ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

2nd June 2026

Bornite-Rich Copper System Continues to Scale with Strong Step-Out Drill Results

Visual Copper Sulphides Reinforce Potential for a Large-Scale Mineralised System With New Zone Outside of Main Teshierpi Fault Zone Discovered

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("WCN" or the "Company") (ASX: WCN; OTCQB: WCMLF) is pleased to announce further assay results from its regional expansion drilling at Danvers at the Company's Rae Copper Project located in Nunavut, Canada.

- Further assays from 2026 drilling expand the confirmed copper mineralized footprint to >1.8km in strike
- Regional step-out drilling has now visually confirmed copper sulphides over approximately 3.1km strike
- Assay results and visual observations continue to strengthen as drilling advances through the first of several priority geophysical anomalies
- Drillhole **DAN26008**, >580m NE of DAN26005 intersected copper mineralisation over more than 85m and included two thick, high grade copper zones associated with the major fault system:
  - **33.53m @ 1% Cu** from 103m including **7.62m @ 2.71% Cu**
  - **27.43m @ 1.2% Cu** from 150m including **9.15m @ 2.96% Cu**
  - DAN26008 has tested the system to 130m vertical depth, remaining open to surface and at depth
- **DAN26006** returned **1.16% Cu over 6.10m from 42m** (within a broader intersection of 18.29m @ 0.56% Cu from 38m) demonstrating near surface continuity of mineralisation encountered deeper in holes DAN25019 and DAN26004
- **DAN26015** approximately 1,400m NE of DAN26008, and 620m NE of DAN260012, intersected a broad 77.72m zone of bornite-dominant copper sulphides along the southeastern fault contact. This is significant because previous drilling has largely focussed on the northwestern fault contact.
- Ongoing drilling continues to intersect significant intersections of copper sulphides, with visual[1] highlights including:
  - 99.06m of combined copper sulphides in DAN26014
  - 77.72m of combined copper sulphides in DAN26015

Troy Whittaker - Managing Director commented *"Assay results and visual observations from the 2026 program continue to reinforce the scale and quality of the Danvers copper system. DAN26008 has returned the strongest assay results from the 2026 program to date, with broad, high-grade copper intersections located within a rapidly developing Greenfields area.*

Importantly the system remains open at depth and towards surface, while ongoing regional step-out drilling continues to intersect visible copper sulphides along the Teshierpi Fault Zone. The broad bornite-dominant interval observed in DAN26015 is also highly encouraging. It occurs along the southeastern fault contact, whereas much of

[1] In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphide and oxide material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of visible mineralisation reported in sampling. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available, which are expected within 4 weeks. Full details regarding minerals observed, mineral form and abundance can be found in Table 1.

the previous drilling has focused on the northwestern contact. This opens a new exploration search space within the broader fault zone and provides a compelling target for follow-up drilling."

2026 REGIONAL DRILL TESTING AT DANVERS - ONGOING ASSAY RESULTS

RC Drilling Highlights

- 2026 assays confirm a copper mineralised footprint that exceeds 1.8km in strike
- Visuals from RC regional step out drilling now confirms copper sulphides over 3.1km of strike

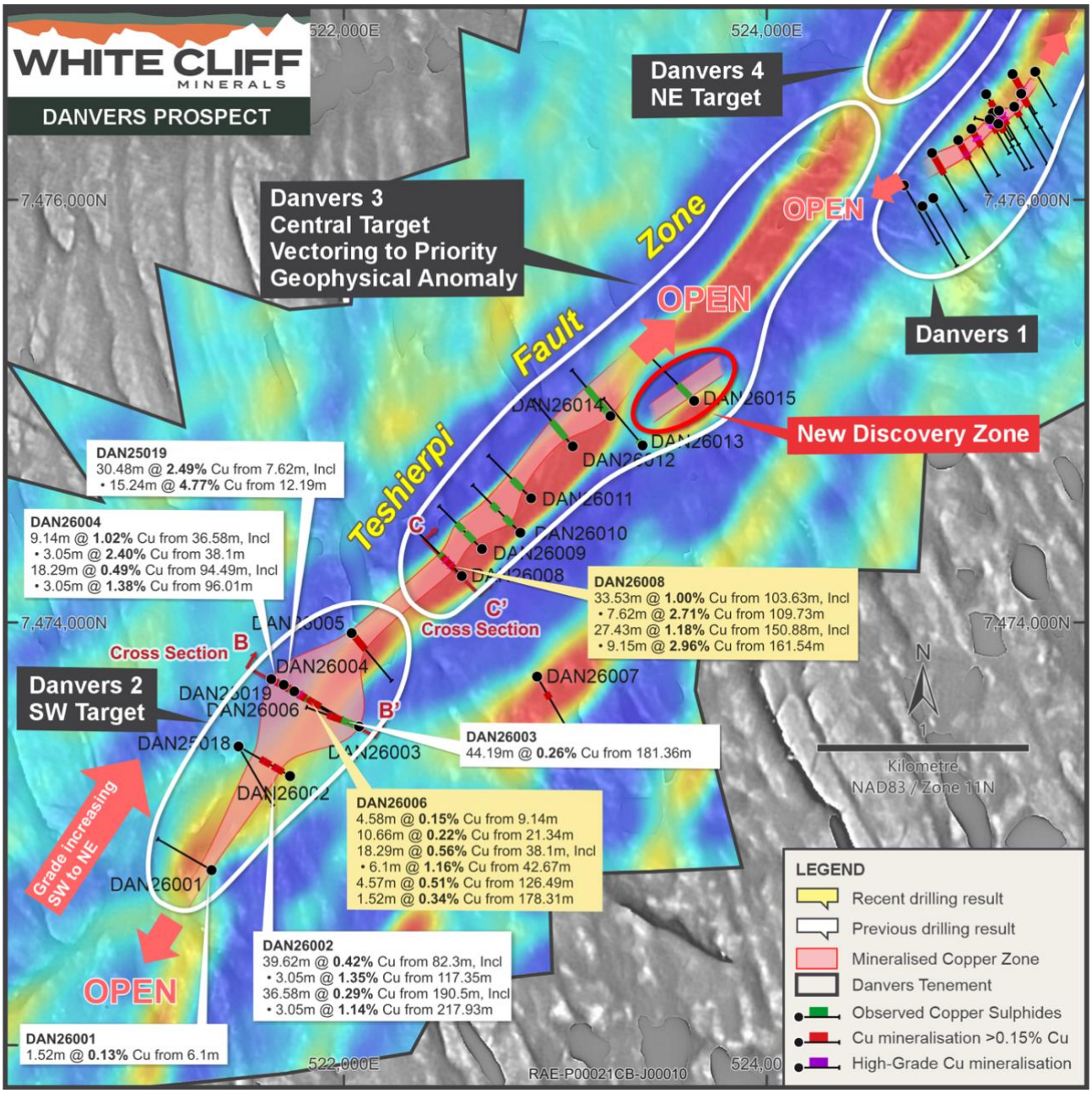

***Figure 1** - Map of 2026 RC drillholes in the SW of the Teshierpi Fault Zone. Basemap of EM anomalism (X component) from 2025 geophysical survey. Interpreted mineralization trend highlighted by white dashed outline between the observed downhole intervals of copper sulphides. Trend is open to the SW and NE into a large untested conductivity anomaly.*

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- Assays from DAN26008 confirm presence of high-grade intervals in an ongoing Greenfields area, follow up diamond drilling will target these zones, with these activities to commence by mid June
- Assay results and observations confirm copper sulphide strength continues through the geophysical anomalies towards Danvers 1

Assay Results

- Drillhole DAN26008 marks a discovery of two thick, high grade copper zones associated with the major fault system:
  - 1.00 % Cu over 34m from 104m including 7.62m @ 2.71% Cu, and
  - 1.18% Cu over 28m from 150m including 9.15m @ 2.96% Cu
  - 130m vertical depth tested, open to depth and untested towards surface
- DAN26008 is 584m northeast of DAN26005 which returned previously reported intervals of copper >1%[2]
- DAN26006 returned 1.16% Cu over 6.1m from 42m (within 0.56% Cu over 18.29m from 38m) showing near surface continuity of mineralisation encountered deeper in holes DAN25019 and DAN26004

Observations From Further Drilling

- Copper sulphides now observed over more than 3.1 km strike length within the main Teshierpi Fault Zone
- DAN26015, identified a 80m zone of copper sulphides (bornite dominant) associated with the southeastern fault zone boundary, highlighting potential for both fault zone contacts to host substantial mineralisation - the NW contact has been the focus of exploration thus far
- Further copper sulphides observed[3] in recent drillholes:
  - 20m[4] of combined copper sulphides in DAN26013
  - 100m of combined copper sulphides in DAN26014
  - 80m of combined copper sulphides in DAN26015

Upcoming Activities

- Drilling at the sedimentary targets will commence middle of June, with the diamond drill rig already on site
- A second additional diamond drill rig is on track to be mobilised from Yellowknife in the coming days and will commence infill drilling, targeting the Bornite and Chalcocite rich areas at Danvers prior to the middle of June
- Re-modelling of the 2025 airborne geophysics (EM and magnetics) is underway, correlating and overlaying newly discovered mineralisation with live updates in the field allowing for on field targeting further copper sulphide zones as geological understanding evolves
- Quotations due to be received in the next two weeks for both downhole electromagnetic survey and ground based induced polarisation survey, both tools that will also focus the drilling campaign into the high grade areas identified through this phase one campaign
- Samples continue to be dispatched to ALS Laboratories with assays expected within 4 weeks

[2] See announcement First Assays Confirm District Scale Copper System at Danvers 25 May 2026

[3] In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphide and oxide material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of visible mineralisation reported in sampling. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available, which are expected within 4 weeks. Full details regarding minerals observed, mineral form and abundance can be found in Table 1.

[4] Combined thickness of observed copper sulphide bearing intervals.

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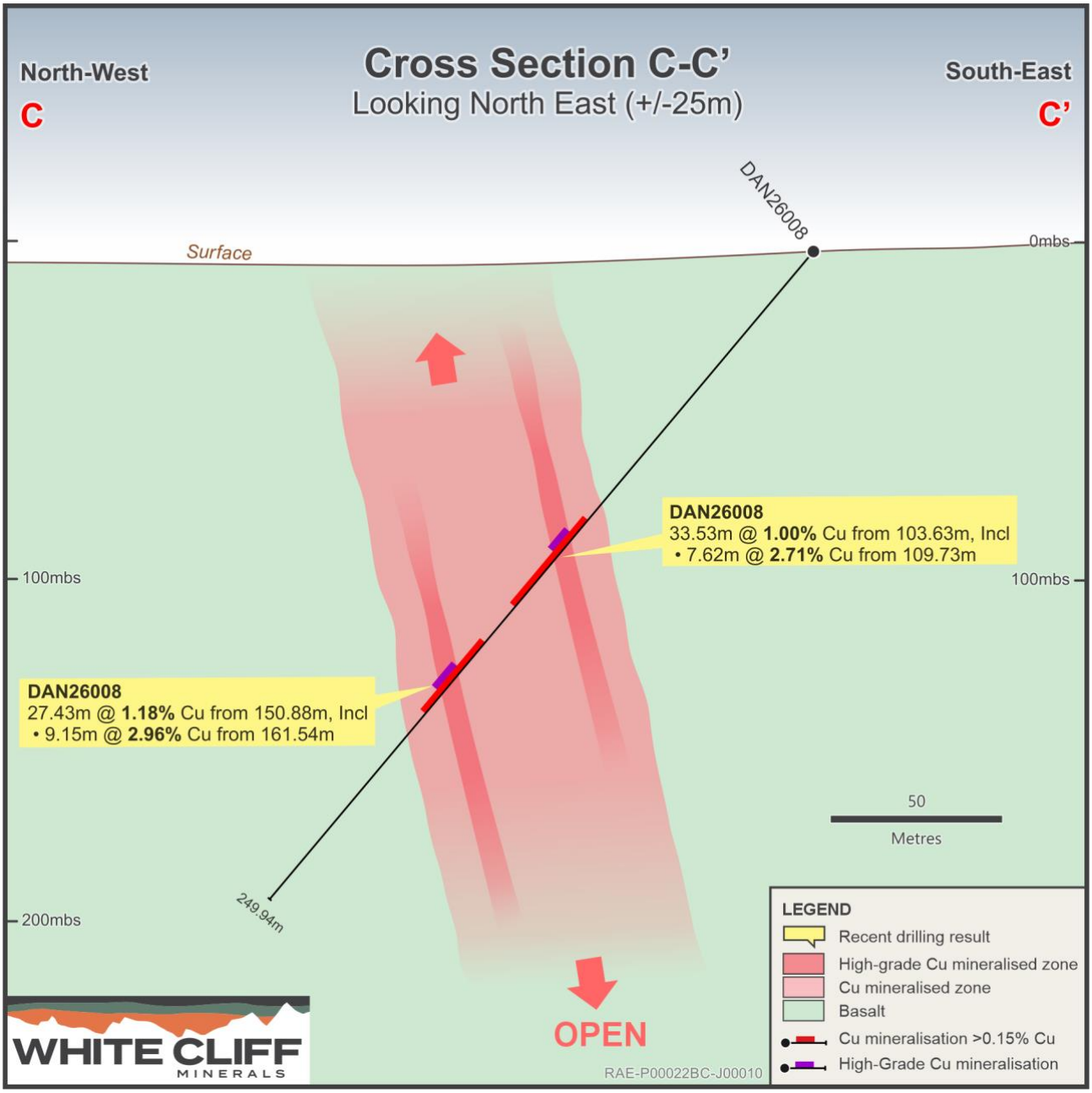

Figure 2 - Cross section of drillhole DAN26008 at the start of a major conductivity anomaly within the Teshierpi Fault Zone. 2 major new zones of copper mineralisation have been identified with significant thicknesses over 1% Cu.

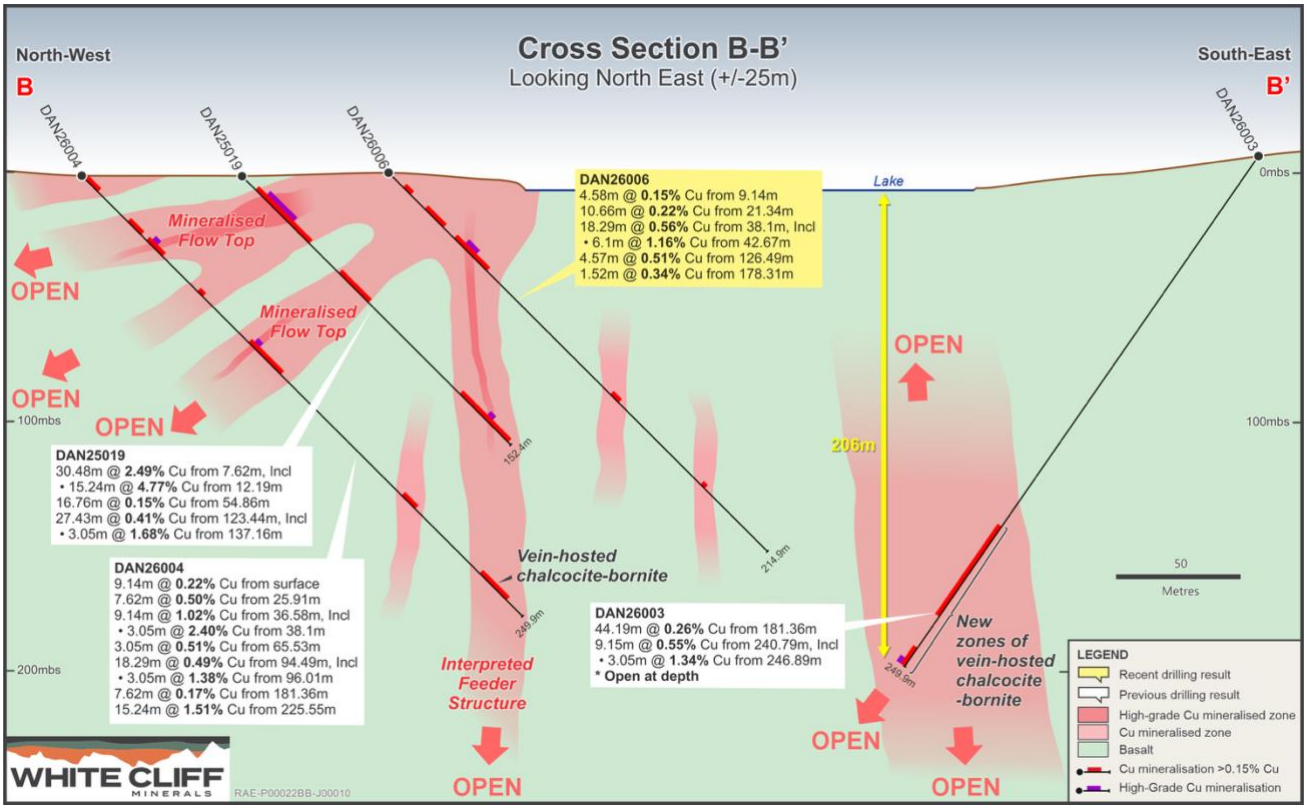

Figure 3 - Cross section through 2025 and 2026 RC drillholes at Danvers 2 in the SW of the Teshierpi Fault Zone. 2026 drilling has revealed further thick intervals of copper mineralisation, which is strongest at depth in DAN26003 and DAN26004. Mineralisation is untested above DAN26003 for over 200m vertical depth, and remains open downhole and at depth.

Assay results have already confirmed both broad intervals of copper mineralisation and narrower high-grade zones in 2026 drillholes at the southwestern extents of the Teshierpi Fault Zone. Drilling has progressed to the northeast into a major electromagnetic anomaly and grades have increased, with DAN26008 returning the best result of the program to date.

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

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu ppm	Cu %
DAN26008	**103.63**	**137.16**	**33.53**	**10049**	**1.00**
Incl.	**109.73**	**117.35**	**7.62**	**27090**	**2.71**
	150.88	**178.31**	**27.43**	**11803**	**1.18**
Incl.	**161.54**	**170.69**	**9.15**	**29608**	**2.96**
DAN26006	9.14	13.72	4.58	1493	0.15
	21.34	32.00	10.66	2231	0.22
	38.10	56.39	18.29	5566	0.56
Incl.	**42.67**	**48.77**	**6.10**	**11580**	**1.16**
	126.49	131.06	4.57	5052	0.51
	178.31	179.83	1.52	3380	0.34
DAN26007	160.02	161.54	1.52	1440	0.14

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2026 REGIONAL DRILL TESTING AT DANVERS – DRILLING OBSERVATIONS

Exploration at Danvers

The 2026 reverse circulation drilling program at Danvers is targeting the major Teshierpi Fault Zone which runs for over 10km NE/SW through the property. To date, all drillholes targeting the main fault zone have returned intervals bearing copper sulphides (2026 drilling program). A total of 2.6km of strike extent has now been drill tested.

DAN26013 moved 332m east of DAN26012 in order to test the southeastern fault zone contact. Trace copper sulphides were observed at this position towards the top of the hole.

DAN26014 stepped 206m NW of DAN26013 and tested the NW contact of the major fault zone, returning 99m of combined sulphides of low concentrations. The hole proves copper bearing fluids were still present at this part of the major fault zone.

DAN26015 hit a standout intercept of 77.7m copper sulphides whilst testing a prominent magnetic low feature 403m east of DAN26014. Up to 3% abundance of disseminated, vein hosted and aggregated bornite was observed. This exceptional concentration of bornite mineralisation marks the first major intersection along the southeastern edge of the Teshierpi Fault Zone and opens up this entire flank for exploration.

Drilling is continuing to the NE, closing the gap between 2026 drilling efforts, which commenced over 2.6km to the SW, and the known high-grade mineralisation at Danvers 1. So far, every hole into the major structure has returned intervals of copper sulphides, proving the structure to be exceedingly well-endowed. Further drilling is required to follow up and understand the geometry of mineralisation within these new areas.

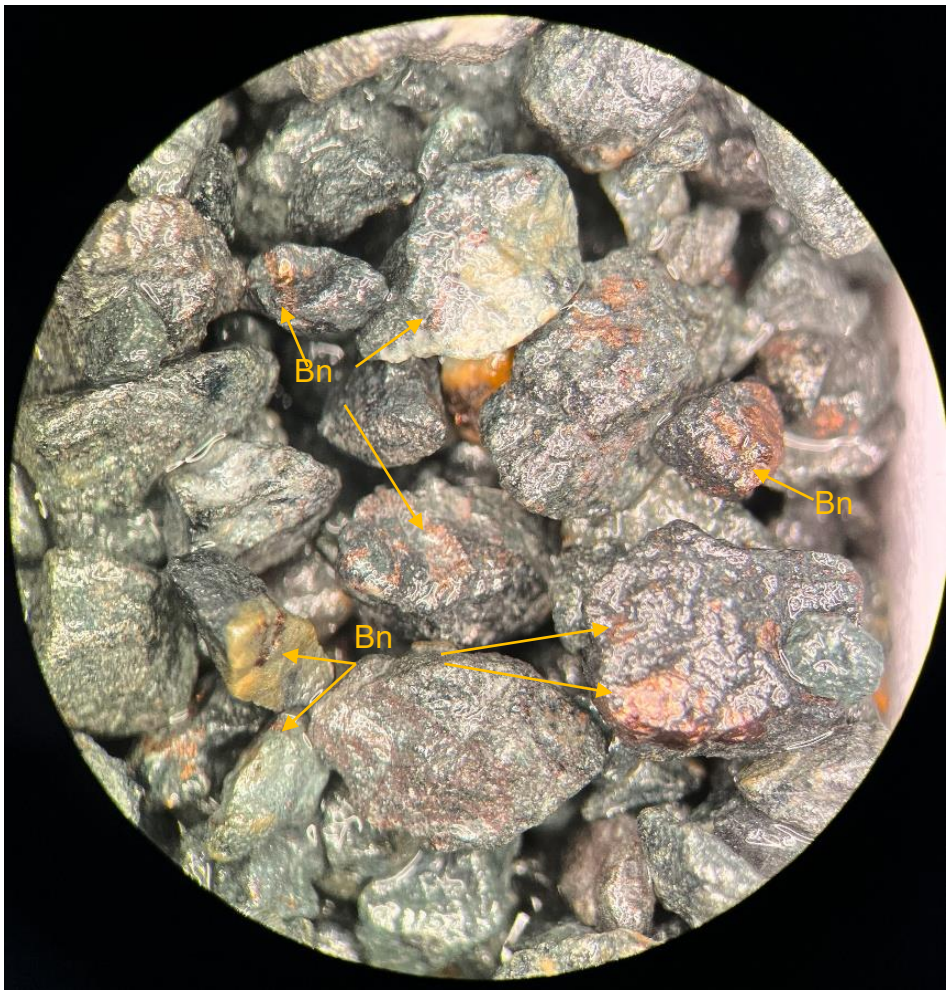

Figure 4 *- Photograph of bornite (Bn) dissemination and aggregate bearing RC chips from 71.63-73.15m of DAN26015. (Field of view approx. 15mm)*

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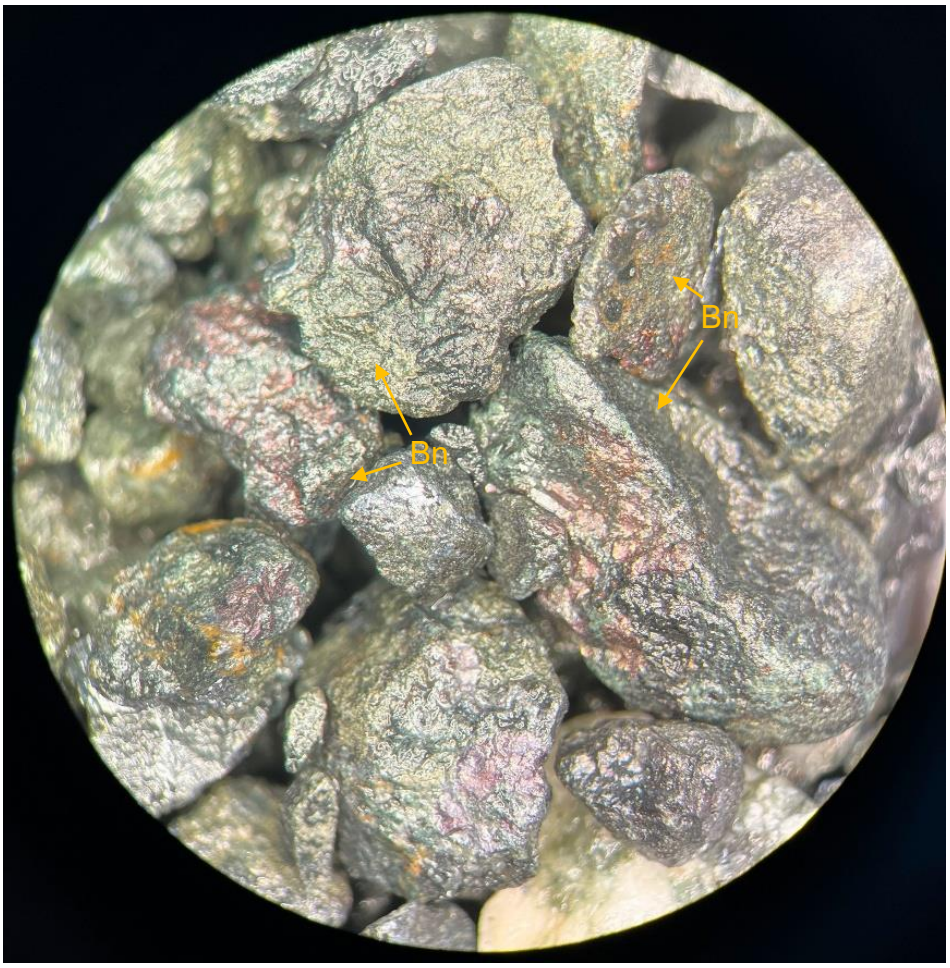

Figure 5 - Photograph of patchy bornite (Bn) bearing RC chips from 137.16-138.68m of DAN26015. (Field of view approx. 15mm).

Change of Registered Office and Principal Place of Business Address

Effective from 1 June 2026, the Company's new address is Ground Floor, 8 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA 6000.

Logging Procedure

Reverse circulation drillholes are sampled at the drill-site, with a subset of each interval returned to camp for washing and storage in depth labelled chip trays. These trays are then logged by a geologist using a Nikon microscope, with data recorded into MX Deposit. All returned chips are logged and photographed. Chip trays are stored on site for later reference. Drilling is completed with 5ft rods (1.52m) which dictates the sample intervals and representative chips for logging.

Table 2 - *Table of copper sulphide observations. Abbreviations: Bn – bornite, Cc – chalcocite, Cp – chalcopyrite. Table summarises logged intervals in RC drillholes DAN26013, DAN26014, DAN26015. 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 ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Bn Style	Bn %	Cc Style	Cc %	Cp Style	Cp %
DAN26013	7.62	27.43	19.81			Agg	0.1	Vnl	0.1
DAN26014	38.1	53.34	15.24					agg	0.1
DAN26014	67.06	82.3	15.24	agg	0.2				
DAN26014	94.49	128.02	33.53			agg	0.2	agg	0.2

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DAN26014	128.02	146.3	18.29					agg	0.1
DAN26014	233.17	249.94	16.76	agg	0.5			agg	0.5
DAN26015	67.06	83.82	16.76	agg	1	agg	0.3	agg	1
DAN26015	83.82	103.63	19.81	agg	0.2			agg	0.3
DAN26015	103.63	144.78	41.15	pat	3	agg	0.5	agg	2

Table 3 - *Collar location details for reported drillholes. Coordinates in NAD83 UTM Zone 11N. Collar locations determined by Juniper systems GNS2M geode.*

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
DAN26006	521765	7473674	454	-45	120	214.88
DAN26007	522913	7473744	472	-50	150	201.17
DAN26008	522557	7474219	448	-50	315	249.94
DAN26013	523412	7474838	448	-50	320	249.94
DAN26014	523260	7474977	441	-50	320	249.94
DAN26015	523656	7475049	449	-50	315	214.88

Table 4 - *Assay data for RC drillholes DAN26006 - DAN26008. Samples are taken as 5 ft intervals as per RC rod lengths. (5 ft equals 1.52m)*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26006	0	1.52	110
DAN26006	1.52	3.05	94
DAN26006	3.05	4.57	265
DAN26006	4.57	6.1	279
DAN26006	6.1	7.62	297
DAN26006	7.62	9.14	556
DAN26006	9.14	10.67	2080
DAN26006	10.67	12.19	1195
DAN26006	12.19	13.72	1205
DAN26006	13.72	15.24	398
DAN26006	15.24	16.76	542
DAN26006	16.76	18.29	627
DAN26006	18.29	19.81	760
DAN26006	19.81	21.34	561
DAN26006	21.34	22.86	1050
DAN26006	22.86	24.38	976
DAN26006	24.38	25.91	1420
DAN26006	25.91	27.43	1900
DAN26006	27.43	28.96	1910

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26006	28.96	30.48	2500
DAN26006	30.48	32	5860
DAN26006	32	33.53	933
DAN26006	33.53	35.05	608
DAN26006	35.05	36.58	598
DAN26006	36.58	38.1	928
DAN26006	38.1	39.62	2630
DAN26006	39.62	41.15	3480
DAN26006	41.15	42.67	501
DAN26006	42.67	44.2	4460
DAN26006	44.2	45.72	19050
DAN26006	45.72	47.24	15500
DAN26006	47.24	48.77	7310
DAN26006	48.77	50.29	750
DAN26006	50.29	51.82	1035
DAN26006	51.82	53.34	3390
DAN26006	53.34	54.86	6920
DAN26006	54.86	56.39	1765
DAN26006	56.39	57.91	946
DAN26006	57.91	59.44	512
DAN26006	59.44	60.96	241

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26006	60.96	62.48	1190
DAN26006	62.48	64.01	625
DAN26006	64.01	65.53	301
DAN26006	65.53	67.06	361
DAN26006	65.53	67.06	365
DAN26006	67.06	68.58	561
DAN26006	68.58	70.1	434
DAN26006	70.1	71.63	590
DAN26006	71.63	73.15	202
DAN26006	73.15	74.68	297
DAN26006	74.68	76.2	478
DAN26006	76.2	77.72	649
DAN26006	77.72	79.25	460
DAN26006	79.25	80.77	1155
DAN26006	80.77	82.3	613
DAN26006	82.3	83.82	124
DAN26006	83.82	85.34	126
DAN26006	85.34	86.87	305
DAN26006	86.87	88.39	307
DAN26006	88.39	89.92	259
DAN26006	89.92	91.44	243
DAN26006	91.44	92.96	144
DAN26006	92.96	94.49	254
DAN26006	92.96	94.49	281
DAN26006	94.49	96.01	202
DAN26006	96.01	97.54	178
DAN26006	97.54	99.06	316
DAN26006	99.06	100.58	181
DAN26006	100.58	102.11	282
DAN26006	102.11	103.63	248
DAN26006	103.63	105.16	264
DAN26006	105.16	106.68	307
DAN26006	106.68	108.2	219
DAN26006	108.2	109.73	374

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26006	109.73	111.25	356
DAN26006	111.25	112.78	355
DAN26006	112.78	114.3	322
DAN26006	114.3	115.82	341
DAN26006	115.82	117.35	281
DAN26006	117.35	118.87	284
DAN26006	118.87	120.4	514
DAN26006	120.4	121.92	525
DAN26006	120.4	121.92	464
DAN26006	121.92	123.44	284
DAN26006	123.44	124.97	290
DAN26006	124.97	126.49	395
DAN26006	126.49	128.02	5540
DAN26006	128.02	129.54	8040
DAN26006	129.54	131.06	1575
DAN26006	131.06	132.59	374
DAN26006	132.59	134.11	409
DAN26006	134.11	135.64	301
DAN26006	135.64	137.16	256
DAN26006	137.16	138.68	287
DAN26006	138.68	140.21	350
DAN26006	140.21	141.73	259
DAN26006	141.73	143.26	280
DAN26006	143.26	144.78	235
DAN26006	144.78	146.3	279
DAN26006	146.3	147.83	241
DAN26006	147.83	149.35	243
DAN26006	147.83	149.35	281
DAN26006	149.35	150.88	389
DAN26006	150.88	152.4	292
DAN26006	152.4	153.92	222
DAN26006	153.92	155.45	129
DAN26006	155.45	156.97	289
DAN26006	156.97	158.5	372

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26006	158.5	160.02	62
DAN26006	160.02	161.54	246
DAN26006	161.54	163.07	249
DAN26006	163.07	164.59	286
DAN26006	164.59	166.12	155
DAN26006	166.12	167.64	240
DAN26006	167.64	169.16	297
DAN26006	169.16	170.69	236
DAN26006	170.69	172.21	237
DAN26006	172.21	173.74	232
DAN26006	173.74	175.26	220
DAN26006	175.26	176.78	327
DAN26006	175.26	176.78	266
DAN26006	176.78	178.31	290
DAN26006	178.31	179.83	3380
DAN26006	179.83	181.36	287
DAN26006	181.36	182.88	372
DAN26006	182.88	184.4	304
DAN26006	184.4	185.93	620
DAN26006	185.93	187.45	467
DAN26006	187.45	188.98	883
DAN26006	188.98	190.5	328
DAN26006	190.5	192.02	314
DAN26006	192.02	193.55	295
DAN26006	193.55	195.07	315
DAN26006	195.07	196.6	298
DAN26006	196.6	198.12	327
DAN26006	198.12	199.64	334
DAN26006	199.64	201.17	252
DAN26006	201.17	202.69	219
DAN26006	202.69	204.22	354
DAN26006	202.69	204.22	348
DAN26006	204.22	205.74	403
DAN26006	205.74	207.26	376
DAN26006	207.26	208.79	416
DAN26006	208.79	210.31	810
DAN26006	210.31	211.84	601
DAN26006	211.84	213.36	332
DAN26006	213.36	214.88	343
DAN26007	0	1.52	30
DAN26007	1.52	3.05	28
DAN26007	3.05	4.57	46
DAN26007	4.57	6.1	49
DAN26007	6.1	7.62	55
DAN26007	7.62	9.14	37
DAN26007	9.14	10.67	27
DAN26007	10.67	12.19	26
DAN26007	12.19	13.72	29
DAN26007	13.72	15.24	55
DAN26007	15.24	16.76	82
DAN26007	15.24	16.76	77
DAN26007	16.76	18.29	30
DAN26007	18.29	19.81	29
DAN26007	19.81	21.34	34
DAN26007	21.34	22.86	71
DAN26007	22.86	24.38	86
DAN26007	24.38	25.91	74
DAN26007	25.91	27.43	22
DAN26007	27.43	28.96	41
DAN26007	28.96	30.48	35
DAN26007	30.48	32	28
DAN26007	32	33.53	23
DAN26007	33.53	35.05	26
DAN26007	35.05	36.58	61
DAN26007	36.58	38.1	41
DAN26007	38.1	39.62	21
DAN26007	39.62	41.15	21
DAN26007	41.15	42.67	114

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26007	42.67	44.2	81
DAN26007	42.67	44.2	76
DAN26007	44.2	45.72	24
DAN26007	45.72	47.24	15
DAN26007	47.24	48.77	19
DAN26007	48.77	50.29	21
DAN26007	50.29	51.82	22
DAN26007	51.82	53.34	81
DAN26007	53.34	54.86	96
DAN26007	54.86	56.39	56
DAN26007	56.39	57.91	83
DAN26007	57.91	59.44	69
DAN26007	59.44	60.96	123
DAN26007	60.96	62.48	63
DAN26007	62.48	64.01	50
DAN26007	64.01	65.53	68
DAN26007	65.53	67.06	60
DAN26007	67.06	68.58	103
DAN26007	68.58	70.1	89
DAN26007	70.1	71.63	64
DAN26007	70.1	71.63	65
DAN26007	71.63	73.15	99
DAN26007	73.15	74.68	79
DAN26007	74.68	76.2	61
DAN26007	76.2	77.72	26
DAN26007	77.72	79.25	28
DAN26007	79.25	80.77	48
DAN26007	80.77	82.3	76
DAN26007	82.3	83.82	97
DAN26007	83.82	85.34	53
DAN26007	85.34	86.87	98
DAN26007	86.87	88.39	118
DAN26007	88.39	89.92	114
DAN26007	89.92	91.44	91

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26007	91.44	92.96	130
DAN26007	92.96	94.49	138
DAN26007	94.49	96.01	119
DAN26007	96.01	97.54	71
DAN26007	97.54	99.06	92
DAN26007	97.54	99.06	92
DAN26007	99.06	100.58	74
DAN26007	100.58	102.11	60
DAN26007	102.11	103.63	30
DAN26007	103.63	105.16	118
DAN26007	105.16	106.68	62
DAN26007	106.68	108.2	52
DAN26007	108.2	109.73	85
DAN26007	109.73	111.25	53
DAN26007	111.25	112.78	72
DAN26007	112.78	114.3	38
DAN26007	114.3	115.82	151
DAN26007	115.82	117.35	41
DAN26007	117.35	118.87	44
DAN26007	118.87	120.4	50
DAN26007	120.4	121.92	80
DAN26007	121.92	123.44	153
DAN26007	123.44	124.97	124
DAN26007	124.97	126.49	151
DAN26007	124.97	126.49	147
DAN26007	126.49	128.02	148
DAN26007	128.02	129.54	115
DAN26007	129.54	131.06	69
DAN26007	131.06	132.59	83
DAN26007	132.59	134.11	120
DAN26007	134.11	135.64	127
DAN26007	135.64	137.16	113
DAN26007	137.16	138.68	109
DAN26007	138.68	140.21	81

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26007	140.21	141.73	93
DAN26007	141.73	143.26	99
DAN26007	143.26	144.78	101
DAN26007	144.78	146.3	43
DAN26007	146.3	147.83	21
DAN26007	147.83	149.35	16
DAN26007	149.35	150.88	22
DAN26007	150.88	152.4	17
DAN26007	152.4	153.92	15
DAN26007	152.4	153.92	15
DAN26007	153.92	155.45	18
DAN26007	155.45	156.97	18
DAN26007	156.97	158.5	15
DAN26007	158.5	160.02	23
DAN26007	160.02	161.54	1440
DAN26007	161.54	163.07	28
DAN26007	163.07	164.59	25
DAN26007	164.59	166.12	18
DAN26007	166.12	167.64	49
DAN26007	167.64	169.16	64
DAN26007	169.16	170.69	55
DAN26007	170.69	172.21	96
DAN26007	172.21	173.74	101
DAN26007	173.74	175.26	110
DAN26007	175.26	176.78	87
DAN26007	176.78	178.31	85
DAN26007	178.31	179.83	62
DAN26007	179.83	181.36	46
DAN26007	179.83	181.36	47
DAN26007	181.36	182.88	60
DAN26007	182.88	184.4	49
DAN26007	184.4	185.93	15
DAN26007	185.93	187.45	49
DAN26007	187.45	188.98	95

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26007	188.98	190.5	29
DAN26007	190.5	192.02	63
DAN26007	192.02	193.55	52
DAN26007	193.55	195.07	52
DAN26007	195.07	196.6	58
DAN26007	196.6	198.12	73
DAN26007	198.12	199.64	105
DAN26007	199.64	201.17	73
DAN26008	0	1.52	58
DAN26008	1.52	3.05	71
DAN26008	3.05	4.57	42
DAN26008	4.57	6.1	39
DAN26008	6.1	7.62	20
DAN26008	7.62	9.14	45
DAN26008	9.14	10.67	122
DAN26008	10.67	12.19	142
DAN26008	12.19	13.72	21
DAN26008	13.72	15.24	13
DAN26008	15.24	16.76	58
DAN26008	16.76	18.29	253
DAN26008	18.29	19.81	182
DAN26008	19.81	21.34	217
DAN26008	21.34	22.86	178
DAN26008	22.86	24.38	146
DAN26008	24.38	25.91	18
DAN26008	25.91	27.43	116
DAN26008	27.43	28.96	18
DAN26008	28.96	30.48	24
DAN26008	30.48	32	27
DAN26008	32	33.53	150
DAN26008	33.53	35.05	62
DAN26008	35.05	38.1	14
DAN26008	38.1	39.62	29
DAN26008	39.62	41.15	28

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26008	41.15	42.67	32
DAN26008	42.67	44.2	19
DAN26008	44.2	45.72	17
DAN26008	45.72	47.24	22
DAN26008	47.24	48.77	28
DAN26008	48.77	50.29	22
DAN26008	50.29	51.82	36
DAN26008	51.82	53.34	51
DAN26008	53.34	54.86	26
DAN26008	54.86	56.39	28
DAN26008	56.39	57.91	18
DAN26008	57.91	59.44	15
DAN26008	59.44	60.96	22
DAN26008	60.96	62.48	25
DAN26008	62.48	64.01	38
DAN26008	64.01	65.53	43
DAN26008	65.53	67.06	40
DAN26008	67.06	68.58	17
DAN26008	68.58	70.1	27
DAN26008	70.1	71.63	32
DAN26008	71.63	73.15	30
DAN26008	73.15	74.68	27
DAN26008	74.68	76.2	20
DAN26008	76.2	77.72	42
DAN26008	77.72	79.25	58
DAN26008	79.25	80.77	34
DAN26008	80.77	82.3	34
DAN26008	82.3	83.82	46
DAN26008	83.82	85.34	43
DAN26008	85.34	86.87	28
DAN26008	86.87	88.39	16
DAN26008	88.39	89.92	30
DAN26008	89.92	91.44	35
DAN26008	91.44	92.96	32

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26008	92.96	94.49	21
DAN26008	94.49	96.01	14
DAN26008	96.01	97.54	15
DAN26008	97.54	99.06	20
DAN26008	99.06	100.58	14
DAN26008	100.58	102.11	35
DAN26008	102.11	103.63	101
DAN26008	103.63	105.16	6180
DAN26008	105.16	106.68	393
DAN26008	106.68	108.2	162
DAN26008	108.2	109.73	800
DAN26008	109.73	111.25	18750
DAN26008	111.25	112.78	22400
DAN26008	112.78	114.3	53200
DAN26008	114.3	115.82	30600
DAN26008	115.82	117.35	10500
DAN26008	117.35	118.87	4960
DAN26008	118.87	120.4	1465
DAN26008	120.4	121.92	6750
DAN26008	121.92	123.44	3750
DAN26008	123.44	124.97	9500
DAN26008	124.97	126.49	12350
DAN26008	126.49	128.02	2850
DAN26008	128.02	129.54	17850
DAN26008	129.54	131.06	1595
DAN26008	131.06	132.59	13100
DAN26008	132.59	134.11	730
DAN26008	134.11	135.64	1335
DAN26008	135.64	137.16	1860
DAN26008	137.16	138.68	155
DAN26008	138.68	140.21	384
DAN26008	140.21	141.73	136
DAN26008	141.73	143.26	275
DAN26008	143.26	144.78	636

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26008	144.78	146.3	770
DAN26008	146.3	147.83	230
DAN26008	147.83	149.35	163
DAN26008	149.35	150.88	229
DAN26008	150.88	152.4	2130
DAN26008	152.4	153.92	1835
DAN26008	153.92	155.45	946
DAN26008	155.45	156.97	272
DAN26008	156.97	158.5	506
DAN26008	158.5	160.02	1345
DAN26008	160.02	161.54	7300
DAN26008	161.54	163.07	51300
DAN26008	163.07	164.59	3700
DAN26008	164.59	166.12	25500
DAN26008	166.12	167.64	17150
DAN26008	167.64	169.16	63400
DAN26008	169.16	170.69	16600
DAN26008	170.69	172.21	1365
DAN26008	172.21	173.74	7490
DAN26008	173.74	175.26	8820
DAN26008	175.26	176.78	1670
DAN26008	176.78	178.31	1130
DAN26008	178.31	179.83	348
DAN26008	179.83	181.36	231
DAN26008	181.36	182.88	85
DAN26008	182.88	184.4	1110
DAN26008	184.4	185.93	495
DAN26008	185.93	187.45	773
DAN26008	187.45	188.98	1290
DAN26008	188.98	190.5	499
DAN26008	190.5	192.02	148
DAN26008	192.02	193.55	173
DAN26008	193.55	195.07	64
DAN26008	195.07	196.6	29

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26008	196.6	198.12	186
DAN26008	198.12	199.64	36
DAN26008	199.64	201.17	47
DAN26008	201.17	202.69	36
DAN26008	202.69	204.22	31
DAN26008	204.22	205.74	494
DAN26008	205.74	207.26	580
DAN26008	207.26	208.79	72
DAN26008	208.79	210.31	89
DAN26008	210.31	211.84	111
DAN26008	211.84	213.36	143
DAN26008	213.36	214.88	97
DAN26008	214.88	216.41	71
DAN26008	216.41	217.93	88
DAN26008	217.93	219.46	76
DAN26008	219.46	220.98	89
DAN26008	220.98	222.5	147
DAN26008	222.5	224.03	68
DAN26008	224.03	225.55	72
DAN26008	225.55	227.08	187
DAN26008	227.08	228.6	67
DAN26008	228.6	230.12	27
DAN26008	230.12	231.65	23
DAN26008	231.65	233.17	25
DAN26008	233.17	234.7	18
DAN26008	234.7	236.22	27
DAN26008	236.22	237.74	192
DAN26008	237.74	239.27	93
DAN26008	239.27	240.79	35
DAN26008	240.79	242.32	45
DAN26008	242.32	243.84	81
DAN26008	243.84	245.36	103
DAN26008	245.36	246.89	172
DAN26008	246.89	248.41	62

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26008	248.41	249.94	57

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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

2nd June 2026

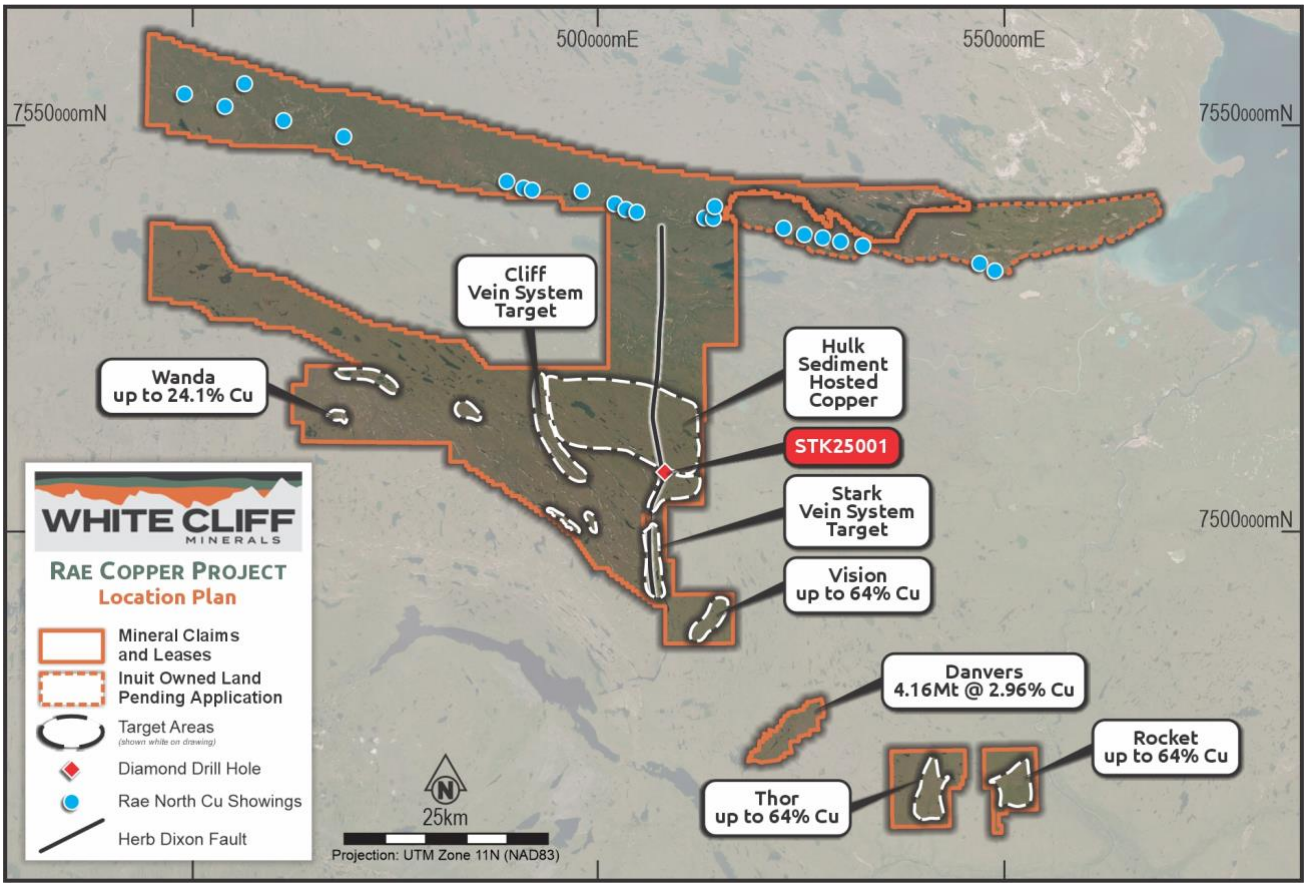

***Figure 6** - Rae Project Area.*

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

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ABOUT WHITE CLIFF MINERALS

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

The **Rae Cu-Ag project** contains numerous high grade Cu mineralisation occurrences and hosts all first-order controls for a sediment-hosted copper deposit and includes a historic resource estimate at Danvers of **4.16 million tons at a grade of 2.96% Cu**[5]. Highlights from the maiden drilling campaign include **175m @ 2.5% Cu & 8.66g/t Ag, 90m @ 4% Cu & 7.5g/t Ag, 58m @ 3.08% Cu & 13.3g/t Ag, 105m @ 2.25% Cu, 63m @ 2.23% Cu, and 75m @ 2% Cu.**

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

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

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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 5 - *Rock chip information for samples included in Figure 6.*

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

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APPENDIX B.

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

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

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

		▪ 2025 rock chip samples from the Nunavut based Rae Copper Project will be shipped to Yellowknife via secure air freight, and received by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd., who ensures sample security and maintains custody until delivered to ALS laboratories, Yellowknife for preparation. Samples will be prepared under code PREP-31B, which entails crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle splitting 1kg, with the split pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Followed by multi-element ICP-MS analysis after 4-acid digestion (ME-MS61) and fire assay gold (Au-ICP21). ▪ Historic drilling completed by Kaizen Discovery Corp. Diamond drillhole CP15-DD009, half core samples were sent to ALS Minerals preparatory lab in Yellowknife, N.T., followed by secure transport to and multi element assay at ALS's laboratory in North Vancouver, B.C. Analytical procedures consisted of 33 Element Four Acid ICP-AES, followed by automatic Ore Grade Four Acid ICP-AES for all copper over limits. ▪ 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals produced half core samples which were flown to Loring Laboratories Inc. of Calgary for assay in the 2005 campaign, 2003 samples were sent to ALS Chemex (Vancouver). The entire sample was crushed to 2mm using a primary jaw and secondary cone crusher. The sample was homogenized and a split of 250-350 grams is taken and pulverized using a TM ring and puck 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. A heli-portable Zinex A5 rig using standard NQ rod diameter. The core was not oriented. ▪ Historic drilling completed by Kaizen Discovery Corp. in 2015 utilised a diamond drilling rig operated by Peak Drilling contractors. NQ2 diameter was used. Core-orientation procedure is unknown. Standard or triple tube drilling is unknown. ▪ 2003/2005 conventional diamond drilling (LY 38 drill model) of NQ core diameter. ▪ 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River - Historic drilling in 1967/1968 was completed using 3 BBS-17A drills were active. AXT rods with AXT core barrels, AX, BX and NX casings were used with appropriate diamond set bits, shoes and shells, later in the program tungsten carbide tricone bits were used through overburden.

Drill sample recovery	▪ Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. ▪ Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. ▪ Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	▪ 2025/2026 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals changes sample recovery and sample condition at the rig site during drilling operation. An estimation (qualitative) of recovery was completed on the sample returned from the complete drill interval if loss is believed to have occurred. Reasons for loss discussed between rig site geologist and driller. Wet samples have not been encountered. Sample bias is believed to be negligible due to a preferential loss of fine/coarse material. Riffle splitting of the returned material to generate a sample produces a homogenous sample for the interval, ensuring representative sampling. Field duplicate samples are taken by spearing the homogenised retention sample, post riffle splitting. ▪ 2025 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – core recovery and rock quality designation (RQD) are measured by logging geologists and technicians of contractor Aurora Geosciences Ltd on a per drill run basis, of 3m. Recovery is calculated as the relationship between drilled interval and length of recovered core. No relationship between grade and recovery can be determined currently due to no assays received for 2025 diamond drilling. ▪ 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp - Core recovery was calculated as the difference between drilled intervals between drillers core blocks and the length of recovered core. Representative core samples were taken by sampling half core, cutting the core along the long axis with an electric powered core saw. No relationship is observed between recovery and grade for drillhole CP15_DD009 which returned 99.5% core recovery. ▪ 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals - No note of core recovery within source publication for Coronation Minerals' program. Representative half core samples were taken for assay. No relationship between grade and recovery can be commented on due to lack of recovery information. ▪ 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – No routine measurement of core recovery. Representative samples were taken by sampling half core, splitting core along long axis. No relationship between grade and sample recovery determined due to lack of recovery data.
Logging	▪ Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. ▪ Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. ▪ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	▪ 2025/2026 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals - All intervals returned are logged for lithology and mineralisation at the camp location. ▪ 2025 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – All recovered 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. ▪ For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. ▪ Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. ▪ Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. ▪ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	▪ 2025/2026 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Holes were sampled in full using 1.52m intervals as per the 5-foot rod lengths of the rig. Assay samples were collected as a 12.5% split from a 3-tier riffle splitter used to ensure a homogenous and representative sample of the drilled interval. ▪ 2025/2026 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals – sample size is deemed appropriate to the base metal mineralisation which is hosted by fine to medium grained copper sulphides and their associated secondary minerals (malachite, azurite). ▪ 2025 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – Drill core is sampled on a nominal 1.5m interval, breaking at lithology, alteration or mineralisation boundaries. Samples range from 0.34-1.7m length. Half core is sampled for standard sample intervals, cut by a Husqvarna target portasaw ts355g. Quarter core intervals are used for duplicate insertion. ▪ 2024 and 2025 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - Rock chip sample sizes are deemed appropriate for the style of mineralisation targeted and able to quantify the precious and base metal content. A range of 0.56-1.96 kg of material was assayed with an average of 1.1kg for 2024 samples. ▪ 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – Standard half core intervals were assayed. Quarter core duplicate samples were taken at specified intervals downhole as part of the quality assurance and control protocols. A total of 6 quarter core samples were taken within the reported drillhole. ▪ 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals - Half core samples taken, split by hand on site. The nature of sample preparation is deemed fit for purpose for the target mineralisation style. No note of field duplicates are recorded by Coronation Minerals. Loring Laboratories conducted lab duplicate analyses. Sampling of half core is deemed appropriate for the mineralization being targeted. ▪ 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – Core was split longitudinally where mineralisation was visible to produce half core samples. Samples were typically 5ft lengths but intervals up to 10ft were taken on occasion. Sampling was extended at least 5 ft and, in most cases, 10ft on either side of the mineralised sections. No note of field duplicates.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	▪ The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. ▪ For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument	▪ 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.

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

		blanks, standards or duplicates were noted by Coronation Minerals. Loring Laboratories conducted lab duplicate analyses. ▪ 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – No details regarding assay techniques are available for the 1967/1968 drilling programs.
Verification of sampling and assaying	▪ The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. ▪ The use of twinned holes. ▪ Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. ▪ Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	▪ 2025 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Primary data collection is completed by White Cliff Minerals employees or contracting geologists from Aurora Geosciences Ltd. Data is entered into Excel logging templates and reviewed by White Cliff Minerals senior geologist. Data is then stored on a cloud server with 2-factor authorisation. All received results are reviewed by the senior geologist, country manager and designated competent person. ▪ No independent review of the historic drilling (2003/2005) or 1967/1968 has been completed by personnel independent to White Cliff Minerals. Documentation of primary data in historic programs is unknown. ▪ 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – Data was entered into Excel logging templates. No information regarding data verification and storage protocols are known. ▪ No adjustment to assay data, reported intervals are calculated by weighted average accounting for sample length and reported concentration. 2025 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals – drilled intervals are recorded on site in feet (Imperial) and later converted to metres (metric) as per 1 foot = 0.3048 metres. ▪ No twin holes are reported.
Location of data points	▪ Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. ▪ Specification of the grid system used. ▪ Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	▪ 2025/2026 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	▪ 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.

	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. ▪ Whether sample compositing has been applied.	▪ 2026 RC drilling at Danvers is regional in nature. Planned holes are 300-600m apart along strike NE/SW along the Teshierpi Fault Zone and are exploratory in nature. They will not be sufficient to demonstrate high levels of certainty in the continuity of mineralisation sufficient for Mineral Resource Estimation. ▪ 2024 and 2025 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - Reported rock chip results are spaced based on locations of prospective lithologies, alterations and visible mineralisation. ▪ 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – Drillhole CP15_DD009 formed part of a regional drilling campaign, with drillhole CP15_DD008 located 10 km east. This drilling does not have sufficient data density to inform geological or grade continuity. ▪ 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals – drillholes cover 656 m NE/SW dimension with spacing of between 30 and 150m between adjacent drillholes. The drilling completed by Coronation Minerals is not sufficient for a mineral resource estimation to JORC standards. ▪ 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – Average drillhole spacing was 100ft. Drillhole spacing within the 1967/1968 program is deemed acceptable for inclusion in the historic estimate, however, cannot be reclassified as JORC compliant resources/ore reserves without significant evaluation or further exploration work. ▪ No sample compositing applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	▪ Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. ▪ If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	▪ 2025/2026 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Mineralisation at Danvers is hosted within a breccia/vein system which strikes NE/SW with a variable dip to the NW inferred. Drilling completed with azimuth towards the SSE, perpendicular to the strike of the inferred mineralisation. Oblique intersections of the hole and the mineralisation is expected, and thus all reported intervals are drilled widths, not true thicknesses. More work will be required to understand the trend of mineralisation at Danvers and report true thicknesses. Drilling at the Hulk target, or other sedimentary hosted copper targets in the Rae Group is conducted by vertical drillholes to intersect the sediments near perpendicular as they dip <5 degrees to the north. ▪ 2024 and 2025 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - Grab sampling is conducted where mineralisation or alteration of interest is observed. Sampling is conducted as a composite of the outcrop to produce a representative sample. ▪ 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – Reported drillhole is vertical, this is deemed appropriate to test the shallow north dipping sediments. ▪ The 2003/2005 drillholes were conducted at inclinations of between -60 and -65. The intersection angle with the known mineralisation is unknown, therefore a drilled interval length is presented, the assay intervals are not treated as true thicknesses. All drillholes were towards 150 azimuth (SSE) to intersect the NE/SW trending zone perpendicular to strike. ▪ 1967/1968 drilling efforts were predominantly inclined at -45 degrees to intersect the near vertical breccia body at an appropriate angle, near vertical (-85) inclined holes were used when targeting the flow top replacement bodies within the basalts, offering a near perpendicular intersection angle. Most drilling was conducted at an azimuth (150) towards the southeast, perpendicular to the known northeast-southwest strike of mineralisation. Inclined drillholes targeting the interpreted near-vertical breccia zone will not have delivered true thickness intersections of the mineralisation. The degree of possible sampling bias introduced by this relationship is unknown.

Sample security	▪ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	▪ 2025/2026 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 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – Samples were bagged in the core cutting shack immediately after cutting by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd. Samples were placed into rice sacks labelled with sample ids and cable tied closed. Samples are then stored in the sample farm of the remote field camp before transporting to Yellowknife by chartered flight where the samples are met by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd and delivered directly to ALS preparation laboratory Yellowknife. ▪ ALS Laboratory conduct checks to ensure the delivered samples match the list of samples sent for assay as per the submittal form and all are accounted for. ▪ 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – No note of measures taken to ensure sample security. ▪ 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals - Samples were stored in self-locking, cable tied sample bags, before being batched into rice sacks, which were also cable tied. Transport from the remote field camp to the laboratory was completed by freighting services. ▪ 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – unknown sample security protocols.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	▪ No independent site visit or audit/review of the procedures/assay results has been conducted.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	▪ Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	▪ The 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).

	▪ 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.	▪ 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 – Testwork was completed by Sepro Laboratories on a master composite and 3 variability composite samples of material sourced from reverse circulation drillhole DAN25008 retention material. Testing through conventional flotation produced up to 95.4% Cu recovery and 93.3% Ag recovery producing concentrates of approximately 40% Cu and 150g/t Ag with saleable concentrate grades of >28% early in the cleaner circuit. No deleterious elements identified in the concentrates. (see company news release dated 8 April 2026 “Excellent Metallurgical Results Confirm >95% Cu and >93% Ag Recoveries via Conventional Processing”)

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

SECTION 3: ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

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

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

	▪ The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	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.	▪ 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

	▪ Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. ▪ Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. ▪ The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	▪ The elevations to which reserves were projected on each section were determined from a longitudinal projection of the orebody ▪ On both plan and sections of copper bearing diamond drill holes straight wall ore limits are assumed to prevail between each drill intersection ▪ There are no available check estimates. ▪ The by-product silver was estimated for each 10% contained copper there is approximately 1 oz of silver. This was determined by metallurgical test work on diamond drill core samples conducted by Lakefield Research, silver was not routinely assayed during drilling and thus not included in the estimate. ▪ The geological model, created in 2D sections along drill fences influenced the estimate through creation of blocks controlled by either the breccia zone or flow top replacement, which correlated to the drillhole intersections. These blocks were then combined per section. ▪ A 2% copper cut of grade was applied.
Moisture	▪ Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	▪ The moisture content for tonnage calculations is unknown. No note of dry basis estimation is recorded and given the historic nature of the estimate it is assumed a natural moisture basis was used.
Cut-off parameters	▪ The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	▪ A 2 % copper cut-off grade was included in the estimate.
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, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). ▪ Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit	▪ The historic estimate was classified as ore reserves comprising indicated and inferred resources. These are non JORC compliant terms and White Cliff Minerals is not treating the estimate as a current JORC compliant resource estimate. ▪ The estimate is classified as historic, non JORC compliant.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	▪ No official/independent audits or reviews of the historic estimate have been completed. White Cliff Minerals has conducted proof reading and cross-referencing data where possible to minimize transcription errors when reporting details of the historic estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	▪ Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could	▪ 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.

	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 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.