ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RELEASED **17 NOVEMBER 2025**

ASX: WCN; OTCQB: WCMLF

Digitisation of Danvers 1 Project Area Complete

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("WCN" or the "Company") (ASX: WCN; OTCQB: WCMLF) is pleased to announce key findings from the review of historic data at Danvers at the Rae Copper Project, Nunavut, Canada.

Significant Exploration Potential Identified

- Perth based Terra Resources was engaged to assist with the review of the historic surface and drilling data
- Digitisation of current and historic drilling and data, combined with detailed field validation of collar location, has enhanced geological confidence, enabled more accurate 3D modelling, and has directly supported the expansion of known copper mineralisation
- The digitisation has highlighted:
  - **Results Redefining Scale**: Drilling has more than doubled mineralised strike at Danvers 1 to over 950m (up ~153%) and confirmed continuity beyond 400m depth, marking a major step change in the project's scale and confidence
  - **High-Grade, High-Quality Copper System**: Results show thicker and higher-grade zones within a system previously modelled at a high 2% Cu cut-off, highlighting material upside potential even before any resource re-estimation
  - **Building a Flagship Growth Asset**: Acquired in November 2024, Danvers is rapidly emerging as a high-quality copper project with rare scale and grade continuity, positioning Rae for strong value creation and near-term growth
- **This digitisation, alongside the magnetics from the recently completed aerial survey indicate the potential for a 4km long mineralised structure, from Danvers 1 to Danvers 2, where assays from DAN25019 returned 15m @ 4.8% Cu from 12m**
- Danvers continues to exhibit all the hallmarks of a major copper deposit. An encouraging situation given currently, there are an additional 12 further project areas at Rae, all of which have returned high grade copper results from the 2024 & 2025 campaigns
- Upcoming aerial EM results, combined with this digitisation data, will refine high-priority drill targets for the upcoming drill campaign along the 10 km Teshierpi Fault Zone, which will include the structure connecting Danvers 1 & 2 - supporting progress toward delivery of a maiden JORC resource during 2026

"These results continue to underpin our dual-pronged strategy at Rae - expanding the high-grade Danvers discovery, while simultaneously advancing exploration of sedimentary targets that offer regional-scale upside for a larger-scale development.

Results from our maiden drilling campaign at Danvers have exceeded expectations and represent a pivotal step forward in redefining the scale and quality potential of this asset. When we acquired the Danvers Project in November 2024, we

White Cliff Minerals Limited
ABN 22 126 299 125
ASX: WCN

P: +61 (8) 9486 4036
E: info@wcminerals.com.au
A: Level 8, 99 St Georges Tce
Perth, WA 6000 Australia

recognised its strong foundations, which included a historic estimate of 4.16Mt at 2.96% copper over a 375-metre strike, open in all directions.

Since then, through diligent digitisation, detailed fieldwork and targeted drilling, we've significantly expanded both confidence and footprint, extending the mineralised strike to more than 950 metres - a >150% increase over the previous estimate. Mineralisation has also now been confirmed beyond 400 metres depth, reinforcing the strong continuity of copper sulphides at depth.

The latest results reveal thicker and higher-grade zones than previously reported, within a system historically estimated at a high 2% Cu cut-off - highlighting substantial immediate upside even before re-estimation work begins. With the digitisation program now complete, our focus shifts to finalising the next drill campaign, positioning the Company to advance toward a maiden JORC resource in 2026."

Troy Whittaker - Managing Director

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

DANVERS DRILLING DIGITISATION EXPLAINED

- The Danvers project was acquired in November 2024 and is host to the previously released non-JORC compliant estimate ("the estimate") of 4.16Mt at 2.96% Cu[1].
- Digitisation efforts have been ongoing alongside a successful maiden drilling year. Through map georeferencing and in-field surveying, the 1960s drilling has been located and modelled to a higher degree of confidence.
- The historic estimation was conducted on 13 sections through the core of the main Danvers (historically known as Area47/DOT47) mineralisation zone. This drilling can now be integrated with, and compared to, the 2025 drilling by White Cliff Minerals and 2003/2005 drilling by Coronation Minerals.
- The historic estimate was completed with a 2% Cu cut-off grade, providing immediate upside and scale.
- At Danvers 1, the historic estimate spans a strike length of 375m NE/SW:
  - White Cliff's assay results (DAN25010 to DAN25014), confirm strike length **of >500m - a 35% increase over the historic estimate strike length**; and
  - with results compiled through the digitisation process, the Danvers 1 **mineralised strike length increases to >950m** (Drillholes S-050 (SW) and S-101 (NE)), **a 153% increase**.
- Drilling that has identified copper mineralisation outside of the estimate includes:
  - DAN25010, **>95m NE** of the estimate boundary returned **33.53m @ 1.02% Cu from 7.62m including 12.19m @ 2.0% Cu from 15.24m.** Assays are pending from DAN25020 which undercuts this hole; and
  - DAN25008 which returned an outstanding **175.2m @ 2.5% Cu** from 7.62m was approximately 62m below the nearest historic hole.
- Drilling that has demonstrated thicker and/or higher-grade intervals than previously interpreted includes:
  - DAN25005 returned 90m @ 4% Cu from surface; historic drillhole S-21, which is only 9m to the southwest returned 35.5m @ 3.2% Cu from 21m; and
  - Wide intersections of previously deemed "waste" have also been identified, such as **49m @ 1.3% Cu** from 74.5m in DAN25013.
- Coronation Minerals drilled a series of holes in 2005, targeting mineralisation below the estimate, with results that included:

[1] See ASX news release dated 26 November 2024 "White Cliff Minerals acquires highly prospective and proven copper project" for full and initial disclosure of foreign estimate

- 2005-47-09 returned **20.5m @ 1.2% Cu from 356.88m (323m vertical depth) and 9m @ 1.7% Cu from 461m**;
- 2005-47-08 which drilled below a **1960s drill fence that only tested to 85m vertical extent**, returned 30m @ 0.9% Cu from 142 within broader intersection of 61m @ 0.7% Cu from 142m proving mineralisation to a vertical depth of 171m. This demonstrated **mineralisation across a broader interval than reported by shallower historic holes** (S-75, S-74, S-26 and S-138);
- 2005-47-07 which returned **53m @ 1.2% Cu** from 177m including **11.5m @ 2.7% Cu** from 218m was drilled below historic hole S-67 and returned mineralisation **71.5m down dip of the historic estimate**;
- 2005-47-06, identified multiple new zones of mineralisation - 14m @ 0.6% Cu from 49.5m, and 26.5m @ 1.2% Cu from 207; and
- 2005-47-05 returned 10m @ 3.1% Cu from 147m within 19.5m @ 1.9% Cu from 142.5m adding 81m down dip extension to the estimate.

DANVERS REGIONAL EXPANSION

- Recent airborne survey has identified several, previously unidentified, high priority targets along a 10km strike of the Teshierpi fault that hosts the Danvers 1 occurrence - pointing to major regional upside potential.
- Discovery of Danvers 2 - this new & shallow, high-grade, copper mineralisation several kilometres along trend in the same structural corridor demonstrates the potential for the Teshierpi Fault Zone to host significant occurrences of copper where DAN25019, >4km away from Danvers 1 returned 15m @ 4.8% Cu and 20g/t Ag from 12m downhole confirming another mineralised system.

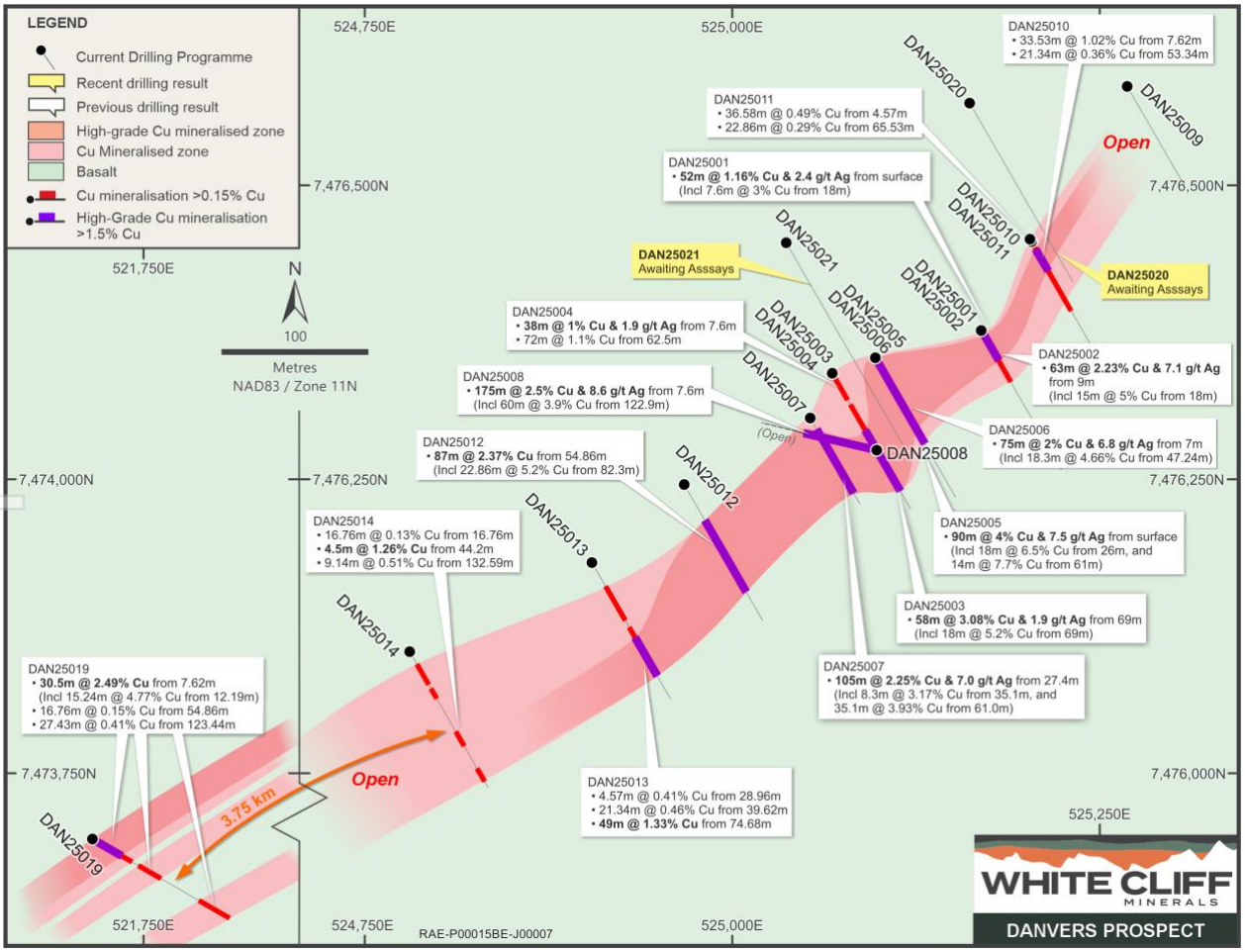


***Figure 1** - Plan view of 2025 Spring and Summer RC drillholes at the Danvers Breccia System showing surface projection of intercepted mineralisation.*

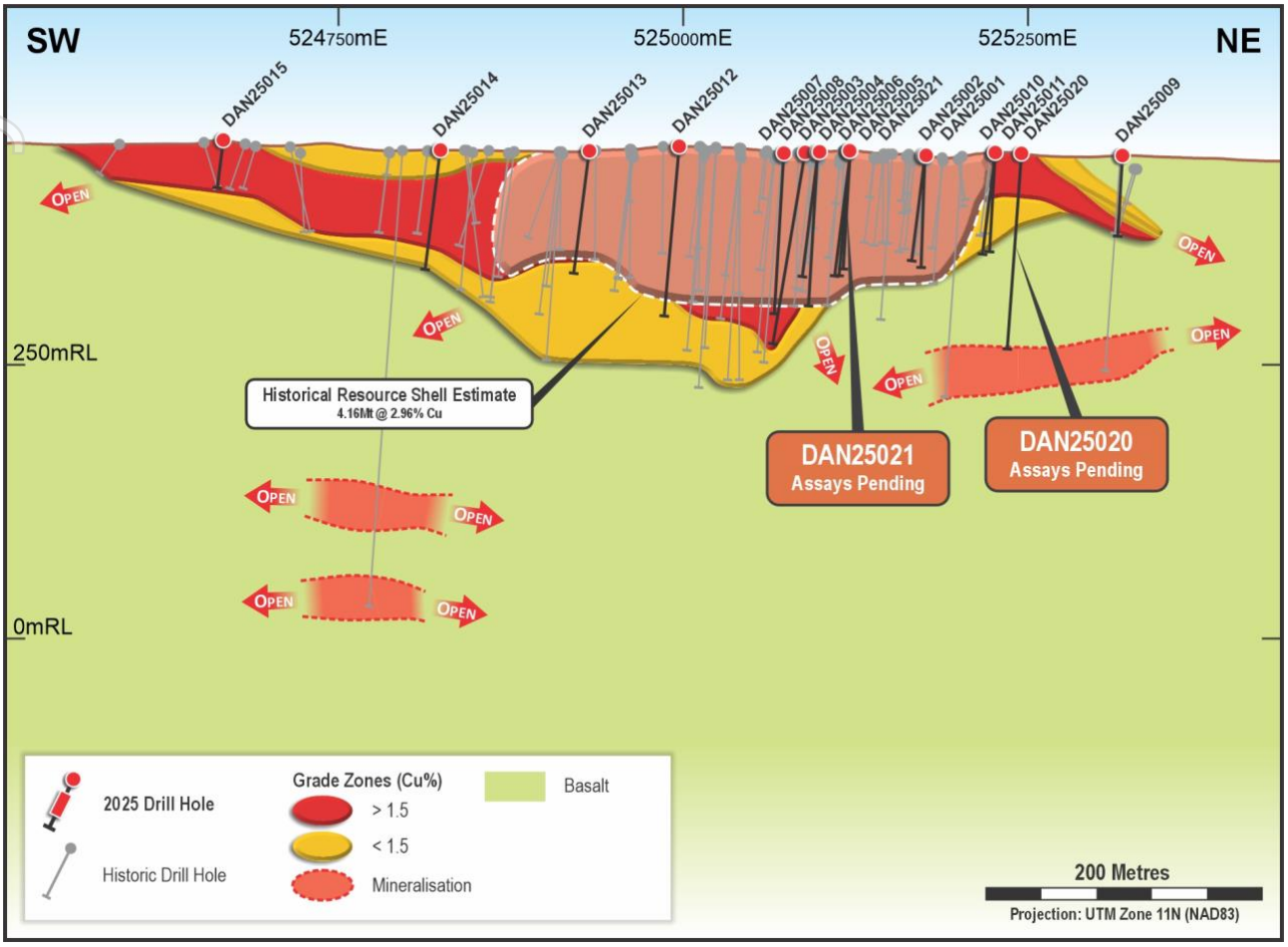


Figure 2 - Long Section *through the Danvers Copper Deposit. The historic estimate of 4.16Mt @ 2.96% Cu is depicted to cover only a portion of the strike extent of drill confirmed mineralisation, and intercepts are clearly shown below the historic estimate.*

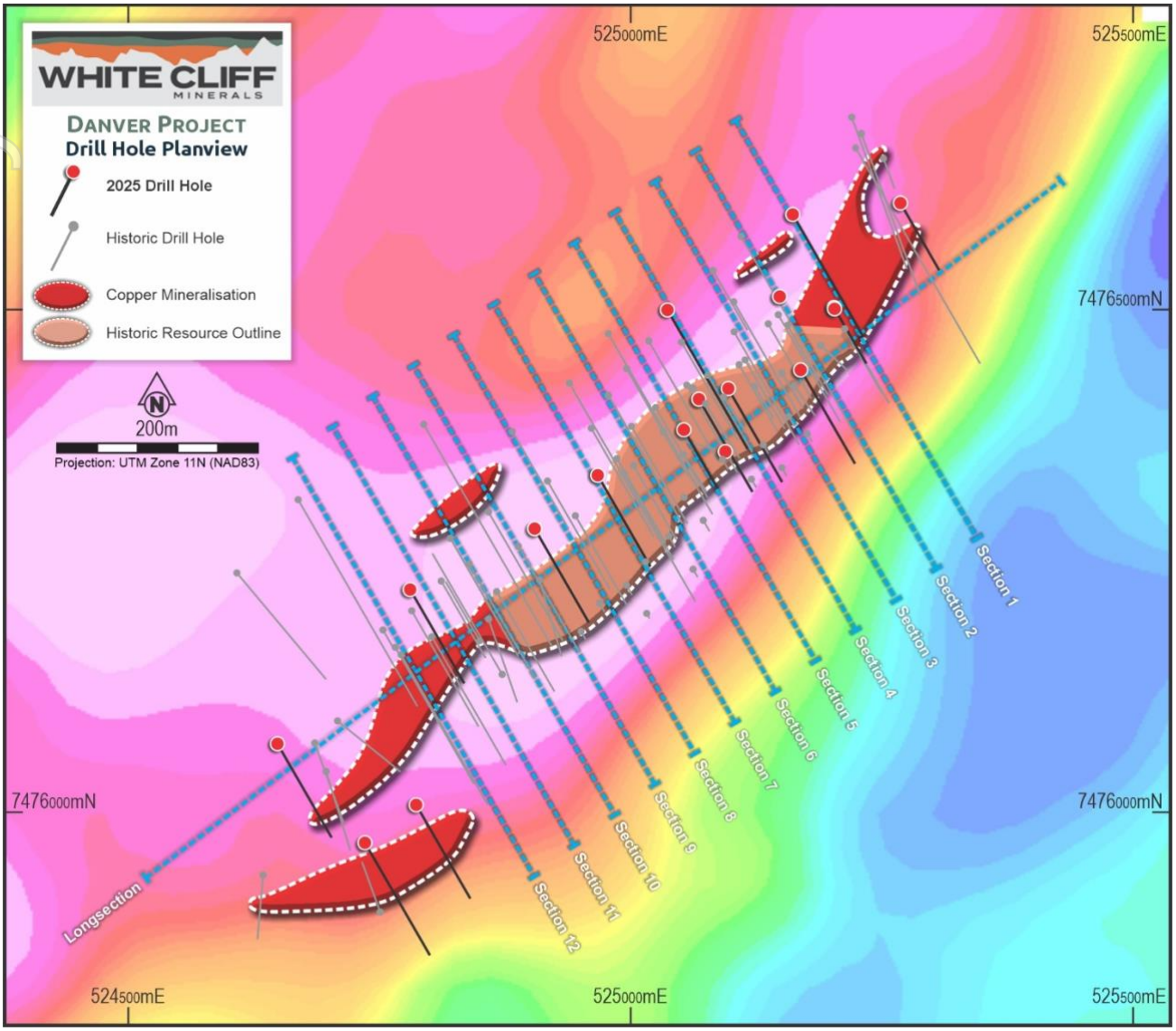
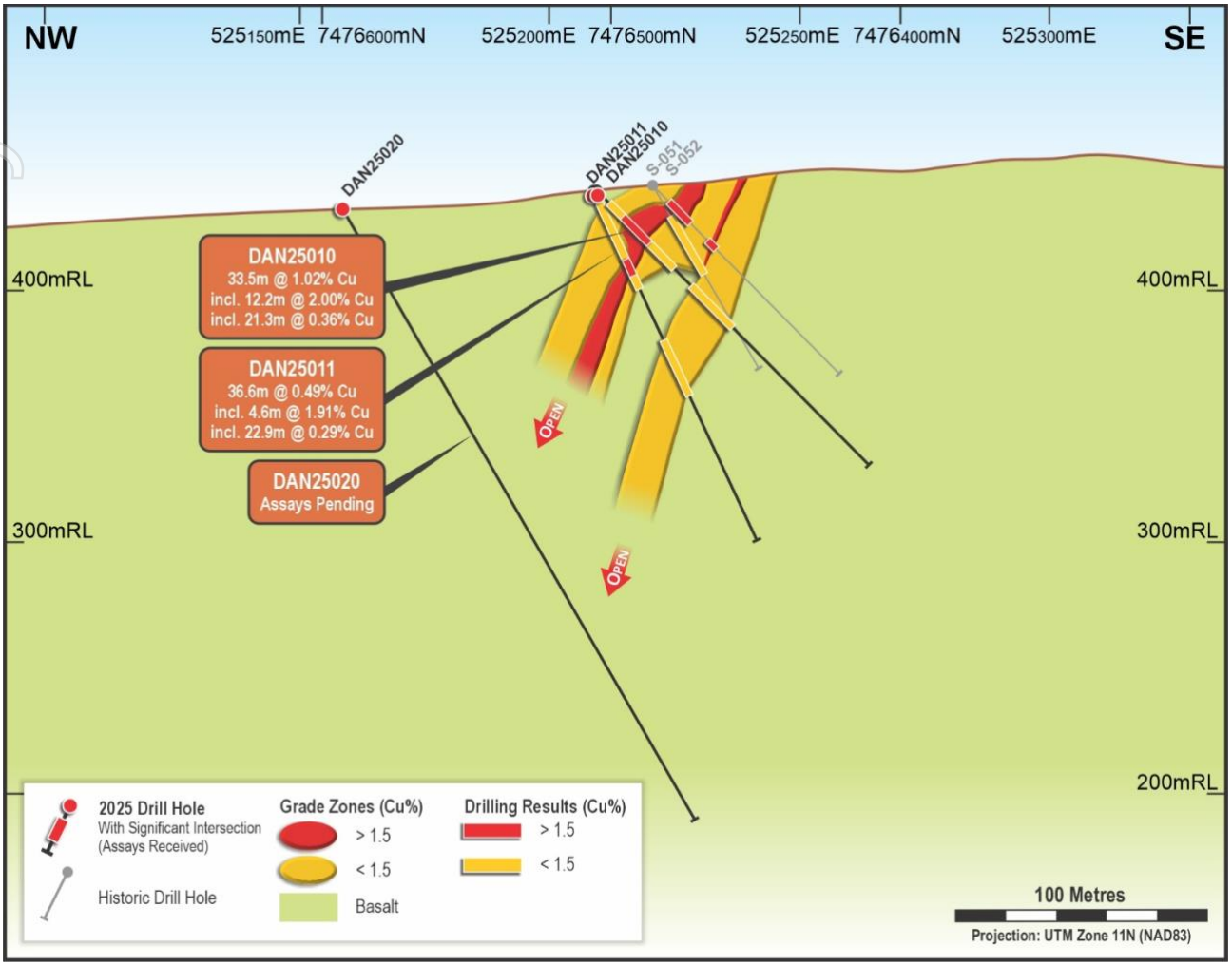
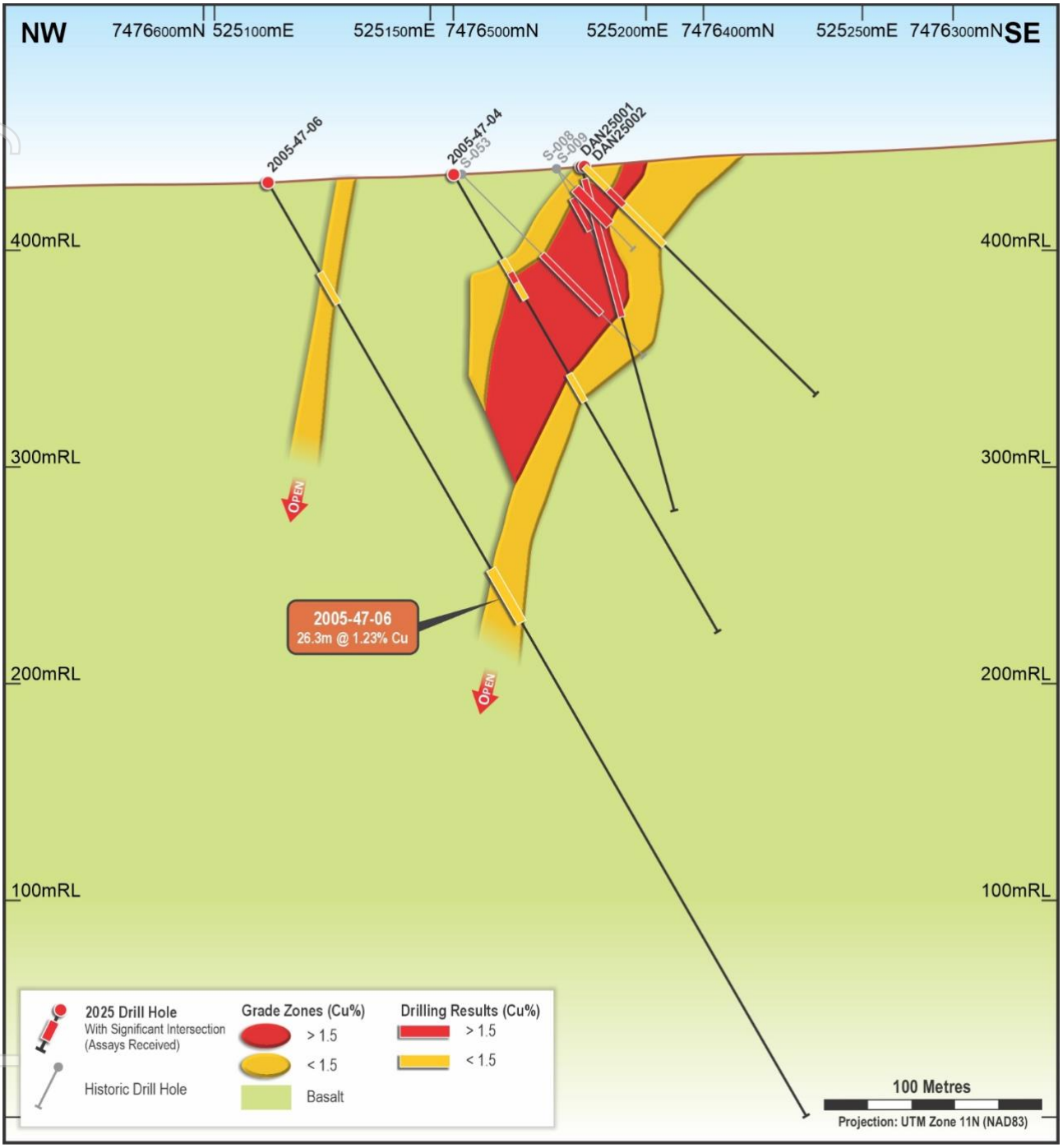


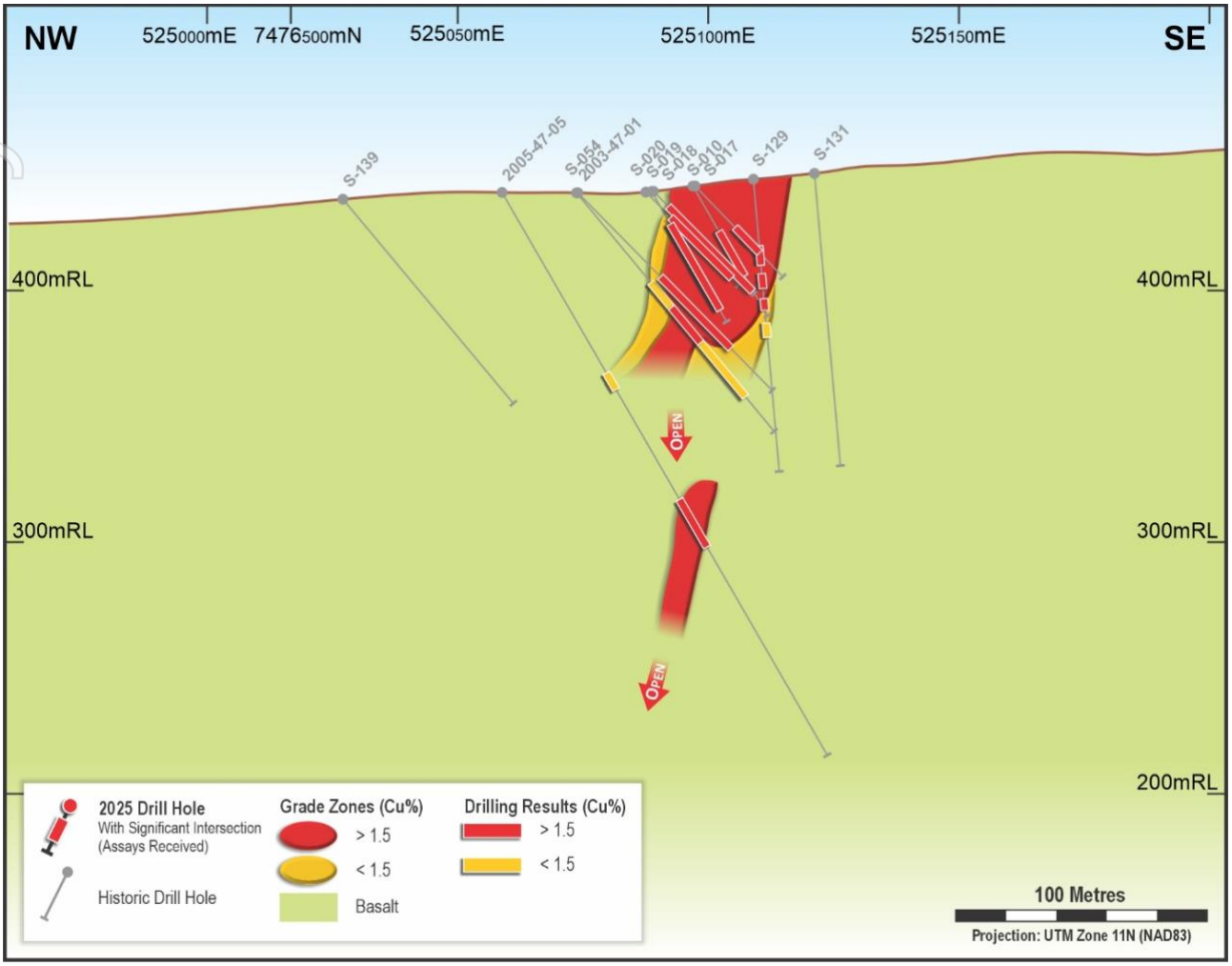
Figure 3 *- Plan view of compiled historic and 2025 drill collars at the Danvers copper deposit. NAD83 / UTM Zone 11N. Figures shown correlate to cross sections within this announcement. Basemap is high frequency drone-MT response with hot colours showing elevated conductivity. Basemap highlights an untested anomaly to the NW & due west of the known deposit and open along strike to the north-northeast.*



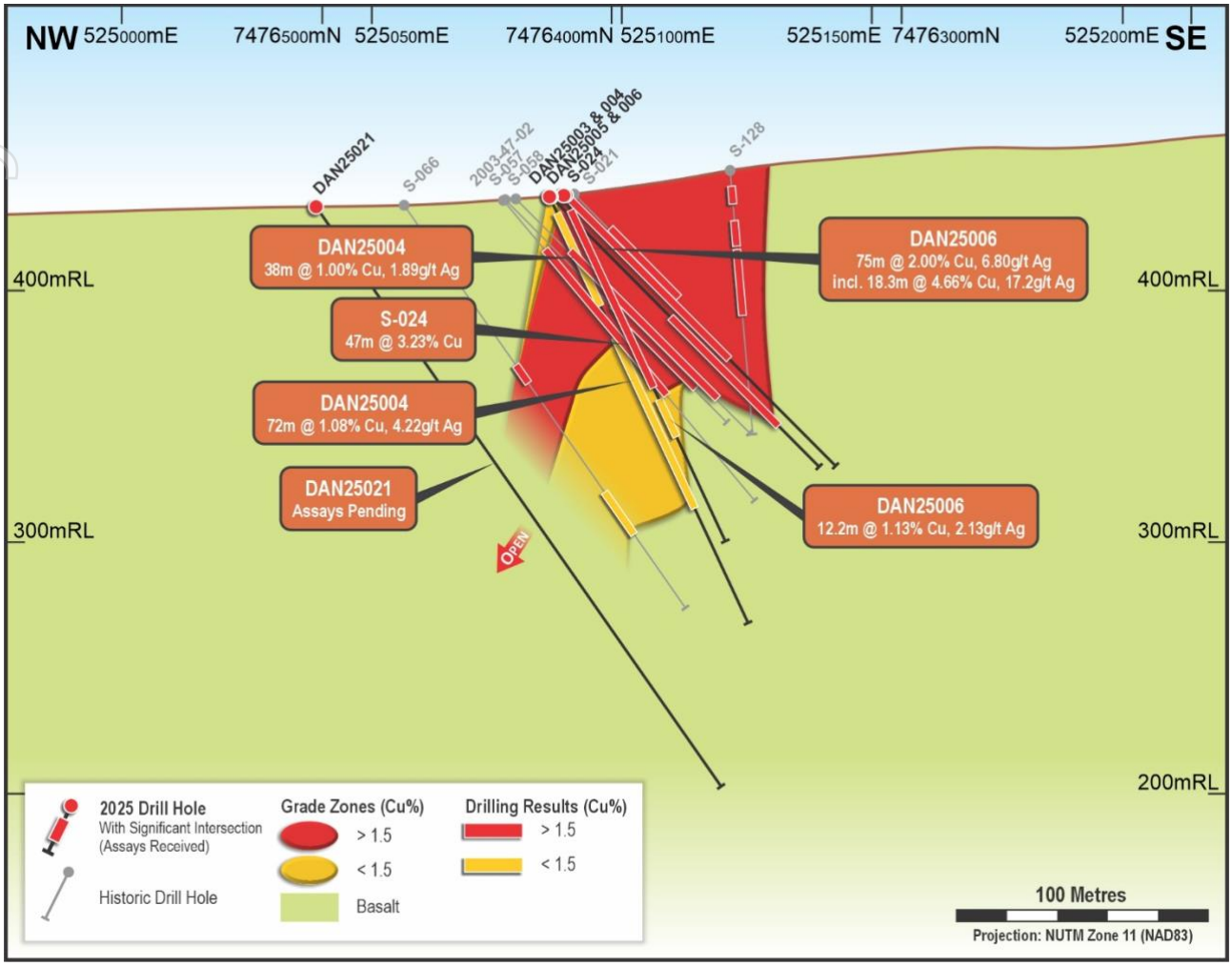
Section 1 - *Cross section of DAN25010 and DAN25011 drilling below the S-052/S-051 drillholes which were the only 2 holes on this drill section which contributed to the historic estimate. Assays are pending for DAN25020 which drilled even further below the historic holes and therefore estimate with the* ***potential to add 170m of down-dip extension to the historic estimate****.*



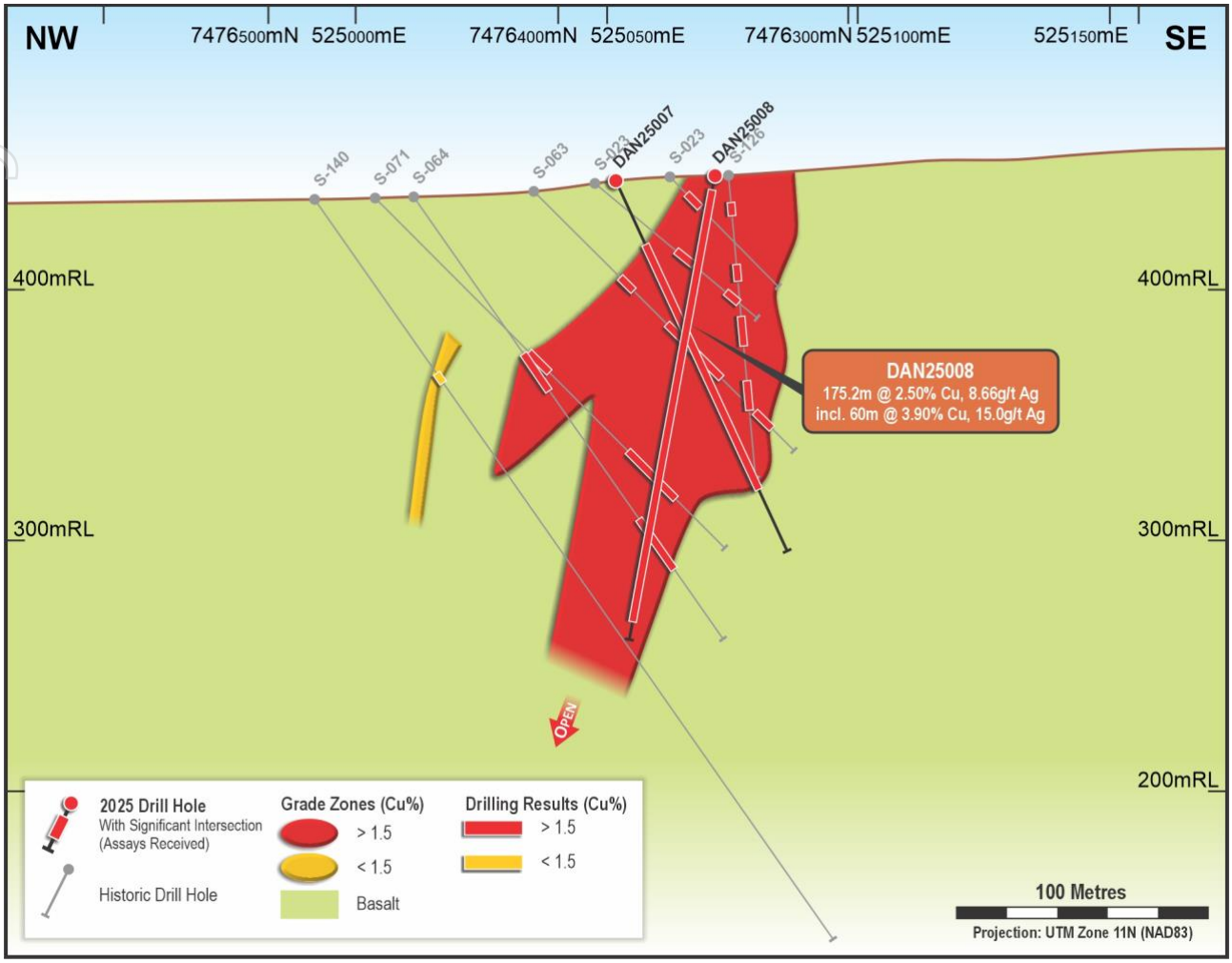
Section 2 *- Cross section illustrating the down dip extension reported in drillhole 2005-47-06 which returned 26.3m @ 1.23% Cu below the historic estimate.* ***Adding 107m down dip extension below drillhole 2005-47-04.*** *A new zone of mineralisation was encountered higher in 2005-47-06 which returned 14m @ 0.64% Cu which was never tested further.*



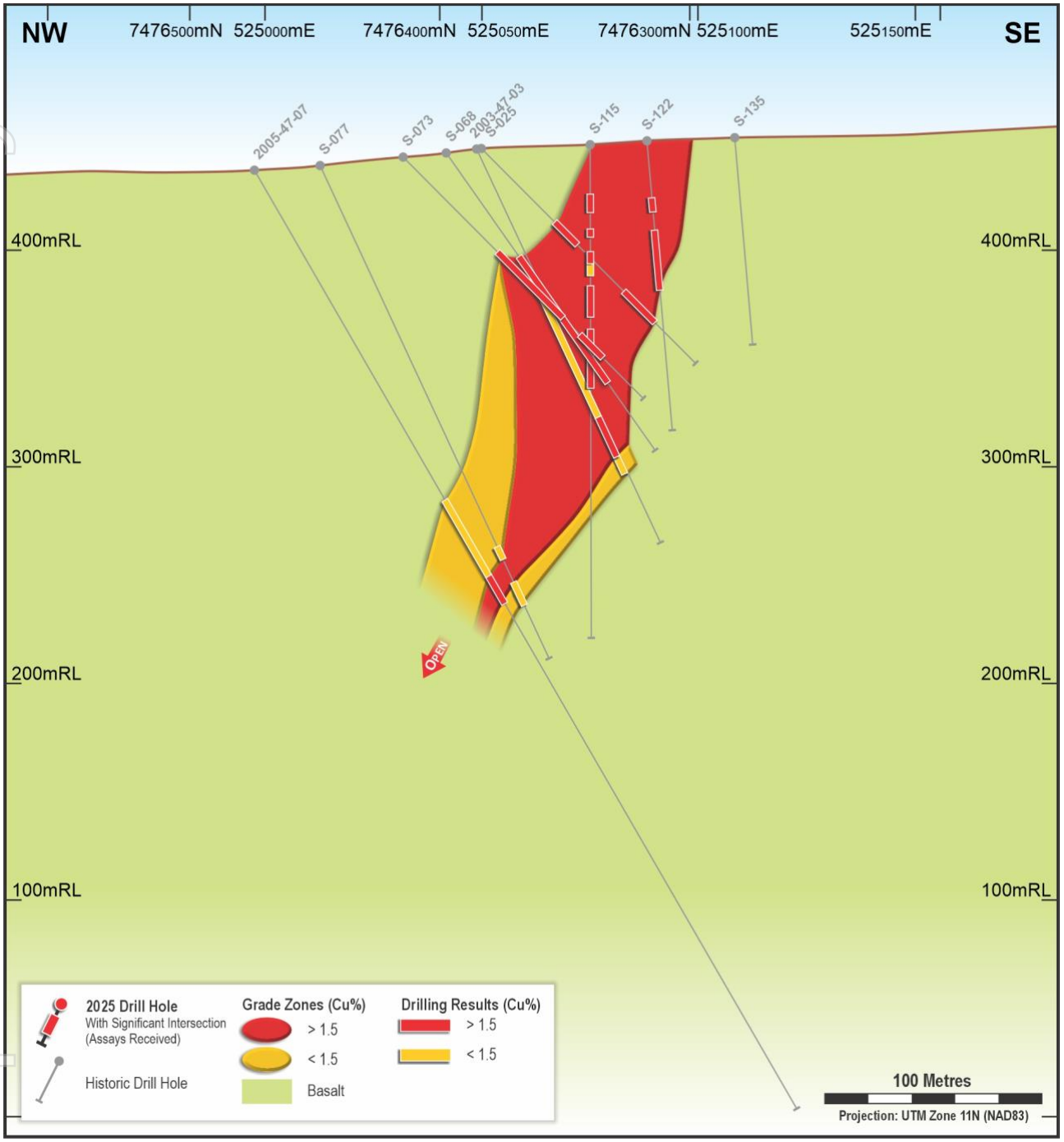
Section 3 - *Cross section illustrating drillhole 2005-47-05 which returned 19.5m @ 1.9% Cu 81m down dip of the historic estimate and intercept of 37.1m @ 5.17% Cu in historic drillhole S-054.*



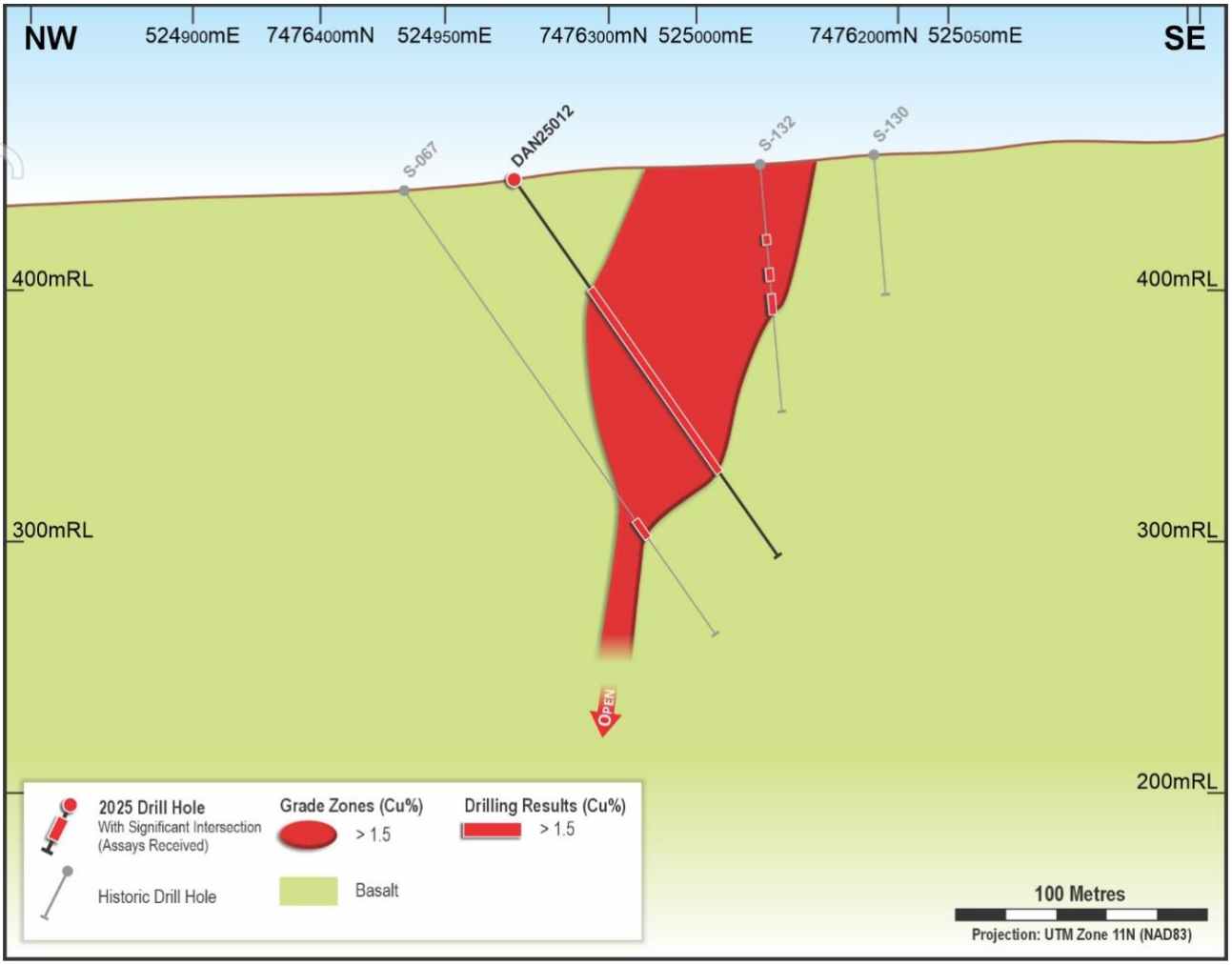
Section 4 *- Cross section through the high-grade core of the deposit. DAN25021 drilled below the historic estimate of the deposit with the collar located 35m north of S-066. Continuation of the mineralisation from S-066 to depth would add 59m down dip extension if confirmed by DAN25021.*



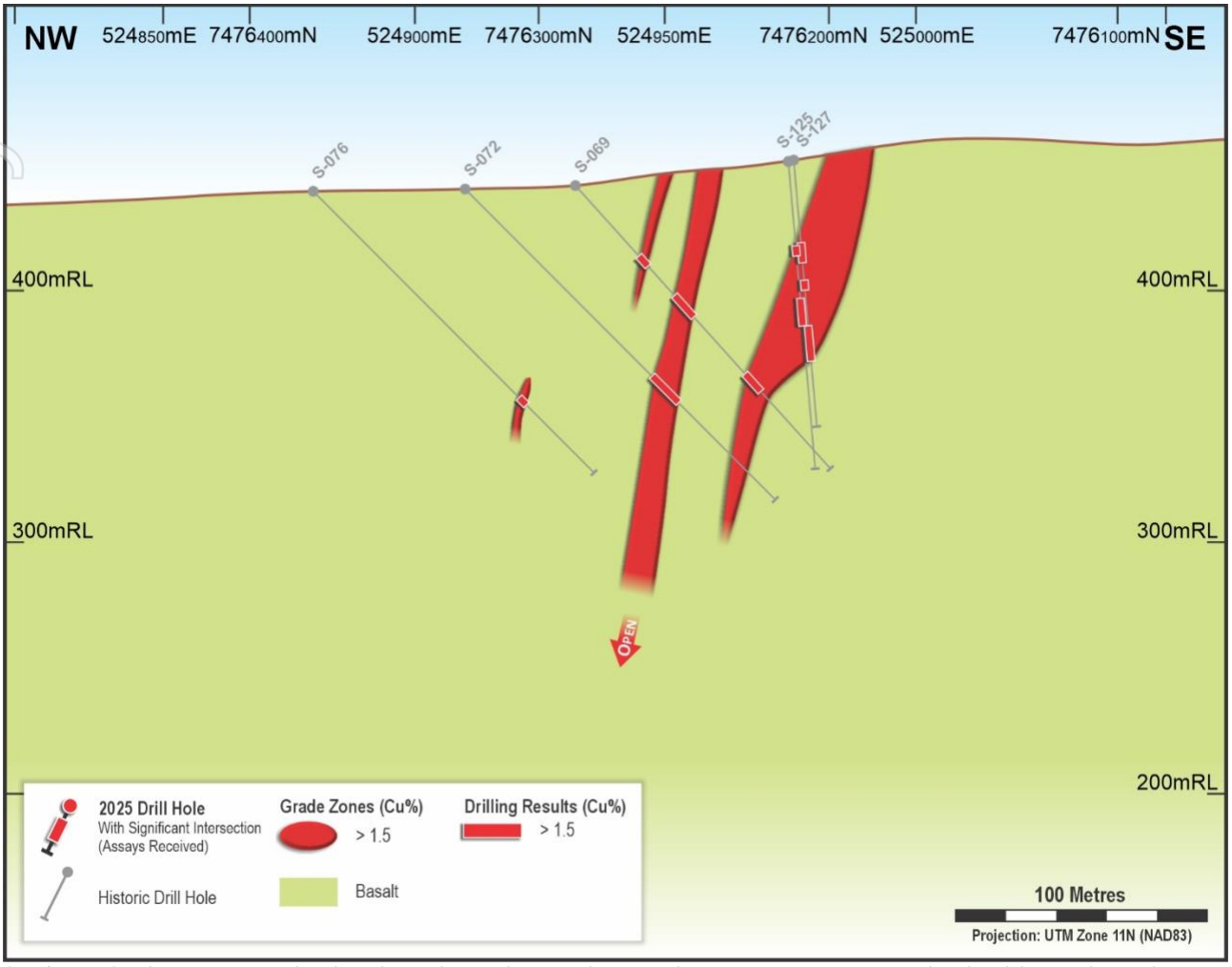
Section 5 - *Cross section illustrating DAN25007 which returned a more continuous interval of mineralisation when compared to adjacent historic drillholes. Historic hole S-023 is located 20m to the west, appearing adjacent to hole DAN25007 due to the thickness of the section. DAN25008 confirmed down-dip extension to mineralisation - 62m below the intercept in S-071.*



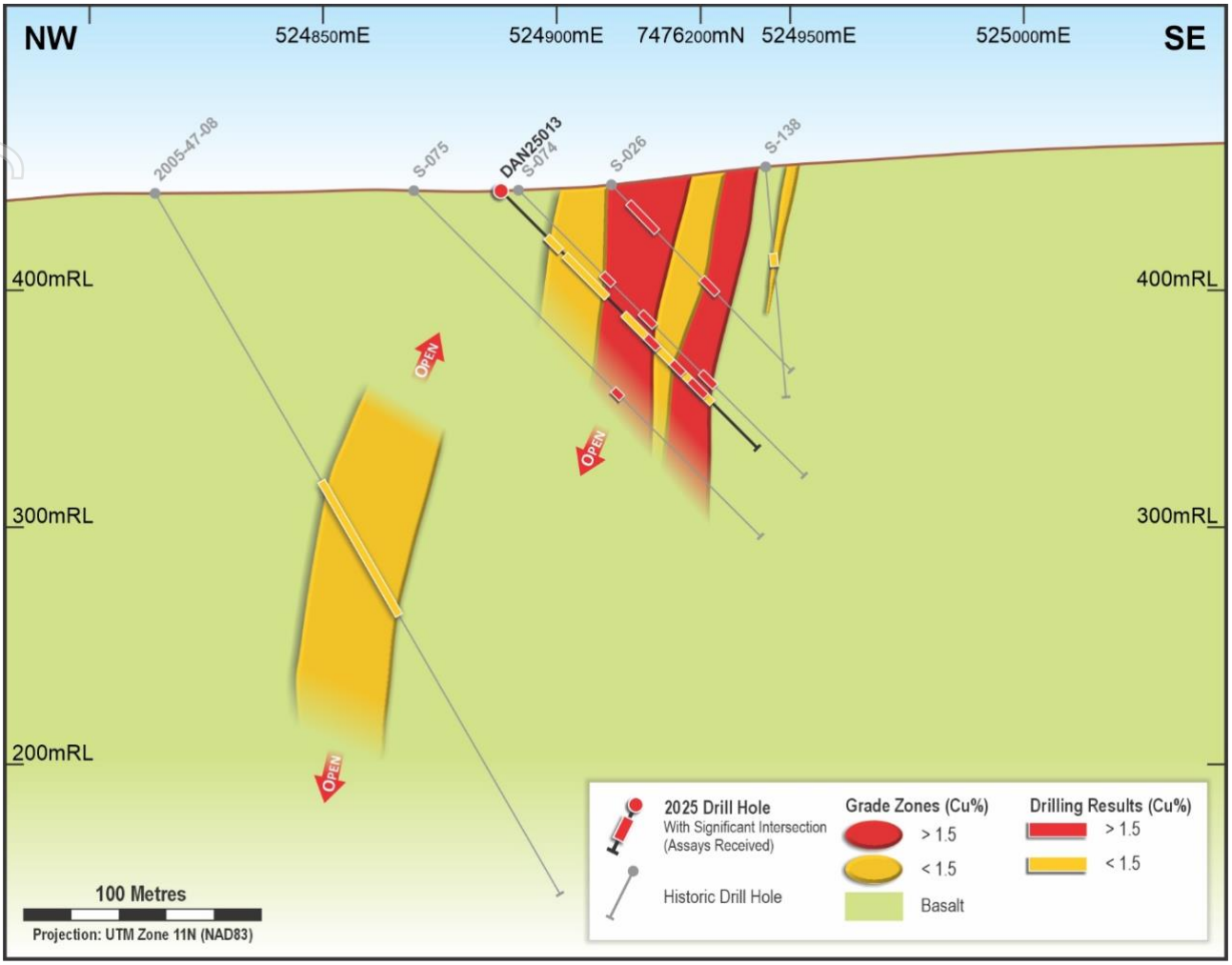
Section 6 *- Cross section illustrating drillhole 2005-47-07 which drilled below the historic estimate with an 89m collar step out from S-068. 2005-47-07 added 112m down dip continuation below the intercept in S-068. Drillholes S-077 and S-078 are 41m to the east along strike and appear due to the thickness of the section.*



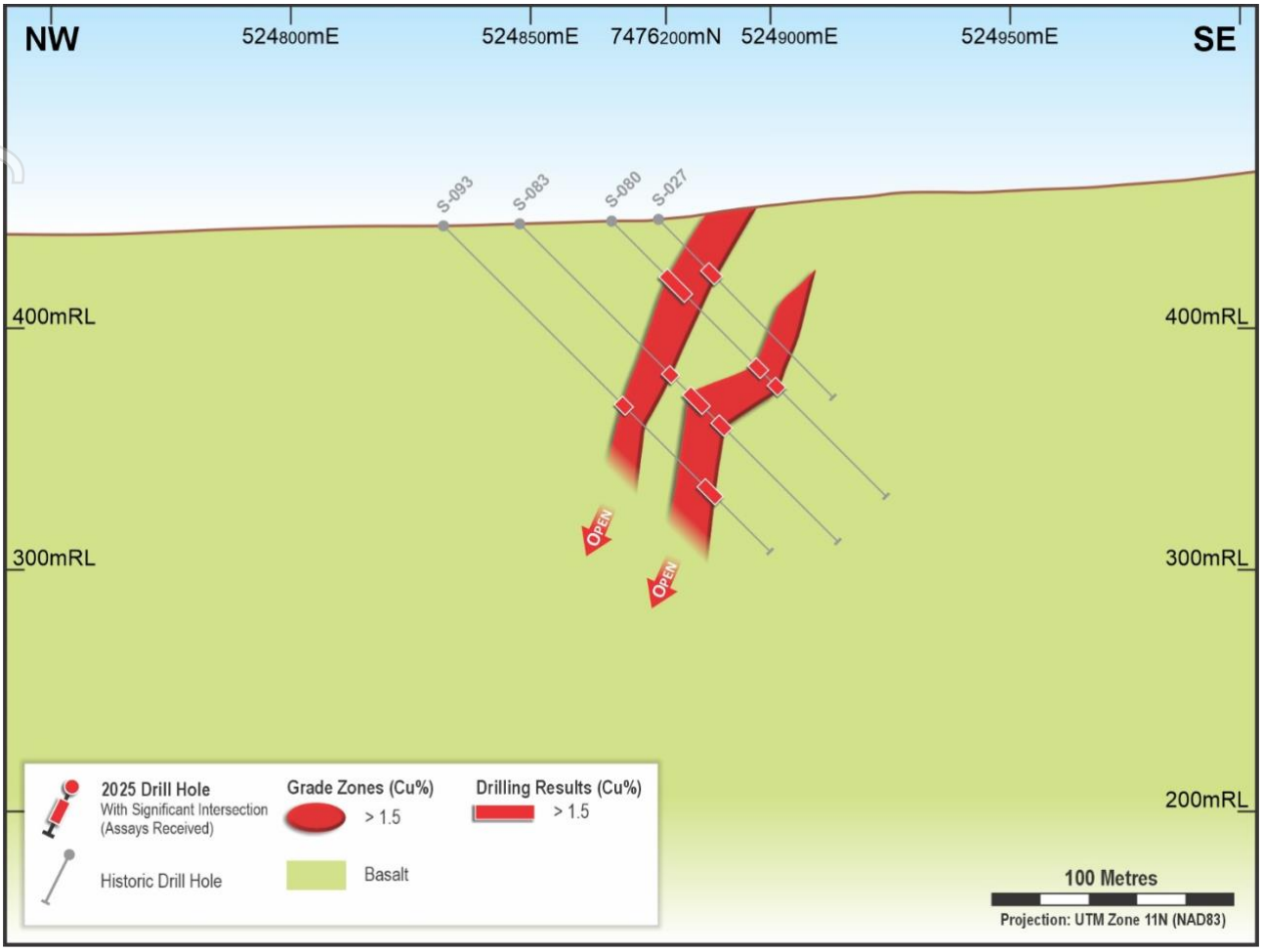
***Section 7**- Cross section illustrating a continuous mineralised interval in DAN25012 of 86.87m @ 2.37% Cu . Historic hole S-067 is located 47m to the NE*



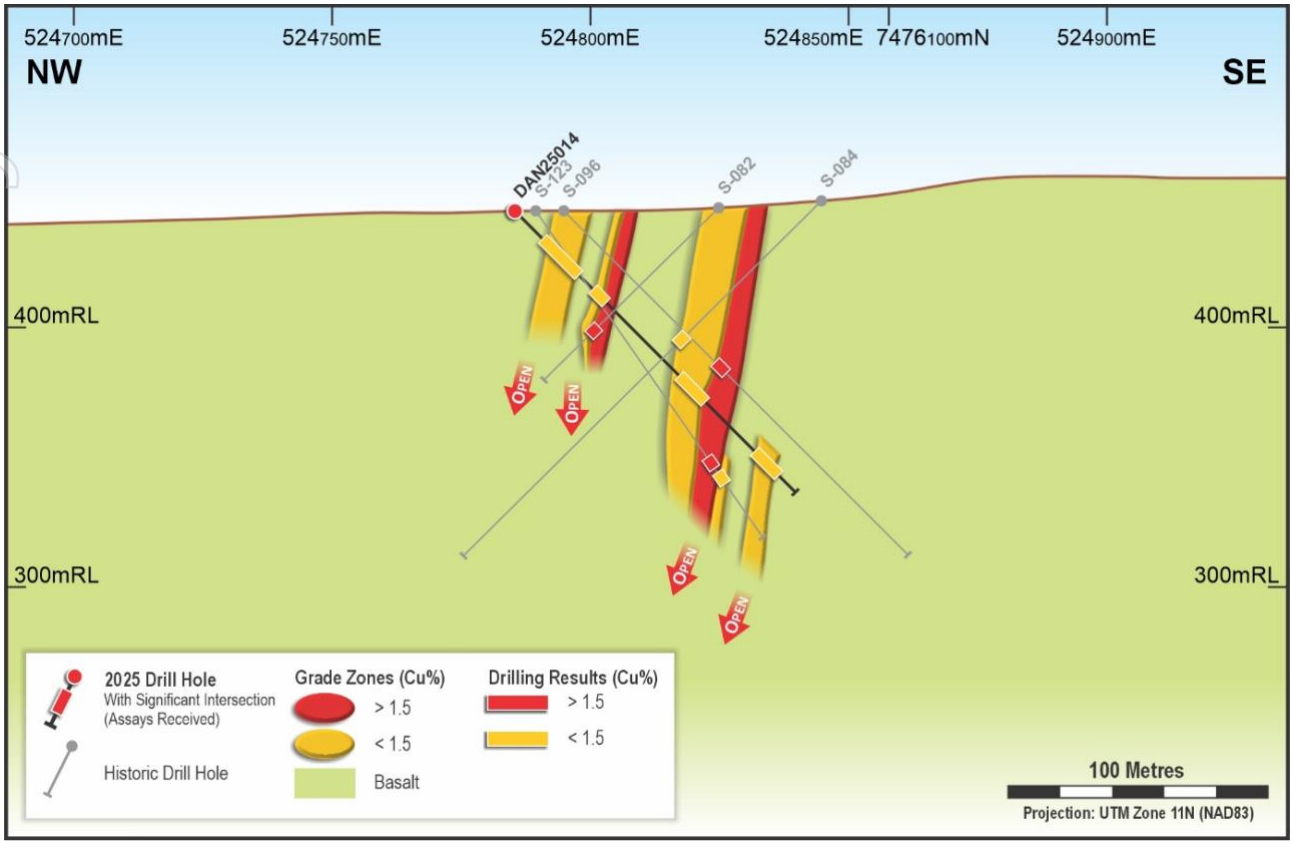
Section 8 – *Section through the historic estimate, illustrating a maximum vertical depth of 85m tested by historic drilling at this location. Multiple zones of copper mineralisation remain open to depth on this section.*



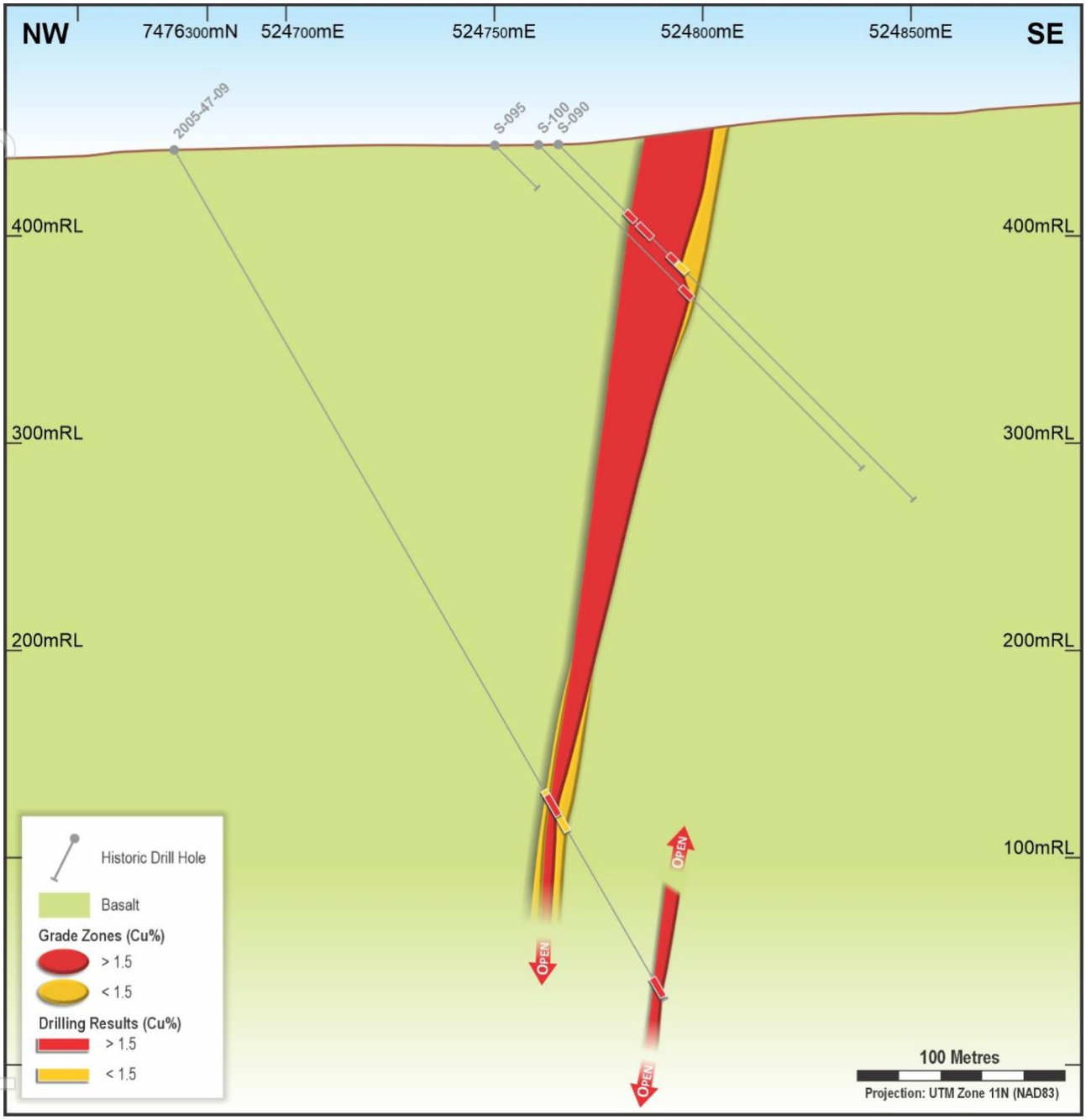
Section 9 - *Historic estimate is undercut by drillhole 2005-47-08 which returned 29.9m @ 0.9% Cu within a broader zone of 61.2m @ 0.69% Cu up to 176m vertical depth below surface. DAN25013 which is located 24m NE of historic hole S-074 intercepted a more continuous zone of mineralisation than reported by historic drilling, returning 48.77m @ 1.33% Cu.*



Section 10 - *Cross section through the furthest southwest historic drill fence which contributes to the historic estimate, where the intercept of 6.86m @ 1.89% Cu in drillhole S-093 reaches a maximum vertical depth of only 109m below surface. Multiple zones of copper mineralisation are open to depth on this section at the furthest SW point of the historic estimate.*



Section 11 – *DAN25014 is located 64m southwest of the historic estimate. The hole returned multiple intervals of copper mineralisation which all remain open to depth. Maximum vertical depth on this section is only102m.*



Section 12 - *Cross section located 126m southwest of the historic estimate, illustrating the deepest interval of copper mineralisation encountered at Danvers to date. Drillhole 2005-47-09 intercepted 20.4m @ 1.17% Cu from 356.88m and 8.72m @ 1.68% Cu from 461.24m taking the vertical depth of mineralisation to 410m.*

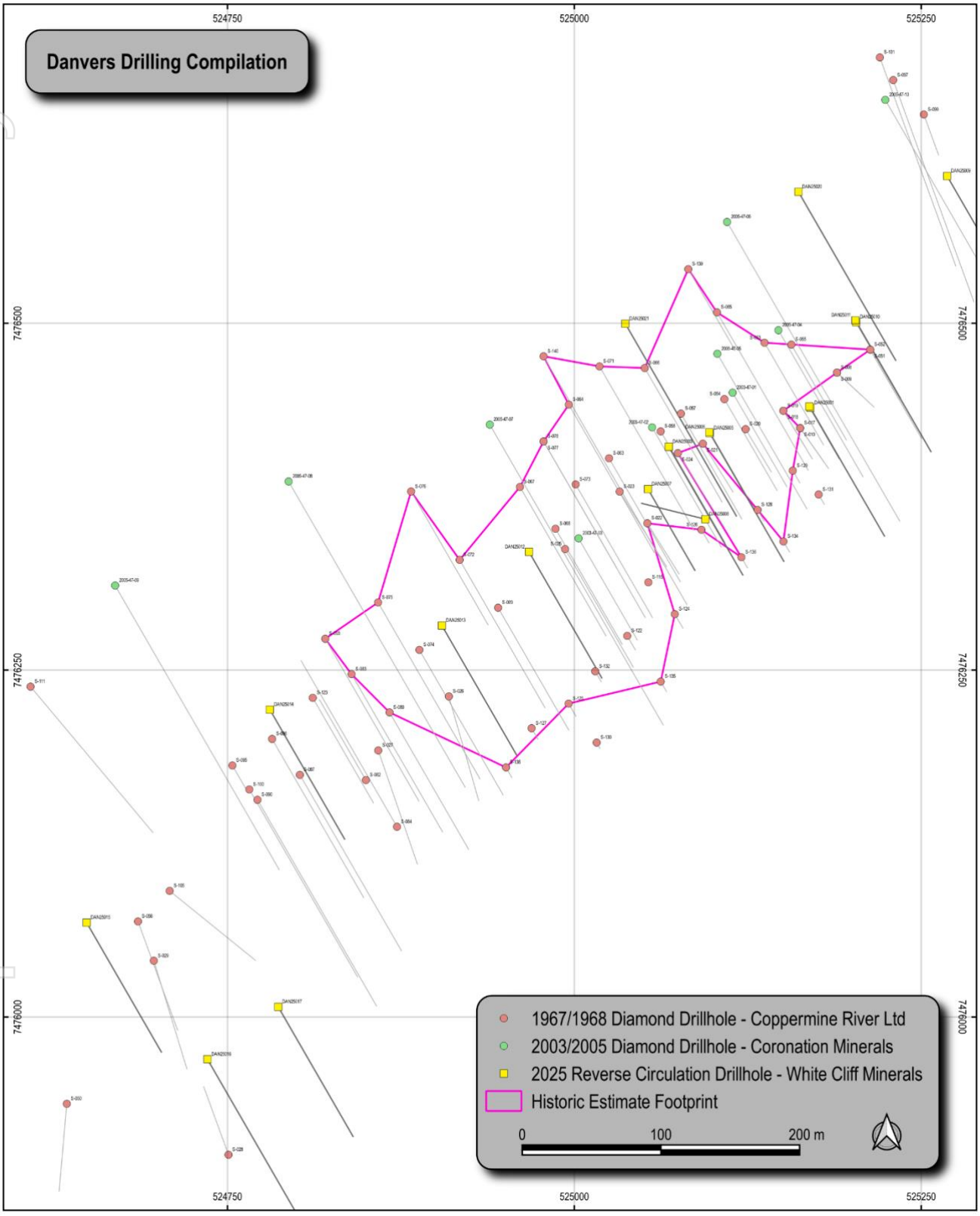


Figure 4 – *Map of compiled historic and 2025 drill collars at the Danvers copper deposit. NAD83 / UTM Zone 11N.*

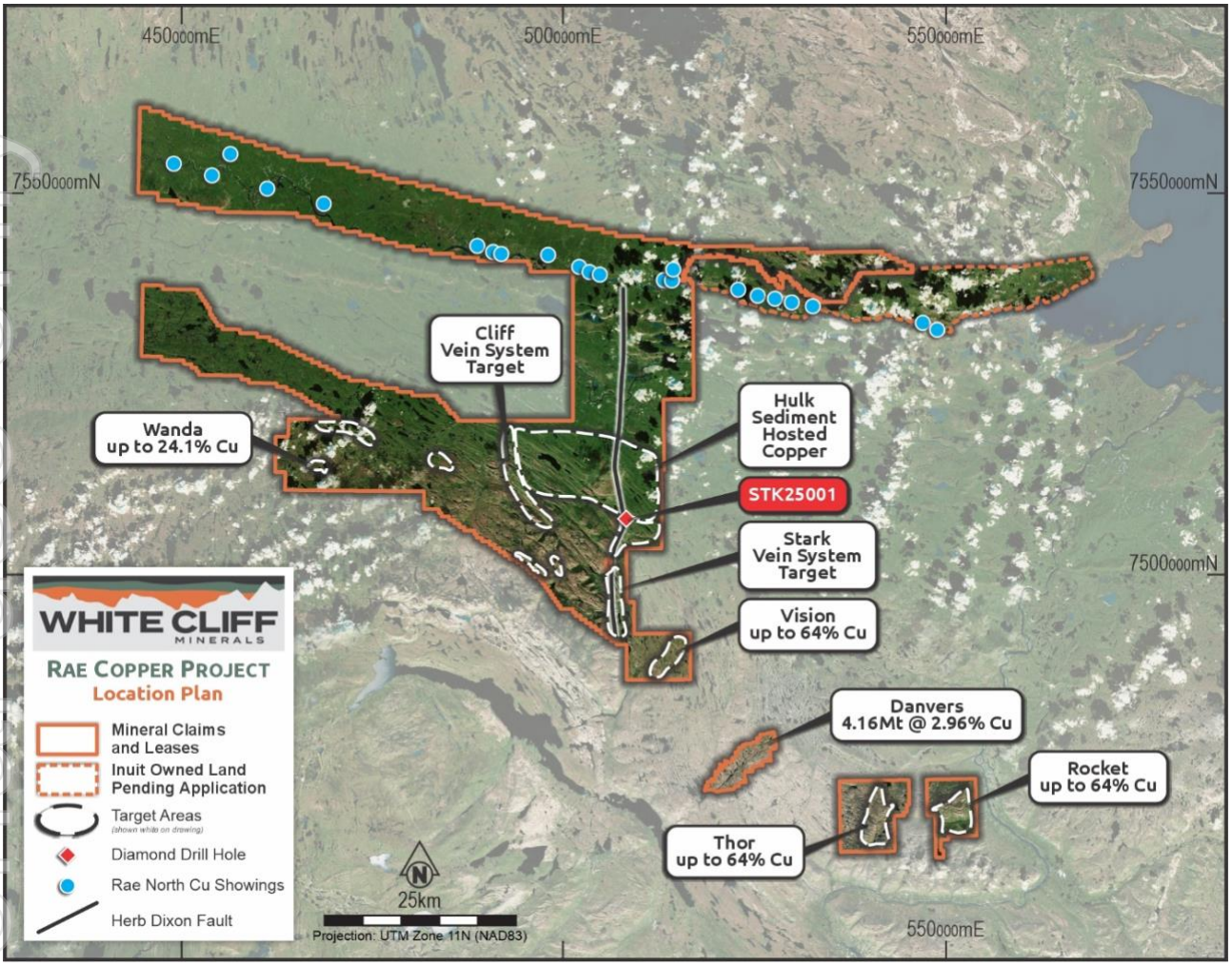


Figure 5 - White Cliff Minerals Rae Copper Project Area

ABOUT WHITE CLIFF MINERALS

The **Great Bear Lake** area is Identified as having Canada's highest probability for the hosting of iron-oxide-copper-gold uranium plus silver-style mineralisation in the Country. Results from the Company's maiden exploration include **42.6% Cu**, **39.5% Cu** and **38.2g/t Au** from the Phoenix prospect and the **highest-grade silver rock chip** assays in recent history **7.54% Ag** and **5.35% Ag** from Slider

The **Rae Cu-Ag project** contains numerous high grade Cu mineralisation occurrences and hosts all first-order controls for a sediment-hosted copper deposit and includes a historic resource estimate of **4.16 million tons at a grade of 2.96% Cu**[2]. Highlights from the maiden drilling campaign 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.**

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.

For further information, please contact:

Troy Whittaker - Managing Director
E: info@wcminerals.com.au

White Cliff Minerals
T: +61 8 9486 4036

[2] See ASX Announcement dated 26 November 2024 "WCN Acquires Highly Prospective and Proven Copper Project"

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information compiled by Roderick McIllree, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr McIllree is an employee of White Cliff Minerals. Mr McIllree has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code). Mr McIllree consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

JORC COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Where statement in this announcement refer to exploration results which 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 announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcements.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document may contain forward-looking statements concerning White Cliff Minerals. 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 in any forward-looking information by White Cliff Minerals, or, on behalf of the Company.

Forward-looking statements in this document are based on White Cliff Minerals' beliefs, opinions and estimates of the Company as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assured to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect future developments.

APPENDIX A.

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

***Table 1** - Collar information for the historic drilling conducted at the Danvers Deposit.*

Hole ID	Datum/CRS	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Company	Year
2003-47-1	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525114	7476450	430	-50	150	122.00	Coronation Minerals	2003
2003-47-2	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525056	7476425	430	-50	150	155.00	Coronation Minerals	2003
2003-47-3	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525003	7476345	440	-65	150	200.00	Coronation Minerals	2003
2005-47-4	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525147	7476495	430	-60	150	244.00	Coronation Minerals	2005
2005-47-5	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525103	7476478	430	-60	150	258.00	Coronation Minerals	2005
2005-47-6	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525110	7476573	425	-60	150	498.00	Coronation Minerals	2005
2005-47-7	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524939	7476427	435	-60	150	500.00	Coronation Minerals	2005
2005-47-8	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524794	7476386	435	-60	150	509.00	Coronation Minerals	2005
2005-47-9	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524669	7476311	435	-60	150	473.00	Coronation Minerals	2005
2005-47-10	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525224	7476661	425	-60	150	494.00	Coronation Minerals	2005
S-008	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525205	7476470	438	-45	133	51.51	Coppermine River	1967
S-009	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525205	7476470	438	-60	133	49.07	Coppermine River	1967
S-010	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525175	7476432	434	-45	145	50.29	Coppermine River	1967
S-017	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525175	7476432	434	-60	145	59.44	Coppermine River	1967
S-018	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525150	7476437	439	-45	150	57.30	Coppermine River	1967
S-019	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525150	7476437	439	-60	150	59.74	Coppermine River	1967
S-020	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525134	7476432	433	-45	149	50.90	Coppermine River	1967
S-021	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525101	7476419	433	-45	148	58.22	Coppermine River	1967
S-022	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525061	7476364	435	-45	148	60.96	Coppermine River	1967
S-023	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525042	7476387	431	-40	148	83.52	Coppermine River	1967
S-024	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525085	7476413	431	-45	148	89.31	Coppermine River	1967
S-025	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524999	7476343	438	-45	150	138.99	Coppermine River	1967
S-026	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524901	7476248	439	-45	164	110.34	Coppermine River	1967
S-027	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524844	7476213	441	-45	161	122.53	Coppermine River	1967
S-028	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524751	7475901	462	-45	340	73.76	Coppermine River	1967
S-029	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524667	7476074	446	-45	163	115.21	Coppermine River	1967
S-050	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524634	7475938	456	-45	185	89.30	Coppermine River	1967
S-051	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525231	7476487	436	-45	150	104.55	Coppermine River	1967
S-052	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525231	7476487	436	-60	150	82.91	Coppermine River	1967
S-053	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525141	7476471	432	-45	150	120.09	Coppermine River	1967
S-054	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525115	7476450	432	-45	150	107.59	Coppermine River	1967
S-055	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525156	7476485	435	-45	149	112.17	Coppermine River	1967
S-056	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524654	7476103	443	-45	160	117.96	Coppermine River	1967
S-057	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525085	7476437	430	-45	150	124.05	Coppermine River	1967
S-058	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525062	7476422	432	-45	150	131.06	Coppermine River	1967
S-063	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525038	7476405	431	-45	150	145.08	Coppermine River	1967

Hole ID	Datum/CRS	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Company	Year
S-064	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525005	7476447	429	-55	150	214.88	Coppermine River	1967
S-065	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525108	7476508	430	-43	150	179.83	Coppermine River	1967
S-066	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525059	7476464	429	-55	150	194.46	Coppermine River	1967
S-067	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524966	7476391	435	-55	150	216.10	Coppermine River	1967
S-068	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524993	7476356	438	-55	150	167.64	Coppermine River	1967
S-069	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524939	7476310	438	-48	150	152.40	Coppermine River	1967
S-071	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525028	7476465	429	-45	150	192.94	Coppermine River	1967
S-072	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524912	7476343	436	-45	150	174.04	Coppermine River	1967
S-073	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525015	7476383	437	-45	150	156.67	Coppermine River	1967
S-074	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524879	7476282	438	-45	150	170.69	Coppermine River	1967
S-075	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524846	7476318	436	-45	150	207.57	Coppermine River	1968
S-076	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524874	7476398	433	-45	150	156.97	Coppermine River	1968
S-077	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524986	7476426	434	-65	150	250.24	Coppermine River	1968
S-078	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524986	7476426	434	-45	150	207.26	Coppermine River	1968
S-080	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524853	7476239	440	-45	150	161.24	Coppermine River	1968
S-082	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524833	7476192	441	-45	330	94.49	Coppermine River	1968
S-083	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524823	7476269	437	-45	150	185.62	Coppermine River	1968
S-084	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524857	7476159	443	-45	330	195.38	Coppermine River	1968
S-087	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524782	7476199	438	-45	150	206.96	Coppermine River	1968
S-090	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524748	7476183	435	-45	150	242.62	Coppermine River	1968
S-093	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524802	7476295	437	-45	150	191.11	Coppermine River	1968
S-095	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524728	7476210	435	-45	150	28.65	Coppermine River	1968
S-096	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524755	7476224	435	-45	150	186.84	Coppermine River	1968
S-097	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525242	7476682	427	-45	160	240.79	Coppermine River	1968
S-099	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525267	7476656	421	-45	160	43.89	Coppermine River	1968
S-100	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524743	7476192	435	-45	150	220.68	Coppermine River	1968
S-101	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525220	7476692	428	-45	160	226.15	Coppermine River	1968
S-105	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524679	7476124	443	-45	129	112.47	Coppermine River	1968
S-111	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524608	7476238	443	-45	140	194.15	Coppermine River	1968
S-115	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525059	7476324	440	-90	0	227.08	Coppermine River	1968
S-122	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525042	7476287	443	-85	150	134.11	Coppermine River	1968
S-123	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524792	7476254	437	-55	150	152.40	Coppermine River	1968
S-124	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525078	7476299	442	-85	150	134.42	Coppermine River	1968
S-125	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524994	7476240	445	-85	150	121.62	Coppermine River	1968
S-126A	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525101	7476362	437	-85	150	126.19	Coppermine River	1968
S-127	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524966	7476223	443	-85	150	106.07	Coppermine River	1968
S-128	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525143	7476376	440	-85	150	106.98	Coppermine River	1968
S-129	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525170	7476402	436	-85	150	116.74	Coppermine River	1968
S-130	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525016	7476213	448	-85	150	55.78	Coppermine River	1968
S-131	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524922	7476203	443	-85	150	92.96	Coppermine River	1968
S-132	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525016	7476263	443	-85	150	98.76	Coppermine River	1968
S-134	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525163	7476354	439	-85	150	100.89	Coppermine River	1968

Hole ID	Datum/CRS	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Company	Year
S-135	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525068	7476256	446	-85	150	96.32	Coppermine River	1968
S-136	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525130	7476343	443	-85	150	102.72	Coppermine River	1968
S-138	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524945	7476197	446	-85	150	97.23	Coppermine River	1968
S-139	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525079	7476536	430	-50	150	105.16	Coppermine River	1968
S-140	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	524983	7476482	431	-55	150	360.27	Coppermine River	1968

Table 2 - *Rock chip information for samples included in Figure 5.*

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

Table 3 - Assay interval information for historic drillholes at the Danvers Project.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)
2003-47-01	47.00	103.39	56.39	1.48
2003-47-01	59.73	75.32	15.59	3.83
2003-47-02	26.46	99.25	72.79	1.63
2003-47-02	84.38	92.11	7.73	5.27
2003-47-03	65.86	163.91	98.05	0.93
2003-47-03	68.00	98.00	30.00	1.34
2003-47-03	137.50	155.00	17.50	2.00
2005-47-04	46.89	65.50	18.61	0.75
2005-47-04	48.89	61.00	12.11	0.95
2005-47-04	54.00	56.76	2.76	1.96
2005-47-04	107.70	120.05	12.35	1.28
2005-47-05	83.88	89.01	5.13	0.84
2005-47-05	142.28	161.80	19.52	1.90
2005-47-05	147.00	156.98	9.98	3.07
2005-47-06	49.41	63.45	14.04	0.64
2005-47-06	207.68	234.00	26.32	1.23
2005-47-07	176.99	229.87	52.88	1.16
2005-47-07	218.23	229.87	11.64	2.71
2005-47-07	227.98	229.87	1.89	9.69
2005-47-08	142.08	203.32	61.24	0.69
2005-47-08	142.08	172.00	29.92	0.90
2005-47-08	179.47	203.32	23.85	0.65
2005-47-09	356.88	377.30	20.42	1.17
2005-47-09	361.13	363.84	2.71	2.36
2005-47-09	365.95	368.96	3.01	2.98
2005-47-09	461.24	469.96	8.72	1.68
2005-47-10	30.50	36.09	5.59	0.47
2005-47-10	48.11	50.30	2.19	0.67
2005-47-10	190.75	202.87	12.12	0.61
S-008	14.20	35.27	21.06	3.08
S-009	17.07	31.39	14.33	5.14
S-010	25.15	36.88	11.73	2.94
S-017	22.56	40.23	17.68	1.92
S-018	10.97	55.78	44.81	2.19
S-019	17.19	53.65	36.45	4.23
S-020	15.24	46.63	31.39	4.23
S-021	21.03	56.39	35.36	3.18
S-022	11.13	15.70	4.57	2.45
S-023	43.59	49.68	6.10	2.35
S-023	69.49	72.54	3.05	2.47
S-024	42.21	89.31	47.09	3.23
S-025	49.68	61.57	11.89	2.33
S-025	94.67	112.17	17.50	2.87
S-026	12.44	25.91	13.47	6.33
S-026	57.76	62.94	5.18	3.12
S-027	29.73	34.43	4.69	1.66
S-029	31.79	36.88	5.09	2.72
S-029	57.15	60.20	3.05	6.14
S-051	9.14	19.20	10.06	3.05
S-051	31.70	33.53	1.83	2.61
S-052	14.48	38.86	24.38	1.49
S-053	55.32	91.44	36.12	2.40
S-054	46.94	84.12	37.19	5.17
S-056	74.18	77.22	3.05	1.50
S-057	60.26	99.67	39.41	4.91
S-058	30.72	110.03	79.31	3.92
S-063	50.29	54.86	4.57	4.76
S-063	76.75	104.24	27.49	4.09
S-063	126.03	132.89	6.86	2.72
S-064	78.33	93.57	15.24	2.09
S-064	158.80	180.29	21.49	4.67
S-066	77.72	83.82	6.10	5.34
S-066	140.67	156.97	16.31	1.15
S-067	162.37	168.25	5.88	2.97
S-068	60.05	128.63	68.58	3.05
S-069	40.23	42.67	2.44	3.45
S-069	61.02	69.80	8.78	5.23
S-069	103.17	109.73	6.55	3.90
S-071	85.34	93.88	8.53	2.32
S-071	141.00	165.08	24.08	2.00
S-072	106.89	119.09	12.19	4.40
S-073	63.40	101.50	38.10	2.78
S-073	117.20	129.24	12.04	2.32
S-074	52.73	55.17	2.44	4.56
S-074	75.44	80.01	4.57	2.65
S-074	111.25	115.82	4.57	2.56
S-075	122.22	123.44	1.22	2.08
S-076	117.04	118.57	1.52	3.48
S-077	195.22	199.64	4.42	1.49
S-077	213.36	222.72	9.36	1.48

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)
S-078	187.60	191.87	4.27	1.53
S-080	32.77	43.74	10.97	3.06
S-080	84.43	88.39	3.96	3.35
S-080	95.80	98.15	2.35	2.06
S-082	67.36	69.28	1.92	1.66
S-083	86.87	89.00	2.13	2.19
S-083	99.06	107.05	7.99	3.17
S-083	116.07	119.85	3.78	2.31
S-084	75.59	79.55	3.96	1.29
S-090	48.31	51.76	3.44	2.15
S-090	55.53	62.18	6.64	2.26
S-090	77.63	79.13	1.49	1.71
S-090	83.52	85.80	2.29	1.43
S-093	104.55	106.59	2.04	3.81
S-093	152.40	159.26	6.86	1.89
S-096	83.82	86.26	2.44	5.71
S-097	177.39	184.71	7.32	3.77
S-100	99.36	103.02	3.66	1.57
S-105	101.50	104.24	2.74	2.85
S-115	23.47	29.26	5.79	3.64
S-115	39.62	40.84	1.22	2.39
S-115	50.14	53.19	3.05	3.09
S-115	55.47	58.37	2.90	1.17
S-115	65.53	68.12	2.59	1.72
S-115	70.71	77.72	7.01	3.31
S-115	85.95	92.05	6.10	2.57
S-115	96.62	104.24	7.62	2.08
S-115	105.77	110.64	4.88	1.54
S-122	28.35	32.31	3.96	10.46
S-122	43.59	47.24	3.66	2.16
S-122	48.77	61.57	12.80	1.59
S-122	64.01	68.58	4.57	5.96
S-123	116.59	119.33	2.74	1.87
S-123	123.14	126.19	3.05	1.48
S-125	34.14	35.66	1.52	1.58
S-125	55.32	63.40	8.08	2.13
S-126	12.19	14.33	2.13	3.00
S-126	36.88	41.00	4.11	2.38
S-126	58.06	66.60	8.53	3.77
S-126	83.21	92.35	9.14	1.79
S-127	34.14	39.32	5.18	1.68

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)
S-127	49.38	50.29	0.91	3.39
S-127	67.36	78.64	11.28	2.19
S-128	10.06	13.11	3.05	7.40
S-128	23.77	30.18	6.40	2.02
S-128	33.83	57.30	23.47	2.02
S-129	28.96	33.22	4.27	1.89
S-129	39.62	42.67	3.05	3.34
S-129	49.68	51.51	1.83	2.06
S-129	59.13	62.18	3.05	1.30
S-132	29.57	31.09	1.52	2.81
S-132	42.98	45.11	2.13	1.52
S-132	53.64	55.47	1.83	2.12
S-132	57.00	58.98	1.98	2.33
S-138	38.71	40.23	1.52	1.39
S-140	86.56	88.39	1.83	1.49
S-028	9.60	16.46	6.86	2.30
S-050	39.30	40.70	1.40	3.36
S-101	73.15	77.72	4.57	2.09

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 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 Reverse circulation (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. Followed by multi-element ICP-MS analysis after 4-acid digestion (ME-MS61) and fire assay gold (Au-ICP21). ▪ 2025 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals. Drilling was completed by Northtech Drilling Ltd. Core was sampled after geological logging and sample interval markup by the logging geologist. A standard interval of 1.5m was employed with sample intervals breaking at changes in lithology, alteration or mineralisation. Half core or quarter core (duplicates) were produced for assay samples. ▪ 2025 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – Samples are sent to ALS Yellowknife for preparation under code PREP-31B, which entails crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle splitting 1kg, with the split pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Followed by multi-element ICP-AES analysis after 4-acid digestion (ME-ICP61). ▪ 2024 rock chip samples from the Nunavut based Rae Copper Project were sent to Yellowknife via secure air freight, and received by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd., who ensured sample security and maintained custody until delivered to ALS laboratories, Yellowknife for preparation. Samples are prepared under code PREP-31D and analysed by ME-ICPORE, an analysis package designed for massive sulphides. Overassay (>40% Cu) are undertaken by Cu-VOL61. Samples with visible native copper were analysed by Cu-SCR21. All samples from Danvers target area underwent gold analysis by 30g fire assay and ICP-AES under code Au-ICP21, samples from Hulk undergo the same process however, without Au-ICP21. Final assay results and certificates are sent by ALS directly to both the WCN senior geologist and country manager to undertake independent quality control before release of results. ▪ 2025 rock chip samples from the Nunavut based Rae Copper Project will be shipped to Yellowknife via secure air freight, and received by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd., who ensures sample security and maintains custody until delivered to ALS laboratories, Yellowknife for preparation. Samples will be prepared under code PREP-31B, which entails crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle splitting 1kg, with the split pulverised to better than 85%

		passing 75 microns. Followed by multi-element ICP-MS analysis after 4-acid digestion (ME-MS61) and fire assay gold (Au-ICP21). ▪ Historic drilling completed by Kaizen Discovery Corp. Diamond drillhole CP15-DD009, half core samples were sent to ALS Minerals preparatory lab in Yellowknife, N.T., followed by secure transport to and multi element assay at ALS's laboratory in North Vancouver, B.C. Analytical procedures consisted of 33 Element Four Acid ICP-AES, followed by automatic Ore Grade Four Acid ICP-AES for all copper over limits. ▪ 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals produced half core samples which were flown to Loring Laboratories Inc. of Calgary for assay in the 2005 campaign, 2003 samples were sent to ALS Chemex (Vancouver). The entire sample was crushed to 2mm using a primary jaw and secondary cone crusher. The sample was homogenized and a split of 250-350 grams is taken and pulverized using a TM ring and puck pulverizer 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 Laboraties of Toronto ran check assays on samples run by Crest. In 1968 assaying was completed by Crest Laboraties personnel at a facility constructed at the Hope Lake camp. Analysis for copper and silver was conducted, with multi-element analysis completed during metallurgical testwork 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 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. A heli-portable Zinex A5 rig using standard NQ rod diameter. The core was not oriented. ▪ 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.	▪ 2025 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals changes sample recovery and sample condition at the rig site during drilling operation. An estimation (qualitative) of recovery was completed on the sample returned from the complete drill interval if loss is believed to have occurred. Reasons for loss discussed between rigsite geologist and driller. Wet samples have not been encountered. Sample bias is believed to be negligible due to a preferential loss of fine/coarse

	▪ Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. ▪ Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	material. Riffle splitting of the returned material to generate a sample produces a homogenous sample for the interval, ensuring representative sampling. Field duplicate samples are taken by spearing the homogenised retention sample, post riffle splitting. ▪ 2025 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 can be determined currently due to no assays received for 2025 diamond drilling. ▪ 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 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals - All intervals returned are logged for lithology and mineralisation at the camp location. ▪ 2025 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – All recovered drillcore 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 drillcore 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 drillcore are available.

		▪ 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – All core intervals were logged at the Hope Lake Camp. Description of lithology, alteration and mineralisation are recorded along with depth intervals on paper format per drillhole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	▪ If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. ▪ If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. ▪ For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. ▪ Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. ▪ Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. ▪ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	▪ 2025 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 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals – sample size is deemed appropriate to the base metal mineralisation which is hosted by fine to medium grained copper sulphides and their associated secondary minerals (malachite, azurite). ▪ 2025 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – Drillcore is sampled on a nominal 1.5m interval, breaking at lithology, alteration or mineralisation boundaries. Samples range from 0.34-1.7m length. Half core is sampled for standard sample intervals, cut by a Husqvarna target portasaw ts355g. Quarter core intervals are used for 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	▪ 2025 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.

	laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	▪ 2025 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals - Samples are sent to ALS Yellowknife for preparation under code PREP-31B, which entails crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle splitting 1kg, with the split pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Followed by multi-element ICP-AES after 4-acid digestion (ME-ICP61). 4-acid digestion is considered a near-total digestion except for barite, rare earth oxides, columbite-tantalite, and titanium, tin and tungsten minerals, which may not be fully digested. Overassay completed by OG-62 methods. A schedule of quality control samples is inserted into the sample stream at a rate of 10%, including field duplicates, coarse blanks (OREAS C26e), and certified reference materials OREAS930 and OREAS922. ▪ Further to the inserted quality control samples ALS Laboratories conducts their own QC including reference materials during the analyses, matching the element concentrations to those observed in the analysis dataset, ensuring quality in reported assay results. ▪ 2025 rock chip sampling - will be shipped to Yellowknife via secure air freight, and received by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd., who ensures sample security and maintains custody until delivered to ALS laboratories, Yellowknife for preparation. Samples will be prepared under code PREP-31B, which entails crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle splitting 1kg, with the split pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Followed by multi-element ICP-MS analysis after 4-acid digestion (ME-MS61) and fire assay gold (Au-ICP21). ▪ 2025 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals – Blanks are inserted at a rate of 4% (OREAS C26e), no field duplicates of certified reference materials are inserted into the sample stream. ▪ 2024 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - Sent to Yellowknife via secure air freight, and received by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd., who ensured sample security and maintained custody until delivered to ALS laboratories, Yellowknife for preparation. Samples are prepared under code PREP-31D and analysed by ME-ICPORE; an analysis package designed for massive sulphides. Overassay (>40% Cu) are undertaken by Cu-VOL61. Samples with visible native copper were analysed by Cu-SCR21. All samples underwent gold analysis by 30g fire assay and ICP-AES under code Au-ICP21. ▪ 2024 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - Blanks (BL-10 CDN Laboratories) were inserted at a rate of 4 %. No field duplicates or certified reference materials were inserted into the sample stream. ▪ 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – Samples were analysed by ALS laboratories Vancouver using prep code PREP-31B which entails crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle splitting 1kg, with the split pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Analysis by ME-ICP61, a four-acid (near total) digestion followed by multi-element ICP-AES finish. A total of 6 quarter core samples were taken within the reported drillhole. ▪ 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals -0.5 g was digested by HCl, HNO3 and HClO4 and analysed for copper and nickel by ICP. Silver was analysed after HNO3 and HCl digestion followed by atomic absorption, with samples greater than 30 ppm silver re-analysed with fire assay with gravimetric finish. Gold and PGMs were analysed by a 30 g split by fire assay followed by ICP analysis. Digestion for copper and nickel is noted to be a partial digestion. No geophysical tools were used. No note of insertion of quality control samples, including blanks, standards or duplicates were noted by Coronation Minerals. Loring Laboratories conducted lab duplicate analyses. ▪ 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – No details regarding assay techniques are available for the 1967/1968 drilling programs.

Verification of sampling and assaying	▪ The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. ▪ The use of twinned holes. ▪ Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. ▪ Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	▪ 2025 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Primary data collection is completed by White Cliff Minerals employees or contracting geologists from Aurora Geosciences Ltd. Data is entered into Excel logging templates and reviewed by White Cliff Minerals senior geologist. Data is then stored on a cloud server with 2-factor authorisation. All received results are reviewed by the senior geologist, country manager and designated competent person. ▪ 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 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals – drilled intervals are recorded on site in feet (Imperial) and later converted to metres (metric) as per 1 foot = 0.3048 metres. ▪ No twin holes are reported.
Location of data points	▪ Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. ▪ Specification of the grid system used. ▪ Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	▪ 2025 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. ▪ 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. ▪ 2024 and 2025 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - Reported rock chip results are spaced based on locations of prospective lithologies, alterations and visible mineralisation. ▪ 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – Drillhole CP15_DD009 formed part of a regional drilling campaign, with drillhole CP15_DD008 located 10 km east. This drilling does not have sufficient data density to inform geological or grade continuity.

		▪ 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals – drillholes cover 656 m NE/SW dimension with spacing of between 30 and 150m between adjacent drillholes. The drilling completed by Coronation Minerals is not sufficient for a mineral resource estimation to JORC standards. ▪ 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – Average drillhole spacing was 100ft. Drillhole spacing within the 1967/1968 program is deemed acceptable for inclusion in the historic estimate, however cannot be reclassified as JORC compliant resources/ore reserves without significant evaluation or further exploration work. ▪ No sample compositing applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	▪ Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. ▪ If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	▪ 2025 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Mineralisation at Danvers is hosted within a breccia/vein system which strikes NE/SW with a variable dip to the NW inferred. Drilling completed with azimuth towards the SSE, perpendicular to the strike of the inferred mineralisation. Oblique intersections of the hole and the mineralisation is expected, and thus all reported intervals are drilled widths, not true thicknesses. More work will be required to understand the trend of mineralisation at Danvers and report true thicknesses. Drilling at the Hulk target, or other sedimentary hosted copper targets in the Rae Group is conducted by 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 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 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. ▪ 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – No note of measures taken to ensure sample security. ▪ 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals - Samples were stored in self-locking, cable tied sample bags, before being batched into rice sacks, which were also cable tied. Transport from the remote field camp to the laboratory was completed by freighting services. ▪ 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – unknown sample security protocols.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	▪ No independent site visit or audit/review of the procedures/assay results has been conducted.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	▪ Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. ▪ The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	▪ The Rae Copper Project is made up of 93 mineral claims in 3 blocks and 1 mineral lease in the Kitikmeot region of Nunavut, northern Canada. The claims and lease cover a total area of 1228 km^2. ▪ All mineral claims are in good standing. ▪ In November 2024 White Cliff Minerals acquired mineral lease L-2797 from Victoria Copper Inc. granting 100% ownership of the project. Victoria Copper Inc. retained a 1% net smelter royalty (NSR) over production from the lease. White Cliff Minerals can buy back 50% of the NSR for CAD $1 million in cash and has right of first refusal with respect to the sale of the remaining 50% of the NSR (0.5% NSR). ▪ White Cliff Minerals is in possession of a type B water license issued by the Nunavut Water Board and a Class A Land Use Permit granted by the Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada allowing the completion of exploration drilling and camp establishment. ▪ White Cliff Minerals have obtained permission from the Kitikmeot Inuit Association to conduct exploration on this property.

Exploration done by other parties	▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	▪ Tools and idols, made from native copper found in the Coppermine Region have been worked and traded by the local Inuit population going back centuries. ▪ The area first came to the attention of European and English explorers in the 17th century. In 1771 Samuel Hearne reported finding a four-pound native copper nugget at surface. ▪ The Coppermine River area was first staked in 1929 and continued slowly until 1966 when, due to the discovery of several high-grade surface deposits of copper. By late 1967 over 40,000 claims were lodged by more than 70 different companies (E.D. Kindle, 1972). In his report, Kindle locates and gives a brief description of over 80 high grade copper occurrences. ▪ The largest copper deposit in the area is called Area 47 or the DOT 47 Lode in a vertical, tabular body 1,500 feet long and 35 feet wide along one of the faults of the Teshierpi fault zone (Kindle, 1972). The DOT 47 deposit was estimated to host 4,162,000 tons grading 2.96 % copper remaining open at depth and to the southwest. The definition of this deposit by Coppermine River Limited marked the largest exploration effort to date. ▪ Mapping and exploration in the area were conducted over several campaigns by regional workers and individual companies until 1970, when the area was mapped in detail by W.A. Barager and J.A. Donaldson. During this time, Barager conducted a litho-geochemical study of the Coppermine River basalts. E.D. Kindle followed this work and produced the first major collaboration of mineralisation, geology, and geologic history in 1972. Following this, Ross and Kerans (1989) mapped Middle Proterozoic sediments of the Hornby Bay and Dismal Lake Groups to the south and west of the region. ▪ Exploration and development persisted sporadically between 1990 - 2010, when companies started to utilise geophysics at the Area 47 and Muskox Intrusion to the southeast of the project area, the latter of which witnessed drilling for several years. ▪ Mineral claims in the region continued to lapse because of depressed economic conditions, until most of the Coppermine area was free and available for staking. ▪ Exploration 2013-2015 was conducted by Tundra Copper Corporation, with work from 2013-2014 detailed in Assessment Report 086024. The work completed included geological mapping, rock chip sampling and later diamond drilling in 2015 consisting of 2060 m. ▪ Of importance is the result of a regional drilling program, testing the basal portion of the Rae Group Sediments. A series of 7 vertical drillholes tested the Rae Group – Coppermine River Group unconformity, targeting sediment-hosted copper deposits for a total of 1949 m. The final drillhole of the program, furthest to the west, drillhole CP15_DD009 intercepted 29 m at 0.57 % Cu from 197 m depth and noted a zonation of copper sulphides of chalcocite-bornite-chalcopyrite upwards from the unconformity. This interval and zonation of copper sulphides is a significant proof of concept for sediment hosted copper deposits within the Rae Group, possessing similarities with the Central African Copperbelt and Kupferschiefer districts.
Geology	▪ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	▪ The Rae Copper Project is located within the north dipping Coppermine Homocline. It unconformably rests on the metamorphic and plutonic rocks of the ca. 1.88-1.84 Ga Wopmay Orogen (Barager et al, 1996). The Hornby Bay Group consists of continental sedimentary and volcanic strata overlain by transitional marine sedimentary rocks of the Dismal Lakes Group. The Coppermine River Group overlie

		these older sedimentary groups and form a thick sequence of continental flood basalts capped by red bed sandstones. A further unconformity is present where the Rae Group, a sedimentary package sits above the Coppermine River Group, defining a return to marine conditions with a possible age of sedimentation onset of 1070 Ma (Rainbird et al, 2020). Crosscutting the Coppermine River Group and overlying Rae Group are the Coronation Sills, gabbroic composition and believed to have been emplaced at 723 +/- 4Ma (Heaman et al, 1992). ▪ Mineralisation in the Rae Copper Project comprises a variety of styles within both the Copper Creek Formation basalts and the overlying basal Rae Group sediments. Chalcocite dominant vein and breccia systems, flow top replacements and sedimentary hosted stratiform copper. Specifically, the reduced-facies sub type of sediment hosted copper deposits, akin to the Central African Copperbelt.

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

Data aggregation methods	▪ In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. ▪ Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	▪ Reported copper intervals were calculated using a length weighted average. No cutting of high grades or cut off grades have been used in the reporting of drilled thickness intervals. ▪ A cut of grade of 2% Cu was utilised for the historic estimate. ▪ No data aggregation techniques have been applied. ▪ No metal equivalent values are being used.

	▪ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	▪ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ▪ If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. ▪ If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	▪ 2025 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Reported results are treated as drilled widths not true thicknesses. Mineralisation at Danvers is hosted within a breccia/vein system which strikes NE/SW with a variable dip to the NW inferred. Drilling completed with azimuth towards the SSE, perpendicular to the strike of the inferred mineralisation. Oblique intersections of the hole and the mineralisation is expected, and thus all reported intervals are drilled widths, not true thicknesses. More work will be required to understand the trend of mineralisation at Danvers and report true thicknesses. 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. ▪ 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	▪ 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.

	characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Data was controlled for quality, interpolated and underwent 2D inversion, completed by Expert Geophysics. ▪ 2025 MobileMTd – A drone based mobile Magneto-Tellurics 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. Lines were NW/SE trending, oriented perpendicular to the Teshierpi Fault Zone which trends NE/SW. Lines were spaced 100m apart.
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.	▪ Awaiting assay results from the summer 2025 drilling campaign and final data from the HTEM survey carried out over the Danvers lease and select lines over the Rae Group Sediments. ▪ Drilling data will be integrated with newly acquired geophysics to aid understanding of the subsurface and aid further exploration. ▪ Target generation for further sediment hosted copper and volcanic-hosted (Danvers-style) drilling.

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 factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	▪ The project is an epigenetic, fault breccia hosted copper-silver deposit. It also hosts intervals of replacement style mineralization within vesicular flow tops of basalt flows. The deposit style is well recognized within the Copper Creek Basalt Formation. ▪ Due to the historic nature of the estimate and lack of review of drill core or other evidence an assumption is made that the assay and geological interpretation is fit for purpose within the historic estimate. ▪ Alternative interpretations of the deposit style are not believed to have altering effects on the historic estimation. ▪ The orientation of the main breccia body, in line with the major NE/SW trending Teshierpi Fault Zone guided the orientation of historic drilling which was used during the historic estimate. Knowledge of the shallow NE dipping basalt flows informed the drilling and estimation of the flow-top replacement style mineralization. ▪ Continuity in the breccia and host structure depend on the intersection of major and minor faults and fracture zones. Continuity of grade within the flow top replacement bodies is dependent on the primary porosity of the basalt flow tops and their proximity to feeder structures/the main breccia zone.
Dimensions	▪ The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	▪ The historic estimate covers an average of 40 to 45 ft width with local swelling to over 100 ft. The top of the body appears to have a horizontal attitude along strike with the bottom of defined zones gently plunging to the southwest. The estimate covered 1528 ft strike length with a vertical depth of 600 ft.
Estimation and modelling techniques	▪ The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. ▪ The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. ▪ The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. ▪ Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance	▪ 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

	(e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). ▪ In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. ▪ Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. ▪ Any assumptions about correlation between variables. ▪ Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. ▪ Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. ▪ The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	▪ The area of grade influence of each diamond drill hole intersection on a particular section was extended one halfway to adjacent holes on the same section of 50 feet beyond the top and bottom hole unless geological evidence suggested that longer projections were justified ▪ The horizontal distance of grade and area projection was taken as half the distance to adjoining sections. The ore was projected beyond the last sections on each end of the deposit a distance equal to half the distance to the last adjoining section ▪ The grade for the inferred reserve blocks was calculated from the average grade or grades of the adjoining block or blocks ▪ The elevations to which reserves were projected on each section were determined from a longitudinal projection of the orebody ▪ On both plan and sections of copper bearing diamond drill holes straight wall ore limits are assumed to prevail between each drill intersection ▪ There are no available check estimates. ▪ The by-product silver was estimated for each 10% contained copper there is approximately 1 oz of silver. This was determined by metallurgical testwork 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	▪ 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.

	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.		
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 drillcore totalling 2462 feet of material and found no other metals apart from copper and silver in significant quantities. Metallurgical testwork outlined 55-66% copper concentrates with copper recoveries of 85-95% depending on the grind and flowsheet. Silver content in the concentrate varies from 4.5 to 5.5 oz/t with recoveries in the range of 82 – 95% Ag. The concentrate is chiefly chalcocite with considerable bornite, minor chalcopyrite, covellite and pyrite. Very little to no pyrrhotite has been detected. An excerpt from the report states "The chalcocite and bornite are readily floated with preliminary indications that a coarse high-grade concentrate can be removed after the rod mill or ball mill. The very low pyrite and pyrrhotite content helps the flotation and does not require a depressant for these sulphides. Flotation time is considered normal to fast for this ore". A processing flowsheet is presented with the following components, conveying of ore to primary jaw crusher, followed by crushing to a fine ore storage unit, grinding of ore to 50% minus 325 mesh before flotation by ball/rod mills, with possibility of a coarse copper concentrate "scalp off", 2 banks of floatation equipment each consisting of 4 rougher and 5 scavenger cells before movement into thickening and filtering systems.
Environmental factors or assumptions	▪ Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfield project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered	▪ ▪ ▪	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.

	this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
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 testwork completed by Lakefield Research. The number of drill core samples tested and their locations within the deposit or representativeness is unknown. ▪ A bulk density of 11 sq ft per ton was used. ▪ No details are available regarding the method of determination of the bulk density value. It is unknown if vugs, porosity or other void spaces were accounted for.
Classification	▪ The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. ▪ Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). ▪ Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit	▪ The historic estimate was classified as ore reserves comprising indicated and inferred resources. These are non JORC compliant terms and White Cliff Minerals is not treating the estimate as a current JORC compliant resource estimate. ▪ The estimate is classified as historic, non JORC compliant.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	▪ No official/independent audits or reviews of the historic estimate have been completed. White Cliff Minerals has conducted proof reading and cross-referencing data where possible to minimize transcription errors when reporting details of the historic estimate.
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 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 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 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.