ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RELEASED **28 OCTOBER 2025**

ASX: WCN; OTCQB: WCMLF

Drilling at Stark Identifies Sedimentary Copper Discovery Points to a Well-Endowed System

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("WCN" or the "Company") (ASX: WCN; OTCQB: WCMLF) is delighted to announce the results of diamond drilling at the Rae Copper Project, Nunavut, Canada.

Key Highlights

- **First results from the diamond drillhole targeting sedimentary hosted copper at Rae confirms sediment hosted copper mineralisation**
- STK25001 intersected multiple styles of mineralisation
  - **7m @ 0.41% Cu from 177m of sedimentary hosted copper in sediments** adjacent to Stark structural zone
  - **3.5m @ 7.2% Cu within a broader zone of 12m @ 2.45% Cu, from 287m of structurally controlled copper within the Stark fault** (approx. 100m below base of sediments)
- Importantly, copper minerology in the sediments at Stark25001 indicates this hole is proximal, but still distal to the main reductive zones of copper replacement mineralisation, the intersection of the sediments and the main stark feeder fault
- Results indicate STK25001 tested the pyrite replacement zone of chalcopyrite ± bornite, rather than the chalcocite rich core of the system and intersected the outer edge of a classic sedimentary zoned system, where grades typically increase toward a bornite and chalcocite rich core, copper ore mineralisation - as seen disseminated at surface in abundance, across the Rae Project.
- WCN now has a vector to higher grade chalcocite rich zones with future drilling designed to test these intersections
- In addition, high grade sulphide veining in the basement indicates significant volumes of copper rich fluid have passed through these fractures directly below the Rae Group Sediments
- **Results highly encouraging given this is the first results from a diamond hole drilled for sedimentary hosted coper at Rae**
- XCalibur Smart Mapping completed an advanced airborne electromagnetic geophysical survey across key structures associated with the Rae Group sediments (including over STK25001). This data is due in the coming week and will be used alongside other targeted ground-based survey to zero in on high grade copper-gold zones

Figure 1 - *Chalcopyrite-bornite-quartz-carbonate veining below the base of the sedimentary structure in STK25001 at 291.4m that returned assays of* ***14.95% Cu & 0.51g/t Au****. Core diameter is NQ2.*

"Intersecting both sediment hosted copper mineralisation and high-grade copper veining with the first assays back from the lab, in a maiden drill program within an area of ~3,000km^2 is an exceptional outcome and highlights the fertility and potential scale of the Rae Copper Project. The presence of chalcopyrite within the sedimentary sequence confirms we are on the outer edge of a classic sedimentary zoned system, where grades typically increase toward a bornite and chalcocite rich core, copper ore - which we have seen an abundance of mineralisation of this kind disseminated at surface, across the Project.

What is particularly encouraging is that STK25001 was not primarily designed to test the sediments, it was targeting the high grade copper veining - yet it intersected sediments much farther south than previously mapped. This demonstrates that the mineralised sequence extends into the sub basin and significantly expands the prospective area for sedimentary copper.

Strong copper bearing veining immediately beneath the sedimentary contact suggests the main zone sits within close proximity to this position, supporting the interpretation of a highly active and metal rich system. These results confirm that Rae is a super fertile copper environment with clear vectors for follow up drilling."

Troy Whittaker - Managing Director

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

SEDIMENT HOSTED COPPER DISCOVERY

The target of 2025 exploration in the Rae Group Sediments was to identify areas of potential for reduced facies sediment hosted copper deposits. They form where reduced sedimentary rocks, such as mudstones/siltstones with diagenetic pyrite lie above a more reduced basement, such as red-bed sandstones and/or basalts. This scenario exists for over 70km strike length at the Rae Copper Project. Drillhole STK25001 intercepted a redox boundary at the base of the Rae Group where diagenetic pyrite had been replaced by chalcopyrite to produce 7m @ 0.41% from 177m.

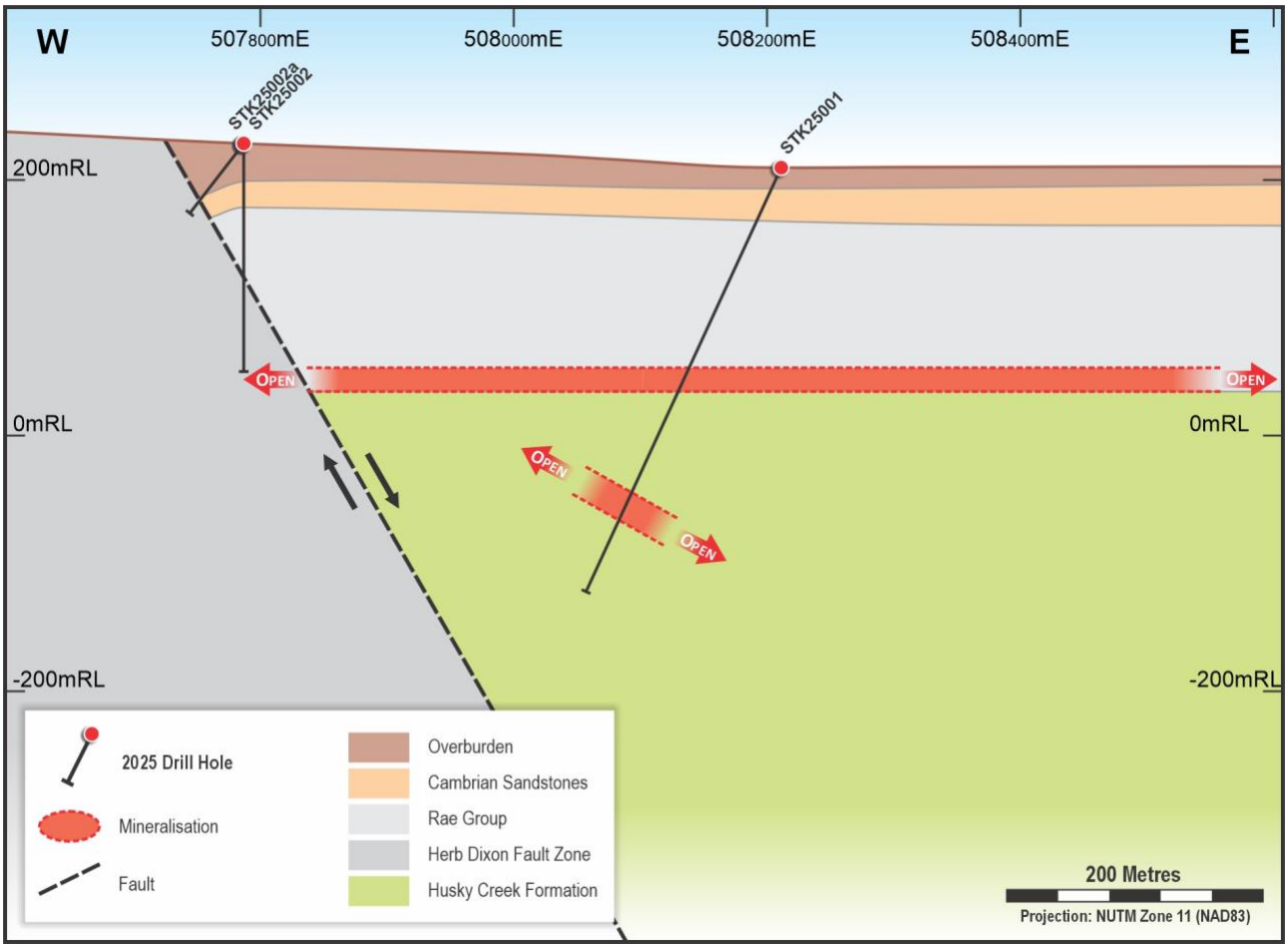

Figure 2 *- Geological interpretation of the main structures encountered in drilling at the Rae Project at the of STK25001 with mineralisation zones being untested either side.*

The chalcopyrite encountered in STK25001 usually occurs in the more distal parts of large sediment hosted copper systems, with a zonation to more proximal bornite and chalcocite, which comes with increases in copper grade, as per the mineralogy.

STK25001 sits adjacent to the Herb Dixon Fault, and a large scale, deep-rooted conductivity anomaly, which extends from the drillhole to the east and northeast into the centre of the Hulk Sub basin.

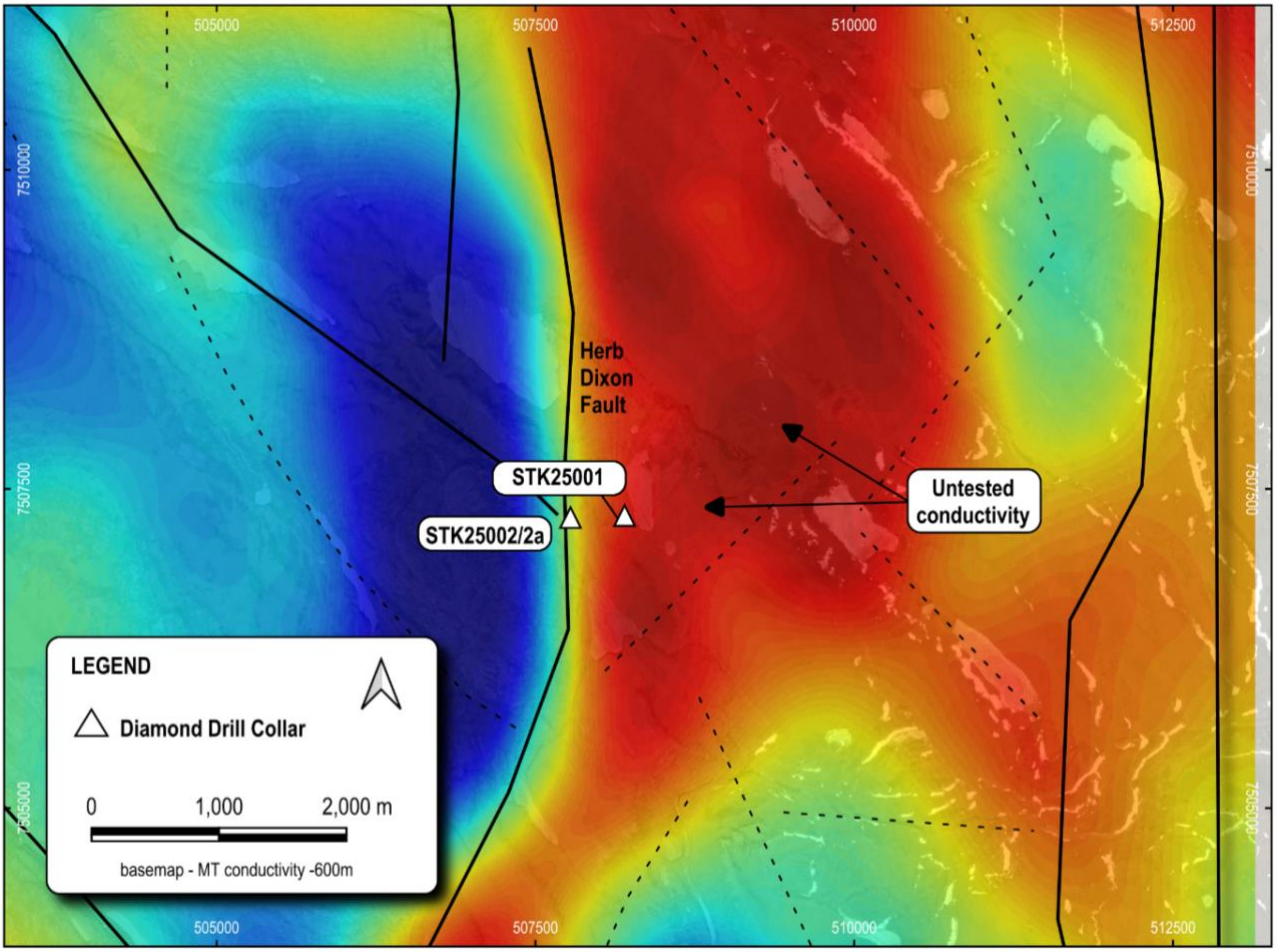

Figure 3 - Location of STK25001 on the western edge of a large-scale, deep-rooted conductivity anomaly, where the base of the Rae Group remains untested by drilling. (NAD83 / UTM Zone 11N)

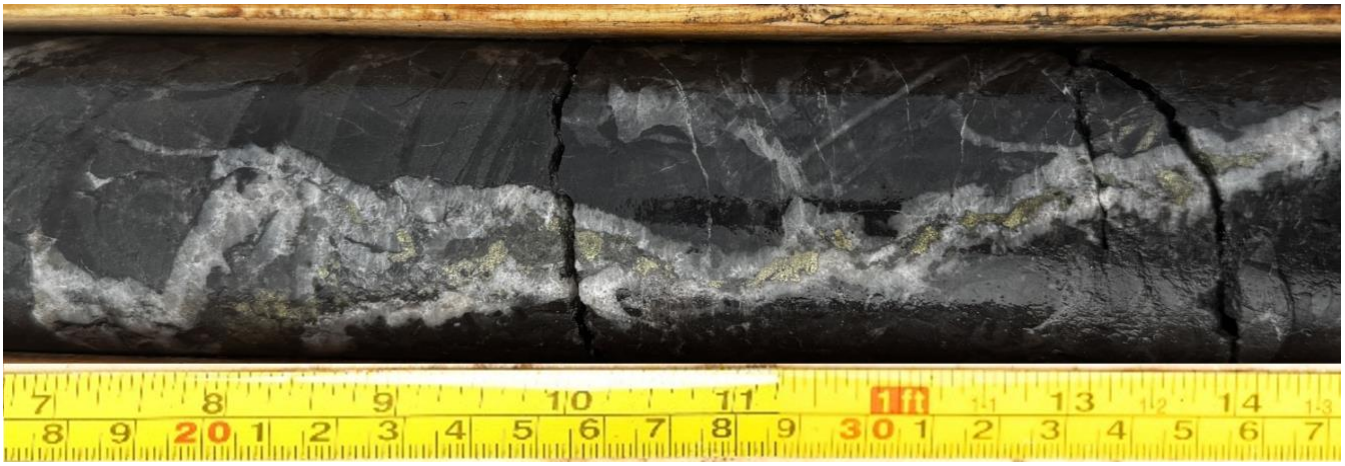

*Figure 4 - Chalcopyrite-bornite hosting quartz-carbonate veining within the lower Rae Group sediments of STK25001 between 181.30 and 181.52m downhole in STK25001 that returned assays of **0.5% Cu**. Core diameter is NQ2.*

Figure 5 - *Example of chalcopyrite replacement of inferred diagenetic pyrite nodules within reducing sediments of the lower Rae Group between 182.24 and 182.52m downhole in STK25001 that returned assays of* ***1.2% Cu****. Core diameter is NQ2.*

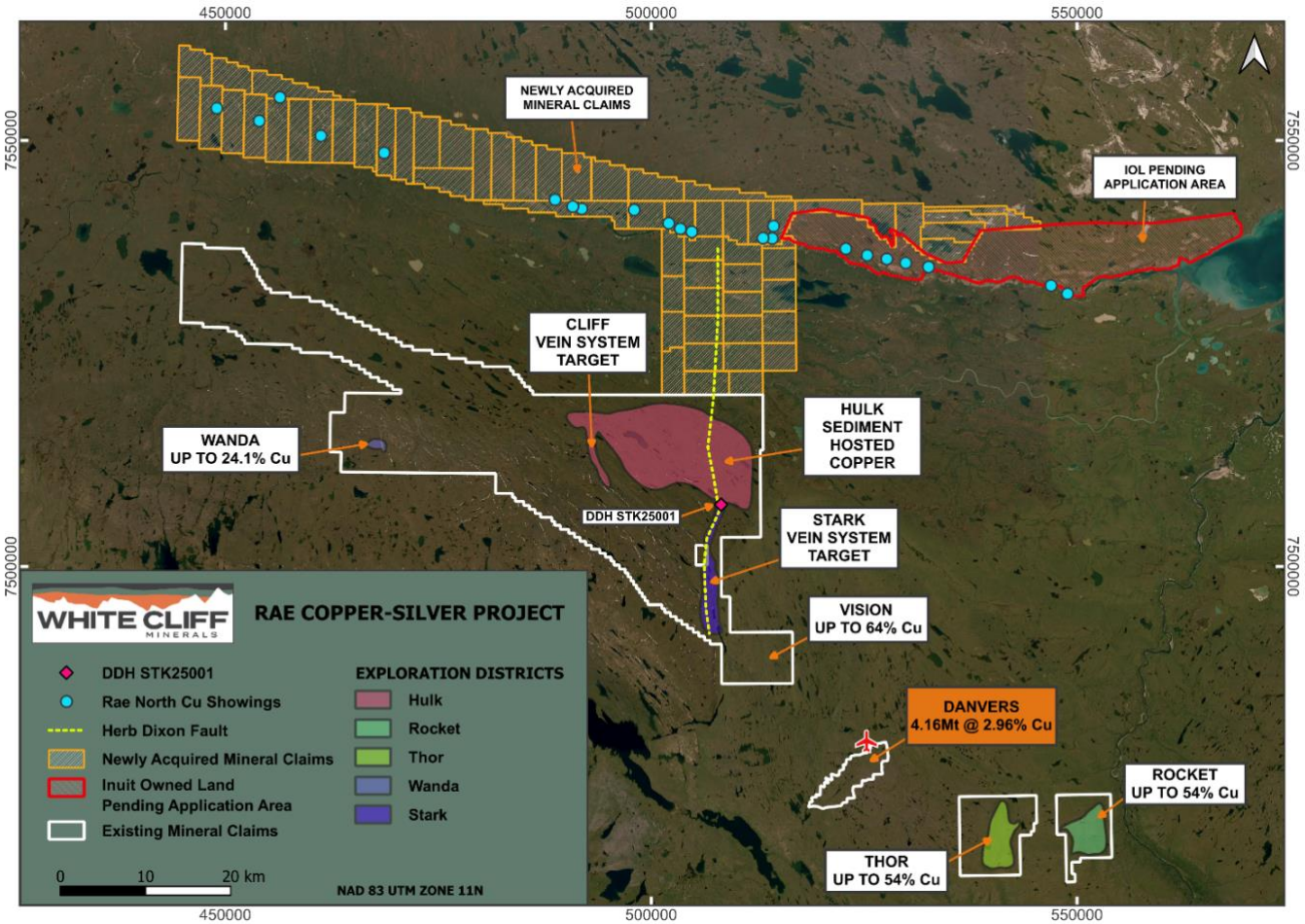

Figure 6 - *White Cliff Minerals Rae Copper Project Area*

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 of **4.16 million tons at a grade of 2.96% Cu**[1]. 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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[1] 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 McIllree, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr McIllree is an employee of White Cliff Minerals. Mr McIllree 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 McIllree 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 drillhole STK25001, STK25002 and STK25002a. NAD83 / UTM Zone 11N.*

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
STK25001	508197	7507264	197	-65	270	366
STK25002	507776	7507247	217	-90	000	174
STK25002a	507776	7507247	217	-50	270	66

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 from STK25001, STK25002, STK25002A

Hole ID	From	To	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)
STK25001	19	20	<0.001	81
STK25001	20	20.7	<0.001	14
STK25001	20.7	22	<0.001	8
STK25001	22	23	<0.001	25
STK25001	23	24	<0.001	27
STK25001	24	25	<0.001	83
STK25001	25	26.5	<0.001	27
STK25001	26.5	28	<0.001	63
STK25001	28	29.5	<0.001	15
STK25001	29.5	31	<0.001	10
STK25001	29.5	31	<0.001	9
STK25001	31	32.5	<0.001	10
STK25001	32.5	34	<0.001	11
STK25001	34	35.5	<0.001	11
STK25001	35.5	36.5	<0.001	6
STK25001	36.5	38	<0.001	9
STK25001	38	39	<0.001	7
STK25001	39	40	<0.001	3
STK25001	40	41	<0.001	4
STK25001	41	42	<0.001	3
STK25001	42	43	<0.001	2
STK25001	43	44	<0.001	4
STK25001	44	45	<0.001	4
STK25001	45	46	<0.001	3
STK25001	46	47	<0.001	7
STK25001	47	48	<0.001	3
STK25001	48	49	<0.001	7
STK25001	49	50	<0.001	7
STK25001	50	51	<0.001	11
STK25001	50	51	<0.001	12
STK25001	51	52	<0.001	8
STK25001	52	53	<0.001	6
STK25001	53	54	<0.001	4
STK25001	54	55	<0.001	5
STK25001	55	56	<0.001	4
STK25001	56	57	<0.001	5
STK25001	57	58	<0.001	9
STK25001	58	59	<0.001	6
STK25001	59	60	<0.001	11
STK25001	60	61	<0.001	27
STK25001	61	62	<0.001	11
STK25001	62	63	<0.001	7
STK25001	63	64	<0.001	9
STK25001	64	65	<0.001	13
STK25001	65	66	<0.001	8
STK25001	66	67	<0.001	15
STK25001	67	68	<0.001	4
STK25001	68	69	<0.001	5
STK25001	68	69	<0.001	9
STK25001	69	70	<0.001	4
STK25001	70	71	<0.001	5
STK25001	71	72	<0.001	6
STK25001	72	73	<0.001	6
STK25001	73	74	<0.001	9
STK25001	74	75	<0.001	15
STK25001	75	76	<0.001	12
STK25001	76	77	0.001	11
STK25001	77	78	<0.001	11
STK25001	78	79	<0.001	29
STK25001	79	80	<0.001	12
STK25001	80	81	<0.001	14
STK25001	81	82	<0.001	7
STK25001	82	83	<0.001	17
STK25001	83	84	<0.001	34
STK25001	84	85	<0.001	58
STK25001	85	86	<0.001	176
STK25001	86	87	0.001	52
STK25001	86	87	<0.001	64
STK25001	87	88	<0.001	46
STK25001	88	89	<0.001	9
STK25001	89	90	<0.001	7
STK25001	90	92	<0.001	8
STK25001	92	94	<0.001	3
STK25001	94	96	0.001	10
STK25001	96	98	<0.001	3
STK25001	98	100	0.001	127
STK25001	100	102	0.001	83
STK25001	102	102.4	0.001	49
STK25001	102.4	104	<0.001	48
STK25001	104	106	0.001	67
STK25001	106	108	0.001	180
STK25001	108	110	0.001	73
STK25001	110	112	0.001	88
STK25001	112	114	0.001	9
STK25001	114	116	<0.001	14
STK25001	116	118	0.001	11
STK25001	116	118	<0.001	12

STK25001	118	119.7	0.001	12
STK25001	119.7	122	<0.001	6
STK25001	122	124	<0.001	7
STK25001	124	125.9	0.001	11
STK25001	125.9	127	0.001	8
STK25001	127	128.9	0.002	9
STK25001	128.9	130.8	0.001	7
STK25001	130.8	132.25	0.001	6
STK25001	132.25	133.8	0.002	45
STK25001	133.8	135.07	0.002	123
STK25001	135.07	137	0.001	144
STK25001	137	139	0.001	150
STK25001	139	141	0.001	172
STK25001	141	143	0.002	75
STK25001	143	144	0.002	77
STK25001	144	146	0.001	155
STK25001	146	147	0.001	52
STK25001	147	149	0.001	103
STK25001	147	149	0.001	99
STK25001	149	150	0.002	91
STK25001	150	151.5	0.001	166
STK25001	151.5	153	0.001	119
STK25001	153	155	0.002	72
STK25001	155	156	0.002	71
STK25001	156	158	0.001	48
STK25001	158	159	0.002	58
STK25001	159	161	0.001	81
STK25001	161	163	0.002	100
STK25001	163	164	0.002	114
STK25001	164	165.3	0.001	60
STK25001	165.3	166	0.001	63
STK25001	166	168	0.001	88
STK25001	168	170	<0.001	75
STK25001	170	172	0.002	76
STK25001	172	174	0.002	90
STK25001	174	175	0.001	239
STK25001	175	176.1	0.002	645
STK25001	175	176.1	0.001	656
STK25001	176.1	177	<0.001	548
STK25001	177	179	0.002	4910
STK25001	179	179.5	0.002	6260
STK25001	179.5	180.7	0.001	838
STK25001	180.7	181.1	<0.001	86
STK25001	181.1	181.52	0.002	5050
STK25001	181.52	182.25	0.001	2110
STK25001	182.25	182.65	0.001	12000
STK25001	182.65	183.1	0.001	4580
STK25001	183.1	184	0.002	4400
STK25001	184	185	<0.001	597
STK25001	185	186	<0.001	1780
STK25001	186	186.89	<0.001	3580
STK25001	186.89	188.2	<0.001	977
STK25001	188.2	189	<0.001	86
STK25001	189	190	<0.001	59
STK25001	190	191.42	<0.001	49
STK25001	191.42	192	<0.001	2920
STK25001	191.42	192	<0.001	2510
STK25001	192	193	<0.001	358
STK25001	193	193.65	<0.001	428
STK25001	193.65	195	<0.001	617
STK25001	195	197	<0.001	857
STK25001	197	198	<0.001	1890
STK25001	198	199	0.011	51
STK25001	199	201	0.004	40
STK25001	201	202	0.003	58
STK25001	202	204	0.002	37
STK25001	204	206	0.004	60
STK25001	206	207	0.003	30
STK25001	207	209	0.004	197
STK25001	209	211	0.004	35
STK25001	211	213	0.003	27
STK25001	213	215	0.004	23
STK25001	215	217	0.003	23
STK25001	217	219	0.004	40
STK25001	219	221	0.004	33
STK25001	219	221	0.004	37
STK25001	221	222	0.005	75
STK25001	222	224	0.003	84
STK25001	224	226	0.003	54
STK25001	226	228	0.003	63
STK25001	228	228.8	0.004	37
STK25001	228.8	230	0.003	19
STK25001	230	232	0.006	56
STK25001	232	234	0.005	44
STK25001	234	234.44	0.003	253
STK25001	234.44	235	0.001	4570
STK25001	235	237	0.003	96
STK25001	237	239	0.006	30
STK25001	239	241	0.005	55
STK25001	241	243	0.006	46

STK25001	243	245	0.005	35
STK25001	245	245.5	0.003	73
STK25001	245.5	247	0.005	31
STK25001	247	249	0.004	40
STK25001	247	249	0.005	40
STK25001	249	251	0.004	16
STK25001	251	253	0.004	39
STK25001	253	255	0.004	37
STK25001	255	257	0.004	29
STK25001	257	259	0.004	37
STK25001	259	261	0.003	63
STK25001	261	263	0.009	20
STK25001	263	265	0.003	597
STK25001	265	267	0.005	59
STK25001	267	267.92	0.005	61
STK25001	267.92	270	0.003	53
STK25001	270	272	0.003	15
STK25001	272	273	0.004	46
STK25001	273	275	0.004	33
STK25001	275	277	0.003	38
STK25001	277	279	0.004	31
STK25001	279	280	0.004	27
STK25001	280	281	0.003	14
STK25001	280	281	0.003	11
STK25001	281	282	0.005	25
STK25001	282	284	0.004	36
STK25001	284	285	0.004	19
STK25001	285	287	0.004	28
STK25001	287	287.6	0.003	45
STK25001	287.6	289.2	0.003	3910
STK25001	289.2	290.9	0.002	213
STK25001	290.9	291.2	0.076	92100
STK25001	291.2	291.72	0.509	149500
STK25001	291.72	292.2	0.193	16850
STK25001	292.2	292.95	0.014	10900
STK25001	292.95	293.38	0.887	125500
STK25001	293.38	293.83	0.027	2190
STK25001	293.83	294.36	0.296	135000
STK25001	294.36	294.51	0.005	3140
STK25001	294.51	294.9	0.002	257
STK25001	294.9	296	0.002	354
STK25001	296	297.1	0.003	74
STK25001	296	297.1	0.004	510
STK25001	297.1	297.57	0.007	6070
STK25001	297.57	297.89	0.007	8320
STK25001	297.89	299	0.001	3440
STK25001	299	299.3	0.045	1.12
STK25001	299.3	299.64	0.116	7.61
STK25001	299.64	300	0.001	292
STK25001	300	301	0.002	112
STK25001	301	303	0.002	32
STK25001	303	305	0.003	14
STK25001	305	306	0.001	21
STK25001	306	307	0.001	37
STK25001	307	308	<0.001	40
STK25001	308	309	0.001	45
STK25001	309	310	0.001	24
STK25001	310	311	<0.001	44
STK25001	311	313	<0.001	19
STK25001	313	314	<0.001	8
STK25001	314	315	0.001	34
STK25001	314	315	<0.001	23
STK25001	315	316	<0.001	13
STK25001	316	318	0.001	17
STK25001	318	319.4	<0.001	72
STK25001	319.4	321	0.01	31
STK25001	321	322	<0.001	1355
STK25001	322	324	<0.001	14
STK25001	324	325	0.001	38
STK25001	325	326	0.001	47
STK25001	326	327	<0.001	12
STK25001	327	328	0.003	24
STK25001	328	330	<0.001	115
STK25001	330	332	0.001	34
STK25001	332	333	<0.001	35
STK25001	333	335	0.005	55
STK25001	335	336	0.004	15
STK25001	336	337	0.002	66
STK25001	337	338	0.016	4
STK25001	338	340	0.004	247
STK25001	338	340	0.006	308
STK25001	340	340.67	0.003	3240
STK25001	340.67	340.95	0.001	2780
STK25001	340.95	341.3	0.001	102
STK25001	341.3	341.65	0.001	1615
STK25001	341.65	343	0.004	33
STK25001	343	344	0.025	35
STK25001	344	345	0.001	17
STK25001	345	346	0.002	29
STK25001	346	347	0.003	38

STK25001	347	348	0.002	191
STK25001	348	349	0.004	35
STK25001	349	350	0.003	42
STK25001	350	351	0.003	47
STK25001	351	352	0.002	38
STK25001	352	353	0.002	20
STK25001	353	354	0.001	43
STK25001	354	355	0.003	9
STK25001	355	356	0.003	24
STK25001	355	356	0.002	19
STK25001	356	357	0.003	14
STK25001	357	357.3	0.001	118
STK25001	357.3	357.79	0.002	4870
STK25001	357.79	359	0.004	36
STK25001	359	361	0.004	88
STK25001	361	362	0.002	52
STK25001	362	363	0.003	979
STK25001	363	364	0.004	38
STK25001	364	365.5	0.003	29
STK25002	27.85	29	<0.001	8
STK25002	29	31	<0.001	15
STK25002	31	33	<0.001	10
STK25002	33	35	<0.001	9
STK25002	35	37	0.001	14
STK25002	37	39	<0.001	6
STK25002	39	41	0.001	69
STK25002	41	42	<0.001	129
STK25002	42	44	0.001	103
STK25002	42	44	<0.001	78
STK25002	44	45	0.001	102
STK25002	45	45.5	0.002	63
STK25002	45.5	47	<0.001	16
STK25002	47	48	<0.001	17
STK25002	48	50	0.001	12
STK25002	50	51	0.001	15
STK25002	51	53	0.001	8
STK25002	53	55	0.001	9
STK25002	55	57	0.001	9
STK25002	57	59	0.001	11
STK25002	59	60	<0.001	8
STK25002	60	61	0.001	11
STK25002	61	63	<0.001	14
STK25002	63	64	0.001	10
STK25002	64	66	0.004	11
STK25002	66	67	<0.001	8
STK25002	67	69	0.005	9
STK25002	69	71	0.002	7
STK25002	69	71	0.001	8
STK25002	71	73	0.001	24
STK25002	73	75	0.001	56
STK25002	75	77	0.003	9
STK25002	77	78	0.001	17
STK25002	78	79	0.001	120
STK25002	79	81	0.001	133
STK25002	81	83	0.004	78
STK25002	83	84	0.002	43
STK25002	84	85	0.001	20
STK25002	85	87	0.002	43
STK25002	87	88	0.019	331
STK25002	88	90	0.008	609
STK25002	90	92	0.004	354
STK25002	92	93	0.002	381
STK25002	93	94	0.002	1085
STK25002	94	96	0.004	152
STK25002	96	97	0.002	180
STK25002	97	99	<0.001	65
STK25002	97	99	0.002	86
STK25002	99	101	0.001	47
STK25002	101	102	0.006	40
STK25002	102	103	0.006	69
STK25002	103	105	0.019	50
STK25002	105	106.4	0.017	81
STK25002	106.4	108	0.014	293
STK25002	108	110	0.001	981
STK25002	110	111	0.001	201
STK25002	111	112	<0.001	203
STK25002	112	114	0.002	391
STK25002	114	116	0.01	182
STK25002	116	117	0.007	229
STK25002	117	119	0.001	342
STK25002	119	120	0.002	254
STK25002	120	122	0.001	246
STK25002	122	123	<0.001	38
STK25002	123	124	<0.001	73
STK25002	124	126	<0.001	26
STK25002	124	126	0.001	31
STK25002	126	127	<0.001	73
STK25002	127	129	0.002	446
STK25002	129	130	0.004	23
STK25002	130	132	<0.001	16

STK25002	132	133	<0.001	11
STK25002	133	135	<0.001	7
STK25002	135	136	<0.001	7
STK25002	136	138	<0.001	22
STK25002	138	140	<0.001	21
STK25002	140	141	<0.001	20
STK25002	141	143	0.001	157
STK25002	143	144	<0.001	59
STK25002	144	145.45	0.001	46
STK25002	145.45	147	<0.001	13
STK25002	147	148	<0.001	27
STK25002	148	150	<0.001	52
STK25002	150	151	0.001	29
STK25002	151	153	0.001	28
STK25002	151	153	<0.001	27
STK25002	153	154	<0.001	32
STK25002	154	156	0.001	32
STK25002	156	157	<0.001	27
STK25002	157	158.8	<0.001	46
STK25002	158.8	159.2	<0.001	573
STK25002	159.2	159.52	<0.001	600
STK25002	159.52	159.82	<0.001	1660
STK25002	159.82	160.1	<0.001	84
STK25002	160.1	160.7	<0.001	1005
STK25002	160.7	162	<0.001	99
STK25002	162	163	<0.001	49
STK25002	163	165	<0.001	58
STK25002	165	166	<0.001	57
STK25002	166	168	0.001	43
STK25002	168	169	<0.001	74
STK25002	169	171	<0.001	53
STK25002	171	172	<0.001	44
STK25002	172	173	<0.001	37
STK25002	172	173	<0.001	43
STK25002	173	174	<0.001	24
STK25002A	45	46	0.177	59
STK25002A	46	48	0.03	58
STK25002A	48	50	0.012	164
STK25002A	50	51	<0.001	150
STK25002A	51	53	<0.001	84
STK25002A	53	54	<0.001	42
STK25002A	54	55	0.001	171
STK25002A	55	56	<0.001	103
STK25002A	56	57	<0.001	73
STK25002A	57	59	<0.001	109
STK25002A	59	60	0.001	217
STK25002A	60	62	<0.001	55
STK25002A	62	62.3	<0.001	32
STK25002A	62.3	63	0.001	17
STK25002A	63	64	<0.001	145
STK25002A	64	66	<0.001	595

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 pulverizer 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 Laboraties of Toronto ran check assays on samples run by Crest. In 1968 assaying was completed by Crest Laboraties 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. ▪ 1997 sampling at Copper Lamb – Sample No.1 and No.2 from the 1997 exploration campaign by Knud Rasmussen and Dave Nickerson were taken as selective grab samples from float material. Analysis was completed by Acme Analytical Laboratories with an assay certificate dated August 12, 1997 detailing analysis ICP after Aqua Regia digestion, and sample 2 re-run to give 52.821% Cu and 0.84oz/t Ag. Source publication is Open File Assessment Report 083914.
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. ▪ Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. ▪ Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	▪ 2025 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 rigsite geologist and driller. Wet samples have not been encountered. Sample bias is believed to be negligible due to a preferential loss of fine/coarse material. Riffle splitting of the returned material to generate a sample produces a homogenous sample for the interval, ensuring representative sampling. Field duplicate samples are taken by spearing the homogenised retention sample, post riffle splitting. ▪ 2025 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – core recovery and rock quality designation (RQD) are measured by logging geologists and technicians of contractor Aurora Geosciences Ltd on a per drill run basis, of 3m. Recovery is calculated as the relationship between drilled interval and length of recovered core. No relationship between grade and recovery can be determined currently due to no assays received for 2025 diamond drilling. ▪ 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp - Core recovery was calculated as the difference between drilled intervals between drillers core blocks and the length of recovered core. Representative core samples were taken by sampling half core, cutting the core along the long axis with an electric powered core saw. No relationship is observed between recovery and grade for drillhole CP15_DD009 which returned 99.5% core recovery. ▪ 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals - No note of core recovery within source publication for Coronation Minerals' program. Representative half core samples were taken for assay. No relationship between grade and recovery can be commented on due to lack of recovery information. ▪ 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – No routine measurement of core recovery. Representative samples were taken by sampling half core, splitting core along long axis. No relationship between grade and sample recovery determined due to lack of recovery data.
Logging	▪ Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. ▪ Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. ▪ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	▪ 2025 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 drillcore 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 drillcore 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 drillcore 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 – Drillcore 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.

		▪ 1997 Sampling at Copper Lamb – no details of quality control procedures or measures taken to ensure representative sampling. It is assumed that samples were taken based on visual presence of bornite. No field duplicates however a lab duplicate was re-run.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	▪ The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. ▪ For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. ▪ Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	▪ 2025 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. ▪ 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. ▪ 1997 Sampling at Copper Lamb - Analysis was completed by Acme Analytical Laboratories with an assay certificate dated August 12, 1997 detailing analysis ICP after Aqua Regia digestion, and sample 2 re-run to give 52.821% Cu and 0.84oz/t Ag. Aqua regia is a partial digestion. No quality control measures.
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. ▪ 1997 Sampling at Copper Lamb – Assay results have not been verified. The location of sampling has been visited and visually confirmed the presence of massive bornite mineralisation. Primary data was recorded on a field mapping sheet, however no further details are available for storage of the data or digitisation processes. ▪ 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.	▪ 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.

	▪ Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	▪ 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. ▪ 1997 Sampling at Copper Lamb – exact locations of Sample 1 and 2 are not known, however a broad zone matching the description relative to the original Copper Lamb showing and trenches is known based on descriptions in the source document Open File Assessment Report 083914.
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. ▪ 1997 Sampling at Copper Lamb – data is spaced as per historic samples where prospective sulphides were reported. Data spacing is insufficient to establish a degree of geological or grade continuity. ▪ No sample compositing applied.
Orientation of data in relation to	▪ Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	▪ 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

geological structure	▪ 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.	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. ▪ 1997 Sampling at Copper Lamb – Samples are not of outcrop and therefore have no relation to the geological structure.
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.

		▪ 1997 Sampling at Copper Lamb – No note of measures taken to ensure sample security.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	▪ No independent site visit or audit/review of the procedures/assay results has been conducted.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	▪ Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. ▪ The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	▪ The Rae Copper Project is made up of 93 mineral claims in 3 blocks and 1 mineral lease in the Kitikmeot region of Nunavut, northern Canada. The claims and lease cover a total area of 1228 km^2. ▪ All mineral claims are in good standing. ▪ In November 2024 White Cliff Minerals acquired mineral lease L-2797 from Victoria Copper Inc. granting 100% ownership of the project. Victoria Copper Inc. retained a 1% net smelter royalty (NSR) over production from the lease. White Cliff Minerals can buy back 50% of the NSR for CAD $1 million in cash and has right of first refusal with respect to the sale of the remaining 50% of the NSR (0.5% NSR). ▪ White Cliff Minerals is in possession of a type B water license issued by the Nunavut Water Board and a Class A Land Use Permit granted by the Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada allowing the completion of exploration drilling and camp establishment. ▪ White Cliff Minerals have obtained permission from the Kitikmeot Inuit Association to conduct exploration on this property.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	▪ Tools and idols, made from native copper found in the Coppermine Region have been worked and traded by the local Inuit population going back centuries. ▪ The area first came to the attention of European and English explorers in the 17th century. In 1771 Samuel Hearne reported finding a four-pound native copper nugget at surface. ▪ The Coppermine River area was first staked in 1929 and continued slowly until 1966 when, due to the discovery of several high-grade surface deposits of copper. By late 1967 over 40,000 claims were lodged by more than 70 different companies (E.D. Kindle, 1972). In his report, Kindle locates and gives a brief description of over 80 high grade copper occurrences. ▪ The largest copper deposit in the area is called Area 47 or the DOT 47 Lode in a vertical, tabular body 1,500 feet long and 35 feet wide along one of the faults of the Teshierpi fault zone (Kindle, 1972). The DOT 47 deposit was estimated to host 4,162,000 tons grading 2.96 % copper remaining open at depth

		and to the southwest. The definition of this deposit by Coppermine River Limited marked the largest exploration effort to date. ▪ Mapping and exploration in the area were conducted over several campaigns by regional workers and individual companies until 1970, when the area was mapped in detail by W.A. Barager and J.A. Donaldson. During this time, Barager conducted a litho-geochemical study of the Coppermine River basalts. E.D. Kindle followed this work and produced the first major collaboration of mineralisation, geology, and geologic history in 1972. Following this, Ross and Kerans (1989) mapped Middle Proterozoic sediments of the Hornby Bay and Dismal Lake Groups to the south and west of the region. ▪ Exploration and development persisted sporadically between 1990 - 2010, when companies started to utilise geophysics at the Area 47 and Muskox Intrusion to the southeast of the project area, the latter of which witnessed drilling for several years. ▪ Mineral claims in the region continued to lapse because of depressed economic conditions, until most of the Coppermine area was free and available for staking. ▪ Exploration 2013-2015 was conducted by Tundra Copper Corporation, with work from 2013-2014 detailed in Assessment Report 086024. The work completed included geological mapping, rock chip sampling and later diamond drilling in 2015 consisting of 2060 m. ▪ Of importance is the result of a regional drilling program, testing the basal portion of the Rae Group Sediments. A series of 7 vertical drillholes tested the Rae Group – Coppermine River Group unconformity, targeting sediment-hosted copper deposits for a total of 1949 m. The final drillhole of the program, furthest to the west, drillhole CP15_DD009 intercepted 29 m at 0.57 % Cu from 197 m depth and noted a zonation of copper sulphides of chalcocite-bornite-chalcopyrite upwards from the unconformity. This interval and zonation of copper sulphides is a significant proof of concept for sediment hosted copper deposits within the Rae Group, possessing similarities with the Central African Copperbelt and Kupferschiefer districts.
Geology	▪ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	▪ The Rae Copper Project is located within the north dipping Coppermine Homocline. It unconformably rests on the metamorphic and plutonic rocks of the ca. 1.88-1.84 Ga Wopmay Orogen (Barager et al, 1996). The Hornby Bay Group consists of continental sedimentary and volcanic strata overlain by transitional marine sedimentary rocks of the Dismal Lakes Group. The Coppermine River Group overlie these older sedimentary groups and form a thick sequence of continental flood basalts capped by red bed sandstones. A further unconformity is present where the Rae Group, a sedimentary package sits above the Coppermine River Group, defining a return to marine conditions with a possible age of sedimentation onset of 1070 Ma (Rainbird et al, 2020). Crosscutting the Coppermine River Group and overlying Rae Group are the Coronation Sills, gabbroic composition and believed to have been emplaced at 723 +/- 4Ma (Heaman et al, 1992). ▪ Mineralisation in the Rae Copper Project comprises a variety of styles within both the Copper Creek Formation basalts and the overlying basal Rae Group sediments. Chalcocite dominant vein and breccia systems, flow top replacements and sedimentary hosted stratiform copper. Specifically, the reduced-facies sub type of sediment hosted copper deposits, akin to the Central African Copperbelt.

Drill hole Information	▪ A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:
	  ▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar
	  ▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
	  ▪ dip and azimuth of the hole, down hole length and interception depth, hole length.
	▪ If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.
		▪ Collar information for any relevant drillholes are included in table form in this release.

Data aggregation methods	▪ In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. ▪ Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. ▪ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	▪ Reported copper intervals were calculated using a length weighted average. No cutting of high grades or cut off grades have been used in the reporting of drilled thickness intervals. ▪ A cut of grade of 2% Cu was utilised for the historic estimate. ▪ No data aggregation techniques have been applied. ▪ No metal equivalent values are being used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	▪ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ▪ If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. ▪ If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear	▪ 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.

	statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	▪ 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. ▪ 1997 Sampling at Copper Lamb – samples have no relation to a mineralised width as they are float samples, not outcrop and therefore do not have an inference to geometry of host structure.
Diagrams	▪ Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	▪ Location maps and sections provided within the release with relevant exploration information contained.
Balanced reporting	▪ Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	▪ All exploration results have been reported. ▪ The reporting of exploration results is considered balanced by the competent person.
Other substantive exploration data	▪ Other exploration data, if meaningful, should be reported including geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	▪ 2,427 line-km of MobileMT airborne geophysics was completed during the 2024 field program at the Rae Copper Project. The survey was conducted by Expert Geophysics using an AS 350 B2 SD2 helicopter of Capital Helicopters. The survey lines were oriented E/W and spaced at 400m intervals, with tie lines running N/S and spaced 4000m apart. The average survey speed was 23m/s with a helicopter terrain clearance of 152m. The magnetometer was on average 81m above terrain and 62m for the EM sensor. Data was controlled for quality, interpolated and underwent 2D inversion, completed by Expert Geophysics. ▪ 2025 MobileMTd – A drone based mobile Magneto-Tellurics 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. Lines were NW/SE trending, oriented perpendicular to the Teshierpi Fault Zone which trends NE/SW. Lines were spaced 100m apart.

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. ▪ If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	▪ The JORC Competent Person has not visited the site which hosts the historic estimation as the project has been recently acquired.
Geological interpretation	▪ Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. ▪ Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. ▪ The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. ▪ The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	▪ The project is an epigenetic, fault breccia hosted copper-silver deposit. It also hosts intervals of replacement style mineralization within vesicular flow tops of basalt flows. The deposit style is well recognized within the Copper Creek Basalt Formation. ▪ Due to the historic nature of the estimate and lack of review of drill core or other evidence an assumption is made that the assay and geological interpretation is fit for purpose within the historic estimate. ▪ Alternative interpretations of the deposit style are not believed to have altering effects on the historic estimation. ▪ The orientation of the main breccia body, in line with the major NE/SW trending Teshierpi Fault Zone guided the orientation of historic drilling which was used during the historic estimate. Knowledge of the

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

	▪ Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. ▪ Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. ▪ The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	▪ The elevations to which reserves were projected on each section were determined from a longitudinal projection of the orebody ▪ On both plan and sections of copper bearing diamond drill holes straight wall ore limits are assumed to prevail between each drill intersection ▪ There are no available check estimates. ▪ The by-product silver was estimated for each 10% contained copper there is approximately 1 oz of silver. This was determined by metallurgical testwork on diamond drill core samples conducted by Lakefield Research, silver was not routinely assayed during drilling and thus not included in the estimate. ▪ The geological model, created in 2D sections along drill fences influenced the estimate through creation of blocks controlled by either the breccia zone or flow top replacement, which correlated to the drillhole intersections. These blocks were then combined per section. ▪ A 2% copper cut of grade was applied.
Moisture	▪ Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	▪ The moisture content for tonnage calculations is unknown. No note of dry basis estimation is recorded and given the historic nature of the estimate it is assumed a natural moisture basis was used.
Cut-off parameters	▪ The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	▪ A 2 % copper cut-off grade was included in the estimate.
Mining factors or assumptions	▪ Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	▪ Mining parameters detailed in this section were taken from the report “A Preliminary Feasibility Report on the Hope Lake Copper Deposit, Mackenzie. Assessment Report INAC (Exploration Report), Bracken, J M; Seasor, R W; Neal, H E; Leslie, C A; Pullen, T C. April 1, 1968”. The report defines a 1000 – 1500 ton per day plant size operating 350 days per year. The mining method is described as consisting of open stope for the vertical breccia body and room and pillar methods through the flow top replacement bodies. ▪ A dilution of 10% was accounted for in the historic estimate, adding in material calculated to be 0.6% Cu. ▪ A case for open pit mining was not pursued in any detail.

Metallurgical factors or assumptions	▪ The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made	▪ The use of the term "ore" in the following section is not taken by White Cliff Minerals to imply economic extraction of metal contents, however, is used to describe the processing outlined in the referenced report. The completion of additional work and evaluation may not define JORC compliant resources/reserves. The report "A Preliminary Feasibility Report on the Hope Lake Copper Deposit, Mackenzie. Assessment Report INAC (Exploration Report), Bracken, J M; Seasor, R W; Neal, H E; Leslie, C A; Pullen, T C. April 1, 1968" defines a mining scenario of a 1500 ton per day mill. The report notes similarities of the "ore" with that treated at Roan Antelope in northern Rhodesia (operated since 1931 to date of 1968 report) with the successful operations at Mufulira and Roan Antelope adding support and confidence to the present preliminary design. Testwork completed by Lakefield Research and detailed in the 1968 Preliminary Feasibility Report conducted 43 bench scale grinding and flotation tests on 5 composites from 1967 drillcore totalling 2462 feet of material and found no other metals apart from copper and silver in significant quantities. Metallurgical testwork outlined 55-66% copper concentrates with copper recoveries of 85-95% depending on the grind and flowsheet. Silver content in the concentrate varies from 4.5 to 5.5 oz/t with recoveries in the range of 82 – 95% Ag. The concentrate is chiefly chalcocite with considerable bornite, minor chalcopyrite, covellite and pyrite. Very little to no pyrrhotite has been detected. An excerpt from the report states "The chalcocite and bornite are readily floated with preliminary indications that a coarse high-grade concentrate can be removed after the rod mill or ball mill. The very low pyrite and pyrrhotite content helps the flotation and does not require a depressant for these sulphides. Flotation time is considered normal to fast for this ore". A processing flowsheet is presented with the following components, conveying of ore to primary jaw crusher, followed by crushing to a fine ore storage unit, grinding of ore to 50% minus 325 mesh before flotation by ball/rod mills, with possibility of a coarse copper concentrate "scalp off", 2 banks of floatation equipment each consisting of 4 rougher and 5 scavenger cells before movement into thickening and filtering systems.
Environmental factors or assumptions	▪ Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfield project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	▪ The historic estimate and associated pre-feasibility study notes the use of a tailings thickener, which will allow for recirculation of process water, limiting required extraction from nearby water sources. An area, to the north of the deposit was highlighted for use as a tailings area within a natural depression. ▪ The deposit is dominated by chalcocite and bornite, zoning outwards to chalcopyrite and pyrite sulphide assemblages. Given the acid generating potential of pyrite when exposed to the atmosphere this should be mitigated when designing waste storage (tailings) facilities. ▪ The arctic environment, and presence of well-established permafrost will also be accounted for in future studies.

Bulk density	▪ Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. ▪ The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. ▪ Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	▪ Bulk density measurements were conducted on historic drill core samples during metallurgical testwork completed by Lakefield Research. The number of drill core samples tested and their locations within the deposit or representativeness is unknown. ▪ A bulk density of 11 sq ft per ton was used. ▪ No details are available regarding the method of determination of the bulk density value. It is unknown if vugs, porosity or other void spaces were accounted for.
Classification	▪ The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. ▪ Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). ▪ Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit	▪ The historic estimate was classified as ore reserves comprising indicated and inferred resources. These are non JORC compliant terms and White Cliff Minerals is not treating the estimate as a current JORC compliant resource estimate. ▪ The estimate is classified as historic, non JORC compliant.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	▪ No official/independent audits or reviews of the historic estimate have been completed. White Cliff Minerals has conducted proof reading and cross-referencing data where possible to minimize transcription errors when reporting details of the historic estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	▪ Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could	▪ The method of estimation is deemed appropriate for the historic nature of the estimate. ▪ The weighted averaging of copper in drillhole intersections is well established and the resulting estimation is constrained by the geology and mineralisation with both the breccia zone and flow top replacements. ▪ Given the historic nature of the exploration work which informed the historic estimate the drill core has not been viewed by the Competent Person and thus not been re-assayed or validated at this time. ▪ The assay procedures are also unknown, with details of the detection limits and digestion efficiency (partial or total digestion) unknown, which may influence the copper assay results. No standards, blanks or field duplicates are noted to have been included in the sample stream which generated the assays included in the estimate, however, check assays are noted to have been completed by a second laboratory.

	affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. ▪ The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. ▪ These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	▪ The historic nature of the estimate can only be deemed accurate through the re-drilling of previously reported holes. Further exploration work would include the industry standard diamond and/or reverse circulation methods with a robust quality control program of blanks, standards and duplicates inserted into the sample stream for assay. Initial work would aim to confirm the geological model outlined in historic sections and through twinned holes understand the difference in historically reported intercepts and modern assay results. Bulk density measurements would be taken during diamond drilling activities, covering both mineralisation and host rock/alteration domains for inclusion in possible future resource estimations. This would increase the confidence in the historic results which informed the historic estimate where a comparison of modern and historic data/results can be completed. ▪ Verification work is planned to commence in 2025, and White Cliff Minerals is in possession of the required funding to commence this work.