Drilling Contracts Awarded at Rae Cu Project

Mobilisation activities at Rae to commence imminently

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("WCN" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on its upcoming drilling activities at its Rae Copper Project, Nunavut (the "Project"). The Company is set to commence drilling after recent granting of the required permits. This work program marks the first substantial exploration effort in the region for over a decade.

- Northspan Explorations Ltd ("Northspan") awarded a Contract for drilling at the Company's Rae Copper Project. Northspan have been successfully undertaking drilling in Northern Canada for more than 40 years, including recently having safely and successfully completed drilling activities at nearby Nunavut projects
- The maiden campaign will target approximately 4,000 meters of drilling at the Hulk sedimentary target and Danvers project area
- Drilling will commence at the recently acquired **Danvers** project area, with works looking to further define the expansion upside noted by previous operators
- Geophysical methods are currently being evaluated to assist in defining depth and strike extents at Danvers, with mineralisation remaining open in all directions
- Several robust targets within the **Rae Group sediments at Hulk** have been defined for drill testing sediment hosted copper potential where:
  - Key regional scale structures are present as fluid conduits for mineralising fluids entering the sedimentary basin
  - Conductive signatures have been identified within sub basins at the Hulk target from 2024 MobileMT airborne surveys, indicating possible sulphide accumulations
  - Copper mineralisation has been sampled by the Company in outcrop
- Alongside the drilling, detailed geological mapping and sampling will be undertaken this year to further expand the strike extent of surface mineralisation, and to identify further drill targets within the wider Rae Project area, with a focus on the Danvers, Hulk and Stark prospects

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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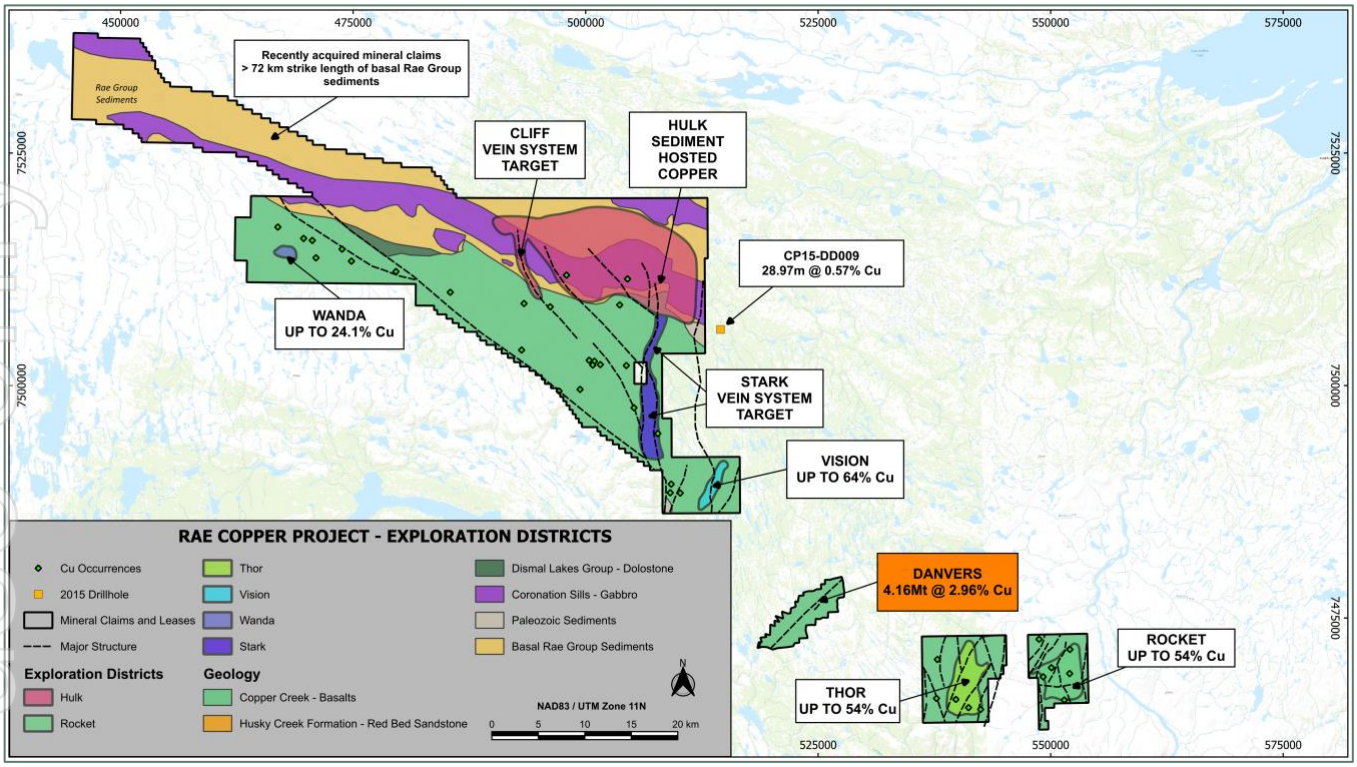
FURTHER INFORMATION

Figure 1 - Rae Copper Project



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.

JORC Compliance Statement

Where statement in this announcement refer to exploration results which previously been reported, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcements.

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.

Danvers Geology

The newly acquired copper-silver deposit is located along a branch of the regional Teshierpi Fault Zone, which trends NE/SW through a series of basaltic flows, mapped for over 64 km strike length. The basalts of the Copper Creek Formation are striking slightly west of north and dipping at shallow angles to the northeast, except where affected by dragging along fault zones. The deposit is located within a zone of fault breccia 800 to 1000 ft southeast of the main Teshierpi Fault, with no notable offsets of the basalt flows on either side of the breccia zone.

The breccia is near vertical in dip and is persistent for a strike length of approximately 1600 feet running to an undetermined depth. The breccia consists of angular to sub angular clasts of basaltic and flow-top fragments indiscriminately mixed. The cement consists of carbonates and chlorite with alteration dominated by hematite (replacement of magnetite in the basalts). Chalcocite and bornite mineralisation within the breccia cement are found as fine to coarse disseminations, massive sulphide stringers and as amygdule fillings and replacements in the flow tops are also present. Most of the mineralisation is hosted within the main breccia zone, however multiple apophyses are noted extending into the country rock along minor shears and fracture zones alongside flow-top replacement of once vesicular and brecciated basalts. Flow top replacements are specifically noted to the southeast of the main breccia zone. A sulphide zonation has been noted in historic drilling, with a central core of chalcocite zoning outwards into bornite, chalcopyrite and lesser pyrite.

Danvers, previously named DOT 47 or 47 Zone stands out as a high-grade copper deposit when compared to other "volcanic redbed copper deposits" as defined in a 1996 Geological Survey of Canada Paper (Figure 2). The limited historic drilling efforts and open nature of the deposit provides considerable upside for increasing the tonnage at the deposit through further modern drilling activity.

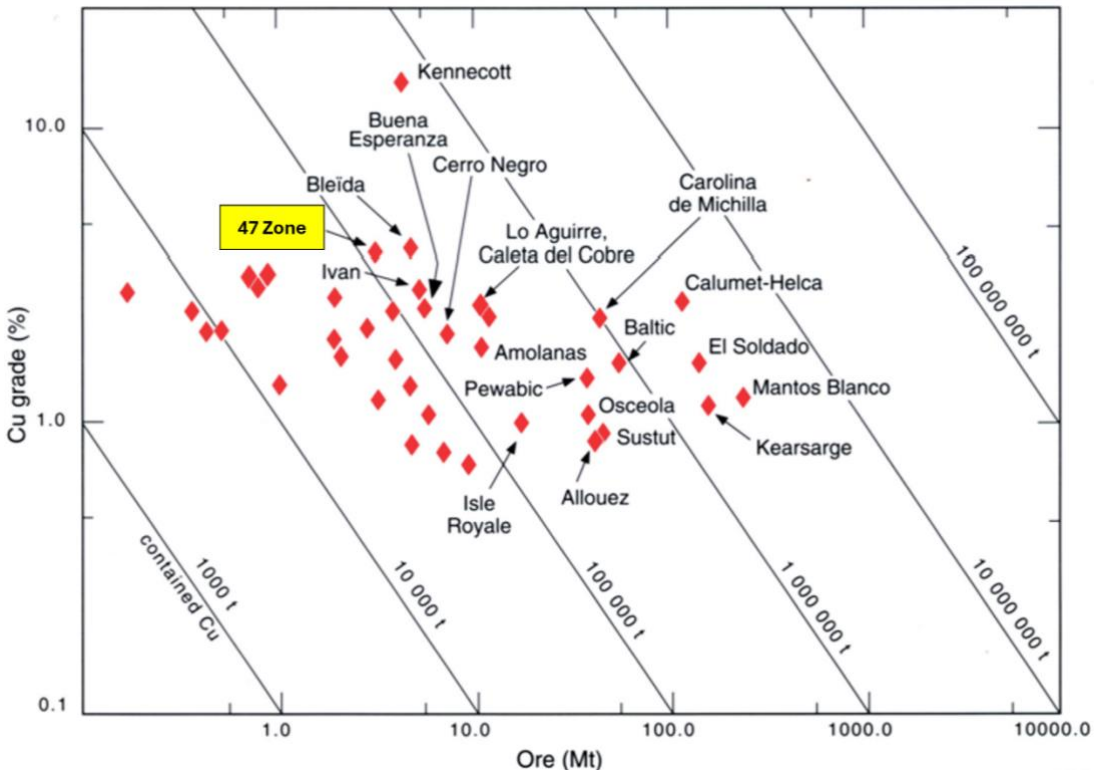


Figure 2. Grade and tonnage relationships of volcanic redbed copper deposits, illustrating the position of the Danvers (47 Zone) deposit based on limited historic drilling efforts. Source: 1996 Volcanic redbed copper in Geology of Canadian Mineral Deposit Types, (ed.) O.R. Eckstrand, W.D. Sinclair, and R.I. Thorpe; Geological Survey of Canada, Geology of Canada, no. 8, p. 241-252 (also Geological Society of America, The Geology of North America, v. P-1)

2025 Danvers Drill Plan

Historic drilling conducted in 1967 and 1968 was completed by Coppermine River Limited and results were used in the historic estimate. Drillholes were primarily shallowly inclined at -45 degrees, with holes at -85 degrees used to test flow top replacement style mineralisation within the basalts adjacent to the breccia zone. Drilling conducted by Coronation Minerals in 2003 and 2005 at Danvers confirmed the presence of a mineralised breccia system at the deposit, with drillholes inclined steeper than historic efforts to demonstrate the deposit continues and is open at depth. Further to this, another zone of mineralisation was encountered in 2005 drilling located north of the existing deposit outline, offering further scope for expansion of the Danvers system.

Historic drilling efforts confirm the known sulphide zonation at Danvers, from a central chalcocite zone outwards through chalcocite-bornite to bornite-chalcopyrite and pyrite with a wider halo of native copper. Certain holes presented intervals bornite-chalcopyrite, without chalcocite, and infer possible proximity to further high-grade chalcocite zones.

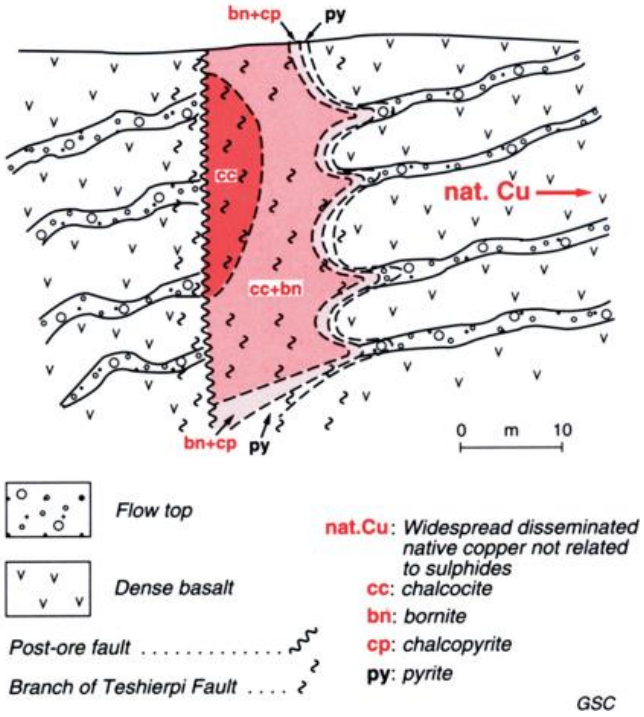


Figure 3. *Typical mineral zonation in the discordant Danvers (DOT 47 Zone), Coppermine River Area. Source: 1996 Volcanic redbed copper in Geology of Canadian Mineral Deposit Types, (ed.) O.R. Eckstrand, W.D. Sinclair, and R.I. Thorpe; Geological Survey of Canada, Geology of Canada, no. 8, p. 241-252 (also Geological Society of America, The Geology of North America, v. P-1)*

Since 2005 the project has remained dormant, despite the historic estimate and open nature of mineralisation indicating considerable exploration upside. The 2025 drilling program will first aim to verify the core breccia zone of the deposit, outlined in the 1960s before stepping out along strike to initiate deposit definition. Inclined drillholes will test both the shallow and deeper breccia zones with vertical drilling to the southeast of the breccia zone to evaluate the flow-top replacement style of mineralisation.

2025 Hulk Drill Plan

The Hulk exploration district has been split into 3 sub basins based on results of the MobileMT airborne survey completed in 2024. Linear magnetic lows, representing structures identified in the survey represent both regional and local scale structures, and offer fluid pathways for copper-bearing solutions into the basins. Further to sub-basin definition, conductive intervals have been presented in the MT data and offer targets for drill testing.

Vertical drillholes will be utilized across the Hulk sub basins to produce a near true width section through the <5° north dipping sediments of the Rae Group. Drillholes will be collared adjacent to key structures, targeting zones of elevated conductivity prospective for sediment-hosted copper and adjacent to surface copper showings. Drilling will first focus on the shallower

intervals in the south of the basins with a target depth between 200-250 m below surface.

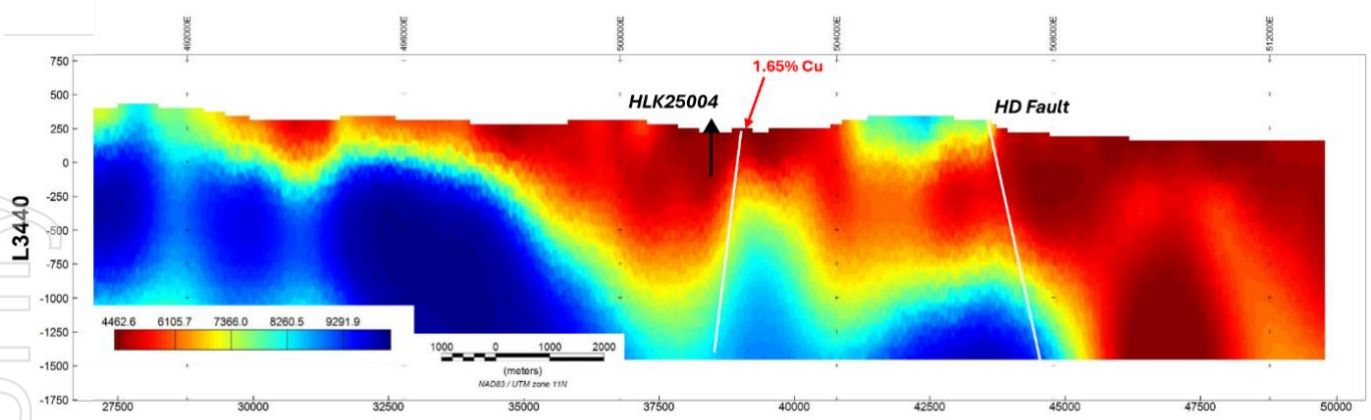


***Figure 4**. Inverted conductivity section along line L3440 illustrating a conductive signature in the hanging wall (west) of a major structure through the Rae Group Sediments.*

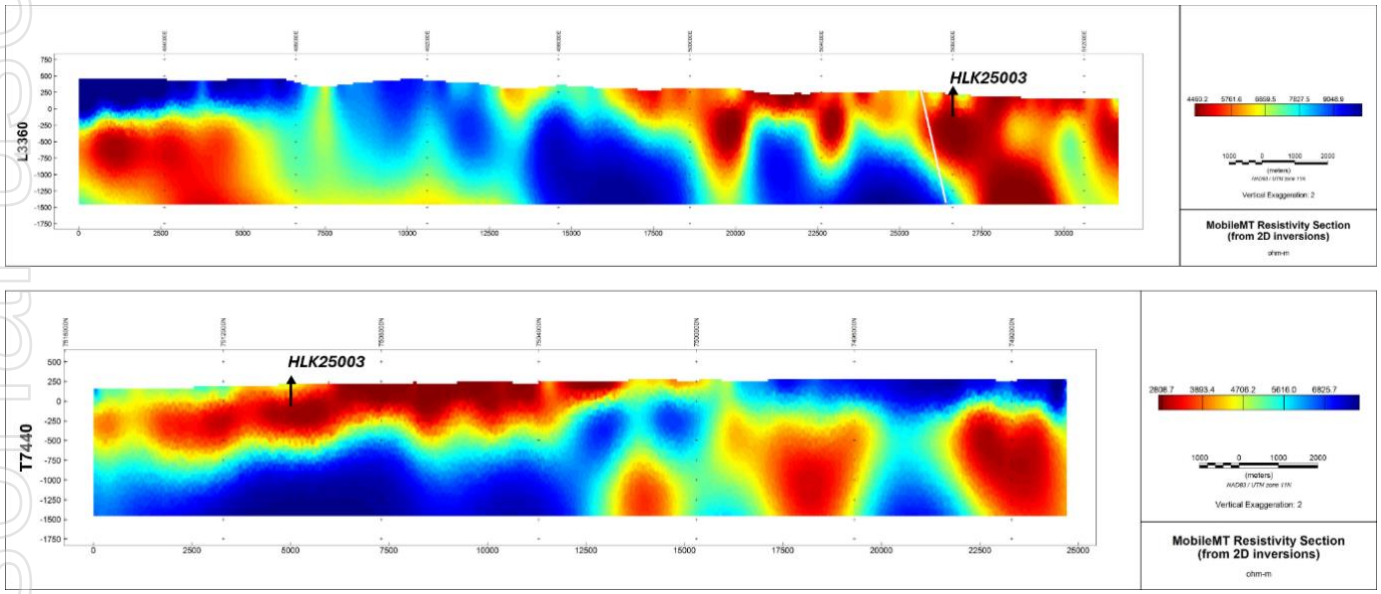


***Figure 5**. Inverted conductivity sections along E/W line L3360 and N/S line L7440 through the Hulk sub basin A. Planned drillhole is in the hanging wall of the regional Herb Dixon Fault within a conductive interval of the north dipping sedimentary package.*

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

The **Rae Cu-Ag project** contains numerous high grade Cu mineralisation occurrences and hosts all first-order controls for a sediment-hosted copper deposit and includes a historic resource estimate of **4.16 million tons at a grade of 2.96% Cu**[1]. 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 historic resource estimate at the Danvers Prospect, is a historic estimate and not in accordance with the JORC Code. The Company notes that the estimate and historic drilling results dated 1967 and 1968 are not reported in accordance with the NI 43-101 or JORC Code 2012. A competent person has not done sufficient work to disclose the estimate/results in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. It is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the estimate and reported exploration results may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code 2012. The supporting information provided in the announcement dated 26 November 2024 continues to apply and has not materially changed.

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 Inferred MRE of 779,000 tonnes at 1.7g/t Au for 42,400 ounces of gold**[2].

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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[1] See ASX Announcement dated 26 November 2024 "WCN Acquires Highly Prospective and Proven Copper Project"
[2] See ASX Announcement dated 29 October 2020 "Maiden 42,400 Ounces JORC Mineral Resource at Reedy South"