



RAE COPPER PROJECT

Closure and Reclamation Plan

February 2025

Prepared by RainCoast Environmental Services Ltd.

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CLOSURE AND RECLAMATION PLAN

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1. Introduction

White Cliff Minerals Ltd. (WCM) is a publicly traded Australian-based (WCM 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). The Project area is about 60 kilometres from the community of Kugluktuk in an area with a long history of mineral exploration. WCM is will be conducting a drill-based exploration program and establishing a temporary exploration camp and has developed this plan to support these activities.

The purpose of this Closure and Reclamation Plan (Plan) is to outline seasonal, temporary, and final Project closure practices as well as progressive reclamation which will be implemented at the Rae Copper Project. Seasonal closure refers to planned regular Project closure at the end of each field season. Temporary closure refers to either a planned or unplanned closure which may occur at any time and is not considered to be final but may be extended in duration. Final closure refers to a planned decommissioning of the entire Project at the completion of all activities and closure of the Project.

WCM is responsible for activities associated with the Project, including implementation and management of this Plan. WCM's contact information is as follows:

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Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (AGL) is WCM's exploration Program Manager. In some instances, WCM may delegate its authority for program components to AGL. AGL's contact information is as follows:

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2. Project Description

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).

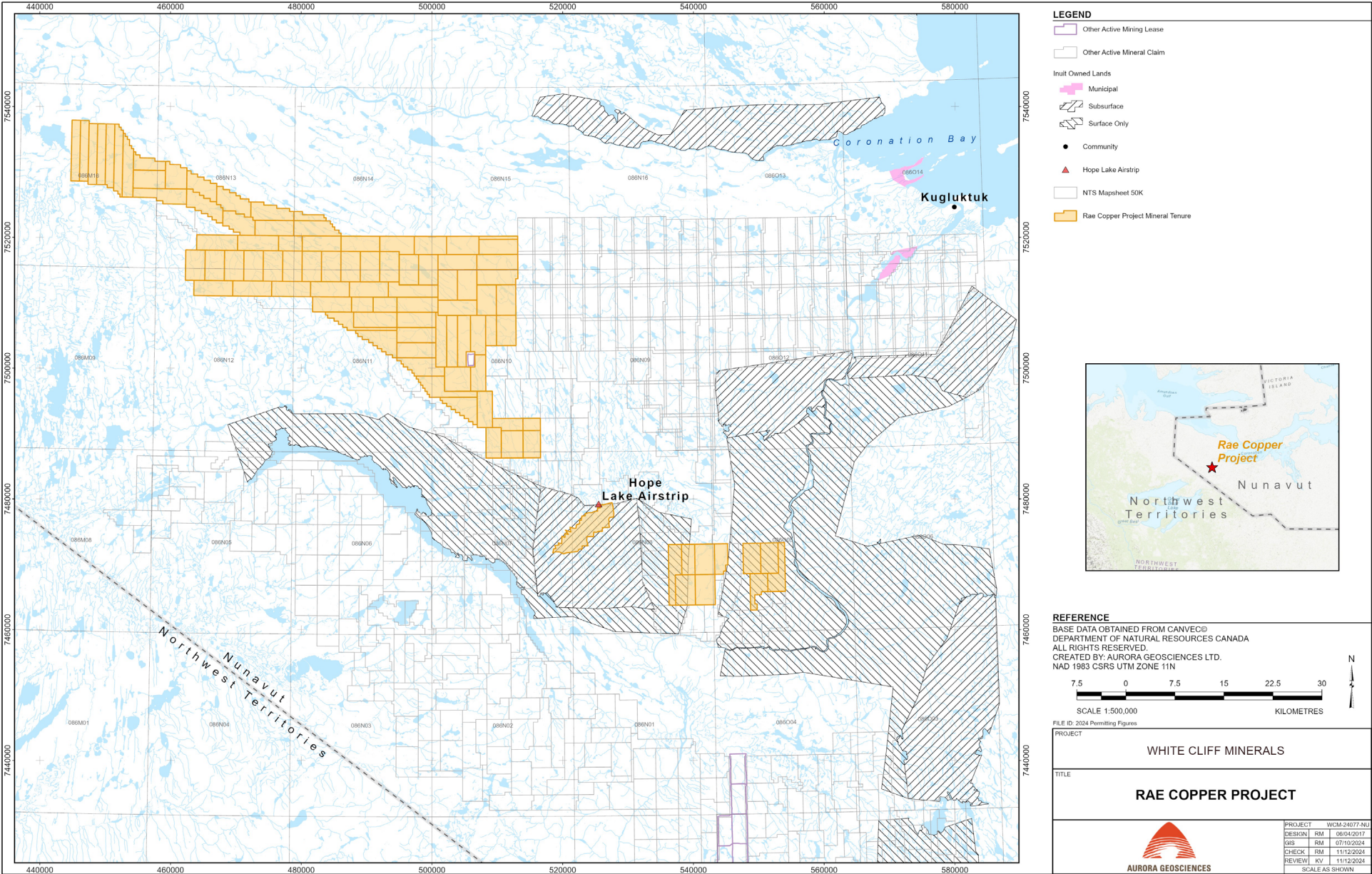


Figure 1. Rae Copper Project Location

2.1 LOCATION

The Project area is about 60 kilometres from the community of Kugluktuk and is accessible by plane using the existing all-weather Hope Lake Airstrip or a nearby lake in 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 present or proposed.

2.2 INFRASTRUCTURE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

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 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

2.3 ACTIVITIES

Exploration will primarily be undertaken using diamond drills or similarly sized reverse circulation (RC) drills. RC drills, like a Hornet, do 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.

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.

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.

2.4 FUEL

Fuel cache(s) will be established with maximum anticipated Project fuel quantities provided in Table 2. All fuel will be stored in secondary containment with spill kits available. Any spills will be cleaned up in full 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 (and routinely >100 m) from the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of the nearest waterbody unless otherwise approved by the

Inspector.

2.5 EQUIPMENT

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. Closure Objectives

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 and chemically stable
- Require no long-term care requirements
- The closed Project area is compatible with future uses.

4. Seasonal and Temporary Closure

Seasonal and temporary closure care and maintenance activities are the same. Typical activities are outlined below, as well as care and maintenance inspection activities.

4.1 FUEL AND MATERIAL STORAGE

Fuel and other chemicals may remain within their designated storage areas for emergency use and to support operation start-up at the resumption for a field season. Fuel will be within secondary containment and located at least 31 m from the OHWM of the nearest watercourse (but preferably >100 m). Quantities present will be documented and integrity of the containers checked. Drums may additionally be tarped over and/or stored on their sides with bungs in the 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock positions.

4.2 WASTE

Non-hazardous and hazardous waste will be backhauled off site, with priority given to removal of any hazardous wastes. All wastes will be managed as outlined in the approved Waste Management Plan and backhauled to an approved waste management facility or wastes handler (such as KBL Environmental) outside of Nunavut.

4.3 WATER INTAKE

The water intake facilities for each drill are removed from the lake, drained, and securely stored. Fuel is removed from water pumps prior to storage.

4.4 CAMP AND CORE LOGGING FACILITIES

In advance of seasonal and temporary camp closures the camp(s) will be cleaned and tied, all materials secured, and structures secured against wildlife entry. Any wildlife attractants will be removed or secured in a manner that reduces escape of odours and wildlife access. Core storage area will be inspected for stability. Any remote fly camps will be dismantled and stored when not in use.

4.5 DRILLS AND DRILLING WASTE SUMPS

Drills are demobilized from the field and stored in a designated, durable area near camp or may be removed from site. Fuel lines are disconnected and fuel tanks are either emptied or stored in suitable secondary containment. Drilling Waste sumps undergo a final inspection on drill site closure to ensure physical stability and are allowed to revegetate naturally. Drill steel is pulled or cut flush with the ground surface and any debris removed in full. Drill holes are capped or sealed with plugs and/or concrete. The area around drill stems undergo a final inspection to ensure any areas of subsidence around drill stems have been backfilled in such a manner as to prevent water accumulation.

4.6 WINTER ROADS AND TRAILS

At the end of each Winter Road season, all supplies, mobile equipment used in winter road construction and maintenance, and equipment not needed for subsequent exploration activities will be removed. Crews will V-notch any ice bridges at stream crossings prior to freshet.

4.7 CARE AND MAINTENANCE INSPECTION

If the event that the Project enters temporary closure, the camp will be inspected once per year to ensure that infrastructure is secure. This inspection will include a check of each camp area to ensure

continued physical and chemical stability. This will include confirming that structures remain intact, the camp footprint is stable (no significant erosion or slumping), any chemicals left on site remain suitably stored, and containment berms continue to function as appropriate.

Any issues identified during this inspection would typically be addressed at the time of inspection (i.e., building canvas repaired, miscellaneous chemicals resecured, instaberm walls righted) and corrective actions documented. Inspected areas would be deemed acceptable provided they meet the Temporary Closure Objectives outlined (i.e., sites do not pose a risk to the physical environment, wildlife, or humans and that disturbed areas that will no longer be in use have been progressively reclaimed where practical).

5. Final Closure

Final closure at the end of the Project involves a planned abandonment of the property and any winter roads. Final closure entails removal of all equipment back to Yellowknife and V-notching any ice bridges as needed.

Core will remain on site, stored in a stable manner.

Camp structures, drills, and other equipment will be removed from site by aircraft or Winter Roads or Trails. Tents, heaters, generators, and other camp infrastructure will be sold or donated, if possible, or disposed of at appropriate waste management or recycling facilities outside of Nunavut, depending on the nature of the waste stream generated from camp decommissioning. Camp footprints will be clear of all debris and recontoured if required. Greywater, mineral waste, and blackwater sumps at camps will be filled and leveled relative to surrounding land. Disturbed areas will be allowed to revegetate naturally. Revegetation may be encouraged through reseeding with plants species appropriate and native to the area.

All fuel, wastes and other materials are bulked and packaged in a manner suitable for off-site transport and disposal, recycling, or resale, as appropriate. Fuel caches are decommissioned. Any containment berms are inspected to determine if they are suitable for reuse on other sites. If not suitable for reuse, containment berms are disposed of off-site. Following fuel cache decommissioning, the land underneath is inspected for evidence of leaks resulting in contamination. If any soil contamination is detected, contamination delineation and clean-up will be undertaken in consultation with the Inspector.

6. Reporting and Documentation

Annual reporting occurs in accordance with the any applicable terms and conditions of Project approvals issued by the Nunavut Water Board, Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada, Nunavut Impact Review Board and Kitikmeot Inuit Association. Temporary and final closure efforts are photo-documented and an inventory is maintained and a final report will be submitted on land use permit closure.