ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
24 September 2026

Danvers 3 Drilling Confirms Copper Mineralisation from 19m Below Surface Extending to 280m Depth

Assays extend copper mineralisation across >11.5km of combined strike at Danvers

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("WCN" or the "Company") (ASX: WCN; OTCQB: WCMLF) is pleased to announce further assays results and visual observations of copper sulphides from recent drilling validating scale to Danvers at the Company's Rae Copper Project.

Danvers 3 Diamond Drilling Delivers Strong Near-Surface Copper Sulphides

- DAN26052 intersected **32.45m of strong chalcocite dominant copper** sulphides[1] from just 27.9m downhole, extending mineralisation >70m vertically above DAN26008, which returned **33.53m @ 1% Cu from 103m**.
- **Copper sulphides demonstrated from just 19m below surface** (vertical) reinforce the emerging high-grade copper, near surface theme across the broader Danvers District.

Final Phase 1 Assays Confirm Scale at Danvers

- Assays have confirmed copper mineralisation across more than **6.5km of the Teshierpi Fault Zone** and a further **5km confirmed at Danvers 1** and its extensions.
- Both areas remain **open along strike and at depth**.

Danvers 1 Regional Step Out Drilling Extends Mineralised Envelope

- DAN26041, **collared 275m NE of DAN26024** returned **16.10m @ 1.20% Cu** from 193m within 35.50m @ 0.65% Cu from 193m.
- Results confirm strong continuity of copper mineralisation extending northeast along strike from Danvers 1, substantially expanding the known Cu mineralised envelope.
- A dedicated diamond rig is now advancing resource definition activities, supporting the Company's focus on delineating an Exploration Target and maiden MRE at Danvers 1.

Ongoing Diamond Drilling Targets High-Grade Zones Along Magnetic Contact

- A second diamond rig is targeting higher-grade zones along the magnetic contact at Danvers 2 and 3. Diamond drilling has confirmed this contact as a key control on high-grade mineralisation.

Troy Whittaker, Managing Director, commented *"Danvers is rapidly emerging as a major copper district, with mineralisation now confirmed across more than 11.5km of combined strike at the Teshierpi Fault Zone and Danvers 1 trend - Both systems remaining open along strike and at depth.*

At Danvers 3, DAN26052 intersected chalcocite-dominant copper sulphides from just 21m vertically below surface, directly above the previously reported high-grade intercepts in DAN26008. Demonstrating this near-surface continuity materially strengthens the geological case for a substantial high-grade copper system at Danvers 3.

[1] 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, Appendix A. Assays expected in 4-6 weeks.

Two rigs are now advancing the highest-value areas of the district. Infill drilling at Danvers 1 is building the geological confidence required for an Exploration Target and maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, while the second rig is targeting the magnetic contact at Danvers 2 and 3, now confirmed as a key control on higher-grade mineralisation. This combination of scale, grade and growth potential is increasingly valuable in a copper market where demand is outpacing supply."

FURTHER INFORMATION

Danvers 3 - Observations from Diamond Drilling

- Recent diamond drillhole DAN26052, collared 60m from DAN26008[2], has returned 32.45m of chalcocite-chalcopyrite mineralisation which commenced at just 27.9m downhole.

Figure 01- Photograph of coarse-grained chalcocite mineralisation within a basaltic peperite crosscut by quartz-calcite veining. DAN26052 30.75-30.90m.

Figure 02 - Photograph of chalcocite cement within a breccia intersected in DAN26052 between 43.80 and 44.85m downhole. Chalcocite is observed forming around the edges of clasts within the breccia.

[2] See announcement "Bornite Rich Copper System Continues to Scale With Drilling" 1 June 2026

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- The hole was designed and successfully demonstrates continuation of chalcocite rich mineralisation to near-surface.
- Between 27.9 and 57.0m downhole 28.45m of chalcocite dominant mineralisation has been logged with zones of up to 10% chalcocite forming breccia cement, and further veining and amygdule infill chalcocite present
- DAN26052 successfully demonstrated near surface continuity of mineralisation intersected by DAN26008, taking visible copper sulphides to within 19m (vertical) of surface

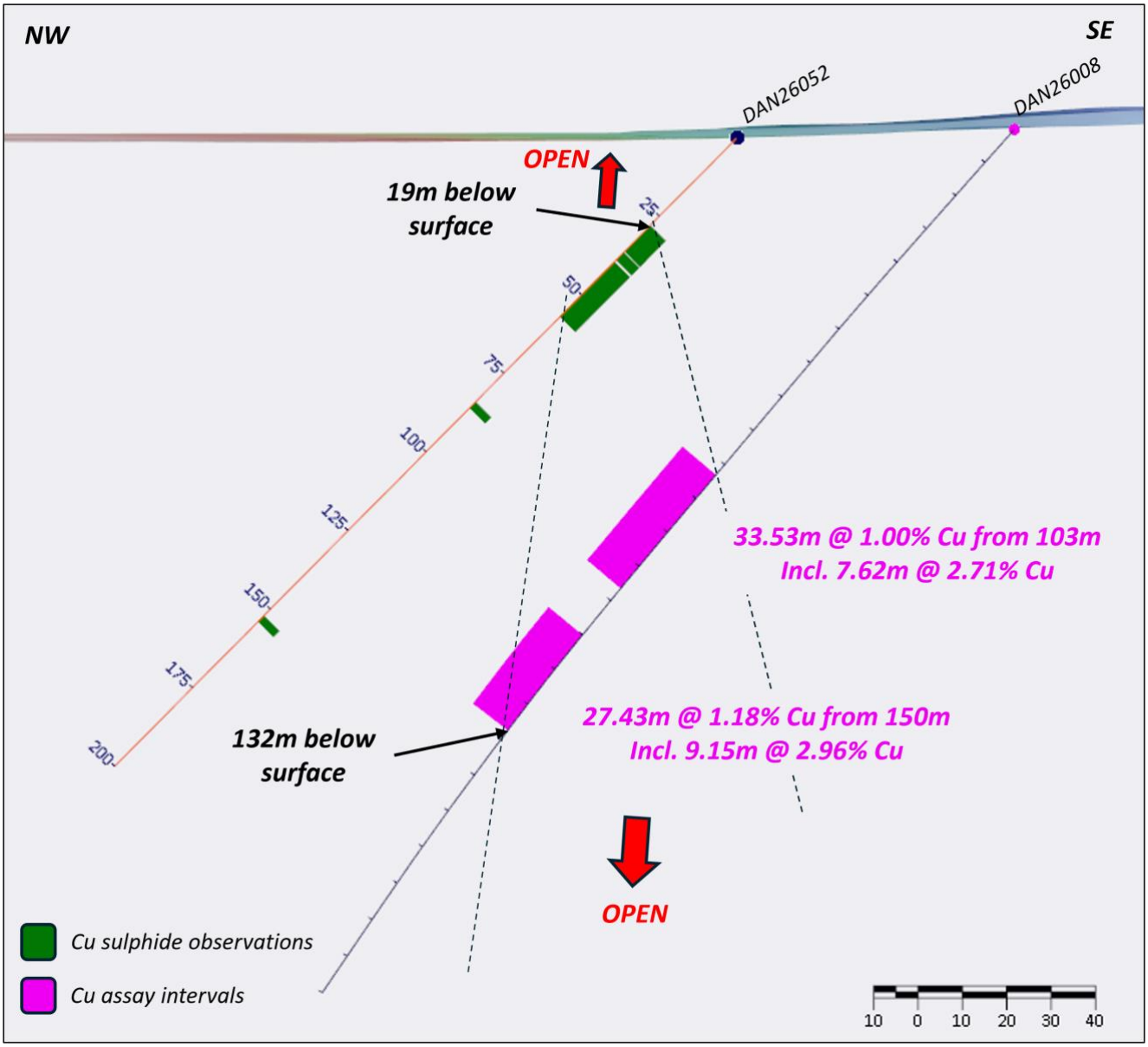

Figure 03 - Cross section through drillholes DAN26052 and DAN26008 at the southwestern end of Danvers 3. Section highlights the near surface continuity now demonstrated with the reporting of chalcocite dominant copper sulphides in DAN26052, which sits above DAN26008 that reported 33.53m @ 1.00% Cu from 103m.

- Diamond drilling across the Teshierpi fault zone has confirmed the magnetic contact as the key control on high-grade mineralisation.
- A diamond rig has now vectored back into areas where regional RC drilling tested the centre of the geophysical anomaly to target the higher-grade zones along the contact.
- Assays are expected within 4-6 weeks for further Danvers 3 drilling.

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Danvers 1 - Expansion & Further Drilling

- 2026 drilling has expanded the mineralised strike at Danvers 1 by more than 480%, from 821m to >4.76km, highlighting the rapidly growing scale of the system.
- DAN26041, the latest assays to be returned from expansion drilling at Danvers 1 returned **16.1m @ 1.2% Cu** within a broader interval of 35.5m at 0.65% Cu from 193m downhole between:
  - DAN26027, that returned **17m @ 1.41% Cu from 194m** in (212m SW of DAN26041)[3]; and
  - DAN26024, that returned **15.24m @ 0.86% Cu from 149.35m** in (275m NE of DAN26041)[4]
- Drill holes DAN26037 to DAN26040, and DAN26043 to DAN26045 tested the centre and lateral flank of the broad fault-related anomaly. Follow-up drilling is stepping back toward the magnetic contact and the interpreted higher-grade position.
- Drilling is advancing northeast of Danvers 1 along a strong NE-SW trending magnetic low. Hydrothermal alteration has demagnetised the basalt along this structure, defining a clear conduit and target corridor for copper-bearing fluids.
- Copper mineralisation has now been intersected across widely spaced drilling to the northeast, supporting continuity along the emerging trend.
- Infill diamond drilling at Danvers 1 is designed to:
  - close key gaps and remove pinch points in the geological model;
  - increase confidence in mineralised volume and continuity; and
  - refine the grade distribution ahead of an Exploration Target and maiden Mineral Resource Estimate.
- Together, these programs are designed to deliver a more robust geological model and accelerate progression from an Exploration Target to a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate.

Danvers 4 - Assays

- Assays now confirm copper mineralisation over >6.5 km strike length within the main Teshierpi Fault Zone.
- The NE and centre of the fault zone remain untested and have favourable characteristics for discovery.
- A series of diamond drillholes have been completed targeting the northeastern reaches of the Teshierpi Fault Zone returning copper mineralisation and greatly extending the footprint.
- The drilling to date has covered extensive strike length, consistently confirming the presence of copper mineralisation, however Danvers 4 occupies the main Teshierpi Fault Zone which is a broad, and complex fault system and therefore drilling has not yet tested all environments.
- The central fault zone, which likely hosts an altered chaotic breccia, and northwestern fault contact, which may host the favourable crackle breccias seen in Danvers 3 to the SW have not yet been sufficiently tested.

Table 01 - Summary of assay intervals from Danvers 4 diamond drilling

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)
DAN26037	160.50	166.50	6.00	0.27
DAN26037	231.75	233.00	1.25	0.45
DAN26038	194.00	195.00	1.00	0.17
DAN26042A	79.10	83.28	4.18	0.87
DAN26040	117.50	120.00	2.50	0.23
DAN26040	196.50	199.50	3.00	0.30

[3] See announcement "Danvers 1 Copper System Expanded by 480%" 25 August 2026

[4] See announcement "Assays Confirm High Grade Cu over 5.4km" 13 July 2026

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Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)
DAN26039	92.30	96.00	3.70	0.23
DAN26039	107.00	108.00	1.00	0.16
DAN26039	115.00	122.66	7.66	0.28
DAN26039	286.50	288.55	2.05	0.16
DAN26042	21.00	22.16	1.16	0.27
DAN26042	22.72	23.22	0.50	0.17
DAN26042	23.35	27.35	4.00	0.23
DAN26042	37.50	38.43	0.93	0.21
DAN26044	193.00	206.00	13.00	0.21
DAN26044	251.00	254.00	3.00	0.78
DAN26043	288.00	290.00	2.00	0.48
DAN26045	243.00	244.00	1.00	0.26
DAN26046		*No intervals reporting >0.1% Cu*		

Ongoing Exploration Activities at Rae

- An airborne magnetic, gravity and radiometric survey has been commissioned over approximately 70km of the Rae Group–Husky Creek Formation contact. The higher-resolution data are intended to improve geological interpretation and drill targeting.
- Survey coverage includes Thor and Rocket, where surface rock sampling in 2024 identified high-grade vein and breccia mineralisation. The data will help refine targets for future drilling.
- The Company has identified the magnetic signature associated with Danvers mineralisation in its geological model. Till sampling is planned at Thor and Rocket to help prioritise regional targets at these locations with similar characteristics.
- Drilling continues across the Danvers 1 NE trend and Danvers 2/3 discovery areas, with the program continuing to prioritise the Danvers 1 northeastern extension and the potential to grow the mineralised system.
- Parallel structures to drilled areas will be tested by diamond drilling, with particular focus on the prospective area northeast of Danvers 1 - an opportunity to expand mineralisation beyond the current footprint.
- Current drilling is expected to provide a critical foundation for geological modelling, supporting the definition of an Exploration Target and progressing the project towards a Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate.

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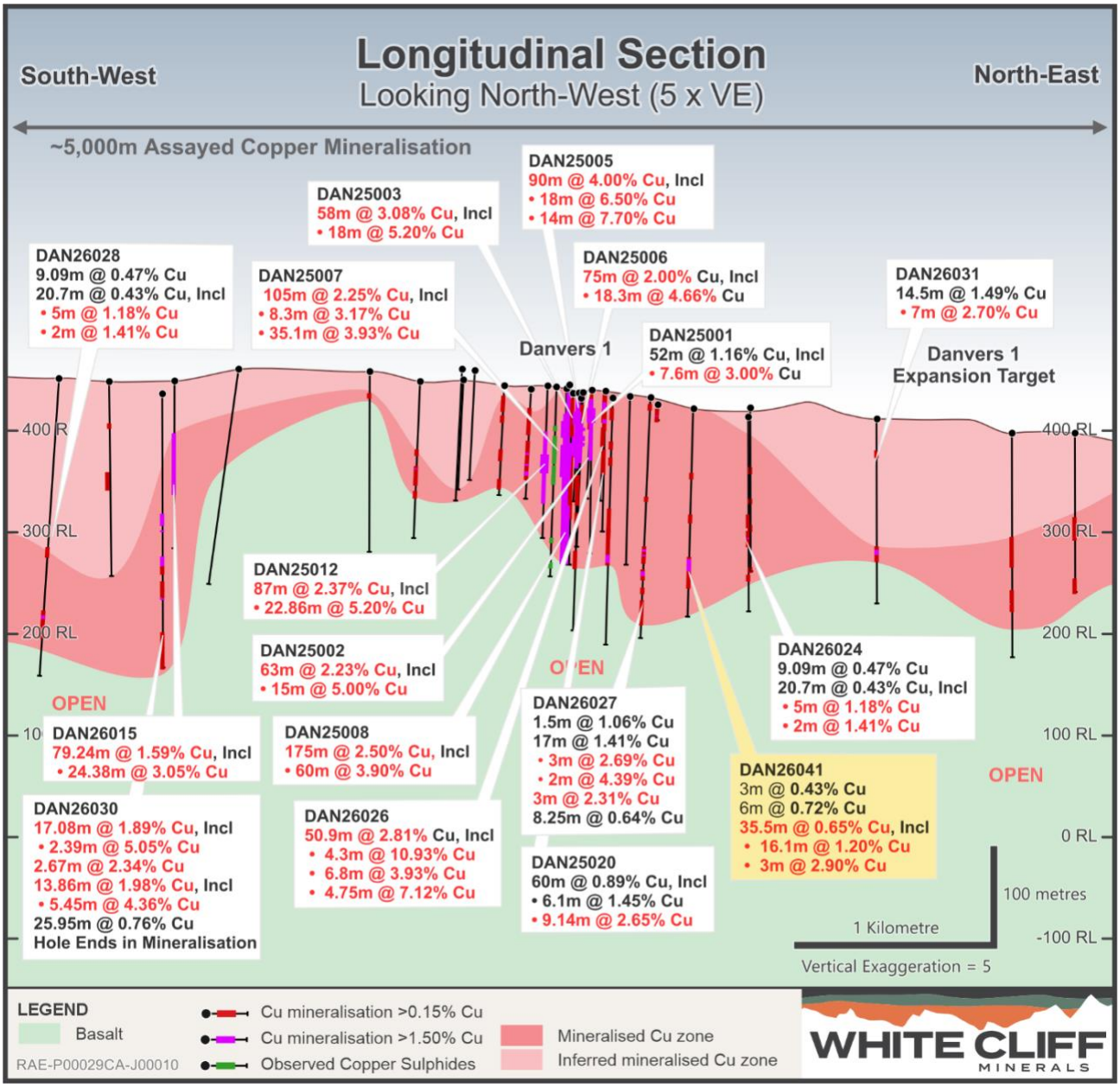

Figure 04 - Longitudinal section through the Danvers 1 deposit and extensions to the southwest and northeast. DAN26041, returned 16.1m @ 1.20% Cu to the northeast of Danvers 1 and adds confidence to the continuity of this copper system.

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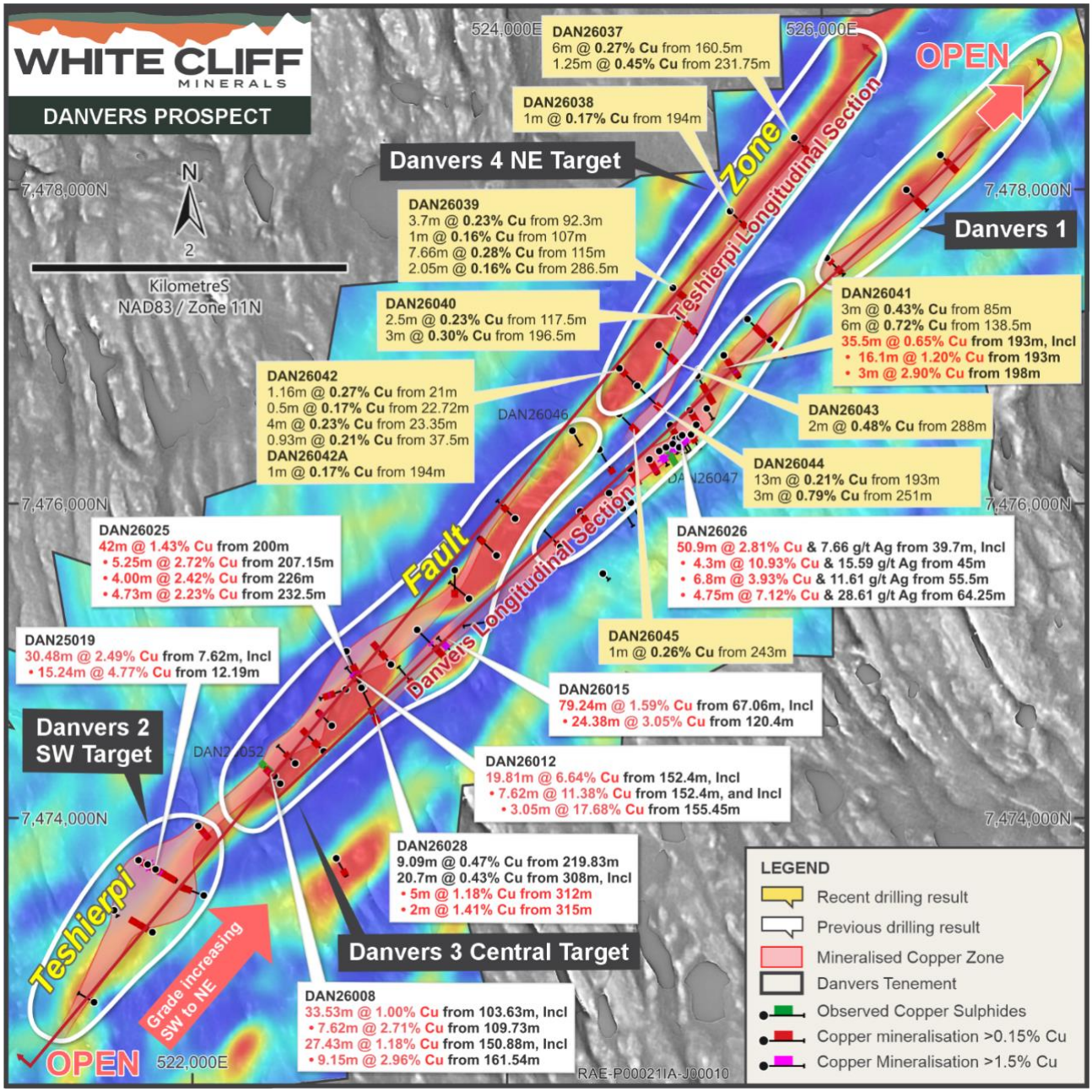

Figure 05 - Plan view map of the rapidly expanding Danvers District, highlighting the 16.1m @ 1.20% Cu returned to the northeast of Danvers 1 and the assay confirmed >6.5km strike length of the greater Teshierpi Fault Zone.

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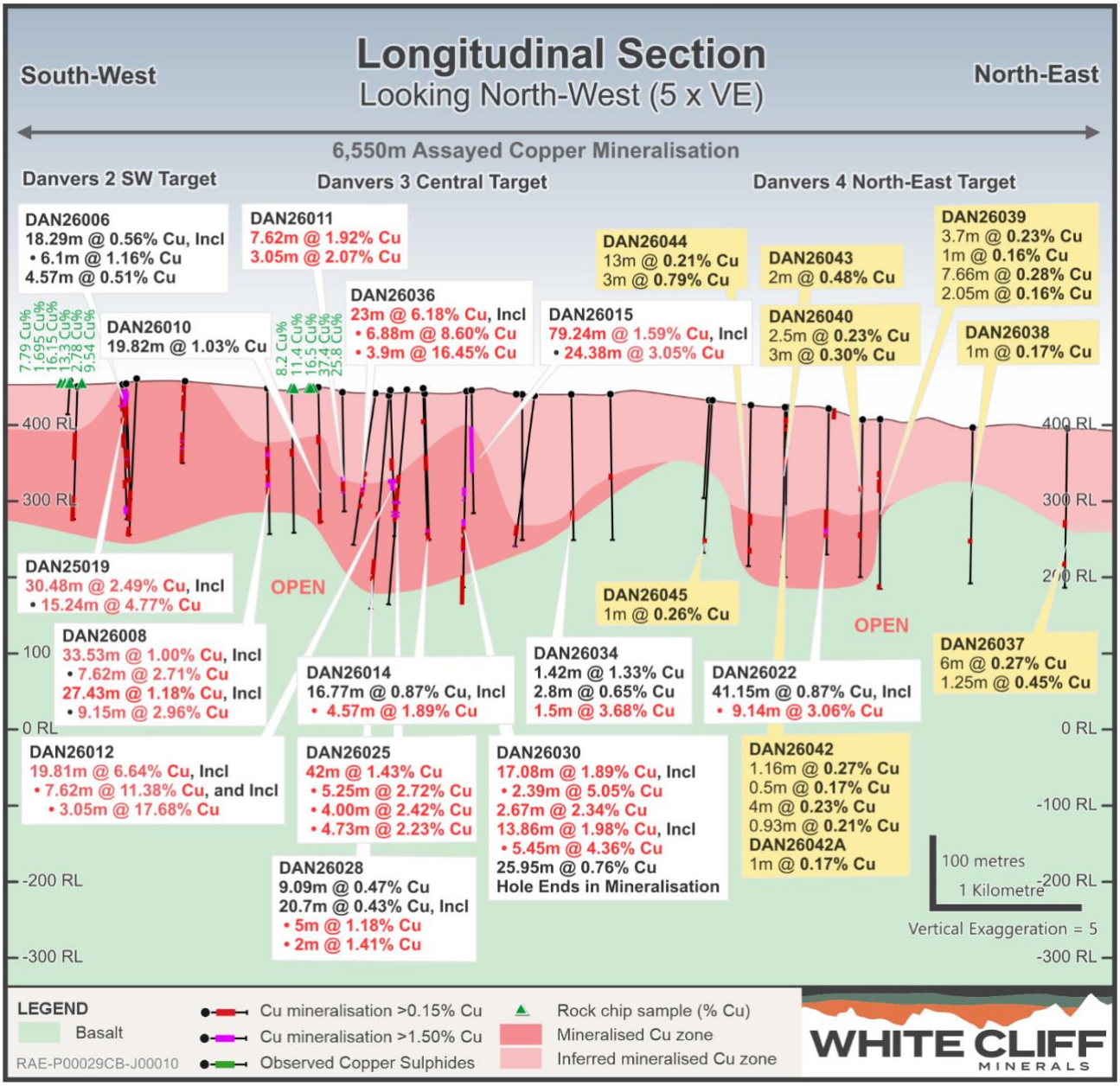

Figure 06 - Longitudinal Section of the Teshierpi Fault Zone that now hosts over 6.5km of assay confirmed copper mineralisation. This includes the Danvers 3 discovery of 2026 which returned up to 23m @ 6.18% Cu including 3.9m @ 16.45% Cu[5]

[5] See announcement "23m at 6.18% Cu Extends Ultra High-Grade Danvers 3" 1 September 2026

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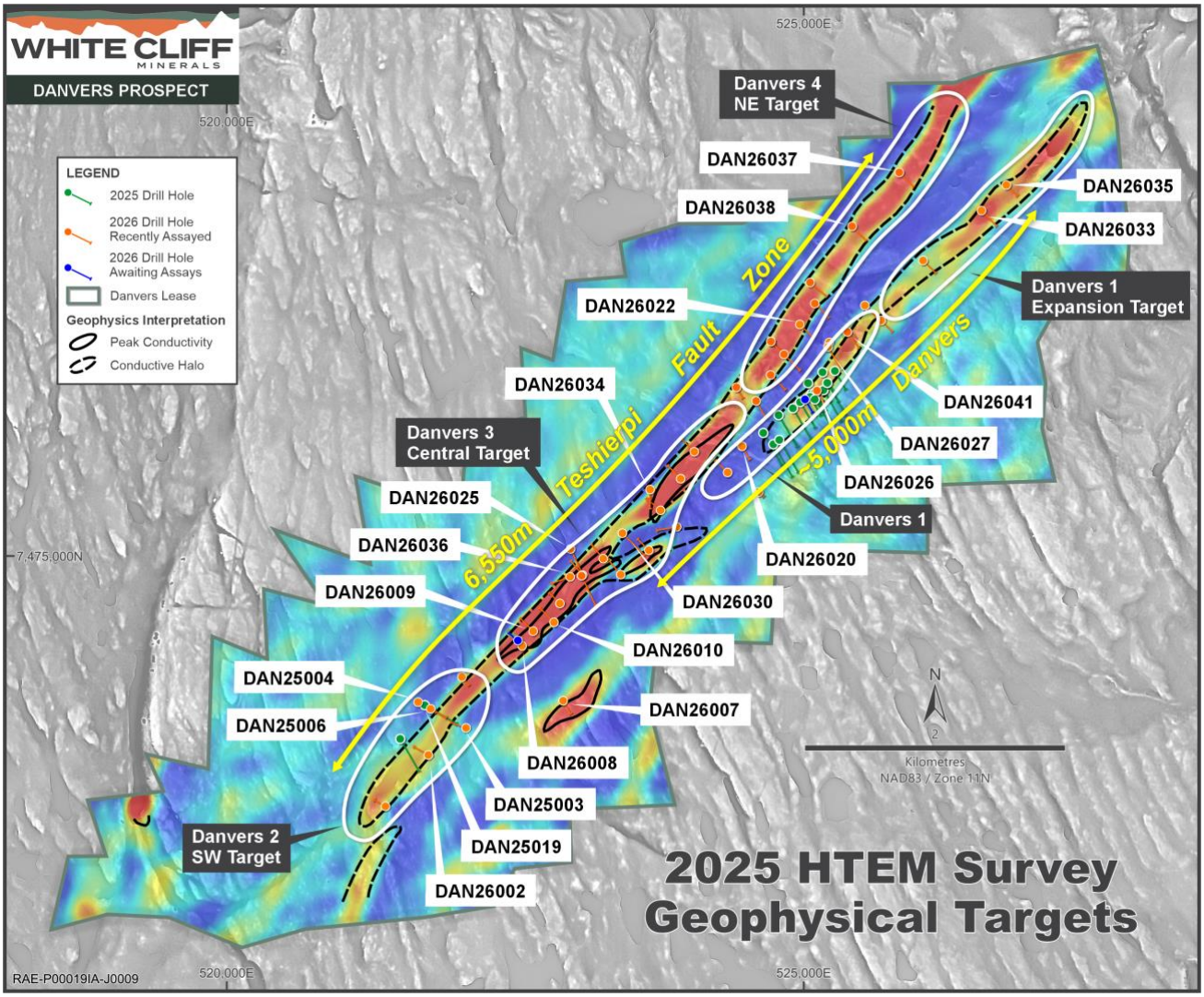

Figure 07 - Plan view map of the 2025 HTEM conductivity basemap and drilling completed along the Teshierpi Fault Zone and Danvers 1 trend. Mineralisation remains open along strike to the NE and SW, with several high-priority targets still untested by drilling along this >11.5km combined strike length.

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

For further information, please contact:

Troy Whittaker | Managing Director
troy@wcminerals.com.au
+61 8 9486 4036

Harry Spillane | Investor Relations
harry@blackwateradvisors.com.au
+61 447 757 550

ABOUT WHITE CLIFF MINERALS

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

DANVERS

Danvers - a high-grade vein hosted copper deposit cornerstones the foundations of the broader Rae Project potential. 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, 23m @ 6.18% Cu and 79.24m @ 1.59% Cu**, with further 2026 drilling clearly demonstrating the emergence of a large copper system.

RAE 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.

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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 - *Table of copper sulphide observations. Abbreviations: Cc – chalcocite, Cp – chalcopyrite. Table summarises logged intervals in diamond drillholes DAN26052. The style of sulphide mineralisation and visual % estimate is recorded. 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. The reported intervals represent down hole length, true width not known. (Bn – Bornite, Cc – Chalcocite, Cp – chalcopyrite, Amy – amygdule fill, Dis – disseminated, Vnl – veinlet, Blb – bleb, Rep – replacement, Fra – fracture, Ven – vein, Vpl – vein parallel, Pat – patchy, Nod – nodular, Sel – selective, Vst – stringer veins, Bcm – breccia cement, vsl – vein selvage.*

Hole number	From	To	Interval (m)	Bn (%)	Bn Style	Cc (%)	Cc Style	Cp (%)	Cp Style
DAN26052	27.9	30.75	2.85			1	vns		
DAN26052	30.75	31.35	0.6			5	blb		
DAN26052	31.35	36.25	4.9			0.1	vnl	0.1	vnl
DAN26052	36.45	37.3	0.85					0.1	amy
DAN26052	37.3	38.05	0.75			0.5			
DAN26052	38.05	38.95	0.9			0.1	amy		
DAN26052	39.4	43.1	3.7			0.1	vnl		
DAN26052	43.1	44.85	1.75			10	bcm		
DAN26052	44.85	45.4	0.55			0.1	vnl		
DAN26052	45.4	46.3	0.9			0.1	vns		
DAN26052	46.3	46.95	0.65			0.1	vst		
DAN26052	46.95	57	10.05			0.1	fra	0.1	vns
DAN26052	84	86	2					0.1	vpl
DAN26052	152	154	2					0.1	vns

Table 2 - *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
DAN26037	525826	7478329	396	135	-50	273	DD
DAN26038	525417	7477861	397	135	-50	267	DD
DAN26039	525054	7477373	408	130	-50	291	DD
DAN26040	525094	7477191	407	135	-50	270	DD
DAN26041	525377	7476944	422	145	-50	267	DD
DAN26042	524714	7476858	424	135	-50	69	DD
DAN26042A	524714	7476858	424	135	-60	258	DD
DAN26043	524828	7476750	424	135	-50	303	DD
DAN26044	524700	7476567	431	135	-50	279	DD
DAN26045	524585	7476342	435	150	-50	264	DD
DAN26046	524411	7476456	433	150	-50	165.3	DD
DAN26052	522521	7474267	445	315	-45	163.5	DD

Table 3: *Assay data for reported diamond drill holes. Sample intervals were selected according to lithological, alteration and mineralisation boundaries.*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26037	57.25	58.75	325

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26037	58.75	60.5	247

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26037	60.5	62	191
DAN26037	62	63.5	54
DAN26037	63.5	65	62
DAN26037	65	66	111
DAN26037	66	67.5	192
DAN26037	145.5	147	243
DAN26037	147	148.5	112
DAN26037	148.5	150	143
DAN26037	150	151.5	98
DAN26037	151.5	153	81
DAN26037	153	154.5	173
DAN26037	154.5	155.6	50
DAN26037	155.6	157	113
DAN26037	157	159	60
DAN26037	159	160.5	303
DAN26037	160.5	162	2990
DAN26037	162	163.5	2490
DAN26037	163.5	165	1550
DAN26037	165	166.5	3850
DAN26037	217	218.5	310
DAN26037	218.5	220	122
DAN26037	220	221.5	164
DAN26037	221.5	223	230
DAN26037	223	224.5	197
DAN26037	224.5	226	143
DAN26037	226	227	57
DAN26037	227	227.8	226
DAN26037	227.8	229.8	290
DAN26037	229.8	231.75	983
DAN26037	231.75	233	4500
DAN26037	233	234.5	497
DAN26037	234.5	236	244
DAN26037	236	236.55	300
DAN26037	236.55	238	230
DAN26037	238	239.5	167
DAN26037	239.5	241	637
DAN26037	241	242.5	225
DAN26037	242.5	244	130
DAN26037	244	245.5	116
DAN26037	245.5	247	38
DAN26037	247	248.5	34
DAN26037	248.5	250	436
DAN26037	250	251.5	44
DAN26037	251.5	253	62
DAN26037	253	254.5	60

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26037	254.5	256	89
DAN26037	256	257.5	142
DAN26037	257.5	259	30
DAN26037	259	260.5	19
DAN26037	260.5	262	18
DAN26037	262	263.5	368
DAN26037	263.5	265.2	98
DAN26037	265.2	266.5	148
DAN26037	266.5	268	152
DAN26037	268	269.5	107
DAN26037	269.5	271	83
DAN26037	271	273	89
DAN26038	75	76	1525
DAN26038	76	77	1265
DAN26038	77	78	541
DAN26038	78	79	319
DAN26038	79	80	293
DAN26038	80	81	351
DAN26038	81	82	327
DAN26038	82	83	596
DAN26038	83	84	874
DAN26038	84	85	1085
DAN26038	85	86	1190
DAN26038	86	87	973
DAN26038	87	88	1245
DAN26038	88	89	1350
DAN26038	89	90	1300
DAN26038	90	91	1050
DAN26038	91	92	1195
DAN26038	92	92.6	603
DAN26038	92.6	94	231
DAN26038	94	95	10
DAN26038	95	96	16
DAN26038	96	97	19
DAN26038	97	98	56
DAN26038	98	99	50
DAN26038	99	100	11
DAN26038	100	101	11
DAN26038	101	102	9
DAN26038	102	103	17
DAN26038	103	104	33
DAN26038	104	105	12
DAN26038	105	106	14
DAN26038	106	107	13
DAN26038	107	108	32

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26038	108	109	11
DAN26038	109	110	15
DAN26038	110	111	19
DAN26038	111	112	68
DAN26038	112	113	71
DAN26038	113	114	26
DAN26038	114	115	43
DAN26038	115	116	35
DAN26038	116	117	208
DAN26038	117	118	64
DAN26038	165.5	167	271
DAN26038	167	168	177
DAN26038	168	169	271
DAN26038	169	170	365
DAN26038	170	171	302
DAN26038	171	172	333
DAN26038	172	173	298
DAN26038	173	174	106
DAN26038	174	175	78
DAN26038	175	176	228
DAN26038	176	177	65
DAN26038	177	178	19
DAN26038	178	179	30
DAN26038	179	180	85
DAN26038	180	181	28
DAN26038	181	182	43
DAN26038	182	183	85
DAN26038	183	184	58
DAN26038	184	184.66	69
DAN26038	184.66	186	64
DAN26038	186	187	145
DAN26038	187	188	175
DAN26038	188	189	80
DAN26038	189	190	216
DAN26038	190	191	148
DAN26038	191	192	22
DAN26038	192	193	17
DAN26038	193	194	40
DAN26038	194	195	1690
DAN26038	195	196	39
DAN26038	196	197	38
DAN26039	66	67	68
DAN26039	67	68	65
DAN26039	68	69.15	32
DAN26039	69.15	70	38

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26039	70	71	48
DAN26039	71	72	51
DAN26039	72	73	106
DAN26039	73	74	115
DAN26039	74	75	43
DAN26039	75	76	63
DAN26039	76	77	42
DAN26039	77	78	155
DAN26039	78	79	1935
DAN26039	79	80	1200
DAN26039	80	81	1555
DAN26039	81	82	2040
DAN26039	82	83	1165
DAN26039	83	84	1275
DAN26039	84	85	1015
DAN26039	85	86	1100
DAN26039	86	87	1020
DAN26039	87	88	475
DAN26039	88	89	1035
DAN26039	89	90	445
DAN26039	90	91.3	474
DAN26039	91.3	92.3	439
DAN26039	92.3	93.2	3160
DAN26039	93.2	94	1425
DAN26039	94	95	2920
DAN26039	95	96	1600
DAN26039	96	97	572
DAN26039	97	98	596
DAN26039	98	99	1005
DAN26039	99	100	437
DAN26039	100	101	874
DAN26039	101	102	1015
DAN26039	102	103	771
DAN26039	103	104	1040
DAN26039	104	105.2	631
DAN26039	105.2	106	307
DAN26039	106	107	402
DAN26039	107	108	1640
DAN26039	108	109	899
DAN26039	109	110	952
DAN26039	110	111	338
DAN26039	111	112	256
DAN26039	112	113	290
DAN26039	113	114	265
DAN26039	114	115	703

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26039	115	116	1365
DAN26039	116	117	1495
DAN26039	117	118	2660
DAN26039	118	119	3460
DAN26039	119	119.9	3540
DAN26039	119.9	121	5250
DAN26039	121	122	2350
DAN26039	122	122.66	1240
DAN26039	122.66	123	628
DAN26039	123	124	381
DAN26039	124	125	643
DAN26039	125	126	916
DAN26039	126	126.66	965
DAN26039	126.66	128	875
DAN26039	128	129	1050
DAN26039	129	130	59
DAN26039	130	131	104
DAN26039	131	132	292
DAN26039	132	133	206
DAN26039	133	134	96
DAN26039	134	135	125
DAN26039	135	136	163
DAN26039	136	137	460
DAN26039	137	138	253
DAN26039	138	139	190
DAN26039	139	140	60
DAN26039	140	141	262
DAN26039	141	142	217
DAN26039	142	143	144
DAN26039	143	144	296
DAN26039	144	145	74
DAN26039	145	146	42
DAN26039	146	147	28
DAN26039	147	148	150
DAN26039	148	148.5	159
DAN26039	148.5	150	71
DAN26039	150	151.4	137
DAN26039	151.4	152	19
DAN26039	152	153	91
DAN26039	153	154	284
DAN26039	154	155	16
DAN26039	155	156	16
DAN26039	156	157	118
DAN26039	157	158	59
DAN26039	158	159	73

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26039	159	160	102
DAN26039	160	161.5	44
DAN26039	205	205.6	235
DAN26039	205.6	207	250
DAN26039	207	208.5	47
DAN26039	208.5	210	101
DAN26039	210	211	364
DAN26039	211	212.5	64
DAN26039	286.5	288	1360
DAN26039	288	288.55	2330
DAN26039	288.55	289.94	332
DAN26040	113	114.5	350
DAN26040	114.5	116	312
DAN26040	116	117.5	144
DAN26040	117.5	118.82	3110
DAN26040	118.82	120	1430
DAN26040	120	121	878
DAN26040	121	122	643
DAN26040	122	123.5	57
DAN26040	123.5	125	69
DAN26040	125	126.5	101
DAN26040	126.5	128	134
DAN26040	128	129.5	176
DAN26040	129.5	131	246
DAN26040	131	132.5	158
DAN26040	132.5	134	17
DAN26040	134	135.5	61
DAN26040	135.5	136	183
DAN26040	136	137	347
DAN26040	137	138.5	179
DAN26040	138.5	140	72
DAN26040	140	141	12
DAN26040	141	142.5	56
DAN26040	163.3	164.5	118
DAN26040	164.5	166	141
DAN26040	166	167.5	97
DAN26040	167.5	169	157
DAN26040	169	170.5	237
DAN26040	170.5	172	172
DAN26040	172	173	453
DAN26040	173	174.5	108
DAN26040	174.5	176	488
DAN26040	176	177.5	241
DAN26040	177.5	178	213
DAN26040	178	179.5	312

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26040	179.5	180.5	484
DAN26040	180.5	182	307
DAN26040	182	183	215
DAN26040	183	184	55
DAN26040	184	185	604
DAN26040	185	186	10
DAN26040	186	187.5	52
DAN26040	187.5	189	91
DAN26040	189	190.5	47
DAN26040	190.5	192	42
DAN26040	192	193.5	276
DAN26040	193.5	195	192
DAN26040	195	196.5	718
DAN26040	196.5	198	2410
DAN26040	198	199.5	3620
DAN26040	199.5	200.55	245
DAN26040	200.55	201.15	361
DAN26040	201.15	201.9	227
DAN26040	201.9	203	274
DAN26040	203	204.5	220
DAN26040	204.5	206	77
DAN26040	206	207	37
DAN26040	207	208	57
DAN26040	208	209	91
DAN26040	209	210.5	76
DAN26040	210.5	212	9
DAN26040	212	213.5	56
DAN26040	213.5	215	114
DAN26040	215	216	208
DAN26040	216	217	534
DAN26040	217	218.5	121
DAN26040	218.5	220	854
DAN26040	220	221	243
DAN26040	221	221.7	341
DAN26040	221.7	222.33	437
DAN26040	222.33	223.9	204
DAN26040	223.9	225.43	300
DAN26040	225.43	226	118
DAN26040	226	227	532
DAN26040	227	228	267
DAN26040	228	229	139
DAN26040	229	230.5	501
DAN26040	230.5	232	629
DAN26040	232	233.5	92
DAN26040	233.5	235	21

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26040	235	236	68
DAN26040	236	237	74
DAN26040	237	238	199
DAN26040	238	239	280
DAN26040	239	240	151
DAN26040	240	241	55
DAN26040	241	242	414
DAN26040	242	243	34
DAN26040	243	244	41
DAN26040	244	245.5	69
DAN26040	245.5	247	102
DAN26040	247	248	42
DAN26040	248	249	344
DAN26040	249	250.5	241
DAN26040	250.5	252	348
DAN26040	252	253.5	775
DAN26040	253.5	255	614
DAN26040	255	255.52	578
DAN26040	255.52	257	597
DAN26040	257	258	708
DAN26040	258	259	483
DAN26040	259	260	704
DAN26040	260	261.5	610
DAN26040	261.5	263	613
DAN26040	263	264.18	755
DAN26040	264.18	265.47	537
DAN26040	265.47	267	600
DAN26040	267	268.5	455
DAN26040	268.5	270	594
DAN26041	12.3	12.88	329
DAN26041	23.5	25	59
DAN26041	25	26.5	239
DAN26041	26.5	27	401
DAN26041	27	28	331
DAN26041	28	29	204
DAN26041	29	30	137
DAN26041	30	31	95
DAN26041	31	32	109
DAN26041	32	33	36
DAN26041	33	34	25
DAN26041	34	35	535
DAN26041	35	36	87
DAN26041	36	37	381
DAN26041	37	38	276
DAN26041	38	39	53

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26041	39	40	75
DAN26041	40	41	60
DAN26041	41	42	159
DAN26041	42	43	140
DAN26041	43	44	142
DAN26041	44	45	400
DAN26041	45	46	1570
DAN26041	46	47	557
DAN26041	47	48	223
DAN26041	48	49	1215
DAN26041	49	50	497
DAN26041	50	51	2450
DAN26041	51	52	136
DAN26041	52	53	709
DAN26041	53	54	269
DAN26041	54	55	134
DAN26041	55	56	216
DAN26041	56	57	167
DAN26041	57	58	584
DAN26041	58	59	56
DAN26041	59	60	107
DAN26041	60	61	126
DAN26041	61	62	175
DAN26041	62	63	144
DAN26041	63	64	2100
DAN26041	64	65	1100
DAN26041	65	66	77
DAN26041	66	67	120
DAN26041	67	68	159
DAN26041	68	69	47
DAN26041	69	70	70
DAN26041	70	71	601
DAN26041	71	72	764
DAN26041	72	73	36
DAN26041	73	74	25
DAN26041	74	75	24
DAN26041	75	76	104
DAN26041	76	77	57
DAN26041	77	78	208
DAN26041	78	79	259
DAN26041	79	80	477
DAN26041	80	81	87
DAN26041	81	82	64
DAN26041	82	83	168
DAN26041	83	84	89

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26041	84	85	570
DAN26041	85	86	4090
DAN26041	86	87	6840
DAN26041	87	88	1825
DAN26041	88	89	36
DAN26041	89	90	27
DAN26041	90	91	1055
DAN26041	91	92	26
DAN26041	92	93	52
DAN26041	93	94	259
DAN26041	94	95	548
DAN26041	95	96	550
DAN26041	96	97	163
DAN26041	97	98	235
DAN26041	98	99	196
DAN26041	99	100	334
DAN26041	100	101	258
DAN26041	101	102	188
DAN26041	102	103	177
DAN26041	103	104	170
DAN26041	104	105	119
DAN26041	105	106.5	102
DAN26041	106.5	108	86
DAN26041	108	109.5	31
DAN26041	109.5	111	1005
DAN26041	111	112.5	233
DAN26041	112.5	114	124
DAN26041	114	115.5	28
DAN26041	115.5	117	32
DAN26041	117	118	35
DAN26041	118	119	56
DAN26041	119	120	204
DAN26041	120	121	109
DAN26041	121	122	50
DAN26041	122	123	2560
DAN26041	123	124	77
DAN26041	124	125	33
DAN26041	125	126.5	18
DAN26041	126.5	128	35
DAN26041	128	129.5	96
DAN26041	129.5	131	161
DAN26041	131	132.5	129
DAN26041	132.5	134	154
DAN26041	134	135.5	191
DAN26041	135.5	137	58

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26041	137	138.5	312
DAN26041	138.5	140	9880
DAN26041	140	141.5	12500
DAN26041	141.5	143	4120
DAN26041	143	144.5	2230
DAN26041	144.5	146	605
DAN26041	146	148.5	622
DAN26041	148.5	150	1410
DAN26041	150	151.17	595
DAN26041	151.17	153.13	238
DAN26041	153.13	154.5	113
DAN26041	154.5	156	101
DAN26041	156	157.5	119
DAN26041	157.5	159	48
DAN26041	159	160.5	74
DAN26041	160.5	162	119
DAN26041	162	163.5	58
DAN26041	163.5	165	27
DAN26041	165	166.5	75
DAN26041	166.5	168	55
DAN26041	168	169.5	96
DAN26041	169.5	171	75
DAN26041	171	172.5	97
DAN26041	172.5	174	39
DAN26041	174	175.5	12
DAN26041	175.5	177	75
DAN26041	177	178.5	60
DAN26041	178.5	180	8
DAN26041	180	181.5	23
DAN26041	181.5	183	13
DAN26041	183	184.5	14
DAN26041	184.5	186.12	23
DAN26041	186.12	187.5	41
DAN26041	187.5	189	515
DAN26041	189	190	177
DAN26041	190	191	373
DAN26041	191	192	369
DAN26041	192	193	179
DAN26041	193	194	9020
DAN26041	194	195	458
DAN26041	195	196	2290
DAN26041	196	197	5910
DAN26041	197	198	9880
DAN26041	198	199	33200
DAN26041	199	200	22300

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26041	200	201	31400
DAN26041	201	202	6440
DAN26041	202	203	14250
DAN26041	203	204	7150
DAN26041	204	205	1620
DAN26041	205	206	4300
DAN26041	206	207.15	10300
DAN26041	207.15	208.5	21100
DAN26041	208.5	209.1	7500
DAN26041	209.1	210.6	997
DAN26041	210.6	212.1	481
DAN26041	212.1	213.6	416
DAN26041	213.6	214.61	9990
DAN26041	214.61	216.61	5290
DAN26041	216.61	218	3310
DAN26041	218	219.5	1285
DAN26041	219.5	221	1040
DAN26041	221	222.5	1105
DAN26041	222.5	224	732
DAN26041	224	225.5	972
DAN26041	225.5	227	1010
DAN26041	227	228.5	1165
DAN26041	228.5	229.3	622
DAN26041	229.3	231	787
DAN26041	231	232.5	762
DAN26041	232.5	234	862
DAN26041	234	235.5	762
DAN26041	235.5	237	770
DAN26041	237	238.5	592
DAN26041	238.5	240	747
DAN26041	240	241	1130
DAN26041	241	242	916
DAN26041	242	243	844
DAN26041	243	244	500
DAN26041	244	245	580
DAN26041	245	246	549
DAN26041	246	246.87	1025
DAN26041	246.87	248	313
DAN26041	248	249	562
DAN26041	249	250	634
DAN26041	250	251	690
DAN26041	251	252	463
DAN26041	252	253	456
DAN26041	253	254	635
DAN26041	254	255	427

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26041	255	256	346
DAN26041	256	257	487
DAN26041	257	258	582
DAN26041	258	259	487
DAN26041	259	260	667
DAN26041	260	261	973
DAN26041	261	262	488
DAN26041	262	263.26	583
DAN26041	263.26	264	371
DAN26041	264	265	537
DAN26041	265	266	360
DAN26041	266	267	477
DAN26042	21	22.16	2720
DAN26042	22.72	23.22	1715
DAN26042	23.35	24.35	3930
DAN26042	24.35	25.35	688
DAN26042	25.35	26.35	3340
DAN26042	26.35	27.35	1170
DAN26042	27.35	31.5	541
DAN26042	31.5	33	225
DAN26042	33	34.5	123
DAN26042	34.5	36	189
DAN26042	36	37.5	527
DAN26042	37.5	38.43	2080
DAN26042	40.5	41.22	172
DAN26042	42	43	487
DAN26042	43	44	590
DAN26042	44	45	124
DAN26042	45	46	1055
DAN26042	46	47	129
DAN26042	47	48.5	95
DAN26042	48.5	50	100
DAN26042A	18.58	20.18	634
DAN26042A	20.18	21.18	712
DAN26042A	21.18	22.18	1075
DAN26042A	22.18	23.18	1425
DAN26042A	23.18	24.18	783
DAN26042A	24.18	25.06	2370
DAN26042A	25.06	26.39	955
DAN26042A	42.5	44	438
DAN26042A	44	45	141
DAN26042A	45	46	1595
DAN26042A	46	47	874
DAN26042A	47	48	1465
DAN26042A	48	49	1450

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26042A	49	50	50
DAN26042A	50	51.5	64
DAN26042A	51.5	53	105
DAN26042A	53	54.5	333
DAN26042A	79.1	80.1	5200
DAN26042A	80.1	81.1	20300
DAN26042A	81.1	82.1	7730
DAN26042A	82.1	83.28	2560
DAN26042A	83.28	85	680
DAN26042A	85	86.48	62
DAN26044	78	79.5	18
DAN26044	79.5	81	303
DAN26044	81	82.5	81
DAN26044	82.5	84	24
DAN26044	84	85.5	22
DAN26044	85.5	87	26
DAN26044	87	88.5	89
DAN26044	88.5	90	68
DAN26044	182.5	184	234
DAN26044	184	185	225
DAN26044	185	186	284
DAN26044	186	187	402
DAN26044	187	188	469
DAN26044	188	189	1110
DAN26044	189	190	1230
DAN26044	190	191	699
DAN26044	191	192	363
DAN26044	192	193	610
DAN26044	193	194	2220
DAN26044	194	195	885
DAN26044	195	196	1490
DAN26044	196	197	3850
DAN26044	197	198	2460
DAN26044	198	199	3670
DAN26044	199	200	620
DAN26044	200	201.5	1310
DAN26044	201.5	203	2120
DAN26044	203	204.5	3020
DAN26044	204.5	206	1400
DAN26044	206	207.5	922
DAN26044	207.5	209	299
DAN26044	209	210.5	56
DAN26044	244	245	77
DAN26044	245	246	36
DAN26044	246	247	136

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26044	247	248	679
DAN26044	248	249	241
DAN26044	249	250	544
DAN26044	250	251	325
DAN26044	251	252.5	2220
DAN26044	252.5	254	13500
DAN26044	254	255	198
DAN26044	255	256.34	213
DAN26044	256.34	257.5	500
DAN26044	257.5	258.4	295
DAN26044	258.4	259	725
DAN26044	259	260	720
DAN26044	260	261.47	488
DAN26044	261.47	262.5	451
DAN26044	262.5	263.5	744
DAN26044	263.5	264.67	1235
DAN26044	264.67	266	534
DAN26044	266	267	499
DAN26044	267	268	657
DAN26044	268	269	833
DAN26044	269	270	643
DAN26044	270	271	674
DAN26044	271	272	836
DAN26044	272	273	66
DAN26044	273	274	67
DAN26044	274	275	112
DAN26044	275	276.5	1175
DAN26044	276.5	277	227
DAN26044	277	278	214
DAN26044	278	279	190
DAN26045	237	238.5	94
DAN26045	238.5	240	57
DAN26045	240	241.5	148
DAN26045	241.5	243	248
DAN26045	243	244	2550
DAN26045	244	245	858
DAN26045	245	246.5	93
DAN26045	246.5	248	50
DAN26045	248	249.5	71
DAN26045	249.5	251	143
DAN26045	251	252.5	122
DAN26045	252.5	254	102
DAN26045	254	255.5	307
DAN26045	255.5	257	280
DAN26045	257	258.5	196

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26045	258.5	260	182
DAN26045	260	261.5	176
DAN26045	261.5	263	150
DAN26045	263	264	743
DAN26043	185	186.5	5
DAN26043	186.5	188	10
DAN26043	188	189.5	96
DAN26043	189.5	190.5	189
DAN26043	190.5	191.5	682
DAN26043	191.5	192.5	275
DAN26043	192.5	193.5	362
DAN26043	193.5	194.21	217
DAN26043	194.21	195.21	355
DAN26043	195.21	196.91	1265
DAN26043	196.91	198	579
DAN26043	198	199.5	343
DAN26043	199.5	200.85	238
DAN26043	200.85	202.33	328
DAN26043	219	220.5	376
DAN26043	220.5	222	325
DAN26043	222	223	356
DAN26043	223	224	307
DAN26043	224	225	281
DAN26043	225	226	332
DAN26043	226	227	310
DAN26043	227	228	336
DAN26043	228	229	301
DAN26043	229	230	342
DAN26043	230	231	480
DAN26043	231	232.07	1065
DAN26043	232.07	233.07	526
DAN26043	233.07	234.07	356
DAN26043	255	256.5	322
DAN26043	256.5	258	330
DAN26043	258	259.5	335
DAN26043	259.5	261	296
DAN26043	261	262.5	350
DAN26043	262.5	264.23	590
DAN26043	264.23	265	557
DAN26043	265	266	260
DAN26043	266	267	236
DAN26043	267	268	210
DAN26043	268	269	210
DAN26043	269	270	171
DAN26043	270	271	209

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26043	271	272	236
DAN26043	272	272.7	209
DAN26043	272.7	274	197
DAN26043	274	275	237
DAN26043	275	276	193
DAN26043	276	277	188
DAN26043	277	278	229
DAN26043	278	279	236
DAN26043	279	280	196
DAN26043	280	281	312
DAN26043	281	282	213
DAN26043	282	283	153
DAN26043	283	284	313
DAN26043	284	285	356
DAN26043	285	286	965
DAN26043	286	287	316
DAN26043	287	288	637
DAN26043	288	289	6720
DAN26043	289	290	2870
DAN26043	290	291	297
DAN26043	291	292	456
DAN26043	292	293	411
DAN26043	293	294	304
DAN26043	294	295	262
DAN26043	295	296	325
DAN26043	296	297	252
DAN26043	297	299	296
DAN26043	299	300	293
DAN26043	300	301	296
DAN26043	301	302	173
DAN26043	302	303	230
DAN26046	135	136.5	199
DAN26046	136.5	138	469
DAN26046	138	139.5	660
DAN26046	139.5	141	689
DAN26046	141	142	761
DAN26046	142	143	348
DAN26046	143	144.5	208
DAN26046	144.5	146	45
DAN26046	146	147.5	60
DAN26046	147.5	149	46
DAN26046	149	150	40
DAN26046	150	151.5	70
DAN26046	151.5	152.91	76
DAN26046	152.91	154.5	71

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26046	154.5	155.5	54
DAN26046	155.5	157	59
DAN26046	157	158.5	66
DAN26046	158.5	160	52
DAN26046	160	161.5	56
DAN26046	161.5	163	44
DAN26046	163	164	50
DAN26046	164	165.3	42

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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 1 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,

	considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	not true thicknesses. More work will be required to understand the trend of mineralisation at Danvers, including any plunging high-grade components and report true thicknesses. • 2025 drillhole DAN25008 was drilled down-dip to efficiently test numerous historic drill intercepts within the core of Danvers 1 and to effectively test below the historic drilling using the heli-portable RC drilling rig that has limited depth capacity. This drillhole does not represent true thickness and would have introduced sample bias due to the down-dip drilling. • 2026 exploration, reverse circulation drilling along the Teshierpi fault zone has defined a tentative steep dip to the SE for newly discovered mineralisation in the Danvers 2 area. 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 has been conducted across the Danvers 1 area and newly discovered mineralisation along the Teshierpi Fault Zone. The fault zones trend NE/SW and drilling has primarily been conducted towards the SE or NW, depending on the target location and accessibility for pad construction. Mineralisation within the main fault zones is inferred to be very steeply dipping to sub-vertical. A level of sample bias is expected given the oblique angle of drillhole intersection. Further work is required to understand the true widths and therefore all reported drill intersections are treated as drilled widths. • 2026 diamond drilling at Bornite Hills represents the first drillholes into the target by White Cliff. The orientation of the host structure is poorly constrained currently but is inferred as dipping westwards. Drillholes reported as drilled widths of mineralisation not true widths. • 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 >2,000km^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.	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.

	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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, including the effect of any plunging high-grade zones. 2025 drillhole DAN25008 was drilled down-dip to efficiently test numerous historic drill intercepts within the core of Danvers 1 and to effectively test below the historic drilling using the heli-portable RC drilling rig that has limited depth capacity. This drillhole does not represent true thickness, and would have introduced sample bias due to the down-dip drilling. 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 exploration, reverse circulation drilling along the Teshierpi fault zone has defined a tentative steep dip to the SE for newly discovered mineralisation in the Danvers 2 area. 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 2026 Diamond drilling has been conducted across the Danvers 1 area and newly discovered mineralisation along the Teshierpi Fault Zone. The fault zones trend NE/SW and drilling has primarily been conducted towards the SE or NW, depending on the target location and accessibility for pad construction. Mineralisation within the main fault zones is inferred to be very steeply dipping to sub-vertical. A level of sample bias is expected given the oblique angle of drillhole intersection. Further work is required to understand the true widths and therefore all reported drill intersections are treated as drilled widths. Drillholes are typically inclined -45 to -65 depending on the depth of intersection, accessibility for pad construction or target depth, to assess for the steeply dipping breccia bodies. If drilling were to assess for the flow top replacements, drilling should be more steeply inclined to produce a closer to true thickness interval. Reported thicknesses are drilled widths, not true thicknesses. 2026 diamond drilling at Bornite Hills represents the first drillholes into the target by White Cliff. The orientation of the host structure is poorly constrained currently but is inferred as dipping westwards. Drillholes reported as drilled widths of mineralisation not true widths. 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 – Test work 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.	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 Wireframe production of mineralised envelopes along the Teshierpi Fault Zone and Danvers 1 trends.

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 visited the site of the historic/foreign estimate. This was conducted in 2026 alongside a representative of Terra Resources, a geological consultancy firm based in Perth, Western Australia. Terra Resources assisted with the location of historic drilling through georeferencing of historic PDF maps. The location of the estimate was visited, and geology reviewed.
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 factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	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 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 process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	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 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. Test work 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, 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	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, not reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.
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.