Assessment Report for

Airborne TDEM Geophysics, Diamond Drilling & Fieldwork for

Copper and Silver on the

Coppermine River Project

TKE, TKN, TKS & TKW Series, Strike 1-2, Mac and Home Run Claims

for Claimholder Tundra Copper Corp.

Coppermine River, West Kitikmeot Region, Nunavut

TKE #1-#28, TKN #1-#40, TKS #1-#26, TKW #2-#40 (120 count)
Strike 1, Strike 2, Mac, Home Run Claims (4 count)
NTS 086N08, 086N09, 086O05, 086O11,
086O12, 086O13, and 086O14
Centered at 115˚ 56’ W, and 67˚ 42’ N

Fieldwork Completed July 10 - October 1, 2025

Report Date:
February 19, 2026
rev. March 19, 2026

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ETHOS GEOLOGICAL

TUNDRA COPPER CORP

SUMMARY

Expansive mineralization discovered along the Coppermine River spawned a staking rush in the 1960's- the largest by that time in Canadian history. Lacking accessibility prevented development of the area; recent climate change and improving conditions of the shipping lanes during summer have renewed the project's potential for development.

The Coppermine River Project is located within a Proterozoic-age extensional belt of rocks and is predominantly underlain by basalts and minor associated clastic rocks overlain by sandstones intruded by later gneiss dykes and sills.

The Coppermine River area is host to many high-grade copper lodes occurring as chalcocite, bornite, and chalcopyrite lenses concentrated along shear zones, faults, and stratigraphic horizons. Historic workers delineated widespread copper and silver mineralization with drill-tested copper grades up to 70% and 8.0 oz/t silver in lodes, and averaging up to 0.50% Cu over 20m in sedimentary horizons with many >1.0m intervals assaying to 3% Cu.

Tundra Copper Corp formed in 2013 to acquire claims in the area, which became a subsidiary of Kaizen Discovery in November 2014. Withdrawals from mineral exploration and COVID delayed work until late 2023. Control of the claims and Tundra Copper Corp were subsequently obtained by Durango Gold in November 2023; Tundra has been actively operating the Project since.

Tundra Copper's Coppermine River Project comprises 144 Mineral Claims located 580 km northwest of Yellowknife, centered at approximately 116° 11' W, 67° 33' N.

This Assessment Report describes the following work in 2025 covering all of the 124 count claims:

- A helicopter-based geophysical TDEM survey performed in the field from August 1-9, 2025 by Precision Geosurveys of Vancouver, BC;
- Diamond drilling of 3,343 meters and nine (9) drill holes from July 10-September 15;
- Mapping and prospecting from July 10-October 1;
- Thin sections and petrographic reporting; and
- Compilation of regional data with new data (drilling, sampling, geology, structures, mineralization).

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TERMS USED

Ag	Silver
Au	Gold
Cu	Copper
Fe	Iron
Hem	Hematite
Qtz	Quartz
Bn	Bornite
Cc	Chalcocite
Cp	Chalcopyrite
Pyh	Pyrrhotite
IP	Induced Polarization
RES	Resistivity
EM	Electromagnetic
Mag	Magnetic
TDEM	Time Domain Electromagnetic
QGIS	Open Source GIS Software
	https://qgis.org
Lat	Latitude
Lon(g)	Longitude
B	Billion
Ga	Billion Years Ago
M	Million
Ma	Million Years Ago
cm	Centimeter
g	Gram
ha	Hectare
km	Kilometer
lbs	Pounds
m	Meter
Mst	Million Short Tons
Mt	Million Metric Tonnes
oz	Troy Ounce
st	Short Ton
%	Percent

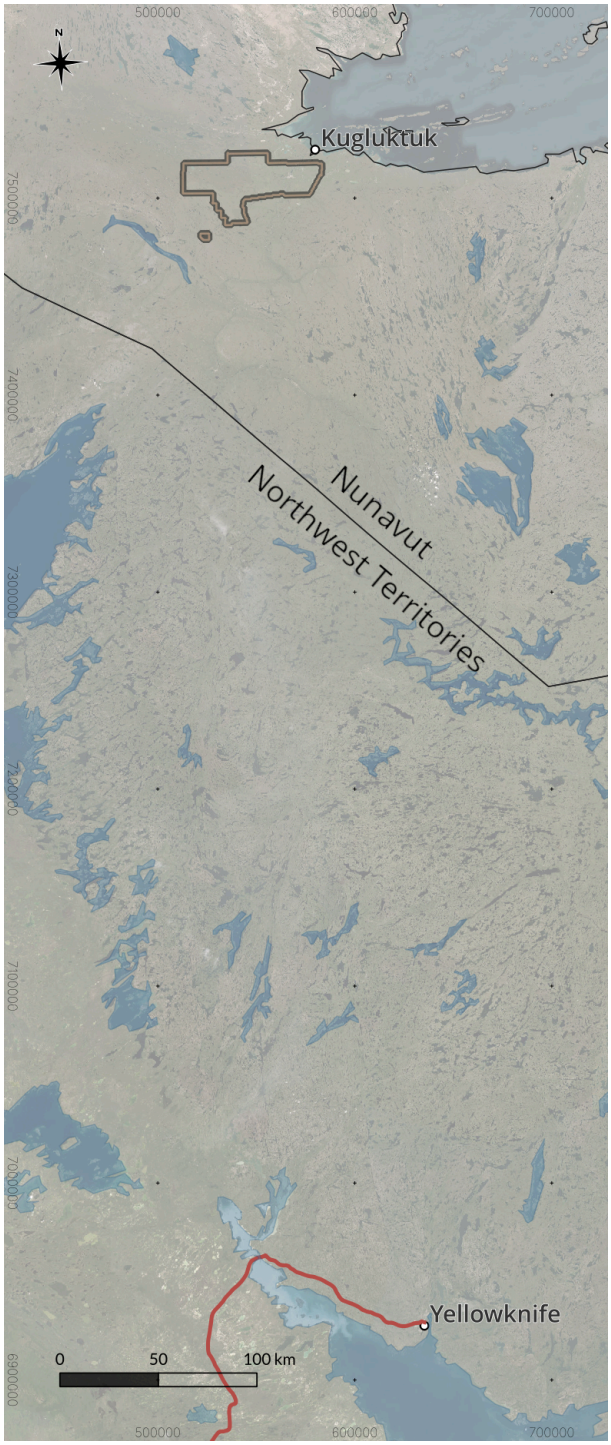


Figure 1. Coppermine Project location, Nunavut, Canada.

1 INTRODUCTION

This Report documents the following work on the claims described within this Report ("Coppermine River Project", "Project") for fulfillment of the work expenditures to maintain these claims in accordance with Nunavut regulations and advance the exploration and knowledge for mineral development in this area:

- A helicopter-based geophysical TDEM survey performed in the field from August 1-9, 2025 by Precision Geosurveys of Vancouver, BC, comprising 2494 line km flown over an area of 757 km²;
- Diamond drilling, 3343.41 drilled meters;
- Mapping, prospecting, and 74 count surface grab samples collected
- Petrographic inspection of select drill hole intervals; and
- Regional compilations of datasets: geology, structures, alteration, mineralization.

Camp was staged alongside the Hope Lake airstrip at approximately 525930m West, 7478960m North, WGS 84 z11n. Drill core from 2025 is staged at 525839, 7479131, but planned to move to 522858, 7480436 near Hope Lake and the 2015 era camp and historical core storage.

Airborne geophysical survey works were performed from August 1st to August 9th, 2025 over several large locations within the Report area ("the Coppermine River Project", the "Project"). Precision GeoSurveys Inc. mobilized helicopter-borne geophysical survey equipment to the Project area in early August 2025. Flight operations for surveying were launched from the Kugluktuk airport (CYCO), using an Airbus AS350 helicopter, registration C-GSVY.

The helicopter-based TDEM survey, magnetics, and historic data compilations and modeling greatly aided understanding and exploration in the region. Predictions were made for sedimentary-hosted copper mineral systems near the contact of the overlying Rae Group sediments with the underlying Husky Creek oxidized red beds and Coppermine River Basalts.

Drilling substantiated structures and copper-rich horizons proposed from previous geophysical and historic drilling on the Project, several drill holes intercepted many ~1.0m intervals > 1.0% copper in both sedimentary and vein-hosted settings. Additional drill targets have been identified that will be advanced through the application of ground-based IP/RES or AMT methods and future drilling.

2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Coppermine Project is centered north of the Arctic Circle approximately 70 km southwest of Kugluktuk, a small town sitting on the coastline of the Coronation Gulf, in the Kitikmeot region of Nunavut, Canada (Title Page Image). The Project sits 580 km northwest of the city of Yellowknife, NWT, which has daily scheduled air service from Edmonton, AB.

The Hope Lake airstrip (UTM NAD83 Zone 11N 525570E, 7479280N, striking ~ 300° azimuth), was constructed in the 1960's and is available for winged transport of supplies closer to the Coppermine River Project area. The airstrip is 800m long and was in good condition as of September 2016.

Several fuel tank farms at Kugluktuk were completed in 2001 and a new breakwater, deeper berth, larger laydown area and apron at the Kugluktuk port were completed shortly thereafter. A barge makes several trips to Kugluktuk each year down the Mackenzie River from Hay River, NWT.

In 2007, eight companies formed a consortium to construct a deep-water port in the Bathurst Inlet (220 km east of the Coppermine River Project): BHP Billiton, De Beers, Dundee Precious Metals, Miramar Mining, Rio Tinto, Sabina Gold, and Silver Corp., GlencoreXstrata, and Zinifex.

By May 2013, several companies dropped out of the joint venture project; Glencore and Sabina are the sole constituents of the Bathurst Inlet Port and Road joint venture company ("BIPR"), with Glencore as the operator.

Also in 2013 the governments of Canada and Nunavut proposed joint investments in infrastructure that would permanently connect this area of Nunavut with the network of road and power already in place further south in the territory. The village of Kugluktuk and the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA), holders of large tracts of Inuit-owned mineral rights in the area, actively supported opportunities to service the mineral exploration industry throughout Nunavut. However, the cost of this infrastructure is high and has yet to sustain long lasting support.

Approximately 220 km (136 mi) east of the Coppermine River Project sit several advanced mineral resources and near-term producing mines, including MMG's High Lake and Izok Lake Zn-Cu deposits, Elgin's Lupin and Ulu Au deposits, and TMAC Resources' Hope Bay Au project. Each year a winter road is constructed from Yellowknife north to service the mines south and east of the area, transporting large amounts of material required for production-scale mining.

3 MINERAL TENURES

This Project is centered at approximately UTM Nad83 Zone 11N, 545000 East and 7510000 North (115˚ 56' W, and 67˚ 42' N long/lat). Mineral tenures described in this Report comprise one hundred and twenty-four (124) Crown Land Mineral Claims totalling 1408.7 sq km and 9,135 Units (Table 1, Figures 1, 2) held 100% by Tundra Copper Corp. For this 3rd year of activity, an aggregate of $822,150 CAD ($90/unit) was required in exploration to maintain the claims.

Table 1. Tundra Copper's Coppermine River Project mineral tenures and groups as of December 2025 (124 count).

Number	Name	Anniversary	Units	Group#
100972	TKW 3	November 16, 2025	90	1
101194	TKW 4	November 16, 2025	99	1
101237	TKW 2	November 16, 2025	99	1
100973	TKW 8	November 16, 2025	82	2
101195	TKW 6	November 16, 2025	96	2
101196	TKW 7	November 16, 2025	80	2
101330	TKW 11	November 16, 2025	70	3
101331	TKW 12	November 16, 2025	83	3
101387	TKW 10	November 16, 2025	84	3
100903	TKW 14	November 16, 2025	96	4
101075	TKW 16	November 16, 2025	85	4
101332	TKW 15	November 16, 2025	82	4
100879	TKW 18	November 16, 2025	86	5
100880	TKW 19	November 16, 2025	77	5
100881	TKW 20	November 16, 2025	71	5
100832	TKW 23	November 16, 2025	88	6
100883	TKW 24	November 16, 2025	80	6
101384	TKW 22	November 16, 2025	94	6
100838	TKS 1	November 16, 2025	89	7
100885	TKW 26	November 16, 2025	94	7
100886	TKW 27	November 16, 2025	77	7
101168	TKW 28	November 16, 2025	70	7
100878	TKS 2	November 16, 2025	86	8
100888	TKW 32	November 16, 2025	80	8
101169	TKW 31	November 16, 2025	88	8
101380	STRIKE 1	October 26, 2025	72	8
100898	TKS 10	November 16, 2025	12	9
101171	TKS 9	November 16, 2025	50	9
100961	TKN 22	November 16, 2025	96	19
100962	TKN 23	November 16, 2025	72	19
100965	TKS 22	November 16, 2025	33	19
101232	TKN 24	November 16, 2025	81	19
100833	TKN 26	November 16, 2025	85	20
100889	TKN 27	November 16, 2025	82	20
100890	TKN 28	November 16, 2025	83	20
100966	TKS 23	November 16, 2025	25	20
100892	TKN 30	November 16, 2025	95	21
100893	TKN 31	November 16, 2025	84	21
100894	TKN 32	November 16, 2025	71	21
100967	TKS 24	November 16, 2025	24	21
100896	TKN 36	November 16, 2025	86	23
101170	TKN 34	November 16, 2025	91	23
101192	TKS 25	November 16, 2025	10	23
101325	TKN 35	November 16, 2025	81	23
100834	TKN 40	November 16, 2025	77	24
101326	TKN 38	November 16, 2025	89	24
101327	TKN 39	November 16, 2025	88	24
101333	TKS 26	November 16, 2025	3	24
100986	TKE 1	November 16, 2025	92	25
100987	TKE 2	November 16, 2025	77	25
100988	TKE 3	November 16, 2025	88	25
100989	TKE 4	November 16, 2025	11	25
100990	TKE 5	November 16, 2025	82	26
100991	TKE 8	November 16, 2025	14	26
101240	TKE 6	November 16, 2025	88	26
101241	TKE 7	November 16, 2025	77	26

101381	STRIKE 2	October 26, 2025	64	9
101382	HOME RUN	October 26, 2025	79	9
100899	TKS 13	November 16, 2025	88	10
100963	TKS 16	November 16, 2025	77	10
101076	TKS 18	November 16, 2025	12	10
101233	TKS 19	November 16, 2025	53	10
100835	TKS 6	November 16, 2025	81	11
100900	TKS 11	November 16, 2025	87	11
101188	TKS 8	November 16, 2025	78	11
101228	TKS 15	November 16, 2025	71	11
100904	TKW 35	November 16, 2025	83	12
100905	TKW 36	November 16, 2025	76	12
100982	TKS 5	November 16, 2025	73	12
100908	TKW 39	November 16, 2025	82	13
100983	TKS 7	November 16, 2025	80	13
101229	TKW 40	November 16, 2025	88	13
100839	TKS 12	November 16, 2025	70	14
101078	TKN 4	November 16, 2025	79	14
101391	TKN 3	November 16, 2025	88	14
100976	TKN 7	November 16, 2025	77	15
100977	TKN 8	November 16, 2025	86	15
100984	TKS 14	November 16, 2025	88	15
100836	TNK 12	November 16, 2025	81	16
100978	TNK 10	November 16, 2025	86	16
100979	TNK 11	November 16, 2025	88	16
101337	TKS 17	November 16, 2025	45	16
100837	TNK 16	November 16, 2025	84	17
100980	TNK 14	November 16, 2025	85	17
100981	TNK 15	November 16, 2025	77	17
100985	TKS 20	November 16, 2025	45	17
100959	TKN 19	November 16, 2025	82	18
100960	TKN 20	November 16, 2025	84	18
100964	TKS 21	November 16, 2025	35	18
101230	TKN 18	November 16, 2025	86	18
100968	TKE 11	November 16, 2025	16	27
101389	TKE 9	November 16, 2025	73	27
101390	TKE 10	November 16, 2025	88	27
101077	TKE 15	November 16, 2025	14	28
101234	TKE 12	November 16, 2025	78	28
101235	TKE 13	November 16, 2025	80	28
101236	TKE 14	November 16, 2025	80	28
100969	TKE 16	November 16, 2025	93	29
100970	TKE 19	November 16, 2025	16	29
101193	TKE 17	November 16, 2025	78	29
101334	TKE 18	November 16, 2025	78	29
100901	TKE 23	November 16, 2025	9	30
100993	TKE 26	November 16, 2025	20	30
100994	TKE 28	November 16, 2025	29	30
101189	TKE 22	November 16, 2025	74	30
101338	TKE 25	November 16, 2025	81	30
101386	TKE 21	November 16, 2025	87	30
100992	TKE 24	November 16, 2025	93	31
101074	TKE 20	November 16, 2025	87	31
101081	TKE 27	November 16, 2025	86	31
100975	TKN 5	November 16, 2025	81	32
101080	TNK 9	November 16, 2025	77	32
101239	TNK 13	November 16, 2025	88	32
100909	TKW 17	November 16, 2025	82	33
101231	TKN 21	November 16, 2025	83	33
101385	TKN 25	November 16, 2025	88	33
100906	TKW 37	November 16, 2025	86	34
100974	TKN 2	November 16, 2025	96	34
101079	TKN 6	November 16, 2025	86	34
101197	TKN 1	November 16, 2025	75	34
100887	TKW 30	November 16, 2025	86	35
100907	TKW 38	November 16, 2025	84	35
101191	TKW 34	November 16, 2025	96	35
101383	MAC	October 26, 2025	84	

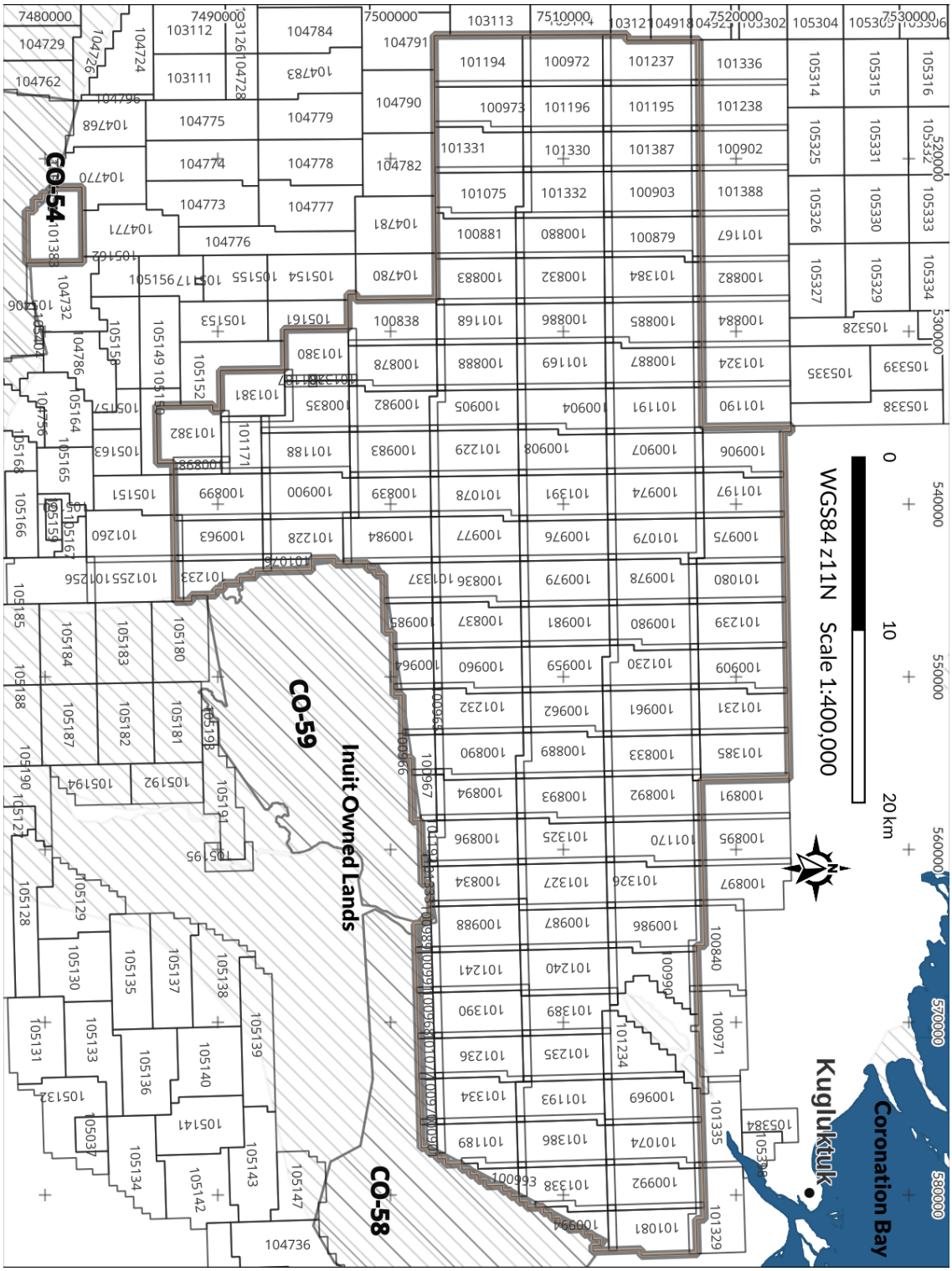


Figure 2. Coppermine Project outline and district claims, February 2026.

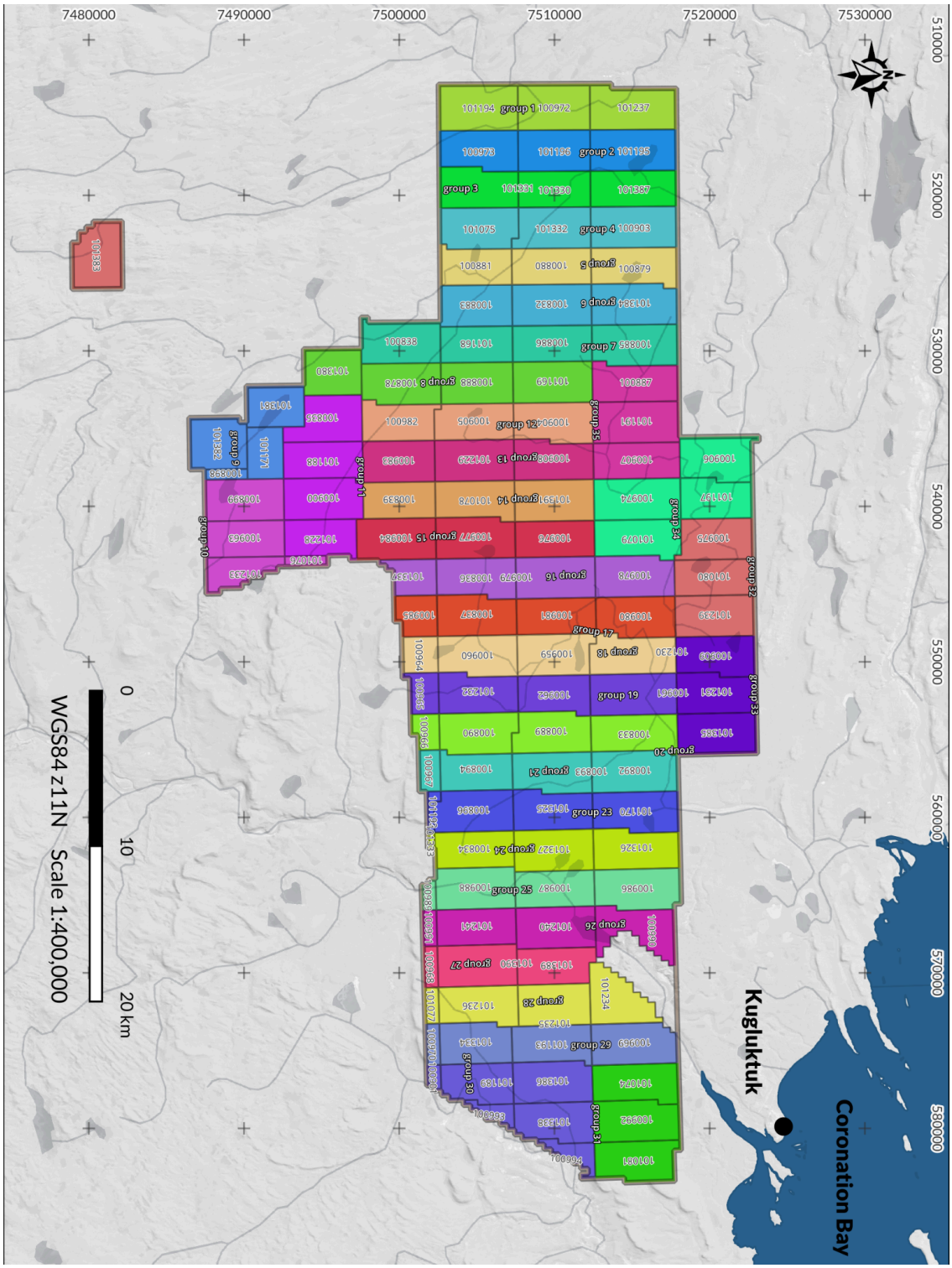


Figure 3. Coppermine Project claim groupings.

4 LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The town of Kugluktuk is the closest permanent settlement to the Coppermine Project (~70 km northeast), situated on the coast of the Arctic mainland with the Coronation Gulf at the mouth of the Coppermine River (Lat. 67°49'N, Long. 115°06'W). Kugluktuk has a population of 1,450 (2011 census), basic services including a mechanic shop, hotel, grocery store, and a commercial airport with daily scheduled flights from Yellowknife, NWT.

4.1 Climate and Physiography

4.1.1 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 falls 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.

4.1.2 Permafrost

The Project area is overlain by 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.

4.1.3 Vegetation

The Project area is predominantly treeless and categorized as southern arctic tundra, also known as the 'Barren Grounds'. Vegetation consists mainly 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 Bloody Falls but in limited abundance. On upland terrain, the open taiga woodland (treeline) begins approximately 150 km south of the Project area.

4.1.4 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 composed 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 composed of volcanic rocks that form plateau like highlands.

The Coppermine River flows through the 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.

4.1.5 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. The Coppermine River holds a flow-regime with influence from lake storage; 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 portions of the greater Project area. Landforms associated with the incision by the river include steep sided gorges/gullies and braided river patterns.

5 EXPLORATION HISTORY

Exploration for copper in the Coppermine River has persisted for over three centuries. The Inuit had used and traded the native copper before the area came to the attention of the European and English settlers, and the Hudson Bay Company in the early 1700's. Samuel Hearne reached the Coppermine River in 1771 and reported finding a four-pound copper nugget (Hearne, 1792).

Members of the Geological Survey of Canada performed reconnaissance scale mapping of the Coppermine River area in 1916. From the late 1920's to 1950, NAME (Northern Aerial Minerals Exploration company) and others carried out limited prospecting and staking. The Bornite Lake (Copper Lamb) occurrence was the first documented drill location, followed by drilling of the Dick mineralized breccia in 1944 by the American Metals Company.

From 1951 to 1960, the Coppermine area was sporadically explored by Pickle Crow Mines and other exploration companies. In 1959 the Geological Survey of Canada mapped the Coppermine River basalt belt at a scale of 1:250,000, as part of a larger regional project (Fraser, 1964).

Expansive mineralization discovered along the Coppermine River spawned a staking rush in the 1960's- the largest by that time in Canadian history (third largest all-time).

The largest staking to this point in Canada's history started in 1966 and spread to the east into the Bathurst Inlet area, sparked by drill results from the Bornite Lake (Copper Lamb) and Area 47 (Dot 47) mineral showings. Coppermine River Limited, Hearne Coppermine Explorations Limited, and Teshierpi Mines Limited were the largest landholders in the area. Coppermine River Limited reported an estimated 4,106,000 tons grading 3.07% copper in a vertical, tabular body 1,500 feet long and 35 feet wide at the Area 47 site situated along one of the faults of the Teshierpi fault zone (Kindle, 1972).

In 1967, a consortium of mineral claimants in the area commissioned an airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey covering the extent of the Coppermine River basalts (Huntec, 1968). For five years following the rush, companies performed trenching, geophysical surveys, and drilling at many of the mineral showings throughout the entire district; principally those hosted along small veins, fractures and in quartz lodes.

During and following the 1966-68 period, the magnetism of the Coppermine River basalts and the Muskox Intrusion were investigated (Robertson, 1969); Baragar (1966 and 1969) undertook a detailed study of the petrology and geochemistry of the Coppermine River basalts; Baragar and Donaldson reported updated maps of the area in 1973; Thorpe (1970) compiled the results of submitted assessment files, and Kindle (1972) compiled the information on the copper occurrences, showings and deposits to arrive at a regional Coppermine River District mineral digest and genetic classification scheme. The Bornite Lake, Area 47, and Muskox sites were converted from claims to mineral leases.

Mineral exploration ceased by 1970 coinciding with falling copper prices shortly prior to the OPEC oil embargo against Canada and the US in 1973.

The area remained dormant for nearly 20 years until Baragar and Hildebrand revisited and published a structural study of the Coppermine River basalts in 1991, and the Noranda Exploration Company and Cominco Mines Limited revisited the area's potential for stratiform copper mineralization within the overlying Rae Group sediments in 1991 and 1992, respectively (Rees, 1991, and Wagner, 1993).

Barager et al (1996) illustrated that the Mackenzie River Dyke Swarm and the Coppermine River Basalts could be consanguineous, laying the groundwork for a deeper lithogeochemical study that links the Coppermine River basalts with Muskox intrusion by Grislen et al (1997).

By 2000, the government of Canada formed an agreement with regional Inuit organizations that assigned surface and/or subsurface rights to numerous tracks of land across the northern territories to the Inuit people. The coalition of regional Inuit associations became known as Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated; the Kitikmeot Inuit Association is the regional Inuit association for the Coppermine River area. Until 2008, Coronation Metals, its subsidiaries, and several other claimants held mineral claims and several leases in the region.

In 2013 Tundra Copper Corporation was formed as a small private company to explore the mineral assets of the Coppermine area. General exploration efforts in 2013 comprised collecting samples for geochemical assay. After staking several blocks of claims over highly prospective targets, Tundra conducted several field reconnaissance missions in the area, the data from which are presented in an earlier Assessment Report.

In 2015, Tundra performed a small diamond-drill campaign utilizing a helicopter-portable ETR-2000 fly-rig from mid-July through September. Seven (7) drill-holes totaling 2063 cumulative meters were completed. Detailed mapping, prospecting and rock-grab sampling were conducted over a further ~20 volcanic-hosted copper prospects.

Diamond drilling performed in 2015 across the greater area intersected narrow zones of high grade copper in quartz lodes and wide zones of sediment hosted copper along the lower contact of the Rae group sediments with the Coppermine River Group basalts. Results from the exploration program in 2015 were not reported and are considered as historical reference only.

The control of Tundra Copper Corp was granted by Kaizen to Durango Gold in November 2023, and has been the subject of active exploration since.

In February 2024, Tundra Copper Corp performed a high resolution airborne magnetic survey, spectral analysis, and geophysical modeling of regional geophysics across the project area to maintain the claims in good standing for the 2023 year.

Tundra paid in-lieu of performing exploration during the summer of 2024 in preparation for a larger drill and exploration program (this Report) for the summer of 2025.

6 GEOLOGY

The regional stratigraphy of the western Nunavut region is Meso-Neoproterozoic in age, unconformably overlying early Proterozoic rocks of the Wopmay Orogen within the Bear Magmatic Province (Baragar et al., 1996).

The Project overlies a north dipping syncline within a broader, gently north-dipping homocline that extends for over 400 km from west to east (Kerans et al., 1981). Numerous volcanic and sedimentary-rock hosted copper showings sit within the Neoproterozoic age flood basalts and red bed sandstones of the Coppermine River Group and in the overlying Rae Group siliciclastic sedimentary rocks (Figure 4 and Figure 5).

The Coppermine River basalts likely formed during the Mackenzie igneous event, centered over and in response to an evolving magmatic plume at the focus of the radial Mackenzie Dyke swarm dated 1267+/-2 Ma (Griselin et al., 1997, Ernst and Baragar, 1992), and the Rae sediments in a subsequent basin-forming extensional event.

6.1 CCb: Copper Creek Basalts

The Copper Creek Formation is 2,500-3,500 m thick, and is composed of over 100 stacked basalt flows characterized by massive bases with amygdaloidal flow top breccias. The stacked flood basalts are well exposed in topographic highs where they form prominent ridges with gently dipping northern slopes and steeply terraced southern slopes.

The southern slopes are composed of a series of massive basalt cliffs topped by flat terraces formed from the erosion of the amygdule and flow top breccia units. The basalt flows dip between 3° - 10° to the north and generally have an east-west strike. Barager (1969) identified geochemically distinct lower, middle, and upper units in the basalts: the upper basalt unit is geochemically enriched in copper relative to the two lower units.

6.2 CHb: Husky Creek Red Beds- Sandstones, Siltstones and Basalts

The Copper Creek Formation is overlain by the approximately 1,200 m thick Husky Creek Formation, which consists of oxidized red bed sandstones and siltstones with minor interbedded basalt flows. The red beds contain abundant specular hematite and locally veins of magnetite. The interbedded basaltic flows frequently contain native copper as disseminations, thin veinlets, and as a filling in amygdales. The basalts and red bed sandstones and mudstones near the top of the Husky Creek Formation contain pervasive epidote alteration.

6.3 PR: Rae Group Sediments (PR, PRss, PRc)

The Copper Creek volcanics and the Husky Creek red beds are unconformably overlain by Rae Group siliciclastic rocks (PR). The key target of investigation in 2025 is the lower member of the Rae Group- the Escape Rapids Formation (PRSs)- which are fine planar-laminated mature marine siltstones and sandstones that grade upward through a prodelta sequence into delta-like bands of sandstone shallow water sequences of cross-laminated siltstones, sandstones and red-green tidal mudstones.

At the base sits an approximate one-meter thick unit of coarse-grained immature sandstones, gravels, and lesser conglomerates overlie the unconformity and frequently contain minor disseminated copper sulfide.

The uppermost members of the Rae Group are characterized by carbonate-rich units (PRc).

6.4 Fcg: Coronation Gabbro & Diabase Sills

The Rae Group sequence is intruded by the Coronation diabase dikes and sills, which are related to the Franklin Igneous Event and have been dated at 723±4 Ma (Haemane et al., 1992). Both the Husky Creek and Rae Group sediments are recessive and only form outcrops where they are overlain by the resistive Coronation Sills, which dip gently to the north only slightly more steep than the enclosing Rae Group.

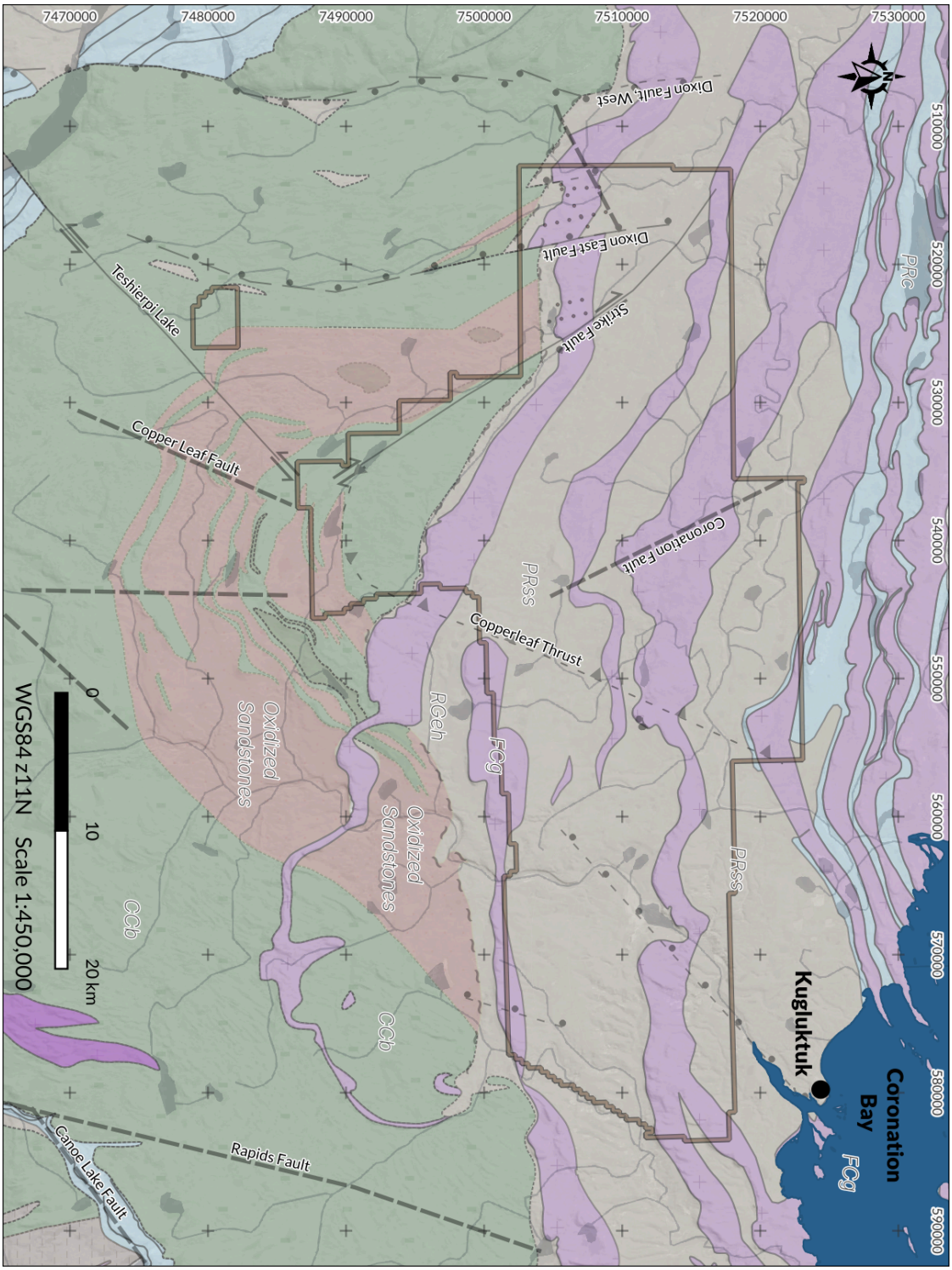


Figure 4. Regional geology of the area showing the Project outlines. See text for unit descriptions.

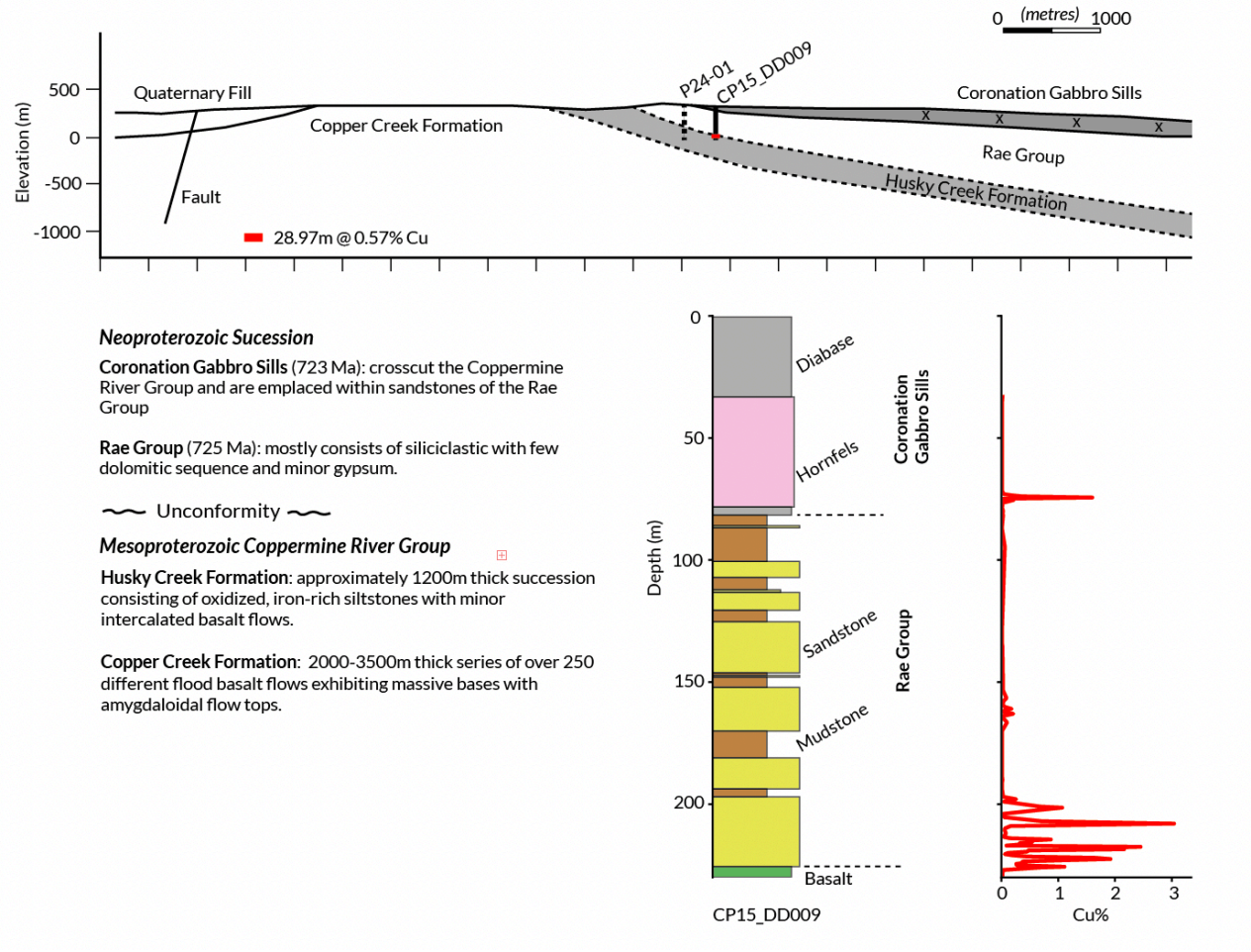


Figure 5. Stratigraphic section and schematic cross section from south to north through the Coppermine Project.

6.5 Structure

Many of the faults in the greater area can be inferred from regional magnetics (Figure 6, Bankey 2002). One of the most prominent older structures is an apparent north-dipping syncline in the Coppermine River Group (Figure 3); this syncline, herein referred to as the Copper Leaf syncline, is a broad, open fold located in the center of the district that exposes the Husky Creek sedimentary rocks in its core, and the structure is not as apparent in the overlying Rae Group sediments.

Major faults in the region are oriented at approximately 340˚ and 60˚ azimuths. These faults sit within orientations both parallel to the trend of fold compression and axial planar to the syncline. The Teshierpi fault. for example, exhibits apparent left-lateral motion in tandem with its orientation as 'S' folds on the western edge of the syncline.

The major faults interpreted and inferred from the magnetics and regional mapping are: the Strike Lake, (Herb-) Dixon, and Teshierpi Fault Zones. These lineaments have lengths traceable over 10's of kilometers. Mineralized lodes occupy many of these primary structures and mineralized quartz veins occupy second-order dilational zones along these structures where exposed in the Copper Creek basalts. These faults isolate the magnetics and geology into several distinct blocks that may form the foundation for modeling and interpretation (Figure 6).

Steeply dipping faults crosscut all stratigraphic levels of rocks including the Rae Group sediments, and appear to have played a significant role in concentrating copper mineralizing fluids. The faults are easily recognized in outcrops as they form glacially scoured recessed valleys and notches.

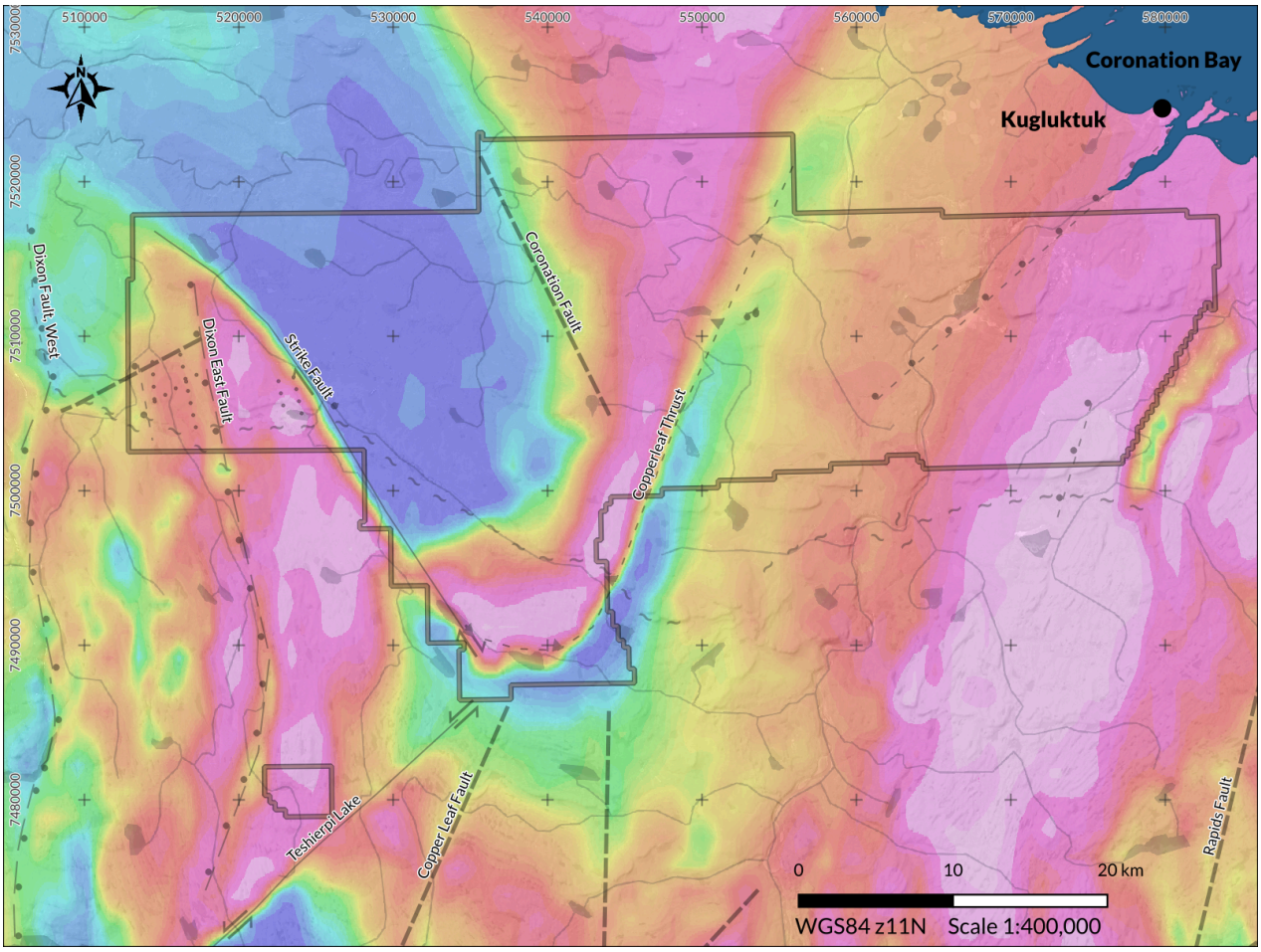


Figure 6. Coppermine area prominent structures displayed over 200m line spaced aeromagnetic data.

6.6 Mineralization Styles

The Coppermine area displays several styles of copper mineralization which can be divided into two broad groups (Figure 7):

- structurally controlled mineralization, and
- sedimentary-hosted copper mineralization.

Chalcocite is the dominant copper sulfide followed by bornite and chalcopyrite. Copper sulfides grade outward to galena-sphalerite ± pyrite and pyrrhotite. The Rae Group sedimentary rocks contain abundant nodules and disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite in dark argillaceous intervals.

Copper mineralization in the volcanic rocks and to a lesser degree in Rae Group sedimentary rocks is associated with an alteration assemblage of quartz, calcite, buff colored carbonate, red feldspar (hematite stained K-feldspar?), magnetite and actinolite.

Hematite (as specularite) and infrequently magnetite veins are observed distal to copper mineralized rock and are most common in oxidized Husky Creek red beds. Pervasive epidote alteration of Husky Creek red beds and basalts is observed below the Rae Group unconformity. Epidote is also observed in thin veins and as an amygdule filling in the Copper Creek basalts. Zones of epidote alteration in the Keweenaw Peninsula are recognized as being formed from dehydration during prehnite-pumpellyite facies metamorphism which also resulted in the mobilization of copper and zinc (Jolly, 1974).

Rae Group sediments adjacent to the Coronation sills and dikes are hornfelsed and are silicified and altered to biotite, epidote, and magnetite. Additionally, the hornfelsed sediments adjacent to the intrusions develop a very strong slatey cleavage. The diabase sills pinch and swell along strike and range in thickness from several tens to over 100+ meters. The sills are not confined to specific stratigraphic intervals, however, often utilize stratigraphic boundaries.

Quartz-carbonate-copper sulfide veins are common along fault zones in the Copper Creek basalts. The veins often extend into the overlying Rae Group sediments, and sediments proximal to structures often contain disseminated copper sulfide.

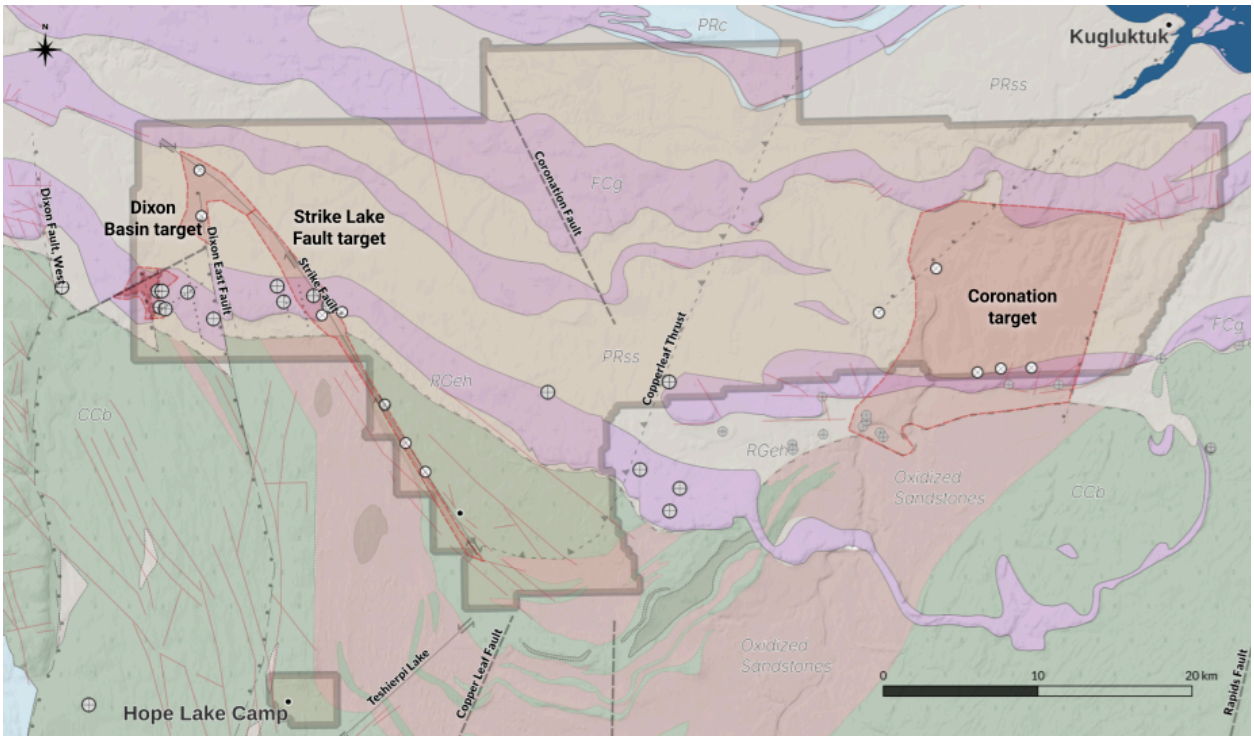


Figure 7. Generalized mineral targets of the Coppermine River Project.

7 WORK PARAMETERS AND EQUIPMENT

7.1 Airborne TDEM, Precision GeoSurveys

The following information is paraphrased from the report in Appendix C (Keyser, 2025).

Time domain electromagnetic (TDEM) (also called transient electromagnetic or TEM) surveys measure electrical conductivity of the Earth. A powerful electric current is pulsed in a transmitter loop to generate a primary electromagnetic field which induces eddy currents in the ground.. These eddy currents decay over time based on their electrical properties and their secondary electromagnetic fields are measured by the EM receiver during the transmitter.

1TEM is a proprietary helicopter-borne transient electromagnetic (HTEM) system designed by Precision to enable both detection of subtle responses at early times to aid in high-resolution geological mapping as well as strong and/or late time responses from conductive mineral deposits.

Time domain electromagnetic surveys typically have a depth of investigation of 50 to 500 m below the ground surface. The depth of investigation is determined by the signal-to-noise ratio which is affected by the area of the transmitter and receiver loops, the transmitter pulse shape and duration, distance from the conductive target, orientation and size of the conductive target, height above the ground surface due to obstacles such as trees and terrain, and resistivity/conductivity of the ground. Additionally, conductive material needs to be of sufficient quantity to generate eddy currents and an observable EM response.

Time domain electromagnetic surveys are commonly conducted for:

- Exploring for and mapping conductive mineral deposits and conductors associated with mineral deposits.
- Geological mapping, by distinguishing between various conductive and resistive rock units and structures.
- Aiding in hydrology studies and groundwater exploration, such as identifying aquifers and detecting water/salt water incursions.
- Geotechnical engineering and permafrost studies.
- Environmental applications to assist in identifying concealed objects such as detecting buried metallic objects (i.e. utilities), subterranean storage tanks, or buried infrastructure.

7.1.1 Instruments and parameter setup

Precision GeoSurveys flew the TDEM survey using an Airbus AS350 helicopter, registration C-GSVY, which offers a high level of safety and performance and is widely used in airborne geophysical applications. A cargo basket on the left side of the helicopter contained a 24 HP Honda V-twin gas engine and proprietary alternator system to power the 1TEM transmitter (Figure 8).

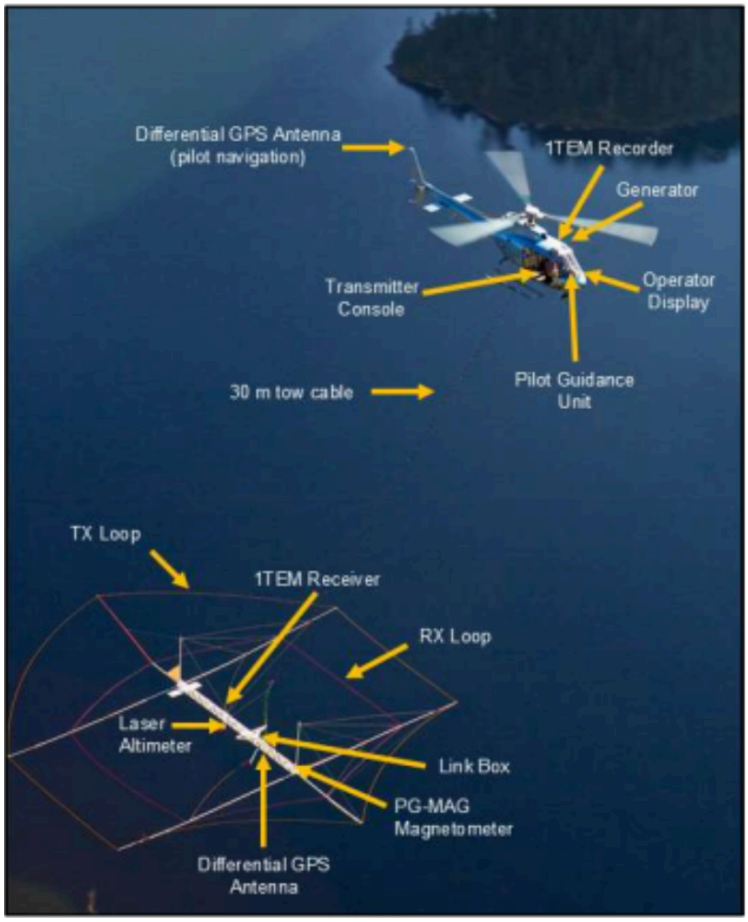


Figure 8. Survey helicopter equipped with a TDEM transmitter and sensor.

7.1.2 Data Acquisition

The Dixon survey block was flown at 150 m line spacing while Deep, Coronation, and Copperleaf were flown at 400 m line spacing. All areas were flown with a general east-west heading ranging from 86-90°/266-270°, depending on alignment with block boundaries. The instrument flight height was 30 m constant height above ground level, with checks performed early in the survey at 500m above ground level for continuity and calibration.

Survey data were transferred from the aircraft's data acquisition system onto USB memory sticks and copied onto a field data processing laptop on a flight-by-flight basis. The raw data files in .csv and binary formats were both inspected using proprietary Precision GeoSurveys software and converted into Geosoft GDB databases. Using Geosoft Oasis Montaj, Maxwell, and proprietary software, the data were inspected to ensure compliance with survey specifications.

7.1.3 Flight Line Specification

The survey area flight line direction with respect to the WGS84 UTM Zone 11N projection covered a total area of 757 km^2 (Table 2).

Table 2. Survey flight line specifications for Coppermine River survey blocks.

Coppermine River Survey Block	Area (km^2)	Line Type	Line Orientation (UTM grid)	Line Spacing (m)	No. of Lines Completed	Total Actual km Flown
Dixon	140.5	Survey	090°/270°	150	96	940
Deep	68.6	Survey	090°/270°	400	13	173
Coronation	453.5	Survey	086°/266°	400	46	1146
Copperleaf	94.4	Survey	087°/267°	400	16	235
Total	**757**					**2494**

7.1.4 Deliverables

The results of the Coppermine TDEM survey are presented as digital databases, GeoTIFFs, JPEGs, maps, and a logistics report. All survey maps and data were prepared in WGS 84 in UTM Zone 11N. Full descriptions of the digital data and contents are included in Appendix C.

Digital Data

Digital files have been provided in three formats:

- GDB file for use in Geosoft Oasis Montaj
- XYZ file
- CSV Excel comma-separated file.

GeoTIFFs & JPEGS

The digital data for the Coppermine survey were represented as grids as listed below:

- 1TEM Channel 05 centered at 0.0657 msecs (CH05)
- 1TEM Channel 09 centered at 0.343 msecs (CH09)
- 1TEM Channel 14 centered at 1.227 msecs (CH14)
- 1TEM Calculated Decay Constant (Tau)
- 1TEM Time Profiles stacked on Magnetic RMI

1TEM data were gridded and displayed using the following Geosoft parameters:

- Gridding method: minimum curvature
- Grid cell size: 100 m
- Low-pass desampling factor: 2
- Tolerance: 0.001
- % pass tolerance: 99.99
- Maximum iterations: 100

KMZ Shapefiles

Gridded digital electromagnetic data were exported into .KMZ files which can be displayed draped onto topography using Google Earth or other GIS software.

Maps

The following digital map products were prepared for the Coppermine survey:

Overview maps (colour images with elevation contour lines):

- Actual flight lines, with topographic features

Electromagnetic maps (colour images with elevation contour lines):

- 1TEM CH05 - 0.0657 ms
- 1TEM CH09 - 0.343 ms
- 1TEM CH14 - 1.227 ms
- EM Decay Constant (Tau)
- 1TEM Time Profiles stacked on Magnetic RMI

Report

A .PDF copy of the logistics report is included along with digital data and maps. The report provides information on acquisition, processing, and presentation of the Coppermine survey data.

7.2 Drilling

Drilling was supported by an approximate 12 person camp from the southwestern end of the Hope Lake airstrip. Weekly flights from Kugluktuk or Yellowknife delivered fuel, groceries and other necessary equipment, with spent materials being backhauled to Yellowknife.

Nine drill holes were drilled during the July through September time window (Table 3). Diamond drilling was performed using a helicopter-transportable diesel-operated Boyles 37 drill rig complete with shack walls to protect the drill team from the elements, and a SRU (solids recovery unit) to process drill cuttings and recycle water. The capacity of the drill is approximately 690m for NQ-sized core (used in 2025), or 440m HQ-sized core (not used in 2025).

Table 3. Drill holes, collar coordinates and orientation details for the 2025 diamond drill campaign.

Hole	Started	Completed	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
CR25-01	7/16/2025	7/21/2025	514898	7505845	194.0	0	-90	297.18
CR25-02	7/22/2025	7/25/2025	514557	7505973	196.6	0	-90	230.12
CR25-03	7/28/2025	8/3/2025	514431	7507003	176.6	0	-90	327.74
CR25-04	8/4/2025	8/9/2025	514676	7507013	174.4	90	-90	303.35
CR25-05	8/10/2025	8/20/2025	518014	7505210	177.7	80	-60	444.20
CR25-06	8/21/2025	8/24/2025	516337	7506937	167.1	0.0	-90	349.70
CR25-07	8/26/2025	8/29/2025	522565	7506323	211.0	0.0	-90	446.81
CR25-08	8/29/2025	9/6/2025	525495	7506069	195.0	230.0	-60	440.50
CR25-09	9/6/2025	9/10/2025	522146	7507325	159.4	130.0	-60	503.81

The drill was set upon an approximate 16 sq meter leveled wooden drill pad. Water hoses, fuel, and ancillary equipment were stationed nearby in containment units where necessary and inspected at least once every 12-hour shift. Drill crew and equipment were flown to/from the drill sites by helicopter.

Drill core was logged into an Microsoft-Excel compatible drill log for each hole, recording important lithological, structural, mineralogical notes for each interval, recorded in from-to depths by the meter or portion thereof.

Drill core was cut at the camp using a gasoline-powered core saw, bagged and sealed for shipping to ALS Minerals for processing in Yellowknife, NWT. In addition to the laboratory's quality control program, a rigorous on-site quality assurance and quality control program is implemented involving the insertion of blanks, standards and duplicates to ensure reliable assay results.

Drill core from 2025 is staged at 525839, 7479131, but planned to move to 522858, 7480436 near Hope Lake and the 2015 era camp and historical core storage in the future.

7.2.1 Environment & Reclaimation

Solid waste, sewage, and hazardous material was sealed in empty drums and flown back to Yellowknife for disposal. Drill waste and greywater were collected by solids recovery units (SRU's) and reinserted into the drill holes upon completion.

Water was pumped from nearby lakes. The drill consumption was monitored by using the flow rate of the pump and the time the drill was in operation. The camp consumption was measured by recording volumetric measurements daily within water tanks at camp. Total water consumption was less than nine (9) cubic meters per day.

All drill sites were restored to their original state, and waste and unused items were flown back to camp along with any of our supplies and equipment,, and backhauled to Yellowknife for disposal.

Several items were removed from the camp site and stored locally in a warehouse in Kugluktuk, NU, or backhauled to Yellowknife. No consumables, fuel or hazardous materials remain at any of the drill or campsite locations. The following items remain at the Hope Lake camp for future use (planned for 2026):

- Drill core (cut and uncut)
- 2 Reinforced Canvas Tents
    - geological supplies
    - kitchen appliances
    - drillers dry / heating appliances

7.2.2 Assays

All samples were submitted for 51 element analysis using the ME-MS61r assay method from ALS Laboratories, Canada, which results in ppb-level detection of common elements and a selection of additional rare-earth elements useful for determining alteration styles in mineral-bearing systems.

Select mineralized zones were also assayed using a fire assay method Au-ICP21 which uses a 30g sample weight, and specific base metals were selected for an overlimit measurement when concentrations exceeded 10,000 ppm (1%). Select drill core was additionally measured for conductivity, OA-ELE04, a specific conductivity as measured by a conductivity electrode on a 1:10 sample to water ratio sample and reported in microSiemans per centimetre (micromhos per centimetre)

7.2.3 Deliverables

The drilling data includes the drill logs in Appendix D, and assay certificates in Appendix E.

7.3 Field Mapping, Prospecting & Sampling

Approximately 145 man days were spent visiting various locations around the Coppermine Project, with an additional 55 man days on preparation for and compilation of the results. Activities performed while field mapping include prospecting, traverses along and seeking for available outcrop, structural measurements, sampling outcropping rocks or subcrop, historic drill site scouting, and investigations of surface features and subtle lineaments for evidence of faults or lithology (Figures 8, 9).

Access to the field was always by helicopter (except for the Mac claim, which was accessible by foot from camp). Field workers often travelled in pairs or along parallel traverses. Communication was maintained with camp and helicopters by radio. Due to the large distances flown, attempts were made to consolidate field flights with other fuel or supply flights.

518 field stations were recorded, ranging from mineral showings to structural measurements and other items. 74 hand samples were collected for assay.

7.3.1 Assays

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7.3.2 Deliverables

The fieldwork, mapping, prospecting and sample location data is available in Appendix F, and the field assay certificates are available in Appendix G.

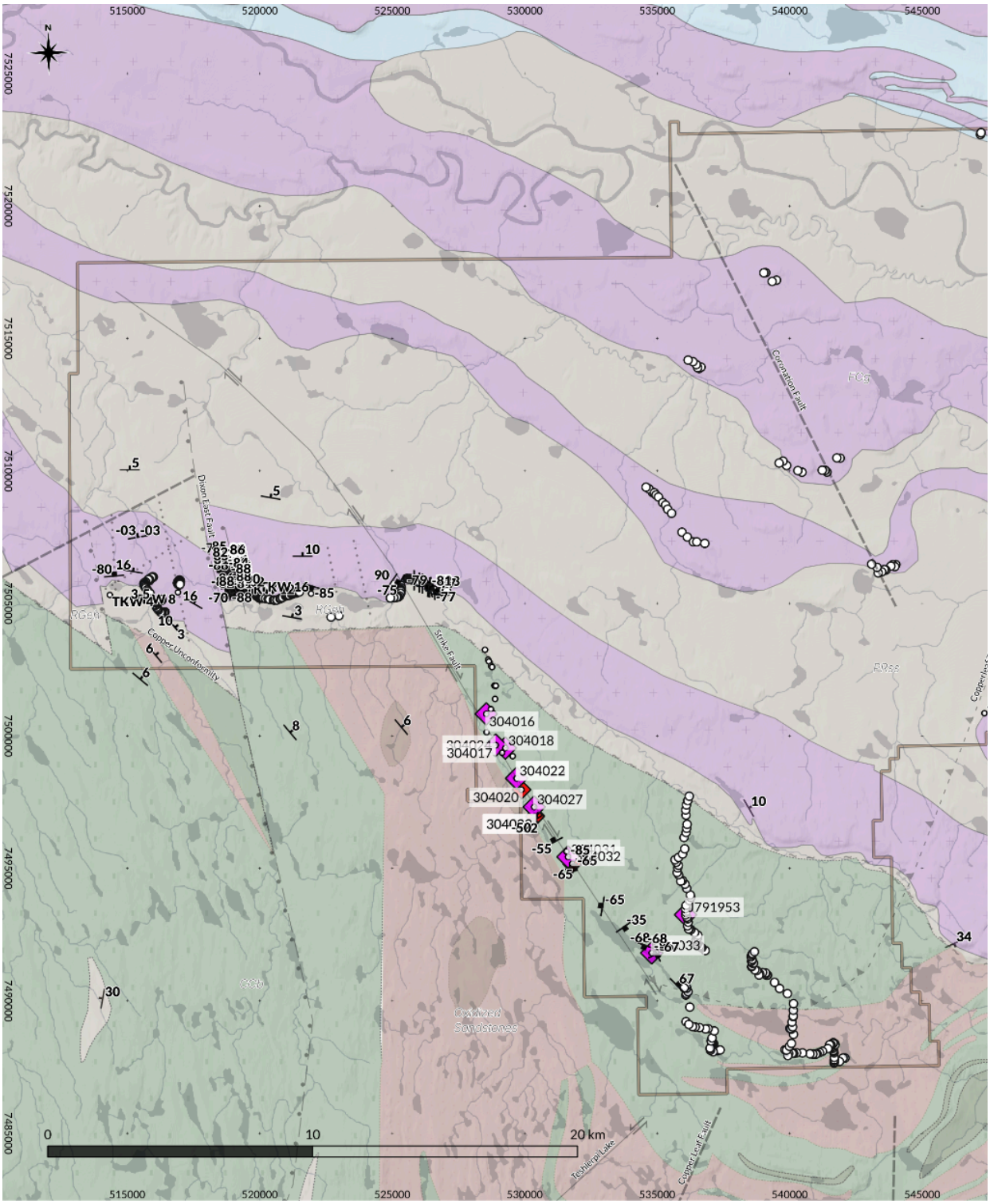


Figure 9. Structural measurements, samples, and recorded field sites-circles, WEST Project.

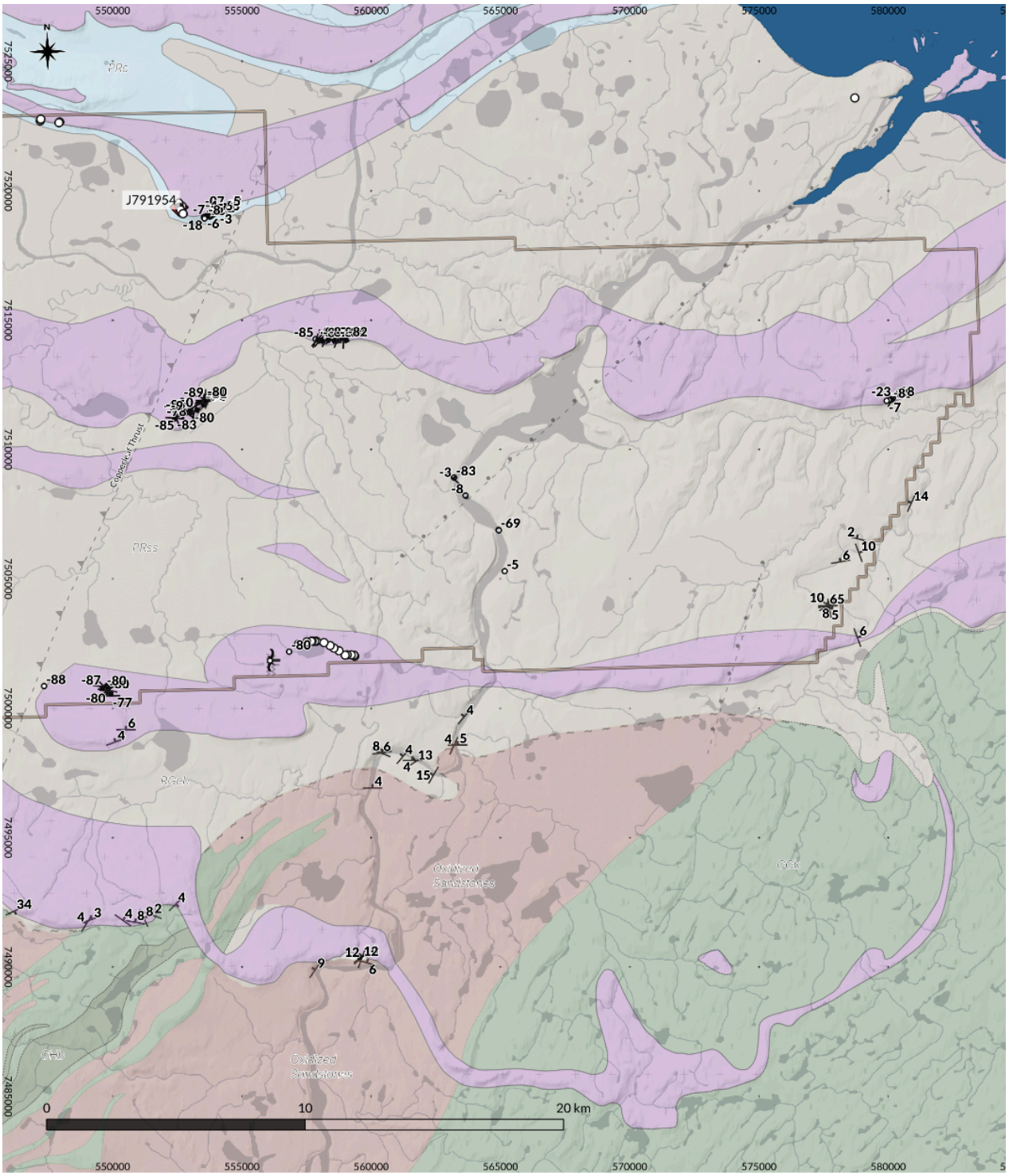


Figure 10. Structural measurements, samples, and recorded field sites-circles, EAST Project.

7.4 Drill Core Thin Sections and Petrography

7.4.1 Thin Section Preparation and Analysis, Vancouver Petrographics

Ten drill core billets were cut from CR25-01, CR25-03 and CR25-07, and sent for processing at Vancouver Petrographics.

7.4.2 Deliverables

A report with photos written by Craig Lietch of Vancouver Petrographics is included within Appendix H. The deliverables include:

Photos

- Single photo showing all billets (sample cuts) and thin sections with drill hole and depth ID
- Single microscopic photo for each sample

Report

- Single page description for each sample.

7.5 Property-Wide Data Compilations

Data sources used for the master compilation were largely sourced from government records (regional geophysics and geology), Project-scale data largely sourced by Kindle (1972), some historic data performed by Kaizen in 2015, and recent work by Tundra. An additional and significant source of data was from both reported and unreported work performed by various Tundra Copper personnel from the years 2013, 2014 and 2015; a substantial amount of work performed in 2015 was available for compilation that includes additional mapping of geology, mineralization and structures; rock and chip sampling for geochemical assay and reference material; and nine (9) count drill holes.

Digital elevation models, contours, aerial imagery and other data that were sourced from publicly available sources are not considered part of the historic data compilation efforts.

Upgrades to interpreted data have been performed as a result of this Report (geology, structures & mineralization targets); the dates of the affected data have been updated to reflect any new interpretations.

Datasets are normalized to contain consistent column structure and attribute types (text, integers) and presented in the WGS84 Zone 11N projection system. The data have sources referenced with

dates and publication or person(s) or entities responsible for collecting the original information. Locations of the data- especially for mapping measurements, samples, drill collars, etc- are considered by the Authors to be as robust as provided by the originating source as compilation underwent rigorous inspection for detail; data that did not have robust location information has not been included in the compilations.

With the exception of the recently collected data, all previous workers' data (eg. drill assays) should be considered historical in nature and are to be used as reference only as the assay data is too old to be considered National Instrument 43-101 compliant.

7.5.1 Deliverables

The data compilation includes the following categories of data in datasets within Appendix I as geojson, csv or similar accessible formats:

- Sampling
  - 2025 Surface sampling;
  - Geochemical assays;
- Drill Data
  - Collars, surveys, depths;
  - Geochemical assays;
- Symbols:
  - Structural measurements;
  - Drill collars;
  - Other points of interest;
- Linework:
  - Structural traces;
- Formations:
  - Geology;
- Zones:
  - Generalized mineralization targets.

8 RESULTS

8.1 Precision GeoSurveys Airborne TDEM

The reports and data for the surveys described produced by Precision GeoSurveys can be found in Appendix C. Following are a highlight of the results (Figure 11).

The TDEM results align very well with the interpreted geologic strike of the host rocks (Table 4). At surface, regions of highly anomalous conductivity correlate very well with exposures of presumed talus or glacial silts along the southern margins of the prominent ridges formed by outcropping gabbro sills that are more resistant to weather than the background host rocks. These signatures remain highly-anomalous throughout the decay channels (for example, channel 5, 10, etc) (Figure 11).

Anomalies and lineaments within the data are strongly coincident with predicted and projected geologic features including faults, contacts and other boundaries of bedrock significance. Furthermore, features having sharp boundaries grading into diffuse boundaries implicate dips within the bedrock, generally to the north or northeast throughout the surveys.

In general, the most conductive rock type in the Project area are the oxidized units of the Husky Creek formation (CHb) at ~ 0.02 S/m, approximately double that of laminated siltstones and sandstones (~0.01 S/m) of the Rae Group. Mineralized zones in the units often measure slightly lower than their unmineralized neighbors. Please refer to the master data compilations in Appendix I for conductivity measurements on select drill core samples.

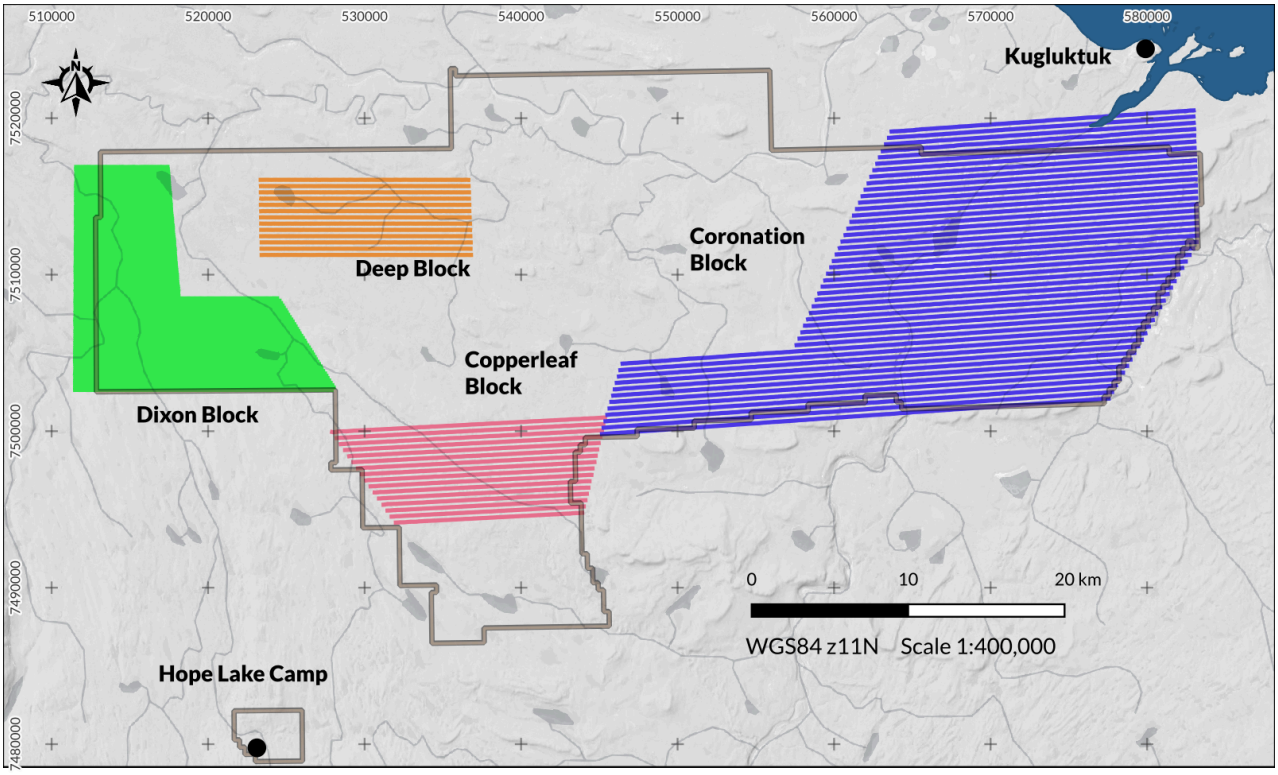


Figure 11. Coppermine River TDEM survey blocks and flight lines.

Table 4. Generalized conductivities, resistivities and decay rates of common lithologies and permafrost.

Material	Conductivity S/m	Resistivity Ωm	TDEM Decay Rate
Massive Sulfides/Graphite	> 1	< 1	Extremely Slow (Conducts to late times)
Salt Water (Sea Water)	2 -5	0.2 - 0.5	Extremely Slow
Pyrite Mineralized Siltstone	1 - 2	1 - 10	Moderate Decay
Mudstone / Clay Soil	0.1 - 1	1 - 10	Very Slow (High EM signature)
Brackish Water	0.1 - 1	1 -10	Slow to Moderate
Unmineralized Siltstone	0.01 - 0.1	10 - 100	Fast to Moderate, steeper slope
Saturated Sediments	0.01 - 0.1	10 -100	Moderate
Fresh Water	0.001 - 0.05	20 -1000	Fast (Short-lived signal)
Igneous/Metamorphic Rock	< 0.001	> 1000	Very Fast (Often near-zero)
Dry Sand / Granite	< 0.0001	> 10,000	Almost no signal (Insulator)
Permafrost	00.1 - 0.1	> 1,000	Insulator
Saturated Permafrost	00.1 - 0.1	100 - 1000	IP Effect, signal switch, mixed
Thawed Permafrost (Talik)	0.01 - 0.1	1 - 10	IP Effect, signal switch, mixed

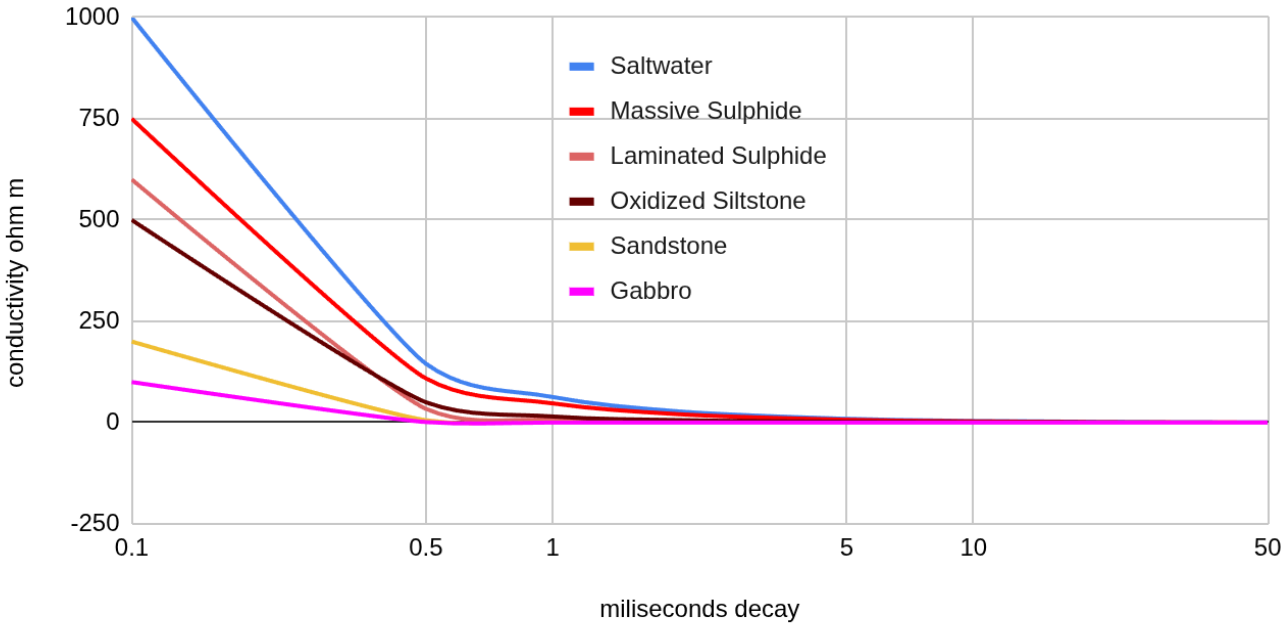


Figure 12. Idealized TDEM electrical decay curves of common geologic features.

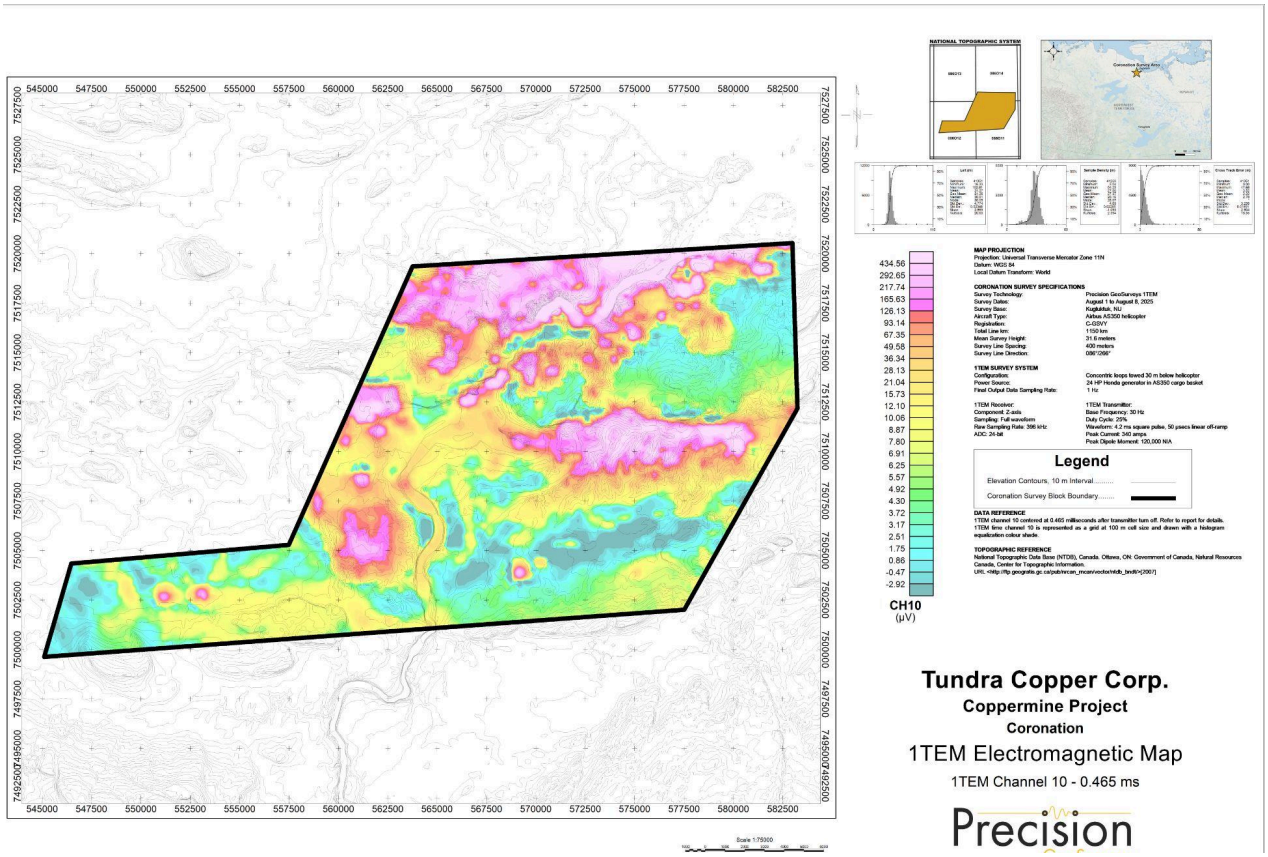


Figure 13. Coronation Block TDEM survey, channel 10.

In the Coronation Block, an approximate 2.5 km radius circular anomaly centered close to 560000 E and 7505000 N demonstrates a decay that is faster than east-west striking high anomalies in the north, implicating that it is not saltwater saturated and potentially a key geological feature (Figure 13). The east-west striking anomalies in the north sit immediately adjacent to the southern exposure of gabbro sills, which distinctly occupy high resistive (low conductive, blue color) east-west striking horizons.

Additionally, immediately to the east of this feature, are two linears striking north and northwest (yellow in the Figure 13), which demonstrate sign flipping over time, and potentially indicate important and possibly mineralized structures. For reference, the Coppermine River displays a nearly constant moderate conductivity in time with a relatively flat decay.

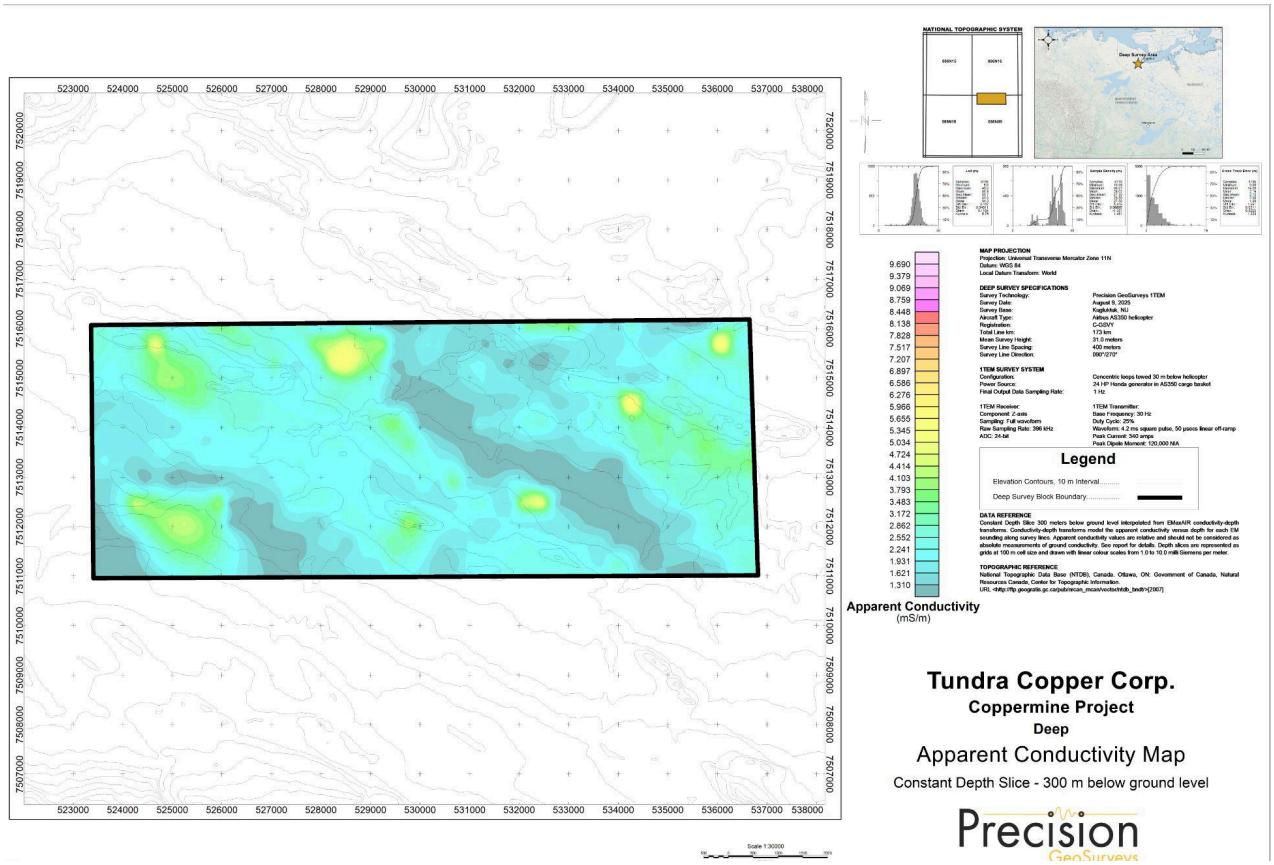


Figure 14. Deep Block TDEM survey, 300m depth slice.

The Deep Block was selected for its location over a proposed anticlinal hinge at depth as interpreted from magnetic inversion. Due to the overall very low conductivity in this area, only depth slices were provided. All depth slices display a north-west trend to the features, with weak anomalies showing again as linear features positioned on the south sides of gabbro ridges (in this area, often only weak topographic hughes with little or no outcrop) (Figure 14).

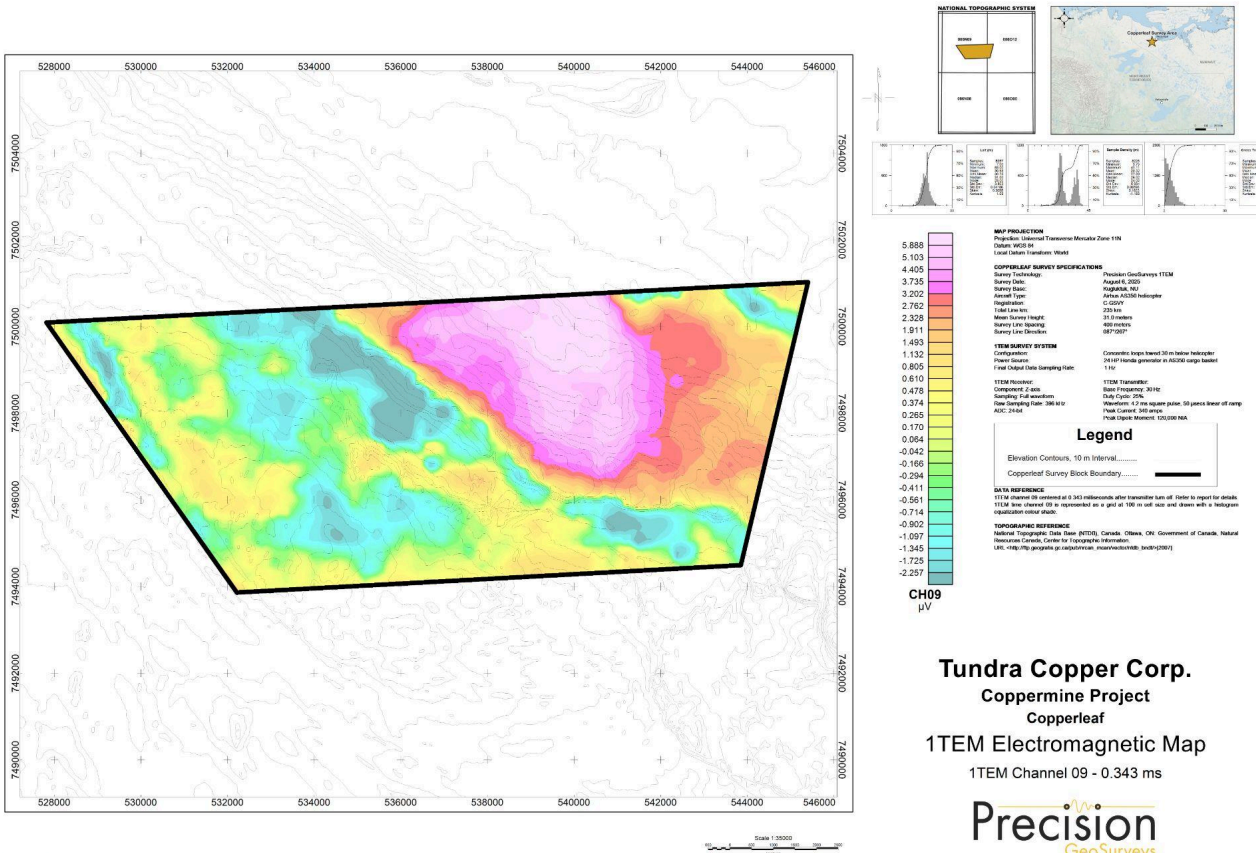


Figure 15. Copperleaf Block TDEM survey, channel 9.

The Copperleaf Block was selected for survey as it sits in the core of the north-dipping Copperleaf syncline, having Rae Group sediments proposed at depth but not visible at surface, and to cover a portion of the Strike Lake Fault along its' westernmost side (Figure 15). The most prominent feature in this survey is a large anomaly coinciding with a gabbro sill- which is opposite the signature shown in the Coronation Block. Historic drill hole CP15-07 was coincidentally placed on this anomaly (without prior knowledge of its existence), and encountered a thick wedge of gabbro sill overlying siltstones with little-no sulphides. The cause of this anomaly is unknown.

Along the western edge of the Copperleaf Survey, the Strike Fault shows little signature in the TDEM results except for several north-northwest striking weak anomalies that decay slowly. Mineralization in float along the Strike Fault and described in historic exploration within this area amplify the importance of these north-northwest trending moderate anomalies, and these anomalies should be candidates for future exploration.

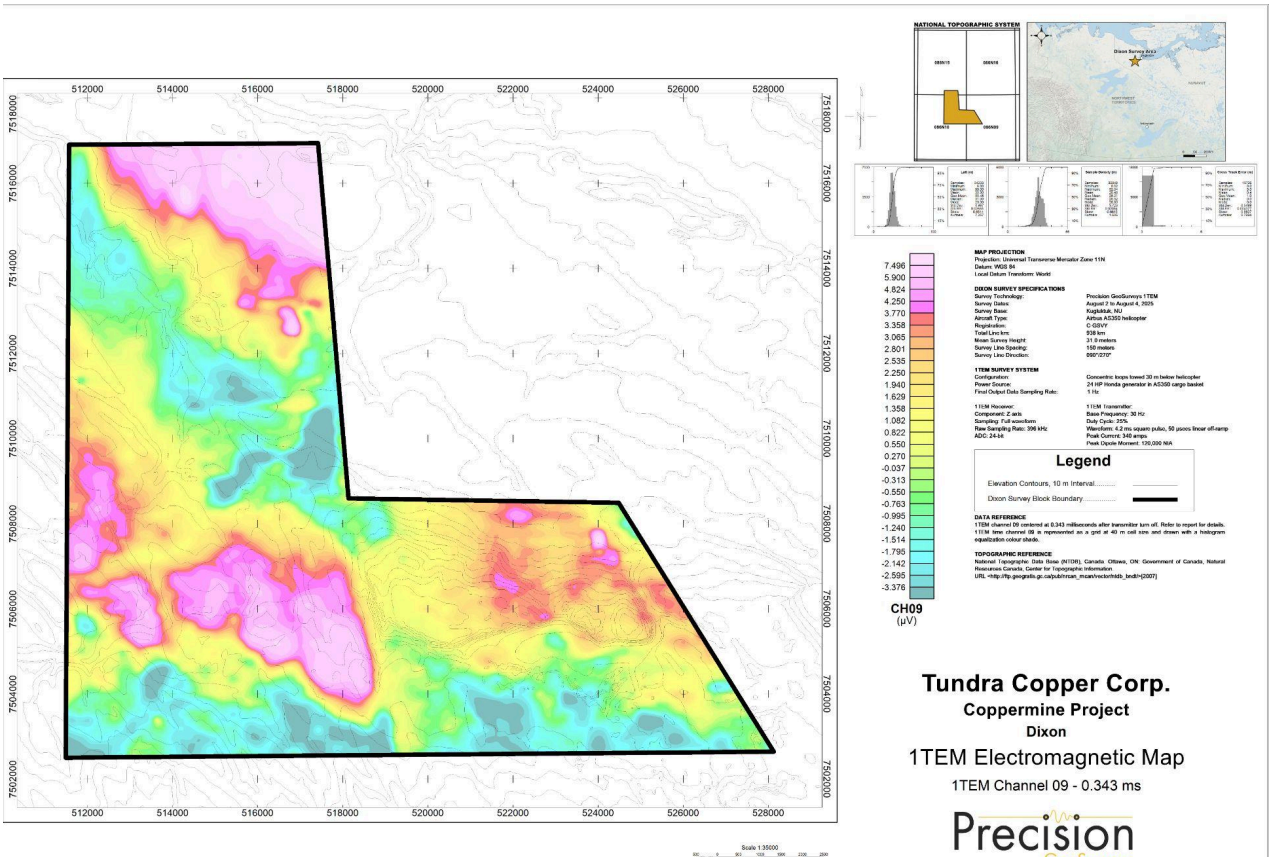


Figure 16. Dixon Block TDEM survey, channel 9.

The Dixon Block survey holds a higher contrast of TDEM signatures than the other surveys. Here, prominent ridges formed by gabbro sills strike generally east-west across the survey area and align with moderately-conductive anomalies that decay slowly (unusual for gabbro sills). However, the sills in this area do contain mild disseminated pyrite and occasional fine grained chalcopyrite which may be the cause of the delayed decay in TDEM voltage, or the underlying Husky Creek oxides are a good conductor and spatially consistent with the observed. A prominent linear strikes N-S through the center of the survey block and aligns with the eastern fault of the Dixon graben.

Surface faults (Dixon East Fault, Strike Lake Fault, and other minor sub parallel faults) are strongly coincident with linear breaks in the TDEM anomalies; other parallel lineaments in the TDEM signatures are also likely to trace faults with surface expressions buried by cover.

8.2 Drilling

The drill logs for the 2025 summer drilling program are included within Appendix D, and the assays in Appendix E.

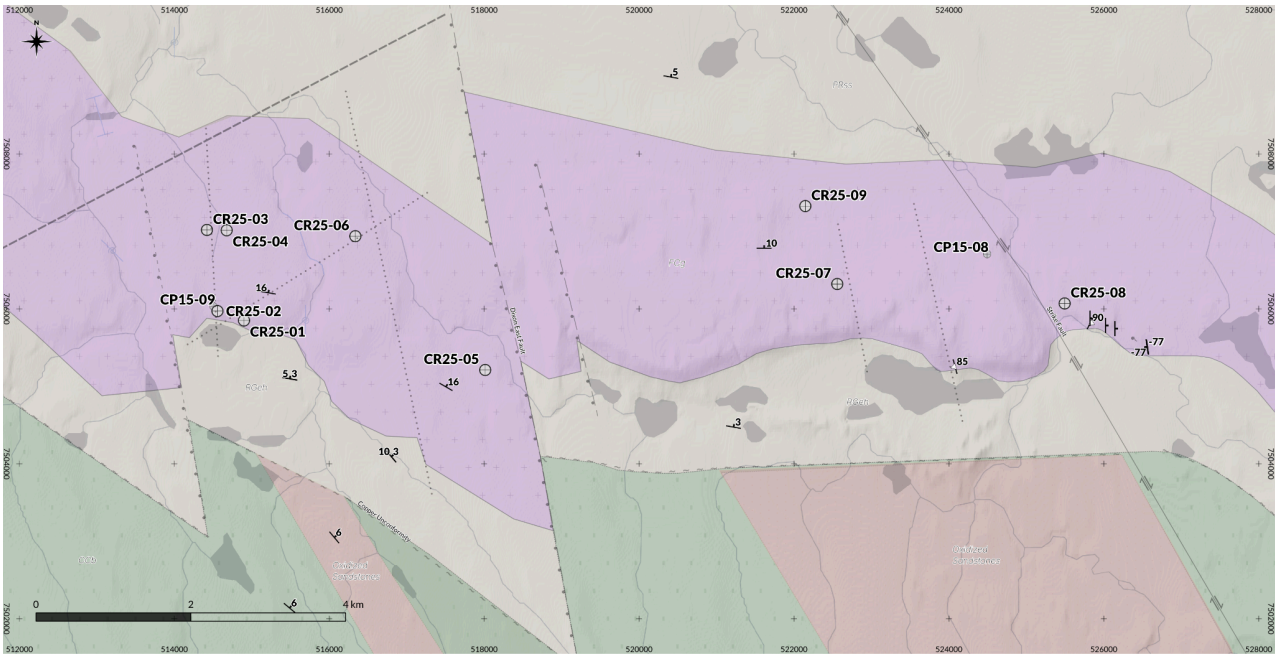


Figure 17. Dixon target (west cluster of drillholes) and Strike target (east cluster) with geology and drilling.

8.2.1 Dixon Target

The western area of the Project holds a key target for Tundra where a structural graben has formed a basin in the Rae Group stratigraphy. Here, the Escape Rapids formation (lowest member of the Rae Group) or embayment - the Dixon basin- formed between two north-striking regional faults (Dixon West and Dixon East) that have played a key role in Cu mineralization. The graben-bounding faults are likely old, deep faults associated with plate boundary suture zones that existed prior to the Cu metallogenesis. During the opening of the basin, seawater entered into the graben-type embayment and deposited deeper water turbidites within the basin and shallower-water tidal flats and conglomerates near the margins of and external to the basin. Deltaic sands and dolomites were laid in the basin as it began to fill, transitioning to tidal and aerial siltstones on basin closure. Cu ore-bearing fluids were able to migrate along the syngenetic faults and penetrate the permeable strata (Table 5, Figures 6, 16 and 17).

Drilling encountered this mineralization over a broad area; CR25-03 intersected a package of sandstones hosting chalcocite and bornite disseminated sulphide and vein mineralization in the target zone over 1.0 km north from historic drill hole CP15-09 which intersected 29m of 0.57% Cu in sediments.

The first four drill holes- CR25-01 to CR25-04- stepped out east and north from historic hole CP15-09.

Drill holes CR25-01 and 02 intersected disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite, respectively, in fine sand and silty sedimentary rocks laying unconformably above the Husky Creek oxidized redbed sediments and confirmed the presence of classic red-bed style sedimentary mineralization westward over 400 metres.

Stepping one kilometre north, CR25-03, intersected a highly anomalous zone of clotty and disseminated chalcocite, bornite and chalcopyrite within an intensely altered sandstones, demonstrating the potential for widespread mineralization in the district.

Drill hole CR25-04 collared 250m east of CR25-03. While 04 intercepted similar geology, the alteration was lower and absent of copper sulphide. Thinner intervals of the targeted mineral-hosting sandstones within the hole suggest that the sulphide-bearing sandstone units in the area are variable and that future exploration should closely consider the stratigraphy of these sandstones in the mid levels of the Escape Rapids formation.

CR25-05 provided strong evidence for the existence of the Dixon East Fault with broken rock and increased penetrative structural fabric at depth, but did not cross this fault due to the high risk of losing a drill string in poor drilling conditions in the final intervals of drill core.

CR25-06 intercepted altered rocks and a small horizon of mineralization overlying oxidized redbeds at depth.

Table 5. Dixon area drill assay results.

Hole ID	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Total (m)	Cu %	Ag g/t	Au g/t
CR25-01	Upper	68.48	68.58	0.10	0.28	0.01	0.04
	Unconformity	233.89	237	3.11	0.27	0.18	0.01
CR25-02	Upper	170	172	**2.00**	**0.76**	**2.91**	0.01
	Unconformity	225.7	226.69	0.99	0.24	0.62	
	including	*226.57*	*226.69*	***0.12***	***1.45***	***5.50***	
CR25-03	Upper	159.00	206.23	**47.23**	**0.40**	**0.84**	0.01
	including	*175.00*	*176.00*	***1.00***	***1.36***	***2.21***	*0.04*
	including	*176.73*	*177.80*	***1.07***	***1.63***	***0.89***	*0.12*
	including	*187.40*	*192.63*	***5.23***	***1.08***	***2.37***	*0.01*
	with	*191.93*	*192.63*	***0.70***	***1.95***	***5.34***	*0.02*
	including	*204.05*	*205.03*	***0.98***	***1.58***	***4.40***	*0.02*
CR25-04	Vein	236.5	239	2.50	0.27	0.38	
	Unconformity	276.7	280	3.30	0.19	0.27	
CR25-05	*CCb*	352	354	2.00	0.25	0.24	
CR25-06	Unconformity	331.85	333.4	1.55	0.44	0.39	
	Including	*331.85*	*332.35*	***0.50***	***0.78***	***0.08***	

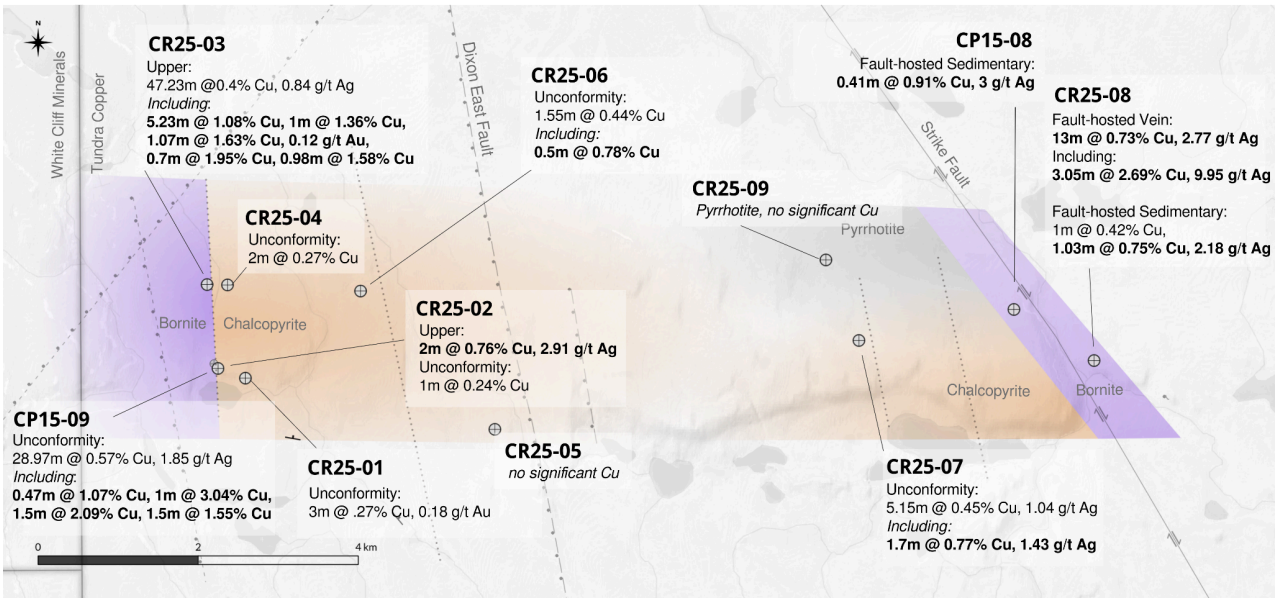


Figure 18. 2025 Drill assay results, major faults and sulphide distribution.

8.2.2 Strike Target

The Strike Lake Fault is a 25 km-long fault striking NW-SE across the project. The fault is a long-lived, coherent and sealed fault at least 100m thick with a strong apparent thrust and dextral slip motion along its extent. In the south, the Strike Lake Fault cuts Coppermine River basalts where it hosts numerous bornite veins and zones of mineralized vein subcrop. In the north, the fault cuts the Rae Group stratigraphy and Coronation Gabbro sills, hosting additional veins of bornite within faulted sediments (Figure 18), large +1.0m clasts of bornite mineralized deltaic sandstones, and chlorite-chalcopyrite veining in the overlying gabbro sills.

Stepping approximately six km to the east from the Dixon area, drill hole CR25-07 explored stratigraphy outside of the Dixon Basin. The hole collared near a north-striking fault observed in the field and in high resolution magnetics, parallel in strike to the Dixon East fault system, located west of historic hole CP15-08 which intersected several metres of bornite stringers in sheared and deformed sandstones sitting above redbeds at 270m depth (Table 6).

CR25-07 intercepted elevated pyrite sulphides toward its base, and encountered chalcopyrite mineralization in conglomerates sitting above the Copper Unconformity. Drill hole CR25-08 targeted the Strike Lake Fault itself, intersecting both vein-hosted and sediment-hosted mineralization within sheared sediments, terminating in sheared and faulted Coppermine Group Basalts at its base. CR25-09 targeted a zone of high conductivity in the TDEM geophysics, which revealed substantial pyrite and pyrrhotite sulphides in siltstones and sandstones but with little copper-bearing sulphides present.

Of particular interest is that both CR25-07 and CR25-09 intercepted hematite-altered hydrothermal and carbonate-cemented jigsaw-fit breccias of k-feldspar syenite porphyry at the bottoms of the drill holes, potentially revealing an important link between continued magmatic activity and structures in the Coppermine region.

Table 6. 2025 Strike Target assay results.

Hole ID	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Total (m)	Cu %	Ag g/t
CR25-07	Unconformity	409.35	414.5	5.15	0.45	1.04
	including	*411.1*	*412.8*	***1.7***	***0.77***	***1.43***
CR25-08	Upper	215.4	228.4	**13**	**0.73**	**2.77**
	Including Vein	*225.35*	*228.4*	***3.05***	***2.69***	***9.95***
	Sedimentary	268	271.95	3.95	0.36	1.92
	Including	*268*	*269*	***1***	***0.42***	***0.92***
	Including	*270.92*	*271.95*	***1.03***	***0.75***	***2.18***
	Sedimentary	284	286	2	0.24	0.24
CR25-09	*Significant py, pyrrhotite*					

8.3 Thin Section Petrography

Craig Leitch of Vancouver Petrographics provided a report (Appendix H), from which the following summary accompanies Figure 19:

> *"CR25-01-236.47: fine grain size makes this sample is difficult to interpret, but may represent microcrystalline hematite-clay?-rich matrix to detrital quartz and carbonate (?) grains, interleaved with and/or containing clasts of sericite-chlorite-rutile rich rock that could represent a mafic volcanic/volcaniclastic origin? XRD/SEM analysis is recommended to confirm mineral identities.*
>
> *CR25-01-244.95: not clear what the precursor for this sample is, but the mineralogy (illite-sericite-detrital quartz-carbonate-clay?/chlorite-hematite-accessory rutile) may suggest clasts of mafic volcaniclastic rock in hematitic matrix.*
>
> *CR25-03-175.40: appears to represent fine impure quartz sandstone with significant cement of carbonate, sericite, quartz (all partly secondary?) associated with significant chalcopyrite-trace rutile and rare apatite. The extent of primary mineral content versus hydrothermal mineralization/alteration is unclear.*
>
> *CR25-03-190.48: appears to represent fine/medium sandstone with significant cement of carbonate, sericite, quartz (all partly secondary?) associated with significant magnetite (after hematite?)-chalcocite-trace chalcopyrite and unidentified sulfide. The extent of primary mineral content versus hydrothermal mineralization/alteration is unclear.*
>
> *CR25-03-205.60: appears to be strongly altered sandstone (detrital quartz in matrix of much finer quartz faintly stained by hematite, variable carbonate, epidote and chlorite, cut by veins of carbonate-quartz-chlorite-magnetite-epidote-chalcopyrite ±pyrite-trace tetrahedrite?*
>
> *CR25-03-275.92: fine grained, "dirty" sandstone or quartz wacke: bedded detrital quartz and lithic clasts in matrix of fine, partly detrital white mica (sericite)-lesser chlorite-accessory rutile, with carbonate mostly associated with significant disseminated or veinlet chalcopyrite/secondary quartz.*



Figure 19. Drill core billets and thin sections from CR25-01, -03, and -07.

CR25-03-276.00: fragmental sedimentary rock: mixed rip-up sand-, silt- and mudstone, or smaller heterolithic lithic clasts, around which fine grained (silt- to mud-sized, locally dark, argillitic, fossil plant matter rich?) layers wrap; chalcopyrite is associated with secondary quartz-carbonate-chlorite.

CR25-03-279.37: Husky Creek: appears to represent rock rich in hematite-clay? hosting detrital quartz and variable sized clasts of sericite-chlorite-secondary quartz ±rutile altered rock that could represent a mafic volcaniclastic origin (?), cut by a planar vein of clear calcite-brownish dolomite.

CR25-07-348.00: may be weak/moderate phyllic (quartz-sericite) altered, very fine quartz sandstone composed of detrital quartz-minor muscovite with interstitial very fine illite/sericite partly plucked out by section preparation, and trace accessory rutile.

CR25-07-424.68: appears to be sodic/potassic (albite?-Kspar-chlorite-carbonate-hematite ±sericite-sphene) altered, high-level intermediate intrusive (porphyritic diorite?) brecciated by vein/matrix of calcite-minor quartz-trace covellite?"

Several important observations were earned from this work.

1. Mineralization is not constrained to the Rae Group - Husky Creek unconformity, now intersected in several different stratigraphic horizons in the Rae Group's lower Escape Rapids formation
2. Mineralizing fluids in the sedimentary rocks express the following components:
    a. core, hot component:
        i. fluid rich, iron poor, texture destructive;
        ii. chalcocite carbonate magnetite +/- chlorite, sericite;
    b. halo, decreasing temperatures:
        i. bornite-chalcopyrite;
        ii. carbonate sericite quartz +/- hematite.

The fluid core is best represented in CR25-03 @ 190.48m depth, where the softening and deformation of the detrital sand grains and presence of magnetite + chlorite without sericite imply a higher-temperature zone. Interstitial deposition of alteration minerals and chalcocite indicate a high fluid-to-rock ratio with low available iron (Figure 20).

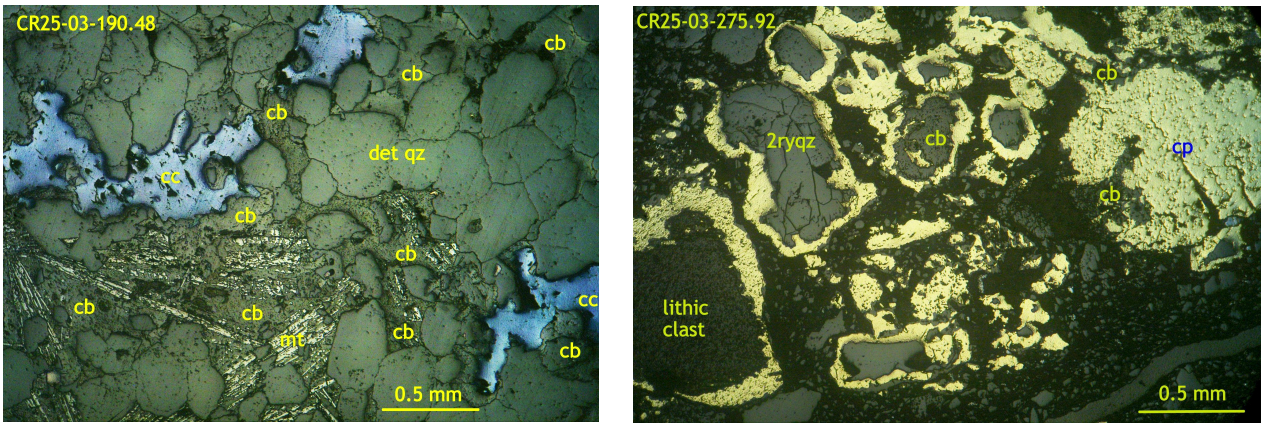


Figure 20. LEFT- Chalcocite-carbonate-magnetite, deformed delta sandstone, CR25-03 @ 190.48m. RIGHT- Interstitial chalcopyrite-carbonate, poorly sorted lower conglomerate, CR25-03 @ 275.92m.

Evidence for a cooler, proximal fluid sit above and below the hot zone in CR25-03, along strike elsewhere in the system, and frequently along the underlying unconformity throughout the Project. In these areas, qtz-ser-chl-carb-hem dominates with chalcopyrite and lesser bornite. The shift to hematite and chalcopyrite marks the cooling margin where the brine is being diluted or oxidized by the surrounding environment. Note the absorption rims around the lithic clasts by chalcopyrite; while not as hot as the fluids at 190.48m depth, the fluids were digesting the rims and matrix of the conglomerate, showing that the acidic fluids were reaching equilibrium.

8.4 Field Mapping

The field mapping campaign was highly successful in locating surface expressions of major faults, mineralized samples from along the faults, and mineralized samples from elsewhere in the Project area. However, due to the nature of the landscape and permafrost, the majority of field mapping traverses produced no usable geologic information as most outcrops are covered by tundra.

The principal products of the 2025 field campaign include the following observations:

1) The Dixon Graben is down-dropped relative to adjacent geology

   The area containing the Rae Group stratigraphy and Dixon-target drill holes- was down-dropped and slightly rotated clockwise. Evidence for this exists in an apparent along-strike sinistral offset in BOTH gabbro sills and Rae Group sediments across this contact. The fault itself aligns strongly with linears in magnetic and TDEM geophysics,

however, is not physically visible at surface except for alignment of topography in the same direction as its strike.

2) Chalcocite is the primary mineral throughout the eastern project area.

   Fine to coarse, low to highly anomalous concentrations of chalcocite were discovered through the lower Rae group stratigraphy in the eastern Project area (Coronation basin). This area has Husky Creek red beds projected underneath the Rae Group sediments.. Mineralization within outcrop exposures along the Coppermine River increases in concentration along veins and faults, often striking northwest.

3) Fine flecks of chalcocite and manganese oxide are discovered in upper Rae Group carbonate stratigraphy.

   Tracing linears observed in the magnetic geophysics, field mappers discovered fine, disseminated sulphides and oxides in upper Rae Group stratigraphy that has not been described by other workers. Though a bias may exist related to the intentional traverses along strike of proposed faults and preservation of Rae Group outcrop in cliffs formed by resistant gabbro sills, an apparent coincidence exists among faults, gabbros, and mineralization.

4) Gabbros may yield clues to underlying mineralized zones.

   The field crew discovered a coincidence between chlorite and carbonate fractures in the gabbro sills and mineralization in the underlying sediments. This relationship has been noted within drill core as well- CR25-08, CR25-03- where the overlying gabbro units display an increase of chlorite and carbonate +/- disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite within the groundmass and along microfractures. As gabbro sills form the majority of higher topography, future traverses should carefully investigate the gabbro sills for potential clues that reveal underlying mineralization.

5) The Strike Lake Fault is a crustal-scale fault with abundant fluid flow, high grade mineralization (Table 7), and cuts the Rae Group stratigraphy. (Figure 21).

   Like the Dixon basin-bounding graben faults, the Strike Lake Fault is most easily recognized in magnetic and TDEM geophysics, and alignment of topographic features along its extent. Mineralization has been found in association with this fault for over 25 km of strike length, ranging from mineralization intersected in drilling (CR25-08), and to the south at surface. The fault-associated mineralization is primarily bornite-chalcocite within a sparry dolomite-carbonate-quartz matrix.

Table 7. 2025 Strike Lake Fault surface assay results.

Sample ID	Cu %	Ag g/t	Sample ID	Cu %	Ag g/t
304014	0.72	2.18	304026	0.03	0.06
304015	0.00	0.09	304027	**21.80**	**42.30**
304016	**7.14**	**144.00**	304028	**1.05**	**0.41**
304017	**45.50**	**209.00**	304029	**1.12**	**0.82**
304018	**6.02**	**53.60**	304030	0.11	0.11
304019	0.32	5.02	304031	**11.10**	**8.28**
304020	**1.51**	**4.05**	304032	**1.51**	**1.50**
304085	0.01	0.66	304033	**3.49**	**1.82**
304021	0.40	3.62	304034	0.03	0.09
304022	**5.89**	**7.78**	J791951	0.04	0.14
304023	**2.92**	**42.00**	J791952	0.33	0.54
304024	**6.08**	**30.20**	J791953	**2.45**	**0.40**
304025	0.05	0.20	J791954	**1.53**	**2.23**

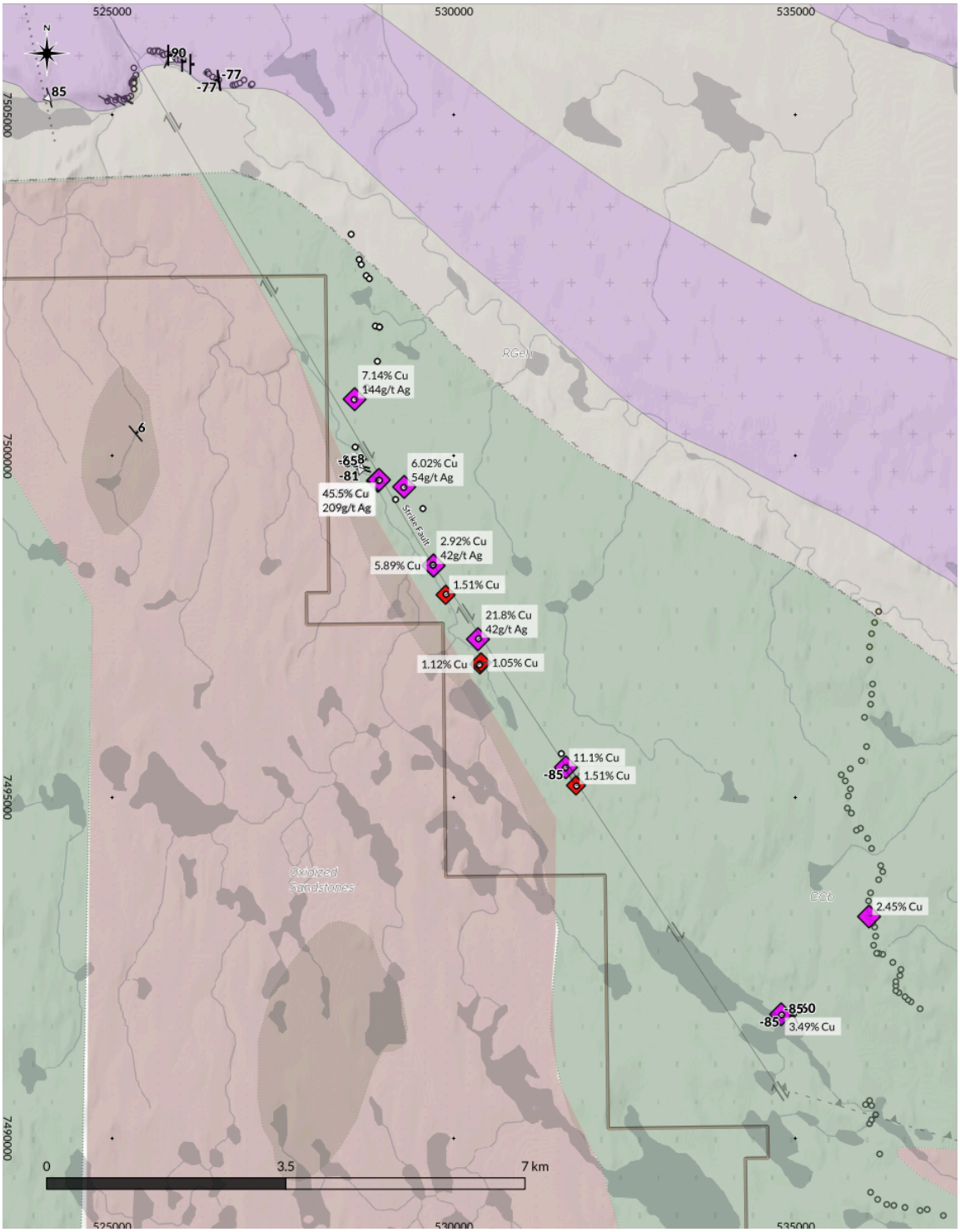


Figure 21. Map of the Strike Lake Fault sample assays; also included are select field mapping stations (circles) and structural measurements.

9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the results of field work at the Coppermine River Project between July 15th[th] and October 1[st], 2025, including helicopter-borne TDEM surveys, diamond core drilling, field mapping, a petrographic study, and database compilation.

The Dixon target, sitting within a graben along the western edge of the Project area, hosts numerous drill intercepts greater than 1% Cu for over a kilometer. The mineralizing fluids can be traced from cooler halos toward the center of the basin, crossing dip and occupying different horizons, where it appears hotter and potentially contained by a gabbro sill cap.

Over 3340 meters were drilled in nine diamond drill holes across the Dixon target and easter Strike target and the results confirm the presence of several mineralized horizons within a structural basin over a strike of more than 1.0 km, with mineralization elsewhere related to faults and unconformable contacts with the basement stratigraphy.

The graben faults and other major faults that cross the Project show up well in the geophysics. Most of these major faults and associated structures contain mineralization of a vein, hydrothermal nature, which is likely associated with intrusion by the gabbro sills.

Following the formation of the sedimentary mineralization, during intrusion of the gabbro sills, the major fault systems likely provided pathways for basic magma and fluids to ascend to the shallow sediments, stripping copper from the Copper Creek basalts and other basement units, and carbonates from the underlying Dismal Lakes and Hornby Bay groups. The sills promoted hydrothermal circulation, driving highly saline hot water to ascend along major faults and shear zones, leading to the introduction of copper-bearing fluids both along the redbed/lower Rae facies and across stratigraphy locally controlled by permeability, structural traps, chemically reduced sedimentary units, and neutral buoyancy of brines within the unlithified Rae Group basin.

Other blind targets are likely exist in the Project area as inferred from this new understanding; the results of the assessment work for this Report indicate probable relationships at sites where the permeable Rae Group sediments overlie fractured volcanic basalt bedrock (such as the Dixon target) which will feature higher grade mineral zones that grades laterally into classic, bulk tonnage redbed sedimentary mineralization (for example, at the Coronation target, east Project area).

Future work should concentrate drilling north and west of CR25-03 and historic hole CP15-03 within the Dixon basin, across a widespread grid overlying the Coronation target, and continue to evolve the geologic model of the basin through ground AMT, IP/RES surveys, mapping and exploration drilling.

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APPENDIX A: STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Scott Close, M.Sc., P.Geo
Ethos Geological
7 Annette Park Drive
Bozeman, MT 59715, USA

I, Scott Close, do hereby certify:

THAT I am the founder and former President of Ethos Geological, Inc. since 2010, and Chief Geologist of Ethos Geological since 2024.

THAT I am a Geoscientist contracted by Tundra Copper Corp. with an office at Suite 409, 37 King St E, Toronto, ON, M5C 1E9.

THAT I am a graduate of Montana State University (2004) with a Bachelor of Science degree in Earth Science, and a graduate of Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, British Columbia (2006) with a Master of Science degree in Earth Science.

AND I have practiced my profession continuously since 2004.

THAT I am a registered Professional Geologist and a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC, #158157) and have been so since 2012.

THAT I am a licensed Professional Geologist with the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (NAPEG, License # L3132) in current good standing.

THAT I am an author of this report, the report is based on publicly available reports, maps, and on original interpretation and data acquired under my supervision.

Dated this 14th day of February, 2026.



Scott J. Close, M.Sc., P.Geo

APPENDIX B: STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES & EXPENDITURES BY CLAIM

Statement of Expenditures

Exploration Expense type	Comment	Provider	Days	CAD $	CAD $
Office Studies (require deliverables)		**Provider**	**Total days**	**Daily Rate**	**Subtotal**
Literature search/Historical data compilation	Geologist	Ethos Geological	10	$729.73	$7,297.30
Database compilation (drill holes, geological data, etc)	Geologist	Ethos Geological	10	$729.73	$7,297.30
Project Management	Senior Geologist	Scott Close	160	$460.90	$73,743.24
Geological modeling	Senior Geologist	Ethos Geological	10	$1,385.14	$13,851.35
Project TDEM Inversion	Geophysicist	Precision Geosurveys			$7,000.00
General research	Geologist	Ethos Geological	7	$729.73	$5,108.11
Permit Preparation		Dahrouge Consulting			$15,000.00
Report preparation	Geologist	Ethos Geological	25	$729.73	$18,243.24
Field Personnel		**Provider**	**Total days**	**Daily Rate**	**Subtotal**
Project Geologist	Geologist	Ethos Geological	60	$395.75	$23,745.00
Field Mapping	Geologist	Ethos Geological	25	$395.75	$9,893.75
Field Mapping	Geologist	Dahrouge Consulting	20	$1,576.71	$31,534.20
Drill Logging	Geologist	Ethos Geological	15	$395.75	$5,936.25
Drill Logging	Geologist	Dahrouge Consulting	25	$1,576.71	$39,417.75
Drill Logging	Geologist	Clark Exploration Consulting	30	$605.00	$18,150.00
Core Cutting		Discovery Mining Services	85	$757.06	$64,350.00
Cook / Medic OFA		Discovery Mining Services	85	$917.65	$78,000.00
Camp Services / Project Support		**Provider**	**Total days**	**Daily Rate**	**Subtotal**
Equipment, Setup, Mobilization, Consumables		Discovery Mining Services	79	$4,476.99	$353,681.91
Diesel Fuel		Fuel Flo Logistics			$8,750.00
Diesel Fuel		Kugluktuk Co-Op			$24,200.00
Airfare / Hotels		Various			$54,600.00

Airborne Exploration Surveys		**Supplier, model number, etc**	**Total Line-km**	**Cost per line-km**	**Subtotal**
TDEM		Precision Geosurveys 1TEM	757	$727.47	$550,696.57
Drilling		**Provider**	**# Meters**	**Cost per meter**	**Subtotal**
Core Drilling		CYR Drilling	**3403**	$264.82	$901,190.00
Consumables		CYR Drilling			$81,000.00
Sample Analysis	**Analytical Method**	**Provider**	**# Samples**	**Cost per sample**	**Subtotal**
Drill Core	ME-MS61r, Prep 41, OL, Fire Assay	ALS Laboratories	**1029**	$76.47	$78,688.53
Surface Field Samples	ME-MS61r, Prep 41, OL, Fire Assay	ALS Laboratories	**78**	$91.82	$7,162.16
Sample Analysis	**Analytical Method**	**Provider**	**# Samples**	**Cost per sample**	**Subtotal**
Petrographic Thin Section	Polishing, Analysis & Report	Vancouver Petrographics	**10**	$389.03	$3,890.25
Drilling	**Area Covered**	**Provider**	**Total sq km**	**Cost per sq km**	**Subtotal**
Satellite data		SpecTIR LLC	5769	$1.39	$8,000.00
Other (specify)				$0.00	$0.00
Transportation	**Route**		**Total Hours**	**Hourly Rate**	**Subtotal**
Helicopter	Canadian Helicopters		679.30	2530	$1,718,633.00
Fixed Wing (Field Support)	Air Tindi				$229,200.00
Fixed Wing (Field Support)	Summit Air				$378,283.30
Fixed Wing (Field Support)	Buffalo Air				$74,000.00
Airfare	Vancouver -- Kugluktuk			$35,000.00	$35,000.00
TOTAL Expenditures					**$4,925,543.21**

Expenditures by Claim

Number	Name	Work Applied	Units	Group	Number	Name	Anniversary	Units	Group	Total Units	Year 3 Required
100972	TKW 3	$ 7,508.38	90	1	100961	TKN 22	$ 356.47	96	19	9135	$822,150
101194	TKW 4	$ 1,291,653.80	99	1	100962	TKN 23	$ 10,726.72	72	19		
101237	TKW 2	$ 7,508.38	99	1	100965	TKS 22	$ 7,508.38	33	19		
100973	TKW 8	$ 563,782.27	82	2	101232	TKN 24	$ 7,508.38	81	19		
101195	TKW 6	$ 7,508.38	96	2	100833	TKN 26	$ 10,726.72	85	20	Group	Applied
101196	TKW 7	$ 7,508.38	80	2	100889	TKN 27	$ 10,726.72	82	20	1	$1,306,670.55
101330	TKW 11	$ 356.47	70	3	100890	TKN 28	$ 7,508.38	83	20	2	$578,799.03
101331	TKW 12	$ 314,212.36	83	3	100966	TKS 23	$ 17,878.63	25	20	3	$314,925.31
101387	TKW 10	$ 356.47	84	3	100892	TKN 30	$ 10,726.72	95	21	4	$1,044,763.62
100903	TKW 14	$ 356.47	96	4	100893	TKN 31	$ 356.47	84	21	5	$542,405.45
101075	TKW 16	$ 17,878.63	85	4	100894	TKN 32	$ 7,508.38	71	21	6	$43,265.63
101332	TKW 15	$ 1,026,528.51	82	4	100967	TKS 24	$ 28,248.88	24	21	7	$53,992.36
100879	TKW 18	$ 7,508.38	86	5	100896	TKN 36	$ 7,508.38	86	23	8	$43,622.11
100880	TKW 19	$ 7,508.38	77	5	101170	TKN 34	$ 10,726.72	91	23	9	$42,906.90
100881	TKW 20	$ 527,388.70	71	5	101192	TKS 25	$ 17,878.63	10	23	10	$39,688.55
100832	TKW 23	$ 7,508.38	88	6	101325	TKN 35	$ 7,508.38	81	23	11	$53,992.36
100883	TKW 24	$ 28,248.88	80	6	100834	TKN 40	$ 7,508.38	77	24	12	$36,113.73
101384	TKW 22	$ 7,508.38	94	6	101326	TKN 38	$ 7,508.38	89	24	13	$41,298.85
100838	TKS 1	$ 28,248.88	89	7	101327	TKN 39	$ 17,878.63	88	24	14	$39,332.08
100885	TKW 26	$ 7,508.38	94	7	101333	TKS 26	$ 7,508.38	3	24	15	$39,332.08
100886	TKW 27	$ 7,508.38	77	7	100986	TKE 1	$ 7,508.38	92	25	16	$29,318.30
101168	TKW 28	$ 10,726.72	70	7	100987	TKE 2	$ 7,508.38	77	25	17	$36,470.20
100878	TKS 2	$ 7,508.38	86	8	100988	TKE 3	$ 28,248.88	88	25	18	$36,470.20
100888	TKW 32	$ 356.47	80	8	100989	TKE 4	$ 7,508.38	11	25	19	$26,099.95
101169	TKW 31	$ 7,508.38	88	8	100990	TKE 5	$ 7,508.38	82	26	20	$46,840.45
101380	STRIKE 1	$ 28,248.88	72	8	100991	TKE 8	$ 7,508.38	14	26	21	$46,840.45
100898	TKS 10	$ 356.47	12	9	101240	TKE 6	$ 7,508.38	88	26	22	$0.00
101171	TKS 9	$ 15,911.85	50	9	101241	TKE 7	$ 7,508.38	77	26	23	$43,622.11
101381	STRIKE 2	$ 5,541.60	64	9	100968	TKE 11	$ 28,248.88	16	27	24	$40,403.76
101382	HOME RUN	$ 21,096.98	79	9	101389	TKE 9	$ 356.47	73	27	25	$50,774.01

100899	TKS 13	$ 21,096.98	88	10	101390	TKE 10	$ 7,508.38	88	27	26	$30,033.51
100963	TKS 16	$ 10,726.72	77	10	101077	TKE 15	$ 17,878.63	14	28	27	$36,113.73
101076	TKS 18	$ 7,508.38	12	10	101234	TKE 12	$ 7,508.38	78	28	28	$40,403.76
101233	TKS 19	$ 356.47	53	10	101235	TKE 13	$ 7,508.38	80	28	29	$50,774.01
100835	TKS 6	$ 10,726.72	81	11	101236	TKE 14	$ 7,508.38	80	28	30	$69,009.11
100900	TKS 11	$ 7,508.38	87	11	100969	TKE 16	$ 7,508.38	93	29	31	$43,265.63
101188	TKS 8	$ 28,248.88	78	11	100970	TKE 19	$ 17,878.63	16	29	32	$21,809.92
101228	TKS 15	$ 7,508.38	71	11	101193	TKE 17	$ 7,508.38	78	29	33	$42,550.42
100904	TKW 35	$ 28,248.88	83	12	101334	TKE 18	$ 17,878.63	78	29	34	$32,536.65
100905	TKW 36	$ 356.47	76	12	100901	TKE 23	$ 17,878.63	9	30	35	$25,743.48
100982	TKS 5	$ 7,508.38	73	12	100993	TKE 26	$ 7,508.38	20	30	36	$15,911.85
100908	TKW 39	$ 17,878.63	82	13	100994	TKE 28	$ 356.47	29	30		
100983	TKS 7	$ 12,693.50	80	13	101189	TKE 22	$ 7,508.38	74	30	**TOTAL**	**$4,986,100.10**
101229	TKW 40	$ 10,726.72	88	13	101338	TKE 25	$ 17,878.63	81	30		
100839	TKS 12	$ 17,878.63	70	14	101386	TKE 21	$ 17,878.63	87	30		
101078	TKN 4	$ 356.47	79	14	100992	TKE 24	$ 17,878.63	93	31		
101391	TKN 3	$ 21,096.98	88	14	101074	TKE 20	$ 7,508.38	87	31		
100976	TKN 7	$ 21,096.98	77	15	101081	TKE 27	$ 17,878.63	86	31		
100977	TKN 8	$ 10,726.72	86	15	100975	TKN 5	$ 356.47	81	32		
100984	TKS 14	$ 7,508.38	88	15	101080	TNK 9	$ 10,726.72	77	32		
100836	TNK 12	$ 10,726.72	81	16	101239	TNK 13	$ 10,726.72	88	32		
100978	TNK 10	$ 356.47	86	16	101383	MAC	$ 15,911.85	84	32		
100979	TNK 11	$ 10,726.72	88	16	100909	TKW 17	$ 356.47	82	33		
101337	TKS 17	$ 7,508.38	45	16	101231	TKN 21	$ 21,096.98	83	33		
100837	TNK 16	$ 17,878.63	84	17	101385	TKN 25	$ 21,096.98	88	33		
100980	TNK 14	$ 356.47	85	17	100906	TKW 37	$ 356.47	86	34		
100981	TNK 15	$ 10,726.72	77	17	100974	TKN 2	$ 21,096.98	96	34		
100985	TKS 20	$ 7,508.38	45	17	101079	TKN 6	$ 10,726.72	86	34		
100959	TKN 19	$ 10,726.72	82	18	101197	TKN 1	$ 356.47	75	34		
100960	TKN 20	$ 17,878.63	84	18	100887	TKW 30	$ 356.47	86	35		
100964	TKS 21	$ 7,508.38	35	18	100907	TKW 38	$ 17,878.63	84	35		
101230	TKN 18	$ 356.47	86	18	101191	TKW 34	$ 7,508.38	96	35		

Appendix C: Geophysical Reports and Data from Precision GeoSurveys

<see digital files>

Appendix D: Drill Logs

<see digital files>

Appendix E: Drill Assay Certificates

<see digital files>

Appendix F: Field Sampling and Mapping Data

<see digital files>

Appendix G: Surface Assay Certificates

<see digital files>

Appendix H: Petrographic Report from Vancouver Petrographics

<see digital files>

Appendix I: Digital Data Compilations (Geology, Mapping, Structures, Faults)

<see digital files>