ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RELEASED **25 MAY 2026**

ASX: WCN; OTCQB: WCMLF

First Assays Confirm District Scale Copper System with Assays Returning Mineralisation Across the First 1.5km of Strike

Remarkable Strike Rate as Copper Sulphides Observed in Every Step Out Hole

2.6km of Prospective Structure now Drilled in 2026 Campaign

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

Highlights

- **Assay results and observations confirm copper sulphide concentration increasing as drilling steps to the NE** with **next assays to provide results from one of the primary geophysical anomalies**
- Wide spacing drilling planned to scope out the extent of the mineralisation across the greater Danvers project area has been successful - with the first assays from the 2026 drilling campaign confirming a 1.5km copper mineralised footprint
- Inclusive of Danvers 1 area, the **total assayed & mineralised footprint now extends to >5.4km**
- **Visible copper sulphides have now been observed across 2.6km** of drilling from the 2026 campaign
- The area around DAN25019 where assays returned **30.5m @ 2.49% Cu**[1] has been materially expanded with mineralisation identified 404m to the northeast, and 170m below:
  - DAN26004 returned multiple intervals including **15.24m @ 1.51% Cu** from 225.55m downhole to a vertical depth of 170m including **1.52m @ 5.18% Cu & 41.8g/t Ag** and a shallower **9.14m @ 1.02% Cu** from 36.58m (amongst other copper intervals)
  - DAN26003 ended in mineralisation - **1.34% Cu over 3.05m** from 246.89m
- DAN26005 which ended prematurely, returned several intervals of copper mineralisation including **3.05m @ 1.5%** from 100.58m and **3.05m @ 1.91% Cu** from 114.3m
- Assay results from DAN26002 highlight multiple new zones of copper mineralisation, open at depth, which included **39.62m @ 0.42 % Cu from 82.3m (including 3.05m @ 1.35% Cu from 117.35m)**
- **Copper sulphides now observed over 2.6km strike length** within the main Teshierpi Fault Zone, **every hole** into the main structure has returned visible copper mineralisation
- DAN26012, the second hole (in addition to DAN26008) **that has targeted the middle of the geophysical anomaly** intersected the strongest mineralisation to date, with up to **15% visible chalcocite** observed from 154m downhole

"These first assays are an important validation of the scale opportunity at Rae. We have now confirmed broad copper mineralisation across 1.5km of strike in a previously untested part of the Teshierpi Fault Zone, more than five kilometres from the original Danvers 1 discovery area. Our semi-linear northward rig progression has maximised operational efficiency - and we're only now reaching the southern edge of the core prospective zone.

[1] See ASX announcement - 23 October 2025 "Danvers 2 discovered - 30.5m @ 2.5% Cu"

The significance is not just the grade in individual holes, but the continuity of the system. Assays from the first regional holes and visual observations from continuing drilling show copper sulphides becoming stronger as we step to the northeast toward major conductivity anomalies - all areas that remain untested by drilling.

Drilling has now extended the prospective copper-bearing structure to >2.6km, with every hole into the main fault zone intersecting visible copper sulphides. DAN26010 ended in copper sulphides at approximately 170m vertical depth, while DAN26012 has returned the strongest visual chalcocite concentrations observed in the 2026 program to date.

With assays anticipated to be of regular release and diamond drilling scheduled to commence shortly, the Company is now moving from confirmation of a copper-bearing structure to systematic definition of scale, continuity and higher-grade controls within what is emerging as a large copper system."

Troy Whittaker - Managing Director

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

FIRST ASSAY RESULTS - 2026 REGIONAL RC DRILL TESTING

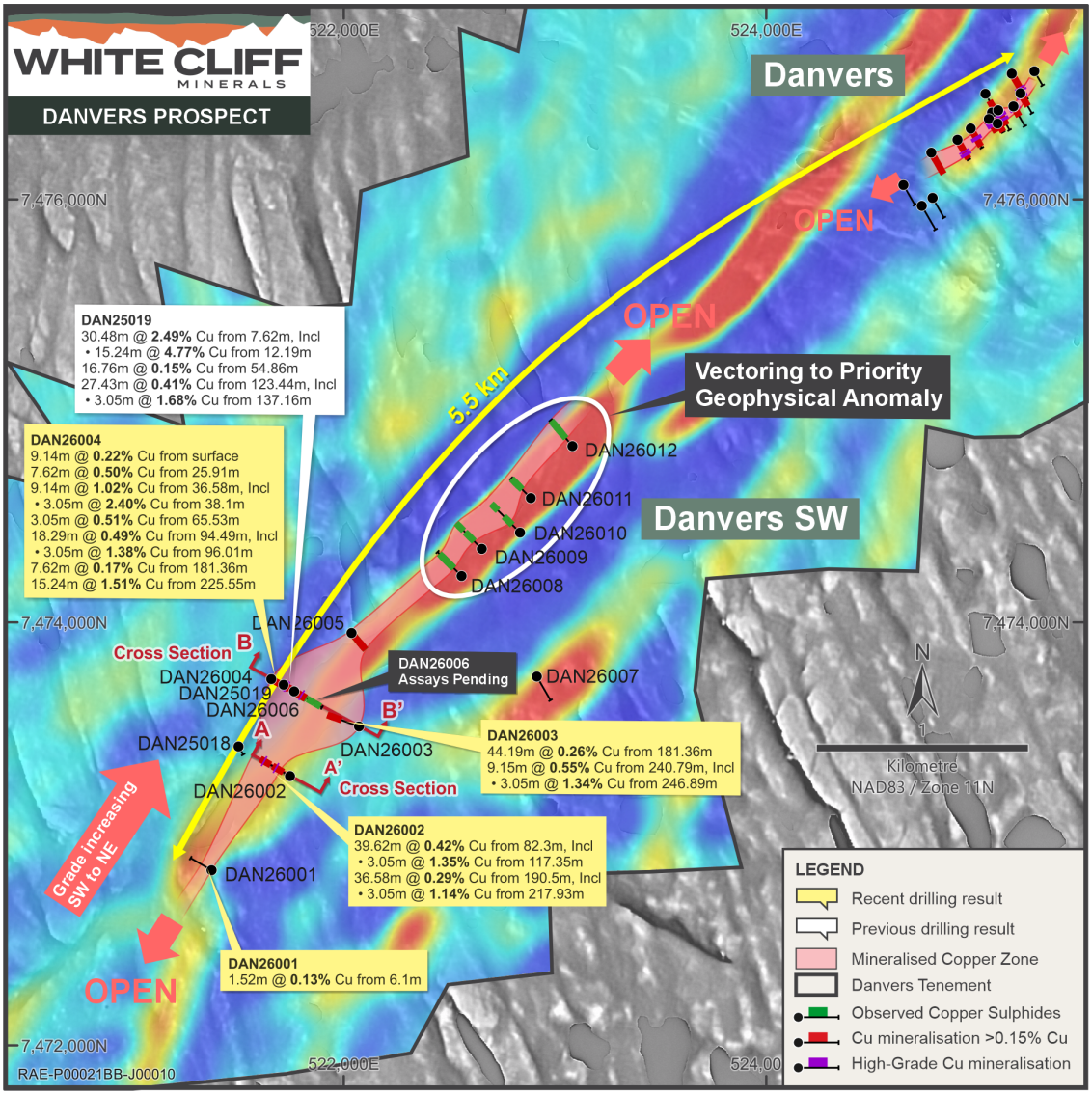

Figure 1 - Map of 2026 RC drillholes in the SW of the Teshierpi Fault Zone. Basemap of EM anomalism (X component) from 2025 geophysical survey. Interpreted mineralization trend highlighted by white dashed outline between the observed downhole intervals of copper sulphides. Trend is open to the SW and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

First Assays of 2026

- Assay results have confirmed both broad intervals and high-grade zones of copper mineralisation in 2026 drillholes at the southwestern extents of the Teshierpi Fault Zone. Drillholes have confirmed mineralisation over 1.5km strike between DAN26001 and DAN26005. These results grow the footprint of Danvers 2 which was discovered by drillhole DAN25019
- DAN26002 highlight 2 new major zones of copper mineralisation, open at depth: 0.42 % Cu over 39.62 m from 82.3m (including 3.05m @ 1.35% Cu from 117.35m) and 0.29 % Cu over 36.58 m from 190.5m (including 3.05m @ 1.14% Cu from 217.93m)
- DAN26003 hit the strongest mineralisation at bottom of hole with 1.34% Cu over 3.05m from 246.89m within 9.15m @ 0.55% Cu from 240.79m and another shallower broad interval of 0.26% Cu over 44.19m from 181.36m
- DAN26004 returned multiple intervals including 1.51% Cu over 15.24m from 225.55m downhole to a vertical depth of 170m including 1.52m @ 5.18% Cu and 41.8g/t Ag and a shallower 1.02% Cu over 9.14m from 36.58m
- DAN26005 returned several intervals of copper mineralisation including 1.5% over 3.05m from 100.58m and 1.91% Cu over 3.05m from 114.3m
- Drilling has an average spacing of 348m, up to 583m between DAN26005 and DAN26008 offering huge upside for discovery of further mineralisation between completed and ongoing holes.

Observations From Further Drilling

- DAN26012, the second hole (in addition to DAN26008) that has targeted the middle of the geophysical anomaly intersected the strongest mineralisation to date, with up to 15% visible chalcocite observed from 154m downhole
- Further copper sulphides observed[2] in recent drillholes:
  - 15m[3] of combined copper sulphides in DAN26009
  - 26m of combined copper sulphides in DAN26010 (ended in 3% chalcocite)
  - 41m of combined copper sulphides in DAN26011
  - 21m of combined copper sulphides in DAN26012 (including up to 15% chalcocite)
- A remarkable “strike rate” as every hole into the main fault zone reports visible copper sulphides

Upcoming Activities

- >2600m has been drilled to date this year. A further ~6000m is planned along the Teshierpi Fault and ~4,000m of expansion drilling to the northeast of Danvers 1. This remains on target to be completed by end of July
- Diamond drill will arrive early June, combining step-out and infill drilling to expand and refine the mineralised footprint. The program will deliver valuable core samples and critical geological insights to support more precise vectoring toward high-grade targets and depth testing where mineralisation remains open
- Samples continue to be dispatched to ALS Laboratories with assays expected within 4 weeks

[2] 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.

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

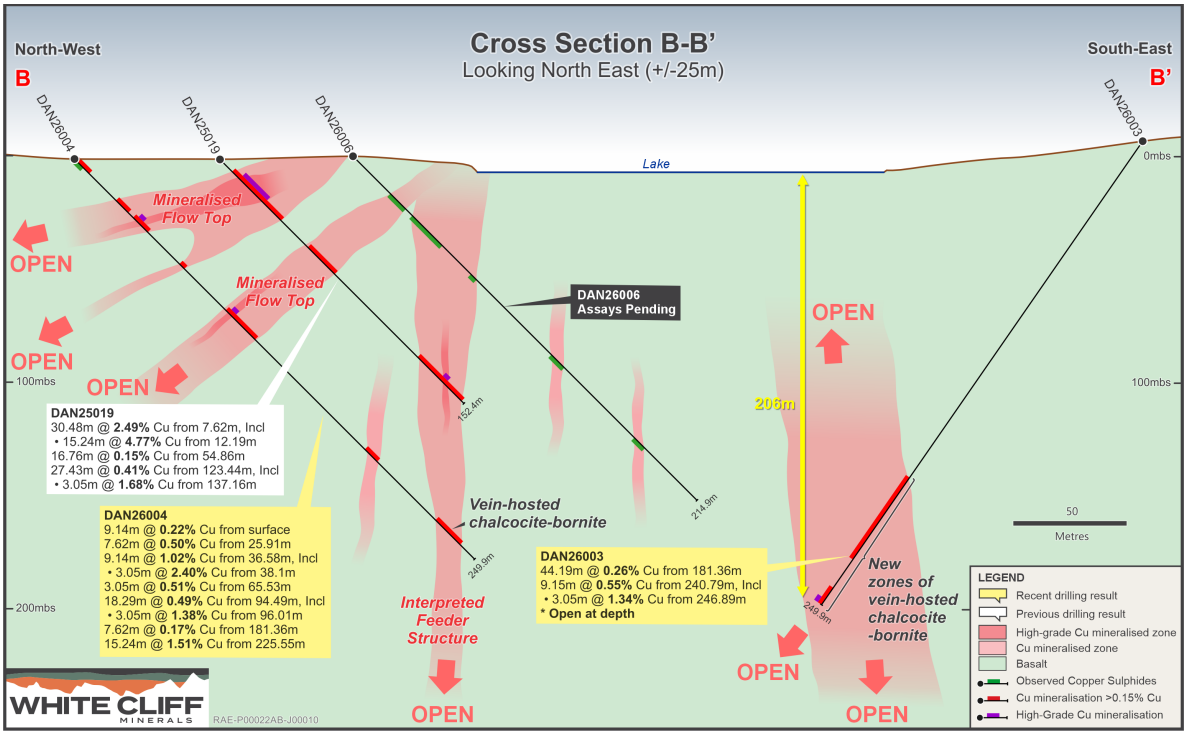

Figure 2 - Cross section through 2025 and 2026 RC drillholes at Danvers 2 in the SW of the Teshierpi Fault Zone. 2026 drilling has revealed further thick intervals of copper mineralisation, which is strongest at depth in DAN26003 and DAN26004. Mineralisation is untested above DAN26003 for over 200m vertical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

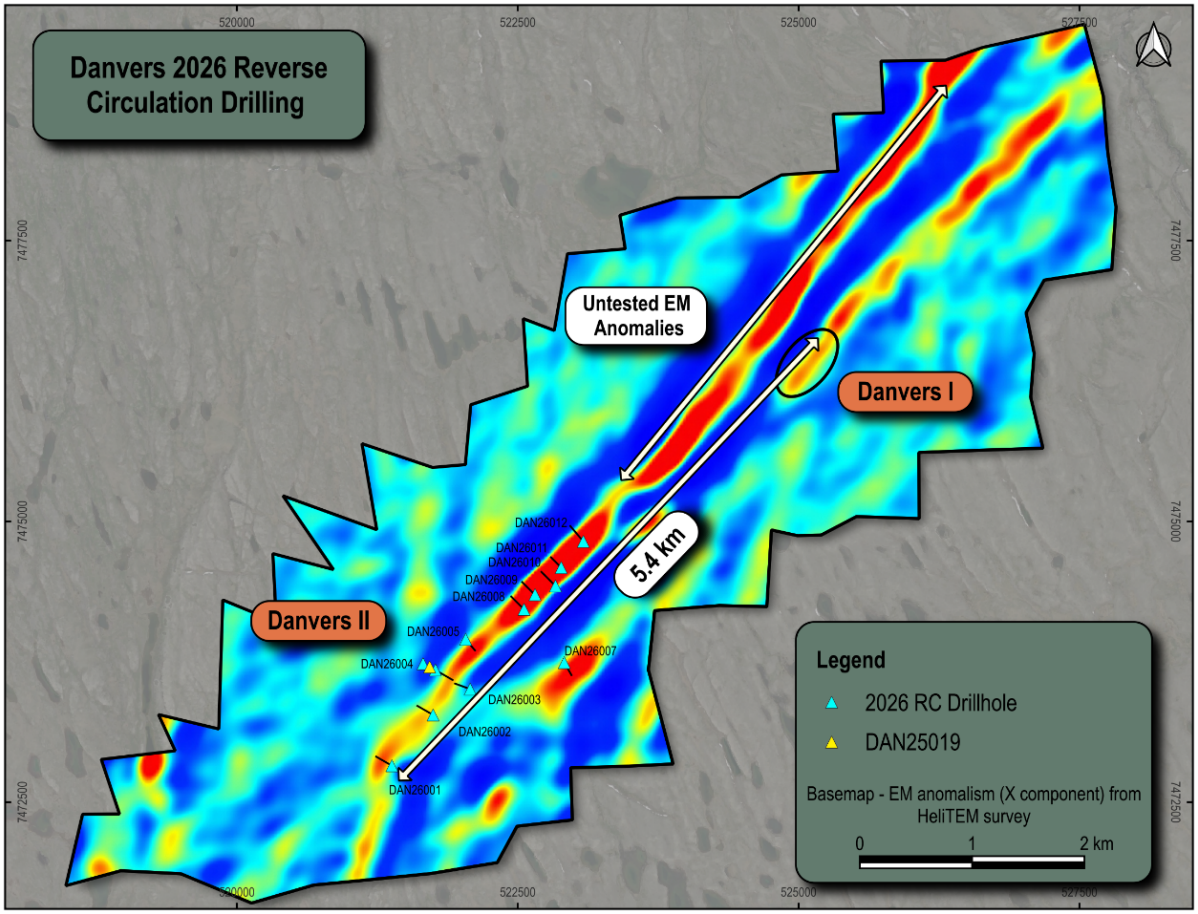

Figure 3 - Danvers 2026 drilling campaign to date -overlayed against map of early time EM channels X component, RGB of 3 channels converted to single band pseudo-colour. Red areas represent peak conductivity; blue areas are more resistive.

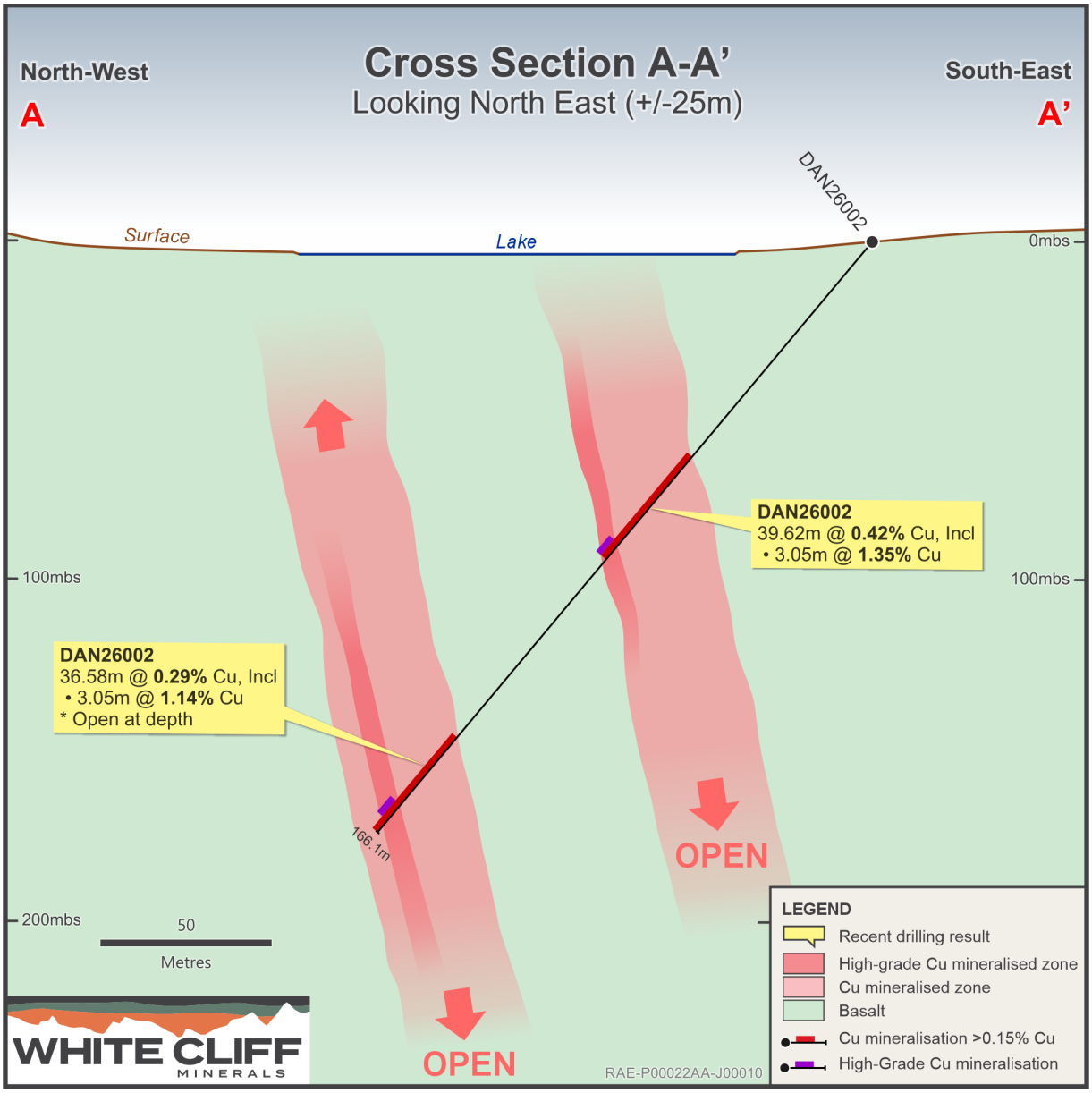

Figure 4 - Cross section of drillhole DAN26002 at the far SW of the Teshierpi Fault Zone. Drillhole returned 2 new broad zones of copper mineralisation which is open downhole, up-dip and down-dip. This drillhole is located over 4.5km SW of Danvers 1 and marks a very large extension to the known copper system.

***Table 1.** Significant intervals in first assays of 2026 RC drilling campaign*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu ppm	Cu %
DAN26001	6.10	7.62	1.52	1260	0.13
DAN26002	82.30	121.92	39.62	4248	0.42
incl.	117.35	120.40	3.05	13540	1.35
DAN26002	190.50	227.08	36.58	2942	0.29
incl.	217.93	220.98	3.05	11395	1.14
DAN26003	181.36	225.55	44.19	2639	0.26
DAN26003	240.79	249.94	9.15	5500	0.55
incl.	246.89	249.94	3.05	13365	1.34

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu ppm	Cu %
DAN26004	0.00	9.14	9.14	2205	0.22
DAN26004	25.91	33.53	7.62	4996	0.50
DAN26004	36.58	45.72	9.14	10171	1.02
incl	38.10	41.15	3.05	23950	2.40
DAN26004	65.53	68.58	3.05	5108	0.51
DAN26004	94.49	112.78	18.29	4855	0.49
incl.	96.01	99.06	3.05	13750	1.38
DAN26004	181.36	188.98	7.62	1732	0.17
DAN26004	225.55	240.79	15.24	15075	1.51
DAN26005	3.05	6.10	3.05	1583	0.16
DAN26005	10.67	15.24	4.57	1780	0.18
DAN26005	27.43	47.24	19.81	2531	0.25
DAN26005	91.44	103.63	12.19	6238	0.62
incl.	100.58	103.63	3.05	14970	1.50
DAN26005	112.78	124.97	12.19	7340	0.73
incl.	114.3	117.35	3.05	19100	1.91
DAN26005	131.06	135.64	4.58	4275	0.43

REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILLING – OBSERVATIONS FROM ONGOING ACTIVITIES AT DANVERS

White Cliff has established mineralisation over 800m strike length at the Danvers copper deposit, adding both strike length and depth upside to the historic drilling efforts. A discovery in drillhole DAN25019 3.75km to the SW returned **30.5m @ 2.49% Cu from 7.62m** marking the identification of Danvers II. In 2025 an airborne HeliTEM survey was completed across the entire mineral lease, on 100m line spacing and identified several areas along the Teshierpi Fault Zone that have similar geophysical signatures (magnetic low, elevated conductivity) to the known Danvers deposit. Areas of higher conductivity, and greater strike lengths than the known mineralisation are outlined for drill testing in the 2026 program.

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.

DAN26009 is a 163m step out from DAN26008, NE along the Teshierpi Fault Zone. The hole returned a 3m interval of up to 5% observed bornite and up to 1% chalcocite and chalcopyrite within quartz-sulphide veins, confirming continuation of mineralization along the fault.

DAN26010 continued a further 200m NE of DAN26009 along the fault zone. The hole intersected 2 zones of mineralization with a combined total thickness of 25.9m, ending in mineralization at up to 3% visible chalcocite. This marks a 170m vertical depth of possible new mineralisation if continuing to surface.

DAN26011, located 172m NNE of DAN26010 returned a total of 41m of copper sulphides hosted by flow top and massive basalts. Mineralisation is predominantly chalcocite, which is in patches throughout the basalt and hosted in amygdules and veinlets.

DAN26012, located a further 304m NE from DAN26011 returned the strongest chalcocite mineralisation to date within the 2026 drilling program. Over 10% chalcocite has been observed as breccia cement within a strongly hematite altered

basalt. The mineralisation is believed to be hosted within the main Teshierpi Fault Zone, with a total of 21m of copper sulphide bearing intervals returned from drilling.

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.

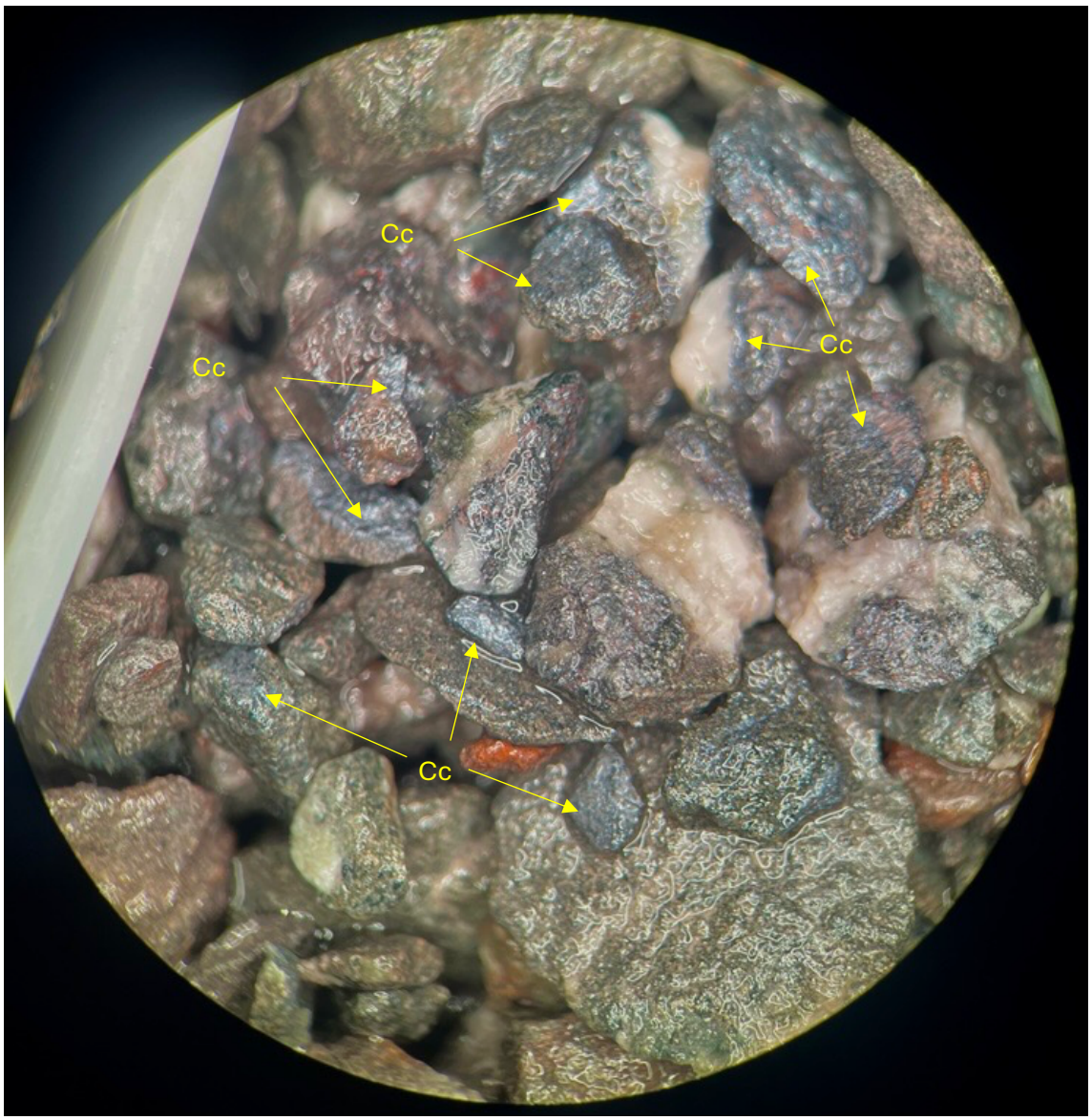

Figure 5 - *Photograph of chalcocite (Cc) vein bearing RC chips from 230.12-234.70m of DAN26010. (Field of view approx. 15mm)*

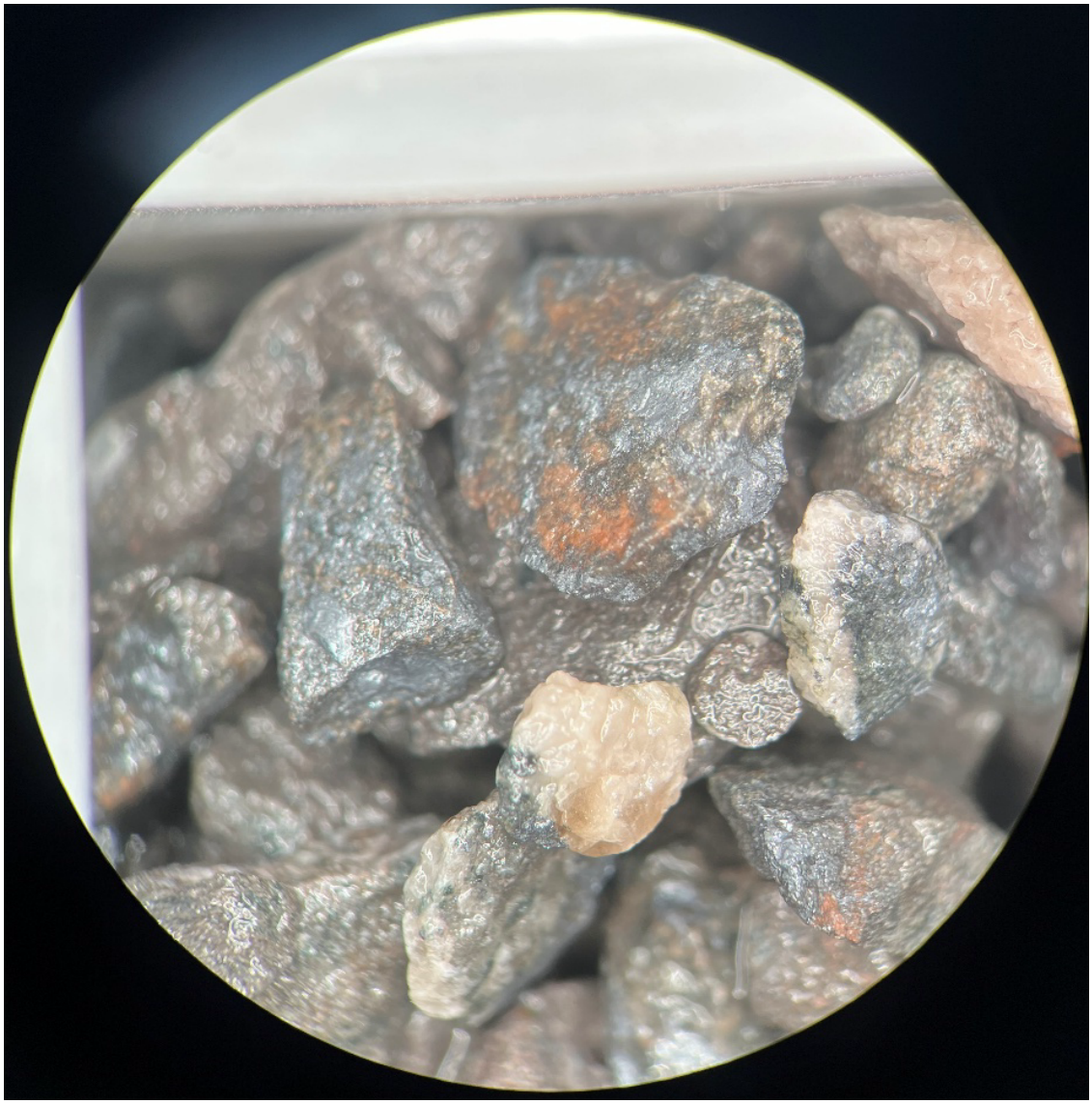

Figure 6 *- Photograph of patchy chalcocite (Cc) vein bearing RC chips from 161.54-163.07m of DAN26012. (Field of view approx. 15mm). Host rock is strongly hematite altered basalt.*

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 DAN26009, DAN26010, DAN26011 and DAN26012. 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 %
DAN26009	103.63	105.16	1.52	blb	0.5	fra	0.5		
DAN26009	105.16	108.20	3.05	blb	5	fra	1	fra	1
DAN26009	135.64	140.21	4.57					fra	0.1
DAN26009	147.83	149.35	1.52					vnl	0.1
DAN26009	213.36	216.41	3.05			fra	0.1	fra	0.1
DAN26009	240.79	242.32	1.52					dis	0.1
DAN26010	94.49	99.06	4.57	dis	0.5	fra	0.5	agg	0.5
DAN26010	128.02	129.54	1.52					sel	0.1
DAN26010	230.12	234.7	4.57			pat	1	nod	0.5
DAN26010	234.7	236.22	1.52			pat	3	nod	0.5
DAN26010	236.22	249.94	13.72			pat	1	nod	5
DAN26011	114.30	115.82	1.52			pat	0.1		
DAN26011	131.06	137.16	6.10			pat	0.1		
DAN26011	143.26	146.30	3.05			pat	0.1		
DAN26011	146.30	147.83	1.52			amy	2	blb	1
DAN26011	147.83	149.35	1.52			vnl	3	amy	1
DAN26011	149.35	152.40	3.05			amy	2	blb	1
DAN26011	152.40	170.69	18.29			pat	2	blb	1
DAN26011	170.69	172.21	1.52			pat	3	blb	1
DAN26011	172.21	176.78	4.57			pat	2	blb	1
DAN26012	150.88	153.92	3.05			bcm	10	vst	0.1
DAN26012	153.92	160.02	6.1			bcm	15	vst	0.1
DAN26012	160.02	169.16	9.14			bcm	12	vst	0.2
DAN26012	169.16	172.21	3.05			bcm	10	vst	0.2

Table 3. *Collar location details for reported drillholes. Coordinates in NAD83 UTM Zone 11N. Collar locations determined by Juniper systems GNS2M geode. DAN260058 collar location by Garmin GPSMAP 66sr – to be surveyed by GNS2M geode imminently.*

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
DAN26001	521374	7472828	457	-50	300	178.31
DAN26002	521745	7473273	451	-50	300	227.08
DAN26003	522071	7473508	461.472	-55	290	249.94

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
DAN26004	521656	7473732	453.606	-45	120	249.94
DAN26005	522036	7473950	458.01	-50	140	140.21
DAN26006	521765	7473674	454.812	-45	120	214.88
DAN26009	522653	7474347	445	-50	315	243.84
DAN26010	522834	7474425	450	-45	315	249.94
DAN26011	522885	7474588	443	-50	315	204.21
DAN26012	523082	7474833	446	-50	320	249.94

Table 4. *Assay data for RC drillholes DAN26001 - DAN26005. 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)
DAN26001	0	1.52	373
DAN26001	1.52	3.05	45
DAN26001	3.05	4.57	79
DAN26001	4.57	6.1	48
DAN26001	6.1	7.62	1260
DAN26001	7.62	9.14	530
DAN26001	9.14	10.67	142
DAN26001	10.67	12.19	147
DAN26001	12.19	13.72	119
DAN26001	12.19	13.72	120
DAN26001	13.72	15.24	152
DAN26001	15.24	16.76	154
DAN26001	16.76	18.29	156
DAN26001	18.29	19.81	115
DAN26001	19.81	21.34	270
DAN26001	21.34	22.86	88
DAN26001	22.86	24.38	100
DAN26001	24.38	25.91	67
DAN26001	25.91	27.43	87
DAN26001	27.43	28.96	134
DAN26001	28.96	30.48	154
DAN26001	30.48	32	85
DAN26001	32	33.53	93
DAN26001	33.53	35.05	94
DAN26001	35.05	36.58	89
DAN26001	36.58	38.1	35
DAN26001	38.1	39.62	24
DAN26001	39.62	41.15	80
DAN26001	39.62	41.15	81
DAN26001	41.15	42.67	312
DAN26001	42.67	44.2	125
DAN26001	44.2	45.72	71
DAN26001	45.72	47.24	34
DAN26001	47.24	48.77	25
DAN26001	48.77	50.29	30
DAN26001	50.29	51.82	19
DAN26001	51.82	53.34	23
DAN26001	53.34	54.86	68
DAN26001	54.86	56.39	26
DAN26001	56.39	57.91	39
DAN26001	57.91	59.44	64
DAN26001	59.44	60.96	41
DAN26001	60.96	62.48	26
DAN26001	62.48	64.01	71
DAN26001	64.01	65.53	117
DAN26001	65.53	67.06	152
DAN26001	67.06	68.58	151
DAN26001	67.06	68.58	140
DAN26001	68.58	70.1	153
DAN26001	70.1	71.63	159
DAN26001	71.63	73.15	65

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26001	73.15	74.68	23
DAN26001	74.68	76.2	23
DAN26001	76.2	77.72	30
DAN26001	77.72	79.25	40
DAN26001	79.25	80.77	24
DAN26001	80.77	82.3	10
DAN26001	82.3	83.82	15
DAN26001	83.82	85.34	16
DAN26001	85.34	86.87	31
DAN26001	86.87	88.39	24
DAN26001	88.39	89.92	17
DAN26001	89.92	91.44	25
DAN26001	91.44	92.96	37
DAN26001	92.96	94.49	58
DAN26001	94.49	96.01	39
DAN26001	94.49	96.01	43
DAN26001	96.01	97.54	58
DAN26001	97.54	99.06	25
DAN26001	99.06	100.58	18
DAN26001	100.58	102.11	22
DAN26001	102.11	103.63	33
DAN26001	103.63	105.16	18
DAN26001	105.16	106.68	23
DAN26001	106.68	108.2	29
DAN26001	108.2	109.73	20
DAN26001	109.73	111.25	22
DAN26001	111.25	112.78	31
DAN26001	112.78	114.3	44
DAN26001	114.3	115.82	40
DAN26001	115.82	117.35	34
DAN26001	117.35	118.87	51
DAN26001	118.87	120.4	43
DAN26001	120.4	121.92	43
DAN26001	121.92	123.44	45

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26001	121.92	123.44	42
DAN26001	123.44	124.97	45
DAN26001	124.97	126.49	62
DAN26001	126.49	128.02	50
DAN26001	128.02	129.54	51
DAN26001	129.54	131.06	49
DAN26001	131.06	132.59	39
DAN26001	132.59	134.11	54
DAN26001	134.11	135.64	50
DAN26001	135.64	137.16	69
DAN26001	137.16	138.68	62
DAN26001	138.68	140.21	77
DAN26001	140.21	141.73	39
DAN26001	141.73	143.26	62
DAN26001	143.26	144.78	24
DAN26001	144.78	146.3	20
DAN26001	146.3	147.83	20
DAN26001	147.83	149.35	49
DAN26001	149.35	150.88	42
DAN26001	149.35	150.88	44
DAN26001	150.88	152.4	35
DAN26001	152.4	153.92	45
DAN26001	153.92	155.45	27
DAN26001	155.45	156.97	41
DAN26001	156.97	158.5	33
DAN26001	158.5	160.02	30
DAN26001	160.02	161.54	44
DAN26001	161.54	163.07	78
DAN26001	163.07	164.59	101
DAN26001	164.59	166.12	100
DAN26001	166.12	167.64	18
DAN26001	167.64	169.16	33
DAN26001	169.16	170.69	26
DAN26001	170.69	172.21	48

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26001	172.21	173.74	36
DAN26001	173.74	175.26	52
DAN26001	175.26	176.78	77
DAN26001	176.78	178.31	60
DAN26001	176.78	178.31	70
DAN26002	0	1.52	41
DAN26002	1.52	3.05	39
DAN26002	3.05	4.57	45
DAN26002	4.57	6.1	40
DAN26002	6.1	7.62	41
DAN26002	7.62	9.14	35
DAN26002	9.14	10.67	34
DAN26002	10.67	12.19	36
DAN26002	12.19	13.72	59
DAN26002	13.72	15.24	30
DAN26002	15.24	16.76	29
DAN26002	16.76	18.29	25
DAN26002	18.29	19.81	28
DAN26002	19.81	21.34	26
DAN26002	21.34	22.86	21
DAN26002	22.86	24.38	19
DAN26002	24.38	25.91	62
DAN26002	25.91	27.43	38
DAN26002	27.43	28.96	24
DAN26002	28.96	30.48	136
DAN26002	30.48	32	173
DAN26002	32	33.53	178
DAN26002	33.53	35.05	160
DAN26002	35.05	36.58	92
DAN26002	36.58	38.1	62
DAN26002	38.1	39.62	53
DAN26002	39.62	41.15	32
DAN26002	41.15	42.67	31
DAN26002	42.67	44.2	52

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26002	44.2	45.72	85
DAN26002	45.72	47.24	48
DAN26002	47.24	48.77	96
DAN26002	48.77	50.29	285
DAN26002	50.29	51.82	239
DAN26002	51.82	53.34	365
DAN26002	53.34	54.86	672
DAN26002	54.86	56.39	743
DAN26002	56.39	57.91	651
DAN26002	57.91	59.44	694
DAN26002	59.44	60.96	718
DAN26002	60.96	62.48	985
DAN26002	62.48	64.01	703
DAN26002	64.01	65.53	800
DAN26002	65.53	67.06	901
DAN26002	67.06	68.58	736
DAN26002	68.58	70.1	980
DAN26002	70.1	71.63	815
DAN26002	71.63	73.15	763
DAN26002	73.15	74.68	257
DAN26002	74.68	76.2	491
DAN26002	76.2	77.72	502
DAN26002	77.72	79.25	447
DAN26002	79.25	80.77	545
DAN26002	80.77	82.3	641
DAN26002	82.3	83.82	6600
DAN26002	83.82	85.34	7130
DAN26002	85.34	86.87	2900
DAN26002	86.87	88.39	3540
DAN26002	88.39	89.92	4510
DAN26002	89.92	91.44	1235
DAN26002	91.44	92.96	1050
DAN26002	92.96	94.49	1355
DAN26002	94.49	96.01	1230

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26002	96.01	97.54	1280
DAN26002	97.54	99.06	2610
DAN26002	99.06	100.58	3410
DAN26002	100.58	102.11	5090
DAN26002	102.11	103.63	7080
DAN26002	103.63	105.16	5930
DAN26002	105.16	106.68	5900
DAN26002	106.68	108.2	3660
DAN26002	108.2	109.73	2100
DAN26002	109.73	111.25	3490
DAN26002	111.25	112.78	2440
DAN26002	112.78	114.3	2040
DAN26002	114.3	115.82	1940
DAN26002	115.82	117.35	2890
DAN26002	117.35	118.87	8830
DAN26002	118.87	120.4	18250
DAN26002	120.4	121.92	3950
DAN26002	121.92	123.44	580
DAN26002	123.44	124.97	524
DAN26002	124.97	126.49	525
DAN26002	126.49	128.02	465
DAN26002	128.02	129.54	331
DAN26002	129.54	131.06	483
DAN26002	131.06	132.59	363
DAN26002	132.59	134.11	480
DAN26002	134.11	135.64	376
DAN26002	135.64	137.16	441
DAN26002	137.16	138.68	329
DAN26002	138.68	140.21	326
DAN26002	140.21	141.73	443
DAN26002	141.73	143.26	325
DAN26002	143.26	144.78	407
DAN26002	144.78	146.3	401
DAN26002	146.3	147.83	416

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26002	147.83	149.35	1560
DAN26002	149.35	150.88	406
DAN26002	150.88	152.4	314
DAN26002	152.4	153.92	439
DAN26002	153.92	155.45	444
DAN26002	155.45	156.97	429
DAN26002	156.97	158.5	416
DAN26002	158.5	160.02	516
DAN26002	160.02	161.54	310
DAN26002	161.54	163.07	450
DAN26002	163.07	164.59	437
DAN26002	164.59	166.12	310
DAN26002	166.12	167.64	421
DAN26002	167.64	169.16	696
DAN26002	169.16	170.69	437
DAN26002	170.69	172.21	606
DAN26002	172.21	173.74	501
DAN26002	173.74	175.26	609
DAN26002	175.26	176.78	496
DAN26002	176.78	178.31	303
DAN26002	178.31	179.83	653
DAN26002	179.83	181.36	332
DAN26002	181.36	182.88	480
DAN26002	182.88	184.4	564
DAN26002	184.4	185.93	709
DAN26002	185.93	187.45	980
DAN26002	187.45	188.98	755
DAN26002	188.98	190.5	789
DAN26002	190.5	192.02	6650
DAN26002	192.02	193.55	1270
DAN26002	193.55	195.07	2550
DAN26002	195.07	196.6	2070
DAN26002	196.6	198.12	2160
DAN26002	198.12	199.64	2550

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26002	199.64	201.17	1515
DAN26002	201.17	202.69	2210
DAN26002	202.69	204.22	3650
DAN26002	204.22	205.74	1645
DAN26002	205.74	207.26	1170
DAN26002	207.26	208.79	1035
DAN26002	208.79	210.31	955
DAN26002	210.31	211.84	1335
DAN26002	211.84	213.36	2500
DAN26002	213.36	214.88	1885
DAN26002	214.88	216.41	3400
DAN26002	216.41	217.93	2320
DAN26002	217.93	219.46	9890
DAN26002	219.46	220.98	12900
DAN26002	220.98	222.5	2760
DAN26002	222.5	224.03	1830
DAN26002	224.03	225.55	1135
DAN26002	225.55	227.08	1230
DAN26003	0	1.52	64
DAN26003	1.52	3.05	64
DAN26003	3.05	4.57	89
DAN26003	4.57	6.1	62
DAN26003	6.1	7.62	128
DAN26003	7.62	9.14	106
DAN26003	9.14	10.67	95
DAN26003	10.67	12.19	90
DAN26003	12.19	13.72	98
DAN26003	13.72	15.24	105
DAN26003	15.24	16.76	138
DAN26003	16.76	18.29	282
DAN26003	18.29	19.81	230
DAN26003	19.81	21.34	134
DAN26003	21.34	22.86	112
DAN26003	22.86	24.38	98

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26003	24.38	25.91	129
DAN26003	25.91	27.43	524
DAN26003	27.43	28.96	78
DAN26003	28.96	30.48	35
DAN26003	30.48	32	16
DAN26003	32	33.53	29
DAN26003	33.53	35.05	71
DAN26003	35.05	36.58	40
DAN26003	36.58	38.1	20
DAN26003	38.1	39.62	19
DAN26003	39.62	41.15	56
DAN26003	41.15	42.67	12
DAN26003	42.67	44.2	12
DAN26003	44.2	45.72	35
DAN26003	45.72	47.24	26
DAN26003	47.24	48.77	19
DAN26003	48.77	50.29	27
DAN26003	50.29	51.82	74
DAN26003	51.82	53.34	33
DAN26003	53.34	54.86	17
DAN26003	54.86	56.39	13
DAN26003	56.39	57.91	24
DAN26003	57.91	59.44	22
DAN26003	59.44	60.96	17
DAN26003	60.96	62.48	16
DAN26003	62.48	64.01	19
DAN26003	64.01	65.53	779
DAN26003	65.53	67.06	612
DAN26003	67.06	68.58	280
DAN26003	68.58	70.1	92
DAN26003	70.1	71.63	44
DAN26003	71.63	73.15	133
DAN26003	73.15	74.68	24

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26003	74.68	76.2	61
DAN26003	76.2	77.72	44
DAN26003	77.72	79.25	26
DAN26003	79.25	80.77	35
DAN26003	80.77	82.3	32
DAN26003	82.3	83.82	26
DAN26003	83.82	85.34	26
DAN26003	85.34	86.87	177
DAN26003	86.87	88.39	190
DAN26003	88.39	89.92	218
DAN26003	89.92	91.44	223
DAN26003	91.44	92.96	260
DAN26003	92.96	94.49	173
DAN26003	94.49	96.01	75
DAN26003	96.01	97.54	45
DAN26003	97.54	99.06	35
DAN26003	99.06	100.58	349
DAN26003	100.58	102.11	513
DAN26003	102.11	103.63	523
DAN26003	103.63	105.16	665
DAN26003	105.16	106.68	482
DAN26003	106.68	108.2	648
DAN26003	108.2	109.73	488
DAN26003	109.73	111.25	410
DAN26003	111.25	114.3	459
DAN26003	114.3	115.82	273
DAN26003	115.82	117.35	325
DAN26003	117.35	118.87	256
DAN26003	118.87	120.4	341
DAN26003	120.4	121.92	485
DAN26003	121.92	123.44	563
DAN26003	123.44	124.97	596
DAN26003	124.97	126.49	825

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26003	126.49	128.02	597
DAN26003	128.02	129.54	922
DAN26003	129.54	131.06	844
DAN26003	131.06	132.59	866
DAN26003	132.59	134.11	835
DAN26003	134.11	135.64	1140
DAN26003	135.64	137.16	1065
DAN26003	137.16	138.68	568
DAN26003	138.68	140.21	1085
DAN26003	140.21	141.73	458
DAN26003	141.73	143.26	1080
DAN26003	143.26	144.78	629
DAN26003	144.78	146.3	426
DAN26003	146.3	147.83	310
DAN26003	147.83	149.35	67
DAN26003	149.35	150.88	306
DAN26003	150.88	152.4	278
DAN26003	152.4	153.92	103
DAN26003	153.92	155.45	32
DAN26003	155.45	156.97	39
DAN26003	156.97	158.5	18
DAN26003	158.5	160.02	66
DAN26003	160.02	161.54	52
DAN26003	161.54	163.07	39
DAN26003	163.07	164.59	28
DAN26003	164.59	166.12	11
DAN26003	166.12	167.64	28
DAN26003	167.64	169.16	124
DAN26003	169.16	170.69	24
DAN26003	170.69	172.21	22
DAN26003	172.21	173.74	59
DAN26003	173.74	175.26	78
DAN26003	175.26	176.78	29

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26003	176.78	178.31	33
DAN26003	178.31	179.83	33
DAN26003	179.83	181.36	33
DAN26003	181.36	182.88	1845
DAN26003	182.88	184.4	7560
DAN26003	184.4	185.93	3650
DAN26003	185.93	187.45	4320
DAN26003	187.45	188.98	3900
DAN26003	188.98	190.5	3660
DAN26003	190.5	192.02	2790
DAN26003	192.02	193.55	3080
DAN26003	193.55	195.07	2860
DAN26003	195.07	196.6	2760
DAN26003	196.6	198.12	2620
DAN26003	198.12	199.64	2660
DAN26003	199.64	201.17	2740
DAN26003	201.17	202.69	2390
DAN26003	202.69	204.22	2370
DAN26003	204.22	205.74	1315
DAN26003	205.74	207.26	1105
DAN26003	207.26	208.79	777
DAN26003	208.79	210.31	705
DAN26003	210.31	211.84	1415
DAN26003	211.84	213.36	1555
DAN26003	213.36	214.88	1830
DAN26003	214.88	216.41	2050
DAN26003	216.41	217.93	2370
DAN26003	217.93	219.46	1615
DAN26003	219.46	220.98	3160
DAN26003	220.98	222.5	4320
DAN26003	222.5	224.03	1960
DAN26003	224.03	225.55	3140
DAN26003	225.55	227.08	792

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26003	227.08	228.6	516
DAN26003	228.6	230.12	737
DAN26003	230.12	231.65	611
DAN26003	231.65	233.17	468
DAN26003	233.17	234.7	579
DAN26003	234.7	236.22	503
DAN26003	236.22	237.74	718
DAN26003	237.74	239.27	457
DAN26003	239.27	240.79	588
DAN26003	240.79	242.32	1330
DAN26003	242.32	243.84	1340
DAN26003	243.84	245.36	1640
DAN26003	245.36	246.89	1960
DAN26003	246.89	248.41	18000
DAN26003	248.41	249.94	8730
DAN26004	0	1.52	1305
DAN26004	1.52	3.05	670
DAN26004	3.05	4.57	6290
DAN26004	4.57	6.1	1600
DAN26004	6.1	7.62	1510
DAN26004	7.62	9.14	1855
DAN26004	9.14	10.67	717
DAN26004	10.67	12.19	663
DAN26004	12.19	13.72	314
DAN26004	13.72	15.24	440
DAN26004	15.24	16.76	316
DAN26004	16.76	18.29	79
DAN26004	18.29	19.81	41
DAN26004	19.81	21.34	135
DAN26004	21.34	22.86	136
DAN26004	22.86	24.38	204
DAN26004	24.38	25.91	153
DAN26004	25.91	27.43	3900

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26004	27.43	28.96	11600
DAN26004	28.96	30.48	4610
DAN26004	30.48	32	2870
DAN26004	32	33.53	2000
DAN26004	33.53	35.05	128
DAN26004	35.05	36.58	849
DAN26004	36.58	38.1	5040
DAN26004	38.1	39.62	36200
DAN26004	39.62	41.15	11700
DAN26004	41.15	42.67	3470
DAN26004	42.67	44.2	3050
DAN26004	44.2	45.72	1565
DAN26004	45.72	47.24	798
DAN26004	47.24	48.77	712
DAN26004	48.77	50.29	338
DAN26004	50.29	51.82	291
DAN26004	51.82	53.34	109
DAN26004	53.34	54.86	391
DAN26004	54.86	56.39	426
DAN26004	56.39	57.91	129
DAN26004	57.91	59.44	673
DAN26004	59.44	60.96	242
DAN26004	60.96	62.48	396
DAN26004	62.48	64.01	448
DAN26004	64.01	65.53	377
DAN26004	65.53	67.06	8650
DAN26004	67.06	68.58	1565
DAN26004	68.58	70.1	716
DAN26004	70.1	71.63	498
DAN26004	71.63	73.15	181
DAN26004	73.15	74.68	176
DAN26004	74.68	76.2	291
DAN26004	76.2	77.72	141

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26004	77.72	79.25	387
DAN26004	79.25	80.77	151
DAN26004	80.77	82.3	25
DAN26004	82.3	83.82	20
DAN26004	83.82	85.34	43
DAN26004	85.34	86.87	73
DAN26004	86.87	88.39	29
DAN26004	88.39	89.92	303
DAN26004	89.92	91.44	480
DAN26004	91.44	92.96	387
DAN26004	92.96	94.49	420
DAN26004	94.49	96.01	7250
DAN26004	96.01	97.54	10650
DAN26004	97.54	99.06	16850
DAN26004	99.06	100.58	5070
DAN26004	100.58	102.11	553
DAN26004	102.11	103.63	5820
DAN26004	103.63	105.16	3080
DAN26004	105.16	106.68	1030
DAN26004	106.68	108.2	4050
DAN26004	108.2	109.73	1660
DAN26004	109.73	111.25	1175
DAN26004	111.25	112.78	1075
DAN26004	112.78	114.3	385
DAN26004	114.3	115.82	211
DAN26004	115.82	117.35	203
DAN26004	117.35	118.87	110
DAN26004	118.87	120.4	218
DAN26004	120.4	121.92	40
DAN26004	121.92	123.44	48
DAN26004	123.44	124.97	127
DAN26004	124.97	126.49	74
DAN26004	126.49	128.02	38

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26004	128.02	129.54	26
DAN26004	129.54	131.06	59
DAN26004	131.06	132.59	958
DAN26004	132.59	134.11	163
DAN26004	134.11	135.64	44
DAN26004	135.64	137.16	34
DAN26004	137.16	138.68	18
DAN26004	138.68	140.21	35
DAN26004	140.21	141.73	111
DAN26004	141.73	143.26	90
DAN26004	143.26	144.78	312
DAN26004	144.78	146.3	187
DAN26004	146.3	147.83	117
DAN26004	147.83	149.35	64
DAN26004	149.35	150.88	60
DAN26004	150.88	152.4	77
DAN26004	152.4	153.92	483
DAN26004	153.92	155.45	173
DAN26004	155.45	156.97	138
DAN26004	156.97	158.5	180
DAN26004	158.5	160.02	103
DAN26004	160.02	161.54	47
DAN26004	161.54	163.07	116
DAN26004	163.07	164.59	46
DAN26004	164.59	166.12	47
DAN26004	166.12	167.64	73
DAN26004	167.64	169.16	129
DAN26004	169.16	170.69	86
DAN26004	170.69	172.21	101
DAN26004	172.21	173.74	597
DAN26004	173.74	175.26	196
DAN26004	175.26	176.78	127
DAN26004	176.78	178.31	354

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26004	178.31	179.83	289
DAN26004	179.83	181.36	183
DAN26004	181.36	182.88	2020
DAN26004	182.88	184.4	593
DAN26004	184.4	185.93	1245
DAN26004	185.93	187.45	1330
DAN26004	187.45	188.98	3470
DAN26004	188.98	190.5	747
DAN26004	190.5	192.02	725
DAN26004	192.02	193.55	577
DAN26004	193.55	195.07	1455
DAN26004	195.07	196.6	740
DAN26004	196.6	198.12	291
DAN26004	198.12	199.64	412
DAN26004	199.64	201.17	283
DAN26004	201.17	202.69	277
DAN26004	202.69	204.22	1280
DAN26004	204.22	205.74	899
DAN26004	205.74	207.26	855
DAN26004	207.26	208.79	65
DAN26004	208.79	210.31	88
DAN26004	210.31	211.84	739
DAN26004	211.84	213.36	2780
DAN26004	213.36	214.88	78
DAN26004	214.88	216.41	139
DAN26004	216.41	217.93	638
DAN26004	217.93	219.46	1335
DAN26004	219.46	220.98	63
DAN26004	220.98	222.5	55
DAN26004	222.5	224.03	42
DAN26004	224.03	225.55	985
DAN26004	225.55	227.08	5130
DAN26004	227.08	228.6	27800

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26004	228.6	230.12	31900
DAN26004	230.12	231.65	1085
DAN26004	231.65	233.17	12950
DAN26004	233.17	234.7	4260
DAN26004	234.7	236.22	51800
DAN26004	236.22	237.74	11250
DAN26004	237.74	239.27	2210
DAN26004	239.27	240.79	2360
DAN26004	240.79	242.32	677
DAN26004	242.32	243.84	1125
DAN26004	243.84	245.36	591
DAN26004	245.36	246.89	668
DAN26004	246.89	248.41	550
DAN26004	248.41	249.94	744
DAN26005	0	1.52	103
DAN26005	1.52	3.05	358
DAN26005	3.05	4.57	1175
DAN26005	4.57	6.1	1990
DAN26005	6.1	7.62	703
DAN26005	7.62	9.14	590
DAN26005	9.14	10.67	343
DAN26005	10.67	12.19	1860
DAN26005	12.19	13.72	2370
DAN26005	13.72	15.24	1110
DAN26005	15.24	16.76	439
DAN26005	16.76	18.29	246
DAN26005	18.29	19.81	376
DAN26005	19.81	21.34	139
DAN26005	21.34	22.86	269
DAN26005	22.86	24.38	137
DAN26005	24.38	25.91	103
DAN26005	25.91	27.43	295
DAN26005	27.43	28.96	1135

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26005	28.96	30.48	1005
DAN26005	30.48	32	595
DAN26005	32	33.53	1990
DAN26005	33.53	35.05	4790
DAN26005	35.05	36.58	8180
DAN26005	36.58	38.1	3540
DAN26005	38.1	39.62	1905
DAN26005	39.62	41.15	1850
DAN26005	41.15	42.67	3050
DAN26005	42.67	44.2	840
DAN26005	44.2	45.72	1750
DAN26005	45.72	47.24	2270
DAN26005	47.24	48.77	478
DAN26005	48.77	50.29	154
DAN26005	50.29	51.82	158
DAN26005	51.82	53.34	146
DAN26005	53.34	54.86	464
DAN26005	54.86	56.39	266
DAN26005	56.39	57.91	127
DAN26005	57.91	59.44	140
DAN26005	59.44	60.96	294
DAN26005	60.96	62.48	313
DAN26005	62.48	64.01	167
DAN26005	64.01	65.53	138
DAN26005	65.53	67.06	273
DAN26005	67.06	68.58	109
DAN26005	68.58	70.1	71
DAN26005	70.1	71.63	331
DAN26005	71.63	73.15	783
DAN26005	73.15	74.68	419
DAN26005	74.68	76.2	181
DAN26005	76.2	77.72	106
DAN26005	77.72	79.25	77

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26005	79.25	80.77	142
DAN26005	80.77	82.3	270
DAN26005	82.3	83.82	54
DAN26005	83.82	85.34	157
DAN26005	85.34	86.87	187
DAN26005	86.87	88.39	273
DAN26005	88.39	89.92	169
DAN26005	89.92	91.44	373
DAN26005	91.44	92.96	6820
DAN26005	92.96	94.49	4500
DAN26005	94.49	96.01	781
DAN26005	96.01	97.54	1530
DAN26005	97.54	99.06	3630
DAN26005	99.06	100.58	2700
DAN26005	100.58	102.11	8340
DAN26005	102.11	103.63	21600
DAN26005	103.63	105.16	859
DAN26005	105.16	106.68	268
DAN26005	106.68	108.2	176
DAN26005	108.2	109.73	402
DAN26005	109.73	111.25	686
DAN26005	111.25	112.78	819
DAN26005	112.78	114.3	3370
DAN26005	114.3	115.82	21200
DAN26005	115.82	117.35	17000
DAN26005	117.35	118.87	4300
DAN26005	118.87	120.4	3780
DAN26005	120.4	121.92	891
DAN26005	121.92	123.44	6600
DAN26005	123.44	124.97	1575
DAN26005	124.97	126.49	665
DAN26005	126.49	128.02	227
DAN26005	128.02	129.54	299
DAN26005	129.54	131.06	150
DAN26005	131.06	132.59	1725
DAN26005	132.59	134.11	8410
DAN26005	134.11	135.64	2690
DAN26005	135.64	137.16	915
DAN26005	137.16	138.68	522
DAN26005	138.68	140.21	434

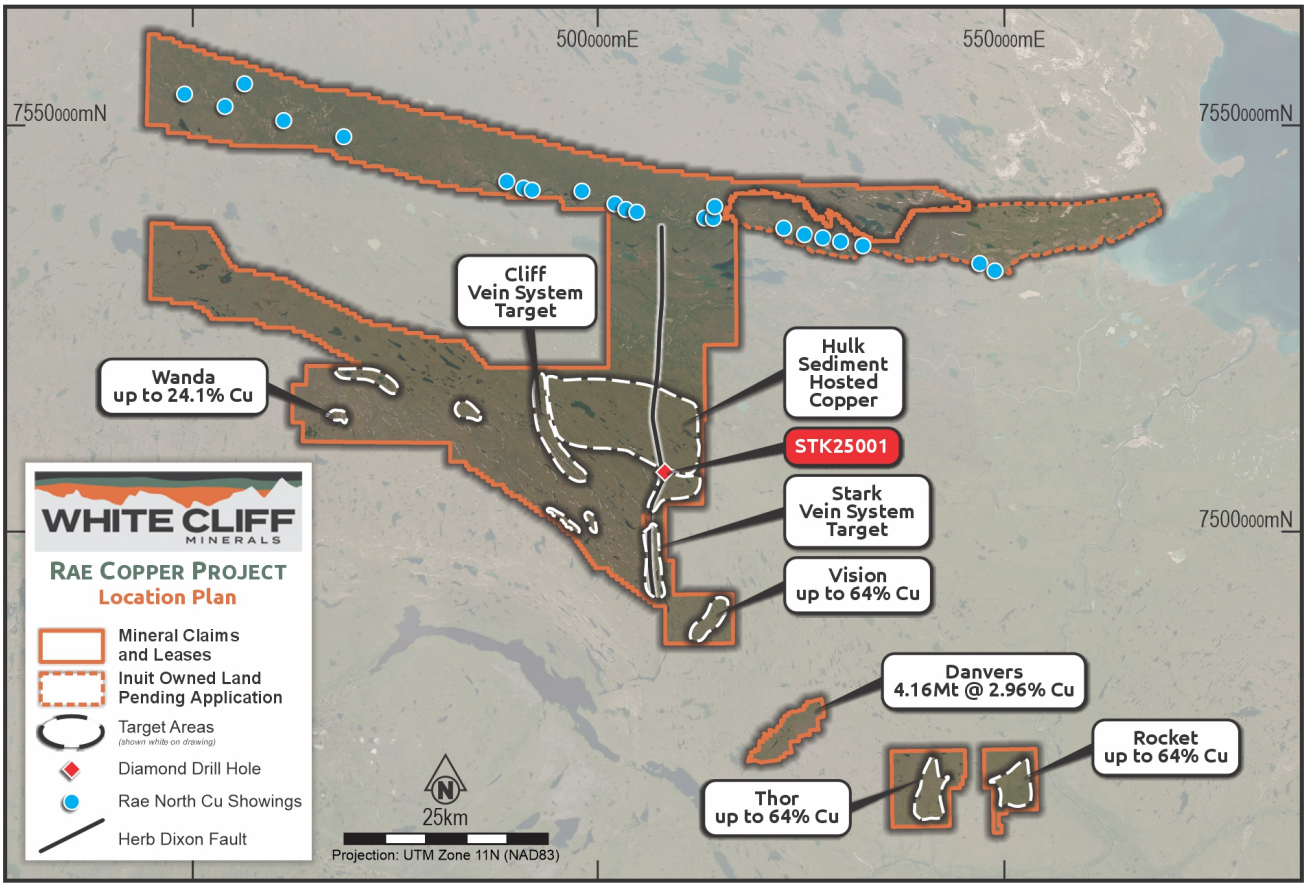

***Figure 7** - Rae Project Area.*

ABOUT WHITE CLIFF MINERALS

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

The **Rae Cu-Ag project** contains numerous high grade Cu mineralisation occurrences and hosts all first-order controls for a sediment-hosted copper deposit and includes a historic resource estimate at Danvers of **4.16 million tons at a grade of 2.96% Cu**[4]. 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.

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

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results, including the reported 2026 reverse circulation drilling assay results and the visual observations of copper sulphide mineralisation, is based on information and supporting documentation 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 JORC Code, 2012 Edition. 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

The Company confirms that the Exploration Results reported in this announcement have been prepared and disclosed in accordance with the JORC Code, 2012 Edition. For new Exploration Results reported in this announcement, including the 2026 reverse circulation drilling assay results and visual observations of copper sulphide mineralisation, the Company confirms that the information has been reviewed and approved by the Competent Person named above. For previously reported Exploration Results referred to in this announcement, including the Danvers 1 and Danvers 2 results, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant prior 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. Visual estimates of sulphide abundance reported in this announcement are based on geological logging of RC chips and should not be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the grade and width of mineralisation. Assays for the relevant intervals are pending and the Company will update the market once results are received and interpreted.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

APPENDIX A.

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

Table 5. *Rock chip information for samples included in Figure 7.*

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 testwork completed by Lakefield Research on 5 select composite samples of fine rejects from drill core samples.
Drilling techniques	▪ Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic etc.) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is orientated and if so, by what method, etc.).	▪ 2025/2026 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 testwork – 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 testwork on diamond drill core samples conducted by Lakefield Research, silver was not routinely assayed during drilling and thus not included in the estimate. ▪ The geological model, created in 2D sections along drill fences influenced the estimate through creation of blocks controlled by either the breccia zone or flow top replacement, which correlated to the drillhole intersections. These blocks were then combined per section. ▪ A 2% copper cut of grade was applied.
Moisture	▪ Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	▪ The moisture content for tonnage calculations is unknown. No note of dry basis estimation is recorded and given the historic nature of the estimate it is assumed a natural moisture basis was used.
Cut-off parameters	▪ The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	▪ A 2 % copper cut-off grade was included in the estimate.
Mining factors or assumptions	▪ Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources 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 testwork outlined 55-66% copper concentrates with copper recoveries of 85-95% depending on the grind and flowsheet. Silver content in the concentrate varies from 4.5 to 5.5 oz/t with recoveries in the range of 82 – 95% Ag. The concentrate is chiefly chalcocite with considerable bornite, minor chalcopyrite, covellite and pyrite. Very little to no pyrrhotite has been detected. An excerpt from the report states "The chalcocite and bornite are readily floated with preliminary indications that a coarse high-grade concentrate can be removed after the rod mill or ball mill. The very low pyrite and pyrrhotite content helps the flotation and does not require a depressant for these sulphides. Flotation time is considered normal to fast for this ore". A processing flowsheet is presented with the following components, conveying of ore to primary jaw crusher, followed by crushing to a fine ore storage unit, grinding of ore to 50% minus 325 mesh before flotation by ball/rod mills, with possibility of a coarse copper concentrate "scalp off", 2 banks of floatation equipment each consisting of 4 rougher and 5 scavenger cells before movement into thickening and filtering systems.
Environmental factors or assumptions	▪ Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfield project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered 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 testwork completed by Lakefield Research. The number of drill core samples tested and their locations within the deposit or representativeness is unknown. ▪ A bulk density of 11 sq ft per ton was used. ▪ No details are available regarding the method of determination of the bulk density value. It is unknown if vugs, porosity or other void spaces were accounted for.
Classification	▪ The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. ▪ Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). ▪ Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit	▪ The historic estimate was classified as ore reserves comprising indicated and inferred resources. These are non JORC compliant terms and White Cliff Minerals is not treating the estimate as a current JORC compliant resource estimate. ▪ The estimate is classified as historic, non JORC compliant.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	▪ No official/independent audits or reviews of the historic estimate have been completed. White Cliff Minerals has conducted proof reading and cross-referencing data where possible to minimize transcription errors when reporting details of the historic estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	▪ Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the 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.