

Digitisation of Historical Datasets Reveal Multiple High-Grade Uranium & Copper Targets at Radium Point

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("the Company") is pleased to announce early results from the digitisation and GIS integration of historic, but high quality analogue datasets for the northern half of the Radium Point Project ("the North"). The North, as the name implies, refers to the northern half of the approximately 2,900² km Uranium (U), Gold (Au), Silver (Ag), Copper (Cu) licence area held by the Company. Results have exceeded expectations and highlight multiple large & high-grade U-Cu-Au & Ag targets, all of which will be assessed during the upcoming 2024 field work.

Highlights include:

- Examples of some of the highly anomalous rock chip assays from sampling carried out by state survey and previous operators throughout the North can be seen below. Importantly, subsequent follow up work of these exceptional results and prospects appear to be limited:
 - Thompson Showing:
 - **14.15% U₃O₈, 6.22g/t Au and 122g/t Ag**
 - **7.5% Cu, 1.63% U₃O₈, 729/t Ag and 1.56g/t Au**
 - **15.15g/t Au, 6.6% Cu, 2.32% U₃O₈ 137g/t Ag, 1.11% Cobalt and 0.58% Nickel**
 - Spud Bay:
 - **22.72% Cu, 619g/t (~20oz) Ag and 0.59 % Pb**
 - **11.69% Cu, 1330g/t (~40oz) Ag, 8.30% Zn and 0.44% Pb**
 - **6.61% Cu, 1427g/t (~45oz) Ag, 3.66% Zn and 0.35% Pb**
 - Bullwinkle:
 - **7.43% U₃O₈ and 2.77% Cu**
 - Doghead South:
 - **1.56% U₃O₈, 10.30% Cu, 3.68g/t Au and 34g/t Ag**
 - **3.85% Cu, 4.05g/t Au and 7g/t Ag**
 - Sparkplug Lake:
 - **8.28g/t Au, 1.86% Cu and 43.4g/t Ag**
 - **3.97% Cu, 4.42g/t Au and 12.4g/t Ag**
 - **3.01% Cu, 5.37g/t Au and 2.60g/t Ag**

Commenting on the update, White Cliff Chairman, Roderick McIlree said:

"Firstly, I would like to express my appreciation to shareholders for their patience while the Company works through the digitisation and verification process for Radium Point. It has taken considerable time to collate and verify these historical results however it has been worth the wait. Work continues on the assimilation of the remaining datasets for the balance of the 2,900

km² licence area however the tenor of these results already gives us great confidence in our upcoming field season.

It's important to stress that these results are from the northern half and near mine project areas only. The area to the south contains results that appear higher grade in nature with a larger surficial expression however we need more time to complete the verification process for this vast area and will release these results in due course.

I am very comfortable saying this is the most exciting multi-element project I have seen, even though this is a first pass on these near mine and regional anomalies I am confident we are well placed to make significant discoveries on our ground during 2024.

Utilising this new database of geophysical targets alongside surface geochemistry will assist greatly with the finalisation of our target definition for the upcoming field program. I make no guarantees, but with results like this, on only half of the assessed ground to date its, worth making every effort possible to drill this project during the coming year.

During the coming weeks we will conclude the 2024 work programmes at both projects to deploy what will be a holistic campaign leveraging all available synergies between activity, location and service provider”.

Director Incentive Issue

Subject to Shareholder approval, the Company proposes to issue non-executive director Daniel Smith with the following Performance Rights:

- 6,000,000 Class D Performance Rights will vest upon the Company achieving a market capitalisation (on an undiluted basis) of no less than A\$50,000,000
- 6,000,000 Class E Performance Rights will vest upon the Company achieving a market capitalisation (on an undiluted basis) of no less than A\$90,000,000
- 6,000,000 Class F Performance Rights will vest upon the Company achieving a market capitalisation (on an undiluted basis) of no less than A\$125,000,000

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

For further information, please contact:

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Competent Persons Statement

The Information in this report that relates to exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information compiled by Mr. Roderick McIlree, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. McIlree is an employee of the company. 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.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Target Area Introduction and Historic Surface Geochemistry

Through digitisation and integration of historic datasets for the Northern half of the project area into the Company's GIS project, several prospective target areas have been identified and are briefly described below.

Mineralisation in the Great Bear Magmatic Zone is linked to collapse and domal structures. Both of the Fortune Minerals Ltd (TSX: FT) NICO¹ and Sue-Dianne deposits exhibit this similar geological characteristic and through the historical datasets review, a number of such structures have been identified within the Company's license areas allowing the Company to form high priority targets.

The geochemical data is historic in its nature, collected by previous operators and the Geological Survey of Canada. White Cliff Minerals will aim to replicate and extend these known occurrences in the upcoming field season.

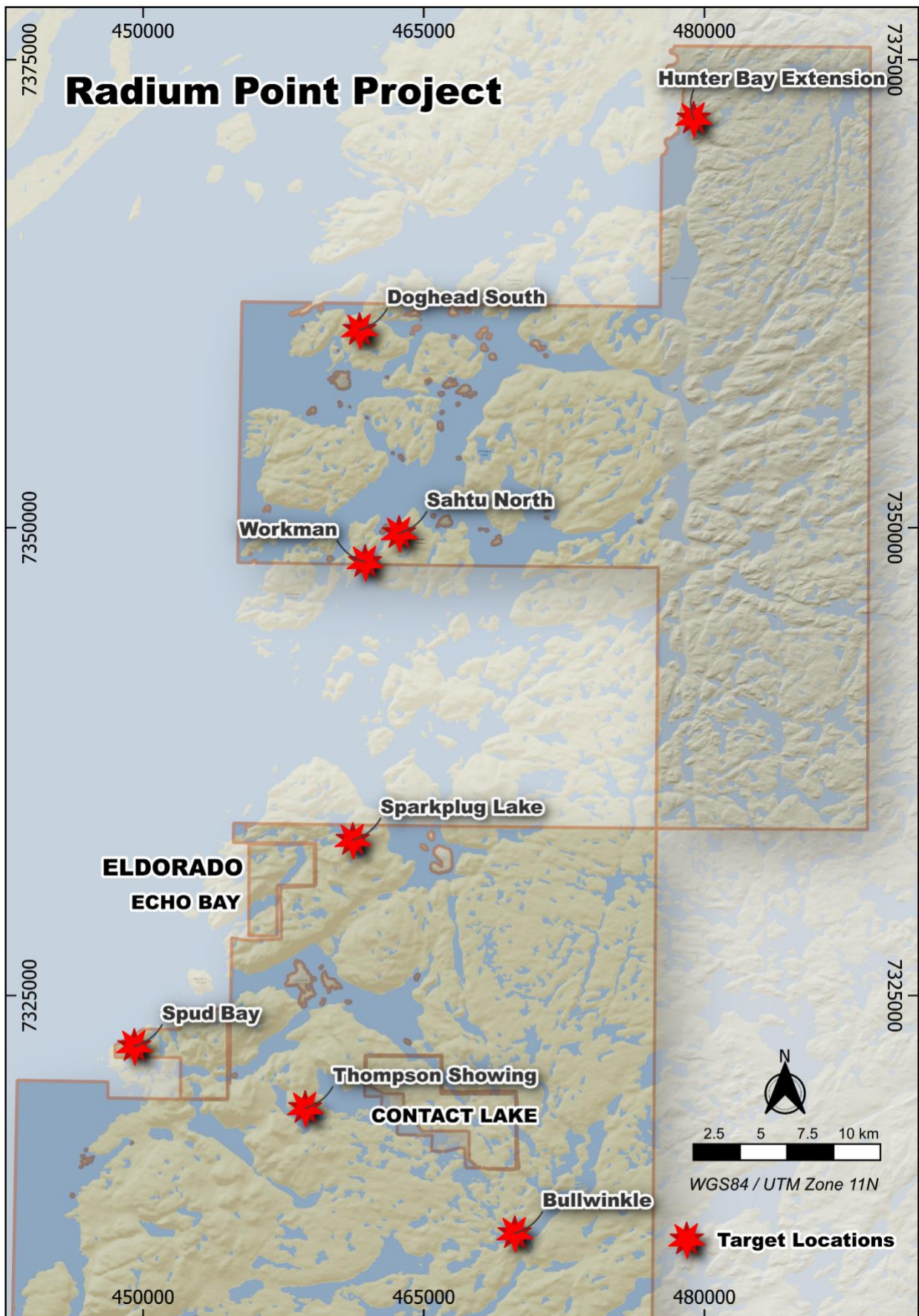


Figure 1 Location map new target areas from the Northern half of the license (derived from historic data review. WGS84/UTM Zone 11N).

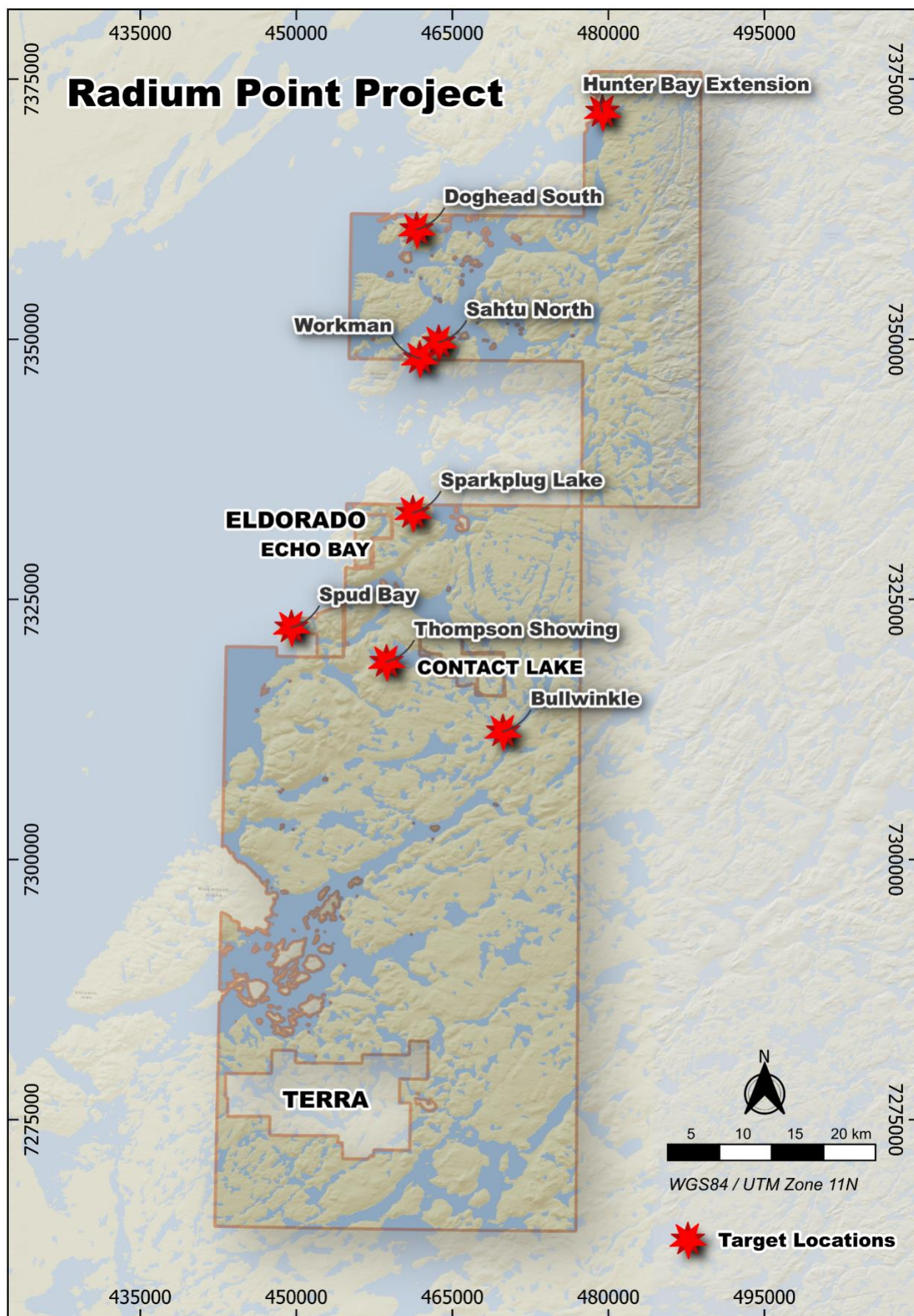


Figure 2. Location map of the entire licence holdings.

Thompson Showing

Located 1 km SW of the southwestern shores of Contact Lake lies the Thompson Showing, a narrow, high-grade zone of polymetallic mineralisation. Mineralisation is vein and fracture controlled within a gabbroic dyke crosscutting a granitic country rock. A historic assay from the “main trench” at the showing, collected by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) returned **14.15% U₃O₈, 6.22g/t Au and 122g/t Ag**. A 1987 report notes a new radioactive showing discovered 25 m to the west of the main prospect where fractures in the gabbro are infilled by pitchblende and copper sulphides. Fractures are striking E/W up to a few cm width and 15 cm in length reported a grab sample of **1.63% U₃O₈, 729g/t Ag, 1.56g/t Au and 7.5% Cu**. In 1997 TLA Partnership’s grab sample K22 returned **15.15g/t Au, 137g/t Ag, 0.66% Cu, 1.11% Co, 0.58% nickel (Ni) and 2.32% U₃O₈** from a quartz-carbonate-hematite vein within the gabbroic dyke. The veining is present up to a maximum width of 2 m striking both north and east within prominent joint sets of the gabbro.

The gabbroic dykes within the Thompson showing can be traced in airborne magnetic data over 9 km NW/SE, with several perpendicular breaks in the magnetic signal indicating possible fault offsets. The Thompson showing is located at such a break in the magnetic signal. Integrating historic airborne radiometric data also shows a weak-moderate uranium anomaly at the occurrence and several other magnetic breaks along the length of the mapped dykes, offering targets for future sampling and discovery potential.

Spud Bay

Located on the Dowdell Peninsula of the eastern shores of Great Bear Lake lies the Spud Bay occurrences of polymetallic mineralisation. Hosted within both porphyritic andesites and potassic altered diorites of the Mystery Island Intrusive Suite with a south to southeast trend. Grab samples returned up **22.72% Cu, 1,427g/t Ag 0.15% Co and 8.30% Zinc (Zn)**.

Target	Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Co (ppm)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
Spud Bay	10485	449864	7322843	619	22.72	-	0.59	-
	10510	448855	7322203	1,330	11.69	-	0.44	8.30
	10484	449864	7322843	272	8.41	-	0.55	-
	10511	448855	7322203	1,427	6.61	-	0.35	3.66
	10508	448855	7322203	626	3.98	300	0.73	0.58
	10486	449864	7322843	39.4	1.41	-	0.08	0.11
	10457	451001	7322605	42.6	0.72	900	0.16	0.71
	10501	448677	7322372	2.8	0.72	-	0.07	0.32
	10503	449015	7322080	26.6	0.43	1500	0.29	1.07

Table 1. Historic rock chip sample results from the Spud Bay target area. (WGS84 / UTM Zone 11N). Samples presented taken by Alberta Star in 2007 (See Reference section of this Announcement).

Sparkplug Lake

Located 9 km NE of the historic Eldorado mine site lies the Sparkplug Lake target area. Hosted within porphyritic andesites and volcanoclastic rocks historic sampling efforts returned up to **8.28g/t Au, 3.97% Cu, 43.8g/t Ag and 0.2 % Bismuth (Bi)**. The target lies along a well-developed ENE/WSW trending structure adjacent to a notable collapse structure. Strong copper and gold results were returned over the 1.8 km strike length.

Target	Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (%)
Sparkplug Lake	63244	461839	7333228	4.42	12	2001	3.97
	63246	462008	7333206	5.37	3	405	3.01
	64011	460296	7333353	4.20	44	1797	2.19
	63357	461935	7333071	8.28	44	1679	1.87
	63804	462009	7333209	1.01	3	652	1.56
	63203	461823	7333198	4.56	21	2001	1.25

Table 2. Historic rock chip sample results from Sparkplug Lake area. (WGS84 / UTM Zone 11N). Samples presented taken by Hunter Bay Resources in 2006 (See Reference section of this Announcement).

Doghead South

The Doghead South target area is in the NW extents of the Company's project area and is host to a mineralised quartz-hematite vein system with anomalous concentrations of gold, silver, copper and uranium. Sample assay results can be seen in Table 03 below.

Target	Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	U ₃ O ₈ (%)
Doghead South	A_209264	461573	7360559	3.68	34	10.30	1.556
	A_209075	461669	7358494	0.14	20	8.86	-
	A_209158	464488	7361085	4.05	7	3.85	-
	A_209153	460757	7359624	0.03	3	1.42	-
	A_209162	463305	7361040	0.06	3	1.16	0.002
	A_209071	460726	7359583	0.01	13	1.12	-
	A_209077	462890	7361232	0.05	12	0.89	0.002
	A_209273	461589	7360559	0.03	2	0.87	0.014

Table 3. Historic rock chip sample results from the Doghead South target area. (WGS84 / UTM Zone 11N). Samples presented taken by Frontier Development Group in 2005 (See Reference section of this Announcement).

Bullwinkle

Located 10km SE of Contact Lake the Bullwinkle showing was discovered in 1986 through surface trenching and sampling. It lies on a NE/SW trending structure and hosts Cu-U mineralisation within chlorite breccias and albitites with hematite-pitchblende veining. A grab sample from 1986 within the albitite returned **7.43% U₃O₈** and **2.77% Cu** and the chlorite breccia returned a 0.75m composite sample of 0.248% U₃O₈ (sample B-1-2). The orientation of this zone is unknown and so sample interval is not a true width. Mineralised samples were taken approximately 550 m apart along the NW/SE trending structure. The fault zone is mapped as 15 m wide with a zone of anomalous counts per second (CPS) between 6000 – 18,000 across 10-12 m (CPS determined by EDA 400 spectrometer). This occurrence has never seen modern exploration techniques or drill testing. Historic radiometric data has been investigated and identifies a coherent uranium anomaly along strike from the Bullwinkle showing offering a target for follow up.

Workman

Sampling by Hunter Bay Resources in 2007 identified a uranium anomalous quartz vein

system that can be mapped along strike on satellite imagery for over 1.5 km-oriented NNE/SSW. Sample 63288 returned **0.41% U₃O₈** and 704 ppm Cu from a quartz veined granite with the sampled veins striking 010 and dipping vertically. This target has similar first order characteristics as the historic Ray Rock uranium mine located in the south of the Great Bear Magmatic Zone which produced **535,000 lbs of U₃O₈** from a giant quartz vein complex with hematite-pitchblende and minor copper sulphides.

Hunter Bay Extension

The Hunter Bay Extension target is in the NE extents of the White Cliff Minerals license package and captures the NE extension of known high grade copper mineralisation at Sloan where a historic (non JORC compliant) estimate of **100,000 t @ 8.4 % Cu** is reported. Previous sampling by Hunter Bay in 2006 revealed mineralised quartz veins with pyrite-chalcopyrite-bornite-malachite-azurite with intense zones of limonite. Structures are noted to be NE trending. Investigation of satellite imagery shows a clear NE trending structure with white-grey linear features along the strike length, possibly quartz veining. Comparison of this structure with a magnetic total field map there is a coincident, pronounced magnetic low response. The structure is traced NE for 8 km within the claim block. Sampling is limited to the SW extents of the structure, covering a 500 m strike length.

Target	Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)	U ₃ O ₈ (ppm)
Hunter Bay Extension	63219	479033	7371634	23.1	3.3	0.13	321.6
	63220	479432	7371901	5.5	0.1	0.24	119.3
	63221	479420	7371883	2.7	0.0	0.01	127.0
	63315	479042	7371641	26.6	2.8	1.38	3.9
	63316	479039	7371638	24.7	0.8	1.70	7.4
	63317	479064	7371643	5.7	0.8	0.11	1.3
	63318	479192	7371725	1.5	0.2	0.62	0.4
	63763	479027	7371641	6.5	0.8	0.71	17.2
	63764	479068	7371645	7.1	0.8	0.50	1.9

Table 4. Historic rock chip sample results from the Hunter Bay Extension target area. (WGS84 / UTM Zone 11N). Samples presented taken by Hunter Bay Resources in 2006 (See Reference section of this Announcement).

Sahtu North

Sahtu North represents a broad zone of Au-Ag-Bi-Cu anomalism located 1.5 km NE of the Workman quartz vein adjacent to a regional scale NE/SW trending fault zone. Copper minerals malachite, azurite, bornite and chalcopyrite are associated with gossanous fault zones surrounded by quartz vein stockwork veining.

Target	Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (%)
Sahtu North	64007	462923	7349136	0.05	5	100	1.81
	64037	463689	7349695	0.72	>100	543	1.54
	64036	463689	7349697	0.64	>100	550	1.46
	64009	463034	7349219	0.03	2	60	1.25

Target	Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (%)
	63772	463686	7349706	4.98	>100	953	1.05
	63555	463760	7350230	0.08	2	98	0.99
	64034	463520	7349749	0.05	30	1565	0.83
	63445	463711	7349760	0.02	34	74	0.82

Table 5. Historic rock chip sample results from the Sahtu North target area. (WGS84 / UTM Zone 11N). Samples presented taken by Hunter Bay Resources in 2006 (See Reference section of this Announcement).

Reference

Sample results from the Bullwinkle and Thompson showings 1987. Grab samples and composite rock chip samples from the floor of excavated trenches. All samples were analysed for U, Au, Ag, Cu, Co, Pb and Zn. Assays completed by Barringer Magenta Laboratories, Alberta. Certificate dated 20th October 1987. Fire assay for Au-Ag.

Hunter Bay Samples – Grab samples analysed by ACME Analytical Laboratories, Vancouver. Digestion by aqua regia followed by ICP-ES analysis.

Fronteer Development Group samples – Grab samples analysed by ACME Analytical Laboratories, Vancouver. ICP-ES 0.5g sample and ICP-MS 10g sample sourced from Fronteer Dev. Group Geological and Geochemical Report on the Conjuror Property Appended Excel File.

Alberta Star Samples – Grab samples analysed by ACME Analytical Laboratories, Vancouver. Digestion by four-acid digest followed by ICP-MS analysis. Spud Bay target samples extracted from <https://elysedevelopment.com/news/2008/alberta-star-samples-22.72-copper-1427.0-g-ton-silver-and-8.30-zinc-at-the-mile-lake-nt-iocg-discovery/>.

WHITE CLIFF MINERALS

About White Cliff Minerals

White Cliff Minerals (ASX: WCN) is an energy metals company focused on the discovery of **district scale, high grade** and **quality** projects in **tier one jurisdictions** within **historic** and **proven** areas.

Led by its internationally experienced executive team that has significant frontier exploration, development, corporate and technical expertise, the Company has positioned itself with the right team, in the right locations with the right projects to deliver significant returns to shareholders.

Our projects in **Canada** include the Radium Point Project that has been recognised by the Northwest Territories Geoscience Government office as having the highest probability for the hosting of Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) Uranium plus Silver style mineralisation in Canada and the proven high grade Copper, Gold and Silver Coppermine Project.

- The **Radium Point** area is recognised as a significant source of Uranium and is recorded as being one of Canada's largest uranium mining districts.
- Exploration at **Nunavut** has validated numerous highly prospective Cu and Ag mineralisation occurrences that include; **30.24% Cu, 34g/t Ag** and **30.25% and 43g/t Ag** at its Halo Prospect; **>40% Cu, 115g/t and 107g/t Ag** at Don Prospect; and **35.54% Cu and 17g/t Ag** at Cu-Tar Prospect.



A refocussed strategy within **Australia**, refining the portfolio to three highly prospective projects that includes the **Reedy South Gold Project that contains a JORC resource of 42Koz Au.**

- The **Reedy South** High-Grade Gold Project sits immediately south of the Westgold (ASX: WGX) Triton/South Emu Mine in the proven Goldfields area of WA.
- **Lake Tay** sits in the highly prospective multi metals Lake Johnson region of WA and is adjacent to the TG Metals (ASK: TG6) Lake Johnson Lithium Project and Charger Metals (ASX: CHR) and Rio Tinto (ASX: RIO) Lithium Exploration JV.
- **Diemals**, within the Southern Cross Region of WA contains two greenstone belts on the east and west of the tenement being prospective for Gold, Nickel, Copper, Lithium and Rare Earths.



APPENDIX 1.

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

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	Surface rock chip (grab) sampling of outcrop unless specified as a rock chip composite. Rock chip composite samples were collected along trench floors over specified intervals.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Samples of different lithologies, alterations and mineralisation styles were collected based on visual appearance. A field spectrometer was utilised to assist sampling of radioactive mineralisation styles and results are reported as counts per second (CPS).
	<i>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.</i>	<p>Rock chip sampling was undertaken on surface alongside lithologic, alteration and mineralisation logging. Samples ranged between 0.5 – 7 kg of material.</p> <p>Samples were prepared and analysed at ACME Analytical Laboratory where it was crushed and split to 250g. Each sample split was pulverised to 95% passing through a 150 mesh screen and split to 0.5g. Digestion was performed by Aqua Regia leach and analysis by ICP-ES or 10 g ICP-MS. Reported samples taken by Alberta Star were digested by four acid digestion.</p> <p>Sample results from the Bullwinkle and Thompson showings 1987. Grab samples and composite rock chip samples from the floor of excavated trenches. All samples were analysed for U, Au, Ag, Cu, Co, Pb and Zn. Assays completed by Barringer Magenta Laboratories, Alberta. Certificate dated 20th October 1987. Fire assay for Au-Ag.</p>
Drilling techniques	<i>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.).</i>	No drilling being reported
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	No drilling being reported
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	No drilling being reported
	<i>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.</i>	No drilling being reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<i>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.</i>	Rock chip sampling was undertaken on surface alongside lithologic, alteration and mineralisation logging. Data input presented in tabulated form alongside coordinates and sample numbers.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	No drilling being reported and no lengths used in rock chip sampling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.</i>	No sub sampling has been undertaken.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	No sub sampling has been undertaken.
	<i>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.</i>	No sub sampling has been undertaken.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes were in the range of 0.5 – 7 kg and are deemed appropriate for the style of mineralisation sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Samples were analysed by either ACME Analytical Laboratories, Vancouver or Barringer Magenta Laboratories, Alberta. Samples digested by aqua regia leaching represent a partial digestion, preferentially attacking sulphide minerals and thus certain refractory minerals will not be effectively leached. Four acid digestion represents a near-total digestion of the sample.
	<i>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.</i>	A handheld EDA 400 spectrometer was utilised to record counts per second (CPS) when targeting uranium mineralisation. ACME Analytical Laboratories undertook an in-house system of QA/QC measure including the analysis of standard, blanks and duplicates.
	<i>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.</i>	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Not known.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No drilling being reported.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage</i>	Not known.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>(physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Not known.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Locations of reported rock chip assay results are in WGS 84 / UTM Zone 11 N EPSG: 32611.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Reported results are spaced based on locations of prospective lithologies, alterations and visible mineralisation.
	<i>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.</i>	Rock chip assay results are taken from zone of prospective lithologies, alterations or visible mineralisation. They are not suitable for inclusion in an MRE.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	One result for the Bullwinkle prospect reports an interval where a composite rock chip sample was taken along a trench floor. No other sample compositing was undertaken.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Orientation of sampling relative to mineralised structures is unknown.
	<i>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.</i>	No drilling being reported.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Not known.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Not known.

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	<i>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.</i>	<p>The Radium Point Project is made up of 19 granted Prospecting Permits, and 14 Mineral Claim Applications (on trust for White Cliff Minerals Limited).</p> <p>Prospecting Permits are valid for up to 3 years.</p> <p>Mineral Claims valid for an initial 2 year period, which can be extended subject to continued</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		activity and expenditure on the claim areas. Field activities require a land use permit from the Northwest Territories Government.
	<i>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.</i>	The licenses are granted.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Previous exploration and mining in the Radium Point area is listed under Exploration History in the release and mainly consists of sampling of outcrops/showings. There are multiple decades of reporting of historic mapping, sampling, mining and exploration. These were completed by multiple companies as well as state sponsored regulatory bodies such as state and federal exploration and mines departments. All data will be used by the company once fully incorporated into the company's database. At this stage the reports are largely being used for reference due to their age. Results from reports that are believed to be accurate or representative are included in the release.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Early Proterozoic Echo Bay Group consists of tuffs, flow rocks, argillite, quartzite, and dolomitic limestone. Uranium, Silver and Copper ore deposits occur within veins and stockworks. The age of uranium mineralisation is about 1,400 Ma.
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i>	No drilling being reported.
	<i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i>	
	<i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i>	
	<i>dip and azimuth of the hole, down hole length and interception depth, hole length.</i>	
	<i>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.</i>	
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	No data aggregation.
	<i>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.</i>	No data aggregation.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly</i>	No metal equivalent values are being used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>stated.</i>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>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').</i>	The reported interval for the Bullwinkle prospect is taken from the floor of a trench which was conducted across a prospective structure. There is insufficient data to confidently quote the orientation of the mineralised zone relative to the sample, and thus it is not a true width. No drilling is being reported.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Location maps provided of projects within the release with relevant exploration information contained.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	The reporting of exploration results is considered balanced by the competent person.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	No further exploration data of note is being reported. Work is ongoing to integrate available geological datasets.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Full technical review which includes site trips are planned. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of modern airborne geophysical techniques for targeting, such as VTEM Field crews will be mobilised for orientation / reconnaissance and planning for future work including drilling. Field mapping, sampling and potentially drilling during the 2024 field season. <p>WCN has sufficient funding to undertake the proposed exploration activities.</p>