30 May 2018 **ASX Code: WCN**

Gold Resource increases 60% to 484,000 ounces

Highlights

- New Inferred Gold Resource of 2.95Mt at **5.1 g/t** gold for **484,000 ounces** of gold
- New Inferred Copper Resource of **17.2Mt** at **0.37%** copper for **64,000 tonnes** of contained copper
- Exploration recommences

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("**White Cliff**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report a new JORC code compliant inferred gold and copper mineral resource for the **Aucu Project** in north-west Kyrgyz Republic.

Mining industry consultant Optiro Pty Ltd (Optiro) has estimated an updated JORC code compliant inferred mineral resource reported at a lower cut-off grade of 1 g/t gold for the Aucu deposit of **2.95 million** tonnes grading **5.1 g/t gold** containing **484,000 ounces** of gold.

The new mineral resource represents a **60% increase in ounces of contained gold** over the previous gold resource of 302,000 ounces reported in April 2017.

Optiro has also estimated an updated JORC code compliant inferred copper mineral resource, reported at a lower cut-off grade of 0.25% copper for the Chanach Copper deposit **17.2 Mt tonnes** at **0.37% copper** for **64,000 tonnes of contained copper**.

The new inferred copper resource represents a **46% increase in contained copper** over the previous contained copper resource of 44,870 tonnes reported in April 2017.

As previously reported, the gold and copper inferred resources start at surface, have only been shallowly drilled in most areas and remain open along strike and at depth. The reported gold resources represent less than 5% of mineralised faults identified by rock-chip sampling within the Aucu Project tenements to date.

Approximately 95% of the mineralised faults identified by rock-chip sampling are still to be drilled. The gold bearing mineralised structures extend beyond the current resource estimate area over a length greater than 3,000 metres and occur as multiple lodes (Figure 1).

The Company has recommenced exploration with the establishment of the field camp and is currently conducting an extensive soil geochemical survey to refine gold, copper and lead-zinc anomalies identified last year and to test more of the prospective areas of the licence.

Managing Director Todd Hibberd commented that "The 60% increase in the JORC code compliant inferred gold resource from 302,000 ounces to **484,000 ounces** based on a small drilling program indicates just how prospective the project actually it. The 46% increase in the copper resource from 43,000 tonnes to **64,000 tonnes of contained copper** also demonstrates that there is more mineralisation to find. In addition, the soil geochemical program conducted in 2017 identified several new gold, copper and base metal anomalies that are currently being followed up.

The quality of the current resource combined with the rock chip and soil geochemical sampling of the extensive mineralised systems shows that the Aucu gold project has significant potential for substantially more gold and copper resources to be identified from further drilling."

Resource Estimate: Aucu Gold Deposit

The updated Inferred Mineral Resource reported in compliance with the JORC code for the **Aucu** gold deposit reported above a cut-off grade of 1 g/t gold consists of **2.95 Million** tonnes grading **5.1 g/t gold** for **484,000 ounces** of contained gold. The new resource represents a **60% increase in contained gold** over the previously reported April 2017 inferred gold resource. Table 1 provides a breakdown of the updated resource estimate by area.

Table 1: 2018 JORC Inferred gold resource estimate

Area	Category	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Gold (Ounces)
Lower Gold Zone	Inferred	1,160,000	4.0	148,000
Upper Gold Zone	Inferred	770,000	4.7	116,000
Sandstone Zone	Inferred	280,000	11.4	102,000
Quartz Zone	Inferred	330,000	**6.2**	65,000
Quartz Zone Halo	Inferred	190,000	1.9	11,000
Camp Gold Zone	Inferred	110,000	8.8	30,000
Eastern Gold Zone	Inferred	120,000	2.8	11,000
Total	**Inferred**	**2,950,000**	**5.1**	**484,000**

The project also contains an updated inferred resource for the **Chanach** copper deposit which consists of **17.5 Million tonnes** grading **0.37% copper for 64,000 tonnes** of contained copper (reported above a cut-off grade of 0.25% copper) (Table 2). The new copper resource represents a **46% increase in contained copper** over the previous contained copper resource of 44,870 tonnes reported in April 2017.

Table 2: 2018 JORC inferred copper resource estimate

Area	Category	Tonnes	Copper %	Copper (tonnes)
Quartz Zone	Inferred	700,000	0.51	4,000
Chanach Porphyry	Inferred	16,500,000	0.36	60,000
Total	Inferred	17,500,000	0.37	64,000

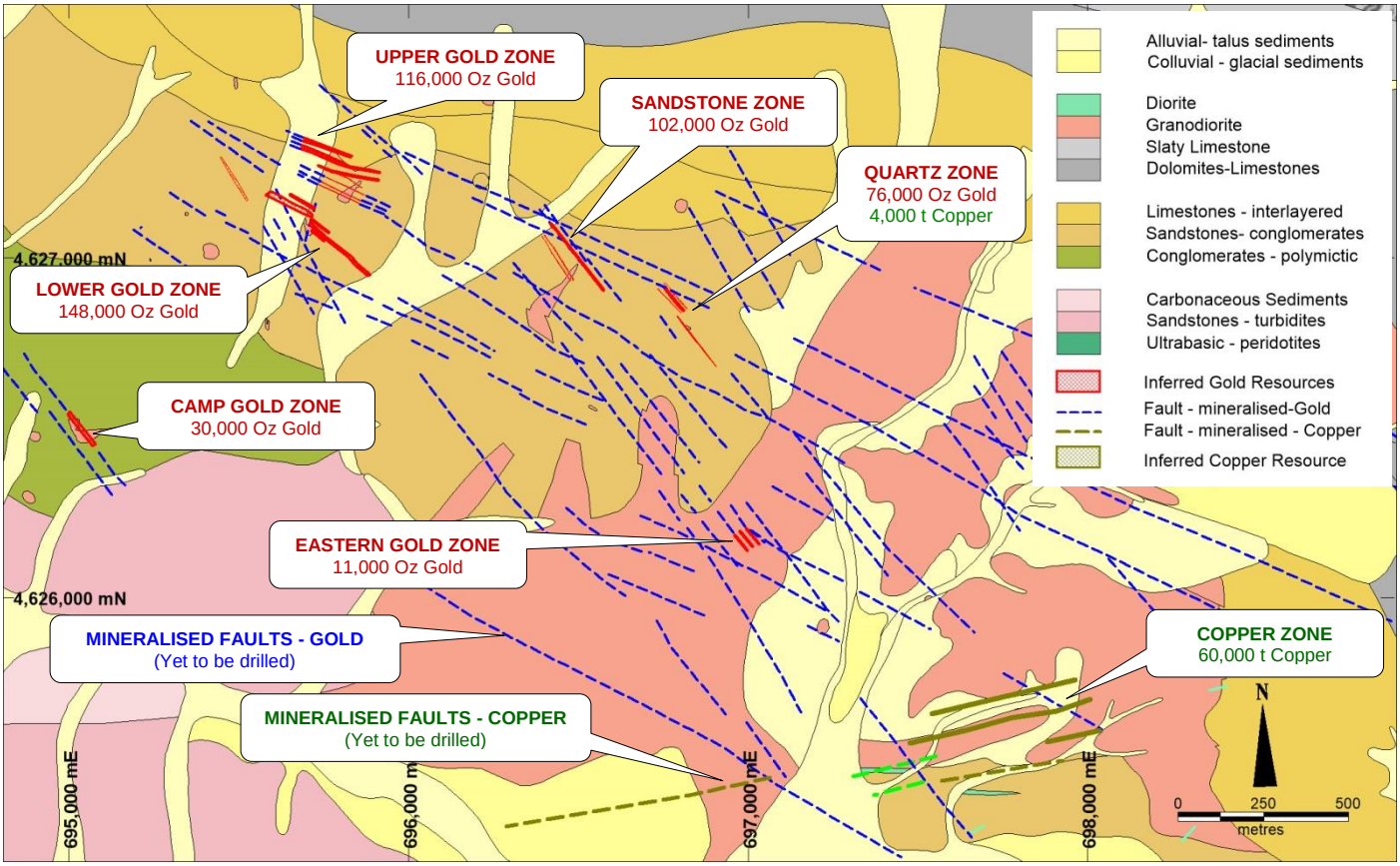

***Figure 1**: Location map of drilling showing Inferred gold resources (red hatch) that represent less than 5% of the identified mineralised faults. 95% of the mineralised faults identified by rock chip sampling are still to be drilled (dashed blue and green lines)*

Summary of all information material to understanding the reported estimate:

Geology and geological interpretation	The reported Aucu inferred gold and copper resource occurs in quartz veining and faults 1-10 metres wide within sandstone and porphyries. The sandstones dip at -20 degrees to the NNE and the porphyry intrusions are sub-vertical in several orientations. The quartz veins and fault zones are orientated NW to NNW are sub-vertical and cross all lithology's indicating that they formed after the sandstone deposition and after the main porphyry intrusion. The mineralised faults and veins cover an extensive area of over 5km2 and less than 5% of the identified faults have been drilled. The reported Chanach inferred copper resource occurs entirely within the main porphyry intrusion as several ENE to easterly trending shear zones that are sub-vertical
Drilling techniques	The inferred mineral resource drilling has been conducted with a Korean Hanjin tracked reverse circulation rig drilling 130mm diameter holes using a pneumatic hammer and face sampling bit. This technique shatters the rock into small sub 10mm chips which flow into the centre of the drill rod and are transported to surface using high pressure air. The sample is collected in a cyclone before passing into a sample bag. Diamond Drilling has also be conducted using the same drill rig configured for collection of NQ (50mm) rock core
sampling and sub-sampling techniques;	Sampling is conducted on 1 metre drill chip samples where the 30kg sample is split using a three tier riffle splitter that reduces the sample to 3 kg for laboratory analysis. The remnant sample is stored for metallurgical test work if required
the criteria used for classification, including drill and data spacing and distribution	The resource has been classified as Inferred. Drilling has been conducted on a 50m spaced lines with 20-25 spaced drill holes at the Aucu gold deposit. Drilling has been conducted on 100 metre spaced lines with 50 spaced drill holes at the Chanach copper deposit
estimation methodology;	The resource has been estimated using Ordinary Kriging within ore wireframes using a minimum grade of 0.3 g/t for gold and 0.25% for copper. Up to 2 metres of internal dilution has been allowed for at zero grade. For details on estimation parameters please refer to table one at the back of the announcement This updated Joint Ore Reserve Committee (JORC) 2012 compliant inferred mineral resource estimate was calculated by Perth based mining industry consultants Optiro Pty Ltd.
sample analysis method;	At the laboratory the 3kg drill sample is dried, crushed to 90% passing a 1mm screen then subsampled via jones riffle splitter to 300 grams. The 300 gram sample is milled to 90% passing 75 microns (0.075mm). A 30 gram subsample is weighed and analysed for gold via either an acid digest (aqua regia) with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) or via Fire Assay and an AAS analysis. Copper and base metals are assayed using a 2-10 gram sample four acid digest followed by ICP-MS. Please refer to Table1 at the end of this announcement for further details
cut-off grade(s), including the basis for the selected cut-off grade(s); and	The resources have been estimated using a cut-off grade of 1 g/t (gold) and 0.25% (copper) based on likely economic mining scenarios. High grades have been reduced (Top Cut) to a maximum level via statistical analysis of the grade distribution of the metal in each domain.
Mining and metallurgical methods and parameters, and other material modifying factors considered to date	Extensive metallurgical test work has been conducted on all mineralised zones. The test work includes total recoverable gold, gravity recoverable gold, cyanide recoverable gold, sequential copper leach and bottle leach

Exploration and Drilling Program - 2018

The Company has recommenced exploration with establishment of the field camp and is currently conducting an extensive soil geochemical survey to refine gold, copper and lead-zinc anomalies identified last year and to test more of the prospective areas of the license. The Company will release a formal exploration update once this sampling is completed.

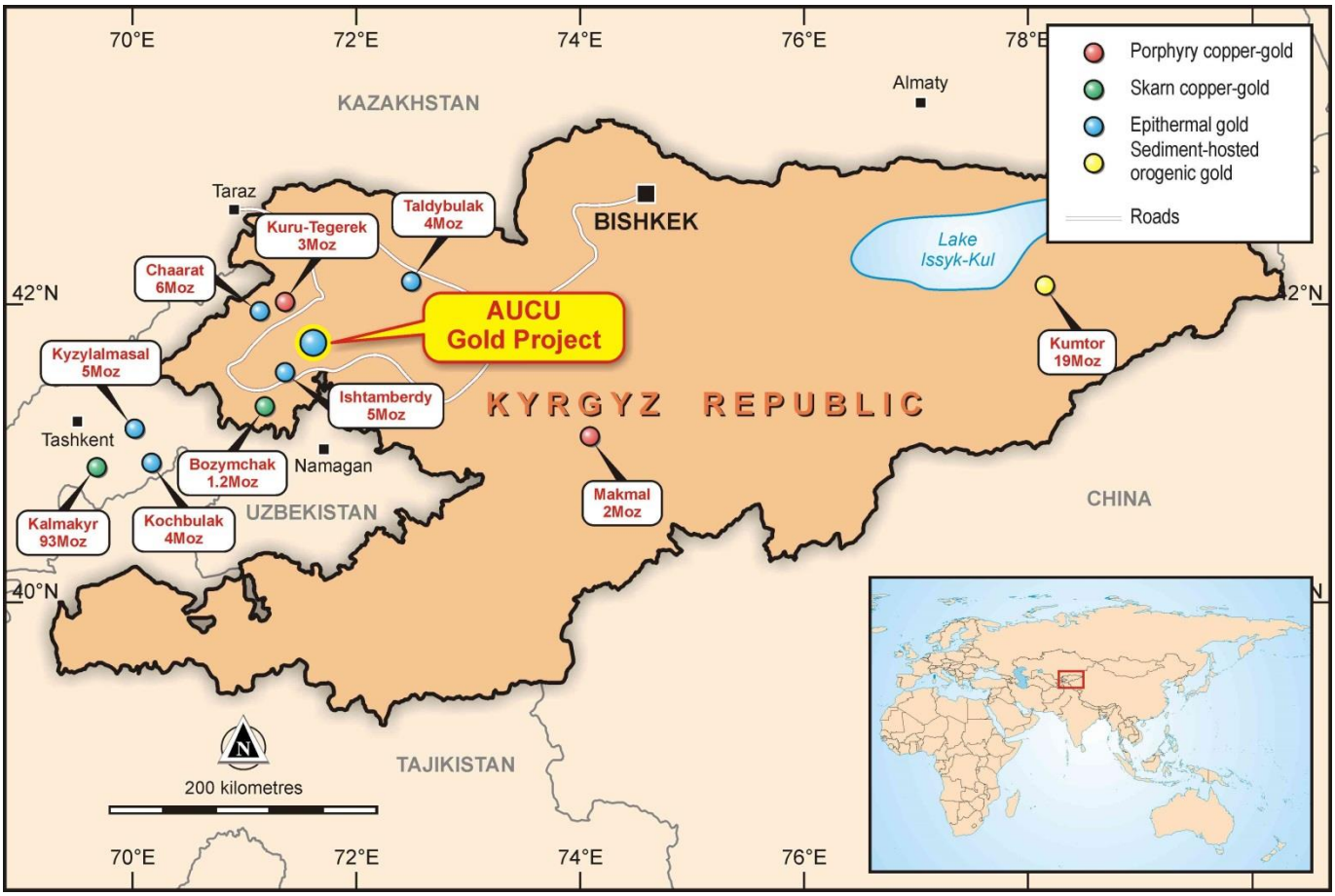

***Figure 2: Location Map**: Northwest Kyrgyz Republic, Central Asia*

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About White Cliff Minerals Limited

Cobalt-Nickel Projects:

Coglia Well Cobalt Project (100%): The project consists of two tenements (238km^2) in the Merolia greenstone belt 50km south east of Laverton, WA. The tenements contain extensive ultramafic units that host zones of cobalt mineralisation associated with nickel mineralisation. Historical drilling has identified Cobalt grades including 16 metres at **0.16% cobalt** and 0.65% nickel.

Coronation Dam Cobalt Project (100%): The project consists of one tenement (16km^2) in the Wiluna-Norseman greenstone belt 90km south of the Murrin Murrin nickel-cobalt HPAL plant. The tenement contains an extensive ultramafic unit that contains zones of cobalt mineralisation associated with nickel mineralisation. The Cobalt grades range for 0.01% to 0.69% cobalt and occur within the regolith profile above the ultramafic units.

Ghan Well Cobalt Project (100%): The project consists of one tenement (39km^2) in the Wiluna-Norseman greenstone belt 25km southeast of the Murrin Murrin nickel-cobalt HPAL plant. The tenement contains an extensive ultramafic unit that contains zones of cobalt mineralisation associated with nickel mineralisation. The Cobalt grades range for 0.01% to 0.75% cobalt and occur within a zone of manganiferous oxides that form in the regolith profile.

Bremer Range Cobalt Project (100%): The project covers 127km^2 in the Lake Johnson Greenstone Belt prospective for shallow cobalt-nickel mineralisation. Historical drilling has identified extensive cobalt and nickel mineralisation associated with ultramafic rocks extending 15 kilometres in length and up to 1500 metres wide. The tenements are only 130 kilometres from the Ravensthorpe cobalt and nickel processing facility.

Merolia Nickel Project (100%): The project consists of 325km^2 of the Merolia Greenstone belt and contains extensive ultramafic sequences including the Diorite Hill layered ultramafic complex, the Rotorua ultramafic complex, the Curara ultramafic complex and a 51 kilometre long zone of extrusive ultramafic lava's. The intrusive complexes are prospective for nickel-copper sulphide accumulations possibly with platinum group elements, and the extrusive ultramafic rocks are prospective for nickel sulphide and nickel-cobalt accumulations.

Gold Projects:

Kyrgyz Copper-Gold Project (90%): The Project contains extensive porphyry related gold and copper mineralisation starting at the surface and extending over several kilometres. Drilling during 2014-17 has defined a **gold deposit** currently containing an inferred resource of 2.95Mt at 5.1 g/t containing **484,000 ounces of gold** and a **copper deposit** containing **17.2Mt at 0.37% copper** containing 64,000 tonnes of copper.

Extensive mineralisation occurs around both deposits demonstrating significant expansion potential. The project is located in the Kyrgyz Republic, 350km west-southwest of the capital city of Bishkek and covers 57km^2. The Chanach project is located in the western part of the Tien Shan Belt, a highly mineralised zone that extending for over 2500 km, from western Uzbekistan, through Tajikistan, Kyrgyz Republic and southern Kazakhstan to western China.

Ironstone Gold Project (100%): The project consists of 175km^2 of the Merolia Greenstone belt consisting of the Ironstone, Comet Well and Burtville prospects. The project contains extensive basalt sequences that are prospective for gold mineralisation. including the Ironstone prospect where historical drilling has identified 24m at 8.6g/t gold.

Laverton Gold Project (100%): The project consists of one granted tenement (22km^2) in the Laverton Greenstone belt. The Red Flag prospect is located 20km southwest of Laverton in the core of the structurally complex Laverton Tectonic zone immediately north of the Mt Morgan's Gold Mine (3.5 MOz) and 7 kilometres northwest of the Wallaby Gold Mine (7 MOz).

The Information in this report that relates to exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Todd Hibberd, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hibberd is a full time employee of the company. Mr Hibberd 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 Hibberd consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

[1]The Information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Ian Glacken, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Glacken is a full time employee of Optiro Pty Ltd. Mr Glacken 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 `Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Mr Glacken consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

Appendix 1

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of the Exploration Results and Mineral Resources on tenement AP590.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply 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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling	RC Drill samples were collected using a face sampling hammer with each metre of drilling deposited in a plastic bag that is fed through a three tier riffle splitter to obtain a 2.5-3kg sample. Diamond drill samples were collected by cutting NQ (50mm) or HQ (76mm) core in half along its axis and sampling one half of the core. This collects approximately 2.5-3.0kg of core.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sample bags were visually inspected for volume to ensure minimal size variation. Were variability was observed, sample bags were weighed. Sampling was carried out under standard industry protocols and QAQC procedures
	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.	Reverse circulation drilling to obtain one metre samples from which 3 kg was crushed to 1mm or Diamond drilling to obtain 1 metre core samples that are cut in half with one half sampled. The 2.5kg sample is crushed in a Jaw crusher to 80% passing a 1mm screen. A 300 gram subsample was extracted using a Jones Splitter and pulverized to 200 mesh (75 micron). A 30 gram sample is digested for gold analysis by Aqua Regia digest and Atomic Adsorption Spectrophotometry (AAS), and for copper analysis via pressed pellet X-ray florescence (XRF). A 0.2 gram sample is digested for multi-element analysis by Aqua-Regia digest and Inductive Coupled Plasma (ICP) using Mass Spectroscopy (MS) or Optical Emission Spectroscopy (OES)
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 oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	Reverse Circulation Drilling, 900CFM/350PSI compressor, with 133mm (5.25 inch) diameter face sampling hammer bit. Industry standard processes for RC drilling Diamond drilling, NQ (50mm) diameter orientated core via Reflex ACT3
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	The calculated volume of 1m RC sample is 30kg based on rock density of 2.6 g/cm3. Sample bags were visually inspected for volume to ensure minimal size variation. Were variability was observed, sample bags were weighed. Sampling was carried out under standard industry protocols and QAQC procedures
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Visual inspection of sample size of 1 metre samples Diamond Core recovery calculations are based on recorded recovery measurements taken on core
	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 studies have been carried out
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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) Photography The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Drill samples have been geologically logged and have been submitted for petrological studies. Samples have been retained and stored. The logging is considered sufficient for JORC compliant resource estimations Logging is considered qualitative All of the intersections have been logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	NQ core is cut via a diamond saw and half core sampled
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples were riffle split from 30kg down to 3kg. Where samples were too wet to riffle split, samples were tube sampled.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique	RC Samples were collected using a face sampling hammer which pulverises the rock to chips. The chips are transported up the inside of the drill rod to the surface

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		cyclone where they are collected in one metre intervals. The one metres sample is riffle split to provide a 2.5-3kg sample for analysis. Industry standard protocols are used and deemed appropriate. Half NQ diamond core (2.5 kg) is sampled.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples	At this stage of the exploration no sub sampling is undertaken during the collection stage
	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 Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled	The whole sample collected is crushed to 1mm and a 200g sub-sample pulverised. A 2-10 gram sub sample of the pulverised sample is analysed. Field duplicates for diamond core are not routinely collected. The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation style
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.	The analytical techniques used Aqua Regia acid digest, Atomic adsorption Spectrophotometry for gold analysis and ICP MS or OES for multi-element analysis are considered suitable for the reconnaissance style sampling undertaken.
	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.	Gold analysis was carried out using a Thermo Scientific Solar S2 AA-Spectrometer with Atom Trap STAT (Slotted Tube Atom Trap), gaseous hydride generation system (VP100 Continuous Flow Vapour System) Multi-element analysis was carried out by aqua regia digest with ICP MS and OES analysis using an iCAP 6300 ICP-instrument manufactured by Thermo-Scientific (USA-UK). All mineralised intervals have been re-assayed at Bureau Veritas laboratory In Perth by Fire assay and ICP-OES using 40g samples and reported for Au, Pt, Pd All mineralised multi-element intervals have been digested and refluxed with a mixture of Acids including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric Acids. Cu and Zn have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry. Ag, As, Mo, Pb, and Sb have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry.
	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	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in house procedures.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	An executive director has visually verified significant intersections in rock samples from the Chanach project.
	The use of twinned holes Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	Twinned holes have not been used Primary data was collected using a set of standard Excel templates on paper and re-entered into laptop computers. The information was sent to WCN in-house database manager for validation and compilation into an Access database. Assay data is received in digital and hard copy directly from the laboratory and imported into the database
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data	No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
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.	Sample locations were recorded using handheld Garmin GPS60s. Elevation values were in AHD RL and values recorded within the database. Expected accuracy is + or – 5 m for easting, northing and 10m for elevation coordinates. All holes are downhole surveyed to provide accurate 3D drill trace
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is WGS84 UTM (zone 42 north)
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic surface uses handheld GPS elevation data, which is adequate at the current stage of the project.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 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. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The nominal sample spacing is 1 metre intervals down the hole. In the opinion of the Competent Persons the mineralization has demonstrated sufficient continuity to be classified as a Mineral Resource under the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). Samples have not been composited
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. 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	The sampling orientation for drilling is designed to be as perpendicular as possible to the known orientation of the structure No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Sample security is managed by the Company. Samples are collected by Company employees and transported by Company vehicles to the Laboratory in Kara Balta. The sample processing facility has Security Officers on duty 24 hours per day. The Company stores all mineralised intervals and all laboratory samples in a secured steel vault within the secured processing facility.
Audits of reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The Company carries out its own internal data audits. No problems have been detected.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	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 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 mineralisation is located within Exploration License AP590 which is a Joint Venture between White Cliff Minerals Limited (90%) and BW3 Pty Ltd (10%) There are no other material issues The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No other exploration has been carried out
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geological setting is of Cambrian to Permian aged intrusive porphyry systems, bounded by overlying basaltic, and sedimentary rocks. Mineralisation is mostly situated within granitic porphyry units as broad alteration containing copper sulphides and within narrow quartz veins and faults.
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: 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	This data is provided in the body of the main text and has been provided in previous announcements.
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. 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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated	No length weighting has been applied due to the nature of the sampling technique. No top-cuts have been applied in reporting of the intersections. Not applicable for the sampling methods used. No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
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 length of mineralised intercepts in the drill holes will be longer than the true width of the mineralised zones due to the angle between the orientation of the structure and the drill hole. In general the length relationship between true width and down hole length is 0.5
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and	Refer to figures in the body of text and to previous

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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`	announcements of exploration results.
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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results	All results within the mineralised zones have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): 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.	None carried out.
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.	Ongoing reverse circulation and diamond drilling will be used to further define the nature and extent of the geochemical anomalism, and to gain lithological information.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used.	Assay data digitally received directly from the laboratory and electronically transferred into an access database. Geological and survey data is received in excel spreadsheets and imported electronically into the database. Once in the database, the data is exported to a Map-info drill hole file where it Is validated for consistency. The drill-holes are displayed in sections and the geology visually validated for consistency
Site visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	The Competent Person for Exploration results has been with White Cliff for 9 years and has managed the Chanach project since acquisition in 2009. He is intimately involved in the Chanach and Aucu deposits, with 18 site visits being undertaken including managing drilling programs on site, field mapping, drill hole logging and geological interpretation. A Competent Person from Optiro Pty Ltd the consulting company that carried out the mineral resource estimate visited the site in July 2017 and confirmed all material aspects of the drilling programs, assay laboratory and qaqc.
Geological Interpretation	Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	There is a moderate level of confidence in the geological interpretation due to the presence of outcropping mineralisation at surface. Wireframes used to constrain the estimation are based on drill hole intercepts and geological boundaries. All wireframes at the Chanach deposit have been constructed to 0.25% Cu cut-off grade and at the Aucu deposit have been constructed to a 0.3 ppm Au cut-off grade for shape consistency. The mineralisation is generally quite consistent and drill intercepts clearly define the shape of the mineralised zones with limited options for large scale alternate interpretations. The controls on and interpretation of mineralisation are relatively straightforward and no alternative interpretations have been considered. Wireframes are used to constrain the estimation and are based on drill hole intercepts and geological boundaries. Wireframes are constructed to a 0.3 ppm Au cut-off grade at Aucu and a 0.25% Cu cut-off grade at Chanach for shape consistency.
Dimensions	The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource	The mineral resource at AuCu comprises four main zones, LGZ, UGZ, SSZ and QZ which have a strike length of 300 m and extend vertically for approximately 150 m below surface. along with three minor zones Chanach has one zone with a total strike length of 600 m and which extends vertically for approximately 350 m below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted	Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was completed using Datamine software for Au and Cu at Aucu deposit and Cu at the Chanach deposit. Drill grid spacing at Aucu approximates 50 m and 100 m at Chanach.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.	Variogram orientations were largely controlled by the strike of mineralization and downhole variography. Variograms for estimation purposes were determined for each deposit. Other estimation parameters, such as search distance, minimum and maximum sample numbers were derived from KNA. Search distances varied depending on the element being estimated and the domain.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	The new estimate is 60% higher than the previous estimate. Additional drilling and or more detailed modelling has extended the mineralisation in all major zones. There has been no production at Aucu or Chanach.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of any by-products.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	No deleterious elements were estimated and none are known to exist.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	The block model dimensions and parameters were based on the geological boundaries and average drill grid spacing. Sub-blocks were used to ensure that the block model honoured the domain geometries and volume. Block estimates were controlled by the original parent block dimensions. The individual parent block dimensions were 25 mE by 5 mN by 25 mRL, with sub-blocking allowed. Estimation into parent blocks used a discretisation of 10 (X points) by 5 (Y points) by 10 (Z points) to better represent estimated block volumes.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No selective mining units were modelled in this estimate due to the wide drill spacing. It is assumed that the SMU is equal to the block model parent cell or smaller.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables. Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	There were only two elements estimated per deposit. Drill hole sample data was flagged using domain codes generated from three dimensional mineralisation domains. RC sampling was at 1 m intervals and diamond drilling was composited to 1 m. Mineralisation domains were treated as hard boundaries in the estimation process.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	Top cuts were established by investigating univariate statistics and histograms of sample values. A top cut level was selected if it affected outliers, reduced the sample variance and did not materially change the mean value. Top cuts vary by domain.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Model validation was carried out using visual comparisons between composites and estimated blocks, checks for negative or absent grades, and statistical comparison against the input drill hole data and graphical profile (swath) plots.
Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Mining factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	No minimum mining assumptions were made for Chanach deposit during the resource wire framing or estimation process. The wire framing at AuCu required a minimum of 2 samples to be included in the wireframe. Mining parameters, including minimum width assumptions, will be applied during the conversion to Ore Reserves.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	No metallurgical factors or assumptions are made during the resource estimation process as this will be addressed during conversion to Ore Reserve.
Environmental factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary	No environmental factors or assumptions are made during the resource estimation process.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made	
Bulk density	Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit, Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	Bulk Densities were collected across the Aucu gold project in the mineralised intervals from both RC and diamond drill holes. The average bulk density was calculated as 2.54 t/m3 based on 125 samples. Bulk density was measured using the wax encapsulation and weight in water displacement analytical method A bulk density of 2.74 was used for the fresh material in the Chanach deposit and 2.50 for the oxide material. These measurements were based on the host rock types and experience from similar deposits.
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	Classification of the resource models is based primarily on drill density and geological understanding, in conjunction with extensive QAQC data and bulk density measurements. The classification takes into account the relative contributions of geological and data quality and confidence, as well as grade confidence and continuity. The classification reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	No external audits or reviews have been carried out. The resource estimate has been internally peer reviewed.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate	The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used	The estimate is considered to be relevant to a global report of tonnage and grade.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available	There has been no production.