Further IOCG, Copper and Epithermal Mineralisation Discovered at Great Bear Lake U-Cu-Ag-Au Project

Works commence at Nunavut Cu-Ag-Au Project

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("the Company") is pleased to announce that further widespread, IOCG-U polymetallic, mineralisation has been visually observed during the maiden fieldwork program at the 100% owned Great Bear Lake U-Cu-Au-Ag Project in northern Canada and that works have now commenced at the 100% owned Nunavut Cu-Ag-Au Project.

- A total of **4 large IOCG hydrothermal systems** now identified and sampled within the Project area, all prospects are visibly mineralised with chalcopyrite +/- bornite and associated copper secondary minerals
- **Newly discovered** "Cleaver" project, a broad zone of chalcopyrite bearing alteration at surface indicating a large and fertile IOCG system is in place.
- Cleaver includes large scale deep seated structures with widespread earthy hematite alteration (including Uranium up to 4000 counts per second (CPS)) and secondary copper
- Further groundwork at Spud Bay (north) has identified widespread **copper mineralisation along a structural corridor** that can be traced for 450m N/S before disappearing under cover that including surficial bornite
- This **newly identified** structure at Spud Bay **adds** to the existing 700 m E/W trend and native silver occurrence discovered just 530 meters along strike from the historic Bonanza and El Bonanza silver mines
- The Company's subcontractor Expert Geophysics has completed the MobileMT airborne geophysical program at Great Bear Lake and has now mobilised and will **commence work at the Nunavut Cu-Ag-Au** Project.
- **Assay results** from the sampling program to follow with all samples now with the Laboratories for multi-element analysis with results expected in the coming weeks

"The IOCG potential of this project continues to grow. As we have seen from this latest round of exploration, we continue to discover targets that represent newly identified, spatially separate mineralised systems, indicating the opportunity for multiple discoveries.

The completion of MobileMT survey delivers another significant milestone for stakeholders. The Data returned from this detailed survey is expected to work well given the outcropping mineralisation fresh rock and lack of overburden. We will, integrate this information into our planning and in conjunction with the field observations and having a clear understanding of the topography and local onsite conditions we will have a complete and detailed understanding in readiness for our upcoming drilling campaign and various site visits that are planned.

Adding to the excitement of these discoveries at Great Bear Lake - works will shortly commence in Nunavut where we are targeting high-grade, volcanic hosted copper-silver lodes which are prospective for high grade vein fill and bulk tonne sedimentary hosted copper deposits. To date we have executed a seamless and zero injury first pass programme at Great Bear thanks to our highly professional consultants as well as our staff. Next is planning and preparations for drilling at Great Bear and the completion of the first pass field activities and surveys at Nunavut. All in all things could not have gone better and we look forward to drilling later this season"

Troy Whittaker - Managing Director

In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphide and oxide material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of visible mineralisation reported in sampling. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available, which are expected within 3-5 weeks.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

Troy Whittaker - Managing Director
info@wcminerals.com.au

White Cliff Minerals
T +61 8 9486 4036

FURTHER INFORMATION

The Cleaver IOCG

Whilst reviewing geological maps, structures and satellite imagery a large gossanous zone was identified 3 km east of the Glacier IOCG target. The Cleaver IOCG target covers 785 x 460 m immediately south of the Cleaver Fault, a major E/W trending structure. Field personnel report an expansive area of gossan after oxidation of pyrite within phyllic alteration. Patches of low temperature iron-potassium alteration (k-feldspar-hematite) are also present with further structurally controlled earthy hematite. The Cleaver Target area appears to have formed at the intersection of major structures

Figure 1 - *Widespread gossan after pyrite oxidation within the phyllic altered andesites of the Cleaver IOCG target. The photograph is taken looking southwest across the major Cleaver fault in the foreground*

Within the phyllic altered andesite pyrite-chalcopyrite veining and breccia cements have been identified and sampled. The earthy hematite along structures returned anomalous counts per second (CPS) up to 4000, indicating radioactive contents. The position within the hematite zone is in line with published models of IOCG mineralisation.

Combining the presence of phyllic and low temperature potassic-iron alteration indicates a position towards the top of an IOCG system, above the main copper bearing zones of intense potassic iron alteration. Identification of another IOCG hydrothermal system is promising.

***Figure 2** - Pyrite-chalcopyrite cemented breccia of phyllic altered andesite at the Cleaver IOCG target. (Sample F005688)*

Spud Bay (North)

The Spud Bay target is located just 550m along strike from the historic Bonanza and El Bonanza silver mines. It is hosted within a belt of supracrustal andesite flows and volcanic tuffs sitting between a monzodiorite to the north and granite to the south. The belt strikes NW/SE with the rocks dipping steeply NE. A second N/S structural trend also exists which intersects the Bonanza trend to the south. The target is prospective for polymetallic epithermal mineralisation with a focus on high-grade silver.

The Spud north trend represents another target area within the Spud Bay area, nearby the Spud Bonanza trend which is E/W striking compared to the N/S trend at Spud North. Copper mineralisation, including a bornite-magnetite vein has been sampled over a 450 m strike length in a N/S direction, which trends south towards the native silver occurrence. Alteration within the Spud North trend is dominated by potassic altered diorite, with local phyllic (quartz-pyrite) zones. Mineralisation is disseminated, vein and fracture controlled across the strike length.

***Figure 3** - Example of malachite-stained fracture surface at the Spud North trend. (Sample F005906).*

Coastal Cu

Within a 1.3 x 0.9 km expanse of intense hematite alteration of an andesite a bornite rich vein occurrence was discovered and sampled. This location is within the broad Contact Lake Belt which has seen an intense IOCG style alteration over kilometre scale. The discovery of bornite-rich vein attests to the prospectivity of the target, indicating the presence of copper bearing hydrothermal fluids within the system. The Coastal Cu occurrence is located within the same belt of intrusive rocks as the K2 IOCG deposit which was a major focus of Alberta Star during 2006-2008.

Figure 4 *- Example of rock chip sample from Coastal Cu prospect. (Sample F005648).*

K2

The K2 IOCG target, a discovery by Alberta Star between 2006-08 is located within the Contact Lake Belt. A kilometre scale intensely altered zone of andesite and diorite. The surface expression of the deposit is a 40 x 100m gossan, formed after the oxidation of pyrite in moderate phyllic alteration. The phyllic alteration is host to tourmaline breccias and dominated by pyrite with lesser arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite. Field geologists sampled the phyllic altered andesites at K2 over an 80m strike length and observed only minor chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite mineralisation.

***Figure 5** - Example of the K2 phyllic gossan, host to abundant disseminated and vein hosted pyrite with lesser arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite*

Comparison of IOCG Targets in the Sparkplug Project

Field observations confirm prospectivity for discovery of large IOCG-U and associated epithermal deposits with at least 4 IOCG centres/hydrothermal systems discovered in the maiden field program at the Project. The alteration sequence of IOCG systems in the Great Bear Magmatic Zone (GBMZ) is well documented, with the dominant zones of copper mineralisation being associated with potassic alteration which typically underlies phyllic alteration. Geological observations from the field program can be related to the published alteration models, positioning the Sparkplug, Cleaver and K2 prospects higher in the system, with the strong potassic alteration and presence of magnetite indicating a deeper level of erosion into the Glacier target.

It is noteworthy that the Cleaver IOCG target hosts more disseminated, vein hosted and breccia cement chalcopyrite than the K2 phyllic zone alongside prospective earthy hematite structures with anomalous CPS indicating prospectivity for uranium. Given a relatively similar position in the IOCG model between the Cleaver and K2 prospects and higher chalcopyrite content of the Cleaver gossan is promising, given the moderate drill success achieved historically at K2 by Alberta Star.

Visually observed mineralisation within the Cleaver and Sparkplug targets indicates copper fertile hydrothermal systems. Their position, above the main low and subsequent high temperature potassic-iron alteration zones indicates the main copper bearing zones, if present are preserved at depth.

The Cleaver target sits immediately south of a major E/W trending structure, the Cleaver Fault, which is believed to be a control on mineralisation. Further structures dissect the gossans and intersections of these faults offer dilation zones for fluid flow. The gossan extends for over 2 km to the south and southeast indicating a very large hydrothermal system. Several other locations along this south trending gossan after strong phyllic alteration were visited, however the sulphide content was dominated by pyrite, lacking the chalcopyrite observed at Cleaver. Another indication of the discovery potential at the Cleaver target.

Target	Exploration Stage	Alteration on Surface	Observed Mineralisation
Glacier	WCN Discovery, Pre-drilling	Intense low to high temperature potassic (hematite/magnetite-k-feldspar).	Chalcopyrite cemented breccias, semi-massive to massive chalcopyrite-bornite veining, with associated malachite-azurite.
Cleaver	WCN Discovery, Pre-drilling	Phyllic-low temperature potassic-iron (hematite-k-feldspar).	Disseminated, breccia cement and vein-hosted chalcopyrite with abundant pyrite veining and disseminations, high CPS within earthy hematite structures, indicative of uranium mineralisation.
Sparkplug	Ground truthed historic showings, Pre-drilling	Carbonate-chlorite with weak potassic.	Quartz-chalcopyrite-bornite veining with associated malachite, epithermal mineralisation adjacent to IOCG prospective collapse structure.
K2	Post Discovery, Drilled by Alberta Star	Phyllic-weak potassic.	Rare chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite with abundant pyrite.

***Table 1** - Comparison of IOCG prospects defined during the 2024 maiden field program*

MobileMT concludes at Great Bear Lake and mobilises to Nunavut Cu-Ag-Au Project

Expert Geophysics have completed a significant 1,237 line kilometers across all high and secondary priority targets at the Great Bear Lake Project. These works have now concluded and the aerial survey team and helicopters have mobilised to the Nunavut Cu-Ag-Au project where works have commenced.

***Figure 6** - Expert Geophysics Aerial Helicopters utilizing the latest MobileMT technology undertaking Aerial geophysical survey over the Cleaver IOCG target collecting valuable magnetic and conductivity data.*

Reference

An RS-125 Super-SPEC scintillometer is used by field personnel to determine structures prospective for uranium mineralisation whilst traversing the field targets. The device is used in a continuous survey mode, reporting a counts per

second (CPS) with a maximum of 65000 CPS. The device is supplied by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. and manufactured by Radiation Solutions Inc.

Rock chip samples will be transported to Yellowknife by charter flight from the field camp, where an Aurora Geosciences employee will deliver them to the ALS Laboratory for preparation utilising code PREP-31D, ensuring sample security. All samples will undergo 4-acid digestion followed by multi-element ICP-MS (ME-MS61) with overassays completed by OG62 techniques. All samples will undergo fire assay followed by ICP-AES for gold analysis (Au-ICP21), with overassay gold (> 10 ppm) by Au-GRA21. Any Ag greater than 1500ppm from Ag-OG62 will be reassayed using Ag-GRA21.

About the Great Bear Lake Project

The Great Bear Lake Project located 240km SW of the Company's Coppermine Project and the settlement of Kugluktuk covers an area of 2900km^2 of the Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) prospective Great Bear Magmatic Zone (GBMZ). The GMBZ is an extensively hydrothermally altered and mineralised Proterozoic continental andesitic stratovolcano-plutonic complex. Valued by historic miners, explorers and the Northwest Territories Geosciences Office as having the highest potential for large scale IOCG and uranium style mineralisation in Canada. A rich production history, pre 1982 totalled:

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

Mining was focussed 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 1980's after decline of the silver price. Modern exploration was active in the early 2000's up until 2009 with operators such as Alberta Star and Hunter Bay conducting large scale surface sampling campaigns and diamond drilling. Several new occurrences were discovered, however have not been sufficiently followed up.

White Cliff Minerals identified the 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 licenses 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.

Great Bear Lake Project – 2024 Rock Chips

Sample_ID	Target	Easting	Northing	Elevation	RC_Type	Rock Type	Nature	Pyrite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Hematite (%)
F005632	Cleaver	458787	7330883	401	Outcrop	Andesite	VEIN	2	3	-
F005633		458796	7330879	399	Outcrop	Andesite	VEIN	2	4	-
F005634		458776	7330882	395	Outcrop	Andesite	VEIN	2	0.5	1
F005635		458777	7330886	394	Outcrop	Andesite	DISS	3	0.5	-
F005636		458793	7330886	395	Outcrop	Andesite	DISS	3	0.5	0.5
F005637		458766	7330870	400	Outcrop	Andesite	DISS	3	0.5	2
F005638		458719	7330825	394	Outcrop	Andesite	DISS	5	0.5	-
F005639		458788	7330813	404	Outcrop	Andesite	VEIN	2	-	3
F005640		458814	7330720	409	Outcrop	Andesite	VEIN	2	0.5	2
F005641		458947	7330631	406	Outcrop	Andesite	VEIN	2	-	4
F005642		458995	7330646	405	Outcrop	Andesite	VEIN	2	-	4
F005643		459027	7330818	477	Outcrop	Breccia	CEM	5	2	0.5
F005644		459019	7330825	481	Outcrop	Andesite	VEIN	4	1	0.5
F005645		458999	7330822	485	Outcrop	Andesite	VEIN	3	0.5	0.5
F005646		458998	7330838	484	Outcrop	Andesite	DISS	4	1	5
F005647		459025	7330902	457	Outcrop	Andesite	ALT			
F005687		459040	7330835	373	Outcrop	Andesite	VEIN	3	0.5	0.5
F005688		459020	7330877	378	Outcrop	Breccia	CEM	6	3	-
F005689		458981	7330857	384	Outcrop	Andesite	DISS	4	2	-
F005690		459002	7330860	384	Outcrop	Breccia	CEM	3	2	0.5
F005691		458977	7330840	389	Outcrop	Andesite	VEIN	1	-	20
F005692		458968	7330849	385	Outcrop	Andesite	DISS	3	0.5	15
F005693		458965	7330855	386	Outcrop	Andesite	VEIN	1	-	30
F005694		458964	7330862	388	Outcrop	Andesite	DISS	3	2	0.5
F005695		458984	7330814	390	Outcrop	Andesite	DISS	2	0.5	1
F005696		459002	7330798	391	Outcrop	Gossan	GOS	4	-	10
F005697		458934	7330688	396	Outcrop	Andesite	DISS	3	0.5	3
F005698		458898	7330721	390	Outcrop	Andesite	DISS	1	0.5	0.5
F005699		458822	7330814	402	Outcrop	Andesite	DISS	2	0.5	5
F005700		458808	7330884	398	Outcrop	Andesite	VEIN	0.5	-	50

Sample_ID	Target	Easting	Northing	Elevation	RC_Type	Rock Type	Nature	Bornite (%)	Malachite (%)	Pyrite (%)	Hematite (%)	Native Ag (%)
F005952	Spud Bonanza	450016	7321983	298	Float	Diorite	VEIN				15-20	Trace
F005903	Spud North	450029	7322873	213	Outcrop	Diorite	VEIN				30-40	
F005649		449857	7322852	323	Outcrop	Diorite	VEIN	15-20	1-3			
F005650		449996	7322772	232	Subcrop	Diorite	FRC		1-3		30-35	
F005902		450006	7322841	220	Outcrop	Diorite	VEIN		3-5		10-15	
F005904		450008	7322982	198	Outcrop	Diorite	FRC		1-3		10-15	
F005905		450050	7323059	194	Outcrop	Diorite	DISS		0.5-1	8-10	15-20	
F005906		450052	7323223	167	Outcrop	Andesite	FRC		1-3	8-10		
F005907	Spud Bonanza	450048	7321868	272	Outcrop	Diorite	VEIN				5-10	Trace
F005908		450047	7321865	271	Outcrop	Diorite	VEIN				5-10	0.5-1
F005909		450048	7321868	271	Outcrop	Diorite	VEIN					1-3

Sample_ID	Target	Easting	Northing	Elevation	RC_Type	Rock Type	Nature	Bornite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Hematite (%)	Malachite (%)
F005648	Coastal Cu	463463	7322356	275	Outcrop	Andesite	VEIN	30	10	15	3

Sample_ID	Target	Easting	Northing	Elevation	RC_Type	Rock Type	Nature	Hematite (%)	Pyrite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Arsenopyrite (%)
F005910	K2	460309	7323823	385	ROOC	Andesite	GOS	30-35			
F005911		460330	7323795	396	ROOC	Andesite	DISS	5-10	15-20	0.5-1	
F005912		460318	7323791	394	ROOC	Andesite	DISS	5-10	10-15		3-5
F005913		460295	7323764	389	ROOC	Andesite	DISS		15-20	0.5-1	
F005914		460294	7323747	393	ROOC	Andesite	DISS		25-30		

***Table 2** - Rock Chip Samples, Coordinates in NAD83 / UTM Zone 11N. Subcrop refers to rock believed to be sourced from directly below or upslope of the sampled material, float samples are further from suspected source. Nature column refers to nature of mineralisation/alteration - DISS – disseminated, VEIN – vein hosted, MAS – massive, SMS – semi-massive, GOS – gossan, CEM – cement phase of breccia, ALT – alteration sample. Ag – Silver.*

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.

Cautionary Statement - Visual Observations

Visual observations of the presence of rock or mineral types and abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for petrography and laboratory analyses where mineral types, concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual observations and estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. At this stage it is too early for the Company to make a determinative view on the abundances of any of these minerals. These abundances will be determined more accurately through petrography, assay, and XRF analysis. The observed presence of sulphides and oxides does not necessarily equate to copper, silver, or uranium mineralisation. It is not possible to estimate the concentration of mineralisation by visual estimation and this will be determined by chemical analysis.

Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

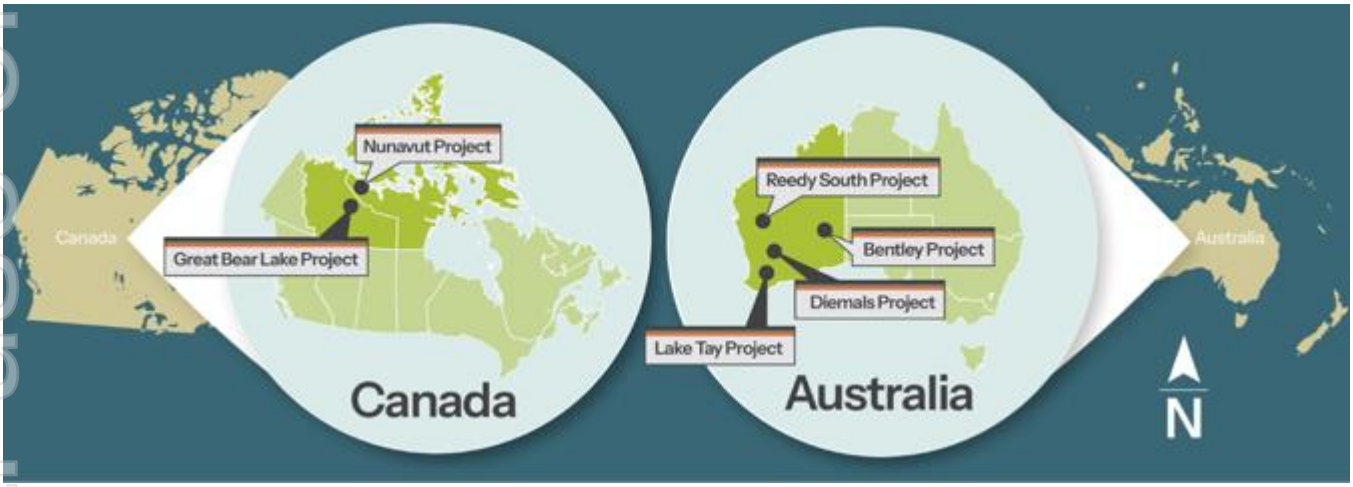
This document may contain forward-looking statements concerning White Cliff Minerals. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties 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

The **Great Bear Lake** area is recognised as a significant source of uranium and is recorded as being one of Canada's largest uranium mining districts, with historical rock chip assays producing results that include: **14.15% U_3O_8, 6.22g/t Auand 122g/t Ag** and **7.5% Cu, 1.63% U_3O_8, 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**, contains numerous highly prospective Cu and Ag mineralisation occurrences that include: **>40% Cu, 115g/t and 107g/t Ag** at Don prospect; **35.54% Cu and 17g/t Ag** at Cu-Tar prospect; and a historic, non JORC compliant resource of 125,000t @ 2% Copper



The **Reedy South Gold Project** sits immediately south of the Westgold Resources (ASX: WGX) Triton/South Emu Mine in the proven **Cue Goldfields** area of **Western Australia and hosts a JORC resource** of **42,400 ounces of gold**.

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 Gold Copper Project currently in an exploration application stage has had numerous prospective Gold and Copper targets identified.

Enquiries

Troy Whittaker
Managing Director
P: +61 8 9486 4036
E: info@wcminerals.com.au

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. An RS-125 Super-SPEC scintillometer was utilised to measure counts per second (CPS) as a guide for sampling uranium prospective structures and veins.
	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. Rock chip samples are composites of the mineralised or altered outcrops. A field spectrometer was utilised to assist sampling of radioactive mineralisation styles and results are reported as counts per second (CPS). Before using the scintillometer a background measurement is run.
	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. Rock chip samples will be transported to Yellowknife by charter flight from the field camp, where an Aurora Geosciences employee will deliver them to the ALS Laboratory for preparation utilising code PREP-31D, ensuring sample security. All samples will undergo 4-acid digestion followed by multi-element ICP-MS (ME-MS61) with overassays completed by OG62 techniques. All samples will undergo fire assay followed by ICP-AES for gold analysis (Au-ICP21), with overassay gold (> 10 ppm) by Au-GRA21. Any Ag greater than 1500 ppm from Ag-OG62 will be reassayed using Ag-GRA21.
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.).*	No drilling reported.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	No drilling reported.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling reported.
	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.	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.	No drilling reported.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.*	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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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.	Sample sizes are deemed appropriate for the style of mineralisation targeted.
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 will undergo a 4 acid digest, near total dissolution (ME-MS61) at ALS Laboratories, followed by ICP-MS. Gold analysis by fire assay ICP-AES on a 30g charge (Au-ICP21)
	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.	A handheld RS-125 Super-SPEC scintillometer was utilised to record counts per second (CPS) when targeting uranium mineralisation. This was conducted in survey mode, walking transects across the prospective structures and data points recorded where anomalous.
	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.	Blanks and field duplicates are being inserted to the sample stream.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	No assays being reported. All assay results are emailed to both the country manager and senior geologist, and will verify the results and quality control prior to release.
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling reported.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	No assay data being reported.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data being 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.*	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.
	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 no suitable for inclusion in an MRE.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Grab sampling is conducted where mineralisation or alteration of interest is observed. No channel saw samples or drillholes have been reported where sampling perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation would be applicable to represent the thickness.
	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.	No drilling reported.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples have been stored in rice sacks in a remote exploration camp on the property, sealed with zip ties. Samples are sent to Yellowknife via a private charter flight and picked up by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd who delivers them to ALS Laboratories Yellowknife. This ensures safe custody of the samples.
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 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 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	*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. No drillholes 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. Any lengths or widths of mineralisation noted in the release are on surface measurements at outcrop scale.
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.