Additional land acquired at Nunavut Cu-Ag-Au Project

Landholding includes numerous highly prospective copper, silver and gold targets

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("WCN" or the "Company") is pleased to announce newly expanded licences covering adjacent high grade Nunavut copper, silver and gold ("Cu-Ag-Au" or the Project") targets. These new areas have only recently been opened to application. These new targets enhance the overall strategic landholding the Company owns and now completes the original staking strategy.

Highlights

- Secured up to an additional 63 square km's of highly prospective licenses covering newly available ground at the Nunavut Cu-Ag-Au project area
- These new granted licences cover several significant areas of anomalous Cu-Ag-Au:
  - The **Halo** project, a highly prospective outcropping occurrence of Cu-Ag-Au. Previous drilling at Halo includes up to **4.7m @ 10.47% Cu,** with mineralisation that remains open in all directions. This new area connects to the southern extension of the HALO system and compliments existing WCN tenure
  - The Pat prospect[1] includes **numerous >40% Cu** (above detection limit) rock chip samples across **multiple veins**
- Given the new ground is adjacent to existing granted licences these new areas will fit seamlessly into the Company's **upcoming exploration activities** due to commence in Nunavut during **the coming weeks**
- WCN also has in application, and subject to regulatory approval, tenure that covers several other new targets, that it is hopeful of receiving these in due course:
  - Lloyd: a quartz-chalcocite vein that was returned assay results of up to **2% Cu over ~3,600ft** with a cross section of between 8 and 20 feet wide[2],
  - Larry: 1952 channel samples returned up to **8.03% Cu over 13.6ft** [3], and
  - Jack: Rock chip samples up to **45.4% Cu and 60g/t Ag from surface**[4].

"The Company is very pleased to have finally secured these additional 2 priority areas and concludes our strategy of acquiring the landholdings we wanted. These new licences are testament to the teams' hard work and commitment to deliver for all shareholders. After stalking the process for several months and having assessed these areas in-depth previously, we were in pole position when this ground was released for application and I am pleased to say we were successful in securing the last missing pieces of our puzzle and hence our strategy of securing the most desired ground in the area is complete. There is now an obvious land rush in the broader Coppermine area and our first mover advantage has given us a huge head start in acquiring the premium ground and we are now pretty much surrounded by new entrants to the area small.

The fact that this land is cohesive to our existing project, has delivered similar high-grade rock chip results which shows a

[1] See reference - Classification and description of copper deposits at Coppermine, E.D.Kindle GSC Bulletin 214, 1972
[2] See reference - Classification and description of copper deposits at Coppermine, E.D.Kindle GSC Bulletin 214, 1972
[3] See reference - Classification and description of copper deposits at Coppermine, E.D.Kindle GSC Bulletin 214, 1972
[4] See reference – Coppermine River Project Nunavut, Canada, Technical Report and Exploration Analysis, Scott Close, 2014 NU Assessment Report 086024

mineralised system opened in all directions, is a massive achievement. We are only a matter of weeks away from "boots on the ground" at Nunavut for the start of the inaugural field campaign and heli-mounted MobileMT survey, the latest technology for the collection of magnetic and conductivity data targeting both high-grade volcanic hosted copper-silver mineralisation and high-tonnage potential sedimentary hosted copper prospects."

Troy Whittaker - Managing Director

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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FURTHER INFORMATION

Newly acquired tenure

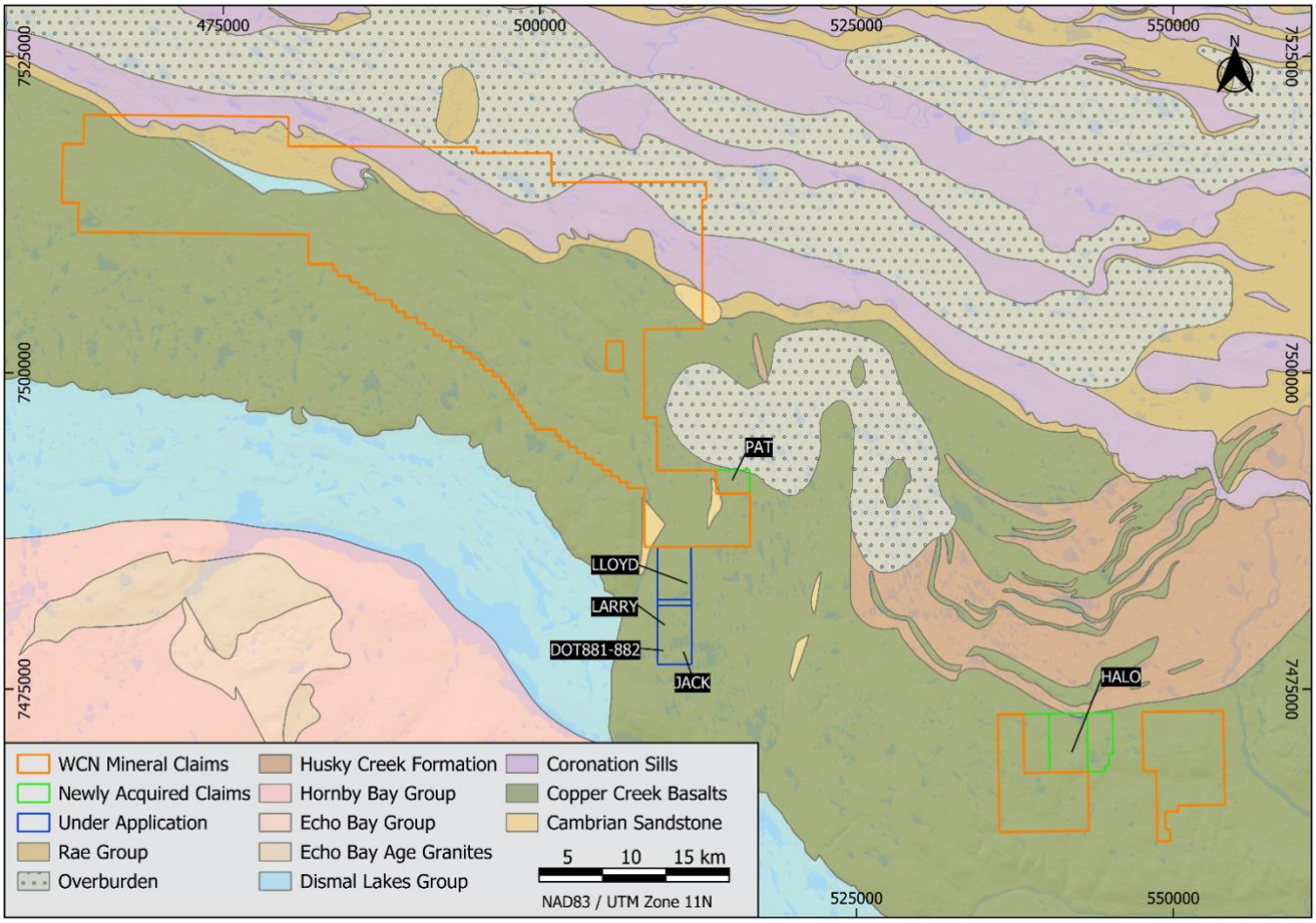


Figure 1 – *Nunavut Cu-Ag-Au project overview showing the existing, new, and in application tenure.*

Nunavut Coppermine Project - Rock Chips

Target	Sample_ID	Year	Easting	Northing	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
Halo	Q007904	2013	541644	7468389	**3**	**2.44**
	Q007905	2013	541646	7468531	**34**	**30.24**
	Q007906	2013	541647	7468631	**43**	**30.25**

Target	Sample_ID	Year	Easting	Northing	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
Pat	Q007913	2013	514721	7491193	**42**	**48.68**
	Q224639	2015	514817	7491237	**13**	**11.2**
	Q224654	2015	514891	7491443	**51**	**>40**
	Q224655	2015	514873	74991312	**55**	**>40**
Lloyd	Q007911	2013	511561	7483277	**263**	**44.13**
	45934	2014	511563	7483277	**18**	**1.47**
	45935	2014	511579	7483299	**243**	**22.3**
Larry	Q007910	2013	509946	7430259	**77**	**30.02**
	45931	2014	509939	7480259	**12**	**4.82**
	45932	2014	509941	7480259	**10**	**3.92**
Jack	Q007909	2013	511303	7477891	**60**	**45.40**
	45928	2014	511115	7477532	**25**	**15.3**
	45929	2014	511116	7477532	**37**	**24.5**

Table 1 - *Historic rock chip sample results from the Nunavut Project Area. Samples presented taken by Tundra Copper Corp in 2013 and 2015 (See Reference section of this Announcement).*

Nunavut Coppermine Project - About

The Nunavut 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 Coppermine 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 48 km 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	Coppermine 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 2 - *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.

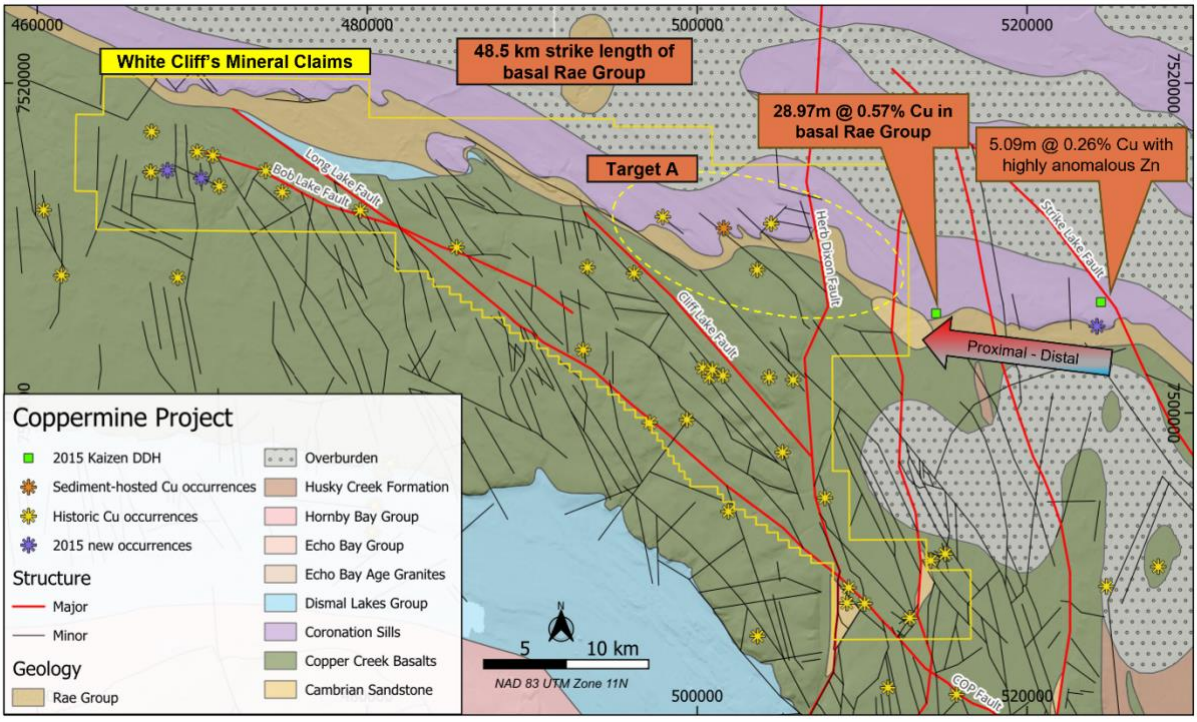


Figure 2 - *Geological map of the northwestern block of mineral claims that makes up the Coppermine Project. The basal Rae group sediments can be seen striking NW/SE for over 48 km and crosscut by a network of regional and local scale structures, many of which are associated with volcanic-hosted copper lodes.*

Exploration History

Tools and idols, made from native copper from the Coppermine area, have been worked and traded by the local Inuit going back centuries amongst the circumpolar communities. The area first came to the attention of European and English explorers in the 17th century.

Prospector Samuel Hearne first reached the Coppermine River in 1771 and reported finding a four pound (~2kg) copper nugget at surface (Hearne, 1792).

The Coppermine River area was first staked in 1929 and continued slowly until 1966 when, due to the discovery of several high grade surface deposits of copper. By late 1967 over 40,000 claims were lodged by more than 70 different companies, setting off the largest staking rush in Canada's history to that date (E.D. Kindle, 1972). In his report, Kindle locates and gives a brief description of over 80 high grade copper outcrops throughout the Company's current licenses and surrounding area.

By 1970 exploration activity decreased, due to the instability of copper prices, difficult access, and later, an oil embargo that dramatically increased exploration expenses. The largest copper deposit in the area is called Area 47 or the DOT 47 Lode in a vertical, tabular body 1,500 feet long and 35 feet wide along one of the faults of the Teshierpi fault zone (Kindle, 1972).

Mapping and exploration in the area were conducted over several campaigns by regional workers and individual companies

until 1970, when the area was mapped in detail by W.A. Barager and J.A. Donaldson. During this time, Barager conducted a litho-geochemical study of the Coppermine River basalts. E.D. Kindle followed this work and produced the first major collaboration of mineralisation, geology, and geologic history in 1972. Following this, Ross and Kerans (1989) mapped Middle Proterozoic sediments of the Hornby Bay and Dismal Lake Groups to the south and west of the region.

Exploration and development persisted sporadically between 1990 - 2010, when companies started to utilise geophysics at the Area 47 and Muskox Intrusion to the southeast of the project area, the latter of which witnessed drilling for several years.

Mineral claims in the region continued to lapse because of depressed economic conditions, until most of the Coppermine area was free and available for staking.

The White Cliff acquisition is of new mineral claims to the west and contiguous to a current operator, Tundra Copper Corp. White Cliff plans to validate historical rock chip assays and validate historical drilling, with the aim of converting historical mineral estimates to JORC 2012.

REFERENCE

2013 and 2014 sampling by Tundra Copper Corp. consisted of surface grab sampling of visibly mineralised rock, which was processed at ALS Yellowknife and analysed by ALS Canada, Vancouver. Sample preparation PREP-31BY and analysis by ME-ICP61a (high-grade four acid ICP-AES) with copper over assay by Cu-VOL61 and Cu-SCR21. 2015 sampling by Kaizen Discovery consisted of surface grab sampling of visibly mineralised rock, which was processed at ALS Yellowknife and analysed by ALS Canada, Vancouver. Sample preparation was completed by PREP-33D or PREP-31B and analysis by ME-ICP61A and ME-ICP61. Drilling intervals reported were completed and reported by Kaizen Discovery Corp. Kaizen Discovery Inc. - News Releases - Kaizen Discovery announces drilling results from 2015 exploration program at the Coppermine Project in Nunavut, Canada.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information compiled by Roderick McIllree, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr McIllree is an employee of White Cliff Minerals. Mr McIllree has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code). Mr McIllree consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

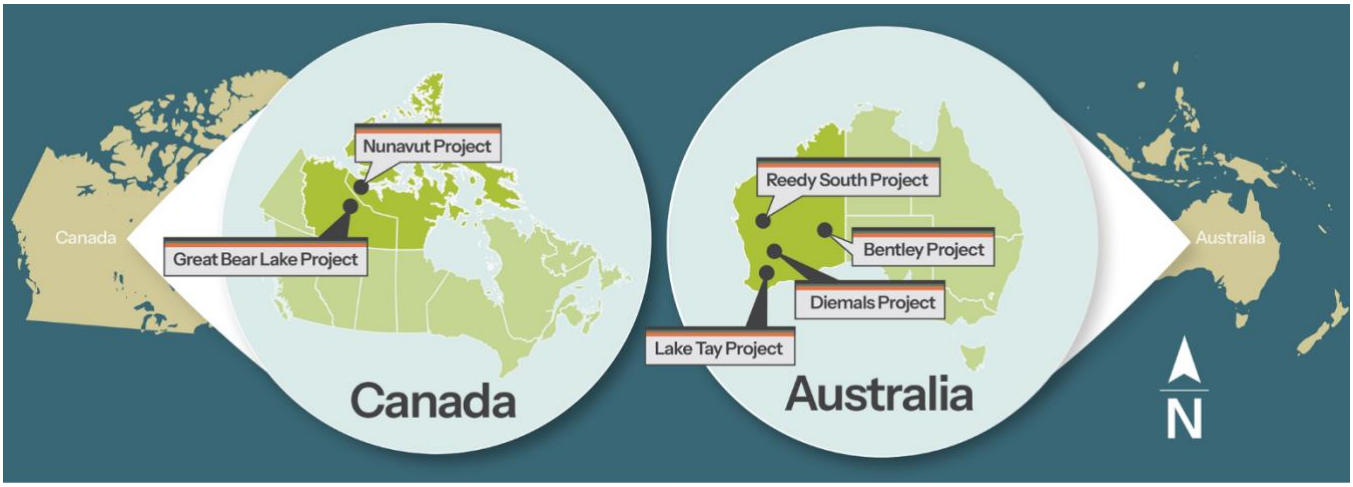
This document may contain forward-looking statements concerning White Cliff Minerals. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information by White Cliff Minerals, or, on behalf of the Company.

Forward-looking statements in this document are based on White Cliff Minerals' beliefs, opinions and estimates of the Company as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assured to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect future developments.

About White Cliff Minerals

The **Great Bear Lake** area is 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 Coppermine project**, also known as **Coppermine River 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. Drill core for the reported drillhole was sampled as half core, cut on site by an electric-powered core saw. Field duplicates were cut again to form quarter core samples.
	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.	2013 and 2014 sampling by Tundra Copper Corp. consisted of surface grab sampling of visibly mineralised rock, which was processed at ALS Yellowknife and analysed by ALS Canada, Vancouver. Sample preparation PREP-31BY and analysis by ME-ICP61a (high-grade four acid ICP-AES) with copper over assay by Cu-VOL61 and Cu-SCR21. 2015 sampling by Kaizen Discovery consisted of surface grab sampling of visibly mineralised rock, which was processed at ALS Yellowknife and analysed by ALS Canada, Vancouver. Sample preparation was completed by PREP-33D or PREP-31B and analysis by ME-ICP61A and ME-ICP61. Reported drillhole samples were sent to ALS Minerals preparatory lab in Yellowknife, N.T., followed by secure transport to and multi element assay at ALS's principle laboratory in North Vancouver, B.C. Analytical procedures consisted of 33 Element Four Acid ICP-AES, followed by automatic Ore Grade Four Acid ICP-AES for all copper over limits
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic etc.) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is orientated and if so, by what method, etc.).*	One diamond drillhole is reported, NQ2 diameter. Core orientation procedure is unknown. Standard or triple tube drilling is unknown.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core recovery was calculated as the difference between drilled intervals between drillers core blocks and the length of recovered core.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Representative core samples were taken by sampling half core, cutting the core along the long axis with an electric powered core saw.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship observed. 99.5% core recovery is calculated for drillhole reported in this release (CP15_DD009).
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Rock chip sampling was undertaken on surface alongside lithologic, alteration and mineralization logging. Data input presented in tabulated form alongside coordinates and sample numbers. Drillhole lithology, alteration, mineralization and structure was logged downhole on site. This was recorded into an excel spreadsheet with further information on recovery, RQD, core diameter and sampling information.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All recovered core intervals were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.*	Half core samples taken, cut by an electric powered core saw on site. The nature of sample preparation is deemed fit for purpose for the target mineralisation style.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Half core samples taken to maximise representative sampling.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second- half sampling.	Quarter core duplicate samples were taken at specified intervals downhole as part of the quality assurance and control protocols. A total of 6 quarter core samples were taken within the reported drillhole.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample masses during 2013/2014 sampling efforts by Tundra Copper Corp. were reported between 0.17kg and 5kg. Half core samples as standard are applicable for the fine-grained copper mineralisation observed within the reported drillhole.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Samples were processed at ALS Laboratories, Vancouver. Samples digested by aqua regia leaching represent a partial digestion, preferentially attacking sulphide minerals and thus certain refractory minerals will not be effectively leached. Four acid digestion represents a near-total digestion of the sample.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used. No field duplicates, blanks or certified reference materials were inserted to the sample stream by Tundra Copper Corp or Kaizen Discovery for surface sampling. A range of certified reference materials, blanks and quarter core duplicates were inserted to the sample stream to control assay quality.
	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.*	Not known.
	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. Details of secure storage of digital data is unknown.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assay data has not been adjusted.
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. Downhole surveys were completed at the start and end of hole for reported drillhole CP15_DD009.
	Specification of the grid system used.	
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reported results are spaced based on locations of prospective lithologies, alterations and visible mineralisation.
	Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity 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.	2 composite rock chip transects are reported, undertaken by Tundra Copper Corp in 2014. Sample intervals were taken across the mineralised outcrops

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		with composite rock chips taken. Results have been reported as weighted averages based on reported assay grades and their corresponding interval lengths.
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.*	Orientation of sampling relative to mineralised structures is unknown for surface rock chip data. Drilling was conducted on vertical drillholes, appropriate to test the near horizontal sedimentary hosted copper mineralisation.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Reported drillhole is vertical, this is deemed appropriate to test the shallow dipping, sedimentary hosted copper mineralisation. No bias is expected to be introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were bagged and sealed prior to shipping from site to ALS laboratory in Yellowknife, where ALS took custody of the samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Not known.

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. 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:*	Reported drillhole completed by Kaizen Discovery Corp. on 02/09/2015 as part of a regional drilling program. Kaizen Discovery Inc. - News Releases - Kaizen Discovery announces drilling results from 2015

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	exploration program at the Coppermine Project in Nunavut, Canada Drillhole CP15_DD009 was collared at 514507 E 7506029 N NAD83/UTM Zone 11N with an elevation of 190 m. The drillhole was vertical (-90) with an end of hole depth of 230 m. Reported interval of 29m commencing at 197m downhole. Drillhole reported as 4.7m at 10.47% Cu in the highlights was completed by American Metals Co in 1944, details in Nunavut Assessment report 017590. It was collared at 541576 7468841 NAD83/Zone 11N on a bearing of 260.
	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.*	Continuous rock chip sample results reported from Tundra Copper Corp 2014 exploration work. 3 intervals are combined in a weighted average across a total of 2.5 m of outcrop. No cut off grades or other value manipulations have been applied to the data. Reported copper interval for drillhole CP15_DD009 has a minimum cut of value of 0.1% Cu and was calculated using standard weighted average.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	No significantly high-grade intervals are reported for the interval within CP15_DD009.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are being used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The reported composite chip sample was taken perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised horizon. The downhole width is reported, which is interpreted to be very close to true width given the near horizontal orientation of sedimentary bedding which is controlling copper mineralisation. The vertical drillhole is fit for purpose.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Location maps provided of projects within the release with relevant exploration information contained.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The reporting of exploration results is considered balanced by the competent person.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful, should be reported including geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No further exploration data of note is being reported. Work is ongoing to integrate available geological datasets.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	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.