

Large Scale High Tenor Geophysical Anomalies Identified at Great Bear Project

White Cliff Minerals Limited (“WCN” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce processing and interpretation of geophysical data generated by the 2024 MobileMT survey at the Great Bear (“Great Bear”) Project, Northwest Territories has identified multiple high anomalies coincident with previously reported high grade surface samples. Interpretation of the geophysical MobileMT data by Southern Geoscience Consulting (SGC) has revealed significant untested anomalies and targets for both IOCG (gold, copper, silver & uranium) and epithermal (high grade gold & silver) types of mineralization

- At Phoenix, a large coherent anomaly coincides to surface samples **38.2 g/t Au & 76.5 g/t Ag (F005424)**, **29.7 g/t Au & 121 g/t Ag (F005426)** and **42.6% Cu, 2.28g/t Au & 159 g/t Ag (F005437)**.
- At Coyote, a discreet high intensity anomaly overlays previous company results of **17.4 g/t Au (F005673)** and **16.95 g/t Au & 10.55 % Cu (F005669)** within a 5 sq km collapse caldera in an area that the Canadian state survey previously identified as having the highest potential for IOCG in Canada.
- Resistivity anomalies at Slider indicate both linear and depth potential over structures that resulted **7.54% Silver** several hundred metres along strike from the previously mined high-grade deposits of Echo Bay.
- At Viper, another area identified as being perspective for IOCG, a large conductive anomaly has been identified extending from surface to a depth of more than 1400m demonstrating clear potential for large scale IOCG style mineralisation in this area
- **A new, high priority, target identified 7.9km SE of Viper, along the Contact Lake fault. Anomaly covers an area almost geological identical to the historic Eldorado and Echo Bay Mines, both of which historically produced large quantities of uranium and silver.**
- Several additional geophysical signatures indicating IOCG potential throughout the, as yet unsampled, central part of Great Bear, providing a pipeline of targets for further development
- This information is now being used to underpin drill planning for the 2025 season.

“As the team were focused on the maiden drilling campaign at our Rae Copper project, we engaged Southern Geosciences out of Perth to assist with the interpretation of the aerial geophysical data from Great Bear. Southern Geosciences are renowned for this type of analysis having great experience on identifying large scale gold, copper, silver and uranium discoveries from similar data. Pleasingly, and subsequent to our successful maiden field campaign last year where we saw substantial and high grade mineralisation at surface, and now having an independent global expert in Southern Geosciences now validate sub surface geophysics really highlights the potential at Great Bear.

At Great Bear, a pipeline of targets now exists with robust gold, copper, silver and uranium geophysical signatures for follow up, with drill targets to be defined alongside further ground truthing of the Project which covers over 110 km north-south of the proven mineral producing Great Bear Magmatic Zone.

This Project is starting to develop into a greater regional play, where we have a substantial tenure holding. It is important to bear in mind that we have only scratched the surface in the central area to date. With our recently announced exploration agreement with the D  l  n   Got  n   Government we are looking forward to how this Project can compliment the ever increasing potential at our Rae Copper Project.”

Troy Whittaker - Managing Director

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FURTHER INFORMATION

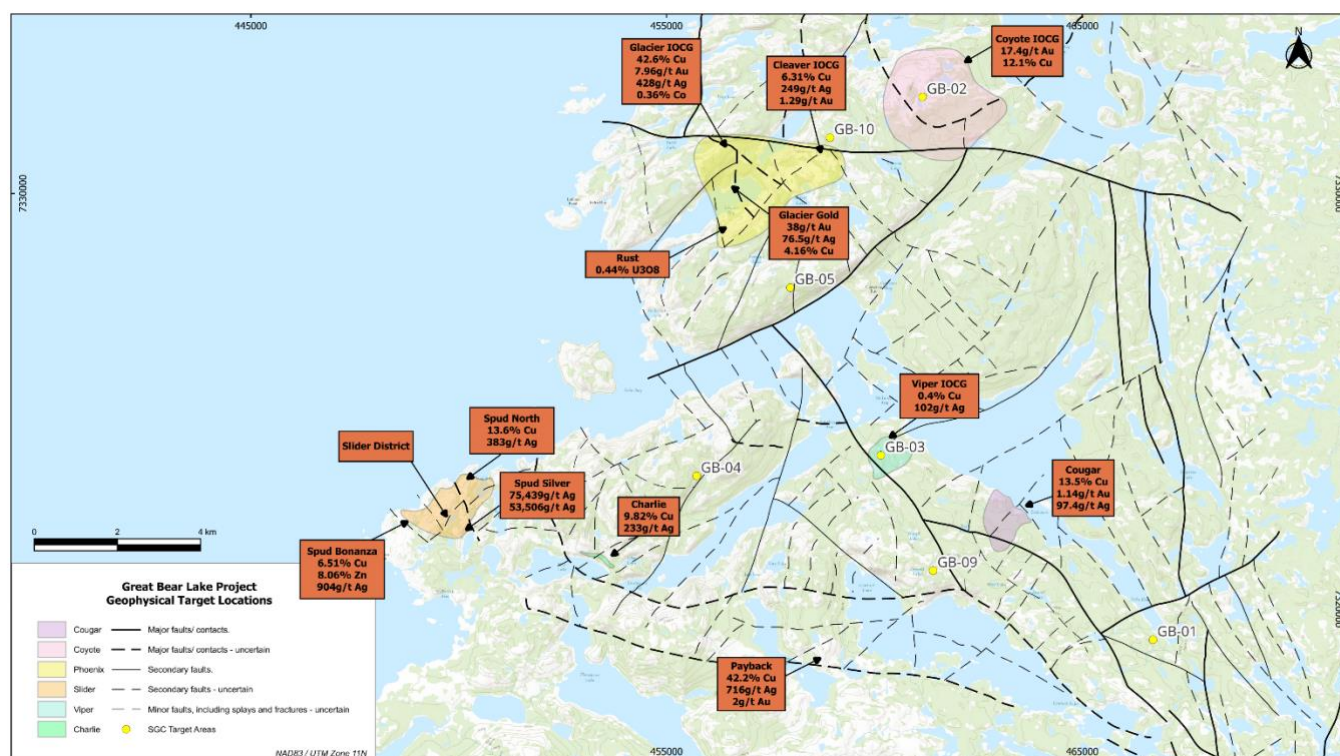


Figure 1. Map of the central part of the Great Bear Project. Assay results previously released for rock chip samples taken during the 2024 maiden field campaign, see company releases dated 27th, 19th and 13th August 2024. Geophysical target locations are labelled GB-01-GB-10 as defined by SGC.

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 McIlree, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. McIlree is an employee of White Cliff Minerals. Mr. McIlree 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. McIlree 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.

Targeting Criteria

The interpretation process identified several target areas that have potential for IOCG or epithermal mineralization, based on a set of criteria including one or more of the following:

- The interpreted presence of complex structural intersections
 - Mapping structures through magnetic interpretation highlights zones of structural complexity, offering fluid pathways for mineralizing hydrothermal systems
- Zone characterized by an anomalous resistivity or conductivity response
 - Increased resistivity can indicate alteration and/or silicification/quartz veining, whereas increased conductivity could indicate increased sulphide presence
- Sites of alteration defined by an unusual magnetic signature
 - Changes in magnetic response within the same mapped geological unit indicates another process

Data Processing

Geophysical data supplied by Expert Geophysics has been reprocessed by SGC prior to the interpretation. Data was collected on 300 m spaced flight lines, oriented E/W across the central part of the Great Bear Project. Magnetic data underwent magnetic vector inversion modelling. The MobileMT data were reviewed and masked for noise prior to undergoing 2 sets of 3D inversions at a cell size of 150 m E/N and 10m vertical. When processing the MT data, the lakes were clipped out of the dataset to avoid the influence of their lower resistivities from impacting interpretation. Modelling of select anomalies from the 2005 versatile time-domain electromagnetic (VTEM) system was completed, resulting in EM plates being generated which fit the anomalies.

Interpretation and Target Generation

Work commenced with construction of a lithological interpretation, domaining of the survey area into zones of similar magnetic response. Prospective units were identified from detailed geological mapping undertaken by the Geological Survey of Canada. The magnetic data assisted in defining geological units on a regional scale, and noted areas, mapped as a consistent lithology which displayed varying magnetic responses. Areas of elevated magnetic response within a single unit indicate possible magnetite alteration, a key vector for IOCG mineralization. Likewise, areas of demagnetization are of interest for epithermal styles of mineralization and factor into the target generation. Structural mapping was completed with major-minor-local structures identified where abrupt changes in magnetic signal exist. Structural mapping is a key factor in identifying controls on IOCG emplacement and epithermal corridors.

A high priority target has been defined by SGC where remodeling of historic VTEM data has produced EM plates which historic drilling efforts failed to test. The target area GB-01 hosts a coincidence of shallow conductivity from both the 2024 MobileMT and historic VTEM surveys and sits above a deep conductive signature. Magnetite alteration is prolific across the target, with mapped gossans after sulphide oxidation on the surface. Previous operators describe the area as possessing similar geology and alteration to Port Radium, where the historic Eldorado and Echo Bay Mines exist. The target area is thus prospective for similar polymetallic epithermal vein deposits which saw the focus of mining activity historically. The modelled EM plate trends NE/SW through the target area and matches with a topographic depression interpreted as the host structure.

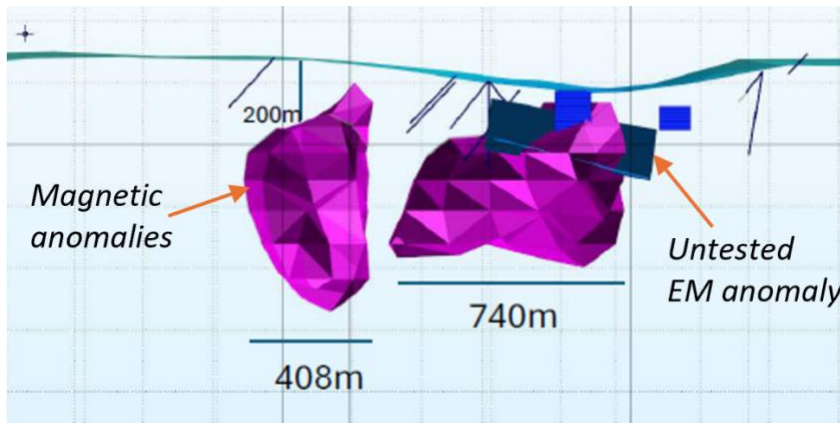


Figure 2. Cross section through the GB-01 target area defined by SGC. High magnetic response is observed coincident with a modelled EM plate from a historic VTEM airborne survey. EM plate remains untested by historic drilling. Section looking NW.

Target area GB-03 presents an untested, deep conductive anomaly adjacent to a major NW/SE structure which has been defined through interpretation of the magnetic data. The conductivity anomaly commencing at 170 m RL extends NW to depth across the major fault. At surface the anomaly correlates with positive historic drilling results and magnetite alteration at the Viper District. 2024 sampling at the Viper Target, which presents as a large gossan after sulphide oxidation in phyllic and potassic alteration returned up to 102 g/t Ag with 0.137 g/t Au (F005910) and 0.44 % Cu (F005914). The presence of a large untested conductivity anomaly at depth presents excellent exploration upside to build on historic work at the Viper IOCG.

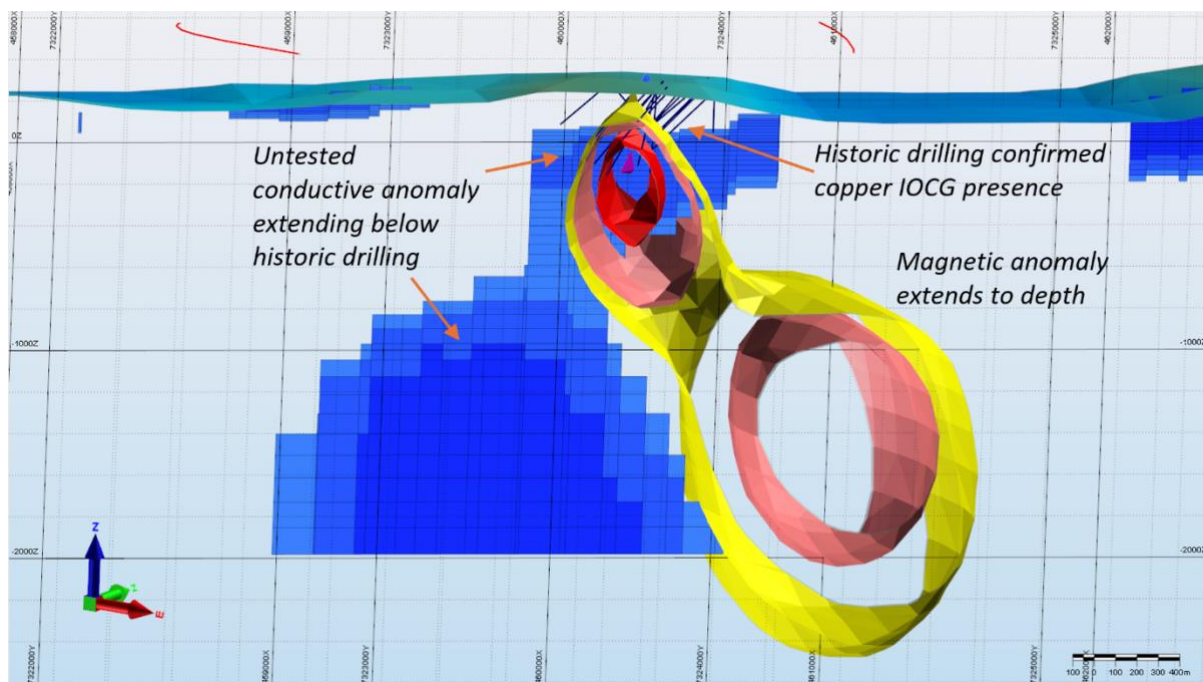


Figure 3. Cross section through the Viper IOCG target. Historic drilling is shown penetrating the coincident magnetic-conductivity anomaly, which extends to depth, untested to the NW. Section looking NW.

Target area GB-02 presents a magnetically quiet zone with a resistive body coinciding with the Coyote IOCG target which returned up to 17.4 g/t Au and 10.55 % Cu from epithermal quartz veins on surface during the 2024 maiden field program (samples F005673 and F005669). The target spans a 2 km wide collapse feature, known to be associated with IOCG deposits further south within the Great Bear Magmatic Zone. A central resistivity anomaly exists below the collapse feature spanning over 780 m width.

The Cleaver IOCG target (Phoenix District), discovered in 2024 surface sampling work presents as a phyllic-potassic altered andesite adjacent to a major E/W trending fault. Rock chip results returned samples such as 6.31% Cu, 28.2g/t Ag, 0.468g/t Au, 440ppm Co (F0005688) and 3.0% Cu, 249g/t Ag, 0.717g/t Au and 888ppm Co (F005646) from sulphide cemented breccias and disseminated sulfides within an alteration footprint of 785 x 460 m. Interpretation of the magnetic data has placed this target at a favorable location regarding structures with 3 faults converging within the target zone. The target area is underlain

by a large deep conductor, coinciding with the major E/W fault. A broad target area (GB-10) recommended by SGC encompasses the Cleaver Target.

Newly Defined Target Areas

GB-04 lies within a structurally complex zone of porphyritic andesite flows and breccias, the Surprise Lake Member, which is the host to mineralization at numerous occurrences within the property including the previously operated Echo Bay Mine and the Viper IOCG prospect. The target presents a discrete magnetic anomaly within the andesites, indicating a process such as magnetite alteration may have been active there. A shallow resistive anomaly exists, which is often found associated with epithermal mineralization. The target area remains untested and lacks detailed surface mapping, offering exploration upside.

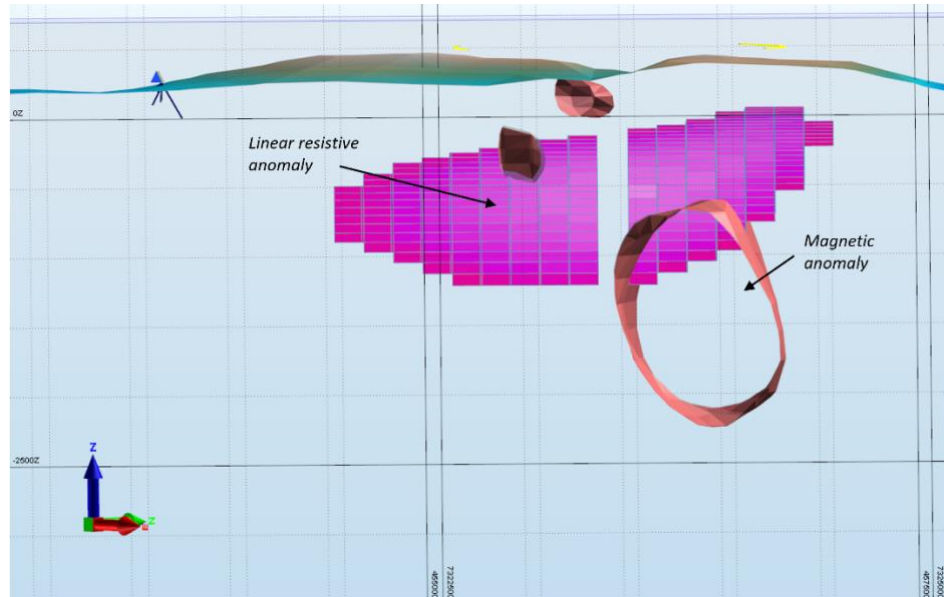


Figure 4. Cross section through the GB-04 target area defined by SGC. High magnetic response is observed coincident with a resistive anomaly extending along a fault structure. Section looking NW.

GB-05 lies adjacent to a major fault scarp which trends NE/SW for over 9.6 km. The target, defined by SGC is untested and presents as a linear resistive feature coinciding with a magnetic anomaly which is not associated with any mapped lithology change, indicating possible magnetite, IOCG related alteration. The magnetic anomaly commences at 50 m RL and deepens to the SW with the resistive zone commencing at -170 m RL and extending over 3600 m strike length. Extensive gossans are visible along the length of the fault trending NE, however, have not been prospected.

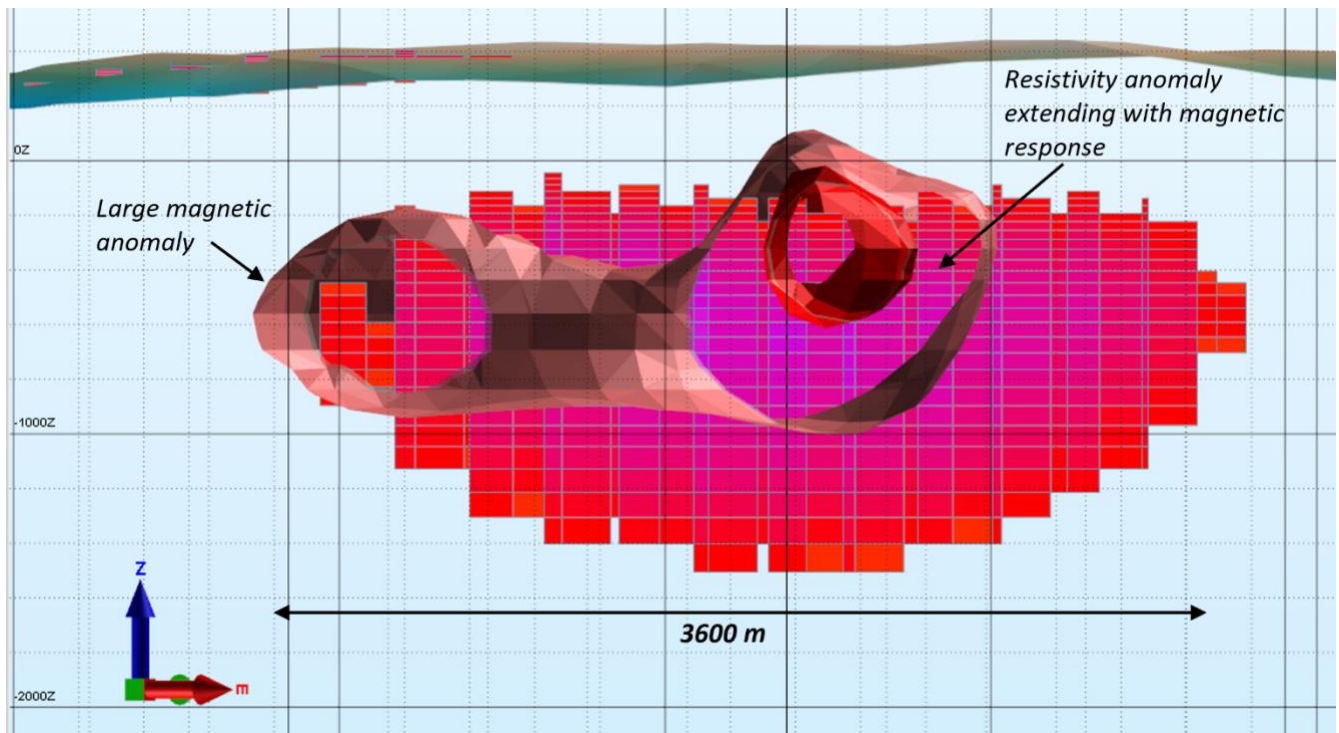


Figure 5. Cross section through the GB-05 target area defined by SGC. High magnetic response, unexplained by a change in geology, is coupled with a large resistivity anomaly extending over 3600 m strike length. Section looking NW centered on point 458088,7327645 NAD83/UTM Zone 11N.

GB-08, identified by SGC as an IOCG target, is located at the intersection of 2 major structures and presents as a magnetic high anomaly which extends to surface within the prospective Surprise Lake Member andesites. Coincident with the 2200 m wide magnetic anomaly is a zone of elevated conductivity. The target has a similar geological and geophysical signature to the known IOCG system at Viper but has not seen detailed surface exploration.

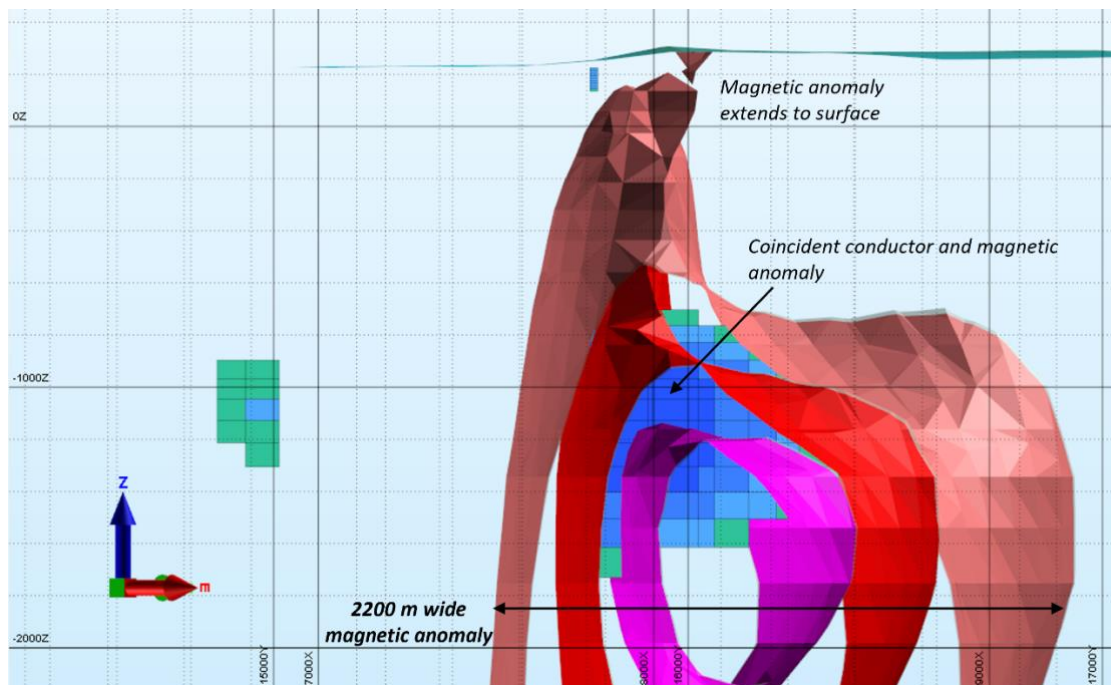


Figure 6. Cross section through the GB-08 target area defined by SGC. High magnetic response is present with a coincident conductivity anomaly at the intersection of major faults.

GB-09 lies within the Contact Lake Belt, across a major fault from the Viper target, beneath the flank of a large collapse feature, similar to that of the Coyote IOCG target and other examples of IOCG mineralization at Sue Dianne and NICO in the southern parts of the Great Bear Magmatic Zone. Alteration on surface has been mapped as potassic (K-feldspar dominant) lacking magnetite and therefore higher in the IOCG system, however is underlain by a large magnetic anomaly which extends

to depth, indicating the presence of a magnetic alteration zone at depth. Matching the trend of the magnetic body is a tilted resistive body which extends to surface where numerous historic copper occurrences have been noted. The coincidence of more resistive rocks, and a magnetic anomaly, unexplained by surface observations offers an IOCG target, which requires further ground investigation.

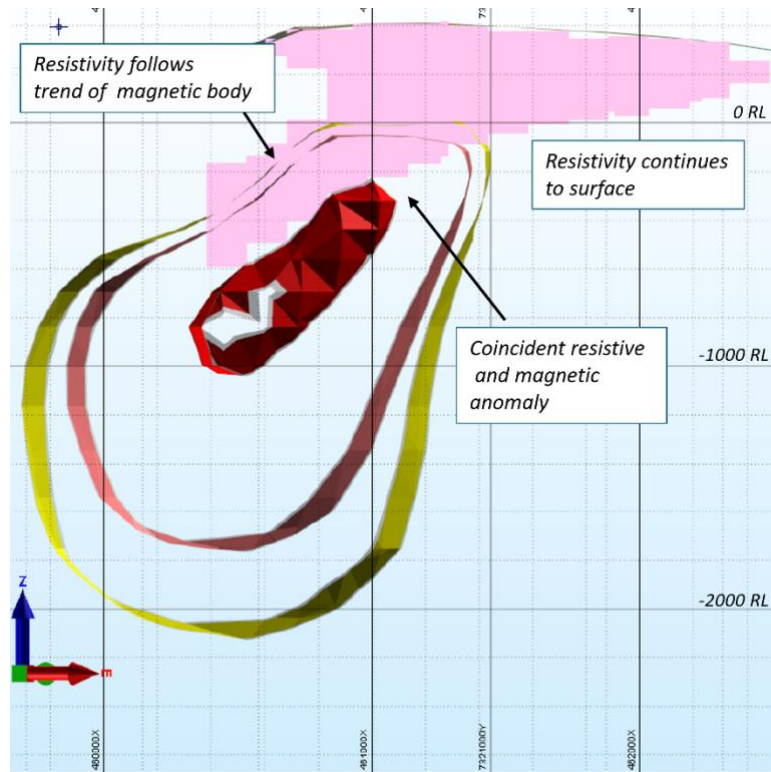


Figure 7. Cross section through the GB-09 target area defined by SGC which depicts a dipping magnetic body coinciding with a similarly oriented resistive zone which extends to surface. Section looking NW.

Further Work

Findings of the MobileMT data processing and interpretation by Southern Geoscience Consultants will be further scrutinized alongside the results of the 2024 surface sampling and geology program. A pipeline of targets for further groundwork will be developed and prioritized during the 2025 exploration campaign. Maiden drilling at the Great Bear Project will focus on exploration for IOCG and epithermal deposit styles.

Reference

MobileMT survey was completed on E/W lines spaced 300 m apart with tie lines running N/S 3,000 m apart. The survey was completed by Expert Geophysics with helicopter support by Capital Helicopters. Data processing and interpretation was completed by Southern Geoscience Consultants.

Rock chip samples were transported to Yellowknife by charter flight from the field camp, where an Aurora Geosciences employee delivered them to the ALS Laboratory for preparation utilizing code PREP-31D, ensuring sample security. All samples underwent 4-acid digestion followed by multi-element ICP-MS (ME-MS61) with over assays completed by OG62 techniques. All samples undergo fire assay followed by ICP-AES for gold analysis (Au-ICP21), with over assay gold (> 10 ppm) by Au-GRA21. Any Ag greater than 1500ppm from Ag-OG62 will be reassayed using Ag-GRA21. Samples exceeding 10,000 ppm Ag were re-assayed using Ag-CON01.

Table 1. Location information for 2024 rock chip samples reported in this RNS.

Sample ID	Target Area	Datum/CRS	Easting	Northing	Elevation
F005673	Coyote	NAD83 / UTM Zone 11N	461665	7333304	327
F005669	Coyote	NAD83 / UTM Zone 11N	461647	7333338	300
F005910	Viper	NAD83 / UTM Zone 11N	460308	7323822	385
F005914	Viper	NAD83 / UTM Zone 11N	460294	7323747	392
F005688	Cleaver	NAD83 / UTM Zone 11N	459019	7330877	378
F005646	Cleaver	NAD83 / UTM Zone 11N	458997	7330838	484
F005424	Phoenix	NAD83 / UTM Zone 11N	456459	7330243	175
F005426	Phoenix	NAD83 / UTM Zone 11N	456455	7330234	177
F005437	Phoenix	NAD83 / UTM Zone 11N	456055	7330863	347



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% Cu¹**. 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.

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¹ See ASX Announcement dated 26 November 2024 "WCN Acquires Highly Prospective and Proven Copper Project"

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 Great Bear Project.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	<p>The objective of the sampling program was to confirm the presence of base and precious metal mineralisation at various targets across the Great Bear Project area.</p> <p>Surface rock chip (grab) sampling of outcrop, subcrop and floats.</p> <p>An RS-125 Super-SPEC scintillometer was utilised to measure counts per second (CPS) as a guide for sampling uranium prospective structures and veins. No other measurement tools were used during the sampling program.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>Rock samples ranged in weight between 0.27 and 3 kg. Blanks inserted to the sample stream were 0.08-0.09 kg.</p> <p>A field spectrometer was utilised to assist sampling of radioactive mineralisation styles and results are reported as counts per second (CPS). Before using the scintillometer a background measurement is run.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	<p>Rock chip sampling was undertaken on surface alongside lithologic, alteration and mineralisation logging.</p> <p>Rock chip samples were transported to Yellowknife by charter flight from the field camp, where an Aurora Geosciences employee delivered them to the ALS Laboratory for preparation utilising code PREP-31D, ensuring sample security. All samples underwent 4-acid digestion followed by multi-element ICP-MS (ME-MS61) with over assays completed by OG62 techniques. All samples underwent fire assay followed by ICP-AES for gold analysis (Au-ICP21), with over assay gold (> 10 ppm) by Au-GRA21. Any Ag greater than 1500 ppm from Ag-OG62 are reassayed using Ag-GRA21. Samples exceeding 10,000 ppm Ag were reassayed using Ag-CON01.</p>
Drilling techniques	<i>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.).</i>	Not applicable as no drilling reported.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Not applicable as no drilling reported.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Not applicable as no drilling reported.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable as no drilling reported.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	Rock chip sampling was undertaken on surface alongside lithologic, alteration and mineralisation logging. Data input presented in tabulated form alongside coordinates and sample numbers.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	No intersections logged as only rock chip samples reported.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.</i>	Not applicable as no drilling reported.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	No sub sampling undertaken.
	<i>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.</i>	No sub sampling undertaken.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are deemed appropriate for the style of mineralisation targeted and able to quantify the precious and base metal content.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Samples underwent a 4 acid digest, near total dissolution (ME-MS61) at ALS Laboratories, followed by ICP-MS. Gold analysis by fire assay ICP-AES on a 30g charge (Au-ICP21)
	<i>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.</i>	A handheld RS-125 Super-SPEC scintillometer was utilised to record counts per second (CPS) when targeting uranium mineralisation. This was conducted in survey mode, walking transects across the prospective structures and data points recorded where anomalous.
	<i>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.</i>	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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Assays reported are rock chip samples. Therefore no intersections with interval lengths are reported. All results have been verified by White Cliff Minerals personnel.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No drilling reported, no twin holes.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Uranium has been converted to uranium oxide. $U * 1.1792 = U_3O_8$ 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	<i>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.</i>	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.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Reported results are spaced based on locations of prospective lithologies, alterations and visible mineralisation.
	<i>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.</i>	Rock chip assay results are taken from zone of prospective lithologies, alterations or visible mineralisation for the purpose of characterizing metal content. They are not suitable for inclusion in a mineral

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		resource or reserve estimate.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	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.
	<i>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.</i>	No drilling reported.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples have been stored in rice sacks in a remote exploration camp on the property, sealed with zip ties. Samples are 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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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	<i>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.</i>	The Radium Point Project is made up of 18 granted Prospecting Permits, and 9 Mineral Claims. Prospecting Permits are valid for up to 3 years. Mineral Claims valid for an initial 2 year period, which can be extended subject to continued activity and expenditure on the claim areas.
	<i>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.</i>	The licenses are granted.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Previous exploration and mining in the Radium Point area mainly consists of sampling of outcrops/showings. There are multiple decades of reporting of historic mapping, sampling, mining and exploration. These were completed by multiple companies as well as state sponsored regulatory bodies such as state and federal exploration and mines departments. All data will be used by the company once fully incorporated into the company's database. At this stage the reports are largely being used for reference due to their age.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Early Proterozoic Echo Bay Group consists of tuffs, flow rocks, argillite, quartzite, and dolomitic limestone. The Echo Bay area is prospective for iron-oxide copper gold +/- U (IOCG-U) style mineralisation and the associated epithermal vein hosted mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i>	Not applicable. No drillholes reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></p> <p><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></p> <p><i>dip and azimuth of the hole, down hole length and interception depth, hole length.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	No data aggregation.
	<i>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.</i>	No data aggregation.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are being used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>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’).</i>	No drilling is being reported. Any lengths or widths of mineralisation noted in the release are on surface measurements at outcrop scale.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Location maps provided of projects within the release with relevant exploration information contained.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	The reporting of exploration results is considered balanced by the competent person.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	<p>2024 MobileMT Geophysical Survey – Completed by Expert Geophysics with helicopter services by Capital Helicopters. MobileMT survey was completed on 300 m spaced E/W survey lines with N/S tie lines completed every 3 km. Data was collected and processed by Expert Geophysics, including quality control and 2D inversions of the MT conductivity data. Further filtering of the magnetics and conductivity data was completed by Southern Geoscience Consultants, including 3D inversions of the data, target generation and recommendations given.</p> <p>No further exploration data of note is being reported. Work is ongoing to integrate available geological datasets.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	Plans for further work include the assessment of geophysical (airborne or ground) surveys, geological and alteration mapping, further rock chip or channel saw sampling. Data integration is ongoing and will inform future drilling campaigns.