Geophysical Anomalies reveal New Copper Targets at Rae Project

Conductivity anomalies show link between surface showings and vein-system targets

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("the Company") is pleased to announce further results of the first project scale geophysical survey at the Rae Copper Project ("Rae" or "the Project"), Nunavut, Canada.

- The Stark target, a **newly identified anomaly** sits along a known copper conduit, the Herb Dixon Fault. The Herb Dixon Fault forms the western boundary of the HULK sedimentary targets and extends south, to the Company's Vision District where rock chip assays included **64.02%** (F005965), **62.02%** (F005966), **55.01%** (F005977) and **50.48%** (F005959) copper
- The Stark target presents as a highly conductive signature over more than 14km strike length and up to 2.2km wide that is coincident within a well-defined structure
- A further western target at Hulk, **West - Target D (Cliff)** presents another target for large scale vein hosted systems with a strong conductivity anomaly, constrained within a major structure over 5.7 km strike length and up to 1 km wide which crosses the basalt-sediment contact
- This new target at Hulk further increases the interpreted dimensions of the Hulk target to 23km by 10.5km
- Within the Thor District at the Halo target, high grade samples over > 800m strike length including results up to 54.02% Cu (F005921) a conductivity response spanning 2.7km strike length has expanded the initial high grade target, inferring a significant extension to the mineralisation observed on surface
- Field truthing at Halo identified significant quantities of copper mineralisation embedded within basalts and sediments at surface. This field observation, now corroborated by the Mobile MT electromagnetic survey results, offers scope for further discoveries at other conductivity anomalies within the Thor District
- The ongoing review of the MobileMT geophysical data, in parallel with the integration of magnetic and conductivity datasets with assay results from the maiden campaign will generate an evolving pipeline of new targets. Follow up ground truthing is being planned to operate in parallel with the maiden drilling campaign at Rae where mobilizing works are planned for Q1 of 2025

"These airborne geophysical results have revealed kilometre scale conductive signals which seem to be constrained to the interpreted dimensions and structures of the regional fault networks. It is this constraint that provides us with additional confidence in the geophysical responses, as these conductive anomalies, in those shapes are what we were hoping to see.

These large scale vein system targets are unique in that they provide super high grade copper targets and a major conduit of hydrothermal copper fluids; seeing the entire Herb Dixon fault in this regard and its connection into the sedimentary structures at Hulk is very exciting.

Being able to link high grade surface showings with extensions into the sub surface, like the Halo target, is significant given the consistent high grades returned during the summer sampling program. We have now identified, nearby, conductive sub surface signatures, offering up scope for further discoveries in the Thor District.

This ongoing generation of targets will feed into the 2025 ground sampling program (ground truthing geophysical anomalies) that will run in tandem with our maiden drilling campaign at the Project."

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

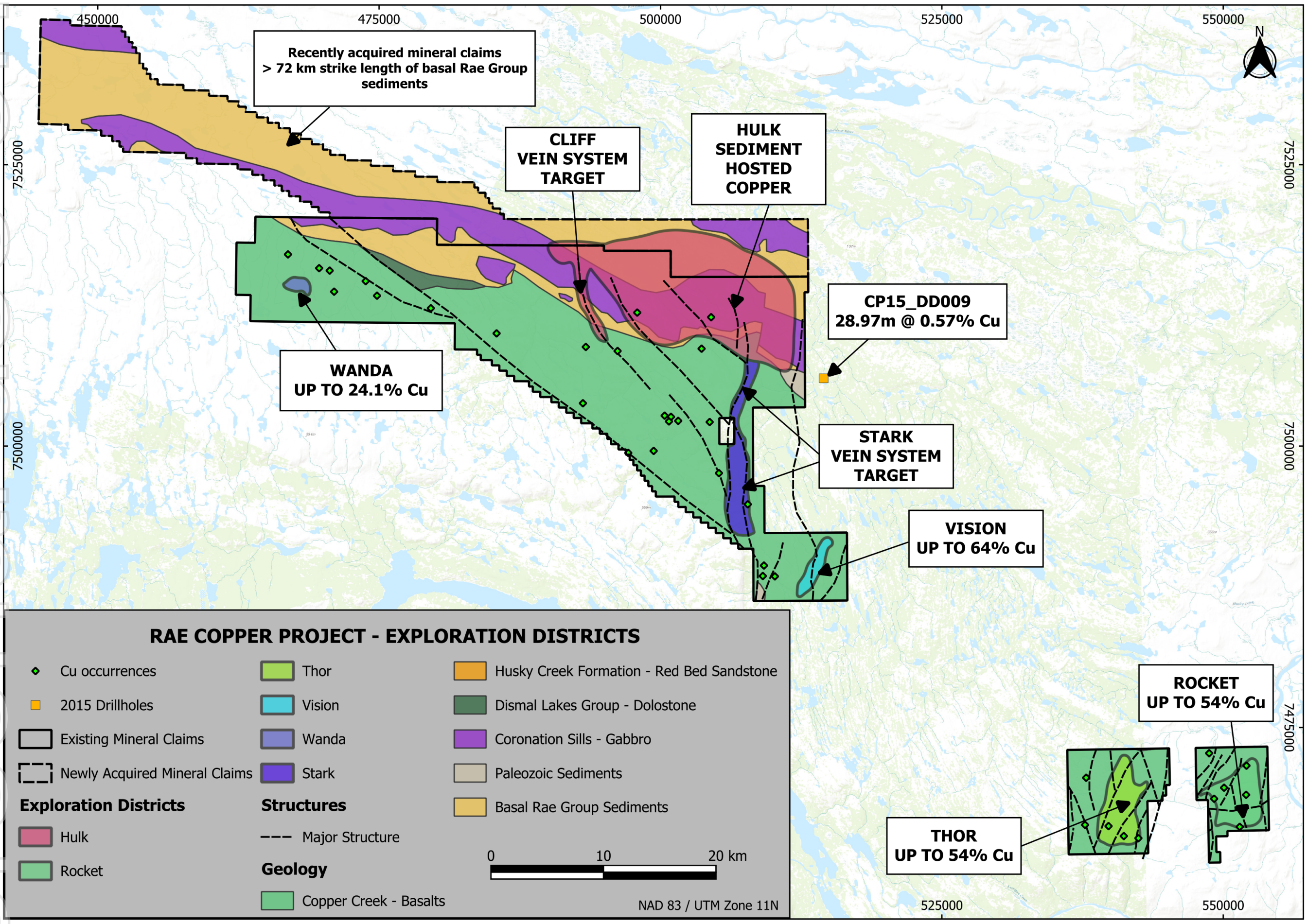


***Figure 1** - Location Map of exploration districts within the Rae Copper Project, Nunavut.*

Additional Results of the MobileMT Advanced Electromagnetic Survey

The completion of 2,427 line-km of MobileMT marking a significant value addition to the Project. 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.

Vein systems observed and sampled during the 2024 maiden field campaign occupy sub-vertical faults and fracture networks within the Copper Creek Formation basalts. The mineralisation is dominated by chalcocite-bornite-chalcopyrite with accessory native copper and secondary minerals (malachite-azurite-cuprite) with calcite and quartz. These structurally controlled occurrences can be targeted through integration of both magnetic and conductivity datasets provided by the MobileMT survey. Well-developed faults and structures through the magnetite bearing basalts are depicted as linear magnetic lows, where magnetite destruction and later infill within the structures has occurred. When coupled with a conductive signature this indicates the possible presence of sulphides and thus a vein system.

The HALO vein and breccia system, which returned consistently high copper values from surface samples (See ASX announcement dated 14 October 2024) is located within the southwestern block of mineral claims at the Thor District. HALO presents a >800 m strike length of chalcocite dominant veining and breccia cement cross cutting stacked basalt flows. Trending north from a major NE/SW structure, visible in the magnetic data as a linear magnetic low, the showing correlates with elevated conductivity. The conductive response is trending N/S for over 2.7km, mapping a possible extension to the system visible on surface. Further to the response at HALO, a second, parallel 5.6km long conductivity anomaly is present branching off the same major structure. This offers a target for ground truthing and exploration upside for discovery of further copper mineralisation within the Thor District.

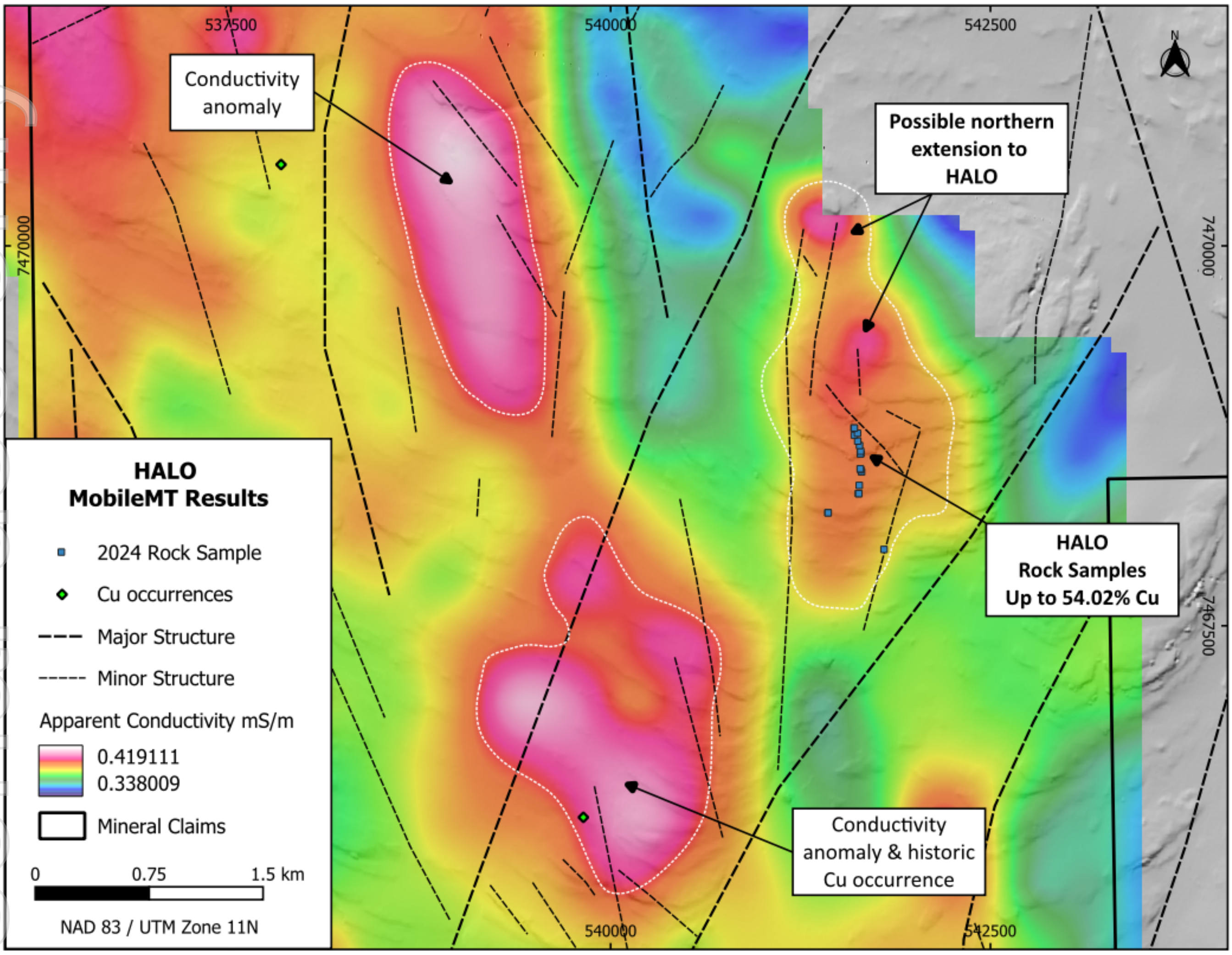


Figure 2 *- Map of apparent conductivity response (17099 Hz) across the Thor Exploration District, including the HALO vein system. Samples from the HALO occurrence covered > 800 m N/S strike length, returning values up to 54% Cu (F005921). Conductivity maps a possible extension to the system and reveals 2 further zones of elevated conductivity to the west and southwest for ground truthing.*

The Herb Dixon Fault is a regional extensional fault which trends N/S for over 25 km through the main block of mineral claims, and forms the western margin of the sediment-hosted copper target area Hulk sub basin A. It is associated with several historic mineral occurrences along its strike length; however, it has never been subjected to targeted geophysics before now. The magnetic data supports the presence of a continuous, major structural feature, with a strong magnetic low matching the length of the mapped fault zone. In the southern extents of the structure a strong conductivity response has been observed for over 7 km strike length within over 16 km of elevated response, compared to the more resistive basalts through which it cuts. The Herb Dixon Fault, a known copper conduit with associated historic copper occurrences, presenting with a conductive signature affirms the structure as a target for vein and breccia systems. It also remains an important permeability feature for introducing copper bearing fluids to the Rae Group sedimentary sequence within the Hulk District.

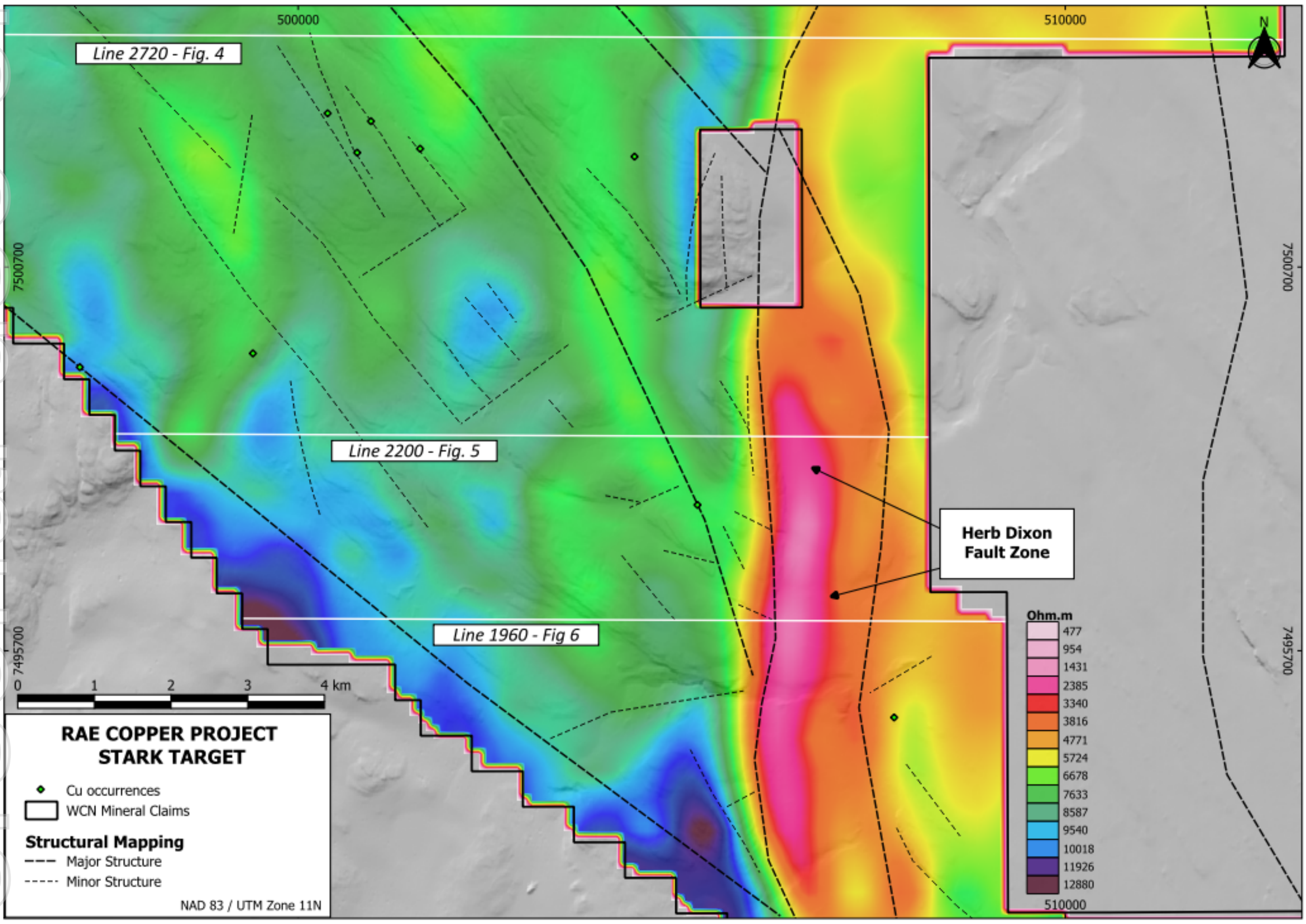


Figure 3 - Map of the Herb Dixon Fault Zone target named STARK. Over 14 km of N/S strike length anomalous conductivity with a zone of 7 km showing high conductivity occupies a strong magnetic low within the fault zone. Inverted resistivity response at 0m relative elevation.

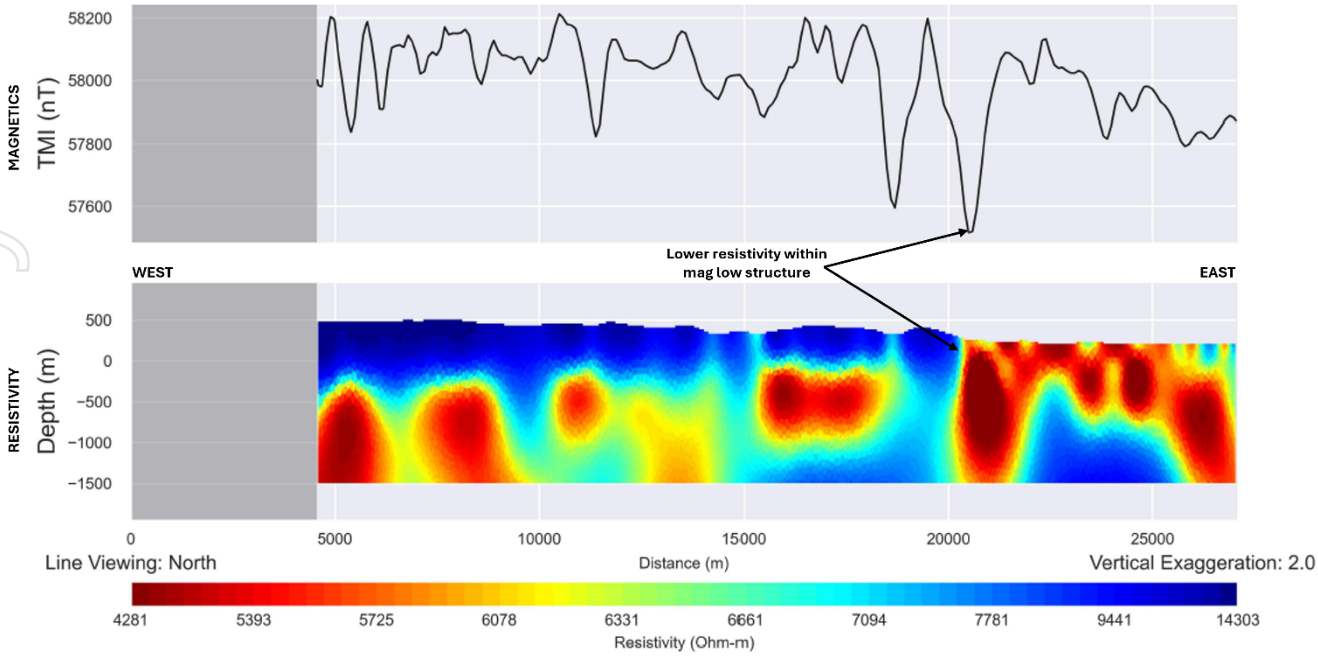


Figure 4 *- Section along line 2720 trending E/W across the Herb Dixon Fault Zone. A distinctive dip in the magnetic response through the basalts highlights the fault zone, which has a sub vertical zone of lower resistivity extending from surface to depth.*

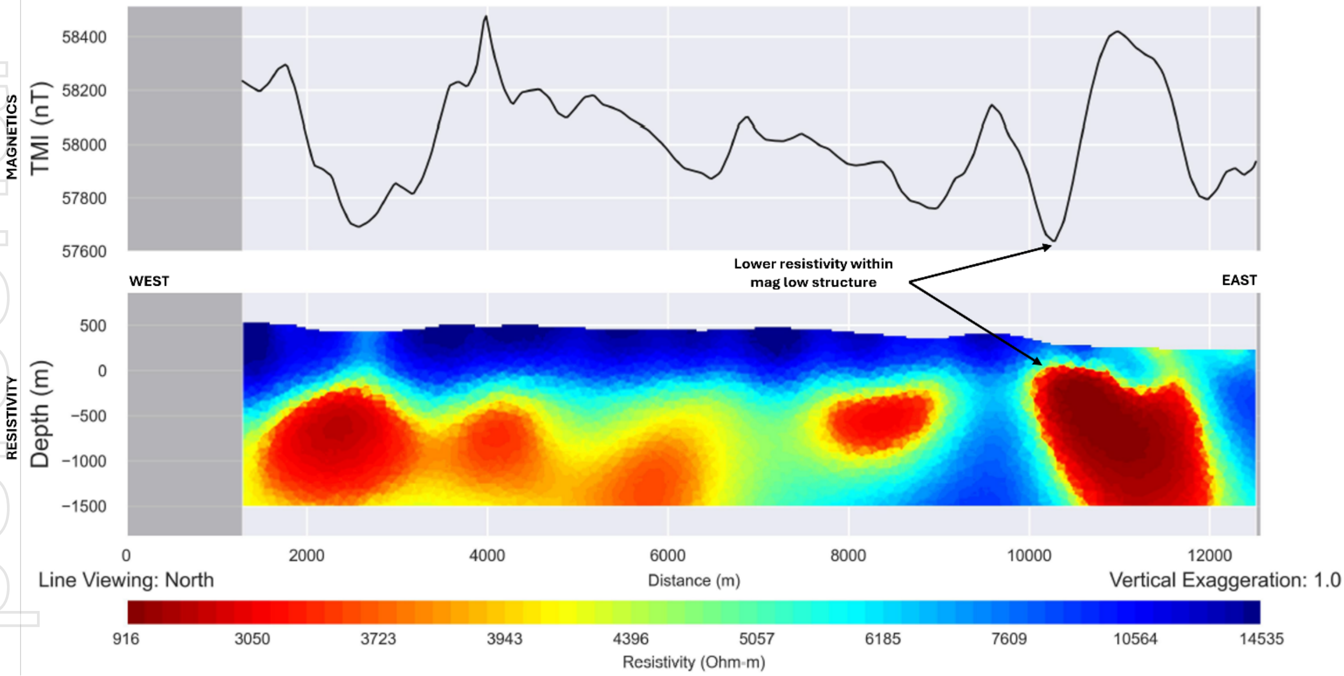


Figure 5 *- Section along line 2200 trending E/W across the Herb Dixon Fault Zone. Line is located 5200 m south of line 2720 (Fig. 4) and shows a similar conductive signature occupying the magnetic low of the Herb Dixon Fault Zone.*

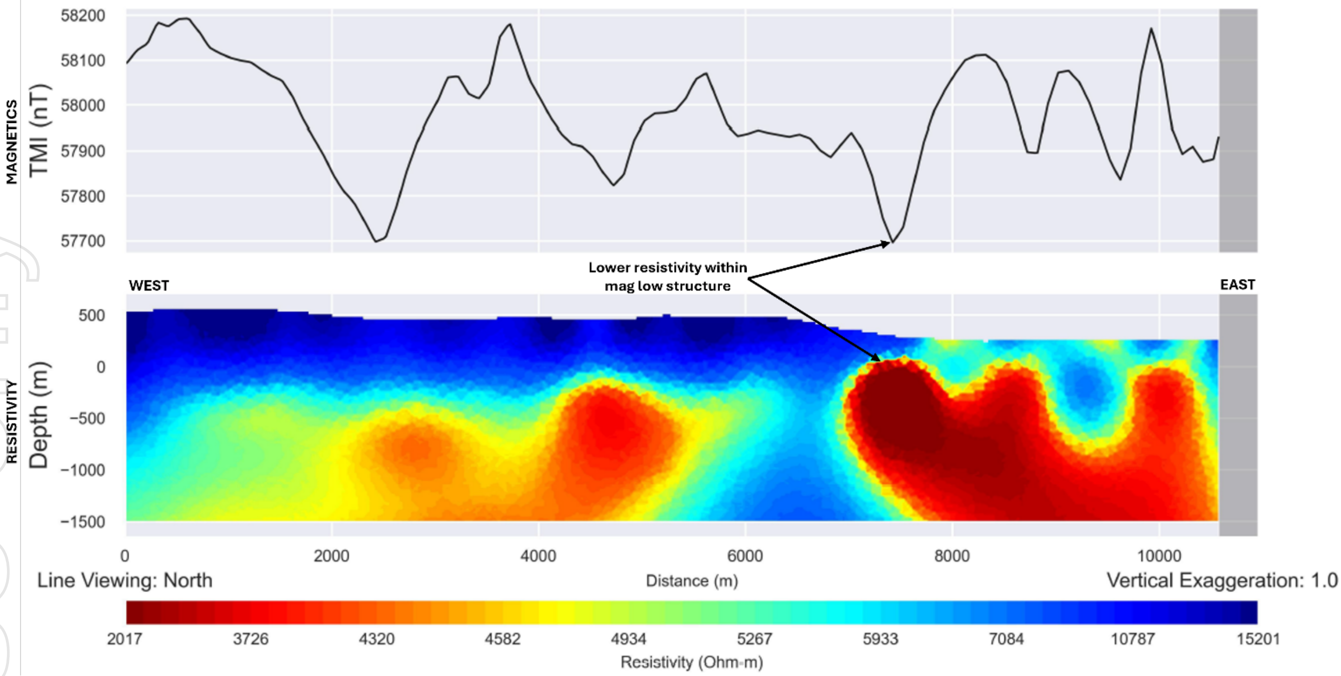


***Figure 6** - Section along line 1960 trending E/W across the Herb Dixon Fault Zone. Line is located a further 2.4 km south of line 2200 (Fig. 5) and demonstrates the continuity of conductive signature along the fault zone from north to south.*

A further vein system target has been generated through integration of the magnetic and conductivity data, named CLIFF. Located within the main claim block, adjacent to the HULK sub basins the CLIFF target presents a regional structure trending N/S across the basalt-sediment contact with a conductivity anomaly constrained by the structure for over 8 km strike length and a strong response over 5.7 km. Figure 7 demonstrates the linear conductivity feature which is adjacent west of the HULK sub basin C. Inverted conductivity response, depicted in Figure 8, a cross section of resistivity below a magnetic response profile shows the anomaly as a sub vertical body extending from near surface to depth. These regional structures, which crosscut the basalt-sediment contact form part of the mineral system targeted within the HULK sub basins, acting as possible conduits for copper-bearing hydrothermal fluids into the reactive, basalt Rae Group sediments, but may also host structurally controlled vein and breccia systems.

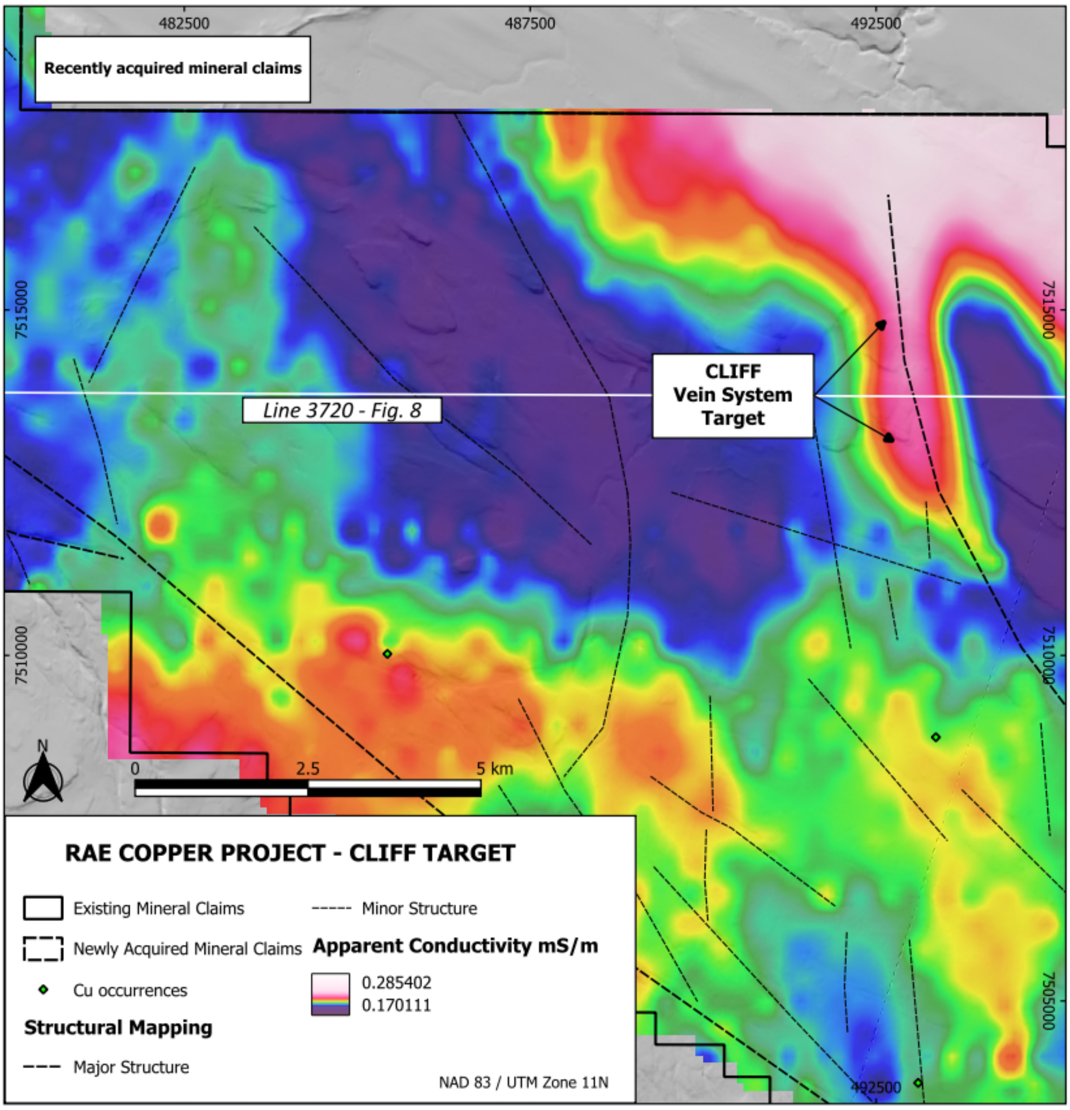


Figure 7 *- Map of the CLIFF vein system target presenting a conductive signature along 8 km strike length of a N/S trending regional fault. MobileMT frequency 267Hz.*

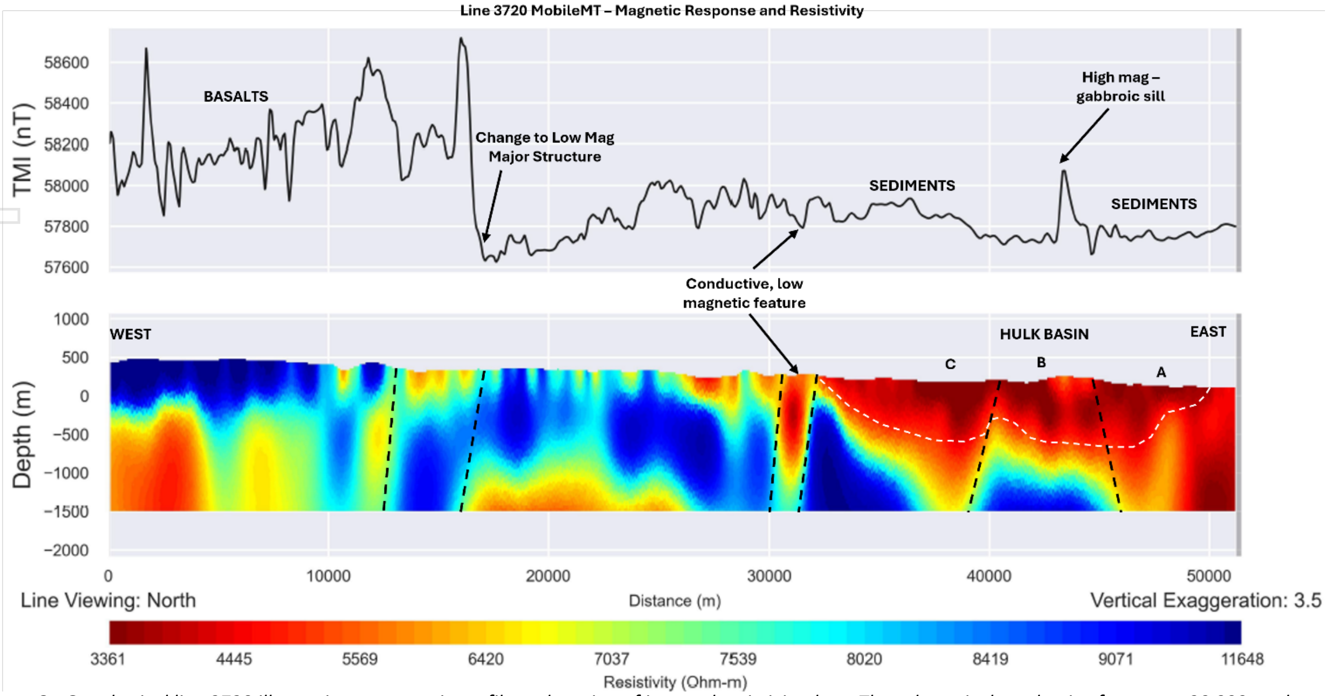


Figure 8 *- Geophysical line 3720 illustrating a magnetic profile and section of inverted resistivity data. The sub vertical conductive feature at 30,000 m along the section marks the CLIFF vein system target where it coincides with a marked drop in magnetic response. The HULK sediment hosted copper target sub basins are also visible in the east of the section.*

Further Work

Alongside the planned maiden drilling activities during 2025 a further ground sampling and prospecting campaign will be conducted. The focus of this further work will be to ground truth targets identified as prospective for vein systems through integration of magnetic and conductivity datasets. Evidence of hydrothermal activity, such as quartz-carbonate veining and visible copper sulphide mineralisation coinciding with geophysical datasets will verify prospectivity and generate a pipeline of targets for drill testing. If copper mineralisation is observed on surface geological teams will conduct detailed surface sampling to understand strike length and return geochemical assay results, which will contribute to the ranking of targets prior to drill testing.

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.

Table 1 - Rock chip assay results and locations for select samples from the 2024 maiden field program (previously reported).

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	District	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
F005987	501896	7511105	Hulk	<1	1.65
F005965	512291	7486880	Vision	152	64.02
F005966	512271	7486891	Vision	162	62.02
F005977	514700	7491160	Vision	37	55.01
F005959	512329	7486854	Vision	102	50.48
F005950	552872	7466464	Rocket	14	54.12
F005921	541649	7468525	Thor	34	54.02
F005955	548131	7469141	Rocket	14	13.45
F005996	468678	7514161	Wanda	4	24.1

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

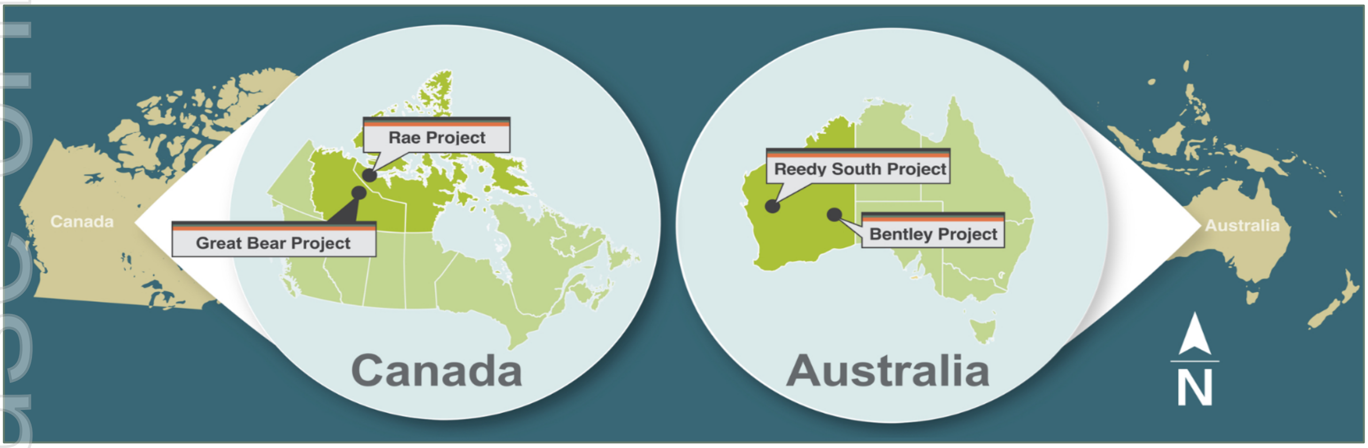
This document may contain forward-looking statements concerning White Cliff Minerals. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties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

Enquiries

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APPENDIX 1.

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results at the 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 during the ground sampling program. 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.