Maiden fieldwork discovers widespread chalcocite dominant vein systems at Expanded Nunavut Rae Cu-Ag-Au Project

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("WCN" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that work has commenced at the Rae copper, silver and gold project in Nunavut ("Rae" or the "Project"). Initial visual observations across all sample sites have confirmed numerous vein systems of chalcocite dominant mineralisation across significant strike lengths.

- **Multiple styles of copper mineralisation** identified, providing for potential district scale mineralisation:
  - **Massive chalcocite veining** observed at Cu-Tar
  - **Sedimentary hosted copper** and **replacement mineralisation** seen at HALO
  - **Native copper** within vesicular basalt flow tops discovered at Kilauea
- Previous high grade historical locations have been located and samples taken within an expanded vicinity. At all priority targets the **identifiable strike length has significantly increased.**
- The HALO vein system now mapped and sampled over more than **440m** strike length. **Discovery** of high grade sediment hosted copper greatly expands prospectivity and tonnage potential of the target
- Chalcocite dominant veining observed **over a ±400m strike length** at the Cu-TAR zone, **alongside 3 other chalcocite veins and cemented copper rich breccia**. These veins have been sampled along strike until they disappear under shallow cover
- The DON target has been identified to host **2 semi-massive chalcocite-bornite** veins with over **200m strike length**
- The PAT target **now extended to >400m of outcropping,** semi-massive, vein hosted chalcocite-bornite mineralisation
- Field evidence at the CALMAL target area where **copper bearing hydrothermal fluids observed** mineralising the Rae Group sediments. Potential for bulk tonne "Red Bed" copper
- **Widespread native copper traced over 120 m** at the Kilauea target
- The **MobileMT airborne geophysical** survey completed at Great Bear Lake, **on time and on budget.** Rae survey expected to be completed in the next 5-10 days
- **First tranche of Assays** from Great Bear expected in August
- **Latest land rush to Nunavut** amplifies the **first mover strategic advantage** that the Company has achieved

"The outcropping copper mineralisation throughout the project area is visually stunning and exceeds expectations. The focus of our maiden field programme across both Nunavut and Great Bear Lake has been twofold. Firstly, to confirm decades old historical state survey results from multiple project locations and extend the observable strike of each and in parallel undertaking airborne geophysics to further refine these targets. Second is prioritise and prepare project areas for drilling.

At Halo, multiple mineralised vertical structures have been identified and now constitute priority targets. This deep-seated plumbing acts as conduits for copper rich hydrothermal fluids that have deposited what appears to be significant quantities of copper into the surrounding reactive sandstones. ***This field observation provides the first direct evidence of extensive high grade sedimentary hosted "red bed" copper on Company ground, something not previously observed by historical exploration****. We grow more confident each day of significant results coming from this sampling programme.*

The recently completed airborne MOBILEMT survey at Great Bear is expected to work well and will add substantially to the understanding of the local and regional mineralising structures. Integrating this geophysical layer with assay results will eventually allow for a maiden drilling campaign by the Company which is scheduled to kick off in the coming months. The same aerial survey is now underway at Rae and expected to complete this week."

Troy Whittaker - Managing Director

In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphide and oxide material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of visible mineralisation reported in sampling. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available, which are expected within 4-6 weeks.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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FURTHER INFORMATION

PAT

The PAT target, forms part of the newly expanded Nunavut Rae Cu-Ag-Au Project. White Cliff field personnel have discovered a 400m strike length of strongly chalcocite-bornite mineralised quartz-carbonate veining. The mineralised boulders are commonly metre scale floats forming a NE/SW train along a change in topography, with the interpreted host structure under cover 20-40 m to the west. Previous historic work at the PAT target comprises trenches, however these were completed in a NE/SW direction and thus incorrectly oriented to uncover the mineralised structure.

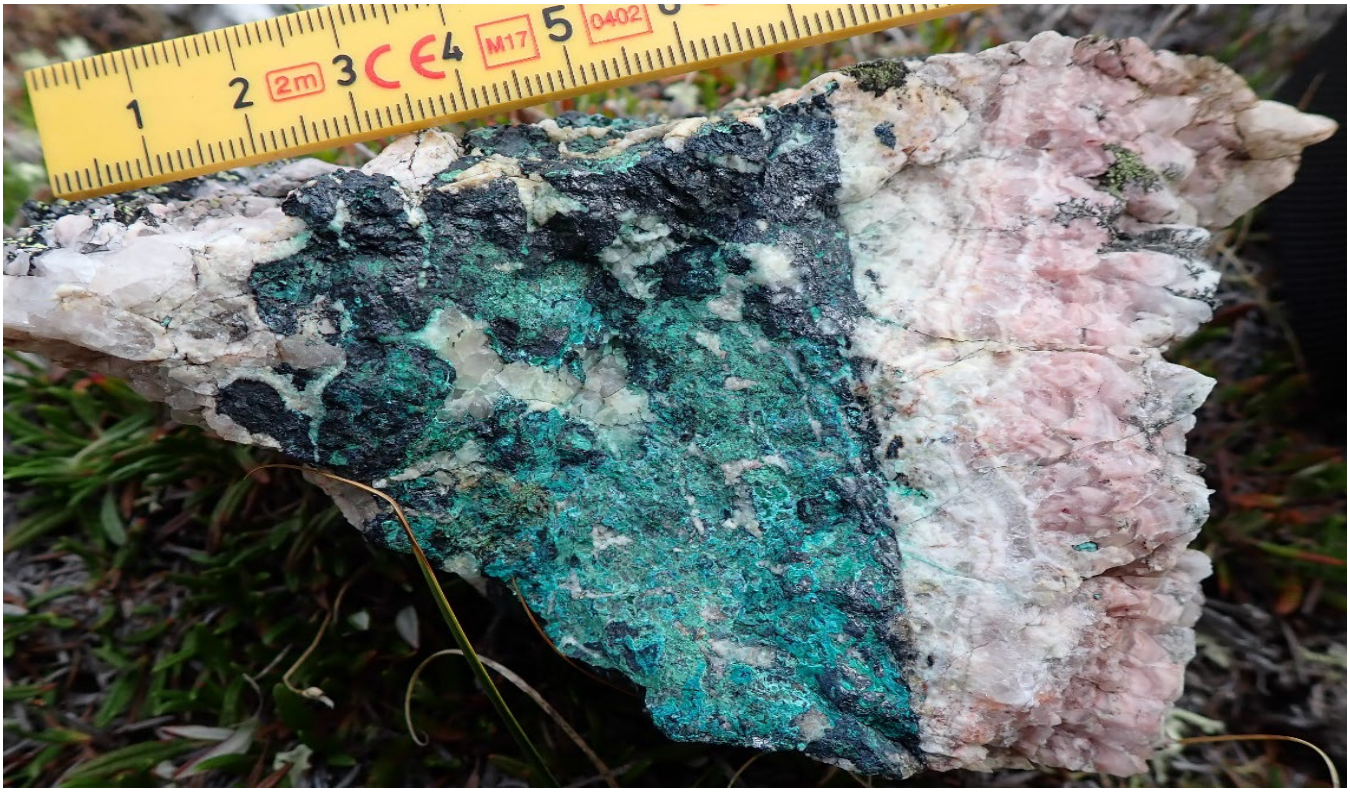


Figure 1 - *Example of coarse-grained chalcocite-bornite-malachite-chrysocolla mineralisation located at the centre of the PAT target.*

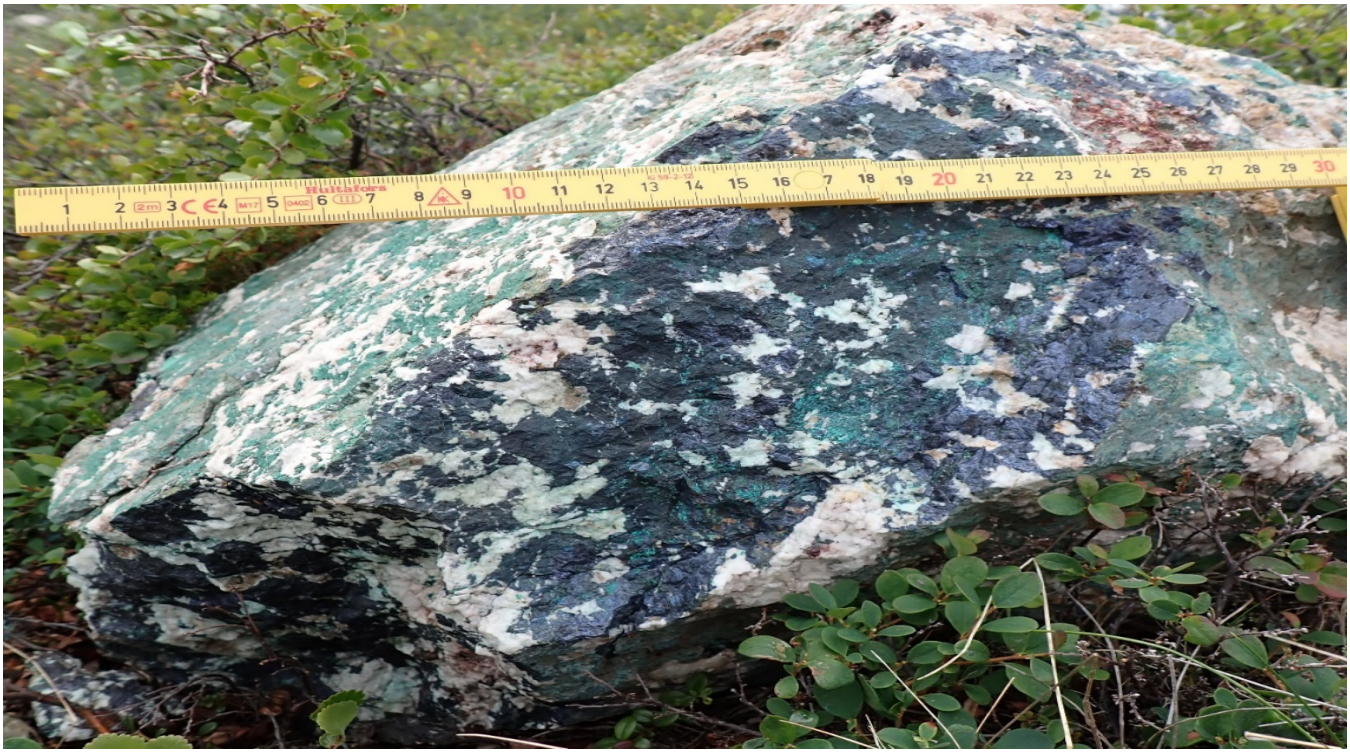


Figure 2 - *Example of coarse-grained chalcocite-bornite within a boulder of quartz-carbonate vein located at the SW extent of the PAT target.*

Figure 3 - *Field personnel investigating the coarse-grained chalcocite-bornite mineralised quartz veining at the PAT target.*

HALO

Following up on historic occurrence data, a 440m strike length of calcite-chalcocite veining and breccia cement has been sampled by White Cliff personnel at the HALO target. Malachite, azurite and chrysocolla copper secondaries are abundant along with rare occurrence of native copper. The mineralisation cuts through the stacked basalts of the Coppermine River Group within a sub-vertical structure trending N/S. Where outcrop is not present, the mineralisation can be observed in frost heaves, where freeze thaw action has brought sub-crop to surface.

Of note is the presence of sedimentary rocks at the target. Samples have been taken of a fine-medium grained sandstone with sheeted chalcocite veining along the bedding planes. It is interpreted that the fluids utilising the main lode structure infiltrated the sediments adjacent to the structure along permeable bedding planes. This was not historically noted and may significantly increase the tonnage potential at the target.

Figure 4 - *Example of thinly bedded fine-medium grained sandstone (left) and a similar grained sandstone with chalcocite veining following the proto-bedding planes of the sedimentary rock (right) (Sample F005932)*

Cu-TAR

The Cu-TAR area has historically reported the occurrence of quartz-carbonate-chalcocite veining, however no substantial sampling program along strike has been completed. During the maiden field program, the Company has collected 18 samples of chalcocite mineralised quartz-carbonate veining across 4 separate structures. The southernmost structure, Vein 4, has been sampled over 388m strike length and hosts intervals of massive chalcocite. Vein 2 has been sampled over 30 m strike length before it disappears under cover to the NE. The veins are sub vertical and strike between NE/SW and E/W. The thickness of mineralisation observed on surface is variable between a zone of veining and brecciation up to 4 m thick and 0.5m individual veins.

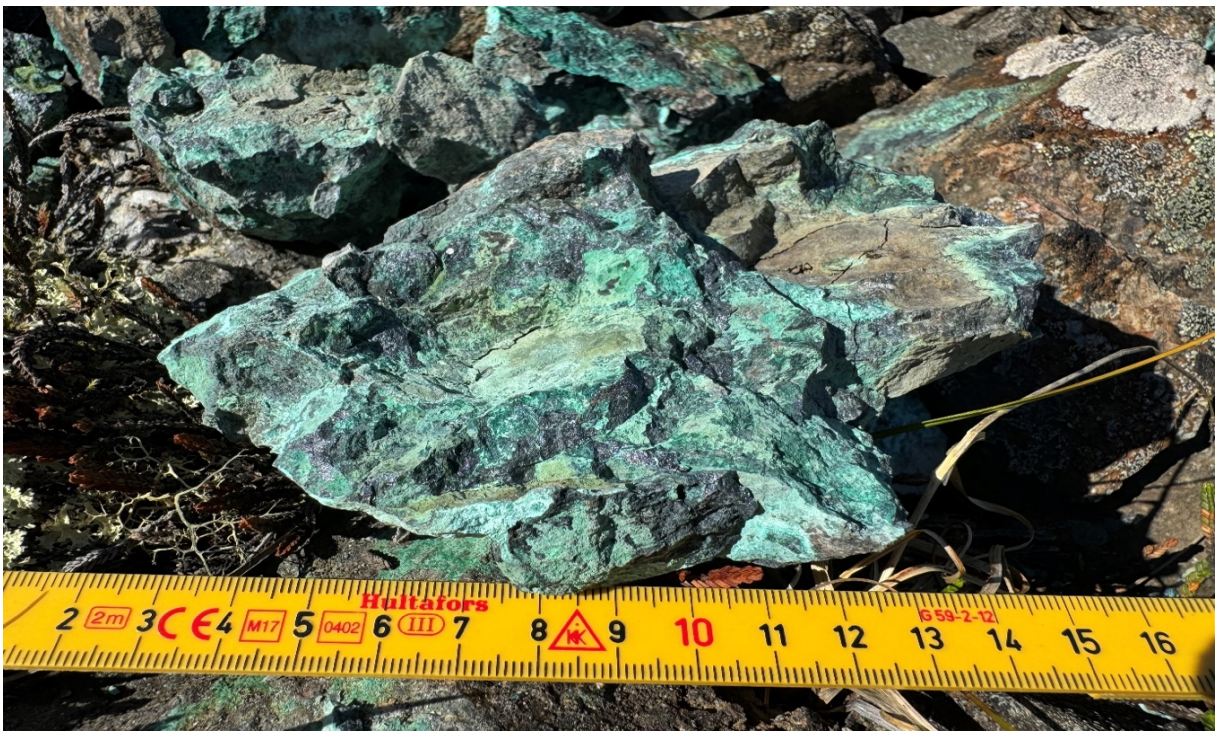


Figure 5 - *Example of semi-massive chalcocite with chrysocolla-malachite copper secondary mineralisation taken from the eastern extent of the southernmost vein at the Cu-TAR target. (Sample F005949)*

Figure 6 - *Field personnel tracing the mineralisation along strike at the Cu-TAR target area where massive sulphide mineralisation outcrops within a topographic low over 388 m.*

DON

A series of 3 quartz-carbonate-chalcocite-bornite veins have been mapped and sampled at the DON target which are hosted by the basalts of the Coppermine River Basalts. Individual veins can be traced for over 200 m and have variable width from 0.5 to 2m thick. There are two main vein orientations which are roughly perpendicular to each other N/S and E/W. A total of 18 samples were taken at the DON target.

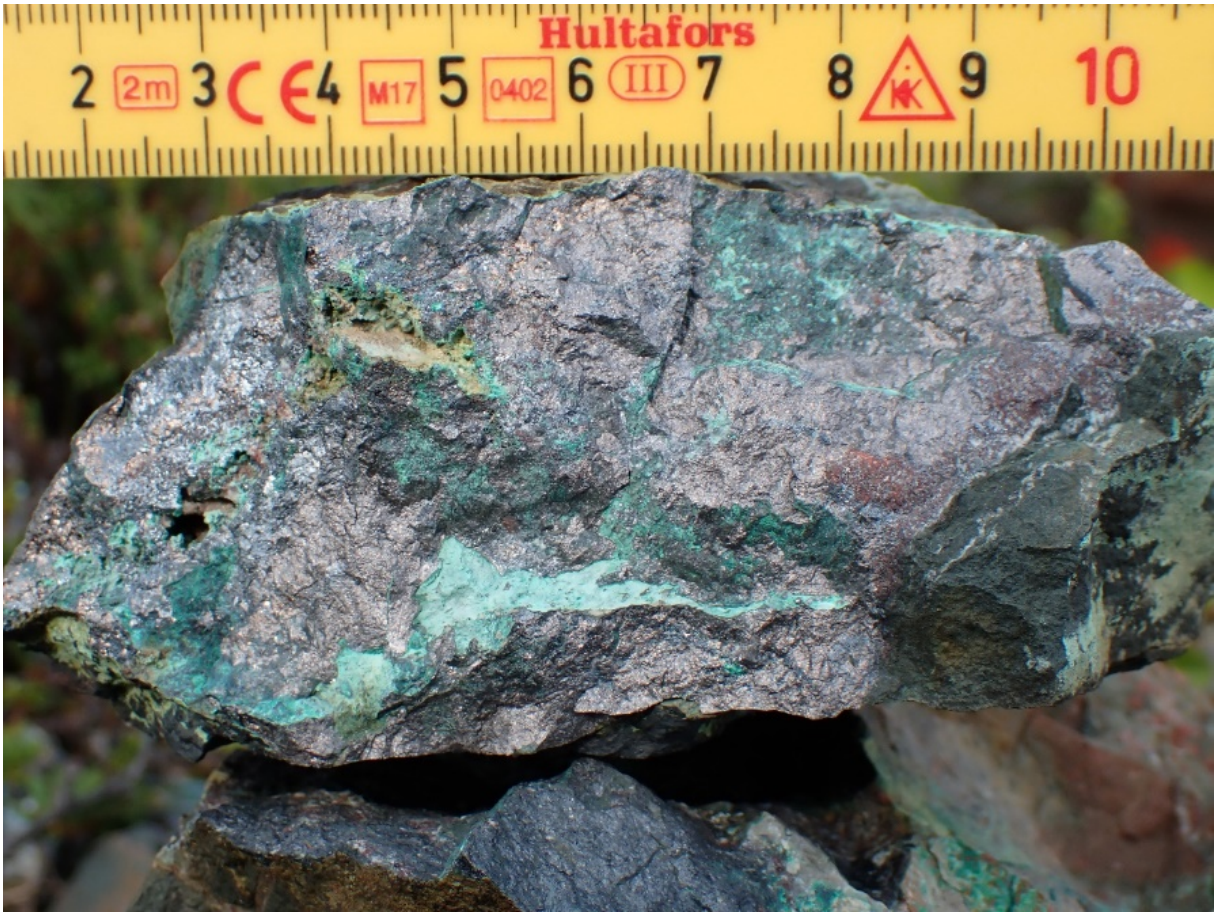


Figure 7 - *Example of semi-massive bornite-chalcocite from the E/W trending DON vein system.*

Figure 8 - *Image of the stacked basalt flows between the DON and Cu-TAR target areas. A small cliff to the south connects to a gentle northerly dipping slope as the basalt flows dip to the north. The terrain is easily accessible by helicopter from the town of Kugluktuk.*

CALMAL

Whilst traversing exposed sections of the basal Rae Group sediments field personnel encountered chalcopyrite-chalcocite-malachite veining and breccia within fine-medium grained sandstones. This important observation proves that copper-bearing hydrothermal fluids reached the sediments of the basal Rae Group. The finer grained sediments of the Rae Group, including siltstones and shales, with diagenetic pyrite are considered prospective for reduced-facies type sediment hosted copper deposits, and are located lower in the stratigraphy than the sandstones exposed on surface.

Figure 9 - *Malachite along the bedding plane of and within a medium grained sandstone of the Rae Group sediments.*

KILAUEA

The Kilauea target presents another style of mineralisation at the Rae Cu-Ag-Au Project. The stacked flows of the Copper Creek Basalts are gently dipping to the north and consist of massive basalt with brecciated and vesicular flow tops. At the Kilauea target the flow tops are mineralised with chalcocite-malachite-chrysocolla-native copper, infilling the vesicles. Field personnel have identified 120m of mineralised flow top.

Figure 10 - *Vesicular basalt flow top with chalcocite-malachite-chrysocolla-native copper mineralisation at the Kilauea target. Red arrows point to native copper within vesicles.*

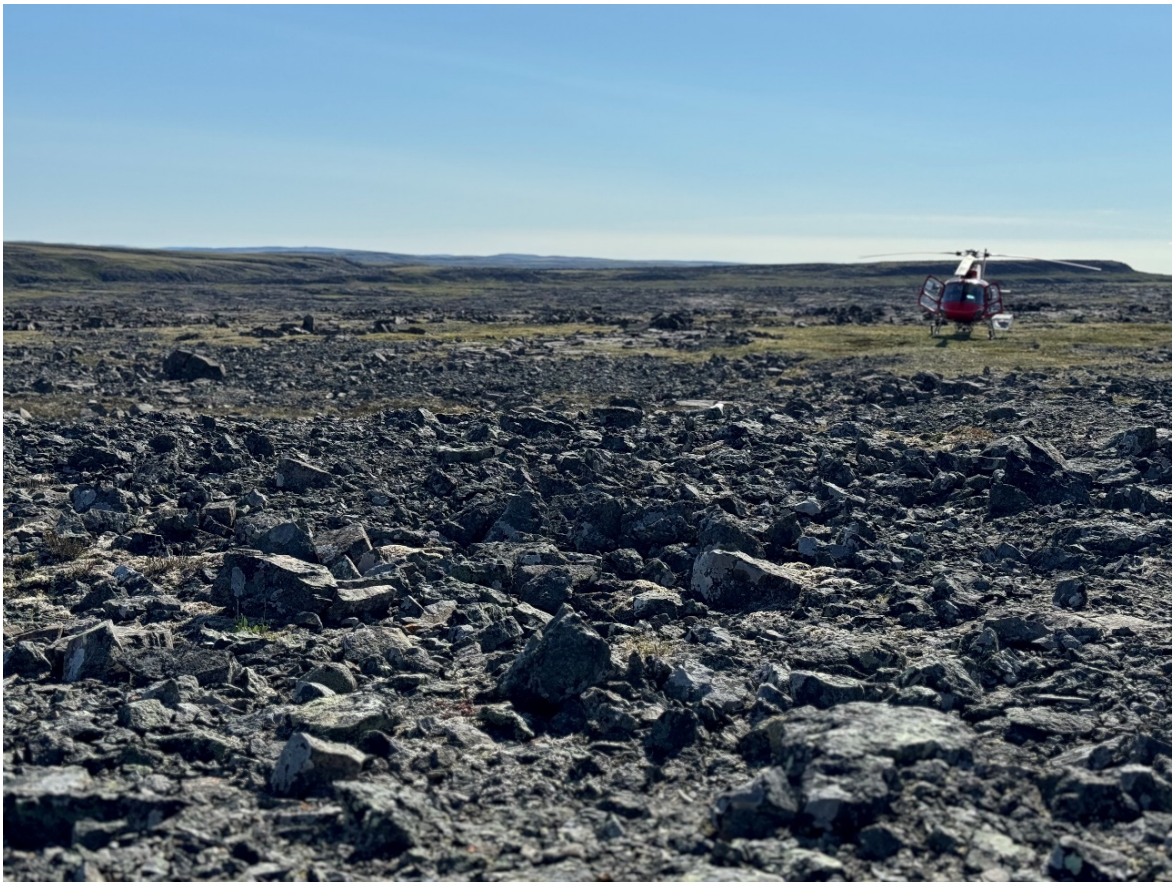


Figure 11 - *Typical landscape of the basalt flows at the Kilauea target. Field crew identified native copper alongside chalcocite-malachite-chrysocolla replacing vesicles within the brecciated flow tops for over 120 m strike length.*

Nunavut Rae Cu-Ag-Au Project - a land rush

In the last six months, there has been a land rush in the broader Nunavut - Coppermine area. The Company's early strategic move has ensured that the high priority and premium ground was acquired late last year. Subsequent to this acquisition, the Company is now fairly well surrounded by new entrants.

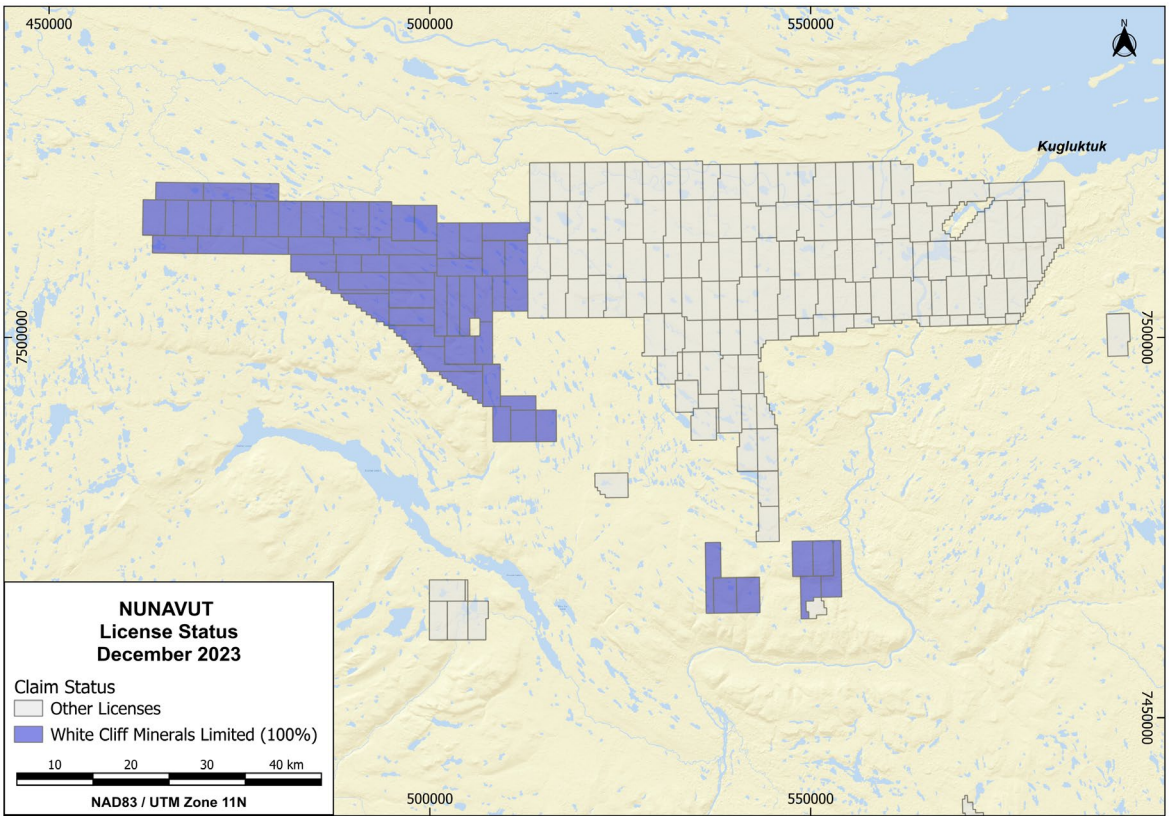


Figure 12 - *Nunavut Rae Cu-Ag-Au Project and surrounding licence holders - December 2023*

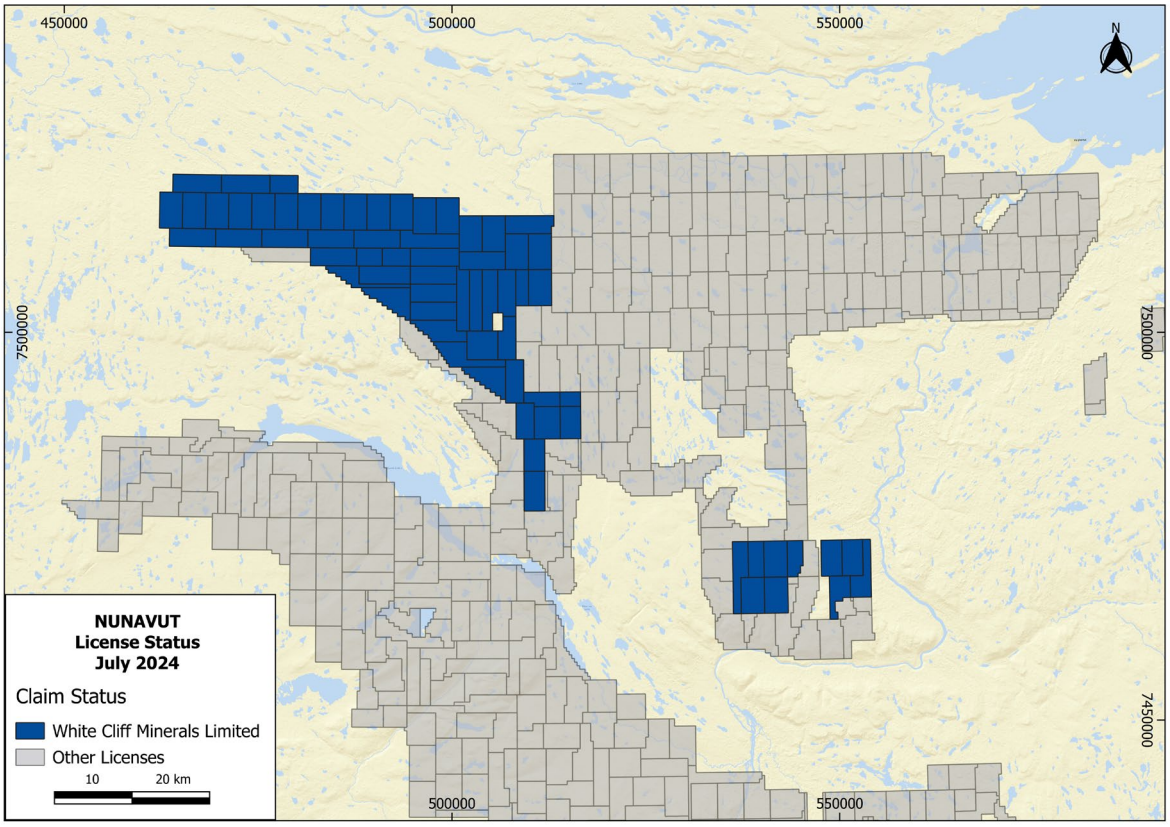


***Figure 13** - Nunavut Rae Cu-Ag-Au Project (including recently acquired areas) and surrounding licence holders - July 2024*

Nunavut Rae Cu-Ag-Au Project - Newly acquired tenure & priority targets

White Cliff Minerals has recently expanded the Rae Cu-Ag-Au Project to include 4 new mineral claims and has 2 under application. This attests to the Company strategy of identifying overlooked prospective ground and generating exploration results and value for shareholders. The maiden 2024 field program has already begun, and field personnel have identified a series of vein systems within the existing and newly acquired mineral claims. The MobileMT survey is also underway and has been designed to cover the newly confirmed claims which host the PAT and HALO systems.

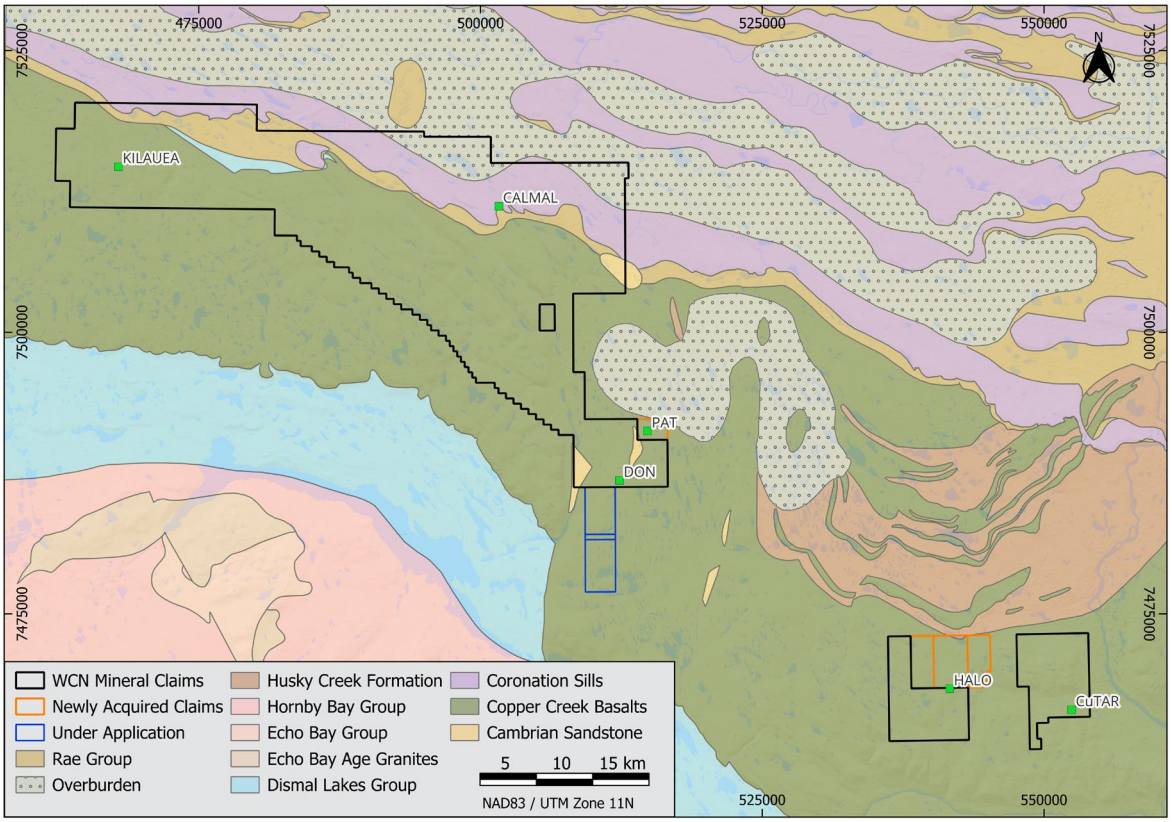


Figure 14 - *Nunavut Rae Cu-Ag-Au project overview showing targets tested to date during the maiden field campaign as well as the existing, recently acquired, and in application tenure. The Copper Creek Basalts unit in green is host to the high-grade chalcocite-bornite rich vein systems, whereas the tan-coloured map unit, the Rae Group is prospective and proven to host sedimentary copper mineralisation.*

Nunavut Rae Cu-Ag-Au Project - About

The Rae Cu-Ag-Au Project hosts the required first-order controls to produce a sedimentary-hosted copper deposit. Table 1 below outlines the required controls for the formation of such a deposit and the features within the Rae Cu-Ag-Au Project matching these criteria. This mineralisation style has been derisked by drilling results of Kaizen Discovery in 2015, where drillhole CP15_DD009 intersected 28.97m of 0.57% Cu from 197.03m within the basal Rae Group sediments, above the unconformable contact with the Coppermine River Group basalts Kaizen Discovery Inc. - News Releases - Kaizen Discovery announces drilling results from 2015 exploration program at the Coppermine Project in Nunavut, Canada.

Kaizen was conducting drill testing on widely spaced holes progressing west towards the mineral claims now held by the Company. Drillhole CP15_DD008 intersected a broad zone of highly anomalous zinc mineralisation, which with movement west to DD009 evolved to copper. This indicates a zonation from distal to proximal environments within the mineralising system to the west, where the Company's mineral claims cover over 48km strike length of the basal Rae Group sediments. Follow up drilling planned for 2016 by Kaizen Discovery was never completed, however 8 of 11 planned drillholes are now located in the Company's mineral claims.

West of the proof-of-concept drillhole by Kaizen Discovery in 2015, within the Company's claims lies an area of structural complexity with 3 N/S to NW/SE trending regional structures crosscutting the Coppermine basalts into the Rae Group sediments. These regional structures are known fluid pathways for copper bearing fluids as they are associated with numerous volcanic-hosted lode copper occurrences. Within this target area of the basal Rae Group lies a historic sediment hosted copper occurrence, which will be a starting point for ground-based prospecting along the sediment-basalt contact. Figure 7 below illustrates the movement west between 2015 drillholes, zoning from distal to proximal, and the greater than 48km strike length of basal Rae Group sediments within Company's mineral claims.

First order controls	Nunavut Rae Cu-Ag-Au 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)

Table 1 - *Summary of mineral system components for sedimentary-hosted copper deposits and fulfilling features of the Coppermine Project.*

The Rae Group sediments, unconformably overlying the Coppermine basalts dip north between 3 and 5 degrees. Stratabound mineralisation within the basal siltstones will be near horizontal and therefore easily explored through vertical drilling, offering a near true thickness.

The 2024 fieldwork will focus on prospecting within the basal Rae Group sediments where structural density is highest, offering the fluid pathways required by copper bearing fluids. Geological mapping, structural measurements and rock chip sampling of any mineralised showing will be conducted to inform a future drill program targeting the western extension of mineralisation reported in 2015 drilling efforts by Kaizen Discovery just 2 km east of the Company's mineral claims. An example target area is labelled as Target A in Figure 2 below. This area has 3 regional faults crossing the unconformable basalt-sediment contact and are associated with volcanic hosted copper mineralisation.

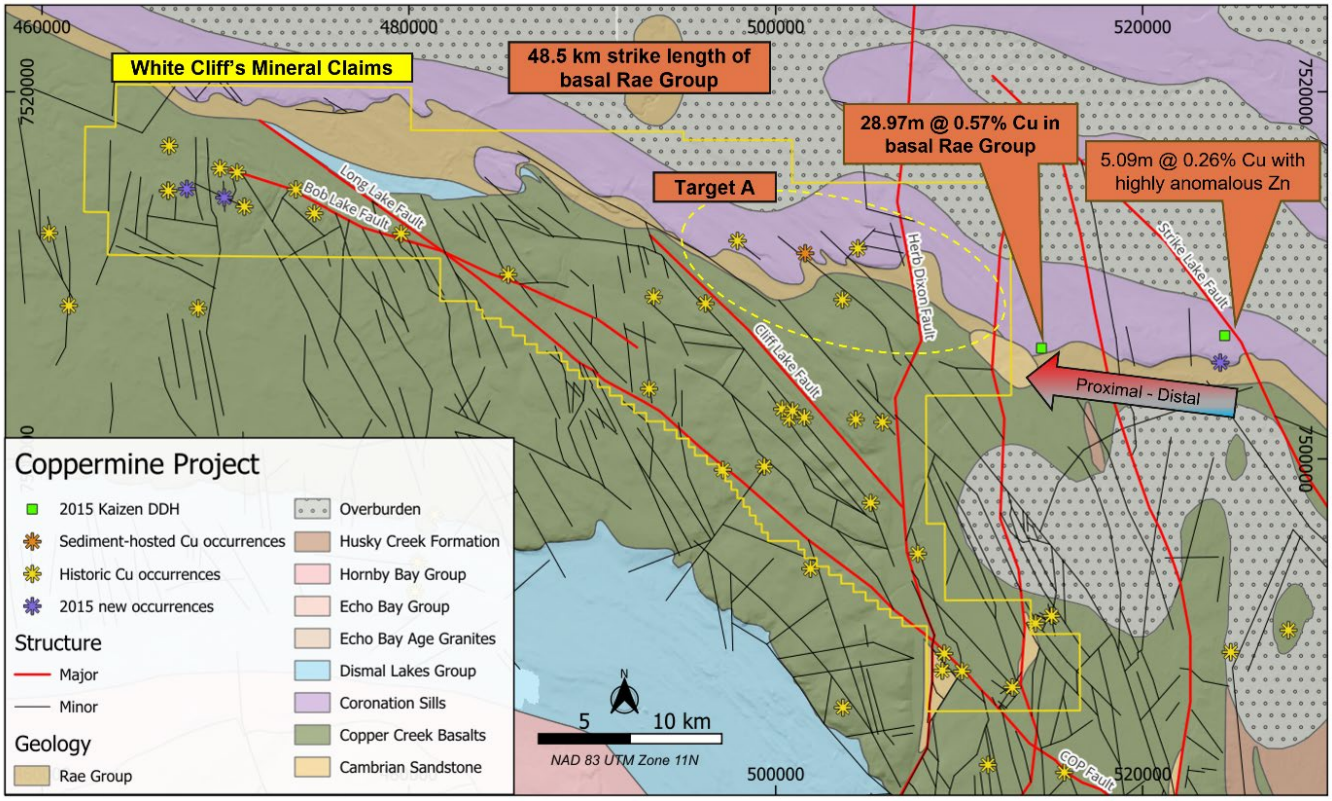


Figure 15 - *Geological map of the northwestern block of mineral claims that makes up the Rae Cu-Ag-Au Project. The basal Rae group sediments can be seen striking NW/SE for over 48 km and crosscut by a network of regional and local scale structures, many of which are associated with volcanic-hosted copper lodes.*

Nunavut Cu-Ag-Au - Project Exploration History

Tools and idols, made from native copper from the project 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.

Sample_ID	Sample Type	Target	Rock Type	Nature	Chalcocite (%)	Bornite (%)	Cu Secondaries (%)	Native Cu (%)	Pyrite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)
F005915	Outcrop	HALO	basalt	CEM	10-15		15-20			
F005916	Outcrop	HALO	basalt	CEM	15-20		15-20			
F005917	Outcrop	HALO	basalt	CEM	5-10		3-5	trace		
F005918	Outcrop	HALO	basalt	CEM	3-5		1-3	trace		
F005919	Subcrop	HALO	basalt	VEIN	3-5		10-15			
F005920	Blank									
F005921	Subcrop	HALO	basalt	SMS	45-50		5-8			
F005922	Outcrop	HALO	basalt	SMS	25-30		8-10			
F005923	Outcrop	HALO	basalt	SMS	25-30		5-8			
F005924	Outcrop	HALO	basalt	VEIN	10-15		3-5			
F005925	Outcrop	HALO	basalt	VEIN	5-10		5-8			
F005926	Subcrop	HALO	basalt	VEIN	3-5		10-15			
F005927	Subcrop	HALO	basalt	REP	10-13		1-3			
F005928	Subcrop	HALO	basalt	REP	10-13		1-3			
F005929	Subcrop	HALO	basalt	VEIN	5-8		3-5			
F005930	Subcrop	HALO	sandstone	REP	5-8		1-3			
F005931	Subcrop	HALO	basalt	VEIN	10-15		3-5			
F005932	Subcrop	HALO	sandstone	REP	35-40		5-8			
F005933	Outcrop	CuTAR	basalt	VEIN	25-30		1-3			
F005934	Outcrop	CuTAR	basalt	VEIN	20-25		1-3			
F005935	Outcrop	CuTAR	basalt	CEM	35-40		3-5			
F005936	Outcrop	CuTAR	basalt	VEIN	15-20		1-3			
F005937	Subcrop	CuTAR	basalt	CEM	20-25		3-5			
F005938	Subcrop	CuTAR	basalt	SMS	50-55		3-5			
F005939	Subcrop	CuTAR	basalt	VEIN	3-5		5-8			
F005940	Blank									
F005941	Outcrop	CuTAR	basalt	VEIN	1-3		3-5			
F005942	Subcrop	CuTAR	basalt	VEIN	25-30		3-5			
F005943	Float	CuTAR	basalt	VEIN	5-8		1-3			
F005944	Float	CuTAR	basalt	VEIN	10-15		1-3			
F005945	Float	CuTAR	basalt	VEIN	30-35		3-5			
F005946	Outcrop	CuTAR	basalt	VEIN	20-25		3-5			
F005947	Subcrop	CuTAR	basalt	VEIN	5-10		5-8			
F005948	Outcrop	CuTAR	basalt	VEIN	15-20		5-8			
F005949	Subcrop	CuTAR	basalt	SMS	50-55		3-5			
F005950	Outcrop	CuTAR	basalt	SMS	50-55		5-8			
F005953	Float	CuTAR	basalt	VEIN	30-35		5-8			
F005954	Outcrop	PC140	basalt	VNL	3-5		1-3			
F005955	Outcrop	PC140	basalt	VNL	1-3		3-5			
F005956	Subcrop	PC140	basalt	VNL	1-3		3-5			
F005957	Subcrop	PC140	sandstone	DISS					10-15	
F005958	Subcrop	DON	basalt	SMS	10-15	30-40	1-3			
F005959	Outcrop	DON	basalt	SMS	10-15	35-40	3-5			
F005960	Blank									
F005961	Subcrop	DON	basalt	VEIN	3-5	3-5	5-8			
F005962	Outcrop	DON	basalt	CEM	10-15	3-5	3-5			
F005963	Outcrop	DON	basalt	VEIN	1-3	0.5-1	0.5-1			

Sample_ID	Sample Type	Target	Rock Type	Nature	Chalcocite (%)	Bornite (%)	Cu Secondaries (%)	Native Cu (%)	Pyrite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)
F005964	Subcrop	DON	basalt	CEM	3-5	0.5-1	5-8			
F005965	Subcrop	DON	basalt	CEM	10-15	5-8	10-15			
F005966	Subcrop	DON	basalt	SMS	50-55	3-8	5-8			
F005967	Subcrop	DON	basalt	VEIN	3-5	1-2	1-2			
F005968	Outcrop	DON	basalt	VEIN	3-5	1-2	0.5-1			
F005969	Outcrop	DON	basalt	VEIN	5-10	1-3	0.5-1			
F005970	Outcrop	DON	basalt	VEIN	5-10	1-2	1-2			
F005971	Subcrop	DON	basalt	VEIN	10-15	3-5	1-3			
F005972	Outcrop	DON	basalt	VEIN	5-10		2-5			
F005973	Outcrop	DON	basalt	VEIN	10-15		1-3			
F005974	Outcrop	DON	basalt	VEIN	3-5		1-3			
F005975	Outcrop	DON	basalt	VEIN	8-10	3-5	1-3			
F005976	Outcrop	DON	basalt	VEIN	3-5	1-3	1-2			
F005977	Float	PAT	basalt	SMS	50-55		1-3			
F005978	Float	PAT	basalt	VEIN	45-50	5-10	3-5			
F005979	Float	PAT	basalt	VEIN	30-40	5-10	5-8			
F005980	Blank									
F005981	Float	PAT	basalt	VEIN	20-25	3-5	1-3			
F005982	Float	PAT	basalt	VEIN	3-5	15-20	5-8			
F005983	Float	PAT	basalt	VEIN	10-15	5-10	5-8			
F005984	Float	PAT	basalt	VEIN	45-50	10-15	3-5			
F005985	Float	PAT	basalt	VEIN	30-35	5-10	3-5			
F005986	Float	PAT	basalt	VEIN	35-40	5-10	5-8			
F005987	Subcrop	Calmal	sandstone	VEIN			3-5			1-3
F005988	Subcrop	NWT	basalt	REP	0.1-0.5		1-3	trace		
F005989	Subcrop	KILAUEA	basalt	REP	0.3-0.5		3-5			
F005990	Subcrop	KILAUEA	basalt	REP	0.1-0.3		1-3			
F005991	Subcrop	KILAUEA	basalt	REP	0.1-0.3		1-3			
F005992	Subcrop	KILAUEA	basalt	REP	0.3-0.5		3-5	trace		
F005993	Subcrop	KILAUEA	basalt	REP	0.1-0.3		5-8	trace		
F005994	Subcrop	KILAUEA	basalt	REP	0.1-0.3		3-5	trace		
F005995	Subcrop	KILAUEA	basalt	REP	0.1-0.3		1-3	trace		
F005996	Subcrop	KILAUEA	basalt	VEIN	5-8		1-3			

***Table 2** - Table of rock chip samples taken at the Nunavut Cu-Ag project in the 2024 maiden field program. Coordinates are in NAD83/UTM Zone 11N. Subcrop refers to rock believed to be sourced from directly below or upslope of the sampled material, float samples are further from suspected source. Nature column refers to nature of mineralisation/alteration – REP – replacement, VEIN – vein hosted, SMS – semi-massive, MAS – massive, VNL – veinlet, CEM – breccia cement. Cu – copper. Cu secondaries – includes malachite-azurite-chrysocolla.*

REFERENCE

2024 rock chip samples will be sent to Yellowknife via secure air freight, and received by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd., who will ensure sample security and maintain custody until delivered to ALS laboratories, Yellowknife for preparation. Samples will be prepared under code PREP-31D and analysed by ME-ICPORE, an analysis package designed for massive sulphides. Overassay (>40% Cu) will be undertaken by Cu-VOL61. All samples will undergo gold analysis by 30g fire assay and ICP-AES under code Au-ICP21. Final assay results and certificates will be sent by ALS direct to both the WCN senior geologist and country manager to undertake independent quality control before release of results.

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.

Cautionary Statement - Visual Observations

Visual observations of the presence of rock or mineral types and abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for petrography and laboratory analyses where mineral types, concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual observations and estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. At this stage it is too early for the Company to make a determinative view on the abundances of any of these minerals. These abundances will be determined more accurately through petrography, assay, and XRF analysis. The observed presence of sulphides and oxides does not necessarily equate to copper, silver, or uranium mineralisation. It is not possible to estimate the concentration of mineralisation by visual estimation and this will be determined by chemical analysis.

Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

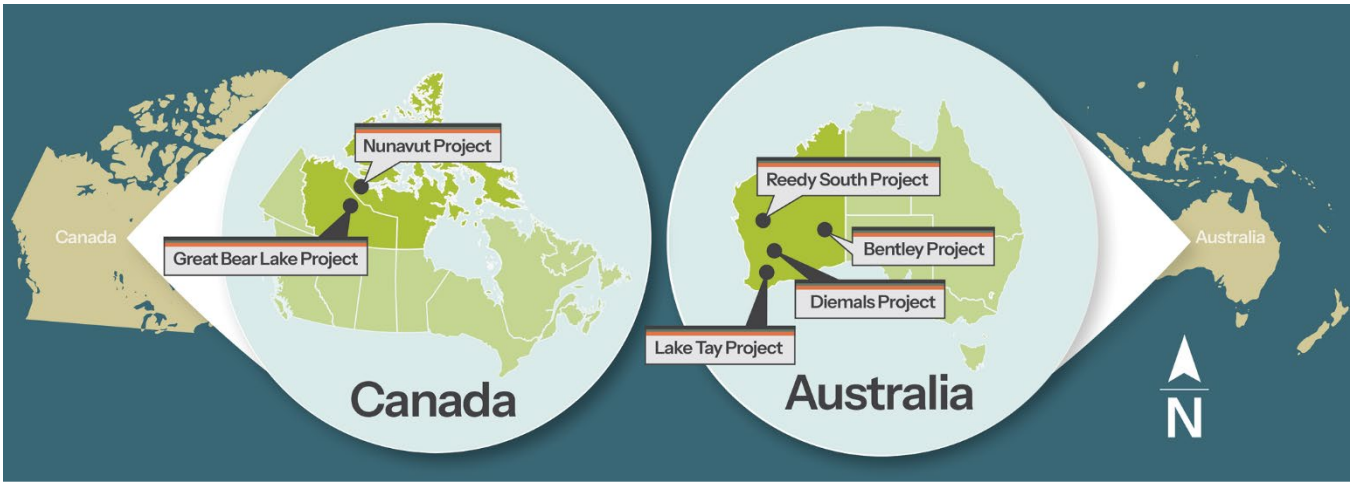
This document may contain forward-looking statements concerning White Cliff Minerals. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties 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 recognised as a significant source of uranium and is recorded as being one of Canada's largest uranium mining districts, with historical rock chip assays producing results that include: **14.15% U_3O_8, 6.22g/t Au and 122g/t Ag** and **7.5% Cu, 1.63% U_3O_8, 1.56g/t Au and 729g/t Ag** at Thompson Showing; **11.69% Cu, 1330g/t (~40oz) Ag, 8.30%** zinc at Spud Bay; and **8.28g/t Au, 1.86% Cu and 43.4g/t Ag** at Sparkplug Lake.

Exploration at the **Nunavut Rae Cu-Ag-Au Project**, contains numerous highly prospective Cu and Ag mineralisation occurrences that include: **>40% Cu, 115g/t and 107g/t Ag** at Don prospect; **35.54% Cu and 17g/t Ag** at Cu-Tar prospect; and a historic, non JORC compliant resource of 125,000t @ 2% Copper



The **Reedy South Gold Project** sits immediately south of the Westgold Resources (ASX: WGX) Triton/South Emu Mine in the proven **Cue Goldfields** area of **Western Australia and hosts a JORC resource** of **42,400 ounces of gold**.

Diemals Gold, Copper, Lithium and Nickel Project, within the Southern Cross area of the Yilgarn in WA, contains two greenstone belts on the east and west of the tenement being prospective for gold, nickel, copper, lithium and rare earths.

Lake Tay Gold and Lithium Project sits in the highly prospective multi-metals Lake Johnson region of WA and is adjacent to the TG Metals (ASK: TG6) Lake Johnson Lithium Project and Charger Metals (ASX: CHR) and Rio Tinto (ASX: RIO) lithium exploration joint venture.

Bentley Gold Copper Project currently in an exploration application stage 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 Company's Nunavut Cu-Au-Ag 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.*	Surface rock chip (grab) sampling of outcrop unless specified as a rock chip composite. Rock chip composites were taken at measured intervals perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised outcrop.
	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.
	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.	2024 rock chip samples will be sent to Yellowknife via secure air freight, and received by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd., who will ensure sample security and maintain custody until delivered to ALS laboratories, Yellowknife for preparation. Samples will be prepared under code PREP-31D and analysed by ME-ICPORE, an analysis package designed for massive sulphides. Overassay (>40% Cu) will be undertaken by Cu-VOL61. All samples will undergo gold analysis by 30g fire assay and ICP-AES under code Au-ICP21.
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.).*	No drilling reported
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	No drilling reported
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling reported
	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 drilling reported
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.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All samples have been logged as per the above categories.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.*	No drilling reported, and no sub-sampling.
	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.	No sub sampling or drilling reported.
	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.	Sampling of relevant lithologies/mineralisation/alteration undertaken with no sub sampling/half sampling.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample size for grab samples is deemed sufficient to represent the target mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and*	ME-ICPORE, the scheduled lab technique is a partial digestion

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
laboratory tests	*laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	specific for massive sulphide ores.
	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 by field personnel. Blank samples are inserted into the sample stream during field sample collection.
	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.*	All sample results will be received directly from ALS Laboratories to the senior geologist and country manager for review.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes completed.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data was recorded on site and stored within excel spreadsheets.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data reported.
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 NAD 83 / UTM Zone 11 N EPSG: 26911. Method of locating rock samples and diamond drillhole collars are by handheld GPS (Garmin GPSMAP 66sr).
	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 appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Rock chip assay results are taken from zone of prospective lithologies, alterations or visible mineralisation. They are not suitable for inclusion in an MRE.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing is 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.*	Rock chip samples of prospective mineralisation were taken, if drilling is undertaken in the future by WCN efforts will be made to intercept the mineralised zones to give a true thickness.
	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.	No drilling reported.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were bagged and sealed prior to shipping from site to Yellowknife where an Aurora Geosciences employee will deliver samples to ALS laboratory in Yellowknife, ensuring sample security and custody.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been undertaken.

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 Coppermine River Project is made up of 61 Mineral Claims. 24 Active mineral claims issued on 26/9/2023 to Eric Sondergaard (on trust for White Cliff Minerals Limited), with an anniversary date of 26/9/2025. 37 Active mineral claims issued on 1/11/2023 to Eric Sondergaard (on trust for White Cliff Minerals Limited), with an anniversary date of 1/11/2025. 4 Active mineral claims issued on 29/06/2024 to White Cliff Minerals and 2 claims under application.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		Field activities require a land use permit from the Nunavut Government.
	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 mineral claims are in good standing to their anniversary dates.
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 has led to secondary 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:*	No drilling reported.
	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.*	No data aggregation completed.
	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.
	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').*	No drilling reported.
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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The reporting of exploration results is considered balanced by the competent person.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful, should be reported including geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No further exploration data of note is being reported. Work is ongoing to integrate available geological datasets.
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.*	Full technical review which includes site trips are planned. • Assessment of modern airborne geophysical techniques for targeting, such as MobileMT • Field crews will be mobilised for orientation / reconnaissance and planning for future work including drilling. • Field mapping, rock chip and channel saw sampling.