

Results from Deep Drilling at Danvers Point to consistent Depth Extensions to Cu Mineralisation

White Cliff Minerals Limited (“WCN” or the “Company”) (ASX: WCN; OTCQB: WCMLF) is pleased to announce further drilling assays from the Danvers Copper Deposit, within the Company’s Rae Copper Project located in Nunavut, Canada.

Highlights from Danvers Deep Drilling

- Drillholes DAN25020 & DAN25021, ±160m apart were designed to test the depth potential of copper mineralisation at Danvers 1
- **Drillhole DAN25020**, located outside the NE extent of the historic footprint returned multiple zones of copper which included 64m @ 0.89% Cu from 128.02m - Higher grades zones included:
 - **6.10m @ 1.45% Cu and 7.6g/t Ag** from 150.88m
 - **9.144m @ 2.65% Cu and 11.8g/t Ag** from 178.31m
 - Copper mineralisation is now confirmed to 188m down hole and open
- Drillhole DAN25020 also identified new, untested mineralised zones close to surface, coincident with an adjacent geophysical anomaly:
 - 9.14m @ 0.29% Cu from 13.72m
 - 4.57m @ 0.18% Cu from 51.82m
 - 4.57m @ 0.27% Cu from 70.1m
- **Drillhole DAN25021** confirmed vertical expansion of the known mineralisation, returning **16.76m @ 1.28% Cu from 185.93m** ~60m below existing mineralisation
 - Dan25021 intersected further, broad zones of copper mineralisation
 - **32.00m @ 0.27% Cu from 94.49m**
 - **13.72m @ 0.30% Cu from 140.21m**
 - These results being sub vertical to the previously reported near surface results of 38m @ 1% from DAN25004¹

"These results indicate Danvers could be far larger than previously believed. Sustained and extensive copper mineralisation has now been confirmed more than 60m below the deepest drilling to date, extending from surface to a depth of ~200m. With recent geophysics paving the way for 2026, its pleasing to see immediate validation from this recent drilling with near-surface mineralisation continuing to emerge outside the historic footprint. This combination of depth, grade, and scale is exactly what we look for in a growth-oriented copper project."

¹ See ASX announcement 13 May 2025 “Rae Copper Project delivers further high-grade mineralisation with 63m @ 2.23% Cu”

Our dual-pronged strategy - expanding the at-surface Danvers Deposit while vectoring towards high-grade, high-tonnage sedimentary targets - continues to gain momentum. With preparations underway to return to Rae 2026 is shaping up to be an exciting and value-defining year for White Cliff shareholders."

Troy Whittaker - Managing Director

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

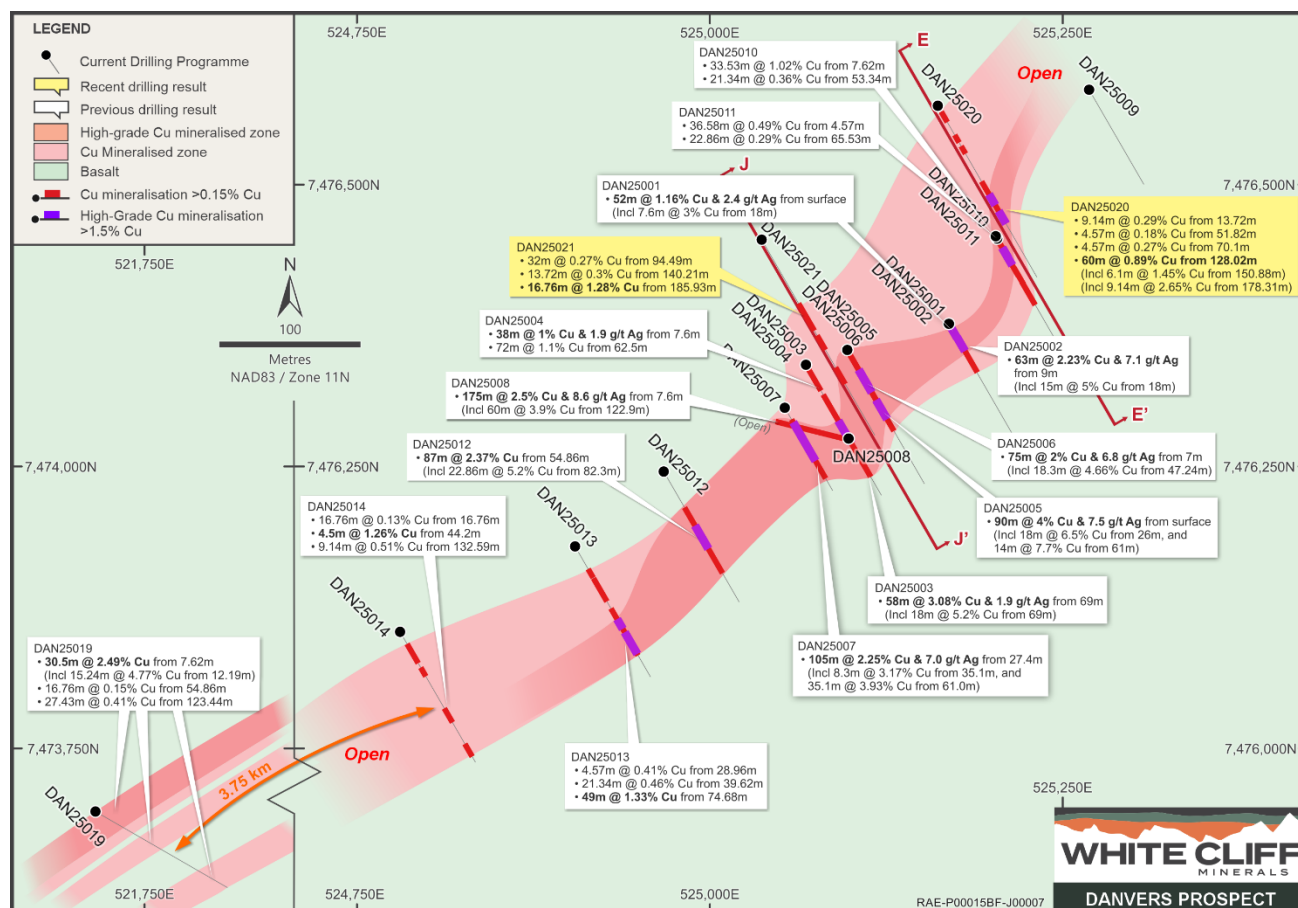


Figure 1 - Map of drillhole locations and copper intercepts from the 2025 reverse circulation drilling program at the Danvers I deposit, Rae Copper Project . DAN25020 and DAN25021 highlighted in yellow above returned significant copper intervals below all previous drill testing and historic resource estimate.

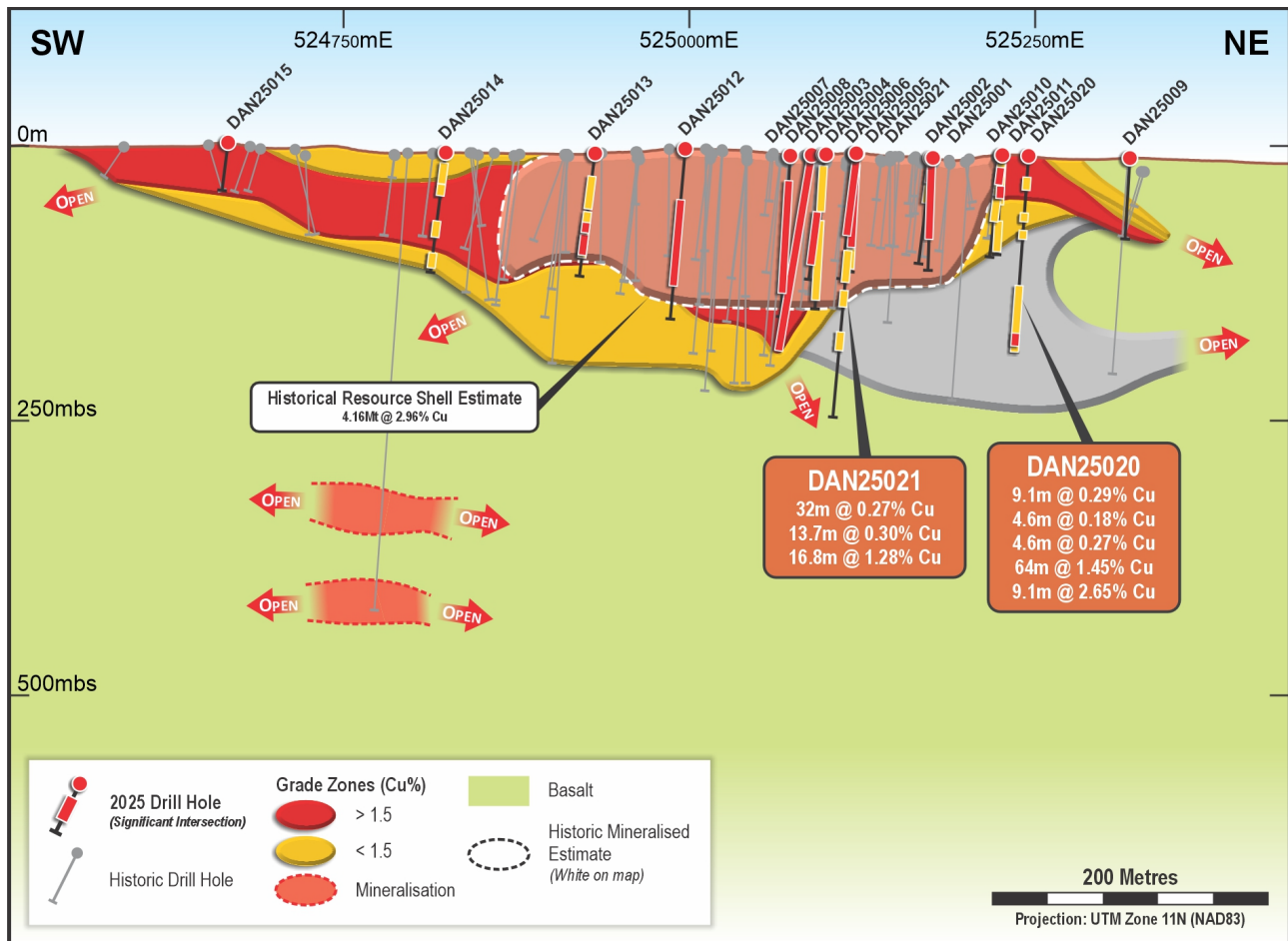


Figure 2 - Long Section through the Danvers Copper Deposit. The historic estimate of 4.16Mt @ 2.96% Cu is depicted to cover only a portion of the strike extent of drill confirmed mineralisation, and intercepts are clearly shown below the historic estimate. Results from holes DAN2051 and DAN2050 significantly increase the vertical zones of the Danvers deposit

DANVERS – 2026 EXPLORATION UPSIDE

- The Danvers deposit is a copper-silver deposit along a branch of a regional Teshierpi Fault Zone (TFZ). It is believed to have formed within a fault breccia, which created the permeability required for mineralising fluids. White Cliff holds over 10km strike length of this favourable structure, which is materially underexplored.
- Discovery of Danvers II which returned **15m @ 4.8% Cu and 20g/t Ag from 12m over 4.3km SW along the structural zone** attests to the prospectivity of the TFZ and likelihood of multiple Danvers-type deposits along the length of the corridor.
- Rock samples taken to the north of the fault zone returned up to **37.4% Cu and 72.9g/t Ag** (sample X961221) from replaced flow-top breccias. Flow top replacement is **known to exist adjacent to mineralised breccias**, such as Danvers. **This could indicate proximity to a possible Danvers III** within the main TFZ immediately southeast.
- 2025 HeliTEM™ fingerprinted Danvers I as a magnetic low, with IP effects and a conductive EM signature. The survey highlights several targets of similar geophysical character, which are much larger and more conductive than Danvers I. This provides a pipeline of drill ready targets for 2026.
- Drill confirmed mineralisation at Danvers I now sits at **950m NE/SW strike length**, with 375m of this strike length representing the **4.16Mt at 2.96% Cu** previously released non-JORC compliant estimate.
- Recent digitisation of historic data and 2025 drilling by White Cliff has identified further copper mineralisation outside and below the historic estimate, **thicker and/or higher-grade intervals** have also been returned by White Cliff's drilling, including, but not limited to DAN25004 which returned **90m @ 4% Cu from surface**
- Danvers 1 remains open along strike and at depth.

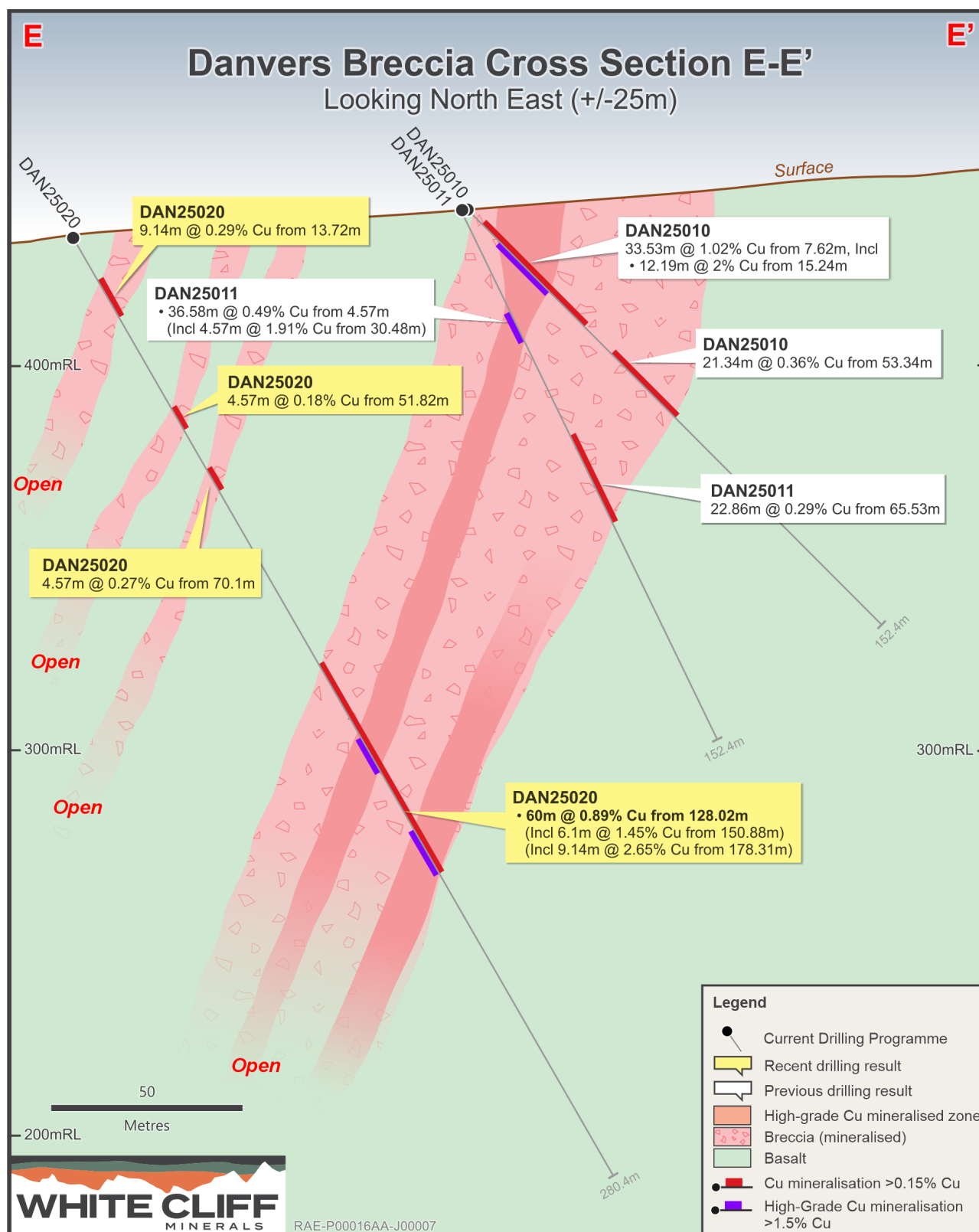


Figure 3 - Cross section illustrating drillhole DAN25020 drilling below 2025 holes DAN25010 and DAN25011. Zones of mineralisation shallow in DAN25020 represent the commencement of another breccia body, dipping to the NW and never tested down dip.

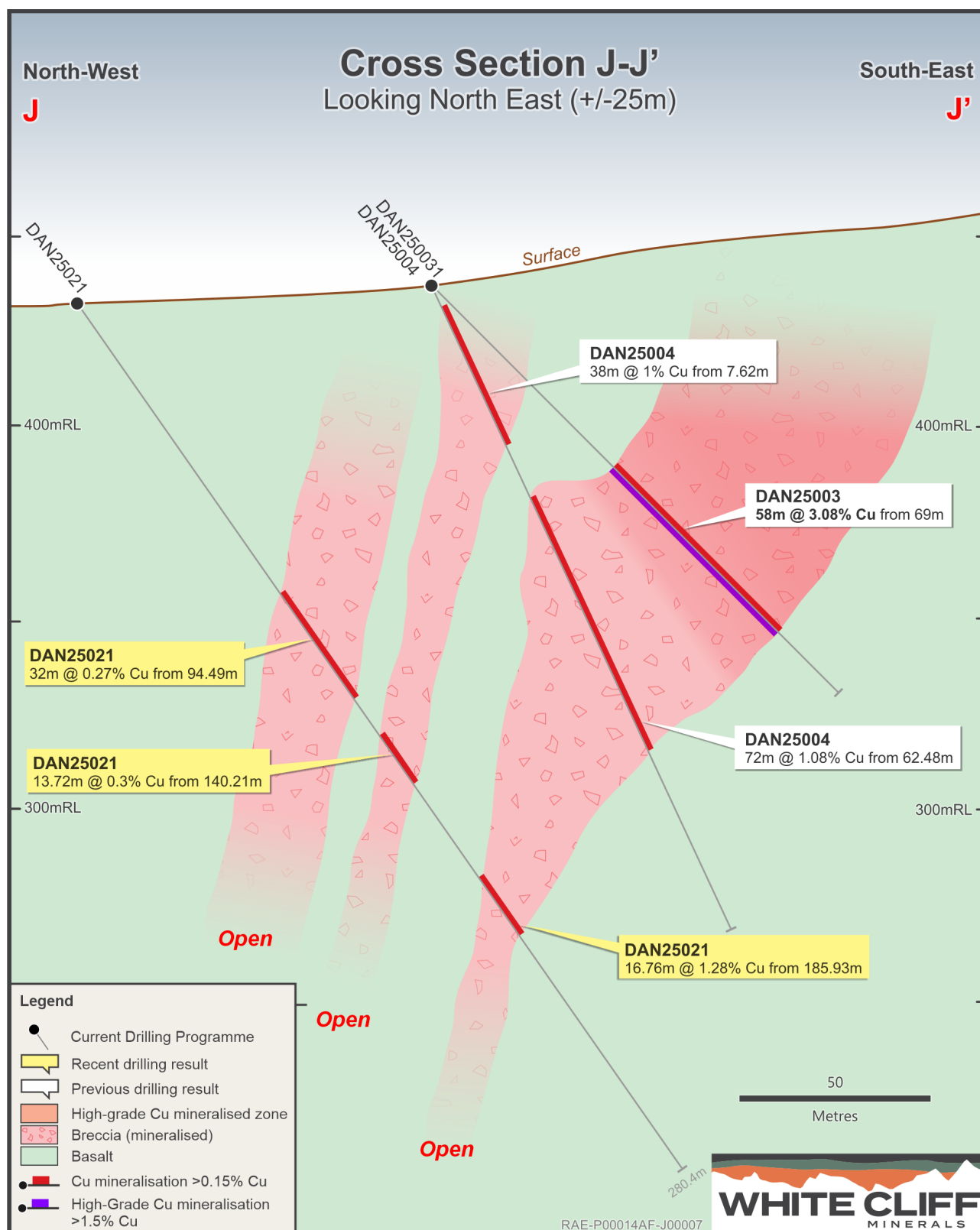


Figure 4 - Cross section illustrating DAN25021 which drilled beneath spring drillholes DAN25003 and DAN25004 and returned 3 separate intervals of copper mineralisation within the Danvers Breccia system.

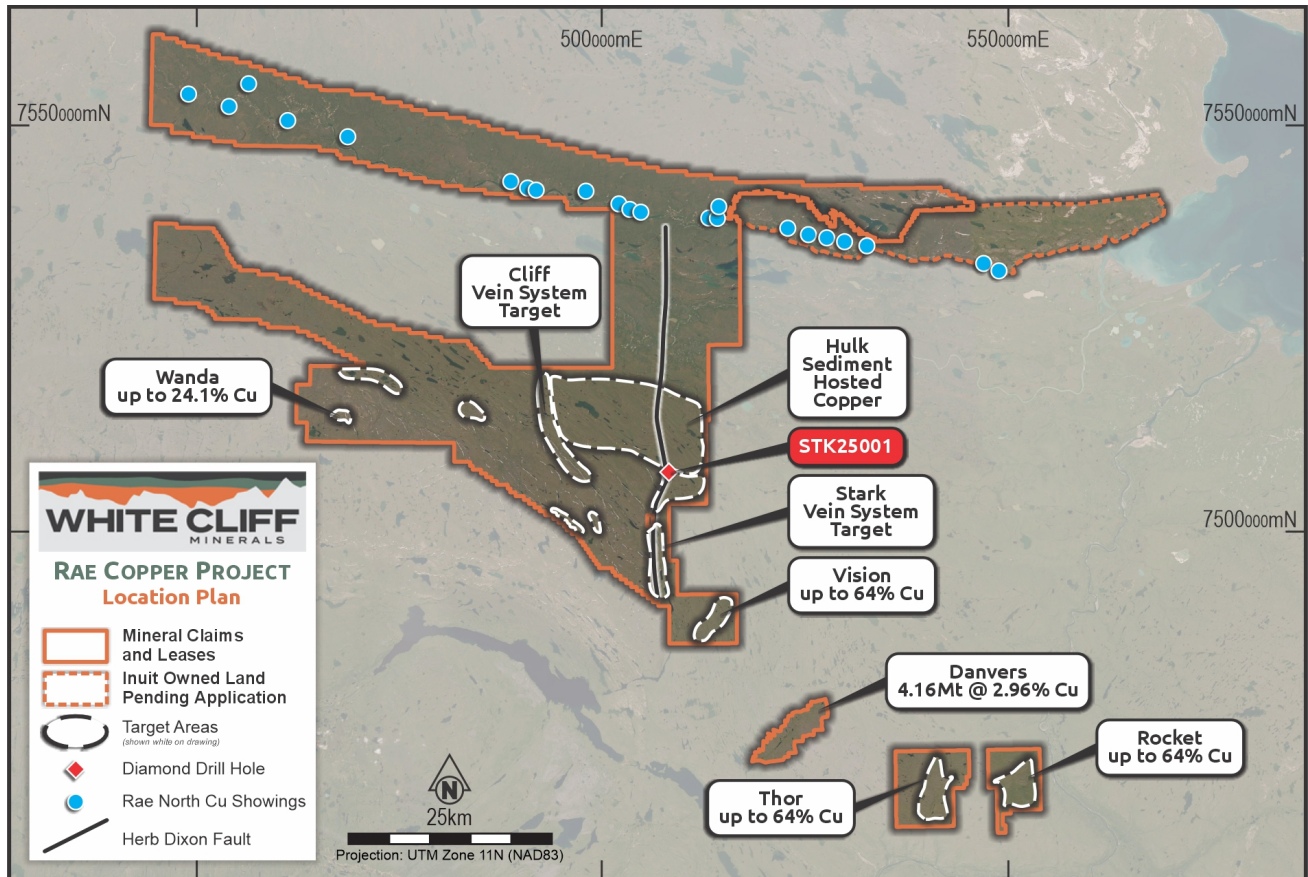


Figure 5 - Rae Project Area.



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% Cu²**. 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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² See ASX Announcement dated 26 November 2024 "WCN Acquires Highly Prospective and Proven Copper Project"

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

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

JORC COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

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

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

APPENDIX A.

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

Table 1 - Collar information for reverse circulation drillholes DAN25020 and DAN25021, and further diamond drillholes.

Hole ID	Datum/CRS	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
DAN25020	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525161	7476594	412	-60	150	280.42
DAN25021	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	525036	7476499	413	-55	150	278.89
HLK25001a	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	511547.9	7507872	188.406	-90	000	335
HLK25002	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	508002	7510089	211	-90	000	319
HLK25010	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	499877.6	7514232	190.616	-90	000	402
STK25005	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	506972.1	7503664	231.101	-70	270	210
STK25006	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	506133.3	7502212	281.14	-60	270	240
STK25007	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	508063.7	7507683	212.245	-65	000	318
CLF25001	NAD83/UTM Zone 11N	493062	7514114	267	-60	090	165.5

Table 2 - Rock chip information for samples included in Figure 6.

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

Table 3 – Assay results – reverse circulation drillholes DAN25020 and DAN25021.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (%)
DAN25020	0.00	1.52	0.039
DAN25020	1.52	3.05	0.049
DAN25020	3.05	4.57	0.016
DAN25020	4.57	6.10	0.010
DAN25020	6.10	7.62	0.013
DAN25020	7.62	9.14	0.009
DAN25020	9.14	10.67	0.110
DAN25020	10.67	12.19	0.023
DAN25020	12.19	13.72	0.075
DAN25020	13.72	15.24	0.259
DAN25020	15.24	16.76	0.360
DAN25020	16.76	18.29	0.800
DAN25020	18.29	19.81	0.142
DAN25020	19.81	21.34	0.045
DAN25020	21.34	22.86	0.157
DAN25020	22.86	24.38	0.058
DAN25020	24.38	25.91	0.048
DAN25020	25.91	27.43	0.046
DAN25020	27.43	28.96	0.068
DAN25020	28.96	30.48	0.048
DAN25020	30.48	32.00	0.017
DAN25020	32.00	33.53	0.017
DAN25020	33.53	35.05	0.044
DAN25020	35.05	36.58	0.043
DAN25020	36.58	38.10	0.039
DAN25020	38.10	39.62	0.026
DAN25020	39.62	41.15	0.044
DAN25020	41.15	42.67	0.047
DAN25020	42.67	44.20	0.049
DAN25020	44.20	45.72	0.019
DAN25020	45.72	47.24	0.028
DAN25020	47.24	48.77	0.034
DAN25020	48.77	50.29	0.046
DAN25020	50.29	51.82	0.037
DAN25020	51.82	53.34	0.175
DAN25020	53.34	54.86	0.119
DAN25020	54.86	56.39	0.233
DAN25020	56.39	57.91	0.080
DAN25020	57.91	59.44	0.005

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (%)
DAN25020	59.44	60.96	0.010
DAN25020	60.96	62.48	0.072
DAN25020	62.48	64.01	0.011
DAN25020	64.01	65.53	0.005
DAN25020	65.53	67.06	0.002
DAN25020	67.06	68.58	0.004
DAN25020	68.58	70.10	0.022
DAN25020	70.10	71.63	0.216
DAN25020	71.63	73.15	0.476
DAN25020	73.15	74.68	0.104
DAN25020	74.68	76.20	0.082
DAN25020	76.20	77.72	0.038
DAN25020	77.72	79.25	0.032
DAN25020	79.25	80.77	0.068
DAN25020	80.77	82.30	0.067
DAN25020	82.30	83.82	0.052
DAN25020	83.82	85.34	0.052
DAN25020	85.34	86.87	0.093
DAN25020	86.87	88.39	0.055
DAN25020	88.39	89.92	0.031
DAN25020	89.92	91.44	0.041
DAN25020	91.44	92.96	0.033
DAN25020	92.96	94.49	0.011
DAN25020	94.49	96.01	0.010
DAN25020	96.01	97.54	0.028
DAN25020	97.54	99.06	0.034
DAN25020	99.06	100.58	0.037
DAN25020	100.58	102.11	0.062
DAN25020	102.11	103.63	0.040
DAN25020	103.63	105.16	0.038
DAN25020	105.16	106.68	0.033
DAN25020	106.68	108.20	0.034
DAN25020	108.20	109.73	0.032
DAN25020	109.73	111.25	0.031
DAN25020	111.25	112.78	0.033
DAN25020	112.78	114.30	0.035
DAN25020	114.30	115.82	0.040
DAN25020	115.82	117.35	0.044
DAN25020	117.35	118.87	0.037
DAN25020	118.87	120.40	0.032
DAN25020	120.40	121.92	0.047

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (%)
DAN25020	121.92	123.44	0.148
DAN25020	123.44	124.97	0.093
DAN25020	124.97	126.49	0.097
DAN25020	126.49	128.02	0.149
DAN25020	128.02	129.54	1.430
DAN25020	129.54	131.06	0.583
DAN25020	131.06	132.59	0.372
DAN25020	132.59	134.11	0.870
DAN25020	134.11	135.64	1.340
DAN25020	135.64	137.16	1.320
DAN25020	137.16	138.68	0.532
DAN25020	138.68	140.21	0.180
DAN25020	140.21	141.73	0.105
DAN25020	141.73	143.26	0.181
DAN25020	143.26	144.78	0.242
DAN25020	144.78	146.30	0.735
DAN25020	146.30	147.83	0.810
DAN25020	147.83	149.35	0.158
DAN25020	149.35	150.88	0.574
DAN25020	150.88	152.40	1.885
DAN25020	152.40	153.92	1.425
DAN25020	153.92	155.45	1.455
DAN25020	155.45	156.97	1.035
DAN25020	156.97	158.50	0.667
DAN25020	158.50	160.02	0.656
DAN25020	160.02	161.54	0.331
DAN25020	161.54	163.07	0.154
DAN25020	163.07	164.59	0.111
DAN25020	164.59	166.12	0.125
DAN25020	166.12	167.64	0.174
DAN25020	167.64	169.16	0.266
DAN25020	169.16	170.69	0.293
DAN25020	170.69	172.21	0.334
DAN25020	172.21	173.74	0.491
DAN25020	173.74	175.26	0.389
DAN25020	175.26	176.78	0.436
DAN25020	176.78	178.31	0.340
DAN25020	178.31	179.83	1.345
DAN25020	179.83	181.36	3.340
DAN25020	181.36	182.88	6.010
DAN25020	182.88	184.40	2.400

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (%)
DAN25020	184.40	185.93	1.735
DAN25020	185.93	187.45	1.065
DAN25020	187.45	188.98	0.776
DAN25020	188.98	190.50	0.350
DAN25020	190.50	192.02	0.383
DAN25020	192.02	193.55	0.126
DAN25020	193.55	195.07	0.067
DAN25020	195.07	196.60	0.039
DAN25020	196.60	198.12	0.092
DAN25020	198.12	199.64	0.069
DAN25020	199.64	201.17	0.040
DAN25020	201.17	202.69	0.011
DAN25020	202.69	204.22	0.013
DAN25020	204.22	205.74	0.004
DAN25020	205.74	207.26	0.005
DAN25020	207.26	208.79	0.012
DAN25020	208.79	210.31	0.002
DAN25020	210.31	211.84	0.016
DAN25020	211.84	213.36	0.005
DAN25020	213.36	214.88	0.004
DAN25020	214.88	216.41	0.015
DAN25020	216.41	217.93	0.020
DAN25020	217.93	219.46	0.006
DAN25020	219.46	220.98	0.017
DAN25020	220.98	222.50	0.008
DAN25020	222.50	224.03	0.081
DAN25020	224.03	225.55	0.010
DAN25020	225.55	227.08	0.009
DAN25020	227.08	228.60	0.055
DAN25020	228.60	230.12	0.180
DAN25020	230.12	231.65	0.039
DAN25020	231.65	233.17	0.045
DAN25020	233.17	234.70	0.007
DAN25020	234.70	236.22	0.005
DAN25020	236.22	237.74	0.009
DAN25020	237.74	239.27	0.014
DAN25020	239.27	240.79	0.013
DAN25020	240.79	242.32	0.015
DAN25020	242.32	243.84	0.065
DAN25020	243.84	245.36	0.072
DAN25020	245.36	246.89	0.031

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (%)
DAN25020	246.89	248.41	0.059
DAN25020	248.41	249.94	0.020
DAN25020	249.94	251.46	0.016
DAN25020	251.46	252.98	0.028
DAN25020	252.98	254.51	0.026
DAN25020	254.51	256.03	0.017
DAN25020	256.03	257.56	0.017
DAN25020	257.56	259.08	0.022
DAN25020	259.08	260.60	0.010
DAN25020	260.60	262.13	0.012
DAN25020	262.13	263.65	0.015
DAN25020	263.65	265.18	0.007
DAN25020	265.18	266.70	0.011
DAN25020	266.70	268.22	0.011
DAN25020	268.22	269.75	0.093
DAN25020	269.75	271.27	0.015
DAN25020	271.27	272.80	0.044
DAN25020	272.80	274.32	0.009
DAN25020	274.32	275.84	0.009
DAN25020	275.84	277.37	0.035
DAN25020	277.37	278.89	0.063
DAN25020	278.89	280.42	0.045
DAN25021	0.00	1.52	0.097
DAN25021	1.52	3.05	0.067
DAN25021	3.05	4.57	0.048
DAN25021	4.57	6.10	0.038
DAN25021	6.10	7.62	0.051
DAN25021	7.62	9.14	0.042
DAN25021	9.14	10.67	0.041
DAN25021	10.67	12.19	0.041
DAN25021	12.19	13.72	0.043
DAN25021	13.72	15.24	0.043
DAN25021	15.24	16.76	0.035
DAN25021	16.76	18.29	0.042
DAN25021	18.29	19.81	0.036
DAN25021	19.81	21.34	0.043
DAN25021	21.34	22.86	0.057
DAN25021	22.86	24.38	0.021
DAN25021	24.38	25.91	0.025
DAN25021	25.91	27.43	0.027
DAN25021	27.43	28.96	0.029

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (%)
DAN25021	28.96	30.48	0.026
DAN25021	30.48	32.00	0.024
DAN25021	32.00	33.53	0.026
DAN25021	33.53	35.05	0.031
DAN25021	35.05	36.58	0.030
DAN25021	36.58	38.10	0.025
DAN25021	38.10	39.62	0.035
DAN25021	39.62	41.15	0.041
DAN25021	41.15	42.67	0.035
DAN25021	42.67	44.20	0.045
DAN25021	44.20	45.72	0.040
DAN25021	45.72	47.24	0.038
DAN25021	47.24	48.77	0.037
DAN25021	48.77	50.29	0.034
DAN25021	50.29	51.82	0.041
DAN25021	51.82	53.34	0.041
DAN25021	53.34	54.86	0.040
DAN25021	54.86	56.39	0.041
DAN25021	56.39	57.91	0.041
DAN25021	57.91	59.44	0.026
DAN25021	59.44	60.96	0.027
DAN25021	60.96	62.48	0.027
DAN25021	62.48	64.01	0.033
DAN25021	64.01	65.53	0.037
DAN25021	65.53	67.06	0.036
DAN25021	67.06	68.58	0.036
DAN25021	68.58	70.10	0.031
DAN25021	70.10	71.63	0.037
DAN25021	71.63	73.15	0.046
DAN25021	73.15	74.68	0.062
DAN25021	74.68	76.20	0.041
DAN25021	76.20	77.72	0.013
DAN25021	77.72	79.25	0.017
DAN25021	79.25	80.77	0.028
DAN25021	80.77	82.30	0.039
DAN25021	82.30	83.82	0.053
DAN25021	83.82	85.34	0.029
DAN25021	85.34	86.87	0.047
DAN25021	86.87	88.39	0.054
DAN25021	88.39	89.92	0.063
DAN25021	89.92	91.44	0.071

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (%)
DAN25021	91.44	92.96	0.071
DAN25021	92.96	94.49	0.085
DAN25021	94.49	96.01	0.152
DAN25021	96.01	97.54	0.456
DAN25021	97.54	99.06	0.244
DAN25021	99.06	100.58	0.059
DAN25021	100.58	102.11	0.034
DAN25021	102.11	103.63	0.284
DAN25021	103.63	105.16	0.113
DAN25021	105.16	106.68	0.223
DAN25021	106.68	108.20	0.233
DAN25021	108.20	109.73	0.131
DAN25021	109.73	111.25	0.084
DAN25021	111.25	112.78	0.133
DAN25021	112.78	114.30	0.172
DAN25021	114.30	115.82	0.139
DAN25021	115.82	117.35	1.385
DAN25021	117.35	118.87	0.784
DAN25021	118.87	120.40	0.343
DAN25021	120.40	121.92	0.229
DAN25021	121.92	123.44	0.227
DAN25021	123.44	124.97	0.123
DAN25021	124.97	126.49	0.186
DAN25021	126.49	128.02	0.054
DAN25021	128.02	129.54	0.019
DAN25021	129.54	131.06	0.062
DAN25021	131.06	132.59	0.046
DAN25021	132.59	134.11	0.037
DAN25021	134.11	135.64	0.022
DAN25021	135.64	137.16	0.035
DAN25021	137.16	138.68	0.026
DAN25021	138.68	140.21	0.089
DAN25021	140.21	141.73	0.286
DAN25021	141.73	143.26	0.497
DAN25021	143.26	144.78	0.117
DAN25021	144.78	146.30	0.289
DAN25021	146.30	147.83	0.113
DAN25021	147.83	149.35	0.421
DAN25021	149.35	150.88	0.544
DAN25021	150.88	152.40	0.336
DAN25021	152.40	153.92	0.130

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (%)
DAN25021	153.92	155.45	0.045
DAN25021	155.45	156.97	0.037
DAN25021	156.97	158.50	0.039
DAN25021	158.50	160.02	0.040
DAN25021	160.02	161.54	0.038
DAN25021	161.54	163.07	0.033
DAN25021	163.07	164.59	0.027
DAN25021	164.59	166.12	0.043
DAN25021	166.12	167.64	0.025
DAN25021	167.64	169.16	0.017
DAN25021	169.16	170.69	0.041
DAN25021	170.69	172.21	0.295
DAN25021	172.21	173.74	0.070
DAN25021	173.74	175.26	0.033
DAN25021	175.26	176.78	0.021
DAN25021	176.78	178.31	0.043
DAN25021	178.31	179.83	0.060
DAN25021	179.83	181.36	0.055
DAN25021	181.36	182.88	0.048
DAN25021	182.88	184.40	0.055
DAN25021	184.40	185.93	0.047
DAN25021	185.93	187.45	0.131
DAN25021	187.45	188.98	0.138
DAN25021	188.98	190.50	3.030
DAN25021	190.50	192.02	3.230
DAN25021	192.02	193.55	3.960
DAN25021	193.55	195.07	2.780
DAN25021	195.07	196.60	0.152
DAN25021	196.60	198.12	0.064
DAN25021	198.12	199.64	0.212
DAN25021	199.64	201.17	0.193
DAN25021	201.17	202.69	0.183
DAN25021	202.69	204.22	0.084
DAN25021	204.22	205.74	0.028
DAN25021	205.74	207.26	0.020
DAN25021	207.26	208.79	0.010
DAN25021	208.79	210.31	0.033
DAN25021	210.31	211.84	0.033
DAN25021	211.84	213.36	0.005
DAN25021	213.36	214.88	0.037
DAN25021	214.88	216.41	0.029

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (%)
DAN25021	216.41	217.93	0.019
DAN25021	217.93	219.46	0.075
DAN25021	219.46	220.98	0.026
DAN25021	220.98	222.50	0.027
DAN25021	222.50	224.03	0.017
DAN25021	224.03	225.55	0.027
DAN25021	225.55	227.08	0.057
DAN25021	227.08	228.60	0.012
DAN25021	228.60	230.12	0.002
DAN25021	230.12	231.65	0.002
DAN25021	231.65	233.17	0.002
DAN25021	233.17	234.70	0.011
DAN25021	234.70	236.22	0.008
DAN25021	236.22	237.74	0.004
DAN25021	237.74	239.27	0.014
DAN25021	239.27	240.79	0.007
DAN25021	240.79	242.32	0.007
DAN25021	242.32	243.84	0.003
DAN25021	243.84	245.36	0.005
DAN25021	245.36	246.89	0.029
DAN25021	246.89	248.41	0.028
DAN25021	248.41	249.94	0.005
DAN25021	249.94	251.46	0.003
DAN25021	251.46	252.98	0.009
DAN25021	252.98	254.51	0.004
DAN25021	254.51	256.03	0.006
DAN25021	256.03	257.56	0.006
DAN25021	257.56	259.08	0.085
DAN25021	259.08	260.60	0.009
DAN25021	260.60	262.13	0.012
DAN25021	262.13	263.65	0.007
DAN25021	263.65	265.18	0.003
DAN25021	265.18	266.70	0.006
DAN25021	266.70	268.22	0.013
DAN25021	268.22	269.75	0.014
DAN25021	269.75	271.27	0.013
DAN25021	271.27	272.80	0.006
DAN25021	272.80	274.32	0.002
DAN25021	274.32	275.84	0.002
DAN25021	275.84	277.37	0.002
DAN25021	277.37	278.89	0.005

Table 4 – Assay results – diamond drillholes.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
HLK25002	118.48	120	7
HLK25002	120	121.5	4
HLK25002	121.5	123	4
HLK25002	123	124.6	4
HLK25002	124.6	125	6
HLK25002	125	126	83
HLK25002	126	127	58
HLK25002	127	128	29
HLK25002	128	129	96
HLK25002	129	130.4	3
HLK25002	130.4	132	3
HLK25002	132	133.5	3
HLK25002	133.5	135	4
HLK25002	135	136.5	2
HLK25002	136.5	138	4
HLK25002	138	139.5	5
HLK25002	139.5	141	5
HLK25002	141	142.5	7
HLK25002	142.5	144	20
HLK25002	144	145.5	24
HLK25002	145.5	147	19
HLK25002	147	148.5	5
HLK25002	148.5	150	10
HLK25002	150	151.5	6
HLK25002	151.5	153.2	75
HLK25002	153.2	154	164
HLK25002	154	155	14
HLK25002	155	156.53	39
HLK25002	156.53	158	33
HLK25002	158	159.5	12
HLK25002	159.5	160.22	32
HLK25002	160.22	161.5	41
HLK25002	161.5	163	37
HLK25002	163	164.5	16
HLK25002	164.5	166	26
HLK25002	166	166.7	32
HLK25002	166.7	168	11
HLK25002	168	169	25
HLK25002	169	170	17

HLK25002	170	171	22
HLK25002	171	172	20
HLK25002	172	173	14
HLK25002	173	174	10
HLK25002	174	174.45	24
HLK25002	174.45	175.5	25
HLK25002	175.5	176.7	57
HLK25002	176.7	177.8	6
HLK25002	177.8	179	7
HLK25002	179	180	43
HLK25002	180	181.5	39
HLK25002	181.5	182.2	9
HLK25002	182.2	183.4	35
HLK25002	183.4	184.5	10
HLK25002	184.5	186	25
HLK25002	186	187.03	5
HLK25002	187.03	188.5	5
HLK25002	188.5	189.3	3
HLK25002	189.3	190.5	6
HLK25002	190.5	191.8	4
HLK25002	191.8	193	4
HLK25002	193	193.86	4
HLK25002	193.86	195	52
HLK25002	195	196.2	13
HLK25002	196.2	197.5	98
HLK25002	197.5	199	28
HLK25002	199	200.4	3
HLK25002	200.4	201.5	9
HLK25002	201.5	202.5	9
HLK25002	202.5	203.5	4
HLK25002	203.5	204.16	17
HLK25002	204.16	205.38	13
HLK25002	205.38	206.4	77
HLK25002	206.4	207	23
HLK25002	207	208	38
HLK25002	208	209	11
HLK25002	209	210.27	24
HLK25002	210.27	211.01	51
HLK25002	211.01	212	45
HLK25002	212	213	24
HLK25002	213	214	23
HLK25002	214	215	24

HLK25002	215	216	20
HLK25002	216	216.98	16
HLK25002	216.98	218	22
HLK25002	218	218.4	134
HLK25002	218.4	219.5	15
HLK25002	219.5	220.5	23
HLK25002	220.5	221.5	6
HLK25002	221.5	222.5	7
HLK25002	222.5	223.5	9
HLK25002	223.5	224.5	46
HLK25002	224.5	225.5	80
HLK25002	225.5	226.55	43
HLK25002	226.55	227.5	49
HLK25002	227.5	228.5	28
HLK25002	228.5	229.5	26
HLK25002	229.5	230.5	27
HLK25002	230.5	231.5	10
HLK25002	231.5	232.6	12
HLK25002	232.6	233.36	14
HLK25002	233.36	234	20
HLK25002	234	234.55	12
HLK25002	234.55	236	22
HLK25002	236	237.5	29
HLK25002	237.5	239	45
HLK25002	239	239.55	6
HLK25002	239.55	240.5	9
HLK25002	240.5	241.38	6
HLK25002	241.38	241.72	62
HLK25002	241.72	242.2	28
HLK25002	242.2	242.96	19
HLK25002	242.96	244	3
HLK25002	244	244.9	13
HLK25002	244.9	246	48
HLK25002	246	246.5	17
HLK25002	246.5	248	13
HLK25002	248	249.5	9
HLK25002	249.5	251	13
HLK25002	251	252.5	13
HLK25002	252.5	254	15
HLK25002	254	254.9	11
HLK25002	254.9	256	28
HLK25002	256	257.2	88

HLK25002	257.2	258.12	217
HLK25002	258.12	259.5	50
HLK25002	259.5	261	48
HLK25002	261	262.5	47
HLK25002	262.5	264	42
HLK25002	264	265.5	50
HLK25002	265.5	267	54
HLK25002	267	268.5	53
HLK25002	268.5	269.51	56
HLK25002	269.51	270	32
HLK25002	270	271	29
HLK25002	271	272	26
HLK25002	272	272.99	34
HLK25002	272.99	274.5	26
HLK25002	274.5	275	24
HLK25002	275	276.5	34
HLK25002	276.5	277.97	40
HLK25002	277.97	278.47	45
HLK25002	278.47	279.87	45
HLK25002	279.87	280.76	36
HLK25002	280.76	281.7	9
HLK25002	281.7	282.2	7
HLK25002	282.2	283.85	8
HLK25002	283.85	285	10
HLK25002	285	286.5	22
HLK25002	286.5	287.7	26
HLK25002	287.7	289	15
HLK25002	289	290.5	43
HLK25002	290.5	292	19
HLK25002	292	293	24
HLK25002	293	293.94	67
HLK25002	293.94	295	38
HLK25002	295	296.5	36
HLK25002	296.5	298	31
HLK25002	298	299.5	49
HLK25002	299.5	301	37
HLK25002	301	302.5	25
HLK25002	302.5	304	26
HLK25002	304	305.5	31
HLK25002	305.5	307	41
HLK25002	307	308	35
HLK25002	308	309	37

HLK25002	309	310.54	52
HLK25002	310.54	312	20
HLK25002	312	313	28
HLK25002	313	314.05	7
HLK25002	314.05	315	21
HLK25002	315	316	56
HLK25002	316	317.5	48
HLK25002	317.5	319	41
HLK25002	319	320	37
HLK25002	320	320.81	8
HLK25002	320.81	321.52	137
HLK25002	321.52	323	13
HLK25002	323	324.5	13
HLK25002	324.5	326	16
HLK25002	326	327.5	53
HLK25002	327.5	329	66
HLK25001A	60	60.64	399
HLK25001A	60.64	61.05	419
HLK25001A	61.05	62.5	14
HLK25001A	62.5	64	7
HLK25001A	64	65.5	13
HLK25001A	65.5	67	8
HLK25001A	67	68.5	13
HLK25001A	68.5	70	27
HLK25001A	68.5	70	26
HLK25001A	70	71.5	21
HLK25001A	71.5	72	9
HLK25001A	72	73	11
HLK25001A	73	74	12
HLK25001A	74	74.9	10
HLK25001A	74.9	76.5	53
HLK25001A	76.5	77.4	7
HLK25001A	77.4	77.89	11
HLK25001A	77.89	78.19	2000
HLK25001A	78.19	79.06	19
HLK25001A	79.06	80	13
HLK25001A	80	81	11
HLK25001A	81	82.2	3
HLK25001A	82.2	83	3
HLK25001A	83	84	9
HLK25001A	84	85	8
HLK25001A	85	86	11

HLK25001A	86	86.3	21
HLK25001A	86.3	87	13
HLK25001A	87	88	31
HLK25001A	88	89	77
HLK25001A	89	90	98
HLK25001A	90	91	88
HLK25001A	91	92	171
HLK25001A	92	93.63	71
HLK25001A	93.63	94.5	5
HLK25001A	94.5	96	5
HLK25001A	96	97	4
HLK25001A	97	98	4
HLK25001A	98	99	47
HLK25001A	99	100.1	5
HLK25001A	100.1	101.07	37
HLK25001A	101.07	102.5	3
HLK25001A	102.5	104	2
HLK25001A	104	105.5	1
HLK25001A	105.5	107	<1
HLK25001A	107	108.7	1
HLK25001A	108.7	110	4
HLK25001A	110	111.5	4
HLK25001A	111.5	113	41
HLK25001A	113	114.5	147
HLK25001A	114.5	116	55
HLK25001A	116	117.5	103
HLK25001A	117.5	118.5	27
HLK25001A	118.5	119.6	278
HLK25001A	119.6	121	4
HLK25001A	121	122.5	3
HLK25001A	122.5	124	3
HLK25001A	124	125.5	20
HLK25001A	125.5	127	7
HLK25001A	127	128.5	18
HLK25001A	128.5	130	13
HLK25001A	130	131.5	39
HLK25001A	131.5	133	18
HLK25001A	133	134.5	14
HLK25001A	134.5	136	3
HLK25001A	136	137.52	6
HLK25001A	137.52	138	30
HLK25001A	138	139	57

HLK25001A	139	140.3	44
HLK25001A	140.3	141.5	18
HLK25001A	141.5	143	48
HLK25001A	143	144	31
HLK25001A	144	145	9
HLK25001A	145	145.5	27
HLK25001A	145.5	147	20
HLK25001A	147	148.5	29
HLK25001A	148.5	149.5	11
HLK25001A	149.5	150.44	9
HLK25001A	150.44	150.8	20
HLK25001A	150.8	153	26
HLK25001A	153	154	34
HLK25001A	154	155.5	25
HLK25001A	155.5	157	18
HLK25001A	157	158.5	19
HLK25001A	158.5	160	22
HLK25001A	160	161.5	57
HLK25001A	161.5	161.8	80
HLK25001A	161.8	163	92
HLK25001A	163	164.5	21
HLK25001A	164.5	165.9	12
HLK25001A	165.9	167	27
HLK25001A	167	168.5	23
HLK25001A	168.5	169.46	13
HLK25001A	169.46	170.52	6
HLK25001A	170.52	171.5	4
HLK25001A	171.5	172.62	16
HLK25001A	172.62	174	36
HLK25001A	174	174.64	9
HLK25001A	174.64	175	51
HLK25001A	175	176.5	5
HLK25001A	176.5	177.53	4
HLK25001A	177.53	178.3	5
HLK25001A	178.3	179.5	4
HLK25001A	179.5	180.5	4
HLK25001A	180.5	181.68	16
HLK25001A	181.68	182.72	142
HLK25001A	182.72	184	89
HLK25001A	184	185.5	26
HLK25001A	185.5	186.75	43
HLK25001A	186.75	187.46	16

HLK25001A	187.46	189.02	5
HLK25001A	189.02	190.3	5
HLK25001A	190.3	191.1	9
HLK25001A	191.1	191.64	31
HLK25001A	191.64	193	11
HLK25001A	193	194.5	39
HLK25001A	194.5	195.5	8
HLK25001A	195.5	196.8	39
HLK25001A	196.8	198	50
HLK25001A	198	199.5	25
HLK25001A	199.5	201	31
HLK25001A	201	202.58	26
HLK25001A	202.58	203.35	14
HLK25001A	203.35	204.35	47
HLK25001A	204.35	206.2	40
HLK25001A	206.2	206.6	39
HLK25001A	206.6	208	23
HLK25001A	208	209.5	27
HLK25001A	209.5	211	31
HLK25001A	211	212.5	62
HLK25001A	212.5	213.45	148
HLK25001A	213.45	215	58
HLK25001A	215	216.5	31
HLK25001A	216.5	217.5	20
HLK25001A	217.5	218.4	15
HLK25001A	218.4	219.11	5
HLK25001A	219.11	219.59	14
HLK25001A	219.59	221	25
HLK25001A	221	222.34	17
HLK25001A	222.34	222.78	21
HLK25001A	222.78	224	35
HLK25001A	224	225.56	51
HLK25001A	225.56	227	9
HLK25001A	227	228.04	8
HLK25001A	228.04	229.28	21
HLK25001A	229.28	230.3	3
HLK25001A	230.3	231.24	3
HLK25001A	231.24	232.24	18
HLK25001A	232.24	233.29	44
HLK25001A	233.29	234.5	8
HLK25001A	234.5	236	8
HLK25001A	236	237.5	9

HLK25001A	237.5	239	17
HLK25001A	239	240	13
HLK25001A	240	241.5	16
HLK25001A	241.5	243	13
HLK25001A	243	244.28	16
HLK25001A	244.28	245.56	49
HLK25001A	245.56	247	42
HLK25001A	247	248.5	44
HLK25001A	248.5	250	38
HLK25001A	250	251.5	53
HLK25001A	251.5	253	52
HLK25001A	253	254.5	46
HLK25001A	254.5	255.5	44
HLK25001A	255.5	256.35	45
HLK25001A	256.35	256.68	186
HLK25001A	256.68	258	14
HLK25001A	258	259.5	27
HLK25001A	259.5	261	25
HLK25001A	261	261.97	22
HLK25001A	261.97	263.17	37
HLK25001A	263.17	264.5	38
HLK25001A	264.5	266	39
HLK25001A	266	266.93	17
HLK25001A	266.93	268	36
HLK25001A	268	269.5	37
HLK25001A	269.5	270.88	40
HLK25001A	270.88	272	29
HLK25001A	272	273.5	26
HLK25001A	273.5	275	41
HLK25001A	275	276.14	21
HLK25001A	276.14	277.5	15
HLK25001A	277.5	279	14
HLK25001A	279	280.42	7
HLK25001A	280.42	281.5	16
HLK25001A	281.5	282.39	23
HLK25001A	282.39	283.5	25
HLK25001A	283.5	285	36
HLK25001A	285	286.5	37
HLK25001A	286.5	287.45	26
HLK25001A	287.45	288.78	43
HLK25001A	288.78	289.73	7
HLK25001A	289.73	291.19	27

HLK25001A	291.19	291.65	42
HLK25001A	291.65	293	23
HLK25001A	293	294.5	46
HLK25001A	294.5	296	44
HLK25001A	296	297.5	69
HLK25001A	297.5	298.4	67
HLK25001A	298.4	299.5	102
HLK25001A	299.5	300.88	17
HLK25001A	300.88	301.38	30
HLK25001A	301.38	301.88	649
HLK25001A	301.88	302.3	167
HLK25001A	302.3	302.85	199
HLK25001A	302.85	303.23	1875
HLK25001A	303.23	303.91	101
HLK25001A	303.91	304.5	648
HLK25001A	304.5	305.6	327
HLK25001A	305.6	306.83	49
HLK25001A	306.83	308.3	103
HLK25001A	308.3	309.1	213
HLK25001A	309.1	310.5	236
HLK25001A	310.5	312	186
HLK25001A	312	313.5	158
HLK25001A	313.5	315	127
HLK25001A	315	316.5	191
HLK25001A	316.5	318.15	139
HLK25001A	318.15	319.15	26
HLK25001A	319.15	320.5	30
HLK25001A	320.5	322	30
HLK25001A	322	323.5	62
HLK25001A	323.5	325	35
HLK25001A	325	326.5	25
HLK25001A	326.5	328	28
HLK25001A	328	329.5	42
HLK25001A	329.5	330.03	21
HLK25001A	330.03	330.6	210
HLK25001A	330.6	332	64
HLK25001A	332	333	30
HLK25001A	333	334	33
HLK25001A	334	335	37
STK25005	59.85	61	5
STK25005	61	62	3
STK25005	62	63.15	2

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STK25005	67	69	2
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STK25005	111.99	113.25	7
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STK25005	115	116.95	7
STK25005	116.95	118	14
STK25005	118	119.1	10
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STK25005	127	128.55	49
STK25005	128.55	128.85	57
STK25005	128.85	129.9	16
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STK25005	133	134.85	23
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STK25005	170.4	170.85	27
STK25005	170.85	172.35	68
STK25005	172.35	174	58
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STK25005	175.6	176	265
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STK25006	47.3	49	65
STK25006	49	50.8	22
STK25006	50.8	52	593
STK25006	52	53.7	1660
STK25006	53.7	54.75	16
STK25006	54.75	56.12	22
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STK25006	61.85	62.1	349
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STK25006	62.72	63.02	1900
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STK25006	64.15	65.9	88
STK25006	65.9	67	23

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STK25006	75	75.4	1830
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STK25006	82.3	83.5	34
STK25006	83.5	85	37
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STK25006	136.5	138	29
STK25006	138	138.94	7
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STK25006	155.3	157	39
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STK25006	164.5	166	28
STK25006	166	167.5	36
STK25006	167.5	169	33
STK25006	169	170.5	14
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STK25006	176	177.08	18
STK25006	177.08	178.84	7
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STK25006	181.67	183	41
STK25006	183	184.25	27
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STK25006	185.8	186.9	16
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STK25006	193	193.52	6
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STK25006	195.04	196.82	12
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STK25006	200.07	200.6	2040
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STK25006	217	217.5	18
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STK25006	234	235.5	39
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STK25006	237	238.5	22
STK25006	238.5	240	19
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STK25007	49	49.85	8
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STK25007	52	53.5	8
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STK25007	86.28	87.15	11
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STK25007	98.25	99.3	3
STK25007	99.3	101	3
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STK25007	105.5	107	92
STK25007	107	108.2	110
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STK25007	128.95	130.75	7
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STK25007	138	139.5	129
STK25007	139.5	141	104
STK25007	141	142.5	99
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STK25007	145.5	147	77
STK25007	147	147.8	65
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STK25007	151	152.65	106
STK25007	152.65	153.4	116
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STK25007	153.77	155	76
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STK25007	157.05	158.18	45
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STK25007	164.5	165.6	38
STK25007	165.6	167	91
STK25007	167	167.99	9
STK25007	167.99	169.23	95
STK25007	169.23	169.6	55
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STK25007	173	173.96	25
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STK25007	180.95	182.75	234
STK25007	182.75	184	36
STK25007	184	185.5	120
STK25007	185.5	187	129
STK25007	187	188.5	94
STK25007	188.5	190	91
STK25007	190	190.92	247
STK25007	190.92	192	162
STK25007	192	193	473
STK25007	193	193.99	982
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STK25007	195.3	195.89	1395
STK25007	195.89	196.76	2940
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STK25007	200	201	131
STK25007	201	201.66	294
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STK25007	204.5	206	53
STK25007	206	207.48	113
STK25007	207.48	209	82
STK25007	209	210.5	115
STK25007	210.5	211.5	75
STK25007	211.5	213	128
STK25007	213	214.5	82
STK25007	214.5	215.75	102
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STK25007	217.5	219	57
STK25007	219	220.5	86
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STK25007	222	223.5	58
STK25007	223.5	224.62	105
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STK25007	225.7	227	94
STK25007	227	227.8	57
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STK25007	238.07	238.8	36
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STK25007	241.5	242.5	42
STK25007	242.5	243.75	37
STK25007	243.75	245.66	34
STK25007	245.66	247.6	58
STK25007	247.6	249	105
STK25007	249	250.5	95
STK25007	250.5	252.1	92
STK25007	252.1	253.33	85
STK25007	253.33	254.31	86
STK25007	254.31	256	42
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STK25007	262	263.78	33
STK25007	263.78	264.75	45
STK25007	264.75	265.27	53
STK25007	265.27	266.5	55
STK25007	266.5	268	36
STK25007	268	268.75	58
STK25007	268.75	270.45	56
STK25007	270.45	272	36
STK25007	272	273.5	40
STK25007	273.5	275	50
STK25007	275	276.5	42
STK25007	276.5	278.1	58
STK25007	278.1	279.56	125
STK25007	279.56	280.2	136
STK25007	280.2	281.2	36
STK25007	281.2	282.5	192
STK25007	282.5	284.4	211

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STK25007	287.4	288.35	138
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STK25007	290	291.5	63
STK25007	291.5	293	68
STK25007	293	294.68	76
STK25007	294.68	295.85	118
STK25007	295.85	297.5	57
STK25007	297.5	299	116
STK25007	299	300.5	134
STK25007	300.5	301.68	183
STK25007	301.68	302.23	77
STK25007	302.23	304	34
STK25007	304	305.53	51
STK25007	305.53	307	53
STK25007	307	308.3	58
STK25007	308.3	310	28
STK25007	310	310.9	59
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HLK25010	45	46.5	54
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HLK25010	72	73.5	12
HLK25010	73.5	75	30
HLK25010	75	76.5	25
HLK25010	76.5	78	10
HLK25010	78	79.5	42
HLK25010	79.5	81	22
HLK25010	81	82.25	29
HLK25010	82.25	84	26
HLK25010	84	85.5	27
HLK25010	85.5	86.95	71
HLK25010	86.95	88.5	5
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HLK25010	103	104.43	10
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HLK25010	107.5	109	10
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HLK25010	131.5	133	15

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HLK25010	134.5	136	7
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HLK25010	137.5	139	18
HLK25010	139	140.5	21
HLK25010	140.5	142	6
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HLK25010	146.5	147.7	91
HLK25010	147.7	148.3	62
HLK25010	148.3	148.8	157
HLK25010	148.8	150.5	67
HLK25010	150.5	151	99
HLK25010	151	151.25	13
HLK25010	151.25	151.75	48
HLK25010	151.75	153.5	23
HLK25010	153.5	154.75	42
HLK25010	154.75	156.5	17
HLK25010	156.5	158	15
HLK25010	158	159.5	16
HLK25010	159.5	161	33
HLK25010	161	162.5	9
HLK25010	162.5	164	39
HLK25010	164	165.5	16
HLK25010	165.5	167	11
HLK25010	167	168.5	17
HLK25010	168.5	170	27
HLK25010	170	171.5	8
HLK25010	171.5	173	10
HLK25010	173	174.5	11
HLK25010	174.5	176	10
HLK25010	176	177.5	8
HLK25010	177.5	179	18
HLK25010	179	179.6	10
HLK25010	179.6	180.4	45
HLK25010	180.4	182	16
HLK25010	182	183.5	11
HLK25010	183.5	184.37	23
HLK25010	184.37	185.5	256
HLK25010	185.5	187	262
HLK25010	187	187.68	256

HLK25010	187.68	189.5	256
HLK25010	189.5	190.7	226
HLK25010	190.7	192	266
HLK25010	192	194	264
HLK25010	194	196	268
HLK25010	196	198	328
HLK25010	198	200	364
HLK25010	200	202	372
HLK25010	202	204	356
HLK25010	204	206	401
HLK25010	206	208	404
HLK25010	208	210	388
HLK25010	210	212	400
HLK25010	212	214	355
HLK25010	214	215.54	337
HLK25010	215.54	217	342
HLK25010	217	219	283
HLK25010	219	221	235
HLK25010	221	223	228
HLK25010	223	225	214
HLK25010	225	227	205
HLK25010	227	229	203
HLK25010	229	231	229
HLK25010	231	233	228
HLK25010	233	235	230
HLK25010	235	237	251
HLK25010	237	237.96	250
HLK25010	237.96	238.36	3
HLK25010	238.36	240	11
HLK25010	240	241.26	9
HLK25010	241.26	241.85	8
HLK25010	241.85	243.56	9
HLK25010	243.56	244.09	71
HLK25010	244.09	244.53	6
HLK25010	244.53	245.43	20
HLK25010	245.43	246.81	18
HLK25010	246.81	248.15	7
HLK25010	248.15	248.65	8
HLK25010	248.65	249.52	7
HLK25010	249.52	250.5	79
HLK25010	250.5	251.4	126
HLK25010	251.4	252.27	5

HLK25010	252.27	253.23	15
HLK25010	253.23	253.6	15
HLK25010	253.6	255.39	20
HLK25010	255.39	256	13
HLK25010	256	257	19
HLK25010	257	258	17
HLK25010	258	259.3	31
HLK25010	259.3	259.85	28
HLK25010	259.85	260.17	11
HLK25010	260.17	261.58	49
HLK25010	261.58	262.82	33
HLK25010	262.82	264.7	56
HLK25010	264.7	265.26	324
HLK25010	265.26	266.5	11
HLK25010	266.5	268	10
HLK25010	268	269.5	30
HLK25010	269.5	270.45	47
HLK25010	270.45	272	149
HLK25010	272	273.48	21
HLK25010	273.48	275	121
HLK25010	275	276.5	22
HLK25010	276.5	278.04	19
HLK25010	278.04	278.44	4
HLK25010	278.44	280	25
HLK25010	280	281.5	19
HLK25010	281.5	283	192
HLK25010	283	283.7	24
HLK25010	283.7	285	64
HLK25010	285	286	58
HLK25010	286	287.03	20
HLK25010	287.03	287.37	52
HLK25010	287.37	288.5	22
HLK25010	288.5	290	33
HLK25010	290	290.85	26
HLK25010	290.85	292.07	12
HLK25010	292.07	293.04	16
HLK25010	293.04	294	22
HLK25010	294	296	13
HLK25010	296	297.5	19
HLK25010	297.5	298.4	13
HLK25010	298.4	300	14
HLK25010	300	301.5	14

HLK25010	301.5	302.07	14
HLK25010	302.07	302.85	22
HLK25010	302.85	303.13	14
HLK25010	303.13	303.45	16
HLK25010	303.45	304.85	28
HLK25010	304.85	306.07	35
HLK25010	306.07	307.5	29
HLK25010	307.5	309.08	31
HLK25010	309.08	310.5	47
HLK25010	310.5	312	52
HLK25010	312	313.5	53
HLK25010	313.5	315	49
HLK25010	315	316.09	42
HLK25010	316.09	317.5	38
HLK25010	317.5	318.83	32
HLK25010	318.83	320.4	30
HLK25010	320.4	322	29
HLK25010	322	322.75	25
HLK25010	322.75	323.85	24
HLK25010	323.85	325.5	31
HLK25010	325.5	327	34
HLK25010	327	328.65	31
HLK25010	328.65	329.45	29
HLK25010	329.45	331	32
HLK25010	331	332.5	33
HLK25010	332.5	333.82	34
HLK25010	333.82	335.5	26
HLK25010	335.5	336.25	20
HLK25010	336.25	336.75	19
HLK25010	336.75	338.13	29
HLK25010	336.75	338.13	29
HLK25010	338.13	339.15	14
HLK25010	339.15	340.5	26
HLK25010	340.5	342	15
HLK25010	342	343.5	14
HLK25010	343.5	344.23	14
HLK25010	344.23	346	11
HLK25010	346	346.9	4
HLK25010	346.9	347.32	17
HLK25010	347.32	349	50
HLK25010	349	350.5	28
HLK25010	350.5	352	47

HLK25010	352	353.5	40
HLK25010	353.5	355	42
HLK25010	355	356.9	26
HLK25010	356.9	357.3	16
HLK25010	357.3	358.5	30
HLK25010	358.5	359.84	53
HLK25010	359.84	361.5	32
HLK25010	361.5	363	60
HLK25010	363	364.5	358
HLK25010	364.5	364.88	802
HLK25010	364.88	366	147
HLK25010	366	366.9	327
HLK25010	366.9	368	332
HLK25010	368	369.9	216
HLK25010	369.9	371.5	519
HLK25010	371.5	373.02	175
HLK25010	373.02	374.5	40
HLK25010	374.5	376	22
HLK25010	376	376.8	111
HLK25010	376.8	377.4	158
HLK25010	377.4	378.32	88
HLK25010	378.32	379.47	99
HLK25010	379.47	380.4	18
HLK25010	380.4	381.7	20
HLK25010	381.7	382.8	29
HLK25010	382.8	383.94	27
HLK25010	383.94	384.26	16
HLK25010	384.26	385.95	14
HLK25010	385.95	387.5	20
HLK25010	387.5	388.1	28
HLK25010	388.1	388.56	31
HLK25010	388.56	390	17
HLK25010	390	391.4	9
HLK25010	391.4	393.2	17
HLK25010	393.2	393.86	49
HLK25010	393.86	395	30
HLK25010	395	396.27	36
HLK25010	396.27	397.5	59
HLK25010	397.5	398.45	23
HLK25010	398.45	400	80
HLK25010	400	402	43
CLF25001	57	58.78	10

CLF25001	58.78	60.5	5
CLF25001	60.5	62.1	8
CLF25001	62.1	63.5	6
CLF25001	63.5	64.45	9
CLF25001	64.45	66	14
CLF25001	66	67.42	123
CLF25001	67.42	69	11
CLF25001	69	70.5	17
CLF25001	70.5	71.8	21
CLF25001	71.8	72.5	114
CLF25001	72.5	74	28
CLF25001	74	74.65	7
CLF25001	74.65	76	135
CLF25001	76	77.25	53
CLF25001	77.25	78	120
CLF25001	78	79.5	11
CLF25001	79.5	81	41
CLF25001	81	82.75	43
CLF25001	82.75	84.4	8
CLF25001	84.4	84.99	7
CLF25001	84.99	85.6	227
CLF25001	85.6	87	11
CLF25001	87	88.5	119
CLF25001	88.5	90	21
CLF25001	90	90.7	167
CLF25001	90.7	92	21
CLF25001	92	92.8	5
CLF25001	92.8	94.5	6
CLF25001	94.5	95.4	7
CLF25001	95.4	97.1	8
CLF25001	97.1	98.5	7
CLF25001	98.5	100	7
CLF25001	100	101.07	6
CLF25001	101.07	102.5	15
CLF25001	102.5	104	10
CLF25001	104	105.5	7
CLF25001	105.5	106.3	9
CLF25001	106.3	108.3	8
CLF25001	108.3	109.05	15
CLF25001	109.05	110.5	13
CLF25001	110.5	112	15
CLF25001	112	113.5	14

CLF25001	113.5	115	14
CLF25001	115	116.5	12
CLF25001	116.5	117.85	6
CLF25001	117.85	118.55	9
CLF25001	118.55	120	209
CLF25001	120	122	236
CLF25001	122	124.08	260
CLF25001	124.08	126.3	243
CLF25001	126.3	127.48	213
CLF25001	127.48	129	287
CLF25001	129	130.85	361
CLF25001	130.85	133	393
CLF25001	133	135.4	402
CLF25001	135.4	138	405
CLF25001	138	141	382
CLF25001	141	142.3	365
CLF25001	142.3	145	361
CLF25001	145	146.4	360
CLF25001	146.4	146.9	258
CLF25001	146.9	148.5	355
CLF25001	148.5	150.1	257
CLF25001	150.1	153	298
CLF25001	153	156	293
CLF25001	156	158.7	283
CLF25001	158.7	159.5	237
CLF25001	159.5	162.5	239
CLF25001	162.5	165.5	232

APPENDIX B.

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

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	2025 Reverse circulation (RC) drilling by White Cliff Minerals. Drilling completed by Northspan Explorations Ltd. The drillholes were sampled in their entirety on 5-foot (1.52m) intervals. Returned material was passed through a level 3-tier riffle splitter, producing a 12.5% sample split and a retention sample. Representative chips for logging were taken from the retention sample by sieving from the retention sample. Chips are washed at the camp location, prior to storage in chip trays. 2025 Reverse circulation (RC) drilling by White Cliff Minerals - Samples are sent to ALS Yellowknife for preparation under code PREP-31B, which entails crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle splitting 1kg, with the split pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Followed by multi-element ICP-MS analysis after 4-acid digestion (ME-MS61) and fire assay gold (Au-ICP21). 2025 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals. Drilling was completed by Northtech Drilling Ltd. Core was sampled after geological logging and sample interval markup by the logging geologist. A standard interval of 1.5m was employed with sample intervals breaking at changes in lithology, alteration or mineralisation. Half core or quarter core (duplicates) were produced for assay samples. 2025 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – Samples are sent to ALS Yellowknife for preparation under code PREP-31B, which entails crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle splitting 1kg, with the split pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Followed by multi-element ICP-AES analysis after 4-acid digestion (ME-ICP61). 2024 rock chip samples from the Nunavut based Rae Copper Project were sent to Yellowknife via secure air freight, and received by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd., who ensured sample security and maintained custody until delivered to ALS laboratories, Yellowknife for preparation. Samples are prepared under code PREP-31D and analysed by ME-ICPORE, an analysis package designed for massive sulphides. Overassay (>40% Cu) are undertaken by Cu-VOL61. Samples with visible native copper were analysed by Cu-SCR21. All samples from Danvers target area underwent gold analysis by 30g fire assay and ICP-AES under code Au-ICP21, samples from Hulk undergo the same process however, without Au-ICP21. Final assay results and certificates are sent by ALS directly to both the WCN senior geologist and country manager to undertake independent quality control before release of results. 2025 rock chip samples from the Nunavut based Rae Copper Project will be shipped to Yellowknife via secure air freight, and received by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd., who ensures sample security and maintains custody until delivered to ALS laboratories, Yellowknife for preparation. Samples will be prepared under code PREP-31B, which entails crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle splitting 1kg, with the split pulverised to better than 85%

	passing 75 microns. Followed by multi-element ICP-MS analysis after 4-acid digestion (ME-MS61) and fire assay gold (Au-ICP21). - Historic drilling completed by Kaizen Discovery Corp. Diamond drillhole CP15-DD009, half core samples were sent to ALS Minerals preparatory lab in Yellowknife, N.T., followed by secure transport to and multi element assay at ALS's laboratory in North Vancouver, B.C. Analytical procedures consisted of 33 Element Four Acid ICP-AES, followed by automatic Ore Grade Four Acid ICP-AES for all copper over limits. 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals produced half core samples which were flown to Loring Laboratories Inc. of Calgary for assay in the 2005 campaign, 2003 samples were sent to ALS Chemex (Vancouver). The entire sample was crushed to 2mm using a primary jaw and secondary cone crusher. The sample was homogenized and a split of 250-350 grams is taken and pulverized using a TM ring and puck 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 Reverse circulation (RC) drilling by White Cliff Minerals - drilling was completed by reverse circulation (RC) drilling methods by Northspan Explorations Ltd. utilising a heli-portable hornet machine. 5-foot rod intervals with a 3.5-inch face sampling hammer with inner-tube assembly and 3.5-inch string diameter. 2025 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – drilling was completed by diamond drilling methods by Northtech Drilling Ltd. A heli-portable Zinex A5 rig using standard NQ rod diameter. The core was not oriented. - Historic drilling completed by Kaizen Discovery Corp. in 2015 utilised a diamond drilling rig operated by Peak Drilling contractors. NQ2 diameter was used. Core-orientation procedure is unknown. Standard or triple tube drilling is unknown. 2003/2005 conventional diamond drilling (LY 38 drill model) of NQ core diameter. 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River - Historic drilling in 1967/1968 was completed using 3 BBS-17A drills were active. AXT rods with AXT core barrels, AX, BX and NX casings were used with appropriate diamond set bits, shoes and shells, later in the program tungsten carbide tricone bits were used through overburden.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 2025 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals changes sample recovery and sample condition at the rig site during drilling operation. An estimation (qualitative) of recovery was completed on the sample returned from the complete drill interval if loss is believed to have occurred. Reasons for loss discussed between 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

- Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	material. Riffle splitting of the returned material to generate a sample produces a homogenous sample for the interval, ensuring representative sampling. Field duplicate samples are taken by spearing the homogenised retention sample, post riffle splitting. 2025 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – core recovery and rock quality designation (RQD) are measured by logging geologists and technicians of contractor Aurora Geosciences Ltd on a per drill run basis, of 3m. Recovery is calculated as the relationship between drilled interval and length of recovered core. No relationship between grade and recovery can be determined currently due to no assays received for 2025 diamond drilling. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp - Core recovery was calculated as the difference between drilled intervals between drillers core blocks and the length of recovered core. Representative core samples were taken by sampling half core, cutting the core along the long axis with an electric powered core saw. No relationship is observed between recovery and grade for drillhole CP15_DD009 which returned 99.5% core recovery. 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals - No note of core recovery within source publication for Coronation Minerals' program. Representative half core samples were taken for assay. No relationship between grade and recovery can be commented on due to lack of recovery information. 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – No routine measurement of core recovery. Representative samples were taken by sampling half core, splitting core along long axis. No relationship between grade and sample recovery determined due to lack of recovery data.
Logging - Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	2025 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals - All intervals returned are logged for lithology and mineralisation at the camp location. 2025 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – All recovered 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 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Holes were sampled in full using 1.52m intervals as per the 5-foot rod lengths of the rig. Assay samples were collected as a 12.5% split from a 3-tier riffle splitter used to ensure a homogenous and representative sample of the drilled interval. 2025 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals – sample size is deemed appropriate to the base metal mineralisation which is hosted by fine to medium grained copper sulphides and their associated secondary minerals (malachite, azurite). 2025 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – 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 make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external 2025 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Samples are sent to ALS Yellowknife for preparation under code PREP-31B, which entails crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle splitting 1kg, with the split pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Spring drilling (DAN25001-008) used multi-element ICP-MS analysis after 4-acid digestion (ME-MS61) and fire assay gold (Au-ICP21). Summer RC drilling (DAN25009-021) used ICP-AES after 4-acid digestion (ME-ICP61) with no gold analysis. 4-acid digestion is considered a near-total digestion except for barite, rare earth oxides, columbite-tantalite, and titanium, tin and tungsten minerals, which may not be fully digested. Overassay completed by OG-62 methods. - A schedule of quality control samples is inserted into the sample stream at a rate of 10%, including field duplicates, coarse blanks (OREAS C26e), and certified reference materials OREAS930 and OREAS922. Field duplicates were taken from the retention sample by spearing the homogenised chips after riffle splitting.

laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.

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

Verification of sampling and assaying	■ The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. ■ The use of twinned holes. ■ Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. ■ Discuss any adjustment to assay data. ■ 2025 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Primary data collection is completed by White Cliff Minerals employees or contracting geologists from Aurora Geosciences Ltd. Data is entered into Excel logging templates and reviewed by White Cliff Minerals senior geologist. Data is then stored on a cloud server with 2-factor authorisation. All received results are reviewed by the senior geologist, country manager and designated competent person. ■ No independent review of the historic drilling (2003/2005) or 1967/1968 has been completed by personnel independent to White Cliff Minerals. Documentation of primary data in historic programs is unknown. ■ 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – Data was entered into Excel logging templates. No information regarding data verification and storage protocols are known. ■ No adjustment to assay data, reported intervals are calculated by weighted average accounting for sample length and reported concentration. 2025 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals – drilled intervals are recorded on site in feet (Imperial) and later converted to metres (metric) as per 1 foot = 0.3048 metres. ■ No twin holes are reported.
Location of data points	■ Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. ■ Specification of the grid system used. ■ Quality and adequacy of topographic control. ■ 2025 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Collar locations were pegged out using a Garmin GPSMAP 66sr (Multiband) with foresight and backsight stakes demarcating the azimuth. Drill collars were then surveyed by a Juniper Systems Geode GNS2M after drilling. ■ 2024 and 2025 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - Locations of reported rock chip assay results are in NAD83 / UTM Zone 11 N. Positions of samples determined in the field by handheld Garmin GPSMAP 66sr or Garmin GPSMAP 65 units. ■ 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – No note of collar survey method or method of downhole surveying. ■ Coordinates of drillholes from the 2003/2005 Coronation Minerals program are presented in NAD83 UTM Zone 11N. Location of collars was determined by handheld GPS. ■ Coordinates of drillholes from the 1967/1968 drilling program are presented in NAD83 UTM Zone 11N. Location of collars were determined through georeferencing of historic drill location maps assisted by in-field measured GPS points taken with a Juniper Systems Geode GNS2M where historic collars with hole ids were located. ■ Topographic control is provided by a DTM created from the Canvec data series, an open-source dataset from the Government of Canada, Natural Resources. Data provided as ESRI shapefile with 10m contours.
Data spacing and distribution	■ Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. ■ Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. ■ Whether sample compositing has been applied. ■ 2025 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Maiden drilling program spacing of collars between 28 and 60 m at the Danvers target area. Drilling at the Hulk target is planned on a regional scale with kilometres between holes. Additional work will be required at all targets to establish continuity for inclusion in estimation to JORC standards. ■ 2024 and 2025 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - Reported rock chip results are spaced based on locations of prospective lithologies, alterations and visible mineralisation. ■ 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – Drillhole CP15_DD009 formed part of a regional drilling campaign, with drillhole CP15_DD008 located 10 km east. This drilling does not have sufficient data density to inform geological or grade continuity.

	2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals – drillholes cover 656 m NE/SW dimension with spacing of between 30 and 150m between adjacent drillholes. The drilling completed by Coronation Minerals is not sufficient for a mineral resource estimation to JORC standards. 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – Average drillhole spacing was 100ft. Drillhole spacing within the 1967/1968 program is deemed acceptable for inclusion in the historic estimate, however, cannot be reclassified as JORC compliant resources/ore reserves without significant evaluation or further exploration work. - No sample compositing applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 2025 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Mineralisation at Danvers is hosted within a breccia/vein system which strikes NE/SW with a variable dip to the NW inferred. Drilling completed with azimuth towards the SSE, perpendicular to the strike of the inferred mineralisation. Oblique intersections of the hole and the mineralisation is expected, and thus all reported intervals are drilled widths, not true thicknesses. More work will be required to understand the trend of mineralisation at Danvers and report true thicknesses. Drilling at the Hulk target, or other sedimentary hosted copper targets in the Rae Group is conducted by vertical drillholes to intersect the sediments near perpendicular as they dip <5 degrees to the north. 2024 and 2025 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - Grab sampling is conducted where mineralisation or alteration of interest is observed. Sampling is conducted as a composite of the outcrop to produce a representative sample. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – Reported drillhole is vertical, this is deemed appropriate to test the shallow north dipping sediments. - The 2003/2005 drillholes were conducted at inclinations of between -60 and -65. The intersection angle with the known mineralisation is unknown, therefore a drilled interval length is presented, the assay intervals are not treated as true thicknesses. All drillholes were towards 150 azimuth (SSE) to intersect the NE/SW trending zone perpendicular to strike. 1967/1968 drilling efforts were predominantly inclined at -45 degrees to intersect the near vertical breccia body at an appropriate angle, near vertical (-85) inclined holes were used when targeting the flow top replacement bodies within the basalts, offering a near perpendicular intersection angle. Most drilling was conducted at an azimuth (150) towards the southeast, perpendicular to the known northeast-southwest strike of mineralisation. Inclined drillholes targeting the interpreted near-vertical breccia zone will not have delivered true thickness intersections of the mineralisation. The degree of possible sampling bias introduced by this relationship is unknown.
Sample security	- The measures taken to ensure sample security. 2025 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Samples are bagged at the rig site with the corresponding sample tag placed inside the bag and secured by cable ties. Samples were placed into larger rice sacks, which were labelled and cable tied closed. Samples were stored at the sample farm in a remote field camp before transporting to Yellowknife by chartered flight where the samples are met by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd and delivered directly to ALS preparation laboratory Yellowknife. 2025 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – Samples were bagged in the core cutting shack immediately after cutting by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd. Samples were placed into rice sacks labelled with sample ids and cable tied closed. Samples are then stored in the sample farm of the remote field camp before transporting to

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

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	- The Rae Copper Project is made up of 93 mineral claims in 3 blocks and 1 mineral lease in the Kitikmeot region of Nunavut, northern Canada. The claims and lease cover a total area of 1228 km². - All mineral claims are in good standing. - In November 2024 White Cliff Minerals acquired mineral lease L-2797 from Victoria Copper Inc. granting 100% ownership of the project. Victoria Copper Inc. retained a 1% net smelter royalty (NSR) over production from the lease. White Cliff Minerals can buy back 50% of the NSR for CAD \$1 million in cash and has right of first refusal with respect to the sale of the remaining 50% of the NSR (0.5% NSR). - White Cliff Minerals is in possession of a type B water license issued by the Nunavut Water Board and a Class A Land Use Permit granted by the Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada allowing the completion of exploration drilling and camp establishment. - White Cliff Minerals have obtained permission from the Kitikmeot Inuit Association to conduct exploration on this property.

Exploration done by other parties

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

Geology

- Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.
- The Rae Copper Project is located within the north dipping Coppermine Homocline. It unconformably rests on the metamorphic and plutonic rocks of the ca. 1.88-1.84 Ga Wopmay Orogen (Barager et al, 1996). The Hornby Bay Group consists of continental sedimentary and volcanic strata overlain by transitional marine sedimentary rocks of the Dismal Lakes Group. The Coppermine River Group overlies

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

	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	2025 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Reported results are treated as drilled widths not true thicknesses. Mineralisation at Danvers is hosted within a breccia/vein system which strikes NE/SW with a variable dip to the NW inferred. Drilling completed with azimuth towards the SSE, perpendicular to the strike of the inferred mineralisation. Oblique intersections of the hole and the mineralisation is expected, and thus all reported intervals are drilled widths, not true thicknesses. More work will be required to understand the trend of mineralisation at Danvers and report true thicknesses. Any reported intervals from sedimentary hosted targets are understood to be close to true thickness given the near perpendicular intersection of the sediments in vertical drillholes, unless otherwise stated. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – The downhole width is reported for CP15_DD009, which is interpreted to be very close to true width given the near horizontal orientation of sedimentary bedding which is controlling copper mineralisation. The vertical drillhole is fit for purpose. 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals - Downhole interval thicknesses are presented. At this stage true widths are not known. Holes drilled in 2003/2005 were inclined between -60 and -65 degrees and have variably oblique intersections with the interpreted mineralisation outline. 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – Holes drilled in 1967/1968 were oriented at -45 primarily to intersect the near vertical breccia body. True thickness is not known for these intersections.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Location maps and sections provided within the release with relevant exploration information contained.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	- All exploration results have been reported. - The reporting of exploration results is considered balanced by the competent person.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful, should be reported including geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock	2,427 line-km of MobileMT airborne geophysics was completed during the 2024 field program at the Rae Copper Project. The survey was conducted by Expert Geophysics using an AS 350 B2 SD2 helicopter of Capital Helicopters. The survey lines were oriented E/W and spaced at 400m intervals, with tie lines running N/S and spaced 4000m apart. The average survey speed was 23m/s with a helicopter terrain clearance of 152m. The magnetometer was on average 81m above terrain and 62m for the EM sensor.

	characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Data was controlled for quality, interpolated and underwent 2D inversion, completed by Expert Geophysics. 2025 MobileMTd – A drone based mobile Magneto-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.
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	- Awaiting assay results from the summer 2025 drilling campaign and final data from the HTEM survey carried out over the Danvers lease and select lines over the Rae Group Sediments. - Drilling data will be integrated with newly acquired geophysics to aid understanding of the subsurface and aid further exploration. - Target generation for further sediment hosted copper and volcanic-hosted (Danvers-style) drilling.

SECTION 3: ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	- Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. - Data validation procedures used.	- No information is available regarding the transcription of data from data collection to estimation given the historic nature of the estimate. - Certain drillhole locations, included in the historic estimate were verified by Coronation Minerals' personnel in 2003/2005.
Site visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.	The JORC Competent Person has not visited the site which hosts the historic estimation as the project has been recently acquired.

- If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.

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 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)

	▪ 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.	▪ 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 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
- 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.

	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 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 affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.
- The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.
- These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.
- The method of estimation is deemed appropriate for the historic nature of the estimate.
- The weighted averaging of copper in drillhole intersections is well established and the resulting estimation is constrained by the geology and mineralisation with both the breccia zone and flow top replacements.
- Given the historic nature of the exploration work which informed the historic estimate the drill core has not been viewed by the Competent Person and thus not been re-assayed or validated at this time.
- The assay procedures are also unknown, with details of the detection limits and digestion efficiency (partial or total digestion) unknown, which may influence the copper assay results. No standards, blanks or field duplicates are noted to have been included in the sample stream which generated the assays included in the estimate, however, check assays are noted to have been completed by a second laboratory.
- The historic nature of the estimate can only be deemed accurate through the re-drilling of previously reported holes. Further exploration work would include the industry standard diamond and/or reverse circulation methods with a robust quality control program of blanks, standards and duplicates inserted into the sample stream for assay. Initial work would aim to confirm the geological model outlined in historic sections and through twinned holes understand the difference in historically reported intercepts and modern assay results. Bulk density measurements would be taken during diamond drilling activities, covering both mineralisation and host rock/alteration domains for inclusion in possible future resource estimations. This would increase the confidence in the historic results which informed the historic estimate where a comparison of modern and historic data/results can be completed.
- Verification work is planned to commence in 2025, and White Cliff Minerals is in possession of the required funding to commence this work.