Multiple conductive anomalies identified at Hulk

Geochemical and geophysical results confirm prospectivity for sediment-hosted copper potential at Rae Project

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("the Company") is pleased to announce the initial results from the first project scale airborne geophysical survey at the Rae Copper Project ("Rae" or "the Project"), Nunavut, Canada. Results confirm prospectivity for district scale sediment-hosted copper potential.

- With the Company's latest land acquisition, the Hulk exploration district has expanded to cover **152km^2** within a larger, broader sub-basin that has interpreted dimensions that exceed **20km by 10km**
- The MobileMT airborne survey, conducted over 2,400 line-km at the Project, represents the latest innovation in airborne electromagnetic technology and the most advanced generation of airborne AFMAG technologies. It is the only system proven to deliver geoelectrical information from shallow to > 1km depth range with high spatial (lateral and in-depth) and resistivity resolution
- The Hulk district represents 505 of the total 2,400 line-km flown as part of the aerial survey. The Company continues to review, interpret and analyse **several additional anomalies** within the greater Rae Project area that have shown **elevated conductive signatures** - these results will be confirmed prior to the end of the year
- Final analysis and interpretation of the survey completed in conjunction with Expert Geophysics has identified **three, distinct, conductive anomalies** at the Hulk sedimentary target
- These target areas are fault controlled, sub basins covering >**20km of strike, with mineralization being targeted from surface to an estimated depth of ~300mtrs with up to 70mtr intersections** within the Rae Group sedimentary structures.
- **East (Target A):**
  - situated less than 2km west of the historic drill intercept of sediment hosted copper by Kaizen Discovery Corp, where results from that drill program demonstrated **increasing copper grades as drill holes progressed westward towards the Company's licences** and the Hulk target area
  - the area is bounded by 2 major N/S trending faults, including the regional Herb Dixon structure - a known conduit of hydrothermal copper fluids
  - spans more than 4.5km E/W, 8km N/S and - **open to the north** into the newly acquired expanded claim
- **Central (Target B):**
  - a fault-controlled target, sitting on the eastern side of the Herb Dixon structure
  - sitting within a 3.5km E/W, 8km N/S conductive footprint, also open to the north
- **West (Target C):**
  - sits within the bounds of two major NW/SE faults and contains intersecting NW/SE and N/S structures, providing a geological structural boundary around the sedimentary basin
  - covers an area 10km N/S x 4km E/W and includes the CALMAL showing
- The **Herb Dixon Structure** is a major regional North/South fault that cuts through the Hulk District. This same structure can be directly traced to the Company's Vision project where rock chip assays included **64.02%, 62.02%, 55.01%** and **50.48% Cu**

"The recently expanded Hulk District now has multiple, independent and coincident datasets that demonstrate sediment-hosted copper mineralisation. The identification of three sub-basins along a 20km strike length provides us with significant scope for multiple copper discoveries.

The conductive intervals we've observed dip northward, aligning perfectly with the orientation of the Rae Group sedimentary structure, extending over 10km down dip into White Cliff's recently claimed ground. The remarkable continuity in conductive signatures across these sections, combined with the coincident chemical and geophysical responses observed at Hulk can only be explained by one of a few possibilities, one of which is a substantial metal occurrence.

With these results, alongside the assays we received from our field campaign at Rae, we are now in a position where we can confirm and pinpoint drilling locations for the upcoming campaign. The expanded Hulk target has encouraged the Company to look at expanding the drilling services that are planned for 2025 and I look forward to providing an update on the scale of that fully funded drilling campaign later this year."

Troy Whittaker - Managing Director

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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Further information

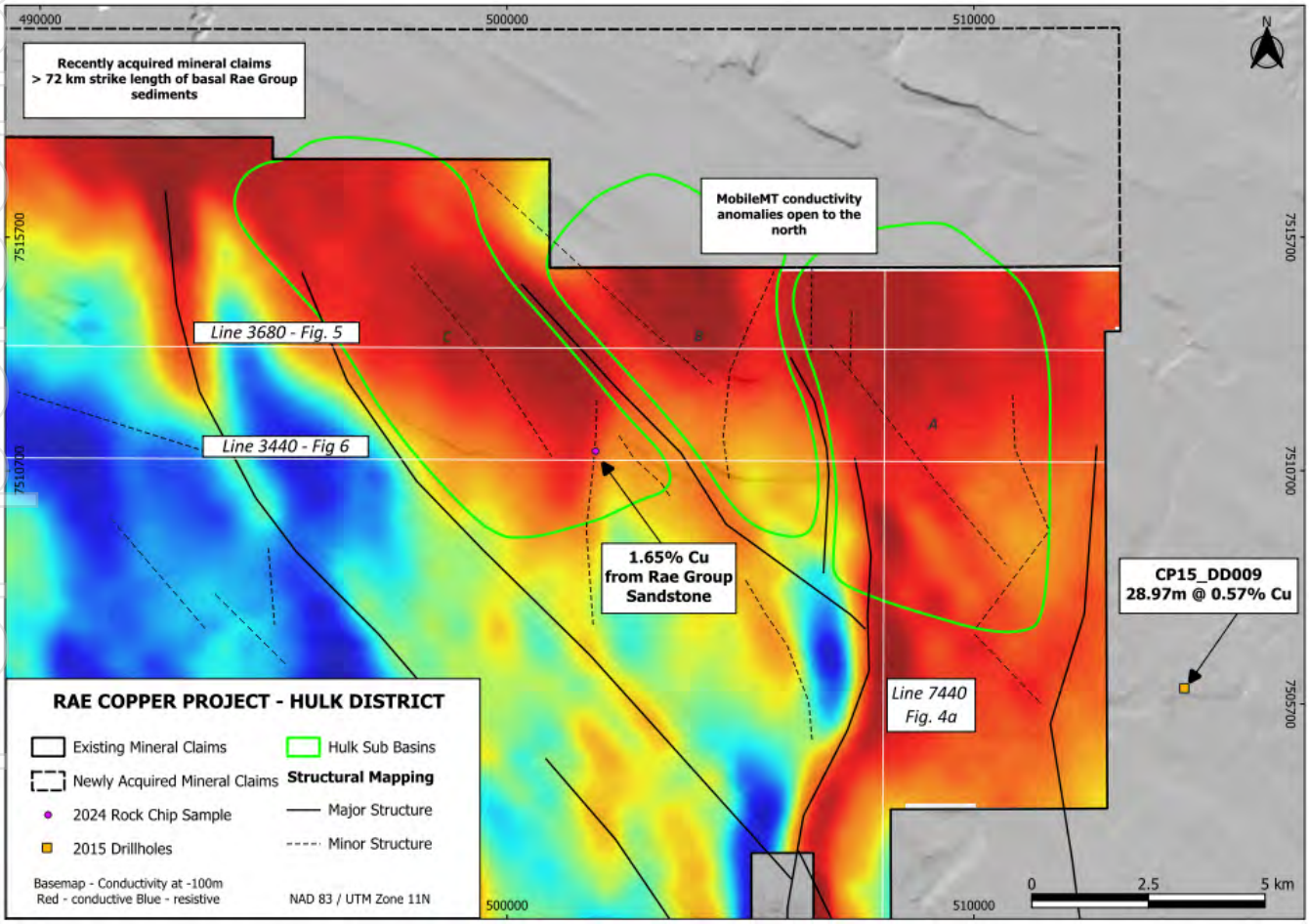

Figure 1: *Map of the conductivity response within the Hulk sub basins, highlighting each target. Elevated conductivity is observed across kilometres within the Rae Group sediments, and remains open to the north into the newly acquired mineral claims.*

MobileMT Survey - Overview

The MobileMT airborne geophysical survey, completed by Expert Geophysics, represents the latest innovation in electromagnetic systems, offering geoelectrical information from shallow to greater than 1km depth ranges. Variability of subsurface resistivity is determined through MobileMT's measurement of naturally occurring fields, as would be seen in a typical thunderstorm energy discharge. The survey consists of two major datasets: the magnetic response and the conductivity responses, the latter of which were inverted by 2D inversion methods.

The system is passive and utilizes naturally occurring electromagnetic fields mainly associated with lightening discharges with a frequency range of 25 Hz – 20,000 Hz. Energy released during thunderstorms is converted to electromagnetic fields that propagate through the ionosphere-Earth interspace, creating fields and currents in the subsurface. Measurements of these are used in MobileMT to understand variation in the resistivity of the subsurface. The system returns high spatial (lateral and in-depth) and resistivity resolution, detecting structures and boundaries of any shape and direction due to a total field (3-component) measurement, with no limitations in resistivity ranges by the time-domain principle. In tandem with the resistivity information, a geometrics cesium magnetometer G-822A also collects information on the subsurface magnetic intensity, offering a second, independent dataset for geological interpretation.

MobileMT Survey - Results

Until now, no license/project scale geophysics of any kind has been applied at the Project. The completion of 2,427 line-km of MobileMT marks a significant value addition to the property. The MobileMT survey has provided White Cliff with both detailed magnetic and resistivity information for integration with surface observations and sample results from the 2024 maiden field program.

Utilizing results of the 2024 MobileMT (magnetic and conductivity) survey the Hulk District has been expanded, and zoned into 3, fault bounded sub basins (see figures 1 & 8), all which appear open to the north (see figure 2). Major structures have been identified through interrogation of the magnetic responses, defining a series of linear magnetic lows, which correlate to topographic features. These structures, trending N/S and NW/SE form the boundaries of interpreted sub basins A-C within the > 150km^2 Hulk District.

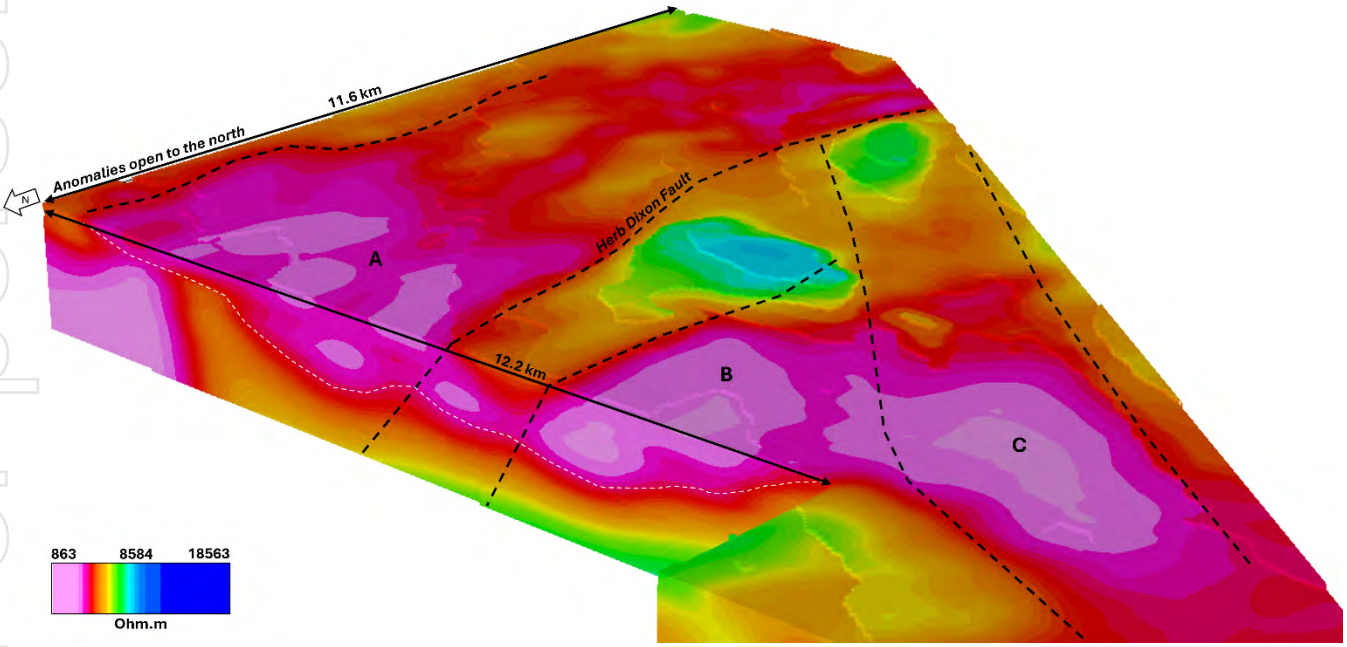

Figure 2: *View from the northwest of the Company's claims, looking southeast through the Hulk sediment-hosted copper targets. The shows the sedimentary structures open to the north, to which land, the Company now owns.*

Figure 2 shows a 3D volume pixel (voxel) of inverted resistivity anomalies within sediments of the Rae Group, which are open to the north. This area to the north was recently acquired by the Company and provides for an expanded Hulk target area. Dashed lines represent major and minor faults identified through interpretation of the magnetic responses defined by the MobileMT survey. The Herb Dixon Fault is a major regional structure which trends N/S through the Project and forms the western margin of the Hulk sub basin - East, Area-A.

Magnetic data generated by the MobileMT survey, presented as total magnetic intensity (TMI) and calculated vertical gradient (CVG) were utilised to refine the geological mapping given the contrasting properties of the Rae Group sediments (non-magnetic) and Copper Creek Formation basalts (magnetic). Areas within the sediments, showing moderate magnetic response are attributed to the presence of Coronation Sills (gabbro) as observed in the field. Linear magnetic lows have been interpreted as structures, where magnetite destruction has occurred, and often align with topographic features and vein/breccia systems. The identification of structures is important for isolating intervals of the Rae Group sediments with a higher density of possible pathways for copper-bearing fluids.

Figure 3 shows the zones of elevated conductivity as observed within the sediments of the Rae Group, overlying a more resistive basement of basalts, which crop out to the west of the section. Structural control is apparent with breaks in both the conductivity and magnetic profiles, offering essential fluid pathways for copper bearing hydrothermal fluids.

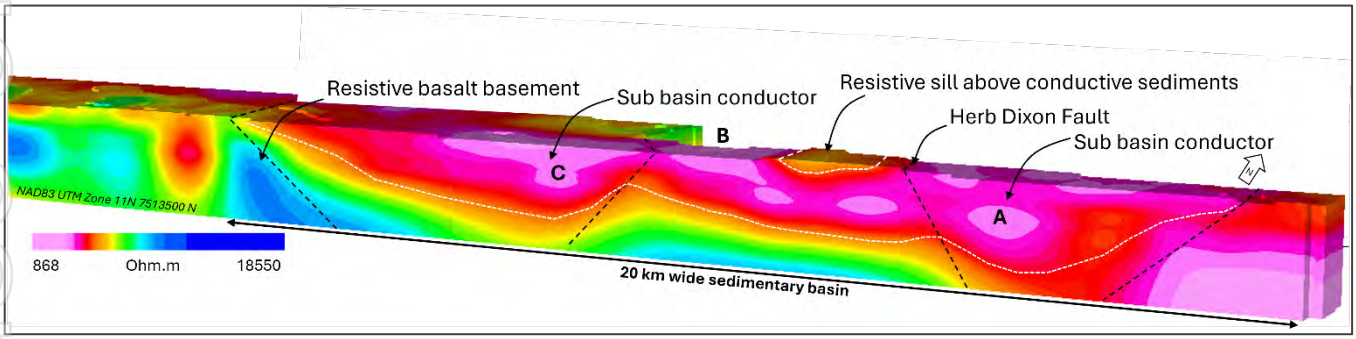

Figure 3: *Slice through the resistivity voxel illustrating the interpreted sub basin architecture at the Hulk exploration district. Voxel is sliced E/W through a northing of 7513500 NAD83 / UTM Zone 11N. This line data is 200mtrs north of line L3680 (see figure 7).*

Inverted apparent conductivity data presented in the section view below (see figures 4a, b & c) demonstrates the presence of a >10km long, gently south to north dipping conductor within the sedimentary rocks. The depth of the conductor is as expected, between 200-250m below surface, where a transition to more resistive rocks are observed, marking the unconformity with the underlying Copper Creek basalts. Combining the magnetic and conductivity responses from the MobileMT survey with the geological mapping and knowledge of the gently north dipping sedimentary rocks of the Rae Group, an interpretation of the data is possible.

Figures 4 a to c illustrates this as a cross section, through Hulk East, Area-A looking eastwards (north being on the left-hand side of the diagram, south on the right). The north dipping conductive response is observed within the inverted data (figure 4a), represents a sedimentary hosted copper target overlying a resistive basement of the Copper Creek Basalts. Figure 4b provides this in a representative simplified form.

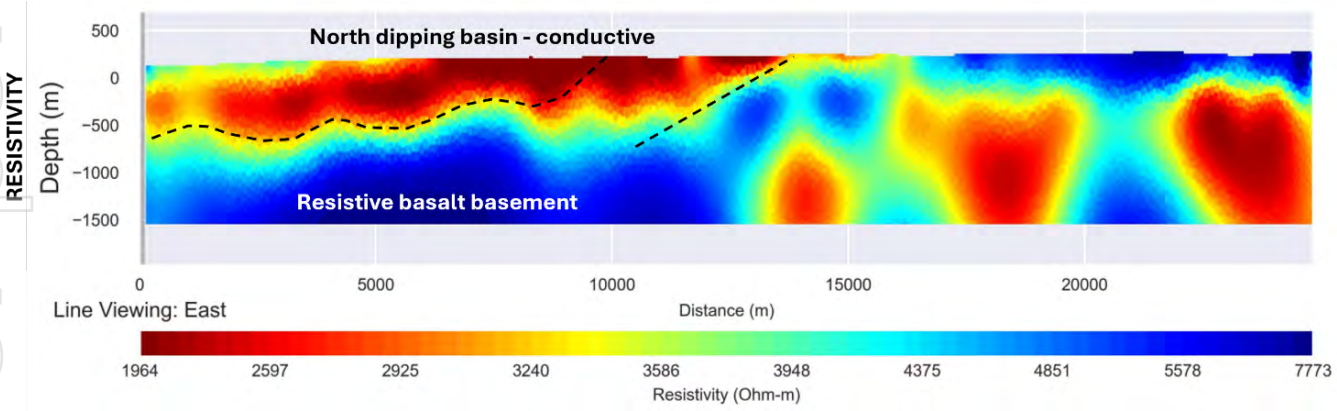

Figure 4a: *Inverted conductivity section along line 7740 (N/S) through the basalt-sediment contact. A gently north dipping conductive zone over >10km, is observed through the Hulk sub basin and offers a robust target for sediment hosted copper mineralisation within the basal portions of the Rae Group.*

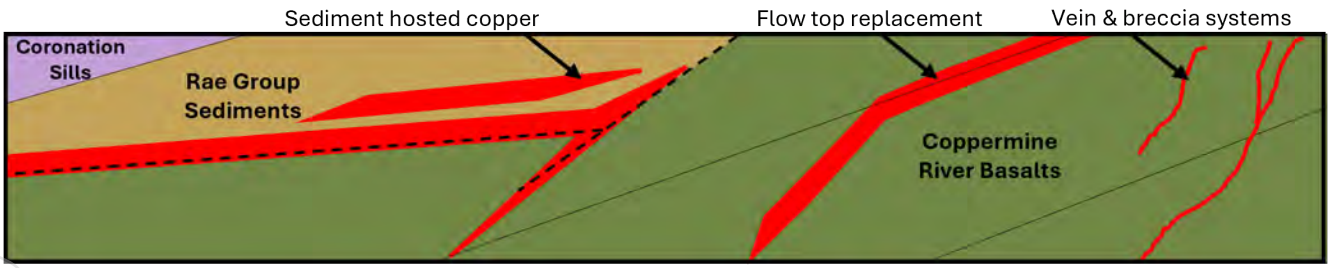

Figure 4b: *Interpretive, simplified cross section of N/S line 7740 (figure 4a) illustrating the change from basalts hosting various copper mineralisation styles in the south (right hand side of this figure) to the gently north dipping sedimentary basin of the Rae Group, known to host occurrences of sediment-hosted copper.*

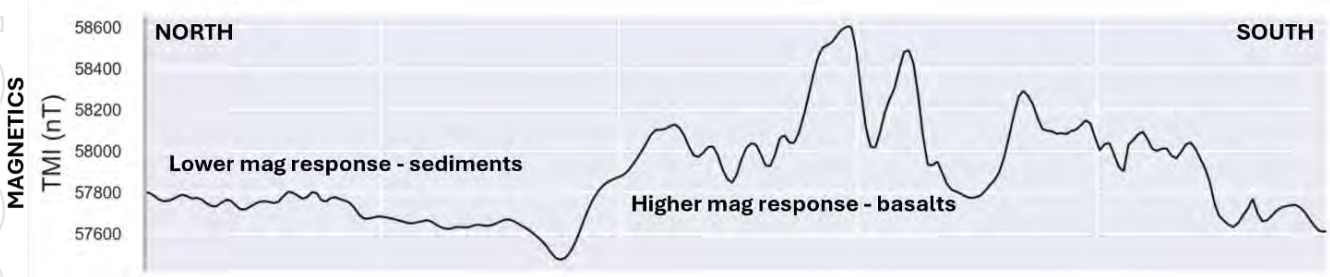

Figure 4c: *Profile of total magnetic intensity along line 7740 (N/S) through the basalt-sediment contact within Hulk sub basin target.*

The magnetic data (see figure 4c above) attests to the change in rock type from magnetite bearing basalts in the south (right hand side of figure) versus the non-magnetic sediments of the Rae Group to the north (left hand side of figure). From south to north a transition from higher TMI values to lower responses can be observed, which is characteristic of the movement from magnetite bearing basalts of the Copper Creek Formation to the sediments of the Rae Group. This verifies the geological map and the change in magnetic response matches the change in rock type, placing the conductive interval depicted in figure 6a within the Rae Group sediments.

Although under thin glacial cover, the drop in magnetic response marks a clear change from magnetite bearing basalts to the south and the non-magnetic sediments to the north. Inverted conductivity along E/W lines present a cross-sectional view through the sub basins and show zones of elevated conductivity adjacent to regional structures, which are proven hosts to copper mineralisation within the basalts to the south (see figures 5 & 6). The sediments, with zones of elevated conductivity overlie a resistive basement interpreted as the basalts of the Copper Creek Formation. There is remarkable continuity between the lines through the Hulk basins. Figures 5 & 6 illustrate the continuity of the conductive response with a N/S separation of 2,400m.

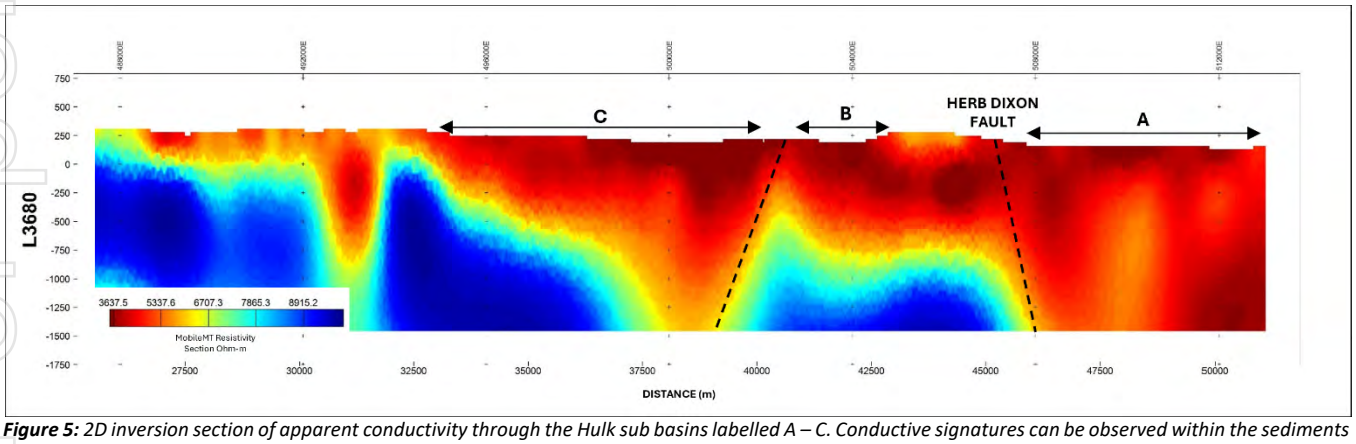

Figure 5: *2D inversion section of apparent conductivity through the Hulk sub basins labelled A – C. Conductive signatures can be observed within the sediments of the Rae Group, especially in the interpreted hanging walls of structures. L3680 is located 2.4km north of L3440 in Figure 6, and illustrates a similar signature in the conductivity profiles, inferring continuity of the conductive intervals.*

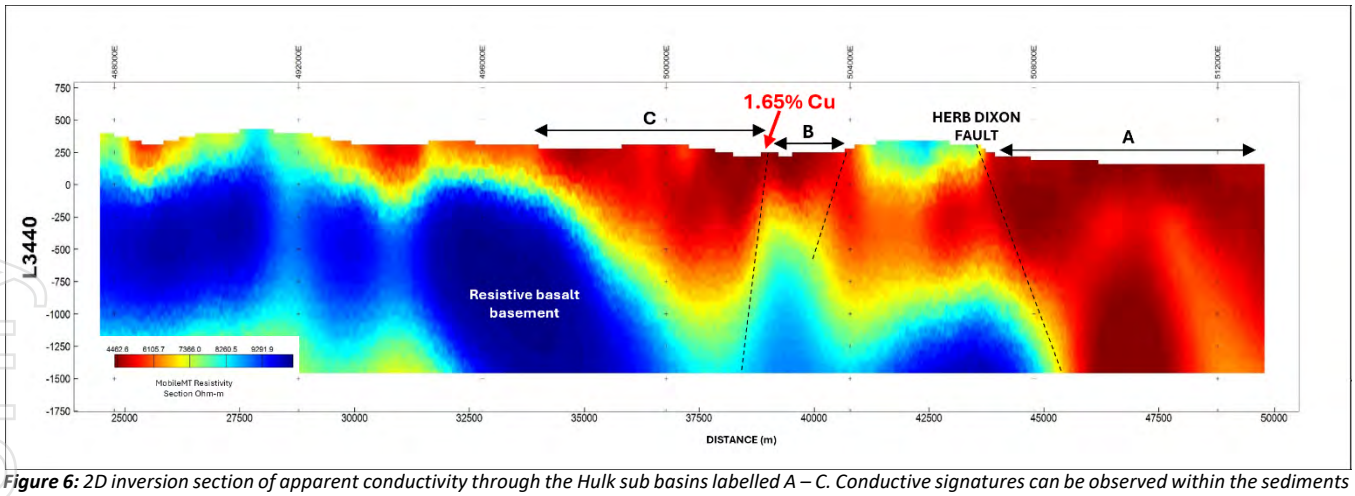

Figure 6: *2D inversion section of apparent conductivity through the Hulk sub basins labelled A – C. Conductive signatures can be observed within the sediments of the Rae Group, especially in the interpreted hanging walls of structures. 1.65% Cu was sampled on one of these structures at the CALMAL occurrence where quartz sandstones hosted chalcopyrite-malachite adjacent to a quartz vein filled structure. The Herb Dixon Fault is labelled and represents a major N/S trending normal fault. Line L3440 runs E/W along northing 7510900 (NAD83/UTM Zone 11N) and is 2.4km south of L3680 in figure 5.*

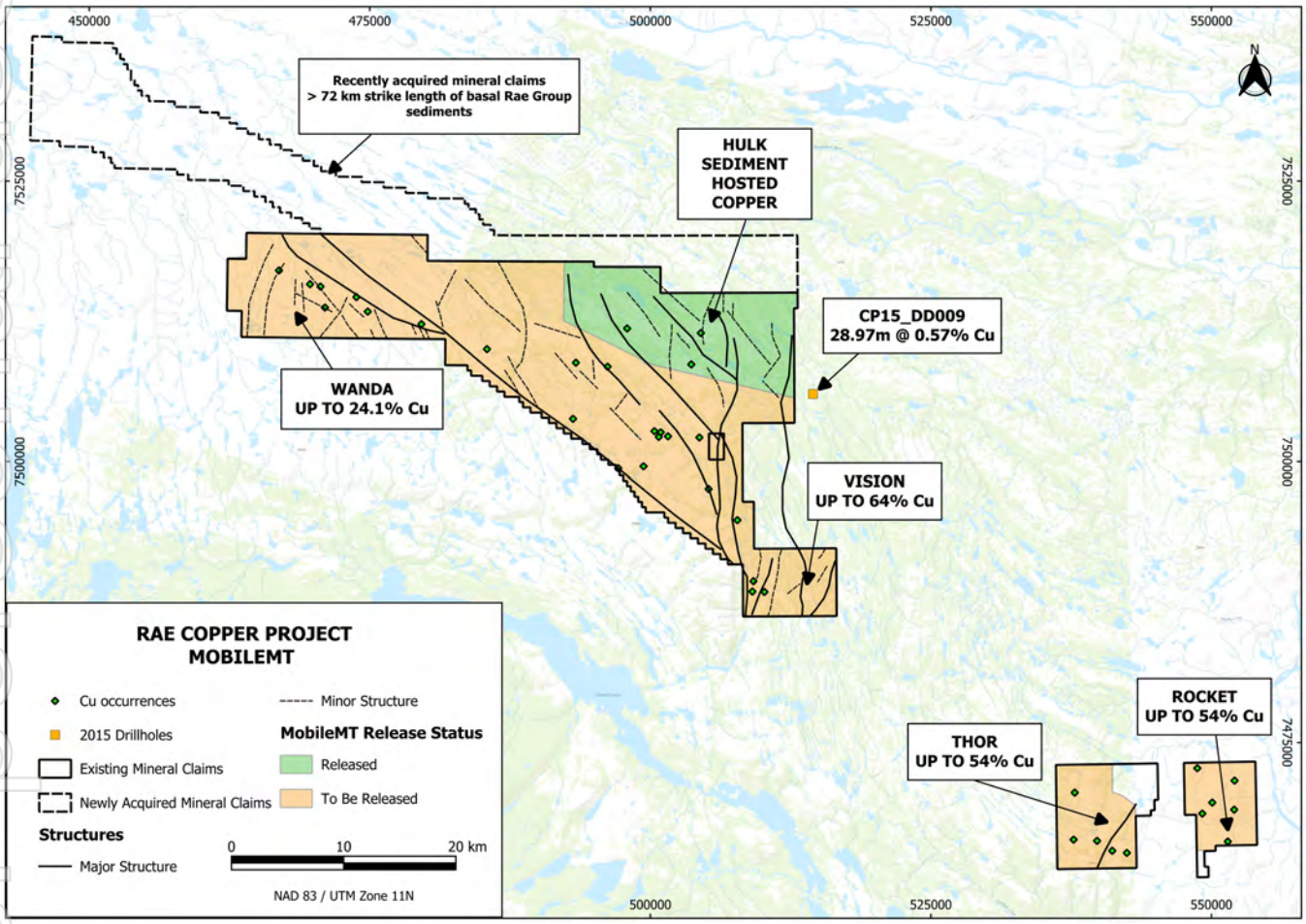

Figure 7*: Location Map showing MobileMT results reported within this release and the area that remains under analysis and interpretation*

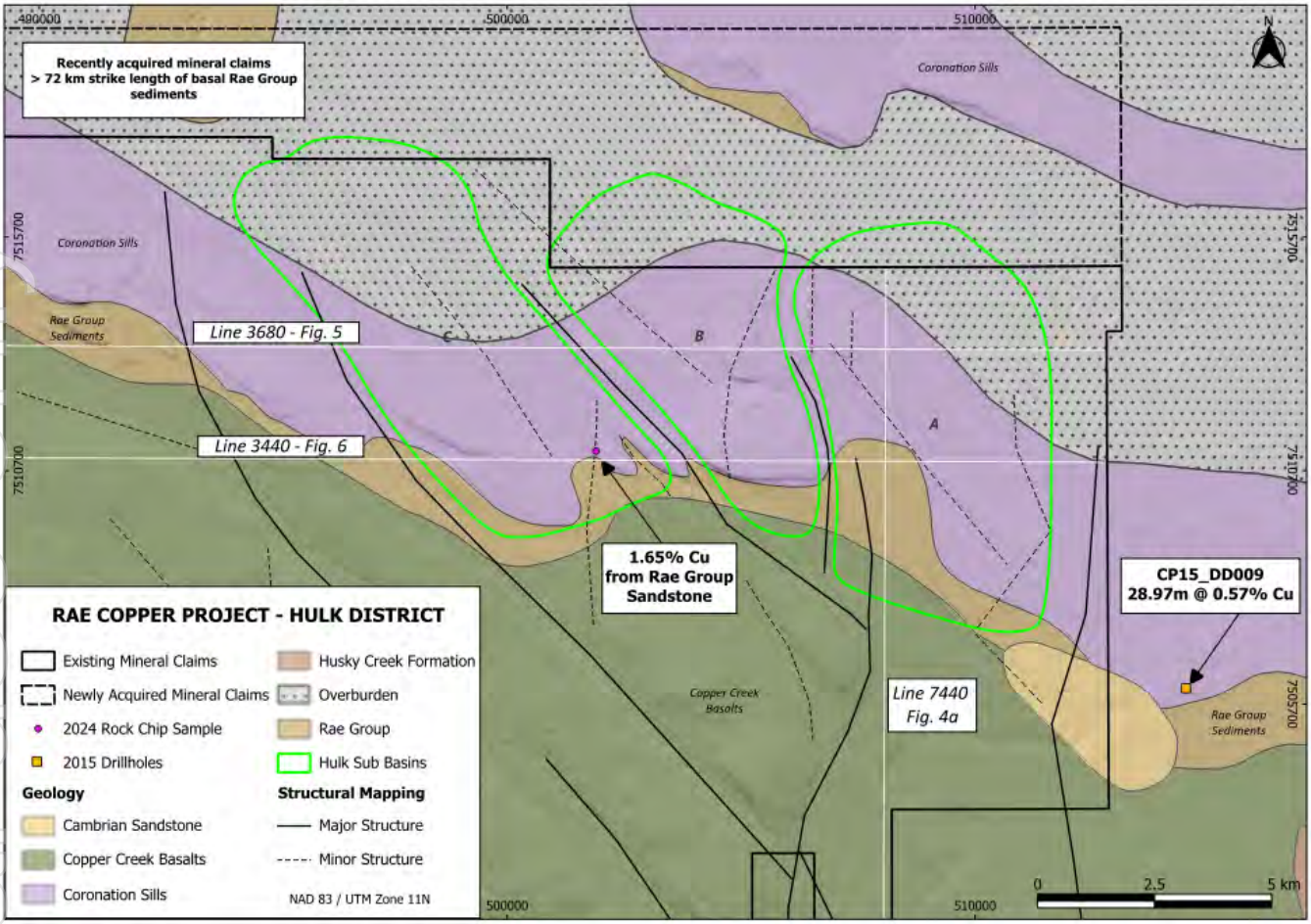

Figure 8: *Map of the expanded Hulk District, covering 152km^2, comprising 3 targets (East, Target A; Central, Target B; and West, Target C. Map illustrates the major structures which separates the basins. Flight lines are labelled, displayed as white lines, and correspond to the inverted conductivity sections in Figures 4a, 5 and 6.*

Sediment-Hosted Copper

Three sub-types of sediment hosted copper deposits are proposed, with global examples in the USGS "Sediment-Hosted Copper Deposits of the World: Deposit Models and Database" publication (USGS Open-File Report 03-17). Red-Bed, Reduced-Facies and Revett sub-types are identified and described within the report. The reduced-facies sub-type hosts the highest grade and tonnage global examples and is the target of exploration within the Rae Copper Project.

The reduced-facies model for sediment hosted copper deposits has been confirmed in 2015, just 2 km to the east of the HULK target area. A drillhole completed by Kaizen Discovery Corp intersected 0.57% Cu over 28.97 m from 197.03m depth within the basal portion of the Rae Group sediments, which immediately overlie the basalt sequence (drillhole CP15_DD009). Copper sulphides reported in the drillhole were zoned from proximal chalcocite to bornite-chalcopyrite-pyrite, commonly observed in the reduced facies deposit style. Copper minerals were reported to be replacing pyrite and organic rich shale/mudstone intervals within the basal Rae Group. This drillhole was part of a regional drilling campaign, testing the basal Rae from east to west. There was no follow up of this intercept, and White Cliff Minerals now holds over 72km of sedimentary rocks to the immediate west.

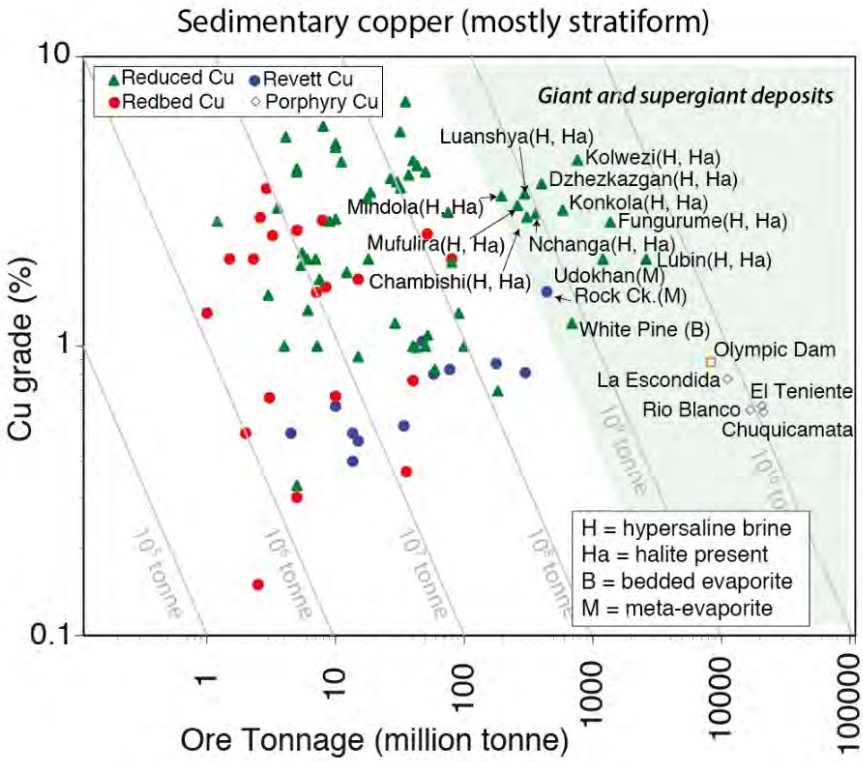

Figure 9: *Grade vs. tonnage graph for sediment hosted copper deposit types. Reduced facies copper deposits show the higher tonnage and grade potential based on plotted examples. Source: Sediment-hosted stratiform copper*

First-order controls, required for the generation of a sediment hosted copper deposit include the identification of a source of copper, a transport agent (chloride complex), fluid pathways, and a suitable host rock or sink for the precipitation of copper sulphides. Within the Project there are both flood basalts (2000-3500m thick) and red-bed sandstones, with a reported thickness of 1900 m for the Husky Creek red-bed formation, both of which offer sources of copper. Higher in the sedimentary sequence of the Rae Group evaporates are present, which offer a source of chloride ions, and possibility of brine creation, a good metal transporting fluid. The Project is crosscut by a network of both regional and local structures which can be mapped in the regional and newly acquired magnetic data crosscutting the lithological units, these offer pathways for migrating, copper-bearing fluids. The numerous high-grade, volcanic hosted copper-silver occurrences, such as HALO and PAT evidence the presence of copper rich fluids being concentrated into these structures. The basal portion of the Rae Group sediments is composed of marine siltstones and mudstones with diagenetic pyrite which act as strong reductants and a redox boundary over the unconformity with the underlying basaltic basement. It is this redox boundary which is interpreted as the mechanism for copper precipitation and potential deposit formation.

First order controls	Rae Copper Project
Source of copper	Husky Creek red bed sediments & Coppermine basalts
Transport agent	Evaporites of the Upper Rae Group marine carbonates offer a source of metal transporting brines
Pathways	Network of regional and local scale structures crosscut the Coppermine basalt sequence and Rae Group sediments
Redox Boundary	Unconformable contacts between basalts, Husky Creek (oxidised), and Rae Group sediments (reduced)
Sink/reactive host rock	Lower (basal) Rae Group marine siltstones with diagenetic pyrite - reductants
Proof of concept	Several surface showings of sedimentary hosted copper: 2015 drill intercept of 28.97m of 0.57% Cu (CP15_DD009) and 1.65% Cu sampled at CALMAL in 2024 field program.

Table 1: *Summary table of first order controls for sediment-hosted copper deposits and the correlating features of the Rae Copper Project*

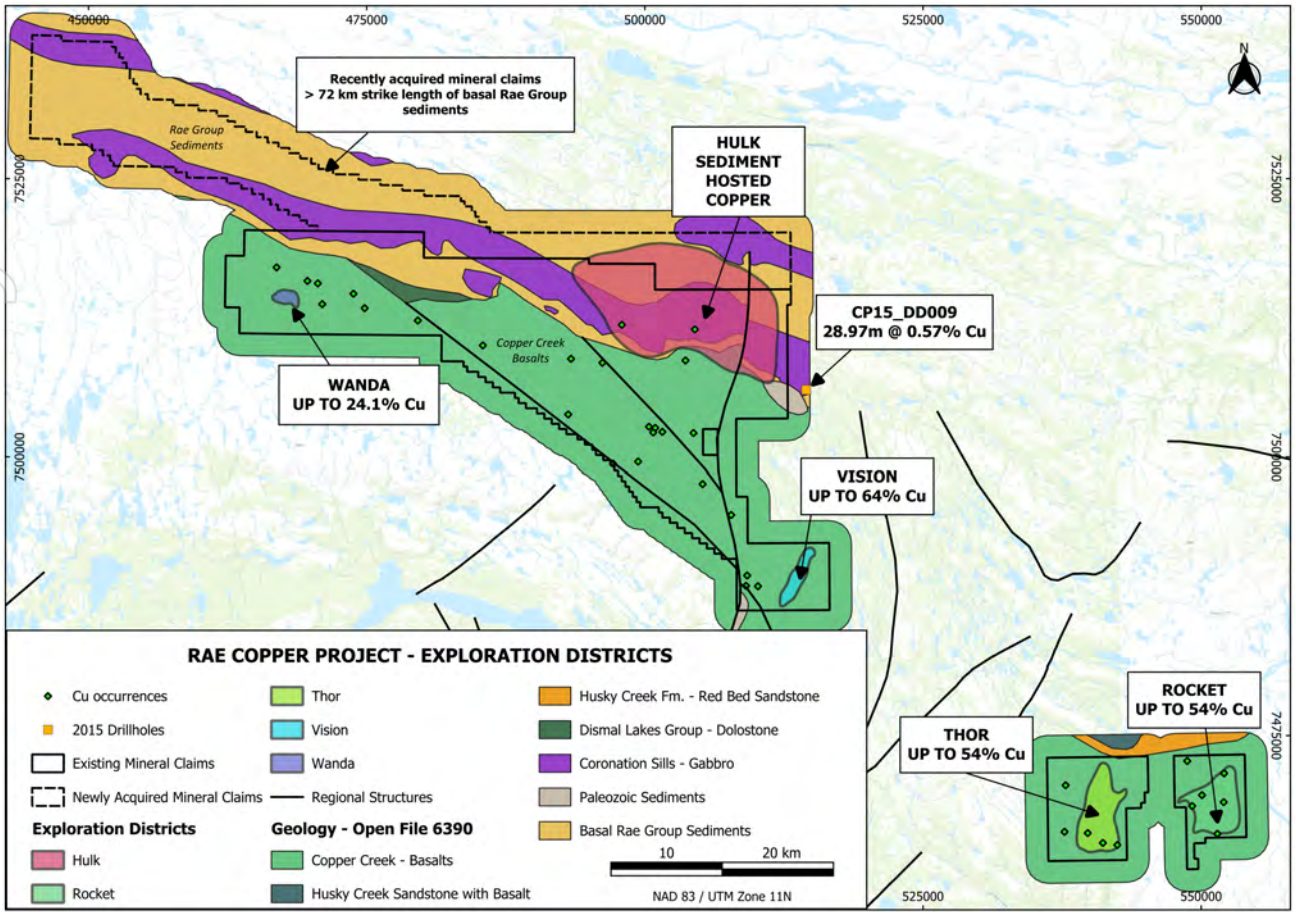

Figure10: *Location Map of exploration districts within the Rae Copper Project, Nunavut.*

Figure 11: *Expert Geophysics latest generation MobileMT airborne electromagnetic survey equipment in action at Rae Cu-Ag project*

Rock Sample Information

The following table presents the results and locations of rock chip samples mentioned in this release. For further information regarding the rock samples taken during the maiden field program at the Rae Copper Project, see ASX announcements dated 4th October 2024 and 14th October 2024.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	District	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
F005987	501896	7511105	Hulk	<1	1.65
F005965	512291	7486880	Vision	152	64.02
F005950	552872	7466464	Rocket	14	54.12
F005921	541649	7468525	Thor	34	54.02
F005996	468678	7514161	Wanda	4	24.1

Table 2: *Rock chip assay results and locations for select samples from the 2024 maiden field program.*

Reference

The MobileMT survey was completed by Expert Geophysics, utilizing a helicopter supplied by Capital Helicopters. The survey was flown on E/W lines with a 400 m spacing and tie lines-oriented N/S every 4 km, with an additional tie line through the Hulk basin target. Data processing, including 2D inversion was completed by Expert Geophysics.

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. Overassay (>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.

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 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 high grade Cu mineralisation occurrences and hosts all first-order controls for a sediment-hosted copper deposit - with a proof-of-concept historic drilling result < 2km from the eastern boundary of the licence area. Highlights from the maiden exploration campaign include **64.02% Cu** & **62.02% Cu** from DON and **55.01% Cu** & **46.07% Cu** from PAT within the Vision district, and **54.12%, 53.82%** from Rocket, and **54.02%** from Thor.

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 MRE (Inferred and Indicated) of 779,000 tonnes at 1.7g/t Au for 42,400 ounces of gold** *(ASX Announcement - 29 October 2020 "Maiden 42,400 Ounces JORC Mineral Resource at Reedy South")*.

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

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.
	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 0.56 and 1.96kg.
	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. Overassay (>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 information on recovery, RQD, core diameter and sampling information.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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). Overassay 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. No independent review of drillhole data reported by Kaizen Discovery Corp.
	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

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 93 Mineral Claims. Wholly owned by White Cliff Minerals with no overriding royalties, joint ventures of partnerships. 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. 9 Active mineral claims with an issue date of 13/09/2024. 19 Active mineral claims with an issue date of 26/09/2024.
	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		accompanies the prospect of mineralisation within sediments of the Rae Group that sits unconformably above the Coppermine River Group.
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.*	2,427 line-km of MobileMT airborne geophysics was completed during the 2024 field program at the Rae Copper Project. The survey was conducted by Expert Geophysics using an AS 350 B2 SD2 helicopter of Capital Helicopters. The survey lines were oriented E/W and spaced at 400m intervals, with tie lines running N/S and spaced 4000m apart. The average survey speed was 23m/s with a helicopter terrain clearance of 152m. The magnetometer was on average 81m above terrain and 62m for the EM sensor. Data was controlled for quality, interpolated and underwent 2D inversion, completed by Expert Geophysics.

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.*	Further work includes the integration of surface rock chip assays with results and interpretation of the MobileMT survey. Once data has been integrated, drillhole targeting can commence, with ranking of targets and commencement of 2025 exploration planning.