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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

13 August 2026

WHITE CLIFF MINERALS

ASSAYS CONFIRM HIGH-GRADE COPPER CONTINUITY TO BEYOND 280M VERTICAL DEPTH

Danvers Transitioning from a High-Grade Discovery into an Increasingly Understood, Vertically Continuous Copper System Capable of Systematic Expansion

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("WCN" or the "Company") (ASX: WCN; OTCQB: WCMLF) announces further assay results and observations from its drilling at Danvers at the Company's Rae Copper Project, confirming high-grade Cu-Ag mineralisation to >280m vertical depth and new evidence of metal zonation within the Danvers 3 system.

Phase 1 Drilling Defines a Total of 11.2 km of Copper Mineralisation as New Metal Zonation Sharpens Targeting at Danvers 3

- **DAN26030**, a scissor hole to DAN26015, extends confirmed copper mineralisation by approximately 240m vertically, with the Danvers 3 system now demonstrated from near surface to >280m vertical depth
- **Assays from DAN26030 returned multiple copper intervals, including:**
  - **13.86m @ 1.98% Cu & 10.41g/t Ag from 226.14m, including 5.45m @ 4.36% Cu & 23.8g/t Ag**
  - **17.08m @ 1.89% Cu & 7.51g/t Ag from 166.9m, including 2.39m @ 5.05% Cu & 11.91g/t Ag**
  - **46.1m @ 0.67% Cu & 4.09g/t Ag from 334.9m, including:**
    - **5.79m @ 1.08% Cu & 5.72g/t Ag from 345.98m,**
    - **2.67m @ 2.34% Cu & 6.58g/t Ag from 189.93m, and**
    - **25.95m @ 0.76% Cu & 5.34g/t Ag from 355.05m**
  - **The final 9.64m of DAN26030 returned 1.08% Cu & 8.62g/t Ag - mineralisation is open downhole and at depth**
- Assays also identify pronounced Pb-rich metal zonation immediately adjacent to and partially overlapping the deeper Cu-Ag mineralisation, providing an important new vector toward the higher-grade components of the system
- Step-out hole DAN26034, located 449m northeast of DAN26030, confirmed further strike continuity, including 1.42m @ 1.33% Cu from 225.29m and ending in **1.5m @ 3.68% Cu from 256.5m**, leaving mineralisation open downhole
- The combination of Cu-Ag grade distribution, sulphide assemblages and newly recognised metal zonation materially strengthens the Danvers 3 geological model and provides multiple vectors for follow-up drilling targeting thicker and higher-grade Cu-Ag mineralisation

Phase 1 Drilling Complete

- Phase 1 drilling successfully demonstrated copper mineralisation at regional scale, with:
  - copper sulphide mineralisation observed across 6,499m of the Teshierpi Fault Zone
  - copper sulphide mineralisation observed across 4,755m at Danvers 1 and its strike extensions
  - mineralisation remaining open along strike and at depth
- 13 holes from the Danvers Phase 1 Program are pending assay release

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Troy Whittaker, Managing Director, commented *"Phase 1 delineated massive lateral extent and continuity of mineralisation across Danvers. DAN26030 the latest assay, is particularly important, extending the Danvers 3 system to >280m vertical depth while providing new geological information on its internal metal zonation. These latest results materially strengthen the exploration model at Danvers 3 and provide a strong vector for follow-up diamond drilling targeting the thicker and higher-grade components of the mineralised system at depth and along strike.*

Regionally, drilling has now defined a massive 11.2km of visual copper mineralisation with more than 8km of that assaying for copper. We have now transitioned the concentration of our drilling program - focussing on testing the depth continuity and building out the resource volume at the highest-priority mineralised zones. At Danvers 3, drilling is targeting extensions from near surface to approximately 300m depth, while ongoing infill work at Danvers 4 will be followed by further drilling to expand the mineralised footprint at Danvers 1 and test the broader mineralised trend.

Massive Regional Scale Confirmed - >11km of Cu Mineralisation

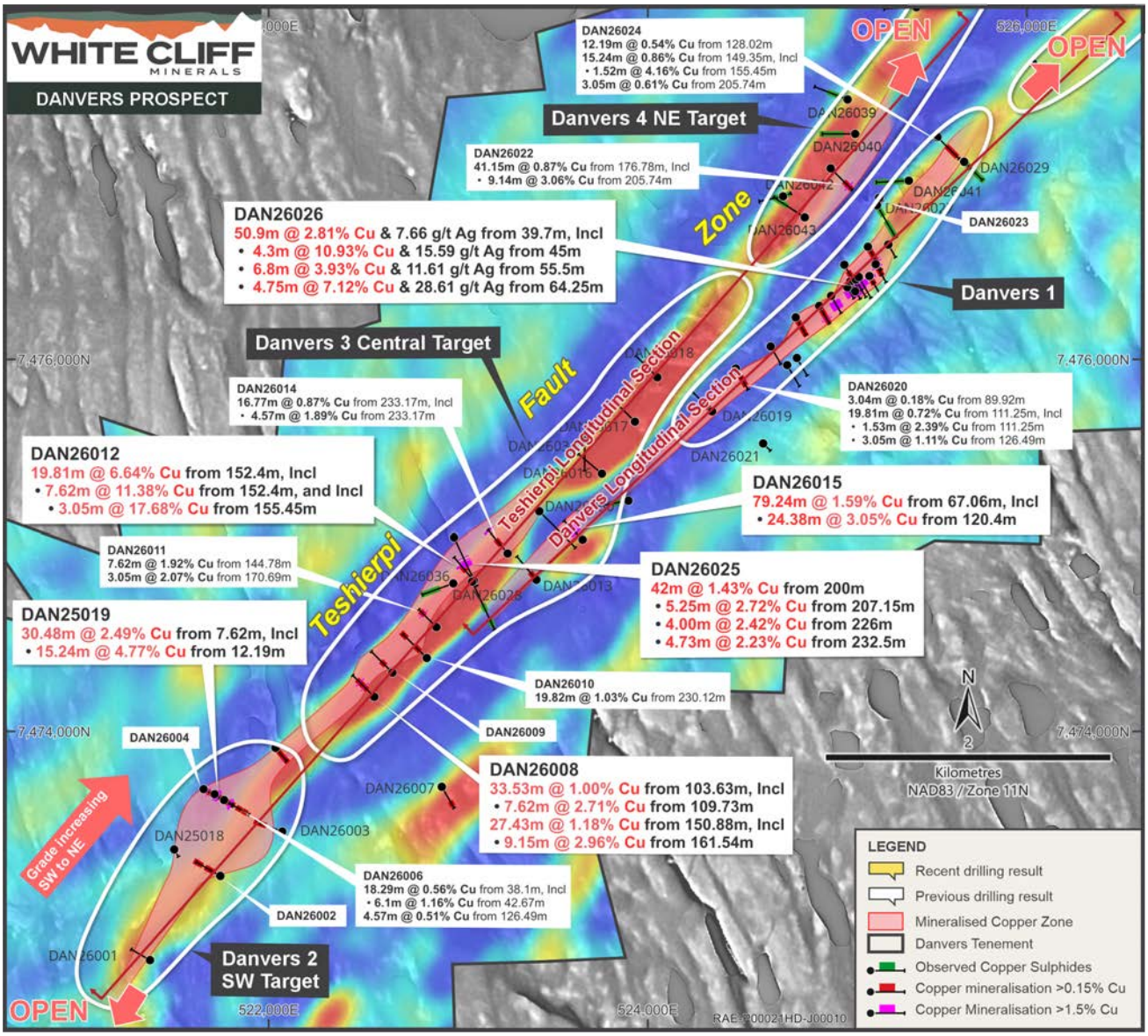


Figure 1 *- Map of Danvers Licence Area - Assayed mineralisation is now confirmed over >8km, and visual copper observations over 11km*

- Phase 1 drilling consisted of 44 drillholes (24 RC, 20 diamond), for 10,581m across 11.8km of linear strike.
- Assays now confirm copper mineralisation across:
  - 4,933m along the Teshierpi Fault Zone; and

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- 3,152m at Danvers 1 and its strike extensions.

- Including holes pending assay, copper sulphides have now been observed across:
  - 6,499m along the Teshierpi Fault Zone; and
  - 4,755m at Danvers 1 and its strike extensions.

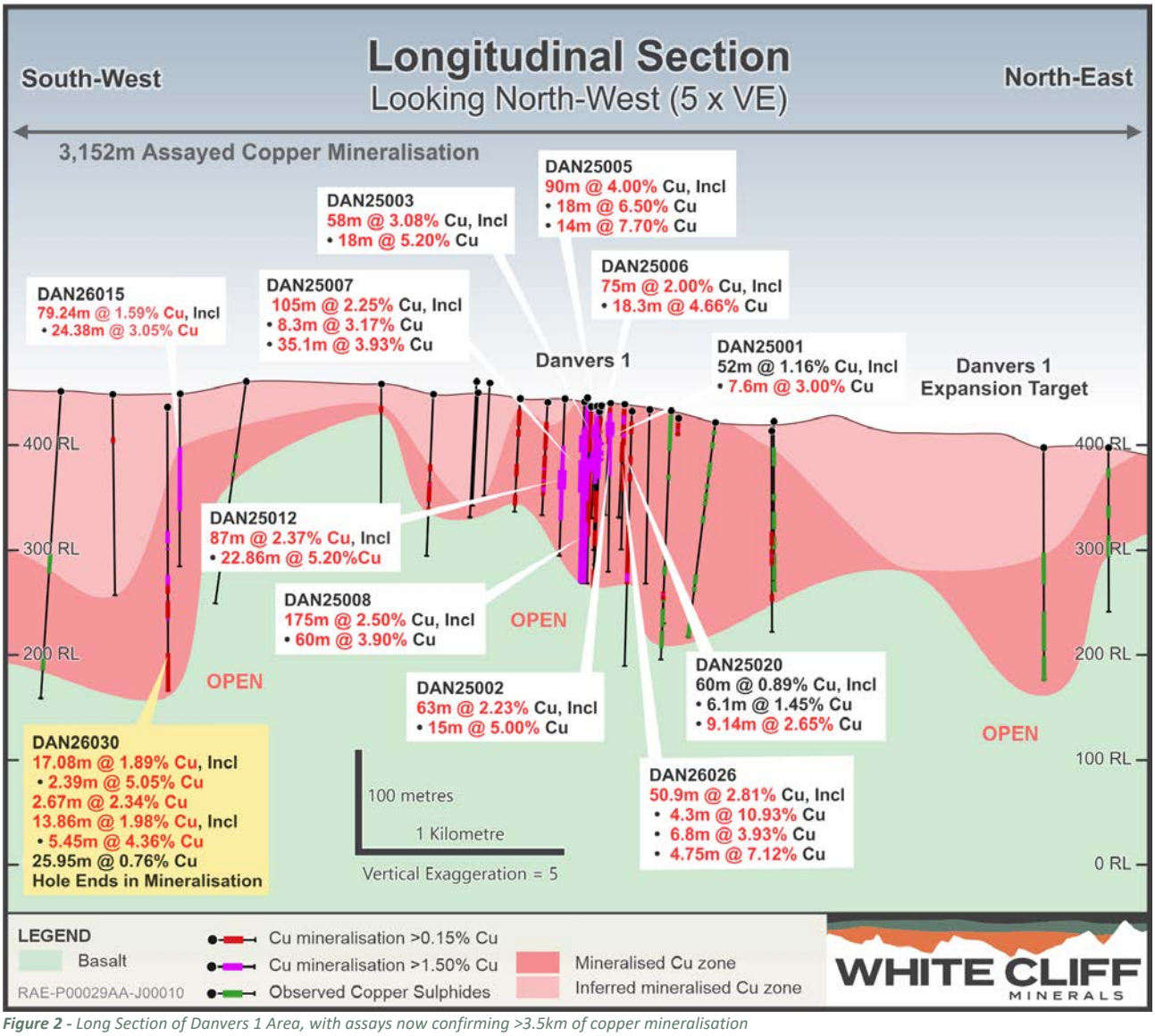


Figure 2 - Long Section of Danvers 1 Area, with assays now confirming >3.5km of copper mineralisation

- Recently completed diamond drilling marks completion of Phase 1 in the Danvers 4 area, with visual copper sulphides intersected in multiple holes, including:
  - 27.25m of copper sulphides in DAN26037
  - Chalcopyrite in DAN26038 and chalcocite in DAN26039
  - 77.78m of copper sulphides in DAN26040
  - 7.0m of copper sulphides in DAN26042
  - 14.95m of copper sulphides in DAN26042A
  - 30.47m of copper sulphides in DAN26043
  - DAN26041 returned a combined 43.7m of copper sulphides between DAN26027 and DAN26024, providing further evidence of continuity northeast of Danvers 1.

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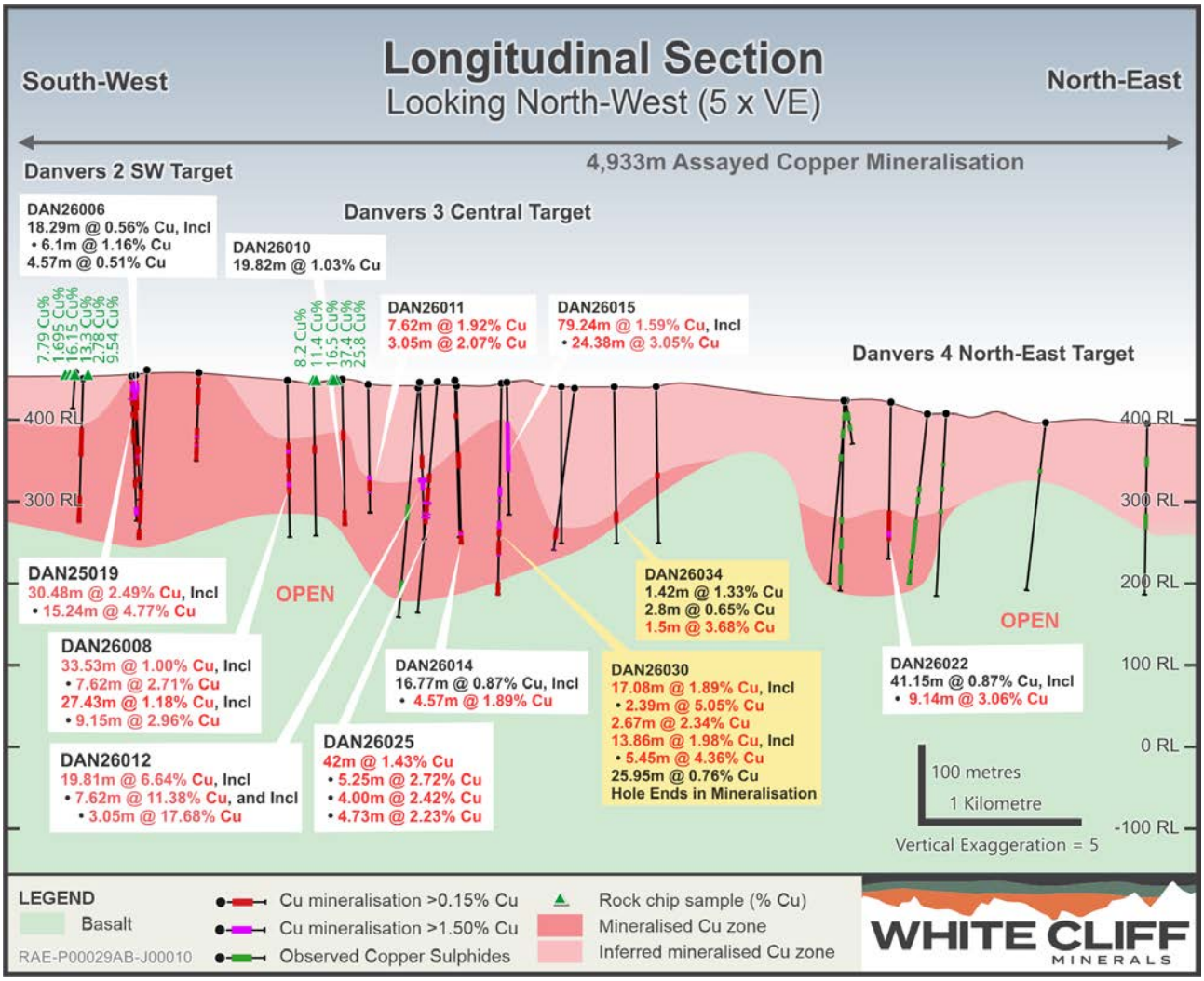


Figure 3 - Long Section of Teshierpi Fault Zone, with assays now returning >4,900m of Copper Mineralisation

Diamond Drilling Drives Growth at Danvers 3

- Diamond Drilling continues to define expanded areas of copper mineralisation at Danvers 3.
- Latest assays extend the mineralised footprint laterally and at depth while providing new information on internal metal zonation.
- The mineralised footprint surrounding DAN26012 now extends approximately 866m laterally and to >280m vertical depth, a scale comparable to the broader mineralised envelope surrounding the historic Danvers 1 estimate. The wider Danvers 3 mineralised trend now extends approximately 2,252m.
- Latest assays at Danvers 3 include:
  - Assays from DAN26030 returned multiple copper intervals:
    - **13.86m @ 1.98% Cu & 10.41g/t Ag** from 226.14m, including **5.45m @ 4.36% Cu & 23.8g/t Ag**
    - **17.08m @ 1.89% Cu & 7.51g/t Ag** from 166.9m, including 2.39m @ **5.05% Cu** & 11.91g/t Ag
    - **46.1m @ 0.67% Cu** & 4.09g/t Ag from 334.9m, including:
      - 5.79m @ 1.08% Cu & 5.72g/t Ag from 345.98m,
      - 2.67m @ 2.34% Cu & 6.58g/t Ag from 189.93m, and
      - 25.95m @ 0.76% Cu & 5.34g/t Ag from 355.05m
    - **DAN26030 ended in mineralisation, with the final 9.64m returning 1.08% Cu & 8.62g/t Ag, leaving the system open downhole and at depth**

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- Assays from drilling now confirm copper mineralisation **from near surface** to **over 280m vertical depth below surface**
- Step-out hole DAN26034, 449m North East of DAN26030 confirms strike continuity, returns that included 1.42m @ 1.33% Cu from 225.29m and ending in **1.5m @ 3.68% Cu from 256.5m** - leaving copper mineralisation open downhole
- Assays are pending for DAN26036 which returned visuals of chalcocite dominant breccia zones over 280m west of DAN26025.

Metal Zonation Provides New Vector at Danvers 3

- Assays from DAN26030 identify pronounced downhole metal zonation, with a broad Pb-rich domain developed adjacent to and partially overlapping the deeper Cu-Ag mineralisation.
- The strongest Pb values occur near the upper portion of the deeper copper zone before decreasing sharply downhole as copper mineralisation continues, providing a potential geochemical vector toward the higher-grade components of the Danvers 3 system.
- This spatial relationship, combined with sulphide assemblages and oriented-core structural data, will be incorporated into follow-up drill targeting.

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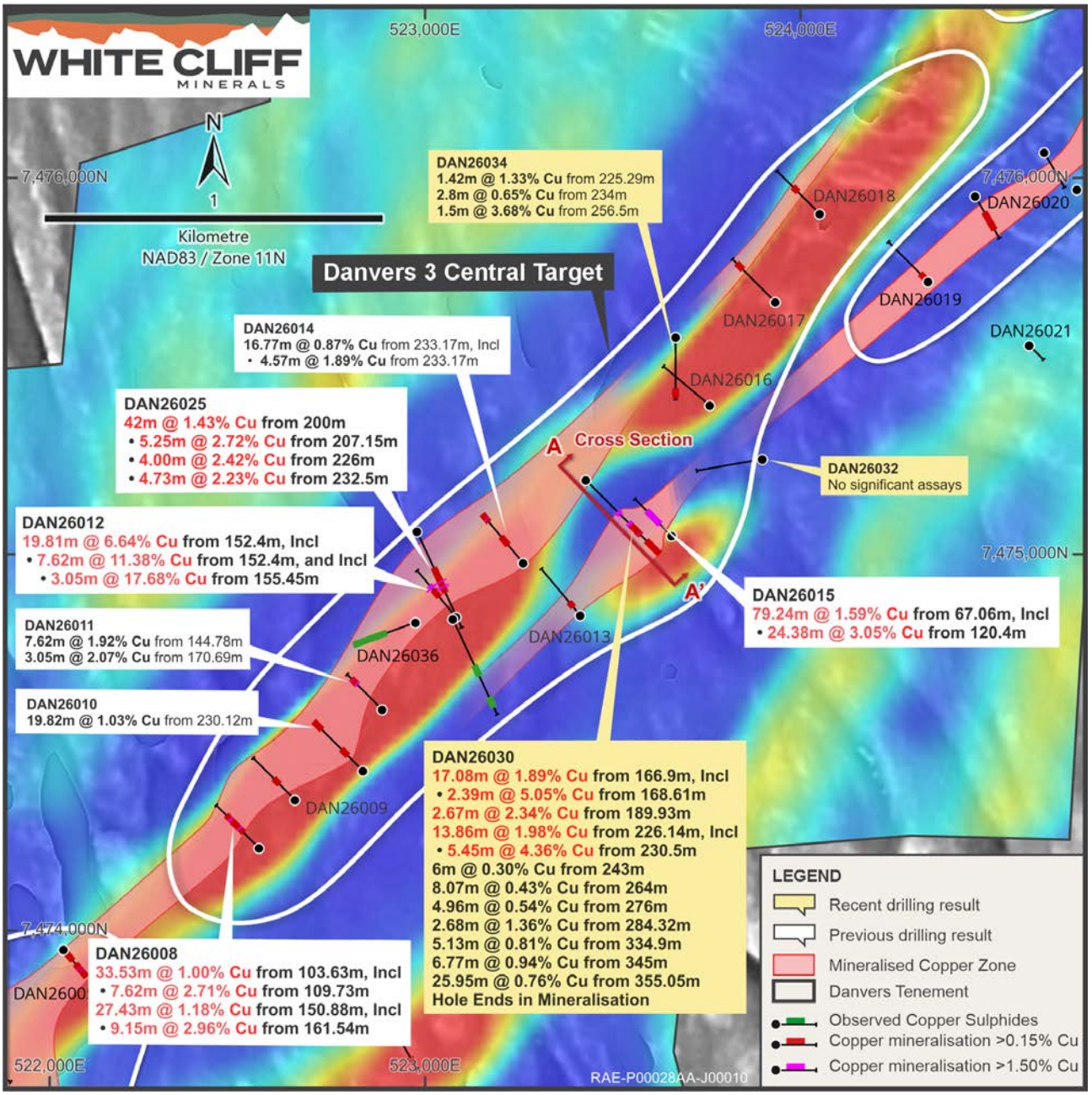


Figure 4 - Map of 2026 drillholes in the Danvers 3 area. Basemap of EM anomalism (X component) from 2025 geophysical survey. Interpreted mineralisation trend highlighted by white outline between the observed downhole intervals of copper sulphides.

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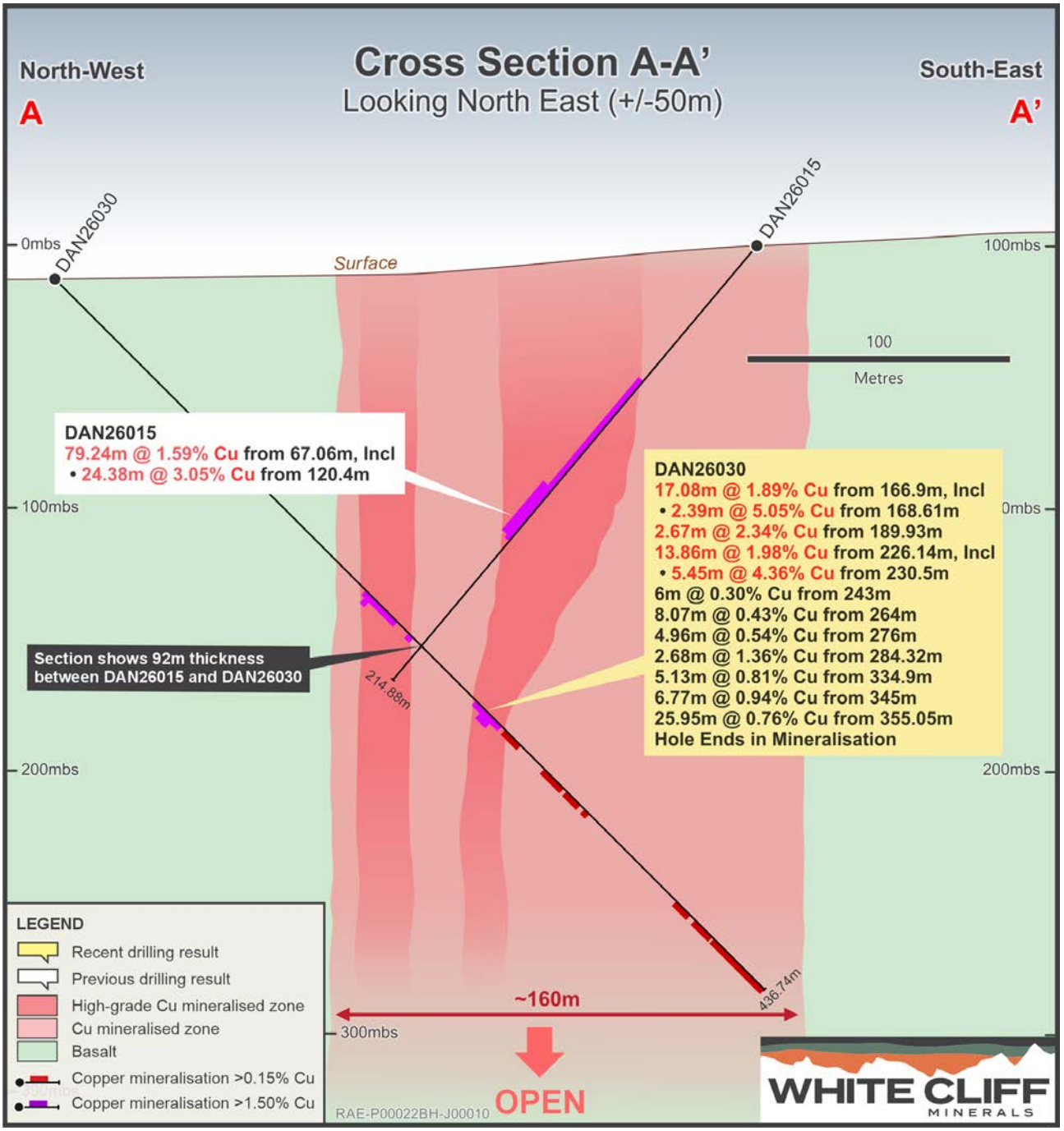


Figure 5 - Cross section of drillhole DAN26030 collared 272m Northwest of DAN26015 that returned 79.24m @ 1.59% Cu from 67.06m. Drillhole DAN26030 returned multiple copper intersections, remaining open downhole and discovered a considerable lead system partially overlapping the copper mineralisation.

Upcoming Activities

- Diamond drilling is now infilling the regionally spaced Phase 1 regional holes, with individual targets being progressively refined as oriented core improves the Company's understanding of the structural controls on mineralisation.
- The next phase of drilling will prioritise:
  - Stepping out from the high-grade copper zones at Danvers 3,
  - Testing strike and depth extensions at Danvers 1 – both, to the NE and SW; and
  - Testing extensions to Danvers 2 and Danvers 4, where previous drilling returned high-grade copper.

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- Pending assays will be progressively incorporated into drill targeting, particularly around Danvers 1 where mineralisation remains open along strike.

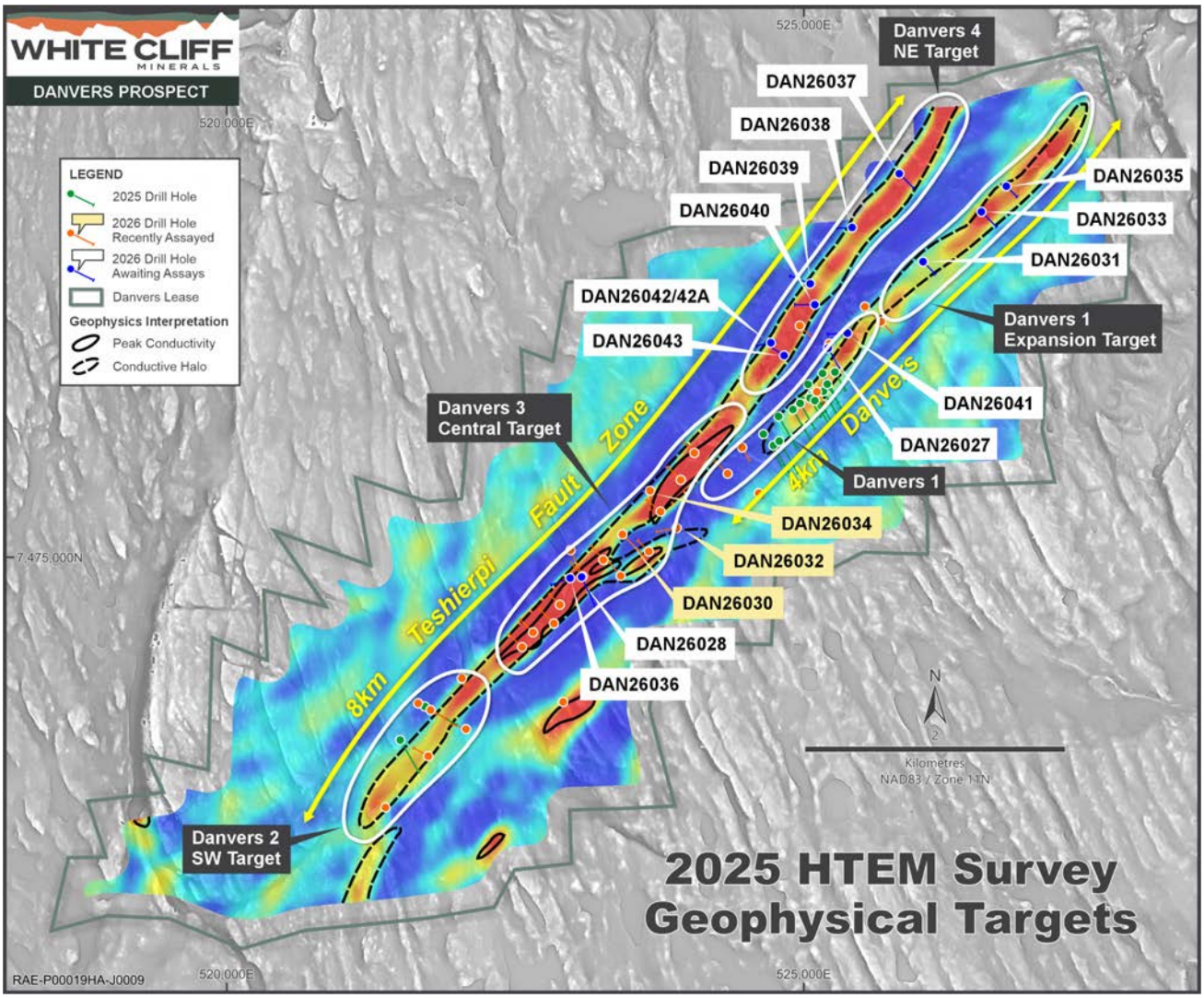


Figure 6 - Map of Danvers Regional Exploration with Cu now observed across a lateral strike of >11.2km with latest holes drilled.

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Figure 7 *- Example of chalcopyrite mineralisation (left) and bornite-chalcopyrite mineralisation (right) from 230.5-233.34m downhole in DAN26030.*

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

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ABOUT WHITE CLIFF MINERALS



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

HULK SEDIMENT-HOSTED COPPER DEPOSIT

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

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

DANVERS

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

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



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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

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

JORC COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

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

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

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APPENDIX A.

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

Table 1 - *Table of copper sulphide observations. Abbreviations: Cc – chalcocite, Cp – chalcopyrite. Table summarises logged intervals in diamond drillholes DAN26037, DAN26038, DAN26039, DAN26040, DAN26041, DAN26042, DAN26043. The style of sulphide mineralisation and visual % estimate is recorded. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The reported intervals represent down hole length, true width not known. (Bn – Bornite, Cc – Chalcocite, Cp – chalcopyrite, Amy – amygdule fill, Dis – disseminated, Vnl – veinlet, Blb – bleb, Rep – replacement, Fra – fracture, Ven – vein, Vpl – vein parallel, Pat – patchy, Nod – nodular, Sel – selective, Vst – stringer veins, Bcm – breccia cement, vsl – vein selvage.*

Hole number	From	To	Interval (m)	Bn (%)	Bn Style	Cc (%)	Cc Style	Cp (%)	Cp Style
DAN26037	57.25	66.5	9.25					0.1	fra
DAN26037	147	165	18					0.1	fra
DAN26038	77.6	77.61	0.01					2	fra
DAN26039	81.2	81.25	0.05			1			
DAN26039	120	120.1	0.1			5	bcm		
DAN26039	120.45	120.48	0.03			1	vns		
DAN26039	156.35	156.4	0.05			2	vns		
DAN26040	118.82	121.6	2.78			2	bcm		
DAN26040	136	140.5	4.5					2	vns
DAN26040	172	220	48	0.5	vnl	1	vsl	0.1	vsl
DAN26040	235	245.5	10.5			0.5	vsl		
DAN26040	258	270	12					0.1	vns
DAN26041	12.3	13	0.7			0.1	vns		
DAN26041	27	30	3			0.1			
DAN26041	52	57	5					0.1	ven
DAN26041	63	65	2	0.5	ven	0.1	ven		
DAN26041	79	80	1					0.1	ven
DAN26041	90	93	3					1	fra
DAN26041	100	101	1					0.1	vsl
DAN26041	119	123	4	0.1	ven			0.1	ven
DAN26041	192	195	3	5	ven				
DAN26041	197	199	2	5	blb	0.1	blb		
DAN26041	207	208	1	0.1	blb				
DAN26041	238	241	3			0.1	fra		
DAN26041	242	245	3	0.3	vpl				
DAN26041	249	254	5	0.3	ven				
DAN26041	257	260	3	0.1	ven				
DAN26041	261	265	4	0.1	ven	0.01	ven		
DAN26042	22	24	2	0.6	ven	0.1	ven		
DAN26042	26	28	2	0.1	ven				
DAN26042	42	45	3	0.1	ven				
DAN26042A	20	25.05	5.05	0.1	ven				
DAN26042A	43	50	7	0.1	ven	0.1	ven	0.1	fra
DAN26042A	79.1	82	2.9			0.3	vsl	0.1	fra
DAN26043	189	193	4					0.1	vsl
DAN26043	222	225	3					0.1	blb

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DAN26043	232	234	2	0.1	dis
DAN26043	264.23	272.7	8.47	0.2	rep
DAN26043	279	292	13	0.5	rep

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
DAN26030	523427	7475197	436	135	-45	381	DD
DAN26032	523898	7475253	458	260	-50	276	DD
DAN26034	523667	7475577	439	180	-50	258	DD
DAN26037	525826	7478329	396	135	-50	273	DD
DAN26038	525417	7477861	397	135	-50	267	DD
DAN26039	525054	7477373	408	130	-50	291	DD
DAN26040	525094	7477191	407	135	-50	270	DD
DAN26041	525377	7476944	422	145	-50	267	DD
DAN26042	524714	7476861	424	135	-50	69	DD
DAN26042A	524714	7476861	424	135	-60	258	DD
DAN26043	524828	7476750	424	135	-50	303	DD

Table 3: *Assay data for diamond drill holes DAN26030, DAN26032, DAN26034. Sample intervals were selected according to lithological, alteration and mineralisation boundaries.*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
DAN26030	165.2	166.9	529	9
DAN26030	166.9	168.18	7300	7
DAN26030	168.18	168.61	9180	3
DAN26030	168.61	170.15	60700	4
DAN26030	170.15	171	31900	9
DAN26030	171	171.9	9870	30
DAN26030	171.9	172.94	8260	13
DAN26030	172.94	174	16800	25
DAN26030	174	175.1	13850	10
DAN26030	175.1	176.4	13250	7
DAN26030	176.4	177.31	22500	20
DAN26030	177.31	177.77	17000	21
DAN26030	177.77	178.7	20900	124
DAN26030	178.7	179.6	17550	62
DAN26030	179.6	180.4	21800	102
DAN26030	180.4	181.5	28400	267
DAN26030	181.5	182.15	3230	416
DAN26030	182.15	183.18	3390	309
DAN26030	183.18	183.98	3840	348
DAN26030	183.98	185.05	646	196
DAN26030	185.05	186	323	342
DAN26030	186	187.19	482	645

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
DAN26030	187.19	188.02	435	399
DAN26030	188.02	189	374	194
DAN26030	189	189.93	458	459
DAN26030	189.93	191.15	3280	453
DAN26030	191.15	192.6	40400	132
DAN26030	192.6	193.43	493	296
DAN26030	193.43	194.42	265	442
DAN26030	194.42	195.45	345	677
DAN26030	195.45	196.51	609	1040
DAN26030	196.51	197.57	394	209
DAN26030	197.57	198.53	348	147
DAN26030	198.53	199.84	666	262
DAN26030	199.84	200.46	615	298
DAN26030	200.46	201	334	2240
DAN26030	201	202.01	294	1245
DAN26030	202.01	203.19	247	105
DAN26030	203.19	204	249	87
DAN26030	204	205	261	202
DAN26030	205	206.06	286	301
DAN26030	206.06	207	255	347
DAN26030	207	207.97	268	69
DAN26030	207.97	208.85	289	139

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
DAN26030	208.85	210	255	108
DAN26030	210	211.16	208	87
DAN26030	211.16	212.01	259	198
DAN26030	212.01	213	275	525
DAN26030	213	213.94	275	244
DAN26030	213.94	215.04	285	239
DAN26030	215.04	216	277	697
DAN26030	216	217.12	324	2260
DAN26030	217.12	218.15	307	5300
DAN26030	218.15	219	268	3620
DAN26030	219	220.53	380	687
DAN26030	220.53	221.55	477	209
DAN26030	221.55	222.77	844	88
DAN26030	222.77	224.03	794	227
DAN26030	224.03	225	718	38
DAN26030	225	226.14	850	24
DAN26030	226.14	227.15	1135	34
DAN26030	227.15	228	4560	36
DAN26030	228	229.27	9880	26
DAN26030	229.27	230.5	6040	39
DAN26030	230.5	231.45	48700	10
DAN26030	231.45	232.43	26500	4
DAN26030	232.43	233.34	39100	12
DAN26030	233.34	233.9	27700	16
DAN26030	233.9	234.9	83100	61
DAN26030	234.9	235.95	29900	30
DAN26030	235.95	237.33	5150	21
DAN26030	237.33	238.12	2520	34
DAN26030	238.12	239.3	1435	57
DAN26030	239.3	240	1085	73
DAN26030	240	241.23	691	34
DAN26030	241.23	242.05	578	34
DAN26030	242.05	243	332	22
DAN26030	243	243.89	2060	71
DAN26030	243.89	245.11	1905	56
DAN26030	245.11	246	3980	162
DAN26030	246	247.16	6250	1175
DAN26030	247.16	248.08	1790	397
DAN26030	248.08	249	1415	1415
DAN26030	249	249.99	909	436
DAN26030	249.99	251.09	334	39
DAN26030	251.09	252	1345	148
DAN26030	252	252.85	380	37
DAN26030	252.85	254	221	30
DAN26030	254	255	882	27

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
DAN26030	255	256.04	2980	21
DAN26030	256.04	257.1	571	11
DAN26030	257.1	258	1360	234
DAN26030	258	258.95	1945	4780
DAN26030	258.95	260.15	740	2650
DAN26030	260.15	260.71	915	489
DAN26030	260.71	262.04	1955	96
DAN26030	262.04	262.96	443	106
DAN26030	262.96	264	726	12
DAN26030	264	264.96	1015	8
DAN26030	264.96	266.2	4830	6
DAN26030	266.2	267	1920	16
DAN26030	267	268.01	1455	39
DAN26030	268.01	268.94	4310	177
DAN26030	268.94	270	4720	69
DAN26030	270	271.15	10900	175
DAN26030	271.15	272.07	3210	123
DAN26030	272.07	273	359	40
DAN26030	273	274.09	423	16
DAN26030	274.09	275	921	83
DAN26030	275	276	486	4
DAN26030	276	277.08	5370	100
DAN26030	277.08	277.82	2490	12
DAN26030	277.82	278.77	341	41
DAN26030	278.77	279.95	11800	77
DAN26030	279.95	280.96	4980	329
DAN26030	280.96	282	764	871
DAN26030	282	283	136	219
DAN26030	283	284.32	708	518
DAN26030	284.32	285.3	2660	55
DAN26030	285.3	286.37	27200	963
DAN26030	286.37	287	7710	2870
DAN26030	287	288	226	2070
DAN26030	288	289	239	972
DAN26030	289	290	233	1770
DAN26030	290	291	349	1630
DAN26030	291	292	233	1560
DAN26030	292	293	423	4810
DAN26030	293	294	315	2870
DAN26030	294	295	306	4520
DAN26030	295	296	345	5680
DAN26030	296	297	235	177
DAN26030	297	298	1160	23100
DAN26030	298	299.43	625	14850
DAN26030	299.43	300	1335	758

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
DAN26030	300	301	1565	8210
DAN26030	301	302.12	1280	8930
DAN26030	302.12	303	391	5200
DAN26030	303	304.33	737	13400
DAN26030	304.33	305	206	1900
DAN26030	305	306	905	3690
DAN26030	306	307	1475	12600
DAN26030	307	308	1555	11200
DAN26030	308	309	676	6120
DAN26030	309	310	686	6830
DAN26030	310	311	139	2360
DAN26030	311	312	1880	14800
DAN26030	312	313	826	7390
DAN26030	313	314	1160	9950
DAN26030	314	315	1410	7490
DAN26030	315	316	225	4720
DAN26030	316	317	194	1825
DAN26030	317	318	309	2210
DAN26030	318	319	271	1620
DAN26030	319	320	743	4030
DAN26030	320	321	413	2860
DAN26030	321	322	305	2810
DAN26030	322	322.7	161	3330
DAN26030	322.7	324	1085	5490
DAN26030	324	324.87	575	1935
DAN26030	324.87	325.98	750	2840
DAN26030	325.98	326.83	539	3990
DAN26030	326.83	328	3230	16650
DAN26030	328	329.09	1560	9730
DAN26030	329.09	330	547	1880
DAN26030	330	330.99	364	3710
DAN26030	330.99	331.75	830	9780
DAN26030	331.75	333	543	2690
DAN26030	333	334.19	515	1365
DAN26030	334.19	334.9	652	156
DAN26030	334.9	335.67	3470	845
DAN26030	335.67	336.77	26000	35300
DAN26030	336.77	337.6	6660	34900
DAN26030	337.6	338.45	3490	52000
DAN26030	338.45	339	1025	20900
DAN26030	339	340.03	1330	2310
DAN26030	340.03	340.89	660	1150
DAN26030	340.89	342	1260	2290
DAN26030	342	343.3	581	2130
DAN26030	343.3	344.06	994	5420

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
DAN26030	344.06	345	685	5040
DAN26030	345	345.98	826	4320
DAN26030	345.98	346.96	1630	2190
DAN26030	346.96	348	4720	366
DAN26030	348	348.71	50400	129
DAN26030	348.71	349.63	16900	35
DAN26030	349.63	350.73	2720	166
DAN26030	350.73	351.77	1635	5330
DAN26030	351.77	352.82	653	1390
DAN26030	352.82	354	464	776
DAN26030	354	355.05	808	205
DAN26030	355.05	355.99	1115	113
DAN26030	355.99	357	1595	102
DAN26030	357	357.83	4050	269
DAN26030	357.83	358.41	1185	31
DAN26030	358.41	359.17	3780	61
DAN26030	359.17	360	5280	50
DAN26030	360	360.9	5490	27
DAN26030	360.9	362	4510	14
DAN26030	362	363	11050	15
DAN26030	363	364	11000	13
DAN26030	364	365	8440	13
DAN26030	365	366	4200	12
DAN26030	366	367	3240	8
DAN26030	367	368.06	7630	9
DAN26030	368.06	369	6130	7
DAN26030	369	370	9810	5
DAN26030	370	370.88	6370	8
DAN26030	370.88	371.36	4560	6
DAN26030	371.36	372	10050	7
DAN26030	372	373	12200	6
DAN26030	373	374	5580	9
DAN26030	374	375.5	20700	6
DAN26030	375.5	376.55	4010	5
DAN26030	376.55	378	11150	8
DAN26030	378	379	4080	9
DAN26030	379	380	9620	8
DAN26030	380	381	14750	7
DAN26032	91	92.5	55	25
DAN26032	92.5	93	50	27
DAN26032	93	94.5	89	25
DAN26032	113.8	115.3	15	31
DAN26032	115.3	115.8	17	35
DAN26032	115.8	117.3	43	33
DAN26034	22.5	24	68	7

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
DAN26034	24	24.5	49	3
DAN26034	24.5	26	64	6
DAN26034	26	27.5	65	6
DAN26034	27.5	29	106	5
DAN26034	29	30.5	90	7
DAN26034	30.5	32	68	7
DAN26034	32	33.5	78	6
DAN26034	33.5	35	89	8
DAN26034	35	36.5	66	9
DAN26034	36.5	38	60	14
DAN26034	38	39.5	37	14
DAN26034	39.5	41	74	14
DAN26034	41	42.5	43	15
DAN26034	42.5	44	79	15
DAN26034	44	45.5	31	16
DAN26034	45.5	47	40	9
DAN26034	47	47.69	81	10
DAN26034	47.69	49	51	10
DAN26034	49	50.5	256	20
DAN26034	50.5	52	197	17
DAN26034	52	53.5	72	12
DAN26034	53.5	55	63	13
DAN26034	55	56.5	187	10
DAN26034	56.5	58	133	9
DAN26034	58	58.5	46	7
DAN26034	224.29	225.29	155	6
DAN26034	225.29	226.71	13250	2
DAN26034	226.71	227.3	548	12
DAN26034	227.3	228	113	14
DAN26034	228	229	395	10
DAN26034	229	230	256	9
DAN26034	230	231	750	11
DAN26034	231	232	160	10
DAN26034	232	233	213	10
DAN26034	233	234	124	9
DAN26034	234	235	4510	7
DAN26034	235	236	8750	8
DAN26034	236	236.8	6200	7
DAN26034	241	242	240	12
DAN26034	242	243	85	17
DAN26034	243	244	302	19
DAN26034	244	245	172	24
DAN26034	245	246	114	22
DAN26034	246	247	80	22
DAN26034	247	248	947	23

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
DAN26034	248	248.5	1570	23
DAN26034	248.5	249	365	23
DAN26034	249	250	920	18
DAN26034	250	251	171	19
DAN26034	251	252	478	17
DAN26034	252	253	284	14
DAN26034	253	254	368	12
DAN26034	254	254.5	55	20
DAN26034	254.5	255	133	17
DAN26034	255	255.5	116	11
DAN26034	255.5	256	147	11
DAN26034	256	256.5	728	12
DAN26034	256.5	257	62300	10
DAN26034	257	257.5	23100	11
DAN26034	257.5	258	25100	9

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APPENDIX B.

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

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

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

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

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

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	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	2025/2026 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – Drill core is sampled on a nominal 1.5m max interval, breaking at lithology, alteration or mineralisation boundaries. Half core is sampled for standard sample intervals, cut by a Husqvarna target portasaw ts355g. Quarter core intervals are used for field duplicate insertion. 2024 and 2025 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - Rock chip sample sizes are deemed appropriate for the style of mineralisation targeted and able to quantify the precious and base metal content. A range of 0.56-1.96 kg of material was assayed with an average of 1.1kg for 2024 samples. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – Standard half core intervals were assayed. Quarter core duplicate samples were taken at specified intervals downhole as part of the quality assurance and control protocols. A total of 6 quarter core samples were taken within the reported drillhole. 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals - Half core samples taken, split by hand on site. The nature of sample preparation is deemed fit for purpose for the target mineralisation style. No note of field duplicates are recorded by Coronation Minerals. Loring Laboratories conducted lab duplicate analyses. Sampling of half core is deemed appropriate for the mineralization being targeted. 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – Core was split longitudinally where mineralisation was visible to produce half core samples. Samples were typically 5ft lengths but intervals up to 10ft were taken on occasion. Sampling was extended at least 5 ft and, in most cases, 10ft on either side of the mineralised sections. No note of field duplicates.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	2025/2026 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Samples are sent to ALS Yellowknife for preparation under code PREP-31B, which entails crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle splitting 1kg, with the split pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Spring drilling (DAN25001-008) used multi-element ICP-MS analysis after 4-acid digestion (ME-MS61) and fire assay gold (Au-ICP21). Summer RC drilling (DAN25009-021) used ICP-AES after 4-acid digestion (ME-ICP61) with no gold analysis. 4-acid digestion is considered a near-total digestion except for barite, rare earth oxides, columbite-tantalite, and titanium, tin and tungsten minerals, which may not be fully digested. Overassay completed by OG-62 methods. A schedule of quality control samples is inserted into the sample stream at a rate of 10%, including field duplicates, coarse blanks (OREAS C26e), and certified reference materials OREAS930 and OREAS922. Field duplicates were taken from the retention sample by spearing the homogenised chips after riffle splitting. 25/2026 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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

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

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

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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 statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	2025 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Reported results are treated as drilled widths not true thicknesses. Mineralisation at Danvers is hosted within a breccia/vein system which strikes NE/SW with a variable dip to the NW inferred. Drilling completed with azimuth towards the SSE, perpendicular to the strike of the inferred mineralisation. Oblique intersections of the hole and the mineralisation is expected, and thus all reported intervals are drilled widths, not true thicknesses. More work will be required to understand the trend of mineralisation at Danvers and report true thicknesses. Any reported intervals from sedimentary hosted targets are understood to be close to true thickness given the near perpendicular intersection of the sediments in vertical drillholes, unless otherwise stated. 2026 RC Drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Holes that are planned away from the known Danvers copper deposit are exploratory in nature. The orientation of the mineralisation is unknown at these locations and therefore an accurate estimate of true thickness cannot be made without further drilling. It can be interpreted

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

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

SECTION 3: ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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