Priority Targets confirmed at Great Bear Lake (Radium Point) U-Cu-Au-Ag Project in readiness for field activities to commence

Ongoing data digitisation reveals additional high priority targets

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("WCN" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on its activities as it prepares for its upcoming maiden field campaign in Northwest Territories and Nunavut, Canada. The Company has now prioritised a number of highly prospective targets, which includes additional targets from the initial review of the southern half of the Great Bear Lake Project, Northwest Territories, as new areas are realised through the digitisation and GIS integration of historic datasets.

Highlights:

- **Priority targets** will include:
  - Thompson Showing: a high-grade polymetallic area south of the historic Echo Bay and Eldorado mines that includes untested U anomalies from prior airborne radiometry surveys. Historic rock chips include **14.15% U_3O_8, 6.22g/t Au, 122g/t Ag**.
  - Hunter Bay Extension (Sloan): The target is immediately along strike from the historic (non JORC/NI 43-101) estimate of **100,000t at 8.4% Cu** at the Sloan Deposit[1]. Limited sampling in 2006 returned up to **1.69% Cu and 321ppm U_3O_8** along the NE extension of the vein complex.
  - Sparkplug Lake: An E/W trending structure adjacent to an obvious caldera collapse feature similar to the NICO and Sue Dianne IOCG deposits[2]. Historic grab samples span a strike length of **1.8km** returning up to **8.28g/t Au, 44g/t Ag and 3.97% Cu**. Several structures of similar orientation exist for **a further 2.5km south**.
  - Spud Bay: Lies along strike from the historic Bonanza Silver Mine[3], striking NW/SE between granite and monzodiorite hosts several **high grade, Ag, Cu, Co, Zn** occurrences. Historic grab samples include **11.7% Cu, 8.3% Zn** and **1330g/t Ag** and **22.7% Cu and 619g/t Ag**.
- Evidence of **IOCG** and **epithermal style mineralisation** have been identified in the **southern half** of the **Great Bear Lake Project** generating **new** and additional priority targets:
  - Luv Lake: Located 8 km NE of the historic Terra silver mine, a **3km² IOCG** target with historical rock chips that include **10.4% Cu** and **23g/t Ag**
  - OMNI: Located 9.3km east of the Luv Lake target area, a quartz stockwork hosted Au-Cu with historical rock chips that include **5.4% Cu** and **4g/t Au**
  - HD44: Located just 5km SW of the Terra Mine, a polymetallic quartz-carbonate epithermal out cropping vein with historical rock chips that include **2.18% Cu**, **1.95% Co** and **22.26% Bi**

[1] NGTS Open File 017390, PanAmerican Ventures Ltd "Preliminary Report on Hunter Bay Claims"

[2] NICO deposit - Proven and Probable Minerals Reserves containing 1.1 million ounces of gold, 82 million pounds of cobalt, 102 million pounds of bismuth, and 27 million pounds of copper (Source: Fortune Minerals website (TSX: FT), Resources & Reserves)

[3] Historic reports regarding drilling at the Bonanza mine report grades up to 8,806 oz/t Ag over 3ft 6 inches (NTGS Open File 061573) and infer a continuation of the structure to the west, which is within the White Cliff mineral claim

Commenting on the update, White Cliff Managing Director, Troy Whittaker said:

"Historic rock chips results from the southern parts of the Great Bear Lake Project have continued to reveal an underexplored, district scale opportunity which will be assessed during the upcoming 2024 field work. Whilst works continue on this review, these initial results continue to demonstrate the district and regional potential of the entire Project area.

Integration of this historic data, coupled with observations and sample results from the upcoming field program alongside outputs from the MobileMT survey will provide a robust dataset for drill target definition. The diligent and exceptional work done by the team has allowed us to rank priority targets across the Great Bear Lake Project which allow for efficient and appropriate provision of field works and capital allocation ahead of the 2024 season.

Given the target rich environment, and different advancing stages of exploration across the Project, the Company is now in an envious position where it can progress and develop a pipeline of targets".

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

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FURTHER INFORMATION

The Great Bear Lake Project has a wealthy history of mining and exploration activity, however, lacks substantial modern exploration. The project represents a target rich environment, polymetallic in nature with historic note of Ag, Au, Bi, Cu, Co, U, V, Pb, Zn mineralisation.

Numerous analogue datasets were sourced from the Northwest Territories Geological Survey (NTGS) online database and digitised in GIS software. Where available historic maps have been georeferenced and will be used to guide 2024 exploration activities.

Thompson Showing

Located south of the historic Echo Bay and Eldorado mines, the Thompson Showing represents a priority target for high grade polymetallic, fracture and veinlet-controlled mineralisation. Historic sampling has confirmed the potential:

- 14.15% U_3O_8, 6.22g/t Au and 122g/t Ag
- 7.5% Cu, 1.63% U_3O_8, 729g/t Ag and 1.56g/t Au

The area was previously drilled tested by 3 shallow holes that included 5.5m @ 1.7% Cu and 23.9 g/t Ag (NTGS Open File 085178).

Integration of historic data has revealed a correlation between mineralisation, gabbroic dykes and U anomalies from Alberta Star's airborne radiometry survey. Several other gabbroic dykes have been mapped as strong linear SE/NW trending magnetic highs, which host near perpendicular breaks in the magnetic signal (**Figure 1**). These breaks indicate possible structures, which may have controlled fluid flow. The magnetic breaks correlate with topographic lows, further evidence for structural control. Where these lines of evidence align offers further exploration upside for further discoveries of

Thompson Showing type mineralisation.

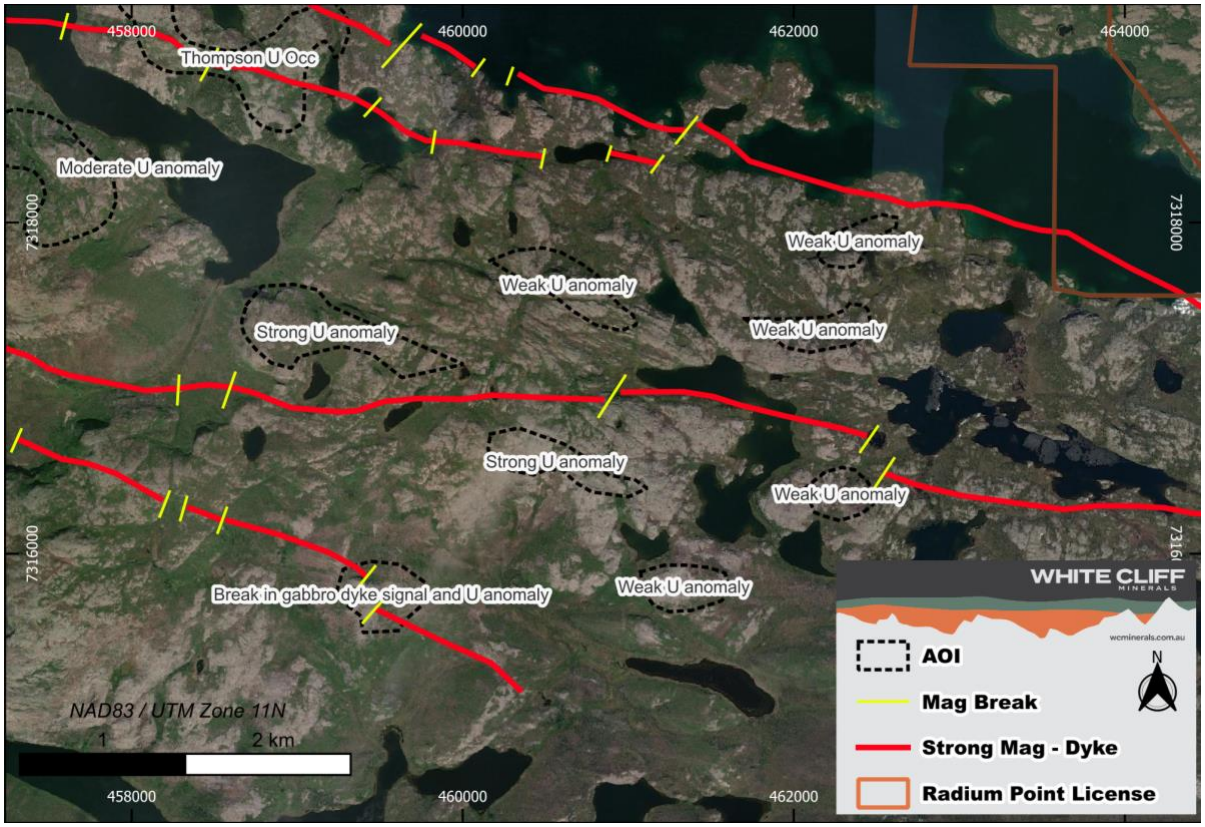


Figure 1 – *Map illustrating the Thompson Showing (top left) and its association with a strong magnetic feature interpreted as continuation of a gabbroic dyke. Breaks in the linear magnetic feature are mapped and represent structures, important controls of mineralising fluid flow. Areas of interest (AOI) are outlined around uranium responses in the historic airborne radiometry survey.*

The Company plans to re-sample the Thompson showing, documenting the mineralisation style and defining a "type location". This will inform prospecting at the locations defined through GIS analysis of the historic geophysics, which highlighted several favourable locations for mineralisation.

Hunter Bay Extension (Sloan)

Located to the NE of the Company's prospecting permits lies the Hunter Bay Extension target area. The target is immediately along strike from the historic (non JORC/NI 43-101) estimate of 100,000t at 8.4% Cu at the Sloan Deposit, identified in drilling during 1956. Drill results from this deposit report intercepts up to 27.28m at 7.93% Cu associated with massive bornite-chalcocite-chalcopyrite within a giant quartz vein complex trending NE/SW (NTGS Open File 017390). The deposit lies on a major NE/SW structure, which extends into the Company prospector permits and can be traced for over 7km strike length. Sampling by Hunter Bay in 2006 returned up to 1.69% Cu and 321ppm U_3O_8 from very limited sampling at the SW extent of the vein complex.

A second NNE trending quartz vein complex is present, the Harrison Vein, which forms a structural wedge with the NE trending Sloan vein complex. Historic reports note this area as also being favourable for hosting copper mineralisation due to the structural complexity.

Integrating historic airborne magnetic data shows a clear magnetic low lineament which extends from the Sloan Deposit NE into the Company's exploration area, proving structural continuity (**Figure 2**). A large oval shaped zone of low magnetic response is present at a structural intersection and may represent a dilation zone where fluids have been localised. Several other NE trending magnetic lineaments have been identified and remain prospective targets for follow up sampling.

During the upcoming field campaign, the Company will be aiming to extend the strike length of known copper mineralisation on surface and prospecting within the magnetic low domains and structural

intersections.

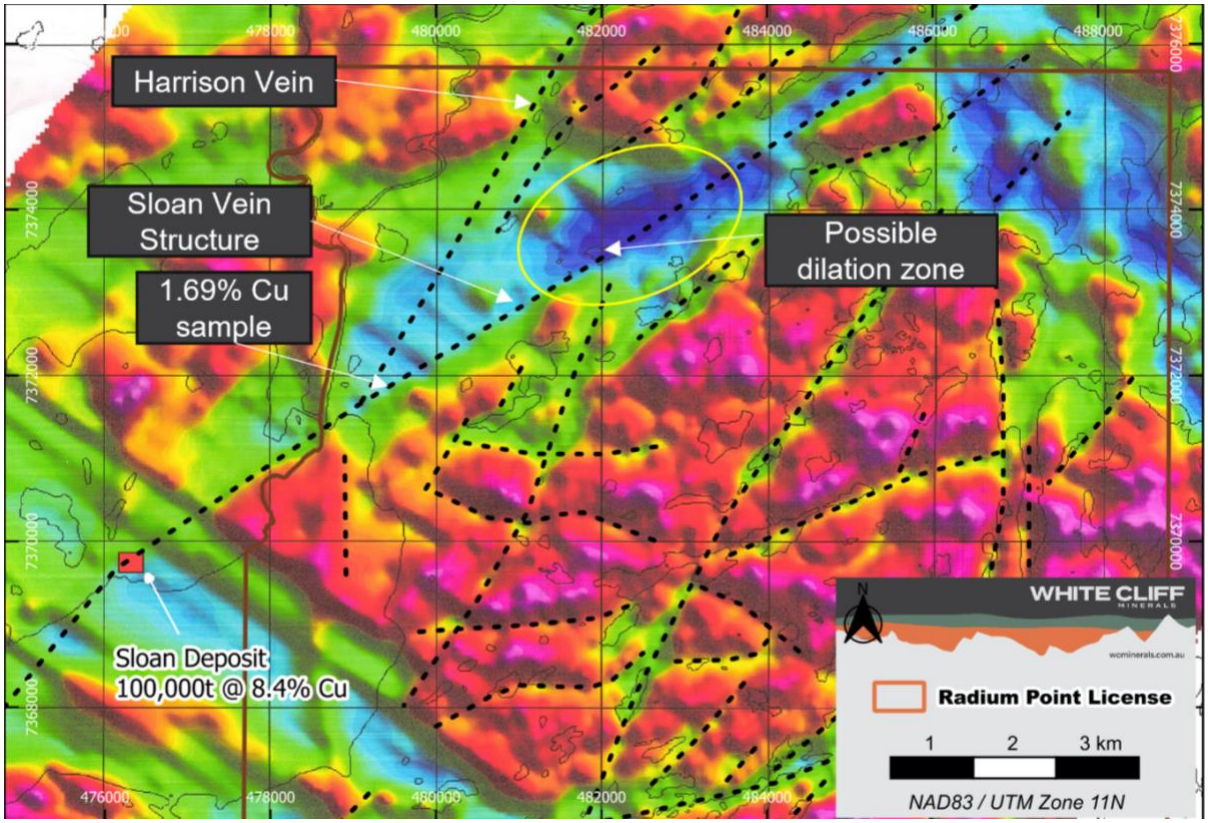


Figure 2 - *Map of the Hunter Bay extension target area, structural mapping from historic magnetic data highlighting a strong NE trend and possible dilation zones/structural intersections. Sample assay results from 2006 Hunter Bay grab sample along strike of Sloan Deposit.*

Sparkplug Lake

Sparkplug Lake target area is focussed on the Glacier Lake lineament, an E/W trending structure adjacent to an obvious caldera collapse feature. The ring-like structure is noteworthy as both the NICO and Sue Dianne IOCG deposits, within the Great Bear Magmatic Zone are spatially associated with such features (**Figure 3**). Historic sampling shows Au-Cu mineralisation within quartz veins, interpreted as the epithermal expression of an underlying IOCG system. The magnetic signal also mirrors the annular feature, with a lower magnetic response in the centre.

Historic grab samples (Hunter Bay 2006) span a strike length of 1.8km along the Glacier Lake lineament returning up to 8.28g/t Au, 44g/t Ag and 3.97% Cu. Several structures of similar orientation exist for 2.5km south and lack exploration data.

The Company plans to confirm historic showings, using modern lab techniques and infill gaps in sampling along the prospective structures. Sampling, alongside geological mapping will allow for integration with the planned MobileMT magnetics and conductivity data and inform possible diamond drilling at the target.

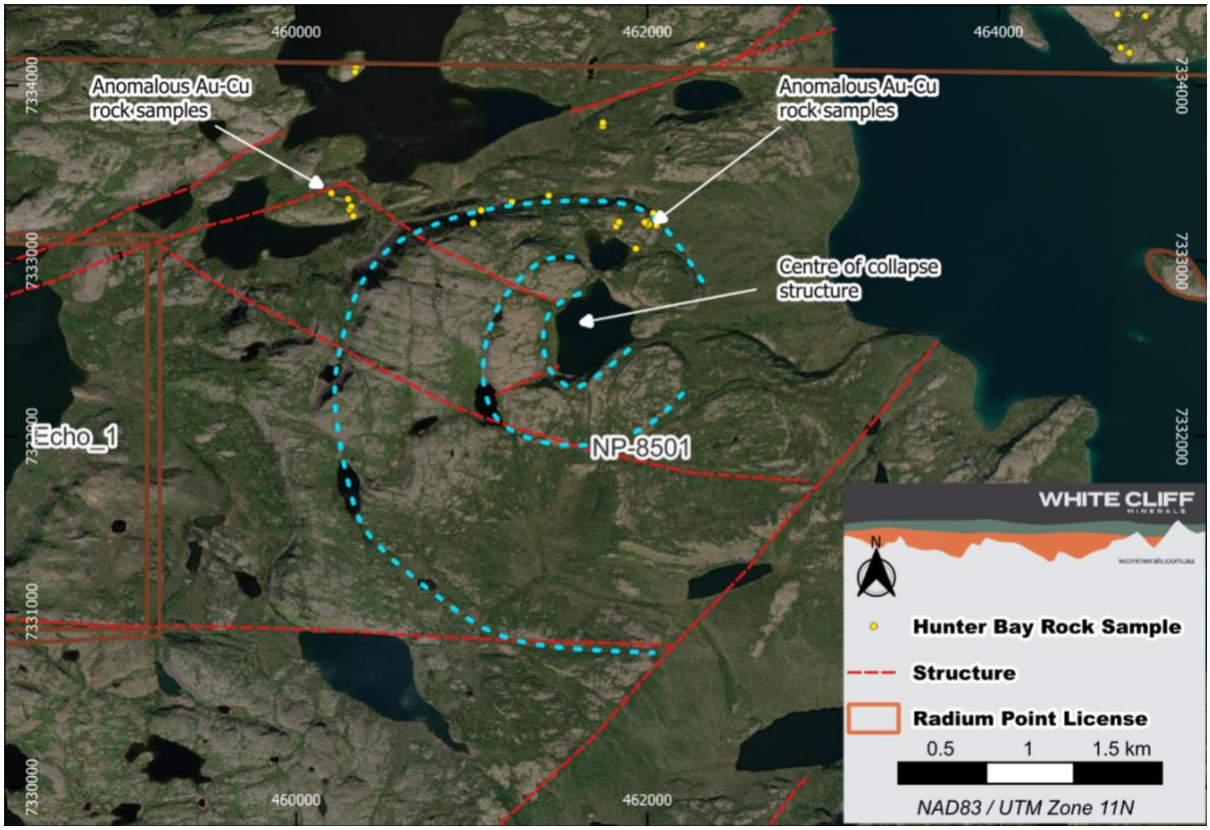


***Figure 3** - Map of the Sparkplug Lake target area. Anomalous Au-Cu rock chip samples taken immediately north of a clear collapse feature with an annular appearance in satellite imagery. Several fault orientations are observed with mineralisation associated with a major ENE/WSW structure.*

Spud Bay

The Spud Bay target area lies along strike from the historic Bonanza Silver Mine where a favourable horizon of porphyritic andesite tuff, striking NW/SE between granite and monzodiorite hosts several high grade, Ag, Cu, Co, Zn occurrences. Historic reports, regarding drilling at the Bonanza mine report grades up to 8,806 oz/t Ag over 3ft 6 inches (NTGS Open File 061573) and infer a continuation of the structure to the west, which is within the White Cliff mineral claim. This western strike extension returned samples up to 11.7% Cu, 8.3% Zn and 1330g/t Ag by Alberta star in 2008. A second mineralised horizon is observed approximately perpendicular, trending N/S, again following the andesitic tuff, monzodiorite contact which returned assay results up to 22.7% Cu and 619g/t Ag from surface grab samples. It is noted that the Bonanza Mine veining and the N/S trending veining may coalesce west of the mine location and offers a target for a structural dilation zone (**Figure 4**).

Integration of historic data has revealed a noted occurrence of native silver, which previous modern operators did not sample, along with several other mineralised zones noted in the Dowdell Peninsula geology map of the Echo Bay IOCG thematic map series, 2015 (NTGS Open File 7807).

The Company plans to conduct a detailed sampling program along the entire strike lengths of the prospective structures, following up on previously unsampled occurrences and applying channel saws where appropriate to determine assay intervals. A key focus will be on the possible dilation zone, prospecting for calcite veining and breccias, which are known to be associated with native silver mineralisation at the Bonanza Mine.

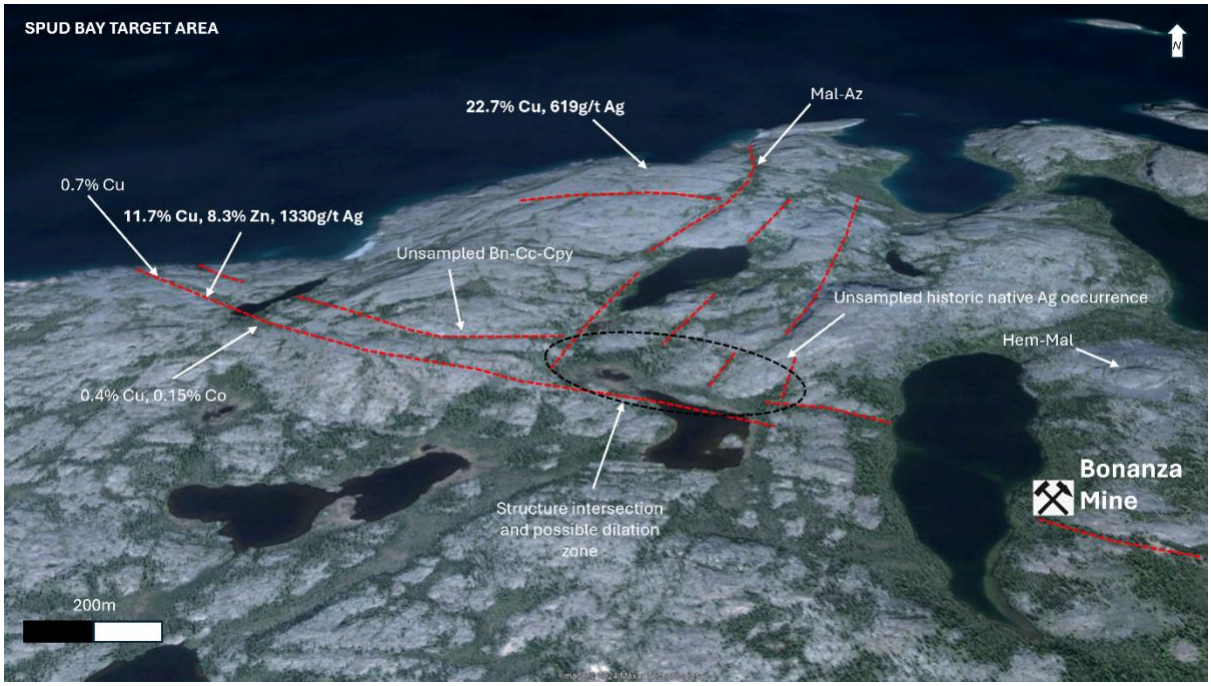


Figure 4 - *Labelled Google Earth view of the Spud Bay target area. Red dashed lines indicate mapped structures and illustrate the 2 trends associated with sampled mineralisation. The black oval outlines a possible dilation zone where the trends coalesce west along strike from the historic Bonanza Silver Mine. Assay results from surface grab sampling released by Alberta Star in 2008. (Bn-bornite, Cc-chalcocite, Cpy-chalcopyrite, Mal-malachite, Az-azurite, Hem-hematite)*

Luv Lake

The Luv Lake target area located 8km NE of the historic Terra Mine was investigated for silver mineralisation in the 1980s. Although silver dominant mineralisation was not located widespread copper mineralisation was observed and sampled. In 1983 Procan Exploration Company reported up to 10.4% Cu and 23g/t Ag from a quartz-carbonate-bornite-chalcopyrite-pyrite vein which trends under cover to the east, it is noted to be 1m wide and locally have up to 20% sulphide minerals. Procan did not continue exploration as vein-hosted silver mineralisation was their exploration focus akin to the nearby mining within the Terra, Norex and Northrim mines.

In 2002 Fronteer Development Group also conducted limited exploration as part of a regional sampling program and further added copper-gold-cobalt values to the area. Mineralisation styles noted are associated with major faults and lineaments and occur in cross cutting veins, fractures and disseminated zones, as part of a retrograde event. The alteration is pervasive iron-oxide breccias and magnetite-albite-actinolite alteration of the host rocks, indicative of an IOCG system. Several other copper occurrences are noted to the east of Luv Lake, however, have not been sampled and reported. Sampled copper anomalism covers an area of approximately 3 x 3km.

Easting	Northing	Company	Year	Cu (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au(ppb)
451916	7281449	Fronteer Development	2005	5479	1.1	137.2
452498	7281716	Fronteer Development	2005	2125	0.6	120.3
452514	7281752	Fronteer Development	2005	1645	0.9	366.3
452984	7283779	Fronteer Development	2005	1223	2.1	8.1
452084	7283777	Procan Exploration	1983	104000	23.0	-
451886	7283922	Procan Exploration	1983	7800	-	-
453097	7283453	Procan Exploration	1983	7520	-	-

Easting	Northing	Company	Year	Cu (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au(ppb)
453360	7281046	Procan Exploration	1983	4600	17.0	-
452473	7283836	Procan Exploration	1983	3900	1.0	-
450515	7281417	Procan Exploration	1983	3870	-	-
453074	7283605	Procan Exploration	1983	3130	-	-
453193	7283600	Procan Exploration	1983	2510	-	-
450517	7281567	Procan Exploration	1983	1965	10.0	-
453373	7283724	Procan Exploration	1983	1900	18.0	-
453098	7283604	Procan Exploration	1983	1195	-	-
452937	7283694	Procan Exploration	1983	1160	-	-
451877	7283842	Procan Exploration	1983	1050	-	-

***Table 1 - Rock** chip results from exploration at the Luv Lake prospect.*

The OMNI Showing

OMNI is located 9.3km east of the Luv Lake target area and is described in a singular historic report from 1991 by ABER Resources Ltd as part of their Balachey Lake Project. An area of trenches has been blasted (1985) within intermediate tuffs, flows and breccias. Mineralisation is associated with quartz vein stockworks up to 20% of the rock mass and individual veins up to 15cm width. Sulphides noted are chalcopyrite-pyrite with hematite and trace amounts of bornite. A total of 16 samples were taken from the blasted trenches later in 1991 which are shown in **Table 2** below. Sample 1644-10 returned 5.4% Cu and was described as a grab sample from a 0.5m wide zone of 15% chalcopyrite within the larger stockwork. Exact sample locations are unknown however the trenches have been well located from georeferenced maps and can be seen in satellite imagery, centred at NAD83/Zone 11N 461452, 7283268.

TABLE 2.2 SHOWING I

Sample	Cu(ppm)	Au(ppm)	Ag(ppm)	Bi(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	As(ppm)
1644-10	53976	2	45.7	3415		
1645-1	16321		11.3	1921		
-2	4379		7.2	231		
-3	7481	4	18.6	1470		
1648-5	32488	3	28.0	1642	172	
-6	18891		28.0		135	1240
-7			23.4			396
-8	14083		27.0	1581	142	
-9	36577		34.8	2129	339	
-10	4355					
1649-1	14860	2	34.9	2668		
-2	12410					
-3	10317					
1949-4	24267		27.1	581		
-5	13005		34.6	1637		
-6	7100		18.0	866		

***Table 2** - Extract from the "Report on 1991 geophysical, sampling, and prospecting program, Balachey Lake Project". (NTGS Open File No. 083183).*

HD44 Showing

Located just 5km SW of the historic Terra Mine lies the HD44 showing where a polymetallic quartz-carbonate epithermal vein is observed cropping out within sheared and chloritized granite. Historic trenches were blasted into the target and sample results from a 1968 report by Republic Mining Ltd are available. Between trenches floats of pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite rich gossan is observed, including upslope of the main showing, indicating possibility of further, currently untested veining.

Sample ID	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Bi (%)	Sample Type
1	1.87	0.93	14.62	Grab sample of trench material
2476	2.18	1.95	22.26	
2477	0.05	0.48	0.38	0.3m chip sample
2478	0.19	0.53	-	0.3m chip sample
2479	0.7	-	-	Grab sample 30m SE of trenches

***Table 3** - Assay extract from the 1968 report "Report of the HD Mineral claims of Republic Mining Ltd. Camsell River Area, NWT". No note of laboratory procedures is available. (NTGS Open File No. 019579)*

Great Bear Lake South

The southern part of the license area is underexplored using modern techniques and ore deposit knowledge, away from the Terra-Norex mining centre. Several showings are noted, but were never sufficiently investigated, or deemed too low-grade for the commodity prices during the 1900s or not of the "Terra Type" mineralisation which could be fed into the existing processing stream. The Terra mine was exploiting silver epithermal veining, and thus this was the target of previous explorers. This offers the Company a prolific opportunity to investigate historic mineral occurrences and re-evaluate using modern analytical techniques.

The southern area is thought to host numerous large quartz vein stockwork complexes that are observable in satellite imagery and noted in regional maps of the area. Within the Great Bear Magmatic Zone these can be spatially associated with mineralisation as they mark regional structures. Several historically noted copper occurrences, which lack further details are observed near these regional stockworks which commonly extend over 5km strike length. These offer targets for the Company to verify during the fieldwork periods and develop a pipeline of possible drill targets.

Project History

The project is located 240km southwest of White Cliff Minerals' Nunavut Cu-Au-Ag project and the settlement of Kugluktuk. The Project covers an area of 2813km^2 of the iron-oxide-copper-gold and uranium (IOCG-U) prospective Great Bear Magmatic Zone (GBMZ). The GMBZ is an extensively hydrothermally altered and mineralised Proterozoic continental andesitic stratovolcano-plutonic complex. The area, valued by historic miners, explorers and the Northwest Territories Geosciences Office who have stated the area as having the highest potential for large-scale IOCG and uranium-style mineralisation in Canada.

The project area has a rich production history, which before 1982 totalled:

- 13,700,000 pounds uranium oxide (U_3O_8)
- 34,200,000 ounces of refined silver
- 11,377,040lbs of copper with gold credits
- 104,000kg lead, 127,000kg nickel and 227,000kg cobalt

Mining was focused on the Eldorado, Echo Bay and Contact Lake mines within the project area, with several others, such as the Bonanza and El Bonanza mines contributing significant quantities of silver from high-grade vein-type deposits. Exploration in the region has historically been controlled by volatile metal prices, with activity ceasing in the 1980s after decline of the silver price.

Modern exploration was active in the early 2000s up until 2009 with operators such as Alberta Star and Hunter Bay conducting large-scale surface sampling campaigns and some diamond drilling. Several new occurrences were discovered but were never sufficiently followed up.

White Cliff identified the Great Bear Lake project as being primed for future discoveries, with a wealth of historic data available for integration with modern exploration techniques and recent academic publications on the deposit styles of the GBMZ. Since being granted the licences in February 2024, the Company has undertaken a literature review and data digitisation exercise focused on revealing prospective and overlooked target regions within the project area.

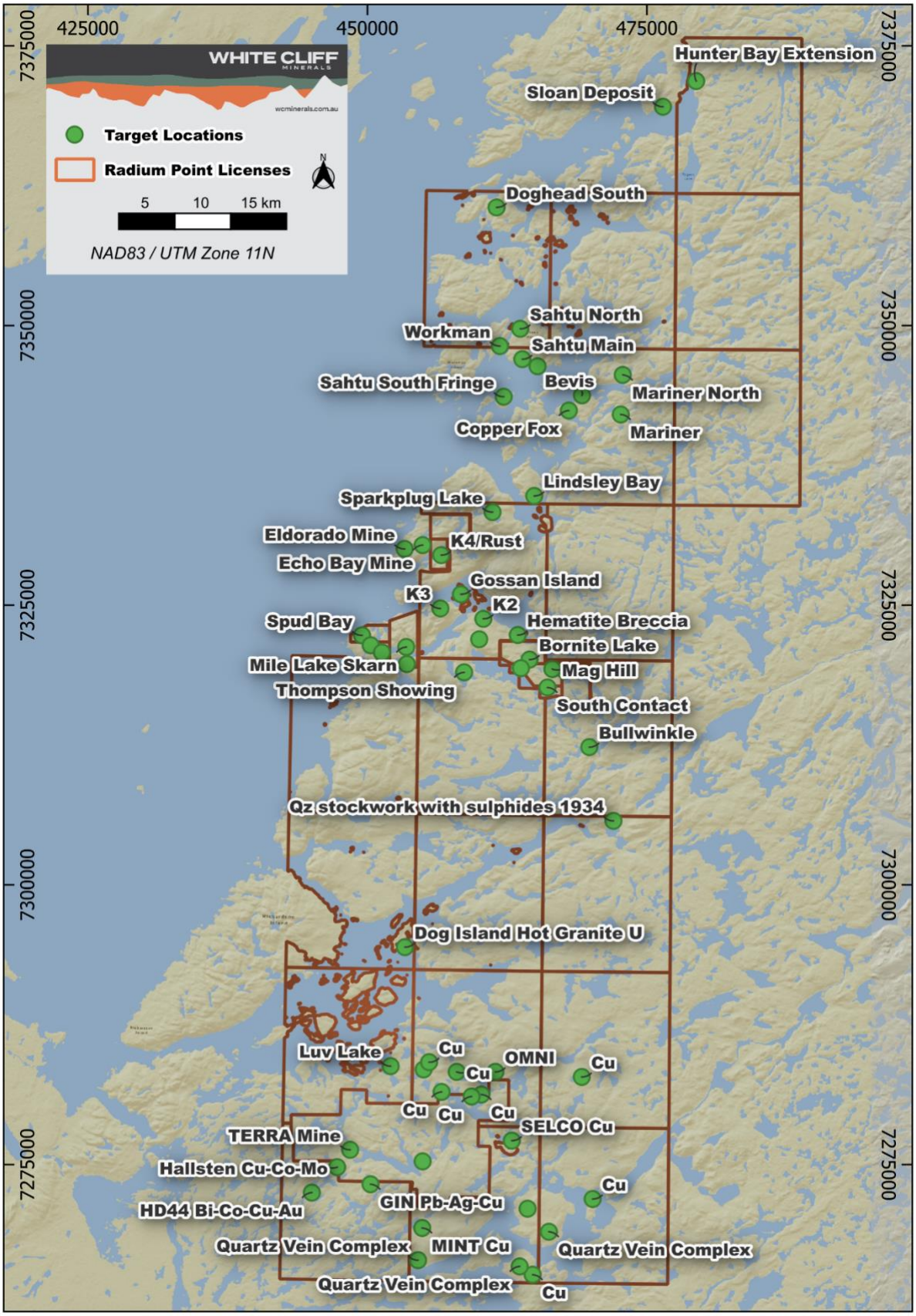


Figure 5 *- Map of the Great Bear Lake Project illustrating widespread mineral occurrences and targets for ground truthing and follow up during upcoming exploration programs.*

Reference

Hunter Bay rock grab samples (2006) were analysed by ACME Analytical Laboratories, Vancouver. Digestion by aqua regia, followed by ICP-ES analysis. Rock samples were taken at visually mineralised outcrops, described for alteration, lithology and ore mineralogy and input to digital database.

Alberta Star rock grab samples sourced from news release https://elyseedevelopment.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/

All samples taken by Fronteer Development group were analysed by Acme Analytical Labs Ltd. Vancouver for 35 elements including Au (ppm), by ICP-ES (0.5g sample) and gold (ppb) by ignition followed by ICP-MS (10g sample).

Samples taken by Procan Exploration Company were analysed by atomic absorption for copper and silver only by Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd., Vancouver.

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 Barringa Magenta Laboratories, Alberta. Certificate dated 20th October 1987. Fire assay for Au-Ag

Samples from the 1991 program were analysed by Acme Analytical Labs Ltd., Vancouver by 0.5g sub sample digested by 3-acids at 200 degrees Celsius followed by ICP analysis.

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.

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 as a result 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.

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.

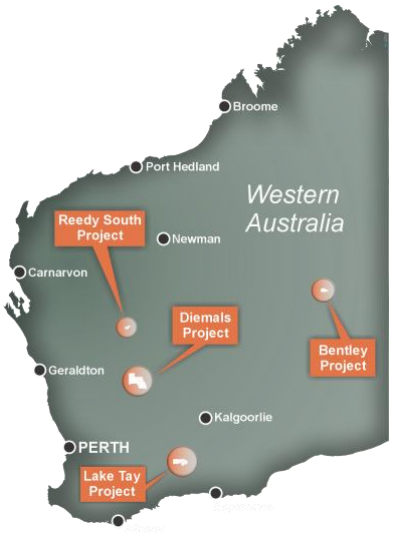
Led by its internationally experienced executive team that has significant frontier exploration, development, corporate and technical expertise, White Cliff has positioned itself with the right team, in the right locations, with the right projects to deliver significant returns to shareholders.

The Company's projects in **Canada** include the Radium Point Uranium Project, which 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 the North American nation, and the proven high-grade copper, gold and silver Nunavut Coppermine project in the Coppermine River area.

- 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, with prior exploration rock chip assays producing results that include: **14.15% uranium oxide, 6.22 grams per tonne gold and 122g/t silver** and **7.5% copper, 1.63% U3O8, 1.56g/t Au and 729g/t Ag** at Thompson Showing; **11.69% Cu, 1330g/t (~40oz) Ag, 8.30% zinc** at Spud Bay; and **8.28g/t Au, 1.86% Cu and 43.4g/t Ag** at Sparkplug Lake.
- Exploration at the **Nunavut Coppermine project,** also known as **Coppermine River project,** has validated numerous highly prospective Cu and Ag mineralisation occurrences that include: **30.24% Cu and 34g/t Ag** and **30.25% Cu 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 refocused strategy within **Australia** has involved White Cliff refining its portfolio to four highly prospective projects that includes the **Reedy South Gold Project that contains a JORC resource of 42,400 ounces of gold.**

- The high-grade **Reedy South Gold Project** sits immediately south of the Westgold Resources' (ASX: WGX) Triton/South Emu Mine in the proven **Goldfields** area of **Western Australia.**
- **Lake Tay Gold and Lithium Project** 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 joint venture.
- **Diemals Gold, Copper, Lithium and Nickel Project,** within the Southern Cross area of the Yilgarn in WA, contains two greenstone belts on the east and west of the tenement being prospective for gold, nickel, copper, lithium and rare earths.
- **Bentley IOCG Project** currently in an exploration application stage has had numerous prospective Gold and Copper targets identified.



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	*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.*	Surface rock chip (grab) sampling of outcrop unless specified as a rock chip composite.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Samples of different lithologies, alterations and mineralisation styles were collected based on visual appearance.
	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.	Rock chip sampling was undertaken on surface alongside lithologic, alteration and mineralisation logging. All samples taken by Fronteer Development group were analysed by Acme Analytical Labs Ltd. Vancouver for 35 elements including Au (ppm), by ICP-ES (0.5g sample) and gold (ppb) by ignition followed by ICP-MS (10g sample). Samples taken by Procan Exploration Company were analysed by atomic absorption for copper and silver only by Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd., Vancouver. Samples taken by Procan Exploration Company were analysed by atomic absorption for copper and silver only by Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd., Vancouver. Samples from the 1991 program were analysed by Acme Analytical Labs Ltd., Vancouver by 0.5g sub sample digested by 3-acids at 200 degrees Celsius followed by ICP analysis. Hunter Bay rock grab samples (2006) were analysed by ACME Analytical Laboratories, Vancouver. Digestion by aqua regia, followed by ICP-ES analysis. Alberta Star rock samples were analysed by ACME Analytical Labs Ltd., Vancouver. Digestion by 4-acid digest and analysis by ICP-MS. Any overassay samples were reanalysed by ICPFA technique.
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.).*	Not applicable as no drilling reported.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Not applicable as no drilling reported.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and	Not applicable as no drilling reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Not applicable as no drilling reported.
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.*	Rock chip sampling was undertaken on surface alongside lithologic, alteration and mineralisation logging. Data input presented in tabulated form alongside coordinates and sample numbers.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Not applicable as no drilling reported.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.*	Not applicable as no drilling reported.
	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.	No sub sampling undertaken.
	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.	No sub sampling undertaken.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No note of historic sample masses.
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.*	Samples were analysed by ACME Analytical Laboratories, Vancouver, Bondar Clegg and company, Vancouver and by Barringa 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.
	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.	ACME Analytical Laboratories undertook an in-house system of QA/QC measure including the analysis of standard, blanks and duplicates.
	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.	
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Not known.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The use of twinned holes.	Not known.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Not known.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Not known.
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.*	Locations of reported rock chip assay results are in NAD 83 / UTM Zone 11 N EPSG: 26911.
	Specification of the grid system used.	
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reported results are spaced based on locations of prospective lithologies, alterations and visible mineralisation.
	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.	Rock chip assay results are taken from zone of prospective lithologies, alterations or visible mineralisation. They are not suitable for inclusion in an MRE.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Orientation of sampling relative to mineralised structures is unknown.
	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.	Not applicable.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Not known.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	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	*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 Radium Point Project is made up of 19 granted Prospecting Permits, and 14 Mineral Claim Applications (on trust for White Cliff Minerals Limited). Prospecting Permits are valid for up to 3 years. Mineral Claims valid for an initial 2 year period, which

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		can be extended subject to continued activity and expenditure on the claim areas. Field activities require a land use permit from the Northwest Territories Government.
	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 licenses are granted.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration and mining in the Radium Point area is listed under Project 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	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	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	*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:*	Not applicable as no drilling reported.
	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.	
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.*	No data aggregation.
	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.	No data aggregation.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are being used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	No drilling is being reported.
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 provided of projects 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.*	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.*	No further exploration data of note is being reported. Work is ongoing to integrate available geological datasets.
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.*	Full technical review which includes site trips are planned. • Assessment of modern airborne geophysical techniques for targeting, such as MobileMT • 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.