NIRB Application for Screening #126334
Coppermine River Drilling Program

Application Type: New

Project Type: Mineral Exploration

Application Date: Wednesday, January 7, 2026

Period of operation: from 2026-03-18 to 2028-02-16

Project Proponent:
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DETAILS

Non-technical project proposal description

English: 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. 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.Please see attached Tundra Copper Coppermine River Property Non-Technical Summary - English 20251222 for the continuation of the non-technical project proposal for the Coppermine River Property.

French: N/A

Inuktitut: Tundra ᐸᖅᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓪ 2026/27–ᒥ ᖃᓄᖅᓄᖓᒍᓪ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᑎᑲᒃ ᑕᐠᓯᒧᖓᑲ, ᓄᓇᑕᑭᓴᐅᔪᒍᓪ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᑎᑭᓇᖏᖅᓯᓚᓂᒃ 244–ᓄᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᓄᑦ, ᐱᑎᐊᖅᓗᓂ ᐃᑦᓯ 2026–ᒥ ᐃᓱᓕᓪᓗᓂᓗ ᐅᑐᐱᓇᑎᒥ, ᓱᓕ ᖃᓄᐃᙳᑦᐸᑦ. ᐊᐠᓴᓪᓚᑦᓂᓄᒃ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑎᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᖏᔪᑦ, ᐃᓕᖃᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐠᓴᑦᓂᓄᒃ ᐅᓴᖅᓱᐅᖅᓄᖓᒍᓪ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖏᓚᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᐅᑎᓴᐅᓄᓵᒃ ᐊᖅᑭᔪᒪᒃᑕᓂ ᐊᖅᑭᔪᒪᒃᑕᑦᓂᓄᓕᖅᑭᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐠᓂᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖏᓚᓂᒃ ᐊᖅᑭᔪᒪᒃᑕᑦᓂᓄᓕᖅᑭᓂᒃ ᒪᐠᓴᑦᓂ ᐅᑐᐱᓇᑎᒍᓪ ᐊᖅᑭᔪᒪᓂ. ᐅᓪᓗᓂᑦᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓴᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᐱᓚᒋᑕᒪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖏᓚᓂᒃ CIRNAC–ᓂᓕᓂ ᓴᓇᓴᒪᓇᖅᓚᒍᓪ ᐊᓱᖅᓂᓕᓂᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᓴᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᒍᓪ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖏᓴᖅ ᐃᓕᖅᑐᖅᓄᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᖅᓄᖓᒍᓪ, ᓄᓇᐅᑎᓴᐅᓄᓵᒃ ᓱᓴᓗ ᐅᓴᖅᓱᐅᖅᓄᖓᖅ, ᓄᓇᖅᐱᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ (ᐅᓴᖅᑲᖅ, ᐃᓵᔪᖅ, ᐃᓵᔪᖅ), ᖃᓄᐸᒍᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᐠᓴᓪᐅᓪᓚᓂᖅ, ᖃᖅᓴᒪᑕᔪᒃᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᓂᓪᓂᓂ ᓄᓇᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᙳᑦᐸᓴᖅᓴᒪ (IP, AMT), ᓄᓇᐅᑦ ᐊᑕᓂᓄ ᓄᓇᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᙳᑦᐸᓴᖅᓴᒪ, ᐃᓄᑕᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑐᖃᓪᓗᒍ ᑎᑭᒪᔭᒍ ᐃᓄᑕᑭᑎᓄᒃ, ᐊᖏᒪᓗ RC ᐃᓄᑕᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑐᖃᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᒪᑭᑦᓴᐅᓪᓚᒍ RC ᐃᓄᑕᖃᑭᑎᒃ. ᐃᓄᑕᖃᓂᐹᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑎᓴᐅᓄᓵᒃ 400 ᑎᑕᑦ ᑐᖓᓂᓄᓕᐊᕆᔨᐅᓪᓗᓂᒃ, ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑕᑦ ᐊᖃᖏᓚᓂᒃᑕᓂᑐᖅ 25,000 ᑎᑕᑦ ᑐᖓᓂᓄᓕᐊᕆᔨᐅᓪᓗᓂᒃ. ᐃᓄᑕᖃᓂᐹᑦ ᓀᓕᓄᓕᐊᖏᖓᓂᒃ ᓱᓕ ᖃᐅᔨᔨᐅᓀᐅᖓᑕᑦᑐᑦ, ᑭᓱᐊᓕ

ᑐᓴᖅᓯᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᒪᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᐃᓴ ᑭᓱᓕᖅᑐᖅᓯᖏᓴᓄᑦ
−ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᖅᓯᓄᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᖅᓯᓂᓕᑦ ᓄᓇ
ᐸᑦᙵᐊᖅᑕᐅᐅᖏᓴᖅᓂᖅᓚᓂ. ᐸᖅᓇᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᑕᖅᙰᐊᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᐸᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᖅᓂᐊᖅᑕᖃᖅᒪᓱᓕᑦ
ᐃᓄᑕᕆᐊᓕᐅᖏᓴᓂᖏᓴᓂᓂᔨ.2026/27−ᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖏᔪᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᔨᓯᓂᐊᖅᓴᖅ ᐊᖅᑭᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᐃᓇᓇᖅᓂᓂ
ᑕᖏᒪᖅᓯᒪᓇᐅᖅᑎᑦᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᔨ 50−ᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᓂ, 526027 mE, 7478945 mN (ᐄᐅᐸ ᑕᓯᖏᑕ
ᒥᖏᖅᓂᓂ), ᐃᓕᖅᑎᑐᓂ ᑐᖅᓄᓯᓯᒪᖏᖅᑎᑦ ᐅᖅᓯᐊᓕᖏᖅᑎᓪᓗ. ᑕᖏᒪᖅᓯᒪᖏᖅᐸ ᐋᖅᑭᔨᓯᒪᓂᕆᔨᖅ ᐃᓕᖅᑎᑦᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ
50−ᓂᔨ ᒥᑭᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᓄᖅᑐᓄᑦ (ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᒧᑦ) ᓯᓂᖏᐃᐅᔨᓇᖅᑐᓄᓂᔨ ᑐᐱᖅᓂᔨ, 16−ᓂᖏᓕᓂᓂ ᑐᐱᖅᓂᔨ
ᐊᖏᔪᖅᑭᑦᓂᖏᓕᓕᓂ, 4−ᓂᔨ ᓂᖓᓕᐅᖅᓯᖏᓪᓗ/ᐸᓂᖅᑐᓄᓂᔨ ᑐᐱᖅᓂᔨ (ᐅᓴᓂᖅᓂᐊᖅᓯᖅᖏᖅᑕᓂ), 1 ᑎᑎᕆᖅᓯᖏᒥ ᑐᐱᖅ,
6−ᓂᔨ ᖃᐅᔨᖅᓂᔨ ᖃᐅᔨᖅᓂᔨ ᑐᐱᖅᓂᔨ, ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᓄᓂᔨ ᓯᖅᑕᓚᒥᔨ, ᓯᖅᑕᐊᖅᖏᑕᓂ, ᐅᖅᓯᐊᓕᖅᑐᐅᑎᖅᖏᓴᖅ,
ᐃᓄᐊᓪᓕᑎᓂᖅᓴᖅ, ᖁᓄᐃᖅᑐᖅᓴᓕᓪᓕ/PACTO ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᙰᑐᖅ. ᑕᒪᖏᑲᓴᔨ ᐋᖅᑭᔨᓯᒪᓂᐅᔪᓂ ᐅᑭᑭᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᐅᐸ
ᐃᓕᐊᓂ ᓯᓂᓴᖅᐅᓕᑎᑐᓂ ᑐᐱᖅᓂᔨ, ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᓴᔨ ᐅᓴᖅᓯᓯᖅᑎᓄᓂ ᑐᐱᓂ, ᐊᐅᔪᓕᓚᑭᓂᖅᓂᕆᔨᖅᓂᓂ, ᓴᓕᖏᓂᔨ
ᓇᑎᖅᕿᔪᓚᑎᔨ.ᐱᖓᓯᓂᓂ ᑕᔨᓕᓓᓂ ᑕᖅᓱᒪᖅᓴᖏᒥ ᓴᓇᔪᓂ ᓴᓇᖅᓴᖅᑭᓂᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᔨᓕᓓᓂ 17−ᓕᓚᓂ
(ᐅᔨᓕᓓᓂ 10−ᓂᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᔨᓯᐃᓂᔭᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ 7−ᓂᑦ ᐅᔨᓕᓓᓂ ᐱᓴᖅᑕᐅᓇᓚᓂᖅᑎᓂᑦ). ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᑦ
ᐃᓕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᕆᓂᓕᒻᑎᓂᓂ ᐃᓕᖅᑭᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ 8-ᓂᑦ 12-ᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓂᑦ, 4-ᓂᑦ 6-ᓂᑦ ᖁᓕᒥᔪᑦᓂᔨᑦ
ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᓂᑦ, ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖏᑎᑦ ᒪᖁᑐᐅᖅᑎᓂᑦ, ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖏᑎᑦ ᒪᖁᑐᓂᑦ ᑕᖏᒪᖅᓯᒪᖏᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᓕᑦᑎᓂᑦ,
ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 26-ᓂᔨ 28-ᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᑕᖅᑎᓂᔨ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓂᔨ. ᑲᑎᑦᓗᑦ ᐅᔭᖏᓴᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ 12,200−ᓕᓚᓂᔨ
ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᓂᔨ−ᐅᔨᓕᓓᓂ ᐊᖅᑭᔪᓕᒫᒥ. ᑭᓴᓇ ᒥᔭᐅᔭᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᖏᒪᖅᓯᒪᖏᔭ ᐃᓴᓄᑕᐅᔪᐅᓇᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᖅ
50−ᓂᔨ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖅᖏᓴᓄᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓴᓄᑦ 244−ᓄᑦ ᐅᔨᓕᓓᓂ ᐸᖏᓇᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥ ᖃᓄᖏᓇᒥ.ᐊᔨᑕᑯᓂ, ᐃᓕᐅᔨᓕᑎᔨ
ᐱᑉᑭᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᒪᓴᕐᑕᓪᓕ ᐱᖏᓂᑦ, ᐃᐹᑎᑕᐅᓕᑎᔨ ᐃᓄᒥ ᒪᓕᓪᓕᑎᔨ ᒪᓕᕆᐊᓕᖅᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᔨᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓕᑎᓪᓗᔨᓯᓂᓕ
ᖁᔪᓕᖅᑐᑦᓕᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ, ᖃᓄᓇᐃᖅᒪᓕᑦᓯᓂᓂᓕ, ᓄᓇᖅᑎᐊᒪᑦ ᓇᓱᒪᔭᐅᔪᓂ. ᐃᓐᓇ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ
ᐅᖃᖏᓂᔪᐊᖅᑎᒥ; ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐃᒪᖏᑦ ᒥᓓᐊᑎᑕᑐᓄ ᓇᑕᐅᑐᐃᐃᓐᓇᐊᓕᓂ ᔪᓐᓓᒻᒥᑦ ᑕᓯᖏᑦ 700 ᒧᑕᓂᔨ ᐅᖓᓱᓯᑎᑎᓕᒥ
ᑕᖏᒪᖅᓯᒪᖏᖅᒥ ᐃᒪᖅᑲᓐᓂᖅᖁᔪᓓᒍ ᐊᖅᑭᓕᑕᐊᖅᑕᐅᓕᔨᑦ ᑕᖏᒪᖏᖅᑎᓴᒪᑦ.ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᔪᓚᔨᓴ ᐃᐅᔨᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ
ᖁᔪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓐᓂᓕᒻᒥᑦ ᖃᖓᑎᓂᔨ, ᓯᓚᐃᓂᔨ 610 ᒧᑕᓂᔨ (2,100 ᐃᔨᓱᑦ) ᓄᓇᐅᐸ
ᖁᔪᓯᓐᖑᓐᓇᐅᔨᖏᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ, ᑭᔨᓱᓂ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐅᓂ, ᐊᑦᑎᔨᑐᓂᓕᓂᑦ ᖃᖓᑎᑕᕆᓚᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅᓱᖓᑦ (ᓄᖁᔭ,
ᖃᖓᑎᑕᓄᓕᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖏᓂᖅ, ᓄᑎᑖᓂᖅ ᐃᔪᑕᑭᑎᓂᔨ, ᐊᑦᑎᔨᑭᔨᐃᓂᖅ ᑕᖏᒪᖏᖅᑎᓴᒪᑦ). ᐅᒪᓕᑦ
ᐅᐸᑦᑕᐅᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᖁᔪᓕᒫᒥᔭᓪᓗ ᒥᖅᑕᑦᑕᒥᑦᑐᖅᑎᑦ ᐅᒪᓕᑦ ᖃᓂᒪᖏᖅᓄᓕᑦ ᑭᓱᓕᕆᔨᖅ
ᑐᐃᓇᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅᓴᖅ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂ ᒥᑕᑭᑕᒥᓂ, ᐊᑦᑎᒪᑐᒥᔭᓪᓗᔨᓯᓂᓕᑦ ᑕᖏᒪᖅᓯᒪᖏᖅᑎᓴᒪᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔨᖅ
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᑕᖅᑎᓂᔨ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑭᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᑕᖅᑎᓂᔨ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ
ᐃᓕᖅᑭᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᑕᖅᑎᓂᔨ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑭᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᑕᖅᑎᓂᔨ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑭᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ
ᐃᓄᑕᖅᑎᓂᔨ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑭᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᑕᖅᑎᓂᔨ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑭᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᑕᖅᑎᓂᔨ
ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑭ

qiyungmik natiqarniat.Pingahunit talimanut havakviit hanatiligiyiit havaktiit nunamiiniaktut hanianik 15nik ublut (9nik ublut hanatitlugit ovalo 6nik ublut unguvaktiklugit). Havaktiit havakvingniiniat havangnaqtillugu havakviinit 8-nguvangniat 12-nikluuniit nunanik qauyihaiyit, hitamanik 6-nikluuniit halikaaptatuqtut havaktiit, atauhiqmik malrungnikluuniit igayinik, atauhiqmik malrungnikluuniit havakvingnit atannguyat, 26-nik 28-nikluuniit ikuutaqtit-nanminianit havaktiuyut. Tamaat ubluit havakvimiiniaktut nunaani ilaniakatut havaktiinik 4,625nik havaktiit ubluani ukiumi. Taamna inuk-upluagut nalauttaaqtat ihumaliuqtauvaktut ihumaplutik tamatkiumaniaghaanik 50-nik inungnik naallugit tamaat 244-nguyut upluit parnaiyaqhimayaannik nalvaaqhiuqvighaq.Ikakuukviit, ilauyut anakviit ikualaaktiniaktut nunaani malikhugit maligaliuliligiit malikuhimayait ovaluniit akyaktiniaktut Kugluktumut, NU ovaluniit Yellonaimut, NWT igitakhainik. Imaqaqtut atuqtaghamik tajja havakvingnit; kihimi, imaqmut pakpautit nuutitauniarungnaqhimayuq qurlaqtumit-immiqtaqtumit tahiqmit 700 m-nik ungahiktigiyuq havakvianit naatkutigiiktumik imaqariamik aklivaallirumik havakviat.Havaniatait halikaptimut ikayuktauniaktut ovao milvikatakvikhait tingmiat. Ihiuakhagiaganik ikpinalaagutait hugaanut, halikaaptat atuinaniaktut tingmilutik hanianut 610 m (2,100nik ft) kungmuani nunat kihimi mitaktuligaagamik, autlaktigaagamik ovaluniit piniagumik nunamut hanianik tingmiyut (ilaa; tingmiaktut kimilguuktiit, ikuutanik nuutitigaagamik havakviit ilitigutainik). Hugaat hanianungalaitut halikaptat ovalo milaitut hanianik hugaat kihimi ayokhaligumik.Ahiagullu, ilauyut havaaghait nanminiqnit hivuanit ihivriuqtauhimayut talvanngat Nunavunmi Avatiliqiyit Katimayiinit (“NIRB”) (NIRB-kut Titirautait Nappaat. 15EN009). Havaaghait talvani nanminiqnit tajja angiqtauvaktut CIRNAC-kunnit Class A Nunanik Atuqtittiniqmut Piinnarialiutit (“LUP”) N2024C017 taamnalu NWB-kut Imaqnut Laisiutainik (Qanuriningania B) 2BE-COP1721. Tajja atuqtauyuq angiqtauhimayuq imaqmik atuqtittiyut angiqtauhimayut ataagut Imaqnut Laisiutaat (Qanuriningania B) 2BE-COP1721 taimaittuq 21m3/upluq tamaat havakvingnit atuqtaghat. Tundra-kut tughiraqniaqqut ihuaqhautighainik NWB-kut Imaqmut Laisiutainik (Qanuriningania B) atuqtitauyaamik 299 m3/upluq tamaat havakvingnit ikuutaqtullu atuqtaghaat, tughiraqniaqhutiklu nutaanik CIRNAC-kunnit Class A LUP-mik tughirautauyumut havaaghanut.Takulugu iluaniituq Tundra Copper Coppermine Rivermi Nanminigiyainik Ayungnavyaktunik Naitumik Titiraqhimayuq - Inuinnaqtun 20251222 aulahimaaqtukharnik tapfuminga ayungnautiqangitunik havaaqhangit tukhiqtauhimayuq talvani Kugluktum Kuugaani Nanminigiyainik.

Personnel

Personnel on site: 50
Days on site: 244
Total Person days: 12200
Operations Phase: from 2026-03-07 to 2026-03-17
Operations Phase: from 2026-03-18 to 2028-02-16
Closure Phase: from 2028-02-17 to 2028-02-25
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
Coppermine River Project Mineral Claims	Camp	Crown	The Coppermine River Property is prospective for copper and silver which was first explored by several companies in the 1960s and later by Cominco in the 1990s. Tundra Copper Corp. resumed work in 2015 with mapping, prospecting, and drilling. No follow-up work was completed until 2025 when Tundra Copper Corp. completed prospecting, mapping, sampling, geophysical surveys, drilling, and set up and removed a temporary camp.	There are no known archaeological/paleontological sites on the Property. If any are found, work will stop and all relevant regulatory bodies (i.e., NU, CIRNAC, KIA) will be notified; nothing will be disturbed. An archaeological assessment was conducted for the 2015 field program where 28 proposed drill sites were examined. No archaeological sites were found and archaeological features observed at one of the drill sites were over 100 m away and naturally separated from drilling.	The Coppermine River Project lies 7 km SW of Kugluktuk. Four mineral claims border the Kugluk Territorial Park, and the Coppermine River crosses both the eastern portion of the Property and the park. The nearest protected areas include the Lamberta Channel Migratory Bird Habitat (80 km NE), Tuktut Nogait Territorial Park (200 km NW, NWT), Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary (520 km SE), and Queen Maud Gulf Bird Sanctuary (467 km SE). The Property lies within the Kugluktuk community drinking water supply.
Coppermine River Project Mineral Claims	Drilling	Crown	The Coppermine River Property is prospective for copper and silver which was first explored by several companies in the 1960s and later by	There are no known archaeological/paleontological sites on the Property. If any are found, work will stop and all relevant regulatory bodies (i.e., NU, CIRNAC, KIA) will be notified; nothing will be disturbed. An archaeological assessment was conducted for the 2015 field program where 28 proposed drill sites were examined. No archaeological	The Coppermine River Project lies 7 km SW of Kugluktuk. Four mineral claims border the Kugluk Territorial Park, and the Coppermine River crosses

			Cominco in the 1990s. Tundra Copper Corp. resumed work in 2015 with mapping, prospecting, and drilling. No follow-up work was completed until 2025 when Tundra Copper Corp. completed prospecting, mapping, sampling, geophysical surveys, drilling, and set up and removed a temporary camp.	sites were found and archaeological features observed at one of the drill sites were over 100 m away and naturally separated from drilling.	both the eastern portion of the Property and the park. The nearest protected areas include the Lamberta Channel Migratory Bird Habitat (80 km NE), Tuktut Nogait Territorial Park (200 km NW, NWT), Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary (520 km SE), and Queen Maud Gulf Bird Sanctuary (467 km SE). The Property lies within the Kugluktuk community drinking water supply.
Coppermine River Project Mineral Claims	Fuel and chemical storage	Crown	The Coppermine River Property is prospective for copper and silver which was first explored by several companies in the 1960s and later by Cominco in the 1990s. Tundra Copper Corp. resumed work in 2015 with mapping, prospecting, and drilling. No follow-up work was completed until 2025 when Tundra Copper Corp. completed prospecting, mapping, sampling, geophysical surveys,	There are no known archaeological/paleontological sites on the Property. If any are found, work will stop and all relevant regulatory bodies (i.e., NU, CIRNAC, KIA) will be notified; nothing will be disturbed. An archaeological assessment was conducted for the 2015 field program where 28 proposed drill sites were examined. No archaeological sites were found and archaeological features observed at one of the drill sites were over 100 m away and naturally separated from drilling.	The Coppermine River Project lies 7 km SW of Kugluktuk. Four mineral claims border the Kugluk Territorial Park, and the Coppermine River crosses both the eastern portion of the Property and the park. The nearest protected areas include the Lamberta Channel Migratory Bird Habitat (80 km NE), Tuktut Nogait Territorial Park (200 km NW, NWT), Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary (520 km SE), and Queen Maud Gulf Bird

			drilling, and set up and removed a temporary camp.		Sanctuary (467 km SE). The Property lies within the Kugluktuk community drinking water supply.
Coppermine River Project Mineral Claims	Mineral Exploration	Crown	The Coppermine River Property is prospective for copper and silver which was first explored by several companies in the 1960s and later by Cominco in the 1990s. Tundra Copper Corp. resumed work in 2015 with mapping, prospecting, and drilling. No follow-up work was completed until 2025 when Tundra Copper Corp. completed prospecting, mapping, sampling, geophysical surveys, drilling, and set up and removed a temporary camp.	There are no known archaeological/paleontological sites on the Property. If any are found, work will stop and all relevant regulatory bodies (i.e., NU, CIRNAC, KIA) will be notified; nothing will be disturbed. An archaeological assessment was conducted for the 2015 field program where 28 proposed drill sites were examined. No archaeological sites were found and archaeological features observed at one of the drill sites were over 100 m away and naturally separated from drilling.	The Coppermine River Project lies 7 km SW of Kugluktuk. Four mineral claims border the Kugluk Territorial Park, and the Coppermine River crosses both the eastern portion of the Property and the park. The nearest protected areas include the Lamberta Channel Migratory Bird Habitat (80 km NE), Tuktut Nogait Territorial Park (200 km NW, NWT), Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary (520 km SE), and Queen Maud Gulf Bird Sanctuary (467 km SE). The Property lies within the Kugluktuk community drinking water supply.

Community Involvement & Regional Benefits

Community	Name	Organization	Date Contacted
Kugluktuk	Amanda Drummond	Kugluktuk Regional Wildlife Board	2025-06-17
Kugluktuk	Keaton Nivingalok and Rider Aviogana	Camp help, hired in August	2025-08-04

Authorizations

Indicate the areas in which the project is located:

Kitikmeot

Authorizations

Regulatory Authority	Authorization Description	Current Status	Date Issued / Applied	Expiry Date
Nunavut Planning Commission	NPC File No. 150939	Active	2025-11-25	
Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada	Application for a new Class A Land Use Permit for the proposed program	Not Yet Applied		
Nunavut Water Board	Amendment of current NWB Water License to allow for 299m3/day for camp and drilling use.	Not Yet Applied		

Project transportation types

Transportation Type	Proposed Use	Length of Use
Air	Helicopter-supported mineral exploration and drilling	

Project accomodation types

Temporary Camp

Material Use

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

Equipment Type	Quantity	Size - Dimensions	Proposed Use
ATV	1	Two cylinder	Check pump at water source and drill relocations
Fixed-Wing Aircraft	1	2200 lbs payload	Transport supplies/waste to/from camp
Helicopter	4	A-Star Bell 407, Longranger, or similar	Transport personnel, materials, and drills
Incinerator	1	Smart-ash Incinerator	The camp will utilize an Environment Canada approved batch waste, controlled air, dual chamber incinerator to incinerate waste, therefore reducing harmful emissions. Incinerator ash will be stored in sealed containers and transported to Kugluktuk for proper disposal.
RC Drill	2	Helicopter portable RC drill rigs	The camp will utilize two (2) heli-portable RC drill rigs for drilling.
Diamond Drill	4	Boyles 17 A, Zinex A5, or similar	The camp will utilize four (4) heli-portable diamond drills complete with motor, gear box, drill head, tower, overshot, skids, and housing for drilling.
Water pump and storage tank	12	1HP	Water for camp and drilling
Generators	12	5 to 12KW	Power for camp and for drill

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	For helicopter
Diesel	fuel	50	205	10250	Liters	For camp and drilling
Gasoline	fuel	20	205	4100	Liters	For generators, pumps and drilling
Propane	fuel	50	100	5000	Lbs	For cooking and heating
Jet / Aviation fuel	hazardous	200	205	41000	Liters	For helicopter
Diesel	hazardous	50	205	10250	Liters	For camp and

						drilling
Gasoline	hazardous	20	205	4100	Liters	For generators, pumps, and drilling
Propane	hazardous	50	100	5000	Lbs	For cooking and heating
Household-strength cleaning supplies	hazardous	50	1	50	Liters	For camp sanitation
Motor Oil	hazardous	72	1	72	Liters	For generators, pumps and drilling
Hydraulic Oil	hazardous	90	20	1800	Liters	For drilling operations
Anti-freeze coolants	hazardous	12	20	240	Liters	For drilling operations

Water Consumption

Daily amount (m3)	Proposed water retrieval methods	Proposed water retrieval location
299	An electrically powered submersible pump equipped with a fine-mesh intake screen to prevent fish from being trapped.	Water is available on site; however, a pump may be relocated to a stream-fed lake 700 m from camp to meet expanded camp needs. Drilling water will be sourced from nearby unnamed water bodies.

Waste

Waste Management

Project Activity	Type of Waste	Projected Amount Generated	Method of Disposal	Additional treatment procedures
Mineral Exploration	Combustible wastes	Minimal	Combustible waste produced during mineral exploration activities such as prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical sampling (rock, soil, till), drone photogrammetry, airborne or ground geophysics (IP, AMT), and downhole geophysics will be taken back to camp daily to be disposed of properly. Once disposed at camp, combustible wastes will be incinerated and the ash will be stored in sealed and labelled 205L drums.	Ash drums will be regularly removed from the site and transported to an approved disposal facility. Potential facilities may include KBL Environmental in Yellowknife, NWT, which was previously used in 2015. Additional details are provided in the Waste Management Plan.
Camp	Combustible wastes	Variable	Inert combustible solid waste will be incinerated using a dual-chamber, fuel-fired, forced-air incinerator, following the Nunavut Environmental Guidelines for Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste and the Canada-Wide Standards for Dioxins and Furans. Ash from incineration will be stored in sealed and labelled 205 L drums.	Ash drums will be regularly removed from the site and transported to an approved disposal facility. Potential facilities may include KBL Environmental in Yellowknife, NWT, which was previously used in 2015. Additional details are provided in the Waste Management Plan.
Drilling	Greywater	≤ 289 (m3/day)	Drill water will not be returned directly to the source but will be released into an appropriate natural depression or a properly constructed sump,	All sumps will be backfilled, and any remaining waste will be brought back to camp for incineration, if suitable, or transported to an

			located at least 31 m from the normal high-water mark of any waterbody, to allow slow infiltration into the soil. If available, coarse gravel will be placed at the bottom of the sump for filtration, and side supports will be installed to prevent slumping. When full, sumps will be covered with sufficient material to accommodate future ground settlement.	approved disposal facility. Drill sites will be restored immediately after the drill moves to the next location whenever possible. Potential facilities may include KBL Environmental in Yellowknife, NWT, which was previously used in 2015. Additional information is provided in the Waste Management Plan.
Camp	Greywater	≤ 10 (m3/day)	Camp greywater will be managed using an excavated sump designed to allow gradual infiltration into the soil and located at least 31 m from any waterbody. If available, coarse gravel will be placed at the sump base for filtration, and side supports will be installed to prevent slumping. Kitchen drains will be fitted with filters to prevent solid food waste from entering the sump and to reduce wildlife attraction. Sumps and associated piping will be regularly inspected for leaks or overflow.	Full greywater sumps will be covered with sufficient material to accommodate future ground settling. Additional information is provided in the Waste Management Plan.
Fuel and chemical storage	Hazardous waste	Minimal	All hazardous wastes will be placed in sealed containers and stored within Arctic Insta-Berms, or similar systems, for secondary containment until they can be backhauled for recycling or disposal. A	A hazardous waste storage area will be established adjacent to the main camp fuel cache. At the end of the season, all hazardous wastes will be backhauled and disposed of properly at a registered hazardous waste

			hazardous waste storage area will be established adjacent to the main fuel cache, away from structures and at least 31 m from the normal high-water mark of any waterbody.	facility. Potential facilities may include KBL Environmental in Yellowknife, NWT, which was previously used in 2015. Additional information is provided in the Waste Management Plan.
Camp	Hazardous waste	Minimal	All hazardous wastes will be placed in sealed containers and stored within Arctic Insta-Berms, or similar systems, for secondary containment until they can be backhauled for recycling or disposal. A hazardous waste storage area will be established adjacent to the main fuel cache, away from structures and at least 31 m from the normal high-water mark of any waterbody.	Hazardous wastes will be regularly removed from the Property for authorized disposal and transported in compliance with Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) and International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations. Potential facilities may include KBL Environmental in Yellowknife, NWT, which was previously used in 2015. Additional information is provided in the Waste Management Plan.
Drilling	Hazardous waste	Minimal	Any hazardous waste produced will be placed in sealed, labeled containers and stored within secondary containment, such as Arctic Insta-Berms or similar systems, until it can be reused or backhauled for recycling or disposal. A hazardous waste storage area will be established adjacent to the main fuel cache, away from structures and at least 31 m from the normal high-water mark of any	A hazardous waste storage area will be established adjacent to the main camp fuel cache. At the end of the season, all hazardous wastes will be backhauled and disposed of properly at a registered hazardous waste facility. Potential facilities may include KBL Environmental in Yellowknife, NWT, which was previously used in 2015. Additional information is provided in the Waste Management

			waterbody.	Plan.
Camp	Non-Combustible wastes	Variable	Efforts will be made to reuse or repurpose materials before disposal is considered.	Materials that cannot be reused, repurposed, or incinerated—such as scrap metal, glass, electronics, tires, hoses, and other rubber items—will be stored in appropriate containers until they can be transported off-site for recycling, treatment, or disposal at an accredited facility. Potential facilities may include KBL Environmental in Yellowknife, NWT, which was previously used in 2015. Additional information is provided in the Waste Management Plan.
Mineral Exploration	Non-Combustible wastes	Minimal	Non- combustible waste produced during mineral exploration activities such as prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical sampling (rock, soil, till), drone photogrammetry, airborne or ground geophysics (IP, AMT), and downhole geophysics will be taken back to camp daily to be disposed of properly. Efforts will be made to reuse or repurpose materials before disposal is considered.	Materials that cannot be reused, repurposed, or incinerated—such as scrap metal, glass, electronics, tires, hoses, and other rubber items—will be stored in appropriate containers until they can be transported off-site for recycling, treatment, or disposal at an accredited facility. Potential facilities may include KBL Environmental in Yellowknife, NWT, which was previously used in 2015. Additional information is provided in the Waste Management Plan.
Camp	Sewage (human waste)	≤ 50 people	Outhouses or Pacto toilets will be used. Outhouses will be periodically treated	Waste from outhouses or Pacto systems will be treated with lime

			with lime to control sewage pathogens and, when full, covered with at least 31 cm of compacted soil. They will be located at least 31 m from any waterbody. Sewage from Pacto systems will be incinerated using an incinerator specifically designed for human waste.	and/or incinerated in a specialized incinerator, with ashes transported to an approved disposal facility. Potential facilities may include KBL Environmental in Yellowknife, NWT, which was previously used in 2015. Additional information is provided in the Waste Management Plan.

Environmental Impacts:

Tundra Copper Corp. recognizes that, as with any ground-disturbing mineral exploration program, the Coppermine River Project will not be entirely without environmental impact. However, every effort will be made to ensure that any effects are minimal, localized, and mitigable. The attached Tundra Copper Coppermine River Property Management Plans—including the Abandonment and Restoration Plan, Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan, Spill Contingency and Fuel Management Plan, and Waste Management Plan—provide detailed mitigation measures to minimize and control potential impacts wherever possible.

Additional Information

SECTION A1: Project Info

SECTION A2: Allweather Road

SECTION A3: Winter Road

SECTION B1: Project Info

The Property is explored for high-grade copper-silver in volcanic-rocks and stratiform copper-silver in overlying sedimentary rocks.

SECTION B2: Exploration Activity

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. Core that has undergone complete processing and sampling will be stacked on wooden pallets and organized near the camp. If the core is stored on-site, it will be at least 30 meters from the high-water mark of any nearby water body to prevent direct flow into it and avoid additional impacts.

SECTION B3: Geosciences

Geophysical operations for the proposed program include airborne or ground geophysics and downhole geophysics. Geological operations for the proposed program include: prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical sampling (rock, soil, till), and drone photogrammetry.Helicopter flights will maintain an altitude of more than 300 meters whenever possible; however, in some cases, the transportation of personnel and equipment will require descending below this threshold. When wildlife is observed, helicopters will maintain a minimum altitude of 610 meters, and absolutely no landings are permitted in areas where migrating caribou, caribou cows and/or calves, or muskox nurse groups are present. Additionally, helicopter and aircraft pilots are instructed to avoid caribou calving grounds while traveling to and from the project area.A CESSNA A185F fixed-wing aircraft or equivalent will be used to conduct geophysical surveys, which must be flown at a low altitude (50–80m AGL), posing a potential disturbance to wildlife. According to the DNLUP, the whole property intersects caribou calving ground therefore, special care will be taken to avoid critical life timing windows for caribou and muskox (May 15 to September 1), including calving, post-calving, and migration periods. High-altitude reconnaissance flights will be conducted before surveys each day to ensure no caribou or muskox are in the area. If wildlife is spotted, alternate flight lines will be selected for that day. To further mitigate disturbances, high-altitude travel will be maintained from the base to geophysical survey areas.

SECTION B4: Drilling

Approximately 25,000 m of drilling is expected to be completed each year, with individual drillholes averaging less than 400 m in depth. Core drilling will be conducted using up to four diamond drill rigs, and up to two reverse circulation (RC) rigs will be used to generate drill chips. Final drillhole locations have not yet been determined but will be strictly limited to within the Property boundary shown on the property location figure. CIRNAC and the NWB will be notified of the finalized drill program, including coordinates, GIS data, and maps.While the specific drill additives have not yet been identified, Tundra Copper Corp. will require the drilling contractor to prioritize the use of non-toxic and biodegradable products. A list of materials that may be present at the drill site is provided in the "Tundra Copper Coppermine River Property Spill Contingency and Fuel Management Plan".Drill waste, including water, cuttings, and muds, will be disposed of in a properly constructed sump or suitable natural depression located at least 31 m from the ordinary high-water mark of any nearby water body, where direct discharge is not possible and no additional environmental effects occur. Recirculation and filtration systems will be used to reduce water use and minimize losses of drill additives. If artesian flow is encountered, the drillhole will be immediately plugged and cemented into bedrock to stop the flow. Drillholes with flowing water will be permanently

sealed unless otherwise directed in writing by the appropriate regulatory authority.The drill rig, equipment, and accessories (e.g., pumps, hoses, and tanks) will be transported to the Property by fixed-wing aircraft and then sling-loaded by helicopter to individual drill sites. Where drillholes are not intended for future use, casing will be removed where feasible. Any casing that cannot be removed will be cut off at or below ground level and capped.

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

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

The Coppermine River Project is situated approximately 7km southwest of the Hamlet of Kugluktuk. The Property lies outside any federally or territorially designated Protected Areas. The Kugluk Territorial Park is surrounded by 4 mineral claims owned by Tundra Copper Corp. in the eastern portion of the Property. The Coppermine River crosses through the eastern portion of the Property and through the Kugluk Territorial Park. The nearest protected areas to the Property are: the Lamberta Channel Migratory Bird Habitat - 80km northeast, the Tuktut Nogait National Park (NWT) - 200 km northwest, the Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary - 520km southeast, and the Queen Maud Gulf Migratory Bird Sanctuary - 467km southeast. According to the DNLUP, portions of the Property are situated within Caribou Summer and Late Summer Areas, Caribou Migration Corridors, Char Areas of Abundance, and the Kugluktuk community drinking water supply. The non-contiguous single claim of the Property where the camp is proposed to be is within the Caribou Rutting Areas. The nearest Caribou Water Crossing is 4km north of the central portion of the property. There are no known archaeological/paleontological sites on the Property that Tundra Copper Corp. is aware of. If any artifacts or sites are discovered, work will stop immediately and the NU Department of Culture and Heritage, CIRNAC, and the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA) will be notified. Nothing will be removed, disturbed, or displaced at any archaeological/paleontological site. A 2015 archaeological assessment by Points West Heritage Consulting was completed on the Property for the 2015 drill program which reviewed 28 proposed drill sites: 25 had low and three had moderate archaeological potential, with no high-potential areas identified. No sites were found at two moderate-potential locations, and at the third, observed features were over 100 m from the drill site and protected by natural topography.Tundra Copper Corp. is not aware of any recreational, sport, or commercial fishing areas; other breeding, spawning, or nursery habitats; other protected wildlife or other protected areas; ground or slope instability; seismic activity; thermokarsts; or ice lenses within the Property boundary. The Kugluk Territorial Park is bordered by four mineral claims owned by Tundra Copper Corp. in the eastern part of the Property. The territorial park is a public recreational, sport, and commercial fishing area with varying number of visitors year-round. Work will not be conducted within a 1km buffer around the park due to its potential to host public persons and activities. The Coppermine River passes through the eastern portion of the Property and through the Kugluk Territorial Park. Although the river has been nominated, but has not yet been fully designated, as a Canadian Heritage River, Tundra Copper Corp. will not conduct any work within 1 km of the bank on either side.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 Coppermine River Property for the 2026/2027 program (and subsequent programs) are from usage of helicopters, emissions from generators, emissions from incineration, drilling operations, and diesel generators.The Property is situated within the Coronation Hills ecoregion (southern Arctic ecozone) with low arctic ecoclimate. Mean annual temperatures are recorded at -11°C where the summers' mean temperature are recorded at 5°C and the winters' mean temperature at -26°C. Precipitation is minimal with a mean annual precipitation of approximately 300m but the soils are often waterlogged or frozen. The ecoregion features broad, rounded low hills and lowlands made up of Paleozoic carbonates and layered, faulted, and folded Proterozoic sediments. Elevations across the area range from about 200 to 600 m above sea level.Permafrost occurs continuously throughout the Southern Arctic Ecozone lying sometimes just a few centimetres below the surface. The ecoregion is composed of large, rounded, low hills and lowlands consisting of Palaeozoic carbonates and stratified, down-faulted, and folded Proterozoic sedimentsBedrock Geology comprises of easterly-trending copper-bearing belt of Meso-Proterozoic continental flood basalts and associated marine sedimentary rocks of Neo-Proterozoic age.

Description of Existing Environment: Biological Environment

Vegetation on the Property is mainly shrub tundra, dominated by dwarf birch, willow, northern Labrador tea, Dryas species, and sedge tussocks. Taller dwarf birch, willow, and alder grow in warmer areas, while wetter sites are dominated by willow and sedge. The landscape also includes patches of tundra vegetation mixed with open, dwarf coniferous forest. Other plant species that grow in the Southern Arctic include heath, lichen, sphagnum moss, cottongrass, ericaceous shrubs, Vaccinium, fragrant shield fern, shrub birch, crowberry, bearberry, moss campion, blueberry, mountain cranberry, cloudberry, and alpine club moss.Characteristic wildlife in the Coronation Hills ecoregion includes caribou, moose, grizzly bear, snowshoe hare, fox, wolf, coyote, raptors, seabirds, and waterfowl. Marine species include walrus, seal, polar bear, and whale. Species of concern in the Property (under SARA) include Caribou (Barren-ground, Dolphin and Union, and Peary), Grizzly Bear, Polar Bear, Wolverine, Eskimo Curlew, Harris' Sparrow, Peregrine Falcon, Red-necked Phalarope, Rusty Blackbird, and Short-eared owl. Tundra Copper Corp. acknowledges that project activities may pose potential risks to wildlife, particularly species at risk. While all wildlife will be respected and protected during operations, special attention will be given to the species identified above. Wildlife observations will be documented and included in Annual Reports submitted to NIRB, CIRNAC, and the NWB, and any human–wildlife interactions will be reported immediately.

Description of Existing Environment: Socio-economic Environment

The Coppermine River Project is situated approximately 7km southwest of the Hamlet of Kugluktuk. The Property lies outside any federally or territorially designated Protected Areas. The Kugluk Territorial Park is surrounded by four mineral claims owned by Tundra Copper Corp. in the eastern portion of the Property. The Coppermine River crosses through the eastern portion of the Property and through the Kugluk Territorial Park. A huge portion of the Property is recognized as "Areas with Evidence for Mineral Potential" according to the DNLUP. There are no known archaeological, paleontological, or culturally significant sites on the Property and its adjacent area. A 2015 archaeological assessment by Points West Heritage Consulting was completed on the Property for the 2015 drill program which reviewed 28 proposed drill sites: 25 had low and three had moderate archaeological potential, with no high-potential areas identified. No sites were found at two moderate-potential locations, and at the third, observed features were over 100 m from the drill site and protected by natural topography. Considering its remote location and the limited access (only by helicopter or float plane), there are no known harvesting, touring, trapping, and guiding operations in the property. Local and regional traffic patterns are very infrequent due to the Property's limited access – the only traffic made are due to exploration programs by Tundra Copper Corp. The property is not inhabited by locals therefore human health (i.e. state of wellbeing including physical, social, psychological, and spiritual aspects) are not applicable to the project proposal. All exploration activities will be planned with consideration for potential impacts on cultural values, including subsistence harvesting and water quality. The project is not expected to affect local or regional traffic patterns or local human health due to its remoteness. The Kugluk Territorial Park is bordered by four mineral claims owned by Tundra Copper Corp. in the eastern part of the Property. The territorial park is a public recreational, sport, and commercial fishing area with varying number of visitors year-round. Work will not be conducted within a 1km buffer around the park due to its potential to host public persons and activities. The Coppermine River passes through the eastern portion of the Property and through the Kugluk Territorial Park. Although the river has been nominated, but has not yet been fully designated, as a Canadian Heritage River, Tundra Copper Corp. will not conduct any work within 1 km of the bank on either side.

Miscellaneous Project Information

Management Plans have been developed on behalf of Tundra Copper Corp. ("Company") in accordance with applicable legislation, guidelines, and best practices which applies to activities associated with the Coppermine Project Property (the "Property" or the "Project"), Nunavut, Canada. These plans will come into effect in March 2026, 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. The plans include an Abandonment and Restoration Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan, Spill Contingency and Fuel Management Plan, as well as a Waste Management Plan. All plans will be used for the Property as part of a property-wide management system.

Identification of Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Please see “Tundra Copper Coppermine River Property Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan” (EMP) for detailed information on impacts and proposed mitigation measures on archaeological and paleontological sites, air and noise quality, vegetation and soil disturbance mitigation, groundwater impacts and mitigation, and aquatic life. Impacts and mitigation on species at risk/ SAR(A) known to be at the Property are also discussed in the plan which involves Caribou (Barren-ground, Dolphin and Union, and Peary), Grizzly Bear, Polar Bear, Wolverine, Eskimo Curlew, Harris’ Sparrow, Peregrine Falcon, Red-necked Phalarope, Rusty Blackbird, and Short-eared owl as well as protocols if eggs or nests are found. Physical and BiologicalDesignated Environmental Areas:There are no known protected areas within the Property (see section “Description of the Existing Environment: Physical Environment” for more details). The Kugluk Territorial Park is bordered by four mineral claims owned by Tundra Copper Corp. in the eastern part of the Property. The territorial park is a public recreational, sport, and commercial fishing area with varying number of visitors year-round. Work will not be conducted within a 1km buffer around the park due to its potential to host public persons and activities. The Coppermine River passes through the eastern portion of the Property and through the Kugluk Territorial Park. Although the river has been nominated, but has not yet been fully designated, as a Canadian Heritage River, Tundra Copper Corp. will not conduct any work within 1 km of the bank on either side.Ground Stability & Permafrost:Ground stability and Permafrost can be impacted by camp activities, general mineral exploration activities and drilling. Vegetation disruption will be limited to maintain shade and reduce ground thaw and subsidence. Areas with patterned ground, clay-rich soils, or wetlands will be avoided. Heat radiating from camp buildings may thaw permafrost, so all heated camp structures will be slightly elevated above the ground to allow air circulation.Surface Water Hydrology:Water for drilling will be sourced from multiple bodies within the Property boundary (see Property Location Figure). Usage will not exceed 299 m^3/day (289 m^3/day for drilling, 10 m^3/day for camp), ensuring no significant impact on water levels or aquatic habitat. The water intakes for camp and drilling will be screened as per DFO requirements to prevent fish entrapment at the pumps. The Coppermine River passes through the eastern portion of the Property and through the Kugluk Territorial Park. Although the river has been nominated, but has not yet been fully designated, as a Canadian Heritage River, Tundra Copper Corp. will not conduct any work within 1 km of the bank on either side.Water Quality:Surface water quality could be impacted by spills of fuel, toxic materials, drill slurry, or greywater. The Spill Prevention and Response Plan outlines measures to reduce these risks. Sediment and drill fluids are also potential concerns, so biodegradable drill additives will be used whenever possible. Residual drill water, including cuttings and additives, will be contained in sumps located downslope of the drill collar to capture runoff. Sumps will be placed at least 31 m from the ordinary high-water mark of any waterbody, and activities that could cause sedimentation will be avoided. Drilling will use recirculation and filtration systems to minimize water and additive loss. Non-hazardous, biodegradable drilling fluids will be used where possible. Cuttings will be captured and stored in natural depressions. The Coppermine River passes through the eastern portion of the Property and through the Kugluk Territorial Park. Although the river has been nominated, but has not yet been fully designated, as a Canadian Heritage River, Tundra Copper Corp. will not conduct any work within 1 km of the bank on either side.Fuel and Hazardous Materials:All fuel and hazardous materials will be stored within Arctic Insta-Berms or similar containment products. These berms are chemical- and fire-resistant, puncture-resistant, and suitable for Arctic conditions. Hydrocarbon filtration systems (e.g., RainDrain) will prevent overflow of contaminated water. Materials will be stored, used, or transferred at least 31 m from any waterbody. Spill kits and firefighting equipment will be available at storage and transfer points, including drill sites, fuel caches, and helicopter areas.Climate Conditions & Unique Landscapes:The proposed exploration program is not expected to affect climate. Unique or fragile landscapes will be avoided.Surface and Bedrock Geology:The proposed program is not expected to impact surface or bedrock geology but will provide valuable geological information.Sediment and Soil Quality:Soil may be affected by fuel spills, waste, or drilling. Mitigation includes approved container storage, secondary containment, careful refueling, leak inspections, due-diligence inspections, and absorbent pads beneath fuel transfer areas. See the Coppermine River Property Spill Contingency and Fuel Management Plan for details.Air Quality & Noise:Exhaust from helicopters, drilling, and diesel generators may impact air quality, but effects are expected to be minimal due to remote location and limited activity. Noise could disturb wildlife; mitigation includes avoiding bird nests, bear and wolf dens, and critical staging areas. Drilling will cease if caribou cows or calves are nearby. An Environment Canada approved batch waste, controlled air, dual chamber incinerator will be selected to burn combustible waste, therefore reducing harmful emissions.Vegetation and Wildlife Habitat:Vegetation may be disturbed; wildlife may be displaced due to habitat loss, noise, or human interaction. Mitigation includes: staff training on wildlife encounters, pre-drilling habitat assessments, documentation and communication of wildlife sightings, proper storage of attractants such as food, hazardous materials, and waste, use of wildlife deterrence techniques, bear safety training, operational modifications during migration or nesting periods, screens on water intakes to prevent fish entrapment, and limiting water extraction to avoid significant depletion are all implemented. For further details, see the Noise Levels and Vegetation and Wildlife Habitat sections in the EMP.Socio-EconomicArchaeological and Cultural Sites:Work may lead to discovery of new sites. All staff and

contractors will be trained to identify potential sites. If discovered, work will halt and the Department of Culture and Heritage and KIA will be notified. No artifacts will be removed or disturbed.Employment:Tundra Copper Corp. will work with local communities or companies offering seasonal employment and training for local Inuit in camp and field guide roles. In 2015, five (5) Inuit were contracted through Kikiak Contracting (based in Kugluktuk) as wildlife monitors and core splitters. If the Coppermine Project moves forward, more technical roles—such as geological technicians—will be needed. These positions require moderate training and can provide individuals with valuable skills and opportunities for future exploration and mining work in the North.Community Wellness:Tundra Copper Corp. will source goods and services locally where feasible and maintain open engagement with communities. Proper mitigation ensures minimal impact on land and water use, traditional practices, and cultural resources.Human Health:Due to the remote location, no impacts on local human health are anticipated. More careful care will be taken into consideration near the Kugluk Territorial Park as it is bordered by four mineral claims owned by Tundra Copper Corp. in the eastern part of the Property. The territorial park is a public recreational, sport, and commercial fishing area with varying number of visitors year-round. Work will not be conducted within a 1km buffer around the park due to its potential to host public persons and activities.

Cumulative Effects

The Coppermine River Project is expected to result in minor, localized environmental effects that can be mitigated therefore, no significant residual impacts are anticipated. However, the combined impact of current and future activities in the area should be considered.Cumulative effects can be both positive and negative. Positive outcomes may include increased high school graduation rates, higher incomes, improved employment rates, better infrastructure, and greater government investment in communities.However, cumulative impacts may also pose challenges, and it is important to identify and address these risks proactively. Potential negative effects on the land could include changes in wildlife populations, the spread of non-native plant species, and permafrost degradation. Tundra Copper Corp. is determined to ensure all efforts will be made to respect and preserve all natural, cultural or historical resources.

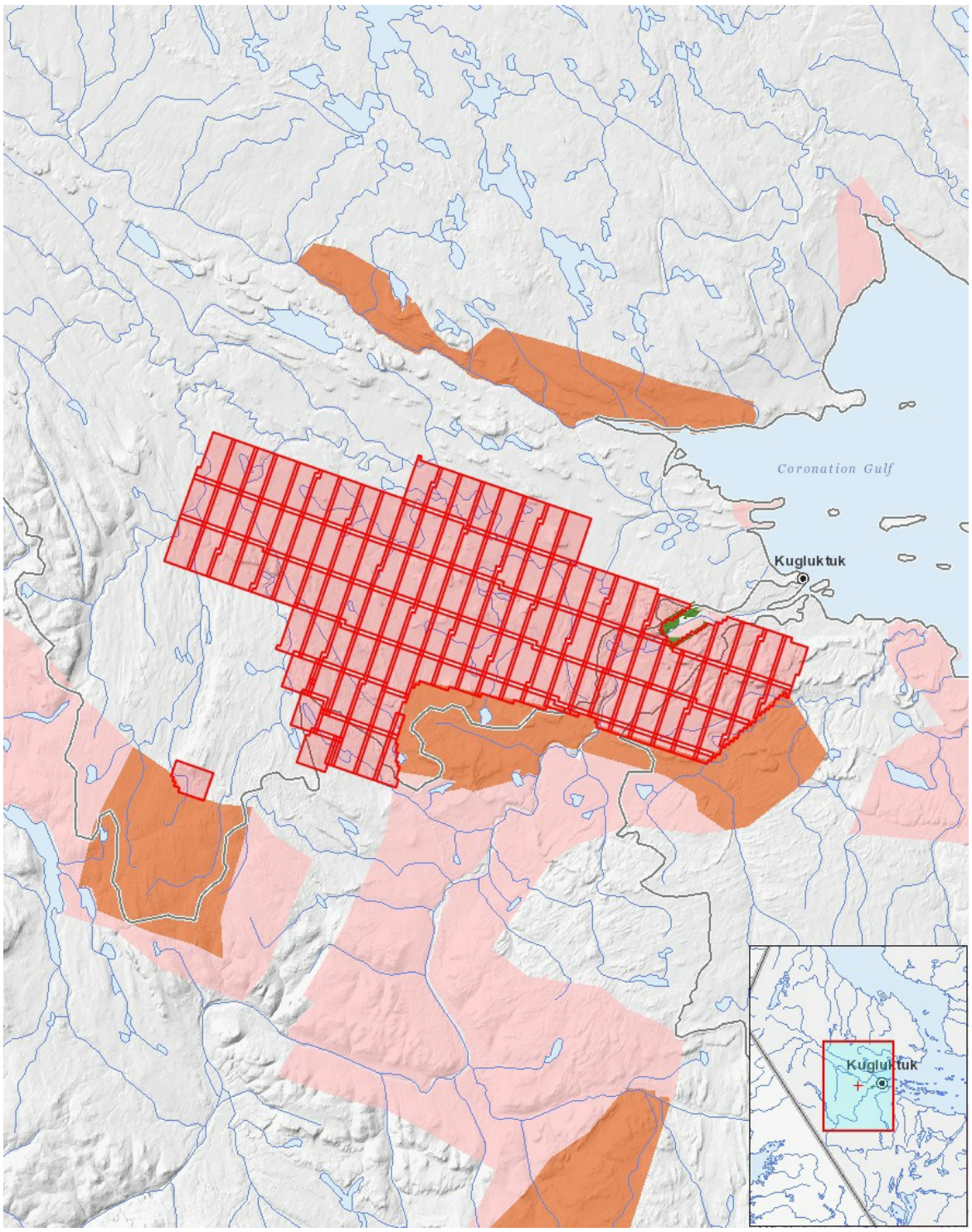
Impacts

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	-	-		-	P	P	P	-
Drilling		-	-	M	-	M	-	M	-	M	-	M	M		M	M	M	M	-		P	P	P	-	-
Fuel and chemical storage		-	-	M	-	M	-	-	-	M	-	-	-		M	-	-	M	-		-	P	-	-	-
Operation																									
Camp		-	-	M	-	M	-	M	-	M	-	M	M		M	M	M	-	-		-	P	P	P	-
Drilling		-	-	M	-	M	-	M	P	M	-	M	M		M	M	M	M	-		-	P	P	-	-
Fuel and chemical storage		-	-	M	-	M	-	-	-	M	-	-	-		M	-	-	M	-		-	P	-	-	-
Mineral Exploration		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-		M	M	M	M	-		P	P	P	-	-
Decommissioning																									
Camp		-	-	M	-	M	-	-	-	M	-	M	M		M	M	M	M	-		-	P	-	-	-
Drilling		-	-	M	-	M	-	M	-	M	-	M	M		M	M	M	M	-		-	P	P	-	-
Fuel and chemical storage		-	-	M	-	M	-	-	-	M	-	-	-		M	-	-	M	-		-	P	-	-	-

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

Project Location



List of Project Geometries

1	polygon	Coppermine River Project Mineral Claims