

INTEGRAL
METALS CORP

The KAP Property

2024 Land Use Permit Application

Closure and Reclamation Plan



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Introduction

This *Closure and Reclamation Plan* is effective from the date of issuance of the Land Use Permit (LUP) currently being applied for by Integral Metals Corp. (Integral) on its KAP property located approximately 315 km northwest of Fort Simpson, NWT, until the expiry of said permit. The Closure and Reclamation Plan (CRB) has been prepared for internal company use and distributed to the Sahtu Land and Water Board (SLWB) for approval, as part of Integral's LUP application. Copies and updates of this Plan may be obtained by contacting:

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The purpose of Integral's CRP is to outline procedures which will followed to avoid potential negative effects to the environment due to exploration activities in the project area.

Scope of Closure and Reclamation Plan

Integral's Closure and Reclamation Plan (CRP) is developed in accordance with the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board (MVLWB) and Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) Guidelines for the Closure and Reclamation of Advanced Mineral Exploration and Mine Sites in the Northwest Territories (2013). The development of a CRP is an ongoing and iterative process that progresses in level of detail over the life of a project. There is limited industrial development in the project area other than the already established outfitter camps.

The following guiding principles form part of this CRP:

- Always aim to return the site to as close to its natural condition as soon as possible after closure;
- Closure objectives that can be measured and are achievable;
- A CRP that is developed with meaningful impact from regulators and any affected groups; and,
- A CRP incorporating lessons learned and best practices from similar undertakings.

Within the guiding principles, the CRP is intended to achieve a return of the site to as close to its natural condition as soon as possible after closure this includes:

- Physical stability of site features;



- Chemical stability of site;
- Minimizing the requirement for long-term site care; and,
- Providing an end land-use that is compatible, where practical, with future traditional uses of the site.

Company Environmental Policy

Table 1 presents regulations that will be strictly enforced. The sensitivity of the northern environment and its importance to First Nations people in terms of livelihood and cultural significance are very important to the employees of Integral. It is paramount that we set and maintain high environmental standards. Our performance is monitored by government agencies, representatives of Aboriginal organizations, nearby communities, and by our peers.

Table 1 Environmental regulations.

Item	Description
1	No unnecessary destruction of vegetation.
2	No harassment or feeding of wildlife. All food and garbage will be stored in a manner that will not attract wildlife. Animals conditioned to obtaining food from humans can become dangerous and may have to be destroyed.
3	No pollution of the campsites or work area – all garbage from the field will be returned to camp daily for disposal in the appropriate manner. All campsites will be kept clean. Land use inspectors can inspect the campsite at any time. They have the power to suspend operations if standards are not met. Be cautious when transferring fuel from drums to fuel tanks to minimize fuel spillage. Any leaking drums or cylinders around the camp are to be reported immediately to the project manager or the camp manager. Drip trays and double-walled containment will be used wherever possible.
4	Be careful with fire – all fires (for the incineration of waste) will be extinguished completely. Various containers will be provided around camp for the disposal of cigarette butts.



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- 5 Fishing licenses are required in most areas of Canada. Purchase one before you arrive in camp. Responsible fishing is encouraged – keep what you catch and eat what you catch. The local fish can be returned to the water if simple lures (e.g., flies, barbless) are used and minimal damage is done on catching.
 - 6 No unauthorized firearms are allowed in an Integral camp. Hunting is not allowed by either personnel or contractors, while working out of the camp. It is not a part of the Integral activities, and most land use licenses do not permit it.
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Project Description

Figure 1 presents the location of the KAP Property. During the operation of the exploration program, progressive restoration of field sample and drill sites will occur on an on-going basis. Drilling may consist of up to 100 drill holes per year, with plans for the first year consisting of up to 20 drill holes to re-test the area drilled by Cominco and Firesteel Resources. Small-diameter reverse-circulation (RC) drilling is proposed as an alternative to infill between diamond holes to reduce costs and use of water. While these lightweight rigs have many positive aspects to them, they provide minimal geological and geotechnical information and are best used in conjunction with diamond-drilling. Water for the drilling will be the nearest source (i.e., waterbody or watercourse) to the drill targets. Water sources that are within 1 km will be considered for pumping directly to the drill. The diamond-drilling is expected to use 35 m³/day to 45 m³/day per drill. The RC drilling will use virtually no water; however, 0.5 m³/day is allocated for each drill hole.

The temporary tent camp is planned be a base of operations for exploration activities, positioned exactly where the camp by Firesteel Resources was located in 1995-98. Capacity for the camp will be up to a maximum of 30 people with the average being around 15 for the majority of the exploration program. A small sump is to be dug for wastewater and will be filled in upon completion of the program. The location of this sump will be at a minimum of 100 meters from the highest water point of any local water sources to ensure no risk of contamination. Garbage will be sorted into combustible and non-combustible, and the non-combustible garbage and human waste will be flown to Yellowknife for proper disposal. Dal Lake, located approximately 20 kilometers southeast of the project, may be utilized as a staging area to minimize frequency of helicopter flights and reduce environmental impacts. If access to the property via a new trail becomes needed, Integral will conduct an Archaeological Impact Assessment to guide the



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establishment of the route. At the end of the program, if a renewal of the permit is not sought, all unnecessary equipment will be removed for handling elsewhere. Any potential spill sites will be inspected and cleaned up. All camp infrastructure (tents/shacks) will be completely removed and the land returned to a stable condition. All fuel storage sites and caches will be removed at the end of the project. Any contamination will be cleaned up as per the Spill Contingency Plan.



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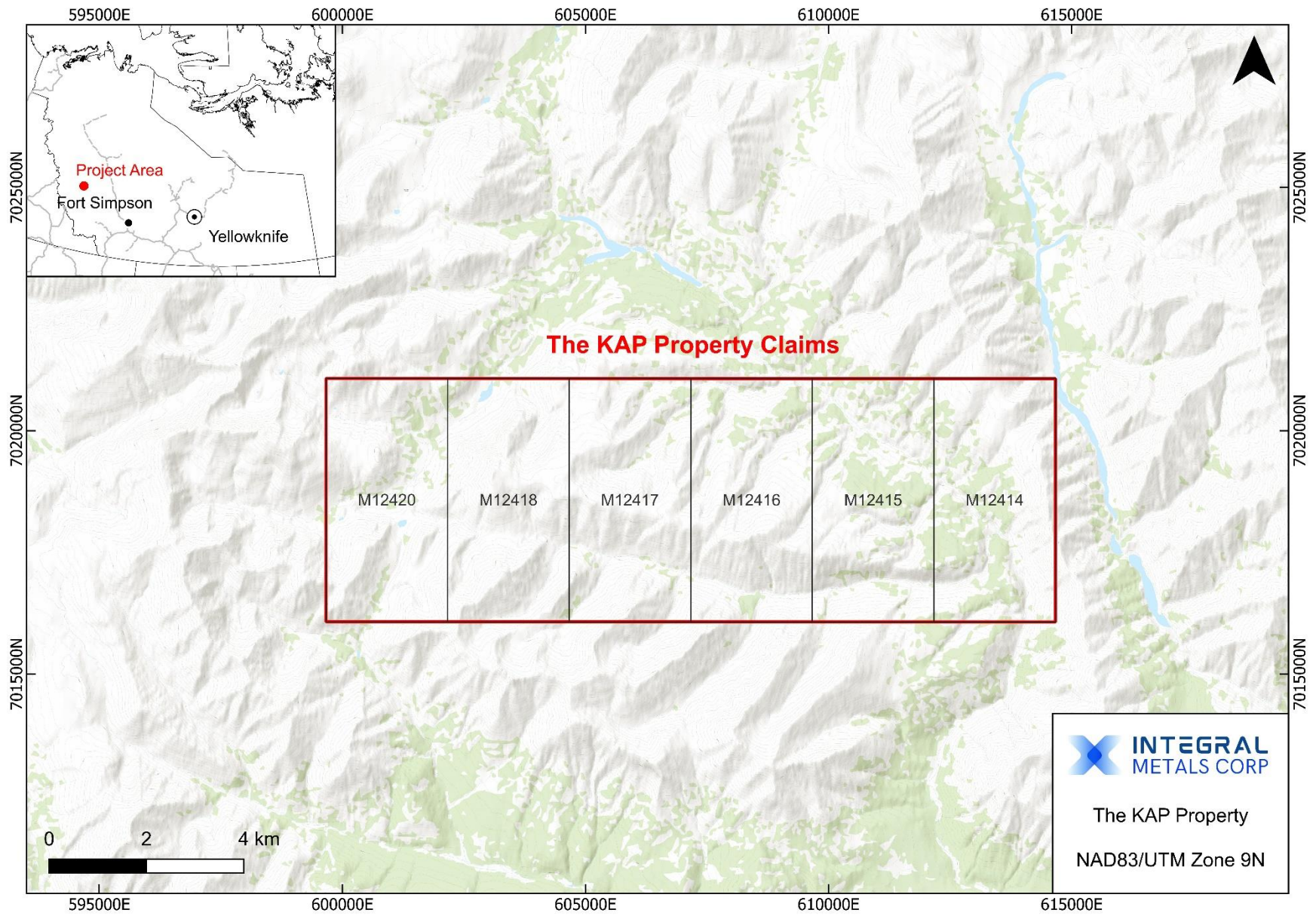


Figure 1 Location of the KAP Property.



Site Information

The KAP campsite is tentatively located at the following coordinates: 63°16'38.8"N 126°47'55.0"W. Capacity for the camp will be to a maximum of 30 people with the average being around 15 for the majority of the exploration program. Table 1 presents a tentative list of structures to be erected at the campsite. Up to 30 bottles (100 lbs) of propane are to be stored in camp. Between the two fuel caches, up to 150 drums (205 L) of aviation fuel, diesel, and gasoline are to be stored. All fuel is to be stored within a secondary containment. The caches will be located a minimum of 100 m from the normal high-water mark, and in such a manner that no fuel can enter any such waterbody. Regular inspections of fuel will be conducted to ensure there are no leakage or spills. Spill kits will be provided at each cache and will be restocked after each use.

Table 2 Campsite structures.

Item, Purpose	Quantity	Dimensions (m)	Area (m²)
Tent, Sleeper	3	4.3 x 4.8	20.6
Tent, Kitchen	1	4.3 x 9.8	42.1
Tent, Dry	1	4.3 x 12.2	52.5
Tent, Office	1	4.3 x 4.8	20.6
Tent, Core Logging	1	4.3 x 4.8	20.6
Tent, Washroom	1	4.3 x 4.8	20.6
Shack, Generators	1	2.4 x 2.4	5.8

The camp will be constructed on level, dry, durable ground. The ground is to be gravelly, which will allow surface water to drain, preventing erosion and destruction of any sensitive areas. No clearing of trees will be necessary during camp construction. The camp would be accessible year-round by float/ski-equipped aircraft, and transportation to and from the project area will be by helicopter. All sumps and pits will be constructed in locations at least 100 m from the high-water mark of any waterbody, and fuel is to be stored in a natural depression at least 100 m from the high-water mark of any waterbody.

Site-Wide Short-Term and Long-Term Objectives

Table 3 present the strategy to be followed for the CRP. Progressive reclamation includes closure activities that take place prior to final closure in areas or sites that are no longer actively required to advance the current or future exploration program. Reclamation activities can be completed during operations using available equipment and labour resources. This will reduce future reclamation costs associated with the exploration activity. Progressive reclamation may shorten timelines for achieving final reclamation



objectives, plus provide valuable experience on the effectiveness of proposed permanent reclamation measures.

Table 3 CRP strategy.

Item	Description
1	Aim to return the site to as close to a natural state as possible.
2	Aim to remediate the site as soon as possible post closure.
3	Remediate the site with the best available technology or methods.
4	Comply with applicable standards, plus guidelines for requirements and objectives.
5	Preference shown for minimal maintenance ('walk away') or solutions that minimize maintenance.
6	Conduct progressive, ongoing reclamation of the exploration sites.

Short-Term Reclamation Objectives

Table 4 presents short-term reclamation objectives.

Table 4 Short-term reclamation objectives.

Item	Description
1	Progressive reclamation of disturbed areas, such as drill sites, as soon as they are no longer required.
2	Maintaining safe working conditions at all reclamation activities.
3	Removal and disposal of base camp infrastructure and material, as appropriate, when no longer required to meet project objectives.
4	Off-site disposal of hydrocarbon contaminated soil materials.
5	Maintaining an environmentally safe site.



Long-Term Reclamation Objectives

Table 5 presents long-term reclamation objectives. Reclamation planning will be an ongoing and iterative process in consultation with regulators and First Nations. Traditional Knowledge will be incorporated, where practical, in reclamation and closure planning.

Table 5 Long-term reclamation objectives.

Item	Description
1	Returning all sites to a state similar to other habitats in the same region and time period that have not been affected by exploration activity.
2	Restoring or replacing any local habitat that may have been affected by exploration activities.
3	Returning the area to a state that supports a properly functioning ecosystem consistent with traditional and nontraditional land uses.
4	Creating a landscape compatible with end use of any exploration sites.

Specific Elements

There will be no open pit mine workings, tailings containment areas, permanent structures, mine infrastructure, transportation route or landfills associated with any activities associated with the proposed LUP application for the KAP Property.

Camps

A temporary, soft-walled camp will be constructed within the permitted land area. All equipment, tents, materials and waste will be removed before final closure. Wood-framed tents and/or tent floors will be back hauled if treated wood or open burned if un-treated wood upon closure. The site of the camp will also be fully reclaimed; out house pits and grey water-sumps will be back filled, re-contoured to original contours and re-seeded with an area-appropriate seed mix or allowed to re-vegetate naturally if a commercial area appropriate seed mix is not available.

Salvageable Materials

Structures, equipment and materials deemed economically salvageable at the time of final closure will be dismantled and removed from site. Equipment will be cleaned, drained and degreased as required prior



to off-site transport. Salvageable equipment is expected to include machinery and mobile equipment in working or repairable condition. Hazardous materials are expected to consist of waste oil, glycol, lubricants, solvents, paints, batteries and miscellaneous chemicals. Some of these materials may be suitable for recycling at an appropriate off-site facility. Salvageable equipment to be shipped off-site will be prepared and stored at the camp location for final disposition. Hazardous materials will be stored in sealed containers and drums in a temporary enclosure. The equipment and materials will be shipped to appropriate disposal, recycling or salvage facilities when logistics permit.

Inert Solid Materials and RC Drill Chips

Non-salvageable and non-hazardous solid waste components from removal of the base camp buildings, structures and equipment will be dismantled, washed and/or degreased as necessary, and transported offsite. At the end of each season, any rock chips generated by reverse circulation (RC) drilling will be scattered into natural depressions proximal to the drill hole or distributed across the drill site to aid with reclamation. A typical reverse circulation drill hole has a diameter of 100 mm and typical sample recovery of 16 kg/m. Assuming an average of 100 m long holes this would generate $\sim 0.8 \text{ m}^3$ of rock chips of which $\sim 0.7 \text{ m}^3$ would be left on site. Where applicable, the RC chips would be used to assist with re-contouring the site. Industry best practice is to scatter these chips across the RC drill pads to permit natural re-vegetation. Re-seeding would be carried out if an area appropriate seed mix is available. The exception will be with rock chips from massive-sulphide zones ($>75\%$ sulphide by volume as determined by visual analysis); these rock chips will be removed from site to avoid potential acid rock drainage (ARD). Removed rock chips will be disposed of at an appropriate facility.

Core Storage

Diamond drill hole (DDH) core will be stored in 1.5-metre-long wooden core boxes proximal to the camp location on the Property. Each wooden box will contain between 4.5 and 6 metres of drill core. Core will be stored on pallets that are levelled. Each pallet will be a maximum of 10 core boxes high and the top box in each pallet will have a lid. At the end of each season the pallet will be secured with metal strapping onto the pallet to stabilize the boxes and tarped to minimize disturbance or disruption by wildlife or human activity. At the end of the permit life the core will remain on site. Historically it has always been traditional for industry to store drill core either on or near the property where it was drilled so that it is always available as a significantly valuable record, or physical library, of geological data for the area. As



well, for the same reasons, government has also previously indicated they would prefer that drill core be stored on or near the property with the provision that the core storage location and storage method is properly reported in the assessment work reports that are required to be submitted to the NWT Mining Recorders Office.

Potentially Contaminated Soil and Hazardous Materials

The potential for ground contamination around fixed machinery installations plus fuel transfer and storage locations will be assessed. If any contamination is suspected this can be confirmed with testing and the material will be both sealed and removed for disposal, or land farmed if permitted. Any other hazardous materials will be stored in sealed containers or drums in the waste transfer area for shipment to a licensed environmental disposal facility.

Fuel Storage

Before final closure the fuel supply will be assessed based upon the requirements of the decommissioning program in order to supply power and construction equipment. If there is a shortfall, drummed fuel may be brought in to help complete the final closure. This fuel will be stored in the fuel cache. All fuel drums (empty or full) will be back-hauled each season.

Solid Waste Management System

The open burn barrel will be removed from site for salvage or disposal. Potential for ground contamination around the open burn site and waste handling facilities will be assessed, and any required remediation undertaken

Liquid Waste Management Areas

Grey-water sumps used for the kitchen and dry and black-water sumps used for pit toilets will be treated with lime and backfilled to grade. Sumps will be re-contoured to original contours and re-seeded with an area-appropriate seed mix or allowed to re-vegetate naturally if a commercial area-appropriate seed mix is not available. Any waterless toilet systems will be dismantled and removed from site for salvage or disposal. Sumps containing drilling muds will be allowed to drain then backfilled recontoured and reseeded if an area appropriate seed mix is available.



Seasonal Shutdown

Table 5 presents seasonal shutdown protocol.

Table 5 Seasonal shutdown protocol.

Item	Description
1	All equipment is disassembled and completely removed from the campsite.
2	All chemicals, detergents, additives and lubricants are completely removed from the campsite and properly disposed of in Whitehorse. Any potential spill sites are inspected and cleaned up.
3	All fuel storage sites (caches) are removed at the end of the project. Any contamination will be cleaned up as per the Spill Contingency Plan. All fuel drums (empty or full) will be removed from the project site.
4	All camp infrastructure (tents/shacks) will be completely removed and the land returned to as close to original condition as possible following industry best practices.
5	A final and complete inspection will be taken by the Project Manager to ensure proper closure of the base camp facility for final closure.
6	Photo documentation of the closed sites will be acquired by the supervisor for distribution.

Final Shutdown or Closure

Table 6 presents final shutdown protocol. A full shutdown will be performed at the end of the upon closure of the current or ultimate LUP.

Table 6 Final shutdown protocol.

Item	Description
1	All equipment is disassembled and completely removed from the campsite.
2	All chemicals, detergents, additives and lubricants are completely removed from the campsite and properly disposed of in Whitehorse. Any potential spill sites are inspected and cleaned up.
3	All fuel storage sites (caches) are removed at the end of the project. Any contamination will be cleaned up as per the Spill Contingency Plan. All fuel drums (empty or full) will be removed from the project site.



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- 4 All camp infrastructure (tents/shacks) will be completely removed and the land returned to as close to original condition as possible following industry best practices.
 - 5 A final and complete inspection will be taken by the Project Manager to ensure proper closure of the base camp facility for final closure.
 - 6 All altered sites will be reclaimed as laid out in this document.
 - 7 Photo documentation of the closed sites will be acquired by the Project Manager for distribution.
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