

QANURITTUT

Tukihiaanaqtunik havaariyauyumayumik uqauhiuyun

Qablunaatitut: White Cliff Minerals Ltd. (WCM) holds mineral claims on a combination of Crown Land and Inuit Owned Land associated with their Rae Copper Project (the Project) located approximately 60 km southwest of Kugluktuk, in the West Kitikmeot Region near the Coppermine River. These areas have previously been explored by other companies, and WCM is applying to conduct similar drill-based exploration activities following up on historical drilling results. WCM is proposing to set up a temporary tent-based exploration camp and run a small seasonal drill exploration program with up to three exploration drills. The camp will be set up near areas of drilling interest on dry durable ground. Before we select the exact location, an archaeologist is checking to make sure there are no archaeological sites. Water will be drawn from nearby lakes and Project average water use is expected to be less than 100 m³/day and not more than 299 m³/day on any one day. The camp will usually house between 12 and 45 people, depending on whether there is one drill operating or three. The camp will be opened seasonally for a winter and/or a summer exploration program and closed between uses. Every year the exploration camp will be closed and exploration activities stopped while the Bluenose East Caribou herd is in the areas for their calving (May 28 to July 3) and post calving (June 21 to July 3) periods. The Project will be accessed by air, or possibly overland by winter trail from Kugluktuk if local community members are hired to bring supplies to site in winter. Within the Project area, personnel and materials will get around on foot, by helicopter, or by winter trails. We will not be building any all-weather roads during exploration activities. Fuel will be stored on site in secondary containment and will mainly be in the form of diesel (for the drills and camp generators and heaters) and jet fuel (for the helicopters) and we will have a spill contingency plan. Exploration drilling will mainly be carried out with the use of diamond drills searching for copper and silver, but similarly sized reverse circulation drills may alternately be used. Other exploration activities such as aerial mapping surveys, ground sampling, and/or baseline studies may also be carried out. Drill and core cutting waste will be deposited in natural depressions or dug sumps, as will camp greywater from the kitchen, sinks and showers, and any outhouse blackwater. Either facto, incinerating, or outhouse-type pit toilets will be used. An incinerator may be used to incinerate suitable wastes, and untreated wood, cardboard, and paper may be open burnt. All other wastes will be backhauled to an approved waste management facility outside of Nunavut. A wide range of environmental and archaeological protection measures will be implemented to make sure any potential impacts are minimized, particularly those on wildlife and wildlife habitat. WCM will apply for a 7-year water licence to align with a 5-year land use permit with a possible 2 year extension. If this project is approved, 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 winter and/or summer over subsequent years. WCM will preferentially source Project personnel, materials, and services from Kugluktuk and the broader Kitikmeot Region and offer on-the-job training.

Uviititut: White Cliff Minerals Ltd. (WCM) détient des concessions minières sur des terres de la Couronne et sur des terres inuites dans le cadre de son exploitation de la mine de cuivre (Rae Copper Project, le « projet »), située à environ 60 kilomètres au sud-ouest de Kugluktuk, dans la région de Kitikmeot Ouest près de la rivière Coppermine. Ces régions ont déjà été explorées par d'autres compagnies, et WCM demande à mener des activités semblables d'exploration par forage en s'appuyant sur les résultats de forages antérieurs. WCM propose d'établir un camp d'exploration temporaire sous tente, d'entreprendre un court programme de forage d'exploration saisonnier et d'utiliser jusqu'à trois foreuses d'exploration. Le camp sera installé à proximité des zones de forage d'intérêt et sur un sol sec et durable. Un archéologue vérifie actuellement l'absence de sites archéologiques avant que l'emplacement exact du camp soit déterminé. L'eau sera puisée dans les lacs environnants et la consommation moyenne d'eau pour le projet devrait être inférieure à 100 m³/jour et ne jamais dépasser 299 m³/jour. Le camp hébergera généralement entre 12 et 45 personnes selon le nombre de foreuses en service (une ou trois). Le camp sera ouvert pour un programme saisonnier d'exploration en hiver et/ou en été et sera fermé en dehors de ces périodes d'utilisation. Le camp d'exploration sera fermé tous les ans et les activités d'exploration seront interrompues pendant que la harde de caribous Bluenose de l'Est se trouve dans la région pour la mise bas (du 28 mai au 3 juillet) et la post-mise bas (du 21 juin au 3 juillet). Le projet sera accessible par voie aérienne, ou

Personnel

Personnel on site: 25

Days on site: 150

Total Person days: 3750

Operations Phase: from 2025-02-01 to 2032-02-02

Hulilukaarutit

Inigiya	Hulilukaarut Qanurittuq	Nunannga Qanurittaakhaanik	Initurlinga qanuritpa	Initurlinga utuqqarnitat unaluuniit Ingilraaqnitat Uyarannguqtut akhuurninnga	Qanitqiyauyuq qanitqiamut nunallaat kitulluuniit ahiruqtaiiyainnit nuna
Rae Copper Regional Study Area (inc winter trail access corridor)	Access Road	Crown	The RSA overlaps Crown, Inuit Owned, and Municipal lands. It encapsulates the LSA, a potential winter trail access between Kugluktuk, and possible areas of further mineral exploration interest. Please see LSA info for general site history. Please also see 'Additional Information' tab.	WCM is working with an archaeologist to ensure any archaeological sites are identified and avoided. Please also see 'Additional Information' tab.	The RSA overlaps with the community of Kugluktuk (from which a potential winter trail would originate) and the Kugluk (Bloody Falls) Territorial Park.
Rae Copper Local Study Area (primarily for mineral exploration)	Drilling	Crown	The LSA overlaps Surface Inuit Owned Lands and Surface and Subsurface Crown Lands. It is in the Coppermine District. The area was first staked in 1929 and has an extensive history of mineral exploration that boomed parodically in the late 1960's-2010 then slowed with economic conditions.	No known archaeological or paleontological sites on WCM's claims, but there are archaeological sites near the existing Hope Lake airstrip which has been in use for many decades. WCM is working with an archaeologist to ensure any archaeological sites are identified and avoided. Please also see 'Additional Information' tab.	The LSA does not overlap with any protected areas or communities. The LSA is approximately 60 km from the community of Kugluktuk

			Please see 'Additional Information' for further details.	
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Nunaliin Ilauyun, Aviktuqhimayuniitunullu Ikayuuhiarunguyun

Nunauyuq	Atia	Timiuyuq	Upluani Uqaqatigiyaungmata
Kugluktuk	Wynter Kuliktana, Tannis Bolt, Jennifer Amagoalik	Kitikmeot Inuit Association	2024-04-18
Kugluktuk	Amanda Dumond, Larry Adjun	Kugluktuk HTO, Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board, NU Wildlife Management Board. See log for further details	2024-05-28
Kugluktuk	Ryan Nivingalok, John Ivey, Various community members	Hamlet of Kugluktuk and Community Members. See log for further details	2024-08-12

Angiuttauvaktunik

Naunaiqlugu nunanga talvani havauhikhaq ittuq:

Angiuttauvaktunik

Munariniqmut Ayuittiaqtuq	Angirutinga Qanurittuq	Tadja Qanurittaakhaanik	Ublua Tuniyauyuq/Uuktuqtuq	Umikvikhaa Ublua
Government of Nunavut, Department of Culture, Language, Elders, and Youth	Class I and/or II Archaeological Permit	Not Yet Applied		
Government of Nunavut, Department of Culture, Language, Elders, and Youth	Class II Archaeological Permit 2024-79A	Active	2024-08-18	2024-10-31
Nunavut Imaligiyyit Katimayit	Type B Water Licence	Not Yet Applied		
Nunaqaqqaahimayuliriyikku Ukiuqtaqtumi Pivallianiq Kaanata	Class A Land Use Permit	Not Yet Applied		
Kitikmeot Inuit Katimayiyngit	Class III Land Use Licence	Not Yet Applied		
Kitikmeot Inuit Katimayiyngit	Class I Land Use Licence KTL124B005	Active		
Nunavunmi Ihivriunqimut Timiqutigiyanga	Scientific Research Licence if/when baseline studies undertaken (TBC)	Not Yet Applied		
Nunavut Kavamanga, Avatiliriyikku	Wildlife Observation Licence and/or Wildlife Research Permit for wildlife observation if/when baseline studies undertaken (TBC)	Not Yet Applied		
Iqalukhiurniqmut Tariuqmilu Kaanata	Fish for Scientific Purposes Permit and/or Animal Use Protocol Permit if/when baseline studies undertaken (TBC)	Not Yet Applied		

Project transportation types

Transportation Type	Qanuq Atuqtauniarmangaa	Length of Use
Air	Primary site access will be by plane or helicopter from Kugluktuk or Yellowknife, which will bring in personnel and supplies. Planes would 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. KitlA 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

Alaanut,

Ihuaqutivaluin Atuqtauyukhan

Hanalrutit atuqtaunahuat (ukuallu ikuutat, pampiutainnik, tingmitinik, akhaluutinik, hunaluuniit)

Hanalrutit Qanurittuq	Qaffiuyut	Aktikkulaanga – Qanurittullu	Qanuq Atuqtauniarmangaa
Helicopter	TBD	TBC	Equipment and crew movements
Drills	TBD	5 m x 5 m	Exploration sampling of rock
Generators	TBD	2 m x 2m	power supply for camp, drills, and other equipment
Incinerator	1	5m x5m	Disposal of combustible wastes
toilets	TBD	3m x 3m	Incinerating, pacto, or pit-type toilets
snowmobile	TBD	1m x 3m	Camp and activity support/personnel movement
boat	TBD	2m x 5m	Camp and activity support/personnel movement
water pumps	TBD	1m x 1m	water supply for camp and drills.
snow cat	TBD	5m x 8m	camp and drill support
Chieftain or similar	1	4m x 8m	low pressure vehicle for winter access
Sloop or similar	1	4m x 15 m	low pressure transport for winter access
loader	1	4m x 15 m	maintenance of winter trail/road/pad
Tent Camp	1	100m x 100m	Main exploration camp
Fly Camp	1	20m x 20m	Small portable camp to support remote activities seasonally
ATV and trailer or UTV	4	2x4	Use on all-weather strip to move materials

Qanurittuq Urhuqyuaq unalu Qayangnaqtut Hunavaluit Aturninnga

Qanurittuq urhuqyuaq hunavaluit aturninnga:	Urhuqyuaq Qanurittuq	Qaffiuyut qattaryut	Qattaryuk Aktikkulaanga	Atauttimut Qaffiuyut	Ilanga	Qanuq Atuqtauniarmangaa
Aviation fuel	fuel	400	205	82000	Liters	helicopter fuel
Diesel	fuel	400	205	82000	Liters	camp heating and power and drill fuel
Gasoline	fuel	20	205	4100	Liters	small engine fuel.
Propane	fuel	40	45	1800	Kg	camp cooking and miscellaneous uses
lubricants and greases	hazardous	50	20	1000	Liters	equipment maintenance
Acetylene	hazardous	5	100	500	Lbs	Equipment repair welding
batteries and	hazardous	1	1	1	Cubic	various equipment

solvents					Meters	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

Imaqmik Aturninnga

Ubluq qanuraaluk (m3)	Aturumayain imavaluin utiqittagaani qanuq	Atulirumayain imavaluin utiqittagani humi
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.

Iqqakuq

Ikkakunik Munakgiyauyunik

Havauhikhaq Hulilukaarut	Qanurittuq Iqqakut	Ihumagiyauyuq Qanuraaluktut Atuqtait	Qanuq Iqqakuurniarmangaa	Halummaqtirarnirutikhan piyutin
Mineral Exploration	Ikulalaaqtun iqqakuuvaluin	< 1 m ³ /day average	Incineration of food, putrescible, and organic waste in a dual chamber forced air incinerator if/when available. Open burn untreated wood, cardboard, and paper where necessary. Combustion practices will align with Nunavut Department of Environment Guideline for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste. Ash will be collected in sealed containers and shipped off site for disposal at an approved facility. Combustible waste may also be backhauled (along with non-combustible wastes) and disposed of in an approved landfill outside of Nunavut. Any wildlife attractants would be stored in a manner inaccessible to wildlife.	Wastes will be segregate at their source to support efficient off-site management. Materials will be reused and repurposed where suitable and practical to do so. Please see attached Waste Management Plan.
Mineral Exploration	Qirnarivyaktuq imaq	Camp greywater estimated at 5-15 m ³ /day average	Greywater will be discharged to a sump located at least 31m from closest ordinary high water mark of any waterbody. Sumps will be suitably sized to maintain a freeboard at all times to ensure sump filtration benefits are maximized. Sumps will be inspected regularly for overflow, leaks, or wildlife attractants. Sumps will be filled on closure.	Kitchen greywater will be strained to remove solids from entering the grey water waste stream. Biodegradable products will be used where available and practical for dishes and laundry. Please see attached Waste Management Plan.
Mineral Exploration	Hivuuranaqtun iqqakuuvaluin	Minimal, estimated at	Consolidate and contain any	Minimize hazardous waste generation by

		<0.01 m ³ /day	hazardous wastes in suitable sealed and labeled containers and back haul off site for recycling or disposal at an authorized facility outside of Nunavut. Backhaul of any hazardous wastes generated will be prioritized to avoid unnecessary accumulation.	implementation of spill prevention measures and using an oil-water separation techniques where appropriate. Please see attached Waste Management Plan and Spill Contingency Plan.
Mineral Exploration	Ikulalimangittun iqqakuuvaluin	estimated at < 1 m ³ /day average	Consolidate and contain in a manner that avoids release to the tundra, or, for any waste potentially attractive to wildlife, in a manner resistant to wildlife access. Backhaul to Yellowknife for recycling or disposal at an authorized landfill.	Waste generation will be minimized and materials reused, repurposed, or recycled to the extent practical. Please see attached Waste Management Plan for further information.
Mineral Exploration	Other, Drill and core cutting waste	approximately 10-200 m ³ /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	Anaagun (inuin anaaguin)	estimated at <0.1 m ³ /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.

Avatiliriniqmut Ayurhautingit:

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

Qanurittuq Ittunik Avatinga: Avatingalluanga

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).

Qanurittuq Ittunik Avatinga: Inuuhimayunut Avatinga

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).

Qanurittuq Ittunik Avatinga: Inungit-maniliurutingit Avatinga

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 to work with the KIA, Hamlet of Kugluktuk, and Kugluktuk HTO to ensure engagement undertaken is appropriate, mitigation and management measures are suitable, and Project socio-economic benefits are maximized over the life of the Project.

Miscellaneous Project Information

See attached management, monitoring and mitigation plans for further information.

Naunaiyainiq ukuninnga Ayurhautingit unalu Piumayaat Ikiikliyuumiutinahuarutit

Physical Impacts - 1.Designated environmental areas:The RSA overlaps with the Kugluk Territorial Park near Kugluktuk. No mineral exploration activities will be conducted within or near to this park. A winter trail may be used by low pressure vehicles (e.g. those on tracks or skids) linking Kugluktuk to the Rae Copper Camp but would avoid this park to eliminate potential for impacts. 2.Ground stability:Impacts to ground stability will be minimized by preferential avoidance of any areas particularly sensitive to exploration activities, management of runoff with the use of sumps to prevent scouring of land, and protection of permafrost (as outlined below). As a result of these mitigation measures combined with the small scale and nature of these activities, no significant impacts on ground stability are predicted.3.Permafrost:Permafrost may be impacted by heated camp structures, drilling activities, and unfilled dug sumps. To mitigate this, the camp will be established in an area of dry durable ground and wetland areas will be avoided. Heated camp structures as well as drill shacks will be placed on cribbing to allow air circulation beneath them and reduce the potential for warming of the ground surface. Any dug sumps or depressions created around the drill collars will be filled on closure to prevent ponding of water, which may cause permafrost degradation. As a result of these mitigation measures combined with the small scale and nature of these activities, no significant impacts on permafrost are predicted.4.Hydrology / limnology:Water may be withdrawn from lakes, streams, ponds, or rivers proximal to camp and drill targets. Although WCM is requesting a cumulative Project water withdrawal limit of up to 299 m³/day (the limit for a Type B Water Licence), daily use is expected to be less than 100 m³/day and occur on less than 100 days a year, on average. WCM will minimize drill water use through the recirculation and reuse of drill water and settling and removal of cuttings and/or the use of a freshwater reservoir tank to eliminate recirculation of freshwater from the lake. Combined, these mitigation measures can reduce drill water use by up to 90%. WCM will also limit lake-specific under ice water withdrawal to no more than 10% of available water capacity as determined based on DFO's "Protocol for Winter Water Withdrawal from Ice-covered Waterbodies in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut" or as calculated in the Land and Water Boards of the Mackenzie Valley's "Technical Reference Document for the Method for Determining Available Winter Water Volumes for Small-Scale Projects". As a result, no significant impacts on hydrology or limnology are predicted. 5.Water quality:Water quality may be impacted by releases to freshwater via spills, sump discharges, or drilling activity. Biodegradable drilling additives will be used where possible and any drilling on ice over water will not use salt and will be conducted with a closed drill fluid circuit. Any sumps will be located at least 31 m from the ordinary high water mark of any waterbody and will be managed as outlined in the attached Waste Management Plan. WCM will store all chemicals at least 31 m from water, and employ the mitigation, management, and response measures outlined in the attached Spill Contingency Plan. With the implementation of the measures outlined in these plans, no significant impacts on water quality are predicted.6.Climate conditions:Due the scale and nature of proposed activities no predicted impacts on climate are anticipated. 7.Eskers and other unique or fragile landscapes:There is one identified esker in the Local Study Area (LSA). Impacts to eskers and other unique or fragile landscapes will be minimized by preferential avoidance of any areas particularly sensitive to exploration activities, management of runoff with the use of sumps to prevent scouring of land, and protection of permafrost (as outlined above). No significant impacts on these landscape features are predicted.8.Surface and bedrock geology:Due to the nature and scale of activities no significant impacts on surface and bedrock geology are anticipated. Exploration results will add to the mineralogical knowledge of the area. 9.Sediment and soil quality:Sediment and soil quality may be impacted by releases to land or freshwater via spills, sump discharges, or drilling activity. Biodegradable drilling additives will be used where possible and any drilling on ice over water will not use salt and will be conducted with a closed drill fluid circuit. Any sumps will be located at least 31 m from the ordinary high water mark of any waterbody and will be managed as outlined in the attached Waste Management Plan. WCM will store all chemicals at least 31 m from water, and employ the mitigation, management, and response measures outlined in the attached Spill Contingency Plan. With the implementation of the

measures outlined in these plans, no significant impacts on sediment or soil quality are predicted.10.Air quality:Fossil fuel combustion and burning or incineration of waste may influence air quality. WCM will reduce emissions where practical by minimizing helicopter use and equipment run times; carrying out preventative maintenance; minimizing open burning; only open burning of suitable wastes such as untreated wood, paper, and cardboard; and using a dual chambered forced air type incinerator designed for the waste types being incinerated. As a result of these mitigation measures and the 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 disturbanceviii. Field crews will conduct a scan for wildlife prior to landing and helicopters will avoid landing in areas where wildlife are presentD) 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 herdii. Implement a strict no hunting policy for Project staffiii. 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 entertainment 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.

Tamatkiumayunik Ihuikgutivaktunik

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.

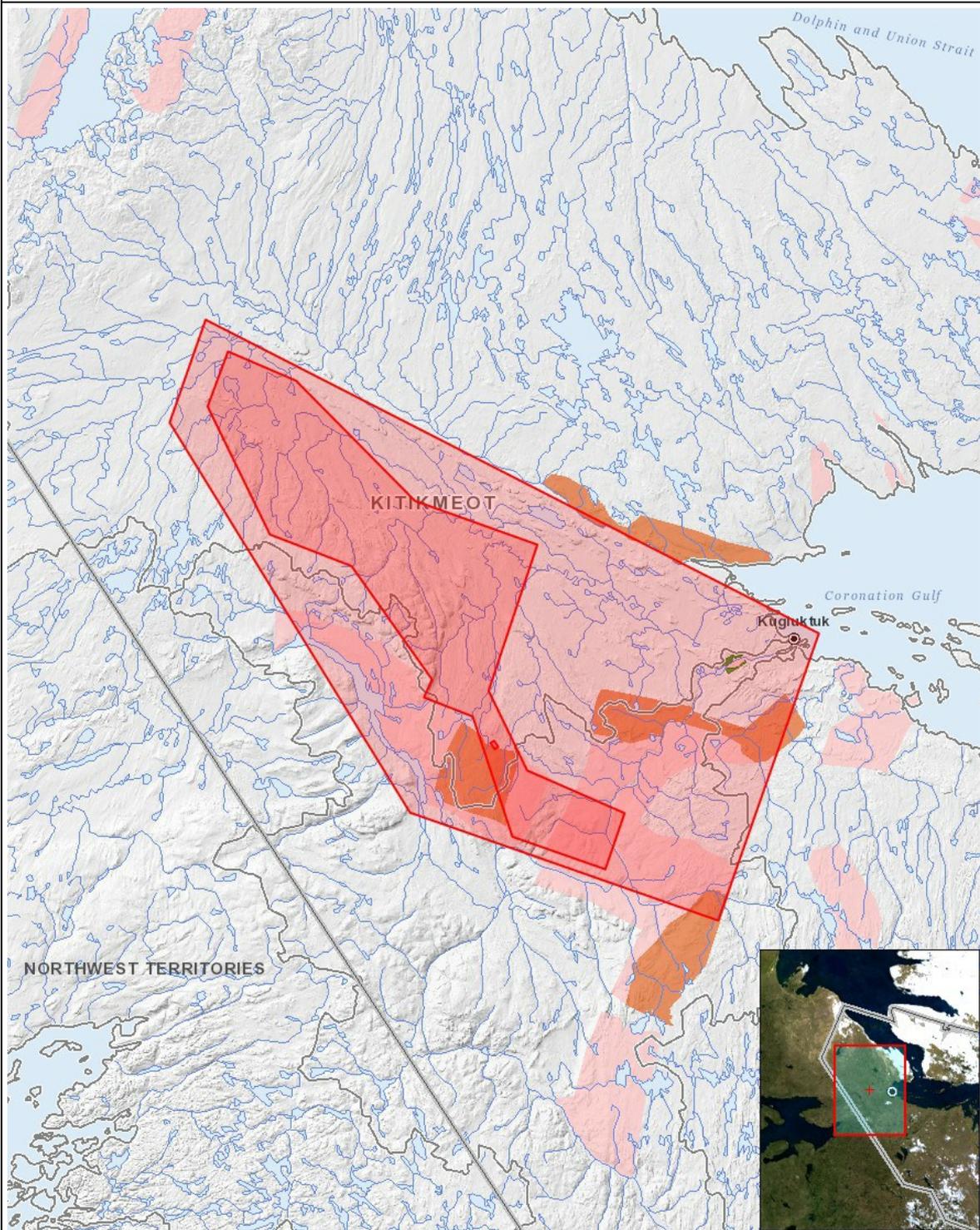
Impacts

Ilitariyauniq Avatiliriniqmut Ayurhauingit

	PHYSICAL	Designated environmental areas	Ground stability	Permafrost	Hydrology / Limnology	Water quality	Climate conditions	Eskers and other unique or fragile landscapes	Surface and bedrock geology	Sediment and soil quality	Tidal processes and bathymetry	Air quality	Noise levels	BIOLOGICAL	Vegetation	Wildlife, including habitat and migration patterns	Birds, including habitat and migration patterns	Aquatic species, incl. habitat and migration/spawning	Wildlife protected areas	SOCIO-ECONOMIC	Archaeological and cultural historic sites	Employment	Community wellness	Community infrastructure	Human health
Havakvinga																									
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aulapkaininnga																									
Access Road	M	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	M	M	M	-	M	-	-	M	P	-	-	-	-
Piiqtauniq																									
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(P = Nakuuyuq, N = Nakuungittut unalu mikhilimaittuq, M = Nakuungittut unalu mikhittaaqtuq, U = Naluyauyuq)

Havaariyauyukhamut Nayugaa



List of Project Geometries

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