













	land at the existing Hope Lake all-weather airstrip or a local lake. Helicopters will be used for movement of personnel and materials within the project area. No exploration activities (including flights) will occur during the calving and post calving periods of the Bluenose East caribou. To avoid wildlife disturbance, aerial setbacks will be applied to minimize helicopter disturbance (see Impacts and mitigations section)	
Land	Overland winter trail access from Kugluktuk may be used if Kugluktuk community members or organizations (e.g. KitIA or HTO) relay materials to site, as has been the case for other projects in this area. Within site, snowmobiles or other tracked or low pressure vehicles may be used for movement of personnel and materials on winter trails, or winter roads may be constructed.	

**Project accomodation types**

Temporary Camp

◁P^L,



greases						maintenance
Acetylene	hazardous	5	100	500	Lbs	Equipment repair welding
batteries and solvents	hazardous	1	1	1	Cubic Meters	various equipment and small appliances requiring batteries, and solvents for cleaning
oxygen	hazardous	2	100	200	Lbs	welding repair
Drill muds, lubricants, additives	hazardous	500	5	2500	Gallons	Added to drill fluids to aid in the drilling process
Salt	hazardous	30	1	30	Cubic Meters	added to drilling fluids to lower freezing point and prevent freezing in of drill rods

**AL 4D C>L 5D 5b**

<b>Δ 5 C L 5b 4D 5b C&gt;σ 4 5b 5b</b>	<b>5b 5b Δ Γ 5b C 5b C 5b σ 4 5b &lt; C</b>	<b>σ P C Δ Γ 5b C 5b C 5b σ 4 5b &lt; C</b>
299	Small diameter water line and pump. Uptake equipped with a screen meeting DFO requirements to prevent the impingement or entrainment of fish and following applicable DFO protocols.	Waterbodies proximal to drill targets and camp. Application is being submitted to the NWB for a Type B Water Licence.





Mineral Exploration	Other, Drill and core cutting waste	approximately 10-200 m <sup>3</sup> /day	Drill wastewater and core cutting water will be deposited into a sump or natural depression located >31 m from the OHWM of any watercourse.	The volume of drill waste generated will be minimized through the recirculation of drill water and removal of solids. Use of drilling additives and lubricants will be minimized and biodegradable products used where practical. Please see attached Waste Management Plan.
Mineral Exploration	ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	estimated at <0.1 m <sup>3</sup> /day average	Sewage collected in incinerating or pacto toilets will be incinerated or contained in sealed containers (such as drums) and backhauled to an authorized waste management facility for disposal along with any ash generated.	Should outhouses be used, pit toilet sewage would be deposited in a pit sump, which would be covered with at least 30 cm of soil on closure of the pit. Outhouse pits will be located a minimum of 31m from closest ordinary high water mark of any waterbody. Outhouses may periodically be treated with lime and sawdust to control pathogens and encourage composting. Please see attached Waste Management Plan.

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Please see impact and mitigation information provided in the previous section (Additional Information). With the implementation of the mitigation measures described, including closing the camp when the Bluenose East caribou use the area for their calving and post-calving activities, no significant negative impacts are predicted to result from the proposed Project's Mineral Exploration activities (including camp, drilling, and other exploration-related activities as described in this submission) or potential Winter Access Trail from Kugluktuk.

# Additional Information

## SECTION A1: Project Info

### SECTION A2: Allweather Road

no all weather roads proposed

### SECTION A3: Winter Road

A winter trail may be used to bring materials and supplies (such as fuel) to site overland from Kugluktuk. Limited to no trail construction is anticipated necessary. Rather, this activity would occur in later winter (March through May) when there is sufficient snow and ice cover to allow safe transit of low pressure vehicles such as snowmobiles and taboggans or snow cats and sloops. No lake flooding is needed for this trail, although snow collected from lake ice surfaces may be used to create short ramps onto and off of any waterbodies where needed. Winter trail routing would be determined in the field and would follow suitable routes known by the personnel using the trail, local snow accumulation areas (which may vary annually), ice conditions, and other in-field safety and transit considerations. Should winter drilling be undertaken, winter trails may also be used within the LSA by low pressure vehicles when the ground is frozen and there is sufficient ice and snow cover to prevent rutting or gouging of the ground. Short winter roads and winter drill pads may also be constructed within the LSA to access nearby drill targets. Water used to construct any such winter roads would be sourced from lakes proximal to drill targets and/or camp. DFO protocols for under ice water withdrawal will be adhered to and all water uptake lines will be equipped with screens that prevent the entrainment of impingement of fish.

## SECTION B1: Project Info

WCM plans to conduct an initial drill program in 2025 to verify historic results and find areas of high copper and silver potential. If those results are promising, exploration would continue seasonally in summer and/or winter over subsequent years.

## SECTION B2: Exploration Activity

a.Satellite remote sensing Satellite remote sensing may be used to acquire to high resolution satellite imagery or hyperspectral data. This would be completed remotely by a third-party contractor and be limited to the mineral claims held by WCM.b.Aircraft remote sensing As an alternative to acquiring high resolution satellite imagery WCM may opt to complete a lidar survey mounted on a fixed wing or helicopter. This would entail flying a grid of set lines across the project area collecting imagery.c.Soil and sediment sampling Should samples be collected they would be small (~10 cm x 10cm) and collected by hand. Limited to no soil and sediment sampling is anticipated.d.On land drilling (indicate drill type) On land drilling will be completed using primarily a diamond drilling rig, such as the Zinex A5 or similar, to recover drill core for geological logging, cutting and sampling for shipment to a laboratory for preparation, digestion and analysis. Reverse Circulation drilling may also be used, for example a Super Hornet heli portable rig. Reverse Circulation drilling produces "chip" samples which will be collected at the drill site through a cyclone and "riffle-splitter" or similar into composite samples, usually spanning a 5ft interval.e.On ice drilling (indicate drill type) Drilling as described above will primarily be completed on land, however if required to demonstrate continuity within the mineralisation drilling may be conducted in a similar manner on ice.f.On site sample processing On site sample processing will be limited to the geological logging of rock type, alteration and mineralisation, along with basic measurements using a portable X-Ray Fluorescence device (pXRF) and magnetic susceptibility tool (KT-10). After logging the drillcore will be cut over specific intervals using a diamond saw, with half of the drillcore being assigned a sample ID and bagged for shipping to a laboratory off-site.g.Off site sample processingAll samples prepared on site from drilling and rock chip sampling activities will be shipped off-site to a certified laboratory, for example ALS Laboratories, Yellowknife. The samples will then undergo crushing, pulverising, splitting, digestion in acids and then analysis. This will quantify the concentration of elements of interest within the samples.

## SECTION B3: Geosciences

the geophysical operation types include: a. Seismic N/A b. Magnetic Ground magnetic surveys may be conducted over selected areas of interest. This would involve walking set lines across the target area carrying

a magnetometer device to measure the subsurface response.c. Gravimetric Gravity surveys may be completed as a ground-based activity where measurements are taken at set points across an area of interest. It may also be conducted via fixed wing or helicopter, in conjunction with other activities such as lidar and photogrammetry.d. Electromagnetic Ground based electromagnetic surveys may be completed over specific areas of interest. This involves laying cables in a set configuration and the creation of a current through the cables via battery power or generators. Measurements are then taken on foot within the loop of cable and the response recorded, indicating the conductivity/resistivity of the subsurface.e. Other (specify) N/AThe geological operation types include: a. Geological Mapping Geological maps already exist for the project area. Detailed geological mapping may be completed over certain target areas in conjunction with rock chip sampling. All drillcore or chips generated from diamond drilling or reverse circulation drilling will be logged for geology. This will form a 3D geological model of the target areas.b. Aerial Photography Aerial photography may be conducted across the project area as an alternative to sourcing high resolution satellite imagery. This will likely be completed from a helicopter.c. Geotechnical Survey N/Ad. Ground Penetrating Survey Ground penetrating radar may be used to confirm lake depths. e. Other (specify) The area subject to air and/or ground geophysical work will be WCM's mineral claims within the LSA. Flight altitudes will generally be above 610m, but specific surveys may require lower flying. When this is the case the helicopter will avoid flying over wildlife at low altitude, including concentrations of waterfowl. No aerial surveys will be undertaken during the BNE calving or post-calving periods.

#### **SECTION B4: Drilling**

Drillhole depth varies based on target depth, orientation of drillhole and purpose of the hole. Target drilling depth is anticipated to typically be between 100 and 300 m. The number of drillholes (and target depths) is highly dependent on the results of the maiden drilling programs and may range from 10 drill holes during initial exploratory drilling to approximately 80 holes in a year where promising mineralization has been found. Primarily diamond drills will be used, but similarly sized reverse circulation drills may be used for infill drilling where suitable.

#### **SECTION B5: Stripping**

#### **SECTION B6: Underground Activity**

#### **SECTION B7: Waste Rock**

#### **SECTION B8: Stockpiles**

#### **SECTION B9: Mine Development**

#### **SECTION B10: Geology**

#### **SECTION B11: Mine**

#### **SECTION B12: Mill**

#### **SECTION C1: Pits**

#### **SECTION D1: Facility**

#### **SECTION D2: Facility Construction**

#### **SECTION D3: Facility Operation**

#### **SECTION D4: Vessel Use**

**SECTION E1: Offshore Survey**

**SECTION E2: Nearshore Survey**

**SECTION E3: Vessel Use**

**SECTION F1: Site Cleanup**

On Project closure, all materials, equipment and structures will be removed and the site left in a physically and chemically stable state in alignment with relevant guidelines and requirements. Drill sites will be progressively closed promptly on drill hole completion to minimize cumulative Project footprint. The overall closure goal is to return the Project areas to conditions similar to those present prior to project activities where the sites are:

- Physically stable
- Chemically inert
- Require no long-term care requirements
- Are compatible with future land use activities (including aesthetics and values)

Closure activities will include:

- the removal of all structures, equipment, fuel, materials and waste
- the clean up of any remaining spills or contaminated materials
- the backfilling of any sumps
- Stabilizing any areas potentially subject to erosion or sediment loss.

**SECTION G1: Well Authorization**

**SECTION G2: Onland Exploration**

**SECTION G3: Offshore Exploration**

**SECTION G4: Rig**

**SECTION H1: Vessel Use**

**SECTION H2: Disposal At Sea**

**SECTION I1: Municipal Development**

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The Rae Copper Project (the Project) is located within the West Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut. The Local Study Area (LSA; the area within which mineral exploration may take place) is about 60 km southwest of the community of Kugluktuk and in an area with a long history of mineral exploration. WCM's mineral claims in this area overlap both Surface Inuit Owned Lands and Surface and Subsurface Crown Lands and do not overlap any protected areas. The Project's Regional Study Area (RSA) encapsulates the LSA and extends to include the municipality of Kugluktuk. The RSA overlaps the Kugluk Territorial Park; should a winter trail be used to mobilize supplies from Kugluktuk, it will avoid this park. The geology of the Coppermine District, within which the Project is located, is characterised by an easterly-trending copper-bearing belt of Meso-Proterozoic continental flood basalts and associated marine sedimentary rocks of Neo-Proterozoic age. This belt extends 80 km south from Kugluktuk, on the Coronation Gulf, and 174 km west to 64 km east of Coppermine River. The Coppermine District is best known for the 'Coppermine River Group' basalts, which feature extremely high-grade copper showings of >45% within the volcanic pile. The area was first staked in 1929 and has an extensive history of mineral exploration that boomed in the late 1960's and continued sporadically to 2010 then slowed in relation to depressed economic conditions during which time many mineral claims were released. WCM obtained a number of these claims in late 2023 and early 2024, which are contiguous with mineral claims still held by previous operators. There is one esker located in the RSA within the northwestern aggregate of mineral claims held by WCM (on Crown Land). This esker has a length of 266 m within the WCM mineral claims and continues to the north. The Project is located within a subarctic climate zone with annual temperatures ranging from January temperatures of -31°C to July averages of 12°C. Summers are short and cool with extended daylight periods. Winters are long, cold, and dark. Annual rainfall is generally limited. Air quality in the area is expected to generally be good due to the remote location and minimal industrial activity, although wildfires activity can impact air quality periodically. The area is one

of contiguous permafrost, which can extend to a depth of 160 m or more and reach temperatures as low as -15°C. Areas of unfrozen ground may be found under lakes, and are called taliks. Spring melt usually occurs in June, but lakes may continue to have ice until mid-July. Freeze-up begins in September and by late winter, lake ice thickness can reach almost 2 m. The area is one of low topographic relief with smaller lakes and streams. The most notable waterbody is the Coppermine River, which supports fishing and transportation activities in its lower reaches. Although waterbodies in the region are generally pristine in nature, natural geology and environmental inputs and flow processes can cause water quality to vary by waterbody and season (e.g., during freshet melt and high flows water quality can diminish).

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The Project area is located in a 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 limited abundance of spruce, willows, alders, and ground birch can be found in sheltered niches along the Coppermine River as far north as Escape Rapids. Aquatic life in the lakes, rivers, and streams of the RSA include Arctic char, grayling, and whitefish. The Project area is also known to host a wide range of wildlife including the migratory barren ground caribou (specifically the Bluenose East [BNE] caribou herd), muskox, moose, grizzly bear, wolverine, Arctic fox, and wolves. A wide range of migratory and non-migratory birds are also present, including geese, tundra swan, ptarmigan, short-eared owl, peregrine falcon, rough legged hawk, gyrfalcon, and golden and bald eagles. The Project is located within the BNE caribou herd's calving and post-calving range. To avoid disturbing the caribou during these sensitive periods, WCM will not undertake any exploration activities during their calving (May 28 and July 3) or post calving (June 21 to July 3) periods, and will close the exploration camp during this time each year. For more discussion on wildlife mitigation and management measures that will be implemented to protect wildlife and wildlife habitat, see the Project's Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan (WMMP).

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The Project is located within the West Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut. The LSA is approximately 60 km southwest of Kugluktuk with the broader RSA including the municipality. The LSA is in an area with a long history of mineral exploration and WCM's mineral claims overlap both Surface Inuit Owned Lands and Surface and Subsurface Crown Lands. The Project is not anticipated to have any impact on local or regional traffic patterns or human health given its location and the nature of proposed activities. WCM is not aware of any archaeological or culturally significant sites in the LSA but will avoid any sites that become identified over time. WCM has engaged an archaeologist to conduct an impact assessment of potential camp locations and initial drilling areas, and will continue to conduct archaeological assessments over the life of the Project to avoid as yet undiscovered sites. The Coppermine River is known for its fishing, and community members hunt and fish throughout the RSA, although conversations with the Kugluktuk Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO) have indicated use is limited within the area of WCM's mineral claims. This area is of particular importance because it is within the calving and post calving grounds of the BNE caribou herd. To minimize potential impacts on this herd, WCM will not undertake any exploration activity during the calving (May 28 to July 3) and post calving (June 21 to July 3) periods, and will implement a wide range of habitat and wildlife protection measures as outlined in this application and in the attached WMMP. This WMMP has been provided to the Kugluktuk HTO for review, and WCM will continue to work with the HTO over the life of Project to identify wildlife and wildlife habitat management and mitigation measures that are suitable to the area as well as the scope, scale, and nature of activities. WCM has shaped the proposed Project design, execution, impact mitigation and management, and potential Project benefits based on input, recommendations, and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit provided by the Kugluktuk HTO, Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA), and the Hamlet of Kugluktuk. The most significant Project modifications resulting from this engagement has included the commitment to cease any exploration activities during the BNE caribou calving and post-calving periods, and the inclusion of a winter trail from Kugluktuk which could be used by Kugluktuk community members and/or businesses to relay materials in to site (as noted to have been coordinated for other projects operating in the area to maximize economic benefits to the community). WCM has also committed to preferential use of Kugluktuk, Kitikmeot, and Nunavut-based businesses, maximizing local employment, providing on-the-job and other training opportunities, and supporting community initiatives where requested and feasible. As a demonstration of this, in 2024 WCM sponsored a Kugluktuk community first aid course, provided helicopter support to the Kugluktuk HTO for their monitoring activities, employed a Kugluktuk community member as part of their small (3-person) July ground sampling program and 4-person archaeological assessment (commencing in early September), and made a concerted effort to direct project expenditures towards Kugluktuk-based businesses. At the recommendation of each of these groups, a community meeting has not yet been held, but is planned for early 2025, prior to proposed activities and at a time when there is more permitting (and thus employment) certainty. WCM will continue



scope and scale of Project activities, no significant impacts on air quality are predicted. 11. Noise levels: Noise will be generated in association with camp areas, drilling locations, and helicopter use. This noise may be disruptive to wildlife. Although this noise will be localized, discontinuous, and short term in nature, WCM will also cease all exploration activity during the sensitive calving and post-calving periods of the Bluenose East caribou herd, which uses the LSA during these periods. WCM will also minimize idling and flights; conduct preventative maintenance, which may reduce equipment noise; and implement the mitigation measures outlined in the attached Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan. As a result of these mitigation measures and the scope and scale of Project activities, no significant impacts on noise levels are predicted.

Biological Impacts - 1. Vegetation: Impacts to vegetation related to Project footprint will be mitigated by: i. Minimizing Project footprint through consolidation of materials and camp structures ii. Establishment of camp and airstrip on dry durable ground to minimize potential for ground impacts and erosion iii. Use of previously impacted areas (such as existing airstrips) where available and practical iv. Placement of heated tents and drills on cribbing (i.e., raised above ground) to minimize vegetation impacts and permafrost degradation v. No off-road transit by vehicles when there is risk of rutting or gouging of the ground vi. Reducing winter trails and any winter road footprint by minimizing length and width of any over-land transit corridors and using existing trails where available and practical vii. Use of natural depressions or sumps for liquid wastes (e.g., greywater, cuttings) and fill any dug sumps when no longer in use to allow natural revegetation viii. Minimizing use of salt during drilling to reduce potential for vegetation impacts and using calcium chloride in substitution for sodium chloride, which is more harmful to plants ix. Preventing introduction of non-native species by cleaning debris or soil from any mobile equipment brought to site x. V-notching of any winter stream ice crossings prior to melt to prevent unnatural ponding xi. Locating sumps, fuel storage, and infrastructure > 31 m of a waterbody ordinary high water level xii. Avoid conducting activity in areas overlapping identified sensitive features xiii. Progressively close drill sites and fly camps as work is completed to reduce cumulative footprint impacts xiv. At closure, stabilizing any impacted areas potentially subject to erosion or sediment loss

As a result of the implementation of these measures as well as the scale of the Project, no significant impacts on vegetation are predicted.

2. Wildlife, birds, wildlife habitat, and migration patterns: Project footprints may directly impact wildlife habitat, and activities may result in wildlife disturbance and behavioural alterations, including habitat use. In addition to the mitigation measures described above which will be employed to protect wildlife habitat, WCM will implement a wide range of other mitigation measures to A) minimize disturbance to wildlife, dens, and bird nests, B) minimize attraction of wildlife, C) minimize helicopter disturbance of wildlife, and D) minimize direct wildlife impacts. These measures are outlined below.

A) To mitigate disturbance to wildlife, dens, and bird nests related to Project footprint and activities, WCM will: i. Close camp/cease exploration activities during the calving and post-calving periods of the Bluenose East caribou herd (May 28 – July 3) ii. Avoid habitat disturbance during the bird nesting period where possible iii. Apply a 300 m setback from concentrations of birds (e.g., bird breeding colonies and molting areas) iv. If nests containing eggs or young are found, stop all disruptive activities until nesting is complete and establish a suitable buffer zone for the species and activity (based on regulatory guidance) v. If carnivore dens are found, avoid drilling in these areas while they are in use vi. Skirt camp tents to deter wildlife denning

B) To mitigate attraction of wildlife by on-site storage and use of food and food waste and other potential wildlife attractants, WCM will: i. Implement a strict 'no feeding of wildlife' policy ii. Store food waste and wildlife attractants in a manner resistant to wildlife access and that reduces smells iii. Require all field crews to return any food scraps and associated wastes to the camp for appropriate management iv. Wastes attractive to wildlife will be disposed of promptly, either by backhaul to an approved waste management facility, or in an onsite incinerator (if available) v. No landfill will be established on site; these have the potential to attract wildlife vi. Screen kitchen greywater to remove food particles prior to discharge, and inspect greywater sump regularly and treat as need with lime or crystal lye to prevent becoming an attractant vii. Orientate and train all staff on Project waste management practices aimed at minimizing wildlife attraction viii. Erect a bear fence if deemed necessary ix. Conduct routine inspection of work areas to verify that wildlife attractants are being appropriately managed, food wastes are returned to the camp daily, and that there is no indication of wildlife access

C) To mitigate disturbance of wildlife by helicopter activity, WCM will: i. Cease all exploration activities during Bluenose East caribou herd use of the area during calving and post-calving periods, including helicopter flights ii. Aircraft will avoid unnecessary low flights and landing in areas where wildlife are present iii. Helicopters will generally fly at an altitude above 610 m altitude, and not below 300 m (~ 1,000 ft) except during landing, takeoff, or for specific operational reasons (e.g. low ceilings or low-level surveys) iv. When necessary to fly at lower levels, any wildlife will be avoided by revising flights paths v. Aircraft will maintain minimum vertical setback of 1100 m (3500 feet) in areas where concentrations of birds are present vi. Maintain minimum lateral aerial setback of 1.5 km from concentrations of birds (e.g., bird breeding colonies and moulting areas) vii. Flights will detour around wildlife to avoid overflight disturbance viii. Field crews will conduct a scan for wildlife prior to landing and helicopters will avoid landing in areas where wildlife are present

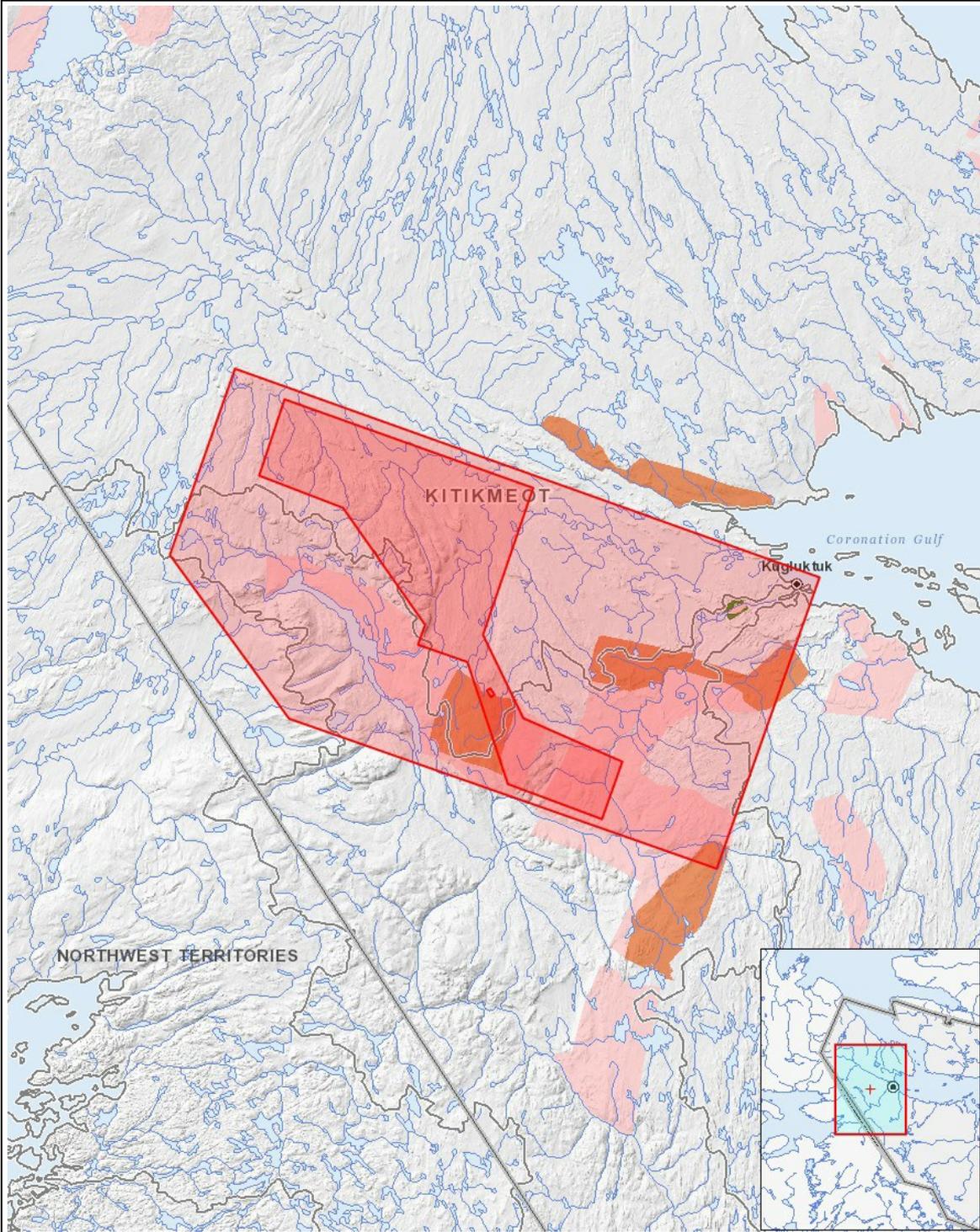
D) To mitigate direct wildlife impacts such as human-wildlife conflict and wildlife injury or mortality caused by Project activities or personnel, WCM will: i. Close camp/cease exploration activities during the calving (May 28 – July 3) and post-calving (June 21 to July 3) periods of the Bluenose East caribou herd ii. Implement a strict no hunting policy for Project staff iii. Not allow

fishing without appropriate fishing licence, as applicableiv. Train staff in appropriate bear awareness and deterrence measuresv. Equip field crews with bear deterrence kits which may include: air horn or whistle, bear bangers, and bear spray (and train field crews in their use)vi. Where necessary, use bear fencesvii. Where appropriate, make use of wildlife monitors viii. Avoid and not intentionally approach wildlife ix. Orientate and train all staff on Project policies regarding wildlife, waste management, and work area management of wildlife accessx. Inspect work areas regularly when in use for evidence of wildlife access or initiation of nestingAs a result of the implementation of these measures as well as the scale of the Project, no significant impacts to wildlife, birds, wildlife habitat, or migration patterns are anticipated. 3. Aquatic species, including habitat and migration / spawning: In addition to the mitigation measures already described in relation to hydrology, limnology, water quality, and sediment quality WCM will equip all water uptake lines with screens sized to prevent the entrapment or impingement of fish and adhere to DFO's recommended protective mitigation measures where possible or seek DFO's guidance if/where needed. No in-water construction activities are proposed. With application of the proposed mitigation measures no significant impacts to aquatic species, including habitat and migration/spawning are anticipated. 4. Wildlife protected areas: Although mineral exploration activities do not overlap any wildlife protected areas, the Bluenose East caribou herd uses this area for their calving and post-calving activities. To mitigate disturbance of these caribou, WCM has committed to ceasing exploration activities and closing camp during these periods each year. Socio-economic Impacts - 1. Archaeological and cultural historic sites: Archaeological or cultural historic sites may be disturbed by Project ground disturbance activities, including the establishment of camp and drill sites. To mitigate against this possibility, WCM has engaged an archaeologist to conduct an impact assessment of potential camp locations and initial drilling areas, and will continue to conduct archaeological assessments over the life of the Project to avoid as-yet-undiscovered sites. WCM's archaeologist is not aware of any archaeological or culturally significant sites within WCM's mineral claim areas, but WCM will avoid any sites that may be identified over time. As a result of the implementation of these measures as well as the scale and nature of the Project, no significant impacts to archaeological and cultural historic sites are anticipated. 2. Employment: The Project is anticipated to have a positive impact on employment, and this will be maximized by the preferential use of Kugluktuk, Kitikmeot, and Nunavut-based businesses, maximizing local employment, and providing on-the-job and other training opportunities. Please also see 'Additional Information; Description of Existing Environment: Socioeconomic Environment'. The Project is expected to have a positive impact on employment. 3. Community wellness: WCM anticipates that community wellness will be supported by the Project through the maximization of employment and use of local businesses, as well as WCM's support of community initiatives. Please also see 'Additional Information; Description of Existing Environment: Socioeconomic Environment'. The Project is expected to have a positive impact on community wellness. 4. Human health: Due to the remote location of exploration activities, the scale and nature of proposed activities, and the mitigation and management measures described in this application, no impacts on human health are anticipated.

## **Cumulative Effects**

WCMs activities are all anticipated to be of limited scale and impact and will be mitigated to avoid significant residual impacts. However, residual impacts must be considered in combination with those of other projects undertaken in the past, present, or future, to confirm that even individually-limited impacts are unlikely to result in significant cumulative impacts. Exploration activity in the Coppermine District has cycled with mineral discoveries and economic conditions over the past 80 years, although no mines have been developed in the area in recent decades. WCM's exploration activities would add to this. WCM's mineral claims are located beside, and many were previously a part of, the mineral claims held by other proponents conducting exploration activities in this area. Cumulatively, exploration activities are predicted to create positive economic benefits over long periods, with small footprints and limited negative impacts that are easily mitigable. In this area, the highest potential for a cumulative negative impact, should there be one, is on the Bluenose East caribou herd. These caribou use the area during their calving and post-calving periods. During these periods of elevated sensitivity, disturbance can lead to higher calf mortality due to reduced nursing time, cow-calf abandonment, and/or displacement from areas with high quality vegetation. To mitigate against this potential for cumulative impact, WCM will close their exploration camp and cease all activities during the calving and post-calving periods. To further minimize cumulative impacts, WCM will use existing infrastructure and disturbed areas (such as the all-weather Hope Lake Airstrip) where practical to reduce cumulative exploration footprint. With the application of this mitigation measure, along with the others noted in this application, no significant negative cumulative impacts are anticipated.





List of Project Geometries

- 1 polygon Rae Copper Regional Study Area (includes winter trail access corridor)
- 2 polygon Hope Lake Airstrip (existing airstrip)
- 3 polygon Rae Copper Local Study Area (primary area for mineral exploration)