White Cliff Successfully Concludes Maiden Canadian Field Programs

Widespread Uranium, Copper, Silver & Gold Mineralisation Visually Confirmed at Surface at Great Bear IOCG-U and Rae Cu-Ag-Au Projects

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("WCN" or the "Company") is delighted to announce the conclusion of phase 1 of the 2024 work programs at Great Bear IOCG-U Project in the Northwest Territories and the Rae Cu-Ag-Au Project, Nunavut. The programs, completed on time and on budget with no lost time to injury, were designed to verify field locations of historical high-grade results and to define priority targets for drilling later in the September quarter. The dual program airborne MobileMT geophysical survey has also been completed for both projects.

Highlights

- At the Great Bear IOCG-U Project:
  - **4 separate IOCG systems have been identified and sampled**
  - The **Glacier IOCG target hosts** chalcopyrite-bornite cemented breccias and veining within strong potassic alteration over **more than 1100m of identified strike length**
  - The **Cleaver IOCG target** hosts widespread & fresh chalcopyrite mineralisation covering an area of 785m x 460m **including Uranium recordings** of up to 4,000 counts per second within earthy hematite structures
  - **Extensive native silver** veining and crystals observed <500m NW of the historic Bonanza and El Bonanza silver mines that historically produced >34,000,000 ounces of refined silver
  - **Historic mineralisation confirmed** at Thompson & Spud Bay, with visible **uranium** and cobalt observed. **±700m of mineralised outcrop sampled**
  - More than **175 samples collected** from the greater **Great Bear Project area**
  - **Follow up campaigns** being prepared for Q3 at **Sloan, Mariner and Doghead** - the northern part of the project area not visited during the first phase
- Multiple styles of copper mineralisation observed at the **Rae, Cu-Ag-Au Project**:
  - Vertical broad shear zones with extensive quartz veining and semi massive to massive copper sulphides identified at HALO, Cu-TAR, DON and PAT, with follow up sampling **extending the strike length at HALO to more than 800m**
  - **Evidence of sedimentary hosted copper** mineralisation at the CALMAL and HALO targets
  - **Widespread native copper "**replacement style" mineralisation **at Kilauea**
  - Approximately **100 samples collected** from the **Rae Project**.
- **Assays** expected **in two to three weeks** for **Great Bear** with results for **Rae following in two to three weeks thereafter**
- **A total of 3,573 line-km heliborne MobileMT** geophysical survey completed across both projects Results and interpretations are due in **two to three weeks**

"A safe and successful program has been delivered at both of our highly prospective Canadian projects from a standing start in February, on time and on budget. A fantastic achievement and testament to the capability of the Whitecliff team and a great result for all shareholders. All objectives were completed in phase 1 for 2024. Pleasingly, all historically identified mineralisation across the projects has been extended laterally, highlighting the scale potential at Great Bear and Rae. I look forward to assay results confirming what our onsite visual assessments have concluded and to the commencement of drilling later this quarter. We are at the first and most exciting stage in the identification of what we believe are multiple, district scale mineralised complexes at both projects.

Over the next two months, we expect assays and the finalisation of drilling plans for Great Bear subject to ongoing permitting requirements. Receipt of assays and geophysics from both projects will strength our understanding and confidence for the upcoming drilling campaign.

What we are seeing here is only the beginning at Great Bear. This area is still untapped with several further high priority and highly prospective areas yet to be visited as part of the next onsite campaigns in the coming months."

Troy Whittaker - Managing Director

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

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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 coming weeks.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Sparkplug IOCG-U Project - Great Bear Lake, NWT

The Sparkplug Project, located on the eastern shores of Great Bear Lake is prospective for IOCG-U mineralisation (iron-oxide-copper-gold-uranium) and polymetallic epithermal mineralisation. Previous exploration and production at the project were guided strongly by metal prices, with a specific focus on uranium and silver, and thus copper and gold were overlooked. The Company has initially identified 4 different IOCG hydrothermal systems in this maiden campaign along with the observation vast visual copper mineralisation. The Glacier Target is host to chalcopyrite-cemented breccias and semi-massive bornite-chalcopyrite veining, with disseminated chalcopyrite over a 10 m thickness and 60 m strike length at the far east of the trend within potassic altered andesites.

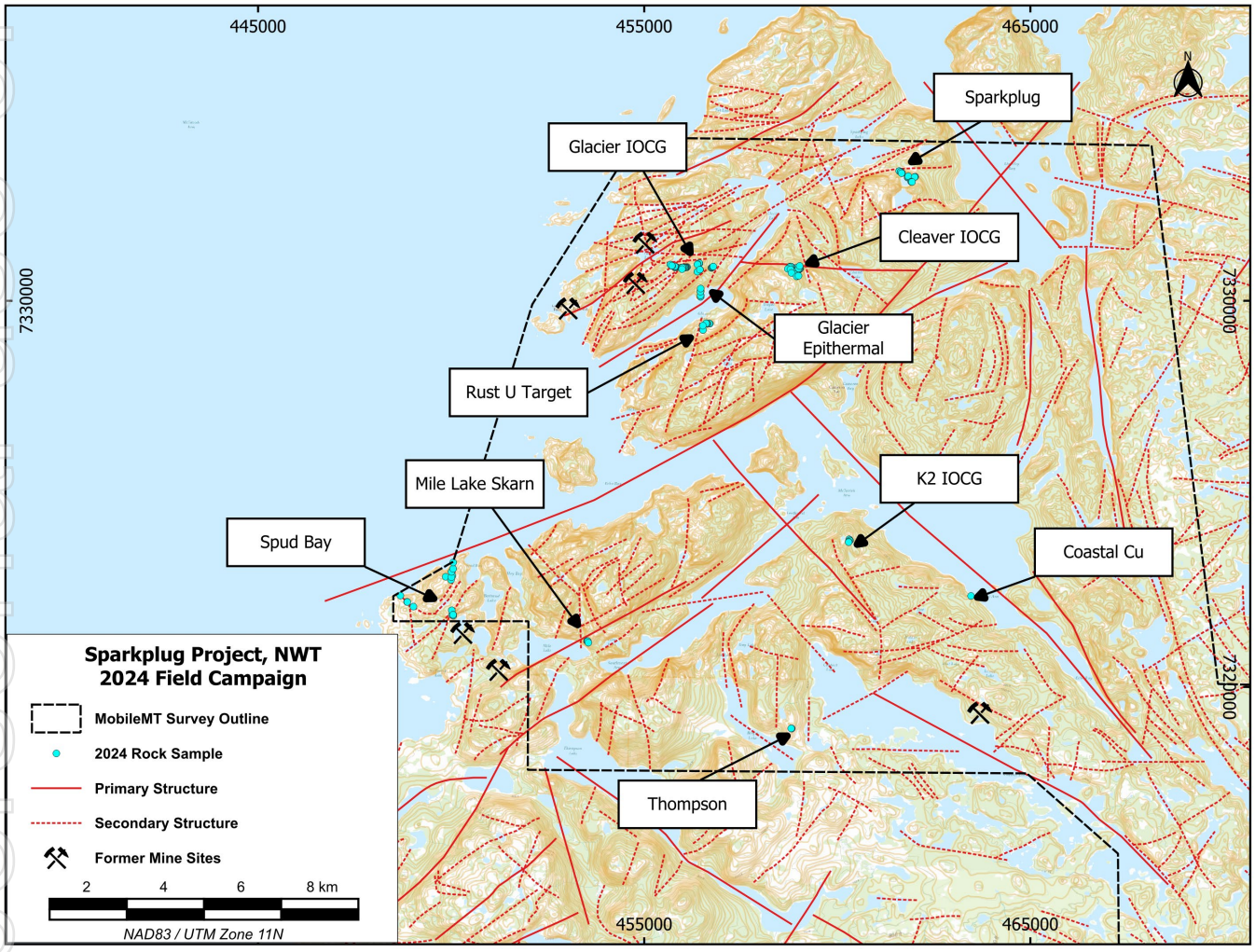


***Figure 1** - Map of area's visited at the Central Area of the Great Bear IOCG-U Project in the Company's maiden field campaign. Note only the central targets were visited and sampled during this maiden field program, several priority targets exist to the north and south of this area.*

The Cleaver IOCG target also has pyrite-chalcopyrite cemented breccias, with widespread disseminated chalcopyrite within the phyllic alteration environment, and has never been drill tested. Elevated counts per second (CPS) generated by the RS-125 Super-SPEC scintillometer correlated to structurally controlled zones of earthy hematite and indicate possible uranium mineralisation.

The IOCG prospective ground sits immediately south of the major Cleaver Fault which trends E/W through the region. Several other structural orientations are present and appear to be controlling the mineralisation and alteration at a target scale. Field observations indicate importance of the NE/SW structures which separate a zone of intense phyllic alteration, dominated by pyrite from a phyllic zone hosting chalcopyrite mineralisation.

Figure 2 - *Outcrop photograph of the eastern extent of the 1.1 km Glacier IOCG trend. Photo illustrates widespread malachite across a potassic altered andesite unit which is chalcopyrite mineralised. The outcrop extends for 60 m N/S and presents a 10 m thickness of mineralisation at surface.*

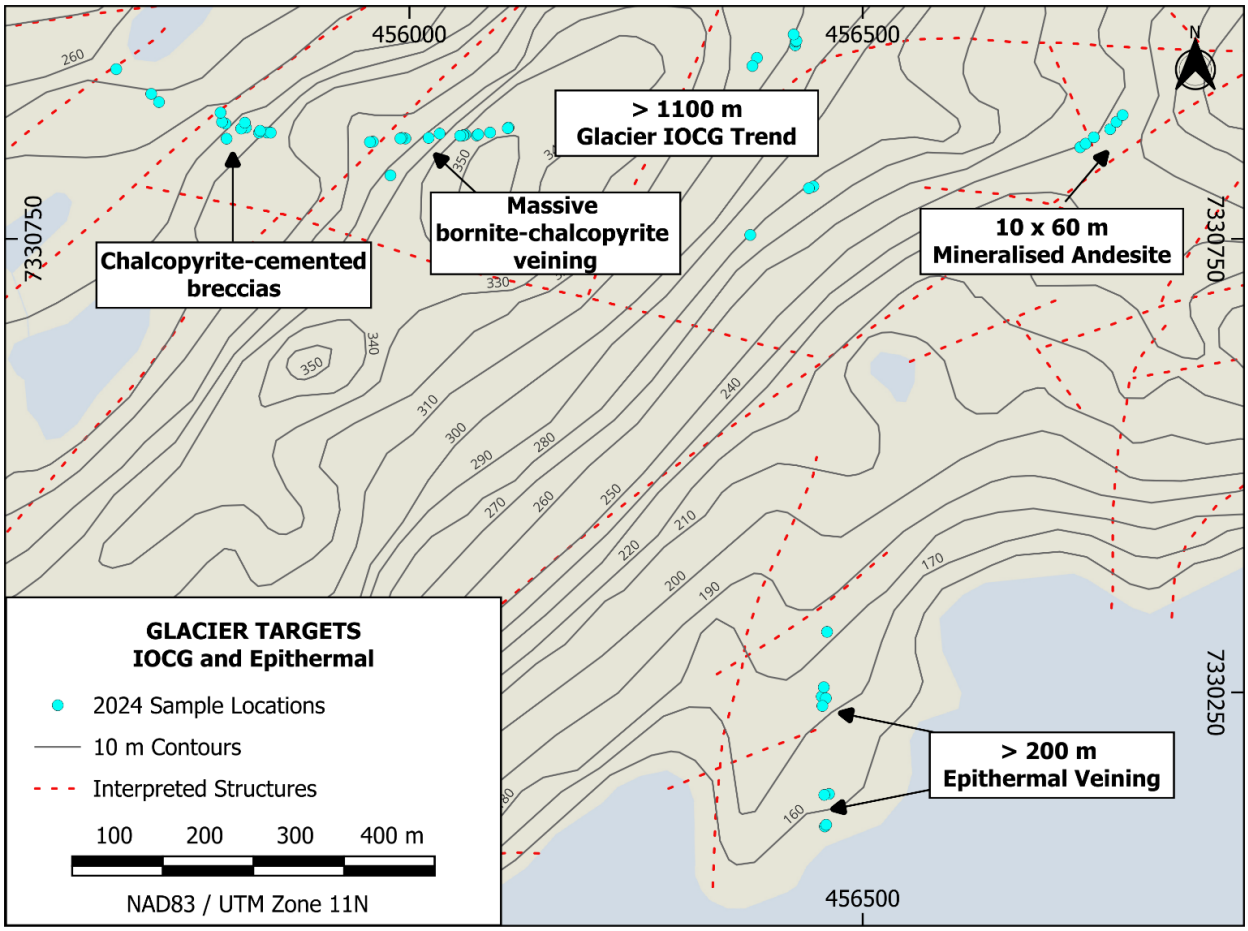


Figure 3 - *Map of 2024 sample locations at the Glacier IOCG and Epithermal Target areas.*

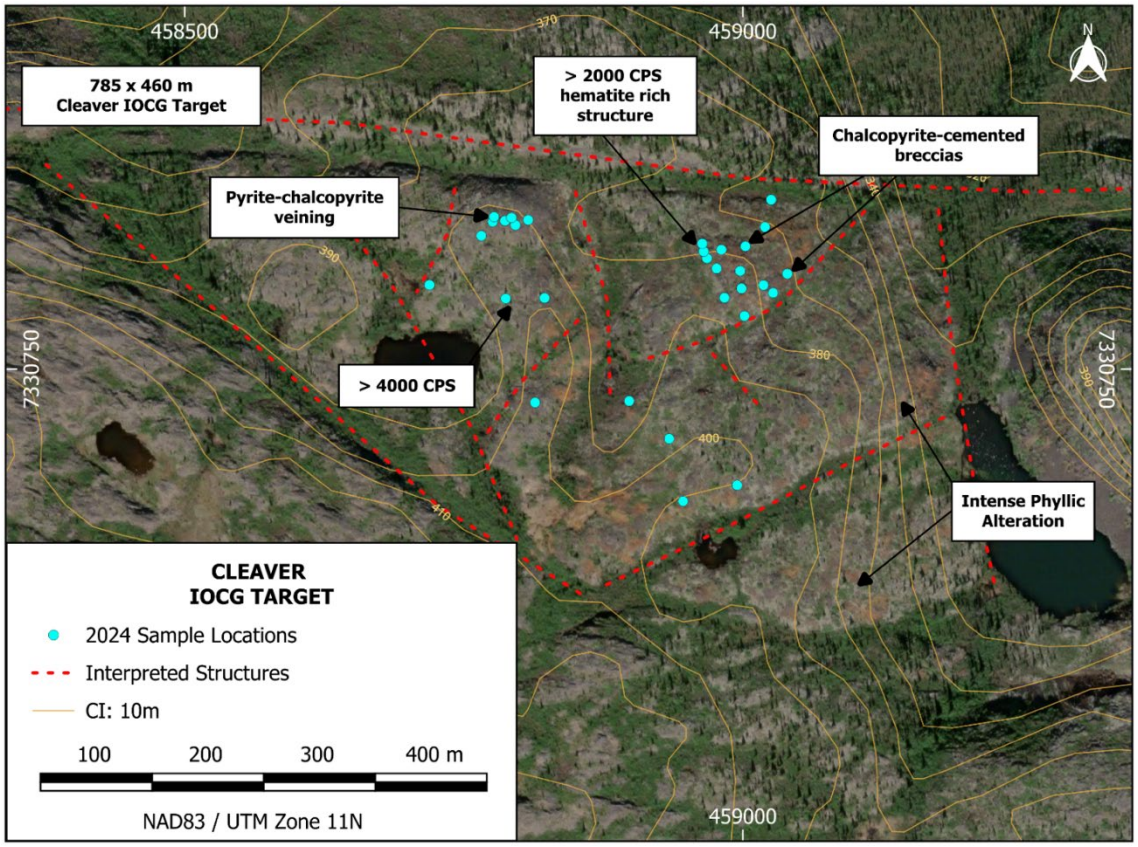


***Figure 4** - Map of 2024 sample locations at the Cleaver IOCG Target.*

Further to the IOCG prospectivity, the epithermal environment is well-preserved at the Great Bear Project, where previous mining activities were focussed. The Spud Bay target area consists of 2 perpendicular trends of epithermal mineralisation associated with fractured andesites and diorites with strong potassic alteration. The mineralisation consists of copper and zinc sulphides and is extremely prospective for high grade silver. Structures are mineralised over 700m strike length E/W and another 450m N/S.

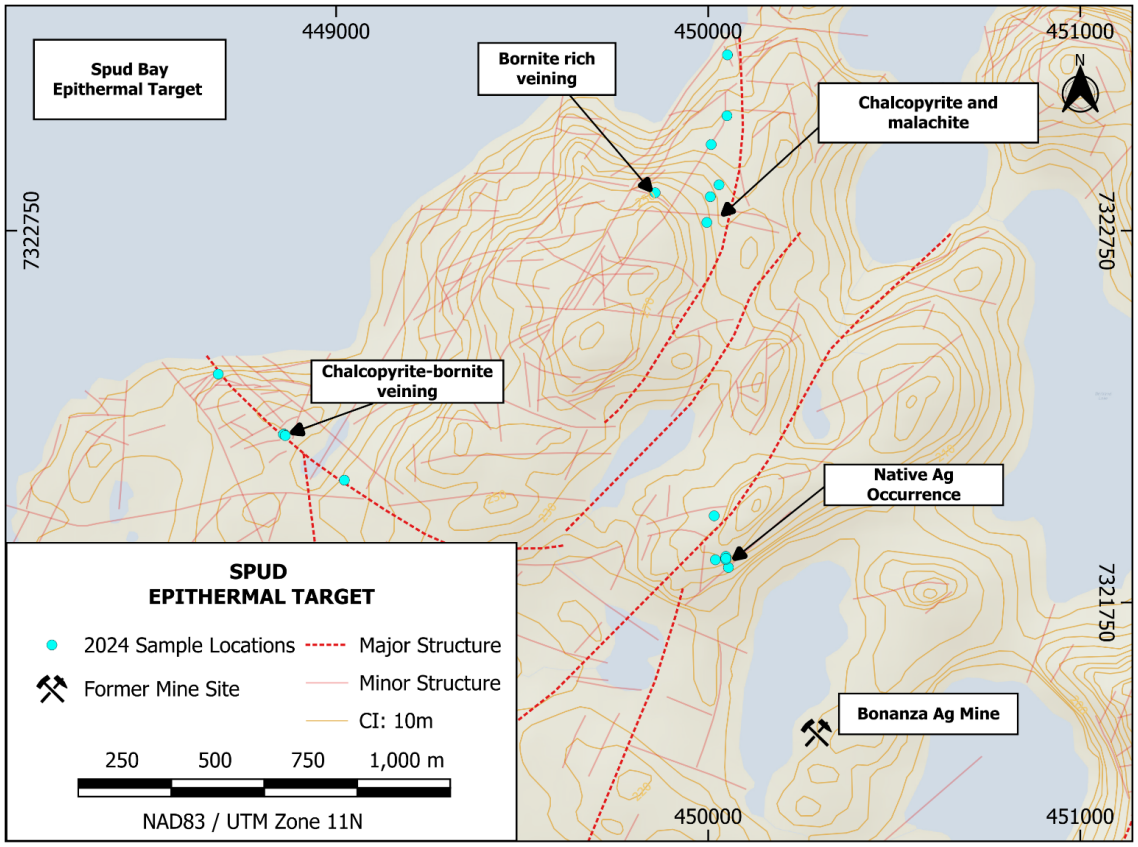


***Figure 5** - Map of the 2024 rock samples taken from the Spud Bay epithermal target area.*

White Cliff field personnel discovered a 3-4 m zone of veining and brecciation host to native silver mineralisation associated with pervasive chlorite alteration, calcite-fluorite and adjacent massive magnetite within a monzodiorite. This occurrence is only 530m NW of the historic Bonanza and El Bonanza silver mines, which were exploiting native silver with the same mineral assemblage as observed within the White Cliff claim area.

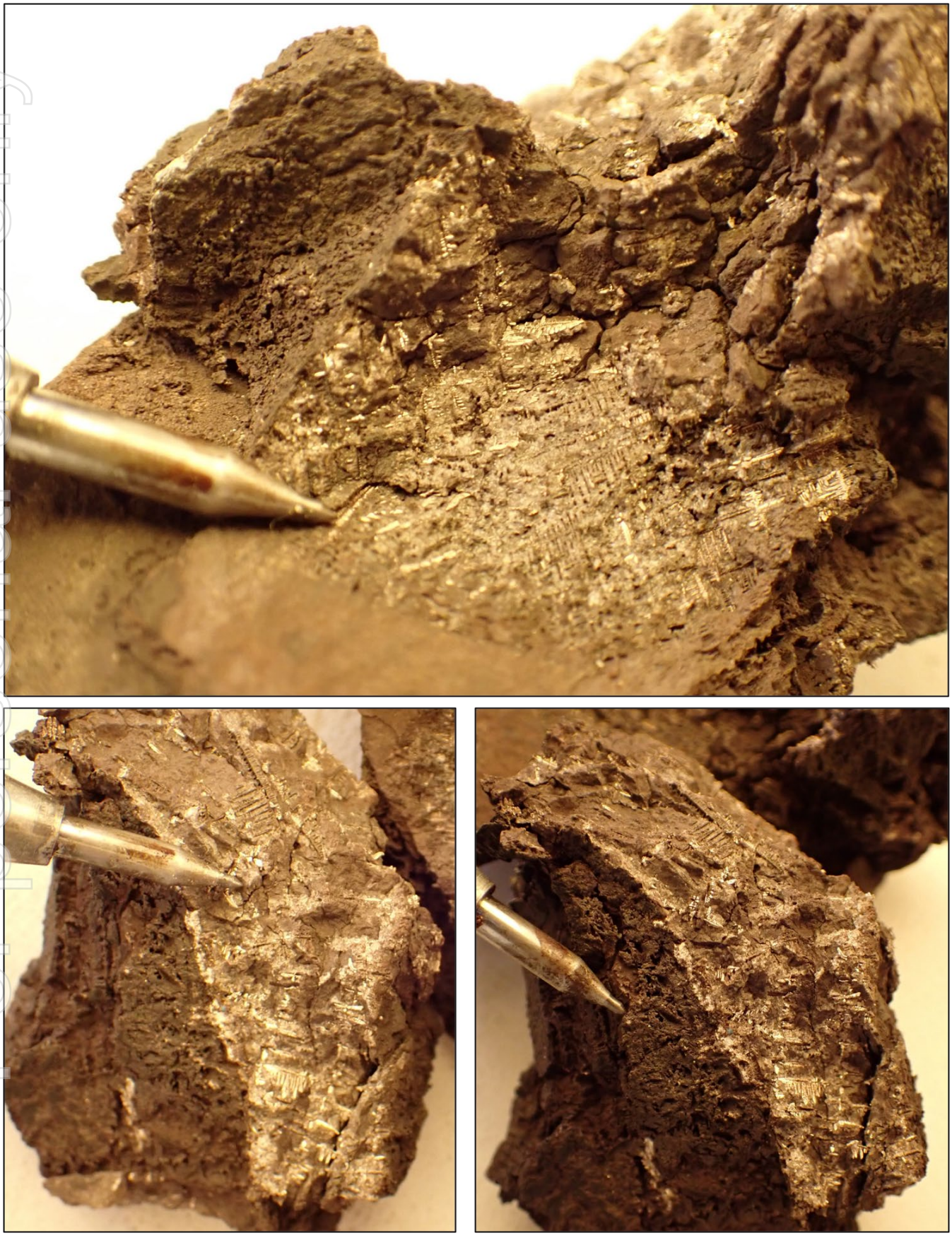


Figure 6 - *Photographs of native silver mineralisation from the eastern extent of the Spud Bonanza Trend.*

Rae Copper-Silver-Gold (Cu-Ag-Au) Project – Nunavut

The Rae Cu-Ag-AU Project, located in Nunavut, is prospective for a range of copper-silver mineralisation styles. Historic occurrences of volcanic hosted, chalcocite-bornite quartz veins and massive sulphide lodes are numerous, with sedimentary hosted copper and replacement style bodies also present. White Cliff, in the maiden fieldwork has identified several vein systems alongside sedimentary rocks hosting chalcocite and replacement style mineralisation of native copper within vesicular basalt flow tops.

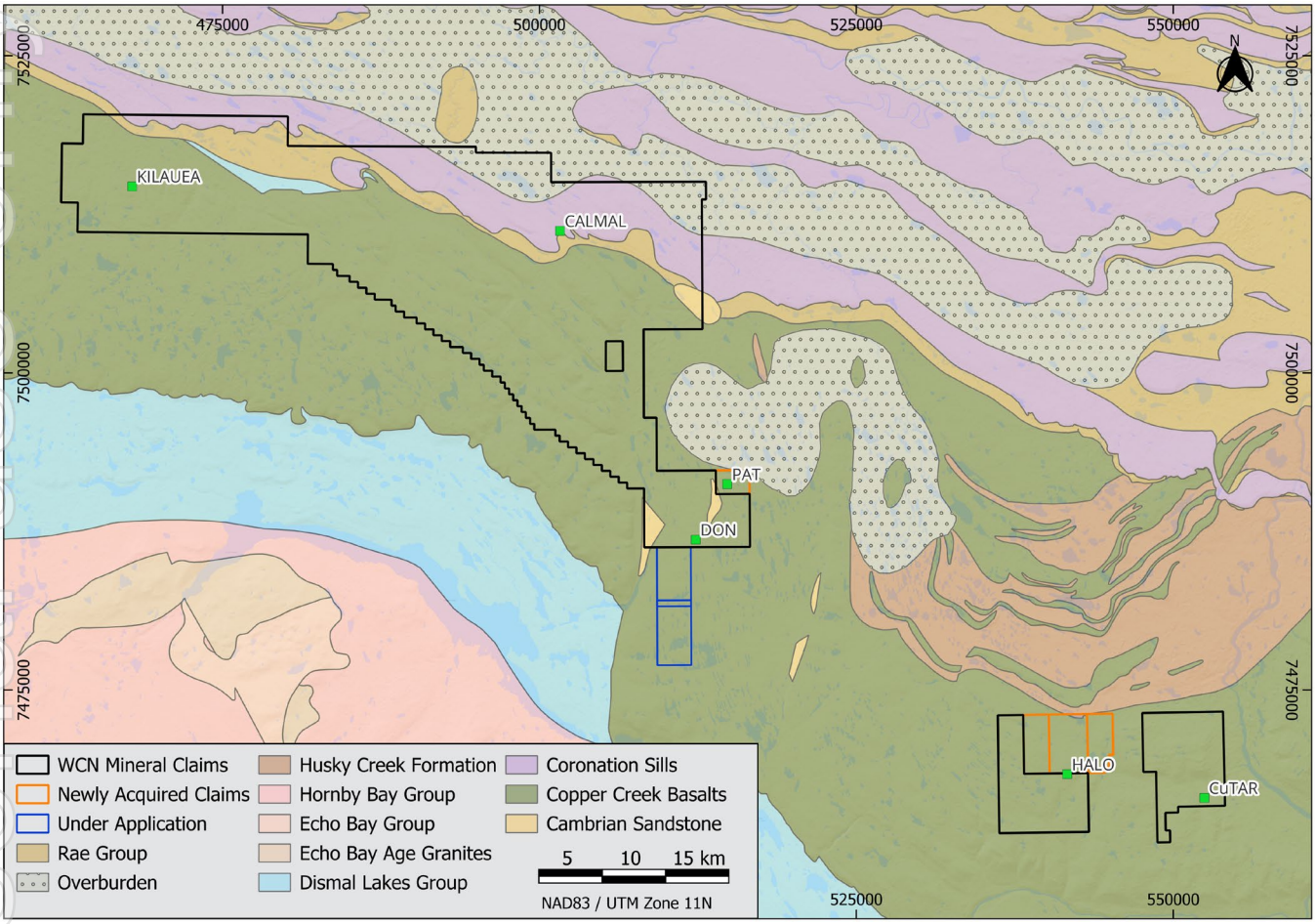


***Figure 7** - Map of areas visited at the Rae Copper Project in the Company's maiden field campaign. The MobileMT survey covers all existing mineral claims and newly acquired claims.*

The HALO target has substantial copper mineralisation which has been traced and sampled over 800 m along a near N/S trending structure. The mineralisation consists of quartz-carbonate-chalcocite-native copper within veins and breccia cements and chalcocite replacement along bedding planes of sandstones. Between outcrops, frost heaved rocks offer an insight into the geology below and allow for tracing and sampling of the vein system.

The Rae Cu-Ag-Au Project is also highly prospective for large tonnage sedimentary hosted copper deposits. It hosts sources of copper (red bed sandstones and basalt flows), a network of fluid pathways through regional structures, and favourable host rocks in reduced, pyritic mudstones. Field personnel have verified the stratigraphy of the Rae Group sediments and are excited to receive the results of the MobileMT survey to map the subsurface of the largely covered sedimentary sequence.

***Figure 8** - Example of native copper mineralisation from the southern extent of the HALO vein system. Field of view 10 cm. (Sample F005999).*

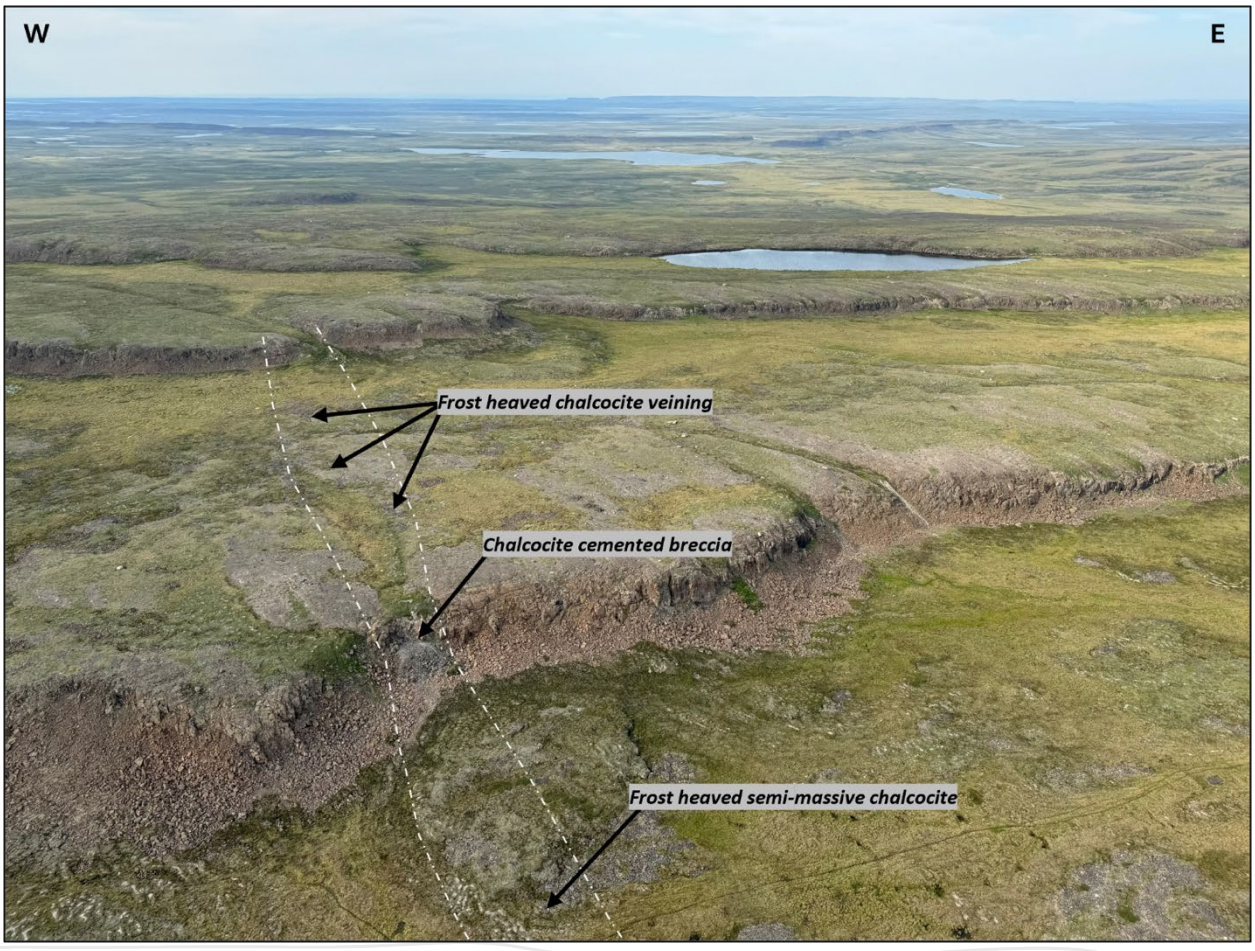


Figure 9 - *Aerial photograph of the northern extents of the 440 m HALO vein system. The mineralisation cuts through the northerly dipping basalt flows and is easily traceable along strike following topographic depressions and trails of copper sulphides and secondary minerals brought to surface through the thin cover by frost heave action.*

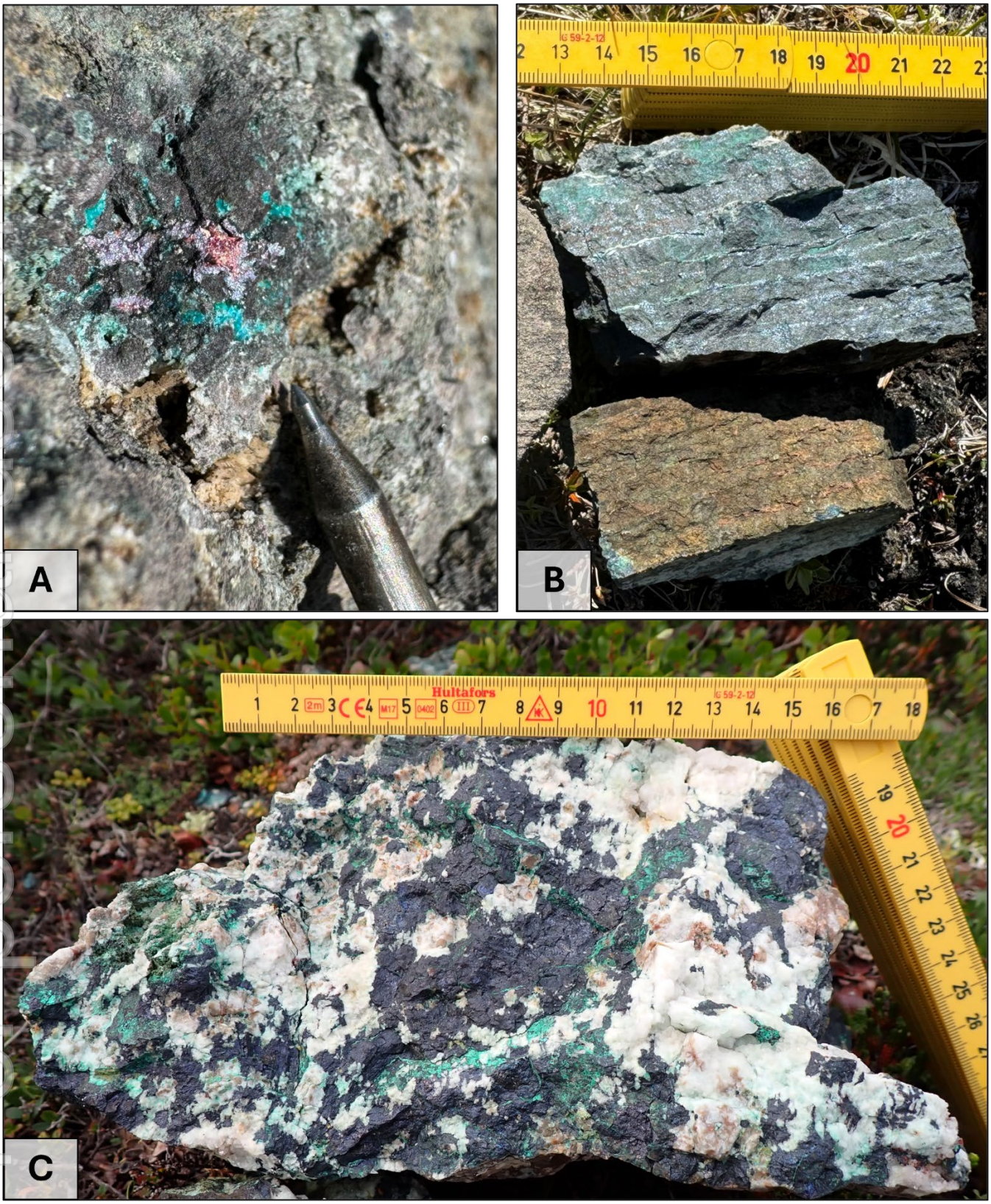


Figure 10 - *Examples of the varying mineralisation styles at the Rae Cu-Ag-Au Project. A) chalcocite-chrysocolla-malachite-cuprite-native copper mineralisation within a vesicular basalt at the Kilauea Target. B) Chalcocite replaced bedding planes of a sandstone at the HALO Target. C) Coarse grained chalcocite within a quartz-carbonate vein at the PAT Target with secondary malachite-chrysocolla.*

Rae Cu-Ag-Au Project – 2024 Rock Chips

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Sample Type	Target	Rock Type	Nature	Chalcocite (%)	Cu Secondaries (%)	Native Cu (%)
F005998	541639	7468423	486	Subcrop	HALO	basalt	VEIN	1-3	3-5	
F005999	541802	7468001	439	Subcrop	HALO	basalt	VEIN	Trace	3-5	Trace

***Table 1** - Table of further rock chip samples taken at the Rae Cu-Ag-Au project in the 2024 maiden field program. Coordinates are 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 mineralization/alteration – REP – replacement, VEIN – vein hosted, SMS – semi-massive, MAS – massive, VNL – veinlet, CEM – breccia cement. Cu – copper. Cu secondaries – includes malachite-azurite-chrysocolla.*

Exploration History – Rae Cu-Ag-Au Project, Nunavut

Tools and idols, made from native copper from the Coppermine area, have been worked and traded by the local Inuit going back centuries amongst the circumpolar communities. The area first came to the attention of European and English explorers in the 17th century.

Prospector Samuel Hearne first reached the Coppermine River in 1771 and reported finding a four pound (~2kg) copper nugget at surface (Hearne, 1792).

The Coppermine River area was first staked in 1929 and continued slowly until 1966 when, due to the discovery of several high grade surface deposits of copper. By late 1967 over 40,000 claims were lodged by more than 70 different companies, setting off the largest staking rush in Canada's history to that date (E.D. Kindle, 1972). In his report, Kindle locates and gives a brief description of over 80 high grade copper outcrops throughout the Company's current licenses and surrounding area.

By 1970 exploration activity decreased, due to the instability of copper prices, difficult access, and later, an oil embargo that dramatically increased exploration expenses. The largest copper deposit in the area is called Area 47 or the DOT 47 Lode in a vertical, tabular body 1,500 feet long and 35 feet wide along one of the faults of the Teshierpi fault zone (Kindle, 1972).

Mapping and exploration in the area were conducted over several campaigns by regional workers and individual companies until 1970, when the area was mapped in detail by W.A. Barager and J.A. Donaldson. During this time, Barager conducted a litho-geochemical study of the Coppermine River basalts. E.D. Kindle followed this work and produced the first major collaboration of mineralisation, geology, and geologic history in 1972. Following this, Ross and Kerans (1989) mapped Middle Proterozoic sediments of the Hornby Bay and Dismal Lake Groups to the south and west of the region.

Exploration and development persisted sporadically between 1990 - 2010, when companies started to utilise geophysics at the Area 47 and Muskox Intrusion to the southeast of the project area, the latter of which witnessed drilling for several years.

Mineral claims in the region continued to lapse because of depressed economic conditions, until most of the Coppermine area was free and available for staking.

The White Cliff acquisition is of new mineral claims to the west and contiguous to a current operator, Tundra Copper Corp. White Cliff plans to validate historical rock chip assays and validate historical drilling, with the aim of converting historical mineral estimates to JORC 2012.

Exploration History – Great Bear Lake Project, Northwest Territories

The Great Bear Lake Project is 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.

REFERENCE

2024 rock chip samples from the Nunavut based Rae Copper Project will be sent to Yellowknife via secure air freight, and received by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd., who will ensure sample security and maintain custody until delivered to ALS laboratories, Yellowknife for preparation. Samples will be prepared under code PREP-31D and analysed by ME-ICPORE, an analysis package designed for massive sulphides. Overassay (>40% Cu) will be undertaken by Cu-VOL61. All samples will undergo gold analysis by 30g fire assay and ICP-AES under code Au-ICP21. Final assay results and certificates will be sent by ALS direct to both the WCN senior geologist and country manager to undertake independent quality control before release of results.

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.

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

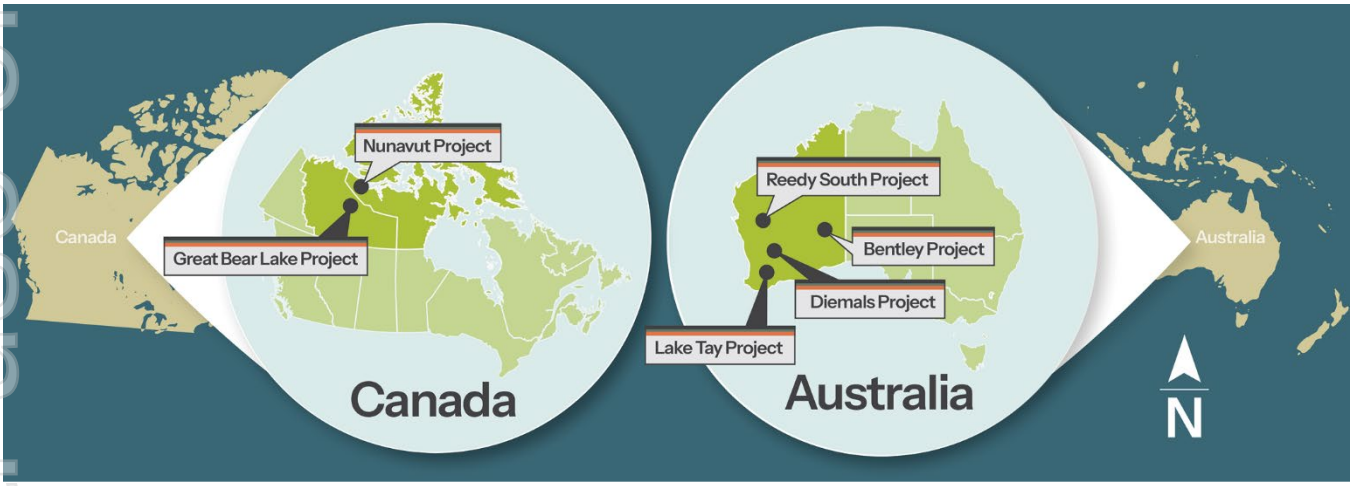
This document may contain forward-looking statements concerning White Cliff Minerals. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties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

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APPENDIX 1.

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results at the Company's Rae Cu-Au-Ag project.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Surface rock chip (grab) sampling of outcrop unless specified as a rock chip composite. Rock chip composites were taken at measured intervals perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised outcrop.
	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.	2024 rock chip samples will be sent to Yellowknife via secure air freight, and received by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd., who will ensure sample security and maintain custody until delivered to ALS laboratories, Yellowknife for preparation. Samples will be prepared under code PREP-31D and analysed by ME-ICPORE, an analysis package designed for massive sulphides. Overassay (>40% Cu) will be undertaken by Cu-VOL61. All samples will undergo gold analysis by 30g fire assay and ICP-AES under code Au-ICP21. Samples from Sparkplug Project, NWT. 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.	All samples have been logged as per the above categories.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.*	No drilling reported, and no sub-sampling.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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 or drilling reported.
	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.	Sampling of relevant lithologies/mineralisation/alteration undertaken with no sub sampling/half sampling.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample size for grab samples is deemed sufficient to represent the target mineralisation.
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.*	ME-ICPORE, the scheduled lab technique is a partial digestion specific for massive sulphide ores. Samples from Sparkplug project 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.	Blank samples are inserted into the sample stream during field sample collection.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All sample results will be received directly from ALS Laboratories to the senior geologist and country manager for review.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes completed.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data was recorded on site and stored within excel spreadsheets.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data 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 NAD 83 / UTM Zone 11 N EPSG: 26911. Method of locating rock samples and diamond drillhole collars are by handheld GPS (Garmin GPSMAP 66sr).
	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 is 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.*	Rock chip samples of prospective mineralisation were taken, if drilling is undertaken in the future by WCN efforts will be made to intercept the mineralized zones to give a true 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 were bagged and sealed prior to shipping from site to Yellowknife where an Aurora Geosciences employee

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		will deliver samples to ALS laboratory in Yellowknife, ensuring sample security and custody.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been undertaken.

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 Rae Copper Project is made up of 61 Mineral Claims. 24 Active mineral claims issued on 26/9/2023 to Eric Sondergaard (on trust for White Cliff Minerals Limited), with an anniversary date of 26/9/2025. 37 Active mineral claims issued on 1/11/2023 to Eric Sondergaard (on trust for White Cliff Minerals Limited), with an anniversary date of 1/11/2025. 4 Active mineral claims issued on 29/06/2024 to White Cliff Minerals and 2 claims under application. Field activities require a land use permit from the Nunavut Government. The Sparkplug Project, NWT 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 mineral claims are in good standing to their anniversary dates.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration in the Coppermine areas is listed under Exploration History in the release and mainly consists of sampling of outcrops/showings and limited drilling within the sediment hosted mineralisation and volcanic hoisted mineralisation found in the area. Tundra Copper Corp started the process of validation of historical rock chip assays and had planned to validate historical drilling and historical resources to NI43101, but this work was held up by land use planning by the Nunavut government and covid era restrictions. Tundra in 2013 reprocessed magnetics and sourced regional gravity data. This work was carried out by geophysical group HPX (High Power Exploration) 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The area is prospective for primary Copper and silver mineralisation associated with structural rifting, faulting and shear zones, within the Coppermine River Group, and called volcanic hosted copper mineralisation. This has led to secondary mineralisation within sediments of the Rae Group that sits unconformably above the Coppermine River Group At the Sparkplug Project, 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:*	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 completed.
	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 significantly high-grade intervals are reported.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are being used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	No drilling 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, rock chip and channel saw sampling.