Extraordinary grade Copper, Gold and Silver assays received

First batch rock chip assay results confirm high-grade large-scale potential of Great Bear Lake Project

Initial assays from Phoenix results include 42.6% Cu, 38.2g/t Au and 310g/t Ag

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("the Company") is delighted to announce first batch assay results from rock chip samples taken during the maiden field program at Great Bear Lake Project ("Great Bear" or "the Project"), northern Canada. Results confirm widespread high-grade precious and base metal mineralisation associated with multiple IOCG and epithermal systems.

- Heli supported sampling programme designed initially to focus on priority areas surrounding existing airstrip infrastructure - First results received to date are for **Phoenix**
- **Widespread, high-grade, Copper**, **Gold** and **Silver** mineralisation confirmed**. Phoenix is a district scale mineralised region, one of six (6) major project areas that were sampled within** the Great Bear Lake Project, Northwest Territories, Canada
- Initial assays confirm historical results as well as significantly expand areas of known IOCG and epithermal mineralisation
- Mineralisation now identified along more than a **3.4km E/W structural corridor with extensive IOCG and phyllic characteristics identified along the entire length**
- **Better results from Phoenix include:**
  - **A 1.1km intensely mineralised E/W structure** returned impressive Copper, Gold, Silver and Cobalt results include:
    - **42.60% Cu, 2.28g/t Au, 159g/t Ag,** 0.36% Co (F005437)
    - **39.50% Cu, 3.54g/t Au, 181g/t Ag,** 0.23% Co (F005436)
    - **39.50% Cu, 2.28g/t Au, 131g/t Ag,** 0.20% Co (F005435)
    - **3.08% Cu, 7.96g/t Au, 310g/t Ag,** 0.16% Co (F005434)
    - **5.70% Cu, 1.87g/t Au, 96.7g/t Ag** (F005438)
  - A broad outcropping **785 x 460m epithermal alteration zone** returned:
    - 6.31% Cu, 28.2 g/t Ag, 0.468 g/t Au, 440 ppm Co (F005688)
    - 3.00% Cu, 249 g/t Ag, 0.717 g/t Au, 888 ppm Co (F005646)
    - 3.64% Cu, 4.73 g/t Ag, 0.047 g/t Au (F005632)
    - 2.78% Cu, 25.7 g/t Ag, 0.358 g/t Au (F005633)
    - 1.76% Cu, 1.29 g/t Au, 10.1 g/t Ag (F005694)
  - An additional nearby **215m N/S** outcropping sulphide rich quartz vein returned high grade gold, silver and copper with best results of **38.2g/t Au, 76.5g/t Ag, 4.16% Cu** (F005424) and **29.7g/t Au, 121g/t Ag, 2.55% Cu** (F005426)
- **Further** rock chip assays are expected from the other 6 initial project areas sampled at Great Bear expected over the coming weeks following QA/QC review and interpretation

"This initial batch of rock chip assays from Phoenix, the first project area to be sampled due to the proximity to the existing large airstrip at Great bear, has delivered outstanding initial results. Not only have we confirmed the historical results and sample locations, but we have expanded the area of known mineralisation at the project. This first success gives us great

optimism regarding the other 4 project areas at Great Bear.

This remote and previously underexplored area has turned out to be a much larger metal rich hydrothermal system than previously thought. Historically seen as a series of sporadic high-grade results, this maiden mapping and sampling programme has confirmed for the first time a continuity and significant lateral extent of the known mineralisation.

Encouragingly Phoenix which is only the first of 5 project areas we have received assay results for, shows all the necessary characteristics of a major high-grade discovery with two major IOCG hydrothermal systems less than 2km apart with high grade epithermal mineralisation interspersed between these two larger areas and along a total strike length of 3.4km."

"We anticipate continued assays over the coming month from the balance of work undertaken at Great Bear and I look forward to the release of these as they come to hand.

Importantly, this first field programme validates our strategy to pivot to the untapped resources of Canada's far north, in the "scramble for what's left". As resource nationalism creates and will continue to create uncertainty over future supply lines, operating in Canada allows us to sleep at night.

We are doing what we said we would do - identifying opportunities and delivering results for shareholders and these are fantastic initial results."

Troy Whittaker - Managing Director

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

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FURTHER INFORMATION

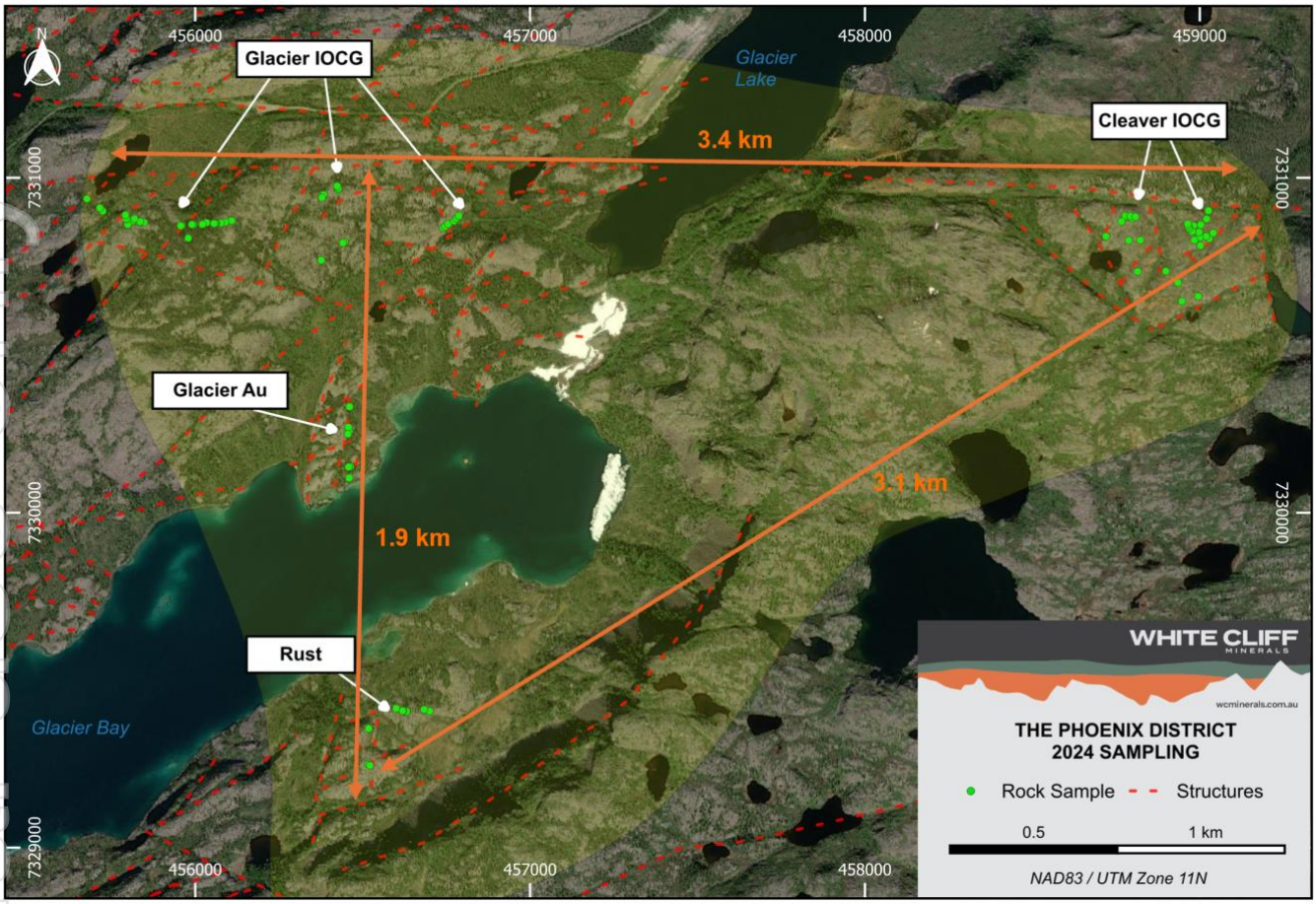


Figure 1 - Phoenix District: *Map of 2024 rock chip samples along the 3.3km E/W Cleaver Fault Zone, which is associated with IOCG systems Glacier and Cleaver. Epithermal vein systems Glacier Au and Rust are associated with N/S and E/W structures respectively.*

Phoenix District

The Glacier and Cleaver IOCG systems lie 1.9km apart along a major E/W fault zone within the greater Phoenix district and have returned outstanding assay results from the maiden field program. A total of 46 samples were taken along a 1.1km trend at the Glacier system returning copper values between 0.11% and 42.60% from intensely potassic altered andesites. Mineralisation is hosted in veins, disseminated and as the cement phase of hydrothermal breccias. The system sits within the low to high temperature potassic alteration zone, characterized by k-feldspar-hematite-magnetite alteration.

The Cleaver IOCG system has been sampled within a kilometer scale gossan, formed by the oxidation of pyrite within strong phyllic alteration, this positions the Cleaver IOCG above the potassic zones which are observed on surface at Glacier IOCG. The phyllic alteration is host to veins, disseminations and sulphide cemented breccias with abundant pyrite and chalcopyrite. A total of 30 samples were taken at the Cleaver IOCG target and represent a significant discovery by White Cliff Minerals in the maiden field season.

A total of 9 samples were taken from Glacier Gold and 12 samples from Rust respectively.

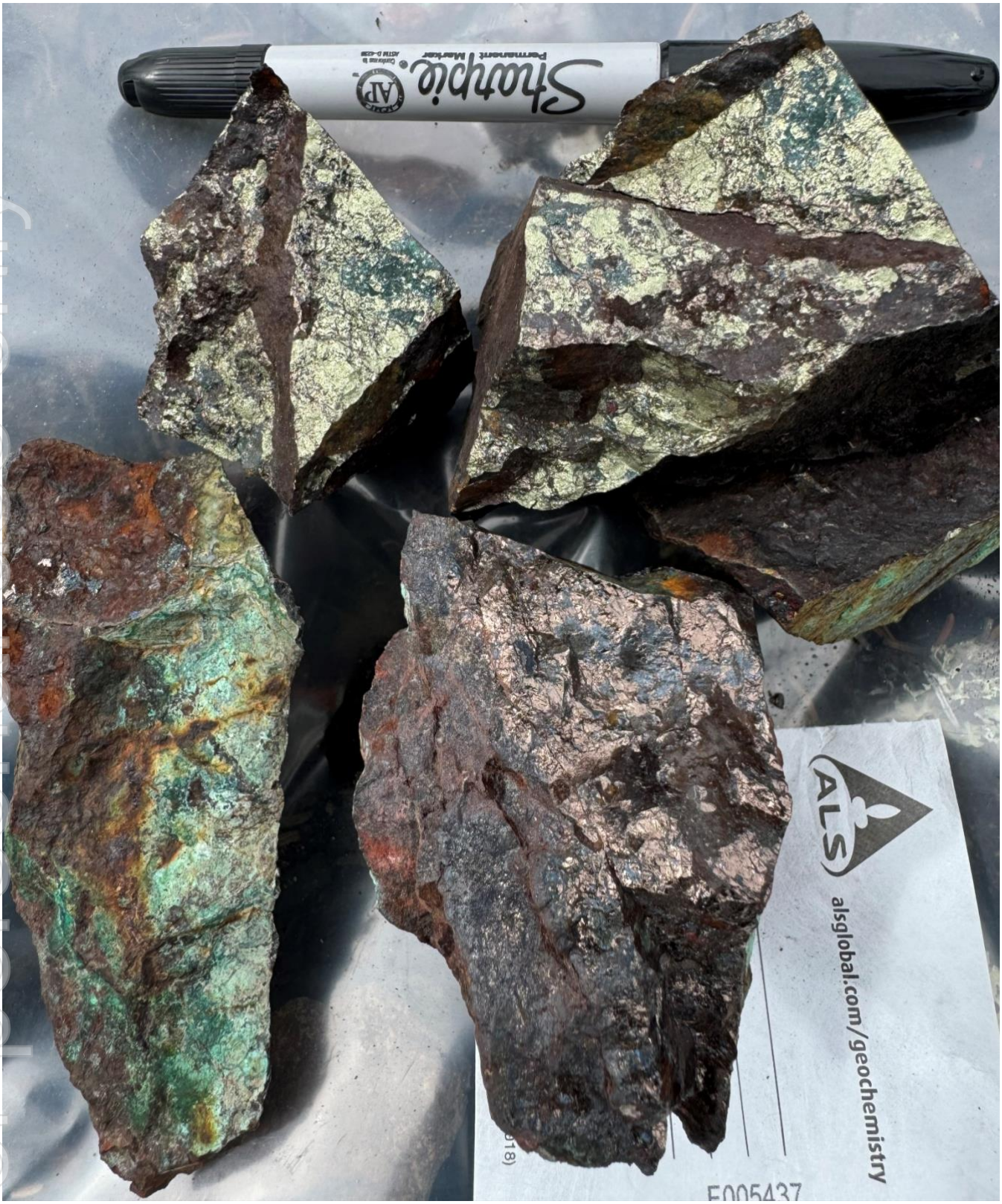


Figure 2 – *Photograph of sample F005437 with massive bornite-chalcopyrite which returned* ***42.60% Cu, 2.28g/t Au, 159g/t Ag, 0.364% Co*** from the Glacier IOCG trend.

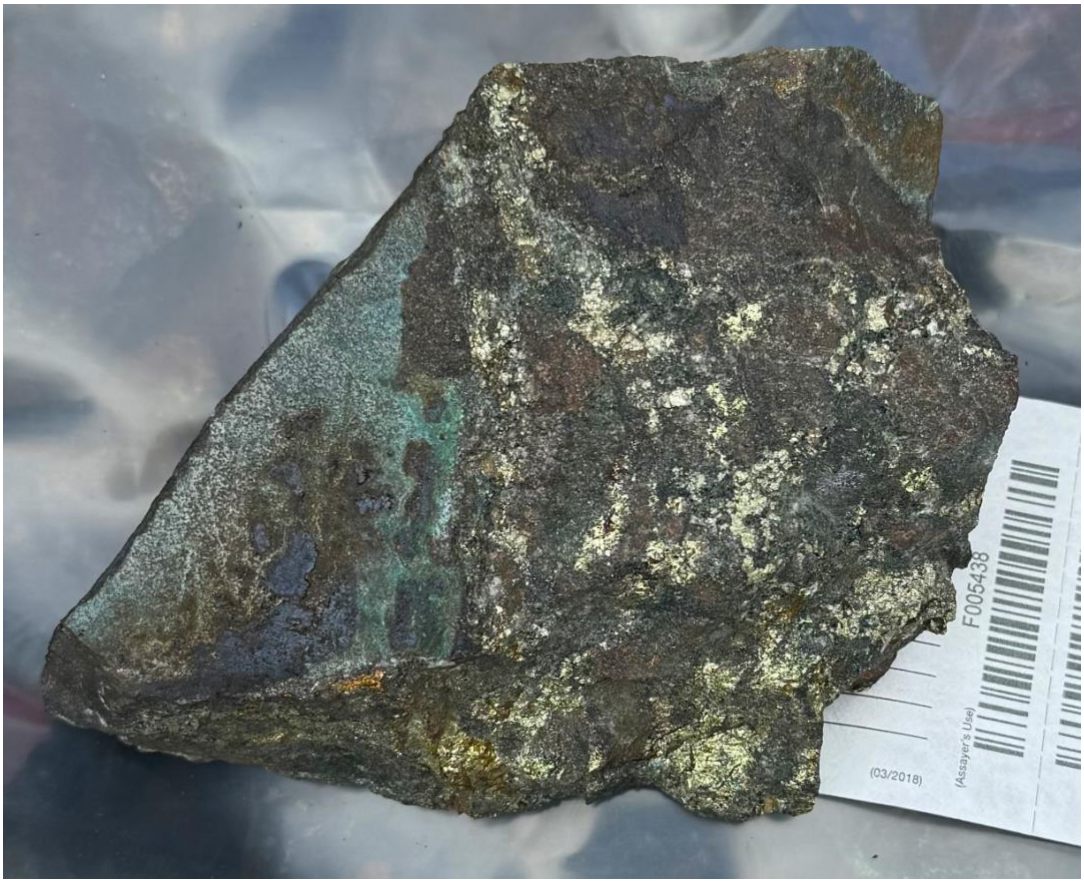


Figure 3 - *Photograph of sample F005438 with chalcopyrite cemented breccia of potassic altered andesite which returned* ***1.87g/t Au, 96.7g/t Ag and 5.7% Cu*** *from the Glacier IOCG target.*

Figure 4 - *Photograph of sample F005612 with chalcopyrite bearing, strongly potassic altered andesite which returned* ***0.615g/t Au, 11.35g/t Ag and 1.39% Cu*** *from the west end of the Glacier IOCG target.*

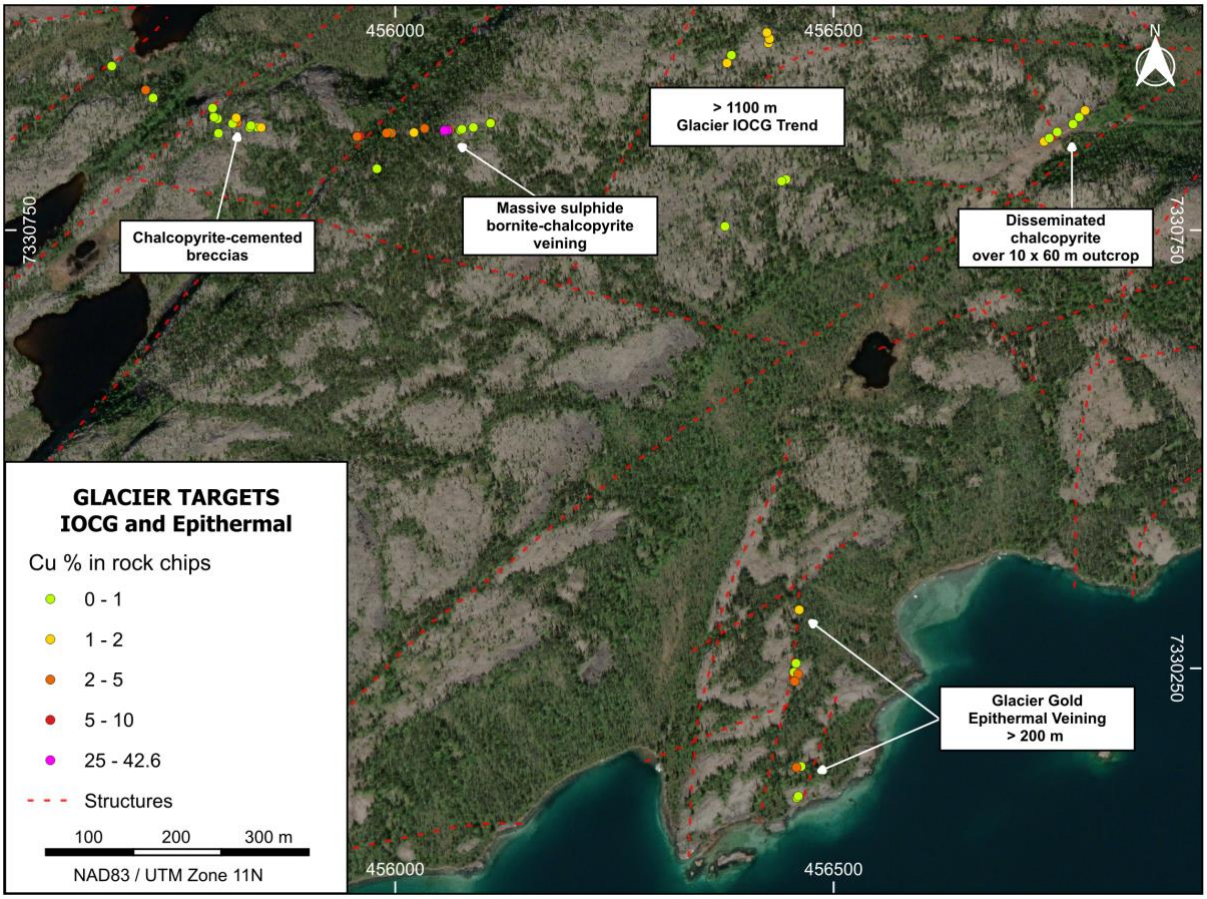


Figure 5 – *Map of copper concentration in samples taken in the Glacier IOCG and Glacier Gold Epithermal Targets.*

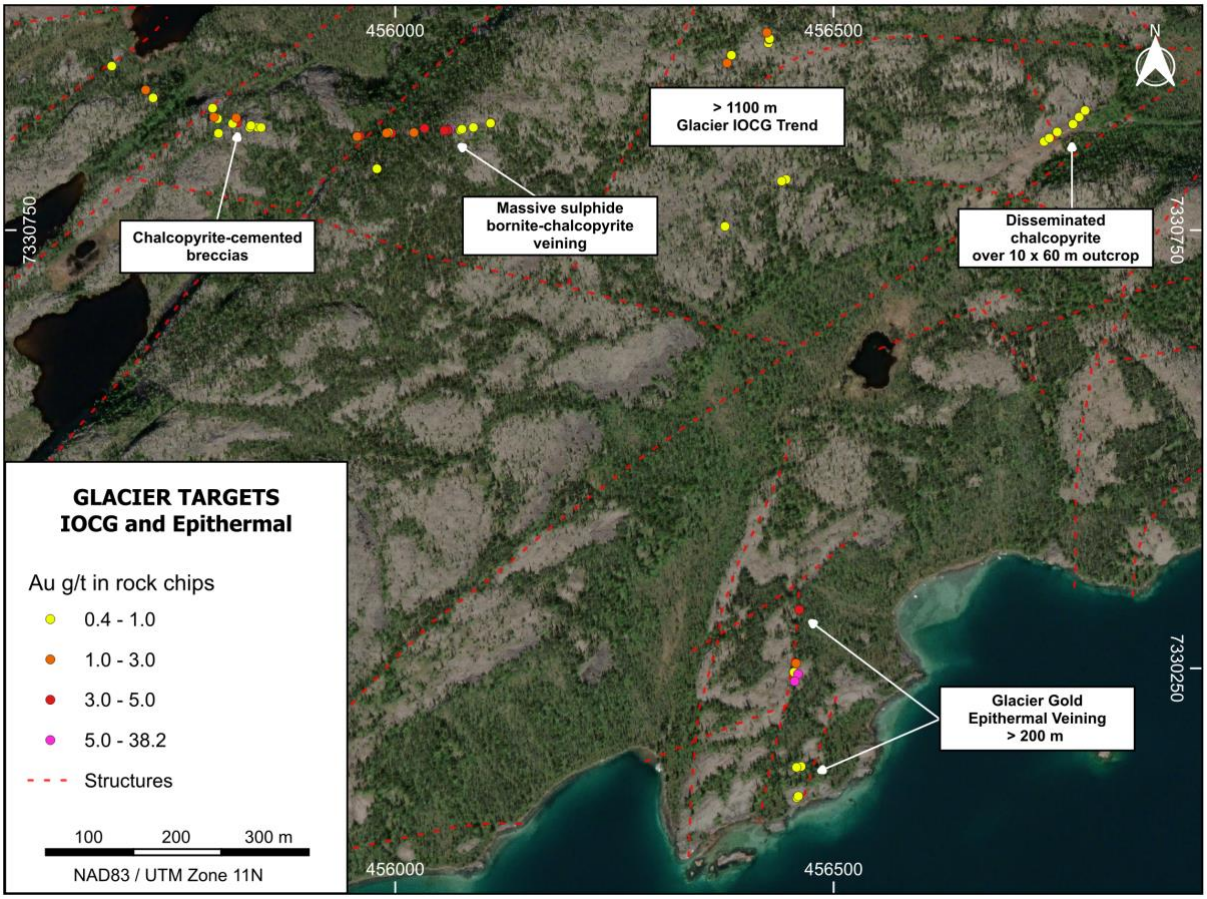


Figure 6 – *Map of gold concentration in samples taken in the Glacier IOCG and Glacier Gold Epithermal Targets.*

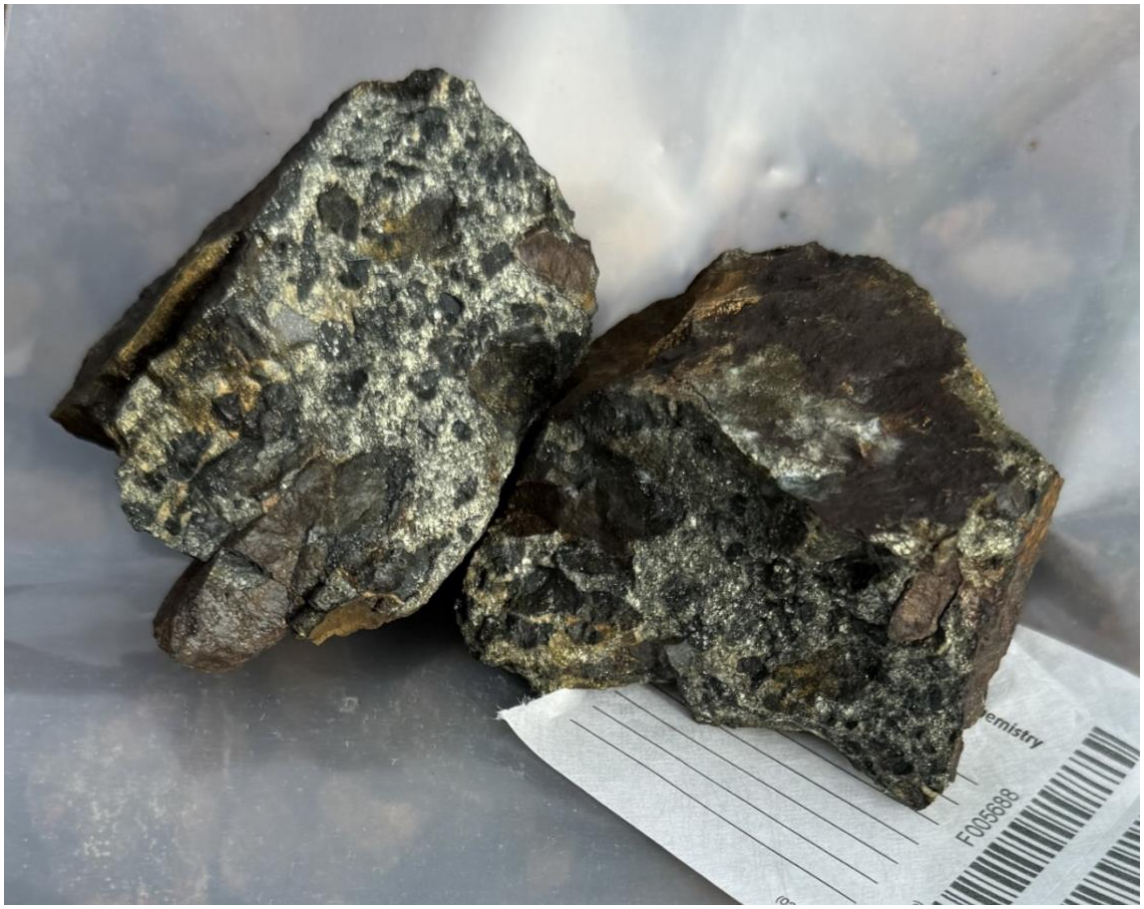


Figure 7 – *Photograph of sample F005688 which returned* ***0.468g/t Au, 28.2g/t Ag, 6.31% Cu*** *and 440 ppm Co from the Cleaver IOCG target.*

Figure 8 – *Photograph of sample F005646 which returned* ***0.717g/t Au, 249g/t Ag, 3.0% Cu*** *and 888 ppm Co from the phyllic altered andesite at the Cleaver IOCG target.*

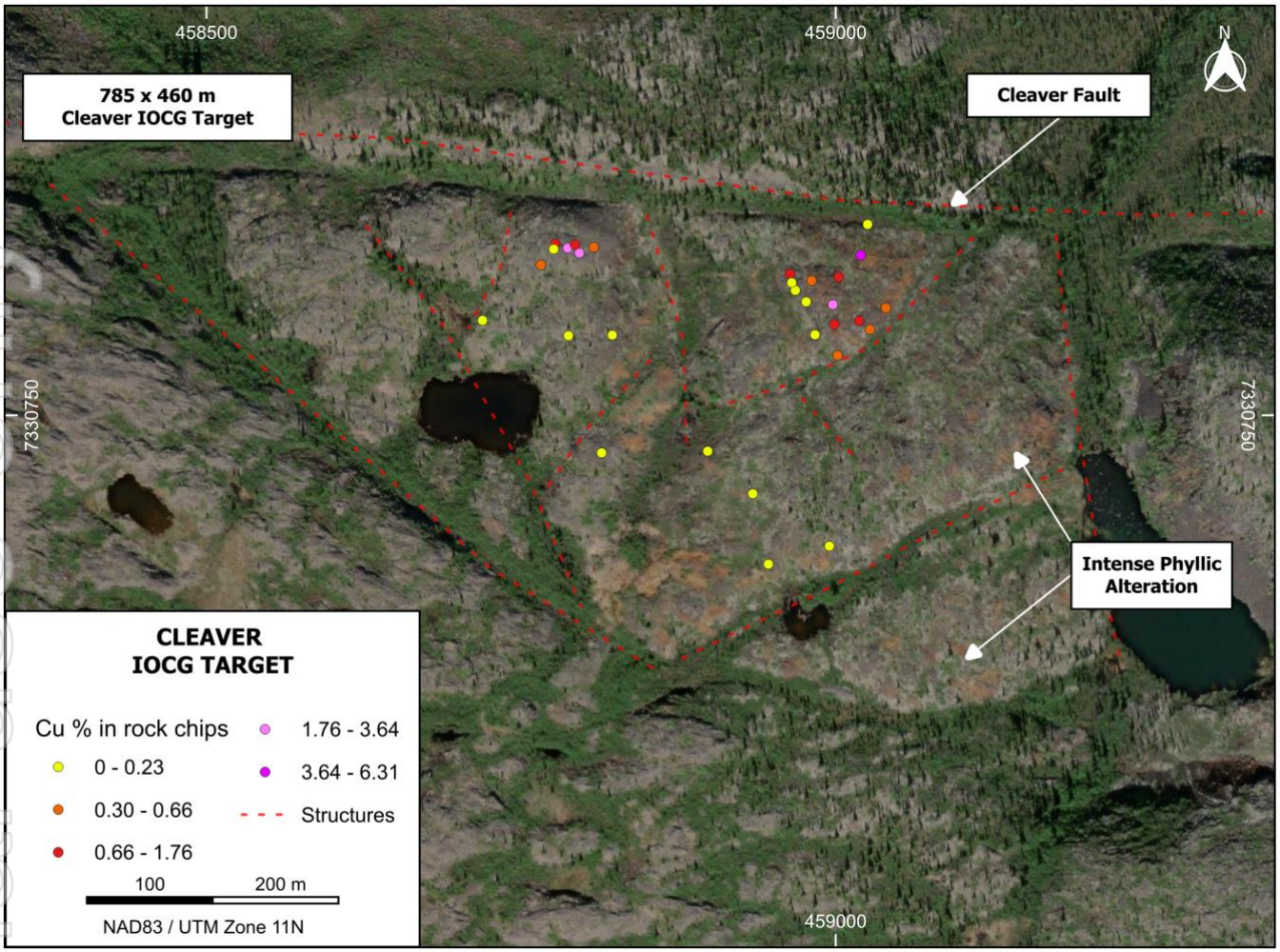


Figure 9 – *Map of copper concentration in rock chip samples taken across the Cleaver IOCG target's phyllic alteration zone.*

Epithermal Systems

In addition to the two large scale IOCG systems identified at Glacier and Cleaver rock chip results from two separate epithermal systems are released. The Glacier Gold Epithermal Trend located SE of the Glacier IOCG trend is a > 200 m N/S striking zone of quartz-sulphide veining which has returned up to 38.2g/t Au, 76.5g/t Ag and 4.16% Cu (sample F005424) and anomalous gold > 0.1g/t over the strike length. A total of 9 samples were taken at the Glacier Epithermal Trend.

The Rust epithermal system has also returned exciting assay results and highlighted a 100 m E/W structure with anomalous uranium and copper, with values up to 0.4% U_3O_8 and 0.54% Cu (sample F005613). The structure passes through phyllic altered andesites and andesitic volcanic breccias with sporadic tourmaline cemented breccias. The Rust target lies just 700m south of the Glacier Gold vein system and attests to the prospectivity of the region. A total of 12 samples were taken at the Rust target.

Further Work

Further sample results from the Spud Bay, Coastal Cu, Thompson and Sparkplug Lake epithermal, K2 IOCG and Mile Lake Skarn targets are to follow. The MobileMT survey, completed at the Great Bear Project is currently being processed by Expert Geophysics Ltd and will form an important layer of evidence progressing the targets to the drill ready stage.

Figure 10 – *Photograph of sample F005424, from a quartz-chalcopyrite epithermal vein which returned* ***38.2g/t Au, 76.5g/t Ag and 4.16% Cu*** *from the Glacier Gold Epithermal Trend.*

Great Bear Lake Project - 2024 Rock Chips

Sample	Target	Easting	Northing	Type	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Co (ppm)	U_3O_8 (ppm)
F005688	Cleaver	459020	7330877	Outcrop	0.468	**28.2**	**6.31**	440	2.00
F005632	Cleaver	458787	7330883	Outcrop	0.047	4.73	**3.64**	7.7	3.89
F005646	Cleaver	458998	7330838	Outcrop	0.717	**249**	**3.00**	888	4.72
F005633	Cleaver	458796	7330879	Outcrop	0.358	**25.7**	**2.78**	7.7	1.77
F005694	Cleaver	458964	7330862	Outcrop	**1.285**	**10.1**	**1.76**	153	19.57
F005645	Cleaver	458999	7330822	Outcrop	0.096	**14.9**	**1.32**	84.6	5.07
F005636	Cleaver	458793	7330886	Outcrop	0.03	1.46	**1.08**	10.3	3.66
F005635	Cleaver	458777	7330886	Outcrop	0.014	6.02	**1.01**	2.6	1.89
F005690	Cleaver	459002	7330860	Outcrop	0.05	9.86	0.96	65	4.25
F005644	Cleaver	459019	7330825	Outcrop	0.187	8.21	0.89	201	3.30
F005687	Cleaver	459040	7330835	Outcrop	0.082	9.85	0.66	113	3.54
F005643	Cleaver	459027	7330818	Outcrop	0.045	4.02	0.63	71.8	5.31
F005696	Cleaver	459002	7330798	Outcrop	0.367	**19.35**	0.55	114	2.00
F005637	Cleaver	458766	7330870	Outcrop	0.069	3.2	0.52	5.4	1.42
F005700	Cleaver	458808	7330884	Outcrop	0.027	3.82	0.47	8.6	9.20
F005689	Cleaver	458981	7330857	Outcrop	0.067	2.1	0.33	219	3.77
F005695	Cleaver	458984	7330814	Outcrop	0.041	2.68	0.23	20.6	3.54
F005642	Cleaver	458995	7330646	Outcrop	0.039	1.06	0.14	27	4.48
F005634	Cleaver	458776	7330882	Outcrop	0.009	0.92	0.12	2.2	1.30
F005691	Cleaver	458977	7330840	Outcrop	0.028	**45.4**	0.10	41.2	5.66
F005692	Cleaver	458968	7330849	Outcrop	0.046	2.69	0.08	114	4.83
F005638	Cleaver	458719	7330825	Outcrop	0.054	2.76	0.07	43.3	4.48
F005699	Cleaver	458822	7330814	Outcrop	0.009	0.95	0.07	45.8	4.25
F005693	Cleaver	458965	7330855	Outcrop	0.014	**11.55**	0.06	52.6	4.83
F005647	Cleaver	459025	7330902	Outcrop	0.113	**12.05**	0.02	14.1	2.71
F005640	Cleaver	458814	7330720	Outcrop	<0.001	0.1	0.02	12.3	2.83
F005641	Cleaver	458947	7330631	Outcrop	0.001	1.86	0.01	18.7	4.60
F005639	Cleaver	458788	7330813	Outcrop	0.001	0.14	0.01	7	86.20
F005697	Cleaver	458934	7330688	Outcrop	0.056	2.24	0.01	116	3.07
F005698	Cleaver	458898	7330721	Outcrop	0.015	3.82	0.00	34	3.07
F005419	Glacier Gold	456458	7330102	Outcrop	0.099	6.34	0.04	86	1.18
F005420	Glacier Gold	456460	7330104	Outcrop	0.105	2.21	0.32	45.7	0.83
F005421	Glacier Gold	456463	7330138	Outcrop	0.011	1.21	0.06	40.2	2.48
F005422	Glacier Gold	456458	7330137	Outcrop	0.145	1.1	**2.05**	33.2	0.12
F005423	Glacier Gold	456455	7330245	Outcrop	0.013	1.09	0.02	19.3	2.00
F005424	Glacier Gold	456459	7330243	Outcrop	**38.2**	**76.5**	**4.16**	26.7	1.53
F005425	Glacier Gold	456457	7330256	Outcrop	0.816	**31.3**	0.39	5	1.18
F005426	Glacier Gold	456456	7330235	Outcrop	**29.7**	**121**	**2.55**	7.3	0.47
F005427	Glacier Gold	456461	7330317	Outcrop	**4.08**	**24.6**	**1.49**	8.2	1.18
F005446	Glacier IOCG East	456740	7330851	Outcrop	0.031	0.99	**1.19**	80.5	5.90
F005447	Glacier IOCG East	456746	7330855	Outcrop	0.019	0.96	0.78	83	8.14
F005448	Glacier IOCG East	456755	7330862	Outcrop	0.009	1.06	0.51	6.4	166.86
F005449	Glacier IOCG East	456773	7330871	Outcrop	0.125	0.32	0.90	77.5	3.30
F005450	Glacier IOCG East	456780	7330879	Outcrop	0.166	0.39	0.66	54	3.54
F005623	Glacier IOCG East	456787	7330886	Outcrop	0.294	0.5	**1.21**	149	3.07
F005624	Glacier IOCG East	456426	7330963	Outcrop	0.364	4.93	**1.80**	92.9	2.00
F005625	Glacier IOCG East	456426	7330968	Outcrop	0.582	5.94	**1.21**	66.6	2.71
F005626	Glacier IOCG East	456427	7330968	Outcrop	0.334	2.82	**1.05**	103.5	2.12
F005627	Glacier IOCG East	456424	7330975	Outcrop	0.55	6.67	**1.09**	57.5	3.77
F005628	Glacier IOCG East	456383	7330950	Outcrop	0.183	1	0.30	27.5	3.07
F005629	Glacier IOCG East	456378	7330941	Outcrop	0.7	**10.7**	**1.90**	83.4	2.48
F005631	Glacier IOCG East	456376	7330754	Outcrop	0.138	1.09	0.23	54.9	4.60
F005651	Glacier IOCG East	456446	7330808	Outcrop	0.177	2.2	0.56	38.9	4.25
F005652	Glacier IOCG East	456441	7330806	Outcrop	0.402	2.68	0.83	45.8	4.13
F005428	Glacier IOCG West	456109	7330873	Outcrop	0.953	**12.9**	**2.63**	374	12.97

Sample	Target	Easting	Northing	Type	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Co (ppm)	U_3O_8 (ppm)
F005429	Glacier IOCG West	456108	7330872	Outcrop	0.16	3.64	0.69	88.2	8.02
F005431	Glacier IOCG West	456089	7330867	Outcrop	0.023	0.49	0.11	42.9	11.67
F005432	Glacier IOCG West	456074	7330864	Subcrop	0.199	**19.2**	0.33	798	17.69
F005433	Glacier IOCG West	456076	7330865	Outcrop	0.11	4.05	0.18	174.5	22.52
F005434	Glacier IOCG West	456062	7330865	Outcrop	**7.96**	**310**	**3.08**	1575	18.40
F005435	Glacier IOCG West	456060	7330864	Outcrop	**2.28**	**131**	**39.50**	2030	1.53
F005436	Glacier IOCG West	456059	7330864	Outcrop	**3.54**	**181**	**39.50**	2300	1.18
F005437	Glacier IOCG West	456056	7330864	Outcrop	**2.28**	**159**	**42.60**	3640	2.24
F005438	Glacier IOCG West	455960	7330857	Outcrop	**1.87**	**96.7**	**5.70**	340	3.54
F005439	Glacier IOCG West	455956	7330857	Outcrop	0.784	**86.5**	**3.41**	104	5.78
F005440	Glacier IOCG West	455843	7330867	Outcrop	0.266	1.47	0.79	178.5	6.25
F005441	Glacier IOCG West	455847	7330867	Outcrop	0.398	**11.8**	**1.40**	146	3.89
F005442	Glacier IOCG West	455820	7330873	Outcrop	**1.855**	**11.05**	**3.84**	70.6	3.42
F005443	Glacier IOCG West	455814	7330872	Outcrop	0.398	2.99	0.68	44.3	9.79
F005609	Glacier IOCG West	456033	7330866	Outcrop	**1.045**	**44.6**	**4.90**	110	4.13
F005610	Glacier IOCG West	455834	7330867	Outcrop	0.14	0.86	0.67	356	8.84
F005611	Glacier IOCG West	455835	7330869	Outcrop	0.389	2.06	0.84	190	2.00
F005612	Glacier IOCG West	455818	7330878	Outcrop	0.615	**11.35**	**1.39**	101.5	9.32
F005653	Glacier IOCG West	456021	7330861	Outcrop	0.688	2.69	**1.88**	195.5	11.08
F005654	Glacier IOCG West	455996	7330861	Subcrop	**1.33**	**428**	**3.15**	844	5.31
F005655	Glacier IOCG West	455992	7330861	Subcrop	0.247	**33.8**	**1.39**	90	6.13
F005656	Glacier IOCG West	455990	7330861	Outcrop	0.571	**210**	**2.13**	779	6.72
F005657	Glacier IOCG West	455979	7330820	Outcrop	0.228	3.73	0.88	109	3.42
F005658	Glacier IOCG West	455798	7330860	Outcrop	0.053	1.42	0.21	13	4.83
F005659	Glacier IOCG West	455797	7330877	Outcrop	0.136	1.65	0.38	68.7	6.25
F005660	Glacier IOCG West	455793	7330879	Outcrop	0.551	4.05	0.95	52.3	6.01
F005661	Glacier IOCG West	455792	7330889	Subcrop	0.33	2.16	0.80	92	6.84
F005662	Glacier IOCG West	455724	7330901	Subcrop	0.393	3.09	0.89	50.7	4.83
F005663	Glacier IOCG West	455676	7330937	Outcrop	0.063	0.63	0.17	16.6	8.49
F005664	Glacier IOCG West	455715	7330910	Outcrop	0.622	2.94	**2.28**	181.5	3.89
F005444	Rust	456516	7329248	Outcrop	0.007	2.33	0.06	58.8	22.40
F005445	Rust	456521	7329245	Outcrop	0.009	2.36	0.23	58.9	49.88
F005613	Rust	456700	7329408	Outcrop	0.104	7.41	0.54	1495	4009.28
F005614	Rust	456683	7329413	Outcrop	0.003	0.42	0.38	39	9.55
F005615	Rust	456625	7329406	Outcrop	0.002	1.55	0.59	48.7	204.59
F005616	Rust	456625	7329406	Outcrop	0.082	7.86	0.50	167.5	449.28
F005617	Rust	456632	7329408	Outcrop	<0.001	0.1	0.01	8.7	10.38
F005618	Rust	456631	7329407	Outcrop	0.016	1.6	0.27	17.6	312.49
F005619	Rust	456620	7329409	Outcrop	0.029	3.85	0.11	6	28.42
F005620	Rust	456619	7329409	Outcrop	0.028	4.24	0.57	133	999.96
F005621	Rust	456600	7329416	Outcrop	<0.001	0.71	0.05	43	314.85
F005622	Rust	456518	7329356	Outcrop	0.014	1.78	0.03	6.7	38.68

Table 1 - Rock chip sample assay results. 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. Au – gold, Ag – silver, Cu – copper, Co – cobalt, U_3O_8 – uranium oxide. Ppm – parts per million.

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 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 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 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.

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

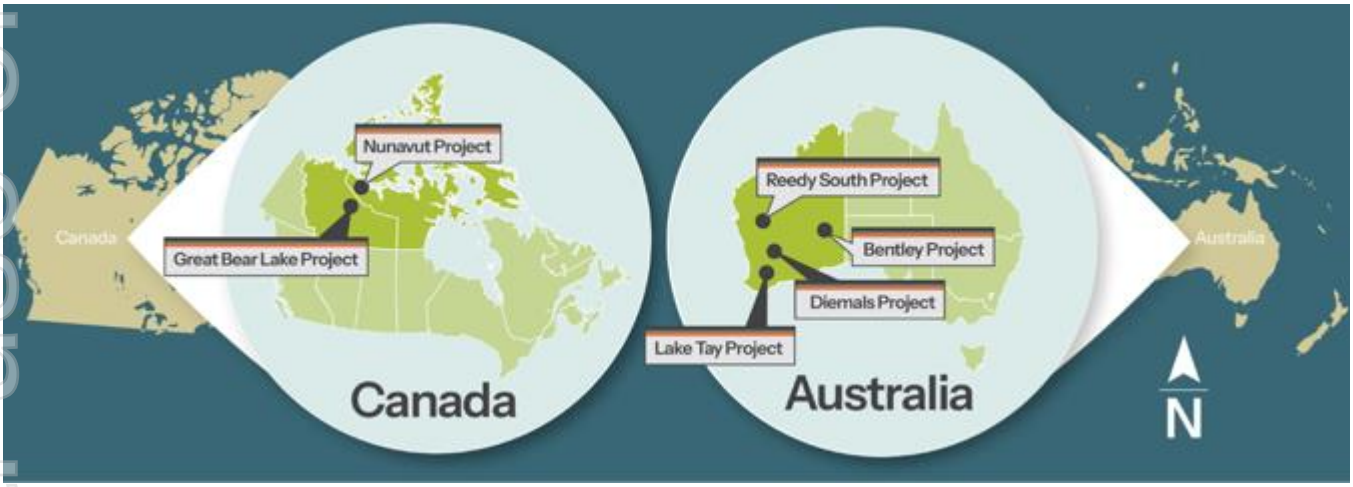
This document may contain forward-looking statements concerning White Cliff Minerals. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties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

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**, 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 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.*	The objective of the sampling program was to confirm the presence of base and precious metal mineralisation at various targets across the Great Bear Project area. Surface rock chip (grab) sampling of outcrop, subcrop and floats. An RS-125 Super-SPEC scintillometer was utilised to measure counts per second (CPS) as a guide for sampling uranium prospective structures and veins. No other measurement tools were used during the sampling program.
	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. Rock samples ranged in weight between 0.27 and 3 kg. Blanks inserted to the sample stream were 0.08-0.09 kg. 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 were transported to Yellowknife by charter flight from the field camp, where an Aurora Geosciences employee delivered them to the ALS Laboratory for preparation utilising code PREP-31D, ensuring sample security. All samples underwent 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.).*	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 ensure representative nature of the samples.	Not applicable as 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.	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	No intersections logged as only rock chip samples

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	intersections logged.	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.	Sample sizes are deemed appropriate for the style of mineralisation targeted and able to quantify the precious and base metal content.
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 (BL-10 CDN Laboratories) were inserted at a rate of 4 %. No field duplicates or certified reference materials were inserted into the sample stream.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Assays reported are rock chip samples. Therefore no intersections with interval lengths are reported. All results have been verified by White Cliff Minerals personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling reported, no twin holes.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All results received by country manager and senior geologist of White Cliff Minerals directly from ALS Laboratories as PDF certificates and CSV files. White Cliff stores these electronic files under 2-factor authorization storage.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Uranium has been converted to uranium oxide. U * 1.1792 = U_3O_8 Assay results below the detection limit, returning nonnumeric characters have been changed to half the detection limit for plotting in GIS software. For example, <0.001 ppm Au has been changed to 0.0005 ppm Au.
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 for the purpose of characterizing metal content. They are not suitable for inclusion in a mineral resource or reserve estimate.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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. The collection of rock chip samples does not quantify the scale or subsurface orientation of mineralisation at each location.
	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.*	The sample collection was undertaken by experienced geological staff, competent in identifying the target mineralisation and alteration. No independent site visit or audit/review of the procedures/assay results has been conducted.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Radium Point Project is made up of 18 granted Prospecting Permits, and 7 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. The Echo Bay area is prospective for iron-oxide copper gold +/- U (IOCG-U) style mineralisation and the associated epithermal vein hosted mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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.

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.*	Plans for further work include the assessment of geophysical (airborne or ground) surveys, geological and alteration mapping, further rock chip or channel saw sampling. Data integration is ongoing and will inform future diamond drilling campaigns.