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Large Scale Copper Discovery Confirmed

Highest assays returned 64.02% Cu, 223g/t Ag and 2.34g/t Au

Multiple High-Grade Copper and Precious Metal Vein Systems Identified. Potential For **Very Significant** deposits of Sedimentary Hosted Copper

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("the Company") is delighted to announce the first batch of assay results from rock chip samples taken during the 2024 maiden field program at the Rae Copper Project in Nunavut, Canada ("Rae" or "the Project"). Results confirm outcropping and high-grade copper and precious metals hosted in extensive massive chalcocite vein systems of significant lateral extent.

- Copper and silver assays received for three of the five exploration districts at Rae
- Representative rock samples from extensive outcropping massive chalcocite veins returned exceptional copper-silver ± gold and confirm what is now believed to be the first major discovery on the Company licence area
- The Vision District, a ±10km long NE/SW structural corridor which includes the **Don and Pat project areas**. Occurring within a "sub parallel, dilutional jog" that provided the necessary depositional environment for copper and precious metal accumulation. It is also possible, although yet to be proven, that these two project areas are contiguous, meaning the two localised ±km long zones of massive chalcocite may be one body up to ±5km in length. Recently flown geophysical surveys will confirm this either way
- **At Don** several parallel outcropping massive chalcocite veins running roughly NE/SW have been identified over an area of more than 2km^2 and returned results of:
  - **64.02% Cu and 152g/t Ag (4.88oz/t)** (F005965)
  - **62.02% Cu and 162g/t Ag (5.20oz/t)** (F005966)
  - **50.48% Cu and 102g/t Ag (3.28oz/t)** (F005959)
  - **43.77% Cu and 109g/t Ag (3.50oz/t)** (F005958)
  - **39.68% Cu and 91g/t Ag (2.92oz/t)** (F005971)
  - **39.10% Cu and 102g/t Ag (3.28oz/t)** (F005964)
  - **36.70% Cu and 223g/t Ag (7.16oz/t)** (F005975)
  - **9.57% Cu, 2.34g/t Au and 128g/t Ag (4.12oz/t)** (F005974)
- At Pat, ±4.4km along strike from DON & around 600m of visual outcrop, returned assays of:
  - **55.01% Cu** and 37g/t Ag (F005977)
  - **46.07% Cu** and 46g/t Ag (F005984)
  - **44.43% Cu** and 32g/t Ag (F005979)
  - **43.10% Cu** and 44g/t Ag (F005985)
  - **41.26% Cu** and 34g/t Ag (F005978)
  - **39.90% Cu** and 34g/t Ag (F005986)
- The Company's **primary focus, Hulk, a large scale sedimentary hosted copper target,** is a **16x4km magnetic** anomaly **within the reactive basal sequence of the Rae Group sedimentary basin which has been identified coincident with extensive surface staining of malachite with** one sample, F005987, returning **1.65% Cu.** The identification of copper

in this area provides geological proof for the first time that copper rich hydrothermal fluids have in fact permeated the sedimentary basin. This geological environment is considered a high priority for drilling

- Remaining assay results (41 samples) from the Thor and Rocket Districts are expected are over the coming weeks
- The Project saw the completion of one of Canada's largest aerial geophysical survey's covering **2,500 line-km of MobileMT geophysics**, marking the first license scale survey completed in history at the Project with these results due during the December quarter

"The Rae Copper Project is extraordinary in scope and scale. Having undertaken an extensive internet search, it is my belief that these results are the highest ever recorded copper assays from a representative rock chip sample anywhere in the world and in fact are approaching the stoichiometric maximum copper can reach in an ore forming mineral.

White Cliff's Great Bear Lake Project potentially holds the mantle of the highest ever recorded representative Silver rock sample assay result of 7.54% Ag and now, the Rae Project can lay claim to the highest ever recorded representative Copper rock sample assay.

The results also demonstrate the deep plumbing, copper rich fluids & fertile nature of the host rocks of basal part of the Rae sedimentary sequence and provide longer-term opportunities for not just bulk tonne sedimentary hosted copper but potential for direct shipping of a high-grade copper concentrate using a mine and ship approach from these newly identified chalcocite veins.

In the next months the company expects to receive the MobileMT geophysical results which will sharpen the resolution of the previous groundwork, confirming drilling targets for the upcoming campaign, which will include the priority - Hulk, a very large, green at surface, 16km by 4km target within the reactive subsurface basal units (siltstones and mudstones) of the Rae Sedimentary Basin, this basin has been intersected by similar mineralising regional structures proven to be copper conduits including those seen at Vision.

These two projects are proving to be world class exploration opportunities. Rae and Great Bear are located in a tier one mining and investment jurisdiction, on the mainland, with significant infrastructure already in place."

Troy Whittaker - Managing Director

"The team at WCN have built a solid foundation of high-quality projects through old school geological hard work. Results of this nature are rare and to have them repeated over some distance is very encouraging. I look forward to the upcoming work as we prepare for drilling."

John Hancock - Strategic Advisor to the Board

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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FURTHER INFORMATION

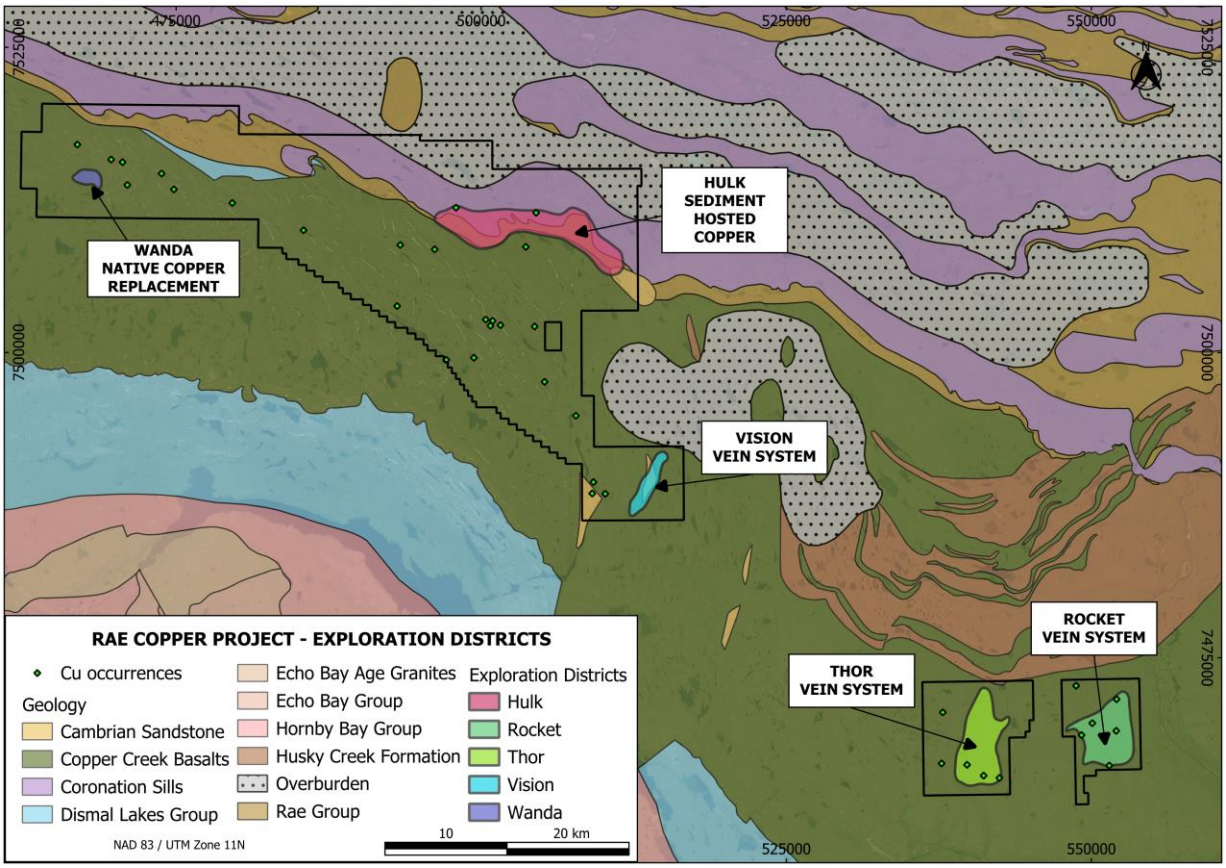

Figure 1: *Location Map of exploration districts within the Rae Copper Project, Nunavut. Assays contained within this release are from the Wanda, HULK and Vision systems, with results from Thor and Rocket due in the coming weeks.*

Figure 2: *Town and Port of Kugluktuk, only 70km from the Rae Copper-Silver Project, visited by the Board on a recent Site visit.*

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The Rae Copper Project is host to numerous occurrences of chalcocite-bornite vein and breccia systems, with associated malachite, azurite and native copper that cut the stacked basalt flows. The 2024 maiden field program focused on locating and sampling these occurrences identified through a detailed desktop study of historical records. Sampling efforts confirmed mineralisation and extended known strike lengths.

The Vision District - Chalcocite-Bornite Vein Systems

The Vision District is host to the DON and PAT vein systems, which lie along a set of regional north to northeast trending structures, just 4.7 km apart. The south of the DON target hosts circa **120 m NW/SE strike extent of massive sulphide** veining consisting of chalcocite-bornite with further quartz-sulphide veining trending NE/SW. Samples from DON returned outstanding copper and silver grades including **64.02% Cu** and **152g/t Ag (F005965), 62.02% Cu** and **162g/t Ag (F005966), 50.48% Cu** and **102g/t Ag (F005959), 43.77% Cu** and **109g/t Ag (F005958)** and **36.7% Cu, 223g/t Ag (F005975)**. Sample F005974 also returned gold fire assay results of **2.34g/t Au** with **128g/t Ag** and **9.57% Cu**.

Northeast along the Vision District trend lies the PAT target, which hosts exceptional example of quartz-bornite-chalcocite veining which has been sampled **over 400m strike length** in a NE/SW trend. Sulphides form up to 65 % of the vein material, with mineralisation traced in float boulders and subcrop. Further to the large vein material, basalts are observed with centimetre scale quartz veining, also hosting sulphides and malachite; these offer a larger exploration target and attest to a well-developed hydrothermal system at PAT. Samples from PAT returned consistently high copper results ranging from **20.1%** (F005982) to **55.01%** (F005977).

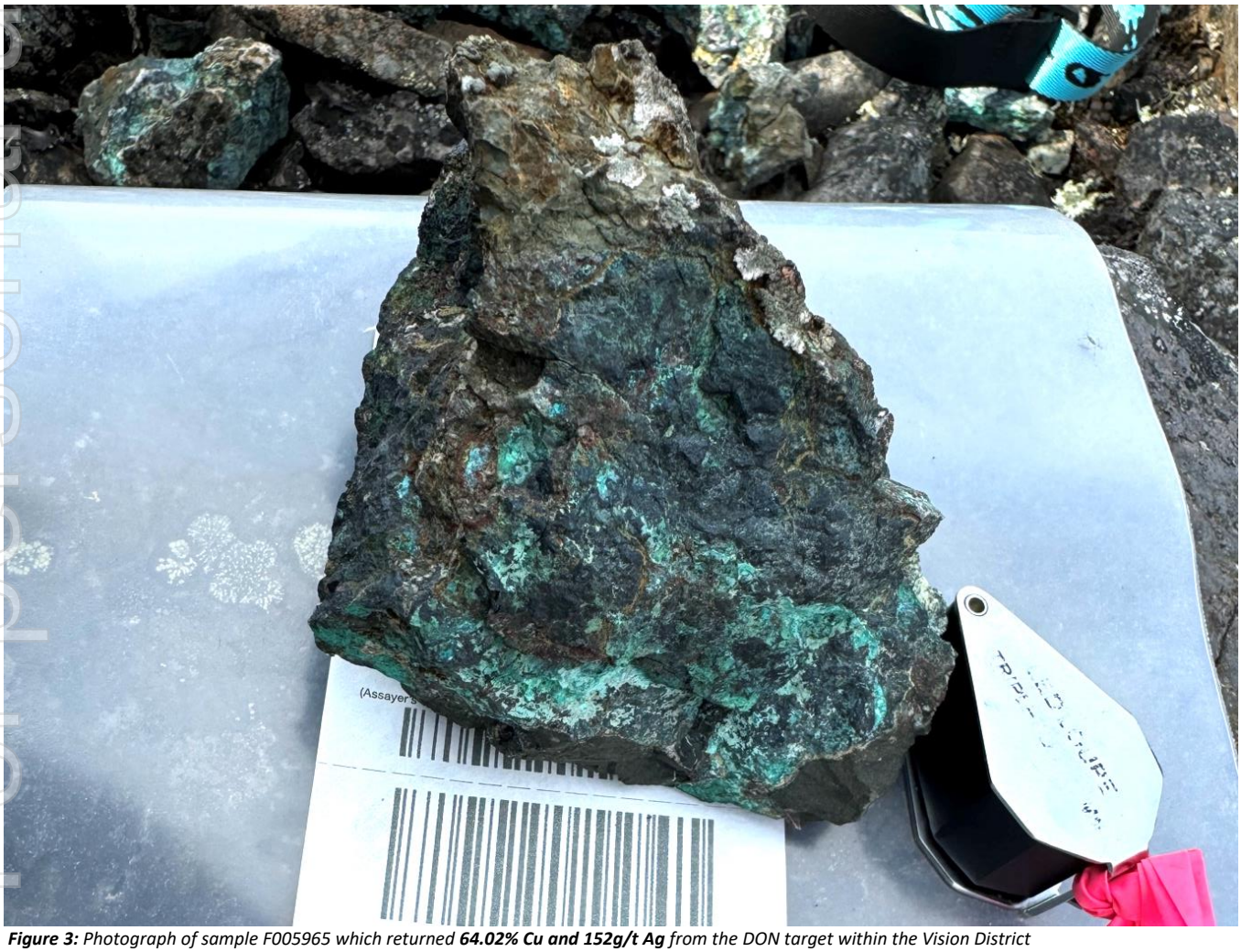

Figure 3: *Photograph of sample F005965 which returned* ***64.02% Cu and 152g/t Ag*** *from the DON target within the Vision District*

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Figure 4: *Photograph of sample F005984 which returned* ***46.07% Cu and 46g/t Ag*** *from the PAT target within the Vision District.*

Figure 5: *Photograph of sample F005978 which returned* ***41.26% Cu and 34g/t Ag*** *from the PAT target within the Vision District*

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Figure 6: *Photograph of sample location F005982 from the PAT target which returned* ***20.1% Cu and 18g/t Ag.***

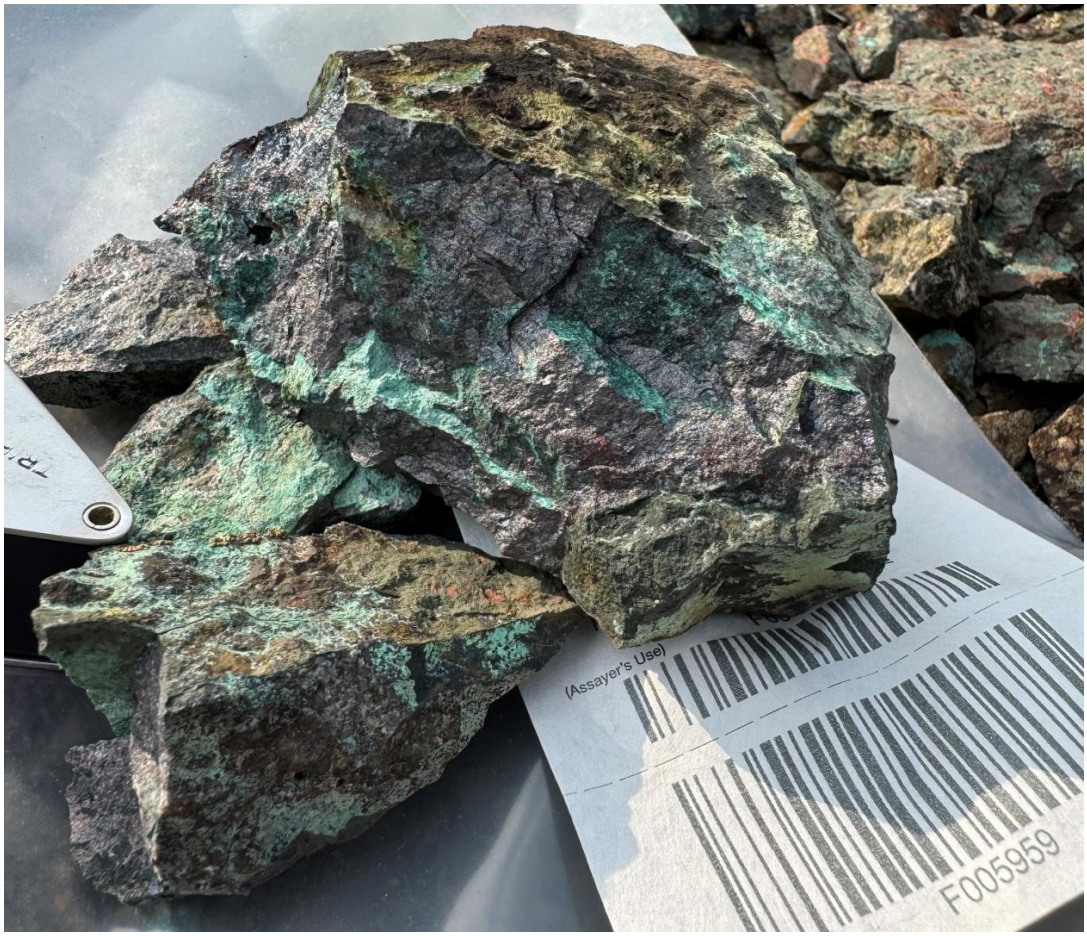

Figure 7: *Photograph of sample F005959 from the DON target which returned* ***50.48% Cu and 102g/t Ag.***

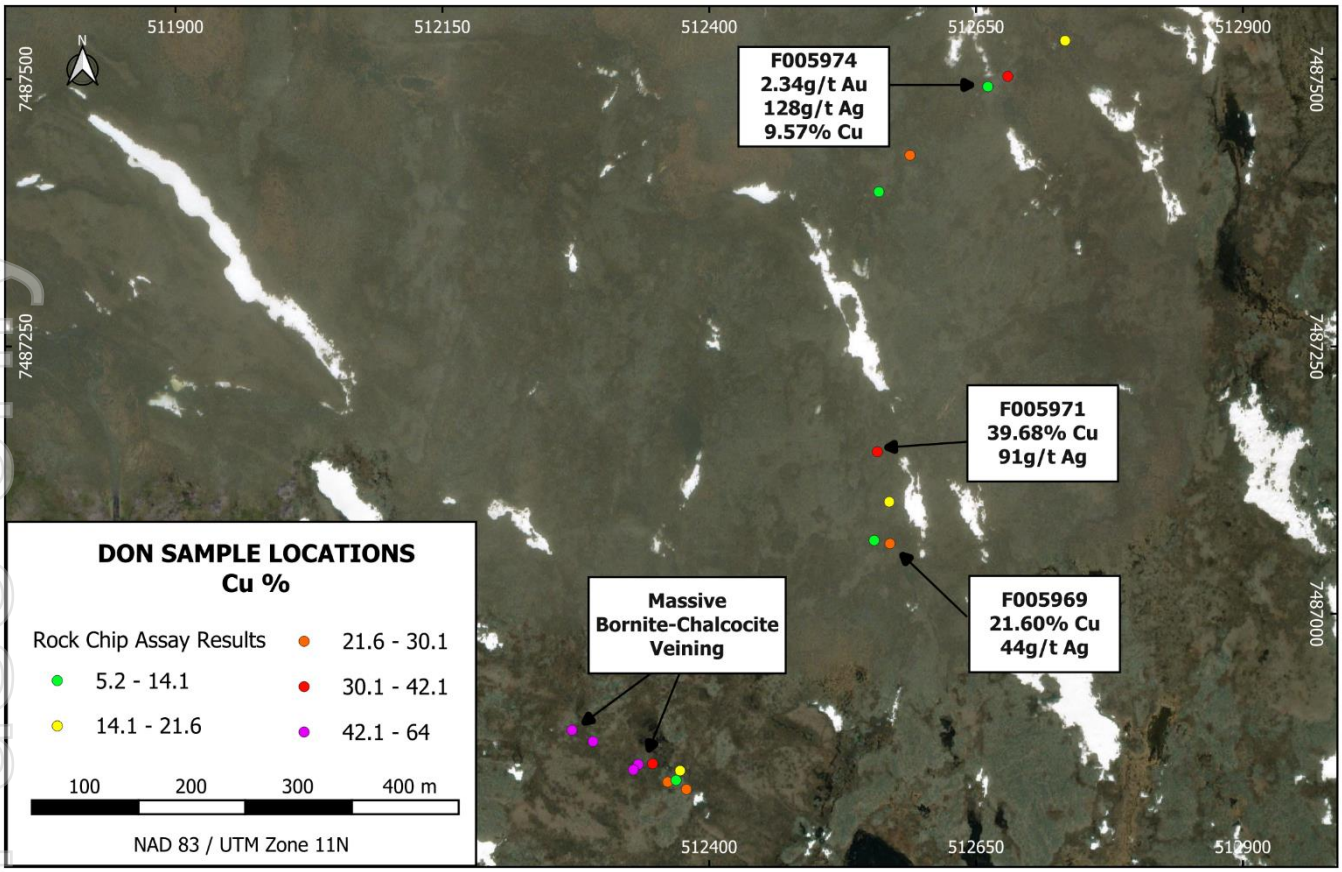

Figure 8: *Map of copper (%) in rock samples taken at the DON target.*

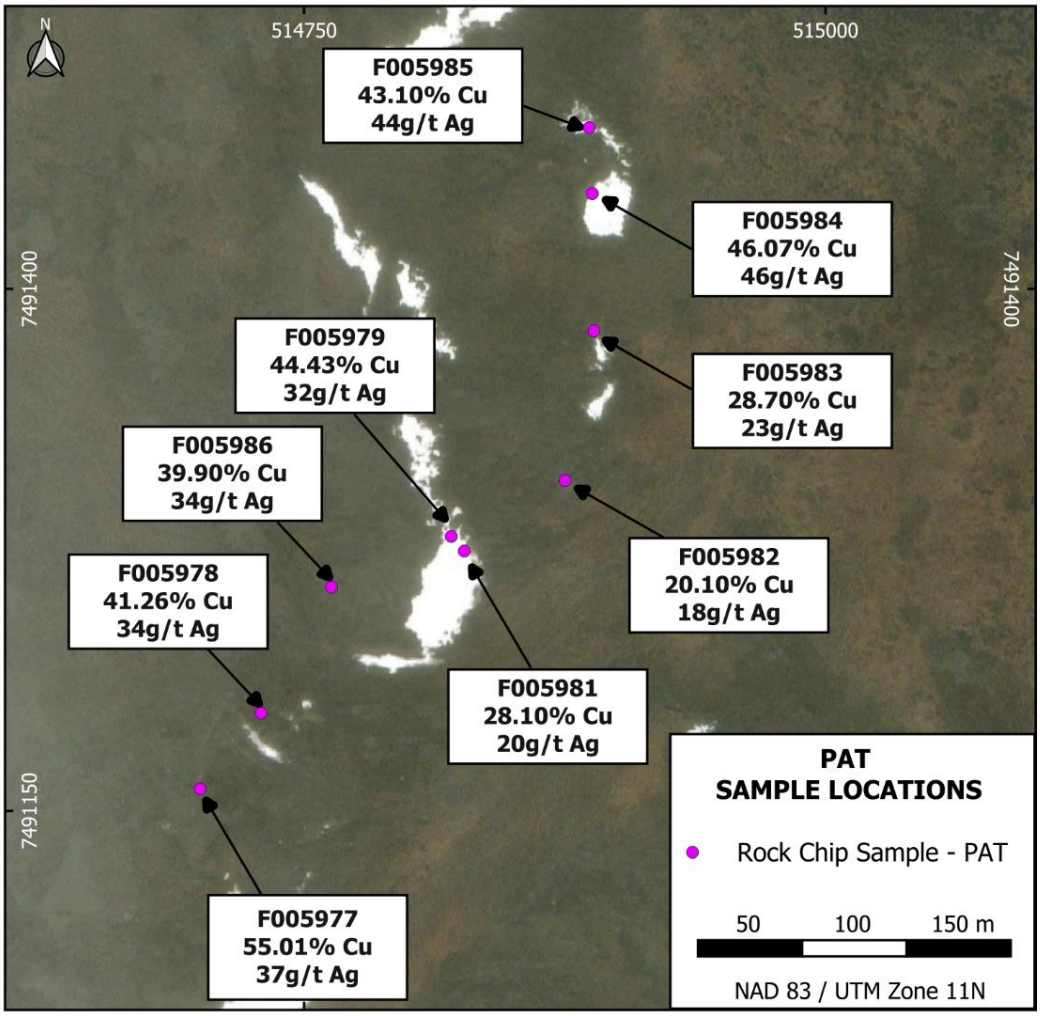

Figure 9: *Map of rock samples and results taken at the PAT target at the northeastern extent of the Vision Vein System.*

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The Wanda District - Basalt Flow Top Replacement

Within basalts of the Copper Creek Formation in the far NW of the White Cliff mineral claims quartz-chalcocite veining is observed alongside replacement style mineralisation within a brecciated style flow top. The 8 samples were taken from flow tops, which host copper minerals such as chrysocolla, malachite, azurite and native copper with lesser chalcocite and possible cuprite infilling fractures and vesicles. 7 samples, F005990-F005996, collected over **120m of strike**, returned copper grades between **3.56 and 9.63% Cu** on roughly an east-west trend. Sample F005989 **1 km to the SW** returned **1.92% Cu**. Sample F005988, returning **24.1 % Cu,** demonstrates copper contents of a N/S trending quartz vein. The basalt flow top has never been drill tested, and dips gently to the north as per the overall trend of the Copper Creek Formation, offering a tabular body for exploration.

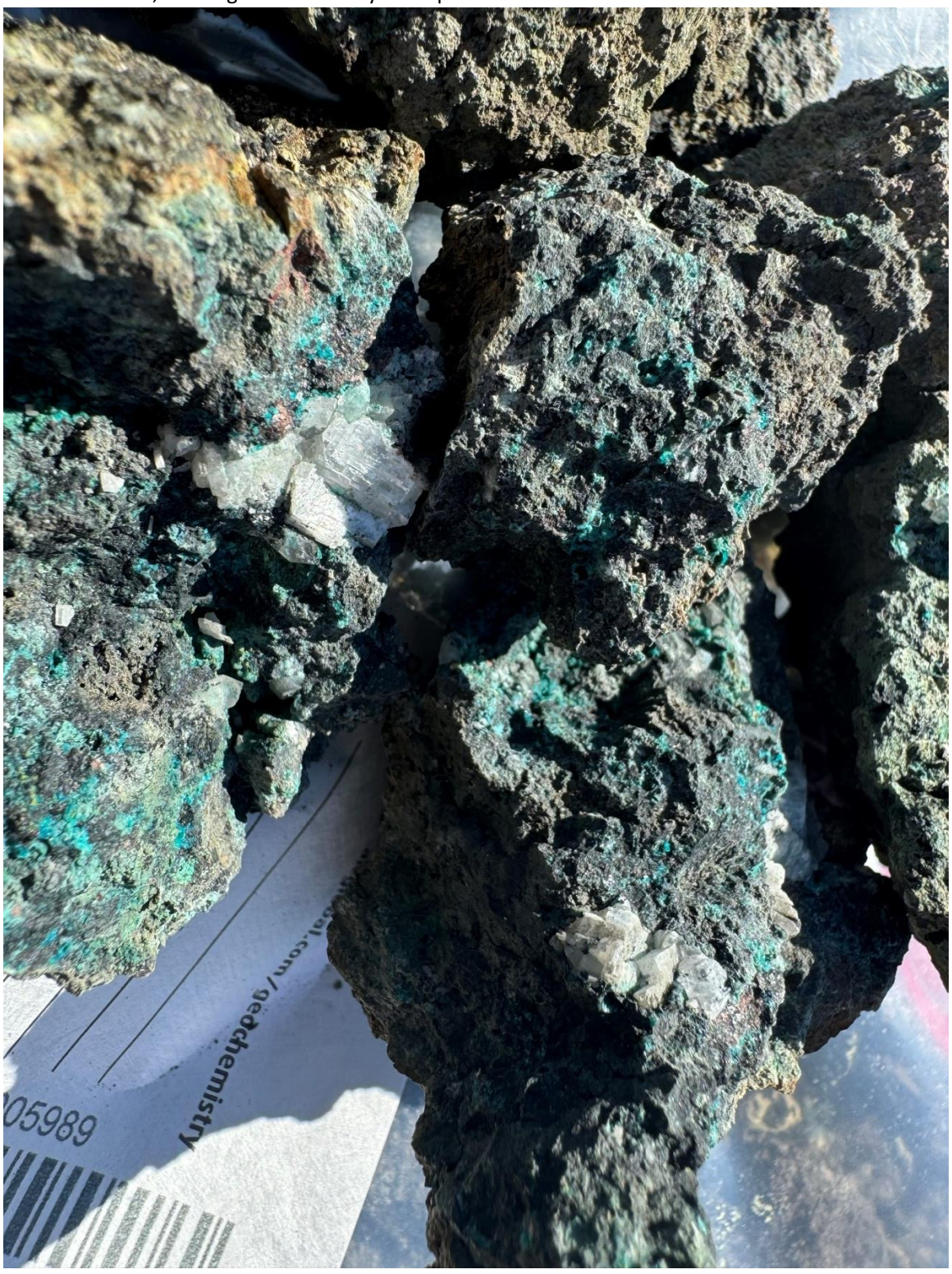

Figure 10: *Photograph of sample F005989, taken from a basalt flow top with replacement style copper mineralisation at the Wanda District. The sample includes native copper, returning* ***9.63% Cu****.*

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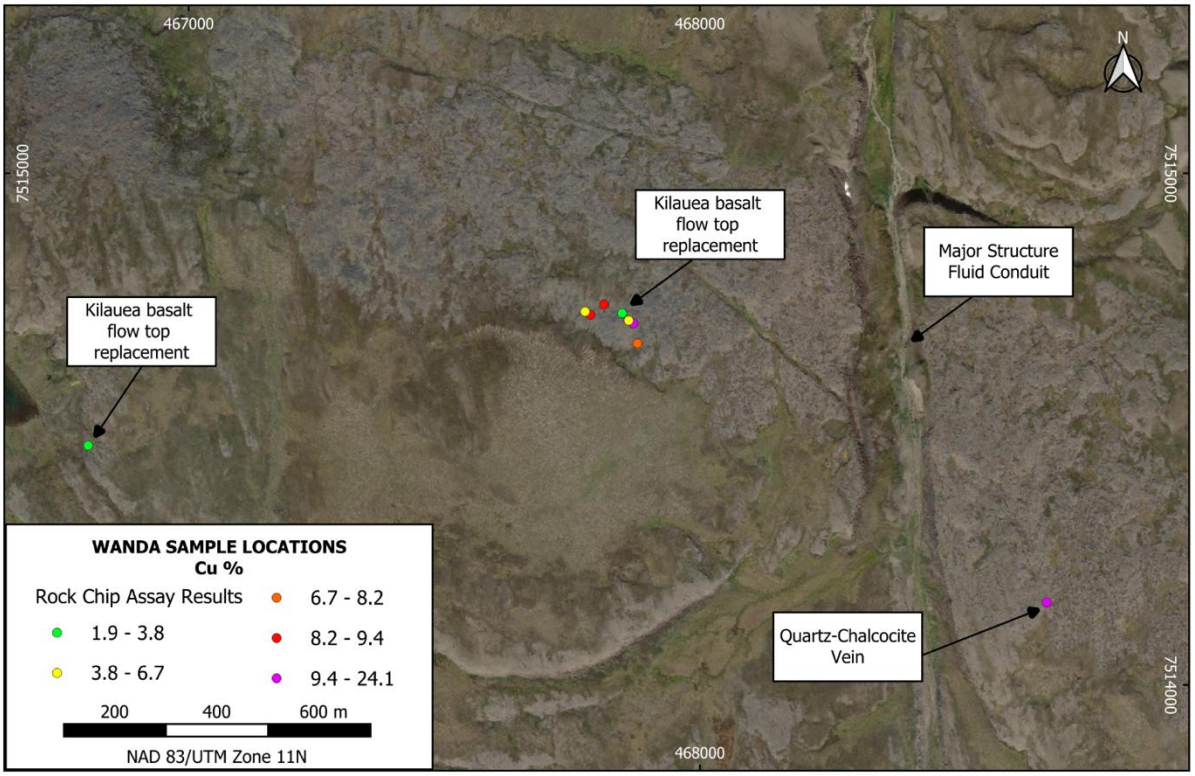

Figure 11: *Map of copper (%) in rock samples taken at the Wanda District. Flow top replacement of basaltic unit and quartz-chalcocite vein mineralisation.*

The Hulk District - Sediment Hosted Copper

The Hulk district in the north of Rae Project possesses all first-order controls to host a significant sediment-hosted copper deposit. It forms just a portion of the **>49 km strike length** of the Rae Group sediments at Rae. At CALMAL a single rock chip sample returned **1.65% Cu** from a chalcopyrite-malachite mineralised quartz sandstone adjacent to a quartz vein. This proves **copper rich hydrothermal fluids entered the sedimentary basin.**

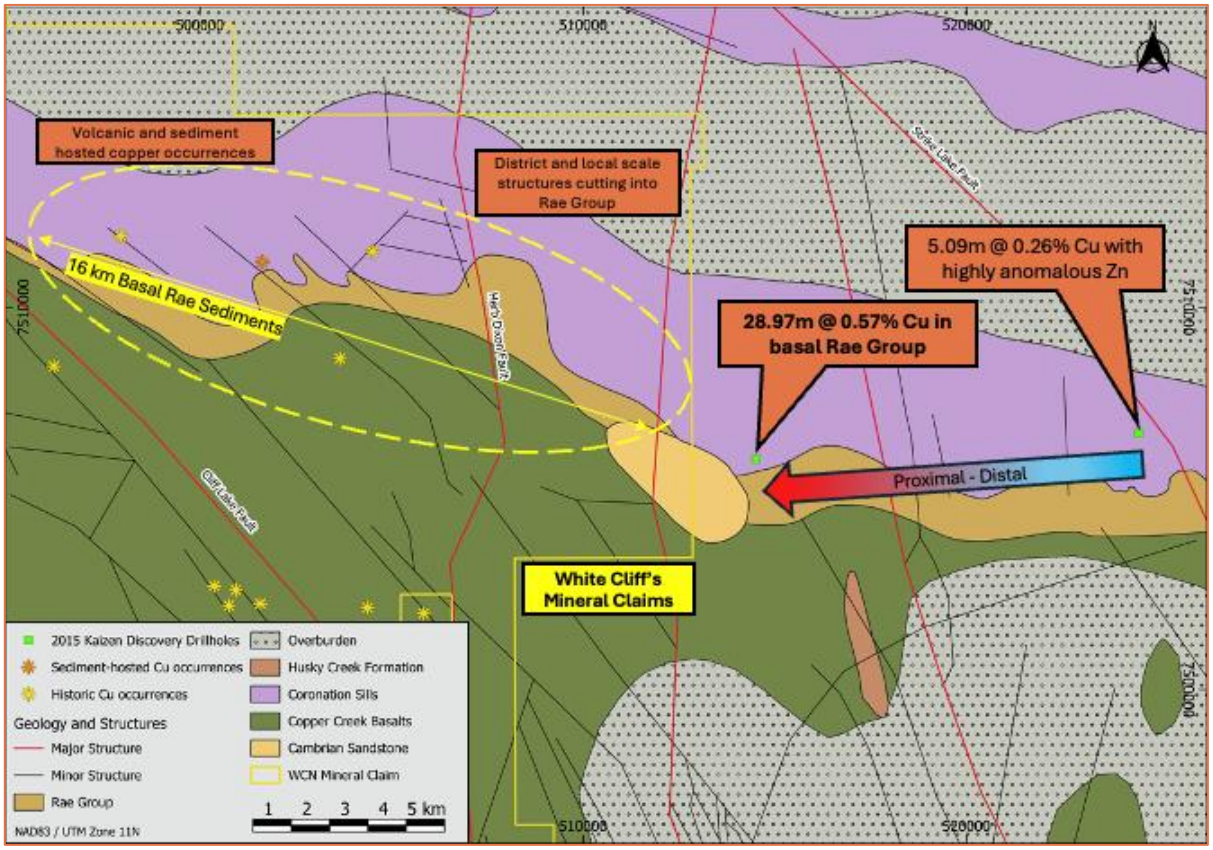

Figure 12: *Map of the Hulk Target, map showing interpreted geological structures and highlights the priority volcanic hosted copper-silver targets and extensive other historical noted occurrences*

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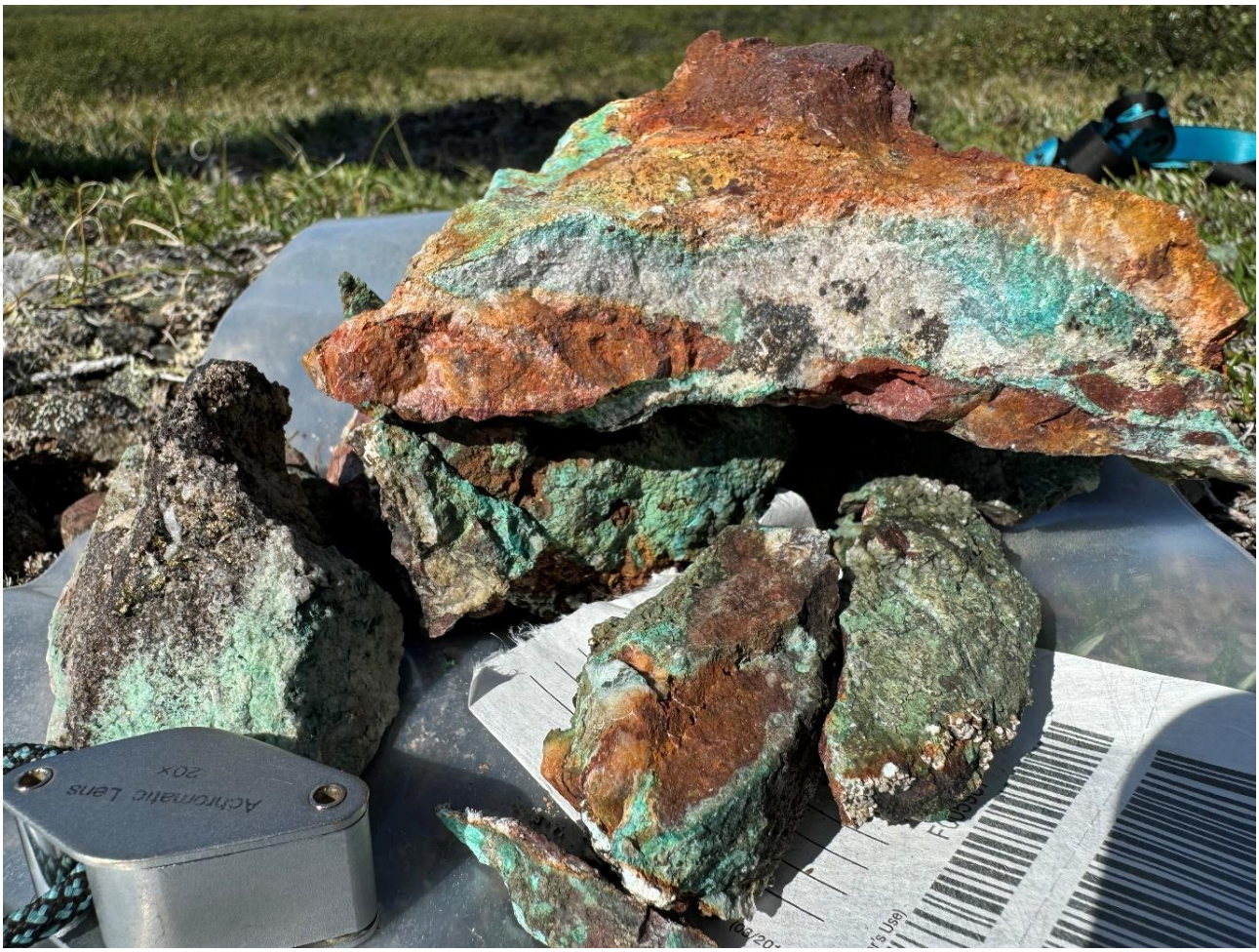

Figure 13: *Photograph of sample F005987 from the CALMAL target adjacent to the Hulk District, showing* ***chalcopyrite-malachite mineralisation within a quartz sandstone*** *and quartz vein which returned* ***1.65% Cu****.*

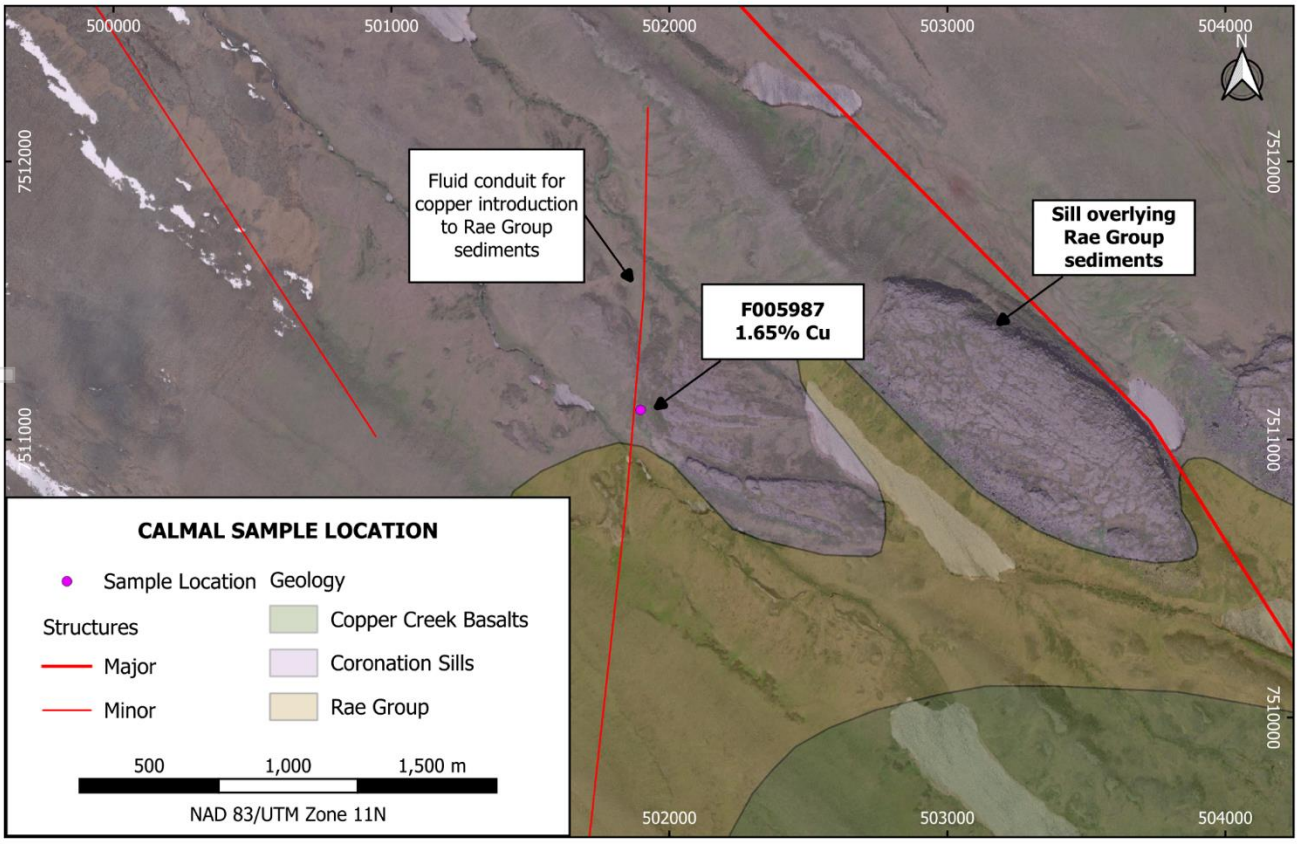

Figure 14: *Map illustrating the sample location at CALMAL. The sample, which returned* ***1.65% Cu*** *from a quartz sandstone adjacent to a quartz vein within the Rae Group sediments illustrates copper rich hydrothermal fluids reached the basin in the north of the Rae Project.*

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CARL94

Located on the N-W trending Bob Lake Fault, the CARL94 target represents yet another quartz-chalcocite-bornite vein system. A single sample from the 2024 campaign returned **39.93% Cu and 153g/t Ag**. Further work is required to follow the mineralisation along strike within the major structures.

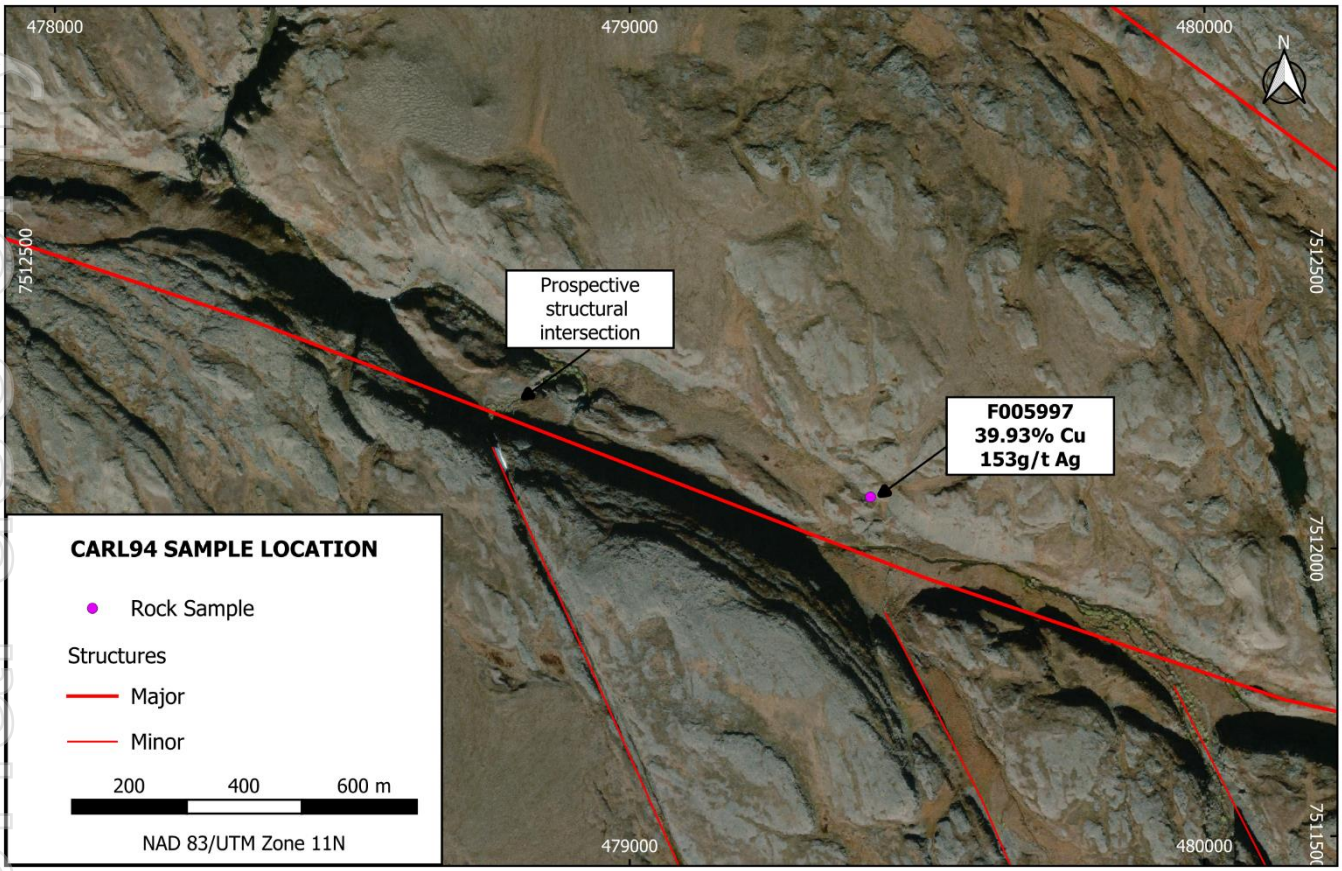

*Figure 15: Map of rock sample taken at the CARL94 target. Sample of quartz-chalcocite material returned **39.3% Cu and 153g/t Ag** along a major structure. Structural intersections remain prospective for further discovery.*

Further Work

The first batch of assay results from the 2024 maiden fieldwork program at the Rae Copper Project, Nunavut has demonstrated high grade copper mineralisation is present within substantial vein and breccia systems. Work is ongoing to integrate the surface findings with regional geophysical datasets, whilst awaiting final results and interpretation from the MobileMT survey conducted across the property. Integration of the conductivity and project scale magnetic data will allow for interpretation of vein system extensions alongside targeting the sedimentary hosted copper in the north of the project. Integration of all 2024 data will culminate in the definition of drill targets for a 2025 maiden drilling campaign at the Rae Copper Project.

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Rae Copper Project – 2024 Rock Chip Results

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	District	Target	Sample Type	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
F005958	512333	7486859	Vision	DON	Subcrop	0.048	**109**	**43.77**
F005959	512329	7486854		DON	Outcrop	0.086	**102**	**50.48**
F005961	512361	7486842		DON	Subcrop	0.063	78	**25**
F005962	512379	7486836		DON	Outcrop	0.03	69	**25**
F005963	512369	7486844		DON	Outcrop	0.082	5	5.16
F005964	512347	7486860		DON	Subcrop	0.135	**102**	**39.1**
F005965	512291	7486880		DON	Subcrop	0.145	**152**	**64.02**
F005966	512271	7486891		DON	Subcrop	0.037	**162**	**62.02**
F005967	512373	7486853		DON	Subcrop	0.288	44	**21.4**
F005968	512555	7487069		DON	Outcrop	0.04	9	7.98
F005969	512569	7487065		DON	Outcrop	0.033	44	**21.6**
F005970	512569	7487105		DON	Outcrop	0.14	11	**17.25**
F005971	512558	7487151		DON	Subcrop	0.074	91	**39.68**
F005972	512559	7487395		DON	Outcrop	0.08	87	**12**
F005973	512588	7487429		DON	Outcrop	0.099	**180**	**28.4**
F005974	512661	7487493		DON	Outcrop	**2.34**	**128**	9.57
F005975	512680	7487503		DON	Outcrop	0.036	**223**	**36.7**
F005976	512733	7487536		DON	Outcrop	0.275	92	**20**
F005977	514700	7491160		PAT	Float	0.049	37	**55.01**
F005978	514729	7491197		PAT	Float	0.028	34	**41.26**
F005979	514821	7491281		PAT	Float	0.047	32	**44.43**
F005981	514827	7491274		PAT	Float	0.011	20	**28.1**
F005982	514875	7491308	Vision	PAT	Float	0.307	18	**20.1**
F005983	514889	7491380		PAT	Float	0.015	23	**28.7**
F005984	514888	7491446		PAT	Float	0.021	46	**46.07**
F005985	514887	7491477		PAT	Float	0.011	44	**43.1**
F005986	514763	7491257		PAT	Float	0.045	34	**39.9**
F005987	501896	7511106	Hulk	CALMAL	Subcrop	0.029	<1	1.65
F005988	466803	7514468	Wanda	KILAUEA	Subcrop	0.008	5	1.92
F005989	467870	7514707		KILAUEA	Subcrop	0.02	12	9.63
F005990	467861	7514712		KILAUEA	Subcrop	0.017	8	3.89
F005991	467848	7514726		KILAUEA	Subcrop	0.003	4	3.56
F005992	467812	7514743		KILAUEA	Subcrop	0.005	14	9.31
F005993	467786	7514723		KILAUEA	Subcrop	0.002	20	8.51
F005994	467775	7514730		KILAUEA	Subcrop	0.002	6	6.62
F005995	467878	7514667		KILAUEA	Subcrop	0.001	16	6.95
F005996	468679	7514161		KILAUEA E	Subcrop	0.008	4	**24.1**
F005997	479419	7512090		CARL_94	Subcrop	0.14	**153**	**39.93**

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, ppm – parts per million, g/t – grams per tonne.

Reference

2024 rock chip samples from the Nunavut based Rae Copper Project were sent to Yellowknife via secure air freight, and received by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd., who ensured sample security and maintained custody until delivered to ALS laboratories, Yellowknife for preparation. Samples are prepared under code PREP-31D and analysed by ME-ICPORE, an analysis package designed for massive sulphides. Over assay (>40% Cu) are undertaken by Cu-VOL61.

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Samples with visible native copper were analysed by Cu-SCR21. All samples underwent gold analysis by 30g fire assay and ICP-AES under code Au-ICP21. Final assay results and certificates are sent by ALS directly to both the WCN senior geologist and country manager to undertake independent quality control before release of results.

Drillhole CP15_DD009 as depicted in Figure 12 was completed by Kaizen Discovery Corp. in 2015 located 1.6 km east of the Company's mineral claims. Drillcore was split on site to produce half core samples and then shipped to ALS Laboratories prep-lab in Yellowknife. Analytical procedures consisted of 33 element four acid ICP-AES followed by ore grade four acid ICP-AES for all copper overlimits. Assay intervals were calculated with a 0.1% cut-off value for copper.

Exploration History – Rae Copper 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.

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

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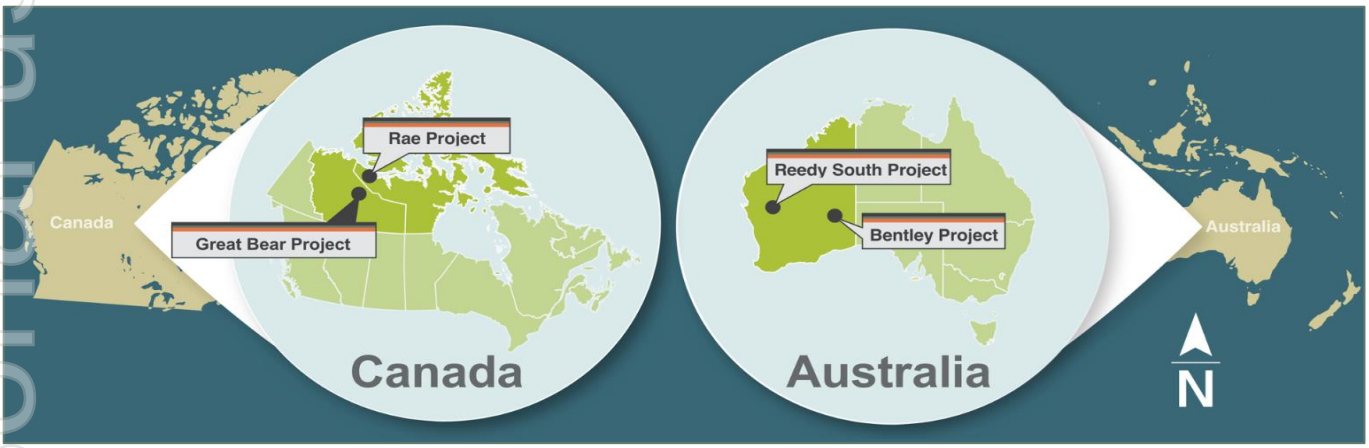
are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information by White Cliff Minerals, or, on behalf of the 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 Identified as having Canada's highest probability for the hosting of iron-oxide-copper-gold uranium plus silver-style mineralisation in the Country. Results from the Company's maiden exploration include **42.6% Cu**, **39.5% Cu** and **38.2g/t Au** from the Phoenix prospect and the **highest grade silver rock chip** assays in recent history **7.54% Ag** and **5.35% Ag** from Slider

Exploration at the **Rae Cu-Ag project** contains numerous highly prospective Cu and Ag mineralisation occurrences. The Project hosts all first-order controls for a sediment-hosted copper deposit - with a proof-of-concept historic drilling result less than 2km from the eastern boundary of the licence area. Highlights from the maiden exploration campaign include **64.02% Cu** and **62.02% Cu** from the DON target and **55.01% Cu** and **46.07% Cu** from PAT within the Vision district



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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 Rae Copper 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.*	The objective of the sampling program was to confirm the presence of base and precious metal mineralisation at various targets across the Rae Copper Project area. Surface rock chip (grab) sampling of outcrop, subcrop and floats. Drill core for the reported drillhole was sampled as half core, cut on site by an electric-powered core saw. Field duplicates were cut again to form quarter core samples.
	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 0.67 and 1.76kg.
	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. 2024 rock chip samples from the Nunavut based Rae Copper Project were sent to Yellowknife via secure air freight, and received by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd., who ensured sample security and maintained custody until delivered to ALS laboratories, Yellowknife for preparation. Samples are prepared under code PREP-31D and analysed by ME-ICPORE, an analysis package designed for massive sulphides. Over assay (>40% Cu) are undertaken by Cu-VOL61. Samples with visible native copper were analysed by Cu-SCR21. All samples underwent gold analysis by 30g fire assay and ICP-AES under code Au-ICP21. Final assay results and certificates are sent by ALS directly to both the WCN senior geologist and country manager to undertake independent quality control before release of results. Reported drillhole samples were sent to ALS Minerals preparatory lab in Yellowknife, N.T., followed by secure transport to and multi element assay at ALS's principle laboratory in North Vancouver, B.C. Analytical procedures consisted of 33 Element Four Acid ICP-AES, followed by automatic Ore Grade Four Acid ICP-AES for all copper over limits
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.).*	One diamond drillhole is reported, NQ2 diameter. Core orientation procedure is unknown. Standard or triple tube drilling is unknown.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core recovery was calculated as the difference between drilled intervals between drillers core blocks and the length of recovered core.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Representative core samples were taken by sampling half core, cutting the core along the long axis with an electric powered core saw.
	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 relationship observed. 99.5% core recovery is calculated for drillhole reported in this release (CP15_DD009).
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. Drillhole lithology, alteration, mineralisation and structure was logged downhole on site. This was recorded into an excel spreadsheet with further

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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		information on recovery, RQD, core diameter and sampling information.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All recovered core intervals were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.*	Half core samples taken, cut by an electric powered core saw on site. The nature of sample preparation is deemed fit for purpose for the target mineralisation style.
	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.	Half core samples taken to maximise representative sampling.
	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.	Quarter core duplicate samples were taken at specified intervals downhole as part of the quality assurance and control protocols. A total of 6 quarter core samples were taken within the reported drillhole.
	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. Half core samples as standard are applicable for the fine-grained copper mineralisation observed within the reported drillhole.
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 strong oxidising digestion at ALS Laboratories, followed by ICP-AES, by technique ME-ICPORE designed for high grade base metal ores, particularly massive sulphides. Gold analysis by fire assay ICP-AES on a 30g charge (Au-ICP21). Over assay for Cu by Cu-VOL61. Drillhole samples were processed at ALS Laboratories, Vancouver after prep at ALS Yellowknife. Four acid digestion represents a near-total digestion of the sample.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used at the Rae Copper Project. 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.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	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 twin holes reported.
	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. Data was recorded on site and stored within excel spreadsheets. Details of secure storage of digital data is unknown for Kaizen drilling data.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	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. Method of locating rock samples and diamond drillhole collars are by handheld GPS. Downhole surveys were completed at the start and end of hole for reported drillhole CP15_DD009
	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	Rock chip assay results are taken from zone of prospective lithologies, alterations or visible mineralisation for the purpose of characterizing metal

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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	content. They are not suitable for inclusion in a mineral resource or reserve estimate.
	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. Drilling was conducted on vertical drillholes, appropriate to test the near horizontal sedimentary hosted copper mineralisation.
	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.	Reported drillhole is vertical, this is deemed appropriate to test the shallow dipping, sedimentary hosted copper mineralisation. No bias is expected to be introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were stored in sealed pails, with security seals. Samples were 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 Rae Copper Project is made up of 65 Mineral Claims. 17 Active mineral claims with an issue date of 26/09/2023. 7 Active mineral claims with an issue date of 27/09/2024. 23 Active mineral claims with an issue date of 01/11/2023. 14 Active mineral claims with an issue date of 02/11/2023. 4 Active mineral claims with an issue date of 29/06/2024.
	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 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)
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 accompanies the prospect of mineralisation within sediments of the Rae Group that sits unconformably above the Coppermine River Group.

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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:*	Reported drillhole completed by Kaizen Discovery Corp. on 02/09/2015 as part of a regional drilling program. Kaizen Discovery Inc. - News Releases - Kaizen Discovery announces drilling results from 2015 exploration program at the Coppermine Project in Nunavut, Canada Drillhole CP15_DD009 was collared at 514507 E 7506029 N NAD83/UTM Zone 11N with an elevation of 190 m. The drillhole was vertical (-90) with an end of hole depth of 230 m. Reported interval of 29m commencing at 197m downhole.
	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.*	Reported copper interval for drillhole CP15_DD009 has a minimum cut of value of 0.1% Cu and was calculated using standard weighted average.
	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 for the interval within CP15_DD009.
	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').*	Any lengths or widths of mineralisation noted in the release are on surface measurements at outcrop scale. The downhole width is reported for CP15_DD009, which is interpreted to be very close to true width given the near horizontal orientation of sedimentary bedding which is controlling copper mineralisation. The vertical drillhole is fit for purpose.
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.

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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.

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