

Great Bear Project delivers further outstanding Copper, Gold & Silver assays

Latest assays include 42.2% Cu, 17.4/t Au and 716g/t Ag

High-grade precious and base metal occurrences continue to grow

White Cliff Minerals Limited (“the Company”) is delighted to announce a further batch of assay results from rock chip samples taken during the maiden field program at the Great Bear 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.

- **Latest assay results** continue to demonstrate the significant potential of the wider Great Bear area
- **High grade precious and base metals assay** results from an additional **four project areas** at Great Bear reinforce the potential for multiple occurrences of metal accumulation within this underexplored district
- These results confirm an **additional three IOCG mineralised structures**, evidenced by **high grade Copper, Gold and Silver** assays
- **At Coyote**, just 5km east of the Phoenix district (Glacier, Cleaver & Rust), **an outcropping zone of intense epithermal alteration and veining (440 x 195m) has been discovered** on the northeastern rim of the Sparkplug collapsed caldera ring feature, results include:
 - **17.4g/t Au** **1.47% Cu** **29.6g/t Ag** (F005673)
 - **16.95g/t Au** **10.55% Cu** **45.3g/t Ag** (F005669)
 - **15.1g/t Au** **0.18% Cu** **4.2g/t Ag** (F005684)
 - **14.35g/t Au** **1.75% Cu** **32.5g/t Ag** (F005683)
 - **8.91g/t Au** **1.47% Cu** **62.5g/t Ag** (F005682)
 - **1.35g/t Au** **12.10% Cu** **20.3g/t Ag** (F005670)
- **At Cougar**, an area of intense outcropping IOCG alteration has been identified 3.4km SE of Viper, along the regional scale Contact Lake structural zone. Widespread, pervasive, hematite and goethite alteration can be seen over an area of **1500m N/S and 1100m E/W**. A single grab sample result returned **13.5% Cu, 1.14g/t Au, 97.4g/t Ag** (F005648). Further sampling of this area was not possible due to weather and time constraints.
- **At Viper**, initial sampling and mapping has identified an IOCG style phyllic alteration zone that is adjacent to the historical K2 occurrence. **High-grade silver** was identified over a 75m N/S strike:
 - **102g/t Ag** 0.137g/t Au (F005910)
 - 13.5g/t Ag 0.44% Cu (F005914)
- **At Payback**, 13km south of Phoenix, assays from **four massive sulphide rock chip samples** returned:
 - **42.20% Cu** **716g/t Ag** (F005604)
 - **30.20% Cu** **153g/t Ag** (F005602)
 - **10.3% Cu** 116g/t Ag 2.04g/t Au (F005601)
 - **9.55% Cu** **80g/t Ag** (F005603)
- Remaining assay results from the balance of the Great Bear field campaign expected over the coming weeks

“These results are further examples of the type of exceptional results we are now seeing from the Great Bear Project. As the exploration programme expanded outwards from the central airstrip “camp zone”, the scale of the opportunity we have before us can now be seen. Consistent & numerous high-grade Copper, Gold and Silver occurrences continue to demonstrate immense potential within the broader Great Bear region.

To have such consistently high grade copper and precious metal results, along significantly expanding strike lengths within such a small percentage of the overall area (less than 15 km N/S and 5 km E/W) is truly exciting. We now fully understand for the first time the significance of historical statements regarding Great Bear from the Canadian Mines Department that this area is the most prospective area in Canada to host multiple large IOCG style deposits. Work will now focus on correlating results from the aerial MT survey with known outcropping structures and sample sites to facilitate planning for the second phase of work at Great Bear. Dozens more highly prospective targets identified are still to be sampled due to the significant size of the Company’s 2900sq km’s licence area.

*I look forward to continued similar results from the rest of the project areas in coming weeks **as well as the highly anticipated results from the Rae Copper, Silver and Gold Project”***

Troy Whittaker - Managing Director

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

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FURTHER INFORMATION

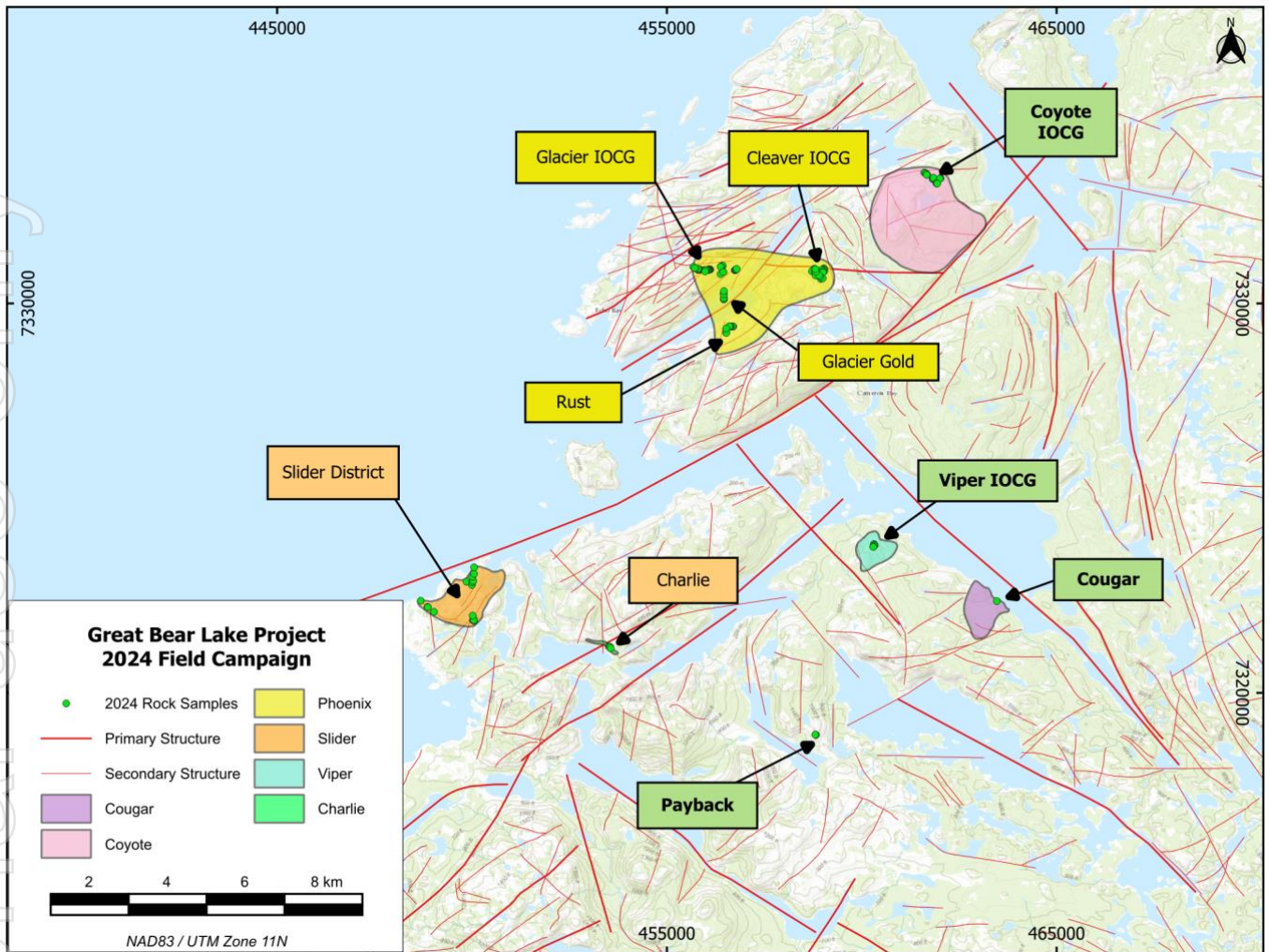


Figure 1 - Map of 2024 rock chip samples highlighting the previously released (identified in yellow boxes - see Company release dated 13th August 2024) and latest results from the Great Bear Project. Locations highlighted in green show areas with assay results contained within this release. Further assay results are pending from the Slider District consisting of Spud Bay and Mile Lake Skarn targets (orange boxes).

IOCG Systems - Viper & Coyote

In addition to the Glacier and Cleaver IOCG systems that sit within the Phoenix District, White Cliff has identified 2 further IOCG prospects. The Coyote area, which is just 5 kilometers northeast of Phoenix, sprawls an area greater than 2 kilometers in diameter across a geological collapse feature, known to be associated with IOCG systems in the Great Bear Magmatic Zone (GBMZ). These collapsed structures hosts caldera related sediments and andesite flows. Within these supracrustal rocks a series of quartz-sulphide epithermal veins and breccias have been sampled over a 440 x 195m area. These samples have returned outstanding copper and precious metal assay results. A total of 19 samples were collected in the N/E of Sparkplug Lake returning up to **17.4g/t Au with 1.47% Cu (F005673)** and **10.55% Cu with 16.95g/t Au (F005669)**.

Viper is situated within a phyllic alteration zone, and hosts chalcopyrite mineralisation with rare tourmaline cemented breccias. The 2024 sampling in this area, focused in and around the historic K2 deposit where 5 samples were collected over a 75 m N/S strike length within a gossan after oxidation of pyrite.

3.4 km southeast of Viper, at Cougar, a large zone of intense hematite-K-feldspar alteration is present, representing a low temperature potassic assemblage of a broad IOCG system within the Contact Lake Belt. Within this zone of alteration, encouraging results of **13.5% Cu, 1.14g/t Au, 97.4g/t Ag (F005648)**, were returned indicating fertile hydrothermal fluids rich in copper and precious metals.

Payback

The Payback area is hosted at the contact of a gabbroic dyke and the surrounding granites and consists of massive copper sulphide of bornite and chalcopyrite within a vertical fracture network. The gabbroic dyke can be traced for over 4 km E/W and offers significant further discovery potential at Payback. 4 samples were taken covering 15 m of strike length in an east-west orientation. Visible uranium and cobalt secondaries were noted in one sample (F005601) which returned **10.30 % Cu, 2.04 g/t Au, 116 g/t Ag**, 816 ppm Co and 0.113% U₃O₈.

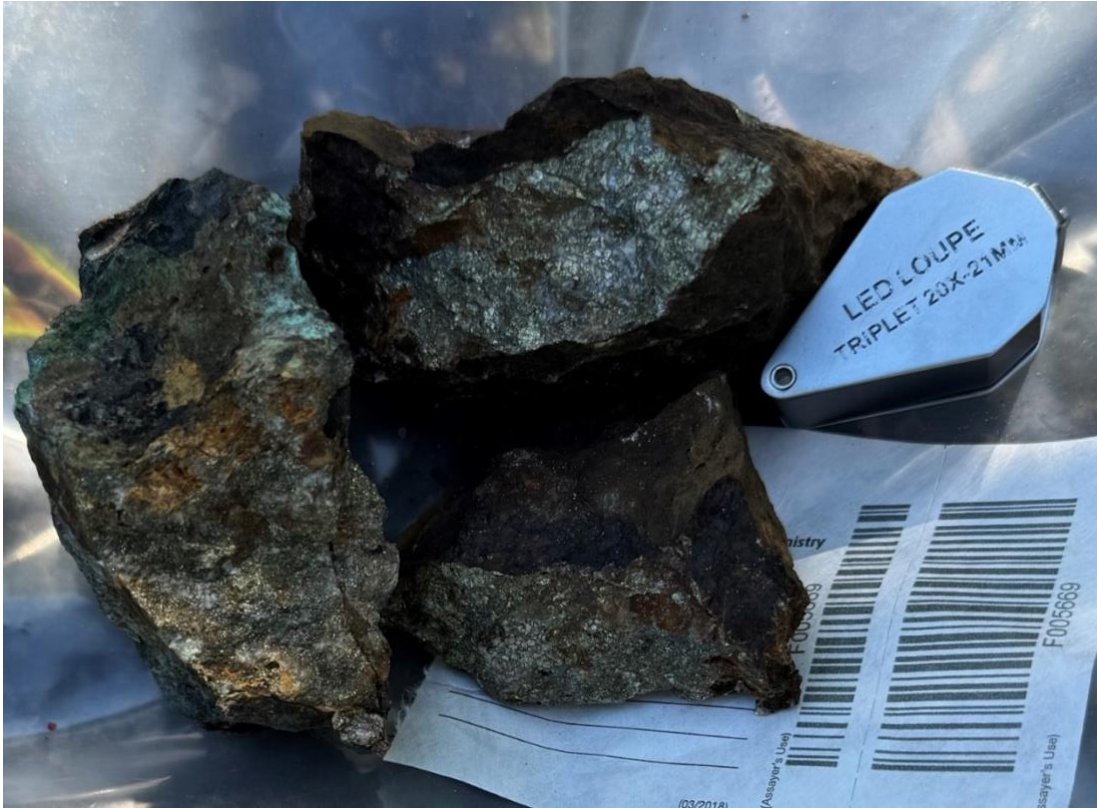


Figure 2 - Photograph of sample F005673, quartz-sulphide veining from Coyote which returned **17.4g/t Au, 1.47% Cu, 29.6g/t Ag**.



Figure 3 - Photograph of sample F005669, quartz-sulphide veining from Coyote which returned **16.95g/t Au, 45.3g/t Ag and 10.55% Cu**.

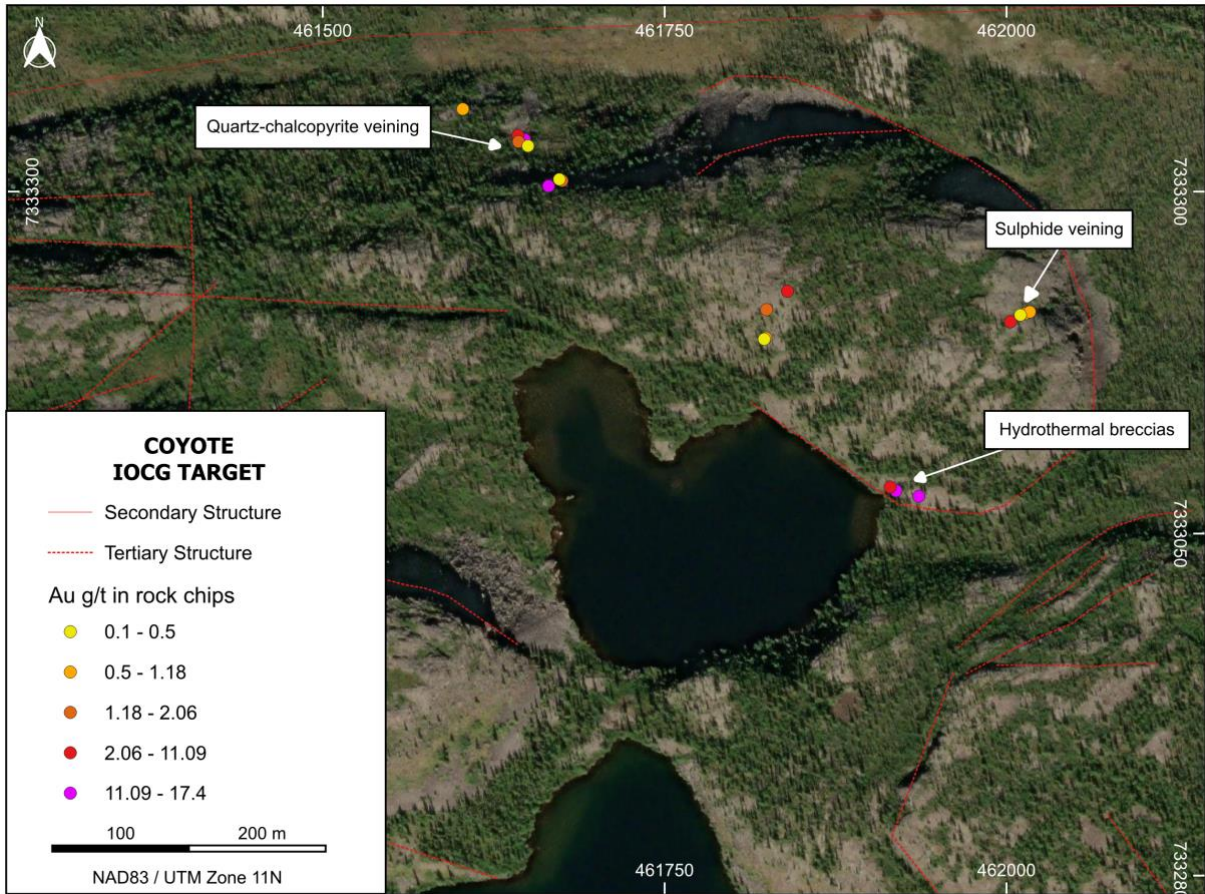


Figure 4 - Map of gold concentration in rock chip samples from the Coyote Target. Sampling was completed in the NE of the target area, with many prospective structures around the collapse structure awaiting follow up.

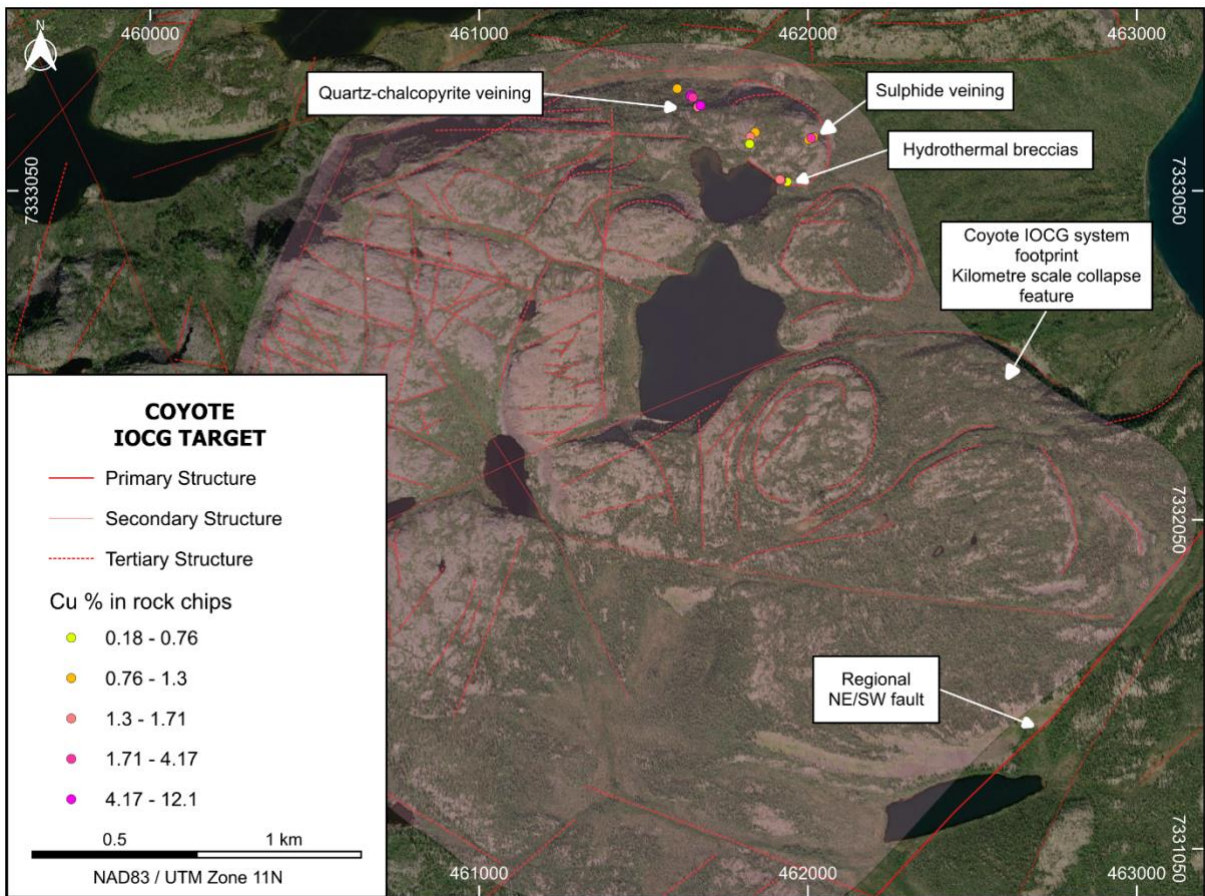


Figure 5 - Map of copper concentration in rock chip samples from Coyote Target.



Figure 6 - Field photograph of the Viper phyllic alteration zone. Iron oxides in gossan are abundant after oxidation of pyrite. Disseminated sulph-arsenides and chalcopyrite are present in samples F005910-F005914 which returned up to 0.44% Cu (F005914) and 102 g/t Ag (F005910).

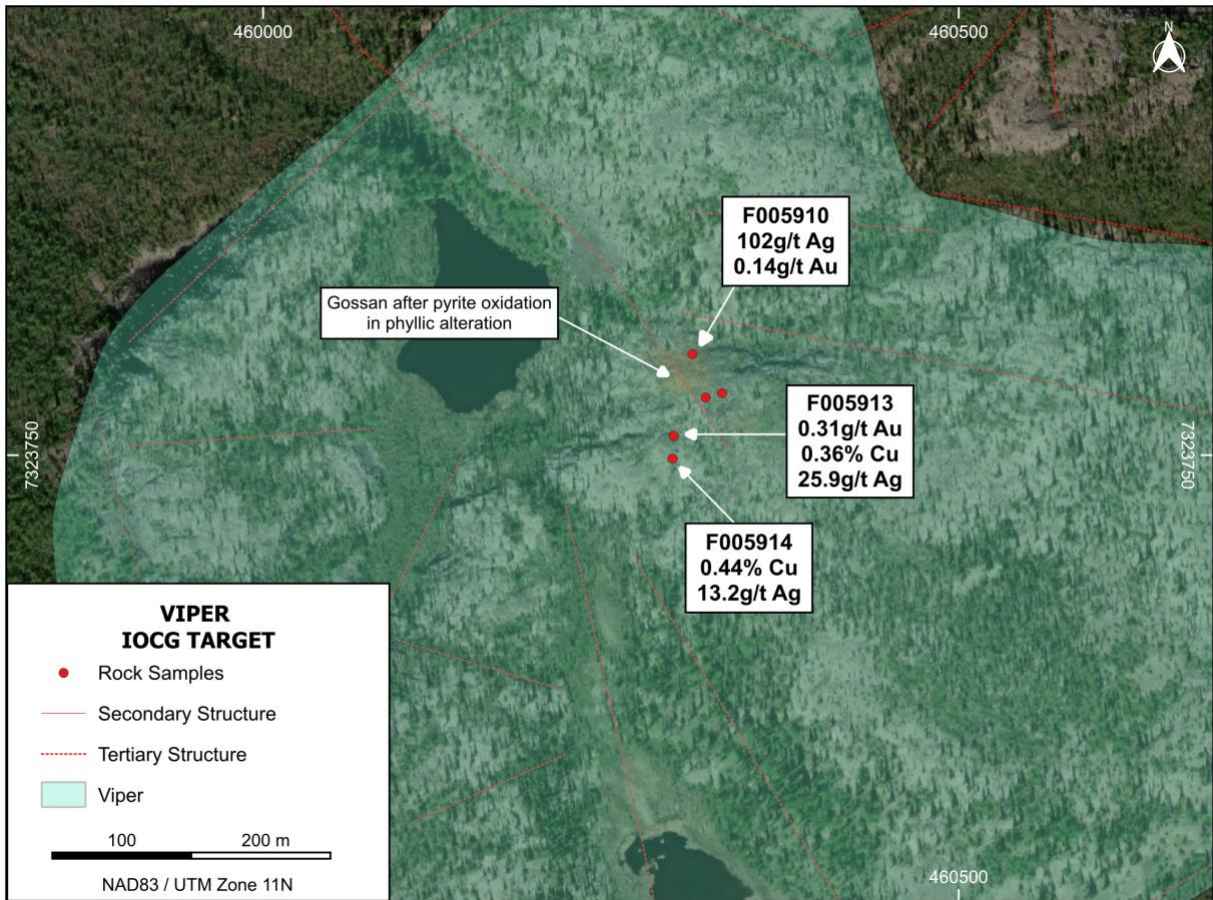


Figure 7 - Map of the Viper IOCG system depicting Cu % in rock chips taken during 2024 maiden field program.



Figure 8 – Photograph of mineralized outcrop for sample F005604 which returned 716g/t Ag and 42.2% Cu at Payback.

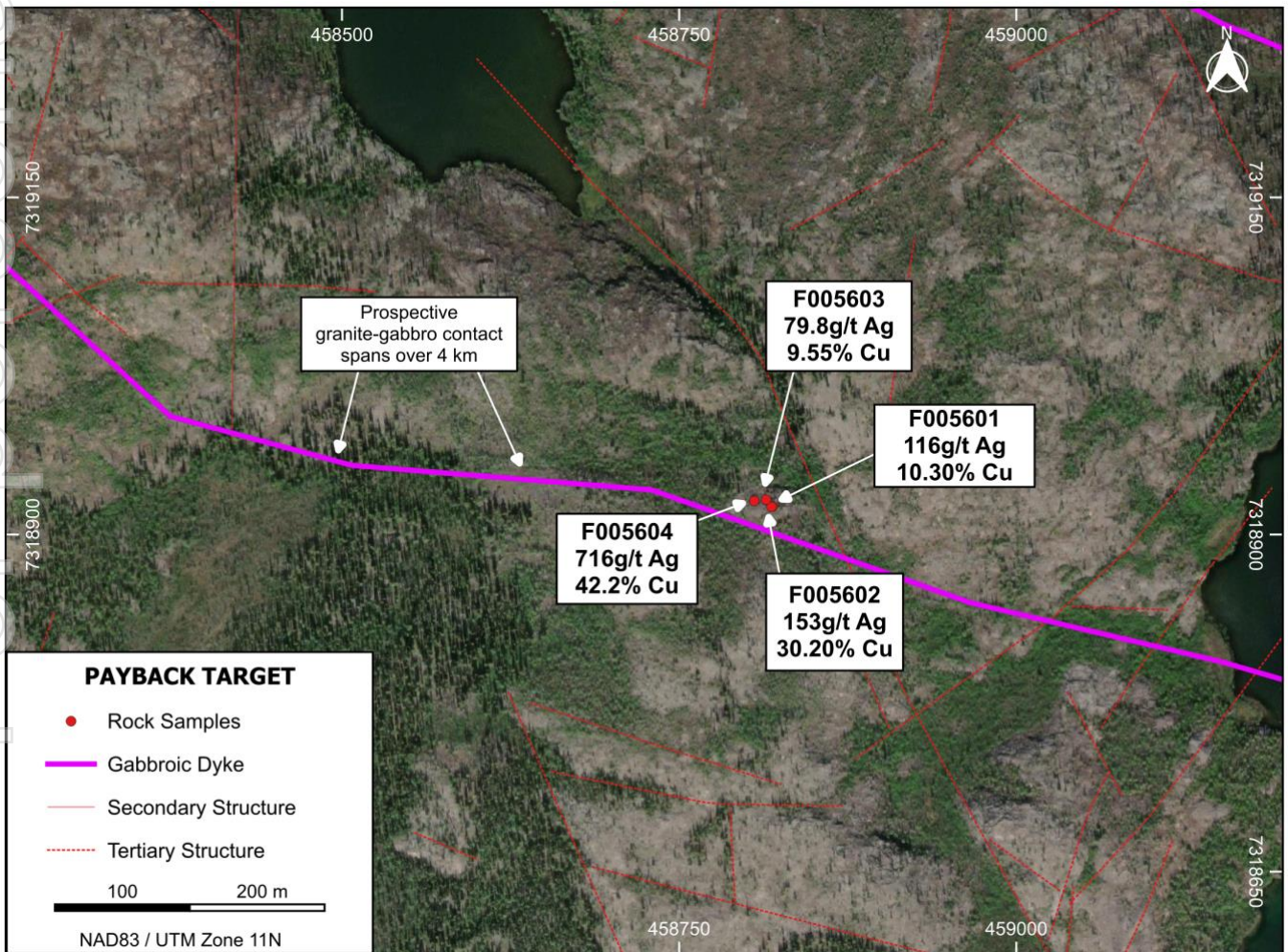


Figure 9 – Map of samples taken from Payback during the 2024 maiden fieldwork. Assay results for the 4 samples taken are labelled. Prospective gabbroic dyke shown by purple line which extends over 4km strike length.

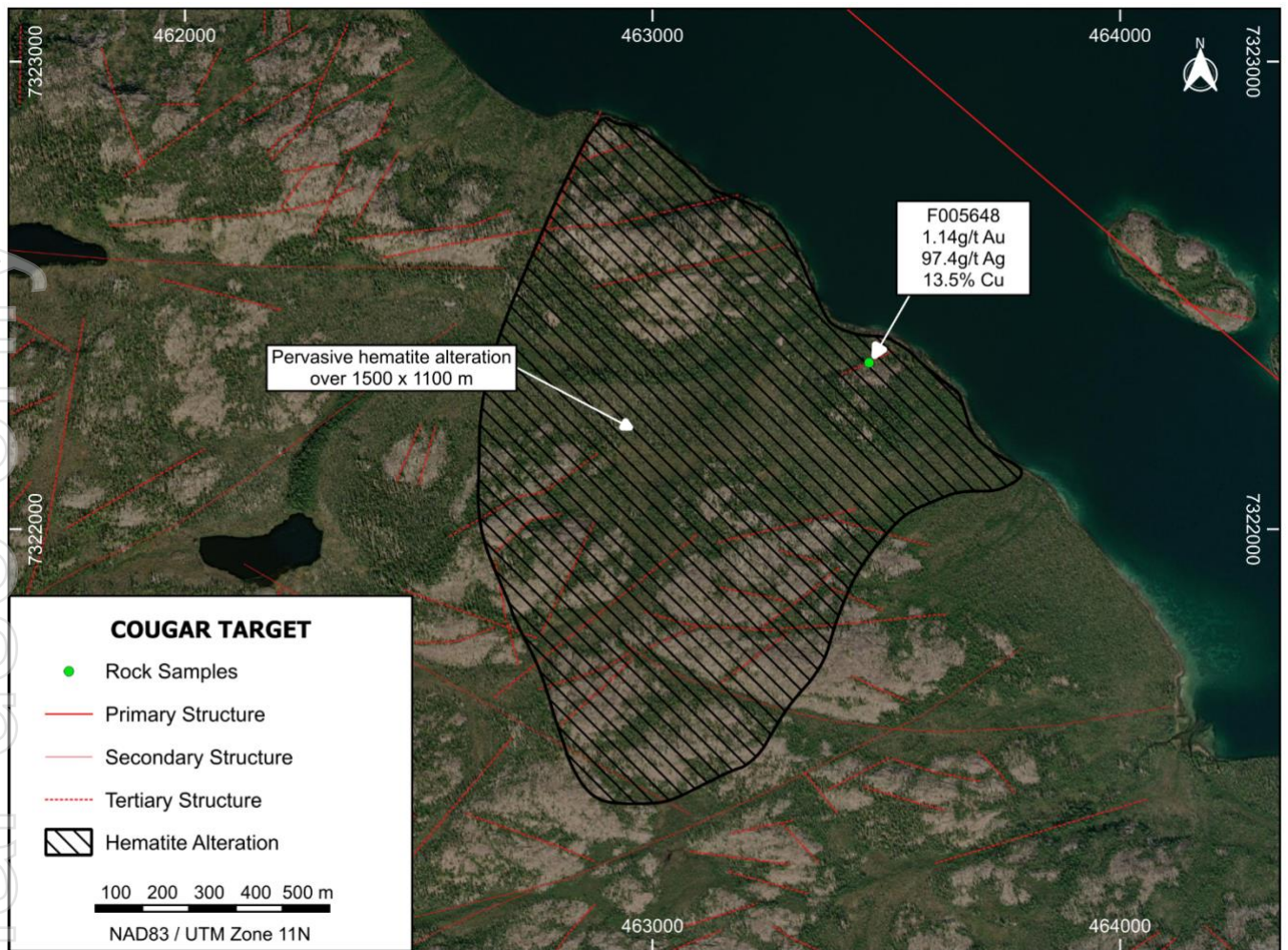


Figure 10 - Map of the Cougar target illustrating the widespread pervasive hematite alteration and location of sample F005648 which returned **1.14g/t Au, 97.4g/t Ag and 13.5% Cu**.

Further Work

Further sample results from the Spud Bay, 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.

Great Bear Lake Project - 2024 Rock Chips

| Sample | Area | Target | Easting | Northing | Type | Au (g/t) | Ag (g/t) | Cu (%) | U ₃ O ₈ (ppm) |
|---------|---------|----------------|---------|----------|---------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| F005673 | Coyote | Sparkplug Lake | 461665 | 7333304 | Float | 17.400 | 29.6 | 1.47 | 0.71 |
| F005669 | Coyote | Sparkplug Lake | 461648 | 7333338 | Outcrop | 16.950 | 45.3 | 10.55 | 0.35 |
| F005684 | Coyote | Sparkplug Lake | 461936 | 7333077 | Subcrop | 15.100 | 4.2 | 0.18 | 0.83 |
| F005683 | Coyote | Sparkplug Lake | 461919 | 7333081 | Outcrop | 14.350 | 32.4 | 1.75 | 3.54 |
| F005682 | Coyote | Sparkplug Lake | 461915 | 7333084 | Outcrop | 8.910 | 62.5 | 1.47 | 3.18 |
| F005677 | Coyote | Sparkplug Lake | 461840 | 7333227 | Outcrop | 4.480 | 5.9 | 1.26 | 1.18 |
| F005681 | Coyote | Sparkplug Lake | 462003 | 7333205 | Outcrop | 4.240 | 0.8 | 0.91 | 0.71 |
| F005667 | Coyote | Sparkplug Lake | 461643 | 7333341 | Subcrop | 2.140 | 15.6 | 5.40 | 0.47 |
| F005604 | Payback | Thompson | 458806 | 7318925 | Outcrop | 0.021 | 716.0 | 42.20 | 0.71 |
| F005671 | Coyote | Sparkplug Lake | 461675 | 7333308 | Outcrop | 1.735 | 53.0 | 3.65 | 0.59 |
| F005676 | Coyote | Sparkplug Lake | 461825 | 7333214 | Outcrop | 1.590 | 15.7 | 1.54 | 2.00 |
| F005670 | Coyote | Sparkplug Lake | 461643 | 7333336 | Subcrop | 1.345 | 20.3 | 12.10 | 0.24 |
| F005648 | Charlie | Coastal Cu | 463463 | 7322356 | Outcrop | 1.140 | 97.4 | 13.50 | 1.89 |
| F005675 | Coyote | Sparkplug Lake | 461824 | 7333193 | Outcrop | 1.135 | 0.8 | 0.66 | 2.00 |
| F005679 | Coyote | Sparkplug Lake | 462014 | 7333211 | Outcrop | 0.670 | 0.9 | 0.52 | 0.94 |
| F005666 | Coyote | Sparkplug Lake | 461602 | 7333360 | Float | 0.562 | 3.5 | 0.82 | 1.06 |
| F005678 | Coyote | Sparkplug Lake | 462017 | 7333212 | Outcrop | 0.503 | 1.5 | 0.95 | 0.94 |
| F005674 | Coyote | Sparkplug Lake | 461823 | 7333192 | Outcrop | 0.485 | 0.4 | 0.42 | 2.00 |
| F005914 | Viper | K2 | 460294 | 7323747 | Outcrop | 0.080 | 13.2 | 0.44 | 2.00 |
| F005668 | Coyote | Sparkplug Lake | 461650 | 7333333 | Outcrop | 0.277 | 3.0 | 3.58 | 1.65 |
| F005680 | Coyote | Sparkplug Lake | 462010 | 7333210 | Outcrop | 0.277 | 2.8 | 3.07 | 1.18 |
| F005913 | Viper | K2 | 460295 | 7323764 | Outcrop | 0.305 | 25.9 | 0.36 | 9.55 |
| F005672 | Coyote | Sparkplug Lake | 461673 | 7333309 | Outcrop | 0.095 | 5.1 | 4.94 | 0.35 |
| F005911 | Viper | K2 | 460330 | 7323795 | Outcrop | 0.071 | 55.3 | 0.04 | 6.60 |
| F005912 | Viper | K2 | 460318 | 7323791 | Outcrop | 0.094 | 2.8 | 0.02 | 7.19 |
| F005910 | Viper | K2 | 460309 | 7323823 | Outcrop | 0.137 | 102.0 | 0.00 | 4.60 |
| F005602 | Payback | Thompson | 458818 | 7318921 | Subcrop | 0.046 | 153.0 | 30.20 | 36.91 |
| F005601 | Payback | Thompson | 458819 | 7318921 | Subcrop | 2.040 | 116.0 | 10.30 | 1127.32 |
| F005603 | Payback | Thompson | 458814 | 7318926 | Subcrop | 0.033 | 79.8 | 9.55 | 44.93 |
| F005686 | | Bullwinkle | 470304 | 7312718 | Outcrop | 0.011 | 0.3 | 0.10 | 16.39 |

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, U₃O₈ – 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 are be 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 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 Rae Cu-Ag-Au Project and the settlement of Kugluktuk covers an area of 2900km² of the Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) prospective Great Bear Magmatic Zone (GBMZ). The GBMZ 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 (U₃O₈)
- 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.

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 McIlree, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr McIlree is an employee of White Cliff Minerals. Mr McIlree has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code). Mr McIlree consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

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.

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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% U₃O₈, 6.22g/t Au and 122g/t Ag** and **7.5% Cu, 1.63% U₃O₈, 1.56g/t Au and 729g/t Ag** at Thompson Showing; **11.69% Cu, 1330g/t (~40oz) Ag, 8.30% zinc** at Spud Bay; and **8.28g/t Au, 1.86% Cu and 43.4g/t Ag** at Sparkplug Lake.

Exploration at the **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.

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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 | <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> | 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. |
| | <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> | Samples of different lithologies, alterations and mineralisation styles were collected based on visual appearance. 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. |
| | <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> | 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 | <i>Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic etc.) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is orientated and if so, by what method, etc.).</i> | Not applicable as no drilling reported. |
| Drill sample recovery | <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> | Not applicable as no drilling reported. |
| | <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> | Not applicable as no drilling reported. |
| | <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> | Not applicable as no drilling reported. |
| Logging | <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> | Rock chip sampling was undertaken on surface alongside lithologic, alteration and mineralisation logging. Data input presented in tabulated form alongside coordinates and sample numbers. |
| | <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> | No intersections logged as only rock chip samples reported. |
| Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation | <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.</i> | Not applicable as no drilling reported. |
| | <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> | |
| | <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> | |
| | <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> | No sub sampling undertaken. |

| CRITERIA | JORC CODE EXPLANATION | COMMENTARY |
|--|--|---|
| | <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second- half sampling.</i> | No sub sampling undertaken. |
| | <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> | 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 | <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> | 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) |
| | <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> | A handheld 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. 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. |
| | <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> | |
| Verification of sampling and assaying | <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> | Assays reported are rock chip samples. Therefore no intersections with interval lengths are reported. All results have been verified by White Cliff Minerals personnel. |
| | <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> | No drilling reported, no twin holes. |
| | <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> | 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. |
| | <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> | 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 | <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> | Locations of reported rock chip assay results are in NAD83 / UTM Zone 11 N. |
| | <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> | Positions of samples determined in the field by handheld Garmin GPSMAP 66sr or Garmin GPSMAP 65 units. |
| | <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> | |
| Data spacing and distribution | <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> | Reported results are spaced based on locations of prospective lithologies, alterations and visible mineralisation. |
| | <i>Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> | Rock chip assay results are taken from zone of prospective lithologies, alterations or visible mineralisation for the purpose of characterizing metal content. They are not suitable for inclusion in a mineral resource or reserve estimate. |
| | <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> | No sample compositing has been applied. |
| Orientation of data in relation to geological structure | <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> | 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. |
| | <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> | No drilling reported. |
| Sample security | <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> | 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 | <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> | 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 | <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> | 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. |
| | <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> | The licenses are granted. |
| Exploration done by other parties | <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> | Previous exploration and mining in the Radium Point area is listed under Exploration History in the release and mainly consists of sampling of outcrops/showings. There are multiple decades of reporting of historic mapping, sampling, mining and exploration. These were completed by multiple companies as well as state sponsored regulatory bodies such as state and federal exploration and mines departments. All data will be used by the company once fully incorporated into the company's database. At this stage the reports are largely being used for reference due to their age. Results from reports that are believed to be accurate or representative are included in the release. |
| Geology | <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> | The Early Proterozoic Echo Bay Group consists of tuffs, flow rocks, argillite, quartzite, and dolomitic limestone. The Echo Bay area is prospective for iron-oxide copper gold +/- U (IOCG-U) style mineralisation and the associated epithermal vein hosted mineralisation. |
| Drill hole Information | <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> | Not applicable. No drillholes reported. |
| | <i>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.</i> | |
| | <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> | |
| Data aggregation methods | <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> | No data aggregation. |
| | <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> | No data aggregation. |
| | <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> | No metal equivalent values are being used. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths | <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> | No drilling is being reported. Any lengths or widths of mineralisation noted in the release are on surface measurements at outcrop scale. |
| Diagrams | <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> | Location maps provided of projects within the release with relevant exploration information contained. |
| Balanced reporting | <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> | The reporting of exploration results is considered balanced by the competent person. |
| Other substantive exploration data | <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful, should be reported including geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> | No further exploration data of note is being reported. Work is ongoing to integrate available geological datasets. |
| Further work | <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> | 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. |

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