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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
30 June 2026

WHITE CLIFF MINERALS

DIAMOND DRILLING CONTINUES TO EXPAND THE DANVERS COPPER SYSTEM

Observation of Diamond Drill Core Pinpoints the Key Mineralisation Control, with Strong Near-Term Upside

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("WCN" or the "Company") (ASX: WCN; OTCQB: WCMLF) is pleased to announce further assay results and observations from its drilling from Danvers at the Company's Rae Copper Project.

Diamond Drilling Underway

- The **maiden diamond drill hole**, DAN26025 has been strategically positioned to **test geological and structural controls proximal to DAN26012**, which returned a high-grade intercept of **19.81m @ 6.64% Cu**[1]
- **Over 73m of visual chalcocite** and chalcopyrite sulphide mineralisation intersected, expanding the known mineralised footprint by ~50m to the northeast
- Ongoing drilling confirms **chalcocite and bornite as dominant copper sulphides**, highlighting the project's high-grade copper potential
- **Drill core observations identified a prospective breccia horizon -** host to chalcocite-calcite cement within crackle and mosaic textured breccias along the shoulder of the Teshierpi Fault Zone's main chaotic breccia
- This horizon provides a **clear structural and permeability-controlled target for high-grade copper mineralisation**, with copper sulphides precipitated directly within open-space breccia textures adjacent to the main fault zone
- Data gained from the first hole has allowed the company to further **update its geological model** with holes now being **drilled with a vector to further high-grade prospective areas**
- Assays from Danvers Diamond Drilling are expected in 4-6 weeks

Danvers 1 Mineralised Footprint Expands Significantly

- DAN26020, collared 550m from the main zone at Danvers 1 where DAN25012[2] and DAN25013 returned 87m @ 2.37% Cu and 49m @ 1.33% Cu respectively, returned **19.81m @ 0.72% Cu** from 111.25m including **1.53m @ 2.39% Cu** and **3.05m @ 1.11% Cu** providing an **expanded area of copper within Danvers 1 host structure**

Troy Whittaker, Managing Director, commented *"Danvers 1 continuing to grow with assays from DAN26020 extending mineralisation southwest towards the 2026 discoveries on the Teshierpi Fault Zone. With assays still pending from DAN26022 and DAN26023, which tested growth to the north and northeast, we see strong potential for further expansion of the system.*

Importantly, our first diamond drillhole into the Teshierpi Fault Zone has intersected more than 70 metres of copper sulphide mineralisation and has materially improved our understanding of the architecture of the system. The hole

[1] See announcement "Exceptional-Grade Copper Discovery at Danvers" 10 June 2026
[2] See ASX announcements "Dilling continues to expand high grade copper at Danvers" 1 October 2025 and "DAN25012 returns 23m @ 5.2% Copper" 9 October 2025

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has isolated a key mineralised horizon within the fault and breccia package, giving us a much clearer target for follow-up drilling along strike and at depth.

Drilling will now continue to target high-grade copper zones, with the northeast extent of the fault zone still largely untested and representing a significant near-term growth opportunity."

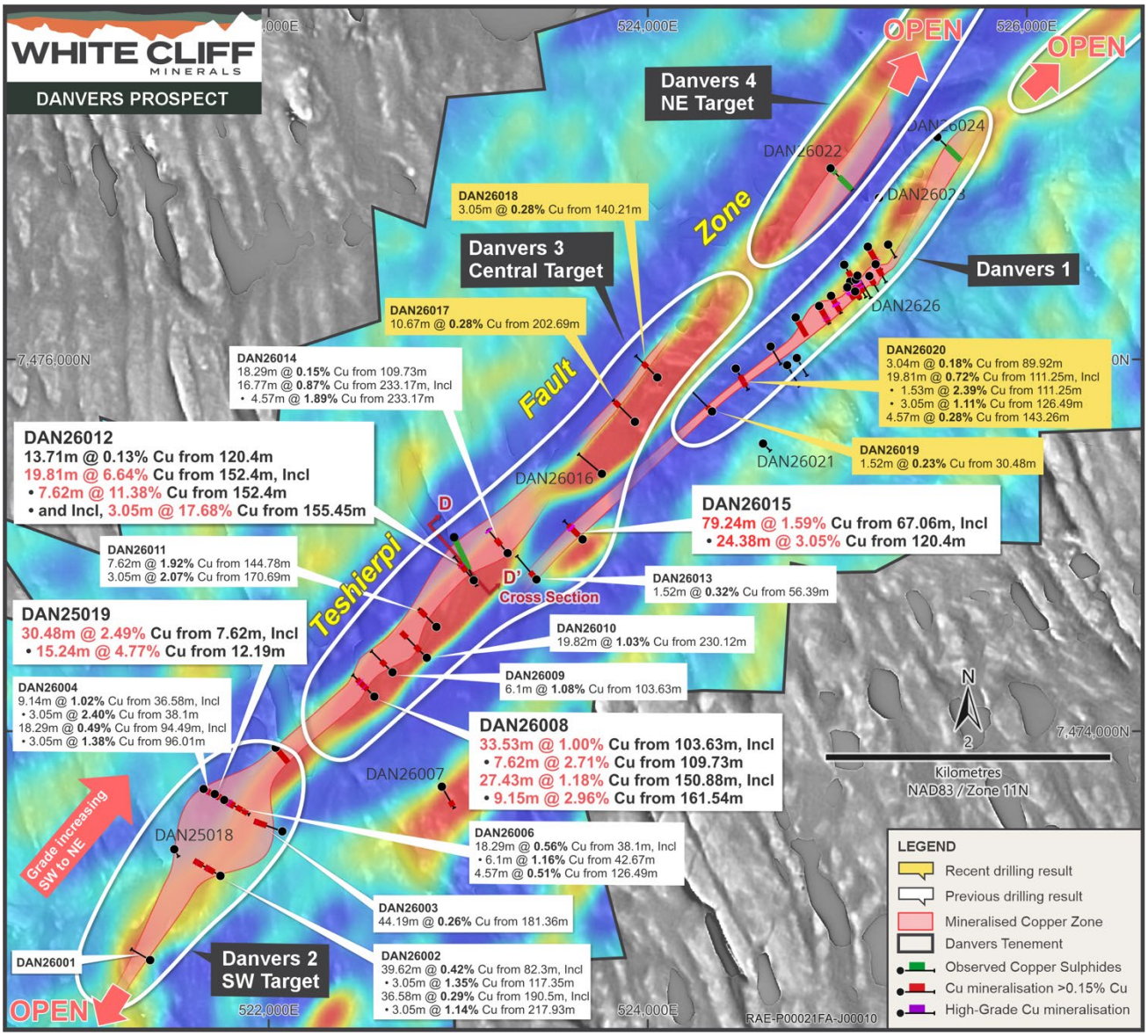


***Figure 1** - Map of 2026 RC drillholes in the Teshierpi Fault Zone. Basemap of EM anomalism (X component) from 2025 geophysical survey. Interpreted mineralization trend highlighted by white outline between the observed downhole intervals of copper sulphides.*

2026 REGIONAL DRILL TESTING AT DANVERS - ONGOING ASSAY RESULTS

Danvers 1 Expansion

- DAN26020 confirms copper extends to the SW of Danvers 1.
- DAN26020 sits 1211m, to the NE of DAN26015[3] which returned assays of 79.24m @ 1.59% Cu and 550m to the SW of DAN25013 which returned 49m @ 1.33% Cu

[3] See announcement "Major Copper Discovery at Rae Adjacent to Teshierpi Fault" 17 June 2026

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Assay Results Confirm Further Copper Mineralisation

- Drillhole DAN26020, extends the Danvers 1 footprint by 218m to the southwest, and included intercepts of:
  - **19.81m @ 0.72% Cu** from 111.25m including
    - **1.52m @ 2.39% Cu** from 111.25m,
    - **3.05m @ 1.11% Cu** from 126.49m
- **The Danvers 1 mineralised footprint now spans a strike of 1037m**
- **DAN26017 returned 10.67m @ 0.28% Cu from 202.69m**
- **DAN26018 returned 3.05m @ 0.28% Cu from 140.21m**
- **DAN26019 returned 1.52m @ 0.23% Cu from 30.48m**

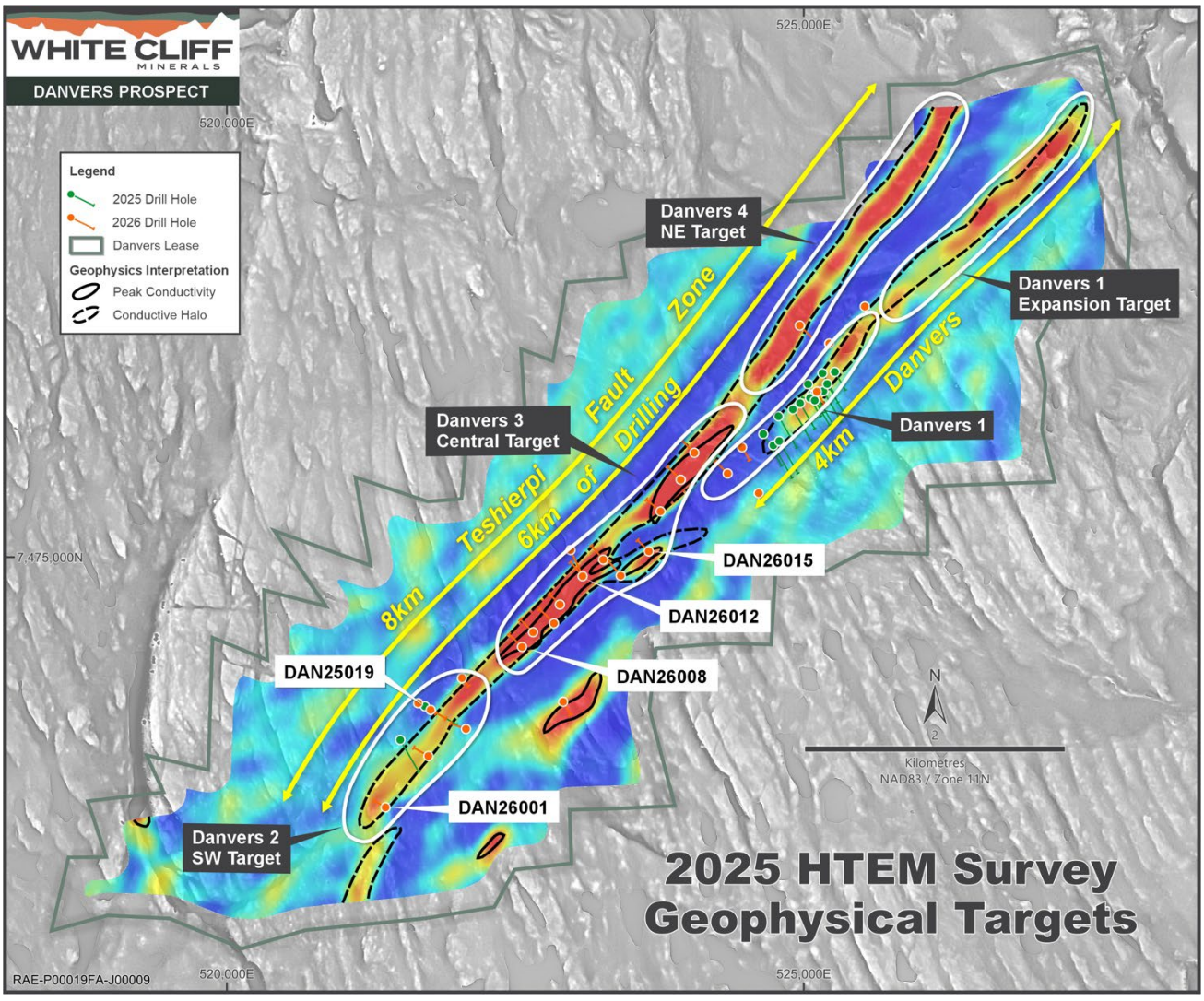


Figure 2 - Overview of target areas along the Teshierpi Fault Zone and Danvers NE Expansion Targets. Basemap of EM anomalism (X component) from 2025 geophysical survey.

Diamond Drilling Observations - Danvers

- Recent drilling continues to confirm the presence of chalcocite and bornite as the dominant copper sulphide minerals within the mineralised zones intersected across the project.
- The ongoing identification of chalcocite and bornite is highly encouraging, as both minerals are associated with high-grade copper mineralisation and favourable metallurgical characteristics. Chalcocite contains approximately 80% copper by weight, while bornite contains approximately 63% copper, making them among the most copper-rich sulphide minerals.

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- Their consistent presence in drill core supports the Company's view that the project hosts a robust and potentially high-value copper system, with strong implications for grade and recoverability.
- The first diamond drillhole DAN26025 is a scissor hole to DAN26012 which returned 19.81m @ 6.6% Cu[4] designed to test vein orientation and width.
- Over 70m of chalcocite and chalcopyrite bearing intervals was observed in the drill core for DAN26025.
- Drill core allows for direct observation of the mineralisation textures and has increased the understanding of mineralisation providing clear data that allows follow up drilling to target additional lodes.
- Mineralisation is associated with crackle and mosaic breccias, with chalcocite forming an important part of the breccia cement alongside calcite and chlorite.
- Brecciation intensifies with movement into the main fault zone, with a chaotic breccia texture becoming dominant and strong, pervasive hematite alteration.

Upcoming Activities

- Drilling to complete the Phase 1 regional spaced campaign across the 12,000m strike remains on target for completion during July.
- Diamond drilling underway will be designed to infill the phase 1 campaign
- Multiple Assays still pending, including those for drillholes DAN26022 and DAN26024 which were large north (606m) and northeast (686m) step outs to Danvers 1 and intersected broad intervals of copper sulphides
- With the zone of mineralisation now isolated to a specific horizon within the fault zone, follow up drilling can be completed to follow and expand on these new high-grade zones
- Drilling at Danvers 1 continues to gather important structural data with oriented diamond core – information will inform future drilling angles and target generation – it will also form an important comparison with the mineralisation discovered more than 5 kilometres to the SW along the fault

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[4] See announcement "Exceptional-Grade Copper Discovery at Danvers" 10 June 2026

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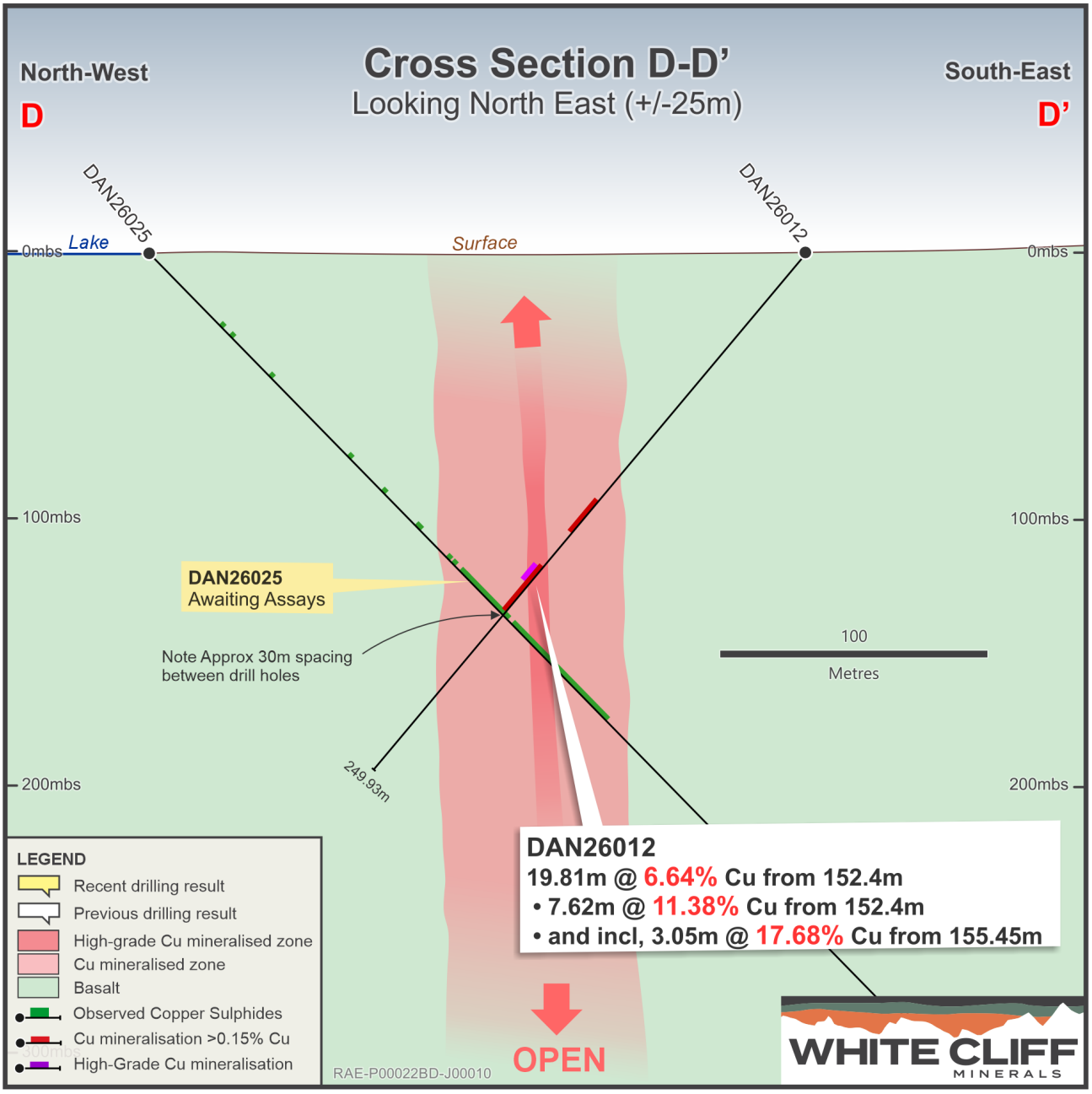


***Figure 3** - Cross section of drillhole DAN26012 located within a major EM anomaly that follows the Teshierpi Fault Zone. Extraordinary copper grades were returned from this newly discovered mineralisation. DAN20025 was collared 250m to the NE of DAN26012. Cross section shows the interpreted view looking North through both drill holes.*

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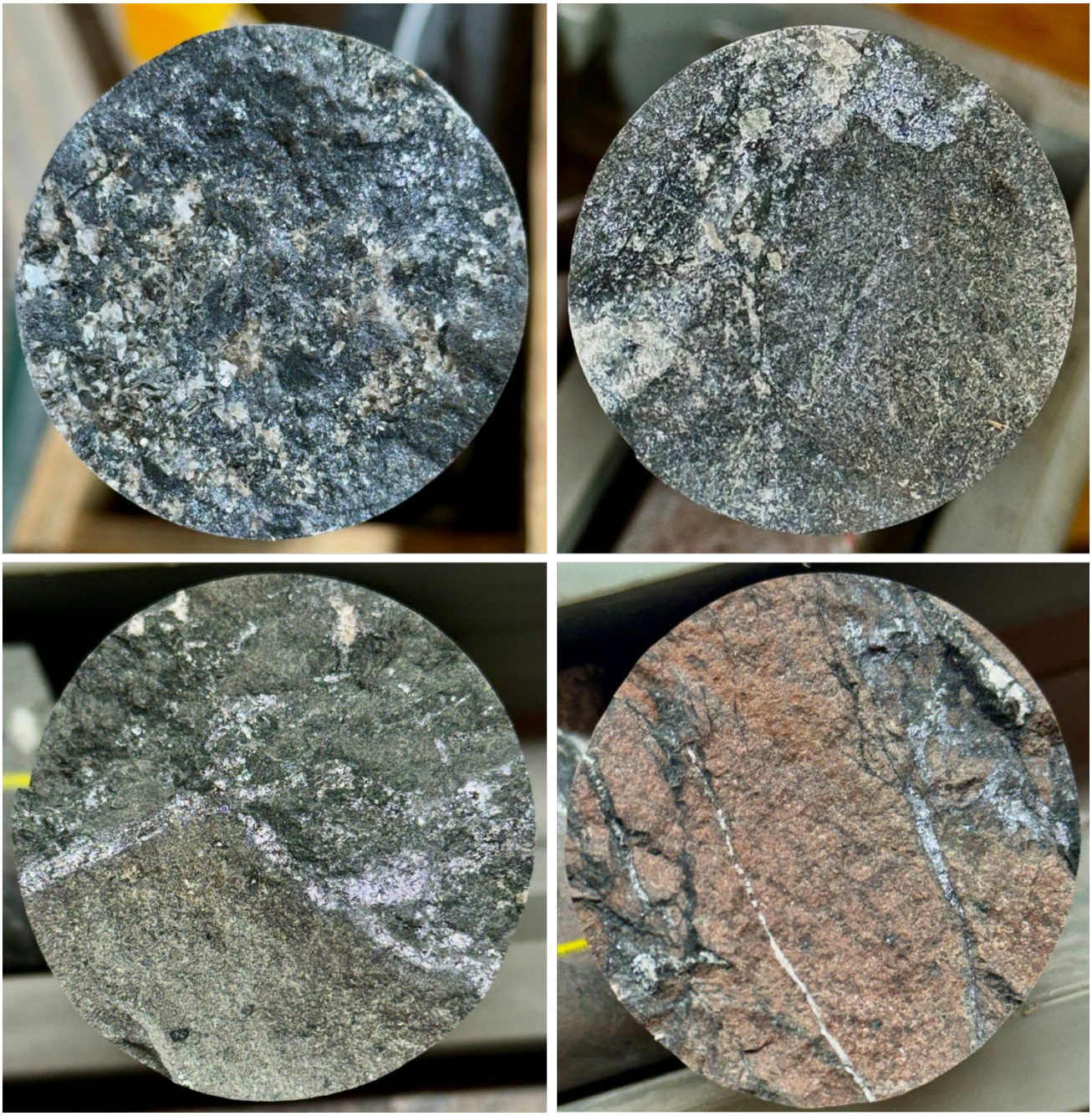


Figure 4 - *Photographs of NQ2 diameter diamond drill core. Clockwise from top left depths are 208m, 211m, 229.3m, 241.1m. Images show variably altered (chlorite and hematite) chalcocite bearing basalts. Chalcocite forming breccia cement and veinlets with calcite and chlorite.*

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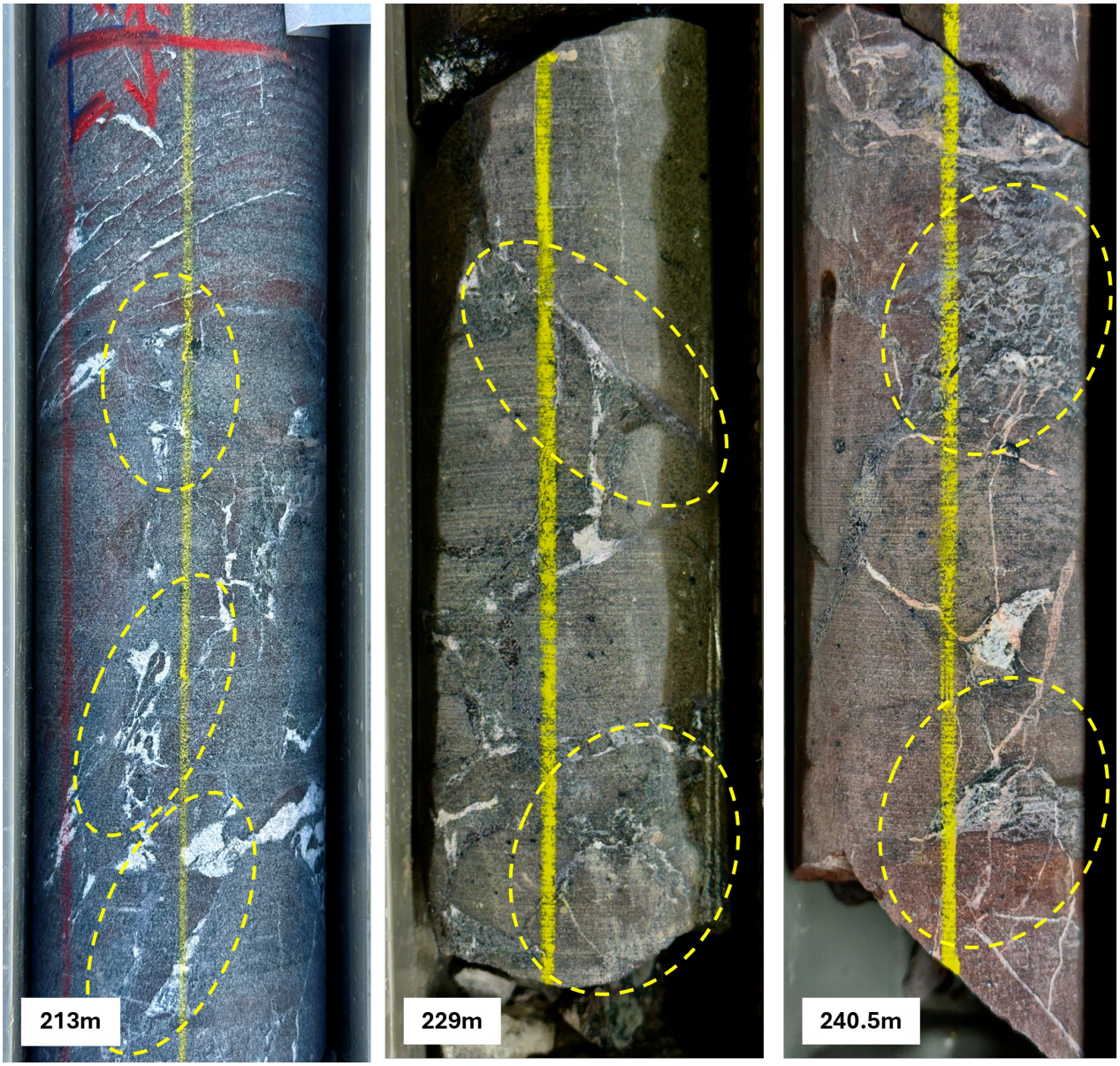


Figure 5 - Photographs of chalcocite bearing crackle and mosaic breccias of variably chlorite and hematite altered basalts from drillhole DAN26025. Yellow arrows depict zones of chalcocite cement. Core is NQ2 diameter.

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***Figure 6** - Diamond Rig at Drill hole DAN26025.*

***Table 1** - Significant intervals in assays from 2026 RC drilling campaign*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu ppm	Cu %
DAN26020	**111.25**	**131.06**	**19.81**	**7220**	**0.72**
Including	**111.25**	**112.78**	**1.53**	**23900**	**2.39**
And including	**126.49**	**129.54**	**3.05**	**11105**	**1.11**
DAN26016	*No significant intervals*				
DAN26017	202.69	213.36	10.67	2777	0.28
DAN26018	140.21	143.26	3.05	2797	0.28
DAN26019	30.48	32.00	1.52	2330	0.23

2026 REGIONAL DRILL TESTING AT DANVERS – DRILLING OBSERVATIONS

Exploration at Danvers

The 2026 RC drilling program has defined new mineralisation within the Teshierpi Fault Zone at a kilometre scale. High grade intervals in DAN26008, DAN26012 and DAN26015 define a 1.37km strike length interval where drillhole spacing exceeds 300m. Current drilling efforts aim to define the orientation and style of mineralisation using oriented drill core. This information will then inform step out drillholes.

The first diamond drillhole into the Teshierpi Fault Zone has returned 73.32m of chalcocite and chalcopyrite bearing mineralisation. The copper sulphides are primarily forming the cement phase of crackle and mosaic breccias, inferred as the shoulders of the major Teshierpi Fault Zone, which presents as massive hematite altered chaotic breccia.

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Table 2 - Table of copper sulphide observations. Abbreviations: Cc – chalcocite, Cp – chalcopyrite. Table summarises logged intervals in diamond drillhole DAN26025. 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. (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.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cc Style	Cc %	Cp Style	Cp %
DAN26025	38.60	38.65	0.05			fra	0.1
DAN26025	43.95	43.96	0.01			ven	0.1
DAN26025	65.15	65.16	0.01	ven	0.1		
DAN26025	107.50	107.60	0.10			ven	0.1
DAN26025	125.80	125.90	0.10	ven	0.1		
DAN26025	144.00	145.00	1.00	vsl	0.5		
DAN26025	160.70	160.80	0.10	amy	1		
DAN26025	163.60	163.70	0.10	amy	1		
DAN26025	168.00	170.35	2.35	amy	2		
DAN26025	168.00	170.35	2.35	fra	1		
DAN26025	170.35	187.30	16.95	dis	0.1		
DAN26025	187.30	189.00	1.70	amy	0.5		
DAN26025	189.00	192.00	3.00	bcm	2		
DAN26025	196.00	198.00	2.00	bcm	0.1	bcm	0.1
DAN26025	200.00	204.30	4.30	bcm	2		
DAN26025	206.00	219.00	13.00	ven	1		
DAN26025	219.00	222.50	3.50	ven	0.5	bcm	0.1
DAN26025	222.50	224.50	2.00	bcm	3		
DAN26025	224.50	226.00	1.50	ven	2		
DAN26025	226.00	230.00	4.00	bcm	3		
DAN26025	230.00	232.50	2.50	bcm	2		
DAN26025	232.50	235.48	2.98	ven	5		
DAN26025	235.48	237.23	1.75	ven	3		
DAN26025	237.23	242.00	4.77	ven	1		
DAN26025	242.00	245.20	3.20	ven	0.1		

Table 4 - 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 ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	Hole Type
DAN26016	7475396	523758	441	-50	310	249.94	RC
DAN26017	7475671	523932	441	-50	315	249.94	RC
DAN26018	7475905	524051	441	-50	315	249.94	RC
DAN26019	7475725	524339	459	-50	315	231.65	RC
DAN26020	7475952	524465	449	-50	150	201.17	RC
DAN26025	7475061	522978	447	-45	155	350	DD

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Table 5- Assay data for RC drillholes DAN260016 - DAN26020. Samples are taken as 5 ft intervals as per RC rod lengths. (5 ft equals 1.52m)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26016	0	1.52	46
DAN26016	1.52	3.05	63
DAN26016	3.05	4.57	50
DAN26016	4.57	6.1	25
DAN26016	6.1	7.62	27
DAN26016	7.62	9.14	32
DAN26016	9.14	10.67	25
DAN26016	10.67	12.19	35
DAN26016	12.19	13.72	39
DAN26016	13.72	15.24	22
DAN26016	15.24	16.76	72
DAN26016	16.76	18.29	85
DAN26016	18.29	19.81	189
DAN26016	19.81	21.34	168
DAN26016	21.34	22.86	168
DAN26016	22.86	24.38	146
DAN26016	24.38	25.91	162
DAN26016	25.91	27.43	198
DAN26016	27.43	28.96	189
DAN26016	28.96	30.48	159
DAN26016	30.48	32	204
DAN26016	32	33.53	197
DAN26016	33.53	35.05	209
DAN26016	35.05	36.58	211
DAN26016	36.58	38.1	222
DAN26016	38.1	39.62	286
DAN26016	39.62	41.15	349
DAN26016	41.15	42.67	299
DAN26016	42.67	44.2	306
DAN26016	44.2	45.72	225
DAN26016	45.72	47.24	166
DAN26016	47.24	48.77	227
DAN26016	48.77	50.29	105
DAN26016	50.29	51.82	141
DAN26016	51.82	53.34	168
DAN26016	53.34	54.86	35
DAN26016	54.86	56.39	36
DAN26016	56.39	57.91	20
DAN26016	57.91	59.44	15
DAN26016	59.44	60.96	51
DAN26016	60.96	62.48	48
DAN26016	62.48	64.01	29
DAN26016	64.01	65.53	30
DAN26016	65.53	67.06	40
DAN26016	67.06	68.58	25
DAN26016	68.58	70.1	20
DAN26016	70.1	71.63	22
DAN26016	71.63	73.15	32
DAN26016	73.15	74.68	16
DAN26016	74.68	76.2	25
DAN26016	76.2	77.72	11
DAN26016	77.72	79.25	36
DAN26016	79.25	80.77	43
DAN26016	80.77	82.3	44
DAN26016	82.3	83.82	18
DAN26016	83.82	85.34	26
DAN26016	85.34	86.87	8
DAN26016	86.87	88.39	30
DAN26016	88.39	89.92	12
DAN26016	89.92	91.44	23
DAN26016	91.44	92.96	8
DAN26016	92.96	94.49	21
DAN26016	94.49	96.01	61
DAN26016	96.01	97.54	64
DAN26016	97.54	99.06	60
DAN26016	99.06	100.58	34
DAN26016	100.58	102.11	24
DAN26016	102.11	103.63	53
DAN26016	103.63	105.16	21

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26016	105.16	106.68	17
DAN26016	106.68	108.2	19
DAN26016	108.2	109.73	13
DAN26016	109.73	111.25	43
DAN26016	111.25	112.78	44
DAN26016	112.78	114.3	6
DAN26016	114.3	115.82	7
DAN26016	115.82	117.35	19
DAN26016	117.35	118.87	35
DAN26016	118.87	120.4	19
DAN26016	120.4	121.92	8
DAN26016	121.92	123.44	10
DAN26016	123.44	124.97	8
DAN26016	124.97	126.49	19
DAN26016	126.49	128.02	56
DAN26016	128.02	129.54	13
DAN26016	129.54	131.06	13
DAN26016	131.06	132.59	18
DAN26016	132.59	134.11	15
DAN26016	134.11	135.64	14
DAN26016	135.64	137.16	14
DAN26016	137.16	138.68	9
DAN26016	138.68	140.21	8
DAN26016	140.21	141.73	11
DAN26016	141.73	143.26	16
DAN26016	143.26	144.78	10
DAN26016	144.78	146.3	12
DAN26016	146.3	147.83	11
DAN26016	147.83	149.35	23
DAN26016	149.35	150.88	35
DAN26016	150.88	152.4	40
DAN26016	152.4	153.92	35
DAN26016	153.92	155.45	15
DAN26016	155.45	156.97	17
DAN26016	156.97	158.5	12

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26016	158.5	160.02	13
DAN26016	160.02	161.54	27
DAN26016	161.54	163.07	11
DAN26016	163.07	164.59	26
DAN26016	164.59	166.12	25
DAN26016	166.12	167.64	15
DAN26016	167.64	169.16	14
DAN26016	169.16	170.69	10
DAN26016	170.69	172.21	13
DAN26016	172.21	173.74	15
DAN26016	173.74	175.26	27
DAN26016	175.26	176.78	23
DAN26016	176.78	178.31	14
DAN26016	178.31	179.83	13
DAN26016	179.83	181.36	41
DAN26016	181.36	182.88	17
DAN26016	182.88	184.4	26
DAN26016	184.4	185.93	15
DAN26016	185.93	187.45	40
DAN26016	187.45	188.98	28
DAN26016	188.98	190.5	37
DAN26016	190.5	192.02	59
DAN26016	192.02	193.55	60
DAN26016	193.55	195.07	48
DAN26016	195.07	196.6	140
DAN26016	196.6	198.12	172
DAN26016	198.12	199.64	50
DAN26016	199.64	201.17	128
DAN26016	201.17	202.69	48
DAN26016	202.69	204.22	147
DAN26016	204.22	205.74	114
DAN26016	205.74	207.26	85
DAN26016	207.26	208.79	255
DAN26016	208.79	210.31	74
DAN26016	210.31	211.84	35

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26016	211.84	213.36	76
DAN26016	213.36	214.88	51
DAN26016	214.88	216.41	36
DAN26016	216.41	217.93	45
DAN26016	217.93	219.46	28
DAN26016	219.46	220.98	24
DAN26016	220.98	222.5	29
DAN26016	222.5	224.03	34
DAN26016	224.03	225.55	47
DAN26016	225.55	227.08	28
DAN26016	227.08	228.6	71
DAN26016	228.6	230.12	91
DAN26016	230.12	231.65	178
DAN26016	231.65	233.17	189
DAN26016	233.17	234.7	182
DAN26016	234.7	236.22	21
DAN26016	236.22	237.74	25
DAN26016	237.74	239.27	56
DAN26016	239.27	240.79	96
DAN26016	240.79	242.32	78
DAN26016	242.32	243.84	50
DAN26016	243.84	245.36	27
DAN26016	245.36	246.89	50
DAN26016	246.89	248.41	66
DAN26016	248.41	249.94	34
DAN26017	0	1.52	606
DAN26017	1.52	3.05	352
DAN26017	3.05	4.57	279
DAN26017	4.57	6.1	295
DAN26017	6.1	7.62	205
DAN26017	7.62	9.14	269
DAN26017	9.14	10.67	359
DAN26017	10.67	12.19	429
DAN26017	12.19	13.72	243
DAN26017	13.72	15.24	119

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26017	15.24	16.76	172
DAN26017	16.76	18.29	105
DAN26017	18.29	19.81	114
DAN26017	19.81	21.34	25
DAN26017	21.34	22.86	36
DAN26017	22.86	24.38	47
DAN26017	24.38	25.91	37
DAN26017	25.91	27.43	65
DAN26017	27.43	28.96	43
DAN26017	28.96	30.48	23
DAN26017	30.48	32	35
DAN26017	32	33.53	25
DAN26017	33.53	35.05	21
DAN26017	35.05	36.58	15
DAN26017	36.58	38.1	23
DAN26017	38.1	39.62	18
DAN26017	39.62	41.15	17
DAN26017	41.15	42.67	17
DAN26017	42.67	44.2	18
DAN26017	44.2	45.72	19
DAN26017	45.72	47.24	14
DAN26017	47.24	48.77	14
DAN26017	48.77	50.29	24
DAN26017	50.29	51.82	31
DAN26017	51.82	53.34	34
DAN26017	53.34	54.86	23
DAN26017	54.86	56.39	18
DAN26017	56.39	57.91	17
DAN26017	57.91	59.44	22
DAN26017	59.44	60.96	25
DAN26017	60.96	62.48	16
DAN26017	62.48	64.01	21
DAN26017	64.01	65.53	12
DAN26017	65.53	67.06	12
DAN26017	67.06	68.58	13

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26017	68.58	70.1	76
DAN26017	70.1	71.63	41
DAN26017	71.63	73.15	21
DAN26017	73.15	74.68	32
DAN26017	74.68	76.2	26
DAN26017	76.2	77.72	55
DAN26017	77.72	79.25	43
DAN26017	79.25	80.77	72
DAN26017	80.77	82.3	49
DAN26017	82.3	83.82	30
DAN26017	83.82	85.34	38
DAN26017	85.34	86.87	22
DAN26017	86.87	88.39	12
DAN26017	88.39	89.92	10
DAN26017	89.92	91.44	52
DAN26017	91.44	92.96	191
DAN26017	92.96	94.49	32
DAN26017	94.49	96.01	49
DAN26017	96.01	97.54	60
DAN26017	97.54	99.06	97
DAN26017	99.06	100.58	103
DAN26017	100.58	102.11	296
DAN26017	102.11	103.63	163
DAN26017	103.63	105.16	81
DAN26017	105.16	106.68	222
DAN26017	106.68	108.2	53
DAN26017	108.2	109.73	104
DAN26017	109.73	111.25	66
DAN26017	111.25	112.78	22
DAN26017	112.78	114.3	96
DAN26017	114.3	115.82	43
DAN26017	115.82	117.35	12
DAN26017	117.35	118.87	28
DAN26017	118.87	120.4	14
DAN26017	120.4	121.92	11

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26017	121.92	123.44	13
DAN26017	123.44	124.97	13
DAN26017	124.97	126.49	10
DAN26017	126.49	128.02	9
DAN26017	128.02	129.54	14
DAN26017	129.54	131.06	12
DAN26017	131.06	132.59	10
DAN26017	132.59	134.11	12
DAN26017	134.11	135.64	35
DAN26017	135.64	137.16	13
DAN26017	137.16	138.68	9
DAN26017	138.68	140.21	13
DAN26017	140.21	141.73	8
DAN26017	141.73	143.26	8
DAN26017	143.26	144.78	23
DAN26017	144.78	146.3	52
DAN26017	146.3	147.83	21
DAN26017	147.83	149.35	20
DAN26017	149.35	150.88	23
DAN26017	150.88	152.4	30
DAN26017	152.4	153.92	36
DAN26017	153.92	155.45	26
DAN26017	155.45	156.97	26
DAN26017	156.97	158.5	24
DAN26017	158.5	160.02	18
DAN26017	160.02	161.54	22
DAN26017	161.54	163.07	72
DAN26017	163.07	164.59	35
DAN26017	164.59	166.12	37
DAN26017	166.12	167.64	27
DAN26017	167.64	169.16	23
DAN26017	169.16	170.69	78
DAN26017	170.69	172.21	13
DAN26017	172.21	173.74	17
DAN26017	173.74	175.26	12

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26017	175.26	176.78	17
DAN26017	176.78	178.31	15
DAN26017	178.31	179.83	19
DAN26017	179.83	181.36	25
DAN26017	181.36	182.88	30
DAN26017	182.88	184.4	44
DAN26017	184.4	185.93	49
DAN26017	185.93	187.45	73
DAN26017	187.45	188.98	39
DAN26017	188.98	190.5	92
DAN26017	190.5	192.02	89
DAN26017	192.02	193.55	30
DAN26017	193.55	195.07	35
DAN26017	195.07	196.6	51
DAN26017	196.6	198.12	71
DAN26017	198.12	199.64	67
DAN26017	199.64	201.17	90
DAN26017	201.17	202.69	197
DAN26017	202.69	204.22	2240
DAN26017	204.22	205.74	1705
DAN26017	205.74	207.26	3810
DAN26017	207.26	208.79	1445
DAN26017	208.79	210.31	2550
DAN26017	210.31	211.84	5170
DAN26017	211.84	213.36	2520
DAN26017	213.36	214.88	428
DAN26017	214.88	216.41	223
DAN26017	216.41	217.93	331
DAN26017	217.93	219.46	717
DAN26017	219.46	220.98	81
DAN26017	220.98	222.5	66
DAN26017	222.5	224.03	230
DAN26017	224.03	225.55	47
DAN26017	225.55	227.08	24
DAN26017	227.08	228.6	49
DAN26017	228.6	230.12	44
DAN26017	230.12	231.65	240
DAN26017	231.65	233.17	369
DAN26017	233.17	234.7	155
DAN26017	234.7	236.22	54
DAN26017	236.22	237.74	42
DAN26017	237.74	239.27	40
DAN26017	239.27	240.79	20
DAN26017	240.79	242.32	55
DAN26017	242.32	243.84	31
DAN26017	243.84	245.36	33
DAN26017	245.36	246.89	73
DAN26017	246.89	248.41	162
DAN26017	248.41	249.94	105
DAN26018	0	1.52	238
DAN26018	1.52	3.05	273
DAN26018	3.05	4.57	285
DAN26018	4.57	6.1	274
DAN26018	6.1	7.62	282
DAN26018	7.62	9.14	449
DAN26018	9.14	10.67	265
DAN26018	10.67	12.19	273
DAN26018	12.19	13.72	281
DAN26018	13.72	15.24	111
DAN26018	15.24	16.76	62
DAN26018	16.76	18.29	62
DAN26018	18.29	19.81	46
DAN26018	19.81	21.34	66
DAN26018	21.34	22.86	68
DAN26018	22.86	24.38	77
DAN26018	24.38	25.91	87
DAN26018	25.91	27.43	47
DAN26018	27.43	28.96	90
DAN26018	28.96	30.48	77
DAN26018	30.48	32	54

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26018	32	33.53	45
DAN26018	33.53	35.05	33
DAN26018	35.05	36.58	38
DAN26018	36.58	38.1	42
DAN26018	38.1	39.62	37
DAN26018	39.62	41.15	104
DAN26018	41.15	42.67	94
DAN26018	42.67	44.2	56
DAN26018	44.2	45.72	91
DAN26018	45.72	47.24	27
DAN26018	47.24	48.77	19
DAN26018	48.77	50.29	29
DAN26018	50.29	51.82	22
DAN26018	51.82	53.34	111
DAN26018	53.34	54.86	99
DAN26018	54.86	56.39	76
DAN26018	56.39	57.91	46
DAN26018	57.91	59.44	48
DAN26018	59.44	60.96	39
DAN26018	60.96	62.48	65
DAN26018	62.48	64.01	30
DAN26018	64.01	65.53	74
DAN26018	65.53	67.06	39
DAN26018	67.06	68.58	35
DAN26018	68.58	70.1	26
DAN26018	70.1	71.63	15
DAN26018	71.63	73.15	14
DAN26018	73.15	74.68	40
DAN26018	74.68	76.2	63
DAN26018	76.2	77.72	25
DAN26018	77.72	79.25	98
DAN26018	79.25	80.77	160
DAN26018	80.77	82.3	91
DAN26018	82.3	83.82	110
DAN26018	83.82	85.34	116

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26018	85.34	86.87	84
DAN26018	86.87	88.39	38
DAN26018	88.39	89.92	48
DAN26018	89.92	91.44	137
DAN26018	91.44	92.96	247
DAN26018	92.96	94.49	212
DAN26018	94.49	96.01	179
DAN26018	96.01	97.54	212
DAN26018	97.54	99.06	190
DAN26018	99.06	100.58	58
DAN26018	100.58	102.11	33
DAN26018	102.11	103.63	65
DAN26018	103.63	105.16	13
DAN26018	105.16	106.68	23
DAN26018	106.68	108.2	14
DAN26018	108.2	109.73	28
DAN26018	109.73	111.25	24
DAN26018	111.25	112.78	29
DAN26018	112.78	114.3	21
DAN26018	114.3	115.82	22
DAN26018	115.82	117.35	22
DAN26018	117.35	118.87	36
DAN26018	118.87	120.4	28
DAN26018	120.4	121.92	33
DAN26018	121.92	123.44	28
DAN26018	123.44	124.97	50
DAN26018	124.97	126.49	40
DAN26018	126.49	128.02	45
DAN26018	128.02	129.54	47
DAN26018	129.54	131.06	19
DAN26018	131.06	132.59	31
DAN26018	132.59	134.11	87
DAN26018	134.11	135.64	62
DAN26018	135.64	137.16	183
DAN26018	137.16	138.68	88

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26018	138.68	140.21	112
DAN26018	140.21	141.73	1095
DAN26018	141.73	143.26	4500
DAN26018	143.26	144.78	571
DAN26018	144.78	146.3	660
DAN26018	146.3	147.83	477
DAN26018	147.83	149.35	309
DAN26018	149.35	150.88	82
DAN26018	150.88	152.4	44
DAN26018	152.4	153.92	30
DAN26018	153.92	155.45	35
DAN26018	155.45	156.97	27
DAN26018	156.97	158.5	96
DAN26018	158.5	160.02	133
DAN26018	160.02	161.54	126
DAN26018	161.54	163.07	126
DAN26018	163.07	164.59	113
DAN26018	164.59	166.12	119
DAN26018	166.12	167.64	113
DAN26018	167.64	169.16	122
DAN26018	169.16	170.69	35
DAN26018	170.69	172.21	58
DAN26018	172.21	173.74	139
DAN26018	173.74	175.26	77
DAN26018	175.26	176.78	149
DAN26018	176.78	178.31	126
DAN26018	178.31	179.83	95
DAN26018	179.83	181.36	94
DAN26018	181.36	182.88	91
DAN26018	182.88	184.4	95
DAN26018	184.4	185.93	360
DAN26018	185.93	187.45	35
DAN26018	187.45	188.98	33
DAN26018	188.98	190.5	51
DAN26018	190.5	192.02	63

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26018	192.02	193.55	75
DAN26018	193.55	195.07	28
DAN26018	195.07	196.6	20
DAN26018	196.6	198.12	22
DAN26018	198.12	199.64	26
DAN26018	199.64	201.17	32
DAN26018	201.17	202.69	51
DAN26018	202.69	204.22	107
DAN26018	204.22	205.74	37
DAN26018	205.74	207.26	44
DAN26018	207.26	208.79	40
DAN26018	208.79	210.31	55
DAN26018	210.31	211.84	104
DAN26018	211.84	213.36	146
DAN26018	213.36	214.88	121
DAN26018	214.88	216.41	55
DAN26018	216.41	217.93	85
DAN26018	217.93	219.46	98
DAN26018	219.46	220.98	297
DAN26018	220.98	222.5	74
DAN26018	222.5	224.03	63
DAN26018	224.03	225.55	65
DAN26018	225.55	227.08	96
DAN26018	227.08	228.6	73
DAN26018	228.6	230.12	124
DAN26018	230.12	231.65	95
DAN26018	231.65	233.17	94
DAN26018	233.17	234.7	1210
DAN26018	234.7	236.22	436
DAN26018	236.22	237.74	150
DAN26018	237.74	239.27	96
DAN26018	239.27	240.79	51
DAN26018	240.79	242.32	46
DAN26018	242.32	243.84	74
DAN26018	243.84	245.36	44

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26018	245.36	246.89	55
DAN26018	246.89	248.41	85
DAN26018	248.41	249.94	172
DAN26019	0	1.52	227
DAN26019	1.52	3.05	396
DAN26019	3.05	4.57	362
DAN26019	4.57	6.1	294
DAN26019	6.1	7.62	267
DAN26019	7.62	9.14	312
DAN26019	9.14	10.67	489
DAN26019	10.67	12.19	218
DAN26019	12.19	13.72	193
DAN26019	13.72	15.24	114
DAN26019	15.24	16.76	154
DAN26019	16.76	18.29	74
DAN26019	18.29	19.81	95
DAN26019	19.81	21.34	79
DAN26019	21.34	22.86	86
DAN26019	22.86	24.38	302
DAN26019	24.38	25.91	142
DAN26019	25.91	27.43	204
DAN26019	27.43	28.96	661
DAN26019	28.96	30.48	891
DAN26019	30.48	32	2330
DAN26019	32	33.53	253
DAN26019	33.53	35.05	199
DAN26019	35.05	36.58	146
DAN26019	36.58	38.1	164
DAN26019	38.1	39.62	195
DAN26019	39.62	41.15	100
DAN26019	41.15	42.67	43
DAN26019	42.67	44.2	21
DAN26019	44.2	45.72	17
DAN26019	45.72	47.24	22
DAN26019	47.24	48.77	26

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26019	48.77	50.29	26
DAN26019	50.29	51.82	22
DAN26019	51.82	53.34	17
DAN26019	53.34	54.86	18
DAN26019	54.86	56.39	13
DAN26019	56.39	57.91	12
DAN26019	57.91	59.44	11
DAN26019	59.44	60.96	11
DAN26019	60.96	62.48	8
DAN26019	62.48	64.01	27
DAN26019	64.01	65.53	20
DAN26019	65.53	67.06	26
DAN26019	67.06	68.58	46
DAN26019	68.58	70.1	46
DAN26019	70.1	71.63	13
DAN26019	71.63	73.15	42
DAN26019	73.15	74.68	43
DAN26019	74.68	76.2	73
DAN26019	76.2	77.72	132
DAN26019	77.72	79.25	90
DAN26019	79.25	80.77	72
DAN26019	80.77	82.3	152
DAN26019	82.3	83.82	120
DAN26019	83.82	85.34	57
DAN26019	85.34	86.87	26
DAN26019	86.87	88.39	30
DAN26019	88.39	89.92	112
DAN26019	89.92	91.44	121
DAN26019	91.44	92.96	93
DAN26019	92.96	94.49	70
DAN26019	94.49	96.01	30
DAN26019	96.01	97.54	82
DAN26019	97.54	99.06	73
DAN26019	99.06	100.58	57
DAN26019	100.58	102.11	90

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26019	102.11	103.63	95
DAN26019	103.63	105.16	61
DAN26019	105.16	106.68	79
DAN26019	106.68	108.2	62
DAN26019	108.2	109.73	65
DAN26019	109.73	111.25	50
DAN26019	111.25	112.78	68
DAN26019	112.78	114.3	44
DAN26019	114.3	115.82	23
DAN26019	115.82	117.35	26
DAN26019	117.35	118.87	22
DAN26019	118.87	120.4	26
DAN26019	120.4	121.92	39
DAN26019	121.92	123.44	27
DAN26019	123.44	124.97	31
DAN26019	124.97	126.49	28
DAN26019	126.49	128.02	29
DAN26019	128.02	129.54	43
DAN26019	129.54	131.06	72
DAN26019	131.06	132.59	79
DAN26019	132.59	134.11	71
DAN26019	134.11	135.64	62
DAN26019	135.64	137.16	34
DAN26019	137.16	138.68	64
DAN26019	138.68	140.21	74
DAN26019	140.21	141.73	30
DAN26019	141.73	143.26	51
DAN26019	143.26	144.78	77
DAN26019	144.78	146.3	19
DAN26019	146.3	147.83	69
DAN26019	147.83	149.35	60
DAN26019	149.35	150.88	252
DAN26019	150.88	152.4	325
DAN26019	152.4	153.92	274
DAN26019	153.92	155.45	233

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26019	155.45	156.97	156
DAN26019	156.97	158.5	122
DAN26019	158.5	160.02	212
DAN26019	160.02	161.54	149
DAN26019	161.54	163.07	14
DAN26019	163.07	164.59	24
DAN26019	164.59	166.12	15
DAN26019	166.12	167.64	55
DAN26019	167.64	169.16	10
DAN26019	169.16	170.69	28
DAN26019	170.69	172.21	33
DAN26019	172.21	173.74	87
DAN26019	173.74	175.26	201
DAN26019	175.26	176.78	50
DAN26019	176.78	178.31	50
DAN26019	178.31	179.83	34
DAN26019	179.83	181.36	101
DAN26019	181.36	182.88	1245
DAN26019	182.88	184.4	33
DAN26019	184.4	185.93	69
DAN26019	185.93	187.45	150
DAN26019	187.45	188.98	22
DAN26019	188.98	190.5	12
DAN26019	190.5	192.02	21
DAN26019	192.02	193.55	13
DAN26019	193.55	195.07	23
DAN26019	195.07	196.6	19
DAN26019	196.6	198.12	21
DAN26019	198.12	199.64	18
DAN26019	199.64	201.17	16
DAN26019	201.17	202.69	16
DAN26019	202.69	204.22	9
DAN26019	204.22	205.74	22
DAN26019	205.74	207.26	18
DAN26019	207.26	208.79	12

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26019	208.79	210.31	11
DAN26019	210.31	211.84	10
DAN26019	211.84	213.36	15
DAN26019	213.36	214.88	9
DAN26019	214.88	216.41	11
DAN26019	216.41	217.93	10
DAN26019	217.93	219.46	39
DAN26019	219.46	220.98	66
DAN26019	220.98	222.5	36
DAN26019	222.5	224.03	31
DAN26019	224.03	225.55	14
DAN26019	225.55	227.08	24
DAN26019	227.08	228.6	15
DAN26019	228.6	230.12	25
DAN26019	230.12	231.65	17
DAN26020	0	1.52	288
DAN26020	1.52	3.05	429
DAN26020	3.05	4.57	256
DAN26020	4.57	6.1	32
DAN26020	6.1	7.62	39
DAN26020	7.62	9.14	49
DAN26020	9.14	10.67	77
DAN26020	10.67	12.19	64
DAN26020	12.19	13.72	51
DAN26020	13.72	15.24	20
DAN26020	15.24	16.76	21
DAN26020	16.76	18.29	47
DAN26020	18.29	19.81	102
DAN26020	19.81	21.34	51
DAN26020	21.34	22.86	55
DAN26020	22.86	24.38	48
DAN26020	24.38	25.91	36
DAN26020	25.91	27.43	21
DAN26020	27.43	28.96	22
DAN26020	28.96	30.48	20

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26020	30.48	32	22
DAN26020	32	33.53	31
DAN26020	33.53	35.05	38
DAN26020	35.05	36.58	87
DAN26020	36.58	38.1	77
DAN26020	38.1	39.62	57
DAN26020	39.62	41.15	79
DAN26020	41.15	42.67	79
DAN26020	42.67	44.2	56
DAN26020	44.2	45.72	68
DAN26020	45.72	47.24	65
DAN26020	47.24	48.77	61
DAN26020	48.77	50.29	74
DAN26020	50.29	51.82	57
DAN26020	51.82	53.34	82
DAN26020	53.34	54.86	42
DAN26020	54.86	56.39	56
DAN26020	56.39	57.91	17
DAN26020	57.91	59.44	34
DAN26020	59.44	60.96	35
DAN26020	60.96	62.48	46
DAN26020	62.48	64.01	59
DAN26020	64.01	65.53	43
DAN26020	65.53	67.06	112
DAN26020	67.06	68.58	62
DAN26020	68.58	70.1	49
DAN26020	70.1	71.63	47
DAN26020	71.63	73.15	64
DAN26020	73.15	74.68	61
DAN26020	74.68	76.2	76
DAN26020	76.2	77.72	43
DAN26020	77.72	79.25	28
DAN26020	79.25	80.77	23
DAN26020	80.77	82.3	37
DAN26020	82.3	83.82	20

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26020	83.82	85.34	24
DAN26020	85.34	86.87	72
DAN26020	86.87	88.39	51
DAN26020	88.39	89.92	59
DAN26020	89.92	91.44	1610
DAN26020	91.44	92.96	2010
DAN26020	92.96	94.49	749
DAN26020	94.49	96.01	280
DAN26020	96.01	97.54	157
DAN26020	97.54	99.06	199
DAN26020	99.06	100.58	90
DAN26020	100.58	102.11	91
DAN26020	102.11	103.63	166
DAN26020	103.63	105.16	52
DAN26020	105.16	106.68	106
DAN26020	106.68	108.2	20
DAN26020	108.2	109.73	109
DAN26020	109.73	111.25	293
DAN26020	111.25	112.78	1127800
DAN26020	112.78	114.3	2540
DAN26020	114.3	115.82	5010
DAN26020	115.82	117.35	5010
DAN26020	117.35	118.87	9670
DAN26020	118.87	120.4	1650
DAN26020	120.4	121.92	3130
DAN26020	121.92	123.44	3690
DAN26020	123.44	124.97	4340
DAN26020	124.97	126.49	7460
DAN26020	126.49	128.02	1280200
DAN26020	128.02	129.54	9910
DAN26020	129.54	131.06	5250
DAN26020	131.06	132.59	939
DAN26020	132.59	134.11	135
DAN26020	134.11	135.64	225
DAN26020	135.64	137.16	624

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26020	137.16	138.68	69
DAN26020	138.68	140.21	260
DAN26020	140.21	141.73	136
DAN26020	141.73	143.26	151
DAN26020	143.26	144.78	3790
DAN26020	144.78	146.3	2030
DAN26020	146.3	147.83	2510
DAN26020	147.83	149.35	393
DAN26020	149.35	150.88	714
DAN26020	150.88	152.4	25
DAN26020	152.4	153.92	346
DAN26020	153.92	155.45	55
DAN26020	155.45	156.97	37
DAN26020	156.97	158.5	45
DAN26020	158.5	160.02	22
DAN26020	160.02	161.54	55
DAN26020	161.54	163.07	654
DAN26020	163.07	164.59	384
DAN26020	164.59	166.12	261
DAN26020	166.12	167.64	77
DAN26020	167.64	169.16	153
DAN26020	169.16	170.69	185
DAN26020	170.69	172.21	100
DAN26020	172.21	173.74	246
DAN26020	173.74	175.26	107
DAN26020	175.26	176.78	51
DAN26020	176.78	178.31	126
DAN26020	178.31	179.83	132
DAN26020	179.83	181.36	127
DAN26020	181.36	182.88	34
DAN26020	182.88	184.4	31
DAN26020	184.4	185.93	59
DAN26020	185.93	187.45	175
DAN26020	187.45	188.98	197
DAN26020	188.98	190.5	153

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26020	190.5	192.02	347
DAN26020	192.02	193.55	80
DAN26020	193.55	195.07	215
DAN26020	195.07	196.6	240
DAN26020	196.6	198.12	134
DAN26020	198.12	199.64	98
DAN26020	199.64	201.17	156

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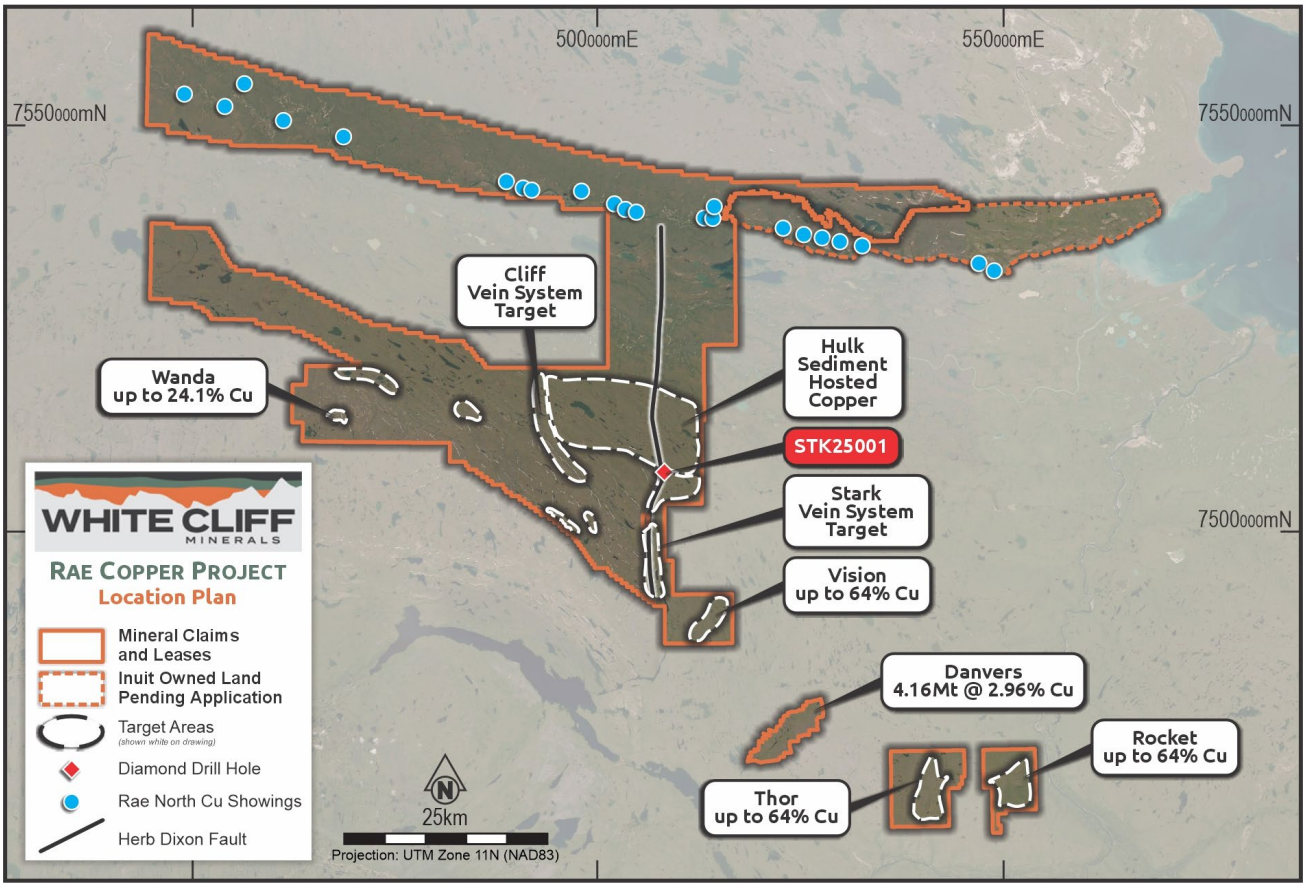


Figure 7 - Rae Project Area.

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

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ABOUT WHITE CLIFF MINERALS

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

HULK SEDIMENT-HOSTED COPPER DEPOSIT

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

DANVERS

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

The historic resource estimate at the Danvers Prospect is a historic estimate and not in accordance with the JORC Code. The Company notes that the estimate and historic drilling results dated 1967 and 1968 are not reported in accordance with the NI 43-101 or JORC Code 2012. A competent person has not done sufficient work to disclose the estimate/results in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. It is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the estimate and reported

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exploration results may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code 2012. The supporting information provided in the announcement dated 26 November 2024 continues to apply and has not materially changed.

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.

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.

Rock chip information for samples included in Figure 7.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	District	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
F005965	512291	7486880	Vision	152	**64.02**
F005950	552872	7466464	Rocket	14	**54.12**
F005921	541649	7468525	Thor	34	**54.02**
F005996	468678	7514161	Wanda	4	**24.1**

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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.

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		▪ 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.

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		▪ 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. ▪ 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.	▪ 2025/2026 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals changes 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 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.

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		▪ 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. ▪ 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 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). ▪ 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.

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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. ▪ 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 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

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		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.

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		▪ 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 considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	▪ 2025/2026 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – o 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. o 2026 exploration, reverse circulation drilling along the Teshierpi fault zone has defined a tentative steep dip to the SE for newly discovered mineralisation. This was determined by a fence of drillholes conducted across DAN25019 including DAN26003, 004, 006. Drilling has been completed towards the NW aiming to cross a steeply SE dipping structure. 2026 exploration drilling adjacent to Danvers 1 deposit returns to the SE drilling to intersect the steep NW dipping known body. o Diamond drilling will be conducted, and scissor holes will be completed across newly discovered mineralisation to understand the orientation of the mineralised zones. Oriented core will allow for

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

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		▪ 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – unknown sample security protocols.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	▪ No independent site visit or audit/review of the procedures/assay results has been conducted.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	▪ Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. ▪ The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	▪ The Rae Copper Project is made up of 93 mineral claims in 3 blocks and 1 mineral lease in the Kitikmeot region of Nunavut, northern Canada. The claims and lease cover a total area of 1228 km^2. ▪ All mineral claims are in good standing. ▪ In November 2024 White Cliff Minerals acquired mineral lease L-2797 from Victoria Copper Inc. granting 100% ownership of the project. Victoria Copper Inc. retained a 1% net smelter royalty (NSR) over production from the lease. White Cliff Minerals can buy back 50% of the NSR for CAD $1 million in cash and has right of first refusal with respect to the sale of the remaining 50% of the NSR (0.5% NSR). ▪ White Cliff Minerals is in possession of a type B water license issued by the Nunavut Water Board and a Class A Land Use Permit granted by the Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada allowing the completion of exploration drilling and camp establishment. ▪ White Cliff Minerals have obtained permission from the Kitikmeot Inuit Association to conduct exploration on this property.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	▪ Tools and idols, made from native copper found in the Coppermine Region have been worked and traded by the local Inuit population going back centuries. ▪ The area first came to the attention of European and English explorers in the 17th century. In 1771 Samuel Hearne reported finding a four-pound native copper nugget at surface. ▪ The Coppermine River area was first staked in 1929 and continued slowly until 1966 when, due to the discovery of several high-grade surface deposits of copper. By late 1967 over 40,000 claims were lodged by more than 70 different companies (E.D. Kindle, 1972). In his report, Kindle locates and gives a brief description of over 80 high grade copper occurrences. ▪ The largest copper deposit in the area is called Area 47 or the DOT 47 Lode in a vertical, tabular body 1,500 feet long and 35 feet wide along one of the faults of the Teshierpi fault zone (Kindle, 1972). The DOT 47 deposit was estimated to host 4,162,000 tons grading 2.96 % copper remaining open at depth

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		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.

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Drill hole Information	▪ A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:
	  ▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar
	  ▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
	  ▪ dip and azimuth of the hole, down hole length and interception depth, hole length.
	▪ If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.
		▪ Collar information for any relevant drillholes are included in table form in this release.

Data aggregation methods	▪ In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. ▪ Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. ▪ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	▪ Reported copper intervals were calculated using a length weighted average. No cutting of high grades or cut off grades have been used in the reporting of drilled thickness intervals. ▪ A cut of grade of 2% Cu was utilised for the historic estimate. ▪ No data aggregation techniques have been applied. ▪ No metal equivalent values are being used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	▪ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ▪ If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. ▪ If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear	▪ 2025 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Reported results are treated as drilled widths not true thicknesses. Mineralisation at Danvers is hosted within a breccia/vein system which strikes NE/SW with a variable dip to the NW inferred. Drilling completed with azimuth towards the SSE, perpendicular to the strike of the inferred mineralisation. Oblique intersections of the hole and the mineralisation is expected, and thus all reported intervals are drilled widths, not true thicknesses. More work will be required to understand the trend of mineralisation at Danvers and report true thicknesses. Any reported intervals from sedimentary hosted targets are understood to be close to true thickness given the near perpendicular intersection of the sediments in vertical drillholes, unless otherwise stated.

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		statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	▪ 2026 RC Drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Holes that are planned away from the known Danvers copper deposit are exploratory in nature. The orientation of the mineralisation is unknown at these locations and therefore an accurate estimate of true thickness cannot be made without further drilling. It can be interpreted that the target breccia zones within the Teshierpi Fault Zone will be steeply dipping, with lateral zones of flatter lying copper mineralisation within the flow tops adjacent to major structures. ▪ 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – The downhole width is reported for CP15_DD009, which is interpreted to be very close to true width given the near horizontal orientation of sedimentary bedding which is controlling copper mineralisation. The vertical drillhole is fit for purpose. ▪ 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals - Downhole interval thicknesses are presented. At this stage true widths are not known. Holes drilled in 2003/2005 were inclined between -60 and -65 degrees and have variably oblique intersections with the interpreted mineralisation outline. ▪ 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – Holes drilled in 1967/1968 were oriented at -45 primarily to intersect the near vertical breccia body. True thickness is not known for these intersections.
Diagrams	▪	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	▪ Location maps and sections provided within the release with relevant exploration information contained.
Balanced reporting	▪	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	▪ All exploration results have been reported. ▪ The reporting of exploration results is considered balanced by the competent person.
Other substantive exploration data	▪	Other exploration data, if meaningful, should be reported including geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	▪ 2,427 line-km of MobileMT airborne geophysics was completed during the 2024 field program at the Rae Copper Project. The survey was conducted by Expert Geophysics using an AS 350 B2 SD2 helicopter of Capital Helicopters. The survey lines were oriented E/W and spaced at 400m intervals, with tie lines running N/S and spaced 4000m apart. The average survey speed was 23m/s with a helicopter terrain clearance of 152m. The magnetometer was on average 81m above terrain and 62m for the EM sensor. Data was controlled for quality, interpolated and underwent 2D inversion, completed by Expert Geophysics. ▪ 2025 MobileMTd – A drone based mobile Magneto-Telluric survey was completed across select parts of the Danvers mineral lease. Lines were oriented NW/SE, roughly perpendicular to the Teshierpi Fault Zone. A total of 177 line-km were flown with a line spacing of 100m over the main Danvers deposit and 200m outside this main zone.

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		▪ 2025 HeliTEM – A helicopter-borne electromagnetic/magnetic survey was flown by XCalibur Smart Mapping. Survey lines at Danvers were NW/SE trending and spaced 100m apart, and oriented perpendicular to the Teshierpi Fault Zone which trends NE/SW. 13 wide spaced test survey lines were flown over Hulk-Stark at variable line directions as a proof of concept to see if the Rae Group sediments are electrically conductive. ▪ 2026 Metallurgical test work – Testwork was completed by Sepro Laboratories on a master composite and 3 variability composite samples of material sourced from reverse circulation drillhole DAN25008 retention material. Testing through conventional flotation produced up to 95.4% Cu recovery and 93.3% Ag recovery producing concentrates of approximately 40% Cu and 150g/t Ag with saleable concentrate grades of >28% early in the cleaner circuit. No deleterious elements identified in the concentrates. (see company news release dated 8 April 2026 “Excellent Metallurgical Results Confirm >95% Cu and >93% Ag Recoveries via Conventional Processing”)
Further work	▪ The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). ▪ Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	▪ Metallurgical test work to understand the processing of copper-silver mineralisation at Danvers. ▪ Follow up drilling along the Teshierpi Fault Zone for further Danvers-style epithermal copper-silver deposits and within the Stark-Hulk sub-basin for expansions to sediment hosted copper discoveries guided by 2025 geophysical surveys ▪ Target generation for further sediment hosted copper and volcanic-hosted (Danvers-style) copper deposits ▪ Planning further geophysical surveys across the wider project area

SECTION 3: ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	▪ Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. ▪ Data validation procedures used.	▪ No information is available regarding the transcription of data from data collection to estimation given the historic nature of the estimate. ▪ Certain drillhole locations, included in the historic estimate were verified by Coronation Minerals’ personnel in 2003/2005.

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Site visits	▪ Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. ▪ If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	▪ The JORC Competent Person has not visited the site which hosts the historic estimation as the project has been recently acquired.
Geological interpretation	▪ Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. ▪ Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. ▪ The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. ▪ The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. ▪ The 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 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)

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	▪ 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.	▪ 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.

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Mining factors or assumptions	▪ Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	▪ Mining parameters detailed in this section were taken from the report "A Preliminary Feasibility Report on the Hope Lake Copper Deposit, Mackenzie. Assessment Report INAC (Exploration Report), Bracken, J M; Seasor, R W; Neal, H E; Leslie, C A; Pullen, T C. April 1, 1968". The report defines a 1000 – 1500 ton per day plant size operating 350 days per year. The mining method is described as consisting of open stope for the vertical breccia body and room and pillar methods through the flow top replacement bodies. ▪ A dilution of 10% was accounted for in the historic estimate, adding in material calculated to be 0.6% Cu. ▪ A case for open pit mining was not pursued in any detail.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	▪ The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made	▪ The use of the term "ore" in the following section is not taken by White Cliff Minerals to imply economic extraction of metal contents, however, is used to describe the processing outlined in the referenced report. The completion of additional work and evaluation may not define JORC compliant resources/reserves. The report "A Preliminary Feasibility Report on the Hope Lake Copper Deposit, Mackenzie. Assessment Report INAC (Exploration Report), Bracken, J M; Seasor, R W; Neal, H E; Leslie, C A; Pullen, T C. April 1, 1968" defines a mining scenario of a 1500 ton per day mill. The report notes similarities of the "ore" with that treated at Roan Antelope in northern Rhodesia (operated since 1931 to date of 1968 report) with the successful operations at Mufulira and Roan Antelope adding support and confidence to the present preliminary design. Testwork completed by Lakefield Research and detailed in the 1968 Preliminary Feasibility Report conducted 43 bench scale grinding and flotation tests on 5 composites from 1967 drill core totalling 2462 feet of material and found no other metals apart from copper and silver in significant quantities. Metallurgical test work outlined 55-66% copper concentrates with copper recoveries of 85-95% depending on the grind and flowsheet. Silver content in the concentrate varies from 4.5 to 5.5 oz/t with recoveries in the range of 82 – 95% Ag. The concentrate is chiefly chalcocite with considerable bornite, minor chalcopyrite, covellite and pyrite. Very little to no pyrrhotite has been detected. An excerpt from the report states "The chalcocite and bornite are readily floated with preliminary indications that a coarse high-grade concentrate can be removed after the rod mill or ball mill. The very low pyrite and pyrrhotite content helps the flotation and does not require a depressant for these sulphides. Flotation time is considered normal to fast for this ore". A processing flowsheet is presented with the following components, conveying of ore to primary jaw crusher, followed by crushing to a fine ore storage unit, grinding of ore to 50% minus 325 mesh before flotation by ball/rod mills, with possibility of a coarse copper concentrate "scalp off", 2 banks of floatation equipment each consisting of 4 rougher and 5 scavenger cells before movement into thickening and filtering systems.
Environmental factors or assumptions	▪ Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and	▪ 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.

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	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 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, non JORC compliant.
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.

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