Replacement Announcement

White Cliff Minerals Limited (the Company) is refers to the Company's announcement dated 10 July 2024 '*IOCG and Epithermal Mineralisation Discovered in Maiden Field Program at Great Bear Lake*' ("Announcement").

An updated version of the Announcement is attached, incorporating additional disclosure in Table 1 regarding mineral abundances in visual observations and the timing of laboratory analytical results.

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

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IOCG and Epithermal Mineralisation Discovered in Maiden Field Program at Great Bear Lake

Canadian Government grants received to further exploration

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("the Company") is pleased to announce that widespread, IOCG-U polymetallic, mineralisation has been visually observed[1] during the first week of its maiden fieldwork program at its Great Bear Lake U-Cu-Au-Ag Project in northern Canada.

- **Ongoing** heli-supported field observations **confirm the presence** of widespread high-grade IOCG and epithermal mineralisation, some with potentially significant strike lengths
- **New discoveries** at Great Bear Lake include the Glacier prospect ("the Glacier"), a large outcropping IOCG mineralised system identified over more than 1,100m of strike to date, 1km northeast of the historic Echo Bay Mine
- **Newly identified targets** include:
  - Mile Lake, where intense primary copper mineralisation has been identified along ~55m of outcropping rock before disappearing undercover.
  - Rust, where 3 parallel structures have been identified, 3.5km east of the historic Eldorado Mine site, which **returned several "off scale"** (>65,000) counts per second ("CPS") on the Company's handheld RS-125 Super-SPEC scintillometer evidencing potential extensional high-grade uranium.
- **Newly discovered** crystalline herringbone-wire native silver occurrence along strike from main historical Bonanza Silver Mine
- **Confirmation** of the historic Thompson outcrop with visible uranium and cobalt mineralisation observed with semi-massive bornite-chalcopyrite
- **Confirmation** of historic Spud Bay, a bonanza Cu location located with trend extended and resampled over ±700m of outcropping strike length before disappearing under cover
- **Confirmation** of Sparkplug, a Cu location, with the definition of a 430 x 160m zone of copper epithermal mineralisation at the periphery of an IOCG prospective collapse structure
- Assay results to follow with the first batch of 95 samples **already dispatched** to ALS Laboratories in Yellowknife
- Works associated with **MobileMT,** the heli-mounted latest aerial technology for the **collection of magnetic and conductivity data** have commenced and continue
- **Further updates to follow** as exploration activities continue at Great Bear Lake. All pre mobilisation activities completed for **Nunavut Project with field works to commence in coming weeks**
- **CAD$168,000 grant has been received from the Canadian Government to be applied towards further exploration activities at Great Bear Lake U-Cu-Au-Ag and Nunavut Cu-Ag-Au Projects**

"Finally, we are on the ground! We could not be any more impressed with what we have seen in such a short period of time. This Project is clearly under-explored with new potential discoveries having been made continuously and immediately. This, coupled with confirmation of the historic mineralised trends at Spud Bay and Thompson really impresses the potential for district scale opportunity across a polymetallic suite of minerals. The first batch of samples have already been dispatched to the labs and we are looking forward to those results in the next month or so; those results we hope will validate our expectations and also provide us with further potential upside for precious metal contents not visible in the field. We look forward to update further with relation to Great Bear Lake exploration activities along with our highly anticipated program at Nunavut.

This maiden campaign is the culmination of the team in Canada's brilliant work, led by our Executive Director Eric Sondergaard. Their ability to ensure permitting was facilitated and granted in a timely manner, that aligned with our schedule and to successfully gain the grant from the Canadian Government to allow us to further our exploration activities was world class."

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 3-5 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

***Figure 0** - Heli mounted MobileMT aerial surveys and field works underway at Great Bear Lake*

Mile Lake Skarn Breccia

The Mile Lake Skarn Breccia located 8.5 km south of the historic Eldorado Minesite represents a polymetallic (Ag-Cu-Zn-Pb-Mo) target. It was identified during a helicopter fly over, where historic trenches and widespread malachite was spotted. Follow up investigation showed mineralisation of pervasive copper secondary minerals, malachite and azurite with lesser bornite-chalcocite and further sphalerite-molybdenite. The host rock is composed of brecciated skarn (garnet-epidote-pyroxene) associated with strong potassic (K-feldspar) alteration.

11 rock chip samples were collected on a semi-regular grid across the mineralisation with a surface footprint of 55 m NW/SE and apparent thickness of 10-15m.

***Figure 1** - Outcrop of the Mile Lake Skarn Breccia displaying widespread secondary copper mineralisation throughout the 10-15m thick skarn-breccia interval*

***Figure 2** - Sample locations of F005406 (left) and F005409 (right) at the Mile Lake Skarn Breccia.*

Thompson

The Thompson Showing hosts an E/W trending fracture zone within a gabbroic dyke close to the contact with a granite. The fracture zone hosts quartz-carbonate veining with visually observed massive copper sulphide intervals (chalcopyrite-bornite), accessory copper secondary minerals (malachite-azurite) and secondary uranium and cobalt minerals (erythrite). The RS-125 scintillometer consistently returned 3,000 – 13,000 CPS along the fracture zone. A total of 4 rock chip samples were taken along the trend covering 15m strike length.

Figure 3 *- Outcropping mineralisation at the Thompson prospect.*

***Figure 4** - Example outcrop of the Thompson Showing mineralisation, including semi-massive, bornite-chalcopyrite with accessory malachite (sample F005602).*

Spud Bay

The Spud Bay target is located just 550m along strike from the historic Bonanza and El Bonanza silver mines. It is hosted within a belt of supracrustal andesite flows and volcanic tuffs sitting between a monzodiorite to the north and granite to the south. The belt strikes NW/SE with the rocks dipping steeply NE. A second N/S structural trend also exists which intersects the Bonanza trend to the south. The target is prospective for polymetallic epithermal mineralisation with a focus on high-grade silver.

Field observations suggest the presence of high-grade copper in the form of 30 – 50cm thick zones of visible copper-zinc sulphides associated with strong magnetite alteration in the footwall. At one location 2 zones of mineralisation are present, steeply dipping to the north and adjacent to a large, covered structure, which is interpreted as a continuation to the south. Mineralised samples were taken across a 450m NW/SE strike length.

At the eastern extent of the Spud Bay trend a further fracture zone is identified within a monzodiorite, and hosts calcite veining and brecciation. Patchy malachite is observed associated with strong magnetite alteration. A field observation of possible native silver mineralisation is recorded, with the sample showing similarities to published descriptions of the ore mined from the historic Bonanza and El Bonanza Mines only 500m further along the Spud Bay trend. The field description notes a pattern of metallic mineralisation akin to herringbone and wire silver and is hosted within similar calcite-fluorite veining with chlorite alteration.

***Figure 5 -** Example outcrops of mineralisation along the Spud Bay E/W trend. Andesite flows are steeply dipping to the north. (Sample F005606 outcrop)*

Figure 6 - *Example of herringbone texture in possible native silver bearing sample taken 530 m NW of the historic Bonanza Silver Mine. Associated with calcite-fluorite veining and chlorite alteration (Sample F005416).*

Glacier

The Glacier target area was identified as prospective through desktop integration of known structures and alteration mapping published by the Geological Survey of Canada in 2015 (Open File 7807) in combination with recent publications on the IOCG alteration styles within the Great Bear Magmatic Zone. White Cliff has discovered copper mineralisation within potassic altered andesites and breccias across a 1,100m strike length within a much larger footprint of strong potassic alteration (K-feldspar +/- hematite and magnetite). A second discovery at the Glacier target is a 213m strike length of quartz-chalcopyrite-bornite epithermal veins.

Whilst prospecting along structural intersections a 450m strike length zone of bornite-chalcopyrite cemented breccias have been visually observed at the west of the trend, adjacent to a regional NE/SW trending fault. Up to 1.5m thick intervals of sulphide cemented breccia bodies are observed with further disseminated chalcopyrite within the adjacent andesites. The alteration consists of strong potassic altered clasts of porphyritic andesite within a matrix of sulphide with further copper secondaries (malachite-azurite), cobalt secondary minerals were also observed. the high temperature potassic-iron alteration and sulphide cemented breccias indicates a position within a mineralised IOCG system.

At the eastern extent of the 1,100m strike length, a body of brecciated, potassic altered andesite hosts aggregates, veins and semi massive chalcopyrite approximately 10m thickness and continuous over 60m.

Given the semi-massive to massive chalcopyrite mineralisation observed on surface, a conductive response by the ongoing MobileMT survey would offer a robust drill target.

Further to the breccias described above a series of N/S trending quartz-carbonate-chalcopyrite-bornite veins are observed cropping out on a peninsula extending into Glacier Bay 700m southeast. The veins, up to 0.4m thickness trend along a lineament adjacent to a covered topographic low and are interpreted as epithermal in origin and prospective for precious metal contents. These veins have been sampled along strike for 213m and add another mineralisation style at the Glacier target.

Figure 7 – *Rock sample F005437 from a mineralised outcrop of massive chalcopyrite-bornite at the Glacier Target.*

Figure 8 - *Example of visually observed chalcopyrite cemented breccia from the western extent of the Glacier IOCG target. Clasts are composed of brick-red k-feldspar altered andesite. (Sample F005438)*

Figure 9 - *Example of visually observed bornite-chalcopyrite cemented breccia (Sample F005437) (left) and strong brick red potassic alteration with observed chalcopyrite-malachite veining from the western extent of the Glacier IOCG target (Sample F005611) (right).*

***Figure 10** - Example of visually observed malachite staining of the potassic altered andesites at the eastern extent of the Glacier trend. Photograph shows a part of the 10m thick mineralised outcrop which is continuous on surface for 60m.*

Figure 11 *– Observed quartz-chalcopyrite vein with minor bornite from the Glacier epithermal trend which has been sampled over 200m strike length. (Sample F005424)*

Rust

Whilst prospecting favourable structures within the andesite flow units just 3.5km east of the historic Eldorado Minesite a series of 3 gossanous structures with patchy malachite have been located covering a strike length of up to 100m each. Utilising an RS-125 scintillometer measurements of these structures return between 1,500 and > 65,000 CPS (above maximum reading of scintillometer). A series of rock chip samples have been taken to determine the contained uranium content. The mineralised structures are within a potassic and phyllic alteration zone of porphyritic andesite, with tourmaline cemented breccias.

Sparkplug Lake

The Sparkplug Lake target area is prospective for IOCG mineralisation, situated within a kilometre scale collapse structure. Both the NICO and Sue Dianne IOCG deposits within the Great Bear Magmatic Zone are associated with their own collapse or domal structures. Fieldwork completed by White Cliff Minerals has discovered a 430 x 160m zone of epithermal mineralisation on the shoulder of this collapse feature.

The epithermal veins and breccias are comprised of quartz-carbonate with chalcopyrite and lesser bornite. It is associated with carbonate-chlorite alteration of the host porphyritic andesites with sporadic strong hematite addition. Patchy potassic alteration is observed with k-feldspar present in the groundmass.

***Figure 12** - Example of the Sparkplug Lake quartz-chalcopyrite veining which occurs within a 430 x 160m zone. (Sample F005670)*

Reference

An RS-125 Super-SPEC scintillometer is used by field personnel to determine structures prospective for uranium mineralisation whilst traversing the field targets. The device is used in a continuous survey mode, reporting a counts per second (CPS) with a maximum of 65000 CPS. The device is supplied by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. and manufactured by Radiation Solutions Inc.

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

About the Great Bear Lake Project

The Great Bear Lake Project located 240km SW of the Company's Coppermine Project and the settlement of Kugluktuk covers an area of 2900km^2 of the Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) prospective Great Bear Magmatic Zone (GBMZ). The GMBZ is an extensively hydrothermally altered and mineralised Proterozoic continental andesitic stratovolcano-plutonic complex. Valued by historic miners, explorers and the Northwest Territories Geosciences Office as having the highest potential for large scale IOCG and uranium style mineralisation in Canada. A rich production history, pre 1982 totalled:

- 13,700,000lbs Uranium oxide (U_3O_8)
- 34,200,000oz refined silver
- 11,377,040lbs of copper with gold credits,
- 104,000kg lead, 127,000kg nickel and 227,000kg cobalt

Mining was focussed on the Eldorado, Echo Bay and Contact Lake Mines within the project area, with several others, such as the Bonanza and El Bonanza mines contributing significant quantities of silver from high-grade vein-type deposits.

Exploration in the region has historically been controlled by volatile metal prices, with activity ceasing in the 1980's after decline of the silver price. Modern exploration was active in the early 2000's up until 2009 with operators such as Alberta Star and Hunter Bay conducting large scale surface sampling campaigns and diamond drilling. Several new occurrences were discovered, however have not been sufficiently followed up.

White Cliff Minerals identified the Project as being primed for future discoveries, with a wealth of historic data available for integration with modern exploration techniques and recent academic publications on the deposit styles of the GBMZ. Since being granted the licenses in February 2024 the Company has undertaken a literature review and data digitisation exercise focused on revealing prospective and overlooked target regions within the project area.

Great Bear Lake Project – 2024 Rock Chips

Target	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Outcrop /Float	Rock Type	Nature	Pyrite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Bornite (%)	Malachite + Azurite
Mile Lake Skarn	F005402	453537	7321168	355	Outcrop	Potassic Skarn	DISS	5 - 10	3 - 8	1 - 5	1 - 5
	F005403	453533	7321173	356	Outcrop		DISS	5 - 10	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5
	F005404	453535	7321175	361	Outcrop		DISS	5 - 10	3 - 8	1 - 5	1 - 5
	F005405	453538	7321177	355	Outcrop		DISS	5 - 10	3 - 8	-	1 - 5
	F005406	453537	7321176	355	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5
	F005407	453541	7321179	355	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	3 - 8	1 - 5	5 - 10
	F005408	453526	7321180	354	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005409	453517	7321188	354	Outcrop		DISS	3 - 8	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5
	F005410	453527	7321183	355	Outcrop		DISS	3 - 8	1 - 5	1 - 5	3 - 8
	F005411	453534	7321183	356	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5
	F005412	453552	7321145	355	Outcrop		DISS	3 - 8	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
Spud Bonanza	F005413	448860	7322203	190	Outcrop	Andesite	VEIN	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005414	448858	7322202	194	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5
	F005415	450047	7321868	272	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5
	F005416	450048	7321869	274	Outcrop	Diorite	VEIN	1 - 5	-	-	-
	F005417	450047	7321874	275	Outcrop		VEIN	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005418	450019	7321865	271	Outcrop	Calcite Vein	VEIN	-	-	-	-
	F005605	448683	7322364	280	Outcrop	Sulphide	SMS	5 - 10	3 - 8	1 - 5	3 - 8
	F005606	448863	7322199	298	Outcrop	Andesite	DISS	5 - 10	3 - 8	1 - 5	1 - 5
	F005607	449022	7322079	204	Outcrop	Sulphide	SMS	5 - 10	3 - 8	1 - 5	1 - 5
	F005608	450054	7321844	343	Float	Andesite	DISS	3 - 8	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
Glacier Epithermal	F005419	456458	7330102	166	Outcrop	Vein	VEIN	3 - 8	1 - 5	1 - 5	-
	F005420	456460	7330104	164	Outcrop		VEIN	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	-
	F005421	456463	7330138	167	Outcrop		VEIN	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	-
	F005422	456458	7330137	167	Outcrop		VEIN	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	-
	F005423	456455	7330245	177	Outcrop		VEIN	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	-
	F005424	456459	7330243	175	Outcrop		VEIN	3 - 8	3 - 8	1 - 5	-
	F005425	456457	7330256	176	Outcrop		VEIN	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5
	F005426	456456	7330235	177	Outcrop		VEIN	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	-
	F005427	456461	7330317	182	Outcrop		VEIN	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	-
Glacier IOCG West	F005428	456109	7330873	353	Outcrop	Andesite	SMS	20+	3 - 8	-	-
	F005429	456108	7330872	351	Outcrop		DISS	5 - 10	1 - 5	1 - 5	-
BLANK	F005430	BL-10									
Glacier IOCG West	F005431	456089	7330867	354	Outcrop	Andesite	DISS	3 - 8	1 - 5	-	-
	F005432	456074	7330864	349	Subcrop		SMS	3 - 8	1 - 5	1 - 5	-
	F005433	456076	7330865	350	Outcrop		DISS	3 - 8	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005434	456062	7330865	348	Outcrop		SMS	8 - 12	15+	5 - 10	3 - 8

Target	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Outcrop /Float	Rock Type	Nature	Pyrite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Bornite (%)	Malachite + Azurite
	F005435	456060	7330864	347	Outcrop		MAS	3 - 8	30+	5 - 10	3 - 8
	F005436	456059	7330864	345	Outcrop		SMS	3 - 8	25+	8 - 12	3 - 8
	F005437	456056	7330864	347	Outcrop		MAS	1 - 5	30+	15+	3 - 8
	F005438	455960	7330857	311	Outcrop		SMS	1 - 5	15+	3 - 8	1 - 5
	F005439	455956	7330857	312	Outcrop	Andesite	VEIN	1 - 5	5 - 10	1 - 5	1 - 5
	F005440	455843	7330867	292	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5
	F005441	455847	7330867	293	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5
	F005442	455820	7330873	285	Outcrop		DISS	3 - 8	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005443	455814	7330872	286	Outcrop		DISS	3 - 8	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
Rust	F005621	456600	7329416	305	Outcrop	Andesite	GOS	1 - 5	-	-	-
	F005622	456518	7329356	329	Outcrop		GOS	1 - 5	-	-	-
Glacier IOCG West	F005609	456033	7330866	431	Outcrop	Andesite	VEIN	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005610	455834	7330867	384	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005611	455835	7330869	384	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005612	455818	7330878	374	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	-
Rust	F005444	456516	7329248	239	Outcrop	Andesite	GOS	1 - 5	-	-	1 - 5
	F005445	456521	7329245	236	Outcrop		GOS	1 - 5	-	-	-
Glacier IOCG East	F005446	456740	7330851	365	Outcrop	Andesite	DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005447	456746	7330855	369	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005448	456755	7330862	239	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005449	456773	7330871	376	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005450	456780	7330879	378	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
Glacier IOCG East	F005623	456787	7330886	380	Outcrop	Andesite	DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005624	456426	7330963	315	Outcrop		VEIN	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005625	456426	7330968	315	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005626	456427	7330968	311	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005627	456424	7330975	313	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005628	456383	7330950	464	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005629	456378	7330941	465	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
BLANK	F005630	BL-10									
Glacier IOCG East	F005631	456376	7330754	425	Outcrop	Andesite	DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005651	456446	7330808	271	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005652	456441	7330806	272	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005653	456021	7330861	334	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005654	455996	7330861	330	Subcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005655	455992	7330861	330	Subcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005656	455990	7330861	330	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005657	455979	7330820	333	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005658	455798	7330860	288	Outcrop		VEI	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005659	455797	7330877	280	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005660	455793	7330879	278	Outcrop		DISS	3 - 8	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005661	455792	7330889	279	Subcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005662	455724	7330901	269	Subcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005663	455676	7330937	265	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005664	455715	7330910	264	Outcrop		DISS	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
Thompson	F005601	458819	7318921	410	Subcrop	Granite	VEIN	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5
	F005602	458818	7318921	408	Subcrop		DISS	3 - 8	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5
	F005603	458814	7318926	412	Subcrop		VEIN	3 - 8	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5

Target	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Outcrop /Float	Rock Type	Nature	Pyrite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Bornite (%)	Malachite + Azurite
	F005604	458806	7318925	412	Outcrop	Granite	SMS	5 - 10	10+	3 - 8	1 - 5
Rust	F005613	456700	7329408	302	Outcrop	Andesite (gossan)	GOS	-	-	-	
	F005614	456683	7329413	285	Outcrop			-	-	-	1 - 5
	F005615	456625	7329406	300	Outcrop			1 - 5	-	-	-
	F005616	456625	7329406	300	Outcrop			1 - 5	-	-	-
	F005617	456632	7329408	301	Outcrop			-	-	-	-
	F005618	456631	7329407	301	Outcrop			1 - 5	-	-	-
	F005619	456620	7329409	304	Outcrop			1 - 5	-	-	-
	F005620	456619	7329409	304	Outcrop			1 - 5	-	-	1 - 5
BLANK	F005665	BL-10									
Sparkplug Lake	F005666	461602	7333360	300	Float	Vein	VEIN	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5
	F005667	461643	7333341	305	Subcrop	Vein	VEIN	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5
	F005668	461650	7333333	300	Outcrop	Breccia	CEM	1 - 5	3 - 8	-	-
	F005669	461648	7333338	301	Outcrop	Vein	VEIN	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005670	461643	7333336	298	Subcrop		VEIN	-	15	1 - 5	-
	F005671	461675	7333308	410	Outcrop		VEIN	-	1.5	-	1 - 5
	F005672	461673	7333309	410	Outcrop		VEIN	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005673	461665	7333304	328	Float		VEIN	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005674	461823	7333192	363	Outcrop		VEIN	-	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005675	461824	7333193	367	Outcrop		VEIN	-	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005676	461825	7333214	367	Outcrop		VEIN	-	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005677	461840	7333227	367	Outcrop		VEIN	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5
	F005678	462017	7333212	359	Outcrop		VEIN	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5
	F005679	462014	7333211	361	Outcrop		GOS	-	-	-	1 - 5
	F005680	462010	7333210	362	Outcrop		VEIN	1 - 5	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005681	462003	7333205	366	Outcrop		VEIN	-	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5
	F005682	461915	7333084	353	Outcrop	Breccia	CEM	-	1 - 5	-	1 - 5
	F005683	461919	7333081	354	Outcrop		CEM	-	1 - 5	-	-
	F005684	461936	7333077	354	Subcrop	Gossan	GOS	-	1 - 5	-	1 - 5

Table 1 - Rock Chip Samples, Coordinates 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 - DISS – disseminated, VEIN – vein hosted, MAS – massive, SMS – semi-massive, GOS – gossan, CEM – cement phase of breccia.

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

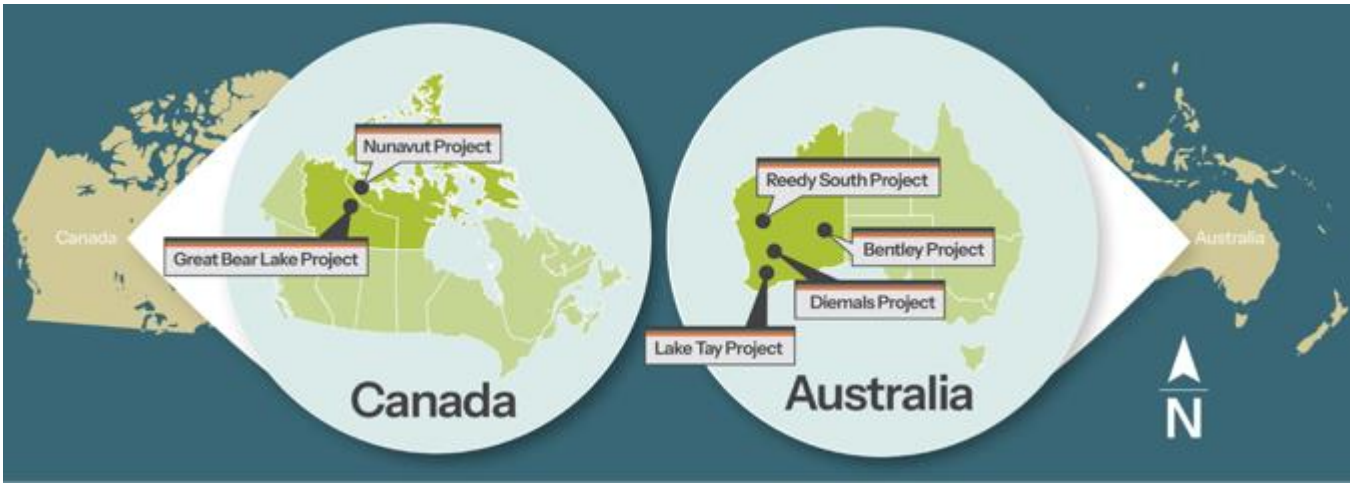
This document may contain forward-looking statements concerning White Cliff Minerals. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties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

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. An RS-125 Super-SPEC scintillometer was utilised to measure counts per second (CPS) as a guide for sampling uranium prospective structures and veins.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Samples of different lithologies, alterations and mineralisation styles were collected based on visual appearance. Rock chip samples are composites of the mineralised or altered outcrops. 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.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Rock chip sampling was undertaken on surface alongside lithologic, alteration and mineralisation logging. Rock chip samples will be transported to Yellowknife by charter flight from the field camp, where an Aurora Geosciences employee will deliver them to the ALS Laboratory for preparation utilising code PREP-31D, ensuring sample security. All samples will undergo 4-acid digestion followed by multi-element ICP-MS (ME-MS61) with overassays completed by OG62 techniques. All samples will undergo fire assay followed by ICP-AES for gold analysis (Au-ICP21), with overassay gold (> 10 ppm) by Au-GRA21. Any Ag greater than 1500 ppm from Ag-OG62 will be reassayed using Ag-GRA21.
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.).*	Not applicable as no drilling was reported.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Not applicable as no drilling was reported.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Not applicable as no drilling was 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.	Not applicable as no drilling was 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.	No lengths logged as no drilling or channel saw sampling over intervals were completed, however 100% of rock chips have been "logged".
Sub-sampling techniques and sample	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.*	No sub sampling undertaken

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
preparation	*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 undertaken.
	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.	No sub sampling undertaken.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are deemed appropriate for the style of mineralisation targeted.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Samples will undergo a 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)
	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.	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.
	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.	Blanks and field duplicates are being inserted to the sample stream.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	No assays being reported. All assay results are emailed to both the country manager and senior geologist, and will verify the results and quality control prior to release.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable as no drilling was reported.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Not known.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Not known.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Locations of reported rock chip assay results are in NAD83 / UTM Zone 11 N. Positions of samples determined in the field by handheld Garmin GPSMAP 66sr or Garmin GPSMAP 65 units.
	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 no suitable for inclusion in an MRE.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Grab sampling is conducted where mineralisation or alteration of interest is observed. No channel saw samples or drillholes have been reported where sampling perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation would be applicable to represent the 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	Not applicable as no drilling was reported.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	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	*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 Radium Point Project is made up of 19 granted Prospecting Permits, and 14 Mineral Claim Applications (on trust for White Cliff Minerals Limited). 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. Field activities require a land use permit from the Northwest Territories 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 licenses are granted.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration and mining in the Radium Point area is listed under Exploration History in the release and 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. Results from reports that are believed to be accurate or representative are included in the release.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Early Proterozoic Echo Bay Group consists of tuffs, flow rocks, argillite, quartzite, and dolomitic limestone. Uranium, Silver and Copper ore deposits occur within veins and stockworks. The age of uranium mineralisation is about 1,400 Ma.
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:*	Not applicable. No drillholes 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	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.
	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 data aggregation.
	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 is being reported. Any lengths or widths of mineralisation noted in the release are on surface measurements at outcrop scale.
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.
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, sampling and potentially drilling during the 2024 field season.