Bonanza Grade Silver identified ±550mtrs from historic silver mines that produced 34,200,000oz of refined silver

Final assays include 7.54% Ag (75,439g/t), 5.35% Ag (53,506g/t) & 13.6% Cu

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("the Company") is delighted to announce it has received the final batch of assay results from rock chip samples taken during the maiden field program at the Great Bear Project ("Great Bear" or "the Project"), Northern Canada. Results confirm extraordinary silver grades from epithermal structures and polymetallic results from skarn-style mineralisation.

- Truly outstanding silver results from Slider mark another high-grade discovery. Approximately 550m along strike to the NW from the two historical producing underground silver mines that produced 34,200,000oz of refined silver
- Slider, a significantly expanded silver region **a newly defined area of interest of at least 1.5km x 1.5km**:
  - **includes a newly identified westerly extension of the two historical silver mines** which includes a zone of native silver bearing breccias
  - **Results from Slider include** bonanza silver concentrations shown below as percentage of silver, grammes of silver and ounces of silver:
    - **7.54% Ag** **(75,439g/t Ag or 2,425 Oz/t Ag)** (F005907)
    - **0.91% Ag** **(9,070g/t Ag or 291 Oz/t Ag)** (F005908)
    - **5.35% Ag** **(53,506g/t Ag or 1,720 Oz/t Ag)** (F005909)
    - **0.71% Ag** **(7,100g/t Ag or 228 Oz/t Ag)** (F005415)
    - **0.18% Ag** **(1,840g/t Ag or 59 Oz/t Ag)** (F005416)
    - **0.27% Ag** **(2,700g/t Ag or 87 Oz/t Ag)** (F005417)
  - Additional newly identified E-W structural trend within the Slider region identified over ±450m of strike length returned assays up to **904g/t Ag, 6.5% Cu and 8.1% Zn (F005606)**
  - a similar mineralised structure, sampled over 450 m N-S also returned **383g/t Ag and 13.6% Cu (F005649)**
- Charlie, **a skarn horizon covering a strike of approximately 900m,** previously identified by state geologists has returned consistently high-grade polymetallic results adding further depth to the metal basket at Great Bear:
  - **9.8% Cu** **233g/t Ag** **1.7% Pb** **2.4% Zn** (F005408)
  - **8.3% Cu** **135g/t Ag** (F005407)
  - **3.4% Cu** 24g/t Ag 0.24% Tungsten (F005405)

"Well, this not something you see every day, let alone to find on surface during a maiden field program - possibly the highest-grade silver results published in recent history. It's remarkable that the team has now delineated a total of six high grade Copper, Gold and Silver mineralised districts at Great Bear. Results to date have included massive, mineralised contents of 42.6% Cu, 42.2% Cu, 39.5% Cu, 38.2g/t Au, 29.7g/t Au and 716g/t Ag and, now, those results have now potentially been outshone by this silver discovery. To reel off, with consistency these results in a maiden campaign from around 15-20% of the overall Great Bear Project Area is great. If we are able to marry these results and structures up with the recently completed geophysics and prove depth potential we will be well placed for significant discovery.

Coming into this campaign, there was a high expectation given what historically had been identified at Great Bear. Pleasingly, we have not only exceeded those historical high grade assay results, but we have also extended mineralisation in all directions and in some cases into the kilometres as districts are identified.

Amazingly, the 1.5 x 1.5 km Slider District remains underexplored. Given these results - there is a lot of upside for additional high grade silver structures to exist."

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

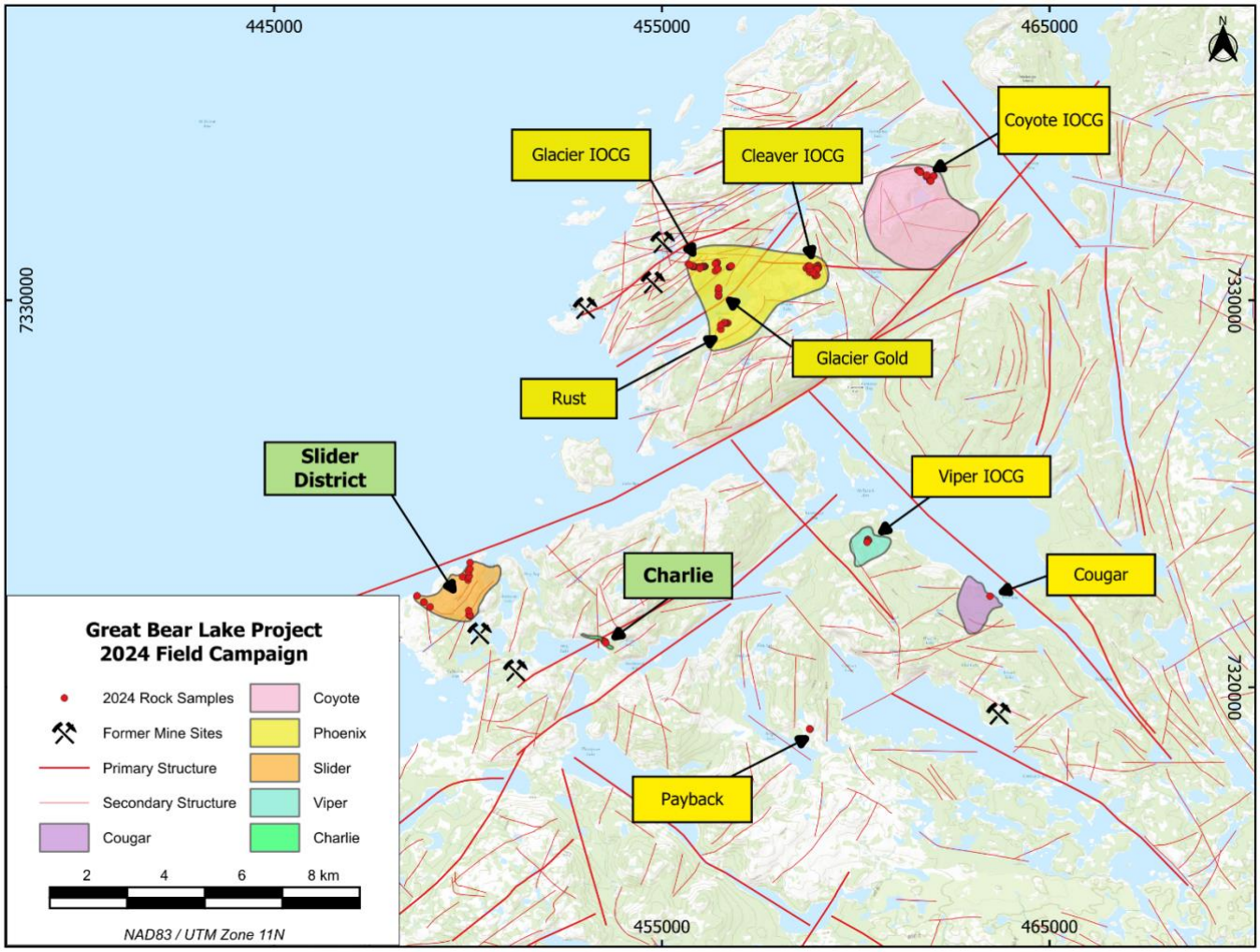


***Figure 1** - Map of 2024 rock chip samples highlighting the previously released (identified in yellow boxes - see Company releases dated 13th August 2024 and 19th August 2024) and latest results from the Great Bear Project. Locations highlighted in green show areas with assay results contained within this release.*

The Silder District

The Slider District located 10km SW of the Phoenix regional scale IOCG-epithermal centres consists of 3 sub areas, Spud Silver, Spud Bonanza (E/W) and Spud North (N/S), all three of which have been proven to host high grade epithermal precious metal mineralisation. Slider is located **around 550m NW of the historic Bonanza and El Bonanza silver mines which historically produced 23,564,461oz of silver between 1964-1976 (Figure 1)**. The field program, designed to test extensional structures along strike from these historic mines, has uncovered st6ructural extensions to the mine zone rich in silver and copper. **Much of the central part of the 1.5 x 1.5km structural zone of Slider remains unexplored and unsampled even though it is highly prospective for significant metal accumulation.**

A 4 m wide zone of native silver bearing hydrothermal breccia was located and sampled, **returning bonanza silver grades up to 7.54%** (F005907) and **5.35%** (F005909). Sample F005907, which returned the highest silver grades, also hosts mineralisation disseminated within the pervasively chlorite altered host rock. The mineralisation is associated with pervasive and intense chlorite alteration with zones of semi-massive magnetite. Calcite and fluorite are observed within the mineralised breccias, with additional chalcopyrite-malachite returning **2700g/t Ag and 2% Cu** (F005417). The mineral assemblage and style of mineralisation matches that of the nearby historic mines. A total of 9 samples were taken at the Spud Silver occurrence and surrounding areas.

Further targets within the Slider District exist along SE/NW and N/S trending structures. The Bonanza Trend, sampled over 440m is a zone of steeply NE dipping andesite flows and sediments with bedding parallel zones of mineralisation. Sample F005606 returned **904g/t Ag, 6.51% Cu and 8.06% Zn** and sits immediately adjacent to a large, covered topographic depression which may host further mineralisation. A similar N/S trending structural zone sampled over

450m strike length also returned high-grade silver-copper mineralisation with **383g/t Ag and 13.6% Cu** (F005649). 5 samples were taken along the NW/SE Bonanza trend and 7 samples along the N/S Spud North trend.

Figure 2 – *Photograph of sample F005909 which returned* ***5.35% Ag****. Tarnished native silver and calcite cement can be observed between the clasts of potassic altered diorite.*

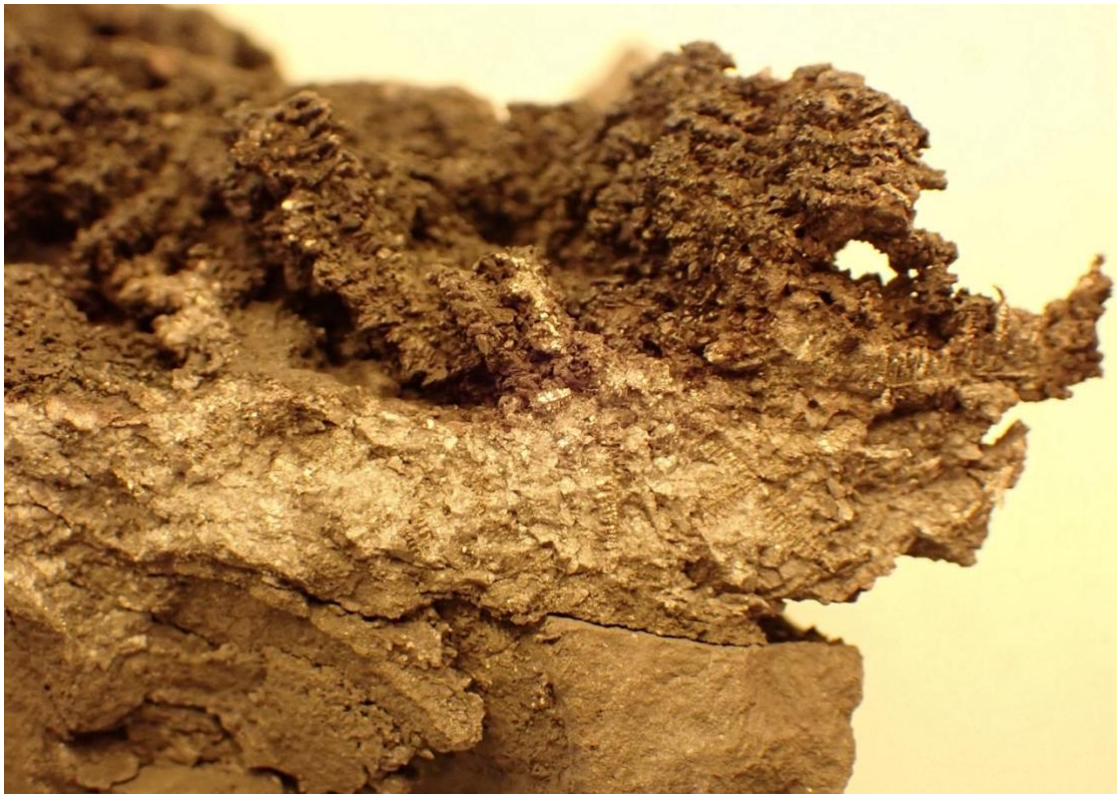


Figure 3 – *Photograph of abundant native silver mineralisation in sample F005909 showing both tarnished and fresh silver within a calcite-chlorite matrix.*

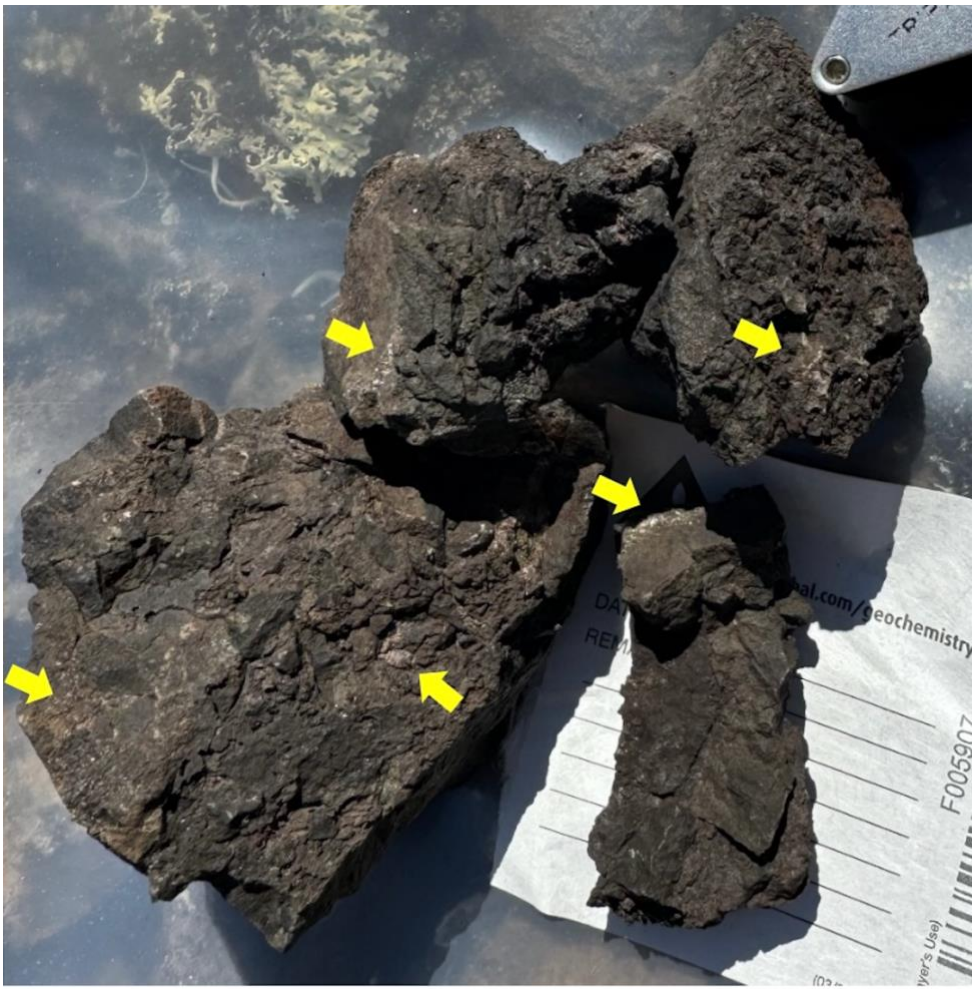


Figure 4 – *Photograph of sample F005907 which returned **7.54% Ag** from the Spud Silver occurrence. Silver present within the chlorite altered host rock and within the breccia cement phase alongside calcite. Yellow arrows point to visible native silver.*

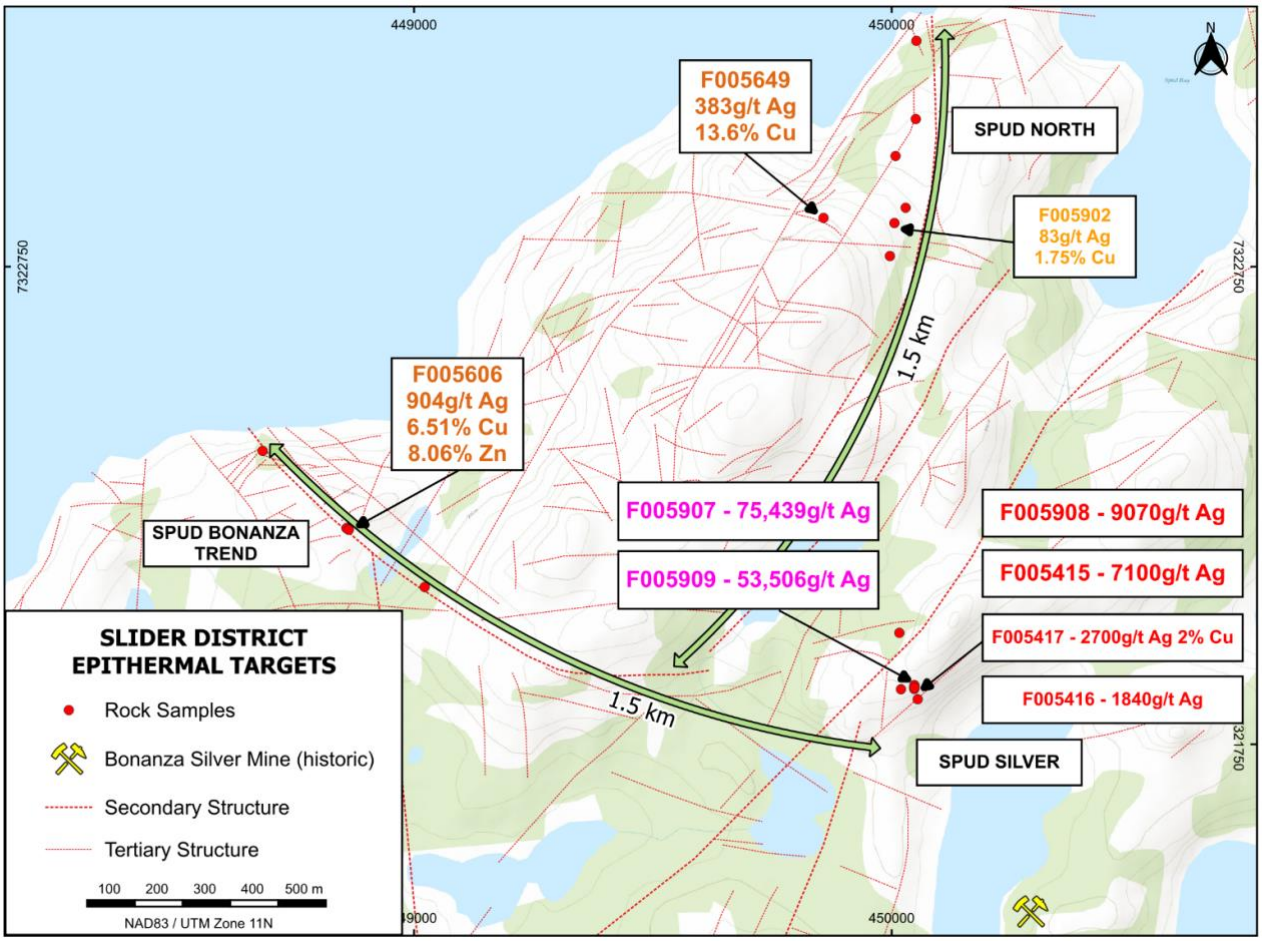


Figure 5 – *Map of the Slider District 2024 rock samples which exhibit bonanza silver grades at Spud Silver. Much of the central area remains underexplored and will receive detailed follow up groundwork, with scope for further native silver discoveries.*

Figure 6– *Photograph of sample F005908, an intensely chlorite altered diorite with disseminated and vein hosted native silver which returned* ***9,070g/t Ag****.*

Figure 7 *– Photograph of outcrop for sample F005606 which returned* ***904g/t Ag, 6.5% Cu and 8.06% Zn*** *from the Spud Bonanza E/W trend.*

Charlie

The Charlie area is host to polymetallic, potassic skarn mineralisation which was sampled over a 55m strike length NW/SE and covering a 10m thickness. The skarn consists of garnet-pyroxene-epidote-K-feldspar with a polymetallic sulphide overprint. A total of 11 outcrop samples were taken, returning up to **233g/t Ag, 9.82% Cu, 1.67% Pb. 2.35% Zn** (F005408) and **0.24% W in addition to 3.36% Cu** in sample F005405.

Figure 8 – *Outcrop photograph for sample F005408 illustrating a brick red K-feldspar-skarn breccia with abundant copper secondary minerals after chalcopyrite-bornite-chalcocite sulphides. Sample returned* ***233g/t Ag, 9.82% Cu, 1.67% Pb. 2.35% Zn****.*

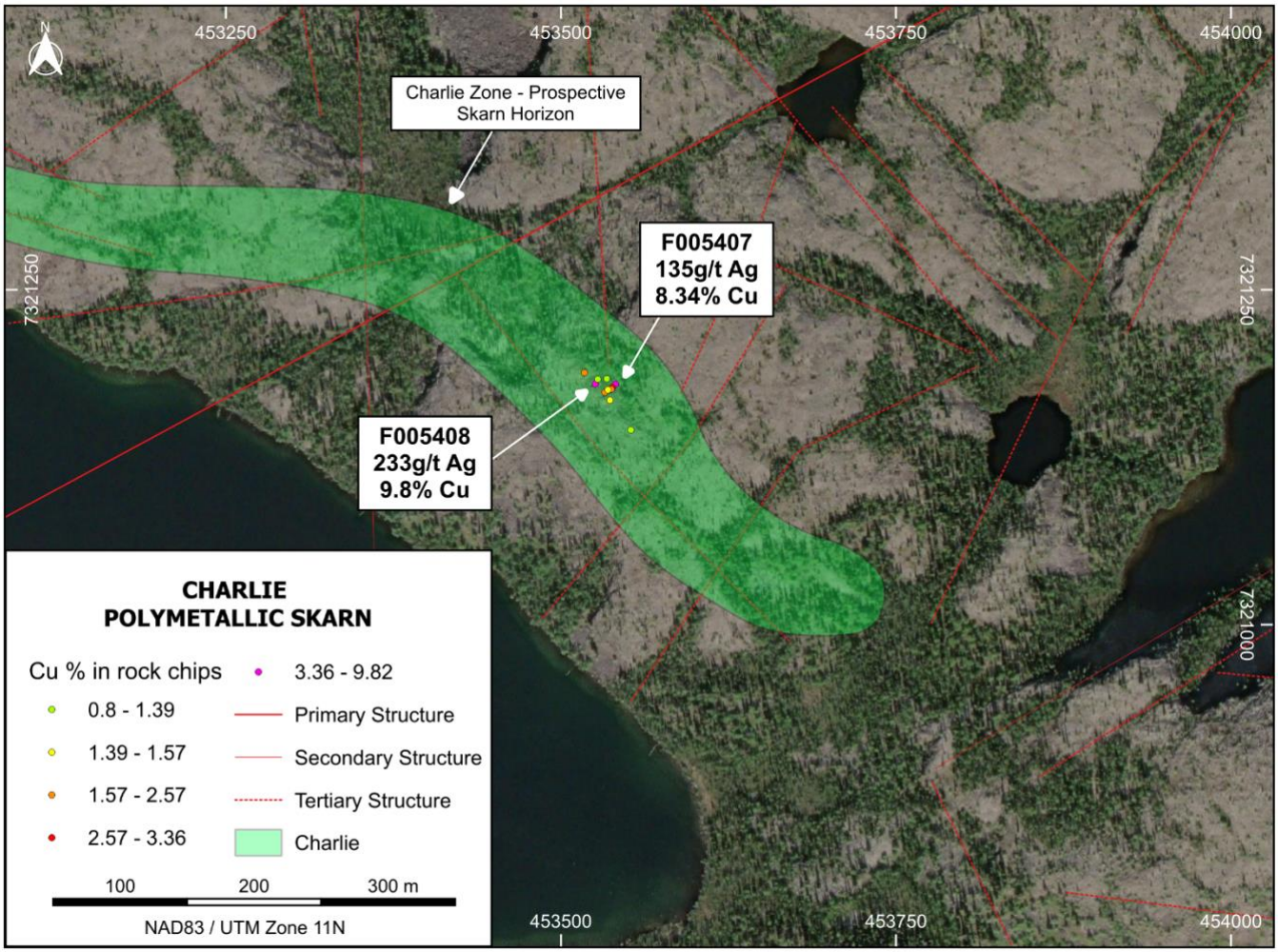


Figure 9 – *Map of copper % in samples taken from the Charlie Zone where polymetallic skarn mineralisation returned consistently strong copper grades of up to* ***9.8% Cu and 233g/t Ag*** *(F005408).*

Great Bear Lake Project - 2024 Rock Chips

Sample	Area	Target	Easting	Northing	Type	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Sn (ppm)
F005415	Slider	Spud Silver	450047	7321868	Outcrop	0.002	**7,100**	0.04	0.12	24.5
F005416			450048	7321869	Outcrop	<0.001	**1,840**	0.01	0.04	3.3
F005417			450047	7321874	Outcrop	0.014	**2,700**	**2.00**	**1.74**	107
F005418			450019	7321865	Outcrop	<0.001	24.7	0.02	0.02	4.7
F005907			450048	7321868	Outcrop	<0.05	**75,439**	0.01	0.15	16.4
F005908			450047	7321865	Outcrop	<0.05	**9,070**	0.09	0.03	3.3
F005909			450048	7321868	Outcrop	<0.05	**53,506**	0.01	0.03	2.8
F005952			450016	7321983	Float	0.001	1.13	0.01	0.06	1.5
F005608			450054	7321844	Float	0.001	17.6	0.39	0.35	73.4
F005649		Spud North	449857	7322852	Outcrop	0.036	**383**	**13.60**	0.02	0.8
F005650			449996	7322772	Subcrop	0.005	39.5	0.50	0.06	224
F005902			450006	7322841	Outcrop	0.011	83.4	1.75	0.35	95
F005903			450029	7322873	Outcrop	0.002	10.75	0.58	0.45	41.9
F005904			450008	7322982	Outcrop	0.003	1.96	0.59	0.05	4.2
F005905			450050	7323059	Outcrop	0.007	9.28	0.80	0.24	5.3
F005906			450052	7323223	Outcrop	0.006	2.21	0.14	0.01	7.9
F005413		Spud Bonanza	448860	7322203	Outcrop	0.028	**186**	0.93	0.29	**>500**
F005414			448858	7322202	Outcrop	0.028	**161**	0.73	0.47	48.2
F005605			448683	7322364	Outcrop	0.003	15.2	2.16	0.07	184.5
F005606			448863	7322199	Outcrop	0.032	**904**	**6.51**	**8.06**	253
F005607			449022	7322079	Outcrop	0.058	73.5	0.950	0.78	**>500**

Table 1 - Rock chip sample assay results from the Slider District. 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. Au – gold, Ag – silver, Cu – copper, Zn – zinc, Sn - tin. G/t – grams per tonne, ppm – parts per million.

Sample	Area	Target	Easting	Northing	Type	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Mo (ppm)	W (ppm)
F005402	Charlie	Mile Lake Skarn	453537	7321168	Outcrop	0.064	4.88	**1.49**	0.81	0.45	403	117
F005403			453533	7321173	Outcrop	0.047	14	**1.70**	0.62	0.42	1580	266
F005404			453535	7321175	Outcrop	0.036	11.6	**1.57**	0.87	**1.02**	1085	81.5
F005405			453538	7321177	Outcrop	0.025	24.1	**3.36**	0.67	0.39	241	**2,430**
F005406			453537	7321176	Outcrop	0.029	51.7	**2.57**	0.40	**1.70**	201	233
F005407			453541	7321179	Outcrop	0.046	**135**	**8.34**	0.6	0.72	163	173
F005408			453526	7321180	Outcrop	0.104	**233**	**9.82**	**1.67**	**2.35**	176	940
F005409			453517	7321188	Outcrop	0.022	80.4	**2.57**	0.30	0.104	463	**1,840**
F005410			453527	7321183	Outcrop	0.106	23.3	**1.39**	0.71	0.78	1,575	600
F005411			453534	7321183	Outcrop	0.036	31.9	**1.32**	0.93	**1.50**	161	57.3
F005412			453552	7321145	Outcrop	0.022	25.9	0.80	0.09	0.66	3.54	69.4

Table 2 - Rock chip sample assay results from the Charlie Zone. 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. Au – gold, Ag – silver, Cu – copper, Pb – lead, Zn – zinc, Mo – molybdenum, W - tungsten. G/t – grams per tonne, ppm – parts per million.

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 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 are be 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 overassays completed by OG62 techniques. All samples 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. Samples exceeding 10,000 ppm Ag were re-assayed using Ag-CON01.

About the Great Bear Lake Project

The Great Bear Lake Project located 240km SW of the Company's Rae Cu-Ag-Au Project and the settlement of Kugluktuk covers an area of 2900km2 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.

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

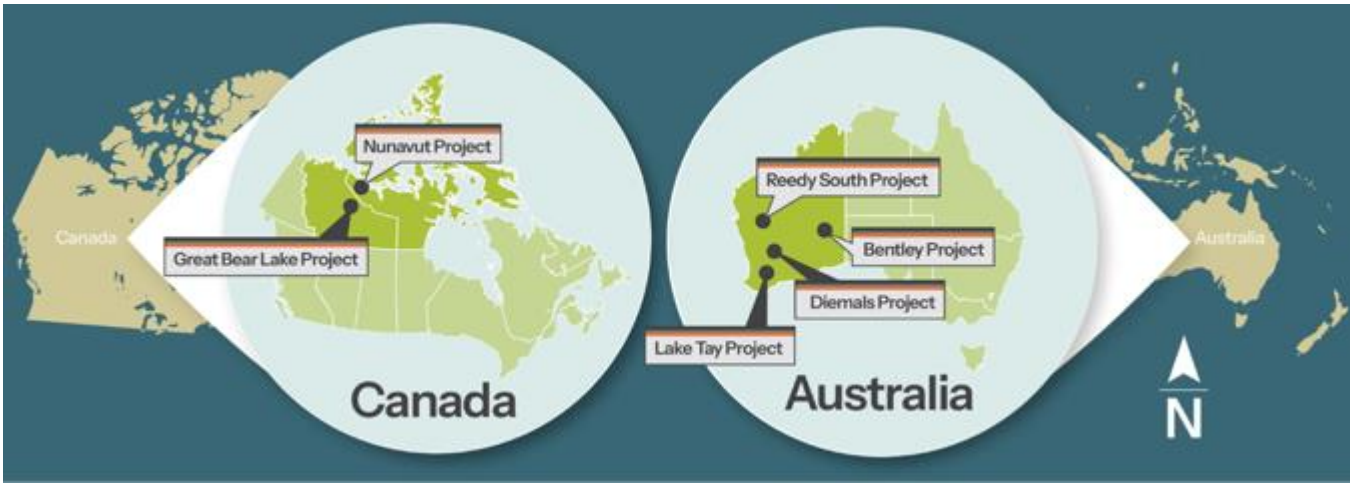
are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information by White Cliff Minerals, or, on behalf of the 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 **Rae Cu-Ag-Au project**, contains numerous highly prospective Cu and Ag mineralisation occurrences that include: **>40% Cu, 115g/t and 107g/t Ag** at Don prospect; **35.54% Cu and 17g/t Ag** at Cu-Tar prospect; and a historic, non JORC compliant resource of 125,000t @ 2% Copper.



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

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

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

Bentley Gold Copper Project currently in an exploration application stage has had numerous prospective Gold and Copper targets identified.

Enquiries

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APPENDIX 1.

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results at 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.*	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. Surface rock chip (grab) sampling of outcrop, subcrop and floats. 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.
	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. Rock samples ranged in weight between 0.27 and 3 kg. Blanks inserted to the sample stream were 0.08-0.09 kg. 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 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 overassays completed by OG62 techniques. All samples underwent 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 are reassayed using Ag-GRA21. Samples exceeding 10,000 ppm Ag were reassayed using Ag-CON01.
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 reported.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Not applicable as no drilling reported.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Not applicable as no drilling reported.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Not applicable as no drilling reported.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Rock chip sampling was undertaken on surface alongside lithologic, alteration and mineralisation logging. Data input presented in tabulated form alongside coordinates and sample numbers.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No intersections logged as only rock chip samples reported.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.*	Not applicable as no drilling reported.
	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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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 and able to quantify the precious and base metal content.
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 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)
	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. 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.
	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.*	Assays reported are rock chip samples. Therefore no intersections with interval lengths are reported. All results have been verified by White Cliff Minerals personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling reported, no twin holes.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	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.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	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	*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 for the purpose of characterizing metal content. They are not suitable for inclusion in a mineral resource or reserve estimate.
	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. The collection of rock chip samples does not quantify the scale or subsurface orientation of mineralisation at each location.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No drilling reported.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples 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.*	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	*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 18 granted Prospecting Permits, and 7 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. 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	*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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	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 diamond drilling campaigns.