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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

13 July 2026

FIRST DIAMOND DRILLHOLE AT DANVERS 1 INTERSECTS >90M OF CHALCOCITE & BORNITE BEARING COPPER SULPHIDES

A$6.5 Million Received from Underwritten WCNO Conversion, Funding an Expanded Drill Program Proving Up District Scale at Rae

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

- **The first diamond drillhole completed at Danvers 1, DAN26026 was designed to measure true thickness and returned 91.35m of chalcocite and bornite bearing mineralisation**[1], confirming a chlorite altered chaotic breccia as the principal host rock for copper sulphide mineralisation
- DAN26026, has **provided critical structural and geological data**, improving the interpretation of the mineralised system and informing future drill targeting for resource definition
- Scale continues to be confirmed with assays validating **copper mineralisation over more than 5.4km strike**
- Copper sulphides observed over a further 1.6km in recent drilling marking the potential for **7km of mineralised structure**. Further drilling is designed to delineate mineralisation of more than **10km** proving the district scale of the project
- Supported by Directors of the Company, WCNO conversion completed with **A$6.5m received**, funding the next phase of expanded exploration at Rae Copper Project
- **Furthers assays** received continue to confirm high-grade copper mineralisation with DAN26022, collared more than 600m north of Danvers 1, on a separate structure returning **41.5m @ 0.87% Cu** from 176.78m including **9.14m @ 3.06% Cu**
- DAN26022 is the first hole to test the 4km strike of the Danvers 4 - Northeastern Target
- DAN26024, 685m NE of Danvers 1 returned multiple intercepts including 12.19m @ 0.54% Cu from 128.02m and 15.24m @ 0.86% Cu from 149.35m including 1.52m @ 4.16% Cu
- DAN26030, ~100m SW of DAN26015 (79.24m @ 1.59% Cu[2]) observed **a combined 144.45m of copper sulphides dominated by bornite and chalcocite**
- DAN26029 was drilled on the same fence as DAN26024, confirming copper mineralisation within NE-trending **structures more than 650m northeast of Danvers 1 - supporting lateral continuity of the system**

Troy Whittaker, Managing Director, commented *"These results continue to build confidence that Danvers is developing into a copper discovery of significant scale. High-grade mineralisation has now been confirmed over 600m north of Danvers 1, while step-out drilling continues to successfully expand Danvers district. Importantly, the consistency*

[1] Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Full details regarding minerals observed, mineral form and abundance can be found in Table 1.

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

of thick bornite and chalcocite-bearing mineralisation across multiple drill holes reinforces both the continuity and scale of the system, which remains open and continues to grow. With the successful completion of the WCNO conversion, delivering A$6.5 million to fund the next phase of expanded exploration at Rae, the Company is well positioned to accelerate drilling and unlock the full potential of this rapidly growing copper system."

Eric Sondergaard, Executive Technical Director, commented *"Our geological understanding of the Danvers system continues to evolve with every drill hole. The latest drilling has significantly improved our interpretation of the structural controls on mineralisation, confirming that high-grade copper is closely associated with chlorite-altered chaotic breccias and NE-trending fault structures hosting bornite- and chalcocite-dominant sulphide mineralisation. This refined geological model is providing increasingly effective vectors towards thicker, higher-grade zones while improving our confidence in the continuity and scale of the mineralised system. With this greater understanding, we are evaluating the mobilisation of additional drill rigs to accelerate infill and extensional drilling as we continue to define the full extent of the system and build towards maiden Exploration Targets and a Mineral Resource."*

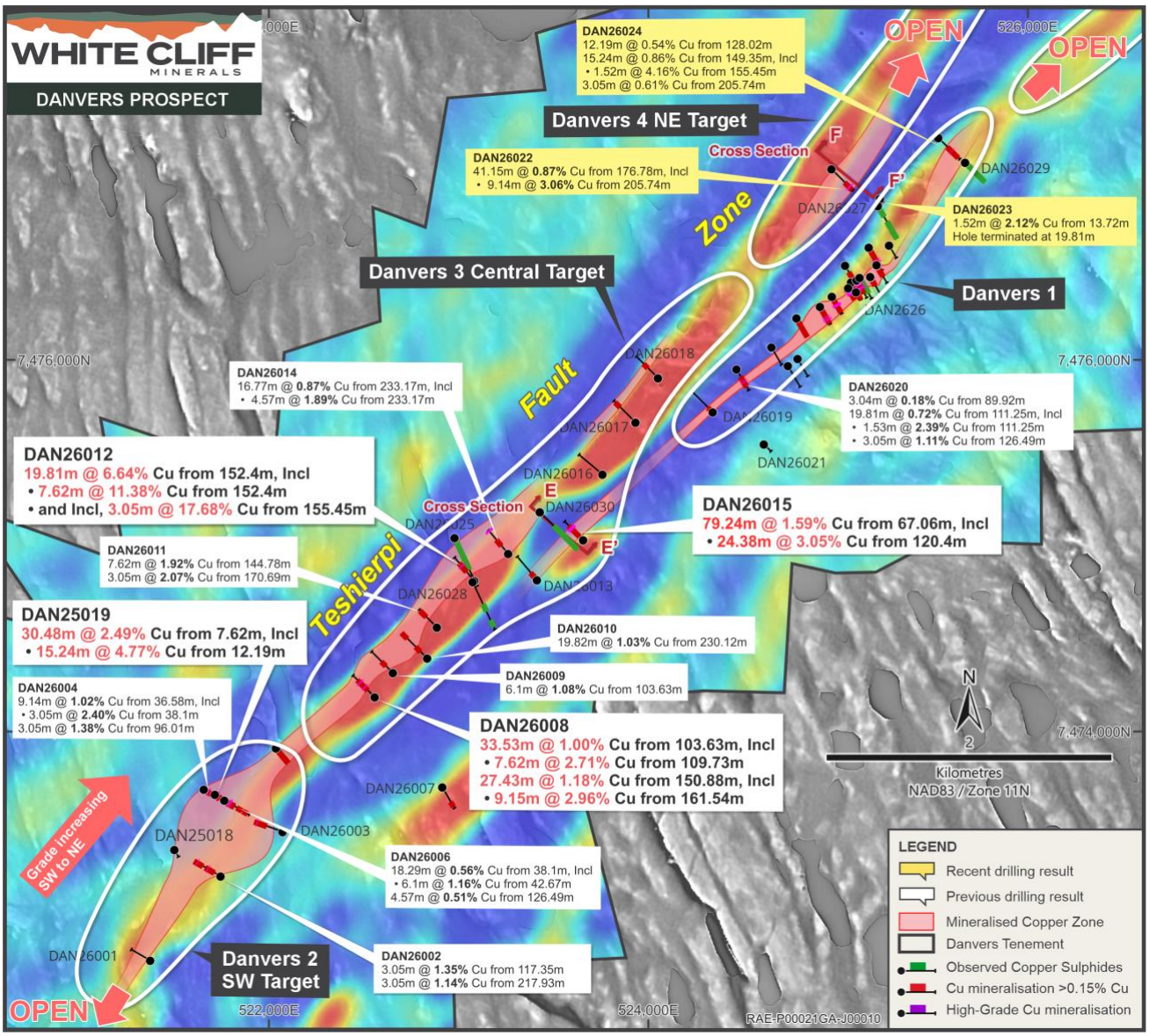


Figure 1 *- Map of 2026 RC drillholes in the Teshierpi Fault Zone. Basemap of EM anomalism (X component) from 2025 geophysical survey. Interpreted mineralization trend highlighted by white outline between the observed downhole intervals of copper sulphides.*

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Ongoing Regional & Infill Drilling Observations

- The first diamond drillhole completed at Danvers 1, DAN26026, intersected 91.35m of chalcocite and bornite bearing mineralisation, confirming a massive hematite-altered chaotic breccia as the principal host to copper sulphide mineralisation. Sulphides predominantly occur as breccia cement within crackle and mosaic breccias developed along the interpreted shoulder of the major Teshierpi Fault Zone.
- DAN26027 was drilled as a follow up to DAN26023, a step out RC hole from the Danvers 1 area. Diamond drilling drilled into the interpreted source of the mineralization, where a combined 64.4m of chalcocite and chalcopyrite mineralisation, was observed mostly as fracture fill and vein inclusion, confirming over 200m lateral extension from Danvers 1.
- DAN26028 was positioned as a fence, heel to toe with DAN26025 to obtain structural information from the core of the Teshierpi Fault Zone. A combined 19.42m of chalcocite mineralization in quartz-carbonate veins was intersected towards the bottom of the hole, as the edge of the fault was approached – this confirms that the most prospective parts of the main Teshierpi Fault Zone are the edges, which can be modelled as the transition between high and low magnetic signatures.
- Infill & regional step out drilling continues to confirm presence of chalcocite & bornite as the dominant copper sulphide

Enhancing the Technical & Geological Understanding at Danvers

- DAN26026, the first diamond drillhole at Danvers 1, has provided critical structural and geological data, improving the interpretation of the mineralised system and informing future drill targeting for resource definition.
- Core logging has enabled direct observation of sulphide textures and breccia styles, significantly refining the understanding of mineralisation controls and providing vectors to potential additional lodes.
- Mineralisation is hosted within crackle and mosaic breccias, with chalcocite occurring as a key component of the breccia cement alongside calcite and chlorite alteration assemblages.
- Progressive intensification of brecciation towards the main fault zone is observed, transitioning into a dominant chaotic breccia texture accompanied by strong, pervasive hematite alteration.
- Petrophysics being undertaken on the core to measure IP/res, conductivity, Th, K, U, P and S wave velocity, density and porosity which will further define and upgrade the geological model allowing the Company to continue to vector towards thicker and higher-grade zones.

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 continues infilling the widely spaced regional holes drilled during phase 1 campaign.
- With the zone of mineralisation now isolated to a specific horizon within the fault zone, follow up drilling is targeting lateral and vertical strike expansion across these new high-grade zones.
- Diamond 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.
- Multiple assays are still to be received from the laboratory, including those for drillholes DAN26025 and DAN26030 which were scissors across DAN26012 and DAN26015 respectively, both of which intersected large zones of high-grade mineralization.

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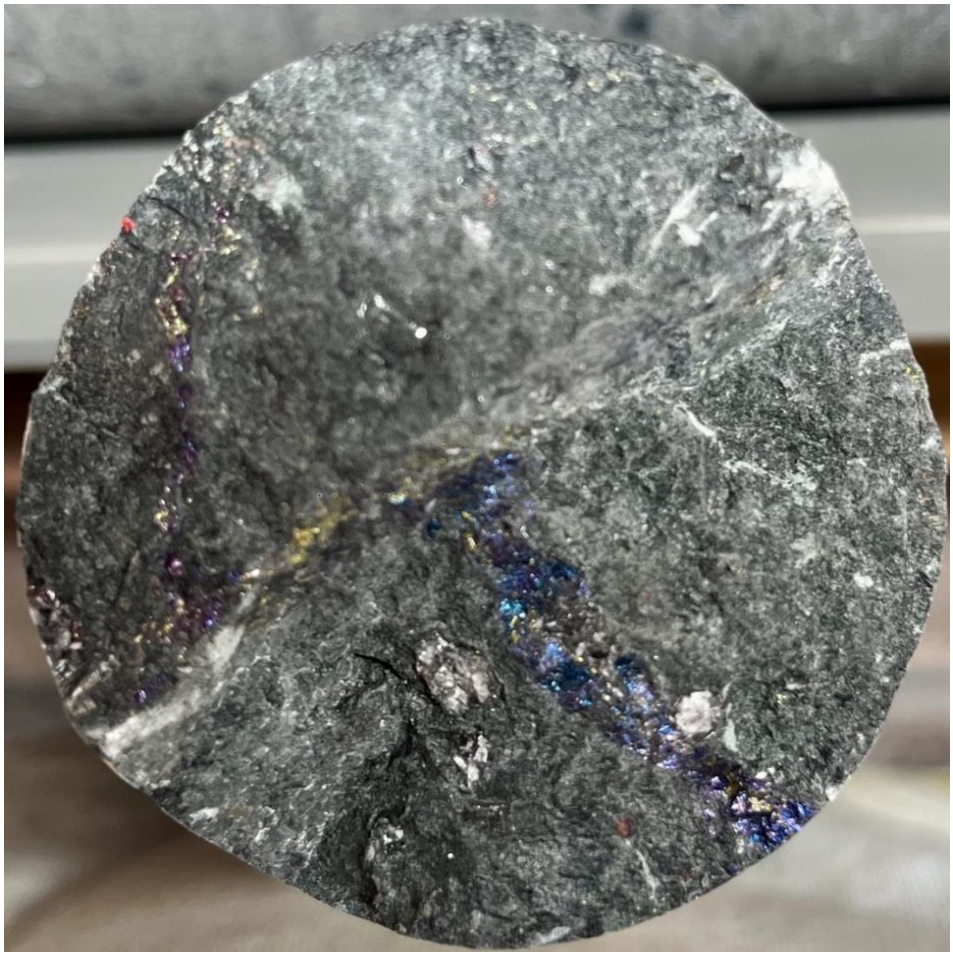


Figure 2 - Photograph of NQ2 diameter diamond drill core. Image shows bornite veining at 232.4m in DAN26030

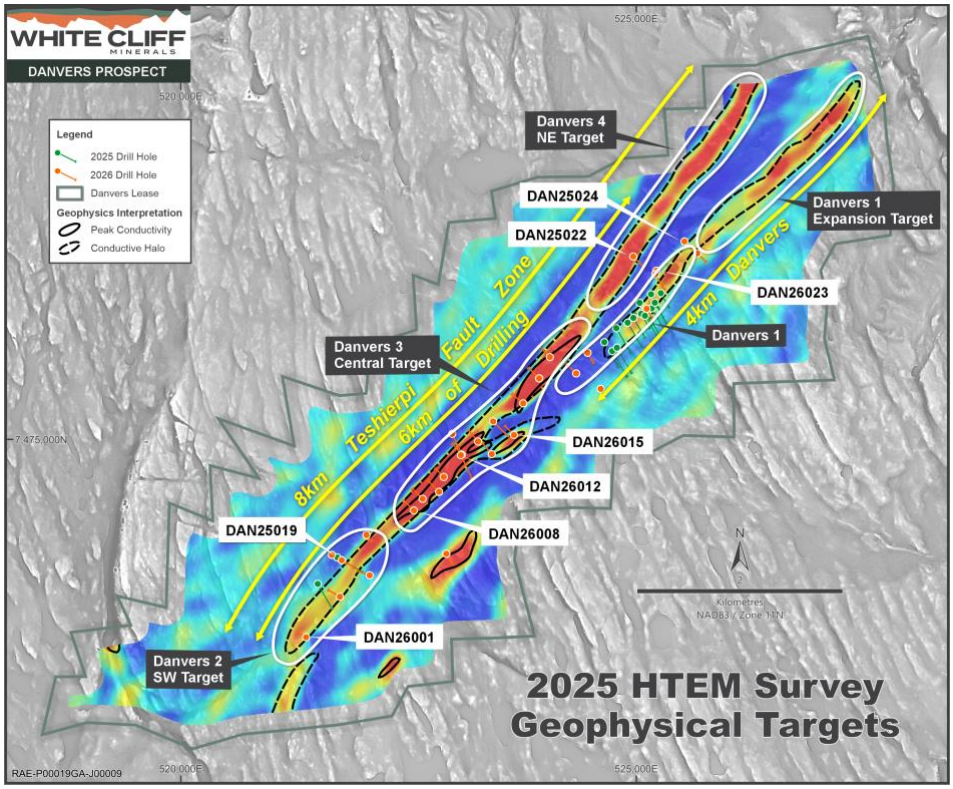


Figure 3 - Map of Danvers Regional Exploration success, with assayed mineralisation now confirmed over 5.4km, and visual copper observations over 6km

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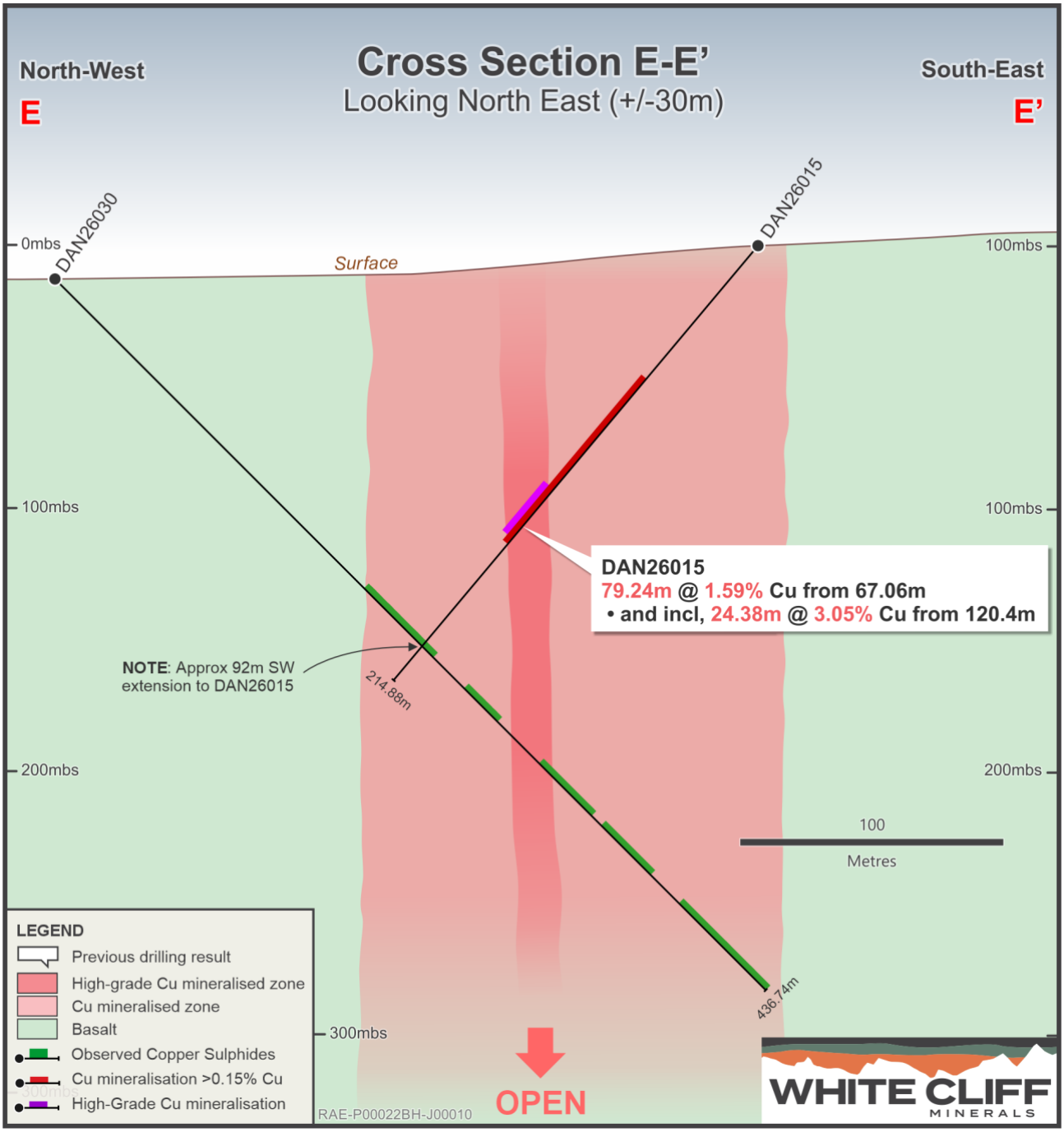


Figure 4 *- Cross section of drillhole DAN26030 located 92m Southwest of DAN26015 that returned 79.24m @ 1.59% Cu. Drillhole DAN26030 returned a combined 144.45m of copper sulphides observed dominated by bornite and chalcocite*

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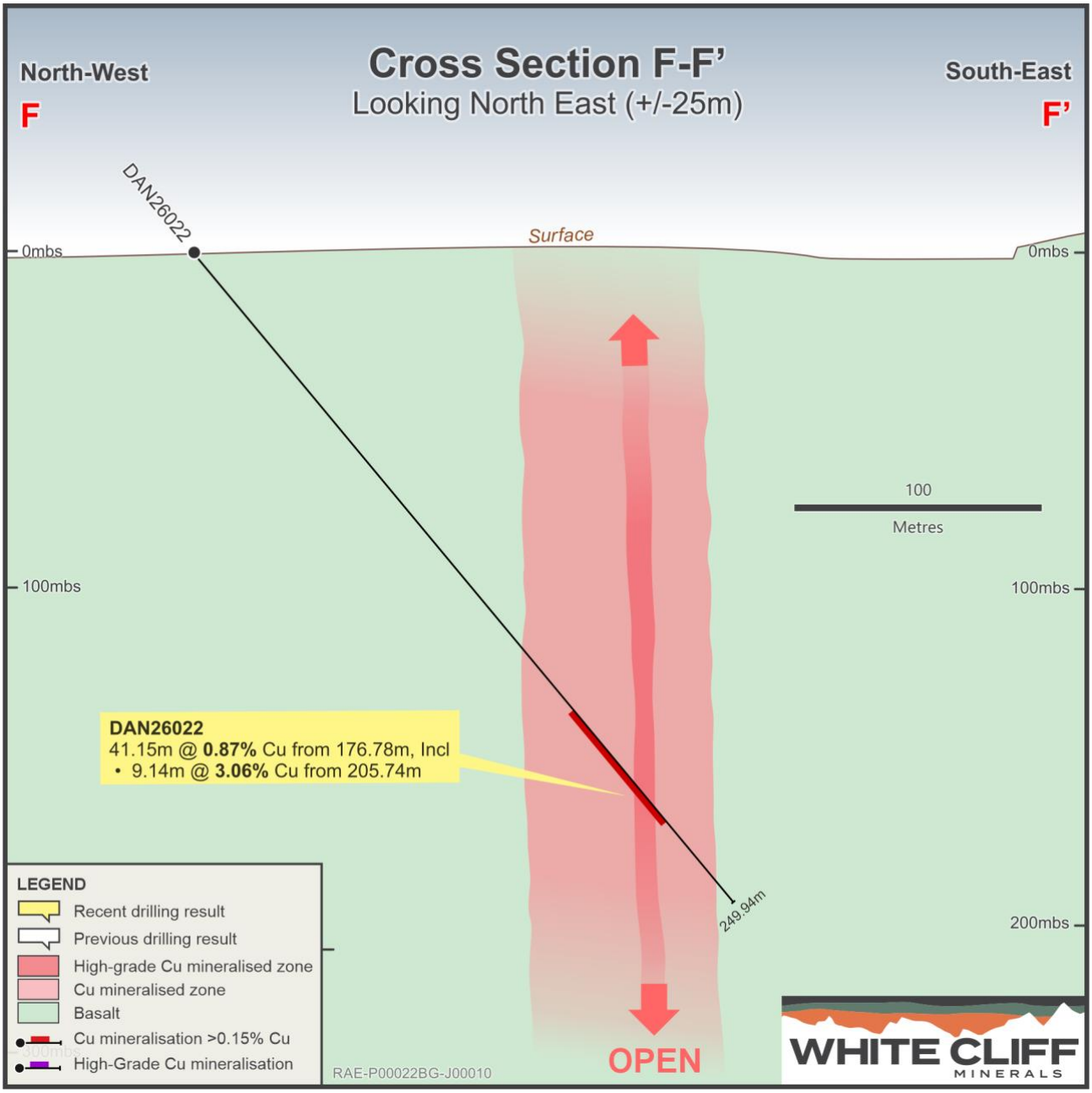


***Figure 5** - Cross section of drillhole DAN26022 where assays returned 41.5m @ 0.87% Cu from 176.78m including 9.14m @ 3.06% Cu. DAN26022 is more than 600m north of Danvers 1 on a separate structure*

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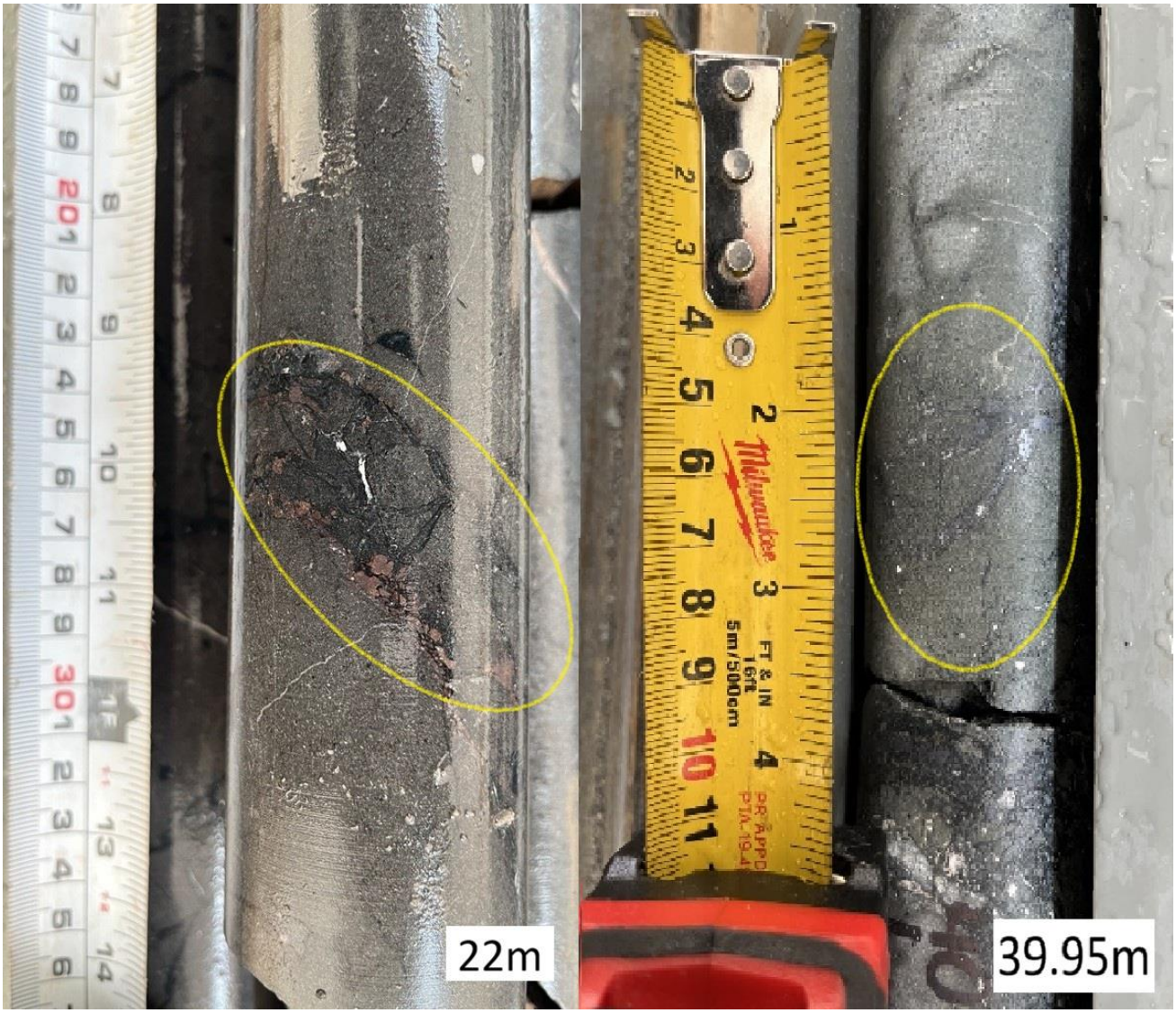


Figure 6 *- Photographs of bornite bearing brecciated veins (left) and chalcocite veinlets (right) in variably chlorite and hematite altered basalts from drillhole DAN26026. Yellow ovals depict zones of mineralized cement. Core is NQ2 diameter.*

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Figure 7 - Diamond Rig at Drill hole DAN26026.

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Figure 8 - Zones of disseminated chalcopyrite in DAN26030. Drill core is NQ2 size

Table 1 - 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 number	From	To	Interval (m)	Bn (%)	Bn Style	Cc (%)	Cc Style	Cp (%)	Cp Style
DAN26026	19	22	3	0.5	bcm			0.1	vst
DAN26026	22	26	4	0.1	bcm	0.1	bcm		
DAN26026	26.82	31	4.18	0.1	bcm				
DAN26026	31	35	4	0.1	vst				
DAN26026	35	39.7	4.7	1	vnl				
DAN26026	39.7	42.45	2.75	1	blb			0.1	blb
DAN26026	45	49.3	4.3	1	bcm	0.1	bcm	0.1	blb
DAN26026	49.3	49.8	0.5	0.1	blb				
DAN26026	49.8	50.5	0.7			0.1	vnl	0.1	vnl
DAN26026	50.5	51.6	1.1	0.1	bcm	1	bcm	1	bcm
DAN26026	51.6	55.5	3.9			0.1	vnl	1	dis
DAN26026	55.5	57.4	1.9			0.1	bcm		

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DAN26026	57.4	58.8	1.4			2	blb	0.1	vnl
DAN26026	58.8	62.3	3.5			0.1	bcm	0.1	vnl
DAN26026	64.25	69	4.75			5	vnl		
DAN26026	69	74.7	5.7			1	vnl	0.1	vst
DAN26026	74.7	75.45	0.75			0.1	vst		
DAN26026	75.45	78.65	3.2			0.5	vnl	0.5	vnl
DAN26026	78.65	82.4	3.75			0.1	bcm		
DAN26026	82.4	83.37	0.97			0.1	vst	0.1	vst
DAN26026	83.37	84.75	1.38			2	vns		
DAN26026	84.75	90.6	5.85			0.1	blb		
DAN26026	97.34	103.15	5.81			0.1	vnl	0.1	vnl
DAN26026	103.15	116.8	13.65			0.5	vnl		
DAN26026	124.24	129.85	5.61			0.1	vnl		
DAN26027	9	15	6			1	fra	0.5	vpl
DAN26027	15	46.75	31.75			0.1	vnl	0.1	fra
DAN26027	173	173.5	0.5			0.5	fra	0.5	fra
DAN26027	175.1	176	0.9					1	vnl
DAN26027	180.4	180.5	0.1					1	vnl
DAN26027	196	198	2			2	ven	1	fra
DAN26027	202.2	202.6	0.4			3	fra		agg
DAN26027	235.1	235.2	0.1					1	fra
DAN26027	248.3	248.4	0.1	1	ven				
DAN26027	249.6	249.8	0.2			10	ven		
DAN26027	255.2	266.4	11.2					1	ven
DAN26027	276.1	285.5	9.4					3	ven
DAN26027	290.25	292	1.75			1	fra		
DAN26028	204	213.9	9.9			0.1	dis	0.1	dis
DAN26028	220.53	225	4.47			0.1	dis		
DAN26028	336	339	3			1	ven		
DAN26028	339	340.05	1.05			8	ven		
DAN26028	354	355	1			1	vns		
DAN26029	35	39	4					1	dis
DAN26029	42	52.95	10.95					2	dis
DAN26029	93	95	2					1	dis
DAN26029	115	131	16					2	dis
DAN26029	145.4	156	10.6					2	dis
DAN26029	167	171.85	4.85					3	dis
DAN26029	171.85	193.95	22.1					4	blb
DAN26029	201	209.5	8.5					2	blb
DAN26030	166.9	168.18	1.28			0.1	blb	0.1	blb
DAN26030	168.18	168.61	0.43			0.2	blb		
DAN26030	168.61	170.15	1.54			1	blb		
DAN26030	170.15	171.9	1.75			0.5	blb		
DAN26030	171.9	177.31	5.41			2	blb	0.1	fra
DAN26030	177.31	177.77	0.46			1	blb		
DAN26030	177.77	181.5	3.73			1.5	fra		

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DAN26030	191.15	192.6	1.45			4	blb	1.5	dis
DAN26030	192.6	201.5	8.9					1	blb
DAN26030	220.53	227.15	6.62					7	blb
DAN26030	227.15	230.5	3.35					4	fra
DAN26030	230.5	233.34	2.84	0.2	blb			0.1	fol
DAN26030	233.9	234.9	1					2	blb
DAN26030	234.9	235.95	1.05					1.5	fra
DAN26030	260.71	285.3	24.59	0.5	ven			0.2	blb
DAN26030	285.3	286.37	1.07	0.8	ven	0.8	ven	0.5	blb
DAN26030	294	318	24			0.1	blb	0.3	blb
DAN26030	335.67	358.41	22.74	0.1	blb	0.1	blb	0.7	blb
DAN26030	358.41	371.36	12.95	0.3	blb	0.1	blb	0.7	dis
DAN26030	371.36	381	9.64			0.5	ven	0.1	dis

Table 2 - *Collar location details for reported drillholes. Coordinates in NAD83 UTM Zone 11N. Collar locations determined by Juniper systems GNS2M geode. (RC – reverse circulation, DD – diamond drillhole)*

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Hole Type
DAN26027	525208.981	7476814.46	433	150	-50	309	DD
DAN26028	523073.518	7474828.21	439	155	-45	396	DD
DAN26026	525114.035	7476437.16	435	150	-50	198	DD
DAN26029	525669.244	7477043.6	422	135	-50	210	DD
DAN26030	523427.773	7475197.52	436	135	-45	381	DD

Table 3 - *Assay data for RC drillholes DAN26020 - DAN26024. 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)
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
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

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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
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	23900
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	12300
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
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
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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DAN26021	0	1.52	346
DAN26021	1.52	3.05	259
DAN26021	3.05	4.57	101
DAN26021	4.57	6.1	33
DAN26021	6.1	7.62	105
DAN26021	7.62	9.14	69
DAN26021	9.14	10.67	71
DAN26021	10.67	12.19	81
DAN26021	12.19	13.72	49
DAN26021	13.72	15.24	74
DAN26021	15.24	16.76	60
DAN26021	16.76	18.29	44
DAN26021	18.29	19.81	98
DAN26021	19.81	21.34	37
DAN26021	21.34	22.86	57
DAN26021	22.86	24.38	191
DAN26021	24.38	25.91	131
DAN26021	25.91	27.43	129
DAN26021	27.43	28.96	85
DAN26021	28.96	30.48	27
DAN26021	30.48	32	177
DAN26021	32	33.53	130
DAN26021	33.53	35.05	126
DAN26021	35.05	36.58	448
DAN26021	36.58	38.1	353
DAN26021	38.1	39.62	193
DAN26021	39.62	41.15	106
DAN26021	41.15	42.67	194
DAN26021	42.67	44.2	197
DAN26021	44.2	45.72	384
DAN26021	45.72	47.24	81
DAN26021	47.24	48.77	85
DAN26021	48.77	50.29	118
DAN26021	50.29	51.82	191
DAN26021	51.82	53.34	175
DAN26021	53.34	54.86	27
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DAN26021	57.91	59.44	23
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DAN26021	71.63	73.15	29
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DAN26021	77.72	79.25	17
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DAN26022	9.14	10.67	357
DAN26022	10.67	12.19	277
DAN26022	12.19	13.72	197
DAN26022	13.72	15.24	222
DAN26022	15.24	16.76	74
DAN26022	16.76	18.29	52
DAN26022	18.29	19.81	77
DAN26022	19.81	21.34	65
DAN26022	21.34	22.86	95
DAN26022	22.86	24.38	59
DAN26022	24.38	25.91	262
DAN26022	25.91	27.43	90
DAN26022	27.43	28.96	96
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DAN26022	30.48	32	54
DAN26022	32	33.53	65
DAN26022	33.53	35.05	46
DAN26022	35.05	36.58	2890
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DAN26022	38.1	39.62	816
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DAN26022	41.15	42.67	273
DAN26022	42.67	44.2	267
DAN26022	44.2	45.72	283
DAN26022	45.72	47.24	38
DAN26022	47.24	48.77	31
DAN26022	48.77	50.29	35
DAN26022	50.29	51.82	17
DAN26022	51.82	53.34	28
DAN26022	53.34	54.86	37
DAN26022	54.86	56.39	86

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DAN26022	56.39	57.91	28
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DAN26022	59.44	60.96	107
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DAN26022	62.48	64.01	23
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DAN26022	70.1	71.63	79
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DAN26022	79.25	80.77	95
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DAN26022	82.3	83.82	66
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DAN26022	149.35	150.88	1310
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DAN26022	152.4	153.92	159
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DAN26022	163.07	164.59	29
DAN26022	164.59	166.12	71
DAN26022	166.12	167.64	24
DAN26022	167.64	169.16	18
DAN26022	169.16	170.69	38
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DAN26022	172.21	173.74	323
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DAN26022	175.26	176.78	224
DAN26022	176.78	178.31	12950
DAN26022	178.31	179.83	8840
DAN26022	179.83	181.36	2690
DAN26022	181.36	182.88	3250
DAN26022	182.88	184.4	2980
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DAN26022	185.93	187.45	1025
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DAN26022	195.07	196.6	1375

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DAN26022	196.6	198.12	1100
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DAN26022	201.17	202.69	833
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DAN26022	210.31	211.84	21400
DAN26022	211.84	213.36	38300
DAN26022	213.36	214.88	20300
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DAN26022	216.41	217.93	2600
DAN26022	217.93	219.46	475
DAN26022	219.46	220.98	325
DAN26022	220.98	222.5	410
DAN26022	222.5	224.03	2020
DAN26022	224.03	225.55	551
DAN26022	225.55	227.08	347
DAN26022	227.08	228.6	611
DAN26022	228.6	230.12	2040
DAN26022	230.12	231.65	608
DAN26022	231.65	233.17	1330
DAN26022	233.17	234.7	1205
DAN26022	234.7	236.22	583
DAN26022	236.22	237.74	126
DAN26022	237.74	239.27	984
DAN26022	239.27	240.79	71
DAN26022	240.79	242.32	96
DAN26022	242.32	243.84	65
DAN26022	243.84	245.36	202
DAN26022	245.36	246.89	114
DAN26022	246.89	248.41	66
DAN26022	248.41	249.94	1110
DAN26023	0	1.52	354
DAN26023	1.52	3.05	199
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DAN26023	4.57	6.1	561
DAN26023	6.1	7.62	524
DAN26023	7.62	9.14	1515
DAN26023	9.14	10.67	471
DAN26023	10.67	12.19	286
DAN26023	12.19	13.72	3990
DAN26023	13.72	15.24	21200
DAN26023	15.24	16.76	4700
DAN26023	16.76	18.29	1515
DAN26023	18.29	19.81	1160
DAN26024	1.52	3.05	293
DAN26024	3.05	4.57	187
DAN26024	4.57	6.1	139
DAN26024	6.1	7.62	165
DAN26024	7.62	9.14	199
DAN26024	9.14	10.67	2780
DAN26024	10.67	12.19	183
DAN26024	12.19	13.72	137
DAN26024	13.72	15.24	106
DAN26024	15.24	16.76	197
DAN26024	16.76	18.29	63
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DAN26024	27.43	28.96	555
DAN26024	28.96	30.48	92
DAN26024	30.48	32	357
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DAN26024	36.58	38.1	1025
DAN26024	38.1	39.62	326
DAN26024	39.62	41.15	75
DAN26024	41.15	42.67	128
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DAN26024	45.72	47.24	198
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DAN26024	51.82	53.34	147
DAN26024	53.34	54.86	123
DAN26024	54.86	56.39	36
DAN26024	56.39	57.91	125
DAN26024	57.91	59.44	410
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DAN26024	60.96	62.48	118
DAN26024	62.48	64.01	105
DAN26024	64.01	65.53	170
DAN26024	65.53	67.06	161
DAN26024	67.06	68.58	287

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DAN26024	68.58	70.1	57
DAN26024	70.1	71.63	146
DAN26024	71.63	73.15	199
DAN26024	73.15	74.68	465
DAN26024	74.68	76.2	1160
DAN26024	76.2	77.72	379
DAN26024	77.72	79.25	169
DAN26024	79.25	80.77	77
DAN26024	80.77	82.3	60
DAN26024	82.3	83.82	174
DAN26024	83.82	85.34	781
DAN26024	85.34	86.87	431
DAN26024	86.87	88.39	211
DAN26024	88.39	89.92	159
DAN26024	89.92	91.44	19
DAN26024	91.44	92.96	87
DAN26024	92.96	94.49	53
DAN26024	94.49	96.01	131
DAN26024	96.01	97.54	109
DAN26024	97.54	99.06	36
DAN26024	99.06	100.58	126
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DAN26024	102.11	103.63	195
DAN26024	103.63	105.16	119
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DAN26024	106.68	108.2	41
DAN26024	108.2	109.73	49
DAN26024	109.73	111.25	95
DAN26024	111.25	112.78	68
DAN26024	112.78	114.3	34
DAN26024	114.3	115.82	24
DAN26024	115.82	117.35	34
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DAN26024	118.87	120.4	33
DAN26024	120.4	121.92	36
DAN26024	121.92	123.44	55
DAN26024	123.44	124.97	57
DAN26024	124.97	126.49	96
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DAN26024	128.02	129.54	1160
DAN26024	129.54	131.06	6730
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DAN26024	144.78	146.3	405
DAN26024	146.3	147.83	505
DAN26024	147.83	149.35	447
DAN26024	149.35	150.88	2380
DAN26024	150.88	152.4	6490
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DAN26024	153.92	155.45	5340
DAN26024	155.45	156.97	41600
DAN26024	156.97	158.5	4770
DAN26024	158.5	160.02	8810
DAN26024	160.02	161.54	6470
DAN26024	161.54	163.07	2880
DAN26024	163.07	164.59	4650
DAN26024	164.59	166.12	524
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DAN26024	167.64	169.16	857
DAN26024	169.16	170.69	339
DAN26024	170.69	172.21	167
DAN26024	172.21	173.74	242
DAN26024	173.74	175.26	676
DAN26024	175.26	176.78	1395
DAN26024	176.78	178.31	887
DAN26024	178.31	179.83	270
DAN26024	179.83	181.36	193
DAN26024	181.36	182.88	147
DAN26024	182.88	184.4	65
DAN26024	184.4	185.93	2290
DAN26024	185.93	187.45	620
DAN26024	187.45	188.98	266
DAN26024	188.98	190.5	789
DAN26024	190.5	192.02	343
DAN26024	192.02	193.55	803
DAN26024	193.55	195.07	1755
DAN26024	195.07	196.6	183
DAN26024	196.6	198.12	404
DAN26024	198.12	199.64	166
DAN26024	199.64	201.17	586
DAN26024	201.17	202.69	115
DAN26024	202.69	204.22	93
DAN26024	204.22	205.74	95
DAN26024	205.74	207.26	11650
DAN26024	207.26	208.79	2180

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DAN26024	208.79	210.31	641
DAN26024	210.31	211.84	847
DAN26024	211.84	213.36	4860
DAN26024	213.36	214.88	1015
DAN26024	214.88	216.41	416
DAN26024	216.41	217.93	511
DAN26024	217.93	219.46	520
DAN26024	219.46	220.98	456
DAN26024	220.98	222.5	145
DAN26024	222.5	224.03	442
DAN26024	224.03	225.55	2280
DAN26024	225.55	227.08	387
DAN26024	227.08	228.6	329
DAN26024	228.6	230.12	485
DAN26024	230.12	231.65	341
DAN26024	231.65	233.17	323
DAN26024	233.17	234.7	260
DAN26024	234.7	236.22	156
DAN26024	236.22	237.74	256
DAN26024	237.74	239.27	214
DAN26024	239.27	240.79	166
DAN26024	240.79	242.32	283
DAN26024	242.32	243.84	202
DAN26024	243.84	245.36	248
DAN26024	245.36	246.89	249
DAN26024	246.89	248.41	297
DAN26024	248.41	249.94	333

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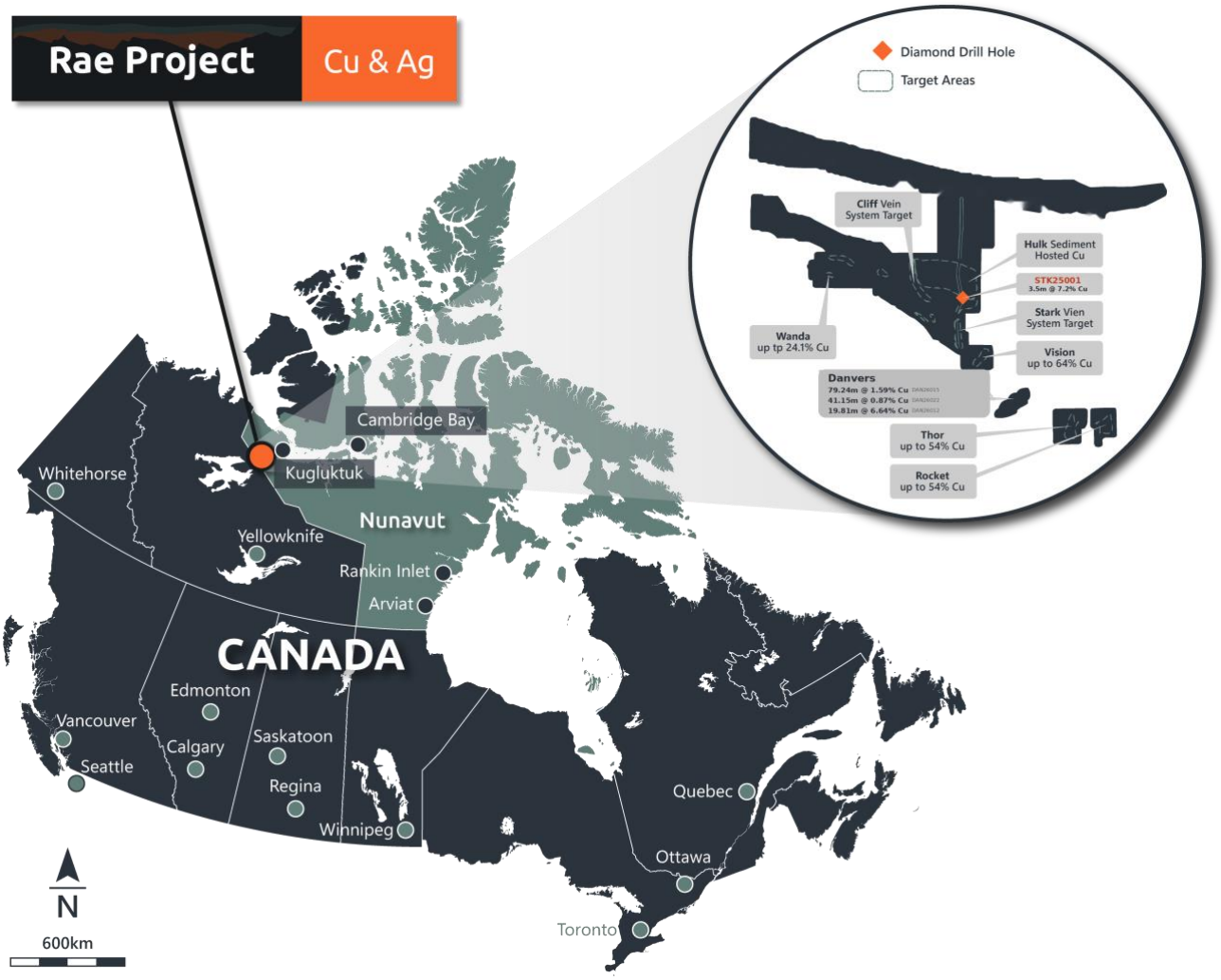
This announcement has been approved by the Board of White Cliff Minerals Limited.

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ABOUT WHITE CLIFF MINERALS



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

HULK SEDIMENT-HOSTED COPPER DEPOSIT

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

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

DANVERS

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

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



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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

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

JORC COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

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

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

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 9.

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. o 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 – Test work was completed by Sepro Laboratories on a master composite and 3 variability composite samples of material sourced from reverse circulation drillhole DAN25008 retention material. Testing through conventional flotation produced up to 95.4% Cu recovery and 93.3% Ag recovery producing concentrates of approximately 40% Cu and 150g/t Ag with saleable concentrate grades of >28% early in the cleaner circuit. No deleterious elements identified in the concentrates. (see company news release dated 8 April 2026 "Excellent Metallurgical Results Confirm >95% Cu and >93% Ag Recoveries via Conventional Processing")
Further work	▪ The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). ▪ Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	▪ 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. Test work completed by Lakefield Research and detailed in the 1968 Preliminary Feasibility Report conducted 43 bench scale grinding and flotation tests on 5 composites from 1967 drill core totalling 2462 feet of material and found no other metals apart from copper and silver in significant quantities. Metallurgical test work outlined 55-66% copper concentrates with copper recoveries of 85-95% depending on the grind and flowsheet. Silver content in the concentrate varies from 4.5 to 5.5 oz/t with recoveries in the range of 82 – 95% Ag. The concentrate is chiefly chalcocite with considerable bornite, minor chalcopyrite, covellite and pyrite. Very little to no pyrrhotite has been detected. An excerpt from the report states "The chalcocite and bornite are readily floated with preliminary indications that a coarse high-grade concentrate can be removed after the rod mill or ball mill. The very low pyrite and pyrrhotite content helps the flotation and does not require a depressant for these sulphides. Flotation time is considered normal to fast for this ore". A processing flowsheet is presented with the following components, conveying of ore to primary jaw crusher, followed by crushing to a fine ore storage unit, grinding of ore to 50% minus 325 mesh before flotation by ball/rod mills, with possibility of a coarse copper concentrate "scalp off", 2 banks of floatation equipment each consisting of 4 rougher and 5 scavenger cells before movement into thickening and filtering systems.
Environmental factors or assumptions	▪ Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and	▪ 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.