



TUNDRA COPPER CORP. – Nunavut operating entity of KAIZEN DISCOVERY

COPPERMINE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

KITIKMEOT REGION, NUNAVUT

May 2015

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TABLE OF REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

NIRB Comment Summary and Mitigation Measures

Tundra Copper Corp. – Environmental Policy

Tundra Copper Corp. – Consultation Record

Tundra Copper Corp. – Wildlife and Environmental Mitigation Plan, May 2015 – Draft V2

Tundra Copper Corp. – Fuel Spill Contingency Plan

1 INTRODUCTION

Prior to November 2014 Tundra Copper Corp (Tundra) was a small, privately owned company, with mineral claims in the western Kitikmeot area of Nunavut. In November 2014, Tundra was purchased by Kaizen Discovery Inc. (Kaizen), a Vancouver-based exploration company publicly listed on the TSX Venture (TSX-V:KZD). Kaizen has retained Tundra as a wholly-owned subsidiary through which it conducts activities at the Coppermine Project.

Tundra is proposing to carry out early-stage exploration activities within the Coppermine Project during 2015 to 2016, centered 60 km southwest of the Hamlet of Kugluktuk. The Coppermine Project is comprised of 174 Crown Land mineral claims and 7 Prospecting Permits, some of which already hold land-use permits and water licenses. In addition to this Tundra has filed an Expression of Interest for Inuit Owned Lands Mineral Rights, covering IOL CO-58 and CO-59, directly adjacent to Tundra's Crown Land mineral claims.

In order to conduct exploration activities on these claims, Tundra has submitted the required Land-Use Permit applications to Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) and the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (Kit IA), as well as a Water License amendment application to the Nunavut Water Board (NWB).

Tundra's proposed exploration activities for summer 2015 include geologic mapping, surficial rock sampling, drilling (one rig) and operation of one 16 person exploration camp at the existing Hope Lake camp site and associated aircraft landing strip. This work will be carried out in accordance with **Tundra's Wildlife and Environmental Mitigation Plan, Environmental Policy and Code of Ethics**.

The main purpose of this Project Description is to provide a complete overview of Tundra's Coppermine Project inclusive of permit statuses, details of the physical environment, proposed project activities, environmental practices and community engagement records. In addition, it is anticipated that information provided will answer questions and concerns coming from the Nunavut Impact Review Board's (NIRB) recent screening process. **A summary of Comments received by NIRB as part of that process are appended.**

1.1 Status of Permits and Authorizations

Tundra Copper Corp currently holds 174 Crown Land mineral claims totaling 186,739 hectares as well as 7 Prospecting Permits totaling 129,885 hectares. Thirty-six (36) of the Crown Land claims were held by Tundra at the time of its purchase by Kaizen Discovery in November 2014, including 35,200 hectares with the required Class B Land Use permit from AANDC (N2014C0015) and with a Type B Water Use permit (2BE-COP1416) from the NWB. These permits are still in effect. The additional 138 Crown Land mineral claims were issued in April 2015, following staking by Tundra in October 2014 (Figure 1). The 7 Prospecting Permits were applied for in November 2014 and issued in January 2015.

Alongside these claims and prospecting permits, Tundra has filed an Expression of Interest with Nunavut Tunngavik Inc (NTI) and the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (Kit IA), for exploration on Inuit Owned Lands (IOL) Mineral Rights, on land parcels CO-58 and CO-59 (Figure 1).

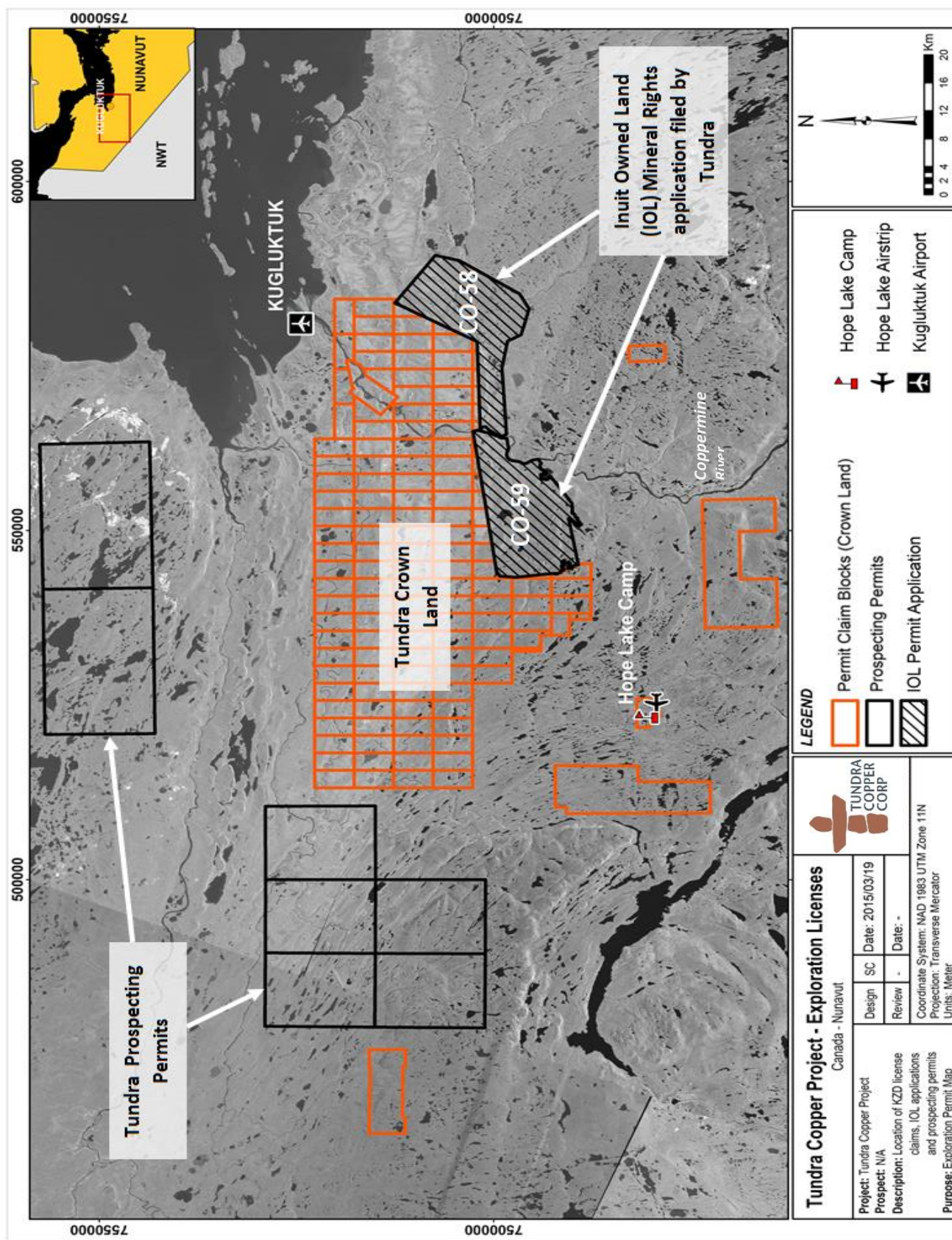


Figure 1: Map to show location of Tundra Copper Corp Land claims, Prospecting Permits and IOL Mineral Rights (application)

Tundra has submitted a Class A Land Use Permit application to the AANDC to replace the existing Class B, and has also applied for an amendment to the current Type B Water License (2BE-COP1416) from the NWB. Similarly, Tundra has requested a Land Use License Type 3 from the KitIA in order to attain land use access over IOL parcels CO-54, CO-58 and CO-59. These new permits and amendments will facilitate an expanded exploration program inclusive of a temporary 16 person camp, and 28 drill-holes located on both Crown Land claims and IOLs (see Section 2.5).

To mitigate potential cultural impacts, an application has been submitted to the Government of Nunavut Department of Culture and Heritage for a Type 2 Archeological Study Permit. This will permit a professional archeologist to conduct an Archeological Inventory of the proposed camp and drill-sites, prior to the commencement of the exploration program (see Section 3.2.9).

The following tables summarize current permits in place and those applied for:

Table 1: Existing Tundra Land and Water Use Permits

Type	Purpose	Number	Area	Expires
AANDC – Class B Land Use	Exploration	N2014C0015	Hope Lake area, Kitikmeot, NU	July 20 th , 2016
NWB – Type B Water License	Direct water use	2BE-COP1416	Hope Lake area, Kitikmeot, NU	Sept 15 th , 2016

Table 2: New Permits applied for by Tundra

Type	Purpose	Number	Area	Expires	Approval
AANDC – Class A Land Use	Exploration	<i>Pending</i>	Hope Lake area, Kitikmeot, NU	July 20 th , 2016	<i>Pending</i>
NWB – Type B Water License	Direct water use - <i>amendment</i>	2BE-COP1416	Hope Lake area, Kitikmeot, NU	Sept 15, 2016	<i>Pending</i>
KitIA – Type 3 Land Use License	Land use access	<i>Pending</i>	IOL CO-58, CO-59, CO-54	<i>Pending</i>	<i>Pending</i>
GN – Type 2 Archeological Study Permit	Archeological Inventory	<i>Pending</i>	Hope Lake area, Kitikmeot, NU	<i>Pending</i>	<i>Pending</i>

2 GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION

This section provides a general overview of the Coppermine Project including the project location and physical environment, the mineral resources under exploration, exploration history of the site, the purpose of the project and the type of planned exploration activity.

2.1 Project Location

The Project is centered north of the Arctic Circle approximately 35 km southwest of the Hamlet of Kugluktuk, in the western Kitikmeot region of Nunavut. Kugluktuk (formerly known as Coppermine) is a small settlement, with a population of 1,450 (2011 census), situated on the coast of the Arctic mainland at the mouth of the Coppermine River (Lat. 67°49'N, Long. 115°06'W) (Figure 1).

2.2 Description of Existing Environment

The Coppermine Project and proximal area cover a varied physical environment. The following sub-sections describe different aspects of this and provide details, which have been used to responsibly plan the proposed exploration program. A summary of the potential environmental impacts from exploration activities, with accompanying mitigation measures, is provided in Section 6, as well as in Tundra's Wildlife and Environmental Mitigation Plan (appended):

2.2.1 Climate and Air Quality

The Project experiences a maritime Arctic climate characterized by short cool summers and long cold winters. The mean annual air temperature is -12°C. Monthly averages range from -31°C in February with zero hours of sunlight, to 10°C in July with 24 hours of sunlight. Kugluktuk receives about 202 mm of precipitation per year, of which 100 mm fall as rain, mainly in the months of June through to September. Spring thaw snow melt and break-up of the inland lakes and rivers is usually completed by mid-July, while freeze-up commences in mid-September. Periods of fog and low visibility tend to occur through September-October.

2.2.2 Permafrost

The entire Project area is underlain by continuous permafrost. This has been measured to depths of ~160 m in glacial sediments, with ground temperatures just below the surface (~5 m) ranging from 5°C in July to -15°C in February. Landforms related to the seasonal surface freezing and thawing of permafrost include 'Rock Jumbles', frost heaved piles of rock, and 'Thaw Ponds', small surficial pools of water.

2.2.3 Vegetation

The Project area is predominantly treeless Southern Arctic Tundra, also known as the 'Barren Grounds'. Vegetation is mainly comprised of grasses, lichens, low shrubs, mosses and various arctic flowering plants. A few spruce, willows, alders and ground birch can be found in sheltered niches along the Coppermine River as far north as Escape Rapids (located in IOL parcel CO-59) but in limited abundance. On upland terrain, the open Taiga woodland (treeline) begins approximately 150 km south of the Project area.

2.2.4 Terrain and Bedrock Geology

The Project covers an undulating landscape that ascends south from the Coronation Gulf coastal lowlands to 550 m elevation in the highlands of the Coppermine Mountains. The lowland area is comprised of sedimentary rocks, which are cut by a series of east-west trending intrusive igneous sills that form

prominent ridges with cliff-like southern faces. The Coppermine Mountains are comprised of volcanic rocks that form plateau like highlands.

The Coppermine River flows through the western Project area, where it has cut a steep sided gorge that widens into a broad plain as it nears Kugluktuk and the Coronation Gulf.

Glaciation has excavated the topography of both the highlands and lowlands, and has deposited extensive glacial sediments ('till') that cover the majority of underlying bedrock. Landforms produced by glacial deposition include glaciolacustrine and glaciofluvial features including 'eskers', sinuous ridges of sand and gravel that occur in the lowland areas, and 'till plains' composed of silt and glacial rock debris.

2.2.5 Hydrology and Water Quality

Water bodies that occur within the Project area include the Coppermine River along with small streams and multiple small to large lakes (Figure 2). The Coppermine River has a 'sub-arctic nival flow-regime' with influence from lake storage. This means that the river experiences limited winter base flow, with the highest flows of the year in spring following rapid snow melt (AANDC - Moïse Coulombe-Pontbriand et al, 1998). The river channel has eroded through both bedrock and glacial sediments, depositing extensive fluvial sediments in the western Project area. Landforms associated with this include steep sided gorges/gullies and braided river patterns.

The below map shows the location of water bodies within the Coppermine Project area (Water management plans and mitigation measures are presented in Section 3):

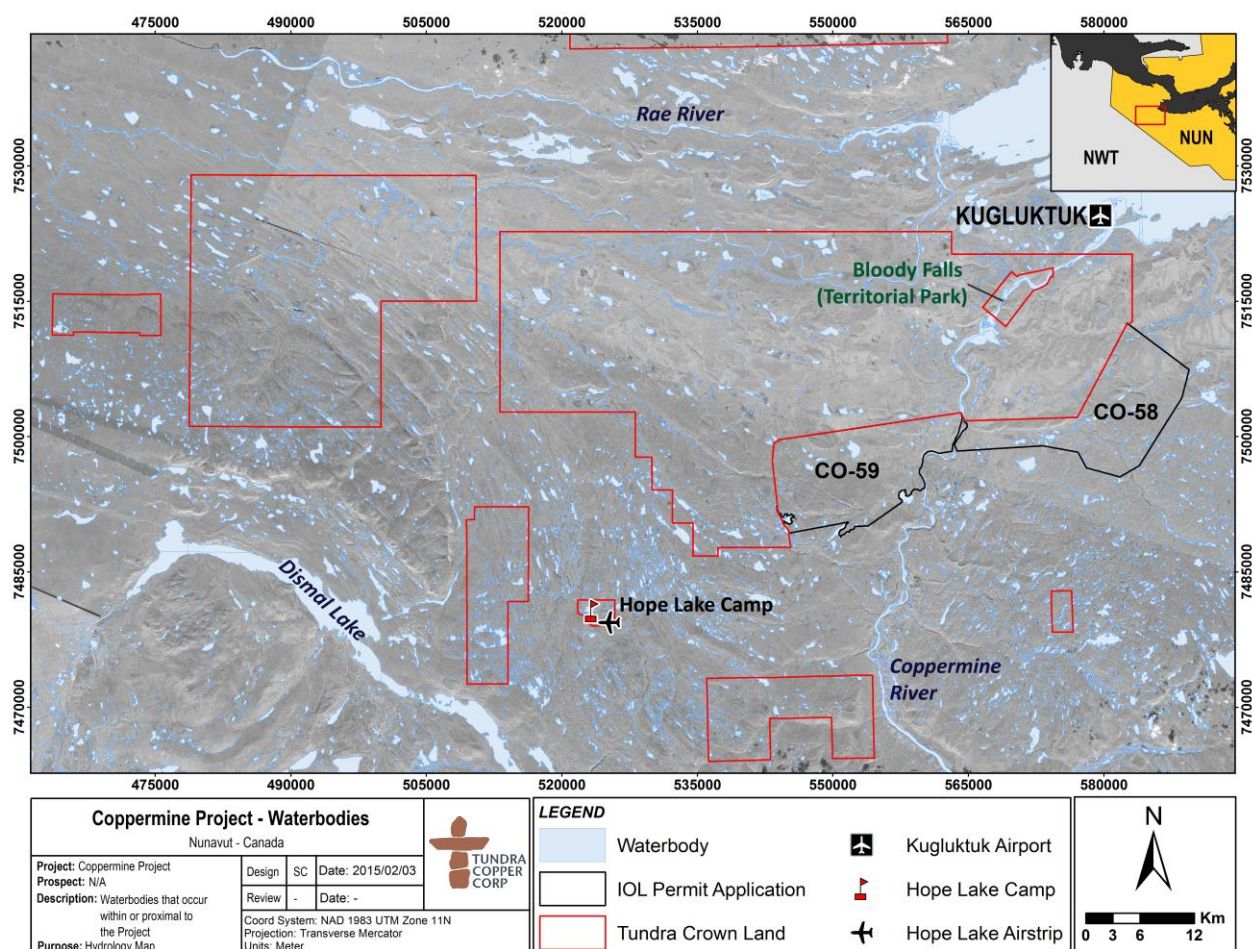


Figure 2: Water bodies that occur within or proximal to the Coppermine Project

Water quality in the Coppermine River basin is monitored from several water quality sites, one of which is situated within the Project area (but also in a territorial park) at Bloody Falls (Lat. 67°73'N, Long. 115°37'W), and a second downstream of the Project at the mouth of the Coppermine River (Lat. 67°80'N, Long. 115°09'W) (*DIAND Water Resources - Denise Bicknell et al*). The below table presents a baseline summary of the Bloody Falls water quality data compiled by the Water Management Division of the AANDC (AANDC - *Moïse Coulombe-Pontbriand et al, 1998*); results show significant elevations in dissolved copper (exceeding guidelines for freshwater aquatic life by approximately 22%), most likely due to copper mineralization that occurs throughout the Coppermine River Group volcanic rocks.

Table 3: Water quality of the Coppermine River at Bloody Falls (Lat. 67°73'N, Long. 115°37'W) (1975-85)

Parameter	Maximum Value	Minimum Value	Average Value	Median Value	Standard Deviation	N
pH	7.7	6.9	7.44	7.55	0.25	13
Conductivity (µS/cm)	79	8.3	52.53	69	26.41	14
Turbidity (ppm)	130	0.2	19.09	8.5	33.02	14
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	44	26	37.4	37.5	4.32	10
Total Suspended Solids (ppm)	168	2.0	62.1	41.5	48.54	10
Total Aluminum (ppm)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Arsenic (ppm)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Copper (ppm)	0.011	0.002	0.0041	0.003	0.0025	10
Total Iron (ppm)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Lead (ppm)	0.007	0.001	0.0017	0.001	0.0018	10
Total Manganese (ppm)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Zinc (ppm)	0.031	0.003	0.0083	0.005	0.008	10

2.2.6 Wildlife

A variety of wildlife species and their associated habitats have been identified as occurring within and/or adjacent to the Project area. These are discussed in detail in Tundra's Wildlife and Environment Mitigation Plan. The table below provides a summary of species or species groups known to inhabit the Coppermine area:

Table 4: Wildlife species or species groups known to inhabit the Coppermine Project area

Species or Species Group	Species or Species Group
Barren-ground Caribou – Blue Nose East herd	Geese (and their nests)
Moose	Other Waterfowl and Waterbirds (and their nests)
Muskox	Ptarmigan (and their nests)
Arctic Fox (and their dens)	Short-eared Owl (and their nests)
Wolf (and their dens)	Peregrine Falcon (and their nests)
Grizzly Bear (and their dens)	Rough Legged Hawk (and their nests)
Wolverine (and their dens)	Gyr Falcon (and their nests)
Fish (and other aquatic life)	Other Falcons (and their nests)

2.3 Minerals under Exploration

The minerals under exploration include copper and silver. Mineralization has been identified as occurring in both the 'Coppermine River Group' volcanic rocks and overlying 'Rae Group' sedimentary rocks (Figure 3). Most of the mineralization occurs as metallic minerals termed copper sulphides, which can be found in significant accumulations at surface and possibly under cover of the tundra.

The location of these mineral showings have been historically recorded as occurring in both the Tundra Crown Land claims area and IOL parcels CO-58 and CO-59 (Figure 3):

- Copper mineralization located in 'Rae Group' sedimentary rocks is located in the northern Coppermine Project area within the main group of Crown Land claims, Prospecting Permits and IOL parcels CO-59 and CO-58;
- Copper mineralization located in 'Coppermine River Group' volcanic rocks is located in the southern Coppermine Project Crown Land claim blocks. These are Tundra's original claim blocks that are covered by the existing land-use permit (N2014C0015) and water license (2BE-COP1416).

2.4 Exploration History of the Project Area – Copper

The Project area has seen a long history of mineral exploration activity since the bedrock was first recognized as being prospective for copper in 1708 by the Hudson Bay Company. In recent history over the last 50 years, various exploration companies and prospectors have explored the area using techniques such as drilling and geophysics. Activity in the 1960s focused on the Hope Lake area and Escape Rapids prospect, with further follow-up work conducted in areas proximal to Escape Rapids during the 1990s. Prior drilling programs include:

- *1960s – Hearne Coppermine Exploration Ltd. and Tesherpi Mines Ltd.* – drilled a total of 11 drill holes to test for copper mineralization in an area south of the current Tundra claims
- *1969 – Coppermine River Ltd.* – drilled two drill holes near Escape Rapids on IOL permit CO-59
- *1993 – Cominco Ltd.* – drilled 6 drill holes on IOL permits CO-58 and CO-59

The following map shows the geology of the Project area and the location of historic mineral showings within Coppermine Project Crown Land claims, Prospecting Permits and IOL parcels CO-58 and CO-59:

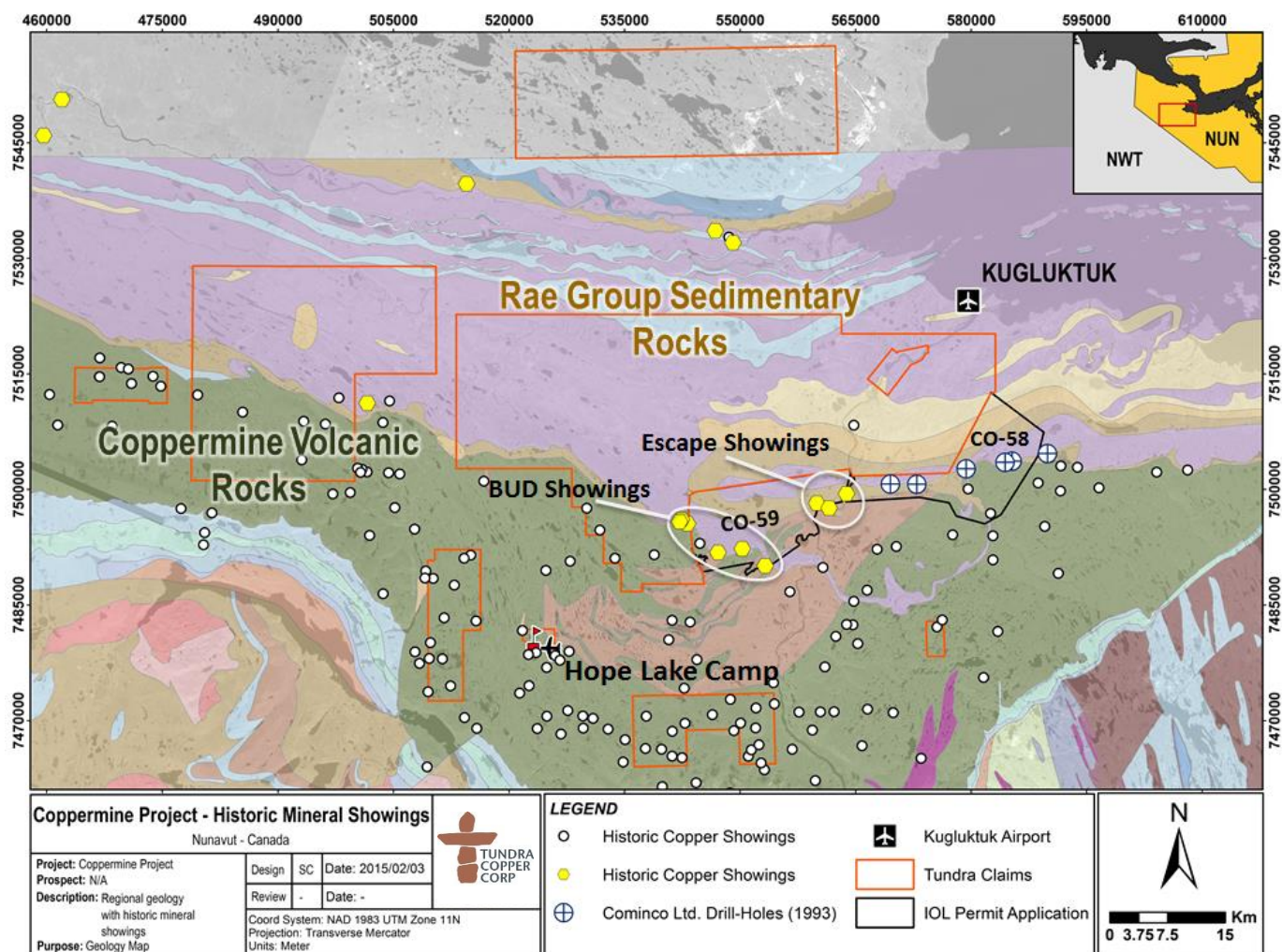


Figure 3: Location of historic mineral showings and Cominco Ltd. drill-holes within Coppermine Project Crown Land claims, Prospecting Permits and IOL parcels CO-58 and CO-59

2.5 Tundra's Proposed Exploration Plan

The Coppermine Project exploration program has been designed to effectively target the historically known copper mineralization within the Tundra Crown Land claims and IOL parcels CO-58 and CO-59. The proposed work program also incorporates Tundra's Wildlife and Environmental Mitigation Plan to ensure that all work is conducted in an environmentally responsible and sustainable manner.

In areas of exposed bedrock, Tundra will conduct surficial prospecting, mapping, and sample collection. In areas of cover, Tundra has applied to the AANDC for a Class A Land Use permit to drill 28 drill-holes over a period of two years (see Section 1 for details on permit applications).

Due to the remote location of the Project, the majority of exploration activities will require helicopter support. This work will need to be undertaken following spring thaw so that exposed bedrock is accessible, and also during hours of prolonged daylight to allow for maximum flight and field work time. The period that best suits this is **mid-July to late-September**. These dates also fall outside of the Blue Nose East Caribou calving period, which is known to occur in the area between May and June (see Tundra Wildlife and Environmental Mitigation Plan and Section 5).

To support the planned exploration program, including the drill program and associated Land Use License application, Tundra will also need to construct a temporary 16 person camp adjacent to the Hope Lake airstrip. Environmental impact will be minimized by locating the camp on a pre-existing campsite. This camp will be serviced through a weekly fixed wing supply delivery from Yellowknife.

Details of all Project activities related to exploration are provided in Section 3.

2.5.1 Type of Proposed Exploration Activity – Crown Land and Inuit Owned Land (IOL)

2.5.1.1 Surficial Sampling and Prospecting

Rock sampling and geologic mapping is planned to be carried out on both Crown Land and IOLs CO-58 and CO-59; this will involve collecting samples from exposed bedrock and recording the location.

2.5.1.2 Drilling

An Type A Land Use permit application has been submitted to the AANDC for the permitting of 28 drill-holes, producing approximately 4800 m of NQ-diameter (4.8 cm) diamond-drill core (Table 5). This drill program will be conducted in two phases over a period of two years (2015-2016) on both Crown Land and (if permitted) Inuit Owned Lands. A helicopter-portable fly-rig such as an ETR-2000 would be deployed (specifications of the drill-rig are supplied in Section 3). The drill program will target copper mineralization in the Rae Group sedimentary rocks (northern project area), and underlying Coppermine River Group volcanic rocks (southern project area) (Figure 4).

It should be noted that plans beyond 2015 are necessarily speculative and subject to change, depending on results and year-to-year budgets; whilst a drill program may prove successful, there is also the possibility that a drill program may prove unsuccessful, which is a disincentive to further work. AANDC, the KitIA, and the NWB as well as the Hamlet of Kugluktuk and the Hunters and Trappers Association and Kugluktuk residents, shall be kept informed as plans evolve.

The following table presents details and co-ordinates of the drill-holes applied for under AANDC Land Use application N2014C0015:

Table 5: Details of drill-holes applied for under AANDC Land Use application N2014C0015.

Permit Type	Claim	Hole ID	UTM E (z11)	UTM N (z11)
Crown	TKS23	PROP_DD001	554194	7501317
IOL	CO-59 - Bud	PROP_DD002	548066	7494217
IOL	CO-59 - Bud	PROP_DD003	550955	7493069
IOL	IOL CO-59 - Escape	PROP_DD004	552340	7494757
Crown	TKS25	PROP_DD005	559663	7502119
IOL	CO-59 - Escape	PROP_DD006	561396	7499701
Crown	TKE15	PROP_DD007	571241	7502528
Crown	TKW20	PROP_DD008	525556	7506770
Crown	TKS5	PROP_DD009	533750	7501407
Crown	TKS15	PROP_DD010	542891	7496703
Crown	TKS12	PROP_DD011	540503	7500111
Crown	TKW4	PROP_DD012	514531	7506229
Prospecting P.	086N15 SW	PROP_DD013	505363	7515110
Prospecting P.	086N14 SE	PROP_DD014	489446	7516789
Crown	TKS07	PROP_DD015	537855	7502132
IOL	DIXON FAULT BLOCK	PROP_DD016	509927	7480259
Crown	IOL CO-59 - Bud	PROP_DD017	545870	7495389
Crown	TKS12	PROP_DD018	539387	7502167
Crown	DIXON FAULT BLOCK	PROP_DD019	515914	7482840
Crown	COPPERMINE MTNS BLOCK	PROP_DD020	541640	7468630
Crown	DIXON FAULT BLOCK	PROP_DD021	511575	7483299
Crown	TKS20	PROP_DD022	547676	7500477
Crown	TKW20	PROP_DD023	524207	7506533
Crown	DIXON FAULT BLOCK	PROP_DD024	511360	7477980
Crown	TKS7	PROP_DD025	536332	7499396
Crown	TKW28	PROP_DD026	529310	7504327
IOL	CO-59 - Bud	PROP_DD027	547580	7492781
IOL	CO-59 - Bud	PROP_DD028	549032	7491893

2.5.1.2.1 Drill Program 2015

In summer 2015 (mid-July to the end of September), a 14-hole drill program is planned, eight (8) of which are sited on Crown Land claims and six (6) on IOL CO-59.

The primary objective of drilling is to better understand the extension at depth of known surficial copper mineralization. The 14 hole drill-program, has a total estimated depth of 1800 m. Drilling will focus on the historic Bud showings (9-holes) (Figure 4), where copper sulphides are visible at surface in Rae Group sedimentary rocks. These drill-holes are located approximately ~45 km southwest of Kugluktuk. A further five (5) drill-holes are planned in the Coppermine River Group volcanic rocks, where massive copper sulphides occur at surface. These drill-holes are located approximately 65 to 80 km south-southwest of Kugluktuk (Figure 4).

2.5.1.2.2 Drill Program 2016

In summer 2016 (mid-July to late-September), a provisional 14-hole drill program is planned; 13 of these holes are sited on Crown Land claims, and one (1) on IOL CO-59.

The primary objective of proposed 2016 drilling will be to follow-up on results from the 2015 drill-program and to further test the possible extension of mineralization both laterally and at depth. The 14 hole drill-program has a total estimated end-of-hole depth of 3000 m.

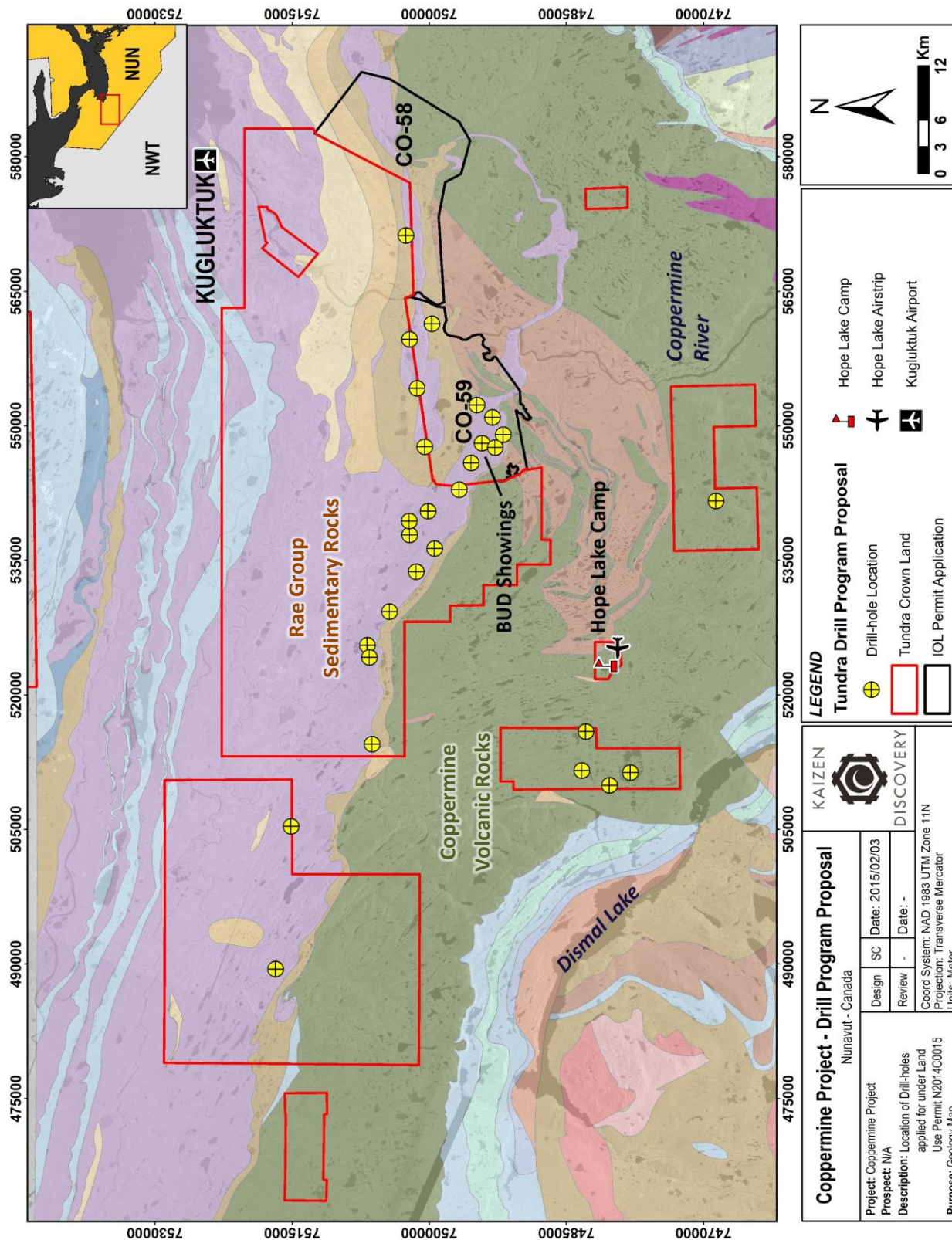


Figure 4: The location of proposed drill-holes applied for under AANDC Type A Land Use application

3 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

This section provides details on all activities required to support and execute the proposed exploration program outlined in Section 2. Activity descriptions also include discussions on environmental mitigation and management plans to ensure that all activities will be planned, and carried out, in a sustainable manner.

The following Project activities are covered:

- camp use, construction and equipment at camp;
- transportation of equipment and crew;
- exploration activities (prospecting & drilling);
- water use on site and waste water management;
- fuel transportation and storage;
- waste management.

3.1 Project Timeline

The activities outlined above are proposed to be undertaken from early-July through to the end of September 2015, depending on weather conditions. Due to Caribou calving and post calving taking place in the area, Tundra will not operate any helicopter supported activities until the 15th July (details of Caribou mitigation measures are provided in the Tundra Wildlife and Environmental Mitigation Plan). Tundra proposes to mobilize and construct camp 10 days prior to this date on the 5th July as per approval and recommendation by the Kugluktuk HTO. Camp mobilization on the 5th July will be by fixed wing aircraft to the existing Hope Lake airstrip (see Section 3.2 for details).

Note that plans for 2016 and beyond are not provided as these will depend on results and the yearly budget at the time.

2015 proposed dates are summarized as follows:

- **4th July – Reconnaissance fly-over by fixed-wing aircraft to conduct a preliminary archaeological and wildlife assessment within the Project area and to inspect the existing Hope Lake airstrip;**
- **5th July – Mobilize camp and equipment to Hope Lake Camp by fixed-wing aircraft;**
- **5th July to 14th July – Hope Lake Camp construction;**
- **15th July to 17th July – Helicopter flyover with consulting archeologist and member of the HTO to conduct an archeological inventory and wildlife survey;**
- **15th July to 30th September – Helicopter supported exploration activities and drilling.**

3.2 Camp

Tundra proposes to utilize an historic camp location on Hope Lake, situated 100 m from the high water mark (116° 27'58"W, 67°26'21"N, 552850 mE, 7480450 mN NAD83 UTM Zone 11N, NTS mapsheet 086N08) (Figure 5). The site includes an existing 130 m long gravel airstrip and ATV accessible gravel tracks. One existing building (HTO hunting lodge) is located within the general area of the proposed Hope Lake camp, but this will not be used by Tundra.

The following maps show the location of the Hope Lake camp site, existing infrastructure and proposed camp set-up:

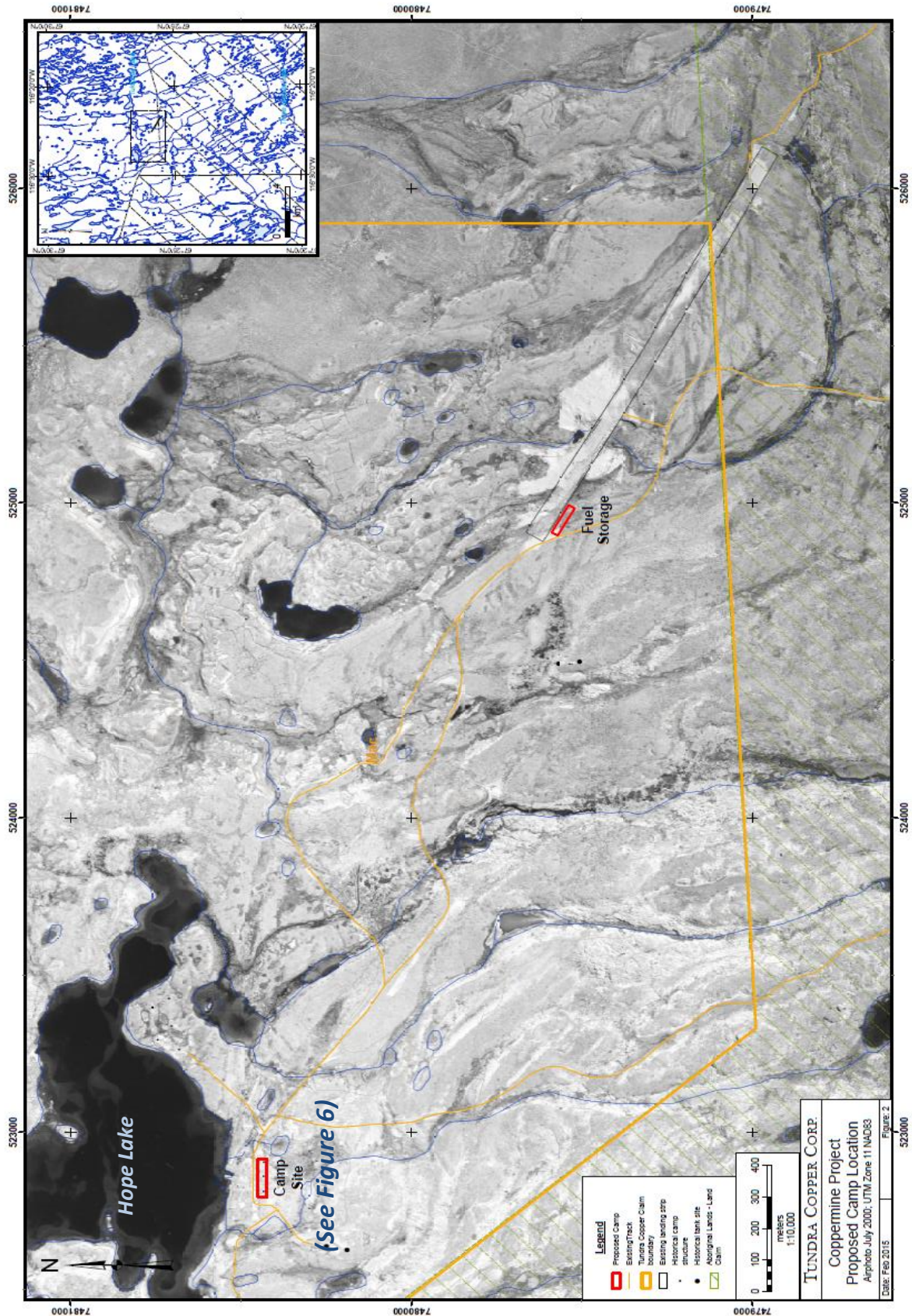


Figure 5: Location of Hope Lake camp site and existing infrastructure.

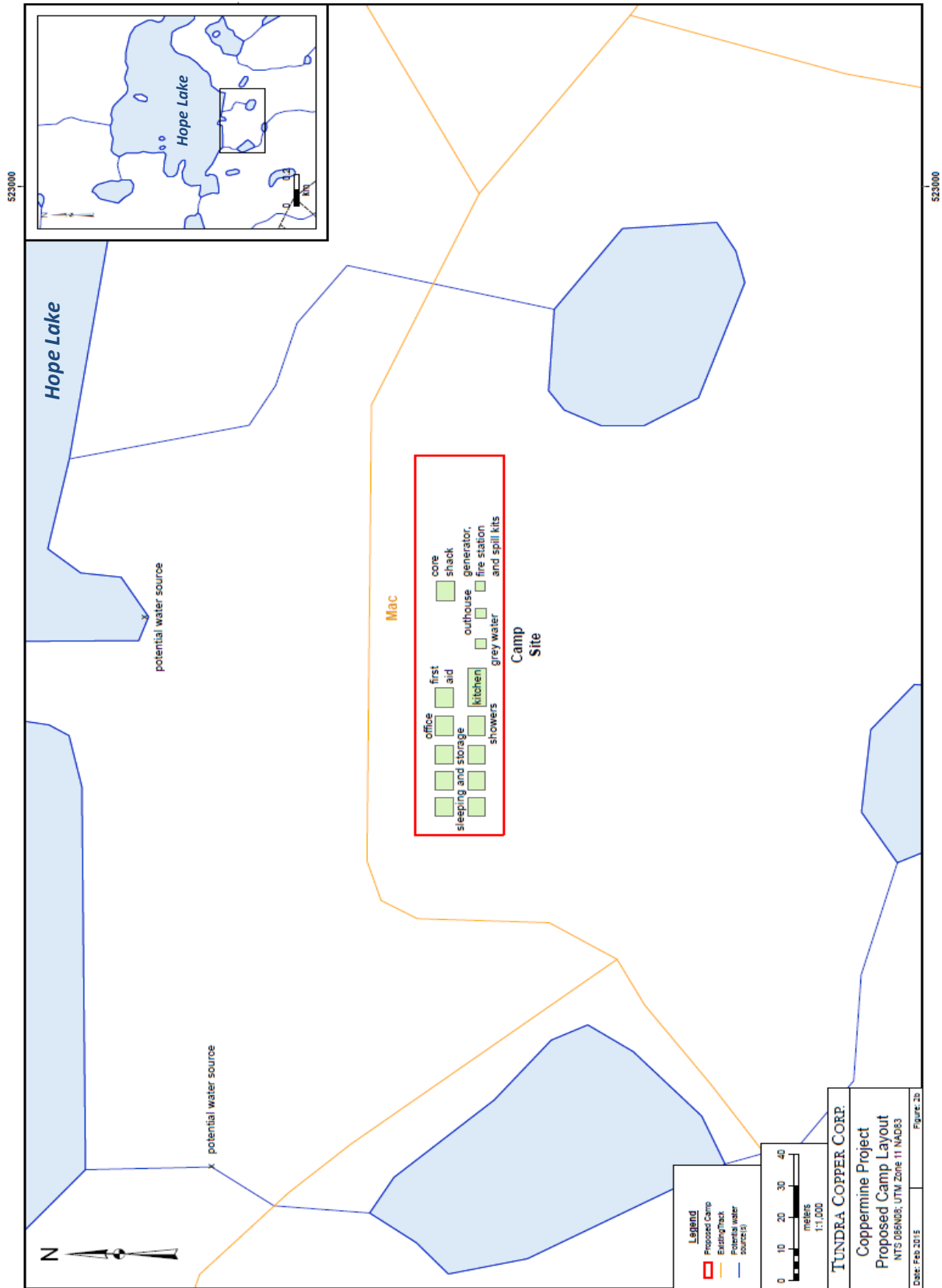


Figure 6: Proposed camp set-up and potential water sources

3.2.1 Camp Structures and Infrastructure

It will be a seasonal camp consisting of canvas tents and plywood structures. The following table summarizes the buildings that Tundra intends to place at the campsite:

Table 6: Structures to be built on the historic Hope Lake camp location

Structure	Material	Dimensions	Number
Kitchen and Dining area	Plywood Structure	14 x 32 ft	1
Dry	Plywood Structure	14 x 16 ft	2
Core Logging facility	Plywood Structure	14 x 32 ft	1
Sleeping tents	Canvas	14 x 16 ft	3
Pilots tent	Canvas	12 x 14 ft	1
Cook/1 st aid tent	Canvas	12 x 14 ft	1
2 stall bathroom	Plywood Structure	10 x 12 ft	1
Core cutting facility	Plywood Structure	12 x 12 ft	1
Generator/Tool storage	Plywood Structure	12 x 12 ft	1

3.2.2 Equipment on Site

The following table is a summary of the equipment and machines that will be located within the camp or Project area:

Table 7: Equipment to be based in Hope Lake camp or at drill sites

Equipment Type	Number	Use
ATV (All-Terrain Vehicle)	1	Transportation from airstrip to camp site
Helicopter (Bell 407)	1	Transportation of crew and equipment within Project area
ETR 2000 (Diamond drill Rig)	1	Drilling

3.2.3 Camp Operations

The anticipated maximum number of people in camp will be 16. The number of people in camp at one time will vary throughout the construction and operating period of the 5th July to the end of September. The campsite and exploration activities will be shut down from October to March. During the winter shut-down, the camp will be secured and winterized. Procedures to be followed during temporary closure of the camp and final abandonment are described in the Hope Lake Campsite Abandonment and Restoration Plan.

3.2.4 Camp Power Source

The camp will be powered from onsite diesel-powered generators, stored in plywood structures. As per Tundra's Spill Contingency Plan, Spill Kits will be located next to each generator; these will include containment booms, oil absorption pads, shovel and storage drums. Applicable forms for reporting spills and emergency contact numbers will be available in the Spill Kits.

3.2.5 Camp Water Source

Water for the camp will be pumped from Hope Lake using a submersible pump system. Assuming occupancy of 16 people, approximately 1000 L/d would be consumed (Figure 6).

The water intake will be suspended from a float located on the lake. During periods of freeze-up, the water will be pumped from a hole drilled on the Eastern section of Hope Lake. The intake end of the pipe for both pumping scenarios will be equipped with a screen to avoid fish entrapment. The screen size will be determined following the calculations outlined in the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Fish Screen Guidelines.

3.2.6 Camp Fuel and Fuel Storage

Fuels will be used and/or stored at the Hope Lake camp site for heating and equipment operation. All fuels will be stored in a bermed and lined cache adjacent to the airstrip (Figure 5). Details of fuel transport and storage, the quantity of fuel present at the camp, secondary containment and fuel transfer are discussed in Section 3.5.

3.2.7 Camp Waste and Grey Water

Wastes generated at the site are anticipated to include human sewage, grey water, combustible solid wastes, non-combustible solid wastes, waste oil and hazardous wastes including empty barrels and fuel drums.

All wastes other than grey water will be back-hauled to Yellowknife by fixed-wing aircraft on a weekly basis and disposed of at approved facilities, in accordance with Tundra's Waste Management Plan (see Section 4) and Federal/Territorial Legislation. Grey water will be disposed of in natural depressions located 31 m to 100 m from the high water mark of any water body to allow for natural filtration through the tundra.

3.2.8 Potential Impacts of Camp and Mitigation Measures

Potential impacts of the Hope Lake exploration camp locally, regionally and to the Hamlet of Kugluktuk 60 km away, are predicted to be minimal, given Tundra's commitment to regulatory legislation, its Corporate Environmental Policy, and Coppermine Project specific, Community Engagement Program, Wildlife and Environmental Mitigation Plan and Hope Lake Abandonment Plan.

The camp will amount to only a few hectares and the period of activity during any one year will be limited to approximately 2-4 months in total. Although any human habitation, whether an outfitter's camp or an exploration camp, could possibly result in inadvertent localized fuel spills, or untidy conditions which could in turn result in animal attraction and subsequent damage to property or injury to persons, it must be noted that such occurrences can be successfully controlled by constant vigilance of camp systems and practices. As per best practice and the Tundra Corporate Environmental Policy, all camp occupants will be trained in environmental awareness, proper fuel handling, and in spill and fire response, as well as in safety responsibilities and reporting. Daily and weekly safety meetings will also be held in camp.

In addition, it is anticipated that the camp will be regularly inspected not only by the AANDC, Kit IA and NWB regulators but by in-house personnel. A site visit also may be organized for Kugluktuk visitors, such as elders, if the community so requests.

The health and wellbeing of wildlife is of great concern to Tundra in all of its operations. To moderate effects Tundra will implement its Coppermine Project Wildlife and Environmental Mitigation Plan. If numbers of caribou or muskox should enter an area where work is proceeding, all optional work will cease until the herd has moved on; in a camp context, this would mean foregoing optional operation of equipment, such as take-off of helicopters. Wildlife will not be approached or disturbed by persons on foot or via equipment. A Wildlife Incidental Observation Log will be routinely used. Additionally Tundra is aware of the importance of glaciofluvial (namely 'Eskers'), and glaciolacustrine landforms, to bears,

wolves, foxes and prey mammals, such as sik-siks, and limits habitat disruption wherever possible; the Hope Lake camp is not thought to be located near any such landforms.

3.2.8.1 Archeological Disturbance Mitigation Measures

It is understood that archaeological and heritage resources may also be impacted by camp activities. An archaeologist has been contracted to work with the community to identify any sites of concern. The archeologist will also conduct an Archeological Inventory of the Project area and proposed work sites. If any archaeological sites are discovered they will be left undisturbed, a 50 m buffer will be implemented, and their GPS coordinates will be recorded and reported to the Government of Nunavut Culture and Heritage Department and the KitIA.

3.3 Transportation

Materials and personnel will be transported to the camp by fixed-wing aircraft from either Yellowknife or Kugluktuk. The aircraft will normally be a Dornier and will land on the airstrip at Hope Lake. Within the Project, transportation will be by a Summit Air 'Bell 407' helicopter. Return helicopter flights may also, on occasion, be conducted from the Project to the Hamlet of Kugluktuk (Figure 7).

The below map illustrates the approximate flight lines to be taken during proposed 2015 camp and fieldwork operations:

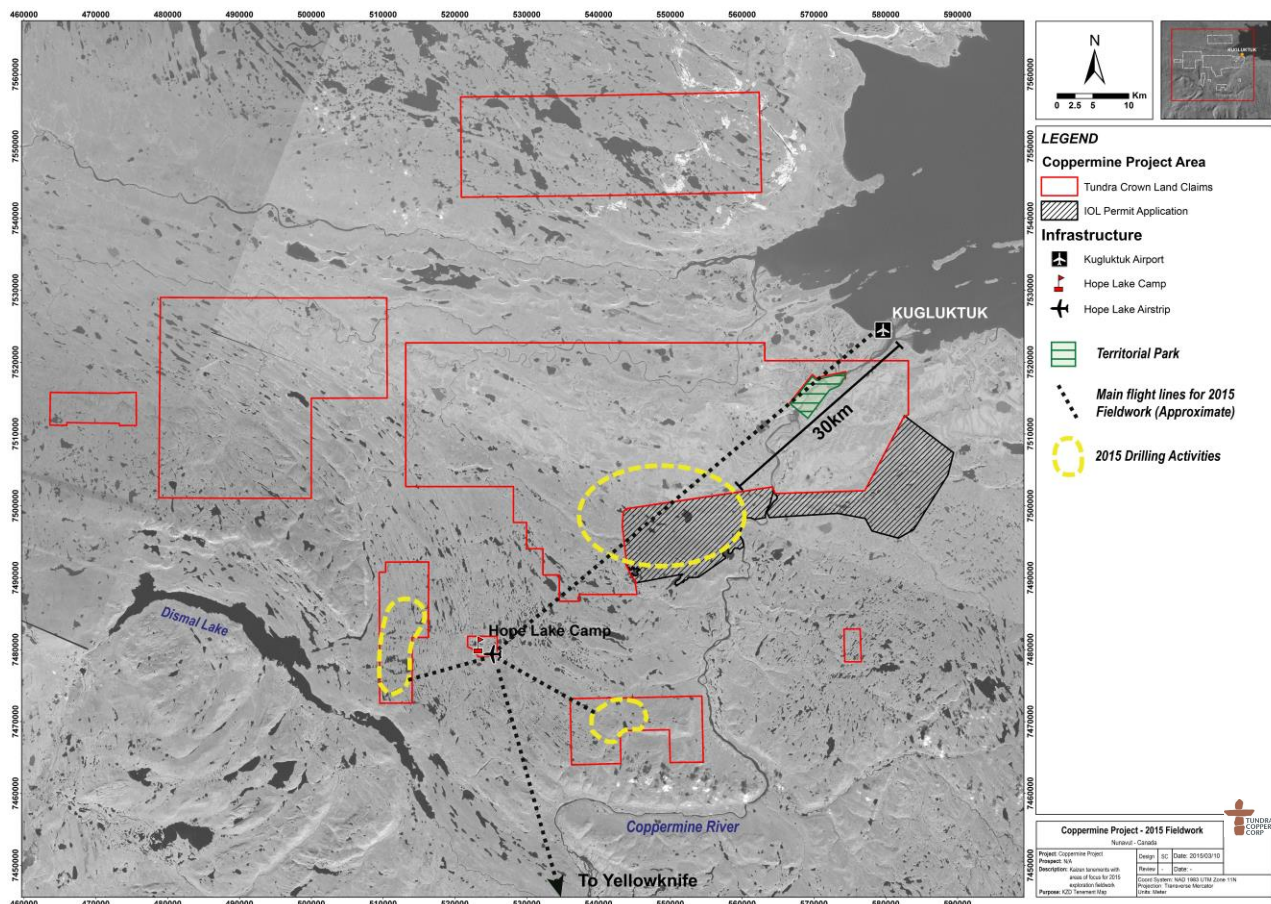


Figure 7: Approximate flight lines for 2015 camp and fieldwork operations.

3.3.1 Transportation to Site

The Hope Lake camp will be serviced by fixed wing aircraft (Dornier). There is an existing airstrip adjacent camp approximately 2 km from Hope Lake. The airstrip is approximately 1300 m long and has been used intermittently over the past 30 years during exploration activity.

3.3.2 Transportation within Project Area

Employees and contractors will be transported to drill sites from camp twice daily via a Bell 407 helicopter. Low level flights (<610 m) are prohibited with the exception of take-off and landings, and required instances such as bad weather and emergencies. It is estimated that the total number of flights per day will be 5. ATV's will be used to transport crew and/or camp supplies from the Hope Lake Airstrip to the adjacent camp, along existing track a distance of 2 km.

3.3.3 *Potential Impacts from Transportation and Mitigation Measures*

It is recognized by Tundra that helicopter and fixed wing flight activities have the potential to cause disturbance to wildlife, particularly during low-level flying (< 610 m) for take-off and landing purposes. Tundra will mitigate any possible disturbances to wildlife and the environment by strictly implementing the Coppermine Project Wildlife and Environmental Mitigation Plan.

Flight-specific mitigation policies/actions are summarized as follows:

- All employees and contractors will be instructed to act as wildlife observers with the responsibility to report and record all wildlife sightings. As part of this instruction, the Project Manager will review the Tundra Environmental and Wildlife Mitigation Plan with each employee, and introduce them to the Wildlife Incidental Observation Log;
- The first helicopter flight out to the drill site each day will be used as an initial reconnaissance flight to check for wildlife along the flight corridor and the vicinity;
- The helicopter pilot shall continuously monitor the flight corridor for wildlife during all flight activities;
- A local wildlife monitor will be located at the camp and at the drill site. Their responsibility will act as wildlife monitors and will be given radios to allow for direct communication with the helicopter pilot;
- In the event wildlife are observed by the helicopter pilot along the flight corridor, the pilot will notify the local employee wildlife monitors and will attempt to choose an alternative flight path until the wildlife have moved on;
- If wildlife are present in such numbers that a safe, alternative flight path is not possible then flying operations shall cease until the caribou have moved on;
- In the event employees or contractors on the ground observe wildlife, they shall notify the local employee wildlife monitors who shall notify the helicopter pilot. The pilot will attempt to use a safe, alternative flight path. If this is not possible (for instance if wildlife are within 2 km of the drill site), then flying operations shall cease until the wildlife has moved on;
- A record will be kept of all wildlife observations made from the air or on the ground using the Wildlife Incidental Observation Log.

3.4 Exploration Activities

3.4.1 Drilling

3.4.1.1 Drill Rig and Site Specifications

The drill is a helicopter-portable fly-rig such as an ETR-2000 (about the size of a small car). The drill site occupies a 5 x 5 meter area. Site preparation will consist of minor ground leveling (if required) for a temporary wooden platform of which the drill is assembled (Figure 7). Reclamation will consist of smoothing or re-contouring any disturbed ground and replacing any topsoil/sod/vegetation that will be set aside prior to any disturbance. No foreign material will be left on site. Photographs will be taken pre and post drilling of each location.

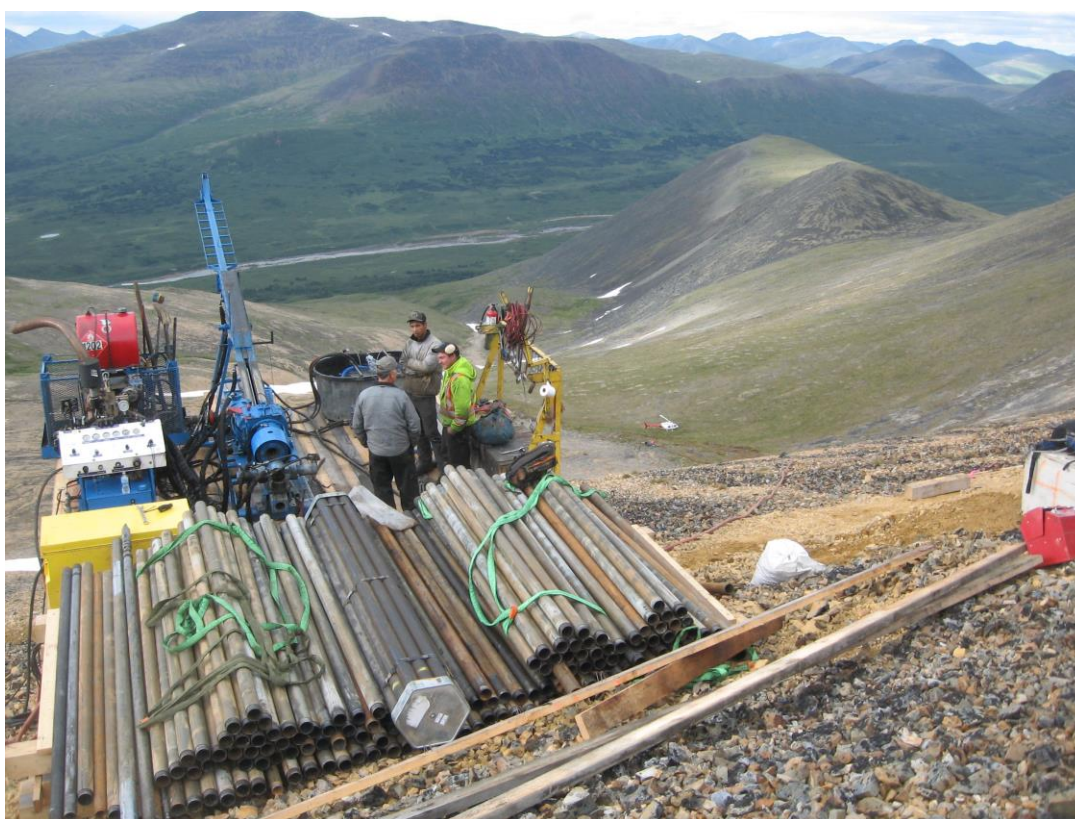


Figure 8: Example photo of an ETR-2000 drill-rig with drill-site set up.

3.4.1.2 Mobilization of Drill Equipment

The initial mobilization of the drilling equipment to the Project area will be by fixed wing aircraft from Yellowknife to Hope Lake camp. Mobilization within the project area will be by helicopter, whereby the rig is dismantled and slung to each drill site.

3.4.1.3 Drill Additives

With the presence of permafrost the addition of calcium chloride (salt) in preheated water may be required to keep the holes from freezing, preventing the loss of drill rods. The additives are only added when problems are noted in the water circulation. The additives are either Poly Drill OBX or Poly Drill 133X/1330 or other similar substances. These are both non-toxic and biodegradable.

3.4.1.4 Drill Water

It is estimated that the ETR-2000 drill-rig will use approximately 50 cubic/m of water per day (2 x 12hr shifts). Water for drilling will be sourced from small water bodies located < 2 km from the drill-site. These range in size from approximately 0.2 km to > 2 km in width. No water will be directly pumped from the Coppermine River.

The water will be extracted using a submersible pump system, with the intake suspended from a float located on the lake/water body. During periods of freeze-up, the water will be pumped from a hole drilled through the ice. The intake end of the pipe for both pumping scenarios will be equipped with a screen to avoid fish entrapment. The screen size will be determined following the calculations outlined in the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Fish Screen Guidelines. Water used during drilling will be disposed of in natural depressions, 31 m to 100 m from the high water mark of any water body. No waste water will enter any waterbodies.

The location and coordinates of water sources for each drill-hole are presented in Table 8 and Figure 8 below:

Table 8: Location of water bodies to be used as a water source for proposed drill-holes

Water body ID	UTM_E	UTM_N	Distance of Water body to Drill-Hole (Km)	Proposed Drill-Hole
1	553245	7502563	1.55	PROP_DD001
2	548146	7494459	0.25	PROP_DD002
3	550912	7492804	0.25	PROP_DD003
4	552137	7492773	1.90	PROP_DD004
5	559797	7502063	0.15	PROP_DD005
6	561554	7499967	0.30	PROP_DD006
7	571804	7503081	0.75	PROP_DD007
8	525594	7507751	0.95	PROP_DD008
9	533900	7501597	0.21	PROP_DD009
10	542593	7496873	0.32	PROP_DD010
11	540552	7500478	0.36	PROP_DD011
12	514536	7505827	0.38	PROP_DD012
13	506125	7516356	1.45	PROP_DD013
14	489790	7516745	0.32	PROP_DD014
15	537934	7500780	1.30	PROP_DD015
16	509819	7480149	0.15	PROP_DD016
17	545789	7495091	0.31	PROP_DD017
18	540037	7502724	0.85	PROP_DD018
19	516083	7482796	0.15	PROP_DD019
20	541919	7469132	0.55	PROP_DD020
21	511573	7483170	0.11	PROP_DD021
22	546635	7498838	1.95	PROP_DD022
23	523800	7505202	1.35	PROP_DD023
24	511236	7478320	0.30	PROP_DD024
25	536688	7498834	0.65	PROP_DD025
26	528235	7505013	1.26	PROP_DD026
27	546583	7491387	1.70	PROP_DD027
28	549441	7491583	0.50	PROP_DD028

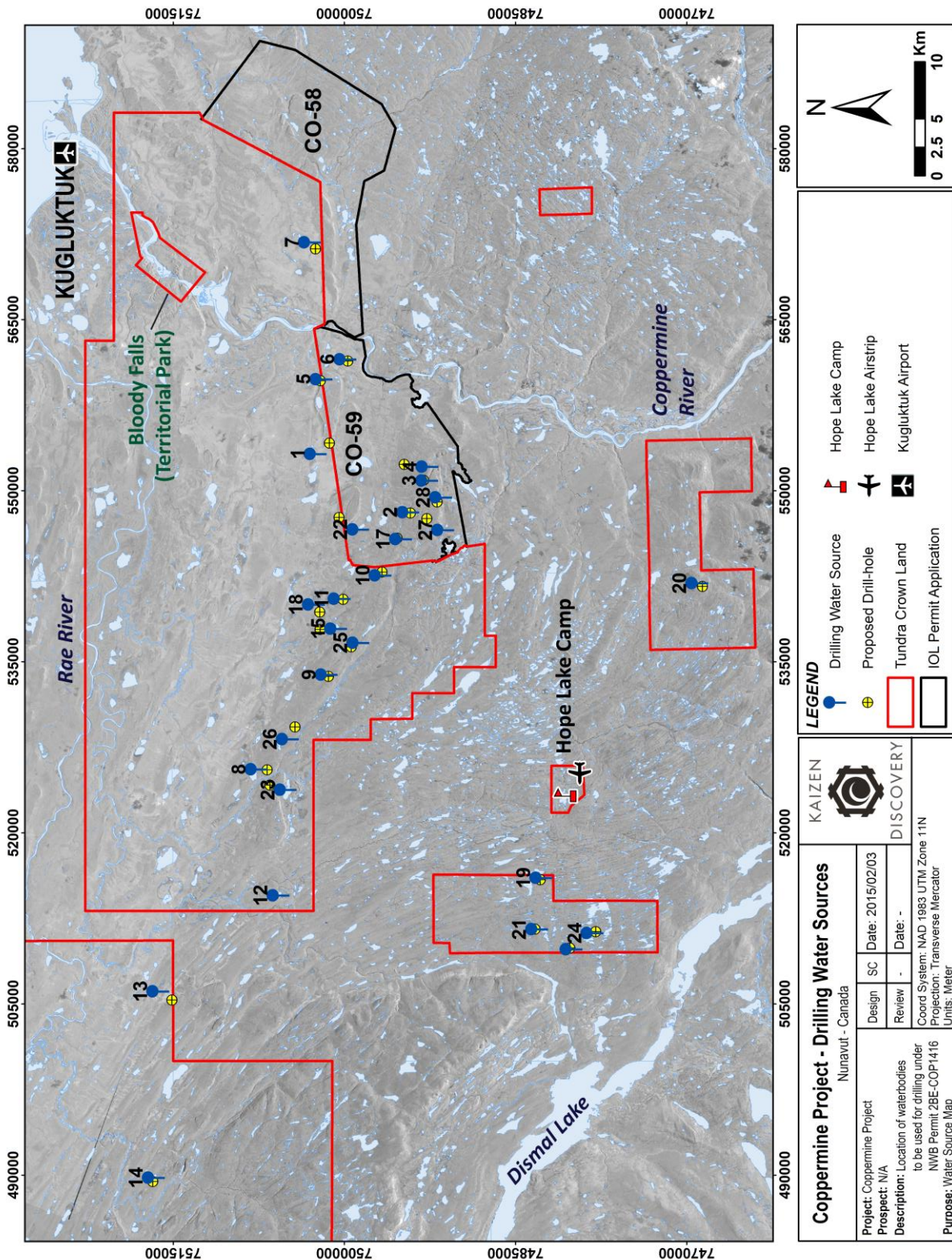


Figure 9: Location of water bodies to be used as a water source for proposed drill-holes

3.4.1.5 Waste Water and Cuttings

Drill cuttings will be retained with waste drill water in a natural depression, 30 m to 100 m from the high water mark of any water body to allow for natural filtration through the tundra. If drill water is thought to be of poor quality (i.e. contains oil and/or other fuels) it will be managed and disposed of in accordance with the Tundra Fuel Spill Contingency Plan.

3.4.1.6 Drill Core

All drill cores will be collected and transported by helicopter to the drill-core storage area at the Hope Lake camp site.

3.4.1.7 Abandonment of Drill Holes

All drill sites will be photographed pre and post drilling. Sites are cleaned and maintained on a continuous basis. Waste materials, garbage and any empty drums or propane cylinders will be routinely returned to camp and then sent to Yellowknife on fixed wing aircraft for appropriate disposal. Upon completion of an individual drill hole the drill rig and supplies will be moved to a new site, the drill set up cleaned of any debris and the area returned, as close as possible, to a pre-disturbed state. For final restoration all old drill sites, sumps and cuttings will be re-inspected to ensure that all areas have been restored as close as possible to a pre-disturbed state. The drill rods and casing will be removed from every hole when completed.

3.4.2 Surficial Sampling and Prospecting

Sampling and prospecting activities will be undertaken in areas proximal to drilling activities, to limit the amount of flying time for the helicopter. Three (3) geologists will undertake the work, each accompanied by a local wildlife/bear monitor. The sampling/prospecting will involve collecting samples from areas of exposed bedrock and recording the location.

3.4.3 Mitigation Measures

To mitigate disturbance to wildlife and sensitive areas, all exploration activities will be strictly undertaken in accordance with Tundra's Wildlife and Environmental Mitigation Plan (appended).

3.5 Fuel

The following sections discuss fuel transport and storage, the quantity of fuel present at the camp, secondary containment and fuel transfer. Further details are discussed in the Tundra Fuel Spill Contingency Plan (appended).

3.5.1 Fuel Transport and Storage

Fuel will be transported to site by fixed-wing airplane and stored in a safe containment area established adjacent to the Hope Lake airstrip (Figure 10). This will be bermed and lined with suitable material to prevent seepage into the underlying soil should a spill occur. Spill Kits will also be on hand (see section 3.5.5).

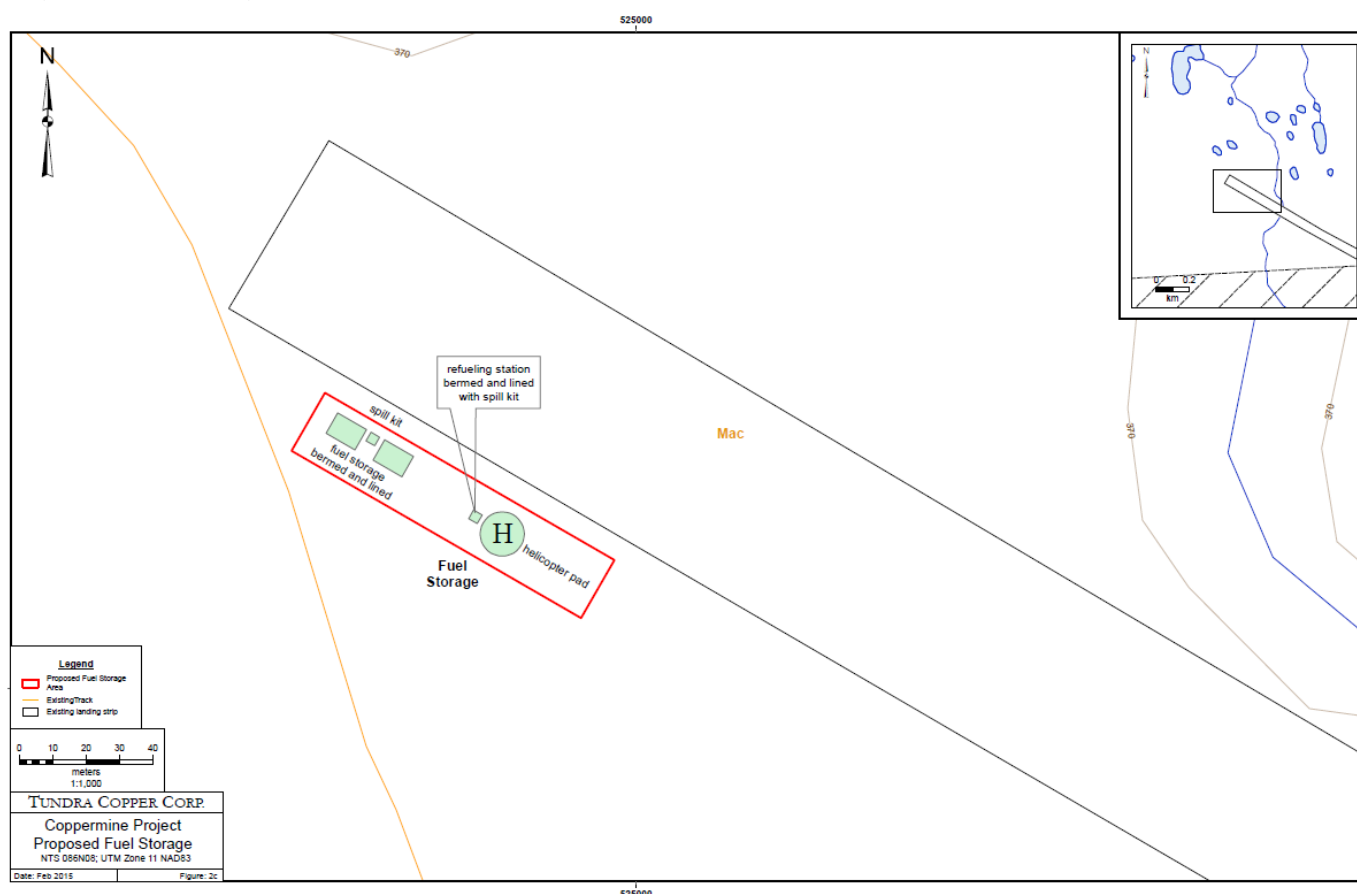


Figure 10: Proposed fuel storage at the Hope Lake camp site

3.5.2 Quantity of Fuel and Use

The below table outlines quantities of Fuel and Oil to be Stored at the Hope Lake camp:

Table 9: Types and quantities of fuel to be stored at the Hope Lake Camp site

Fuel Type	Container Type	Number of Containers	Container Capacity (liter)	Total Volume to be Stored On-Site
Diesel (P-50)	Barrels	150	170L	25,500L
Gasoline	Barrels	10	170L	1,700L
Jet-B	Barrels	150	170L	25,500L
Propane	Barrels	2	100 lb tank	200 lbs
Lubricants & Oils	Plastic Jugs	25	20L	500L

The types of fuel and lubricants that will be stored on the camp site will consist of P-50 diesel motive, JET-B, Gasoline, Propane and an assortment of hydraulic oils and motor oils. The P-50 diesel motive will be used for heating and powering the generators, pumps, and other related heavy equipment. The JET-B will be used for helicopter refueling and heating. Gasoline will be used for re-fuelling ATVs. Oils and lubricants will be used on the equipment.

3.5.3 Fuel Transfer

The helicopter will be fuelled directly in camp from Jet B drums by an electric pump powered by the aircraft's battery. There will be a Spill Kit and 205 L plastic tray at the site of the refueling to mitigate any spillage of fuel during the process.

The drill rigs will be re-fuelled from drums of P-50 that are slung to the site by helicopter. The diesel will be pumped directly into the drill's fuel tank from the drums by an electric pump powered by the drill's battery. There will be a Spill Kit and 205 L plastic tray on site to mitigate any spillage of fuel during the process.

The camp stoves and generator will be re-fuelled directly from the drums of P-50 using a small portable electric pump. A Spill Kit and 205 L plastic tray will be kept on hand during the procedure.

The small engines (ATVs, generators, and the water pump) will be refueled with gasoline from 5 gallon jerry cans with a Spill Kit on hand.

3.5.4 Waste Fuel (Hazardous Waste)

Waste oil and hazardous wastes including empty barrels and fuel drums will all be disposed of in an environmentally sustainable manner, in accordance with Tundra's Waste Management Plan (Section 4) and Federal / Territorial Legislation.

3.5.5 Mitigation Measures – Secondary Containment

All fuel on the camp site will be stored in 205 Liter structurally sound steel drums with secondary containment in plastic fuel berms. All drums will be inspected daily by Tundra Copper personnel for container and bung soundness. Any drum(s) noted to be leaking or showing signs of weakness and fatigue will immediately have all product transferred to a new drum(s). The emptied drum will be hauled off site with the next backhaul shipment to Yellowknife. All refueling will take place over hard plastic spill trays.

To encourage progressive reclamation, no more than 20% of the fuel drums will be empty at any one time. Any empties that are deemed not worthy of holding fuel are flown out by fixed-wing aircraft for proper disposal in approved facilities in Yellowknife.

Spill Kits will be available at all fuelling storage sites and fuel transfer areas as well as the campsite generator shack and drill rig. These will include containment booms, oil absorption pads, shovel and storage drums. Applicable forms for reporting spills and emergency contact numbers will be available in the Spill Kits and Tundra Fuel Spill Contingency Plan.

4 Waste Management Plan

Tundra will be following a Waste Management Plan in order to store and dispose of waste in an environmentally responsible manner. Wastes generated at the site are anticipated to include human sewage, grey water, drilling water, combustible solid wastes, non-combustible solid wastes, and hazardous wastes including waste oil, empty barrels and fuel drums.

The aim of this plan is as follows:

- Minimize and mitigate any potential environmental impacts;
- Comply with NWB water license (2BE-COP1416) and AANDC land-use permit (N2014C0015);
- Comply with Federal and Territorial legislation.

4.1.1 Waste Management in Nunavut

In Nunavut, the Environmental Protection Division of the Department of the Environment is the agency responsible for ensuring the proper management of waste.

Acts and regulations that guide the division in working toward environmental protection in Nunavut can be found on the Government of Nunavut's Department of Environment Website under Environmental Protection Legislation – <http://env.gov.nu.ca/node/82>. All Tundra personnel working on the Project will be required to read and strictly comply with these acts.

4.1.2 Waste Storage and Disposal

All wastes will be separated, stored and disposed of as follow:

- **Human Sewage** will be stored in sealed drums and removed from site on a weekly basis by fixed-wing aircraft to Yellowknife, NWT, for disposal.
- **Grey Water/Drilling Water** will be disposed of in natural depressions, 31 m to 100 m from the high water mark of any water body. No waste water will enter any waterbodies.
- **Inert Wastes** will be removed from site by fixed-wing aircraft on a weekly basis and taken to Yellowknife, NWT, for disposal. Any food wastes will be stored in sealed drums to prevent the attraction of wildlife. On rare occasions and upon approval of the Nunavut Water Board, untreated wood and large pieces of cardboard may be burned in a controlled open burn according to the GN Municipal Solid Wastes Suitable for Open Burning Guidelines.
- **Scrap Metal** will be removed from site and taken to Yellowknife for recycling and/or disposal.
- **Hazardous Waste** will be dealt with in accordance with the Tundra Fuel Spill Contingency Plan. Hazardous material will be stored in a safe, dry manner with clear labeling and secondary containment. All storage areas will be located a minimum of 31 m from the high water mark of any water body, clearly identified with proper labeling and signage and will be regularly inspected.

Wastes will then be flown by fixed-wing aircraft to Yellowknife, NWT, for disposal at licensed facilities. Hazardous waste includes used oil, oil filters, used absorbent materials, oily or greasy rags, antifreeze, paint, chemicals, batteries and used grease.

The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act (Canada) requires that personnel involved in shipping and control of hazardous materials be trained in the application of the Act. The bulk of the hazardous material from the Project will be petroleum products. Alternatives to hazardous products will be investigated and used if feasible.

5 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT / TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Initial familiarization meetings were held in Kugluktuk in early April 2015. The purpose of the meetings was to introduce the company, discuss exploration plans, determine key consultation channels and contacts, and investigate local hiring and business opportunities. Meetings were held with Kugluktuk officials, the Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO), the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (Kit IA), as well as the local Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) representative.

Following those meetings, additional meetings were held in Iqaluit during the Nunavut Mining Symposium.

Tundra followed up with consultative meetings in early May with the HTO, the Kit IA Community Beneficiary Committee (CBC), Government of Nunavut Department of Environment (GN-DOE) officials, and also held a well-attended public meeting. The purpose of these meetings was to again introduce the company and their planned exploration activities, gain valuable information on preferred alternatives and introduce the draft Wildlife and Environmental Mitigation Plan for feedback.

Follow up meetings were conducted in late May 2015 with the HTO to refine the draft Wildlife and Environmental Mitigation Plan and incorporate preferred alternatives for the 2015 exploration program.

An archaeologist has been contracted to work with the community to identify any sites of concern. This will compliment an Archeological Inventory of proposed work sites to be conducted prior to commencement of the exploration program.

Tundra is appreciative of the information that local knowledge holders shared with the company on caribou migration, traditional hunting and fishing areas, low level flights, bear safety and general wildlife activities and issues. Tundra is committed to continue to build meaningful relationships with local knowledge holders.

6 WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS / MITIGATION MEASURES

The proposed exploration activities take place in an area where the Blue Nose East Caribou currently calve between May and June. In addition, Tundra recognizes the presence and importance of other wildlife and their habitats, including grizzly bear, wolf, fox, wolverine, muskox, and nesting raptors including Peregrine falcon and short-eared owl.

Tundra acknowledges that exploration programs have the potential to impact wildlife and wildlife habitat. Potential impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat include displacement from and avoidance of

habitat, habituation and attraction to personnel and/or the camp, and unintentional interactions and disturbance. Tundra further recognizes that the Bluenose East Caribou herd is of particular sensitivity in the regional project area. Accordingly, Tundra will strive to prevent or minimize potential impacts on caribou and other wildlife and wildlife habitat, by implementation of a Wildlife and Environmental Mitigation Plan (appended).

Tundra proposes to adjust the proposed activities to avoid key sensitive times. As well, wildlife monitors will be hired to help avoid human/bear interactions and an environmental scan of the proposed impacted areas, including drill sites, will occur prior to start up. The environmental scan will include mapping of den sites, and a scan for nests as well as any wildlife activity of note.

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