ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

05 August 2026

STEP-OUT DRILLING EXPANDS DANVERS 3 - ASSAYS RETURNING 42M @ 1.43% CU

Assays Confirm Abundant Copper Mineralisation Across 6.6km of Strike, with Copper Sulphides Logged Across 9.8km

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

Danvers 3 Expansion

- **DAN26025 delivered 42m @ 1.43% Cu** from 200m, collared 250m northwest of DAN26012, including:
  - **5.25m @ 2.72% Cu** from 207.15m,
  - **4.00m @2.42% Cu** from 226m, and
  - **4.73m @2.23% Cu** from 232.5m
- DAN26028 returned 8m @ 0.9% Cu from 309m, including 5m @ 1.18% Cu from 312m. Collared 10m southwest of DAN26012 and drilled in the opposite direction, forming a fence with DAN26025.
- DAN26036 logged 83.1m of combined copper sulphides, chalcocite-dominant, collared more than 105m west of DAN26012 (19.81m @ 6.64% Cu)[1], indicating a significant strike expansion of the chalcocite dominant Danvers 3 system of > 280m.

Ongoing Infill & Regional Step Out Drilling

- Phase 1 regional drilling has now tested more than 7,000m of strike along the Teshierpi Fault Zone, plus 2,700m along the Danvers 1 structure
- Assays confirm copper mineralisation across a combined 6.6km of strike, with copper sulphides visually logged across 9.8km.
- Regional diamond drilling has pushed northeast into the Danvers 1 Extension and Danvers 4 areas, testing substantial geophysical targets never previously drilled.
- DAN26031 is the first hole to test the more than 1km of greenfield strike northeast of Danvers 1. Collared approximately 630m northeast of DAN26029, it intersected 4m of visually logged chalcocite veining.
- 2 diamond rigs currently active at the Rae Project with assays pending for more than 20 holes

Troy Whittaker, Managing Director, commented *"DAN26025 is a strong step-out result that expands Danvers 3 collared 250m northwest of the exceptional-grade intersection in DAN26012 - returning 42m @ 1.43% Cu, with several higher-grade internal intervals, the result demonstrates that the mineralised breccia system extends well beyond the initial discovery area.*

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

Across the broader Danvers trend, our first-pass regional program has now logged copper sulphides across a combined 9.8km of strike. With a substantial pipeline of assays pending and systematic follow-up drilling underway, White Cliff is entering a sustained period of results and continued growth across multiple high-grade copper targets."

Eric Sondergaard, Executive Technical Director, commented *"Oriented diamond drilling is rapidly refining our understanding of the structures controlling high-grade mineralisation at Danvers 3. DAN26036 intersected a combined 83.1m of visually logged copper sulphides, including chalcocite-rich chaotic and crackle breccias, from an orientation near perpendicular to earlier drilling, with assays pending.*

"These observations, together with the 42m @ 1.43% Cu result in DAN26025, demonstrate that the breccia system extends well beyond DAN26012 and provide clear structural vectors towards the thicker and higher-grade parts of the system. The next phase of drilling will directly test these extensions along strike and at depth."

DAN26025 Expands Danvers 3 as Oriented Core Refines High-Grade Targets

- Danvers 3 area now approaching 300m of lateral strike of high-grade copper mineralisation.
- DAN26025 intersected a broader portion of the interpreted breccia body encountered in DAN26012, extending the mineralised system approximately 250m to the northwest. Oriented diamond core confirms comparable chaotic and crackle breccia textures and provides new structural data to guide follow-up drilling.
- DAN26036 was collared 105m west of DAN26012 and drilled westward, oblique to the interpreted fault zone and near perpendicular to previous drilling. The hole intersected a combined 83.1m of visually logged copper sulphides, including chalcocite-rich chaotic and crackle breccias containing up to an estimated 7% chalcocite. The oriented core confirms comparable breccia textures to DAN26025 and materially improves the Company's understanding of the geometry and controls on high-grade mineralisation.
- Oriented diamond core logging continues to enable direct measurement of copper sulphide textures and structures, progressively refining the interpreted geometry and controls on mineralisation. This structural dataset is now being used to directly target the higher-grade and thicker portions of the system.

Regional Drilling Extends the Copper Sulphide Footprint at Danvers 1 and Danvers 4

- First-pass regional drilling across the 12km target corridor is complete.
- Recent drilling takes the total drilled strike along the Teshierpi fault to 7078m and along the Danvers 1 structure to 2680m
- DAN26031 was collared as a step out from the Danvers I extension, 628m to the NE of DAN26029. DAN26031 intersected 4m of visually logged chalcocite veining, extending observed copper sulphides approximately 0.63km northeast of DAN26029.
- Collared at an acute angle to the Teshierpi Fault zone, 317m to the NE of DAN26015, DAN26032 was drilled to obtain structural information from the SW edge of the main fault zone. DAN26032 intersected two narrow 0.1m intervals of visually logged chalcopyrite on the southwestern margin of the main fault zone."
- DAN26033 was positioned as a 670m step out to the NE from DAN26031 to continue testing copper sulphide mineralisation along the fault zone. DAN26033 intersected a combined 105.3m across three intervals of visually logged, chalcopyrite-dominant copper sulphides.
- DAN26034 was collared to test underneath RC hole DAN26016, drilling towards RC hole DAN26015. DAN26034 intersected a combined 19.35m across three intervals of visually logged, chalcocite-dominant copper sulphides.
- DAN26035 was collared as a 310m step-out to the NE of DAN26033. DAN26035 intersected a combined 39m across three intervals of visually logged, chalcopyrite-dominant copper sulphides, extending observed copper sulphides a further 310m northeast.

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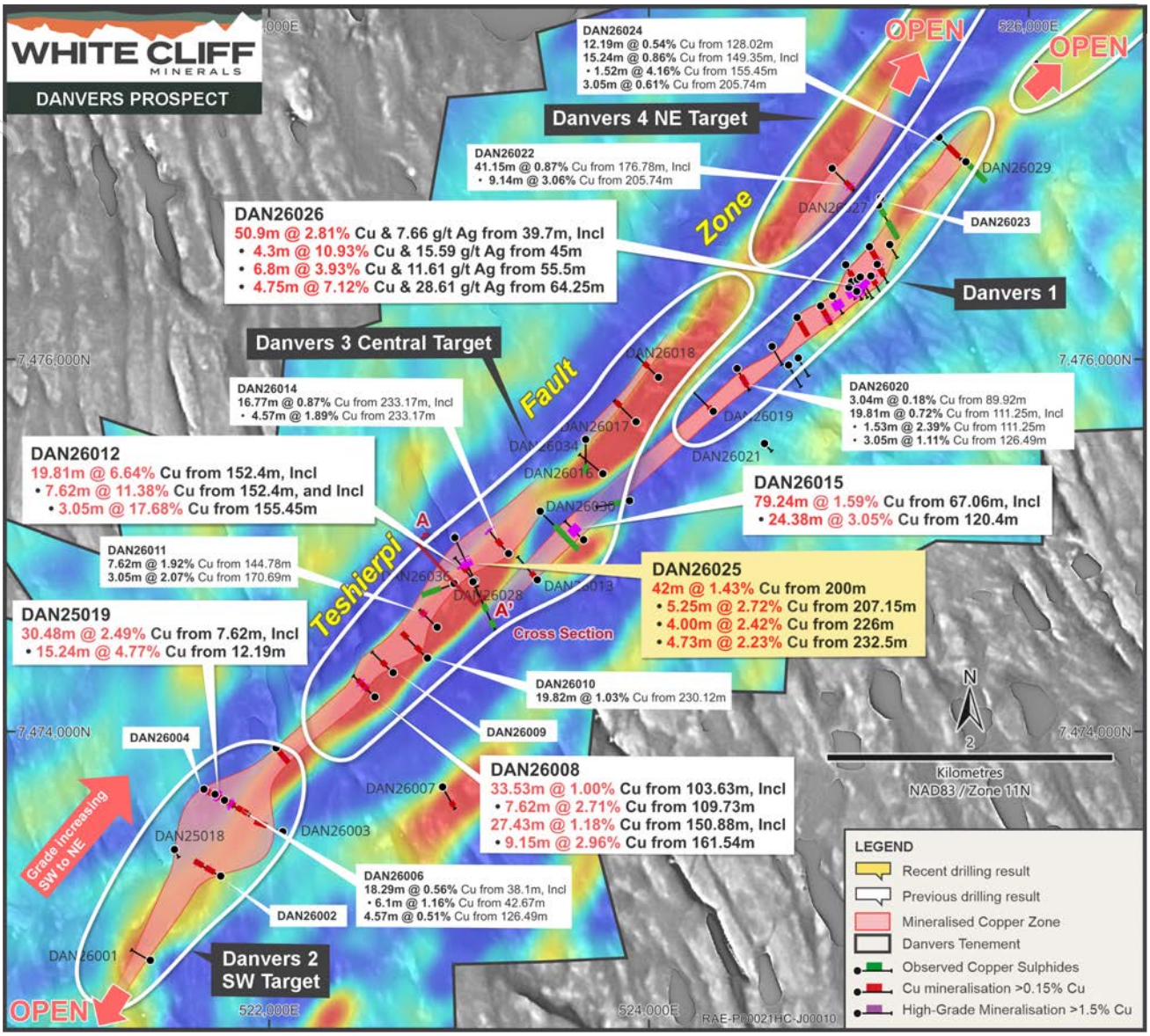

Figure 1 - Map of 2026 drillholes in the Teshierpi Fault Zone. Basemap of EM anomalism (X component) from 2025 geophysical survey. Interpreted mineralisation trend highlighted by white outline between the observed downhole intervals of copper sulphides.

Upcoming Activities

- Diamond drilling is now infilling the widely spaced Phase 1 regional holes, with individual targets being progressively refined as oriented core improves the Company's understanding of the structural controls on mineralisation.
- The next phase of drilling will prioritise:
  - Stepping out from the high-grade copper zones at Danvers 3,
  - Testing strike and depth extensions at Danvers 1; and
  - Testing extensions to Danvers 2 and Danvers 4, where previous drilling returned high-grade copper.
- More than 20 holes remain assay pending as at the date of this announcement. Samples continue to be submitted in batches to the laboratory, with results currently being received approximately every 10–14 days.

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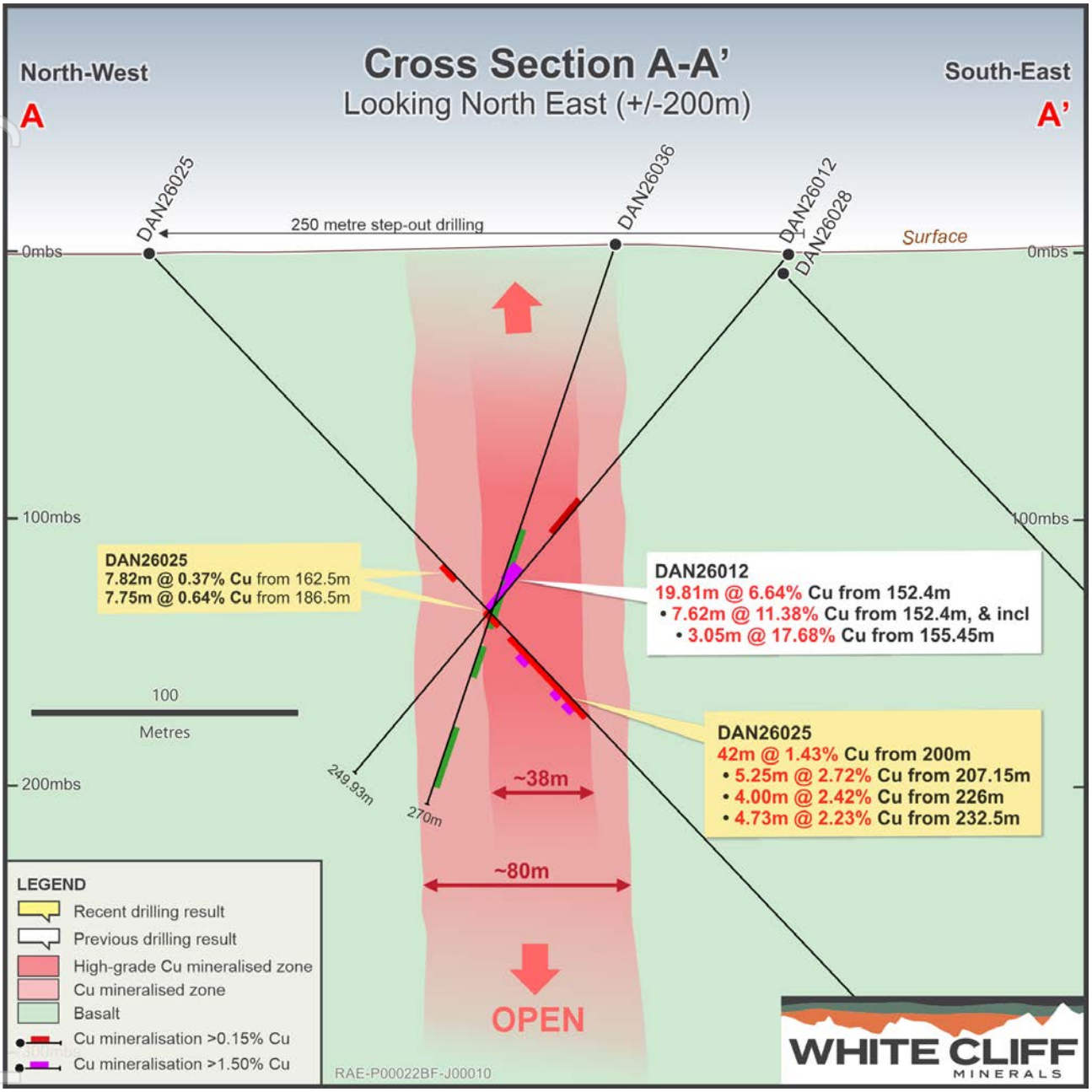

***Figure 2** - Cross section, looking North along lateral strike of drillhole DAN26025 collared Northwest of DAN26012 that returned 19.81m @ 6.64% Cu. Drillhole DAN26025 returned 42m at 1.43% Cu. DAN26036 was collared >280m Southwest of DAN26012.*

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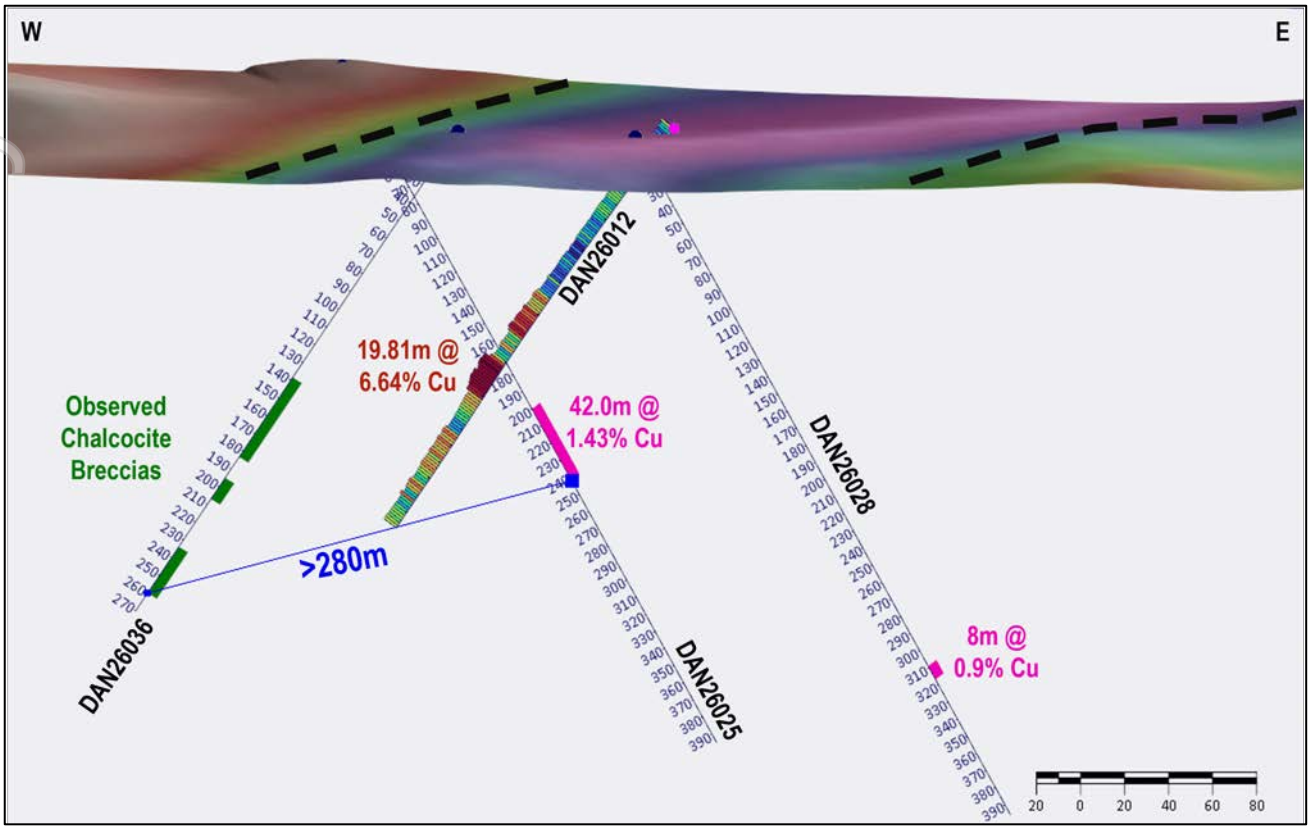

Figure 3 - Labelled Micromine 3D view of the Danvers 3 target area illustrating the approx. 280m southwestern expansion of chalcocite breccia mineralisation achieved by diamond drillhole DAN26036. Copper also confirmed on the opposite fault boundary with DAN26028. Drilling corner stoned by RC discovery hole DAN26012.

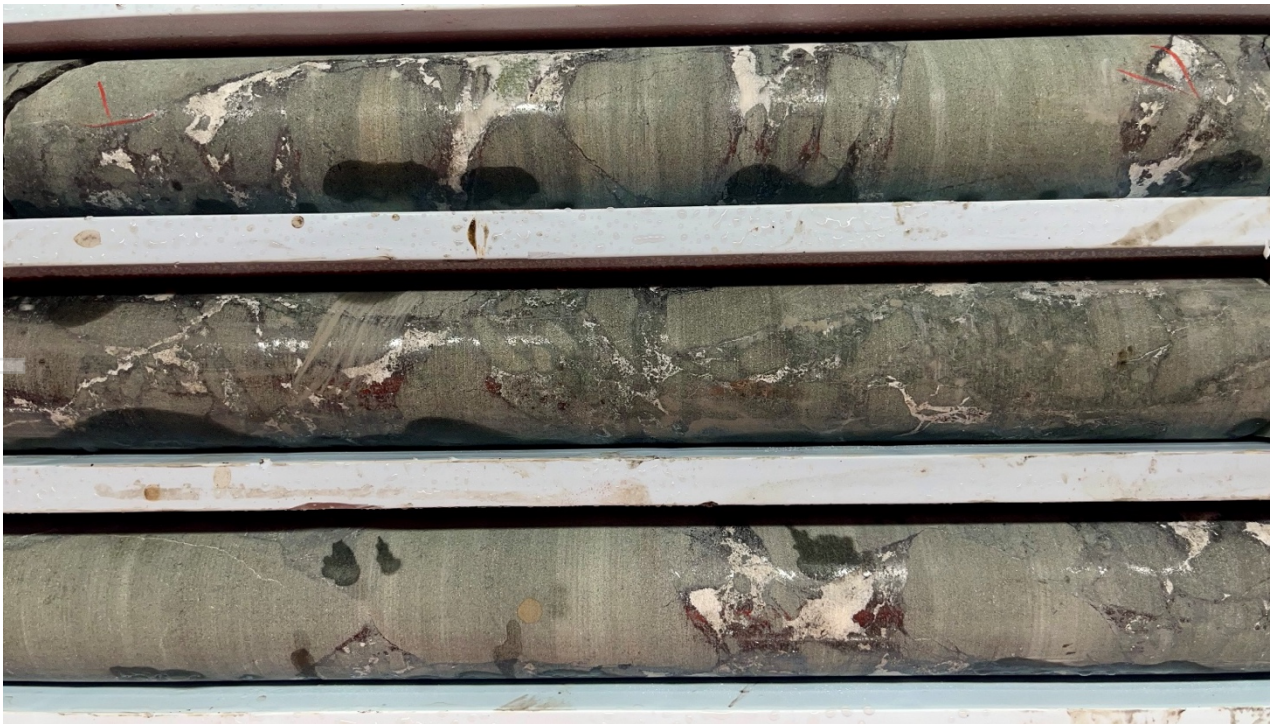

Figure 4 - Photograph of NQ2 diameter diamond drill core. Image shows chalcocite mineralisation from 177m in DAN26036

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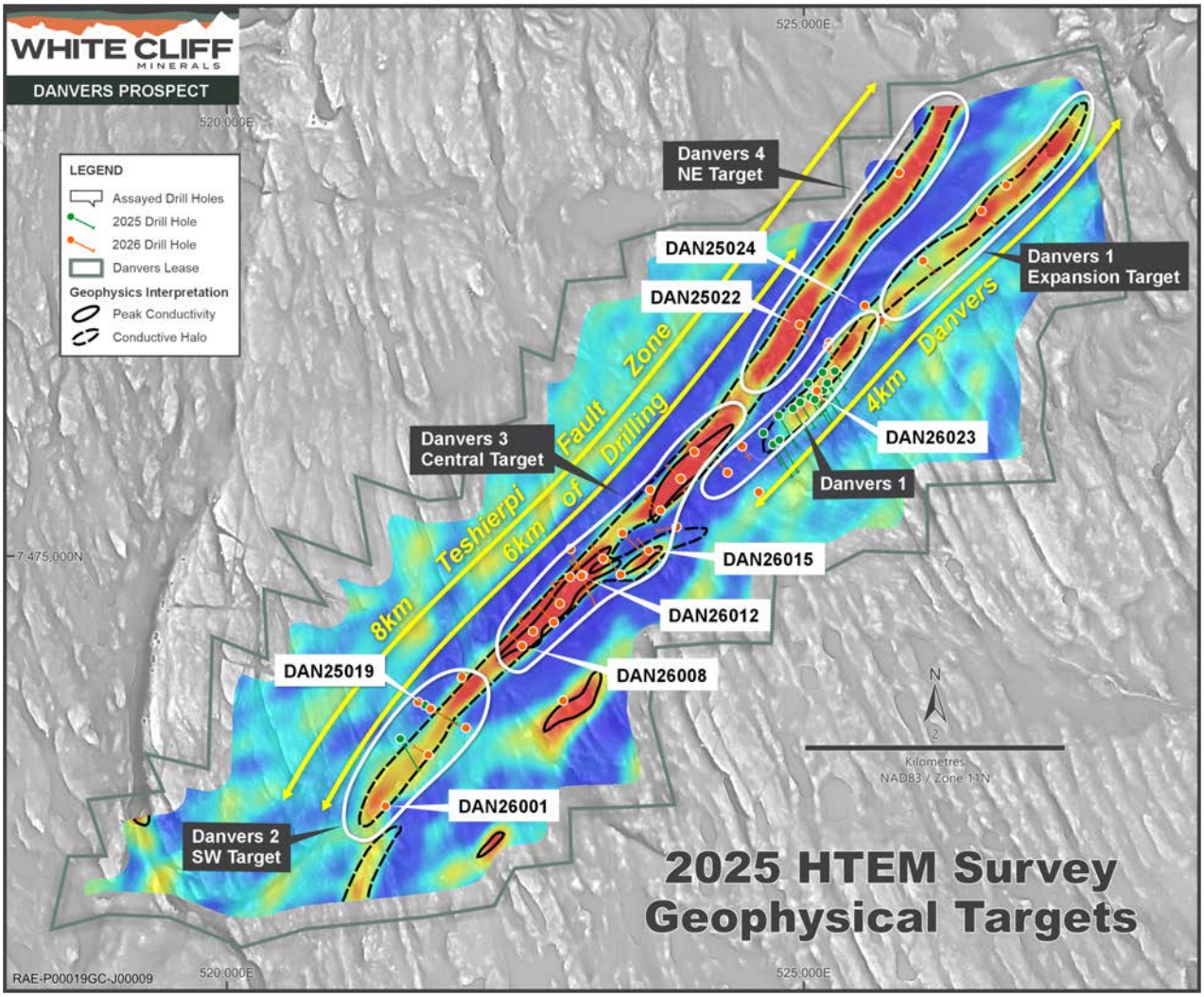

Figure 5 - Map of Danvers Regional Exploration success. Assayed mineralisation is now confirmed over 6km, and visual copper observations over 9km

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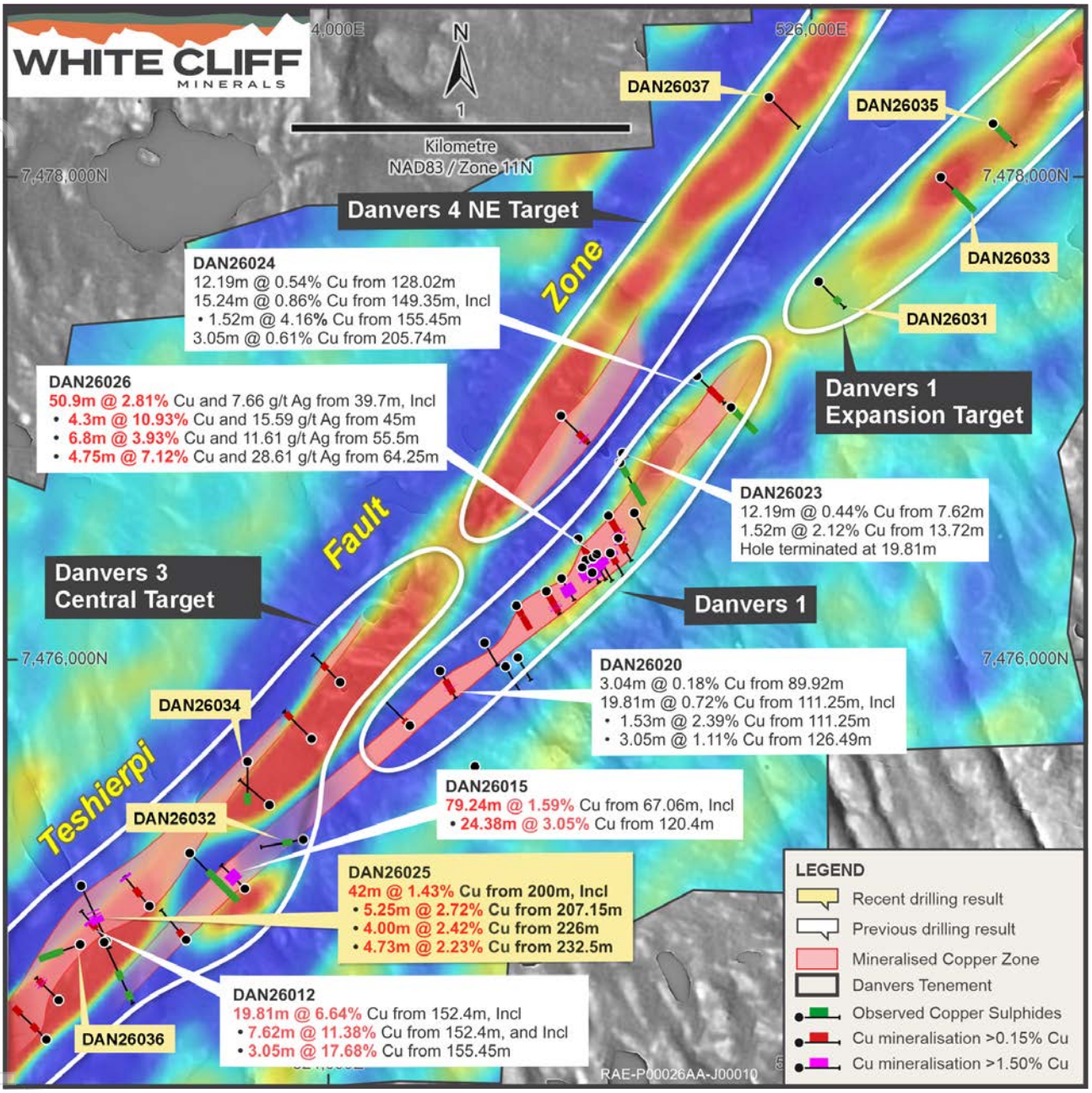

Figure 6 - Map of Danvers Regional Exploration at Danvers 1, and Danvers 1 Extension

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***Figure 7** - Photograph of chalcocite veining from 168.5m in DDH DAN26031. Core is NQ2 diameter.*

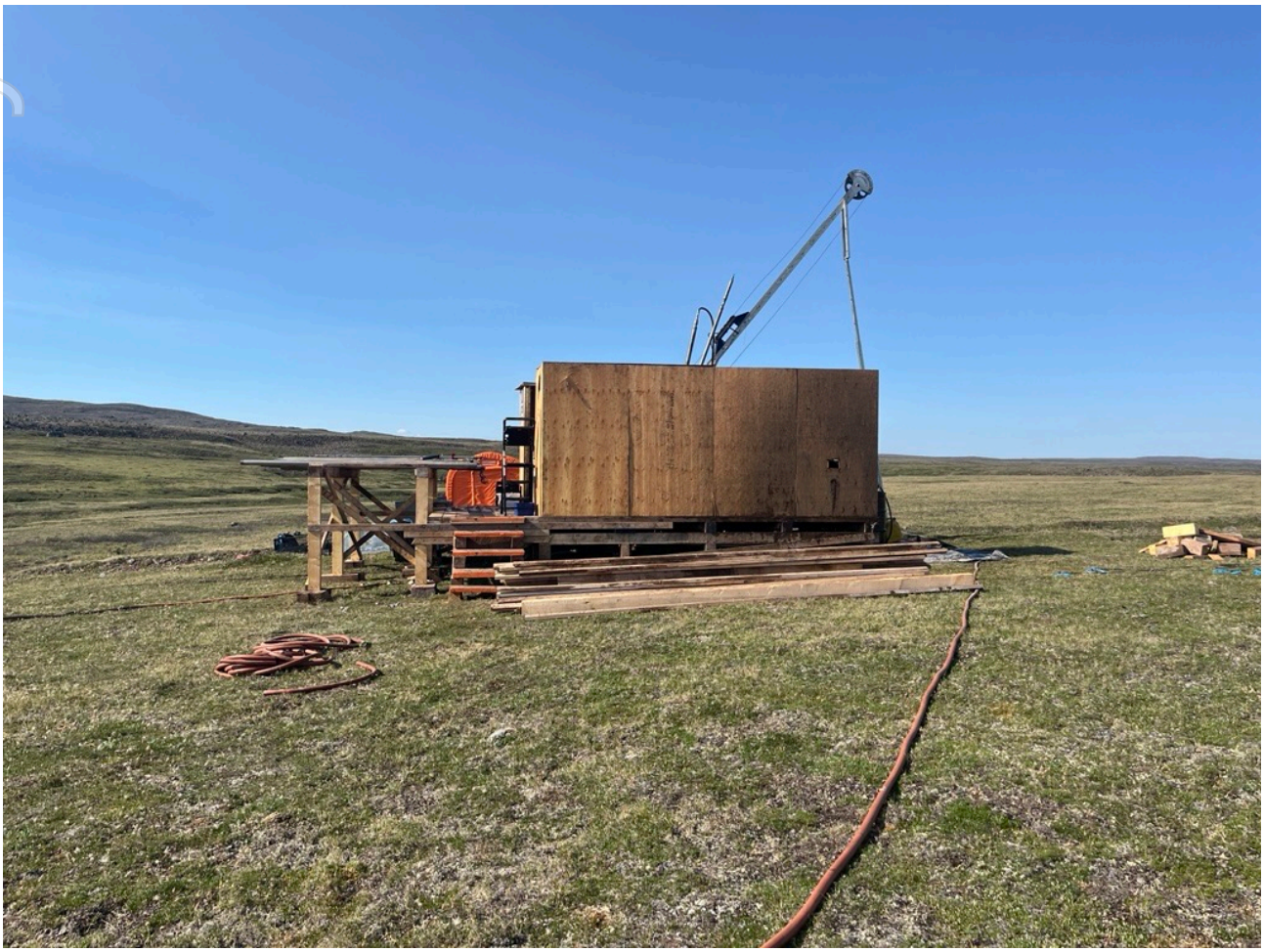

Figure 8 - Diamond Rig at Drill hole DAN26035.

Figure 9 - Chalcocite in crackle breccia cement and surrounding calcite veinlets from 166.4m in DAN26036. Core is NQ2 size.

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

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ABOUT WHITE CLIFF MINERALS

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

HULK SEDIMENT-HOSTED COPPER DEPOSIT

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

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

DANVERS

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

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

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

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

JORC COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

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

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

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APPENDIX A.

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

Table 1 - *Table of copper sulphide observations. Abbreviations: Cc – chalcocite, Cp – chalcopyrite. Table summarises logged intervals in diamond drillhole DAN26031, DAN26032, DAN26033, DAN26034, DAN26035 & DAN26036. The style of sulphide mineralisation and visual % estimate is recorded. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The reported intervals represent down hole length, true width not known. (Bn – Bornite, Cc – Chalcocite, Cp – chalcopyrite, Amy – amygdule fill, Dis – disseminated, Vnl – veinlet, Blb – bleb, Rep – replacement, Fra – fracture, Ven – vein, Vpl – vein parallel, Pat – patchy, Nod – nodular, Sel – selective, Vst – stringer veins, Bcm – breccia cement.*

Hole number	From	To	Interval (m)	Bn (%)	Bn Style	Cc (%)	Cc Style	Cp (%)	Cp Style
DAN26031	168	172	4			1	ven		
DAN26032	92.75	92.85	0.1					1	dis
DAN26032	115.4	115.5	0.1					1.5	ven
DAN26033	133	168	35					1	blb
DAN26033	206	250.3	44.3			0.1	blb	1	blb
DAN26033	262	288	26	0.1	blb	0.1	blb	0.1	fra
DAN26034	225.29	226.71	1.42			2	blb	1	blb
DAN26034	226.71	236.8	10.09			0.1	blb	0.1	fra
DAN26034	248.16	256	7.84			0.5	blb		
DAN26035	28	35	7					1	bcm
DAN26035	75	85	10					1	bcm
DAN26035	112	134	22			0.1	fra	1	blb
DAN26036	138.45	165	26.55			0.2	blb	0.1	fra
DAN26036	165	171.85	6.85			6	ven	0.1	fra
DAN26036	171.85	175.4	3.55			2	ven		
DAN26036	175.4	179.3	3.9			7	bcm		
DAN26036	179.3	183.35	4.05			3	ven		
DAN26036	195	207	12			0.1	blb		
DAN26036	233.8	260	26.2			0.1	blb	0.1	fra

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

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Hole Type
DAN26025	522979	7475061	451	155	-45	396	DD
DAN26026	525114	7476437	435	150	-50	198	DD
DAN26028	523073	7474828	439	155	-45	396	DD
DAN26036	522974	7474819	450	250	-50	270	DD
DAN26034	523667	7475577	439	180	-50	258	DD
DAN26032	523898	7475253	461	260	-50	276	DD
DAN26037	525826	7478328	396	135	-50	273	DD
DAN26035	526754	7478219	398	135	-50	204	DD
DAN26033	526538	7477997	398	135	-50	288	DD
DAN26031	526032	7477564	412	135	-50	237	DD

Table 3: *Assay data for diamond drill holes DAN26025 and DAN26028. Sample intervals were selected according to lithological, alteration and mineralisation boundaries."*

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26025	63	64	43
DAN26025	64	65	216
DAN26025	65	66	352
DAN26025	66	67	37
DAN26025	67	68	19
DAN26025	68	69	19
DAN26025	69	70	45
DAN26025	70	71	16
DAN26025	71	72	16
DAN26025	72	73	21
DAN26025	73	74	20
DAN26025	74	75	27
DAN26025	75	76	24
DAN26025	76	77	30
DAN26025	77	78	120
DAN26025	78	79	362
DAN26025	79	80	141
DAN26025	80	81	176
DAN26025	81	82	126
DAN26025	82	83	251
DAN26025	83	84	132
DAN26025	84	85	134
DAN26025	85	86.45	236
DAN26025	86.45	87.5	69
DAN26025	87.5	88	89
DAN26025	88	89	69
DAN26025	89	90	63
DAN26025	90	90.35	81
DAN26025	90.35	91	88
DAN26025	91	92	81
DAN26025	92	93.1	87
DAN26025	93.1	94	60
DAN26025	94	95	68
DAN26025	95	96	197
DAN26025	96	96.93	124
DAN26025	96.93	98	96
DAN26025	98	98.75	115
DAN26025	98.75	99.05	57
DAN26025	99.05	100.15	94
DAN26025	100.15	101	210
DAN26025	101	102	31
DAN26025	102	103	30
DAN26025	103	104.15	54
DAN26025	104.15	105.15	93
DAN26025	105.15	105.45	204

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26025	105.45	106.45	121
DAN26025	106.45	107.2	193
DAN26025	107.2	107.5	128
DAN26025	107.5	108	109
DAN26025	108	109	200
DAN26025	109	110.5	178
DAN26025	110.5	112	43
DAN26025	112	113.5	58
DAN26025	113.5	115	41
DAN26025	115	116.5	43
DAN26025	116.5	118	95
DAN26025	118	118.5	68
DAN26025	118.5	119.5	31
DAN26025	119.5	121	69
DAN26025	121	122.5	81
DAN26025	122.5	124	164
DAN26025	124	125.6	123
DAN26025	125.6	126	27
DAN26025	126	127.5	35
DAN26025	127.5	129	44
DAN26025	129	130.5	52
DAN26025	130.5	132	33
DAN26025	132	133.3	41
DAN26025	133.3	134.1	16
DAN26025	134.1	135	145
DAN26025	135	136	257
DAN26025	136	137	115
DAN26025	137	138.5	90
DAN26025	138.5	140	127
DAN26025	140	141.5	159
DAN26025	141.5	143	257
DAN26025	143	144	101
DAN26025	144	145	45
DAN26025	145	146.5	87
DAN26025	146.5	148	88
DAN26025	148	149.5	69
DAN26025	149.5	151	924
DAN26025	151	152.5	358
DAN26025	152.5	154	307
DAN26025	154	154.85	172
DAN26025	154.85	155.5	186
DAN26025	155.5	157	153
DAN26025	157	158.5	135
DAN26025	158.5	160	79
DAN26025	160	160.41	63

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26025	160.41	160.75	861
DAN26025	160.75	162	364
DAN26025	162	162.5	161
DAN26025	162.5	164	6620
DAN26025	164	165.4	3080
DAN26025	165.4	166	1815
DAN26025	166	167.7	1735
DAN26025	167.7	168.7	4180
DAN26025	168.7	169	4830
DAN26025	169	169.3	4180
DAN26025	169.3	169.6	4800
DAN26025	169.6	170	3350
DAN26025	170	170.32	2450
DAN26025	170.32	171.32	540
DAN26025	171.32	172	163
DAN26025	172	173.5	103
DAN26025	173.5	175	209
DAN26025	175	176.5	97
DAN26025	176.5	178	208
DAN26025	178	179.5	25
DAN26025	179.5	181	58
DAN26025	181	182.5	36
DAN26025	182.5	184	48
DAN26025	184	184.75	3550
DAN26025	184.75	185.5	90
DAN26025	185.5	186.5	98
DAN26025	186.5	187.3	13000
DAN26025	187.3	188.23	1225
DAN26025	188.23	189.25	467
DAN26025	189.25	190.25	2690
DAN26025	190.25	191.25	4240
DAN26025	191.25	192.25	5920
DAN26025	192.25	193.25	18300
DAN26025	193.25	194.25	6340
DAN26025	194.25	195.25	324
DAN26025	195.25	196.25	414
DAN26025	196.25	197.25	302
DAN26025	197.25	198.25	111
DAN26025	198.25	199.25	393
DAN26025	199.25	200	463
DAN26025	200	201.45	21500
DAN26025	201.45	202.95	6700
DAN26025	202.95	204	1465
DAN26025	204	204.6	775
DAN26025	204.6	206	25200

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26025	206	207.15	3710
DAN26025	207.15	208.5	10500
DAN26025	208.5	210	44600
DAN26025	210	211	39200
DAN26025	211	212.4	16000
DAN26025	212.4	213.6	650
DAN26025	213.6	215.1	18400
DAN26025	215.1	216.55	4740
DAN26025	216.55	217.74	495
DAN26025	217.74	219	15550
DAN26025	219	220	6930
DAN26025	220	221	5380
DAN26025	221	222	9290
DAN26025	222	222.5	37600
DAN26025	222.5	224	17800
DAN26025	224	224.5	5110
DAN26025	224.5	226	4290
DAN26025	226	227	23800
DAN26025	227	228	13700
DAN26025	228	229	9860
DAN26025	229	230	49600
DAN26025	230	231	5830
DAN26025	231	232.5	1620
DAN26025	232.5	234	11850
DAN26025	234	235.5	24200
DAN26025	235.5	236.5	23800
DAN26025	236.5	237.23	37900
DAN26025	237.23	238.23	9050
DAN26025	238.23	239	2640
DAN26025	239	239.88	9280
DAN26025	239.88	241	5240
DAN26025	241	242	9130
DAN26025	242	243	297
DAN26025	243	244	267
DAN26025	244	245.2	828
DAN26025	245.2	246	4670
DAN26025	246	247	728
DAN26025	247	248	131
DAN26025	248	249.5	192
DAN26025	249.5	251	1295
DAN26025	251	252	1580
DAN26025	252	253	1580
DAN26025	253	254	184
DAN26025	254	255	44
DAN26025	255	256.1	72

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26025	256.1	257.5	27
DAN26026	6.8	8	508
DAN26026	8	9	470
DAN26026	9	10	418
DAN26026	10	11	440
DAN26026	11	12	414
DAN26026	12	13	429
DAN26026	13	14	460
DAN26026	14	15	559
DAN26026	15	16	425
DAN26026	16	17	798
DAN26026	17	18	714
DAN26026	18	19	1485
DAN26026	19	20	1460
DAN26026	20	21	5730
DAN26026	21	22	5020
DAN26026	22	23	499
DAN26026	23	24	1050
DAN26026	24	25	2310
DAN26026	25	26	1025
DAN26026	26	26.82	663
DAN26026	26.82	27.5	211
DAN26026	27.5	28.5	532
DAN26026	28.5	29.5	639
DAN26026	29.5	30.5	941
DAN26026	30.5	31.55	7730
DAN26026	31.55	32	1140
DAN26026	32	33	693
DAN26026	33	34	692
DAN26026	34	35	823
DAN26026	35	36	1220
DAN26026	36	37	498
DAN26026	37	38	602
DAN26026	38	39	1980
DAN26026	39	39.7	507
DAN26026	39.7	40.5	30000
DAN26026	40.5	41.5	33600
DAN26026	41.5	42.45	19600
DAN26026	42.45	43	5930
DAN26026	43	44	376
DAN26026	44	45	13650
DAN26026	45	46	99900
DAN26026	46	47	107500
DAN26026	47	48	116500
DAN26026	48	49.3	112500

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26026	49.3	49.8	28900
DAN26026	49.8	50.5	15900
DAN26026	50.5	51.6	14050
DAN26026	51.6	52.5	10800
DAN26026	52.5	53.5	22700
DAN26026	53.5	54.5	6810
DAN26026	54.5	55.5	6030
DAN26026	55.5	56.5	15250
DAN26026	56.5	57.4	36300
DAN26026	57.4	58.8	65500
DAN26026	58.8	60	20000
DAN26026	60	61	58000
DAN26026	61	62.3	35000
DAN26026	62.3	63.3	9100
DAN26026	63.3	64.25	3080
DAN26026	64.25	65	32300
DAN26026	65	66	82300
DAN26026	66	67	77700
DAN26026	67	68	39300
DAN26026	68	69	114500
DAN26026	69	70	2480
DAN26026	70	71	13850
DAN26026	71	72	11350
DAN26026	72	73	1640
DAN26026	73	74	16650
DAN26026	74	74.7	15450
DAN26026	74.7	75.45	12500
DAN26026	75.45	76.5	10950
DAN26026	76.5	77.5	2160
DAN26026	77.5	78.65	4910
DAN26026	78.65	79.5	1360
DAN26026	79.5	80.5	6610
DAN26026	80.5	81.5	19050
DAN26026	81.5	82.4	25800
DAN26026	82.4	83.37	2480
DAN26026	83.37	84.75	8750
DAN26026	84.75	86	691
DAN26026	86	87	2700
DAN26026	87	88	692
DAN26026	88	89	1470
DAN26026	89	90.6	3320
DAN26026	90.6	91.65	194
DAN26026	91.65	93	607
DAN26026	93	94	295
DAN26026	94	95	285

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26026	95	96	249
DAN26026	96	97.34	616
DAN26026	97.34	98	626
DAN26026	98	99	2340
DAN26026	99	100	3620
DAN26026	100	101	173
DAN26026	101	102	2340
DAN26026	102	103.15	795
DAN26026	103.15	104	553
DAN26026	104	105	364
DAN26026	105	106.5	54
DAN26026	106.5	108	310
DAN26026	108	109.5	193
DAN26026	109.5	111	62
DAN26026	111	112.5	261
DAN26026	112.5	114	152
DAN26026	114	115.5	248
DAN26026	115.5	116.8	195
DAN26026	116.8	118.47	159
DAN26026	118.47	120	75
DAN26026	120	121.35	984
DAN26026	121.35	122.65	218
DAN26026	122.65	123.87	1260
DAN26026	123.87	124.24	1130
DAN26026	124.24	125	1975
DAN26026	125	126	804
DAN26026	126	127	825
DAN26026	127	128	339
DAN26026	128	129	74
DAN26026	129	129.85	106
DAN26026	129.85	131	70
DAN26028	201	202	825
DAN26028	202	203	851
DAN26028	203	204	852
DAN26028	204	205	289
DAN26028	205	206	491
DAN26028	206	207	172
DAN26028	207	208	40
DAN26028	208	209	115
DAN26028	209	209.6	84
DAN26028	209.6	211	33
DAN26028	211	212	55
DAN26028	212	213	66
DAN26028	213	213.8	28
DAN26028	213.8	215	38

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26028	215	216	37
DAN26028	216	217	44
DAN26028	217	217.87	55
DAN26028	217.87	218.83	221
DAN26028	218.83	219.83	435
DAN26028	219.83	220.53	5980
DAN26028	220.53	221	11300
DAN26028	221	222	7380
DAN26028	222	222.93	4090
DAN26028	222.93	223.88	12200
DAN26028	223.88	225	3950
DAN26028	225	226	1715
DAN26028	226	227	397
DAN26028	227	227.68	486
DAN26028	227.68	228.92	2560
DAN26028	228.92	230	192
DAN26028	230	231	25
DAN26028	231	232	36
DAN26028	232	233	40
DAN26028	233	234	35
DAN26028	234	235	26
DAN26028	235	236	26
DAN26028	236	237	28
DAN26028	237	238	41
DAN26028	238	238.9	32
DAN26028	238.9	240	90
DAN26028	240	241	139
DAN26028	241	242	272
DAN26028	242	243	838
DAN26028	243	244	816
DAN26028	244	245	64
DAN26028	245	246	47
DAN26028	246	247.05	39
DAN26028	247.05	248	32
DAN26028	248	248.85	34
DAN26028	248.85	250	19
DAN26028	250	251	19
DAN26028	251	252	24
DAN26028	252	253	39
DAN26028	253	254	46
DAN26028	254	255	47
DAN26028	255	256	53
DAN26028	256	257	75
DAN26028	257	258	52
DAN26028	258	259	21

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26028	259	260	118
DAN26028	260	261	130
DAN26028	261	262	80
DAN26028	262	263	74
DAN26028	263	264	104
DAN26028	264	265	34
DAN26028	265	266	16
DAN26028	266	267	14
DAN26028	267	268	32
DAN26028	268	268.96	32
DAN26028	268.96	270.42	94
DAN26028	270.42	271	138
DAN26028	271	272	87
DAN26028	272	273	122
DAN26028	273	274	150
DAN26028	274	274.6	27
DAN26028	274.6	275	40
DAN26028	275	276	50
DAN26028	276	277	48
DAN26028	277	278	67
DAN26028	278	279	69
DAN26028	279	280	74
DAN26028	280	281	66
DAN26028	281	282	57
DAN26028	282	283	23
DAN26028	283	284	21
DAN26028	284	284.7	74
DAN26028	284.7	286	44
DAN26028	286	287	21
DAN26028	287	288	27
DAN26028	288	289	23
DAN26028	289	290	13
DAN26028	290	291	22
DAN26028	291	292	31
DAN26028	292	293	14
DAN26028	293	294	34
DAN26028	294	295	37
DAN26028	295	296	36
DAN26028	296	297	29
DAN26028	297	298	89
DAN26028	298	299	63
DAN26028	299	300	43
DAN26028	300	301	75
DAN26028	301	302	26
DAN26028	302	303	23

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26028	303	304	24
DAN26028	304	305	22
DAN26028	305	306	18
DAN26028	306	307	57
DAN26028	307	308	44
DAN26028	308	309	662
DAN26028	309	310.13	3510
DAN26028	310.13	311	7070
DAN26028	311	312	2680
DAN26028	312	313	9780
DAN26028	313	314	14050
DAN26028	314	315	7150
DAN26028	315	316	13850
DAN26028	316	317	14250
DAN26028	317	318	1370
DAN26028	318	319	621
DAN26028	319	320	1335
DAN26028	320	321	2730
DAN26028	321	322	1505
DAN26028	322	323	1355
DAN26028	323	324	1185
DAN26028	324	325	1245
DAN26028	325	326	1270
DAN26028	326	327	958
DAN26028	327	328	1080
DAN26028	328	328.7	1140
DAN26028	328.7	329	765
DAN26028	329	330	429
DAN26028	330	331	206
DAN26028	331	332	89
DAN26028	332	333	105
DAN26028	333	334.15	263
DAN26028	334.15	335	39
DAN26028	335	336	44
DAN26028	336	337	39
DAN26028	337	338	47
DAN26028	338	339	29
DAN26028	339	340	2230
DAN26028	340	341	4010
DAN26028	341	342	37
DAN26028	342	343	40
DAN26028	343	344	48
DAN26028	344	345	51
DAN26028	345	346	60
DAN26028	346	347	67

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26028	347	348	170
DAN26028	348	349	173
DAN26028	349	350	150
DAN26028	350	350.68	104
DAN26028	350.68	352	75
DAN26028	352	353	39
DAN26028	353	354	165
DAN26028	354	355	2450
DAN26028	355	356	103
DAN26028	356	357	143
DAN26028	357	358	88
DAN26028	358	359	364
DAN26028	359	360	15
DAN26028	360	361	45
DAN26028	361	362	35
DAN26028	362	363	63
DAN26028	363	364	69
DAN26028	364	365	56
DAN26028	365	366	133
DAN26028	366	367	123
DAN26028	367	368	79
DAN26028	368	369	183
DAN26028	369	370	83
DAN26028	370	371	53
DAN26028	371	372	114
DAN26028	372	373	89
DAN26028	373	374	123
DAN26028	374	375	96
DAN26028	375	376	51
DAN26028	376	377	57
DAN26028	377	378	63
DAN26028	378	379	23
DAN26028	379	380	21
DAN26028	380	381	27
DAN26028	381	382	16
DAN26028	382	383	21
DAN26028	383	384	29
DAN26028	384	385	69
DAN26028	385	386	42
DAN26028	386	387	76
DAN26028	387	388	41
DAN26028	388	389	33
DAN26028	389	390	138
DAN26028	390	391	59
DAN26028	391	392	19
DAN26028	392	393	24
DAN26028	393	394	16
DAN26028	394	395	14
DAN26028	395	396	18

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APPENDIX B.

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

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

		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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Reported copper intervals were calculated using a length weighted average. No cutting of high grades or cut off grades have been used in the reporting of drilled thickness intervals. A cut of grade of 2% Cu was utilised for the historic estimate. No data aggregation techniques have been applied. No metal equivalent values are being used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	2025 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Reported results are treated as drilled widths not true thicknesses. Mineralisation at Danvers is hosted within a breccia/vein system which strikes NE/SW with a variable dip to the NW inferred. Drilling completed with azimuth towards the SSE, perpendicular to the strike of the inferred mineralisation. Oblique intersections of the hole and the mineralisation is expected, and thus all reported intervals are drilled widths, not true thicknesses. More work will be required to understand the trend of mineralisation at Danvers and report true thicknesses. Any reported intervals from sedimentary hosted targets are understood to be close to true thickness given the near perpendicular intersection of the sediments in vertical drillholes, unless otherwise stated. 2026 RC Drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Holes that are planned away from the known Danvers copper deposit are exploratory in nature. The orientation of the mineralisation is unknown at these locations and therefore an accurate estimate of true thickness cannot be made without further drilling. It can be interpreted

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

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

SECTION 3: ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

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