RAE COPPER PROJECT

Project Description and Application Supporting Materials

for

Type B Water Licence

Class III Land Use Licence

Class A Land Use Permit

October 2024

Prepared by RainCoast Environmental Services Ltd.

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1. Introduction

White Cliff Minerals Ltd. (WCM) is a publicly traded Australian-based (WCN on the Australian Stock Exchange) and Canadian-registered mineral exploration company that owns a 100% interest in Rae Copper Exploration Project (the Project). The Project consists of mineral claims in the West Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut on a combination of Inuit Owned Lands and Crown Lands (Figure 1 and see Appendix A for a list of WCM's mineral claims). The Project area is about 60 kilometres from the community of Kugluktuk and has a long history of mineral exploration.

WCM is applying for authorizations to allow an initial drill-based exploration program and exploration camp at the Rae Copper Project searching for copper and silver. Necessary authorizations are identified to include: a Type B Water Licence from the Nunavut Water Board (NWB), a Class III Land Use Licence from the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA), and a Class A Land Use Permit from Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC). These authorizations as well as other authorizations which could be required over project life are listed in Appendix B.

Prior to applying for these authorizations, this application was submitted to the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) for a conformity screening against any approved land use plan and a determination of whether a screening by the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) is needed. The NPC issued their conformity determination for this Project (NPC file # 150522) and the application was subsequently accepted by the NIRB for screening (NIRB Application # 125991 and File # 24EN047). This application is currently being screened by the NIRB under NIRB file # 125991/24EN047.

2. Project Description Overview

The Rae Copper Project is proposed to be a seasonal drilling-based exploration program based out of a temporary tent-based exploration camp (Figure 1).

The Project will be accessed by plane using the existing all-weather Hope Lake Airstrip or a lake summer or winter strip and/or by helicopter. Supplies may also be brought in by winter trail from Kugluktuk using low pressure vehicles (e.g. those on tracks or skids such as snowmobiles, snow cats, and sloops) as is done for other projects in the region. Within the Project area, access would primarily be by helicopter and foot, although winter trails or roads may be used when ground and snow/ice conditions permit. No all-weather roads are proposed.

The exploration camp will be comprised of temporary tent structures used for accommodations, food preparation, dining, office space, core cutting, and ablutions. Smaller structures will also be erected to house toilets (i.e., pit [outhouse], pacto, or incinerating toilets), pump house, and generators. Portable fly camps may also be seasonally used to support activities at remote locations. A full description of proposed structures, fuel, and equipment is provided in tables 1 through 3 below.

The camp will typically house around 25 people during seasonal drilling activities but could host up to 45 people when at peak activity. Camp water needs, including kitchen, showers, sinks, and core cutting, will be sourced from a nearby lake. Project wastes would include general camp wastes, greywater, toilet blackwater, core cutting and drill wastes, and ash from incineration and open burning. No landfill is proposed. A dual chambered forced air incinerator may be used to incinerate suitable wastes. Untreated wood, cardboard, and paper may also be open burnt but open burning will be minimized to the extent practical. Except for incinerated/open burnt wastes and wastes deposited in sumps, all wastes will be

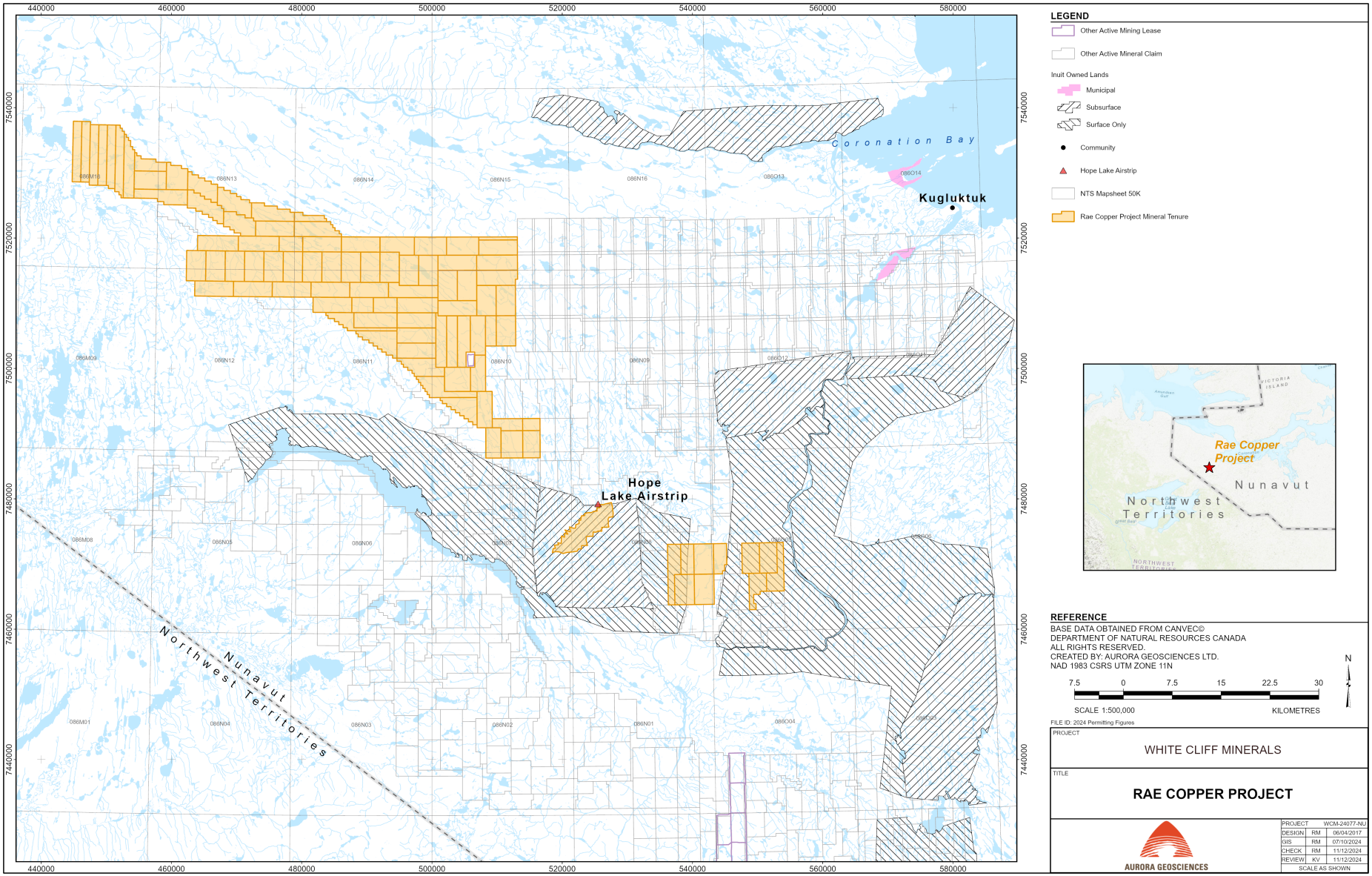

Figure 1. Rae Copper Project Map

backhauled to an approved waste management facility outside of Nunavut. Please see Rae Copper's Waste Management Plan for further details.

A list of the proposed maximum number of structures at full camp development for both the main camp and any potential Fly Camp is provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Maximum Anticipated Exploration Camp Temporary Structures

Structure	Width (m)	Length (m)	Area (m2)	Number
Main Camp Structures				
Sleepers	4.3	4.9	21.07	11
First Aid Tent	4.3	4.9	21.07	1
Kitchen/Dining	4.3	9.8	42.14	1
Dry's (Men + Women)	4.3	9.8	42.14	2
Core and Cut Shacks	4.3	4.9	21.07	3
Office	4.3	4.9	21.07	1
Toilet Facilities (pit toilet, pactos, incinolets or similar)	4.3	4.9	21.07	1
Generator/Pump/Incinerator Shacks	4.3	4.9	21.1	3
Maintenance/storage Tent	7.3	9.1	66.4	1
Potential Fly Camp				
Sleepers	4.3	4.9	21.1	3
Kitchen/Dining	4.3	4.9	21.1	1
Office/dry	4.3	4.9	21.1	1
Pit Toilet (or other)	2	2	4	1

Exploration will primarily be undertaken using diamond drills, although similarly sized reverse circulation (RC) drills may be utilized. The RC drill, like a Hornet, does not require water. Other activities typically associated with exploration activities would also be undertaken, such as prospecting, geological mapping, geophysical surveying, environmental monitoring, archaeological assessment and potentially baseline studies of the existing environment. Drill support and movement will be by helicopter or overland by winter trail or road. Drill water will be sourced from waterbodies proximal to drill targets and drill waste will be discharged to sumps, typically nearby natural depressions.

Project water use for camp activities, by drills, and related to the on-land application of water for any winter trail, road, or drill pad development will cumulatively remain below 299 m3/day. Although a daily water allotment of up to 299 m3/day is proposed, WCM anticipates that daily water use will rarely exceed 100 m3/day. Camp water use is expected to range from 1-15 m3 for a combination of kitchen, shower, sink, and core cutting, with an average use of 5 m3/day expected on days camp is open. Drill water usage can be highly variable, ranging from less than 5 m3/day/drill up to 80 m3/day/drill depending on efficacy of water return and water recirculation practices, but average cumulative drill water use is expected to be less than 90 m3/day.

When needed, a portable water reservoir for freshwater recirculation may be used to significantly minimize drill water use by eliminating the volumes of water typically "used" by recirculation of

freshwater to a natural waterbody. A diagram of the reservoir-based drill water use circuit is provided in Figure 2.

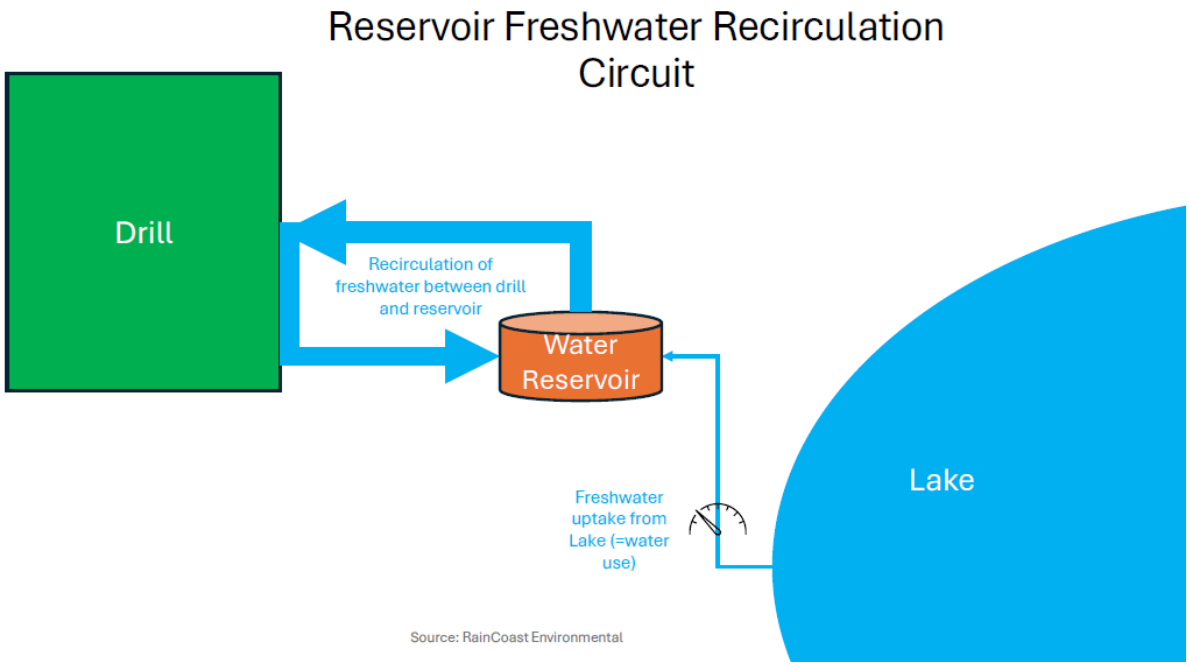

Figure 2. Reservoir-based Drill Freshwater Recirculation Circuit for Water Use Minimization (Source: RainCoast Environmental Services Ltd.)

All water will be sourced from lakes or streams near to where the water will be used. Water withdrawal protocols will follow relevant DFO guidance and all uptake lines will be equipped with appropriately sized screens to prevent the entrainment or impingement of fish. WCM will also limit 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 estimated 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" (MVLWB 2021). Please also see impact mitigation measures outlined in Appendix C of this document, which were also submitted to the NIRB for screening. Available water source capacities for each lake within the area has been estimated based on lake surface areas multiplied by a depth of 10 cm and values are provided in Appendix D. Stream water use would be limited to < 10% of stream flow and cumulative daily water use across all water sources (lake and stream) will not exceed 299 m3/day, as previously discussed. These water withdrawal limits will ensure that there are no significant impacts on water quantity related to the proposed activities.

Camp water will be sourced from a nearby lake using a small water pump to intermittently fill a water storage tank with raw lake water while camp is in use. Potable water may be filtered and/or treated with chlorine, ozone or other standard methods for drinking water treatment if and as determined necessary. Camp greywater and core cutting wastewater will be discharged to small nearby sumps. If pit toilets (outhouses) are used, these blackwater pits (and any other dug sumps) will be backfilled on cessation of use. All wastes will be managed as described in the Waste Management Plan. Wildlife attractants such as food and food waste will be securely stored in a manner to prevent wildlife access until either used or disposed of.

Drilling will be conducted with the use of diamond drills, although reverse circulation (RC) drills may be utilized instead if appropriate. Small RC drills, like the Hornet, do not require water. Drill support and movement will be by helicopter or overland by winter trail or road. Drill water will be sourced from nearby lakes using a small pump which will periodically fill a water storage tank used to supply the drill. Drill waste will be discharged to a nearby natural depression or dug sump.

A camp fuel cache will be established with capacity for up to 400 barrels of aviation fuel (for helicopters and/or planes), 400 barrels of diesel (primarily for the drills and camp power supply and heating), as well as smaller quantities of propane and gasoline. Remote fuel caches may be established to support drilling activity, and appropriate notifications would be filed with the Kitikmeot Inuit Association and/or Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC). See Table 2 for maximum anticipated Project fuel quantities. All fuel is to be stored in compliance with applicable regulations and spill kits will be on hand at each fuel storage location. Any spills will be cleaned up at the time of occurrence. Please see the Rae Copper Spill Contingency Plan for further details.

Table 2. Maximum Anticipated Quantities of Fuel

item	Maximum Quantity	Number of containers	Capacity of tank	Type of tank	Location
Diesel	80,000 L	400	205L	Barrel or ECCC Approved Tanks/containers	Camp, Remote Caches, Drill Sites
Aviation Fuel (Jet A and/or JetB)	80,000 L	400	205 L	Barrel	Camp, Remote Caches, Drill Sites
Gasoline	4,100 L	20	205 L	Barrel	Camp, Remote Caches, Drill Sites
Propane	1,800 kg	40	45 kg	100 lb cylinders	Camp
Other: various lubricants, including drilling fluids	2,000 L	Varies	1 L to 22 L	tubes, cans, and pails	Camp, Drill Sites

All sumps, cuttings disposal, and fuel storage will be located a minimum of 31 m from the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of the nearest waterbody unless otherwise approved by the Inspector.

The equipment to be used to support Project activities is outlined in Table 3.

Table 3. Maximum Anticipated Equipment

Common Name	Equipment Type	Typical Use	Quantity	Unit Weight (kg)
Bell 407 helicopter or substitute	Helicopter	Equipment and crew movements	1-2	1300
Diamond Drill Boyles 25A/37 or similar	Drill	Drill-testing potential carbonatite associated REE mineralization	1 - 3	9,600 (including rods and casings and cuttings removal)
Reverse Circulation Drill RC Hornet or similar	Drill	Drill testing mineralization to infill REE drilling	1 – 2	4,350 (all components)
33 kw diesel generator or similar	Camp	Electrical power supply	2	800
Inciner8 dual-chamber incinerator or similar	Camp	Disposal of combustible waste	1	1000
Incinolets (if used) or substitute	Camp	Toilet	3	100

Snowmobile	Light vehicle	Camp and activity support/personnel movement	8	200
ATV and trailer or UTV	Light vehicle	Use on all-weather strip to move materials	4	200
Boat (zodiac or similar)	Light vehicle	Camp and activity support/personnel movement	2	300
5 kw gas generator or similar	Small generators or pumps	Electrical power supply and backup	4	100
Water pumps	Small generators or pumps	Camp, diamond, and ice development	4	10
Kubota Tractor B26 or similar	Heavy equipment	Construction and maintenance of ice trails and airstrip, digging sumps	1	1050
Snow cat	Light vehicle	Camp and drill support	1	6,400
Chieftain or similar	Heavy equipment	Winter/Ice low pressure transport	1	37,100
Sloop or similar	Heavy equipment	Winter/Ice low pressure transport trailer/sled	1	4,500
Loader	Heavy equipment	Winter trail/road ice maintenance	1	6,800 kg ea.

3. Timing

Exploration activities will be undertaken seasonally, typically in summer and late winter, and the exploration camp would be temporarily closed between uses. Seasonal activities would extend from a few weeks to a few months in length each season.

To minimize potential Project impacts, the exploration camp will also be annually closed, and all exploration activity discontinued, during both the calving (May 28 to July 3) and post calving (June 21 to July 3) periods of the Blue Nose East Caribou herd.

WCM is applying for a 5-year Land Use Permit term which would have a 2-year potential for extension, and a 7-year water licence term within which to conduct exploration activities. Aligning these timeframes would minimize potential future regulatory burden associated with separate submissions to the Nunavut Planning Commission and Nunavut Impact Review Board should a water licence renewal and land use permit replacement be requested in future.

4. Location and Access

The Rae Copper Project is located within the West Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut. The local study area (the area within which exploration may take place) is about 60 to 70 kilometres southwest of the community of Kugluktuk and in an area with a long history of mineral exploration. WCM's mineral claims in this area overlaps surface Inuit Owned Land and both surface and sub-surface Crown Lands (Figure 1).

An exploration camp would be established near areas of mineralogical interest and plane access, to minimize helicopter use and winter overland transit. The camp location will be established on dry durable ground near a water source to supply camp water needs and in a location that allows fixed-wing air access. Potential camp locations were evaluated based on these parameters as well as an assessment by a pilot (to evaluate potential landing locations) and a survey by an archaeologist for potential

archaeological conflicts which were conducted in September of 2024. Of the alternatives assessed, a camp near the existing all-weather Hope Lake Airstrip (roughly 116° 24’ 34" W and 67° 25' 50" N) is currently considered the best alternative as it would allow reliable year-round plane access, is in an already-disturbed area, reduces overall transport and movement of materials between the airstrip and an alternate camp location, allows positioning of the temporary camp without creating archaeological conflicts, and is accessible to WCM’s claims (where drilling will take place). An alternate camp location may be near Bornite Lake (~ 116 ° 50' 32" W and 67 ° 37' 07" N). WCM will evaluate these locations further in their first year of activity, and should an alternate location prove more suitable, the camp may be relocated.

Small temporary fly camps may also be established seasonally near remote drill sites to support remote drilling activities. Archaeological surveys would be conducted of any fly camp location prior to their establishment to ensure archaeological conflicts are avoided.

Project access will primarily be by plane via Yellowknife, Kugluktuk, or potentially Cambridge Bay, landing on a lake equipped with floating dock on floats in summer or and a lake ice strip or the existing Hope Lake all weather airstrip on wheels or skis in winter. Alternately, the Project area can be accessed by helicopter or possibly over land by winter trail from Kugluktuk.

Within-site access will primarily be with helicopters and on foot. During winter, winter trails and roads may also be used to access nearby drill sites. Per the limitations of a Type B Water Licence, any watercourse crossings will be less than 5 m wide at the ordinary high water mark at the point of construction. No construction of all weather roads is proposed.

5. Existing Environment

5.1 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

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 11 km 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 it's 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).

5.2 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

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, gyr falcon, 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).

5.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

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 potential as-yet-undiscovered sites.

The Coppermine River is known for it's 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 Qauijimajatuqangit 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 the HTO's monitoring activities, employed a Kugluktuk community member as part of their small (3-person) July ground sampling program and 4-person September archaeological assessment, 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.

6. Potential Environmental Impacts of the Project and Proposed Mitigations

For an overview and discussion of potential physical, biological, socio-Economic and cumulative impacts of this Project, along with the proposed mitigation measures, please see Appendix C of this document. This information was also provided to the Nunavut Impact Review Board's (NIRB's) for their screening of this Project and can be found on the NIRB's public registry under file number 125991/ 24EN047.

WCM has also developed a Waste Management Plan and Spill Contingency Plan (filed with this application) outlining waste management and mitigation measures and spill prevention and contingency measures which will be employed to minimize potential for impacts related to water and waste. Closure and reclamation plans are outlined in Section 7 of this document.

A Rae Copper Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan has also been developed and is available on the NIRB's public registry.

With the implementation of the proposed mitigation and management measures, and the limited scale and impact of proposed activities, no significant effects environmental effects, including those related to water use or waste deposit, are predicted.

7. Closure and Reclamation

The overall abandonment and restoration 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

The scale of closure and reclamation activities and requirements will be minimized over the life of the Project by implementation of the management and mitigation measures discussed in this document and those outlined in the Wildlife Management and Monitoring program (which outlines practises that will limit impacts to the environment and habitat), the Spill Contingency Plan (which requires that spills be addressed promptly and in full), and the Waste Management Plan (which outlines appropriate procedures for waste handling, disposal and backhaul).

To further reduce the final closure activities required, WCM will undertake progressive reclamation over the project life; closing all drill sites and fly camps as activities in those locations are completed. Drill site reclamation will include removal of all materials and fuel, removal or cutting of drill steel at ground level and sealing the drill hole, removal of any debris, and filling any hole around the drill collar created by drilling activity to prevent pooling water and potential permafrost degradation. Each drill site will be progressively closed in this manner prior to the completion of each field season. All fly camp structures and materials will be removed on fly camp closure and any associated toilet pits or greywater dug sumps will be filled in and leveled. These activities will be documented for Inspector reference.

Appendix A – Rae Copper Mineral Claims and Leases Held by WCM

CLAIM_NUM	CROWN_IOL	CLAIM_STAT	DISTRICT	ISSUE_DATE	ANNIV_DT	AREA_HA
103104	IOL	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2023	26/09/2025	1248.736
103105	IOL	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2023	26/09/2025	1248.736
103106	IOL	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2023	26/09/2025	1218.548
103107	IOL	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2023	26/09/2025	1016.261
103108	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2023	26/09/2025	1407.249
103109	IOL	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2023	26/09/2025	1407.249
103110	IOL	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2023	26/09/2025	1405.635
103111	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2023	26/09/2025	1116.344
103112	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2023	26/09/2025	1395.43
103113	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2023	26/09/2025	1386.27
103114	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2023	26/09/2025	1383.831
103115	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2023	26/09/2025	1383.831
103116	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2023	26/09/2025	1382.607
103117	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2023	26/09/2025	1382.607
103118	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2023	26/09/2025	1381.374
103119	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2023	26/09/2025	1381.374
103120	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2023	26/09/2025	1381.131
103121	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	27/09/2023	27/09/2025	1428.044
103122	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	27/09/2023	27/09/2025	1371.198
103123	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	27/09/2023	27/09/2025	1173.604
103124	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	27/09/2023	27/09/2025	1299.788
103125	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	27/09/2023	27/09/2025	1085.238
103126	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	27/09/2023	27/09/2025	805.322
103127	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	27/09/2023	27/09/2025	770.15
103484	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	01/11/2023	01/11/2025	1381.132
103485	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	01/11/2023	01/11/2025	1381.14
103486	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	01/11/2023	01/11/2025	1381.14
103487	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	01/11/2023	01/11/2025	1381.14
103488	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	01/11/2023	01/11/2025	1381.135
103489	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	01/11/2023	01/11/2025	1381.131
103490	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	01/11/2023	01/11/2025	1381.131
103491	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	01/11/2023	01/11/2025	1381.131
103492	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	01/11/2023	01/11/2025	1381.122
103493	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	01/11/2023	01/11/2025	1381.122
103494	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	01/11/2023	01/11/2025	1382.976
103495	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	01/11/2023	01/11/2025	1382.976
103496	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	01/11/2023	01/11/2025	1382.976
103497	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	01/11/2023	01/11/2025	1382.976

103498	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	01/11/2023	01/11/2025	1382.976
103499	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	01/11/2023	01/11/2025	1490.638
103500	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	01/11/2023	01/11/2025	1384.434
103501	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	01/11/2023	01/11/2025	1455.913
103502	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	01/11/2023	01/11/2025	1455.913
103503	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	01/11/2023	01/11/2025	1417.786
103504	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	01/11/2023	01/11/2025	1461.1
103505	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	01/11/2023	01/11/2025	1310.06
103506	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	01/11/2023	01/11/2025	1325.448
103507	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	02/11/2023	02/11/2025	1482.864
103508	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	02/11/2023	02/11/2025	1384.2
103509	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	02/11/2023	02/11/2025	769
103510	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	02/11/2023	02/11/2025	845.9
103511	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	02/11/2023	02/11/2025	1385.424
103512	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	02/11/2023	02/11/2025	1539.36
103513	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	02/11/2023	02/11/2025	1386.63
103514	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	02/11/2023	02/11/2025	1387.854
103515	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	02/11/2023	02/11/2025	1466.345
103516	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	02/11/2023	02/11/2025	1545.447
103517	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	02/11/2023	02/11/2025	1376.962
103518	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	02/11/2023	02/11/2025	1541.159
103519	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	02/11/2023	02/11/2025	1062.295
103520	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	02/11/2023	02/11/2025	842.901
104725	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	29/06/2024	29/06/2026	1404.828
104728	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	29/06/2024	29/06/2026	495.592
104735	IOL	ACTIVE	1	29/06/2024	29/06/2026	936.552
104737	IOL	ACTIVE	1	29/06/2024	29/06/2026	874.075
104918	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	13/09/2024	13/09/2026	1457.471
104919	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	13/09/2024	13/09/2026	1380.762
104920	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	13/09/2024	13/09/2026	1379.304
104921	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	13/09/2024	13/09/2026	1379.296
104922	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	13/09/2024	13/09/2026	1333.37
104923	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	13/09/2024	13/09/2026	1379.415
104924	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	13/09/2024	13/09/2026	1379.415
104925	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	13/09/2024	13/09/2026	1379.538
104926	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	13/09/2024	13/09/2026	275.76
104944	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2024	26/09/2026	1219.62
104945	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2024	26/09/2026	1219.62
104946	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2024	26/09/2026	1219.84
104947	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2024	26/09/2026	1219.84
104948	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2024	26/09/2026	1265.671
104949	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2024	26/09/2026	1342.244
104950	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2024	26/09/2026	1419.232

104951	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2024	26/09/2026	1528.372
104952	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2024	26/09/2026	1468.085
104953	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2024	26/09/2026	1362.392
104954	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2024	26/09/2026	1378.062
104955	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2024	26/09/2026	1485.281
104956	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2024	26/09/2026	1374.289
104957	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2024	26/09/2026	900.109
104958	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2024	26/09/2026	1206.116
104959	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2024	26/09/2026	1252.602
104960	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2024	26/09/2026	1483.076
104961	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2024	26/09/2026	1453.34
104962	CROWN	ACTIVE	1	26/09/2024	26/09/2026	504.966

LEASE_NUM	CROWN_IOL	LEASE_STAT	DISTRICT	ISSUE_DT	RENT_DUE_D	TERM_EXPIR	AREA_HA
L-2797	IOL	ACTIVE	1	22/04/1976	22/04/2023	21/04/2039	2951.78

Appendix B – Authorizations

Primary authorizations required to undertake the described Rae Copper Project a Type B Water Licence from the Nunavut Water Board (NWB), a Class III Land Use Licence from the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA), and a Class A Land Use Permit from Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC).

Additional authorizations may be required over project life in association with specific activities, such as archaeological research and baseline data collection.

A full list of potential authorizations is provided below.

Appendix C – Potential Project Impacts and Proposed Mitigations

Appendix D – Potential Lake Water Sources and Calculated Annual Withdrawal Capacities