ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

25 August 2026

Danvers 1 Copper System Expanded by 480%

High-Grade Copper Intersected in Widely Spaced Step-Out Drilling More Than 2.5km Northeast of the Danvers 1 Core

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("WCN" or the "Company") (ASX: WCN; OTCQB: WCMLF) is pleased to report further assay results from the Danvers copper system at the Company's Rae Copper Project, where drilling has now intersected copper mineralisation over 4.75km of the interpreted Teshierpi structural corridor. The results materially expand the known scale of the system and strengthen the geological model being used to target zones of greater breccia development, width and grade.

Danvers 1 Expansion

- **Large Scale Mineralised Corridor Confirmed**: Copper mineralisation has now been intersected over 4.75km of the interpreted Teshierpi structural corridor, compared with approximately 820m of strike tested around Danvers 1 during the 2025 program.
- **Latest assays continue to demonstrate continuous, high grade copper:**
  - **DAN26027 delivered 17.0m @ 1.41% Cu and 12g/t Ag** from 194m, collared 225m northeast of DAN25020 which returned 64.0m @ 0.89% Cu including 9.14m @ 2.65% Cu[1].
  - **DAN26031 delivered 14.5m @ 1.49% Cu** from 166.5m, collared a further **1.1km NE** and included **3.0m @ 3.96% Cu and 18g/t Ag** from 169.0m.
  - **DAN26035 collared >2.5km northeast of Danvers 1 core returned 24.75m @ 0.43% Cu** from 110.5m including **5.0m @ 1.21% Cu.**
- **Infill drilling fast-tracked at Danvers 1**: The remarkable continuity of mineralisation northeast of Danvers 1, supported by detailed review and interpretation of oriented diamond core, has prompted the fast-tracking of infill drilling along this highly prospective structure, with drilling scheduled to commence within the coming weeks.
- **System-level upside remains**: Assay results from the northeast highlight a new and narrower fault zone that continues to demonstrate strong continuity of mineralisation along strike. Success in this area reinforces the potential for additional mineralised structures across the project, with several analogous zones yet to be tested, providing significant exploration upside.
- **Further results pending from sulphide-rich step-out drilling**: Assays are pending for DAN26041, collared 212m north east of DAN26027, along the mineralised trend where more than 40m of copper-sulphide bearing core was observed[2].
- **De-risking pathway:** Previously reported metallurgical test work at Danvers returned >95% Cu and >93% Ag recoveries via conventional processing. Current drilling is focused on establishing geometry and continuity ahead of evaluation of a JORC Exploration Target and future resource definition.

Troy Whittaker, Managing Director, commented *"The latest assays have transformed the scale of Danvers 1. In a single season, drilling has expanded the copper-bearing trend from 820m to 4.75km, with strong grades returned in step-*

[1] See announcement "Deep Drilling Results at Danvers Points to Depth Extension" 20 Jan 2026

[2] See announcement "Assays Extend High-Grade Cu to Beyond 280m Depth at Danvers" 13 August 2026

outs progressively farther northeast. Results of 17m @ 1.41% Cu and 12g/t Ag and 14.5m @ 1.49% Cu, including 3m @ 3.96% Cu and 18g/t Ag, demonstrate that high-grade copper is not confined to the original Danvers 1 core.

Importantly, drilling is beginning to establish a repeatable geological relationship between structural architecture, magnetic response, breccia development and grade. Oriented core is strengthening that model and giving us a more predictive framework for targeting the parts of the system with the greatest potential to develop width and higher grades.

We are accelerating infill and depth drilling to test the substantial gaps between existing holes, target broader breccia development and begin converting this 4.75km trend into a more continuous geological and mineralisation model. Together with the recent depth extension at Danvers 3, the results are building a compelling picture of a large, high-grade copper system with clear future resource potential."

DANVERS 1 MINERALISED FOOTPRINT EXPANDED BY 480% - DRILLING CONFIRMS BROAD, CONTINUOUS MINERALISATION

Danvers 1 - Northeastern Expansion

- Widely spaced exploration drilling northeast of Danvers 1 has intersected copper mineralisation along the interpreted Teshierpi structural corridor, extending the known mineralised trend to approximately 4.75km. The current drill spacing is regional in nature and further infill drilling is required to establish the continuity, geometry and grade distribution of individual mineralised zones.
- Latest assays include:
  - **DAN26027 delivered 17m @ 1.41% Cu and 12g/t Ag** from 194m, collared 225m northeast of DAN25020 which returned 64m @ 0.89% Cu including 9.14m @ 2.65% Cu[3].
  - DAN26031 delivered **14.5m @ 1.49% Cu** from 166.5m, collared a further **1.1km NE** and included **3m @ 3.96% Cu and 18g/t Ag** from 169m.
  - DAN26033 returned a broad interval of disseminated copper mineralisation resulting in 34.0m @ 0.18% Cu from 136m.
  - DAN26035 returned 24.75m @ 0.43% Cu from 110.5m including **5.0m @ 1.21% Cu from 2.5km northeast of Danvers 1 core.**
  - Drillhole DAN26041, which sits between DAN26027 and DAN26024, 410m NE of Danvers 1 is awaiting assay results but returned >40mm of copper sulphides[4].

Danvers 1 - Structural Controls & Targeting Model

- Danvers 1 sits on a southeastern splay of the regional Teshierpi Fault and occupies a distinctive magnetic low that can be traced northeast. This relationship between structure and magnetic response formed a key part of the targeting criteria for the regional exploration program and is increasingly being used to predict where mineralised structures may broaden or develop stronger brecciation.
- Mineralisation appears disseminated in the basalts, infills vesicles in flow tops and forms cross cutting quartz-carbonate-copper sulphide veins. Copper sulphide remains chalcocite-bornite-chalcopyrite dominant.
- Despite the host structure becoming "tighter" to the northeast of Danvers 1 (seen as a narrower magnetic low), drilling has still returned significant intercepts of copper. Mineralisation is more typically vein hosted where chalcocite and bornite can be seen in planar quartz-carbonate veins. This is different to the mineralisation style of fault breccia cementing at Danvers 1 and the newly discovered Danvers 3 zones.

[3] See announcement "Deep Drilling Results at Danvers Points to Depth Extension" 20 Jan 2026

[4] See announcement "Assays Extend High Grade Cu to Beyond 280m Depth at Danvers" 13 August 2026

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- Where the magnetic signature appears wider, a more well-developed fault breccia is typically discovered, which at Danvers 1 hosts the mineralisation within, and at Danvers 3 the highest grades are found at the edges in crackle/mosaic type breccias.
- Drilling to the NE of Danvers 1 so far has been completed on wide spacing between 300 and 670m. Infill drilling here will aim to assess for further vein-hosted mineralisation and any broader magnetic lows, which may represent similar fault breccias as discovered at Danvers 1 and Danvers 3.
- The magnetic signature is consistent between the reported drill holes, supporting continuity of the host structure. Further drilling is required to establish mineralised continuity and to determine where the corridor develops the combination of width, brecciation and grade required to support material tonnage potential.

Upcoming Activities - From Regional Discovery to Resource Definition

- Diamond drilling is now infilling the widely spaced Phase 1 regional holes, with targets progressively refined as oriented core improves the Company's understanding of structural controls on mineralisation. The immediate objective is to move from regional-scale confirmation of copper along the corridor toward definition of the geometry, continuity and higher-grade domains of individual mineralised zones.
- The next phase of drilling will prioritise:
  - Increasing drill density at Danvers 1 and along the northeastern trend to establish geometry and continuity, refine controls on higher-grade breccia development and support evaluation of a JORC Exploration Target, ahead of future resource-definition drilling subject to sufficient data and geological confidence.
  - Testing strike and depth extensions across Danvers 1 and expanding known mineralisation at Danvers 2, Danvers 3 and Danvers 4, while assessing analogous structural and geophysical targets across the wider Teshierpi Fault Zone.

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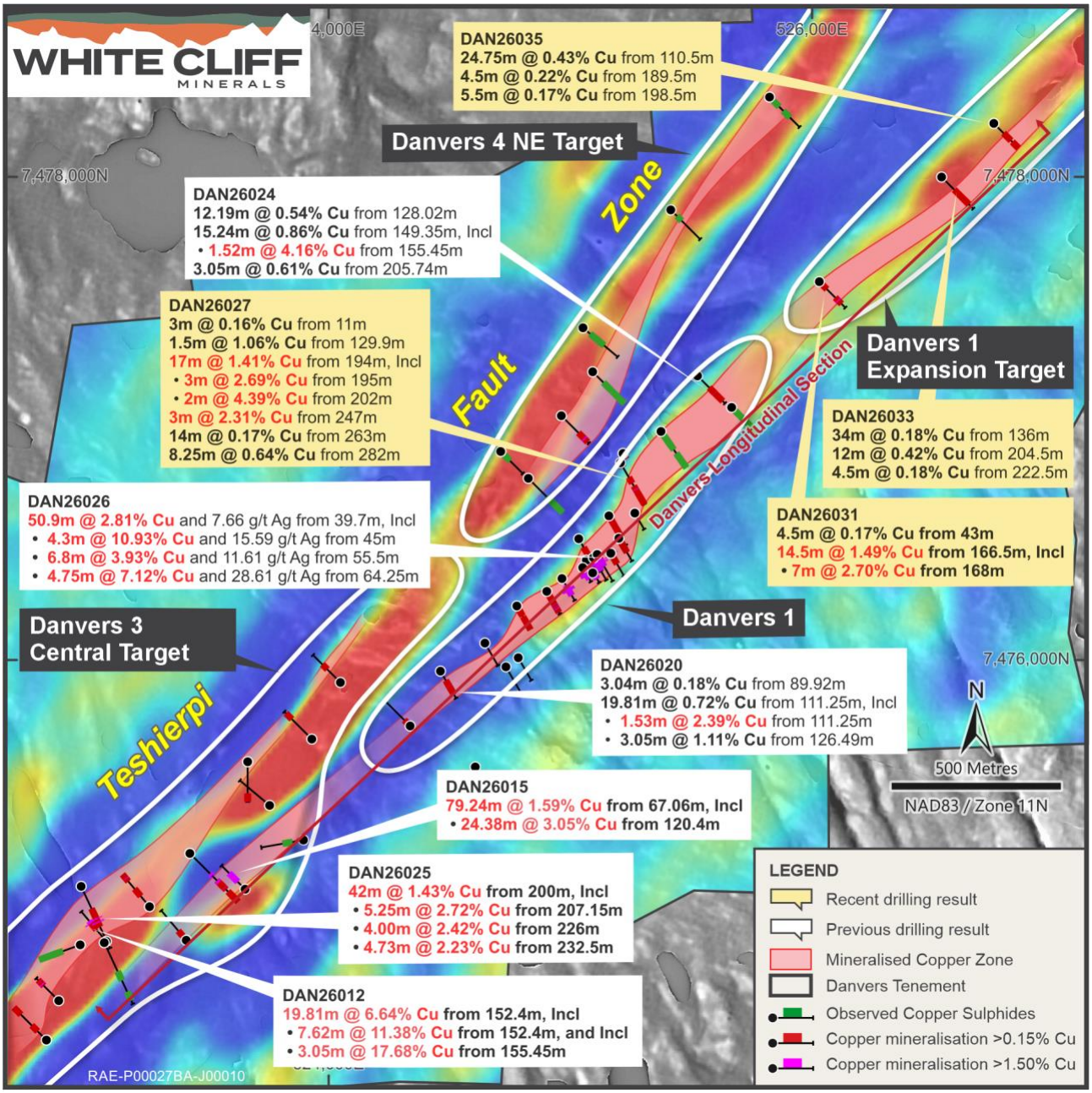

Figure 1 *- Map of 2026 drillholes in the Teshierpi Fault Zone. Basemap of EM anomalism (X component) from 2025 geophysical survey. Interpreted mineralisation trend highlighted by white outline between the observed downhole intervals of copper sulphides. Long Section shown is set out in* ***Figure 2***

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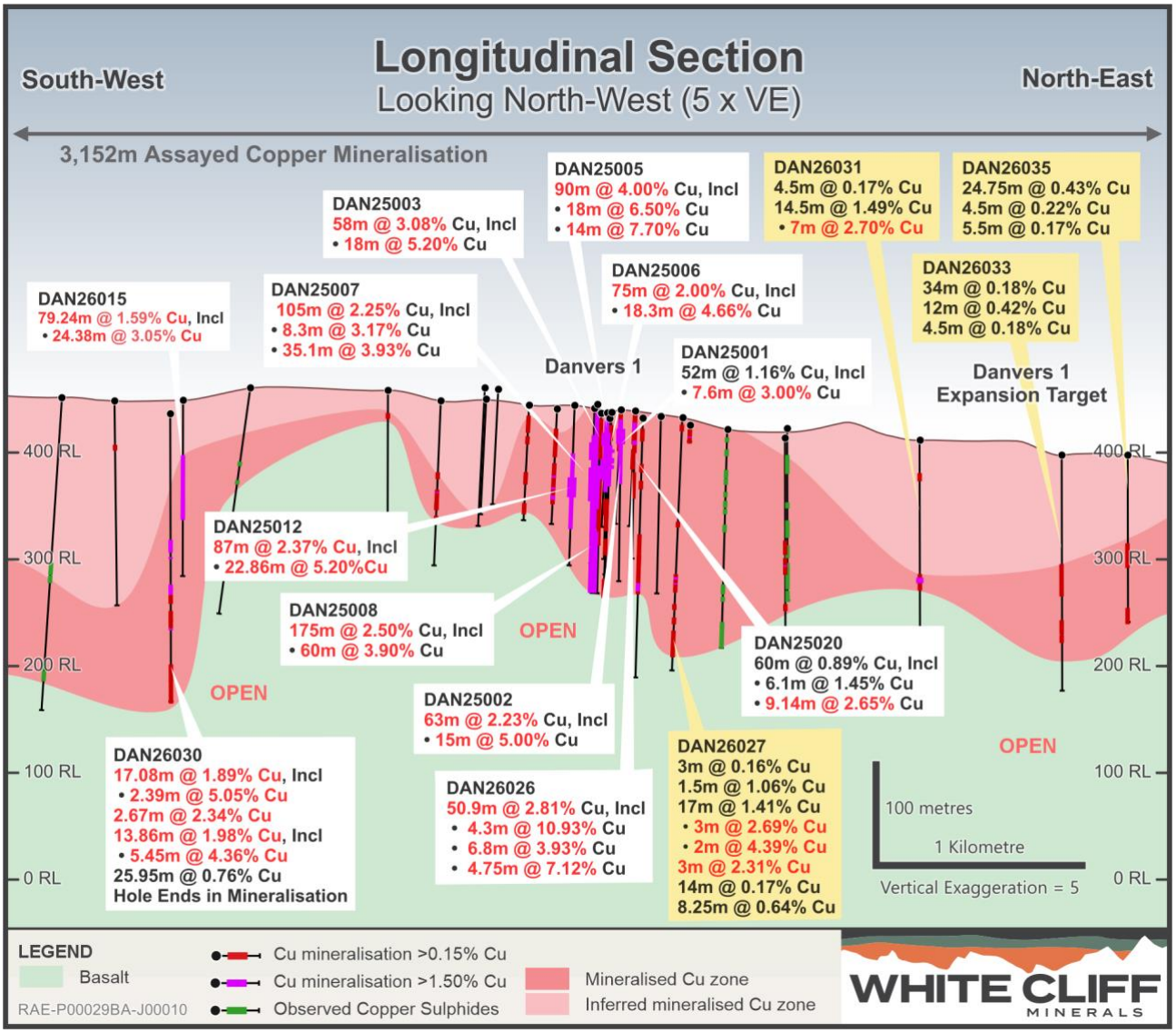

Figure 2 - Long section looking NW through the Danvers 1 and its expansions where recent assay results have expanded mineralisation to the NE.

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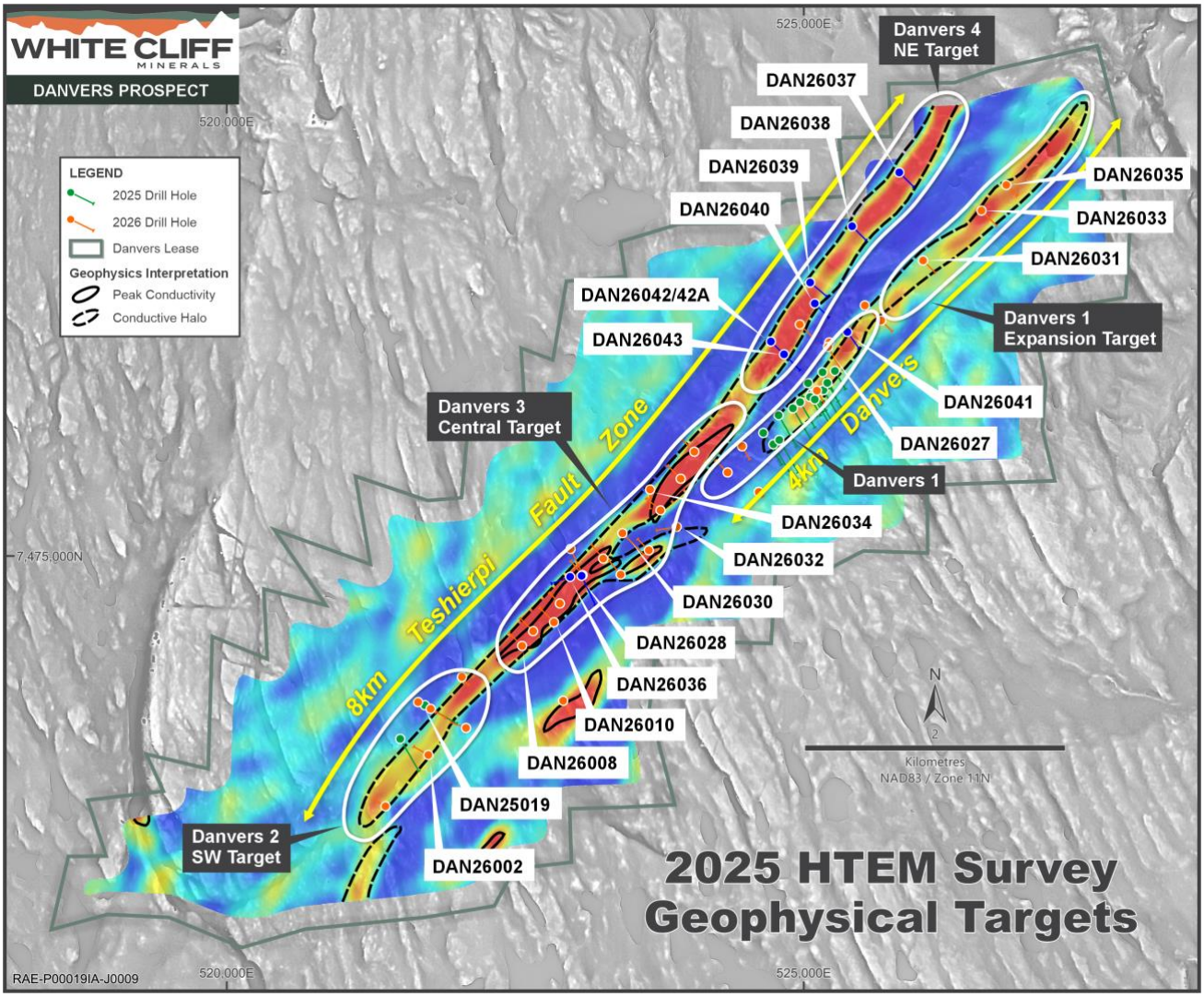

Figure 3 - Danvers Project Area - Regional drilling showing massive extend of Copper Mineralisation at the Danvers Project area.

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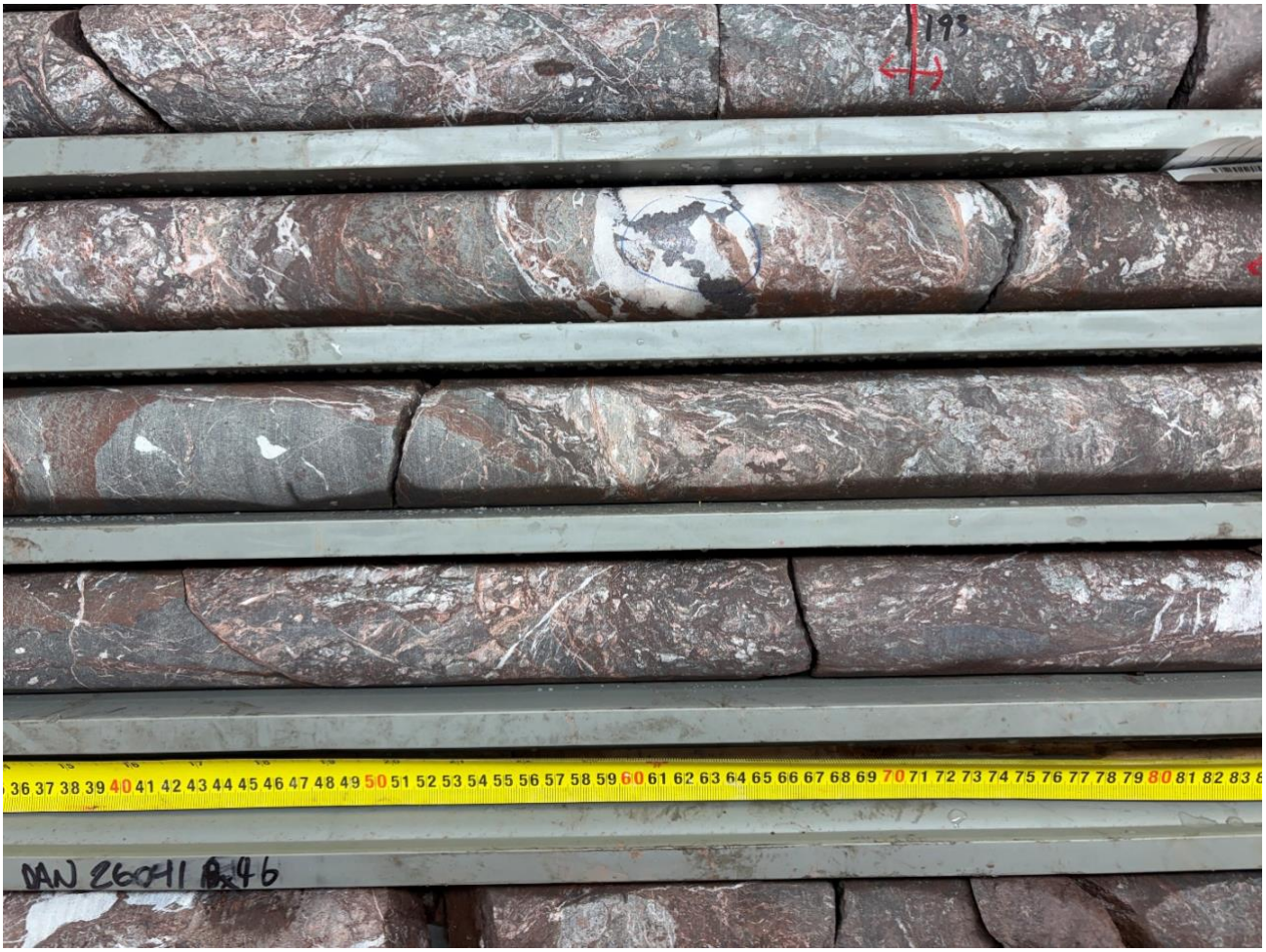

Figure 4 - *Photograph of coarse-grained chalcocite and bornite in a chaotic, mineralised fault breccia in drillhole DAN26041 192-195m. Assays are pending for this mineralisation which is part of the recent Danvers 1 northeastern extension drilling.*[5]

[5] Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Full details regarding minerals observed, mineral form and abundance can be found in Table 1 of the announcement "Assays Extend High-Grade Cu to Beyond 280m Depth at Danvers" dated 13 August 2026. Assays expected in the coming weeks.

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***Figure 5** - Photograph of chalcocite rich quartz veining within a hematite rich peperite between 168-172m downhole in DAN26031. The core photo is an example of mineralisation that returned 3m @ 3.96% Cu and 18g/t Ag from 169m. Core is NQ2 diameter.*

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***Figure 6** - Photograph of chalcocite-chalcopyrite veining in massive basalt from drillhole DAN26027. Photographed core contributes to of 3m @ 2.31% Cu from 247m depth. Core is NQ2 diameter. – Photograph at 248.3-248.4m depth.*

***Figure 6** - Diamond drilling rig at DAN26027 along the north-eastern extension of Danvers 1.*

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This announcement has been approved by the Board of White Cliff Minerals Limited.

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ABOUT WHITE CLIFF MINERALS

Defining a large-scale copper opportunity in one of the world's leading mining jurisdictions

HULK SEDIMENT-HOSTED COPPER DEPOSIT

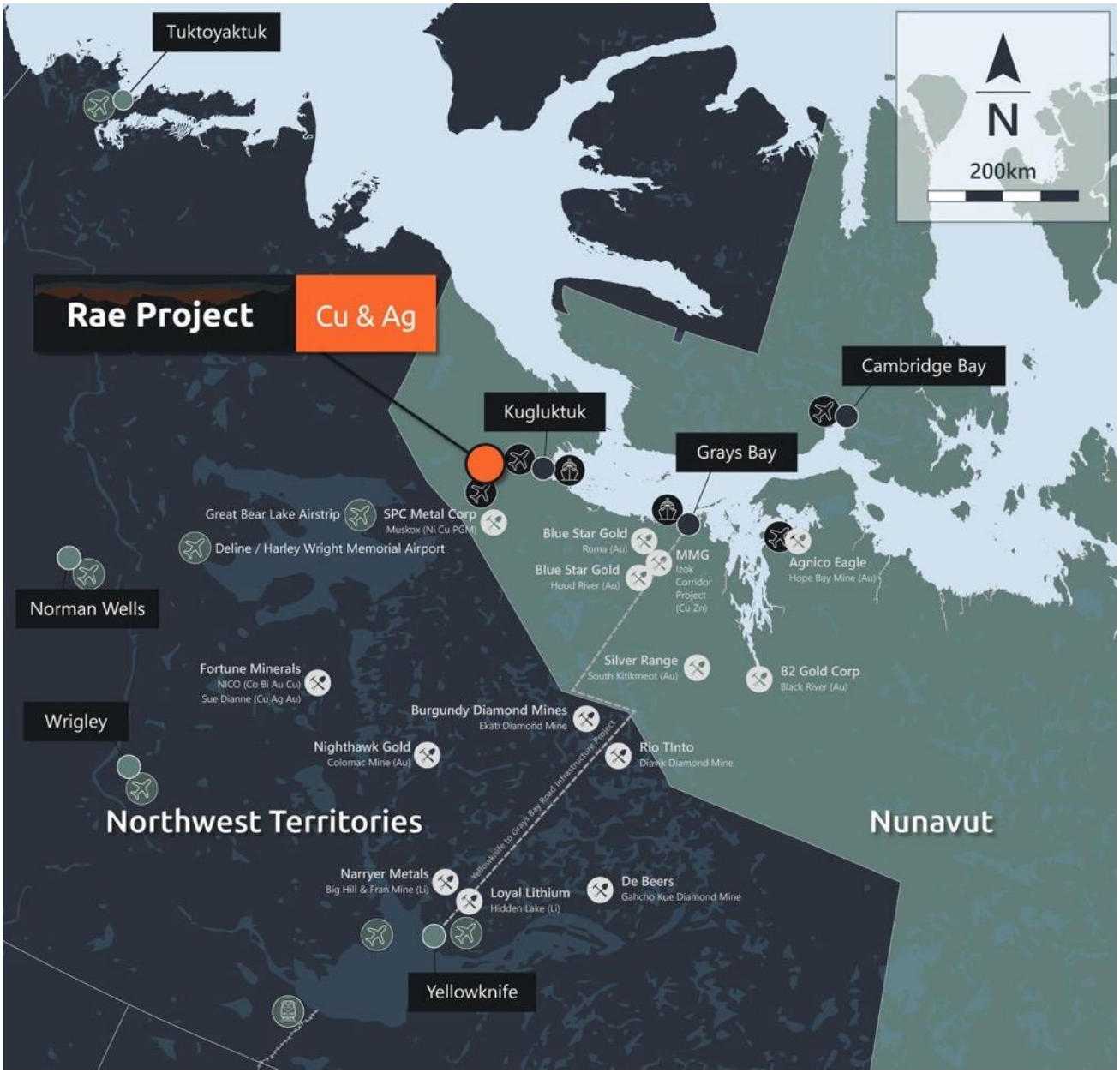
A sediment-hosted copper deposit, with drill holes STK25001 and STK25003 confirming the presence of sedimentary-hosted copper at Hulk. Mineralisation is developed along the Rae Group–Husky Creek Formation contact, a regional redox boundary and unconformity confirmed as the primary control on copper, hosting a laterally extensive, sheet-like horizon typically 2–30m thick. Copper sulphides occur predominantly as chalcopyrite cement and veinlets within the basal Rae Group conglomerates, directly along the unconformity, validating the Company's geological model. 2025 drilling returned **3.5m @ 7.2% Cu and 25m @ 0.6% Cu,** and 2026 diamond drilling has intersected **visible chalcopyrite** at the target horizon in all three holes completed, extending mineralisation **3.7km east** of 2025-hole STK25004 and expanding the interpreted footprint to approximately **6.3km²,** pointing to a district-scale system. Drilling is now

vectoring toward the core of the system, targeting stronger alteration and higher-grade, bornite-rich mineralisation, with further EM-defined conductivity anomalies still to be tested.

DANVERS

The Rae Cu-Ag project contains numerous high-grade copper occurrences, including a historic resource estimate at Danvers of 4.16 million tons at 2.96% Cu. Highlights from the maiden drilling campaign point to a major copper discovery and include **175m @ 2.5% Cu & 8.66g/t Ag, 90m @ 4% Cu & 7.5g/t Ag, 58m @ 3.08% Cu & 13.3g/t Ag, 105m @ 2.25% Cu, 63m @ 2.23% Cu and 75m @ 2% Cu.** Adding to the scale, regional step-outs at Danvers 2 with over 5km down-strike returning **15m @ 4.8% Cu**, and at Danvers 3, **20m @ 6.64% Cu and 79.24m @ 1.59% Cu**, with further 2026 drilling clearly demonstrating the emergence of a large copper system.

The historic resource estimate at the Danvers Prospect is a historic estimate and not in accordance with the JORC Code. The Company notes that the estimate and historic drilling results dated 1967 and 1968 are not reported in accordance with the NI 43-101 or JORC Code 2012. A competent person has not done sufficient work to disclose the estimate/results in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. It is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the estimate and reported exploration results may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code 2012. The supporting information provided in the announcement dated 26 November 2024 continues to apply and has not materially changed.



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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Eric Sondergaard, who is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta and the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists. Mr Sondergaard is an employee of White Cliff Minerals Limited. Mr Sondergaard has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Sondergaard consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

JORC COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Where this announcement refers to Exploration Results that have previously been reported, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements concerning White Cliff Minerals Limited. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements because of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements in this announcement are based on the Company's beliefs, opinions and estimates as at the date the statements are made. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking statements if those beliefs, opinions or estimates change, or to reflect future developments, except as required by law.

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APPENDIX A.

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results at the Rae Copper Project.

Table 1 - *Collar location details for reported drillholes. Coordinates in NAD83 UTM Zone 11N. Collar locations determined by Juniper systems GNS2M geode. (RC – reverse circulation, DD – diamond drillhole)*

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Hole Type
DAN26027	525208	7476814	433	150	-50	309	DD
DAN26035	526754	7478219	398	135	-50	204	DD
DAN26033	526538	7477997	398	135	-50	288	DD
DAN26031	526032	7477564	412	135	-50	237	DD

Table 2: *Assay data for diamond drill holes DAN26025 and DAN26028. Sample intervals were selected according to lithological, alteration and mineralisation boundaries."*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26027	9	10	172
DAN26027	10	11	646
DAN26027	11	12	1255
DAN26027	12	13	1400
DAN26027	13	14	2010
DAN26027	14	15	560
DAN26027	15	16	830
DAN26027	16	17	1075
DAN26027	17	18	137
DAN26027	18	19	567
DAN26027	19	20	269
DAN26027	20	21	101
DAN26027	21	22	75
DAN26027	22	23	38
DAN26027	23	24	188
DAN26027	24	25	56
DAN26027	25	26	179
DAN26027	26	27	60
DAN26027	27	28	47
DAN26027	28	29	33
DAN26027	29	30	47
DAN26027	30	31	368
DAN26027	31	32	44
DAN26027	32	33	187
DAN26027	33	34	91
DAN26027	34	35	471
DAN26027	35	36	95
DAN26027	36	37	527
DAN26027	37	38	151
DAN26027	38	39	73
DAN26027	39	40	142

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26027	40	41	43
DAN26027	41	42	119
DAN26027	42	43	30
DAN26027	43	44	32
DAN26027	44	45	26
DAN26027	45	46.75	108
DAN26027	46.75	48	187
DAN26027	81	82	45
DAN26027	82	83	291
DAN26027	83	84	856
DAN26027	84	85.5	138
DAN26027	85.5	87	49
DAN26027	87	88.5	103
DAN26027	88.5	90	87
DAN26027	90	91.5	112
DAN26027	91.5	92.6	98
DAN26027	92.6	94	49
DAN26027	94	95.5	33
DAN26027	95.5	97	19
DAN26027	97	98.5	27
DAN26027	98.5	100	109
DAN26027	100	101.5	25
DAN26027	101.5	103	92
DAN26027	103	104.5	46
DAN26027	104.5	106	26
DAN26027	106	107	119
DAN26027	107	108.4	40
DAN26027	129.9	131.4	7060
DAN26027	131.4	132.9	114
DAN26027	132.9	134.4	54
DAN26027	134.4	135.9	52

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26027	135.9	137.4	41
DAN26027	137.4	139	142
DAN26027	139	140.5	96
DAN26027	140.5	142	678
DAN26027	142	143.5	199
DAN26027	143.5	145	48
DAN26027	145	146.5	31
DAN26027	146.5	148	53
DAN26027	148	149.5	306
DAN26027	149.5	151	452
DAN26027	151	152.5	25
DAN26027	152.5	154	23
DAN26027	154	155.5	23
DAN26027	155.5	156.7	99
DAN26027	156.7	158	42
DAN26027	158	159.5	56
DAN26027	159.5	161	32
DAN26027	161	162.5	60
DAN26027	162.5	164	34
DAN26027	164	165.5	26
DAN26027	165.5	166.45	29
DAN26027	166.45	167.8	53
DAN26027	167.8	169.5	51
DAN26027	169.5	170.1	114
DAN26027	170.1	171	112
DAN26027	171	172	28
DAN26027	172	173	87
DAN26027	173	174.7	278
DAN26027	174.7	175.2	662
DAN26027	175.2	176	1140
DAN26027	176	177.5	771
DAN26027	177.5	178	531
DAN26027	178	179	470
DAN26027	179	180	597
DAN26027	180	181	353
DAN26027	181	182	117
DAN26027	182	183	326
DAN26027	183	184	519
DAN26027	184	185	537
DAN26027	185	186	301
DAN26027	186	187	349
DAN26027	187	188	313
DAN26027	188	188.5	231
DAN26027	188.5	189.51	109
DAN26027	189.51	190	155

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26027	190	191	296
DAN26027	191	192	656
DAN26027	192	193	692
DAN26027	193	194	192
DAN26027	194	195	2560
DAN26027	195	196	13500
DAN26027	196	197.5	34300
DAN26027	197.5	198	31200
DAN26027	198	199	6560
DAN26027	199	200	1800
DAN26027	200	201	1015
DAN26027	201	202	3520
DAN26027	202	203	45800
DAN26027	203	204	42000
DAN26027	204	204.5	13800
DAN26027	204.5	205.14	11150
DAN26027	205.14	206	1255
DAN26027	206	207	4290
DAN26027	207	208	11850
DAN26027	208	209	4520
DAN26027	209	209.7	25900
DAN26027	209.7	211	972
DAN26027	211	212	153
DAN26027	212	213	1750
DAN26027	213	214	568
DAN26027	214	215	124
DAN26027	215	216	77
DAN26027	216	217	695
DAN26027	217	218.3	365
DAN26027	218.3	219	8680
DAN26027	219	220	481
DAN26027	220	221	67
DAN26027	221	222	2270
DAN26027	222	223	306
DAN26027	223	224.1	306
DAN26027	224.1	225	210
DAN26027	225	226	85
DAN26027	226	227	655
DAN26027	227	228.3	904
DAN26027	228.3	229	565
DAN26027	229	230	384
DAN26027	230	231	311
DAN26027	231	232	564
DAN26027	232	233	500
DAN26027	233	234	626

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26027	234	235	332
DAN26027	235	236	276
DAN26027	236	237	155
DAN26027	237	238	1130
DAN26027	238	239	262
DAN26027	239	240	296
DAN26027	240	241.1	560
DAN26027	241.1	242	201
DAN26027	242	243	204
DAN26027	243	244	438
DAN26027	244	245	203
DAN26027	245	246	496
DAN26027	246	247	408
DAN26027	247	248.42	9130
DAN26027	248.42	249	48800
DAN26027	249	250	28000
DAN26027	250	251	856
DAN26027	251	252.1	633
DAN26027	252.1	253	736
DAN26027	253	253.8	1585
DAN26027	253.8	254.5	866
DAN26027	254.5	255.2	263
DAN26027	255.2	256	46
DAN26027	256	257	191
DAN26027	257	258	298
DAN26027	258	259	504
DAN26027	259	260	133
DAN26027	260	261	47
DAN26027	261	262	131
DAN26027	262	263	125
DAN26027	263	264	1340
DAN26027	264	265	1890
DAN26027	265	266	2040
DAN26027	266	267	4400
DAN26027	267	268.15	1365
DAN26027	268.15	269	899
DAN26027	269	270	868
DAN26027	270	271	1110
DAN26027	271	272	1950
DAN26027	272	273.8	852
DAN26027	273.8	275	2830
DAN26027	275	276.1	1090
DAN26027	276.1	277	1665
DAN26027	277	277.8	88
DAN26027	277.8	279	337

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26027	279	280	305
DAN26027	280	281	1025
DAN26027	281	282	617
DAN26027	282	283	1695
DAN26027	283	284	7050
DAN26027	284	285.5	12800
DAN26027	285.5	286	7240
DAN26027	286	287	11900
DAN26027	287	288	7100
DAN26027	288	289	1325
DAN26027	289	290.25	1020
DAN26027	290.25	291	829
DAN26027	291	292	960
DAN26027	292	293	1045
DAN26027	293	294	461
DAN26027	294	295.15	539
DAN26027	295.15	296	658
DAN26027	296	296.9	712
DAN26027	296.9	298	711
DAN26027	298	299	712
DAN26027	299	300	1020
DAN26027	300	301	914
DAN26027	301	302	652
DAN26027	302	303	818
DAN26027	303	304	699
DAN26027	304	305	957
DAN26027	305	306	945
DAN26027	306	307	840
DAN26027	307	308	764
DAN26027	308	309	763
DAN26031	27.6	29	527
DAN26031	29	30.5	494
DAN26031	30.5	32	475
DAN26031	32	33	289
DAN26031	33	34.9	435
DAN26031	34.9	36	189
DAN26031	36	37.5	97
DAN26031	36	37.5	160
DAN26031	37.5	39	325
DAN26031	39	40	54
DAN26031	40	41.5	191
DAN26031	41.5	43	370
DAN26031	43	44.5	3470
DAN26031	44.5	45.9	453
DAN26031	45.9	47.5	1225

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26031	47.5	49	126
DAN26031	49	50.5	40
DAN26031	50.5	52	114
DAN26031	52	53.5	175
DAN26031	53.5	54.5	809
DAN26031	54.5	55.88	386
DAN26031	166.5	167.5	4360
DAN26031	167.5	168	1255
DAN26031	168	169	14650
DAN26031	169	170	30600
DAN26031	170	171	49200
DAN26031	171	172	39200
DAN26031	172	173.5	26300
DAN26031	173.5	175	10550
DAN26031	175	176.5	9360
DAN26031	176.5	178	1850
DAN26031	178	179.5	1150
DAN26031	179.5	181	2470
DAN26031	181	182	584
DAN26031	182	183.15	643
DAN26031	182	183.15	626
DAN26031	183.15	184.5	2450
DAN26031	184.5	186	1390
DAN26031	186	187.75	475
DAN26031	187.75	189	1585
DAN26031	189	190.5	924
DAN26031	190.5	192	499
DAN26031	192	193.5	1020
DAN26031	193.5	195	1695
DAN26031	195	196.5	1010
DAN26031	196.5	198	1800
DAN26031	198	199.2	805
DAN26031	199.2	200.5	894
DAN26031	200.5	202	926
DAN26031	202	203.5	1460
DAN26031	203.5	205	1670
DAN26031	205	206.5	1295
DAN26031	206.5	208	523
DAN26031	208	209	869
DAN26031	209	210.4	1185
DAN26031	210.4	211.19	2970
DAN26031	211.19	212.5	2470
DAN26031	212.5	213.6	1495
DAN26031	213.6	214.5	735
DAN26031	214.5	215	967

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26031	215	216.3	844
DAN26031	216.3	218	1000
DAN26031	218	219	964
DAN26031	219	219.9	921
DAN26031	219.9	221.5	639
DAN26031	221.5	223.5	718
DAN26031	223.5	225	619
DAN26031	225	226.5	763
DAN26031	226.5	228	1190
DAN26031	228	229.5	862
DAN26031	229.5	230.5	1040
DAN26031	230.5	232	875
DAN26031	230.5	232	979
DAN26031	232	233.5	567
DAN26031	233.5	235	1020
DAN26031	235	237	1010
DAN26033	131.5	133	813
DAN26033	133	134.5	753
DAN26033	134.5	136	865
DAN26033	136	137.1	1050
DAN26033	137.1	138.5	1490
DAN26033	138.5	140	1010
DAN26033	140	141.5	664
DAN26033	141.5	143	1350
DAN26033	143	144.5	2160
DAN26033	144.5	145.9	1820
DAN26033	145.9	147.5	2790
DAN26033	147.5	149	763
DAN26033	149	150.5	620
DAN26033	150.5	152	2910
DAN26033	152	153.5	1350
DAN26033	153.5	155	479
DAN26033	155	156.5	1435
DAN26033	156.5	158	869
DAN26033	158	158.95	771
DAN26033	158.95	160	1410
DAN26033	160	161.5	1900
DAN26033	161.5	163	7280
DAN26033	163	164.5	2460
DAN26033	164.5	166	628
DAN26033	166	167.2	3000
DAN26033	167.2	168.5	1285
DAN26033	168.5	170	2620
DAN26033	204.5	206	1965
DAN26033	206	207.5	23800

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26033	207.5	209	1265
DAN26033	209	210.5	2060
DAN26033	210.5	212	1175
DAN26033	212	213.5	152
DAN26033	213.5	215	473
DAN26033	215	216.5	2950
DAN26033	216.5	218	513
DAN26033	218	219.5	469
DAN26033	219.5	221	849
DAN26033	221	222.5	717
DAN26033	222.5	224	1120
DAN26033	224	225.5	2940
DAN26033	225.5	227	1310
DAN26033	227	228.5	450
DAN26033	228.5	230	941
DAN26033	230	231.5	750
DAN26033	231.5	233	864
DAN26033	233	234.5	463
DAN26033	234.5	236	437
DAN26033	236	237.5	348
DAN26033	237.5	238.5	368
DAN26033	238.5	240	310
DAN26033	240	242	307
DAN26033	242	243.5	374
DAN26033	243.5	245	489
DAN26033	245	246.5	547
DAN26033	246.5	248	389
DAN26033	248	249.5	398
DAN26033	249.5	250.3	390
DAN26033	262	263.5	396
DAN26033	263.5	265	541
DAN26033	265	266.5	949
DAN26033	266.5	267.15	961
DAN26033	267.15	268.5	962
DAN26033	268.5	269.95	710
DAN26033	269.95	271.5	658
DAN26033	271.5	273	685
DAN26033	273	274.75	879
DAN26033	274.75	276	1275
DAN26033	276	277.5	1120
DAN26033	277.5	279	1780
DAN26033	279	280.5	1110
DAN26033	280.5	282	1255
DAN26033	282	283.5	756
DAN26033	283.5	285	841

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26033	285	286.5	1305
DAN26033	286.5	288	804
DAN26035	28	29.5	1125
DAN26035	29.5	31	17
DAN26035	31	33	40
DAN26035	33	35	48
DAN26035	75	76.5	230
DAN26035	76.5	78	169
DAN26035	78	79.5	714
DAN26035	79.5	81	178
DAN26035	81	82.5	133
DAN26035	82.5	84	105
DAN26035	84	85	34
DAN26035	110.5	112	298
DAN26035	112	113.5	852
DAN26035	113.5	115.2	2970
DAN26035	115.2	116.5	13000
DAN26035	116.5	118	14900
DAN26035	118	119.5	9920
DAN26035	119.5	120.2	9080
DAN26035	120.2	121.5	1925
DAN26035	121.5	123	1105
DAN26035	123	124.5	1315
DAN26035	124.5	126	1215
DAN26035	126	127.5	1450
DAN26035	127.5	129	865
DAN26035	129	130.5	1010
DAN26035	130.5	132	1125
DAN26035	132	133.75	562
DAN26035	133.75	135.25	8050
DAN26035	176	177.5	1040
DAN26035	177.5	179	1105
DAN26035	179	180.5	1040
DAN26035	180.5	182	854
DAN26035	182	183.5	775
DAN26035	183.5	185.1	649
DAN26035	185.1	186.5	624
DAN26035	186.5	188	745
DAN26035	188	189.5	347
DAN26035	189.5	191	1710
DAN26035	191	192	2700
DAN26035	192	192.5	2750
DAN26035	192.5	194	2240
DAN26035	194	195.5	748
DAN26035	195.5	197	193

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26035	197	198.5	668
DAN26035	198.5	200	1600
DAN26035	200	201.7	1390
DAN26035	201.7	203	1730
DAN26035	203	204	2190

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APPENDIX B.

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results at the Rae Copper Project.

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	2025/2026 Reverse circulation (RC) drilling by White Cliff Minerals. Drilling completed by Northspan Explorations Ltd. The drillholes were sampled in their entirety on 5-foot (1.52m) intervals. Returned material was passed through a level 3-tier riffle splitter, producing a 12.5% sample split and a retention sample. Representative chips for logging were taken from the retention sample by sieving from the retention sample. Chips are washed at the camp location, prior to storage in chip trays. 2025/2026 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Samples are sent to ALS Yellowknife for preparation under code PREP-31B, which entails crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle splitting 1kg, with the split pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Spring drilling (DAN25001-008) used multi-element ICP-MS analysis after 4-acid digestion (ME-MS61) and fire assay gold (Au-ICP21). Summer RC drilling (DAN25009-021) used ICP-AES after 4-acid digestion (ME-ICP61) with no gold analysis. 4-acid digestion is considered a near-total digestion except for barite, rare earth oxides, columbite-tantalite, and titanium, tin and tungsten minerals, which may not be fully digested. Overassay completed by OG-62 methods. 2025/2026 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals. Drilling was completed by Northtech Drilling Ltd and Azrock Drilling. Core was sampled after geological logging and sample interval markup by the logging geologist. A standard maximum interval of 1.5m was employed with sample intervals breaking at changes in lithology, alteration or mineralisation and a minimum of 0.3m. Half core or quarter core (duplicates) were produced for assay samples using a diamond saw. 2025/2026 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – Samples are sent to ALS Yellowknife for preparation under code PREP-31B, which entails crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle splitting 1kg, with the split pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Followed by multi-element ICP-AES analysis after 4-acid digestion (ME-ICP61). 2024 rock chip samples from the Nunavut based Rae Copper Project were sent to Yellowknife via secure air freight, and received by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd., who ensured sample security and maintained custody until delivered to ALS laboratories, Yellowknife for preparation. Samples are prepared under code PREP-31D and analysed by ME-ICPORE, an analysis package designed for massive sulphides. Overassay (>40% Cu) are undertaken by Cu-VOL61. Samples with visible native copper were analysed by Cu-SCR21. All samples from Danvers target area underwent gold analysis by 30g fire assay and ICP-AES under code Au-ICP21, samples from Hulk undergo the same process however, without Au-ICP21. Final assay results and certificates are sent by ALS directly to both the WCN senior geologist and country manager to undertake independent quality control before release of results. 2025 rock chip samples from the Nunavut based Rae Copper Project will be shipped to Yellowknife via secure air freight, and received by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd., who ensures sample security and maintains custody until delivered to ALS laboratories, Yellowknife for preparation. Samples will be prepared under code PREP-31B, which entails

		crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle splitting 1kg, with the split pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Followed by multi-element ICP-MS analysis after 4-acid digestion (ME-MS61) and fire assay gold (Au-ICP21). Historic drilling completed by Kaizen Discovery Corp. Diamond drillhole CP15-DD009, half core samples were sent to ALS Minerals preparatory lab in Yellowknife, N.T., followed by secure transport to and multi element assay at ALS's laboratory in North Vancouver, B.C. Analytical procedures consisted of 33 Element Four Acid ICP-AES, followed by automatic Ore Grade Four Acid ICP-AES for all copper over limits. 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals produced half core samples which were flown to Loring Laboratories Inc. of Calgary for assay in the 2005 campaign, 2003 samples were sent to ALS Chemex (Vancouver). The entire sample was crushed to 2mm using a primary jaw and secondary cone crusher. The sample was homogenized and a split of 250-350 grams is taken and pulverized using a TM ring and puck pulveriser to 95 % -150 mesh. The pulp is then rolled 100 times to ensure complete homogenization placed in a sample bag ready for analysis. 0.5 g was digested by HCl, HNO3 and HClO4 and analysed for copper and nickel by ICP. Silver was analysed after HNO3 and HCl digestion followed by atomic absorption, with samples greater than 30 ppm silver re-analysed with fire assay with gravimetric finish. Gold and PGMs were analysed by a 30 g split by fire assay followed by ICP analysis. 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River - Relating to 1967/1968 diamond drilling, half core samples were taken assaying was initially conducted by Federal Laboratories in Yellowknife with check assaying by Crest Laboratories in Edmonton, however the latter lab was eventually used due to faster turnaround times. Technical Service Laboratories of Toronto ran check assays on samples run by Crest. In 1968 assaying was completed by Crest Laboratories personnel at a facility constructed at the Hope Lake camp. Analysis for copper and silver was conducted, with multi-element analysis completed during metallurgical test work completed by Lakefield Research on 5 select composite samples of fine rejects from drill core samples.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic etc.) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is orientated and if so, by what method, etc.).	2025/2026 Reverse circulation (RC) drilling by White Cliff Minerals - drilling was completed by reverse circulation (RC) drilling methods by Northspan Explorations Ltd. utilising a heli-portable hornet machine. 5-foot rod intervals with a 3.5-inch face sampling hammer with inner-tube assembly and 3.5-inch string diameter. 2025 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – drilling was completed by diamond drilling methods by Northtech Drilling Ltd and Azrock Drilling. A heli-portable Zinex A5 rig using standard NQ rod diameter. The core was not oriented. 2026 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – drilling was completed by diamond drilling methods by Azrock Drilling. A heli-portable Multipower Discovery 1.5 rig using NQ2 rod diameter. The core is oriented by AXIS Mining Technology Champ Ori system. Historic drilling completed by Kaizen Discovery Corp. in 2015 utilised a diamond drilling rig operated by Peak Drilling contractors. NQ2 diameter was used. Core-orientation procedure is unknown. Standard or triple tube drilling is unknown. 2003/2005 conventional diamond drilling (LY 38 drill model) of NQ core diameter. 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River - Historic drilling in 1967/1968 was completed using 3 BBS-17A drills were active. AXT rods with AXT core barrels, AX, BX and NX casings were used with appropriate diamond set bits, shoes and shells, later in the program tungsten carbide tricone bits were used through overburden.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	2025/2026 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals checks sample recovery and sample condition at the rig site during drilling operation. An estimation (qualitative) of recovery was completed on the sample returned from the complete drill interval if loss is believed to have occurred. Reasons for loss discussed between rig site geologist and driller. Wet samples have not been encountered. Sample bias is believed to be negligible due to a preferential loss of fine/coarse material. Riffle splitting

	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	of the returned material to generate a sample produces a homogenous sample for the interval, ensuring representative sampling. Field duplicate samples are taken by spearing the homogenised retention sample, post riffle splitting. 2025/2026 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – core recovery and rock quality designation (RQD) are measured by logging geologists and technicians of contractor Aurora Geosciences Ltd on a per drill run basis, of 3m. Recovery is calculated as the relationship between drilled interval and length of recovered core. No relationship between grade and recovery observed. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp - Core recovery was calculated as the difference between drilled intervals between drillers core blocks and the length of recovered core. Representative core samples were taken by sampling half core, cutting the core along the long axis with an electric powered core saw. No relationship is observed between recovery and grade for drillhole CP15_DD009 which returned 99.5% core recovery. 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals - No note of core recovery within source publication for Coronation Minerals' program. Representative half core samples were taken for assay. No relationship between grade and recovery can be commented on due to lack of recovery information. 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – No routine measurement of core recovery. Representative samples were taken by sampling half core, splitting core along long axis. No relationship between grade and sample recovery determined due to lack of recovery data.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	2025/2026 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals - All intervals returned are logged for lithology and mineralisation at the camp location. 2025/2026 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – All recovered drill core is logged for lithology, alteration and mineralisation at the camp location by an Aurora Geosciences contractor. All recovered core is photographed wet and dry. 2024 and 2025 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - sampling was undertaken on surface alongside lithologic, alteration and mineralisation logging. Data input presented in tabulated form alongside coordinates and sample numbers. High resolution photographs are available for RC chips and diamond drill core from the 2025 program. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – core was logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation and structure. All recovered intervals were logged. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – core photography is not available. Photographs of select intervals are available. 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals - Core intervals were logged within a core shack at the Hope Lake Airstrip. Descriptive notes are recorded including note of rock type, alteration and mineralised intersections. No geotechnical logging is available. The level of detail would not be sufficient for inclusion in a Mineral Resource estimation to JORC standards. All recovered core was logged. No photographs of the drill core are available. 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – All core intervals were logged at the Hope Lake Camp. Description of lithology, alteration and mineralisation are recorded along with depth intervals on paper format per drillhole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	2025/2026 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Holes were sampled in full using 1.52m intervals as per the 5-foot rod lengths of the rig. Assay samples were collected as a 12.5% split from a 3-tier riffle splitter used to ensure a homogenous and representative sample of the drilled interval. 2025/2026 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals – sample size is deemed appropriate to the base metal mineralisation which is hosted by fine to medium grained copper sulphides and their associated secondary minerals (malachite, azurite).

	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	2025/2026 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – Drill core is sampled on a nominal 1.5m max interval, breaking at lithology, alteration or mineralisation boundaries. Half core is sampled for standard sample intervals, cut by a Husqvarna target portasaw ts355g. Quarter core intervals are used for field duplicate insertion. 2024 and 2025 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - Rock chip sample sizes are deemed appropriate for the style of mineralisation targeted and able to quantify the precious and base metal content. A range of 0.56-1.96 kg of material was assayed with an average of 1.1kg for 2024 samples. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – Standard half core intervals were assayed. Quarter core duplicate samples were taken at specified intervals downhole as part of the quality assurance and control protocols. A total of 6 quarter core samples were taken within the reported drillhole. 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals - Half core samples taken, split by hand on site. The nature of sample preparation is deemed fit for purpose for the target mineralisation style. No note of field duplicates are recorded by Coronation Minerals. Loring Laboratories conducted lab duplicate analyses. Sampling of half core is deemed appropriate for the mineralization being targeted. 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – Core was split longitudinally where mineralisation was visible to produce half core samples. Samples were typically 5ft lengths but intervals up to 10ft were taken on occasion. Sampling was extended at least 5 ft and, in most cases, 10ft on either side of the mineralised sections. No note of field duplicates.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	2025/2026 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Samples are sent to ALS Yellowknife for preparation under code PREP-31B, which entails crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle splitting 1kg, with the split pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Spring drilling (DAN25001-008) used multi-element ICP-MS analysis after 4-acid digestion (ME-MS61) and fire assay gold (Au-ICP21). Summer RC drilling (DAN25009-021) used ICP-AES after 4-acid digestion (ME-ICP61) with no gold analysis. 4-acid digestion is considered a near-total digestion except for barite, rare earth oxides, columbite-tantalite, and titanium, tin and tungsten minerals, which may not be fully digested. Overassay completed by OG-62 methods. A schedule of quality control samples is inserted into the sample stream at a rate of 10%, including field duplicates, coarse blanks (OREAS C26e), and certified reference materials OREAS930 and OREAS922. Field duplicates were taken from the retention sample by spearing the homogenised chips after riffle splitting. 5/2026 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals - Samples are sent to ALS Yellowknife for preparation under code PREP-31B, which entails crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle splitting 1kg, with the split pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Followed by multi-element ICP-AES after 4-acid digestion (ME-ICP61). 4-acid digestion is considered a near-total digestion except for barite, rare earth oxides, columbite-tantalite, and titanium, tin and tungsten minerals, which may not be fully digested. Overassay completed by OG-62 methods. A schedule of quality control samples is inserted into the sample stream at a rate of 10%, including field duplicates, coarse blanks (OREAS C26e), and certified reference materials OREAS930 and OREAS922. Further to the inserted quality control samples ALS Laboratories conducts their own QC including reference materials during the analyses, matching the element concentrations to those observed in the analysis dataset, ensuring quality in reported assay results. 2025 rock chip sampling - will be shipped to Yellowknife via secure air freight, and received by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd., who ensures sample security and maintains custody until delivered to ALS laboratories, Yellowknife for preparation. Samples will be prepared under code PREP-31B, which entails crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle splitting

		1kg, with the split pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Followed by multi-element ICP-MS analysis after 4-acid digestion (ME-MS61) and fire assay gold (Au-ICP21). 2025 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals – Blanks are inserted at a rate of 4% (OREAS C26e), no field duplicates of certified reference materials are inserted into the sample stream. 2024 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - Sent to Yellowknife via secure air freight, and received by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd., who ensured sample security and maintained custody until delivered to ALS laboratories, Yellowknife for preparation. Samples are prepared under code PREP-31D and analysed by ME-ICPORE; an analysis package designed for massive sulphides. Overassay (>40% Cu) are undertaken by Cu-VOL61. Samples with visible native copper were analysed by Cu-SCR21. All samples underwent gold analysis by 30g fire assay and ICP-AES under code Au-ICP21. 2024 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - Blanks (BL-10 CDN Laboratories) were inserted at a rate of 4 %. No field duplicates or certified reference materials were inserted into the sample stream. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – Samples were analysed by ALS laboratories Vancouver using prep code PREP-31B which entails crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle splitting 1kg, with the split pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Analysis by ME-ICP61, a four-acid (near total) digestion followed by multi-element ICP-AES finish. A total of 6 quarter core samples were taken within the reported drillhole. 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals -0.5 g was digested by HCl, HNO3 and HClO4 and analysed for copper and nickel by ICP. Silver was analysed after HNO3 and HCl digestion followed by atomic absorption, with samples greater than 30 ppm silver re-analysed with fire assay with gravimetric finish. Gold and PGMs were analysed by a 30 g split by fire assay followed by ICP analysis. Digestion for copper and nickel is noted to be a partial digestion. No geophysical tools were used. No note of insertion of quality control samples, including blanks, standards or duplicates were noted by Coronation Minerals. Loring Laboratories conducted lab duplicate analyses. 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – No details regarding assay techniques are available for the 1967/1968 drilling programs.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	2025 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Primary data collection is completed by White Cliff Minerals employees or contracting geologists from Aurora Geosciences Ltd. Data is entered into Excel logging templates and reviewed by White Cliff Minerals senior geologist. Data is then stored on a cloud server with 2-factor authorisation. All received results are reviewed by the senior geologist, country manager and designated competent person. 2026 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Primary data collection completed by White Cliff Minerals employees or contracting geologists from Aurora Geosciences Ltd. Data is entered into MX Deposit logging software. All received results are reviewed by the senior geologist, country manager and designated competent person. No independent review of the historic drilling (2003/2005) or 1967/1968 has been completed by personnel independent to White Cliff Minerals. Documentation of primary data in historic programs is unknown. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – Data was entered into Excel logging templates. No information regarding data verification and storage protocols are known. No adjustment to assay data, reported intervals are calculated by weighted average accounting for sample length and reported concentration. 2025/2026 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals – drilled intervals are recorded on site in feet (Imperial) and later converted to metres (metric) as per 1 foot = 0.3048 metres. No twin holes are reported.

Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	2025/2026 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Collar locations were pegged out using a Garmin GPSMAP 66sr (Multiband) with foresight and backsight stakes demarcating the azimuth. Drill collars were then surveyed by a Juniper Systems Geode GNS2M after drilling. Drillhole locations reported in NAD83 UTM Zone 11N. 2024 and 2025 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - Locations of reported rock chip assay results are in NAD83 / UTM Zone 11 N. Positions of samples determined in the field by handheld Garmin GPSMAP 66sr or Garmin GPSMAP 65 units. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – No note of collar survey method or method of downhole surveying. Coordinates of drillholes from the 2003/2005 Coronation Minerals program are presented in NAD83 UTM Zone 11N. Location of collars was determined by handheld GPS. Coordinates of drillholes from the 1967/1968 drilling program are presented in NAD83 UTM Zone 11N. Location of collars were determined through georeferencing of historic drill location maps assisted by in-field measured GPS points taken with a Juniper Systems Geode GNS2M where historic collars with hole ids were located. Topographic control is provided by a DTM created from the Canvec data series, an open-source dataset from the Government of Canada, Natural Resources. Data provided as ESRI shapefile with 10m contours.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	2025 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Maiden drilling program spacing of collars between 28 and 60 m at the Danvers target area. Drilling at the Hulk target is planned on a regional scale with kilometres between holes. Additional work will be required at all targets to establish continuity for inclusion in estimation to JORC standards. 2026 RC/DD drilling at Danvers is regional in nature. Holes are 300-600m apart along strike NE/SW along the Teshierpi Fault Zone and are exploratory in nature. Infill will be completed to increase confidence. They will not be sufficient to demonstrate high levels of certainty in the continuity of mineralisation sufficient for Mineral Resource Estimation. 2024 and 2025 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - Reported rock chip results are spaced based on locations of prospective lithologies, alterations and visible mineralisation. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – Drillhole CP15_DD009 formed part of a regional drilling campaign, with drillhole CP15_DD008 located 10 km east. This drilling does not have sufficient data density to inform geological or grade continuity. 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals – drillholes cover 656 m NE/SW dimension with spacing of between 30 and 150m between adjacent drillholes. The drilling completed by Coronation Minerals is not sufficient for a mineral resource estimation to JORC standards. 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – Average drillhole spacing was 100ft. Drillhole spacing within the 1967/1968 program is deemed acceptable for inclusion in the historic estimate, however, cannot be reclassified as JORC compliant resources/ore reserves without significant evaluation or further exploration work. No sample compositing applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is	2025/2026 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – ○ Mineralisation at Danvers is hosted within a breccia/vein system which strikes NE/SW with a variable dip to the NW inferred. Drilling completed with azimuth towards the SSE, perpendicular to the strike of the inferred mineralisation. Oblique intersections of the hole and the mineralisation is expected, and thus all reported intervals are drilled widths, not true thicknesses. More work will be required to understand the trend of mineralisation at Danvers and report true thicknesses.

	considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	○ 2026 exploration, reverse circulation drilling along the Teshierpi fault zone has defined a tentative steep dip to the SE for newly discovered mineralisation. This was determined by a fence of drillholes conducted across DAN25019 including DAN26003, 004, 006. Drilling has been completed towards the NW aiming to cross a steeply SE dipping structure. 2026 exploration drilling adjacent to Danvers 1 deposit returns to the SE drilling to intersect the steep NW dipping known body. ○ Diamond drilling will be conducted, and scissor holes will be completed across newly discovered mineralisation to understand the orientation of the mineralised zones. Oriented core will allow for internal core angle measurements to inform a structural interpretation of the new zones. This will inform future drilling dips/azimuths. ○ Drilling at the Hulk target, or other sedimentary hosted copper targets in the Rae Group is conducted by vertical/near vertical drillholes to intersect the sediments near perpendicular as they dip <5 degrees to the north. 2024 and 2025 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - Grab sampling is conducted where mineralisation or alteration of interest is observed. Sampling is conducted as a composite of the outcrop to produce a representative sample. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – Reported drillhole is vertical, this is deemed appropriate to test the shallow north dipping sediments. The 2003/2005 drillholes were conducted at inclinations of between -60 and -65. The intersection angle with the known mineralisation is unknown, therefore a drilled interval length is presented, the assay intervals are not treated as true thicknesses. All drillholes were towards 150 azimuth (SSE) to intersect the NE/SW trending zone perpendicular to strike. 1967/1968 drilling efforts were predominantly inclined at -45 degrees to intersect the near vertical breccia body at an appropriate angle, near vertical (-85) inclined holes were used when targeting the flow top replacement bodies within the basalts, offering a near perpendicular intersection angle. Most drilling was conducted at an azimuth (150) towards the southeast, perpendicular to the known northeast-southwest strike of mineralisation. Inclined drillholes targeting the interpreted near-vertical breccia zone will not have delivered true thickness intersections of the mineralisation. The degree of possible sampling bias introduced by this relationship is unknown.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	2025/2026 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Samples are bagged at the rig site with the corresponding sample tag placed inside the bag and secured by cable ties. Samples were placed into larger rice sacks, which were labelled and cable tied closed. Samples were stored at the sample farm in a remote field camp before transporting to Yellowknife by chartered flight where the samples are met by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd and delivered directly to ALS preparation laboratory Yellowknife. 2025/2026 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – Samples were bagged in the core cutting shack immediately after cutting by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd. Samples were placed into rice sacks labelled with sample ids and cable tied closed. Samples are then stored in the sample farm of the remote field camp before transporting to Yellowknife by chartered flight where the samples are met by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd and delivered directly to ALS preparation laboratory Yellowknife. ALS Laboratory conduct checks to ensure the delivered samples match the list of samples sent for assay as per the submittal form and all are accounted for. A chain of custody is maintained and documented by Aurora Geosciences and ALS Laboratories. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – No note of measures taken to ensure sample security.

		2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals - Samples were stored in self-locking, cable tied sample bags, before being batched into rice sacks, which were also cable tied. Transport from the remote field camp to the laboratory was completed by freighting services. 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – unknown sample security protocols.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No independent site visit or audit/review of the procedures/assay results has been conducted.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Rae Copper Project is made up of 93 mineral claims in 3 blocks and 1 mineral lease in the Kitikmeot region of Nunavut, northern Canada. The claims and lease cover a total area of 1228 km^2. All mineral claims are in good standing. In November 2024 White Cliff Minerals acquired mineral lease L-2797 from Victoria Copper Inc. granting 100% ownership of the project. Victoria Copper Inc. retained a 1% net smelter royalty (NSR) over production from the lease. White Cliff Minerals can buy back 50% of the NSR for CAD $1 million in cash and has right of first refusal with respect to the sale of the remaining 50% of the NSR (0.5% NSR). White Cliff Minerals is in possession of a type B water license issued by the Nunavut Water Board and a Class A Land Use Permit granted by the Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada allowing the completion of exploration drilling and camp establishment. White Cliff Minerals have obtained permission from the Kitikmeot Inuit Association to conduct exploration on this property.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Tools and idols, made from native copper found in the Coppermine Region have been worked and traded by the local Inuit population going back centuries. The area first came to the attention of European and English explorers in the 17th century. In 1771 Samuel Hearne reported finding a four-pound native copper nugget at surface. The Coppermine River area was first staked in 1929 and continued slowly until 1966 when, due to the discovery of several high-grade surface deposits of copper. By late 1967 over 40,000 claims were lodged by more than 70 different companies (E.D. Kindle, 1972). In his report, Kindle locates and gives a brief description of over 80 high grade copper occurrences. The largest copper deposit in the area is called Area 47 or the DOT 47 Lode in a vertical, tabular body 1,500 feet long and 35 feet wide along one of the faults of the Teshierpi fault zone (Kindle, 1972). The DOT 47

		deposit was estimated to host 4,162,000 tons grading 2.96 % copper remaining open at depth and to the southwest. The definition of this deposit by Coppermine River Limited marked the largest exploration effort to date. Mapping and exploration in the area were conducted over several campaigns by regional workers and individual companies until 1970, when the area was mapped in detail by W.A. Barager and J.A. Donaldson. During this time, Barager conducted a litho-geochemical study of the Coppermine River basalts. E.D. Kindle followed this work and produced the first major collaboration of mineralisation, geology, and geologic history in 1972. Following this, Ross and Kerans (1989) mapped Middle Proterozoic sediments of the Hornby Bay and Dismal Lake Groups to the south and west of the region. Exploration and development persisted sporadically between 1990 - 2010, when companies started to utilise geophysics at the Area 47 and Muskox Intrusion to the southeast of the project area, the latter of which witnessed drilling for several years. Mineral claims in the region continued to lapse because of depressed economic conditions, until most of the Coppermine area was free and available for staking. Exploration 2013-2015 was conducted by Tundra Copper Corporation, with work from 2013-2014 detailed in Assessment Report 086024. The work completed included geological mapping, rock chip sampling and later diamond drilling in 2015 consisting of 2060 m. Of importance is the result of a regional drilling program, testing the basal portion of the Rae Group Sediments. A series of 7 vertical drillholes tested the Rae Group – Coppermine River Group unconformity, targeting sediment-hosted copper deposits for a total of 1949 m. The final drillhole of the program, furthest to the west, drillhole CP15_DD009 intercepted 29 m at 0.57 % Cu from 197 m depth and noted a zonation of copper sulphides of chalcocite-bornite-chalcopyrite upwards from the unconformity. This interval and zonation of copper sulphides is a significant proof of concept for sediment hosted copper deposits within the Rae Group, possessing similarities with the Central African Copperbelt and Kupferschiefer districts.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Rae Copper Project is located within the north dipping Coppermine Homocline. It unconformably rests on the metamorphic and plutonic rocks of the ca. 1.88-1.84 Ga Wopmay Orogen (Barager et al, 1996). The Hornby Bay Group consists of continental sedimentary and volcanic strata overlain by transitional marine sedimentary rocks of the Dismal Lakes Group. The Coppermine River Group overlie these older sedimentary groups and form a thick sequence of continental flood basalts capped by red bed sandstones. A further unconformity is present where the Rae Group, a sedimentary package sits above the Coppermine River Group, defining a return to marine conditions with a possible age of sedimentation onset of 1070 Ma (Rainbird et al, 2020). Crosscutting the Coppermine River Group and overlying Rae Group are the Coronation Sills, gabbroic composition and believed to have been emplaced at 723 +/- 4Ma (Heaman et al, 1992). Mineralisation in the Rae Copper Project comprises a variety of styles within both the Copper Creek Formation basalts and the overlying basal Rae Group sediments. Chalcocite dominant vein and breccia systems, flow top replacements and sedimentary hosted stratiform copper. Specifically, the reduced-facies sub type of sediment hosted copper deposits, akin to the Central African Copperbelt.

Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ▪ dip and azimuth of the hole, down hole length and interception depth, hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Collar information for any relevant drillholes are included in table form in this release.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Reported copper intervals were calculated using a length weighted average. No cutting of high grades or cut off grades have been used in the reporting of drilled thickness intervals. A cut of grade of 2% Cu was utilised for the historic estimate. No data aggregation techniques have been applied. No metal equivalent values are being used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	2025 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Reported results are treated as drilled widths not true thicknesses. Mineralisation at Danvers is hosted within a breccia/vein system which strikes NE/SW with a variable dip to the NW inferred. Drilling completed with azimuth towards the SSE, perpendicular to the strike of the inferred mineralisation. Oblique intersections of the hole and the mineralisation is expected, and thus all reported intervals are drilled widths, not true thicknesses. More work will be required to understand the trend of mineralisation at Danvers and report true thicknesses. Any reported intervals from sedimentary hosted targets are understood to be close to true thickness given the near perpendicular intersection of the sediments in vertical drillholes, unless otherwise stated. 2026 RC Drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Holes that are planned away from the known Danvers copper deposit are exploratory in nature. The orientation of the mineralisation is unknown at these locations and therefore an accurate estimate of true thickness cannot be made without further drilling. It can be interpreted

		that the target breccia zones within the Teshierpi Fault Zone will be steeply dipping, with lateral zones of flatter lying copper mineralisation within the flow tops adjacent to major structures. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – The downhole width is reported for CP15_DD009, which is interpreted to be very close to true width given the near horizontal orientation of sedimentary bedding which is controlling copper mineralisation. The vertical drillhole is fit for purpose. 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals - Downhole interval thicknesses are presented. At this stage true widths are not known. Holes drilled in 2003/2005 were inclined between -60 and -65 degrees and have variably oblique intersections with the interpreted mineralisation outline. 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – Holes drilled in 1967/1968 were oriented at -45 primarily to intersect the near vertical breccia body. True thickness is not known for these intersections.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Location maps and sections provided within the release with relevant exploration information contained.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All exploration results have been reported. The reporting of exploration results is considered balanced by the competent person.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful, should be reported including geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	2,427 line-km of MobileMT airborne geophysics was completed during the 2024 field program at the Rae Copper Project. The survey was conducted by Expert Geophysics using an AS 350 B2 SD2 helicopter of Capital Helicopters. The survey lines were oriented E/W and spaced at 400m intervals, with tie lines running N/S and spaced 4000m apart. The average survey speed was 23m/s with a helicopter terrain clearance of 152m. The magnetometer was on average 81m above terrain and 62m for the EM sensor. Data was controlled for quality, interpolated and underwent 2D inversion, completed by Expert Geophysics. 2025 MobileMTd – A drone based mobile Magneto-Telluric survey was completed across select parts of the Danvers mineral lease. Lines were oriented NW/SE, roughly perpendicular to the Teshierpi Fault Zone. A total of 177 line-km were flown with a line spacing of 100m over the main Danvers deposit and 200m outside this main zone. 2025 HeliTEM – A helicopter-borne electromagnetic/magnetic survey was flown by XCalibur Smart Mapping. Survey lines at Danvers were NW/SE trending and spaced 100m apart, and oriented perpendicular to the Teshierpi Fault Zone which trends NE/SW. 13 wide spaced test survey lines were flown over Hulk-Stark at variable line directions as a proof of concept to see if the Rae Group sediments are electrically conductive. 2026 Metallurgical test work – Testwork was completed by Sepro Laboratories on a master composite and 3 variability composite samples of material sourced from reverse circulation drillhole DAN25008 retention material. Testing through conventional flotation produced up to 95.4% Cu recovery and 93.3% Ag recovery producing concentrates of approximately 40% Cu and 150g/t Ag with saleable concentrate grades of >28% early in the cleaner circuit. No deleterious elements identified in the concentrates. (see company news release

		dated 8 April 2026 “Excellent Metallurgical Results Confirm >95% Cu and >93% Ag Recoveries via Conventional Processing”)
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Metallurgical test work to understand the processing of copper-silver mineralisation at Danvers. Follow up drilling along the Teshierpi Fault Zone for further Danvers-style epithermal copper-silver deposits and within the Stark-Hulk sub-basin for expansions to sediment hosted copper discoveries guided by 2025 geophysical surveys Target generation for further sediment hosted copper and volcanic-hosted (Danvers-style) copper deposits Planning further geophysical surveys across the wider project area

SECTION 3: ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used.	No information is available regarding the transcription of data from data collection to estimation given the historic nature of the estimate. Certain drillhole locations, included in the historic estimate were verified by Coronation Minerals’ personnel in 2003/2005.
Site visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	The JORC Competent Person has not visited the site which hosts the historic estimation as the project has been recently acquired.
Geological interpretation	Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	The project is an epigenetic, fault breccia hosted copper-silver deposit. It also hosts intervals of replacement style mineralization within vesicular flow tops of basalt flows. The deposit style is well recognized within the Copper Creek Basalt Formation. Due to the historic nature of the estimate and lack of review of drill core or other evidence an assumption is made that the assay and geological interpretation is fit for purpose within the historic estimate. Alternative interpretations of the deposit style are not believed to have altering effects on the historic estimation.

	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	The orientation of the main breccia body, in line with the major NE/SW trending Teshierpi Fault Zone guided the orientation of historic drilling which was used during the historic estimate. Knowledge of the shallow NE dipping basalt flows informed the drilling and estimation of the flow-top replacement style mineralization. Continuity in the breccia and host structure depend on the intersection of major and minor faults and fracture zones. Continuity of grade within the flow top replacement bodies is dependent on the primary porosity of the basalt flow tops and their proximity to feeder structures/the main breccia zone.
Dimensions	The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	The historic estimate covers an average of 40 to 45 ft width with local swelling to over 100 ft. The top of the body appears to have a horizontal attitude along strike with the bottom of defined zones gently plunging to the southwest. The estimate covered 1528 ft strike length with a vertical depth of 600 ft.
Estimation and modelling techniques	The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. Any assumptions about correlation between variables. Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	The historic estimate did not use computer software and was completed using plan view and 2D sections along completed drill fences. The estimation technique is deemed appropriate for the historic nature of the estimate. The areas within the outlined blocks were calculated by taking 3 measurements of each block with a planimeter and averaging the readings. Drill-indicated reserves were computed from specific measurements based on the following: a) The length of copper bearing diamond drill core intersections b) The weighted average grade of the above intersections c) The area of influence of diamond drill core intersections (see No. 5) d) The horizontal projection of the area of influence (see No. 6) e) A calculated tonnage factor (see No. 2) f) A total of 30,337 feet of diamond drilling on the 47 Zone and its southwest extension with the holes on the average 100 feet apart on section Inferred reserves were calculated in the same manner as indicated reserves but are based on evidence of continuity as suggested by diamond drilling and/or longitudinal projection The area of grade influence of each diamond drill hole intersection on a particular section was extended one halfway to adjacent holes on the same section of 50 feet beyond the top and bottom hole unless geological evidence suggested that longer projections were justified The horizontal distance of grade and area projection was taken as half the distance to adjoining sections. The ore was projected beyond the last sections on each end of the deposit a distance equal to half the distance to the last adjoining section The grade for the inferred reserve blocks was calculated from the average grade or grades of the adjoining block or blocks The elevations to which reserves were projected on each section were determined from a longitudinal projection of the orebody On both plan and sections of copper bearing diamond drill holes straight wall ore limits are assumed to prevail between each drill intersection

	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	There are no available check estimates. The by-product silver was estimated for each 10% contained copper there is approximately 1 oz of silver. This was determined by metallurgical test work on diamond drill core samples conducted by Lakefield Research, silver was not routinely assayed during drilling and thus not included in the estimate. The geological model, created in 2D sections along drill fences influenced the estimate through creation of blocks controlled by either the breccia zone or flow top replacement, which correlated to the drillhole intersections. These blocks were then combined per section. A 2% copper cut of grade was applied.
Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	The moisture content for tonnage calculations is unknown. No note of dry basis estimation is recorded and given the historic nature of the estimate it is assumed a natural moisture basis was used.
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	A 2 % copper cut-off grade was included in the estimate.
Mining factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	Mining parameters detailed in this section were taken from the report “A Preliminary Feasibility Report on the Hope Lake Copper Deposit, Mackenzie. Assessment Report INAC (Exploration Report), Bracken, J M; Seasor, R W; Neal, H E; Leslie, C A; Pullen, T C. April 1, 1968”. The report defines a 1000 – 1500 ton per day plant size operating 350 days per year. The mining method is described as consisting of open stope for the vertical breccia body and room and pillar methods through the flow top replacement bodies. A dilution of 10% was accounted for in the historic estimate, adding in material calculated to be 0.6% Cu. A case for open pit mining was not pursued in any detail.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made	The use of the term “ore” in the following section is not taken by White Cliff Minerals to imply economic extraction of metal contents, however, is used to describe the processing outlined in the referenced report. The completion of additional work and evaluation may not define JORC compliant resources/reserves. The report “A Preliminary Feasibility Report on the Hope Lake Copper Deposit, Mackenzie. Assessment Report INAC (Exploration Report), Bracken, J M; Seasor, R W; Neal, H E; Leslie, C A; Pullen, T C. April 1, 1968” defines a mining scenario of a 1500 ton per day mill. The report notes similarities of the “ore” with that treated at Roan Antelope in northern Rhodesia (operated since 1931 to date of 1968 report) with the successful operations at Mufulira and Roan Antelope adding support and confidence to the present preliminary design. Testwork completed by Lakefield Research and detailed in the 1968 Preliminary Feasibility Report conducted 43 bench scale grinding and flotation tests on 5 composites from 1967 drill core totalling 2462 feet of material and found no other metals apart from copper and silver in significant quantities. Metallurgical test work outlined 55-66% copper concentrates with copper recoveries of 85-95% depending on the grind and flowsheet. Silver content in the concentrate varies from 4.5 to 5.5 oz/t with recoveries in the range of 82 – 95% Ag. The concentrate is

		chiefly chalcocite with considerable bornite, minor chalcopyrite, covellite and pyrite. Very little to no pyrrhotite has been detected. An excerpt from the report states “The chalcocite and bornite are readily floated with preliminary indications that a coarse high-grade concentrate can be removed after the rod mill or ball mill. The very low pyrite and pyrrhotite content helps the flotation and does not require a depressant for these sulphides. Flotation time is considered normal to fast for this ore”. A processing flowsheet is presented with the following components, conveying of ore to primary jaw crusher, followed by crushing to a fine ore storage unit, grinding of ore to 50% minus 325 mesh before flotation by ball/rod mills, with possibility of a coarse copper concentrate “scalp off”, 2 banks of floatation equipment each consisting of 4 rougher and 5 scavenger cells before movement into thickening and filtering systems.
Environmental factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfield project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	The historic estimate and associated pre-feasibility study notes the use of a tailings thickener, which will allow for recirculation of process water, limiting required extraction from nearby water sources. An area, to the north of the deposit was highlighted for use as a tailings area within a natural depression. The deposit is dominated by chalcocite and bornite, zoning outwards to chalcopyrite and pyrite sulphide assemblages. Given the acid generating potential of pyrite when exposed to the atmosphere this should be mitigated when designing waste storage (tailings) facilities. The arctic environment, and presence of well-established permafrost will also be accounted for in future studies.
Bulk density	Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	Bulk density measurements were conducted on historic drill core samples during metallurgical test work completed by Lakefield Research. The number of drill core samples tested and their locations within the deposit or representativeness is unknown. A bulk density of 11 sq ft per ton was used. No details are available regarding the method of determination of the bulk density value. It is unknown if vugs, porosity or other void spaces were accounted for.
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data,	The historic estimate was classified as ore reserves comprising indicated and inferred resources. These are non JORC compliant terms and White Cliff Minerals is not treating the estimate as a current JORC compliant resource estimate. The estimate is classified as historic, non JORC compliant.

	confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit	
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	No official/independent audits or reviews of the historic estimate have been completed. White Cliff Minerals has conducted proof reading and cross-referencing data where possible to minimize transcription errors when reporting details of the historic estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	The method of estimation is deemed appropriate for the historic nature of the estimate. The weighted averaging of copper in drillhole intersections is well established and the resulting estimation is constrained by the geology and mineralisation with both the breccia zone and flow top replacements. Given the historic nature of the exploration work which informed the historic estimate the drill core has not been viewed by the Competent Person and thus not been re-assayed or validated at this time. The assay procedures are also unknown, with details of the detection limits and digestion efficiency (partial or total digestion) unknown, which may influence the copper assay results. No standards, blanks or field duplicates are noted to have been included in the sample stream which generated the assays included in the estimate, however, check assays are noted to have been completed by a second laboratory. The historic nature of the estimate can only be deemed accurate through the re-drilling of previously reported holes. Further exploration work would include the industry standard diamond and/or reverse circulation methods with a robust quality control program of blanks, standards and duplicates inserted into the sample stream for assay. Initial work would aim to confirm the geological model outlined in historic sections and through twinned holes understand the difference in historically reported intercepts and modern assay results. Bulk density measurements would be taken during diamond drilling activities, covering both mineralisation and host rock/alteration domains for inclusion in possible future resource estimations. This would increase the confidence in the historic results which informed the historic estimate where a comparison of modern and historic data/results can be completed. Verification work is planned to commence in 2025, and White Cliff Minerals is in possession of the required funding to commence this work.