuk
Claims Outline	Mineral Exploration	Inuit Owned Sub-Surface Lands	unknown	unknown	The project area is approximately 60km southwest of the community of Kugluktuk

Community Involvement & Regional Benefits

Community	Name	Organization	Date Contacted
Kugluktuk	Mayor Ryan Nivingalok,	Hamlet of Kugluktuk	2024-11-01
Kugluktuk	Amanda Dumond	Kugluktuk HTO	2024-12-01
Kugluktuk	Amanda Dumond	Kugluktuk HTO	2025-03-01
Kugluktuk	Amanda Dumond	Kugluktuk HTO	2025-04-01
Kugluktuk	Mayor Ryan Nivingalok, and staff	Hamlet of Kugluktuk	2025-01-01
Kugluktuk	Tannis Bolt	KIA Lands Department	2025-05-01
Kugluktuk	Mayor Ryan Nivingalok and staff	Hamlet of Kugluktuk	2025-01-01
Kugluktuk	Tannis Bolt	KIA Lands Department	2025-07-01
Kugluktuk	Amanda Dumond	Kugluktuk HTO	2025-10-09
Kugluktuk	Mayor Ryan Nivingalok	Hamlet of Kugluktuk	2025-10-09
Kugluktuk	Amanda Dumond	Kugluktuk HTO	2025-10-15
Kugluktuk	Mayor Ryan Nivingalok	Hamlet of Kugluktuk	2025-10-20
Kugluktuk	Amanda Dumond	Kugluktuk HTO	2025-01-01
Kugluktuk	Amanda Dumond	Kugluktuk HTO	2025-02-01
Kugluktuk	Amanda Dumond	Kugluktuk HTO	2025-05-01

Kugluktuk	Dale Taktogan	Local employee	2025-07-01
Kugluktuk	Baba Pederson	Local employee	2025-05-01

Authorizations

Indicate the areas in which the project is located:

Kitikmeot

Authorizations

Regulatory Authority	Authorization Description	Current Status	Date Issued / Applied	Expiry Date
Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada	CIRNAC LUP (class B) - N2025C0005.	Active	2025-04-01	2030-03-31
Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada	Minor amendment to CIRNAC LUP (class B) - N2025C0005, to include work on newly acquired claims.	Active	2025-08-20	2030-03-31
Nunavut Planning Commission	NPC determination. File No. 150589.	Active	2025-01-10	
Kitikmeot Inuit Association	KIA IOL Permit Class III - KTL325C002.	Active	2025-04-25	2027-04-25
Kitikmeot Inuit Association	Minor amendment to KIA IOL Permit Class III - KTL325C002, to include work on newly acquired claims.	Active	2025-08-20	2027-04-24
Nunavut Water Board	Nunavut Water Board - Type B Licence - 2BE-CPM2527. 20m3/day.	Active	2025-04-14	2027-04-13
Nunavut Water Board	New NWB (Type B) Licence, for water use up to 299m3/day, related to drilling and camps.	Not Yet Applied		
Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada	New CIRNAC (Type A) LUP, for camp and additional drilling.	Not Yet Applied		
Kitikmeot Inuit Association	Amendment to existing KIA IOL Permit Class III - KTL325C002, to include camp and additional drilling.	Not Yet Applied		
Nunavut Planning Commission	NPC determination. File No. 150589. (This was an amendment of File No. 150589). Project	Active	2025-10-08	

	requires NIRB screening.			

Project transportation types

Transportation Type	Proposed Use	Length of Use
Air	Fixed-wing & helicopter to transport staff, fuel, equipment, and resupply.	
Water	Fixed wing landing on lakes, small boats for lake surveys.	
Land	Snow mobile, snow cat, chieftain, sloop trailers, ATV, dozer, loader, Hagglund, plough truck, etc.	

Project accomodation types

Temporary Camp

Material Use

Equipment to be used (including drills, pumps, aircraft, vehicles, etc)

Equipment Type	Quantity	Size - Dimensions	Proposed Use
freezer	2	standard	domestic purposes
fridge	2	standard	domestic purposes
stove	2	standard	domestic purposes
generator	2	20 Kw	Camp/ water pumps
dual chamber incinerator	1	dual chamber	incinerate domestic waste
washer	2	standard	domestic purposes
clothes dryer	2	standard	for domestic purposes
Reverse Circulation Drill	1-3	RC Hornet or similar	RC Hornet or similar for chip samples
Boyles 25A/37 or similar for core samples	1-2	8,600 including rods and casings	rock core samples
solids removal equipment	1-2	3000 kg each	Built in 25 kW generator to remove solids from drill water
Frost Fighter heaters	1-4	150 kg	heat drill shacks
helicopters	1-2	Bell 407	drill moves and crew support
snowmachines	1-8	standard	200 kg. Transport to/from drills, geophysics, camp support
atv and trailers	4	500 kg	Transport equipment and supplies
inflatable boat	2	300 kg	lake bathometry
diesel generator	1-4	20 kw	camp power
water pumps	1-4	10 kg generator	; Drill Rig/camp support
Pacto toilets	4	standard	human waste disposal
Toyo stove heaters	13	L731/732 or equivalent	tent heaters
Toyo stove heaters	13	L731/732 or equivalent	tent heaters
Winter/Ice Road low pressure transport trailer/sled on tracks or skis	2	5000	sleep or equivalent
Chieftan or equivalent	2	31,700	Winter/Ice Road low pressure transport
snow cat or similar	3	98,000	Winter/Ice Road low pressure transport
heaters	3	Frost Fighter	heat drill shacks
light towers	2	150 kg	lighting in dark hours
water truck	1	11,250	winter/ice road
Skid steers or equivalent	1	5000 kg	moving drill rigs on snow
Dozer or equivants	1	10,000 kg	moving drill rigs
loader	1	6,800 kg	ice road maintenance
Hagglund or similar	2	4500 kg	Winter/Ice Road low

			pressure transport
service trucks	2	2500 kg	ice road transport
grader	1	17,700 kg	Winter/Ice road construction and maintenance
sleeper tents per camp	9	4.3 x 4.9	sleeping
first aid tent	1 per camp	4.3 x 4.9	first aid attendant
kitchen dining room	1 per camp	4.8 x 9.8	cooking and eating
men's dry	1 per camp	4.8 x 9.8	mens change room
women's dry	1 per camp	4.8 x 9.8	women's dry
office tent	1 per camp	4.3 x 4.9	office
core shack	1 per camp	4.3 x 9.8	core examination and storage
storage shack	1 per camp	4.3 x 4.9	storage for oils, lubricants and drill additives
toilet facility	1 per camp	4.3 x 4.9	toilet facility
generator shack	1 per camp	3.7 x 4.9	storage and for servicing the generator
storage shack	1 per camp	4.3 x 4.9	general storage
pump shack	1 per camp	4 x 4	storage and servicing pump
emergency drill shelter	1 - 4	10 x 10	emergency shelter for drillers
twin otter	1	16 m	crew, equipment and fuel supply

Detail Fuel and Hazardous Material Use

Detail fuel material use:	Fuel Type	Number of containers	Container Capacity	Total Amount	Units	Proposed Use
Aviation fuel	fuel	200	205	41000	Liters	aviation refuel
Diesel	fuel	200	205	41000	Liters	camp and drill use
Propane	fuel	30	100	3000	Lbs	cooking
Gasoline	fuel	10	205	2050	Liters	camp support/Snowmachine/ATV/generator
oil	fuel	50	20	1000	Liters	Oil for generator; Drill Rig/camp support
drill lubricants	fuel	50	20	1000	Liters	drill lubricants
Diesel	hazardous	200	205	41000	Liters	drills and camp use
Aviation Gas	hazardous	200	205	41000	Liters	air refuel
Gasoline	hazardous	10	205	2050	Liters	refuel generators
propane	hazardous	10	100	1000	Lbs	cooking
Oil	hazardous	50	20	1000	Liters	engine lubricant

Water Consumption

Daily amount (m3)	Proposed water retrieval methods	Proposed water retrieval location
299	Water pump (with hose fitted with intake mesh to stop fish entrapment), or buckets filled by helicopter.	Nearby water source to camp - will be determined based off water flow, lake size and depth, freezing conditions.

Waste

Waste Management

Project Activity	Type of Waste	Projected Amount Generated	Method of Disposal	Additional treatment procedures
Camp	Combustible wastes	0.2 m3/day	Incinerator, seal ash in drums and transport to Kugluktuk.	
Camp	Combustible wastes	0.2 m3/day	Incinerator, seal ash in drums and transport to Kugluktuk.	
Camp	Greywater	Likely 2 to 10 m3/day. TBD with NWB Licence.	Sump more than 31 m away from high water mark of any water body.	
Drilling	Hazardous waste	100 litres	Oil changes for drill rigs etc. Removed to approved waste facility - Kugluktuk or Yellowknife	
Drilling	Non-Combustible wastes	5 m3	Remove to Kugluktuk or YK for appropriate disposal	
Camp	Non-Combustible wastes	5 m3	Remove to Kugluktuk or YK for appropriate disposal	
Drilling	Overburden (organic soil, waste material, tailings)	Up to 200m3.	Diamond holes may produce tiny (less than 0.1m3) amount of tailings, which are non-toxic and will be collected in a sump. Each RC hole may produce up to 1.5m3 of dry, non-toxic tailings - this is just crushed rock from the RC drilling. Samples may be stored in the field for a year while we analyse the results.	RC tailings will be stored in bags in the field for up to 1 year, and then tipped out into natural depressions and re-contoured with the land. Up to 1.5m3 from each drillhole. For 100 drillholes, this may be up to 150m3 of tailings - it is unlikely all planned holes will be RC, and each drillhole is always at least 50m apart.
Camp	Sewage (human waste)	5 m3	Incinerate and remove ash to sealed 45 gallon drums, or transport to approved waste disposal facility, or dispose of in sump	

Environmental Impacts:

Activities: small seasonal camps (60 km from each other), mapping/geophysics/sampling, and limited

RC/diamond drilling; aircraft-supported with a temporary over-snow winter trail/road for mobilization. Potential impacts: minor, localized ground disturbance at pads/trails; temporary noise from aircraft/drills; small volumes of non-hazardous wastes; low spill risk from fuels; possible temporary wildlife disturbance. No blasting, no new all-season roads, no in-water/ice drilling, and no planned discharges to surface waters. Mitigations: ≥31 m setbacks from water; drill returns & water to sumps (recirculate where practical); only non-toxic additives; fuels in secondary containment, lined/refuelling areas, trained handlers, and a spill plan with immediate containment/recovery and backhaul of contaminated media. Waste segregation; compliant incineration of allowable combustibles; backhaul of ash, non-burnables, and hazardous wastes; greywater to permitted sump. Winter trail on snow/ice only, perpendicular frozen crossings, low speeds, and decommission at permit-end. Flight routing/altitudes to avoid wildlife congregations and raptor cliffs; nest/den and caribou buffers with pause-work/relocate if wildlife present. Chance-find protocol for heritage sites. Daily inspections; end-of-season removal of all materials, backfilled sumps, casing pulled/cut flush, minor scarification to restore drainage. Engagement with Kugluktuk HTO/Hamlet; local hiring/procurement. Residual effects: negligible to low, short-term, and reversible; no transboundary effects; cumulative effects not measurable.

Additional Information

SECTION A1: Project Info

Type of access: The Project will use a temporary, small, over-snow winter trail to support mobilization/resupply and possibly short drill moves. It is seasonal, and constructed only on snow/ice with no grading, fill, or vegetation clearing, and is fully decommissioned at breakup. If the regulator classifies such access as a "road," this description and commitments apply.1) Field investigations & route selection Route selection will rely on pre-season desktop review (satellite/aerial imagery, existing use corridors, terrain/slope) and on-the-ground reconnaissance at freeze-up to confirm adequate snow cover and stable ice and to avoid riparian areas, steep slopes, cultural sites, and wildlife concentrations. Alignment will favour existing linear features (natural drainages, eskers' flanks, prior exploration trails) and frozen water surfaces where safe, with detours as conditions require. Ice thickness and snowpack will be checked and recorded; the trail will not be opened until safe bearing capacity is confirmed for planned loads.2) Conceptual plan (cross-section & crossings)Typical trail running surface 3–5 m wide of compacted snow, created by snowcats/sleds; no gravel or cut/fill. Water crossings will occur only on frozen surfaces at perpendicular approaches; no cutting of banks, no culverts/bridges, and no alteration to channels. Markers (stakes) will delineate the route and any hazards; approaches will be smoothed with snow to prevent rutting at breakup.3) Traffic type & volumes Traffic is light industrial: snowcats towing sledges/sleds with camp materials, fuel (in approved, bunged containers), and light RC/diamond rigs on skis for short relocations. Expected volumes:•Mobilization at start-up: ~10–20 trips over 1-3 months days (equipment, fuel, camp).•Routine resupply: up to 10 passes per week as needed.•Demobilization at close: similar to mobilization. Speeds will be low; two-way traffic is not anticipated.4) Public access: This is a private industrial winter trail used solely by the proponent and contractors. No public access is provided or encouraged; the route is not maintained for public travel and will melt out naturally at breakup.5) Maintenance procedures: Ongoing snow packing and drift management; signage/flagging at hazards; daily checks for overflow or thin ice; spill-prevention/response equipment with every convoy; refuelling at designated, contained locations; wildlife right-of-way (stop and allow passage). If conditions deteriorate (thaw, overflow), use will pause until safe. Any minor scuffs at landfalls will be hand-repaired (snow infill/brush smoothing) before demobilization.6) Jurisdiction The winter trail is entirely within the Nunavut Settlement Area and within the project area boundary. No portion extends outside the NSA; no additional federal assessments beyond existing LUP/NIRB/NWB/KIA authorizations are anticipated.7) Decommissioning: At permit end, markers will be collected, fuel and materials removed, and the trail allowed to revert naturally as snow/ice melt; no long-term alteration of terrain, drainage, or vegetation is expected.

SECTION A2: Allweather Road

SECTION A3: Winter Road

Type of access:The Project will use a temporary, small, over-snow winter trail to support mobilization/resupply and possibly short drill moves. It is seasonal, and constructed only on snow/ice with no grading, fill, or vegetation clearing, and is fully decommissioned at breakup. If the regulator classifies such access as a "road," this description and commitments apply.1) Field investigations & route selectionRoute selection will rely on pre-season desktop review (satellite/aerial imagery, existing use corridors, terrain/slope) and on-the-ground reconnaissance at freeze-up to confirm adequate snow cover and stable ice and to avoid riparian areas, steep slopes, cultural sites, and wildlife concentrations. Alignment will favour existing linear features (natural drainages, eskers' flanks, prior exploration trails) and frozen water surfaces where safe, with detours as conditions require. Ice thickness and snowpack will be checked and recorded; the trail will not be opened until safe bearing capacity is confirmed for planned loads.2) Conceptual plan (cross-section & crossings)Typical trail running surface 3–5 m wide of compacted snow, created by snowcats/sleds; no gravel or cut/fill. Water crossings will occur only on frozen surfaces at perpendicular approaches; no cutting of banks, no culverts/bridges, and no alteration to channels. Markers (stakes) will delineate the route and any hazards; approaches will be smoothed with snow to prevent rutting at breakup.3) Traffic type & volumesTraffic is light industrial: snowcats towing sledges/sleds with camp materials, fuel (in approved, bunded containers), and light RC/diamond rigs on skis for short relocations. Expected volumes:•Mobilization at start-up: ~10–20 trips over 1-3 months days (equipment, fuel, camp).•Routine resupply: up to 10 passes per week as needed.•Demobilization at close: similar to mobilization.Speeds will be low; two-way traffic is not anticipated.4) Public accessThis is a private industrial winter trail used solely by the proponent and contractors. No public access is provided or encouraged; the

route is not maintained for public travel and will melt out naturally at breakup.5) Maintenance proceduresOngoing snow packing and drift management; signage/flagging at hazards; daily checks for overflow or thin ice; spill-prevention/response equipment with every convoy; refuelling at designated, contained locations; wildlife right-of-way (stop and allow passage). If conditions deteriorate (thaw, overflow), use will pause until safe. Any minor scuffs at landfalls will be hand-repaired (snow infill/brush smoothing) before demobilization.6) JurisdictionThe winter trail is entirely within the Nunavut Settlement Area and within the project area boundary. No portion extends outside the NSA; no additional federal assessments beyond existing LUP/NIRB/NWB/KIA authorizations are anticipated.7) DecommissioningAt permit end, markers will be collected, fuel and materials removed, and the trail allowed to revert naturally as snow/ice melt; no long-term alteration of terrain, drainage, or vegetation is expected. Winter trail may cross the coppermine river.

SECTION B1: Project Info

Structurally-controlled copper-silver-gold

SECTION B2: Exploration Activity

Aircraft-supported with temporary winter road access.•Exploration drilling (on land): limited RC and/or diamond core from small, temporary pads; in winter, light drill and support gear may be towed on skis over snow for short relocations. Drill returns to sumps ≥31 m from water; no on-ice or in-water drilling. •Access & logistics: primary access by helicopter/fixed-wing; temporary winter road/trail will likely be used for mobilization, fuel and resupply, possibly drill moves.•Geophysical work: Airborne or ground-based. Airborne could be helicopter or fixed wing. Ground based could be on foot/helicopter/snowmobile/snow cat/ATVs. Downhole geophysics also included. •Sampling & mapping: Geological mapping and prospecting, sample collection (rock, soil or till).•On-site sample handling: core logging, core cutting, chip sampling, sieving, XRF analysis, magnetic analysis, drying (no chemical processing). All analyses off-site.•Camp & fuel (Other): small seasonal camps; fuel in approved containers with secondary containment; spill-prevention/response in place; progressive reclamation at close-out. The two proposed camps will be over 60km away from each other, and use different water sources. Activities not proposed:•Mining, blasting/explosives.•On-ice drilling, water-based (lake/river) drilling, or work within navigable waters.•Ore/waste rock storage, tailings disposal, on-site chemical processing, portal/underground works, landfilling, or landfarming. Overall, the program is short-term, localized, and reversible, with aircraft access and a temporary winter road only; all wastes and fuels managed per permit/licence conditions.

SECTION B3: Geosciences

The program may include any of the listed geophysical operations: seismic, magnetic, gravimetric, aerial photography/remote sensing, electromagnetic, and other methods as required. Any of the listed geological operations may occur, such as geological mapping, geotechnical surveys, ground-penetrating surveys, and other methods as required. All ground work will occur within the proponent's mineral claims (tenement) boundary as shown on the attached map. Flight operations: Where flight altitudes below 610 m AGL are required (low-level geophysical lines or aerial photography), they will follow wildlife mitigation measures as per our management plans. All other transits will remain at or above 610 m AGL.

SECTION B4: Drilling

1. Number of holes & depths (estimates/maximums). Drillhole program will be results-driven, and we anticipate up to 100 holes total (mix of RC and diamond), with final count adjusted in-season but remaining within permit/licence limits. Due to the early-stage nature of mineral exploration, exact drillhole locations are unable to be determined until new data is collected for targeting. Typical drillhole depth: 75–600 m. RC max planned depth: 200 m (contingency to 300 m where warranted). Diamond core max planned depth: 600 m (contingency to 1000 m where warranted). 2. Drill fluids/additives. RC: compressed air; potential use of environmentally acceptable, non-ionic surfactant/foam and salt ($CaCl_2$ or MbCl2) for freeze control drilling through permafrost. Diamond: potable water with biodegradable, non-toxic polymers/viscosifiers as required (e.g., cellulose/xanthan-based); no oil-based products. SDS for all products will be on site; only additives rated non-toxic to aquatic life will be used. 3. Drill cuttings (chips/core waste). RC splitter rejects and cyclone fines and diamond cuttings/muds will be contained in man-made sumps or appropriate natural depressions ≥31 m from the high-water mark; no discharge to surface waters. Retained samples (chips and core) are stored at camp, then shipped off-site for testing. RC residual samples are stored in the field until

assay results are received and validated, up to 1 year, and then disposed of in natural depressions and recontoured with the land, as per permit conditions. Diamond core storage from IOL-subsurface will comply with permit conditions. 4. Drill water. Make-up water sourced from approved locations; recirculation minimises water use. Return water directed to the sump with solids; no direct release to lakes/streams. Ice/snow used for containment in winter; natural sumps will be used whenever possible, man-made sumps are backfilled/graded at demobilization. 5. Mobilization & moves. Primary access by helicopter/fixed-wing with sling loads to pads. In winter, a temporary winter trail may be established on snow/ice for mobilization/resupply; light RC/diamond rigs may be towed on skis for short relocations. No all-season road construction. This winter trail is for snow/winter equipment and not a road accessible by common vehicles (eg. trucks). 6. Hole completion. On completion, holes will be covered and marked with a stake with hole details, surface casing pulled where possible or cut flush and capped; sites cleaned of debris and recontoured to promote natural drainage and revegetation. 7. Radiation/NORM (if encountered). The program does not target uranium, and no radiation sources are used. If anomalous radioactivity is encountered (e.g., hot core/rock), work will pause and NORM procedures will be implemented (field meter screening, isolation/labeling of material, PPE, sealed containers, secure storage, and regulatory notification/management in accordance with national guidance).

SECTION B5: Stripping

not applicable

SECTION B6: Underground Activity

not applicable

SECTION B7: Waste Rock

not applicable

SECTION B8: Stockpiles

not applicable

SECTION B9: Mine Development

SECTION B10: Geology

SECTION B11: Mine

SECTION B12: Mill

SECTION C1: Pits

SECTION D1: Facility

SECTION D2: Facility Construction

SECTION D3: Facility Operation

SECTION D4: Vessel Use

SECTION E1: Offshore Survey

SECTION E2: Nearshore Survey

SECTION E3: Vessel Use

SECTION F1: Site Cleanup

Existing landfills/dumps (1–2).•None known within the mineral claims. No legacy landfills, dumps, or contaminated areas are present on site. If an historic dump or debris is encountered, locations will be mapped and reported, and materials removed/off-site as required.•Salvageable equipment/infrastructure: none permanent; all temporary camp/drill materials are the proponent's and will be removed at close.Contaminants & degree of contamination (3–5).•Anticipated contaminants are limited to minor hydrocarbons associated with camp/drill operations (diesel, gasoline, lubricants, hydraulic oil), spent sorbents/filters, and combustion ash from an approved camp incinerator.•The project is designed to prevent releases (secondary containment, drip trays, lined fuelling areas). If a spill occurs, it will be immediately contained, recovered, and cleaned up; contaminated snow/soil will be excavated and containerized. No other contaminants are expected.•Drill cuttings/return water are deposited in sumps or natural depressions ≥31 m from water and backfilled at close-out; no discharge to surface waters.Cleanup/Disposal technologies (6–7).•Hydrocarbon response: deploy sorbent pads/booms; recover free product; excavate impacted snow/soil to empty drums or sealed totes; label and backhaul to licensed hazardous-waste receivers (e.g., facilities in Kugluktuk/Yellowknife/Alberta) via air freight/winter trail as available.•Non-hazardous solid waste: segregate; incinerate allowable combustibles in a compliant unit; backhaul ash and all non-burnables (metals, plastics, glass).•Waste oils/filters/batteries/chemicals: containerize and backhaul to licensed receivers.•Greywater: handled per permit (e.g., sump/containment away from water; no surface discharge).•A landfarming/biopile program is not proposed due to climate and remoteness; all contaminated media are removed off-site.Explosives & blasting (8–10).•No explosives stored or used and no blasting is proposed for this program.Erosion control, dust suppression, contouring & revegetation (11).•Disturbance is minimal (small pads/trails on snow/rock). At demobilization we will backfill and cap drill sumps, pull or cut flush any casing, and recontour drill pads/sumps and residual RC samples, to the original landform as best as possible.•Temporary winter trail/road is constructed on snow/ice only; at breakup it is allowed to melt out naturally. Any scuffed landings are hand-repaired with snow/brush.•No ongoing dust sources are expected; helicopter operations are brief and localized.Activities included in this project (tick equivalents):•Camp use and/or construction: Yes – small, seasonal camps; fully demobilized at close.•Road use/construction: Yes (temporary winter trail/road only) – over-snow, seasonal; no grading/fill; decommissioned at breakup.•Airstrip use/construction: Use only of existing strips or prepared snow strips or ice; no new airstrip construction.•Excavation / Stockpiling of contaminated material / Pit or quarry / Work within navigable waters / Barrel crushing / Building demolition: Not proposed.End-of-season verification.•Supervisor sign-off that all materials are removed, wastes shipped, sumps closed, and sites stable, free of refuse, and safe. Photos and cleanup records retained for reporting.

SECTION G1: Well Authorization

SECTION G2: Onland Exploration

SECTION G3: Offshore Exploration

SECTION G4: Rig

SECTION H1: Vessel Use

SECTION H2: Disposal At Sea

SECTION I1: Municipal Development

Description of Existing Environment: Physical Environment

Project is located in the Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut, with local water catchments contributing northward toward the Coronation Gulf / Coppermine–Back River watershed network. The setting is a remote tundra landscape of subdued, bedrock-controlled relief on the western Canadian Shield. Surface materials are dominated by exposed Archean–Proterozoic bedrock with a veneer of glacial till and outwash, interspersed with prominent esker segments, wetlands, and shallow tundra ponds. No permanent infrastructure exists at site; access is by helicopter or fixed-wing aircraft from regional communities, with seasonal over-snow routes (winter trail/snowmobile) used as conditions allow. There are no known designated parks, protected wildlife areas, or heritage sites immediately adjacent to the proposed footprint.Permafrost is widespread to continuous. Typical surface expressions include patterned ground, frost boils, ice-rich pockets, and isolated thermokarst depressions in poorly drained lowlands. Drainage is controlled by local micro-topography and glacial geomorphology; small lakes and short, low-gradient creeks provide headwater flows that eventually discharge toward Coronation Gulf. No major river channels intersect the immediate exploration area. Soils are thin and fine-grained where present, with bedrock at or near surface over much of the area. There is no evidence of ground or slope instability or seismic risk that would constrain early-stage exploration activities.The climate is arctic, characterized by long, cold winters, short summers, low annual precipitation, persistent winds, and a brief thaw period. Surface waters are frozen for much of the year; spring freshet is driven by snowmelt. Air and water quality are considered representative of baseline conditions in a remote Nunavut environment with minimal existing development or anthropogenic influence within the local study area. No tidal processes affect the project footprint.

Description of Existing Environment: Biological Environment

The Project lies within low Arctic tundra supporting dwarf shrub–heath communities dominated by willow (Salix spp.), birch (Betula glandulosa/nana), crowberry, Labrador tea, sedges and grasses, with extensive lichen mats on exposed bedrock and glacial deposits. Riparian zones around small lakes, ponds and ephemeral creeks support taller willow and sedge wetlands that provide foraging and cover for wildlife. Habitat quality varies with micro-relief and drainage; snowbeds, esker flanks, and moist lowlands create a mosaic of tundra habitats typical of the region.Terrestrial wildlife known or expected at a regional scale includes barren-ground caribou, muskox, Arctic fox, wolf, wolverine, and grizzly bear, with small mammals such as Arctic ground squirrel and lemmings providing prey for carnivores and raptors. The area is used seasonally by migratory birds, including waterfowl (e.g., scoters, scaup, geese), shorebirds (e.g., phalaropes, sandpipers), and upland species (e.g., ptarmigan). Raptors such as peregrine falcon and rough-legged hawk may nest on cliffs or esker faces where suitable ledges occur; gyrfalcon and snowy owl may occur opportunistically in years of high prey abundance. Several species that are listed or of special conservation concern may occur in the broader region depending on year and conditions (e.g., barren-ground caribou, wolverine, grizzly bear, peregrine falcon); no critical habitat has been identified within the immediate, small exploration footprint. Aquatic environments comprise small lakes, tundra ponds, and short low-gradient creeks that contribute to the Coronation Gulf / Coppermine–Back River drainage. These waters provide seasonal habitat for Arctic char, lake trout, whitefish and grayling where depth and connectivity allow, and support aquatic invertebrate communities typical of cold, oligotrophic systems. Lake and pond margins, as well as shallow wetlands, function as staging/foraging areas for migratory waterfowl and shorebirds during the brief open-water period. No marine habitats occur within the project footprint, and there are no known fish-bearing major channels intersecting the proposed work sites; localized fish use is expected to be limited to deeper lakes with perennial connectivity.

Description of Existing Environment: Socio-economic Environment

The Project is located in a remote part of the Kitikmeot Region, approximately 60 km from the community of Kugluktuk. There are no public roads to site; access is by intermittent fixed-wing and helicopter flights from existing airstrips and staging areas. As such, the program will not interact with local road traffic or marine shipping, and aircraft movements will be short-duration and limited to established airstrips. No public access will be restricted, and no community services are expected to be negatively affected. Land use in the wider area includes seasonal subsistence harvesting, snowmachine travel, and occasional tourism/outfitting. No archaeological or culturally significant sites are known within the companies mineral claims; if a find is encountered, a chance-find protocol and avoidance buffers will be implemented with immediate notification to the appropriate authorities and the KIA. The Project will prioritize hiring residents of Kugluktuk, engage the Hamlet and HTO, and procure goods and services locally when possible (accommodation, freight, air charter support, fuel, equipment, catering, and field assistants). These measures are expected to provide positive social and economic flow-on benefits for Kugluktuk, including employment, training, contracting opportunities for local businesses and Inuit firms, and incremental demand for community services—while the small, seasonal scale of work and aircraft and winter trail access

mean negligible adverse effects on traffic or traditional land use in Kugluktuk.

Miscellaneous Project Information

See attached documents.

Identification of Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Impact summary and general mitigations (Physical & Operational). Project activities (short-term camp, geophysics, mapping, and drill holes) are anticipated to result in low, reversible, and localized effects limited to minor ground disturbance, temporary noise, and small volumes of non-hazardous wastes. Work will follow existing best practices and licence/permit conditions, including: maintaining ≥31 m setbacks from waterbodies; using sumps for drill cuttings/fluids; secondary containment for fuels with drip trays and trained handlers; approved greywater and solid-waste management (segregation, incineration of allowable materials, back-haul of non-burnables and all hazardous wastes); and a spill prevention and response plan with immediate containment, reporting, and remediation if required. There will be progressive reclamation of drill pads, removal of all materials at the end of the permits, scarifying compacted ground where needed, and allowing natural revegetation. Biophysical receptors, SARA species, and monitoring. Wildlife interactions are expected to be infrequent and short-duration. Mitigations include wildlife awareness training; no feeding or harassment; flight altitudes and routing that avoid congregations and known raptor cliffs/esker faces; mitigation measures if barren-ground caribou or other listed species are observed using the area; and nest/den buffers in line with territorial guidance. Drill/camp sites are placed on previously disturbed or naturally barren ground where practical to avoid wetlands. No water discharge to surface waters will occur. Monitoring will consist of daily supervisor inspections of fuel storage, sumps, and waste handling; simple wildlife observation logs (with adaptive avoidance if needed); and post-season verification that all sites are stable and free of refuse. Given the small footprint and temporary nature of activities, residual effects on SARA-listed species or critical habitat are not anticipated; any unanticipated observations will trigger stop-work, consultation with regulators/KIA/HTO, and targeted buffers or timing adjustments.Socioeconomic, human health, and transboundary/cumulative considerations.With aircraft-only access and operations ~60 km from Kugluktuk, no measurable effects are expected on community traffic, services, air quality, or noise levels. Human-health protections include potable-water management, camp hygiene and waste controls, wildlife safety protocols, medical/medevac procedures, and communication with the Hamlet/HTO regarding seasonal harvesting periods to minimize aircraft disturbance. The Project will prioritize hiring local residents and Inuit firms and procure services in Kugluktuk where practical, producing positive near-term socioeconomic benefits without adverse impacts. No transboundary effects are expected: there is no marine shipping, no fish-habitat alteration, and negligible emissions; drainage from small work areas remains within headwater catchments with no planned releases. Considering the limited scope, duration, and embedded mitigations, cumulative effects are expected to be negligible; the program will remain adaptable to any new regional information received through ongoing engagement with regulators and community organizations.

Cumulative Effects

Our activities (aircraft access, 2 small camps, geological mapping, geophysics, winter road and limited drilling) have a very small physical footprint, generate no marine traffic, and involve no discharge to surface waters. Fuel volumes are modest and fully secondarily contained; drill returns are contained in sumps; wastes are segregated, with allowable materials incinerated and all hazardous/non-burnables backhauled. As such, the Project's incremental contribution to regional air, water, and soil quality is expected to be negligible. Cumulative biophysical interactions are most plausibly linked to temporary aircraft noise and human presence during the short operating period, which could overlap with seasonal use of the area by barren-ground caribou, muskox, migratory birds, and raptors. These effects are minimized by flight-path management (altitude and routing to avoid known congregations and cliff/esker nesting habitat), timing/avoidance if wildlife are observed near work areas, setback buffers from waterbodies and nests/dens, and placement of activities on previously disturbed or naturally barren ground where practical. Given the small scale, short duration, and embedded mitigations, any contribution to regional wildlife disturbance or habitat alteration is expected to be low, reversible, and not measurable against natural variability or other regional activities. Cumulative socioeconomic effects are expected to be positive, with the Company recognising and having a deep respect for the local community, and wanting the people of Kugluktuk to benefit from our activities. The program will not restrict public access or harvesting. Engagement with the Hamlet of Kugluktuk and the HTO, local hiring, and procurement from Kugluktuk

businesses and Inuit firms are expected to provide positive spill-over benefits such as employment, contracting, and service demand without unnecessary pressure on community services.

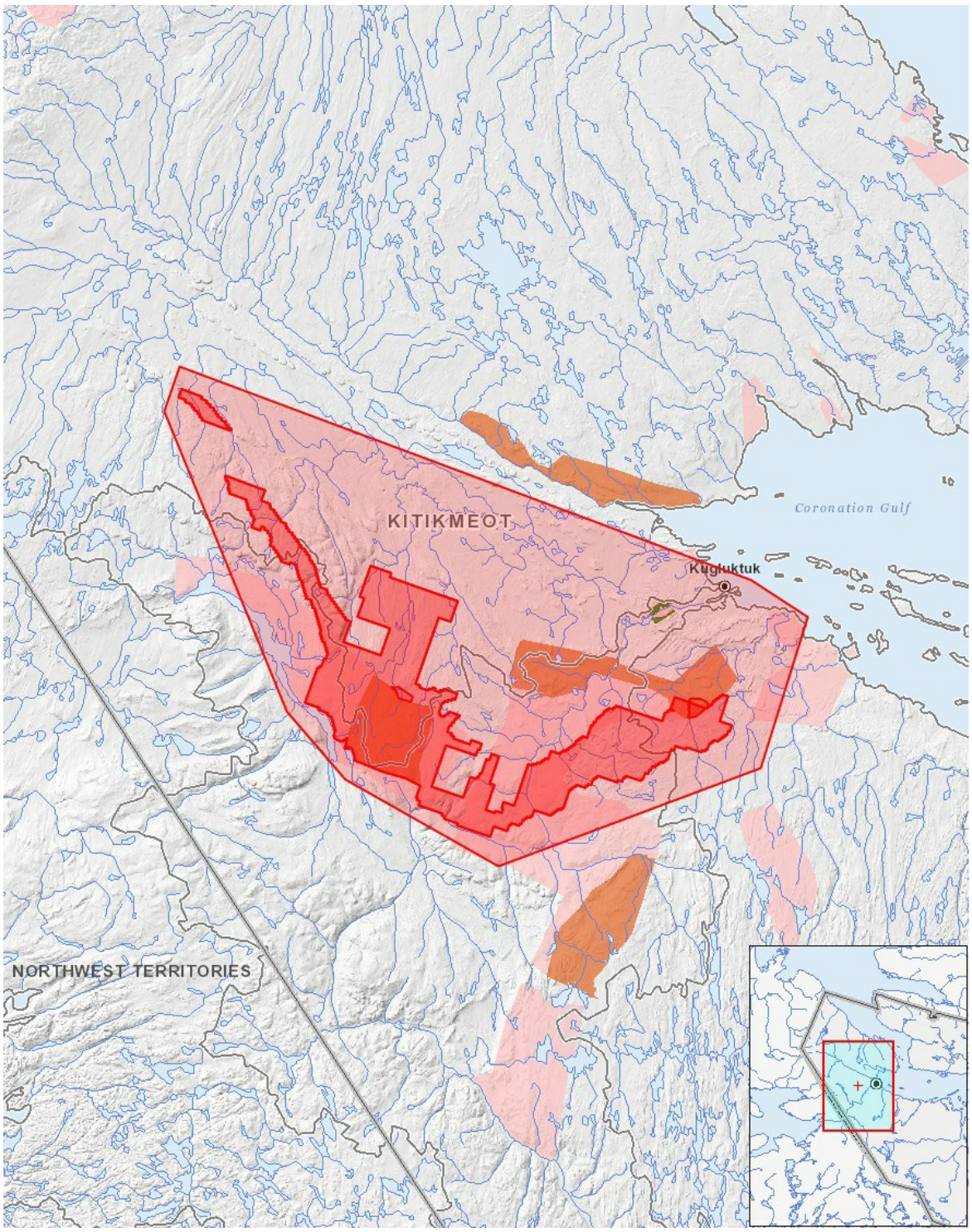
Impacts

Identification of Environmental Impacts

	PHYSICAL	Designated environmental areas	Ground stability	Permafrost	Hydrology / Limnology	Water quality	Climate conditions	Eskers and other unique or fragile landscapes	Surface and bedrock geology	Sediment and soil quality	Tidal processes and bathymetry	Air quality	Noise levels	BIOLOGICAL	Vegetation	Wildlife, including habitat and migration patterns	Birds, including habitat and migration patterns	Aquatic species, incl. habitat and migration/spawning	Wildlife protected areas	SOCIO-ECONOMIC	Archaeological and cultural historic sites	Employment	Community wellness	Community infrastructure	Human health
Construction																									
Camp		-	M	M	-	M	M	M	M	M	-	M	M		M	M	M	-	-		M	P	P	-	-
Mineral Exploration		-	M	M	-	M	M	M	M	M	-	M	M		M	M	M	-	-		M	P	P	-	-
Operation																									
Camp		-	M	M	-	M	M	M	M	M	-	M	M		M	M	M	-	-		M	P	P	-	-
Mineral Exploration		-	M	M	-	M	M	M	M	M	-	M	M		M	M	M	-	-		M	P	P	-	-
Decommissioning																									
-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-

(P = Positive, N = Negative and non-mitigatable, M = Negative and mitigatable, U = Unknown)

Project Location



List of Project Geometries

1	polygon	Claims Outline
2	polygon	Claims Outline
3	polygon	Proposed Camp Locations
4	polygon	Proposed Camp Locations
5	polygon	Project Outline