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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
21 September 2026

WHITE CLIFF MINERALS

Bornite Hills Delivers Significant Copper Discovery at Rae

First ever holes intersect >32m of bornite-dominant mineralisation 40m from surface below historic 3.66m @ 46.99% Cu trench

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("WCN" or the "Company") (ASX: WCN; OTCQB: WCMLF) is pleased to report a major new copper discovery at Bornite Hills within the Company's Rae Copper Project. First-ever diamond drilling has intersected broad bornite-dominant mineralisation, including intervals of semi-massive bornite, and confirmed the mineralised system more than 60m below the historic high-grade surface occurrence.

New Copper Discovery at Bornite Hills

- **Major new discovery in first-ever drilling:** BNH26003 intersected >**32m of bornite-dominant mineralisation, including intervals of semi-massive bornite**[1].
- **Second broad interval:** BNH26001A intersected **13.7m of bornite-chalcopyrite mineralisation** in veins and breccias.
- **Open at depth:** Mineralisation confirmed more than **60m vertically below surface**, the first evidence of **meaningful vertical continuity** at Bornite Hills.
- **Exceptional historic surface grade provides primary vector:** Trenching returned a remarkable **3.66m @ 46.99% Cu**, confirming the high-grade potential of the Bornite Hills structure[2].
- **725m of strike untouched:** Hosted on a subsidiary structure of the Herb Dixon Fault Zone, with approximately 725m of prospective strike largely undrilled, including at depth.
- **Rae district potential reaffirmed:** Located just 32km from the highly mineralised Danvers area, Bornite Hills adds another significant copper discovery to the growing Rae Project, reinforcing the Project's exceptional potential to emerge as a major copper exploration district.
- **Assays pending:** Samples dispatched for testing, with results expected in October 2026

Troy Whittaker, Managing Director, commented *"Bornite Hills is an important new discovery, particularly because these are the first holes ever drilled at the target. We have intersected broad bornite-dominant mineralisation, including intervals of semi-massive bornite, more than 60m below a historic surface occurrence that returned 3.66m @ 46.99% Cu. The mineralised structure remains largely untested across approximately 725m of prospective strike and at depth.*

Bornite Hills is approximately 32km from Danvers and adds another compelling copper discovery across Rae. We now have a clear follow-up target at Bornite Hills, while the new airborne magnetic, gravity and radiometric survey will help map the wider structural and sedimentary system and prioritise the strongest targets for 2027 drilling."

[1] 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. Full details regarding minerals observed, mineral form and abundance can be found in Table 1, assays expected in 4-6 weeks

[2] See ASX Announcement dated 3 November 2025 "Strategic acquisition of Bornite Lake prospect at Rae"

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Figure 01 - Photograph of coarse-grained bornite-chalcopyrite mineralisation within a multiphase vein and breccia system at Bornite Hills. Photo of mineralisation from 83.7-83.9m in BNH26003.

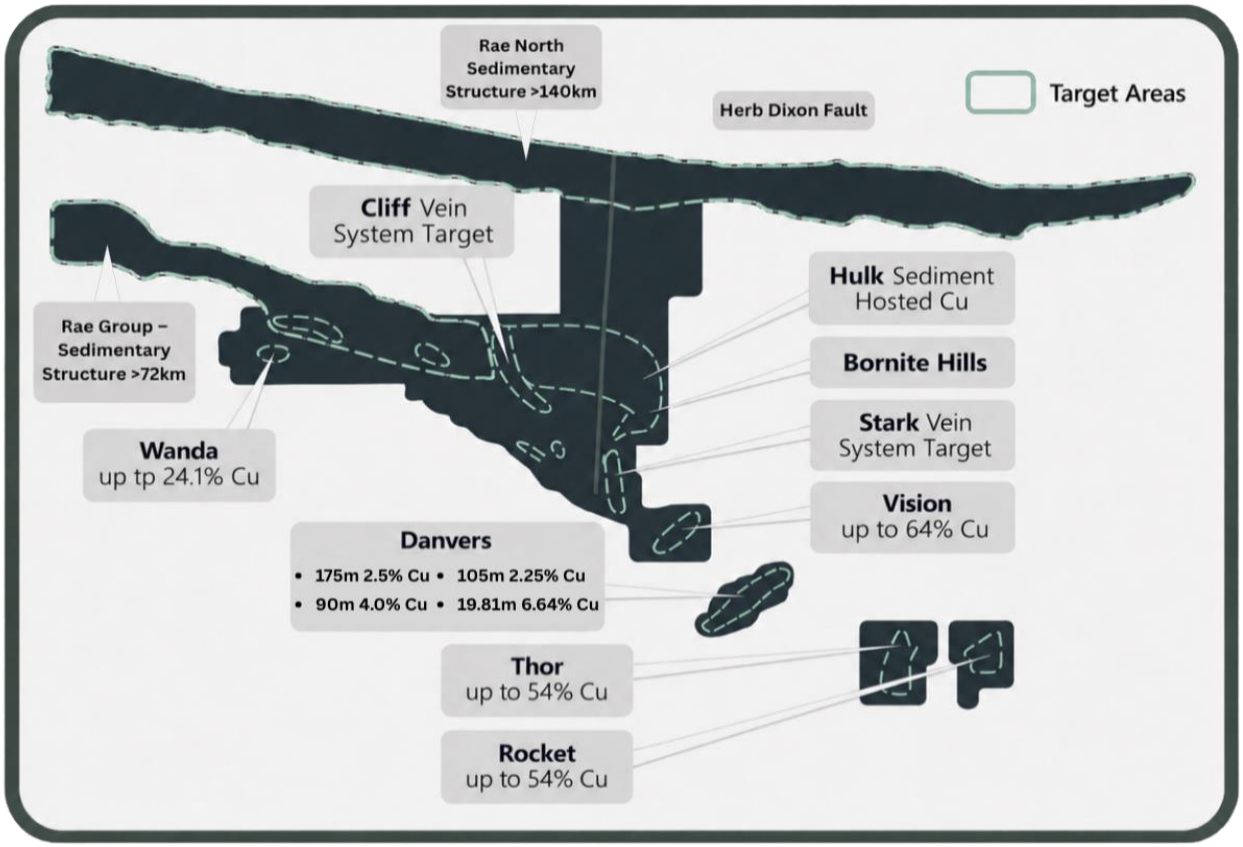

Figure 02: Rae Copper Project plan showing Bornite Hills in relation to Danvers and other priority copper targets. Surface grades are from selective rock chip and trench sampling and may not be representative.

BORNITE HILLS - GEOLOGY

- The mineralisation is hosted by a NNW/SSE-trending fault structure interpreted to splay from the Herb Dixon Fault Zone, a major regional conduit for copper-bearing fluids.
- The structure cuts basalt and comprises composite quartz-carbonate veins, polymictic breccias and copper sulphides dominated by bornite and chalcopyrite.
- Banded veins and complex breccia cement phases record multiple episodes of fluid flow and mineralisation.
- Historic trenching returned 3.66m @ 46.99% Cu at surface. Drilling now confirms bornite mineralisation more than 60m below the outcrop.
- The mineralised structure has approximately 725m of prospective strike and remains largely untested along strike and at depth.

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Figure 03 - Photograph of centimetre-scale bornite aggregates within a quartz-carbonate cemented breccia. Mineralisation characteristic of between 60.5-72.0m downhole in BNH26001A.

Figure 04 - Example of massive bornite from Bornite Hills showing. Rock is composed of >95% bornite with 1-3% chalcopyrite and accessory quartz-calcite. Sample is approximately 20cm across. Sample taken from NAD83/UTM Zone 11N 505699 E, 7501746 N. See announcement "Strategic acquisition of Bornite Lake prospect at Rae" 2 November 2025.

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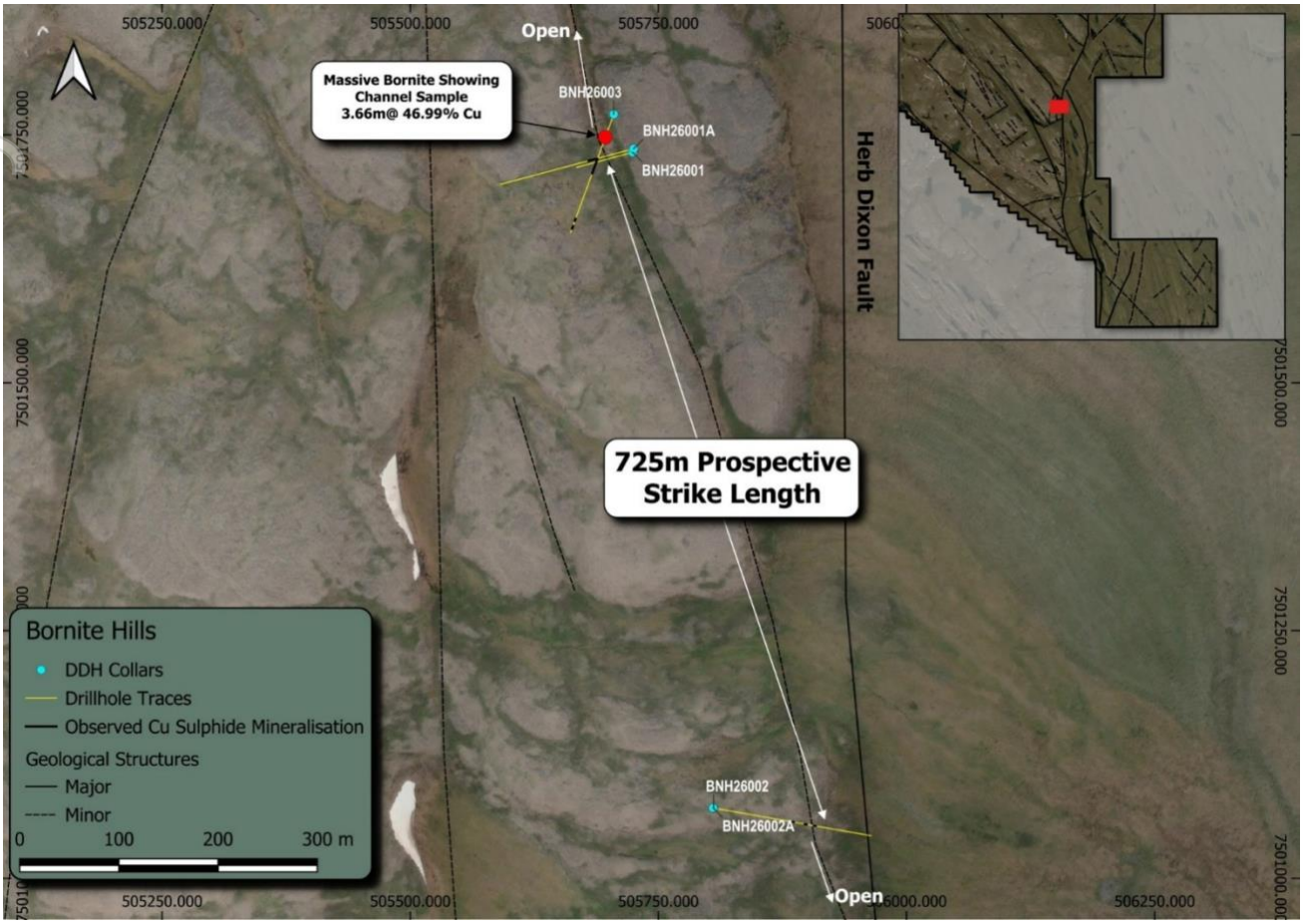

Figure 05 - Map of 2026 drillholes at Bornite Hills labelled with the downhole sulphide intervals as observed in diamond drill core. Located on a fault splaying off the main Herb Dixon Fault Zone that has over 700m of prospective strike length largely untested by drilling.

SEDIMENT HOSTED COPPER – OBSERVATIONS & ASSAYS OVER 10KM²

- Eight additional diamond holes were completed in 2026 to test the redox boundary at the unconformity between the Rae Group and the underlying basalts and red-bed sediments of the Husky Creek Formation.
- 2026 drilling confirmed copper mineralisation at the base of the Rae Group several kilometres from the 2025 discovery holes, extending the known footprint across more than 10km²:
  - 4.33km east-west (STK25001 to SED26008)
  - 3.73km east-west (STK25001 to SED26001)
  - 2.14km north-south (STK25007 to STK25004)
  - 1.76km north-south (SED26008 to SED26001)
- The base of the Rae Group is now confirmed as a prospective regional copper horizon across a footprint measuring more than 4.3km east-west and 2.1km north-south.
- Drill spacing is as wide as 2.6km between SED26001 and SED26002, leaving substantial untested areas between confirmed mineralised intercepts and along the wider contact.

REGIONAL TARGETING UPDATE

- Sander Geophysics has been commissioned to fly an ultra-high-definition magnetic, gravity and radiometric survey over more than 70km of the Rae Group-Husky Creek Formation contact.
- The survey will refine the basin architecture, basement highs and major structures that may have controlled fluid flow into the sedimentary sequence.

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- Gravity data will be used to identify density contrasts associated with basement topography, gabbroic dykes, hydrothermal alteration and potential sulphide accumulation.
- Higher-resolution magnetic data will improve mapping of smaller structures that may localise mineralising fluids and form structural or stratigraphic traps.
- The new datasets will be integrated with 2024 MobileMT data and 2025-2026 drilling to rank regional targets for 2027 follow-up along the largely untested contact.
- The survey will also cover Thor and Rocket, where magnetic and radiometric data will be used to apply the exploration model that has been successful at Danvers.

UPCOMING ACTIVITIES

- Two diamond rigs remain active at Danvers, completing infill and step-out drilling along the Teshierpi Fault Zone and the northeastern extension of Danvers 1.
- Complete the airborne magnetic, gravity and radiometric survey over the Rae Group sedimentary targets and the high-priority Thor and Rocket prospects.
- Use the Rae Group survey data to map basin-controlling structures, fluid pathways and gravity anomalies that may indicate sulphide accumulation.
- Integrate the Thor and Rocket datasets with the Danvers exploration model to refine the next generation of drill targets.

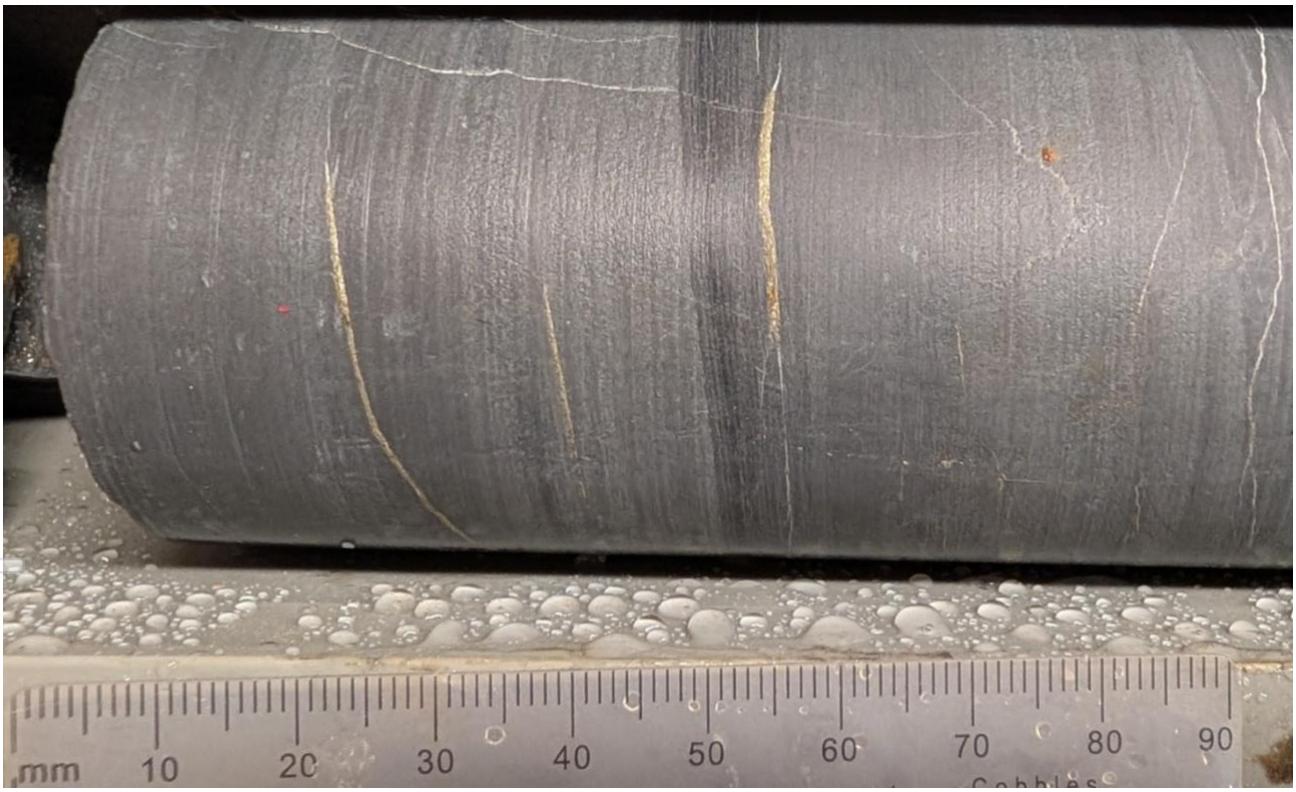

Figure 06 – Photograph of bedding parallel chalcopyrite within sediments of the Rae Group between 136.5m and 141.5m downhole in SED26008.

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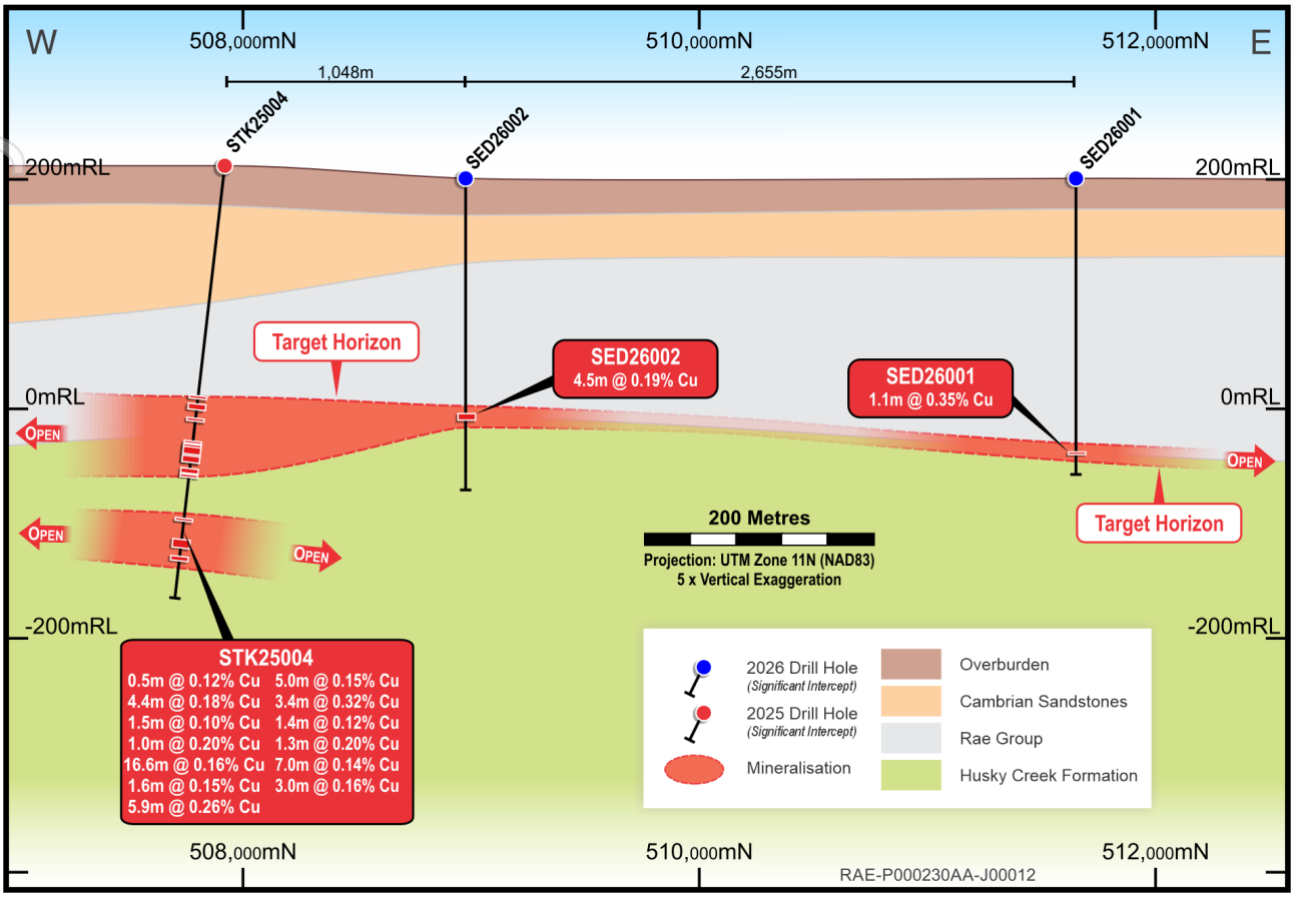

Figure 07 - Cross section illustrating drillholes SED26001, SED26002 and STK25004, which all intersected copper mineralisation at the Rae Group, Husky Creek Formation redox boundary.

Table 01 - Summary of assay intervals from Sedimentary diamond drilling

Hole number	From	To	Interval (m)	Cu (%)
SED26001	238.10	239.24	1.14	0.35
SED26002	204.70	209.16	4.46	0.19
SED26003	*No significant intercepts*			
SED26004	*No significant intercepts*			
SED26005	268.0	273.58	5.58	0.12
SED26006	324.15	325.00	0.85	0.13
SED26007	*No significant intercepts*			
SED26008	137.00	140.00	3.00	0.11
SED26008	277.20	278.00	0.80	0.16

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

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About White Cliff Minerals

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

DANVERS

Danvers - a high-grade vein hosted copper deposit cornerstones the foundations of the broader Rae Project potential. Highlights from the maiden drilling campaign point to a major copper discovery and include **175m @ 2.5% Cu & 8.66g/t Ag, 90m @ 4% Cu & 7.5g/t Ag, 58m @ 3.08% Cu & 13.3g/t Ag, 105m @ 2.25% Cu, 63m @ 2.23% Cu and 75m @ 2% Cu.** Adding to the scale, regional step-outs at Danvers 2 with over 5km down-strike returning **15m @ 4.8% Cu**, and at Danvers 3, **20m @ 6.64% Cu, 23m @ 6.18% Cu and 79.24m @ 1.59% Cu**, with further 2026 drilling clearly demonstrating the emergence of a large copper system.

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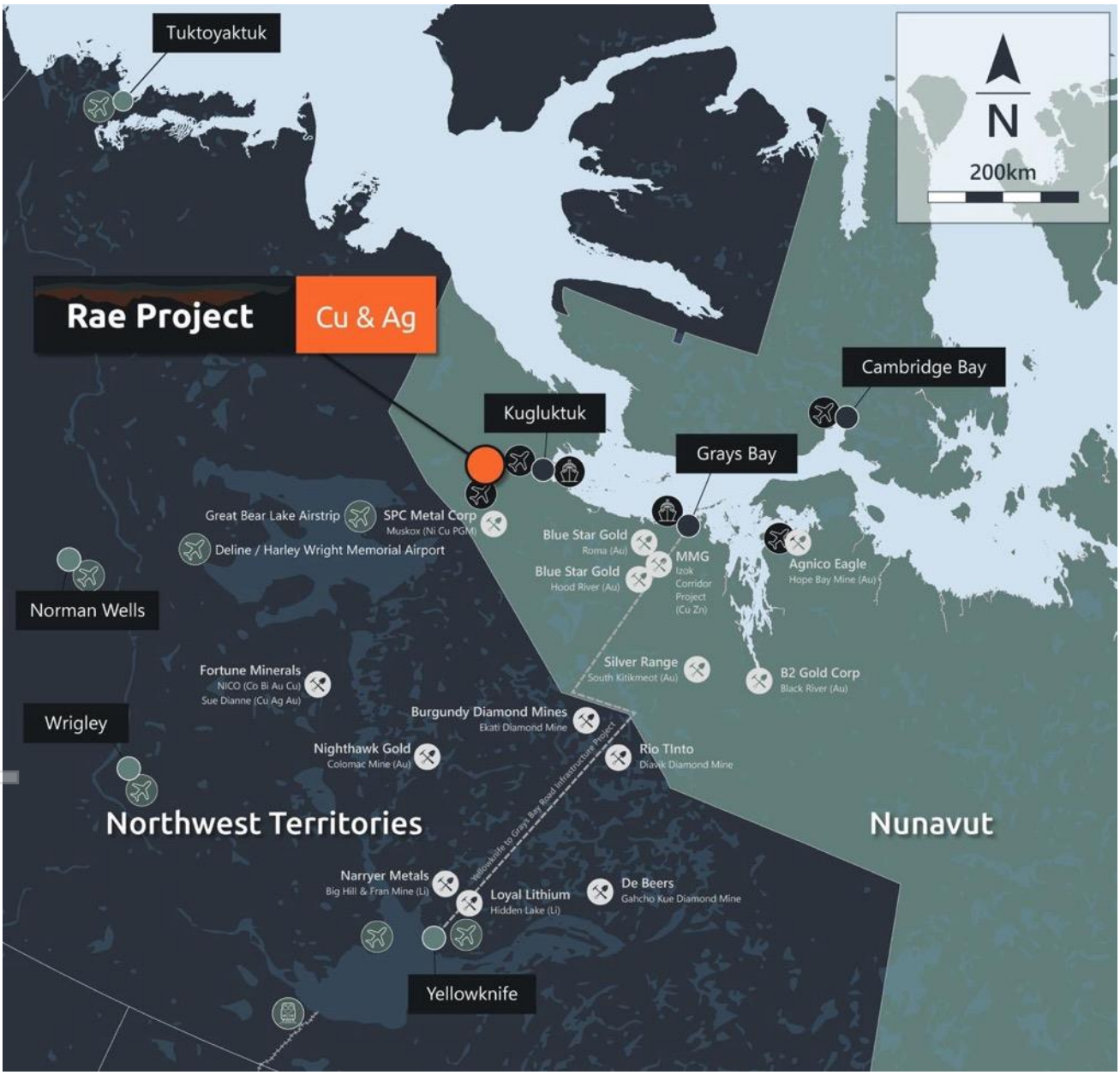
RAE SEDIMENT-HOSTED COPPER DEPOSIT

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



COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Eric Sondergaard, who is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta and the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists. Mr Sondergaard is an employee of White Cliff Minerals Limited. Mr Sondergaard has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to

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the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Sondergaard consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

JORC COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

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

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

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APPENDIX A.

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

Table 1 - *Table of copper sulphide observations. Abbreviations: Cc – chalcocite, Cp – chalcopyrite. Table summarises logged intervals in diamond drillholes BNH26001, BNH26001A, BNH26002, BNH26002A, BNH26003. The style of sulphide mineralisation and visual % estimate is recorded. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The reported intervals represent down hole length, true width not known. (Bn – Bornite, Cc – Chalcocite, Cp – chalcopyrite, Amy – amygdule fill, Dis – disseminated, Vnl – veinlet, Blb – bleb, Rep – replacement, Fra – fracture, Ven – vein, Vpl – vein parallel, Pat – patchy, Nod – nodular, Sel – selective, Vst – stringer veins, Bcm – breccia cement, vsl – vein selvage.*

Hole number	From	To	Interval (m)	Bn (%)	Bn Style	Cc (%)	Cc Style	Cp (%)	Cp Style
BNH26001	149.00	153.00	4.00					0.1	Vns
BNH26001A	39.00	40.00	1.00					0.05	Vns
BNH26001A	60.50	72.00	11.50	1	blb				
BNH26001A	72.00	73.20	1.20	5	Fra			1	Fra
BNH26002	*No significant observations – hole ended before target depth*								
BNH26002A	142.00	144.00	2.00					0.2	Fra
BNH26002A	164.00	167.00	3.00	0.1	Blb				
BNH26002A	180.00	183.00	3.00					0.2	Pat
BNH26002A	266.09	273.13	7.04					0.1	Blb
BNH26003	15.00	18.00	3.00					0.1	Blb
BNH26003	67.94	90.00	22.06	1	Pat			0.4	Blb
BNH26003	159.00	162.00	3.00	0.2	Dis				
BNH26003	170.00	174.00	4.00	0.1	Dis				

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

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Hole Type
BNH26001	505724	7501732	343	255	-70	171	DD
BNH26001A	505723	7501732	343	255	-50	216	DD
BNH26002	505805	7501071	327	100	-50	15	DD
BNH26002A	505805	7501071	327	100	-55	282	DD
BNH26003	505705	7501771	345	200	-45	180	DD
SED26001	511639	7505256	213	000	-90	258	DD
SED26002	508974	7505418	211	000	-90	271.5	DD
SED26003	507297	7512578	209	270	-80	294	DD
SED26004	508808	7507279	210	000	-90	294	DD
SED26005	509514	7507320	188	000	-90	285	DD
SED26006	510181	7508063	204	000	-90	345	DD
SED26007	512180	7506057	191	000	-90	237	DD
SED26008	512369	7506780	184	000	-90	294	DD

Table 3: *Assay data for diamond drill hole SED26001-008. Sample intervals were selected according to lithological, alteration and mineralisation boundaries.*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
SED26003	258	259	6

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
SED26003	259	260	8

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
SED26003	260	260.7	269
SED26003	260.7	261	183
SED26003	261	261.5	71
SED26003	261.5	262	130
SED26003	262	263	204
SED26003	263	264	108
SED26003	264	265	109
SED26003	265	266	69
SED26003	266	267	159
SED26003	267	268	72
SED26002	204	204.7	11
SED26002	204.7	205.5	145
SED26002	205.5	207.1	1510
SED26002	207.1	207.5	3760
SED26002	207.5	208.2	3320
SED26002	208.2	209.16	2220
SED26002	209.16	210.16	35
SED26002	210.16	211.16	37
SED26002	211.16	212.3	49
SED26001	236.48	237.48	75
SED26001	237.48	238.1	86
SED26001	238.1	238.48	9070
SED26001	238.48	238.83	376
SED26001	238.83	239.24	970
SED26004	256.5	258	7
SED26004	258	259.5	25
SED26004	259.5	261	32
SED26004	261	262.5	28
SED26004	262.5	264	37
SED26004	264	265.5	24
SED26004	265.5	267	18
SED26004	267	268.5	20
SED26004	268.5	270	34
SED26004	270	271.5	45
SED26004	271.5	273	22
SED26004	273	274.5	40
SED26004	274.5	275.5	65
SED26004	275.5	276.4	59
SED26004	276.4	278	10
SED26004	278	280.2	68
SED26004	280.2	281	917
SED26004	281	282	216
SED26004	282	283	217
SED26004	283	284	375
SED26004	284	285	277

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
SED26004	285	286	197
SED26004	286	287	192
SED26004	287	288	190
SED26004	288	289	185
SED26004	289	290	245
SED26004	290	291	180
SED26004	291	292	175
SED26004	292	293	203
SED26004	293	294	180
SED26005	250	251.5	49
SED26005	251.5	253	64
SED26005	253	254.5	63
SED26005	254.5	256	92
SED26005	256	257.5	75
SED26005	257.5	259	63
SED26005	259	260.5	79
SED26005	260.5	262	163
SED26005	262	263.5	106
SED26005	263.5	265	569
SED26005	265	266.5	607
SED26005	266.5	268	495
SED26005	268	268.5	1440
SED26005	268.5	269.58	612
SED26005	269.58	270.58	1510
SED26005	270.58	271.58	822
SED26005	271.58	272.58	930
SED26005	272.58	273.58	2150
SED26005	273.58	274.58	92
SED26005	274.58	275.58	90
SED26005	275.58	276.58	63
SED26005	276.58	277.58	87
SED26005	277.58	278.58	84
SED26005	278.58	279.58	106
SED26005	279.58	280.58	119
SED26005	280.58	281.58	149
SED26005	281.58	282.53	164
SED26005	282.53	283.53	174
SED26005	283.53	284.53	194
SED26005	284.53	285	203
SED26006	210.8	212.3	185
SED26006	212.3	213.7	239
SED26006	213.7	214.4	525
SED26006	214.4	215.77	7
SED26006	215.77	217.25	7
SED26006	217.25	218.2	19

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
SED26006	218.2	219	156
SED26006	219	220.5	83
SED26006	220.5	222	68
SED26006	222	223.5	76
SED26006	223.5	225	65
SED26006	225	226.12	67
SED26006	321.5	323	58
SED26006	323	323.4	133
SED26006	323.4	324.15	66
SED26006	324.15	325	1295
SED26006	325	326	161
SED26006	326	327	477
SED26006	327	328	276
SED26006	328	329	46
SED26006	329	330.5	62
SED26006	330.5	331	31
SED26006	331	332.5	26
SED26006	332.5	334	43
SED26006	334	335.5	52
SED26006	335.5	337	22
SED26006	337	338.5	35
SED26006	338.5	340	13
SED26006	340	341.5	16
SED26006	341.5	342.5	25
SED26006	342.5	343.2	178
SED26006	343.2	344	85
SED26006	344	345	82
SED26007	85.5	86	48
SED26007	86	87	67
SED26007	87	88	263
SED26007	88	89	370
SED26007	89	90	178
SED26007	90	91	1055
SED26007	91	92	151
SED26007	92	93	807
SED26007	93	94	686
SED26007	94	95	87
SED26007	95	96	18
SED26007	96	97	12
SED26007	97	98	6
SED26007	98	99	5
SED26007	99	100	7
SED26007	100	101.5	7
SED26007	215.5	217	112
SED26007	217	217.65	441

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
SED26007	217.65	219	282
SED26007	219	220	239
SED26007	220	221	235
SED26007	221	222	256
SED26007	222	223	228
SED26007	223	224	253
SED26007	224	225	236
SED26007	225	226	297
SED26007	226	227	273
SED26007	227	228	329
SED26007	228	229	262
SED26007	229	230	376
SED26007	230	231	259
SED26007	231	232	274
SED26007	232	233	219
SED26007	233	234	235
SED26007	234	235	237
SED26007	235	236	231
SED26007	236	237	560
SED26008	126.5	128	9
SED26008	128	129.5	7
SED26008	129.5	131	80
SED26008	131	132.5	361
SED26008	132.5	134	135
SED26008	134	134.5	177
SED26008	134.5	137	283
SED26008	137	138	1280
SED26008	138	139	951
SED26008	139	140	1180
SED26008	140	141	434
SED26008	141	142	249
SED26008	142	143.5	60
SED26008	143.5	145	65
SED26008	145	146	46
SED26008	146	147	13
SED26008	147	148	14
SED26008	148	149	24
SED26008	149	150.5	7
SED26008	172.5	174	6
SED26008	174	175	6
SED26008	175	176.42	57
SED26008	176.42	177	72
SED26008	177	178	275
SED26008	178	179	227
SED26008	179	180	191

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
SED26008	180	181	206
SED26008	181	181.42	343
SED26008	181.42	182.5	205
SED26008	182.5	184	116
SED26008	184	185	73
SED26008	185	186	161
SED26008	186	187.5	27
SED26008	187.5	189	18
SED26008	189	190.5	73
SED26008	190.5	192	80
SED26008	192	192.72	168
SED26008	192.72	193.5	159
SED26008	193.5	194	171
SED26008	194	195.5	289
SED26008	195.5	197	114
SED26008	197	198.5	80
SED26008	198.5	200	74
SED26008	200	201.5	94
SED26008	201.5	203	93
SED26008	203	204.5	80
SED26008	204.5	206	68
SED26008	206	207.5	137
SED26008	207.5	209	198
SED26008	209	210	86
SED26008	210	211	46
SED26008	211	211.7	125
SED26008	211.7	213	117
SED26008	213	214	58
SED26008	214	215	72
SED26008	215	216	57
SED26008	216	217.5	50
SED26008	217.5	219	85
SED26008	219	220.5	16
SED26008	220.5	222	9
SED26008	222	223	9
SED26008	223	224	8
SED26008	224	224.9	15
SED26008	224.9	225.6	278
SED26008	225.6	227	190
SED26008	227	228.5	259
SED26008	228.5	230	167
SED26008	230	231	396
SED26008	231	232.5	248
SED26008	232.5	234	404
SED26008	234	235.5	338

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
SED26008	235.5	236	359
SED26008	236	236.55	83
SED26008	236.55	237.5	122
SED26008	255.35	256.85	16
SED26008	256.85	257.84	22
SED26008	257.84	259.32	30
SED26008	259.32	260	613
SED26008	260	261	578
SED26008	261	262	357
SED26008	262	263	523
SED26008	263	263.94	369
SED26008	263.94	265	82
SED26008	265	266	165
SED26008	266	267.18	256
SED26008	267.18	269	183
SED26008	269	270	237
SED26008	270	271	340
SED26008	271	272	203
SED26008	272	273	385
SED26008	273	274	806
SED26008	274	275	665
SED26008	275	276	681
SED26008	276	277.2	693
SED26008	277.2	278	1590
SED26008	278	279.05	701
SED26008	279.05	280.55	355

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APPENDIX B.

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

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

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

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

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

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

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

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Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	2025/2026 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Collar locations were pegged out using a Garmin GPSMAP 66sr (Multiband) with foresight and backsight stakes demarcating the azimuth. Drill collars were then surveyed by a Juniper Systems Geode GNS2M after drilling. Drillhole locations reported in NAD83 UTM Zone 11N. 2024 and 2025 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - Locations of reported rock chip assay results are in NAD83 / UTM Zone 11 N. Positions of samples determined in the field by handheld Garmin GPSMAP 66sr or Garmin GPSMAP 65 units. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – No note of collar survey method or method of downhole surveying. Coordinates of drillholes from the 2003/2005 Coronation Minerals program are presented in NAD83 UTM Zone 11N. Location of collars was determined by handheld GPS. Coordinates of drillholes from the 1967/1968 drilling program are presented in NAD83 UTM Zone 11N. Location of collars were determined through georeferencing of historic drill location maps assisted by in-field measured GPS points taken with a Juniper Systems Geode GNS2M where historic collars with hole ids were located. Topographic control is provided by a DTM created from the Canvec data series, an open-source dataset from the Government of Canada, Natural Resources. Data provided as ESRI shapefile with 10m contours.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	2025 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Maiden drilling program spacing of collars between 28 and 60 m at the Danvers target area. Drilling at the Hulk target is planned on a regional scale with kilometres between holes. Additional work will be required at all targets to establish continuity for inclusion in estimation to JORC standards. 2026 RC/DD drilling at Danvers is regional in nature. Holes are 300-600m apart along strike NE/SW along the Teshierpi Fault Zone and are exploratory in nature. Infill will be completed to increase confidence. They will not be sufficient to demonstrate high levels of certainty in the continuity of mineralisation sufficient for Mineral Resource Estimation. 2024 and 2025 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - Reported rock chip results are spaced based on locations of prospective lithologies, alterations and visible mineralisation. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – Drillhole CP15_DD009 formed part of a regional drilling campaign, with drillhole CP15_DD008 located 10 km east. This drilling does not have sufficient data density to inform geological or grade continuity. 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals – drillholes cover 656 m NE/SW dimension with spacing of between 30 and 150m between adjacent drillholes. The drilling completed by Coronation Minerals is not sufficient for a mineral resource estimation to JORC standards. 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – Average drillhole spacing was 100ft. Drillhole spacing within the 1967/1968 program is deemed acceptable for inclusion in the historic estimate, however, cannot be reclassified as JORC compliant resources/ore reserves without significant evaluation or further exploration work. No sample compositing applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is	2025/2026 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – • Mineralisation at Danvers 1 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,

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	considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	not true thicknesses. More work will be required to understand the trend of mineralisation at Danvers, including any plunging high-grade components and report true thicknesses. • 2025 drillhole DAN25008 was drilled down-dip to efficiently test numerous historic drill intercepts within the core of Danvers 1 and to effectively test below the historic drilling using the heli-portable RC drilling rig that has limited depth capacity. This drillhole does not represent true thickness and would have introduced sample bias due to the down-dip drilling. • 2026 exploration, reverse circulation drilling along the Teshierpi fault zone has defined a tentative steep dip to the SE for newly discovered mineralisation in the Danvers 2 area. This was determined by a fence of drillholes conducted across DAN25019 including DAN26003, 004, 006. Drilling has been completed towards the NW aiming to cross a steeply SE dipping structure. 2026 exploration drilling adjacent to Danvers 1 deposit returns to the SE drilling to intersect the steep NW dipping known body. • Diamond drilling has been conducted across the Danvers 1 area and newly discovered mineralisation along the Teshierpi Fault Zone. The fault zones trend NE/SW and drilling has primarily been conducted towards the SE or NW, depending on the target location and accessibility for pad construction. Mineralisation within the main fault zones is inferred to be very steeply dipping to sub-vertical. A level of sample bias is expected given the oblique angle of drillhole intersection. Further work is required to understand the true widths and therefore all reported drill intersections are treated as drilled widths. • 2026 diamond drilling at Bornite Hills represents the first drillholes into the target by White Cliff. The orientation of the host structure is poorly constrained currently but is inferred as dipping westwards. Drillholes reported as drilled widths of mineralisation not true widths. • Drilling at the Hulk target, or other sedimentary hosted copper targets in the Rae Group is conducted by vertical/near vertical drillholes to intersect the sediments near perpendicular as they dip <5 degrees to the north. 2024 and 2025 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - Grab sampling is conducted where mineralisation or alteration of interest is observed. Sampling is conducted as a composite of the outcrop to produce a representative sample. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – Reported drillhole is vertical, this is deemed appropriate to test the shallow north dipping sediments. The 2003/2005 drillholes were conducted at inclinations of between -60 and -65. The intersection angle with the known mineralisation is unknown, therefore a drilled interval length is presented, the assay intervals are not treated as true thicknesses. All drillholes were towards 150 azimuth (SSE) to intersect the NE/SW trending zone perpendicular to strike. 1967/1968 drilling efforts were predominantly inclined at -45 degrees to intersect the near vertical breccia body at an appropriate angle, near vertical (-85) inclined holes were used when targeting the flow top replacement bodies within the basalts, offering a near perpendicular intersection angle. Most drilling was conducted at an azimuth (150) towards the southeast, perpendicular to the known northeast-southwest strike of mineralisation. Inclined drillholes targeting the interpreted near-vertical breccia zone will not have delivered true thickness intersections of the mineralisation. The degree of possible sampling bias introduced by this relationship is unknown.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	2025/2026 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Samples are bagged at the rig site with the corresponding sample tag placed inside the bag and secured by cable ties. Samples were placed into larger rice sacks, which were labelled and cable tied closed. Samples were stored at the sample farm in a remote field camp before transporting to Yellowknife by

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

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Rae Copper Project is made up of 93 mineral claims in 3 blocks and 1 mineral lease in the Kitikmeot region of Nunavut, northern Canada. The claims and lease cover a total area of >2,000km^2. All mineral claims are in good standing. In November 2024 White Cliff Minerals acquired mineral lease L-2797 from Victoria Copper Inc. granting 100% ownership of the project. Victoria Copper Inc. retained a 1% net smelter royalty (NSR) over production from the lease. White Cliff Minerals can buy back 50% of the NSR for CAD $1 million in cash and has right of first refusal with respect to the sale of the remaining 50% of the NSR (0.5% NSR). White Cliff Minerals is in possession of a type B water license issued by the Nunavut Water Board and a Class A Land Use Permit granted by the Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada allowing the completion of exploration drilling and camp establishment.

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		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.

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Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Rae Copper Project is located within the north dipping Coppermine Homocline. It unconformably rests on the metamorphic and plutonic rocks of the ca. 1.88-1.84 Ga Wopmay Orogen (Barager et al, 1996). The Hornby Bay Group consists of continental sedimentary and volcanic strata overlain by transitional marine sedimentary rocks of the Dismal Lakes Group. The Coppermine River Group overlie these older sedimentary groups and form a thick sequence of continental flood basalts capped by red bed sandstones. A further unconformity is present where the Rae Group, a sedimentary package sits above the Coppermine River Group, defining a return to marine conditions with a possible age of sedimentation onset of 1070 Ma (Rainbird et al, 2020). Crosscutting the Coppermine River Group and overlying Rae Group are the Coronation Sills, gabbroic composition and believed to have been emplaced at 723 +/- 4Ma (Heaman et al, 1992). Mineralisation in the Rae Copper Project comprises a variety of styles within both the Copper Creek Formation basalts and the overlying basal Rae Group sediments. Chalcocite dominant vein and breccia systems, flow top replacements and sedimentary hosted stratiform copper. Specifically, the reduced-facies sub type of sediment hosted copper deposits, akin to the Central African Copperbelt.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ▪ dip and azimuth of the hole, down hole length and interception depth, hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Collar information for any relevant drillholes are included in table form in this release.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Reported copper intervals were calculated using a length weighted average. No cutting of high grades or cut off grades have been used in the reporting of drilled thickness intervals. A cut of grade of 2% Cu was utilised for the historic estimate. No data aggregation techniques have been applied. No metal equivalent values are being used.

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	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	2025 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Reported results are treated as drilled widths not true thicknesses. Mineralisation at Danvers is hosted within a breccia/vein system which strikes NE/SW with a variable dip to the NW inferred. Drilling completed with azimuth towards the SSE, perpendicular to the strike of the inferred mineralisation. Oblique intersections of the hole and the mineralisation is expected, and thus all reported intervals are drilled widths, not true thicknesses. More work will be required to understand the trend of mineralisation at Danvers and report true thicknesses, including the effect of any plunging high-grade zones. 2025 drillhole DAN25008 was drilled down-dip to efficiently test numerous historic drill intercepts within the core of Danvers 1 and to effectively test below the historic drilling using the heli-portable RC drilling rig that has limited depth capacity. This drillhole does not represent true thickness, and would have introduced sample bias due to the down-dip drilling. 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 exploration, reverse circulation drilling along the Teshierpi fault zone has defined a tentative steep dip to the SE for newly discovered mineralisation in the Danvers 2 area. This was determined by a fence of drillholes conducted across DAN25019 including DAN26003, 004, 006. Drilling has been completed towards the NW aiming to cross a steeply SE dipping structure. 2026 exploration drilling adjacent to Danvers 1 deposit returns to the SE drilling to intersect the steep NW dipping known body 2026 Diamond drilling has been conducted across the Danvers 1 area and newly discovered mineralisation along the Teshierpi Fault Zone. The fault zones trend NE/SW and drilling has primarily been conducted towards the SE or NW, depending on the target location and accessibility for pad construction. Mineralisation within the main fault zones is inferred to be very steeply dipping to sub-vertical. A level of sample bias is expected given the oblique angle of drillhole intersection. Further work is required to understand the true widths and therefore all reported drill intersections are treated as drilled widths. Drillholes are typically inclined -45 to -65 depending on the depth of intersection, accessibility for pad construction or target depth, to assess for the steeply dipping breccia bodies. If drilling were to assess for the flow top replacements, drilling should be more steeply inclined to produce a closer to true thickness interval. Reported thicknesses are drilled widths, not true thicknesses. 2026 diamond drilling at Bornite Hills represents the first drillholes into the target by White Cliff. The orientation of the host structure is poorly constrained currently but is inferred as dipping westwards. Drillholes reported as drilled widths of mineralisation not true widths. 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.

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		1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – Holes drilled in 1967/1968 were oriented at -45 primarily to intersect the near vertical breccia body. True thickness is not known for these intersections.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Location maps and sections provided within the release with relevant exploration information contained.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All exploration results have been reported. The reporting of exploration results is considered balanced by the competent person.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful, should be reported including geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	2,427 line-km of MobileMT airborne geophysics was completed during the 2024 field program at the Rae Copper Project. The survey was conducted by Expert Geophysics using an AS 350 B2 SD2 helicopter of Capital Helicopters. The survey lines were oriented E/W and spaced at 400m intervals, with tie lines running N/S and spaced 4000m apart. The average survey speed was 23m/s with a helicopter terrain clearance of 152m. The magnetometer was on average 81m above terrain and 62m for the EM sensor. Data was controlled for quality, interpolated and underwent 2D inversion, completed by Expert Geophysics. 2025 MobileMTd – A drone based mobile Magneto-Telluric survey was completed across select parts of the Danvers mineral lease. Lines were oriented NW/SE, roughly perpendicular to the Teshierpi Fault Zone. A total of 177 line-km were flown with a line spacing of 100m over the main Danvers deposit and 200m outside this main zone. 2025 HeliTEM – A helicopter-borne electromagnetic/magnetic survey was flown by XCalibur Smart Mapping. Survey lines at Danvers were NW/SE trending and spaced 100m apart, and oriented perpendicular to the Teshierpi Fault Zone which trends NE/SW. 13 wide spaced test survey lines were flown over Hulk-Stark at variable line directions as a proof of concept to see if the Rae Group sediments are electrically conductive. 2026 Metallurgical test work – Test work was completed by Sepro Laboratories on a master composite and 3 variability composite samples of material sourced from reverse circulation drillhole DAN25008 retention material. Testing through conventional flotation produced up to 95.4% Cu recovery and 93.3% Ag recovery producing concentrates of approximately 40% Cu and 150g/t Ag with saleable concentrate grades of >28% early in the cleaner circuit. No deleterious elements identified in the concentrates. (see company news release dated 8 April 2026 “Excellent Metallurgical Results Confirm >95% Cu and >93% Ag Recoveries via Conventional Processing”)
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Metallurgical test work to understand the processing of copper-silver mineralisation at Danvers. Follow up drilling along the Teshierpi Fault Zone for further Danvers-style epithermal copper-silver deposits and within the Stark-Hulk sub-basin for expansions to sediment hosted copper discoveries guided by 2025 geophysical surveys Target generation for further sediment hosted copper and volcanic-hosted (Danvers-style) copper deposits Planning further geophysical surveys across the wider project area

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SECTION 3: ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used.	No information is available regarding the transcription of data from data collection to estimation given the historic nature of the estimate. Certain drillhole locations, included in the historic estimate were verified by Coronation Minerals' personnel in 2003/2005.
Site visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	The JORC Competent Person has not visited the site which hosts the historic estimation as the project has been recently acquired.
Geological interpretation	Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	The project is an epigenetic, fault breccia hosted copper-silver deposit. It also hosts intervals of replacement style mineralization within vesicular flow tops of basalt flows. The deposit style is well recognized within the Copper Creek Basalt Formation. Due to the historic nature of the estimate and lack of review of drill core or other evidence an assumption is made that the assay and geological interpretation is fit for purpose within the historic estimate. Alternative interpretations of the deposit style are not believed to have altering effects on the historic estimation. The orientation of the main breccia body, in line with the major NE/SW trending Teshierpi Fault Zone guided the orientation of historic drilling which was used during the historic estimate. Knowledge of the shallow NE dipping basalt flows informed the drilling and estimation of the flow-top replacement style mineralization. Continuity in the breccia and host structure depend on the intersection of major and minor faults and fracture zones. Continuity of grade within the flow top replacement bodies is dependent on the primary porosity of the basalt flow tops and their proximity to feeder structures/the main breccia zone.
Dimensions	The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	The historic estimate covers an average of 40 to 45 ft width with local swelling to over 100 ft. The top of the body appears to have a horizontal attitude along strike with the bottom of defined zones gently plunging to the southwest. The estimate covered 1528 ft strike length with a vertical depth of 600 ft.

Estimation and modelling techniques	The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. Any assumptions about correlation between variables. Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	The historic estimate did not use computer software and was completed using plan view and 2D sections along completed drill fences. The estimation technique is deemed appropriate for the historic nature of the estimate. The areas within the outlined blocks were calculated by taking 3 measurements of each block with a planimeter and averaging the readings. Drill-indicated reserves were computed from specific measurements based on the following: a) The length of copper bearing diamond drill core intersections b) The weighted average grade of the above intersections c) The area of influence of diamond drill core intersections (see No. 5) d) The horizontal projection of the area of influence (see No. 6) e) A calculated tonnage factor (see No. 2) f) A total of 30,337 feet of diamond drilling on the 47 Zone and its southwest extension with the holes on the average 100 feet apart on section Inferred reserves were calculated in the same manner as indicated reserves but are based on evidence of continuity as suggested by diamond drilling and/or longitudinal projection The area of grade influence of each diamond drill hole intersection on a particular section was extended one halfway to adjacent holes on the same section of 50 feet beyond the top and bottom hole unless geological evidence suggested that longer projections were justified The horizontal distance of grade and area projection was taken as half the distance to adjoining sections. The ore was projected beyond the last sections on each end of the deposit a distance equal to half the distance to the last adjoining section The grade for the inferred reserve blocks was calculated from the average grade or grades of the adjoining block or blocks The elevations to which reserves were projected on each section were determined from a longitudinal projection of the orebody On both plan and sections of copper bearing diamond drill holes straight wall ore limits are assumed to prevail between each drill intersection There are no available check estimates. The by-product silver was estimated for each 10% contained copper there is approximately 1 oz of silver. This was determined by metallurgical test work on diamond drill core samples conducted by Lakefield Research, silver was not routinely assayed during drilling and thus not included in the estimate. The geological model, created in 2D sections along drill fences influenced the estimate through creation of blocks controlled by either the breccia zone or flow top replacement, which correlated to the drillhole intersections. These blocks were then combined per section. A 2% copper cut of grade was applied.

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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. Test work completed by Lakefield Research and detailed in the 1968 Preliminary Feasibility Report conducted 43 bench scale grinding and flotation tests on 5 composites from 1967 drill core totalling 2462 feet of material and found no other metals apart from copper and silver in significant quantities. Metallurgical test work outlined 55-66% copper concentrates with copper recoveries of 85-95% depending on the grind and flowsheet. Silver content in the concentrate varies from 4.5 to 5.5 oz/t with recoveries in the range of 82 – 95% Ag. The concentrate is chiefly chalcocite with considerable bornite, minor chalcopyrite, covellite and pyrite. Very little to no pyrrhotite has been detected. An excerpt from the report states "The chalcocite and bornite are readily floated with preliminary indications that a coarse high-grade concentrate can be removed after the rod mill or ball mill. The very low pyrite and pyrrhotite content helps the flotation and does not require a depressant for these sulphides. Flotation time is considered normal to fast for this ore". A processing flowsheet is presented with the following components, conveying of ore to primary jaw crusher, followed by crushing to a fine ore storage unit, grinding of ore to 50% minus 325 mesh before flotation by ball/rod mills, with possibility of a coarse copper concentrate "scalp off", 2 banks of floatation equipment each consisting of 4 rougher and 5 scavenger cells before movement into thickening and filtering systems.

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Environmental factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfield project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	The historic estimate and associated pre-feasibility study notes the use of a tailings thickener, which will allow for recirculation of process water, limiting required extraction from nearby water sources. An area, to the north of the deposit was highlighted for use as a tailings area within a natural depression. The deposit is dominated by chalcocite and bornite, zoning outwards to chalcopyrite and pyrite sulphide assemblages. Given the acid generating potential of pyrite when exposed to the atmosphere this should be mitigated when designing waste storage (tailings) facilities. The arctic environment, and presence of well-established permafrost will also be accounted for in future studies.
Bulk density	Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	Bulk density measurements were conducted on historic drill core samples during metallurgical test work completed by Lakefield Research. The number of drill core samples tested and their locations within the deposit or representativeness is unknown. A bulk density of 11 sq ft per ton was used. No details are available regarding the method of determination of the bulk density value. It is unknown if vugs, porosity or other void spaces were accounted for.
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit	The historic estimate was classified as ore reserves comprising indicated and inferred resources. These are non JORC compliant terms and White Cliff Minerals is not treating the estimate as a current JORC compliant resource estimate. The estimate is classified as historic, non JORC compliant.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	No official/independent audits or reviews of the historic estimate have been completed. White Cliff Minerals has conducted proof reading and cross-referencing data where possible to minimize transcription errors when reporting details of the historic estimate.

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

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