Imperial Metals Corporation

Annual Information Form

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

March 31, 2025

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Content Information

All references in this Annual Information Form ("AIF") to "Imperial", "Company", "we" and "our" apply collectively to Imperial Metals Corporation and its subsidiaries.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This AIF provides material information about Imperial Metals Corporation and its business, operations and developments for the year ended December 31, 2024, and plans for the future based on facts and circumstances as at March 31, 2025.

*Except for statements of historical fact relating to the Company, certain information contained herein constitutes "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws which are prospective in nature and reflect the current views and/or expectations of Imperial. Often, but not always, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of statements such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "projects", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "should", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Such information includes, without limitation, statements regarding: mine plans; plans and timing of current and proposed exploration, drilling and development; production guidance and marketing; capital expenditures; expectations and timing regarding current and future exploration and drilling programs; expectations and timing regarding release of an initial mineral resource estimate; expectations and timing regarding the completion of the planned Block Cave Feasibility Study (defined below); expectations for the proposed Red Chris Block Cave regarding the orebody preconditioning requirements, as well as the need for further study of the ground conditions, the crater limit and depth, water management capacity, macroblock footprints, access and ventilation, extraction levels and the collection of additional information in the areas of dust, noise, and air quality; expectations regarding the type and extent of additional, expanded and/or upgraded infrastructure (including road access) for the proposed Red Chris Block Cave; expectations regarding the potential cost and length of Red Chris' mine life; expected changes to the Red Chris environmental assessment certificate and other permitting processes resulting from the November 2023 consent-based decision-making agreement between the government of British Columbia and the Tahltan Central Government; exploration plans at Red Chris during 2025, including a drill program to be drilled from the underground to better define the extents of mineralization at the East Ridge, and drilling for the Far East Ridge prospect, to investigate potential extensions of higher-grade mineralization, the western end of the porphyry corridor at the Gully Zone and Far West, and an untested part of the Red Chris porphyry corridor; improvements in the Mount Polley plant availability recovery and throughput; completion of Mount Polley's Springer Phase 4 by the end of Q3 2025, and mining of the NAG Borrow (Phase 5), a pushback of the Springer highwall will supply construction material for the Southeast Rock Disposal Site ("**SERDS**") Co-disposal Facility and buttress the downstream slopes of the TSF embankments; the focus of Mount Polley's permitting to continue with the amendment of permits to approve the Phase 5 and 6 pushbacks of the Springer and WX pit, the expansion of the buttresses of Mount Polley's SERDS Co-disposal Facility, the enlargement of the NW PAG stockpile, the lifting of the TSF above 970m and the extension of the effluent discharge permit into Quesnel Lake from June 2025 to post-closure; adequacy of funds for projects and liabilities, including the payment of fees related to the guarantee of the Company's Credit Facility (defined below); expectations regarding the care and maintenance activities at the Huckleberry mine and rehabilitation activities at the Mount Polley mine; expectations relating to the receipt of necessary regulatory permits, approvals or other consents; expectations regarding the Convertible Debentures and the Non-Convertible Debentures (both defined below) including with respect to the interest payable, date of maturity and number of common shares to be issued; the outcome and impact of the Fisheries Act indictment filed in December 2024 against the Company and its subsidiary, Mount Polley Mining Corporation ("**Indictment**") and other litigation; future impacts of pandemics, epidemics or outbreaks of infectious or communicable diseases ("**Outbreaks**"); cash flow; working capital requirements; the requirement for additional funding for capital projects; the ability for the Company to continue as a going concern, including sufficient funding of the Company's obligations as they become due; results and targets of operations, production, revenue, margins and earnings; future prices of copper and gold; future foreign currency exchange rates, including its impact on derivative instruments; the impact of trade restrictions such as tariffs and geopolitical instability both within North America and abroad; future accounting changes; future prices for marketable securities; expectations with respect to declaring cash dividends or distributions on securities; and expectations regarding opportunities and standing with respect to greenfield exploration properties.*

Forward-looking information is not based on historical facts, but rather on then current expectations, beliefs, assumptions, estimates and forecasts about the business and the industry and markets in which the Company operates, including, but not limited to, assumptions that: the Company will have access to capital as required and will be able to fulfill its funding obligations as the Red Chris minority joint venture partner; there are risks related to holding non-majority investment interests in the Red Chris Mine Joint Venture (defined below); the Company will be able to advance and complete remaining planned rehabilitation activities within expected timeframes; there will be no significant delay or other material impact on the expected timeframes, permitting or costs for completion of rehabilitation of the Mount Polley and Huckleberry mines; the Company's rehabilitation activities at Mount Polley and Huckleberry will be successful in the long term; all required permits, approvals and arrangements to proceed with exploration, operations and reclamation at the Company's mines will be obtained in a timely manner; there will be no material operational delays at the Red Chris and Mount Polley mines; equipment will operate as expected; there will not be

significant power outages; the Company will be successful in mounting a full and complete defence against the Indictment; there will be no material adverse change in the market price of commodities and exchange rates; the Red Chris and Mount Polley mines will achieve expected production outcomes (including with respect to mined grades and mill recoveries and access to water as needed); the scope and duration of Outbreaks and other catastrophic events (natural or otherwise) and their impact on our business will not be significant and the Company's operations will be able to return to normal as they subside; the Company will continue to successfully defend itself against cybersecurity threats; and challenges with Canada's trading partners and other geopolitical risks will not have a material adverse impact on the Company's operations. Such statements are qualified in their entirety by the inherent risks and uncertainties surrounding future expectations. We can give no assurance that the forward-looking information will prove to be accurate.

Forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause Imperial's actual results, revenues, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the statements constituting forward-looking information. Important risks that could cause Imperial's actual results, revenues, performance or achievements to differ materially from Imperial's expectations include, among other things: the risk that the Company's beneficial interest of the Red Chris mine may be diluted over time should it not have access to capital as required and will not be able to meet its funding obligations as the Red Chris minority joint venture partner; the risk that the planned Red Chris Block Cave may not receive the authorizations it requires in a timely fashion, or at all; additional financing that may be required may not be available to Imperial on terms acceptable to Imperial or at all; uncertainty regarding the outcome of sample testing and analysis being conducted on the area affected by the Mount Polley Breach (defined below); risks relating to the rehabilitation plan and the Mount Polley long term water management plan; risks relating to the remaining costs and liabilities and any unforeseen longer-term environmental consequences arising from the Mount Polley Breach; uncertainty as to actual timing of completion of rehabilitation activities and the implementation of the Mount Polley long term water management plan; risks relating to the impact of the Mount Polley Breach and the Indictment proceedings on Imperial's reputation; risks relating to the timely receipt of necessary approvals and consents to proceed with the rehabilitation plan at Huckleberry; risks relating to mining operations; uncertainty regarding general economic conditions; uncertainty regarding the short-term and long-term impact of Outbreaks on the Company's operations and investments and on the global economy and metals prices generally; risks relating to the potential ineffectiveness of the measures taken in response to Outbreaks; risks associated with competition within the mining industry; the Company's dependency on third party smelters; risks relating to trade barriers and the effect geopolitical instability may have on the marketing and transport of the Company's concentrate; the quantum of claims, fines and penalties that may become payable by Imperial and the risk that current sources of funds are insufficient to fund liabilities; risks that Imperial will be unsuccessful in defending against the Indictment and any legal claims or other potential litigation; risks of protesting activity and other civil disobedience restricting access to the Company's properties; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate in accordance with specifications or expectations; cost escalation, unavailability of materials and equipment, labour unrest, power outages, and natural phenomena such as weather conditions and water shortages negatively impacting the operation of the Red Chris and Mount Polley mine, and the rehabilitation of the Huckleberry mine; material adverse impacts from wide-ranging and steep tariffs instituted by Canada's trading partners such as the United States of America and China; changes in commodity and power prices; changes in market demand for our concentrate; risks that Outbreaks may adversely affect copper and gold prices, impact our ability to transport or market our concentrate, cause disruptions in our supply chains and create volatility in commodity prices and demand; inaccurate geological and metallurgical assumptions (including with respect to the size, grade and recoverability of mineral reserves and resources); uncertainty relating to mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates; uncertainty relating to production estimates; risks associated with mineral exploration and project development, including interim or final orders issued by the provincial government which may have the effect of freezing or voiding authorizations to conduct such activities; fluctuations in exchange rates and interest rates; risks associated with permitting and government regulations; environmental and health and safety matters; risks relating to joint venture projects; dependence on key management personnel; taxation risk; conflicts of interest; cyber threats and risks associated with the global development of artificial intelligence and machine learning; credit risk related to cash, trade or other receivables, and future reclamation deposits; risks relating to the use of derivative contracts; and other hazards and risks disclosed within the "Risk Factors" in this AIF , and other public filings all of which are available under the Company's profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca. For the reasons set forth above, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Imperial does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

Date of Information

Unless otherwise stated, the information within this AIF is for Imperial's financial year ended December 31, 2024.

Currency

The reporting currency of the Company is the Canadian ("**CDN**") Dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

Reference for Select Abbreviations

The following abbreviations may be used in this document:	
cm = centimetre	Mea&Ind = measured and indicated
g = gram	mm = millimetre
g/t = grams per tonne	mRL = metres Relative Level
ha = hectare	MT = million tonnes
hp = horsepower	NAG = non acid generating
Inf = inferred	OP = open pit
kg = kilogram	oz = ounces
km = kilometre	PAG = potentially acid generating
kV = kilovolt	ppm = parts per million
kW = kilowatt	Prov&Prob = proven and probable
lbs = pounds	QA/QC = Quality Assurance/Quality Control
m = metre	SAG = semi autogenous
M = million	t/d = tonnes per day
m^3 = cubic metre	UG = underground
masl = metres above sea level	

MF = Ministry of Forests
MEP = Ministry of Environment and Parks
MMCM = Ministry of Mining and Critical Minerals

Reference for Conversions

Imperial Measure Conversion to Metric Unit				Metric Unit Conversion to Imperial Measure			
2.470	acres	=	1 hectare	0.4047	hectare	=	1 acre
3.280	feet	=	1 metre	1.6093	kilometre	=	1 mile
0.620	miles	=	1 kilometre	0.4540	kilograms	=	1 pound
2.205	pounds	=	1 kilogram	0.3048	m	=	1 foot
1.102	(short) tons	=	1 tonne	0.9072	tonnes	=	1 ton

Definitions for Mineral Resource & Mineral Reserve Estimates

Resource and Reserve Classifications

This AIF adheres to the resource/reserve definitions and classification criteria developed by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("CIM"). The CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves ("CIM Definition Standards") establish definitions and guidance on the definitions for mineral resources, mineral reserves, and mining studies used in Canada. The Mineral Resource, Mineral Reserve, and Mining Study definitions are incorporated by reference into National Instrument 43-101–*Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101"). The CIM Definition Standards are summarized below. For additional information refer to *cim.org*.

Mineral Resource

Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than an Inferred Mineral Resource but has a lower level of confidence than a Measured Mineral Resource.

A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling.

Inferred Mineral Resource

An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

Indicated Mineral Resource

An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of modifying factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Measured Mineral Resource

A Measured Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of modifying factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proven Mineral Reserve or to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Mineral Reserve

Mineral Reserves are sub-divided in order of increasing confidence into Probable Mineral Reserves and Proven Mineral Reserves. A Probable Mineral Reserve has a lower level of confidence than a Proven Mineral Reserve.

A Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level as appropriate that include application of modifying factors. Such studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, extraction could reasonably be justified.

The reference point at which Mineral Reserves are defined, usually the point where the ore is delivered to the processing plant, must be stated. It is important that, in all situations where the reference point is different, such as for a saleable product, a clarifying statement is included to ensure that the reader is fully informed as to what is being reported. The public disclosure of a Mineral Reserve must be demonstrated by a Pre-Feasibility Study or Feasibility Study.

Probable Mineral Reserve

A Probable Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of an Indicated Mineral Resource, and in some circumstances, a Measured Mineral Resource. The confidence in the modifying factors applying to a Probable Mineral Reserve is lower than that applying to a Proven Mineral Reserve.

The Qualified Person (as defined in NI 43-101) may elect, to convert Measured Mineral Resources to Probable Mineral Reserves if the confidence in the modifying factors is lower than that applied to a Proven Mineral Reserve. Probable Mineral Reserve estimates must be demonstrated to be economic, at the time of reporting, by at least a Pre-Feasibility Study ("**PFS**").

Proven Mineral Reserve

A Proven Mineral Reserve is an economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource. A Proven Mineral Reserve implies a high degree of confidence in the modifying factors.

Application of the Proven Mineral Reserve category implies the Qualified Person (as defined in NI 43-101) has the highest degree of confidence in the estimate with the consequent expectation in the minds of the readers of the report. The term should be restricted to that part of the deposit where production planning is taking place and for which any variation in the estimate would not significantly affect the potential economic viability of the deposit. Proven Mineral Reserve estimates must be demonstrated to be economic, at the time of reporting, by at least a PFS. Within the CIM Definition Standards the term Proved Mineral Reserve is an equivalent term to a Proven Mineral Reserve.

Mineral Resource & Mineral Reserve Classification

The CIM Definition Standards provide for a direct relationship between Indicated Mineral Resources and Probable Mineral Reserves and between Measured Mineral Resources and Proven Mineral Reserves. In other words, the level of geoscientific confidence for Probable Mineral Reserves is the same as that required for the in-situ determination of Indicated Mineral Resources and for Proven Mineral Reserves is the same as that required for the in situ determination of Measured Mineral Resources.

Name, Address and Incorporation

The Company's registered and records office address is Suite 200, 580 Hornby Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 3B6.

Inter-Corporate Relationships

A significant portion of the Company's business is carried on through its various subsidiaries. The following table illustrates the Company's material subsidiaries, including their respective jurisdiction of incorporation and the percentage of votes attaching to all voting securities of each subsidiary that are beneficially owned, controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, by the Company as at December 31, 2024:

Material Subsidiaries	Ownership	Jurisdiction of Incorporation
Red Chris Development Company Ltd.	100% [(1)]	British Columbia
Mount Polley Mining Corporation	100%	British Columbia
CAT-Gold Corporation	100% [(1)]	Canada

[(1)] Imperial owns 100% of CAT-Gold Corporation, which in turn owns 100% of Red Chris Development Company Ltd.

A full list of Imperial subsidiaries is provided in Note 18 of the December 31, 2024 financial statements.

General Development of the Business

Three Year History

2022

On January 19, 2022, the Company reached an agreement with the Province of British Columbia for the surrender of Giant Copper mineral claims located 37 km east of Hope, BC, Canada and received a cash consideration of $24.0 million.

On February 28, 2022, the Company increased its existing Credit Facility from $75.0 million to $100.0 million. This additional increase of $25.0 million in the facility was guaranteed by a related party.

On March 31, 2022, the Company increased its existing Credit Facility from $100.0 million to $125.0 million. This additional increase of $25.0 million in the facility was guaranteed by a related party.

On April 27, 2022, the Company announced a Normal Course Issuer Bid to provide for purchases of its Common Shares to satisfy its obligations under the Non-Management Directors' Plan and the Share Purchase Plan.

On June 24, 2022, the Company completed a rights offering pursuant to which it issued a total of 13,475,400 Common Shares at $3.04 per share for gross proceeds of approximately $41.0 million (the "**2022 Rights Offering**"). The Company issued a total of 9,948,611 Common Shares under basic subscription privileges in the 2022 Rights Offering and a total of 3,526,789 Common Shares under additional subscription privileges.

On August 31, 2022, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of $47.0 million aggregate principal amount of convertible debentures. N. Murray Edwards ("**Edwards**"), a significant shareholder of the Company, purchased $32.5 million of the convertible debentures and directors and officers of the Company purchased $2.3 million of the convertible debentures

On September 20, 2022, the Company acquired a 30% beneficial interest in the McBride, Railway and Todagin claims for a payment of $362,487 to Newcrest Red Chris Mining Limited. These 37 claims formerly held by Hawkeye Gold & Diamond Inc. now form part of the Red Chris Mine Joint Venture.

On December 23, 2022, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of $53.0 million aggregate principal amount of unsecured non-convertible debentures (the "**Non-Convertible Debentures**"). The Company issued Non-Convertible Debentures of an aggregate principal amount of $48,450,000 (the "**A Debentures**"). In connection with the issuance of the A Debentures, the Company issued 6,056,250 common share purchase warrants which are exercisable into Common Shares of the Company at a price of $2.10 per share. The Company also issued Non-Convertible Debentures of an aggregate principal amount of $4.6 million (the "**B Debentures**"). Edwards purchased $35.5 million of the A Debentures and $4.6 million of the B Debentures, and as part of the purchase of the A Debentures received 4,431,250 warrants and directors and officers of the Company purchased $1.6 million of the A Debentures and as part of the A Debentures received 196,250 warrants.

2023

On January 9, 2023, the Company extended its Credit Facility, which had a maturity date of December 9, 2022, to February 28, 2023.

On January 31, 2023, the Company entered into a settlement agreement (the "**Settlement Agreement**") to settle the securities class action that was filed in 2014. The Settlement Agreement was reviewed and approved by the Court and implemented thereafter.

On February 21, 2023, the Company extended its Credit Facility to February 21, 2024.

On March 1, 2023, the Company issued unsecured non-convertible debentures, with an aggregate principal amount of $29.1 million in a non-brokered private placement basis. Edwards purchased $22.0 million of the debentures and directors and officers of the Company purchased $1.1 million of the debentures.

On May 8, 2023, the Company announced a Normal Course Issuer Bid to provide for purchases of its Common Shares to satisfy its obligations under the Non-Management Directors' Plan and the Share Purchase Plan.

On June 21, 2023, the Company issued on a non-brokered private placement basis unsecured non-convertible debentures with an aggregate principal amount of $34.5 million (the "**June 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures**").

Edwards purchased $21.0 million of the debentures and directors and officers of the Company purchased $1.2 million of the June 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures.

On August 31, 2023, the Company completed a private placement transaction and issued 7,000,000 common shares at $2.40 per share for gross proceeds of $16.8 million. Edwards purchased 3.5 million common shares and directors and officers of the Company purchased 753,000 common shares.

On November 1, 2023, the Company issued on a non-brokered private placement basis unsecured non-convertible debentures with an aggregate principal amount of $20.0 million. Edwards purchased $12.5 million of the debentures and directors and officers of the Company purchased $0.7 million of the debentures.

In 2023, the Company signed a loan agreement with Newcrest Red Chris Mining Limited to finance the Company's 30% interest in advanced development works on the Red Chris block cave decline and related activities. The aggregate planned expenditures in respect of 100% of Advanced Development Works is $251.2 million. The Advanced Development loan is repayable on demand and bears interest at prime rate plus 3.5% per annum.

2024

On February 5, 2024, the Company issued on a non-brokered private placement basis unsecured non-convertible debentures with an aggregate principal amount of $10.0 million. Edwards had purchased $10.0 million of the debentures.

On February 20, 2024, the Company extended its credit facility to March 21, 2024.

On March 1, 2024, the Company issued on a non-brokered private placement basis unsecured non-convertible debentures with an aggregate principal amount of $45.0 million. The debentures have a maturity date of November 1, 2025, and bear interest at a rate of 12% per annum. Edwards purchased $30.5 million of the debentures and directors and officers of the Company purchased $1.8 million of the debentures.

In March 2024, the Company extended its credit facility to February 21, 2025.

On March 1, 2024, the Company repaid the previously issued B Debentures, the March 1, 2023 unsecured non-convertible debentures and the February 5, 2024 unsecured non-convertible debentures.

On May 24, 2024, the Company announced a Normal Course Issuer Bid to provide for purchases of its Common Shares to satisfy its obligations under the Non-Management Directors' Plan and the Amended and Restated Share Purchase Plan.

On June 24, 2024, the Company amended certain terms of the June 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures, extended its maturity date to November 1, 2025 and included a 2% prepayment penalty on the outstanding principal amount in the event that the June 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures are repaid by the Company prior to November 1, 2025.

On December 6, 2024, charges were filed against the Company and its subsidiary, Mount Polley Mining Corporation, along with engineering firm Wood Canada Limited, alleging violations of the federal *Fisheries Act*, arising from the failure of the tailings storage facility at the Mount Polley Mine more than 10 years ago in August of 2014.

Recent Developments Subsequent to 2024

On February 18, 2025, the Company extended its credit facility to March 31, 2025.

On March 24, 2025, the Company extended its credit facility to March 31, 2026.

Description of the Business

Imperial is a Vancouver-based mining company active in the acquisition, exploration, development, mining and production of base and precious metals. For the purposes of this AIF, the Company's material properties consist of:

Material Properties	Metals Mined	Mining Method	Location
Mount Polley	copper/gold	open pit & underground	British Columbia
Red Chris[(1)]	copper/gold	open pit & underground	British Columbia

(1) Imperial holds a 30% interest. Newmont Corporation holds a 70% interest and is the project operator.

See "Description of Properties" below.

Imperial also owns 100% of the Huckleberry mine (currently a non-material property) located 88 km from Houston, British Columbia. In addition to ongoing exploration in and around its existing mines, the Company holds numerous greenfield projects which undergo periodic strategic review and exploration. See "Other Properties" below.

Employees

At December 31, 2024, Imperial and its subsidiaries had 422 employees. The Red Chris mine had approximately 750 operational employees and 50 project employees at year end.

Principal Markets & Distribution

Copper concentrate produced at the Red Chris mine is trucked to and shipped from the Port of Stewart. Copper concentrate from the Mount Polley mine is trucked to and shipped from the Port of Vancouver. Both concentrates are then shipped via bulk carriers to copper smelters, the majority of which are located in Asia.

Revenue by Product (000's)	2024	2023
Copper	$314,345	$208,134
Gold	$173,030	$132,347
Silver	$4,129	$2,580
Other	$2,867	$1,394

Competitive Conditions and Cycles

The Company's business is to produce and sell metal concentrates at prices determined by world markets over which we have no influence or control. These markets are cyclical. Our competitive position is determined by our costs compared to those of other producers throughout the world, and by our ability to maintain our financial capacity through metal price cycles and currency fluctuations. Costs are governed principally by the location, grade and nature of mineral deposits, labour, costs of equipment, fuel, power and other inputs, as well as by operating and management skill. Over the long term, our competitive position will be determined by our ability to locate, acquire and develop economic mineral deposits and replace current production, as well as by our ability to hire and retain skilled employees. In this regard, we also compete with other mining companies for employees, mineral properties, joint venture agreements, capital and the acquisition of investments in other mining companies.

Environmental Protection

Our current and future operations, including development activities and production on our properties or areas in which we have an interest, are subject to laws and regulations governing protection and remediation of the environment, site reclamation, management of toxic substances and similar matters. Compliance with these laws and regulations can affect the planning, designing, operating, closing and remediating of our mines.

We work to apply technically proven and economically feasible measures to protect the environment throughout exploration, construction, mining, processing and closure. Although we believe that our operations and facilities are currently in substantial compliance in all material respects with all existing laws, regulations and permits, there can be no assurance that additional significant costs will not be incurred to comply with current or future regulations or that liabilities associated with non-compliance will not be incurred.

The Company has recognized provisions for future site reclamation at its Red Chris, Mount Polley, Huckleberry, Ruddock Creek and Catface properties. Although the ultimate amounts of the future site reclamation provisions are uncertain, the provision of these obligations is based on information currently available, including closure plans and applicable regulations. Significant closure activities include land rehabilitation, water treatment, demolition of facilities, monitoring and other costs.

The total undiscounted amount of estimated cash flows required to settle the Company's estimated future closure and decommissioning costs is $352,301,000 (December 31, 2023-$261,229,000). The estimated future cash flows were then inflated using inflation rate 2.0% (December 31, 2023-2.0%). The total provision for closure and decommissioning costs is calculated using discount rates between 3.37% to 5.37% (December 31, 2023-2.96% to 4.96%). Obligations in the amount of $226,435,000 are expected to be settled in the years 2025 through 2054.

Specialized Skill and Knowledge

The nature of the Company's business requires specialized skills and knowledge. Such skills and knowledge include the areas of permitting, geology, implementation of exploration programs, operations, treasury and accounting. To date, Imperial has been successful in locating and retaining employees and consultants with such skills and knowledge and believes it will continue to be able to do so.

Description of Material Properties

Mineral Property | Red Chris Mine

The latest NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Red Chris Mine ("**2021 Red Chris Report**") was filed November 29, 2021 on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Description, Location & Access

The Red Chris Mine is located in northwest British Columbia, 18 km southeast of Iskut and 80 km south of Dease Lake. Road access to the property from Highway 37 is via an 18 km gravel road. Power is accessed via a 16 km 287 kV power line from the Tatogga substation. Mining and milling operations proceed year-round. Elevations range from 1,100 masl to 1,550 masl.

The Town of Smithers and the City of Terrace are the closest supply centres. Commercial aircraft service operates out of the Dease Lake airport located 118 km north by road from the mine site along Highway 37. Stewart is the nearest port with ship loading facilities a distance of 320 km (by road) from the Red Chris property.

The mine operates as a fly-in/fly-out site with the majority of employees on a two-week rotation. Chartered aircraft fly employees to the Dease Lake airstrip from where they are transported by bus to the mine site.

The Red Chris property was originally acquired in April 2007 by Red Chris Development Company Ltd. ("**RCDC**"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. RCDC now owns a 30% beneficial interest in the Red Chris Mine following the August 15, 2019 sale of a 70% interest to Newcrest Red Chris Mining Ltd. ("**NRCML**"), a subsidiary of Newcrest Mining Limited ("**Newcrest**"). RCDC and NRCML formed an unincorporated joint venture for the operation of Red Chris (the "**Red Chris Joint Venture**" or "**RCJV**"), with NRCML acting as operator (the "**Operator**"). As of November 6, 2023, Newcrest was acquired by Newmont Corporation ("**Newmont**").

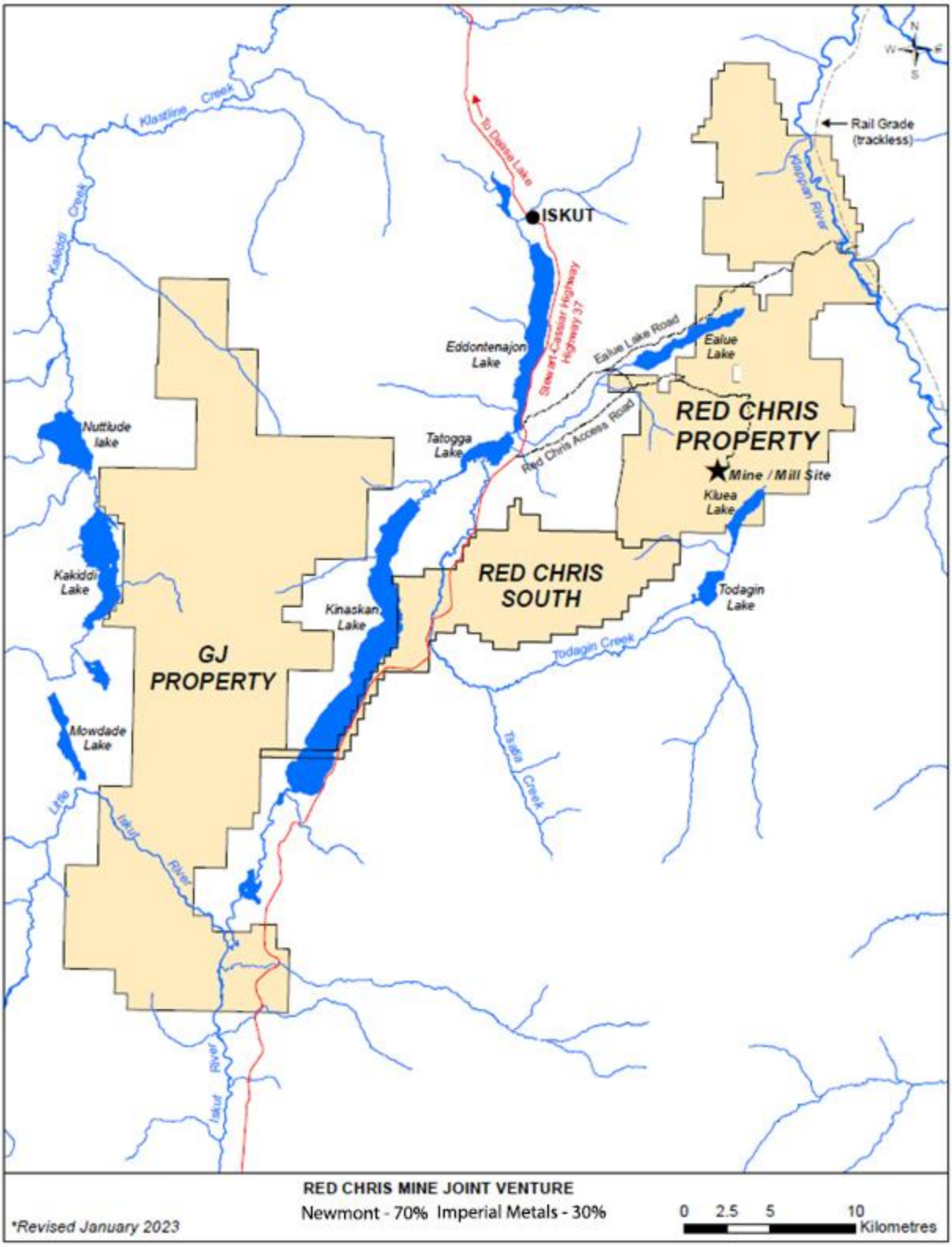
The Red Chris Joint Venture property comprises the Red Chris Main, Red Chris South, GJ Property and Hawkeye claim groups, and consists of 204 mineral tenures that cover a total area of 71,875 ha. All mineral tenures are issued in accordance with the *Mineral Tenure Act* of British Columbia. The Red Chris Main claim group consists of 51 mineral tenures covering 17,149 ha, five of which are 30-year mining leases with terms valid until June 20, 2042 that cover 5,141 ha in addition to 46 mineral claims (one valid until January 21, 2026, two valid to March 12, 2027 and 43 valid to October 31, 2027) encompassing 12,008 ha.

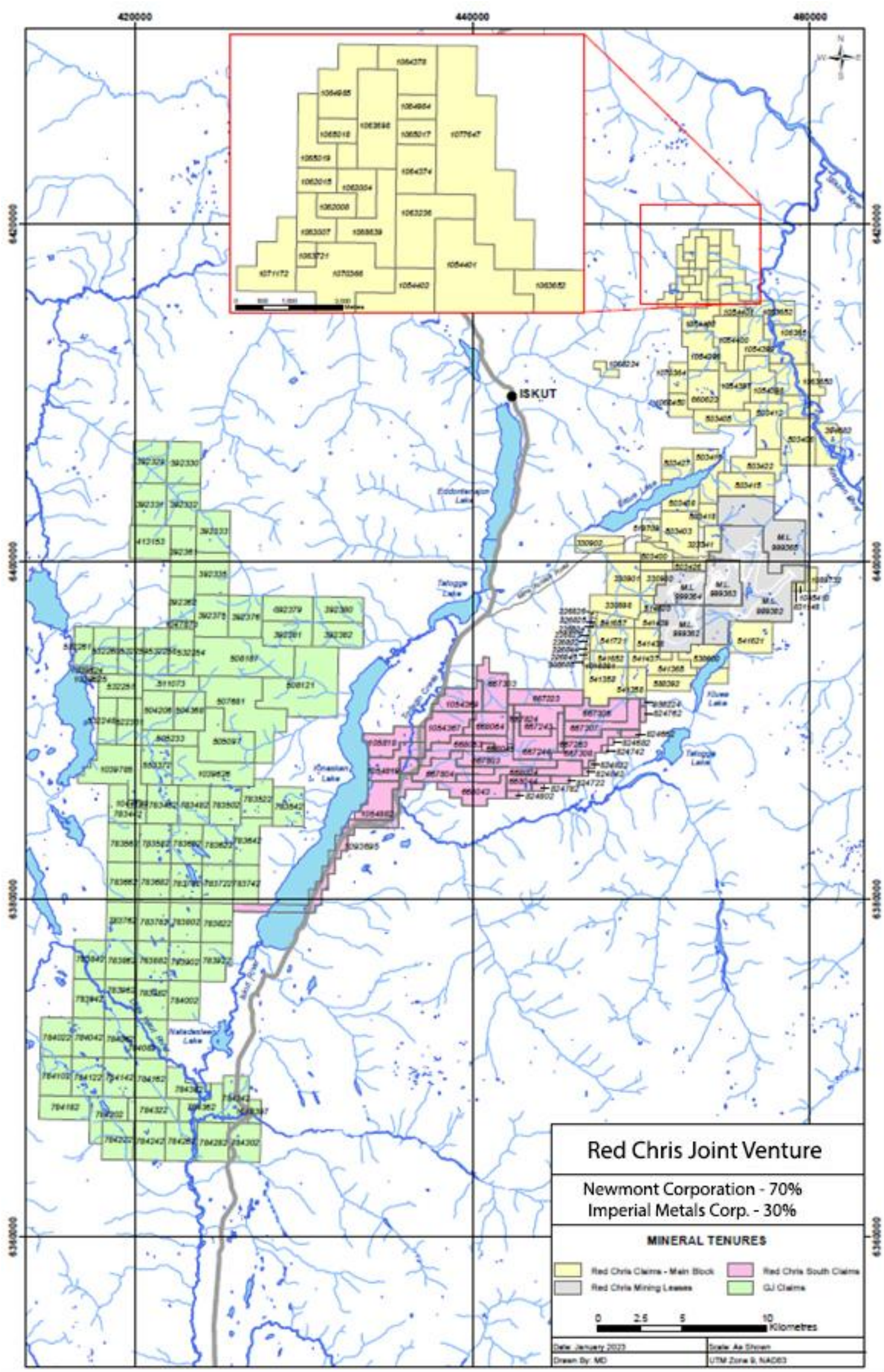
The five mining leases and 31 mineral claims at the property are subject to a net smelter return royalty held by the Tahltan Central Government. Annual advance royalty payments commenced in October 2016. All or portions of four of the mining leases and 19 mineral claims are also subject to a 1.0% net smelter return royalty held by International Royalty Corporation, who acquired the royalty from Glencore Canada Corporation in August 2021. A right of first refusal is retained by NRCML on any further disposition of the net smelter royalty by International Royalty Corporation.

The Red Chris South claim group comprises 29 mineral tenures (two valid to March 9, 2025, one valid to March 12, 2027 and 26 valid until November 11, 2027) covering 7,068 ha. It was subject to a 1.5% net smelter return royalty held by Canada Carbon Inc.; however, in August 2020 the royalty was acquired by NRCML on behalf of the RCJV and extinguished.

On March 15, 2021, the Company acquired from NRCML a 30% interest in the GJ Property located approximately 30 km west-southwest of the Red Chris mine. The property has been incorporated into the Red Chris Joint Venture and consists of 87 mineral tenures (85 valid to March 17, 2027 and two valid to October 31, 2027) covering 39,432 ha. The claims are subject to net smelter return royalties in favour of Teck Resources Limited amounting to 0.51% on 14 claims and 1.02% on 66 claims; and in favour of TF R&S Canada Ltd. amounting to 0.49% on 14 claims and 0.98% on 66 claims.

On September 20, 2022, the Company acquired from NRCML a 30% interest in the McBride, Railway and Todagin claims located 14 km north, 18 km north and 21 km southwest respectively of the Red Chris Mine. The three claim blocks have been incorporated into the Red Chris Joint Venture and consist of 37 mineral tenures (one valid to January 28, 2026, six valid to October 31, 2027 and 30 valid to November 30, 2027) covering 8,225 ha. The claims are subject to a net smelter returns royalty of 2% in favour of Hawkeye Gold & Diamond Inc., the vendor of the three claim blocks.


Klastline Creek
Kakiddi Creek
To Dease Lake
ISKUT
Stewart-Cassiar Highway
Highway 37
Rail Grade
(trackless)
Kinaskan River
Eddontenajon
Lake
Ealue Lake Road
Ealue
Lake
RED CHRIS
PROPERTY
Mine / Mill Site
Kluea
Lake
Red Chris Access Road
Tatogga
Lake
Nuttlude
lake
Kakiddi
Lake
Kinaskan
Lake
RED CHRIS
SOUTH
Todagin
Lake
Todagin Creek
GJ
PROPERTY
Mowdade
Lake
Little
Iskut
River
Tsadia
Creek
Iskut
River
RED CHRIS MINE JOINT VENTURE
Newmont - 70% Imperial Metals - 30%
*Revised January 2023
0 2.5 5 10
Kilometres



420000
440000
460000
6420000
6400000
6380000
6360000
ISKUT
Eddontenajon Lake
Tatogga Lake
Kinaskan Lake
Ealue Lake
Kluea Lake
Todagin Lake
Nataadesleen Lake
Red Chris Joint Venture
Newmont Corporation - 70%
Imperial Metals Corp. - 30%
MINERAL TENURES
Red Chris Claims - Main Block
Red Chris South Claims
Red Chris Mining Leases
GJ Claims
0
2.5
5
10
Kilometres
Date: January 2023
Drawn By: MD
Scale: As Shown
UTM Zone 9, NAD83

Permitting & Environment Management

The Red Chris Project was issued an Environmental Assessment ("**EA**") Certificate pursuant to the BC *Environmental Assessment Act* on August 24, 2005. The EA Certificate is administered by the BC Environmental Assessment Office ("**EAO**").

All phases of mining and reclamation are authorized and/or regulated by the Province of British Columbia and the Federal Government of Canada. Mine operations are primarily authorized and regulated under the British Columbia *Environmental Management Act* ("**EMA**") and the *Mines Act*, both as administered by the MEP and the MMCM, respectively.

Mine operations and supplementary activities are also authorized and/or regulated under legislation such as the British Columbia *Water Sustainability Act*, implemented by the MF. A summary of permits is below.

Ministry	Authorization	Purpose	Permit	First Issued	Notes
EAO	*Environmental Assessment Act* EA Certificate	Describes the permissible project infrastructure and activities as well as mitigation measures required to prevent or reduce potential adverse environmental, economic, social, health and heritage effects to an acceptable level.	M05-02	Aug 2005	Amendments: (1) add a requirement for compliance reporting (Feb 2012); (2) allow design changes to TIA and to the South Dam (Aug 2016); (3) transfer holder name to Newcrest Red Chris Mining Limited (Aug 2019); (4) & (5) work camp expansions (May 2021; Nov 2023).
MMCM	*Mines Act* Permit Approving Mining and Reclamation Program	Mining activities	M-240	May 2012	An amendment related to the Pre-Production Phase of the Block Cave Project is in progress.
MEP	*Environmental Management Act* Effluent Discharge Permit	Authorizes discharge to the TIA, non-point source discharges and sediment control pond discharges	105017	Sept 2013	Amended July 2022 as part of MEP's effectiveness review and modernization and to reflect site operations.
MEP	*Environmental Management Act* Municipal Wastewater Regulation Registration	Authorizes discharge of waste to the environment from the wastewater facility pursuant to meeting conditions and requirements of the Municipal Wastewater Regulation	106004	August 2012	Wastewater facility to service camp and office facilities.
MEP	*Environmental Management Act* Air Discharge Permit	Authorizes discharge of ash to ground and air contaminants to the air	106668	June 2013	Amended September 2022 as part of MEP's effectiveness review and modernization and to reflect site operations.
MF	Road Use Permit	Mine access road	S25481	June 2012	Construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.

Northern Health	Permit to Operate a Drinking Water System	Potable water system	August 2019	Permit revised August 2021 and includes a drinking water system with 2-14 connections for the mine camp water system.

In 2016, the Red Chris Mine received approval to amend the *EMA* Permit 105017 and *Mines Act* Permit M-240 to authorize construction and operation of the South Reclaim Dam and South Dam for the TIA. Red Chris received permission to build the South Reclaim Dam in July 2016, and permission to build the South Dam in August 2016; construction of both dams began mid-2016. The *Mines Act* Permit M-240 amendment approving the operation of the raised Temporary Saddle Dam was received in January 2017; the South Dam operation amendment was issued in February 2017, and the PAG Tailings Deposition in South Basin was approved in August 2017.

Federal authorizations for the installation of a bridge on Highway 37 at Snapper Creek were received in July 2016.

- Schedule 2 Amendment under the federal *Fisheries Act* ("***Fisheries Act***"), and
- Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada – *Fisheries Act 35(2)(b)* Authorization.

The bridge at Snapper Creek creates fish habitat by removal of culverts that were access barriers to fish. This project is to offset impacts to fish and fish habitat resulting from the construction of the South Dam. The Snapper Creek Bridge installation was completed in 2017, and the bridge has been in use since mid-October 2017. Monitoring of the remediated fish habitat is ongoing according to the offsetting commitments.

The Red Chris EA Certificate was amended in 2016 to accommodate design changes to the South Dam recommended by the Engineer of Record for the TIA (the "**Tailings Impoundment Area**") after extensive hydrogeology and geotechnical investigations. The design changes included an upstream geomembrane liner, sand and gravel construction and downstream buttress. This EA Certificate process is aligned with the regulatory permitting through the Mine Development Review Committee.

Environmental monitoring programs at the Red Chris Mine continue as required under authorizations from the MEP and the MMCM. Such programs include monitoring of surface water (streams, lakes, and diversions), groundwater, seepage and hydrometric data. RCDC is committed to the future reclamation of the site and has been stockpiling soil recovered from the plant site, mine, rock storage areas and TIA.

The Red Chris Monitoring Committee ("**RCMC**") is a requirement of *Mines Act* Permit M-240. The RCMC is chaired by representatives from RCDC and the Tahltan Nation. The committee includes members from the MEP, the MMCM and the MF.

In conjunction with the RCMC, the Environmental Oversight Committee ("**EOC**") has been established under the Red Chris Impact Benefit and Co-Management Agreement. The EOC is a forum for dialogue between RCDC, the Tahltan Central Government and Tahltan Nation representatives, and the EOC's terms of reference lay out environmental management mechanisms for the EOC relating to:

- the Environmental Management System,
- Red Chris project's environmental compliance, monitoring and performance,
- all Red Chris project-related environmental information and recommendations concerning environmental matters,
- Federal and Provincial Permit applications, and environmental monitoring programs.

Red Chris History

The first recorded exploration on the property now known as Red Chris was in 1956 when Conwest Exploration Limited examined copper showings on the Todagin plateau. In 1968 Great Plains Development Co. of Canada staked the Chris and Money claims and subsequently completed geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys. In 1970 Silver Standard Mines Ltd. staked the Red and Sus claims to the north and east of the Chris claim group, and followed up in 1971 with mapping, soil surveys and trenching. In 1973 Ecstall Mining Limited (which later became Texasgulf Canada Limited ("**Texasgulf**")) optioned the Silver Standard claims and drilled 14 percussion holes, intersecting low grade copper mineralization. In 1974 Texasgulf acquired an option on 60% of the combined Red and Chris groups of claims and initiated a major program from 1974-1976 comprising 67 diamond drill holes and 30 percussion holes. From 1978 to 1980, Texasgulf drilled seven holes and completed property-wide geological, geochemical and

geophysical surveys, resulting in the delineation of the Red stock and within it the Main and East Zones of quartz-stockwork hosted mineralization.

No exploration was conducted from 1981 to 1994.

In 1994, a series of corporate takeovers and reorganizations resulted in the ownership of the property divided amongst Falconbridge (60%), Norcen Energy (20%), and Teck Corporation (20%). American Bullion Minerals Ltd. ("**ABML**") acquired an 80% interest in early 1994, with Teck Corporation retaining their 20%. In 1994 and 1995, ABML completed mineral claim staking, comprehensive geochemical and geophysical surveys, and diamond drilling totaling 58,187 m over 170 holes. Significant near-surface copper-gold mineralization was also discovered in the Gully and Far West Zones.

In 2003, Red Chris was under the control of bcMetals Corporation ("**bcMetals**"). bcMetals drilled 49 holes over 16,591 m and updated the measured, indicated, and inferred resources early in 2004 (ref: NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Red Chris Copper-Gold Project, filed by bcMetals December 16, 2004). Subsequent infill drilling of 25 holes over 6,927 m resulted in the re-modelling of the Main and East Zones as a single unit, incorporated into the feasibility study completed by AMEC Americas Ltd. Exploration in 2006 consisted of 14 drill holes (4,679 m) over the reserve and in the Gully Zone, and additional drilling required under the terms of a joint venture agreement between bcMetals and Global International Jiangxi Copper Company Ltd., which had previously been announced for the development of Red Chris.

In mid-2006, the Company launched a takeover bid for Red Chris which was successfully completed in the acquisition of bcMetals in April 2007 at a cost of $68.6 million, which was funded from cash on hand and a $40.0 million short term loan facility.

Historical exploration at Red Chris by previous operators focused on establishing open-pit mineable reserves above a depth of approximately 400 metres. The Company's strategy now was to explore for mineral potential below the planned pit for longer term mine planning. Beginning in 2007, the Company established the vertical extent and strength of the system with deep drilling exploration programs (total approximately 102,000 metres drilled over 91 holes through 2018) primarily in the East and Main Zones, leading to a redesigned block model and a new reserve calculation in 2012. Several geophysical surveys were undertaken during the period for regional assessment. Camp and road infrastructure were upgraded. Exploration was suspended in May 2012 to allow for mine construction, which was completed in early 2015. Commercial production was achieved in July, with RCDC as operator. A 2016 review by Golder Associates of the potential for utilizing block cave methods to mine the deep East Zone resource led to preliminary engineering studies and geotechnical and metallurgical assessments through 2016-2018, which supported block cave mining as the optimal method.

Effective August 15, 2019, Red Chris Mine operations were under the control of NRCML, with the Company holding a 30% interest through RCDC, and NRCML holding a 70% interest. Subsequently in 2019, NRCML initiated two drill programs. The East Zone Resource Definition Program was designed to obtain geological, geotechnical and metallurgical data to support future studies for underground block cave mining, and the Brownfields Exploration Program which was designed to search for additional zones of higher-grade mineralization within the Red Chris porphyry corridor. By late 2019, six diamond drill rigs were deployed; approximately 17,000 metres were drilled in 20 holes completed or partially completed at year end.

During 2020, the focus was on the Brownfields Exploration program with drilling across the East Zone, Main Zone and Gully Zone, following up on historic drilling information along a 3-km trend of copper-gold mineralization which could expand the mining potential. Results from the East Zone continued to confirm the footprint of the western high-grade pod. Drilling showed the potential for additional high-grade mineralization south of the South Boundary Fault, which historically had been assumed to define the southern extent of mineralization. Drilling between the Main Zone and the Gully Zone intersected a new zone of higher grade mineralization approximately 100 m west of the Main Zone Pit. Late in the year, deep drilling several hundred metres east of the East Zone Pit and south of the South Boundary fault confirmed mineralization found by Imperial in 2011 in an isolated drill hole. This new target was named the East Ridge Zone.

Geophysics programs in 2020 included a property wide airborne electro-magnetic and gravity survey, and a high resolution airborne magnetics survey conducted over a portion of the property to provide complete coverage. These programs were aimed to generate drill targets across the entire claim package.

Drilling in 2021 utilized up to 8 diamond drill rigs (total 98,522 metres drilled over 96 holes, exploration and geotechnical). In the Brownfields Exploration program (total 77,371 metres over 65 holes) the new East Ridge Zone was confirmed in the first hole (RC678, intersecting 198 metres grading 0.89 g/t gold and 0.83% copper from 800 metres). Further drilling explored the East Ridge systematically from west to east with angle holes to delineate the vertical height and width of the mineralized porphyries as well as to trace continuity along the trend.

The 2021 exploration program also included infill drilling in the East Zone (4,441 metres over 3 holes) for improved definition of deep high-grade mineralization in the planned block cave. Geotechnical drilling continued as part of the East Zone Resource Definition Program (20,369 metres over 19 holes) aimed at improving grade and geological controls in high-grade pods for feasibility. Drilling in the Main Zone in 2021 (11,687 metres over 13 holes) followed up on historic results southwest of the Main Zone Pit and confirmed the potential to outline additional copper-gold zones beyond the limits of the designed open pit. Underground development (Nagha decline) for the Block Cave project began in June 2021.

In the 2022 exploration program, East Ridge diamond drilling was designed to better determine the footprint, character and continuity of the higher-grade mineralization (>0.8 g/t Au and >0.8% Cu), along with its geotechnical and metallurgical characteristics. Drilling comprised 71 completed holes and five in progress at the end of the year. Holes were drilled from several surface sites and beginning in July also from two underground stations along the main decline of the Block Cave workings. Results included the then deepest higher-grade intercept at the East Ridge, with RC857 intersecting 266 metres grading 0.57% copper and 0.43 g/t gold from 1,534 metres, including 34 metres grading 1.6% copper and 1.1 g/t gold from 1,706 metres. The vertical height of the known higher-grade mineralization along the East Ridge trend was expanded to more than 1,000 metres.

Also in 2022, drilling in the Main zone intersected long intervals of mostly moderate-grade mineralization, notably expanding the zone westwards towards the Gully zone. A detailed field mapping and sampling program was initiated in the summer for geochemical and mineralogical analysis over more distal parts of the Red stock and surrounding rock units where historic reconnaissance and drilling is minimal or absent, in order to locate copper or gold anomalies and prospective hydrothermal alteration.

In 2023, NRCML continued its program of exploration and geotechnical drilling in the Red stock, amounting to 30,910 metres over approximately 35 holes, with a focus on the East Ridge and infill drilling in the East zone. Infill and step-out drilling from surface and underground in the East Ridge Exploration Target was successful with the discovery of an extension of high-grade mineralization farther east along the trend, the 'Far East Ridge' zone. Strategic drilling down the original vertical axis of East Ridge mineralization successfully demonstrated its continuity, important for resource modelling. Further drilling was carried out within and west of the Main zone, and at the Gully and Far West zones. Two holes were drilled in the White Rock Canyon area, an untested part of the Red stock porphyry corridor, one kilometre west of the Far West zone. Also in summer 2023, the program of mineral system mapping and geochemical sampling, initiated in 2022, was continued on specific targets on the Red Chris and GJ properties.

Geological Setting, Mineralization & Deposit Types

Red Chris is a porphyry copper deposit in the northern Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. It is situated in the accreted geological terrane of Stikinia, which is dominated by island arc volcanic, sedimentary, and plutonic rocks of the Middle to Late Triassic Stuhini Group, and the Early to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. Stikinia hosts many important mineral deposits in the region, known as the *Golden Triangle*, ranging from active mine operations to early stage exploration projects.

Red Chris is in the Iskut district, on the northern edge of the Skeena Mountains. Most of the property is situated on the Todagin Upland plateau. The Red Chris deposit on the southern edge of the plateau is hosted by the Red stock, which was emplaced in the very Late Triassic into deformed Stuhini Group sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Lower Hazelton Group volcanic and sub-volcanic rocks, similar in age to the Red stock, dominate the western part of the Todagin plateau, unconformably overlying Stuhini Group. Uplift and erosion during the Early Jurassic was followed by deposition of mainly sedimentary upper Hazelton Group rocks, and the succeeding Bowser Lake Group in the Middle Jurassic; these units originally covered the partly eroded Red stock, Stuhini Group, and lower Hazelton Group, but they are now preserved only along the southern margin of the plateau due to southeastward tilting in the Late Cretaceous.

The Red stock is an ENE-elongate intrusive complex up to 8 km long by 1.5 km wide at surface. It consists of a series of porphyries beginning with pre-mineral leucodiorite, which forms the bulk of the complex. This was intruded by

quartz monzonite porphyries which were coincident with potassic alteration and quartz vein-hosted copper-gold mineralization. Finally, late and post-mineralization porphyries and dikes were intruded. The current Red Chris ore reserve, where open pit mining is ongoing, consists of the East Zone and the Main Zone each of which contain pods of copper-gold ore centred on the mineralizing porphyries. At surface, combined East Zone and Main Zone mineralization extends about 2,000 m along the stock's east-northeast axis; in width, it ranges from at least 100 m in the East Zone to 650 m in the Main Zone. The depth of significant mineralization is over 1,200 m in the East Zone and about 1,000 m in the centre of the Main Zone. A further 1.5 km to the west of the open pit are the Gully and Far West exploration Zones, which have similar geological characteristics to the East and Main Zones. The Gully Zone footprint is approximately 400-500 m across, east-west. The Far West Zone has a smaller footprint and has seen less drilling than the other zones. The new East Ridge Zone, several hundred metres east of the East Zone, extends the known mineralized corridor at Red Chris to over 4 kilometres.

Mineralization consists of thin wavy or thicker planar quartz veins and stockworks containing chalcopyrite, bornite and magnetite; these minerals are also disseminated outside the veins. In the upper part of the ore deposit, potassic alteration is rarely preserved and the rocks are dominated by sericite-pyrite and clay-carbonate-hematite overprinting alterations; here, chalcopyrite and pyrite are the dominant sulfides, with bornite best preserved in the core of the East Zone. Gold occurs as microscopic inclusions in the copper sulfides. Molybdenite occurs locally in quartz veins, especially deeper and outside the high-grade core. The Red Chris deposit has been modified by syn-to post-mineralization faulting, including the Late Cretaceous South Boundary fault.

Red Chris is a typical porphyry copper deposit based on the composition of its host rocks, its alteration pattern and sequence, and its ore mineralogy. It may be classified as belonging to the high-potassium calc-alkalic type of porphyry system, which includes several world-class deposits such as Bingham (Utah).

Exploration

Exploration at Red Chris in 2024 was cut back from previous years as incoming Newmont management assessed the near-term scope of the project and focused on priorities for continued open-pit mining and the Block Cave project. Diamond drilling amounted to 13,010 metres in 20 diamond drill holes, prioritizing resource definition and acquiring geotechnical information. Wider property initiatives such as the mineral system mapping project (2022-2023) and prospecting newly acquired claims were put on hold.

Early in 2024, geotechnical and resource definition drilling in macroblock 1 in the deep East zone finished, and one underground drill rig was moved to farther up the Nagha decline to test the eastward extension of previously drilled high-grade mineralization in the Far East Ridge target. Holes were designed to expand the lateral width and vertical height of the East Ridge mineralized trend. This finished in July, when attention turned in August-September to drilling from surface in the Main zone (West), infilling a gap in the deposit model between the Main zone and the Gully zone. A surface drill rig was deployed in September for in-pit drilling in the East zone for metallurgical testing. In-pit geotechnical drilling in the Main zone pit began in October and ended in November. In October of 2024, geologists were assigned to the relogging and sampling of selected historic drill core from the GJ deposit. The objective was to improve understanding of the geological framework of GJ and to establish parameters for unravelling the structural complexity to better design an anticipated drilling program.

Sampling, Analysis & Data Verification

During the period from 2007 to August 2019, exploration at Red Chris was conducted by RCDC and followed standard practices and security measures involving the handling, geological and geotechnical logging, processing, and sampling of drill core, and quality controls to assure consistency and reliable results. Assays were obtained from accredited analytical laboratories. Since August 2019, sampling, analysis and data verification at Red Chris has been conducted by the Operator. The following account and comparison with previous procedures is summarized from NRCML.

In the historic drill programs, core was split and sampled at nominal 3 metre intervals. During the RCDC exploration programs, samples were taken at maximum 2.5 metre intervals from sawn, halved-core. NRCML took nominal 2 metre samples from sawn, halved-core. Core samples are organized into shipments and the primary laboratory takes possession of the samples at site and transports them to the laboratory location. Blasthole sampling collects about 3–4 kg sample from each 12-metre approximate length blasthole, and analysis is done on site.

All geological logging of core is completed at the Red Chris mine. Geological logging records qualitative descriptions of lithology, alteration, mineralization, veining and structure, including orientation of key geological features. Geotechnical measurements are recorded including Rock Quality Designation ("**RQD**") fracture frequency, solid core recovery and qualitative rock strength measurements. Magnetic susceptibility measurements are recorded every metre. All drill core is photographed, prior to cutting and/or sampling the core.

Third-party, independent analytical and sample preparation laboratories have included Min-En Laboratories in Smithers, BC; Chemex Laboratories Ltd. in North Vancouver, BC; International Plasma Laboratory Ltd. in Vancouver BC; ALS Chemex in Vancouver, BC (successor to Chemex); Acme Laboratories in Vancouver BC; and Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd. in Vancouver, BC. Imperial Metals used the Mount Polley and Red Chris mine laboratories, which are not independent, for check assaying and grade control, respectively.

Sample preparation and analytical methods varied over time. Early sample preparation consisted of crushing to minus ¼ inch and pulverizing to 95% passing 150 mesh; crushing to -10 mesh, and pulverizing to 95% passing 150 mesh. More recently, sample preparation consisted of crushing to 80% passing a nominal 3–5 mm, and pulverizing to 85% passing 200 mesh, and crushing to 95% passing 4.75 mm, and pulverized to 95% passing 106 µm.

QA/QC procedures were in place for the RCDC and NRCML drill programs. The process generally involved submission and analysis of standard reference materials, blanks, and duplicates. The Operator conducted a detailed QA/QC review of the data in the database as at end-February 2021. Drilling reviewed was primarily from the RCDC (2007–2018) and the Operator (2019–2021) campaigns. No material issues with the database including sampling protocols, flowsheets, or data storage have been identified to date from the checks performed. *The primary commercial laboratory QA/QC results have shown some negative copper bias in the order of 3-4% relative. Resolution is being addressed with the laboratory.* The database is acceptable for use in Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation.

Over 90% of the RCDC assay data were electronically loaded into acQuire from the original laboratory assay files. Historical assay data prior to RCDC's Project interest were imported and validated as part of verification in support of technical reports prepared under NI 43-101.

The Operator includes both internal verification processes and independent third-parties in the data verification steps:

- internal verification: laboratory inspections; review of geological procedures, resource models and drill plans; sampling protocols, flow sheets and data storage; specific gravity data; logging consistency, down hole survey, collar coordinate and assay QA/QC data; geology and mineralization interpretation; and

- external verification: a number of data verification programs were conducted in support of technical reports from 2004–2021. These indicated that at the time each database iteration was reviewed, there were no significant issues that would have precluded Mineral Resource estimation or imposed confidence classification limits on certain data support.

The Operator has implemented a steering committee, the Resources & Reserves Steering Committee ("**RRSC**"), to ensure appropriate governance of development and management of resource and reserve estimates, and the public release of those estimates. This is achieved by ensuring regular RRSC review meetings, and internal and external reviews.

No material issues with the database including sampling protocols, flowsheets, or data storage have been identified to date from the checks performed. *The primary commercial laboratory QA/QC results have shown some negative copper bias in the order of 3-4% relative. Resolution is being addressed with the laboratory.* The database is acceptable for use in Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates: Effective date January 1, 2024

Mineral Resource estimates are reported with an effective date of January 1, 2024, and are reported inclusive of those Mineral Resources converted to Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Newmont reported updated mineral reserves and resources estimates on February 20, 2025. It used the previous Newcrest mineral reserve and resource estimates as a base to which they applied both their internal standards and guidelines and the US SEC S-K 1300 reporting rules to prepare the updated reserve and resource statement. As a result of Newmont's adherence to S-K 1300, some of the Red Chris mineral reserve and resource inventories have either been reclassified or removed from the Newmont mineral reserve and resource statement. Once the Block Cave Feasibility Study is complete, Imperial will issue an updated NI 43-101-compliant report. Until then, Imperial will retain its previously disclosed mineral reserves and resources statement, adjusted for production to the end of January 2023**. Mineral Resource/Reserves were not depleted to account for the 2024 open pit production of 85.3M pounds of copper and 59,811 ounces of gold. Mineral Reserves/Resources reported in the tables are quoted at 100%.**

Mineral Resource/Reserves were not depleted to account for the 2024 open pit production of 85.3M pounds of copper and 59,811 ounces of gold. Mineral Reserves/Resources reported in the tables are quoted at 100%.

Factors that may affect the Mineral Reserve estimates include changes to long-term gold and copper price assumptions; changes to exchange rate assumptions; changes to metallurgical recovery assumptions; changes to the input assumptions used to design the optimized open pit shell; changes to the input assumptions used to derive the cave outlines and the mine plan that is based on those cave designs; changes to include operating, and capital assumptions used, including changes to input cost assumptions such as consumables, labour costs, royalty and taxation rates; variations in geotechnical, mining, dilution and processing recovery assumptions; including changes to designs as a result of changes to geotechnical, hydrogeological, and engineering data used; changes to the NSR cut-off criteria used to constrain the open pit estimates; changes to the shut-off criteria used to constrain the underground estimates; changes to the assumed permitting and regulatory environment under which the mine plan was developed; ability to maintain mining permits and/or surface rights; and the ability to maintain social and environmental license to operate. Factors that are risk-specific to block cave operations, and which may affect the Mineral Reserves include: inrush of water into the underground workings including decline, cave levels and infrastructure areas; poorer rock mass quality and quantity than interpreted; inability to achieve planned decline development rates having impact on schedule and cost; incorrect estimation of cave propagation potentially leading to air blast; and damage to mine workings due to a seismic event.

These Mineral Resources were estimated using a constraining open pit and block cave underground volume solids, along with preliminary mining assumptions. These constraints and assumptions are laid out in detail in the current 43-101 report produced by Newcrest (effective date of June 30, 2021, available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and the Company's website).

The East Ridge discovery is not included in Newmont's mineral reserve and resource estimates. When the East Ridge drill results, and associated technical study has been completed, Imperial expects the Red Chris mineral resource to increase.

Mineral Reserves Statement, Red Chris, Adjusted to reflect mining to January 1, 2024						
Adjusted from June 2023 to reflect 6 months of mining to the end of 2023, but not the 2024 open pit production.			Grades		Contained	
Reserve		**Tonnes**	**Au**	**Cu**	**Au oz**	**Cu lbs**
Classification	**Mining Method**	**x 1,000**	**(g/t)**	**(%)**	**(x 1,000)**	**(X 1,000,000)**
	Open pit and Stockpiles					
Proven		7,900	0.16	0.24	41	42
Probable		37,000	0.42	0.48	498	394
Sub-total P&P		**44,900**	**0.37**	**0.44**	**538**	**436**
	Underground					
Proven						
Probable		410,000	0.55	0.45	7,250	4,068
Sub-total P&P		**410,000**	**0.55**	**0.45**	**7,250**	**4,068**
Total P&P	**Open Pit & Underground**	**454,900**	**0.53**	**0.45**	**7,788**	**4,503**

Notes to Accompany Red Chris Mineral Reserves Table:

1. Mineral Resources reported are based on the release by Newcrest in June 2023, adjusted to reflect mining to the end of 2023, **but not adjusted for the 2024 open pit production of 85.3M pounds of copper and 59,811 ounces of gold.**
2. This production adjusted Reserve has an effective date of January 1, 2024, using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards.
3. Mineral Reserves are reported on a 100% basis. Newcrest held a 70% interest in the Red Chris Joint Venture and Imperial held the remaining 30%. Newcrest was taken over by Newmont on January 1, 2024 and therefore the 70% interest is now held by Newmont.
4. Imperial is retaining this previously disclosed mineral reserve statement (Newcrest June 2023, adjusted for production), until such time as an NI 43-101 (or compliant report) is issued.
5. Mineral Reserves that will be mined using open pit mining methods are constrained within a pit design that uses the following input assumptions: metal prices of US$3.50/lb Cu, US$1,600/oz Au; metallurgical recoveries that average 80% for copper and 54% for gold; mining costs of C$3.6/t mined, and process and general and administrative (G&A) costs of C$15.9/t processed; and pit slope angles that range from 34–46O. Mineral Reserves are reported above a net smelter return of >C$20.33/t. Full mine recovery is assumed, and Mineral Reserves do not have additional dilution over that incorporated in the resource block model.
6. Mineral Reserves that will be mined using underground mass mining methods are constrained within a block cave design that uses the following input parameters: metal price of US$3.00/lb Cu, US$1,300/oz Au; CA$:US$ exchange rate of 0.8; metallurgical recoveries that range from 81–86% for copper and 60–75% for gold; a life-of-mine operating cost of C$20.34/t milled; and shut-off values of MB1: C$22.00/t, MB2 and MB3: C$22.80/t, resulting in an approximate dilution of 5%.
7. Tonnages are metric tonnes. Gold ounces and copper tonnes are estimates of in-situ metal and do not include allowances for processing losses.

Red Chris Mineral Resource at January 1, 2024						
Adjusted from June 2023 to reflect 6 months of mining to the end of 2023, but not the 2024 open pit production.			**Grades**		**Contained**	
Resource Classification	**Assumed Mining Method**	**Tonnes x 1,000**	**Au (g/t)**	**Cu (%)**	**Au oz (x 1,000)**	**Cu lbs (X 1,000,000)**
	Open pit and Stockpiles					
Measured		8,600	0.17	0.25	47	47
Indicated		215,000	0.31	0.37	2,150	1,753
Sub-total M & I		**223,600**	**0.31**	**0.37**	**2,197**	**1,801**
	Underground					
Measured						
Indicated		670,000	0.46	0.40	9,909	5,908
Sub-total M & I		**670,000**	**0.46**	**0.40**	**9,909**	**5,908**
Total M&I	**Open Pit & Underground**	**893,600**	**0.42**	**0.39**	**12,106**	**7,709**
Resource Classification	**Assumed** Mining Method	**Tonnes** x 1,000	**Au** (g/t)	**Cu** (%)	**Au oz** (x 1,000)	**Cu lbs** (X 1,000,000)
Inferred	Open pit and Stockpiles	7,600	0.26	0.31	64	52
Inferred	Underground	180,000	0.32	0.30	1,852	1,190
Total Inferred	**Open Pit & Underground**	**187,600**	**0.32**	**0.30**	**1,915**	**1,242**

Notes to Accompany Red Chris Mineral Resource Tables:

1. Mineral Resources reported are based on the release by Newcrest in June 2023, adjusted to reflect mining to the end of 2023, **but not adjusted for the 2024 open pit production of 85.3M pounds of copper and 59,811 ounces of gold.**
2. This production adjusted Resource has an effective date of January 1, 2024, using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards.
3. Mineral Resources are reported on a 100% basis. Newcrest held a 70% interest in the Red Chris Joint Venture and Imperial held the remaining 30%. Newcrest was taken over by Newmont on January 1, 2024 and now holds the 70% interest.
4. Imperial is retaining this previously disclosed mineral reserves and resource statement, (Newcrest June 2023, adjusted for production), until such time as an NI 43-101 (or compliant report) is issued.
5. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
6. Mineral Resources that are potentially amenable to open pit mining methods are constrained within a conceptual open pit shell that uses the following input assumptions: metal prices of US$3.60/lb Cu, US$1625.00/oz Au; mining costs of C$2.27/t mined, and process and general and administrative (G&A) costs of C$16.10/t processed; a conventional sulphide flotation producing a copper–gold concentrate; metallurgical recoveries that average 50–61% for gold and 81–83% for copper; a relative level restriction of 1,112 mRL to define the open pit to underground interface; and overall pit slope angles that range from 34-46O. Mineral Resources are reported above a net smelter return of C$16.10/t milled.
7. Mineral Resources that are potentially amenable to underground mass mining methods are constrained within a conceptual cave footprint, and reported using the following assumptions: metal prices of US$3.40/lb Cu, US$1,400/oz Au; mining costs of C$6.56/t mined, and process and general and administrative (G&A) costs of C$14.38/t processed; a conventional sulphide flotation producing a copper–gold concentrate; metallurgical recoveries that average 50–61% for gold and 81–83% for copper; a relative level restriction of 1,112 mRL to define the open pit to underground interface; and an underground footprint based on a minimum approximate footprint of 160 x 160 m area with vertical walls and variable height of draw. Mineral Resources are reported above a net smelter return of C$21.00/t milled.

8. Tonnages are metric tonnes. Gold ounces are estimates of metal contained in tonnages and do not include allowances for processing losses. Copper tonnes are estimates of metal contained in tonnages and do not include allowances for processing losses.

In March 2023, an updated East Ridge Exploration Target ("**Exploration Target**"), was issued by Newcrest with ranges from a lower case of approximately 400 million tonnes at 0.49% copper and 0.42 g/t gold and an upper case tonnage of approximately 500 million tonnes at 0.47% copper and 0.39 g/t (previously reported in the March 13, 2023 news release). The updated Exploration Target is not included in the current Mineral Reserve or Resource. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The grades and tonnages in the Exploration Target are estimates based on continuity of mineralization defined by exploration diamond drilling results (previously reported including relevant sections and plans) within the Redstock Intrusive with the lower range estimate in the area with a nominal drill hole spacing of 100 metres by 100 metres and the upper range estimate extended into the area with a nominal drill hole spacing of 100 metres by 200 metres. Geotechnical and metallurgical studies are underway on the East Ridge with the aim of including the East Ridge in a future updated Red Chris Mineral Resource estimate.

Production

Red Chris metal production (100% basis) for 2024 was 85,320,618 pounds of copper and 59,811 ounces of gold, up from 57,051,467 pounds of copper and 46,046 ounces of gold in 2023, on higher grades and recoveries for both metals.

Table represents 100% of annual production.

Year Ended December 31	2024	2023
Ore milled - *tonnes*	8,989,816	9,266,769
Ore milled per calendar day - *tonnes*	24,562	25,388
Grade % - copper	0.516	0.356
Grade g/t - gold	0.367	0.295
Recovery % - copper	83.4	78.5
Recovery % - gold	56.3	52.4
Copper - *000's pounds*	85,321	57,051
Gold - *ounces*	59,811	46,046

Block Cave Project

Information regarding the Block Cave Project is based on the 2021 PFS. The Block Cave Project has progressed to the feasibility stage. The Company is awaiting development of the schedule for the Block Cave Feasibility Study by Newmont.

In the interim, underground development for the Block Cave has continued and total development development completed is 11,319 metres with 7,586 metres of the total completed on the Nagha declines and conveyor galleries.

The plan proposed in the PFS uses conventional technology to block cave operations, including mine design and equipment. The planned mining equipment is conventional to block cave operations.

The ground conditions at Red Chris are interpreted to be "very good", based on data collected from 2018–2020. Six geotechnical domains were assessed for the proposed underground development and cave extents. Cave fragmentation analyses concluded that orebody pre-conditioning via high undercut, blast, and hydraulic means will be required due to the rock quality. All pre-conditioning works will extend from the extraction level of the macroblocks to within 75 m of the ultimate floor of the open pit (580 m above the underground footprint). Modelled cave subsidence shows no major risks with respect to surface mining infrastructure or surface features such as Kluea Lake. Camp Creek may be impacted, and further study is required in terms of in-situ stress measurements and rock mass characterization. The crater limit will be at the end of the Life of Mine ("**LOM**"), and the crater depth will be 350–400 m below the bottom of the final pit.

The main source of water that will present to the underground was determined to come from direct precipitation (rain and snowmelt) flowing through the caved mass. The planned water management capacity will range from 200–1,500 m^3/hr over the LOM plan.

Each macroblock footprint will consist of an extraction level, undercut level, and infrastructure development. A single crusher and tipple arrangement will be used for all macroblocks. A perimeter drive on the extraction and undercut level will provide extraction and drill drive access and ventilation to the working areas. The footprint will be ventilated via the access decline and a return air raise. A series of internal ventilation raises will provide exhaust ventilation for the crusher, conveyor, and tipple areas. Access to the mine will be via two declines: the exploration/access and conveyor declines. The mine layout includes declines, ventilation infrastructure, footprint access, crusher location, and footprint layout. Primary ventilation will be achieved through three fresh air intakes, and two exhaust raises. Heating will be employed.

Extraction levels for all macroblocks are based on the standard extraction level layout using an El Teniente layout. The planned mining sequence is based on a combination of grade and geotechnical considerations. MB1, which hosts the high-grade portion of the Mineral Reserve will be the first to be mined. MB2 will be a southern extension of MB1, and with cave rules and stress orientation dictating that MB3 is opened from southeast to northwest, MB2 must be opened prior to MB3.

The infrastructure required to support the block cave is described in further detail below in the section entitled "Infrastructure", and includes primary crushers, five-way tipple arrangements, ROM and crushed ore bins, and conveyor systems. Equipment requirements include primary development, cave development, and production equipment. A secondary production fleet will support this equipment. These equipment types will be conventional to block cave mining operations. Underground workshops, offices, and refuge stations will support the underground operations.

Processing and Recovery Operations

Current Plant

Plant design for treating open pit ores was based on metallurgical testwork, and was a standard porphyry copper flowsheet employing SAG and ball milling, flotation, regrinding, thickening and filtering to produce a copper concentrate at a moisture content of 8% for export. Subsequent to the initial construction, the plant has undergone the following changes: installation of a pebble bypass system on the SAG mill, installation of an additional rougher flotation cell to increase rougher flotation residence time, installation of a third flotation column to increase capacity of the cleaner circuit and stack cells prior to the rougher cells to further increase flotation performance,

The plant as at May 2021 consisted of a SAG mill–ball mill–pebble crushing ("**SABC**") comminution circuit housed in a single process building. The target grind size was a P80 of 150 µm, with throughput taking precedence over grind size, resulting in typical grind sizes closer to 170–180 µm. The flotation circuit was configured to produce a copper concentrate with a grade of 23–24% Cu. Originally configured as a two-stage cleaning circuit, the plant was often operated with only a single stage of cleaning due to insufficient capacity in the cleaner columns; this was addressed by installation of the third flotation column.

Infrastructure, Permitting, and Compliance Activities

Infrastructure

The existing mine infrastructure includes an open pit, divided between the East and Main Zones; two stockpiles (low-grade, coarse ore); ore waste rock storage facility ("**WRSF**"); the TIA complex; non-contact water diversion structures; power supply; process plant, process facilities; exploration facilities; medical and ambulance facilities administrative and warehouse facilities; maintenance facilities; water treatment facilities; waste treatment facilities; and accommodations camp.

The transition to block cave mining and associated changes to processing will be supported by existing infrastructure as well as infrastructure upgrades. Infrastructure upgrades are required in the following areas: new mobile equipment maintenance and workshop facility; pumping upgrade from the north reclaim dam to the booster station; seepage mitigation modifications for the TIA; new cyclone sand plants and tailings thickener for dewatering NAG tailings cyclone overflow; associated modifications to tailings pipelines for the cyclone sand plants, thickeners, and short term tailings deposition; dust cover for the coarse ore stockpile; and accommodations camp upgrades.

Metallurgical test work completed in 2021 confirmed that a conventional processing flowsheet incorporating crushing, grinding, flotation and concentrate dewatering was suitable for ore from the planned block cave.

New infrastructure requirements for the block cave project envisaged in the 2021 PFS include: operations accommodation complex, site asset operation centre, mine dry, concrete/shotcrete batch plant; expansion of existing North dam and South dam, new Northeast dam, relocated North Reclaim dam and South Reclaim dam, new Northeast Reclaim dam. North Valley pumping wells, North Valley seepage wells, make-up water booster pumps and pipelines for fresh and reclaim water, potable water treatment plant, fire water supply to operations accommodation complex, decline conveyor; propane, diesel storage and distribution; air compressors to supply compressed to underground utility stations; sewage treatment plant, septic field; ditches around the operations accommodation complex; expansions to switchgear and substations, mine substation, site-wide reticulation; communications backbone feeding surface and underground facilities; surface haul roads, access to conveyor portal, ventilation raises, process plant, TIA dam access roads; laydown areas, construction offices, warehouse, maintenance shops, water utility supply pump/pipeline from south reclaim pond; and stockpile pads, TIA reclaim dam diversion ditches, Camp Creek diversion, and Beaver Creek diversion.

Road access to the mine site is constructed and operational. There will be new haul roads and site roads as envisaged in the 2021 PFS to allow access to the various locations, including the TIA, conveyor portal area, exploration portal, ventilation pads and reclaim dams at the TIA.

Concentrate is transported 320 km from the mine south to the Stewart Bulk Terminals at the Port of Stewart. Concentrate is stored in sheds at the bulk terminal until there is a sufficient stockpile to ship load. The current philosophy of shipping concentrate through the Stewart Bulk Terminals is assumed to be maintained for the block cave project.

Current Environmental, Permitting and Social Status

Extensive environmental baseline data collection and monitoring of the area has occurred since 2003. Site-specific baseline studies were completed to support the 2004 EA Application and subsequent 2010 Joint *Mines Act* and *Environmental Act* Permit Application, as well as associated addenda to permit applications.

Following receipt of the EA certificate (M05-02), *Mines Act* permit (M-240), and *EMA* permit (105017), approvals for mine construction commencement (2012) and operational authorization (June 2015), the Red Chris Operations have continued to collect comprehensive environmental monitoring data to support effective environmental management.

Baseline characterization studies included data collection on dust, noise and vibration, potential visual impacts, air quality and meteorology, groundwater and surface water quality and quantity, hydrogeology, aquatic resources and fisheries, terrestrial ecosystems including vegetation and wildlife, and cultural heritage and archaeological studies. The 2021 PFS noted that additional information would need to be collected in the areas of dust, noise, and air quality in support of future block cave operations.

On November 1, 2023, a consent-based decision-making agreement under section 7 of the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* (the "**Declaration Act**") was entered into between the government of British Columbia and the Tahltan Central Government ("**TCG**") of the Tahltan Nation outlining the process for consent-based decision making for the review of substantial changes to the EA certificate for the Red Chris Mine. The processes outlined in this agreement will apply to changes to the Red Chris EA certificate relating to the proposed development and operation of the Red Chris Mine block cave project.

Environmental Considerations

There is an environmental management system ("**EMS**") in place for the open pit operations, which includes associated plans, procedures, policies, guidelines, auditing, and compliance. The EMS and environmental management plans ("**EMPs**") will be updated to incorporate the block cave project. Key mitigation measures that have been identified for impacts assessed during the 2021 PFS will inform the updates to the EMPs.

Stockpiles, Waste Rock Storage Facilities, and Tailings Storage Facilities

The Red Chris Operations use a grade binning ore control system based on NSR value of mineralized material. High- and medium-grade ore is generally fed to the crusher directly with low-grade ore stockpiled for later use as required.

A mineralized waste stockpile has been retained as a potential buffer for the mill in the event of production interruptions from the mine, should low-grade ore stockpiles become depleted. Mineralized waste treatment would be contingent on sufficiently high metal spot prices to make processing the material economically viable. The stockpile is not included in the Mineral Reserves but is based on a cut-off that pays for processing, general and administration plus stockpile rehandle costs.

Sufficient WRSF space was designed to store 150 MT of NAG and PAG waste. NAG material will be used for site construction, including the TIA.

The TIA is currently permitted for 302 MT of tailings, the containment of which is provided by a single impoundment with natural topography, and the LOM design incorporates three dams, the North, South, and Northeast dams.

Water Supply and Water Management

The main source of water for the process plant is reclaim from the main pond at the TIA and, when constructed, will be from the planned thickener and cyclone sand plant. Groundwater pumping from a deep aquifer is the main source of makeup water when needed to meet process water demands.

The TIA will be the main water management reservoir for the Red Chris Mine. Inputs to the TIA will include water from the tailings, runoff from the TIA catchment area, direct precipitation, and pump-back from the reclaim dams. Collected water from the pit and WRSFs, including the low-grade ore stockpile, will be initially routed through the mill for process use before reporting to the TIA with the tailings. Diversion ditches around the TIA will divert non-contact runoff water to the north and south of the TIA as much as practicable.

Closure and Reclamation Planning

A closure plan was developed for the 2021 PFS for the closure of the proposed block cave operation in its entirety, including works associated with the existing open pit operations. Under the British Columbia *EMA* and *Mines Act*, maintenance of a five-year mine plan and a closure plan are required for mines operating in British Columbia. The closure plan currently approved is for the closure of the existing facilities to support the open pit mine at Red Chris. A reclamation bond is required to be updated according to the disturbance areas and facilities associated with the M-240 permit.

Permitting Considerations

The Red Chris operations are fully permitted for open pit mining.

The British Columbia Reviewable Projects Regulation sets out the criteria for determining which projects are required to undergo an EA; however, it is understood that the block cave project does not meet or exceed the thresholds defined in the Reviewable Projects Regulation; therefore, except in the event that the Red Chris Project is designated by MEP, the Red Chris Project will not require a new EA certificate. However, amendments to the EA certificate will be required in connection with certain phases of the block cave project (such as underground mining) where the activities to be undertaken are not authorized by the existing EA certificate. The permitting strategy has followed a phased approach.

On November 1, 2023, the Tahltan Central Government ("**TCG**") and the Province of British Columbia made history by entering into a consent-based decision-making agreement under Section 7 of the Declaration Act in relation to the future operation of the Red Chris gold and copper mine located in Tahltan Territory. The agreement outlines consent-based decision-making for the review of the amendments to the EA certificate will be required in connection with certain phases of the block cave project.

Extension of the mine's operating life beyond 2040 through the mining of MB2 and MB3 may trigger the need for environmental review at the federal level under the *Impact Assessment Act* and additional permitting under the *Fisheries Act*. These permitting activities are estimated to be initiated after 2035.

Social Considerations

The mining operations are located entirely within the Tahltan Nation's territory. The proposed block cave project requires an approach that aligns with the Tahltan Nation and leadership and with provincial governments. Since initiating discussions on exploration activities and Red Chris Mine activities, representatives continued to meet

regularly with Tahltan Central Government representatives, Tahltan leadership, and the Tahltan Nation. While feedback has been largely positive, a range of concerns and interests have been raised and are being addressed.

Outlook

The Red Chris Block Cave Feasibility Study is advancing as are permitting activities and some underground development and other work to support the underground block cave project.

Newmont Mining Corporation ("**Newmont**") guidance for Red Chris mine production (100%) is 88.0 million pounds of copper and 86,000 ounces of gold for the calendar year 2025.

Both copper and gold production are expected to be higher in 2025 at Red Chris as the mining sequence provides for mining higher grade ore during the year, including a 50 percent increase in gold production year over 2024 results

Exploration plans for Red Chris during 2025 include multiple diamond drill programs, predominantly within close proximity to the Red Chris mine. A drill program of approximately 2,400m will be drilled from underground development to better define the extents of mineralization at East Ridge. An additional 3,500m of drilling will target the Far East Ridge prospect. Planned surface drilling programs include approximately 3,500m of diamond drilling to investigate potential extensions of higher-grade mineralization. Approximately 4,300m of drilling is also planned at the western end of the porphyry corridor at the Gully Zone and Far West, to follow up on potential for mineralization. A further 2,500m of diamond drilling is also planned within an untested part of the Red Chris porphyry corridor.

Mineral Property | Mount Polley Mine

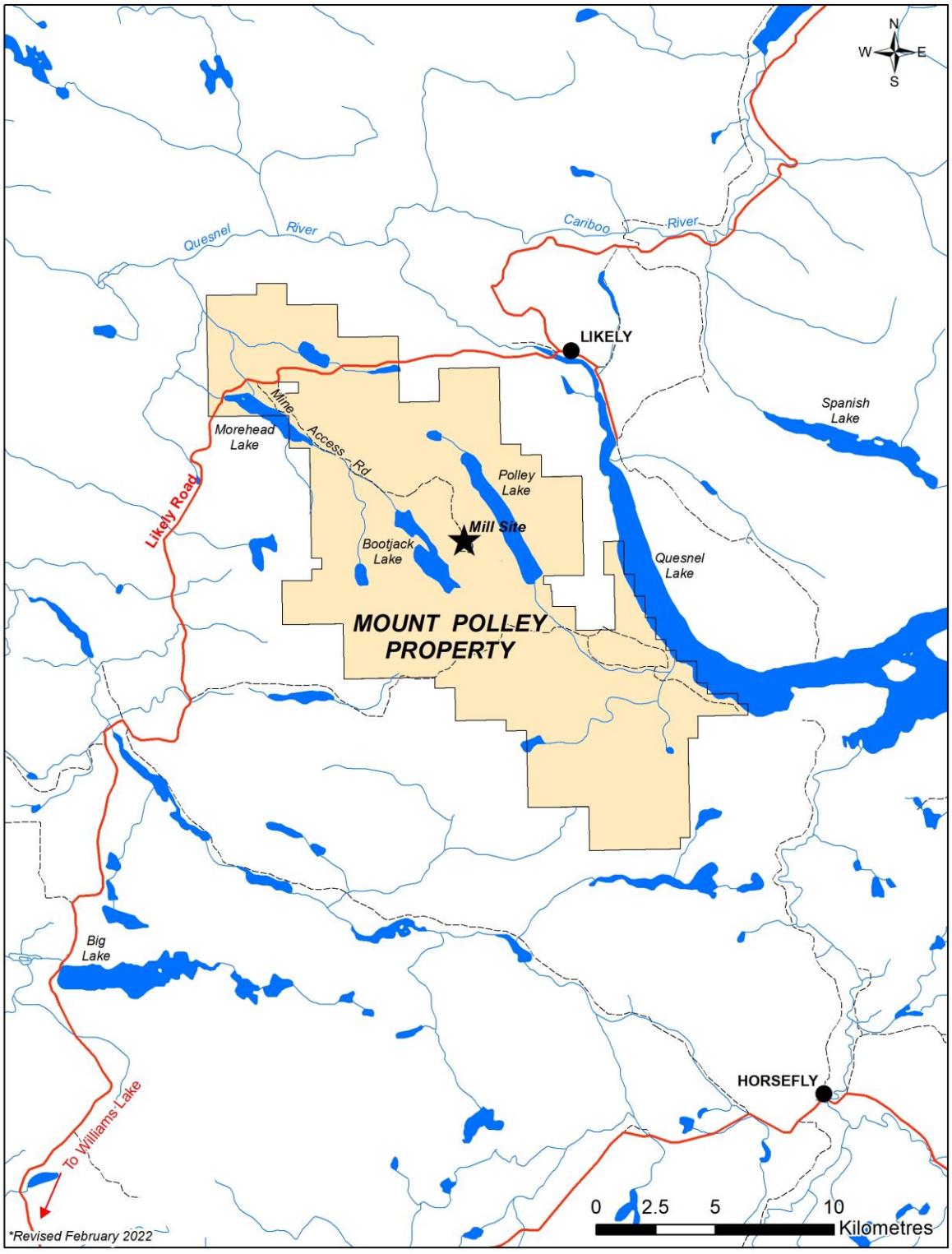
The NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Mount Polley Mine, Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia ("**2016 Mount Polley Report**"), with an effective date of May 20, 2016, was filed on May 26, 2016 and is available on www.sedarplus.ca.

Description, Location & Access

Mount Polley Mining Corporation ("**MPMC**") is owner/operator of the copper-gold Mount Polley Mine which commenced operations in 1997. The mine site is located in south-central British Columbia, eight km southwest of Likely and 56 km northeast of Williams Lake. The property lies near the eastern edge of the Fraser Plateau physiographic sub-division, which is characterized by rolling topography and moderate relief. Elevations range from 920 masl at Polley Lake to 1,266 masl at the summit of Mount Polley. Road access from Williams Lake to the Mount Polley property is 15 km southeast on Highway 97 to 150 Mile House, 76 km north on Likely Road past Morehead Lake, and then 14 km south on the unpaved Bootjack Forest Access Road. The Mount Polley Mine is connected to the BC Hydro power grid. Mining and milling operations proceed year-round. When in operation, the Mine has between 300-350 employees, the majority of whom commute from Williams Lake and the smaller communities in the region.

The property consists of 59 mineral tenures covering 24,096 ha and comprises seven mining leases (terms valid to August 22, 2026, September 29, 2034, December 19, 2035, September 21, 2037, January 9, 2038, and two on November 28, 2036) totaling 2,007 ha and 52 mineral claims (31 valid to June 1, 2026, 16 valid to December 1, 2027, two valid to November 1, 2029 and three valid to June 1, 2031) encompassing 22,090 ha. All mineral tenures are issued in accordance with the *Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia* and are owned by MPMC.

In October 2019, MPMC optioned seven adjacent mineral tenures (3,331 ha) from Commander Resources Ltd. These are included in the aggregate figures above. Upon exercising the option on December 30, 2022, these claims are now subject to a production royalty of $1.25 per tonne payable on ore mined from the claims and milled in the Mount Polley processing plant. Mining lease 933970 is also subject to a production royalty held by Commander Resources Ltd. of $2.50 per tonne on the first 400,000 tonnes of ore mined and milled and $1.25 per tonne on any additional ore mined and milled, a rate that may be reduced to $0.62 per tonne by payment of $1 million. No production was undertaken from mining lease 933970 during 2020-2024. These two production royalties were acquired by Taurus Mining Royalty Fund LP from Commander by agreement dated January 22, 2024.


N
W
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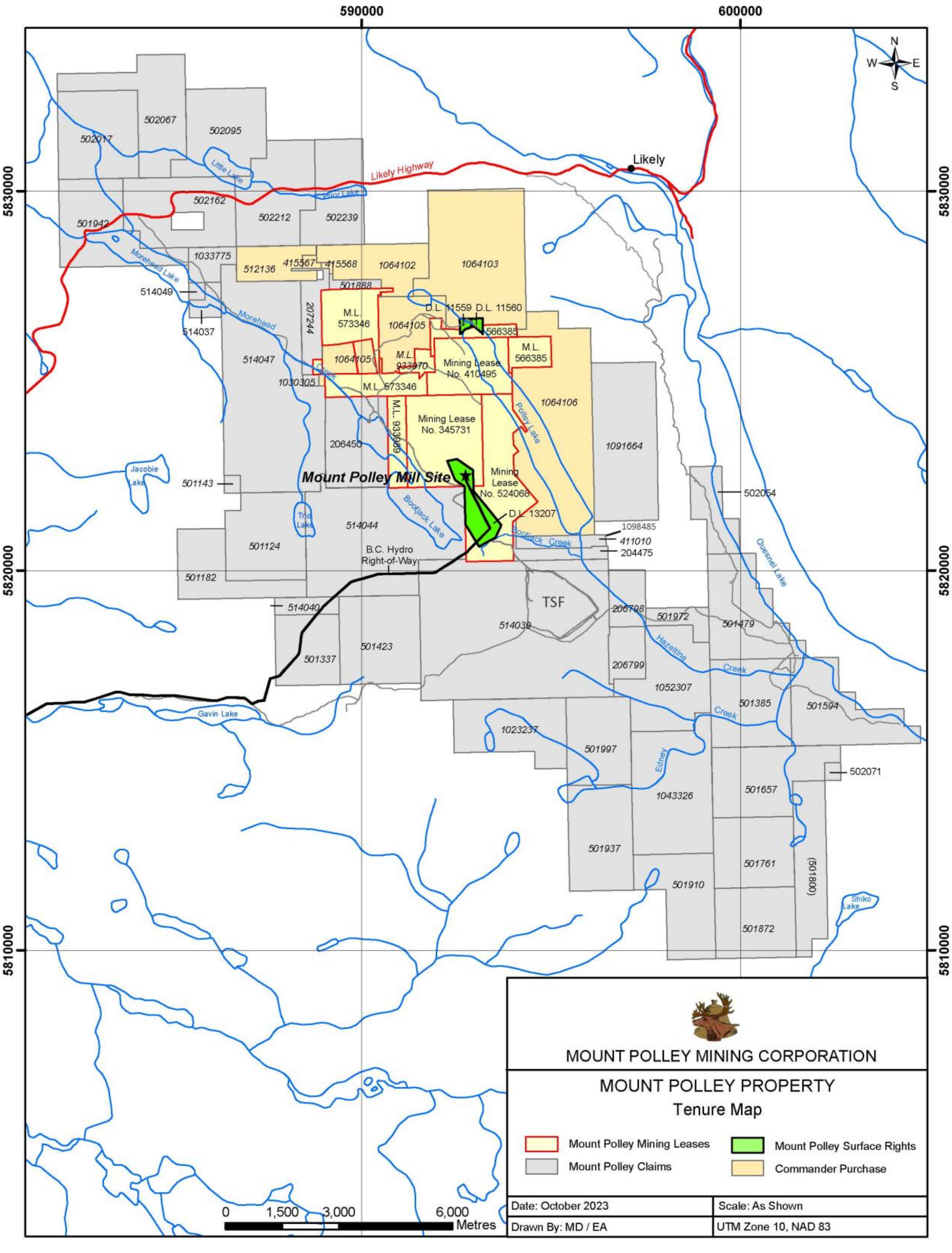
Quesnel River
Cariboo River
LIKELY
Spanish Lake
Morehead Lake
Mine Access Rd
Likely Road
Polley Lake
Mill Site
Bootjack Lake
Quesnel Lake
MOUNT POLLEY PROPERTY
Big Lake
To Williams Lake
HORSEFLY
0 2.5 5 10
Kilometres
*Revised February 2022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1064102
1064103
Morehead Lake
514049
514037
Morehead
501888
207244
M.L. 573346
1064105
D.L. 11559
D.L. 11560
566385
M.L. 566385
514047
1064105
M.L. 933970
Mining Lease No. 410495
1030305
M.L. 573346
1064106
Polley Lake
M.L. 933969
Mining Lease No. 345731
206450
1091664
Jacobie Lake
501143
Mount Polley Mill Site
Mining Lease No. 524068
502054
D.L. 13207
Trio Lake
514044
Bootjack Lake
Bootjack Creek
1098485
411010
204475
501124
B.C. Hydro Right-of-Way
Quesnel Lake
501182
TSF
514040
206798
501972
501479
514039
501337
501423
206799
Hazeltine
Creek
1052307
Gavin Lake
501385
501594
Creek
1023237
501997
Edney
502071
1043326
501657
501937
501761
(501800)
501910
Shiko Lake
501872
MOUNT POLLEY MINING CORPORATION
MOUNT POLLEY PROPERTY
Tenure Map
Mount Polley Mining Leases
Mount Polley Surface Rights
Mount Polley Claims
Commander Purchase
0 1,500 3,000 6,000
Metres
Date: October 2023
Scale: As Shown
Drawn By: MD / EA
UTM Zone 10, NAD 83

Permitting & Environmental Management

The Mount Polley Mine originally received project certification on October 6, 1992 in the form of a Mine Development Certificate and this certificate continued in force as Project Approval Certificate #M96-07 pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Certificate* R.S.B.C. 1996, c.119, and as Environmental Assessment ("**EA**") Certificate M96-07 pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Act*, S.B.C. 2002, c.43.

All phases of mining and reclamation are authorized and/or regulated by the Province of British Columbia and the Federal Government of Canada. Mine operations are primarily authorized and regulated under the *EMA* and the *Mines Act*, both as administered by respective ministries of the Province of British Columbia. Mine operations and supplementary activities are also authorized and/or regulated under legislation such as the *Water Act* and administered by the MF.

Ministry	Authorization	Purpose	Permit #	Date Issued	Comment
MEP (EAO)	EA Certificate	Describes the permissible project infrastructure and activities as well as mitigation measures required to prevent or reduce potential adverse environmental, economic, social, health and heritage effects to an acceptable level.	M96-07	October 1992	Amendments: (1) to change holder name (Sept 1997); and (2) increase milling rate (May 2016); two material alterations (Nov 2015; April 2017).
MMCM	Permit Approving Mining and Reclamation Program	Authorizes mining activities.	M-200	August 1995	Many amendments; most recent March 2024.
MEP	Effluent Discharge Permit	Authorizes effluent discharge for tailings and site contact water.	11678	May 1997	Many amendments; most recent December 2022.
MF	Conditional Water License	Authorizes use of water for dust suppression and industrial processes.	111741	December 1996	
MF	Conditional Water License	Authorizes diversion of water from Polley Lake for use in processing.	101763	December 1996	Amended 1997 and 2002.
MEP	Waste Discharge Permit	Landfill authorization.	14590	March 1997	Amended 2019.
MEP	Waste Generator Registration	Special Waste Authorization.	01559	July 1997	Amended 2012.
MEP	Effluent Discharge (Biosolids) Permit	Authorizes the storage and application of biosolids for use in reclamation.	15968	December 1999	Amended 2007 and 2014.
MEP	Air Discharge Permit	Authorizes the discharge of air contaminants from mill and crusher.	15087	August 1997	Amended 2007.
MF	Road Use Permit	Mine access authorization.	01-5654-96	June 1996	Morehead – Bootjack FSR.
MF	Conditional Water License	Authorizes storage of water in Polley Lake.	C132360	August 2015	For remediation purposes below Polley Lake.

Federal regulation of the activities at the Mount Polley Mine is primarily through the *Fisheries Act*, which aims to protect fish habitat by prohibiting the entry of deleterious substances into fish-bearing waters, as well as the disruption or disturbance of fish habitat without the necessary approvals. Protection of fish habitat also includes the

Metal Mining Effluent Regulations (annexed under the *Fisheries Act*) which regulate deposition of mining effluent into fish-bearing waters.

The Mount Polley tailings storage facility ("**TSF**") breach which occurred on August 4, 2014 resulted in the release of tailings and TSF supernatant into the adjacent environment (the "**Mount Polley Breach**"). As a result, MPMC was issued a Pollution Abatement Order pursuant to the *EMA* and an Engineer's Order pursuant to the *Water Act* (the "**Orders**"), temporarily suspending operations. Both Orders set out a number of requirements for environmental investigation and remediation of the affected area. MPMC carried out the investigations, monitoring and remediation planning requirements of the Pollution Abatement Order and the Order was cancelled by MEP in 2019. Remediation work of terrestrial and fish habitat is continuing as minor maintenance under the guidance of the Engineer's Order. In doing so, MPMC is working as part of a Habitat Remediation Working Group with local First Nations and with the applicable government agencies to ensure that it complies with the MEP approved Conceptual Remediation Plan. The Crown filed an indictment on December 6, 2024, charging alleged violations of the federal *Fisheries Act* after an investigation of the Mount Polley Breach by Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Environment and Climate Change Canada, and the British Columbia Conservation Officer Service which spanned more than 10 years.

The Comprehensive Environmental Monitoring Program at the Mount Polley Mine continues as required under authorizations from the MEP and the MMCM. Such programs include monitoring of groundwater, surface water (streams, lakes, and mine contact water collection sites), weather, and hydrological conditions. MPMC submits an annual Environmental and Reclamation Report to the MEP and MMCM. That report outlines all current and planned mining and reclamation activities, as well as environmental monitoring activities and results.

MPMC is committed to the progressive on-site reclamation of disturbed areas during the mine-life cycle and has been actively completing such work since 1998. Reclamation work since 2014 has been limited, as efforts have been focused on remediation activities in the areas affected by the Mount Polley Breach. The total on-site area reclaimed to date is 78.43 ha. On-site mine contact water is collected, treated at a water treatment plant and then discharged via a 7 km buried gravity flow pipeline through diffusers deep into Quesnel Lake.

MPMC is actively engaged in research projects with academic partners and qualified consultants to refine site reclamation and closure methods, as well as to contribute to improving industry best practices. The Mine Plan and Reclamation Program Update 2022 refreshed the underlying strategy for reclamation is that it is founded on a management approach that is iterative based on monitoring results, research findings and changes to best practice and regulation.

Recent research has focused on treatment of contact water for operations and considered for closure/post closure, to investigate and advance various treatment technologies. The site has a positive water balance, with discharge required to prevent year-on-year accumulation of water. MPMC has been progressing and evaluating multiple technologies to support the treatment of identified constituents of concern and to support potential decentralized treatment and discharge. The water treatment technologies under consideration are progressing through a standardized engineering design process from proof-of-concept and detailed bench-scale to pilot-scale and demonstration-scale test work. The passive/semi-passive treatment technologies in the development and evaluation stage are pit-lake treatment and anerobic systems of saturated rock fill, packed bed reactor and constructed wetland treatment.

History

Ownership history and early exploration of the Mount Polley property is provided in the 2016 Mount Polley Report which contains information on the period from Mount Polley's formal discovery in 1964, through to the formation of MPMC and subsequent mine construction in 1996. The Mount Polley Mine operated from 1997 through to the fall of 2001, at which time operations were suspended, and the mine placed on care and maintenance, due to a sustained period of low commodity prices. At that time, the originally designed Cariboo Pit had been completed, while the Bell Pit was in the process of being mined.

In late 2003, following discovery of the high-grade Northeast Zone, exploration resumed at Mount Polley and preparations for the restart of mining and milling began. In 2004, Imperial conducted a new feasibility study which incorporated the Northeast Zone, as well as the Springer and Bell Zones. In March 2005, mining began in the new Wight Pit (Northeast Zone) and resumed in the Bell Pit. In subsequent years, drilling exploration was carried out in a number of other areas focused on expanding or deepening known deposits or testing new targets revealed by trenching, mapping and sampling programs, or by geophysical anomalies. As a result, significant copper-gold

resources were delineated in the Southeast Zone (mined 2008-2010), the Pond Zone (mined 2009-2010), the C2 Zone (now incorporated in the Cariboo Zone), the WX Zone, and the Boundary Zone. Mining was completed in the Bell Pit in 2008, and in the Wight Pit in 2009. Mining in the Springer Zone, which contains the majority of the remaining reserves at Mount Polley, began in 2008. Deep drilling since late 2003 has resulted in a substantial increase in Springer resources.

An 11-line Titan-24 deep Induced Polarization-Magnetotelluric survey was completed by Quantec Geoscience Ltd. in Fall 2009 to potentially locate blind sulfide targets and guide exploration drilling where appropriate.

The first underground exploration development at Mount Polley began in 2010 in the deep Boundary Zone, which was mined between 2013 and early 2017. Substantial resources also exist in the deep Northeast Zone beneath the Wight Pit, known as the Martel Zone. The underground workings were extended from the Boundary Zone for a program of delineation drilling in the Martel in winter 2016-2017 (see below).

Operations were suspended on August 4, 2014 following the Mount Polley Breach. Rehabilitation work was immediately initiated at the TSF and the affected areas downstream.

An Independent Expert Engineering and Investigation Review Panel, commissioned by the MMCM, investigated the Mount Polley Breach and released its report on January 30, 2015. The report concluded that the breach was sudden and without warning and was due to the fact the independent engineering firms retained by MPMC to design the TSF did not take into account the strength of the glaciolacustrine layer approximately 8 m below the foundation of the embankment in the area of the breach.

On July 9, 2015, MPMC received regulatory approvals authorizing restart of mine operations under a modified operating plan. With the TSF not authorized for continued mill process tailings deposition at the time, the modified operating plan included use of the Springer Pit for tailings deposition. Operations resumed on August 5, 2015, with mill processing on a one-week-on/one-week-off schedule, and ore feed sourced from the Cariboo Pit and the Boundary Zone underground operation. In late November 2015, due to the complexity of operating the mill under winter conditions and considering weakened commodity prices, the mill transitioned into operating on a continuous basis.

On December 17, 2015, the Chief Inspector of Mines for the Province of British Columbia released his report on the Mount Polley Breach. The report concluded, as had the Independent Expert Engineering and Investigation Review Panel report, that the root cause of the Mount Polley Breach was associated with an engineering design that had not properly characterized the strength of a clay (glaciolacustrine) unit in the native soil foundation.

In spring 2016, a diamond drill program was completed in the Cariboo Zone (six holes, 819 m) and WX Zone (five holes, 1,010 m) to assist in mine planning. On June 23, 2016, MPMC received regulatory approvals authorizing the mine to return to full operations and for use of the repaired TSF for tailings deposition.

In late 2016-early 2017, an underground exploration drilling program (6,800 metres, 21 holes) was completed in the Martel Zone (see above) to define a high-grade portion for potential underground mining. A previous resource calculated from 2004 surface drilling was updated in 2017 to 6.8 MT grading 0.91% copper, 0.28 g/t gold, and 5.79 g/t silver (measured and indicated), and 635,600 tonnes grading 1.29% copper, 0.59 g/t gold, and 8.32 g/t silver (inferred).

In late 2016 and into early 2017, exploration of the deep Northeast Zone known as the Martel Zone, continued with an underground drilling program. The Martel Zone is about 400 m east of the Boundary Zone and vertically below the Wight Pit. Wide spaced drilling from surface, mainly in 2004, had defined a measured and indicated below-pit resource of approximately 6.27 MT grading approximately 1.12% copper, 0.40 g/t gold and 7.38 g/t silver. The objective of the 2016-2017 drilling was to define a high-grade portion within the Martel Zone for future underground mining. Access for the drilling was by ramp and drift driven in 2016 to within about 100 m of the Martel mineralization. Holes were drilled on azimuths ranging from 070° to 090° at shallow to moderate angles from four drill stations at 25 metre intervals along the drift. Four holes (1,421 m) were completed before yearend 2016 and the remaining 21 holes in the 6,680 metre program were completed in February 2017.

Drill results and geological details were given in news releases dated February 28, 2017 and April 10, 2017. The Martel Zone consists of strongly mineralized breccia and measures approximately 130 metre long, 170 metre high, and 140 metre wide; the southernmost hole in the program indicates the zone is thinning in this direction but is still open. Along its northeastern fringe, the Martel breccia gives way to monzonitic wall rock and dikes, in between

which are discontinuous lenses of distinct and very high-grade, bornite-rich mineralization collectively termed the Green Zone. The Green Zone was intercepted in several holes over various but mainly narrow widths and displays a roughly vertical disposition; it may be more structurally controlled than the main body of the Martel.

A new resource for the Martel Zone was announced August 14, 2017. The Zone as presently delineated consists of 6.8 MT in the measured and indicated category, grading 0.91% copper, 0.28 g/t gold, and 5.79 g/t silver. In addition, there is an inferred resource of 635,600 tonnes grading 1.29% copper, 0.59 g/t gold, and 8.32 g/t silver. These underground resources will be incorporated into the future open pit and underground mine planning.

In 2018, all open pit production came from the Cariboo, supplemented by previously stockpiled ore. Rehabilitation work at the TSF and areas affected by the Mount Polley Breach continued through all phases of operations and in care and maintenance.

In November 2018, legal action for damages arising from the Mount Polley Breach were settled among all parties to the action in consideration of net payments to the Company totaling approximately $108.0 million (representing compromises of disputed claims without an admission of liability on the part of any party to the action).

In January 2019, the Company announced Mount Polley Mine operations would be suspended due to low and declining copper prices. Milling of low grade stockpiles continued through until the end of May 2019, at which time the mine was placed on care and maintenance status. Historic production, from all zones at Mount Polley since start-up in 1997 through the temporary suspension of operations in May 2019, was approximately 594 million pounds copper and 928,000 ounces gold from about 118 MT mill throughput.

In 2019, MPMC acquired an option to earn a 100% interest in seven mineral claims (3,331 ha) adjacent to the mine. Subsequently, exploration was conducted over the Trio Creek area, an underexplored area west and north of the mine with similar geology and magnetic signature. An 80.7-line km Volterra-3D Induced Polarization (IP) survey was completed and later compared to a similar, 81.5 line-km IP survey done in early 2020 over known mineralization in the mine site serving as a baseline geophysical response. The latter survey had the additional benefit of outlining several new un-tested areas close to known ore zones. New geophysical targets over the Trio Creek area were augmented by a 2019 soil survey (948 samples) with analysis using the Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) technique. The best Trio Creek targets were drilled in 2020, over six drill holes totalling 3,792 metres.

Also in 2020, drilling in the WX and C2 zones was successful in confirming the continuity and tenor of gold-rich mineralization, assisting in mine planning. Several holes were drilled in the Springer zone to infill gaps in the model and confirmed that mineralization continued for at least 250 metres below the base of the pit.

The 2021 and 2022 exploration programs were planned to acquire high density ground magnetic data over top of high priority areas within the mine site and areas immediately to the north, while personnel remained available to support geotechnical drilling that was ongoing on site. The ground magnetic survey was successful in providing high resolution magnetic data overtop of high priority targets located north of the Junction Zone, north of the old Bell Pit, west of the Wight Pit, adjacent to Polley Lake, south of the Southeast Rock Dump, and over Polley Mountain.

Through 2019 into 2021 during mine suspension, site personnel continued to maintain access, fire watch, manage collection, treatment and discharge of site contact water, and actively monitor the tailings storage facility. In the fourth quarter of 2021, MPMC took the initial steps towards recommencement of mining. Stripping began, allowing milling operations to restart in July 2022. Mechanical and electrical contractors commenced refurbishing the plant, including work on the tailings slurry and reclaim water pipelines and pumps, crushers, conveyors, screens, grinding mills, flotation and plant water systems. The crushing plant was commissioned by year end providing crush material for winter road maintenance.

The Company renewed its Participation Agreement with the Williams Lake First Nation in 2022, and discussions with the Xatśūll First Nation were initiated.

In early 2023, two phases of diamond drilling were completed, totalling 5,605 metres over 15 holes. The main objectives were to explore the deep Springer zone, and to reassess the economics of mining the saddle between the Springer and Cariboo pits. The program was successful, adding ore-grade mineralization surrounding and below the Springer open pit.

Also in 2023, trenching and two diamond drill holes totaling 366 metres were completed in an area south of the Southeast Rock Dump (SERD) and north of the TSF at Mount Polley, targeting elevated copper found in a 2022 geotechnical test pit.

Geological Setting, Mineralization & Deposit Types

Mount Polley is an alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposit. It lies in the tectono-stratigraphic Quesnel terrane or Quesnellia, which is characterized by a Middle Triassic to Early Jurassic assemblage of volcanic, sedimentary and plutonic rocks which formed in an island arc tectonic setting outboard of the ancestral North American continental margin. Quesnellia hosts several major porphyry copper deposits such as Highland Valley, Copper Mountain, Afton-Ajax, Gibraltar and Mount Milligan, all generated by early Mesozoic, calc-alkalic or alkalic arc magmatism.

In the Mount Polley region, the Triassic arc rocks are assigned to the Nicola Group and comprise alkalic basaltic to andesitic volcanics and sedimentary rocks, which were intruded by sub-volcanic stocks; all are overlain by post-Nicola, Early Jurassic clastic rocks and rare volcanics. Mount Polley itself is a complex of alkalic intermediate porphyritic intrusions and related magmatic-hydrothermal breccias. It was emplaced into the Nicola Group in the Late Triassic around 205 million years ago. The intrusive complex is about 6 km long (north-northwest) and 3 km wide, lying between Polley Lake in the east and Bootjack Lake in the west. The intrusions range from diorite (oldest) to monzonite (youngest) and are marginally under-or-over-saturated in silica. The Mount Polley Intrusive Complex ("**MPIC**") is in the centre of the Mount Polley property; the remainder of the property is underlain mainly by Nicola Group volcanics and post-Nicola conglomerate, and small intrusions in which no economic mineralization has been found to date.

Mineralization in the MPIC is primarily hosted by irregular, steeply inclined zones of hydrothermal breccia, which are believed to be related to a late-stage porphyritic intrusions and were formed by fluid exsolution processes at the magmatic-hydrothermal transition. Mineralization and brecciation were accompanied by potassic or calc-potassic, albite, and magnetite alteration; the MPIC is bounded on most sides by propylitic Nicola Group country rocks. As in many alkalic porphyry systems, there is no single or simple zoned mineralization pattern, but instead a number of copper-gold zones of various size, shape and grade characteristics, distributed around the MPIC. There is no clear structural control on the location of these mineralized breccia zones, although the greatest continuity and the bulk of the past and present resources occur in the MPIC (*i.e.*, Springer, Cariboo, Bell Zones) occur in interleaved monzonitic dikes between non-brecciated pre-mineral diorite intrusions. Dimensions of mineralized breccias in the MPIC range up to many hundred metres in length and width, such as in the Springer Zone. Elsewhere, smaller zones (generally less than 100 m across) may form mineable bodies if grades and other factors are favourable. Post-mineral faulting probably did not disrupt the continuity of mineralized zones very significantly, except in the Northeast Zone where deeper mineralization was offset along a fault a few hundred metres laterally and dropped vertically slightly.

In the deposits, the degree of brecciation and associated hydrothermal alteration is usually a reliable guide as to grade. There is relatively little dilution by post-mineralization dikes. Chalcopyrite is the dominant copper mineral, typically accompanied by pyrite; bornite is relatively uncommon in the centre of the MPIC. Here, copper sulfides occur as disseminations or veins and fracture coatings in brecciated intrusion, or they are disseminated in the matrix or aplitic cement of breccias, in both cases precipitated along with alteration minerals. Mineralization has been traced by deep drilling in the Springer Zone to a depth of around 900 m (from pre-mining surface).

In the north of the MPIC are much higher grade orebodies, namely the Northeast (mined in the Wight Pit, 2005-2009) and Boundary Zones (mined underground), where copper grades can reach several percent per tonne. Chalcopyrite and significant bornite form coarse-grained infill in breccias, and intense vein and microvein stockworks. As in the zones in the centre of the MPIC, gold and silver occur mainly as microscopic inclusions in the copper sulfides and in pyrite.

Exploration has always proceeded alongside mining at Mount Polley, leading to the expansion and deepening of known deposits, or to the discovery of new zones, or raising the status or resource category of marginal prospects, potentially towards feasibility for profitable mining. Geological and geotechnical logging of drill core is integrated with down-hole assay data and used with software for computation of the resource block model and mine design. In addition, exploration and academic research since the restart of operations in 2004-2005 have considerably advanced understanding of geology, structure and deposit genesis at Mount Polley, improving interpretation of mineralization geometry and the design of drill programs. New underground development is followed where appropriate by wall mapping and rib sampling to further characterize the mineralization, fill gaps in the resource

model, and help guide stope design. Airborne and ground magnetic signature are regarded as the most important geophysical tools for identifying new mineralization, preferably integrated with induced polarization data.

Exploration

In 2024, two phases of diamond drilling were completed at Mount Polley: phase one consisted of 7,376.7 metres in 25 holes and phase two consisted of 6,758.48 metres in 27 holes. The first phase targeted gaps in drilling within the current pit designs (Phase 5 and 6 pits) in the Springer zone and also to test for extended mineralization at depth. Both objectives were successful, and the results confirm that copper-gold mineralization extends vertically beneath the floor of the Springer Pit for 885 metres. The results are also being used to remodel the Springer zone mineralization and optimize the design for the Springer open pit.

The second phase of Mount Polley exploration drilling had two objectives. First, complete near-pit drilling targeting the Springer Pit rim and the C2 Zone located just south of the now combined Springer-Cariboo pit and close to the concentrator. The second was to test high priority geophysical, structural, geochemical and geological targets outside of the active pit area. Again, drilling was successful, with high-grade mineralization being intersected both shallow and at depth within the C2 zone with grades that may be sufficient to consider underground mining.

Another highlight of the phase two diamond drilling was the discovery of the Gatehouse Zone. This was a blind target located 600 metres east of the mill and was based on known structural trends, geology and geophysics. Drilling intersected low to moderately mineralized hydrothermal breccia in 4 out of 5 of the holes and remains open in all directions. In more detail, pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization is hosted in monzonite to monzodiorite with weak to strong breccia textures and strong reddening of potassium feldspar. The mineralization and geology are similar to the Southeast Zone (previously mined in 2008-2010), located 650 metres southeast of the Gatehouse Zone target along a geophysical trend.

Additionally, drill holes in the Wishbone Zone were on blind targets located near the Wight Pit, approximately 2,500 metres north-northeast of the mill. The targets were based upon geophysics, geology, structure and soil geochemistry. Hole WB-24-264 intersected a small zone of high-grade copper and gold within an intense magnetite and chalcopyrite breccia that is very similar to the Boundary Zone (500 metres to the northwest and previously mined underground, 2013 to 2017).

At December 31, 2024, a total of 2,835 exploration holes (surface and underground combined) have been drilled.

Sampling, Analysis & Data Verification

Early drill core from 1966 to 1980 has largely been lost to vandalism. All core samples from 1981 onwards were collected in wooden core boxes at the drill. The average core size was NQ2, but HQ diameter drill core has become more common with deep drilling in recent years. Each core box holds approximately 4 m. Mount Polley drill core is sampled in its entirety, in most cases, with sample length of 1.0-2.5 m. The standard maximum length of a 2.5 m sample may be broken into smaller intervals where required by significant changes in geology, faults, or mineralization intensity. The core is first logged geotechnically, photographed, and then core sample lengths are cut axially using a core saw. One half of the core is sent for analysis and the other half stored on the property in covered core racks for future reference as a geological record, or for any necessary test work at a later date. The core library and core logging facility are located at the mine site, securely inside the mine perimeter. Pulps and rejects are stored in the same facility. All drill core post-1980 was assayed for gold, total copper, and iron while non-sulphide copper, silver and some other analyses were completed on core from certain areas of the property where the additional data was considered to be important. Much of the pre-1980 core was assayed only for total copper. Over the life of the mine, exploration samples have been assayed at a number of labs in British Columbia.

From 2006 to 2017 approximately 80% of core samples were analyzed by the on-site mine laboratory. Thereafter, core samples have been analysed at Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories in Vancouver. A full QA/QC program using blanks, standards and duplicates was completed for all diamond drilling samples submitted to the labs. Significant assay intervals reported represent apparent widths. Insufficient geological information is available to confirm the geological model and true width of significant assay intervals.

Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimates: Effective date January 1, 2025

Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resources outside the Mineral Reserves have not demonstrated economic viability at the current metal prices and costs.

The 2025 Mineral Reserve and Resource estimates include open pit mining of the Springer, WX, and Boundary Zones, and the underground mining of the Martel Zone. Both have been generated using the following price assumptions: US$3.71/lb copper, US$1,655/oz gold, US$22.00/oz silver and a $0.769 US/CDN exchange rate. The Reserve/Resource for the Martel Underground was generated using stope designs while the open pit Reserves/Resources are based on a $1 per tonne MHV (Mill Head Value) cut-off.

The Mineral Reserve estimate is an update of the original mine schedule from the 2016 43-101 updated to reflect all mine production to December 31, 2024 including the reduction of 67.4M tonnes at 0.29% copper, 0.26 g/t gold, and 0.58 g/t silver mill production in 2024.

All Mineral Resources calculated from the Mineral Resource pit shells from the 2016 43-101 report were re-calculated updated to reflect all mine production to December 31, 2024 including the reduction of 67.4M tonnes at 0.29% copper, 0.26 g/t gold, and 0.58 g/t silver mill production in 2024.

Open Pit Mineral Reserves are contained within the Open Pit Mineral Resource containing Pit. No additional Martel Underground Resource were calculated outside the Martel Underground Reserve.

Mount Polley Mineral Reserve at January 1, 2025							
		Grade			**Contained Metal**		
Pit/Zone	**Tonnes Ore**	**Copper %**	**Gold g/t**	**Silver g/t**	**Copper lbs**	**Gold Oz**	**Silver Oz**
Springer - Includes Cariboo, C2, Bell							
Probable	31,092,684	0.30	0.26	0.54	204,260,000	263,000	543,000
WX							
Probable	8,331,233	0.31	0.55	0.62	56,190,000	148,000	166,000
Boundary							
Probable	592,039	0.65	0.58	4.39	8,433,000	11,000	84,000
Martel Underground							
Probable	2,272,000	1.14	0.30	7.20	57,344,000	22,000	526,000
Total Reserve	**42,287,957**	**0.35**	**0.33**	**0.97**	**326,227,000**	**444,000**	**1,318,000**

Mount Polley Mineral Resource at January 1, 2025							
		Grade			Contained Metal		
Pit/Zone	**Tonnes Ore**	**Copper %**	**Gold g/t**	**Silver g/t**	**Copper lbs**	**Gold Oz**	**Silver Oz**
Springer - Includes Cariboo, C2, Bell							
Indicated	180,341,873	0.27	0.28	0.39	1,062,456,000	1,613,000	2,278,000
Inf	10,347,000	0.16	0.18	0.17	37,379,000	61,000	58,000
WX							
Indicated	13,374,000	0.30	0.58	0.61	88,218,000	248,000	264,000
Inf	42,000	0.26	0.35	0.69	244,000	0	1,000
Boundary							
Indicated	1,123,000	0.58	0.48	3.94	14,330,000	17,000	142,000
Inf							
Martel Underground							
Indicated	2,272,000	1.14	0.30	7.20	57,344,000	22,000	526,000
Inf							
Total Resource							
Indicated	**197,110,873**	**0.28**	**0.30**	**0.51**	**1,222,349,000**	**1,900,000**	**3,210,000**
Inf	**10,389,000**	**0.16**	**0.18**	**0.18**	**37,623,000**	**61,000**	**59,000**

The Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates for the Mount Polley property were prepared by Art Frye, Imperial Metals Technical Services, under the supervision of Greg Gillstrom, P.Eng. Refer to the 2016 Mount Polley Report for detailed information.

Mining and Mineral Processing

The Mount Polley Mine is a 20,000 tonne per day open pit conventional milling operation. In the Mount Polley Mine mill, run-of-mine ore from the open pits and underground is hauled to the crusher. The crusher has three stages of crushing involving five crushers, twenty conveyors and four sets of screens. Ore is deposited by rock trucks into the feed pocket of the primary gyratory crusher and is then crushed in three stages to produce a product for the grinding circuit. Pebbles obtained from the triple deck screen in the crushing plant are used as grinding media in the pebble mills. Periodically, the crusher is also used for production of aggregates used in TSF construction and other tasks.

The grinding circuit consists of two parallel rod mill/ball mill circuits and a pebble mill circuit. Crusher product is first split between two rod mills where water is added, and a slurry is formed to grind the product down to a sand like texture. The rod mill discharge is pumped to the primary hydrocyclones that classify the particles by size. The larger particles flow to feed the ball mills while the fine particles report to two flash flotation cells. The ball and pebble mills are in “closed circuit”, meaning that the discharge is pumped to the classifying units (primary hydrocyclones) and the particles will not pass to the next stage until the particle sizes are fine enough. The flash flotation product can report directly to the dewatering circuit or to the cleaner circuit for further upgrading. The overflow from the pebble mill hydrocyclones reports to the flotation circuit.

The flotation circuit separates the valuable minerals from the rest of the ground particles. With the addition of reagents, the valuable minerals, mostly in the form of sulphides, are separated by flotation and are collected and upgraded to produce a concentrate. Initial separation is completed in a rougher/scavenger circuit, where the remaining minerals are discarded as tailings (which flow by gravity to the TSF). Rougher concentrate is reground in a regrind mill and further upgraded in a cleaner circuit to produce the final concentrate product. Cleaner tailings report to the cleaner scavenger circuit, and the tailings from the cleaner scavenger circuit are recycled to the rougher scavenger circuit to maximize recovery.

The concentrate from the flotation circuit is dewatered in two stages. In the first stage the thickener settles particles and decants water so that the settled particles form a sludge that has a reduced water content of roughly 25%-30%. In the second stage, pressure filtration further reduces water content to approximately 8%. The water removed is utilized as process water. The filtered concentrate is stored in the load-out building and loaded onto 40-tonne trucks for shipping. Tailings materials generated by mill operations are piped via gravity to the TSF.

Information on Mining, Milling, Infrastructure, Permitting and Compliance Activities, Environmental, Permitting, Social or Community factors, and Capital and Operating Costs can be viewed in the 2016 Mount Polley Report.

Production

The mine restart plan was updated in early 2021 to include revised pit designs, results of recent drilling, and 2021 metal prices. The COVID-19 pandemic impacted the mine restart; however, under a protective COVID-19 plan MPMC continued with the steps required for the recommencement of operations in late 2021 with the initiation of mine pre-stripping and plant refurbishing activities.

Metal production from Mount Polley in 2024 was 35.7 million pounds of copper and 39,108 ounces of gold. The mine met its targets of 34–37 million pounds for copper production and 37-41 thousand ounces for gold production.

Year Ended December 31	2024	2023
Ore milled - *tonnes*	6,741,127	5,948,239
Ore milled per calendar day - *tonnes*	18,418	16,297
Grade % - copper	0.292	0.287
Grade g/t - gold	0.263	0.311
Recovery % - copper	82.3	80.0
Recovery % - gold	68.6	70.4
Copper - *000's pounds*	35,700	30,145
Gold - *ounces*	39,108	41,834

Outlook

The outlook for 2025 includes improvements in the plant availability, recovery and throughput. Mining operations will focus on completing Springer phase 4 by the end of Q3 2025. The mining of the NAG Borrow (Phase 5), a pushback of the Springer highwall which started in Q4 2024 will supply construction material for the Southeast Rock Disposal Site (SERDS) Co-disposal Facility and buttress the downstream slopes of the TSF embankments. In 2025, permitting will focus on amending permits to approve the Phase 5 and 6 pushbacks of the Springer and the WX pit, expanding the buttresses of SERDS Co-disposal Facility, enlarging the NW PAG stockpile, lifting the TSF above 970m and extending the effluent discharge permit into Quesnel Lake from June 2025 to post-closure.

Other Properties

In addition to the material properties outlined in this AIF, the Company also owns the Huckleberry Mine, which is currently considered a non-material property for the purposes of the Company's AIF.

Huckleberry Mine

Huckleberry Mines Ltd. ("**HML**") is owner/operator of the Huckleberry copper mine in west-central British Columbia. Imperial holds 100% of the shares of HML through HML Mining Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Imperial.

On January 6, 2016, HML suspended pit mining operations. Stockpiles were then milled until the end of August 2016. Huckleberry Mine remains on care and maintenance.

The Huckleberry Mine lies north of Tahtsa Reach on the southern flank of Huckleberry Mountain. Elevations on the Mine Leases range from 1,542 masl on Huckleberry Mountain to 853 masl on the on Tahtsa Reach. The deposits have an average surface elevation of 1,036 masl. Access to the property is along 121 km of gravel forest service roads and private access roads that lead from Houston BC. A 138 kV power line supplies hydro power to the site. The District of Houston is 307 km west of Prince George, 411 km east of Prince Rupert and served by Highway 16 and the Canadian National Railway. When in operation the mine employs approximately 260 people from nearby Houston and surrounding local communities.

The Huckleberry property covers 25,767 ha and consists of a contiguous block of two mining leases and 49 mineral claims. The mining leases total 2,422 ha and have terms to June 25, 2027, and April 26, 2052, respectively. The 49 mineral claims (one in good standing valid to May 18, 2025, 41 valid to September 30, 2025 and one valid to September 30, 2026, three valid to September 30, 2030 and three valid to September 30, 2031) cover 23,345 ha.

Three contiguous claims (3,059 ha included in aggregate figures above) approximately eight km north of the mine and identified as the Whiting Creek property are subject to a 60% interest buyback provision in favour of Rio Tinto Exploration Canada Inc.

In 2020, a total of 2,491 metres were drilled over three diamond drill holes to test for mineralization below the East Zone pit on the Huckleberry mine site. All holes intersected copper mineralization, but the best intercepts were 361.1 m at 0.35% Cu, including 99.5 m at 0.52% Cu from hole H20E-416.

Pursuant to an agreement dated July 15, 2021, HML purchased a 100% interest in five mineral tenures (2,526 ha included in aggregate figures above) from ArcWest. The claims are situated in and around Sweeney Lake between the Whiting Creek property and the Huckleberry Mine and are subject to a 1% net smelter return royalty in favour of ArcWest with no buyout provision.

In 2021, Geotech Airborne Ltd. was contracted to fly a property wide ZTEM magnetic and electromagnetic survey. This survey helped to define geophysical targets across the property. In 2022, geological mapping and rock sampling were completed over Whiting Creek and other targets from the 2021 ZTEM survey. Overlapping geophysical and geochemical anomalies from these programs helped initiate the 2023 drilling program at Whiting Creek.

In 2023, exploration focused on diamond drilling at the Whiting Creek Cu-Mo porphyry deposit located approximately 8.5 km north of Huckleberry Mine. The 2023 program consisted of 2,031 metres of diamond drilling over five holes intersecting copper-molybdenum-silver mineralization in a new zone approximately 400 metres west of Creek Zone mineralization, which was last drilled in 2016.

2024 exploration on the Huckleberry Property consisted of re-examining old drill core from Huckleberry Mine and Whiting Creek with porphyry experts to gain insight and geological context on the deposits. This helped to narrow the exploration focus for future programs.

Other Exploration Properties

Imperial holds a portfolio of 23 exploration properties in British Columbia. These properties have defined areas of mineralization and clear exploration potential. Management continues to evaluate various opportunities to advance many of these properties, and work will be conducted to keep these properties in good standing.

Risk Factors

The Company's business activities are subject to risks, including those described below. Every investor or potential investor in the Company's securities should carefully consider these risks. Any of the following risks could have an adverse effect on the Company, its business, and prospects, and could cause actual outcomes and results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements relating to the Company. The risks described below are not the only risks facing the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known by management of the Company or that management currently believes are immaterial could also affect the Company, its business, and prospects.

There are material risks and uncertainties resulting from the August 4, 2014 tailings dam breach at the Mount Polley Mine ("Mount Polley Breach") which may adversely affect our business.

The Mount Polley Breach resulted in loss of production from the mine, the primary source of cash flow for the Company, for a significant period and necessitated extensive response and rehabilitation activities. The Company may not receive approvals and consents necessary to proceed with the remaining rehabilitation plans in a financially feasible or timely manner or at all. The timing and amount of the remaining costs and the liabilities relating to the Mount Polley Breach continue to be unknown, as is the actual timing of completion of rehabilitation activities. Furthermore, there may be unforeseen or long-term environmental consequences as a result of the Mount Polley Breach.

On December 6, 2024, an indictment was filed with the British Columbia Supreme Court charging the Company and its subsidiary Mount Polley Mining Corporation, along with engineering firm Wood Canada Limited, with alleged violations of the Canadian federal *Fisheries Act*, arising from the Mount Polley Breach (the "**Indictment**"). The Company may be unsuccessful in defending against the Indictment, or any other material legal claims that may arise from the Mount Polley Breach, and current sources of funds may be insufficient to fund liabilities arising from the Indictment and/or aforementioned claims. Any additional financing that may be required may not be available to the Company on terms acceptable to the Company or at all.

Mining is inherently dangerous and subject to conditions or events beyond our control, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

The business of exploring for and producing minerals is inherently risky. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Mineral properties are often non-productive for reasons that cannot be anticipated in advance. Title claims can impact the exploration, development, operation and sale of any natural resource project. Availability of skilled people, equipment and infrastructure (including roads, ports and power supply) can constrain the timely development of a mineral deposit. Even after the commencement of mining operations, such operations may be subject to risks and hazards, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, metallurgical and other processing and performance problems, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, ground control problems, periodic interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions, including as a result of climate change and flooding. The occurrence of any of the foregoing could result in damage to or destruction of mineral properties and production facilities, personal injuries, environmental damage, delays or interruption of production, increases in production costs, monetary losses, legal liability and adverse governmental action. The Company's property, business interruption and liability insurance may not provide sufficient coverage for losses related to these or other hazards. Insurance against certain risks may not be available to the Company (including certain liabilities for environmental pollution or other hazards) or to other companies within the industry. In addition, the Company may elect not to insure against certain hazards where insurance coverage may not continue to be available at economically feasible premiums, or at all. These risks could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties or production facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage to our properties or the properties of others, delays in mining, increased production costs, monetary losses and possible legal liability. Losses from these events may cause us to incur significant costs that would materially adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

We are subject to risks related to community relations and community action, including Indigenous claims and rights to consultation and accommodation, which may affect our existing operations, as well as development projects and future acquisitions.

As a mining business, we come under pressure in the jurisdictions in which we operate, or will operate in the future, to demonstrate that other stakeholders (including employees, communities surrounding operations and the

countries in which they operate) benefit and will continue to benefit from our commercial activities, and/or that we operate in a manner that will minimize any potential damage or disruption to the interests of those stakeholders. We may face opposition with respect to our current and future development, exploration and mining projects which could materially adversely affect our business, operations and financial condition.

In addition, Governments in many jurisdictions must consult, and require the Company and its joint venture partners to consult and enter into consensus seeking with Indigenous Peoples with respect to grants of mineral rights and the issuance or amendment of project authorizations. These requirements are subject to change from time to time. The Government of British Columbia and the Canadian federal government have introduced legislation to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ("**UNDRIP**"), which legislation requires further legislative changes to ensure that other acts are consistent with UNDRIP.

In November 2023, a consent-based decision-making agreement under section 7 of the Declaration Act was entered into between the government of British Columbia and the Tahltan Central Government ("**TCG**") of the Tahltan Nation outlining the process for consent-based decision making for the review of substantial changes to the EA certificate for the Red Chris Mine. The processes outlined in this agreement will apply to changes to the Red Chris EA certificate relating to the proposed development and operation of the Red Chris Mine block cave project. Failure or delays in implementing the agreement or to obtain prior informed consent of the TCG may impact the proposed development of this block cave project. The Company works to achieve and maintain free, prior and informed consent from Indigenous Peoples, which may include entering into impact benefit agreements or making commitments regarding financial benefits, employment, contracting and other participation in the Company's activities. This may affect our ability to acquire within a reasonable time frame effective mineral titles or environmental permits in these jurisdictions, and may affect the timetable and costs of development of mineral properties or expansion of existing operations in these jurisdictions. The recognition of Indigenous Peoples' rights and the potential liability of private parties in respect of the infringement of those rights is evolving in Canada and other jurisdictions. Unforeseen Indigenous Peoples' claims or grievances could affect existing operations as well as development projects and future acquisitions, as well as give risk to liability for alleged historical infringements. These legal requirements and the risk of Indigenous Peoples' opposition may increase our operating costs and affect our ability to expand, extend or maintain existing operations or to develop new projects. Further, certain NGOs, some of which oppose resource development, are often vocal critics of the mining industry and its practices, including the use of hazardous substances in processing activities. Adverse publicity generated by such NGOs or others related to extractive industries generally, or our operations specifically, could have an adverse effect on our reputation and financial condition and may impact our relationship with the communities in which we operate. They may also attempt to disrupt our operations.

There are risks inherent in the requirement to operate using waste disposal and/or tailings storage facilities.

The Company recognizes that tailings management is one of the most material environmental issues for mining companies globally. Mining operations generate residual materials from mining and processing in the form of tailings containing chemicals and metals. The tailings are stored in an engineered tailings storage facility (the "**TSF**") and maintaining the integrity of the TSF requires appropriate engineering design, quality construction, quality control, ongoing operating discipline with respect to maintenance and monitoring, in addition to effective governance processes. The TSF may be subject to ground movements, undiscovered subsurface weaknesses, deteriorating ground conditions, or extraordinary weather events. Although the Company conducts extensive maintenance and monitoring, engages external consultants and incurs significant costs to construct and maintain the TSF, unanticipated failures or damage as well as changes to laws and regulations may occur that could cause injuries, production loss, environmental damage which may affect nearby communities, a loss event in excess of insurance coverage, reputational damage, potential for a temporary shutdown of a portion or all of the Company's operations, or other materially adverse effects on the Company's operations and financial condition resulting in significant monetary losses, restrictions on operations and/or legal liability. Additionally, the Company's mines rely on successive raises of the TSF in order meet tailings capacity requirements, the schedule of which relies upon production estimates and other assumptions. The Company's ability to meet those obligations relies on a number of factors, which may include permitting, financing (including reclamation bonding), and approval of long-term closure plans. The Company's inability to do so may make potential expansion of the Company's mines not possible or not economically viable.

We could be subject to labour unrest or other labour disturbances as a result of the failure of negotiations in respect of our collective agreements.

The majority of our regular employees at our Mount Polley and Red Chris mines are employed under collective bargaining agreements. We could be subject to labour unrest or other labour disturbances as a result of delays in or the failure of negotiations in respect of our collective agreements, which could, while ongoing, have a material adverse effect on our business.

Changes in the price of base and precious metals in the world markets, which can fluctuate widely, could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

The results of the Company's operations are significantly affected by the market price of base and precious metals which are cyclical and subject to substantial price fluctuations. Market prices can be affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including levels of supply and demand for a broad range of industrial products, expectations with respect to the rate of inflation, the relative strength of the US dollar and of certain other currencies, interest rates, speculative activities, global or regional political or economic crises and sales of gold and base metals by holders in response to such factors. If prices should decline below the Company's cash costs of production and remain at such levels for any sustained period, the Company could determine that it is not economically feasible to continue commercial production at any or all of its mines.

The objectives of any hedging programs that are in place are to reduce the risk of a decrease in a commodity's market price while optimizing upside participation, to maintain adequate cash flows and profitability to contribute to the long-term viability of the Company's business. There are, however, risks associated with hedging programs including, among other things, an increase in the world price of the commodity, an increase in gold lease rates (in the case of gold hedging), an increase in interest rates, rising operating costs, counterparty risks, liquidity issues with funding margin calls to cover mark to market losses and production interruption events.

In addition to adversely affecting our reserve estimates and our financial condition, declining metal prices can impact operations by requiring a reassessment of the feasibility of a particular project. Such a reassessment may be the result of a management decision or may be required under financing arrangements related to a particular project. Even if a project is ultimately determined to be economically viable, the need to conduct such a reassessment may cause substantial delays or may interrupt operations until the reassessment can be completed.

General economic conditions or changes in consumption patterns may adversely affect our growth and profitability.

The copper market is volatile and cyclical, and consumption of copper is influenced by global economic growth, trends in industrial production, conditions in the housing and automotive industries and economic growth in China, which is the largest consumer of refined copper in the world. Should demand weaken and consumption patterns change (in particular, if consumers seek out cheaper substitute materials), the price of copper could be adversely affected, which could negatively affect our results of operations.

Many industries, including the copper mining industry, can be adversely impacted by market conditions. A downturn in the financial markets or other economic conditions, including, but not limited to, consumer spending, employment rates, business conditions, inflation, fuel and energy costs, consumer debt levels, lack of available credit, the state of the financial markets, interest rates, and tax rates could adversely affect our growth and profitability. Specifically:

- a reduction of the base-metal prices could impact the cost and availability of debt or equity financing and our overall liquidity and, further, the availability of financing on terms favourable to us;
- as China consumes a significant amount of global copper production, the overall state of the Chinese economy, including credit/lending levels, fluctuations in inflation and interest rates and fiscal policy, could have an impact on global demand for copper, thereby potentially affecting copper prices realized by the Company;
- the volatility of metal prices would impact our revenues, profits, losses and cash flows; and
- volatile energy prices, commodity and consumables prices and currency exchange rates would impact our production costs.

Any of these factors would adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

There may be potential impacts from tariffs on goods from Canada imposed by other countries, such as the United States, and retaliatory Canadian tariffs on goods from those countries.

Access to markets for our products, and our ability to procure inputs and equipment required for our projects and operations, may be subject to interruptions or trade barriers due to policies and tariffs or import/export restrictions of individual countries. Our products may also be subject to tariffs that do not apply to producers based in other countries which could result in changes to our customer base and disrupt our usual sales processes. The imposition of tariffs and countervailing restrictions between the United States and Canada is a fluid and rapidly evolving situation.

In addition, geopolitical interference may adversely impact international trade, and the import and transport of concentrates produced by the Company, by causing disruptions and realignments in global supply chains. At this time, our copper concentrate sales would likely not be materially impacted as we primarily sell to Asia and Europe and not into the United States. However, operating costs at mines could be impacted if Canada imposes duties on parts and other consumables that are imported from the United States. That said, the impact of these duties is not currently expected to be material as they represent a small percentage of overall operating costs which are dominated by wage cost and the cost of energy (both fuel and electricity).

We may be impacted by pandemics, epidemics or infectious disease outbreaks.

Disruptions caused by pandemics, epidemics or infectious disease outbreaks in or near the Company's operations or globally could materially adversely affect the Company's business, operations, financial results and forward-looking expectations. Possible impacts of pandemics, epidemics or infectious disease outbreaks may include mandated or voluntary closures of operations, illness among the Company's workforce, restricted mobility of personnel, interruptions, delays or cessations in the Company's production, shipment of concentrate, logistics or supply chain, and global travel restrictions, all of which could disrupt the Company's operations and negatively impact its financial performance of the value of its Shares. The ultimate economic viability of the Company's business is impacted by its ability to operate its mines, sell and transport its concentrate, and/or maintain adequate liquidity through potential sources of financing.

Disruptions related to pandemics, epidemics or infectious disease outbreaks could have the effect of heightening many of the other risks outlined in these "Risk Factors".

We may be adversely affected by the availability and cost of key inputs.

Our competitive position depends on our ability to control operating costs. The cost structure of each operation is based on the location, grade and nature of the mineral deposit, and the management skills at each site as well as the price of labour, electricity, fuel, steel, chemicals, blasting materials, transportation and shipping and other cost components. If such supplies become unavailable or their cost increases significantly, the profitability of our mines would be impacted and operations at our mines could be interrupted or halted resulting in a significant adverse impact on our financial condition. Our management prepares its cost and production guidance and other forecasts based on its review of current and estimated future costs, and management assumes that the materials and supplies required for operations will be available for purchase. Lack of supply or increased costs for any of these inputs would decrease productivity, reduce the profitability of our mines, and potentially result in us suspending operations at our mines.

Many of our costs are driven by supply and market demand. For example, the cost of local materials such as cement, explosives and electricity, will vary based on demand. Our main cost drivers include the cost of labour plus consumables such as electricity, fuel and steel. Wages can be affected by inflation and currency exchange rates and by the shortage of experienced human resources. The costs of fuel and steel are driven by global market supply and demand. In recent years, the mining industry has been impacted by increased worldwide demand for critical resources such as input commodities, drilling equipment, tires and skilled labour, and these shortages may cause unanticipated cost increases and delays in delivery times, thereby impacting operating costs, capital expenditures and production schedules.

Concentrate treatment charges and transportation costs are also a significant component of operating costs. Concentrate treatment and refining charges have been volatile in recent years. We are dependent on third parties for rail, truck and maritime services to transport our products, and contract disputes, demurrage charges, rail and port capacity issues, availability of vessels, geopolitical interference with trade routes, weather and climate change

impacts, and other factors can have a material adverse impact on our ability to transport our products according to schedules and contractual commitments.

Our operations, by their nature, use large amounts of electricity and energy. Energy prices can be affected by numerous factors beyond our control, including global and regional supply and demand, political and economic conditions, and applicable regulatory regimes. The prices of various sources of energy may increase significantly from current levels. An increase in electricity and energy prices could negatively affect our business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations.

Increases in these costs would adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

We may be unable to compete successfully with other mining companies.

The mining industry is competitive in all of its phases. We face strong competition from other mining companies in connection with the acquisition of properties producing, or capable of producing, metals. Many of these companies have greater financial resources, operational experience and technical capabilities and a longer operating history than us. We may also encounter increasing competition from other mining companies in our efforts to hire experienced mining professionals. In addition, competition for exploration resources at all levels is very intense. Increased competition could adversely affect our ability to attract necessary capital funding, to acquire it on acceptable terms, or to acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for mineral exploration in the future. At certain times when copper prices increase, such increase encourages increases in mining exploration, development and construction activities, which can result in increased demand for and cost of contract exploration, development and construction services and equipment.

Increased demand for and cost of services and equipment could cause project costs to increase materially, resulting in delays if services or equipment cannot be obtained in a timely manner due to inadequate availability, and increased potential for scheduling difficulties and cost increases due to the need to coordinate the availability of services or equipment. Any of these outcomes could materially increase project exploration, development or construction costs, result in project delays, or both. As a result of this competition, we may be unable to maintain or acquire attractive mining properties or attract better or more qualified employees, which would adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

We are dependent upon third party smelters for processing our products.

The Company's project interests primarily produce concentrates. These must be processed into metal by independent smelters under concentrate sales agreements in order for the Company to be paid for its products. There can be no assurance or guarantee the Company will be able to enter into concentrate sales agreements on terms that are favourable to the Company or at all.

Undue reliance should not be placed on estimates of reserves and resources since these estimates are subject to numerous uncertainties and may be revised. Our actual reserves could be lower than such estimates, which could adversely affect our operating results, financial condition and cash flows.

Disclosed reserve estimates should not be interpreted as assurances of mine life or of the profitability of current or future operations. The Company estimates its mineral reserves in accordance with the requirements of applicable Canadian securities regulatory authorities and established mining standards. Mineral resources are concentrations or occurrences of minerals that are judged to have reasonable prospects for economic extraction, but for which the economics of extraction cannot be assessed, whether because of insufficiency of geological information or lack of feasibility analysis, or for which economic extraction cannot be justified at the time of reporting. Consequently, mineral resources are of a higher risk and are less likely to be accurately estimated or recovered than mineral reserves. The Company's reserves and resources are estimated by persons who are employees of the respective operating company for each of our operations under the supervision of employees of the Company. These individuals are not "independent" for purposes of applicable securities legislation. The Company does not use outside sources to verify reserves or resources. The mineral reserve and mineral resource figures are estimates based on the interpretation of limited sampling and subjective judgments regarding the grade and existence of mineralization, as well as the application of economic assumptions, including assumptions as to operating costs, foreign exchange rates and future metal prices. The sampling, interpretations or assumptions underlying any reserve or resource figure may be incorrect, and the impact on mineral reserves or mineral resources may be material. In addition, short term operating factors relating to mineral reserves, such as the need for orderly development of

mineral deposits or the processing of new or different ores, may cause mineral reserve estimates to be modified or operations to be unprofitable in any particular fiscal period. There can be no assurance that the indicated amount of minerals will be recovered or that they will be recovered at the prices assumed for purposes of estimating reserves.

The volume and grade of reserves we actually recover, and rates of production from our current mineral reserves, may be less than estimates of the reserves. Short-term operating factors relating to the mineral reserves, such as the need for orderly development of the deposits or the processing of new or different grades, may cause the mining operation to be unprofitable in any particular accounting period and may also prompt us to modify mineral reserves estimates. There can be no assurance that the indicated amount of reserve will be recovered or that it will be recovered at prices we have assumed in determining the mineral reserves. Fluctuations in the market price of copper, gold and other metals, changing exchange rates and operating and capital costs may make it uneconomical to mine certain mineral reserves in the future.

Reserve estimates can be uncertain because they are based on limited sampling. As we gain more knowledge and understanding of the deposit through on-going exploration and mining activity, the reserve estimate may change significantly, either positively or negatively.

Due to the uncertainty which are attached to inferred mineral resources, there is no assurance that inferred mineral resources will be upgraded to proven and probable mineral reserves as a result of continued exploration.

Cautionary notice regarding mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates.

Disclosure of mineral reserve and mineral resource classification terms and certain mineral resource estimates that are made in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101-Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("**NI 43-101**"). NI 43-101 is a rule developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators ("**CSA**") that establishes standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects. Unless otherwise indicated, all reserve and resource estimates have been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101. These standards differ significantly from the mineral reserve disclosure requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("**SEC**") set out in subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K ("**S-K 1300**"), based on the Committee for Mineral Reserves International Reporting Standards. Consequently, the Company's mineral reserve and resource information is not comparable to similar information that would generally be disclosed by U.S. companies in accordance with the rules of the SEC. In addition, until such time as an updated NI 43-101-compliant report is issued for the Red Chris mine, the Company's disclosed mineral reserve and resource information pertaining to the Red Chris mine may differ from that reported by Newmont so long as Newmont applies not only S-K 1300 standards but also internal standards which are more stringent and depart from the current, filed Red Chris NI 43-101 report.

The terms 'mineral resources', 'measured mineral resources', 'indicated mineral resources' and 'inferred mineral resources' comply with the reporting standards in Canada. Further, inferred mineral resources have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and as to whether they can be mined legally or economically. Therefore, investors are also cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an inferred resource exists. In accordance with Canadian rules, estimates of inferred mineral resources cannot form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of mineral resources, measured mineral resources, indicated mineral resources or inferred mineral resources will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part of the reported mineral resources, measured mineral resources, indicated mineral resources or inferred mineral resources is economically or legally mineable.

Climate change, including the potential for extreme weather events and shifts in climate patterns, may have an adverse effect on our operations.

The physical effects of climate change, which may include extreme weather events, resource shortages, changes in rainfall and storm patterns, water shortages and wildfires, droughts, changing sea levels and temperatures and higher temperatures may have an adverse effect on our operations. Events or conditions such as flooding or inadequate water supplies could disrupt mining and transport operations or mineral processing and rehabilitation efforts, create resource shortages, damage our property or equipment and/or could increase health and safety risks on mining sites. Such events or conditions could also have other adverse effects on our operations, our workforce and on the local communities surrounding our mines, including an increased risk of food insecurity, water scarcity, civil unrest and the prevalence of disease.

Furthermore, our operations depend on consistent supplies of essential commodities and other essential inputs to operate efficiently. In the event that the effects of climate change, including extreme weather events, cause prolonged disruptions to the delivery of essential commodities and other essential inputs, or affect the prices or availability thereof, our production at our operations may be reduced, delayed or halted, and as a result the profitability of our business may be materially affected.

The key sources for direct greenhouse gas ("**GHG**") emissions at our operations are from the fuel for mobile equipment. The level of GHG emissions emitted by our operations fluctuates and varies from operation to operation. Furthermore, one-off projects, such as the construction of a new mine, may result in an increase in GHG emissions above those generally emitted during our ongoing and regular operations.

Our operations are energy intensive and use large amounts of diesel fuel and electric power. Currently, governments or governmental bodies have introduced or are contemplating regulatory changes in response to the potential impacts of climate change in an effort to curb GHG emissions. Additionally, ongoing international negotiations may result in the introduction of climate change regulations or frameworks on an international scale. These developments, and the costs associated with complying with such kind of measures, may have an adverse impact on our operations and the profitability of our business.

Production estimates may be materially different from actual production, which would adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Actual production could be different for a variety of reasons, including:

- short-term operating factors relating to the mineral reserves, such as the need for sequential development of mineral deposits and the processing of new or different grades;
- risks and hazards associated with mining, including geotechnical issues such as pit slope stability at open pit operations and structural issues at underground mines;
- the actual material mined could vary from estimates, with respect to grades and/or tonnage;
- mine and/or tailings storage facility failures;
- industrial accidents;
- material damage to infrastructure and services, delays, shutdowns, and other damage and/or loss;
- unusual or unexpected geological conditions;
- changes in power costs and potential power shortages;
- shortages of principal supplies needed for mining operations, including explosives, fuels, chemical reagents, water, equipment parts and lubricants;
- plant and equipment failure;
- the inability to process certain types of ore;
- labour shortages or strikes;
- civil disobedience and protests; and
- restrictions or regulations imposed by government authorities or other changes in the regulatory environment applicable to the mining industry.

Furthermore, as Newmont is the operator of the Red Chris Mine, we are reliant on the production guidance provided by Newmont and there can be no assurance that we will achieve such production estimates.

We must continually replace and expand our mineral reserves and mineral resources and the depletion of our mineral reserves may not be offset by future discoveries or acquisitions of mineral reserves.

Mines have limited lives based on proven and probable mineral reserves. As a result, we must continually replace and expand our mineral reserves. This is done by expanding known mineral reserves or by locating or acquiring new mineral deposits. There is, however, a risk that depletion of reserves will not be offset by future discoveries of mineral reserves. The life-of-mine estimates for each of our operating mines are based on our best estimate given

the information available to us. These estimates may not be correct. Our ability to maintain or increase our annual production of copper, gold and other metals depends in significant part on our ability to find and/or acquire new mineral reserves and bring new mines into production, and to expand mineral reserves at existing mines.

Exploration for minerals is highly speculative in nature and the projects involve many risks. Many projects are unsuccessful and there are no assurances that current or future exploration programs will be successful. Further, significant costs are incurred to establish mineral reserves and to construct mining and processing facilities. Development projects have no operating history upon which to base estimates of future cash flow and are subject to the successful completion of feasibility studies, obtaining necessary government permits, obtaining title or other land rights and availability of financing. In addition, assuming discovery of an economic mineral deposit, depending on the type of mining operation involved, many years may elapse from the initial phases of drilling until commercial operations are commenced. Accordingly, there can be no assurances that our current work programs will result in any new commercial mining operations or yield new reserves to replace and/or expand current reserves.

Our exploration and development of new and existing mines may be unsuccessful.

Because the life of a mine is limited by its mineral reserves, we continually look for opportunities to replace and expand our reserves by exploring existing properties and by looking for potential acquisitions of new properties or companies that own new properties.

Exploration and development of mineral properties involve significant financial and operational risk. There is no assurance that we will be successful in our efforts. Very few properties that are explored are later developed into an operating mine. Developing a property involves many risks and unknowns, such as establishing mineral reserves by drilling, completion of feasibility studies, obtaining and maintaining various permits and approvals from governmental authorities, constructing mining and processing facilities, securing required surface or other land rights, finding or generating suitable sources of power and water, confirming the availability and suitability of appropriate local area infrastructure and developing it if needed, and obtaining adequate financing. Substantial spending may be made on properties that are later abandoned due to a failure to satisfy any of such factors.

The capital expenditures and timeline needed to develop a new mine are considerable and the economics of a project can be affected by changes to them. Major expenses may be required to locate and establish mineral reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. Actual costs may increase significantly, and economic returns may differ materially from our estimates. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, including, without limitation, the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, metal prices, which fluctuate widely, and government regulations, including, without limitation, regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. We may be unable to satisfactorily resolve fiscal and tax issues or fail to obtain permits and approvals necessary to operate a project so that the project may not proceed, either on the original timeline, or at all. New mining operations may experience unexpected problems during start-up, which can cause delays and require more capital than anticipated. The combination of these factors may cause us to expend significant resources (financial and otherwise) on a property without receiving a return on investment and could result in the Company being unsuccessful in developing new mines. This, in turn, would adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of our indebtedness and may be forced to take other actions to satisfy our obligations under such indebtedness, which may not be successful.

Our ability to make scheduled payments on or refinance our debt obligations depends on our financial condition and operating performance, which are subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business, legislative, regulatory and other factors beyond our control. We may be unable to maintain a level of cash flows from operating activities sufficient to permit us to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness.

If our cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations, we could face substantial liquidity problems and could be forced to reduce or delay investments and capital expenditures or to dispose of material assets or operations, seek additional debt or equity capital or restructure or refinance our indebtedness. We may not be able to effect any such alternative measures, if necessary, on commercially reasonable terms or at all and, even if successful, those alternatives may not allow us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations.

Our inability to generate sufficient cash flows to satisfy our debt obligations, or to refinance our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms or at all, would materially and adversely affect our financial position and results of operations and our ability to satisfy our obligations.

Fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect our operating and capital costs.

The Company's operating results and cash flow are affected by changes in the CDN$ exchange rate relative to the currencies of other countries, especially the US$. Exchange rate movements can have a significant impact on operating results as a significant portion of the Company's operating costs are incurred in CDN$ and most revenues are earned in US$. To reduce the exposure to currency fluctuations, the Company may enter into foreign exchange contracts from time to time, but such hedges do not eliminate the potential that such fluctuations may have an adverse effect on the Company. In addition, foreign exchange contracts expose the Company to the risk of default by the counterparties to such contracts, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Changes in interest rates may adversely affect our operating and capital costs.

The Company's exposure to changes in interest rates results from investing and borrowing activities undertaken to manage liquidity and capital requirements. The Company has incurred indebtedness that bears interest at fixed and floating rates and may enter into interest rate swap agreements to manage interest rate risk associated with that debt. There can be no assurance that the Company will not be materially adversely affected by interest rate changes in the future, notwithstanding its possible use of interest rate swaps. In addition, the Company's possible use of interest rate swaps exposes it to the risk of default by the counterparties to such arrangements. Any such default could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

We may be adversely affected by loss of access to capital.

In general, mining is an extremely capital-intensive business. Mining companies need significant amounts of ongoing capital to maintain and improve existing operations, invest in large scale capital projects with long lead times, and manage uncertain development and permitting timelines and the volatility associated with fluctuating metals and input prices. The amount of cash currently generated by the Company's operations may not be sufficient to fund projected levels of exploration and development activity and associated overhead costs. The Company may then be dependent upon debt and equity financing to carry out its exploration and development plans. Financial markets, including banking, debt and equity markets, can be extremely volatile and can prevent us from gaining access to the capital required to maintain and grow our business. Failure to obtain, or difficulty or delay in obtaining, requisite financing could result in delay of certain projects or postponement of further exploration, assessment or development of certain properties or projects, and would adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

We are required to obtain government permits and comply with other government regulations to conduct operations.

Regulatory and permitting requirements have a significant impact on the Company's mining operations and can have a material and adverse effect on future cash flow, results of operations and financial condition. In order to conduct mineral exploration and mining activities the Company must obtain or renew exploration or mining permits and licenses in accordance with the relevant mining laws and regulations required by governmental authorities having jurisdiction over the mineral projects. There is no guarantee that the Company will be granted the necessary permits and licenses, that they will be renewed, or that the Company will be in a position to comply with all the conditions that are imposed. Mining is subject to potential risks and liabilities associated with pollution and the disposal of waste from mineral exploration and mine operations. Costs related to discovery, evaluation, planning, designing, developing, constructing, operating, closing and remediating mines and other facilities in compliance with these laws and regulations are significant. In addition to environmental protection, applicable laws and regulations govern employee health and safety. Not complying with these laws and regulations can result in enforcement actions that may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, remedial action and changes to operating procedures resulting in additional costs and temporary or permanent shutdown of operations. The Company may also be required to compensate those parties suffering loss or damage and may face civil or criminal fines or penalties for violating certain laws or regulations. Changes to these laws and regulations in the future could have an adverse effect on the Company's cash flow, results of operations and financial condition.

We are subject to various risks related to environmental, health and safety and other forms of government regulation.

Our mining, processing, development and exploration activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations, which include laws and regulations governing, among other things: the environment, climate change, employee health and safety, mine development, mine operation, mine safety, mine closure and reclamation, exploration, prospecting, taxes, royalties, toxic substances, waste disposal, land use, water use, land claims of local people and other matters. We require permits and approvals from a variety of regulatory authorities for many aspects of mine development, operation, closure and reclamation. Additionally, permits and approvals may be invalidated or subject to challenges after the date of issuance. Such acts could have a material adverse impact on us, our operations or results.

The Company's historical operations have generated chemical and metals depositions in the form of tailing ponds, rock waste dumps, and heap leach pads. At our Red Chris Mine, operations have identified seepage from infrastructure (tailings, waste rock and ore stockpiles) that may have an impact on water resources (groundwater and/or surface water); for example, seepage has been detected in the shallow and deep aquifers underlying the tailings facility. Newmont is currently managing this risk through monitoring, collection and treatment systems. There is a risk that the seepage could have an impact on beneficial use of groundwater resulting in increased requirements for collection and treatment as well as the potential requirement to provide alternative water sources.

Our ability to obtain, maintain and renew permits and approvals and to successfully develop and operate mines may be adversely affected by real or perceived impacts associated with our activities or of other mining companies that affect the environment, human health and safety.

No assurance can be given that new laws and regulations will not be enacted or that existing laws and regulations will not be applied in a manner that could have an adverse effect on our ability to operate, our financial position and results of operations. Any such amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining and exploration companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, would have a material adverse impact on us, such as increases in exploration expenses, capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at producing properties, or could require abandonment or delays in the development of new mining properties.

Failure to comply with any applicable laws, regulations or permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions against us, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. We are exposed to these potential liabilities through our current development projects and operations as well as operations that have been closed or sold. For example, we could be required to compensate others for losses or damages from our mining activities; and we could face civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations. Any such regulatory or judicial action could materially affect our operating costs and delay or curtail our operations. There can be no assurance that we have been or will be at all times in compliance with all laws, regulations and permits, that compliance will not be challenged or that the costs of complying with current and future environmental, health and safety laws, regulations and permits will not materially or adversely affect our business, operations or results.

Certain of our assets are not wholly owned or are owned through joint ventures, and any disagreement or failure of partners to meet obligations could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We hold a 30% interest in the Red Chris mine through our wholly owned subsidiary. Newmont holds a 70% interest through its wholly owned subsidiary. Our interest in the Red Chris Mine is subject to the risks normally associated with the conduct of a joint venture. While Newmont is the operator of the project, we have approval rights for certain key decisions such as changes in share capital, merger, amalgamation, dissolution of the joint venture, dividends or earning distributions, capital expenditure and operating budgets, exploration budgets, financing and pledge of joint venture assets, suspension or cessation of operations, utilization of derivative instruments and changes in operator or the projects of the joint venture.

In addition, our co-investors or joint venture partners may have competing interests in our markets that could create conflict of interest issues, and otherwise may have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with our interests or goals and may take actions contrary to our instructions, requests, policies or objectives.

Our co-investors or joint venture partners, such as the ones described above, may have the right to veto any of these decisions and this could therefore lead to a deadlock.

The existence or occurrence of one or more of the following circumstances and events could have a material adverse impact on our profitability or the viability of our interests in such assets, which could have a material adverse impact on our future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition: (i) disagreement with co-investors or joint venture partners on how to develop and operate mines efficiently; (ii) inability of our co-investors or joint venture partners to meet their obligations; (iii) litigation with our co-investors or joint venture partners regarding such assets; or (iv) failure of our co-investors or joint venture partners to comply with applicable laws, rules or regulations.

We are not able to control the amounts of distributions the Red Chris Mine Joint Venture may make to us.

The ability of the Red Chris Mine Joint Venture to make distributions to us may be restricted by, among other things, the terms of each of their governing documents. Accordingly, we are not able to control if and when, and the amount of distributions that the Red Chris Mine Joint Venture may make to us.

We face additional risks and uncertainties from past or future operations in foreign countries.

The Company operates from time to time in other foreign countries where there are added risks and uncertainties due to the different legal, economic, cultural and political environments. Some of these risks include nationalization and expropriation, social unrest and political instability, uncertainties in perfecting mineral titles, trade barriers and exchange controls and material changes in taxation. Further, developing country status or unfavourable political climate may make it difficult for the Company to obtain financing for projects in some countries.

We have had a *Fisheries Act* indictment filed against us and are, or may become, subject to other regulatory investigations, claims, litigation or proceedings, the outcome of which may affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

The nature of our business has and may continue to subject us from time to time to regulatory investigations, claims, lawsuits and other proceedings and the Company may be involved in disputes with other parties in the future, which may result in litigation. On December 6, 2024, an indictment as filed with the British Columbia Supreme Court charging the Company and its subsidiary Mount Polley Mining Corporation, along with engineering firm Wood Canada Limited, with alleged violations of the Canadian federal *Fisheries Act*, arising from the Mount Polley Breach (the "**Indictment**").

We cannot predict the outcome of the Indictment or any regulatory investigation, claims, litigation or other proceedings. Defence and settlement costs and levied fines may be substantial, even with respect to claims that have no merit. If we cannot resolve these disputes favourably or successfully defend against the Indictment or any other legal proceedings, our business, financial condition, results of operations and future prospects may be materially adversely affected.

Mineral rights or surface rights to our properties could be challenged, and, if successful, such challenges would adversely affect our business, results of operation, financial condition and cash flows.

The acquisition of title to mineral properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process and, effective March 26, 2025, is now subject to additional uncertainty, risks and higher costs as part of British Columbia's newly mandated, pre-grant consultation process for mineral claim staking. Once title to mineral concessions is granted, such title may be disputed and title insurance is generally not available. There is no guarantee that title to any such properties will not be challenged or impaired. Third parties may have valid claims underlying portions of our interest, including prior unregistered liens, agreements, transfers or claims, including indigenous land claims, and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects. As a result, we may be constrained in our ability to operate our properties or unable to enforce our rights with respect to our properties. An impairment to or defect in our title to our properties would adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

The Company may be subject to human rights impacts on its business.

The Company is committed to upholding and respecting human rights and maintaining compliance with Canada's *Fighting Forced Labour and Child Labour in Supply Chains Act*. Notwithstanding the Company's efforts to conduct its activities in a manner consistent with these legal requirements and principles, Imperial Metals may not be able to identify and assess all potential human rights impacts of its business. Any potential human right abuses either

internally or externally, such as through third party business relationships, corruption, unequal treatment of ethnic minorities, gender discrimination, use of child labour, land use rights, supply chain sourcing, could have a material adverse impact on the Company's reputation, as well as present legal and financial risks arising from failing to respect and/or reinforce human rights.

The Company may find itself the subject of an enforcement action for alleged violation of anti-bribery and corruption laws.

The Company's operations are governed by, and involve interactions with, many levels of government in Canada and it retains interests which require interactions with other governments, including those of the United States of America. The Company is required to comply with anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, including the Canadian *Criminal Code*, the Canadian *Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act* and the U.S. *Foreign Corrupt Practices Act*. In recent years, there has been a general increase in both the frequency of enforcement and the severity of penalties under such laws, resulting in greater scrutiny and punishment to companies convicted of violating anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws. Furthermore, a company may be found liable for violations not only by its employees, but also by its contractors and third-party agents. Although Imperial Metals has adopted steps to mitigate such risks, such measures may not always be effective in ensuring that the Company, its employees, contractors and third-party agents will comply strictly with such laws. If the Company finds itself subject to an enforcement action or is found to be in violation of such laws, this may result in significant penalties, fines and/or sanctions imposed on the Company resulting in a material adverse effect on the Company's reputation and results of its operations

We are dependent on transportation facilities, infrastructure and certain suppliers, a lack of which could impact our production and development of projects.

Mining, processing, development and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply affect capital and operating costs and the completion of the development of our projects. Unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, community, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure in any of the jurisdictions in which we operate could adversely affect our business, operations or results. Disruptions in the supply of products or services required for our activities in any of the jurisdictions in which we operate would also adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

We depend on key management personnel and may not be able to attract and retain such persons in the future.

Our business is dependent on retaining the services of a small number of key personnel of the appropriate calibre as the business develops. Our success is, and will continue to be to a significant extent, dependent on the expertise and experience of our directors and senior management, and the loss of one or more of such persons could have a materially adverse effect on us. We do not maintain any key person insurance with respect to any of our officers or directors.

We are subject to taxation risk.

We have operations and conduct business in a number of jurisdictions and are subject to the taxation laws of these jurisdictions. These taxation laws are complicated and subject to changes and are subject to review and assessment in the ordinary course. Any such changes in taxation law or reviews and assessments could result in higher taxes being payable by us which could adversely affect our profitability and cash flows.

Our ability to repatriate funds from foreign subsidiaries may be limited, or we may incur tax payments when doing so.

Should we generate cash flow and profits from foreign subsidiaries, we may need to repatriate funds from those subsidiaries to service our indebtedness or fulfil our business plans, in particular in relation to ongoing expenditures at our development assets. We may not be able to repatriate funds, or we may incur tax payments or other costs when doing so, as a result of a change in applicable law or tax requirements at local subsidiary levels or at the parent company level, which costs could be material.

Our directors may have interests which conflict with our interests.

Certain of our directors also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies involved in natural resource exploration and development or with other companies with which we transact and consequently there exists the possibility for such directors to be in a position of conflict. In all cases where directors have an interest in another

resource company, such other companies may also compete with us for the acquisition of mineral property rights. In the event that any such conflict of interest arises, a director who has such a conflict will disclose the conflict to a meeting of our directors and will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms. In appropriate cases, we will establish a special committee of independent directors to review a matter in which directors, or management, may have a conflict.

Actual costs of reclamation are uncertain, and higher than expected costs could negatively impact our results of operations and financial position.

Our operations are subject to reclamation plans that establish our obligations to reclaim properties after minerals have been mined from a site. These obligations represent significant future costs for us. Reclamation bonds or other forms of financial assurance are often required to secure reclamation activities. Governing authorities require companies to periodically recalculate the amount of a reclamation bond and may require bond amounts to be increased. It may be necessary to revise the planned reclamation expenditures and the operating plan for the mine in order to fund an increase to a reclamation bond. Reclamation bonds represent only a portion of the total amount of money that will be spent on reclamation over the life of a mine operation. The actual costs of reclamation set out in mine plans are estimates only and may not represent the actual amounts that will be required to complete all reclamation activity. If actual costs are significantly higher than our estimates, then our results from operations and financial position could be materially adversely affected.

Asset carrying values are evaluated quarterly and may be subject to write downs.

At each quarter end, we undertake an evaluation of our portfolio of producing mines, development projects, exploration and other assets to determine whether indication of impairment exists. Where an indication of impairment exists for post feasibility exploration properties, producing properties and plant and equipment, the recoverability of the carrying values of our properties are assessed by comparing carrying values to estimated future net cash flows from each property.

Factors which may affect carrying values include, but are not limited to, copper and gold prices, foreign exchange rates, capital cost estimates, mining, processing and other operating costs, grade and metallurgical characteristics of ore, mine design and timing of production. In the event of a prolonged period of depressed copper prices or in the event of other factors reducing estimated future net cash flows from exploration and development properties, we may be required to take additional material write downs of our exploration and development properties.

The review by management for impairment of the Company's exploration and evaluation properties may be affected by the timing of exploration work, funding priorities, work programs proposed, and the exploration results achieved by the Company and by others in the related area of interest.

The Company's critical information and operating systems may be compromised.

The Company depends upon information systems and other digital technologies for controlling operations, processing transactions and summarizing and reporting results of operations (IT systems). The secure processing, maintenance and transmission of information is critical to the Company's operations. These IT systems or those of the Company's suppliers could be subject to network disruptions caused by a variety of sources, including computer viruses, security breaches and cyber-attacks, as well as disruptions resulting from incidents such as cable cuts, damage to physical plants, natural disasters, terrorism, fire, power loss, vandalism and theft. The Company's operations also depend on the timely maintenance, upgrade and replacement of networks, equipment, IT systems and software, as well as pre-emptive expenses to mitigate the risks of failures. Any of these and other events could result in IT system failures, delays and/or increase in capital expenses. The failure of IT systems or a component of information systems could, depending on the nature of any such failure, adversely impact the Company's reputation, financial condition and results of operations and cause material losses such as business interruption losses, equipment damage, or loss of critical or sensitive information.

Cybersecurity risks have increased in recent years as a result of the proliferation of new technologies and the increased sophistication of cyber-attacks and data security breaches, as well as due to international and domestic political factors including geopolitical tensions, armed hostilities, war, civil unrest, sabotage and terrorism. Human error can also contribute to a cyber incident, and cyber-attacks can be internal as well as external and occur at any point in the Company's supply chain. Although to date the Company has not experienced any material losses relating to cyber-attacks or other information security breaches, there can be no assurance that the Company will not incur

such losses in the future. The Company's risk and exposure to these matters cannot be fully mitigated because of, among other things, the evolving nature of these threats. As a result, cyber security and the continued development and enhancement of controls, processes and practices designed to protect systems, computers, software, data and networks from attack, damage or unauthorized access remain a priority. As cyber threats continue to evolve, the Company may be required to expend additional resources to continue to modify or enhance protective measures or to investigate and remediate any security vulnerabilities.

Our use of derivative contracts exposes us to risk of opportunity loss, mark to market accounting adjustments and exposure to counterparty credit risk.

From time to time, we may enter into price risk management contracts to protect against fluctuations in the price of our products, exchange rate movements, and changes in the price of fuel and other input costs. These contracts could include forward sales or purchase contracts, futures contracts, precious metals streams, purchased put and call options and other contracts. Any such use of forward or futures contracts can expose us to risk of an opportunity loss. The use of derivative contracts may also result in significant mark to market accounting adjustments, which may have a material adverse impact on our reported financial results. We are exposed to credit risk with contract counterparties, including, but not limited to, sales contracts and derivative contracts. In the event of non-performance by a customer in connection with a contract, we could be exposed to a loss of value for that contract.

Our reputation may be negatively affected by social media and other web-based applications, which are beyond our control.

As a result of the increased usage and the speed and the global reach of social media and other web-based applications used to generate, publish and discuss user-generated content and to connect with other users and organization of opposition, companies today are at a much greater risk of losing control over how they are perceived in the marketplace. Damage to reputation can be the result of the actual or perceived occurrence of any number of events, and could include any negative publicity (for example, with respect to handling of environmental matters associated with the Mount Polley Breach or the Company's dealings with First Nations and/or community groups), whether credible, factual, true or not. The Company places a great emphasis on protecting its image and reputation but does not ultimately have direct control over how it is perceived by others. Reputation loss may lead to increased challenges in developing and maintaining relationships with local First Nations and communities, maintaining a positive relationship with government authorities, decreased investor confidence and an impediment to the overall success of the Company's operations, thereby having a material adverse impact on financial performance, cash flows and growth prospects.

Dividends and Distributions

Imperial has not declared, and does not intend to declare, cash dividends or distributions on its securities. Payment of dividends is within the discretion of the Company's board of directors (the "Board") and will depend on Imperial's future earnings, if any, its capital requirements and financial condition, and other relevant factors.

Capital Structure

Imperial's Authorized Share Capital:

- 50,000,000 First Preferred shares without par value with special rights and restrictions to be determined by the directors, of which 3,100,000 have been designated as Series A First Preferred shares (issued & outstanding–nil).
- 50,000,000 Second Preferred shares without par value with rights and restrictions to be determined by the directors (issued & outstanding–nil).
- An unlimited number of Common Shares without par value.
- As at December 31, 2024 there were 161,871,341 Common Shares issued & outstanding.

Each Common Share entitles its holder to notice of all meetings of holders of Common Shares and to attend and vote at such meetings. All of the Common Shares rank equally as to participation in dividends as and when declared and in the distribution of Imperial's remaining assets on a liquidation, dissolution or winding-up.

The directors of Imperial are authorized to issue the First Preferred shares and the Second Preferred shares in one or more series, to set the number of shares in and determine the designation of each such series and to attach such rights and restrictions to each series as they may determine. No First Preferred shares or Second Preferred shares have been issued subject to call or assessment. Currently, there are no pre-emptive or conversion or exchange rights attached to First Preferred shares or Second Preferred Shares and no provisions for redemption, retraction, or purchase for cancellation, surrender, or sinking or purchase funds.

Provisions as to the modification, amendment or variation of the authorized share structure of Imperial are contained in the BCBCA.

Market for Securities

Imperial's Common Shares are listed on The Toronto Stock Exchange and trade under symbol III.

Date	High	Low	Volume Traded
Jan-24	2.58	2.04	248,002
Feb-24	2.48	2.11	204,064
Mar-24	2.36	2.10	1,708,233
Apr-24	2.73	2.05	3,051,647
May-24	2.72	2.35	800,681
Jun-24	2.37	2.02	536,459
Jul-24	2.34	2.00	374,928
Aug-24	2.27	2.03	416,554
Sep-24	2.35	1.97	871,777
Oct-24	2.30	2.07	534,581
Nov-24	2.38	2.00	999,382
Dec-24	2.19	1.70	762,461

Directors & Executive Officers

The term of office for each director will expire at Imperial's 2025 Annual General Meeting, or when their successor is duly elected or appointed, unless their office is earlier vacated in accordance with the articles of the Company.

Name, Province and Country of Residence	Current Position with Imperial	Present Principal Occupation and Preceding Five Years	Director Since
Larry G. Moeller *Alberta, Canada*	Chair Director [1.2.3.]	President, Kimball Capital Corporation	*2002 Mar 7*
Carolyn D. Anglin *British Columbia, Canada*	Director [3.4.5]	Principal consultant at Anglin & Associates Consulting; Chief Scientific Officer (2014-2018) and Vice President, Environmental Affairs (2017-2018) of the Company	2022 May 25
J. Brian Kynoch *British Columbia, Canada*	President Director [4.]	President	2002 Mar 7
Pierre Lebel *British Columbia, Canada*	Director [1.3.4.5.]	Corporate and Philanthropic Director Chair (2003-2023)	2001 Dec 6
Janine North *British Columbia, Canada*	Director [1.2.5.]	Professional Director	2018 May 22
James P. Veitch *Alberta, Canada*	Director [1.5.]	Director, Secretary/Treasurer of a private consultancy company	2018 May 22
Edward Yurkowski *British Columbia, Canada*	Director [1.2.3.4.]	Retired mining contractor & mining executive	2005 May 20
Darb S. Dhillon *British Columbia, Canada*	Chief Financial Officer	Chief Financial Officer (2020) and Corporate Secretary (2020-2024); prior thereto: Vice President Finance (2017)	-
Randall Thompson *British Columbia, Canada*	Chief Operating Officer	Chief Operating Officer (2022) Vice President Operations (2018); prior thereto: Red Chris Mine General Manager (2018)	-
Sophie E. Hsia *British Columbia, Canada*	Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary	Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary (2024) Prior thereto: General Counsel of First Majestic Silver Corp. (2019 to 2023)	-
Don Parsons *British Columbia, Canada*	Chief Compliance Officer	Chief Compliance Officer (2022)	-
Jim Miller-Tait *British Columbia, Canada*	Vice President Exploration	Vice President Exploration (2017)	-
Sheila Colwill *British Columbia, Canada*	Vice President Marketing	Vice President Marketing (2017)	-

Committees: [1.] Audit [2.] Compensation [3.] Corporate Governance & Nominating [4.] Health, Safety & Environment [5.] Special: Mount Polley

Shareholdings of Directors and Executive Officers

The directors and executive officers beneficially owned, or controlled, or directed, directly or indirectly, a total of 8,141,851 Common Shares of Imperial, representing approximately 5.0% of the total 161,871,341 issued and outstanding Common Shares of Imperial as at December 31, 2024.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is structured to comply with National Instrument 52-110 ("NI 52-110") and is responsible for reviewing the Company's financial reporting procedures, internal controls and the performance of the Company's external auditors.

All members of the Audit Committee are independent, financially literate, and understand the breadth and level of complexity of the issues that may reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements.

James P. Veitch – *Audit Committee Chair*

Director & Audit Committee, Magellan Aerospace, Director & Secretary/Treasurer, a private consultancy company.

Pierre Lebel, LL.B., MBA

Director & Audit Committee, West Vault Mining Inc., and Director, Vancouver Opera Association.

Larry Moeller, B. Comm., CPA, CA, CBV

President, Kimball Capital Corporation, a private company in Calgary, Alberta, and Director, Magellan Aerospace Corporation and Orbus Pharma Inc.

Janine North, ICD.D.

Director, Conifex Timber Inc., and Mercer International Inc.

Edward Yurkowski, P.Eng.

Mining industry Engineer & Consultant, and Director & Audit Committee, Fortune Minerals Ltd.

Audit Committee Charter

The Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing the Company's financial reporting procedures, internal controls and the performance of the Company's external auditors. The Audit Committee Charter is available in the Corporate Governance section on imperialmetals.com.

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

At no time since commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year has the Company relied on the exemptions in Sections 2.4, 3.2, 3.3(2), 3.4, 3.5, 3.6 or 3.8 of NI 52-110, or an exemption from NI 52-110, in whole or in part, granted under Part 8 of NI 52-110.

Audit Committee Oversight

At no time since commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year has a recommendation of the Audit Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor not adopted by the Board.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee is authorized by the Board to review the performance of the Company's external auditors and approve in advance provision of non-audit services and to consider the independence of the external auditors. The Audit Committee has delegated to the Chair of the Audit Committee the authority to act on behalf of the Audit Committee with respect to the pre-approval of the audit and permitted non-audit services provided by Deloitte LLP from time to time. The Chair reports on any such pre-approval at each meeting of the Audit Committee.

External Auditor Service Fees

Fees paid to Deloitte LLP:

Years Ended	2024	2023
Audit fees [(1)]	$735,825	$710,480
Audit related fees	$8,668	$7,545
Total	$744,493	$718,025

(1) For professional services rendered for the audit and review of our financial statements or services provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.

Whistleblower Policy

The Audit Committee is responsible for the receipt and handling of complaints under the Company's Whistleblower Policy which relate to accounting, audit, internal controls or financial reporting matters which are believed to be questionable, incorrect, improper, misleading or fraudulent .

The Whistleblower Policy is available in the Corporate Governance section on imperialmetals.com.

Compensation Committee

Larry Moeller, Chair; Janine North; Edward Yurkowski

The Compensation Committee is to discharge the Board's responsibilities relating to compensation and benefits of the executive officers and directors of the Company.

Corporate Governance & Nominating Committee

Pierre Lebel, Chair; Carolyn D. Anglin; Larry Moeller; Edward Yurkowski

The Corporate Governance & Nominating Committee is to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities to identify and recommend qualified individuals for appointment or election to the Board, and to develop and recommend to the Board corporate governance guidelines and practices for the Company.

The Committee is also responsible for the receipt and handling of complaints under the Company's Whistleblower Policy which relate to non-financial matters and which involve behaviour alleged to be illegal, unethical, or contrary to the policies of the Company.

Health, Safety & Environment Committee

Edward Yurkowski, Chair; Carolyn D. Anglin; Brian Kynoch; Pierre Lebel

The Health, Safety & Environment Committee is to oversee the development and implementation of appropriate policies and to review the performance of the Company with respect to industrial health and safety matters.

Special Committee: Mount Polley

J.P. Veitch, Chair; Carolyn D. Anglin; Pierre Lebel; Janine North

The Special Committee is to provide oversight on the legal and technical work resulting from the Mount Polley Breach.

Corporate Cease Trade Orders or Bankruptcies

Mr. Yurkowski was a Director of Chieftain Metals Corp. (Chieftain) from May 22, 2013 to September 1, 2016. On August 31, 2016, Chieftain and its wholly owned subsidiary (Chieftain Metals Inc.) was served with an application by West Face Capital Inc., as agent for West Face Long Term Opportunities Global Master LP, seeking the appointment of Grant Thornton Limited as receiver of all of the assets, undertakings and properties of Chieftain. On September 6, 2016, the Ontario Superior Court of Justice issued an order appointing Grant Thornton Limited as the receiver and manager of all the assets, undertakings and properties of Chieftain. On June 2, 2017, the Ontario Superior Court of Justice issued an order authorizing Grant Thornton Limited to file a proposal under the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* (Canada) in respect of Chieftain and its wholly owned subsidiary.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the Company's directors and officers also serve as directors or officers of other companies or they may have significant shareholdings in other companies. As a result, they may be in a position where their duty to another company conflicts with their duty to Imperial. To the extent that other companies may transact with the Imperial or participate in ventures in which Imperial may participate, the directors and officers of Imperial may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the extent of such participation. In the event a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Board, a director or officer who has a conflict will disclose the nature and extent of their interest to the meeting and abstain from voting in respect of the matter.

Interest of Management & Others in Material Transactions

Except as otherwise disclosed herein, no director, executive officer or principal shareholder of the Company, or any associate or affiliate of the foregoing, have had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any other transaction within the three most recently completed financial years or during the current financial year prior to the date of this AIF that has materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect the Company.

During its three most recently completed financial years, the Company closed various financings that involved its significant shareholders and other insiders of the Company. Details are also provided in the "General Development of the Business" section of this AIF.

Credit Facility

In October 2021, the existing Credit Facility was increased from $50.0 million to $75.0 million maturing October 9, 2022. The increase of $25.0 million in the facility is guaranteed by an affiliate of the Company's major shareholder, to which the Company will pay certain fees for providing the guarantee.

On February 28, 2022, the Company increased its existing Credit Facility from $75.0 million to $100.0 million. This additional increase of $25.0 million in the facility was guaranteed by a related party.

On March 31, 2022, the Company increased its existing Credit Facility from $100.0 million to $125.0 million. This additional increase of $25.0 million in the facility was guaranteed by a related party. On February 21, 2023, the Company extended its Credit Facility to February 21, 2024 and subsequently extended to March 31, 2026.

Debentures

On August 31, 2022, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of $47.0 million aggregate principal amount of convertible debentures (the "**Convertible Debentures**"), maturing on August 30, 2027 and bear interest at 8% per year. Edwards purchased $32.5 million of the Convertible Debentures and directors and officers of the Company purchased $2.25 million of the Convertible Debentures.

On December 28, 2022, the Company completed unsecured Non-Convertible Debentures (the "**December 2022 Non-Convertible Debentures**"), with an aggregate principal amount of $53.0 million. In connection with the December 2022 Non-Convertible Debentures, the Company issued unsecured non-convertible debentures (the "**A Debentures**") with an aggregate principal amount of $48,450,000 which have a maturity date of December 23, 2026 and bear interest at a rate of 10.0% per annum. In connection with the issuance of the A Debentures, the Company issued 6,056,250 common share purchase warrants (the "**Warrants**") which are exercisable into common shares of the Company at a price of $2.10 per share. The Warrants expire on December 23, 2026. The Company also issued on December 23, 2022 unsecured non-convertible debentures (the "**B Debentures**") with an aggregate principal amount of $4.6 million which had a maturity date of December 23, 2023 and subsequently extended to March 1, 2024. Edwards purchased $35.5 million of the A Debentures and $4.6 million of the B Debentures, and as part of the purchase of the A Debentures received 4,431,250 Warrants and directors and officers of the Company purchased $1.6 million of the A Debentures and as part of the A Debentures received 196,250 Warrants. The B Debentures were repaid on March 1, 2024.

On March 1, 2023, the Company issued unsecured non-convertible debentures (the "**March 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures**"), with an aggregate principal amount of $29.1 million on a non-brokered private placement basis. The March 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures have a maturity date of March 1, 2024 and bear interest at a rate of 12.0% per annum. Edwards purchased $22.0 million of the March 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures and directors and officers of the Company purchased $1.1 million of the March 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures. The March 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures were repaid on March 1, 2024.

On June 21, 2023, the Company issued unsecured non-convertible debentures (the "**June 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures**") with an aggregate principal amount of $34.5 million. The June 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures have a maturity date of July 1, 2024 and bear interest at a rate of 12.0% per annum, with interest paid semi-annually in cash. Edwards purchased $21.0 million of the Non-Convertible Debentures and directors and officers of the Company purchased $1.2 million of the June 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures. On June 24, 2024 the Company amended certain terms of the June 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures, extended its maturity date to November 1, 2025 and included a 2% prepayment penalty on the outstanding principal amount in the event that the June 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures are repaid by the Company prior to November 1, 2025.

On November 1, 2023, the Company issued unsecured non-convertible debentures (the "**November 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures**") with an aggregate principal amount of $20.0 million. The November 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures have a maturity date of July 1, 2025 and bear interest at a rate of 12.0% per annum, with interest paid semi-annually in cash. Edwards purchased $12.5 million of the November 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures and directors and officers of the Company purchased $0.7 million of the November 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures.

Subsequent to 2023, the Company issued unsecured non-convertible debentures on February 5, 2024 (the "**February 2024 Non-Convertible Debentures**") with an aggregate principal amount of $10.0 million. The debentures had a maturity date of March 1, 2024 at a rate of 12% per annum. Edwards had purchased $10.0 million of the February 2024 Non-Convertible Debentures. The February 2024 Non-Convertible Debentures were repaid on March 1, 2024.

On March 1, 2024, the Company issued unsecured non-convertible debentures (the "**March 2024 Non-Convertible Debentures**") with an aggregate principal amount of $45.0 million. The debentures have a maturity date of November 1, 2025 and bear interest at a rate of 12% per annum. Edwards purchased $30.5 million of the March 2024 Non-Convertible Debentures and directors and officers of the Company purchased $1.8 million of the March 2024 Non-Convertible Debentures.

Private Placement

On August 31, 2023, the Company completed a private placement transaction and issued 7 million common shares at $2.40 per share for gross proceeds of $16.8 million. Edwards purchased 3.5 million common shares and directors and officers of the Company purchased 753,000 common shares.

Material Contracts

All material contracts entered into by the Company within the most recently completed financial year, or before the most recently completed financial year but are still in effect, are those entered into in the ordinary course of business and are set forth below.

Credit Facility

On October 2, 2019, the Company entered into a one year $50.0 million revolving Credit Facility. The Credit Facility is used to support letters of credit relating to future reclamation liabilities and general corporate purposes. The Credit Facility includes various restrictive covenants that, subject to exceptions, limit the Company's ability to, among other things, incur or assume indebtedness, grant or assume security, engage in affiliate transactions, undertake material changes in the Company's business or enter into acquisitions, mergers and consolidations. The Credit Facility also requires compliance with financial covenants pertaining to minimum cash balances on hand. The Credit Facility was increased from $50.0 million to $75.0 million in October 2021, and further increased from $75.0 million to $100.0 million in February 2022 maturing October 9, 2022. On March 31, 2022, the Credit Facility was increased from $100.0 million to $125.0 million. The full balance of the $125.0 million credit facility is now guaranteed by a related party. This additional increase of $25.0 million in the facility was guaranteed by a related party. The Company made further extensions to the Credit Facility with a maturity date of February 28, 2023 and subsequently extended the Credit Facility to March 31, 2026.

Debentures

On August 31, 2022, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of $47.0 million aggregate principal amount of convertible debentures (the "**Convertible Debentures**"). The Convertible Debentures have a term of 5 years with an annual interest rate of 8%, paid semi-annually. The first interest payment was on February 28, 2023. Each $3.20 of principal amount is convertible into one common share of the Company. The Convertible Debentures are not callable unless the closing price of the Company's Common Shares exceeds 140% of the conversion price for at least 30 consecutive days. A maximum of 14,687,500 Common Shares will be issued if all of the Convertible Debentures are converted into Common Shares of the Company. The Convertible Debentures will mature on August 30, 2027. Edwards purchased $32.5 million of the Convertible Debentures and directors and officers of the Company purchased $2.25 million of the Convertible Debentures.

On December 28, 2022, the Company completed the Non-Convertible Debentures Private Placement of $53.0 million aggregate principal amount of the Non-Convertible Debentures. The Company issued the A Debentures which have a maturity date of four years from the date of issuance, and which bear interest at a rate of 10.0% per annum, with

interest paid semi-annually in cash. The first interest payment was June 23, 2023. In connection with the issuance of the A Debentures, the Company issued 6,056,250 Warrants which are exercisable into Common Shares of the Company at a price of $2.10 per share for a period of four years from the date of issuance. The Company also issued unsecured non-convertible debentures (the "B Debentures") with an aggregate principal amount of $4,550,000 which had a maturity date of December 23, 2023, which was subsequently extended to March 1, 2024. The debentures bear interest at a rate of 12% per annum, with interest payable semi-annually in cash. No warrants were issued in connection with the B Debentures. Edwards purchased $35.45 million of the A Debentures and $4.6 million of the B Debentures, and as part of the purchase of the A Debentures received 4,431,250 Warrants and directors and officers of the Company purchased $1.6 million of the A Debentures and as part of the A Debentures received 196,250 Warrants. The B Debentures were repaid on March 1, 2024.

On March 1, 2023, the Company issued Non-Convertible Debentures (the "**March 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures**"), with an aggregate principal amount of $29.1 million on a non-brokered private placement basis. The March 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures had a maturity date of March 1, 2024 and bear interest at a rate of 12.0% per annum, with interest paid semi-annually in cash. Edwards purchased $22.0 million of the March 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures and directors and officers of the Company purchased $1.1 million of the March 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures. The March 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures were repaid on March 1, 2024.

On June 21, 2023, the Company issued unsecured non-convertible debentures (the "**June 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures**") with an aggregate principal amount of $34.5 million. The June 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures have a maturity date of July 1, 2024 and bear interest at a rate of 12.0% per annum, with interest paid semi-annually in cash. The first interest payment was on January 1, 2024. Edwards purchased $21.0 million of the Non-Convertible Debentures and directors and officers of the Company purchased $1.2 million of the June 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures. On June 24, 2024 the Company amended certain terms of the June 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures, extended its maturity date to November 1, 2025 and included a 2% prepayment penalty on the outstanding principal amount in the event that the June 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures are repaid by the Company prior to November 1, 2025.

On November 1, 2023, the Company issued unsecured non-convertible debentures (the "**November 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures**") with an aggregate principal amount of $20.0 million. The November 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures have a maturity date of July 1, 2025 and bear interest at a rate of 12.0% per annum, with interest paid semi-annually in cash. The first interest payment was on May 1, 2024. Edwards purchased $12.5 million of the November 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures and directors and officers of the Company purchased $0.7 million of the November 2023 Non-Convertible Debentures.

The Company issued unsecured non-convertible debentures on February 5, 2024 (the "**February 2024 Non-Convertible Debentures**") with an aggregate principal amount of $10.0 million. The debentures had a maturity date of March 1, 2024 at a rate of 12% per annum. Edwards had purchased $10.0 million of the February 2024 Non-Convertible Debentures. The February 2024 Non-Convertible Debentures were repaid on March 1, 2024.

On March 1, 2024 the Company issued unsecured non-convertible debentures (the "**March 2024 Non-Convertible Debentures**") with an aggregate principal amount of $45.0 million. The debentures have a maturity date of November 1, 2025 and bear interest at a rate of 12% per annum. The first interest payment was on September 1, 2024. Edwards purchased $30.5 million of the March 2024 Non-Convertible Debentures and directors and officers of the Company purchased $1.8 million of the March 2024 Non-Convertible Debentures.

Private Placement

On August 31, 2023, the Company completed a private placement transaction and issued 7 million common shares at $2.40 per share for gross proceeds of $16.8 million. Edwards purchased 3.5 million common shares and directors and officers of the Company purchased 753,000 common shares.

Advanced Development Loan

In 2023, the Company signed a loan agreement with Newcrest Red Chris Mining Limited to finance the Company's 30% interest in advanced development works on the Red Chris block cave decline and related activities. The aggregate planned expenditures in respect of 100% of Advanced Development Works is $251.2 million. The Advanced Development loan is repayable on demand and bears interest at prime rate plus 3.5% per annum.

Legal Proceedings and Regulatory Actions

Legal Proceedings

Imperial and its subsidiaries are, from time to time, involved in various claims, legal proceedings, investigations and complaints arising in the ordinary course of business. The results of these pending or threatened proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty. To the best of the Company's knowledge, the Company is not and was not, during the year ended December 31, 2024, a party to any legal proceedings which may be material (other than the *Fisheries Act* indictment described below under the heading "Regulatory Proceedings"), nor is any of its property, nor was any of its property during the year ended December 31, 2023, the subject of any such legal proceedings and as at the date hereof, no such legal proceedings are known to be contemplated.

Regulatory Actions

On December 6, 2024, an indictment was filed with the British Columbia Supreme Court charging the Company and its subsidiary Mount Polley Mining Corporation, along with engineering firm Wood Canada Limited, with alleged violations of the Canadian federal *Fisheries Act*, arising from the Mount Polley Breach which occurred over ten (10) years prior.

No penalties or sanctions were imposed against the Company by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority during the year ended December 31, 2024, nor were there any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body against the Company that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision, nor were any settlement agreements entered into by the Company before a court relating to securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority during the year ended December 31, 2024.

Transfer Agent & Registrar

The Company's transfer agent and registrar is Computershare Investor Services Inc. (Canadian offices in Vancouver and Toronto).

Interests of Experts

The Qualified Person who reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information or the Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates during the year ended December 31, 2024 for the Company's material properties is Greg Gillstrom, P.Eng.

Individuals who authored portions of the Technical Reports disclosed in this AIF are as follows:

- 2021 Red Chris Report: Rob Stewart, FAusIMM; Brett Swanson, MMSAQP.; Michael Sykes, FAusIMM; Laurie Reemeyer, P.Eng.; Dr. Bing Wang, P.Eng.; Philip Stephenson, FAusIMM. Report filed on SEDAR November 29, 2021; and
- 2016 Mount Polley Report: Ryan Brown, P.Eng.; Gary Roste, P.Geo.; Janice Baron, P.Eng.; and Chris Rees, Ph.D., P.Geo. Report filed on SEDAR May 26, 2016.

Each of the aforementioned persons was a Qualified Person under NI 43-101 at the time of the respective Technical Report that they authored. Each of the aforementioned firms or persons held less than 1% of the outstanding securities of the same class of the Company or of any associate or affiliate of the Company when such expert prepared the Technical Reports or the Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve estimates referred to, and held less than 1% of the outstanding securities of the same class of the Company following the preparation of such reports or data.

None of the aforementioned firms or persons, nor any directors, officers or employees of such firms, are currently expected to be elected, appointed or employed as a director, officer or employee of the Company or of any associate or affiliate of the Company, other than Messrs. Greg Gillstrom, Gary Roste and Chris Rees, each of whom is currently employed by Imperial or one of its subsidiaries.

The Company's independent auditors, Deloitte LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, issued an independent auditor's report dated March 26, 2025 in respect of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 and for each of the years then ended.

Deloitte LLP has advised that they are independent with respect to the Company within the meaning of the Chartered Professional Accountants of British Columbia, Code of Professional Conduct.

Additional Information

Additional information, including details of director and officer remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of Imperial shares, securities authorized for issuance or equity compensation plans, options to purchase Imperial shares and certain other matters, is contained in the Company's Information Circular for its most recent annual general meeting of shareholders that involved the election of directors, and on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Complete financial disclosure is provided in the Company's consolidated comparative financial statements, and management's discussion and analysis for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024. Copies of these and other disclosure documents are available at www.imperialmetals.com and www.sedarplus.ca or by contacting the Company's Shareholder Communications at 604.669.8959.