ENVIRONMENTAL AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Coppermine River Property, NU

Prepared for:
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1 Introduction

This Environmental Management Plan ("EMP") has been developed on behalf of Tundra Copper Corp. ("Tundra" or the "Company") in accordance with applicable legislation, guidelines, and best practices which applies to activities associated with the Coppermine River Property (the "Property" or the "Project"), Nunavut, Canada.

The EMP will come into effect in September 2025, pending approval from all relevant regulatory bodies and will be replaced if there are any significant changes to the activities outlined in the existing permits.

Along with this EMP, an Emergency Response Plan ("ERP"), Abandonment and Restoration Plan ("ARP"), Spill Contingency and Fuel Management Plan ("SCFMP"), and Waste Management Plan ("WMP") will be created for the Property as part of a property-wide management system.

1.1 Project Description

The Coppermine River Property (the "Property" or the "Project") consists of 125 contiguous mineral claims covering approximately 169,515 hectares (~1695km^2) located on National Topographic System ("NTS") map sheet 086O12, 086O13, 086O14, 086N08, 086N10, 086N16, 086N09, 086N15 and 086O11 and centered at 545000 mE, 7510000 mN North American Datum 1983 ("NAD83") Universal Transverse Mercator ("UTM") Zone 11N and one non-contiguous mineral claim ("MAC"), located south of the main claim block, on NTS map sheet 086N08 and centered at 523980 mE, 7480630 mN NAD83 UTM Zone11N.

Tundra Copper Corp. ("Tundra" or the "Company") staked the mineral claims comprising the Property between 2013 and 2015. The Property is situated on Crown Lands, the nearest corner of which is located approximately 7 km southwest of the Hamlet of Kugluktuk, NU. Exploration activities at the Property to date include drill pad building, diamond drilling, and prospecting/mapping. No exploration activities are planned to take place on Inuit-owned lands.

The mineral claims comprising the Coppermine River Property were staked between 2013 and 2015, well in advance of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan (2023). Under the provisions of the Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act and the Draft NLUP, these claims are recognized as existing, grandfathered rights and are listed in Appendix A of the Plan. This status ensures that exploration activities associated with these claims may continue, even where new land use designations such as Limited Use or Special Management areas are introduced. Within the footprint of these rights, associated exploration infrastructure (e.g., temporary camps, access routes, fuel caches, drill pads) is also permitted. While any transition to advanced exploration or mine development would require a new conformity review, the underlying mineral tenure and exploration rights remain valid and protected.

Tundra is proposing a 2026/27 exploration program for the Property that is anticipated to run for 244 days beginning in March 2026 and ending in October (weather permitting). Similar field programs, including the same types of exploration activities, are expected to take place annually between March and October in subsequent years. Specific dates will be relayed to the CIRNAC

engineer and any other necessary regulatory agencies. The proposed exploration program will include general exploration activities such as prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical sampling (rock, soil, till), drone photogrammetry, airborne or ground geophysics (IP, AMT), downhole geophysics, core drilling from up to 4 diamond drills, and RC drilling from up to 2 RC drill rigs. Drillhole depth is expected to average <400m with the total annual program expected to be less than approximately 25,000m. Drillhole locations are still to be determined, but locations will be submitted to the Nunavut Water Board ("NWB") and Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada ("CIRNAC") for approval prior to any ground disturbance. All planned drillhole pads will be inspected for the presence of archaeologically significant artifacts prior to commencement of drilling.

The 2026/27 program will include the establishment of a seasonal 50-person camp at 526027 mE, 7478945 mN (the Hope Lake airstrip), including a storage facility and a fuel cache. Structures for the proposed camp will include 50 small individual (Arctic Oven) sleeper tents, or 16 canvas sleeper tents or similar, 4 kitchen tents/dry tents (with showers), 1 office tent, 6 core logging tents, a generator shack, a storage facility, a fuel cache, an incinerator, and outhouses/pacto system. Most of the structures will be Arctic Oven sleeper tents or canvas prospector tents, or similar, often with plywood floors.

Three to five camp construction personnel will be on site for approximately 17 days (10 days for set up and 7 days for take down). Staff on site for the duration of the work program will consist of up to 8 to 12 geologists, 4 to 6 helicopter-company personnel, 1 to 2 cooks, 1 or 2 camp managers, and 26 to 28 drill-company personnel. Total amount of time spent on site will amount up to approximately 12,200 man-days per calendar year. This man-day estimate assumes full occupancy of the camp for 50 personnel for the entire 244 days of the planned exploration season.

All waste, including organic and inorganic materials, will either be incinerated on-site in accordance with regulatory guidelines or transported to Kugluktuk, NU, or Yellowknife, NWT for proper disposal. Water is currently available on site; however, a water pump may be moved to a stream-fed lake 700m from camp to form the balance of water required for the expanded camp.

The proposed work will be helicopter-supported and require the occasional landing of the aircraft. To mitigate any potential impact on wildlife, the helicopter will always maintain a minimum altitude of 610 m (2,100 ft) above ground level except during landing, take-off or if there is a specific requirement for low level flying (e.g. airborne surveys, drill rig moves, camp assembly). Wildlife will be avoided, and the helicopter will not land in the presence of wildlife except in an emergency.

When their use is completed, empty fuel drums will be returned to Kugluktuk, NU, or Yellowknife, NWT for disposal.

The Nunavut Planning Commission ("NPC") previously reviewed works associated with the Property and issued conformity determinations (April 1, 2015; September 16, 2016; May 6, 2021; and April 17, 2024), confirming that the Project is located outside the area of an applicable regional land use plan. The associated NPC File Nos are: 148333, 149531, 150294, and 150439. In addition, associated activities at the Property were previously screened by the Nunavut Impact Review Board ("NIRB") (NIRB File No. 15EN009). Activities at the Property are currently authorized by CIRNAC Class A Land Use Permit ("LUP") N2024C017 and NWB Water License (Type B) 2BE-

COP1721. The current approved water usage authorized under the Water License (Type B) 2BE-COP1721 is 21m3/day for camp use. Tundra will apply to amend the NWB Water License (Type B) to allow for 299 m3/day for camp and drilling use, and will apply for a new CIRNAC Class A LUP for the proposed program.

Absolutely no activities will be conducted that will interfere with caribou cows and calves, and no exploration activities will cause a diversion in the migration patterns of any caribou. Tundra will communicate with all interested parties regarding caribou sightings and appraised movements in the area.

Notifications will be sent to the Hamlet and the Hunters and Trappers Organization, and in the event that further consultation is required, Tundra will ensure that best efforts are made to engage with the community and organizations as advised by regulatory agencies.

1.2 Tundra's Environmental Statement

Tundra's environmental statement is aimed at fully complying with existing laws and regulations to safeguard the environment. We plan to actively collaborate with other groups dedicated to environmental preservation and ensure that our employees, contractors, government entities, and the public are well-informed about our environmental protection procedures. The following are some objectives at the Property:

1. Develop the project in a socially and environmentally responsible manner.
2. Ensure full compliance with all relevant environmental legislation and regulations.
3. Collaborate with federal, territorial, and local governments, along with other pertinent regulatory bodies and the public, to address environmental concerns and policies.
4. Identify and mitigate potential environmental impacts while minimizing risks to the health and safety of all personnel and the public.
5. Implement an emergency response plan to mitigate the effects of unexpected incidents.
6. Offer continuous training on the Property's environmental policies, spill prevention, and response plans to all employees and contractors.
7. Enforce adherence to Property's environmental policies and procedures by contractors.
8. Maintain transparency by keeping employees, contractors, inspectors, government agencies, and regulatory bodies informed of any site changes or project activities.
9. Establish clear responsibilities and reporting protocols for spill incidents with the use of the Coppermine River Property SCFMP.
10. Offer site-specific details about facility infrastructure and emergency procedures.
11. Ensure easy access to emergency information for cleanup teams, management, and governmental bodies.
12. Encourage the safe management and utilization of potentially dangerous substances.
13. Encourage efficient and secure recovery of spilled hazardous materials.
14. Minimize environmental harm caused by spills on both water and land.
15. Adhere to federal and territorial regulations and guidelines concerning the development of a Spill Prevention and Response Plan, as well as notification obligations in the event of a spill.
16. Address the environmental requirements for diamond drilling.

2 Designated Environmental and Socio-Economic Areas

The Property does not fall within any federally or territorially designated Protected Areas according to Environment and Climate Change Canada's definitions. The nearest National Park, Tuktut Nogait National Park, is situated approximately 200 km northwest of the Property in the Northwest Territories. No wildlife/game or migratory bird sanctuaries are within proximity of the Property.

According to the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, sections of the Property are situated within areas identified as Community Identified Priority Locations for Community Use, areas with Community Drinking Water Supply Within Municipal Boundaries and Water Supply Outside Municipality, areas with Canadian Heritage Rivers (Coppermine Rivers), Caribou Calving Areas, Caribou Post-Calving Areas, Caribou Migration Corridors, Caribou Rutting Areas, and Caribou Summer and Late Summer Areas

3 Environmental Protection Measures

Exploration activities conducted at the Property will undergo rigorous assessment to identify and mitigate environmental impact risks. We are committed to safeguarding and preserving the natural environment, employing every available measure for its protection. Throughout the program's duration, meticulous documentation and photographic records of all activities will be maintained to adhere to environmental due diligence standards.

All on-site personnel, including employees and contractors, will receive comprehensive environmental training to ensure compliance with relevant regulations. The Project Supervisor will oversee the implementation of environmental policies, training initiatives, and the management of the environmental monitoring program.

3.1 Archaeological or Paleontological Sites

To safeguard archaeological and palaeontological sites and artifacts, the following measures will be implemented:

1. All staff, contractors, and visitors are prohibited from driving vehicles over known or suspected archaeological or palaeontological sites.
2. Disturbance or removal of archaeological artifacts, sites, fossils, or palaeontological sites is prohibited by company personnel or visitors.
3. Immediate notification to the **Nunavut Department of Culture and Heritage ("CH") at (867) 934-2046 or (867) 975-5500** is required if any such site or specimen is encountered or disturbed. A detailed report, including GPS coordinates, descriptions, and photos (if available), will be submitted to CH and CIRNAC.
4. Activities that may disturb archaeological or palaeontological sites must cease immediately upon their discovery, pending authorization from CH.
5. Restoration of disturbed sites will be carried out according to the directives of CH and CIRNAC.
6. Full cooperation will be provided to CH regarding the documentation and management of all encountered archaeological and palaeontological sites and artifacts.

7. Field personnel involved in geochemical sampling, geological mapping, prospecting, ground geophysical surveys, and drilling will be equipped with maps identifying known sites.
8. Prior to any ground-disturbing work, thorough surveys will be conducted to identify archaeological or palaeontological sites.
9. Construction of inuksuk structures is strictly prohibited.
10. Tundra will ensure that all individuals under its authority are aware of and comply with these regulations concerning archaeological and palaeontological sites and artifacts.

CONTACT	CONTACT NUMBERS
Nunavut Department of Culture and Heritage	867-975-5500
Jeremy Fraser | CIRNAC Field Operations Manager	Telephone: 867-975-4553 Alternate Telephone: 867-975-2761 Fax: 867-979-6445 Email: jeremy.fraser@rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca

3.2 Air and Noise Quality

Exploration programs in northern regions are typically small-scale and conducted seasonally, primarily due to weather constraints. Given the brief duration of these programs, their low-impact nature, and the remote setting of the property, significant impacts on air and noise quality are not expected.

Potential impacts on air and noise quality resulting from activities at the Property for the program are from usage of helicopters, emissions from generators, emissions from incineration, drilling operations, and diesel generators. If caribou and/or muskoxen are spotted within the survey area, geophysical survey flights and drilling operations must be postponed until they are at least five (5) kilometers away. Helicopters must maintain a minimum altitude of 610 meters when wildlife is observed. Additionally, they are instructed to steer clear of caribou calving grounds while traveling to or from the project area. More detailed wildlife mitigation measures are outlined in chapter 4 of this plan.

3.3 Vegetation and Soil Disturbance Mitigation

The Property is primarily covered with moss, lichens, stunted plants, and Arctic grasses, with grasses typically observed in lower elevations near river drainage basins. Camp activities and drilling activities have the potential to impact vegetation and permafrost. To mitigate these effects, measures such as limiting vegetation disruption, marking footpaths, and elevating heated camp structures to prevent permafrost thaw are implemented. Sumps are constructed in areas devoid of vegetation, with topsoil collected for re-vegetation efforts and sumps barricaded until backfilled.

Soil quality may be affected by fuel spills and waste discharge, necessitating preventative measures like proper storage, ensuring all fuel, hazardous materials, and drilling are a minimum of 31 meters away from any watercourses, and careful refueling procedures. Regular inspection of equipment and placement of absorbent materials in fuel transfer areas are also employed. For detailed

protocols, refer to the Tundra Copper Coppermine River Property Spill Contingency and Fuel Management Plan (SCFMP).

3.4 Groundwater Impacts and Mitigation

Drilling may affect groundwater quantity and quality through flow disruption, contamination, and increased solids or metals. Tundra is committed to protecting water resources and will implement environmental policies to mitigate these impacts.

- Drilling fluids will be directed into a designated sump or suitable natural depression (or other containment) at least 31 meters from the high-water mark, ensuring no direct flow into water bodies or additional impacts.
- If artesian water flow is detected, the hole will be promptly plugged and cemented in bedrock to prevent further flow.
- Tundra will ensure that water sources can sustain drilling operations without affecting lake levels or flow.
- Drilling will use recirculation and filtration systems to minimize water and additive loss, with non-toxic, biodegradable fluids used whenever possible.
- Fuel and hazardous materials at drill sites and remote caches will be stored in secondary containment, such as "Arctic Insta-Berms," with hydrocarbon filtration systems like "RainDrain" to manage water safely.
- Hazardous materials will be handled at least 31 meters from water bodies, with spill kits and firefighting equipment placed strategically at drill sites, fuel caches, and in helicopters.
- Containers will be inspected before and after transfer and regularly during storage.

4 Potential Impacts to Wildlife and Mitigation Measures

While all interaction with wildlife is discouraged, employees and contractors will receive training on appropriate actions to take when encountering wildlife in the field. Intentionally approaching, disturbing, or feeding wildlife is strictly prohibited, with any incidents thoroughly investigated and disciplined. Efforts will be made to respect all wildlife and their habitats, with personnel required to record any sightings and follow appropriate protocols.

Any wildlife sightings will be documented in the "Wildlife Record Log" and reported to relevant authorities as part of the Annual Reports. If wildlife enters the operational area, protective measures will be implemented, and operations halted until the animal has moved away. Bears or nuisance wildlife will be reported immediately to project supervisors and relevant authorities.

Exploration activities at the property, including geochemical sampling, geological mapping, and ground surveys, are generally low impact. Drilling activities may generate noise that could disturb passing wildlife; however, drill pads will be strategically placed away from nests or dwellings to minimize impact. Habitat disturbance from exploration is temporary, resulting from activities and infrastructure. Progressive reclamation will be implemented, ensuring areas are restored before program completion. Additionally, there is a potential risk of fuel or oil spills at the camp or drill sites, which will be managed through proper spill prevention and response measures. Measures outlined in SCFMP will be strictly followed to mitigate the risk of fuel or oil spills.

Aircraft support, including helicopter operations, is necessary for daily activities such as including pick up/drop off of field personnel and drill rig and fuel moves. Steps will be taken to minimize potential impacts such as fuel spills and noise disturbances. Helicopters will maintain a minimum altitude of 610 meters when wildlife is observed. Additionally, they are instructed to steer clear of caribou calving grounds while traveling to or from the project area. Low-altitude flights will be avoided near wildlife, nests, and dwellings, with pilots instructed not to land unless in an emergency. Any landings in the presence of wildlife will be documented and reported in the Annual Reports.

To reduce the risk of fish entrapment, appropriate screens will be installed over all water intake at the camp and at the drill.

4.1 Species at Risk

According to the "Species at Risk in Nunavut 2021" document, here are some of the wildlife that will be looked out for at the Property:

4.1.1 Caribou

The Species at Risk (SAR) at the Property includes:

- Barren-ground Caribou – Napaaqtuqangituqmiut Tutungit
- Dolphin and Union Caribou - Qikitaqmiut Tutungit Tulvin Ammalu Junian
- Peary Caribou – Qutiktuup Tutungit

These mitigation measures follow the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan (2023) for the Kitikmeot region and will be updated in Tundra's EWMP should guidelines change. Tundra has also reviewed the Kivalliq Inuit Association's Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures: 2022 update, which outlines seasonal timing windows, buffer radii, and thresholds used to trigger activity suspensions. While these measures were developed for Inuit-owned lands, similar proactive triggers will be applied to Crown lands within the Property.

For consistency, the EWMP will reference the original KIA measures rather than restating them in summary tables. Where timing discrepancies exist (e.g., June 31 vs. July 31 post-calving closure), Tundra will apply the earlier June 30 date unless updated regulatory guidance directs otherwise. Boundaries for designated calving grounds are identified in the Draft NLUP (2023, Appendix C) and will be used to guide implementation.

The Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures operate with three concentric zones, as a hierarchy of increasing surveillance effort (Fig. 2). An outer 'Early Warning Zone' relates to the presence or absence of collared caribou, or an estimated likelihood of caribou presence based on local or scientific knowledge. The size of the Early Warning Zone is scaled to the caribou season as movement rates and directionality varies seasonally (Tables 1, 2). For example, a smaller Early Warning Zone is used during winter when movement rates are generally lower and less directional. A larger Early Warning Zone is used during spring migration/pre-calving when distances moved are generally larger and more directional.

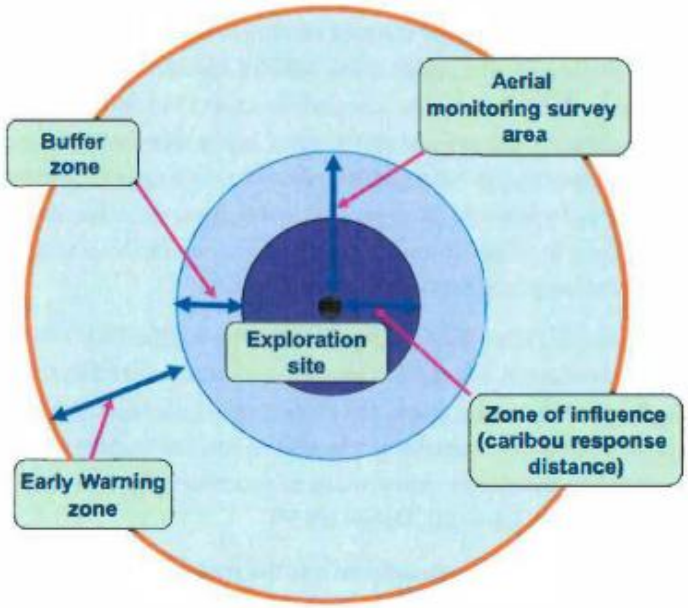


Figure 2. Schematic relationship between an exploration site, Zone of Influence, Buffer Zone, Early Warning Zone, and monitoring survey area.

Observed Caribou(s)

Tundra will follow the thresholds in Table 2 of the "Kivalliq Inuit Association's Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures: 2022 update for the Nunavut Planning Commission", as referenced in the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan (2023). which specify seasonal and timing considerations, zone radii, and observed numbers of collared or adult caribou to determine when to suspend exploration activities such as drilling.

Tundra is proposing a Spring to Fall field program for the Property, anticipated to run for 244 days between March and October (weather permitting). This period overlaps with the Spring Migration (pre-calving), Calving/Post-calving, and Summer seasonal ranges identified in Table 2 of the Kivalliq Inuit Association's Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures (2022 Update), as referenced in the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan (2023), as referenced in the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan (2023). The Coppermine River Property is situated within mapped calving and post-calving areas, and exploration activities will therefore be subject to the seasonal restrictions and zone-based mitigation measures (EWZ/ZOI thresholds). Please refer to Figure 4-1 & Figure 4-2 for the detailed mitigation measures Tundra will implement when caribou are observed.

Flights

During seasonal sensitivities (i.e., pre-calving, calving, and post-calving caribou conservation periods, as well as near identified caribou water crossings), helicopters (drill equipment and personnel transport) and fixed-wing aircraft (airborne geophysical survey) will maintain a minimum altitude of 610 m (2,100 ft) above ground level during routine operations. Aircraft will never fly below this altitude in the presence of wildlife unless required for extreme emergency or safety reasons. No landings are permitted where migrating caribou, caribou with calves, or muskox nurse groups are present. Pilots are directed to avoid caribou calving grounds during transit.

For approved low-level airborne geophysical surveys, detailed work plans will be submitted to relevant authorities prior to commencement. Fixed-wing aircraft used for such surveys will typically operate at approximately 60 m above ground level and may only do so when no wildlife is present within the operational area.

Crossings

Between May 15th and September 30th, no camps will be established, fuel-caches, or blasting conducted within 10 kilometers of designated caribou crossings, and no exploration activities such as drilling operations will take place within five (5) kilometers of these areas. Activities must not impede or divert caribou migration. Currently, there are no designated crossings on the Coppermine River Property

Tundra will implement the following measures, consistent with the Kivalliq Inuit Association's Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures: 2022 Update for the Nunavut Planning Commission (as referenced in the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, 2023):

- *If collar data or caribou observations indicate that there are one (1) or more collared caribou or twenty-five (25) or more caribou observed within twenty-five (25) km of the boundary of the Property that appear to be moving in the direction of the activities, then monitoring within a five (5) km buffer zone around the water crossing shall be conducted every second day (e.g., height of land surveys, remote camera surveys).*
- *If monitoring indicates that there are fifty (50) or more caribou within five (5) km of the boundary of the Property that appear to be moving in the direction of the water crossing, then the Tenant shall conduct monitoring within a five (5) km buffer zone on a daily basis, and shall immediately suspend any activities that have the potential to disturb caribou, including suspension of drill operations, blasting activities and nonessential ground movements and aircraft traffic below 300 m above ground level (except as necessary for emergency purposes), suspension of all ground operations, camp closure, and removal of all non-essential personnel, until caribou numbers are below the threshold within the buffer zone.*

Drilling

Drilling activities will be planned to avoid caribou whenever possible. Tundra will implement a caribou alert system to monitor and inform personnel of caribou presence near the camp, drill sites, and mapping, prospecting, or sampling areas. Tundra will follow the thresholds in Table 2 of the "Kivalliq Inuit Association's Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures: 2022 update for the Nunavut

Planning Commission," which specify seasonal and timing considerations, zone radii, and observed numbers of collared or adult caribou to determine when to suspend drilling activities.

Tundra is proposing a Spring to Fall field program for the Property, anticipated to run for 244 days between March and October (weather permitting). This period overlaps with the Spring Migration (pre-calving), Calving/Post-calving, and Summer seasonal ranges identified in Table 2 of the Kivalliq Inuit Association's Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures (2022 Update), as referenced in the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan (2023). The Coppermine River Property is situated within mapped calving and post-calving areas, and exploration activities will therefore be subject to the seasonal restrictions and zone-based mitigation measures (EWZ/ZOI thresholds). Please refer to Figure 4-1 & Figure 4-2 for the detailed mitigation measures Tundra will implement when caribou are observed.

4.1.2 Carnivores

The Species at Risk (SAR) at the Property includes:

- Grizzly Bear – Akłait
- Polar Bear – Nanuq
- Wolverine – Qavvik

Proper food and waste storage measures will be implemented in camp, at drill sites, and in the field to minimize wildlife attraction. In the presence of bears, work activities must halt until they have safely left the area. Any human-bear interactions must be reported promptly to the Government of Nunavut (GN) Wildlife Biologist and any other relevant authorities.

Carnivore dens, both known and newly discovered, are to be avoided and reported to the regional wildlife biologist and any other relevant authorities. GPS coordinates of den sites will be recorded and provided to regulatory authorities, with no disturbance permitted. Exploration within specified den buffers, determined by the Government of Nunavut, must cease immediately upon discovery of the den. Buffer distances include:

- Grizzly Bear: 300m
- Polar Bear: 200m
- Wolverine: 2km

4.1.3 Birds

The Species at Risk (SAR) at the Property includes:

- Eskimo Curlew - Akpingak
- Harris's Sparrow – Qupanuaq or Qupanuarjuk (general songbird name)
- Peregrine Falcon – Kiggaviarjuk or Kigavik
- Red-necked Phalarope – Aupaluktuq Saurraq or Aupaqtuq Saarvaq
- Rusty Blackbird – Kajuangajuq Qiqniqtaq Qupanuaq
- Short-eared Owl – Siutikituq Ukpik

No eggs or nests are to be disturbed by any activities and special care and concern, including monitoring, will take place during migratory bird nesting periods in the area (May to mid-August). If an employee or contractor encounters an active nest, all activities must cease immediately to avoid disturbance. Coordinates of the nest location should be recorded in the wildlife incidental

observation log and reported to Environment Canada. Disturbing or moving the nest of a migratory bird is a violation of the Migratory Birds Convention Act. Excessive hovering or circling over areas likely to have birds will be avoided.

The peregrine falcon, designated as a species of Special Concern by COSEWIC, requires special attention. A buffer zone of 1.5 kilometers is recommended around peregrine falcon nests. Any discovered nests must be recorded in the wildlife incidental observation log, and their GPS coordinates provided to relevant regulatory authorities and interested parties.

4.2 Aquatic Life

To safeguard aquatic life on the Property, the following measures are implemented:

- Activities in and around waterbodies must be conducted in ways that prevent disturbance to aquatic life and their habitats.
- Waterlines must be properly positioned and screened as per the "Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Screen Guideline" from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO).
- No wastes, including from exploration camps, are permitted to enter water bodies.
- Sumps, fuel caches, and camps must maintain a distance of at least 31 meters from the high-water mark of any water body, unless authorized otherwise by regulatory authorities.
- Fishing while representing Tundra is strictly prohibited.

Additionally, the Coppermine River Property is not situated near any aquatic species at risk or their critical habitats, according to the "Aquatic Species at Risk Maps" provided by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

4.3 Firearms

Registered 12-gauge shotguns will be available in camp and at drill sites for personnel safety, as they can fire both non-lethal deterrents and lethal rounds. All firearms will be stored unloaded, with those in camp regulated by the Project Supervisor and those at drill sites kept in gun cases.

Only individuals with a valid Firearms License and Project Supervisor approval may carry or handle firearms. Hunting is strictly prohibited and will result in immediate termination and potential legal action. Any firearm discharge must be reported immediately to the Project Supervisor. Firearms will only be used against aggressive wildlife as a last resort, with non-lethal deterrents being the preferred method whenever possible.

5 Property-Wide Management System

Along with this EMP, the Abandonment and Restoration Plan (“ARP”), Spill Contingency and Fuel Management Plan (“SCFMP”), and Waste Management Plan (“WMP”) will be used in conjunction to safeguard, preserve, and protect the natural environment at the Coppermine River Property.

5.1 Abandonment and Restoration Plan (“ARP”)

Before permits or leases are terminated, all structures, equipment, supplies, fuel, and waste will be removed from the property, except for secured core box stacks. Salvageable materials will be salvaged, and locals can salvage remaining items. Contaminated areas will be treated as per the Spill Contingency and Fuel Management Plan. Inspection findings, documented with photos, will be

reported to regulatory agencies. Wooden floors will be burned following guidelines, with regulatory approval. Disturbed areas will be fertilized if recommended for revegetation and eroded areas filled and re-contoured. Annual monitoring may include soil and water testing, documenting plant regrowth, runoff and erosion checks, and core rack stability assessments. Details are in the Coppermine River Property ARP.

5.2 Spill Contingency and Fuel Management Plan ("SCFMP")

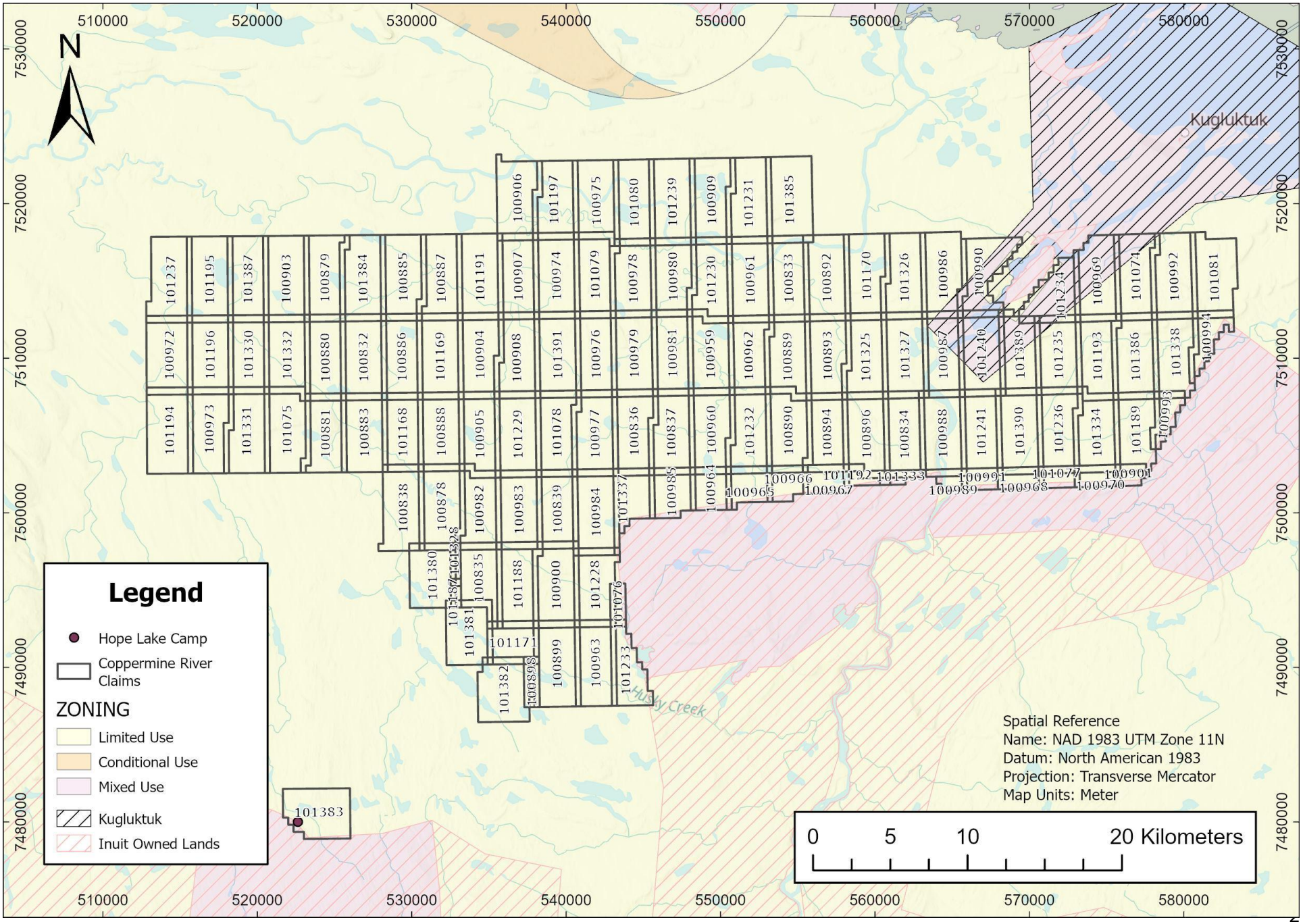
All hazardous materials at the Property will adhere to the site's spill and fuel management plan, ensuring secondary containment with products like "Arctic Insta-Berms." Fuel and hazardous substance storage will be positioned at least 31 meters from water bodies. Transfers of diesel, jet fuel, and gasoline will use electric or hand wobble pumps with filtration devices. Measures like portable drip trays and fully stocked spill kits will mitigate spill risks. Proper labeling, WHMIS compliance, and training in spill and emergency response plans will be provided to all personnel handling hazardous materials. Details are in the Coppermine River Property SCFMP.

5.3 Waste Management Plan ("WMP")

Waste management at the Property follows a plan aligned with federal and territorial regulations. Various strategies are employed to minimize waste and ensure responsible disposal, including segregation into categories like combustible and hazardous materials. Inert materials are stored in sealed containers and removed for recycling or proper disposal. Hazardous waste is carefully sealed, labeled, and transported to licensed facilities. Greywater is treated in designated sumps, and pacto waste to be stored, sealed, and transported to Kugluktuk for proper disposal. Details are in the Coppermine River Property WMP.

APPENDIX 1

FIGURES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