9 July 2018 **ASX Code: WCN**

Further Cobalt, Nickel and Copper Mineralisation Intersected at Coglia Well

Highlights:

- Drilling identifies further cobalt, nickel and copper mineralisation including:
  - 4 metres at **0.11%** cobalt, **3.20% nickel** and **314ppm** copper from 43 metres including;
    - 3 metres at **0.12% cobalt, 3.85% nickel and 346ppm copper**
    - Single metre cobalt grades of **0.41% and 0.36% cobalt**
  - 2 metres at **0.38% cobalt** and **1.05% nickel** from 65 metres
  - Multiple holes ended in mineralisation
- Highly anomalous copper assays suggestive of sulphide mineralisation including;
  - 23 metres at **1,024ppm (0.1%)** copper from 22 metres
  - 33 metres at **527ppm** copper from 18 metres

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("**White Cliff**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update on exploration drilling conducted at its 100%-owned Coglia Well cobalt-nickel project near Laverton in the Western Australian goldfields.

Drilling intersected substantial cobalt-nickel mineralisation in several consecutive holes extending across a width of 850 metres with assay results including:

CGAC0044: **4 metres at 0.11% cobalt and 3.20% nickel** from 43 metres (hole ended in mineralisation) including; 3 metres at 0.12% cobalt, **3.85% nickel** and 346ppm copper
CGAC0037: 2 metres at **0.38% cobalt** and **1.05% nickel** from 65 metres depth (hole ended in mineralisation)
CGAC0045: 6 metres at 0.75% nickel, 0.02% cobalt from 33 metres (hole ended in mineralisation)
CGAC0047: 16 metres at 0.53% nickel, 0.01% cobalt from 37 metres (hole ended in mineralisation)
CGAC0048: 10 metres at 0.66% nickel, 0.01% cobalt from 47 metres (hole ended in mineralisation)
CGAC0035: 1 metre at 0.04% cobalt and 0.85% nickel from 70 metres depth (hole ended in mineralisation)

Drilling also intersected significant copper mineralisation including; 23 metres at 1,024ppm copper in CGAC048 and 33 metres at 527ppm copper in CGAC047. Copper mineralisation tends to concentrate in the regolith profile at the top of the water table; however, the grades encountered are highly anomalous and may be associated with a sulphide source.

As with the previous announcement several holes ended in cobalt-nickel mineralisation but drilling did not consistently penetrate the silica layer immediately above the main cobalt-nickel mineralised zone. The air core drilling equipment was unable to penetrate the silica layer and did not penetrate to the deeper parts of the mineralised zone that occurs from 75-95 metres deep. Due to hard ground conditions further drilling programs will be conducted with a larger drill rig.

White Cliff Managing Director Todd Hibberd said: "*The final batch of assay results from the Coglia cobalt project has identified more cobalt and nickel mineralisation at significant grades including **3 metres at 3.85% nickel 0.12% cobalt** and 346ppm copper. The identification of highly anomalous copper grades (**23 metres at 1,024ppm Cu**) and nearby nickel grades up to **4.23%** nickel is suggestive of a nearby sulphide source for the mineralisation. The copper anomalism appears to increase towards the contact between the ultramafic unit and the underlying felsic volcanic rock, the classical position for nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation. The Company is currently planning follow up drilling."*

Cobalt and Nickel Mineralisation

Laboratory assay results for sections 6,789,520N and 6,788,880N identified cobalt and nickel mineralisation over widths up to 16 metres. Mineralised intervals include:

CGAC0044: 4 metres at **0.11% cobalt** and **3.2% nickel** from 44 metres (hole ended in mineralisation) including; 3 metres at **0.12% cobalt**, **3.85% nickel** and 346ppm copper
CGAC0037: 2 metres at **0.38% cobalt** and **1.05% nickel** from 65 metres depth (hole ended in mineralisation)
CGAC0045: 6 metres at 0.75% nickel, 0.02% cobalt from 33 metres (hole ended in mineralisation)
CGAC0047: 16 metres at 0.53% nickel, 0.01% cobalt from 37 metres (hole ended in mineralisation)
CGAC0048: 10 metres at 0.66% nickel, 0.01% cobalt from 47 metres (hole ended in mineralisation)
CGAC0035: 1 metre at 0.04% cobalt and 0.85% nickel from 70 metres depth (hole ended in mineralisation)

Other holes completed on these lines include:

MERC005: No significant assay, not drilled deep enough
MPRC006: 5 metres at 0.60% nickel (no cobalt assays) from 69 metres (ended in mineralisation)
MPRC007: 8 metres at 0.85% nickel (no cobalt assays) from 49 metres (ended in mineralisation)
MPRC008: 8 metres at 0.85% nickel (no cobalt assays) from 49 metres (ended in mineralisation)

Cobalt mineralisation occurs as a flat sub-horizontal layer in the regolith profile slightly above and overlapping with nickel mineralisation approximately 16-20 metres thick and 30-60 metres below the surface.

In general, several holes ended in cobalt-nickel mineralisation but drilling did not consistently penetrate the silica layer immediately above the main cobalt-nickel mineralised zone. The air core drilling equipment was unable to penetrate the silica layer and did not penetrate to the deeper parts of the mineralised zone that occurs from 75-100 metres deep. Due to hard ground conditions further drilling programs will be conducted with a larger drill rig.

Copper Anomalism

Drilling intersected significant copper mineralisation including:

- 23 metres at 1,024ppm (0.1%) copper in CGAC048 and;
- 33 metres at 527ppm copper in CGAC047

The copper mineralisation increases in intensity to the west towards the contact between the intrusive ultramafic unit and the adjacent felsic volcanic rocks. While copper mineralisation tends to concentrate in the regolith profile at the top of the water table the elevated levels of copper (up to 0.2%) are suggestive of nearby sulphide mineralisation.

The Company is planning follow up drilling.

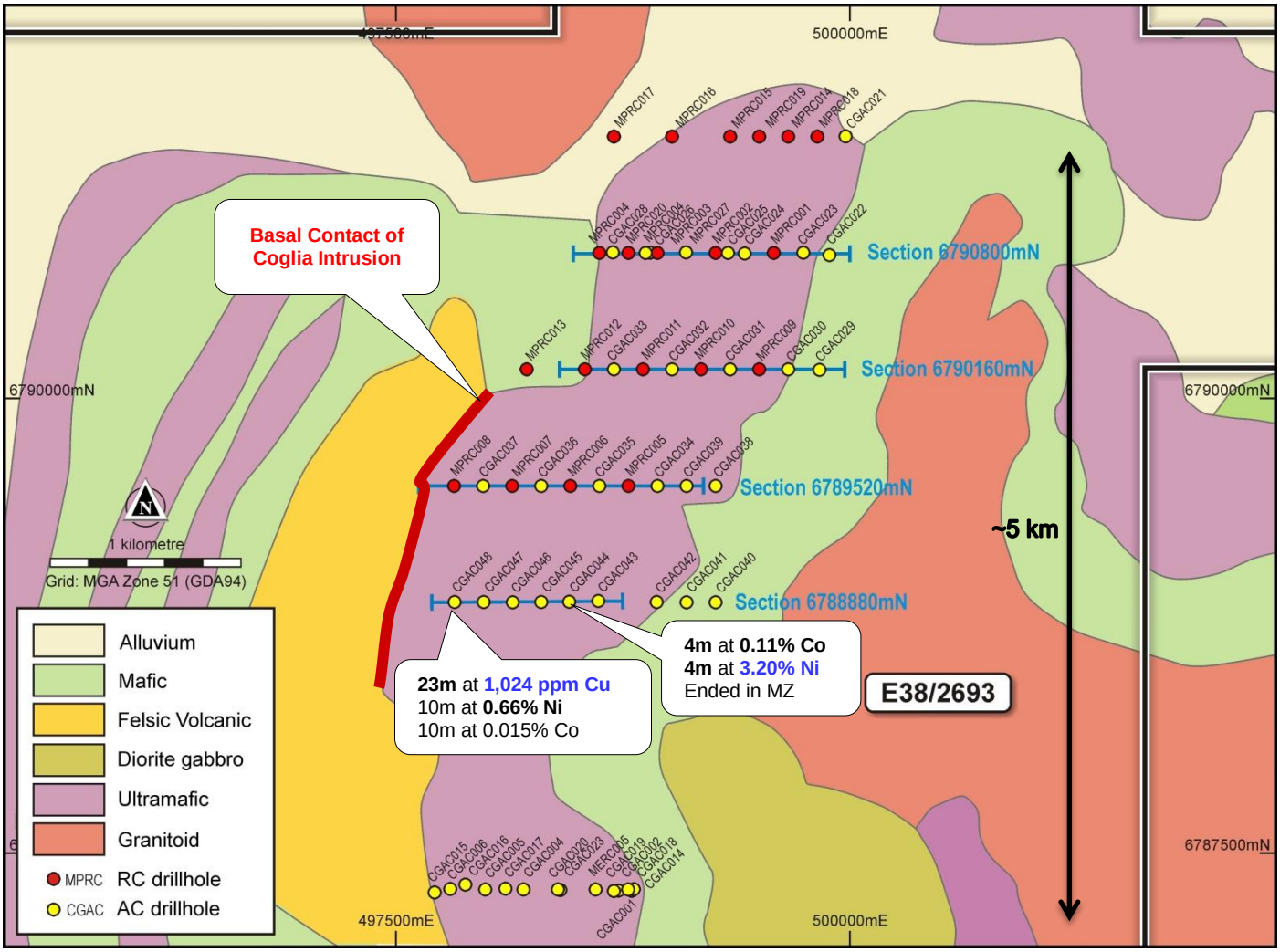

Figure 1 *Coglia Well completed drilling draped over the geology.*

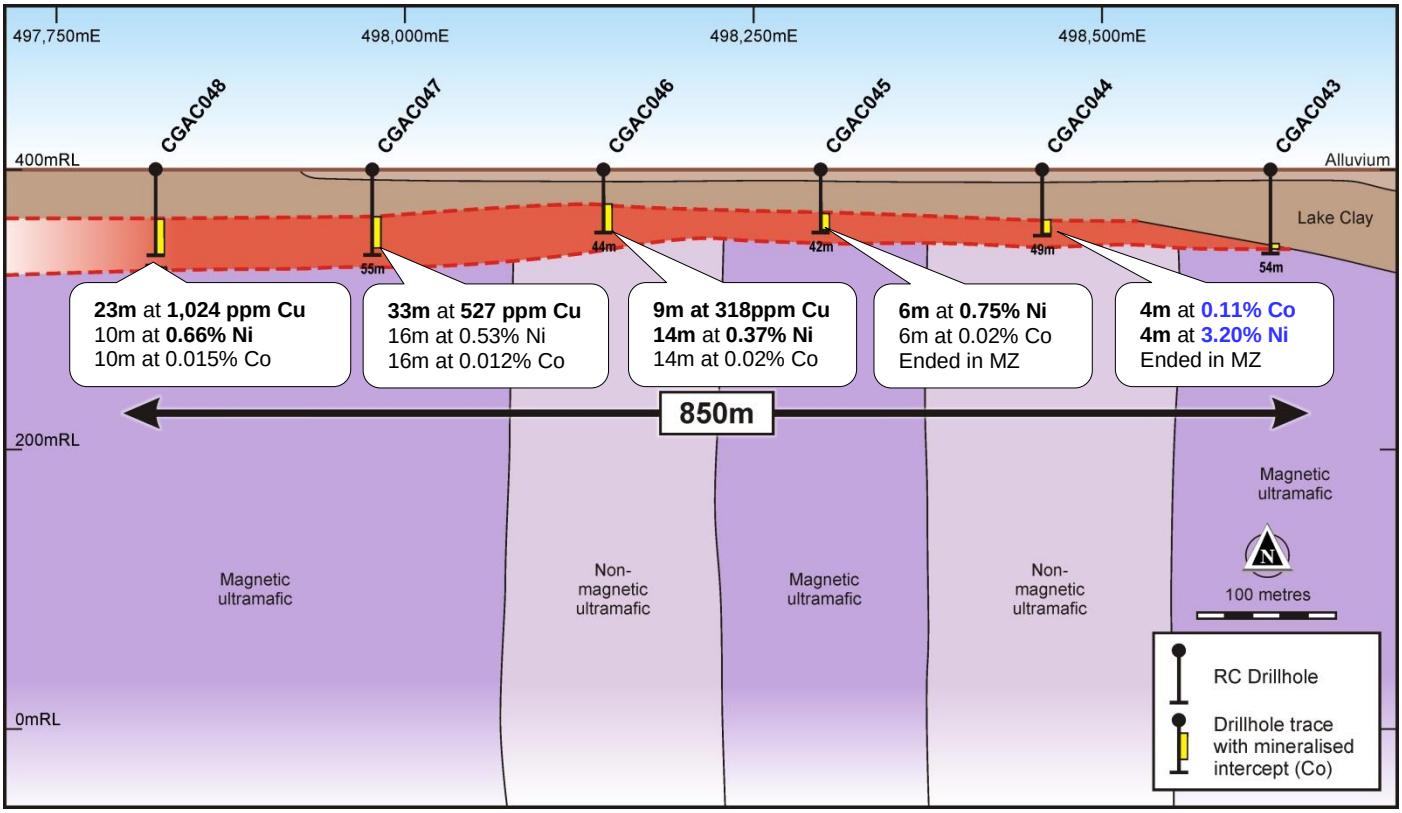

Figure 2 *Cross section 6,788,880 North showing cobalt mineralisation and interpreted geology. Note that some holes end in mineralisation. DNP= Did Not Penetrate MZ= Mineralisation*

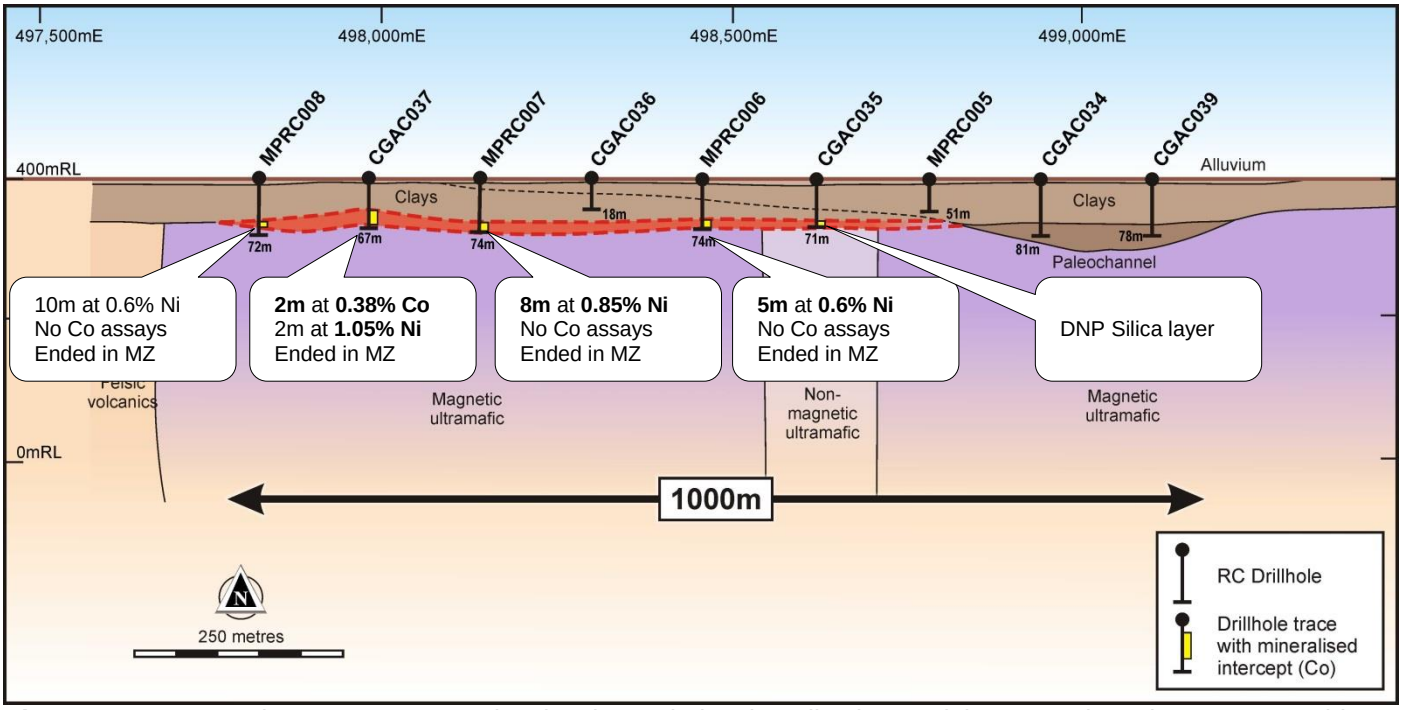

Figure 3 *Cross section 6,789,520 North, showing cobalt mineralisation and interpreted geology. DNP= Did Not Penetrate MZ= Mineralisation*

Table 1: Significant intersections from the final batch of Coglia Well assays.

Hole_ID	from	to	Nickel %	Cobalt %	Magnesium %	Iron %	Manganese (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Aluminium %	Silica %
CGAC035	67	68	0.45	0.018	0.6	29	900	240	85	3.6	17
CGAC035	68	69	0.42	0.026	0.5	25	820	285	45	1.8	23
CGAC035	69	70	0.10	0.004	0.2	5	240	80	15	1.9	39
CGAC035	70	71	0.85	0.039	1.2	33	1800	505	115	1.5	16
CGAC037	61	62	0.51	0.03	0.5	25	540	290	25	7.2	15
CGAC037	62	63	0.50	0.032	0.5	26	690	285	20	6.0	15
CGAC037	63	64	0.26	0.02	0.4	13	620	170	10	5.1	27
CGAC037	64	65	0.45	0.097	0.5	21	4460	285	15	4.4	22
CGAC037	65	66	**1.05**	**0.412**	1.6	26	17000	350	20	2.7	15
CGAC037	66	67	**1.05**	**0.358**	1.9	28	16100	385	30	1.7	14
CGAC038	4	5	0.02	0.017	1.0	6	1530	45	10	10.8	26
CGAC043	51	52	0.15	0.015	0.6	10	80	10	35	13.5	20
CGAC043	52	53	0.18	0.012	0.7	16	120	25	35	12.1	15
CGAC043	53	54	0.20	0.014	0.5	27	240	35	65	10.1	12
CGAC044	42	43	0.42	0.016	0.7	26	1550	205	**490**	9.2	12
CGAC044	43	44	**0.61**	**0.026**	0.8	29	2040	305	**410**	7.8	12
CGAC044	44	45	**1.23**	**0.093**	1.1	30	5680	435	**370**	4.4	12
CGAC044	45	46	**4.23**	**0.118**	7.8	10	6030	1080	**470**	4.0	20
CGAC044	46	47	**3.71**	**0.142**	6.2	7	6550	825	**325**	8.7	19
CGAC044	47	48	**3.61**	**0.091**	8.0	7	4480	785	**245**	4.6	24
CGAC044	48	49	**1.63**	**0.015**	1.8	1	390	260	**65**	0.9	42
CGAC045	33	34	**0.60**	0.028	0.4	38	1740	280	**470**	7.3	8
CGAC045	34	35	**0.59**	0.028	0.4	39	2110	285	**665**	7.3	7
CGAC045	35	36	**0.54**	0.028	0.4	37	2180	255	**645**	8.0	8
CGAC045	36	37	**0.87**	0.036	0.5	41	2170	305	**485**	6.1	6
CGAC045	37	38	**0.88**	0.032	0.5	40	2000	335	**510**	6.0	6
CGAC045	38	39	**0.80**	0.023	0.6	37	1700	290	**595**	6.8	7
CGAC045	39	40	**0.74**	0.017	0.6	31	1690	250	**910**	8.0	9
CGAC045	40	41	**0.90**	0.02	0.7	35	1550	320	**865**	5.2	8
CGAC045	41	42	**0.31**	0.012	1.0	10	1050	120	**155**	1.4	35
CGAC046	27	28	0.25	0.013	5.3	10	360	80	**585**	6.8	22
CGAC046	28	29	0.22	0.011	5.7	9	370	85	**530**	7.3	23
CGAC046	29	30	0.24	0.027	5.8	10	1670	70	**515**	5.1	25
CGAC046	30	31	0.36	0.019	4.5	2	1380	20	**190**	10.5	26
CGAC046	31	32	0.39	0.035	4.6	2	3680	30	**185**	10.2	26
CGAC046	32	33	0.40	0.017	5.2	3	1230	30	**190**	10.1	25
CGAC046	33	34	0.34	0.022	14.2	8	680	105	**160**	6.1	18
CGAC046	34	35	0.47	0.028	10.5	6	910	90	**270**	6.5	22
CGAC046	35	36	0.56	0.034	9.6	5	820	105	**245**	7.7	23
CGAC046	36	37	0.38	0.008	2.1	2	1100	95	80	10.2	27
CGAC046	37	38	0.49	0.018	3.2	3	1210	125	80	11.5	24
CGAC046	38	39	0.51	0.016	4.7	10	990	120	50	5.3	24
CGAC046	39	40	0.20	0.008	2.1	13	1050	60	10	1.2	32

Hole_ID	from	to	Nickel %	Cobalt %	Magnesium %	Iron %	Manganese (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Aluminium %	Silica %
CGAC046	40	41	0.43	0.015	5.1	17	1190	130	35	2.6	23
CGAC046	41	42	0.18	0.012	2.0	9	1100	70	25	1.5	35
CGAC046	42	43	0.15	0.011	1.5	8	760	65	15	0.8	38
CGAC046	43	44	0.31	0.021	2.6	13	1340	110	25	1.6	32
CGAC047	17	18	0.04	-0.001	0.2	35	150	40	180	6.8	13
CGAC047	18	19	0.05	-0.001	0.1	46	110	50	**400**	5.1	7
CGAC047	19	20	0.05	-0.001	0.1	45	110	50	**575**	5.2	7
CGAC047	20	21	0.04	-0.001	0.1	47	130	40	**440**	4.5	7
CGAC047	21	22	0.04	-0.001	0.1	48	120	35	**505**	5.0	6
CGAC047	22	23	0.05	0.001	0.3	22	60	10	**390**	11.3	14
CGAC047	23	24	0.12	0.001	0.2	35	80	50	**990**	8.2	8
CGAC047	24	25	0.08	0.002	0.3	21	80	20	**400**	12.6	14
CGAC047	25	26	0.17	0.007	0.3	25	140	20	**560**	10.6	12
CGAC047	26	27	0.21	0.004	0.3	22	150	40	**620**	11.9	13
CGAC047	27	28	0.39	0.002	0.4	19	300	60	**660**	11.9	13
CGAC047	28	29	0.45	0.002	0.4	22	460	80	**645**	10.9	12
CGAC047	29	30	0.49	0.001	0.4	25	570	90	**770**	10.1	11
CGAC047	30	31	0.42	-0.001	0.6	28	730	125	**860**	8.6	10
CGAC047	31	32	0.36	-0.001	0.5	23	410	100	**830**	7.3	16
CGAC047	32	33	0.44	-0.001	0.8	24	480	120	**1120**	8.4	12
CGAC047	33	34	0.28	0.001	1.4	15	280	80	**635**	9.3	19
CGAC047	34	35	0.25	0.002	1.3	11	210	95	**360**	13.0	19
CGAC047	35	36	0.14	0.002	1.0	7	380	60	**170**	13.8	21
CGAC047	36	37	0.32	0.003	1.5	13	450	100	**400**	9.3	21
CGAC047	37	38	**0.54**	0.004	2.5	18	480	160	**505**	9.0	16
CGAC047	38	39	**0.66**	0.008	4.3	20	510	180	**645**	6.5	14
CGAC047	39	40	**0.65**	0.013	11.4	14	240	170	**460**	3.2	17
CGAC047	40	41	**0.84**	0.018	9.3	21	480	235	**635**	3.1	14
CGAC047	41	42	**0.77**	0.017	7.9	22	530	225	**605**	3.4	14
CGAC047	42	43	0.22	0.008	1.0	12	590	115	**235**	0.8	34
CGAC047	43	44	0.30	0.019	2.9	27	1490	295	**370**	1.6	20
CGAC047	44	45	0.48	0.031	3.7	36	1730	330	**760**	1.7	13
CGAC047	45	46	0.36	0.021	9.8	19	1310	625	**380**	3.1	14
CGAC047	46	47	**0.55**	0.012	13.4	14	570	125	**415**	2.0	18
CGAC047	47	48	**0.57**	0.013	12.6	14	640	135	**420**	1.9	19
CGAC047	48	49	**0.61**	0.011	10.9	12	440	130	**480**	1.7	23
CGAC047	49	50	**0.68**	0.011	13.2	14	520	145	**465**	1.9	17
CGAC047	50	51	0.48	0.009	9.8	10	460	120	**275**	1.2	26
CGAC047	51	52	0.35	0.006	6.9	8	310	100	**195**	1.0	31
CGAC047	52	53	0.46	0.008	11.1	11	510	130	**280**	1.3	25
CGAC047	53	54	0.21	0.004	5.0	5	290	80	85	0.6	37
CGAC048	21	22	0.07	-0.001	0.3	23	110	35	270	12.2	9
CGAC048	22	23	0.13	-0.001	0.4	21	100	25	**545**	12.6	10
CGAC048	23	24	0.17	-0.001	0.3	23	120	40	**715**	12.0	11
CGAC048	24	25	0.17	0.002	0.3	30	190	50	**605**	10.3	10
CGAC048	25	26	0.18	0.001	0.2	31	150	60	**690**	10.0	9
CGAC048	26	27	0.17	0.002	0.2	32	150	95	**1020**	9.6	9
CGAC048	27	28	0.15	0.006	0.3	30	430	80	**1480**	9.5	9
CGAC048	28	29	0.19	0.005	0.3	36	560	115	**2050**	7.4	7
CGAC048	29	30	0.25	0.013	0.4	29	770	110	**1660**	8.5	10
CGAC048	30	31	0.35	0.014	1.6	27	690	155	**2050**	7.9	11
CGAC048	31	32	0.36	0.018	3.5	24	590	155	**1850**	6.8	13
CGAC048	32	33	0.29	0.011	5.0	17	340	135	**1430**	7.7	17
CGAC048	33	34	0.29	0.004	4.8	17	360	165	**500**	8.4	16
CGAC048	34	35	0.35	0.006	4.8	20	480	180	**1000**	7.2	15
CGAC048	35	36	0.36	0.007	4.2	19	480	175	**1230**	8.2	16
CGAC048	36	37	0.33	0.005	5.5	19	380	200	**720**	6.9	16
CGAC048	37	38	0.36	0.006	5.4	17	400	170	**870**	7.4	17
CGAC048	38	39	0.35	0.007	5.4	17	450	160	**955**	7.2	18
CGAC048	39	40	0.40	0.014	6.0	13	410	160	**875**	4.9	22
CGAC048	40	41	0.20	0.005	4.6	10	250	105	**530**	3.9	29
CGAC048	41	42	0.33	0.005	6.9	16	390	170	**820**	6.3	19
CGAC048	42	43	0.35	0.005	7.3	16	370	180	**895**	5.7	19
CGAC048	43	44	0.36	0.005	7.4	15	400	170	**695**	5.9	19
CGAC048	44	45	0.38	0.006	7.7	15	440	185	**380**	5.1	21
CGAC048	45	46	0.41	0.004	7.5	15	380	190	**285**	4.7	20
CGAC048	46	47	0.47	0.012	0.9	37	1320	285	135	6.5	9
CGAC048	47	48	**0.60**	0.016	0.7	33	1120	335	195	7.4	11
CGAC048	48	49	**0.48**	0.017	1.5	34	1290	355	150	5.0	13
CGAC048	49	50	**0.56**	0.016	3.0	26	830	305	95	3.8	17
CGAC048	50	51	**0.55**	0.012	9.8	13	510	260	140	2.4	22
CGAC048	51	52	**0.95**	0.009	5.9	12	530	515	90	2.0	27
CGAC048	52	53	**1.10**	0.011	10.2	16	710	560	100	2.4	19
CGAC048	53	54	**0.83**	0.027	5.0	35	1550	395	45	2.2	11
CGAC048	54	55	**0.50**	0.013	10.0	14	570	285	40	1.5	23

Hole_ID	from	to	Nickel %	Cobalt %	Magnesium %	Iron %	Manganese (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Aluminium %	Silica %
CGAC048	55	56	**0.31**	0.006	10.7	7	220	150	30	1.2	29
CGAC048	56	57	**0.71**	0.026	3.8	31	1020	360	35	1.9	16

Table 2: Historical assay results from the cross sections reported in this release

Hole ID	from	to	Nickel (ppm)	Cobalt (ppm)	MgO %	Al2O3 %	Manganese (ppm)	FeO (%)	Copper (ppm)	Chrome (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)	Silica %
MPRC005	0	8	400	0	0.6	8.8	30	2.2	-50	1200	-50	36
MPRC005	8	15	430	0	1.3	13.6	120	8.8	-50	1300	53	40
MPRC005	15	23	310	0	0.9	13.9	80	8.8	-50	1200	-50	47
MPRC005	23	31	350	0	0.8	14.3	-20	4.5	-50	1200	-50	37
MPRC005	31	39	280	0	0.7	13.9	-20	2.8	-50	1200	-50	34
MPRC005	39	47	320	0	0.7	14.3	-20	4.2	-50	1200	-50	34
MPRC005	47	51	370	0	0.6	15.1	-20	8.1	-50	1100	-50	32
MPRC006	0	8	240	0	0.9	12.2	90	4.1	-50	1100	-50	49
MPRC006	8	16	260	0	1.4	13.2	130	13.5	-50	1200	-50	44
MPRC006	16	24	260	0	0.9	12.8	130	16.9	-50	1300	-50	45
MPRC006	24	32	330	0	0.7	14.9	-20	8.1	-50	1300	-50	35
MPRC006	32	40	320	0	0.6	14.8	-20	5.7	-50	1200	-50	33
MPRC006	40	48	320	0	0.6	15.4	-20	12.0	-50	1300	-50	32
MPRC006	48	56	330	0	0.6	14.0	-20	4.6	-50	1200	-50	38
MPRC006	56	64	300	0	0.6	13.7	60	2.6	-50	1300	-50	40
MPRC006	64	65	900	0	0.7	22.9	130	4.1	-50	700	53	45
MPRC006	65	66	810	0	0.8	21.5	100	5.7	-50	700	-50	47
MPRC006	66	67	670	0	0.3	20.4	30	-0.0	-50	400	-50	53
MPRC006	67	68	670	0	0.3	7.3	80	-0.0	-50	500	-50	88
MPRC006	68	69	1600	0	0.3	4.7	190	9.2	-50	3700	71	63
MPRC006	69	70	**9160**	0	1.1	2.3	1540	41.8	-50	18000	313	21
MPRC006	70	71	**6390**	0	1.2	1.8	1230	26.4	-50	15500	221	47
MPRC006	71	72	**5890**	0	1.0	1.4	1170	23.1	-50	13500	198	57
MPRC006	72	73	**5540**	0	1.3	1.4	1270	23.3	-50	15100	187	55
MPRC006	73	74	3150	0	0.9	1.9	1100	16.4	-50	12300	128	71
MPRC007	0	8	400	0	1.7	10.2	170	3.8	-50	1300	-50	38
MPRC007	8	16	690	0	3.7	6.9	130	14.0	-50	2100	-50	35
MPRC007	16	24	470	0	0.7	12.2	90	25.7	62	2000	-50	38
MPRC007	24	32	350	0	0.7	15.0	-20	10.5	-50	1400	-50	38
MPRC007	32	40	350	0	0.6	14.9	40	8.2	-50	1300	-50	32
MPRC007	40	48	340	0	0.5	15.5	40	16.7	-50	2100	-50	30
MPRC007	48	56	450	0	0.6	15.0	40	9.7	-50	3800	-50	32
MPRC007	56	61	400	0	0.5	14.5	50	8.0	-50	2300	-50	32
MPRC007	61	62	1270	0	0.2	21.0	270	19.7	88	5900	76	35
MPRC007	62	63	2020	0	0.2	15.1	390	27.9	94	11800	114	29
MPRC007	63	64	1050	0	0.3	18.1	190	11.2	-50	3100	75	43
MPRC007	64	65	1010	0	0.2	22.2	210	9.9	-50	2500	82	44
MPRC007	65	66	2740	0	0.2	16.2	370	33.7	123	26500	186	24
MPRC007	66	67	**7710**	0	0.3	8.3	1150	47.5	142	40600	367	12
MPRC007	67	68	**9030**	0	0.3	6.6	2790	51.2	176	20300	453	12
MPRC007	68	69	**9270**	0	0.3	3.4	16000	55.1	133	15000	415	9
MPRC007	69	70	**10790**	0	0.3	1.7	8910	58.1	79	9100	464	9
MPRC007	70	71	**14200**	0	1.0	2.0	3420	55.5	108	17200	480	10
MPRC007	71	72	**7310**	0	0.8	3.3	1400	44.7	89	38500	303	17
MPRC007	72	73	**6370**	0	1.2	1.8	1440	28.1	101	14200	216	41
MPRC007	73	74	3950	0	0.9	1.4	1100	15.9	-50	11500	138	71
MPRC008	0	8	700	0	0.9	11.1	200	9.6	-50	1700	57	45
MPRC008	8	16	610	0	1.9	12.6	280	13.9	62	2100	-50	45
MPRC008	16	24	420	0	1.0	15.4	30	15.5	55	1800	-50	37
MPRC008	24	32	450	0	0.8	15.8	70	18.8	52	4500	-50	30
MPRC008	32	40	2230	0	0.5	12.9	420	40.8	163	29800	81	16
MPRC008	40	41	4670	0	0.5	10.8	1130	47.7	174	7700	163	18
MPRC008	41	42	4780	0	0.4	9.9	1680	49.8	143	9700	163	17
MPRC008	42	43	3750	0	0.6	11.9	1120	43.8	138	7000	129	21
MPRC008	43	44	4970	0	0.4	6.6	2380	55.6	159	6300	286	13
MPRC008	44	45	**6410**	0	0.5	7.3	3820	54.0	133	3900	227	14
MPRC008	45	46	**6150**	0	0.6	9.5	6680	49.6	139	5600	217	17
MPRC008	46	47	**4960**	0	0.5	15.8	5630	42.0	130	5900	231	22
MPRC008	47	48	**5190**	0	0.4	7.5	5910	54.6	141	5500	296	13
MPRC008	48	49	**5080**	0	0.4	7.8	7850	54.4	236	5300	371	13
MPRC008	49	50	**5930**	0	0.4	7.1	7780	53.8	195	4300	375	13
MPRC008	50	51	**5920**	0	0.4	6.5	9810	56.8	155	4100	381	11
MPRC008	51	52	**7970**	0	0.5	5.7	15780	55.6	149	4600	360	11
MPRC008	52	53	**6660**	0	0.5	8.9	14690	49.8	127	8400	399	15
MPRC008	53	54	**5760**	0	1.8	7.0	7380	39.6	89	12900	370	26
MPRC008	54	55	4940	0	1.1	7.8	7470	39.1	121	10900	300	31
MPRC008	55	56	2420	0	0.6	4.7	7060	17.4	-50	7600	126	69
MPRC008	56	57	2650	0	0.7	6.6	9600	16.5	59	9000	136	68

Hole ID	from	to	Nickel (ppm)	Cobalt (ppm)	MgO %	Al2O3 %	Manganese (ppm)	FeO (%)	Copper (ppm)	Chrome (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)	Silica %
MPRC008	57	58	1940	0	0.5	2.2	2850	10.9	-50	8000	91	78
MPRC008	58	59	2040	0	0.5	2.2	4570	10.4	-50	8100	85	74
MPRC008	59	60	1780	0	0.5	3.9	1550	9.5	-50	8500	77	79
MPRC008	60	61	1870	0	0.9	5.2	1550	9.4	-50	8700	83	77
MPRC008	61	62	1920	0	0.8	4.4	670	8.9	-50	8400	76	79
MPRC008	62	63	1970	0	0.8	3.0	560	8.5	-50	7900	75	81
MPRC008	63	64	4390	0	3.1	4.2	700	8.3	-50	7500	105	77
MPRC008	64	65	**6230**	0	5.1	3.7	990	9.5	-50	8400	128	73
MPRC008	65	66	**7450**	0	5.2	4.4	1460	10.1	-50	7500	137	71
MPRC008	66	67	3390	0	2.2	1.8	1150	8.4	-50	7900	88	79
MPRC008	67	68	3580	0	2.3	1.9	940	9.7	-50	8300	94	78
MPRC008	68	69	2570	0	1.5	1.5	1220	8.4	-50	6900	77	82
MPRC008	69	70	4910	0	2.8	2.9	2070	16.7	-50	9300	138	68
MPRC008	70	71	1970	0	1.3	8.3	1200	18.3	-50	7200	80	52
MPRC008	71	72	3800	0	1.4	10.2	3880	34.5	97	8600	172	29

About the Coglia Well Nickel-Cobalt Deposit

The Coglia ultramafic complex covers an 11.5 kilometre by 1.5 kilometre area and is part of a 100 kilometre-long trend of ultramafic rock running from Diorite Hill in the north to Mulga Tank in the south. At Coglia Well, approximately 2.5 kilometres of the 11.5 kilometres of strike have been partially drill tested, resulting in the identification of extensive cobalt and nickel mineralisation.

Drilling has been undertaken on wide spaced lines generally 650 metres apart with holes spaced at 320-metre intervals. The 2018 drilling program has infilled this to 160 metre hole spacing. Cobalt and nickel mineralisation occurs on all lines between 30 and 80 metres depth. Mineralisation has developed in the regolith profile above a weathered ultramafic unit which was originally a dunite (an olivine rich ultramafic rock). A series of existing drill programs (2001-2003) outlined cobalt and nickel mineralisation over a zone approximately 2.5km long by 500 metres wide and 10-15 metres thick. Mineralisation is open along strike in both directions. Drilling in 2018 has extended the mineralisation to approximately 4 kilometres long.

The cobalt grade appears to increase substantially to the south of the main mineralisation, which is consistent with the grade of Glencore PLC's adjacent Irwin Hills cobalt and nickel deposits which contain 29Mt at 0.11% cobalt and 1% nickel. A single RC hole, MERC005, drilled 2.5 kilometres south of the main mineralisation, encountered 28 metres at 0.12% cobalt and 0.55% nickel. There is a further 7 kilometres of untested prospective ultramafic rock to the tenement boundary adjacent to Glencore's deposit.

Cobalt mineralisation occurs as a shallow layer of manganiferous oxides that form between the smectite clays and the overlying ferruginous clays. High grade cobalt mineralisation typically occurs between 30-50 metres depth and is associated with nickel mineralisation. The cobalt mineralisation generally occurs slightly higher than nickel mineralisation in the regolith profile.

At Coglia Well there is substantial nickel mineralisation and the cobalt mineralisation discussed above has formed from the same processes. The Company believes that the cobalt mineralisation has the potential to economically extractable in its own right. The proximity of the project to Glencore's Murrin-Murrin nickel-cobalt processing plant is likely to strongly impact the possibility of economic development of both the cobalt and nickel mineralisation.

While White Cliff has not yet calculated any mineral resources it is clear that potential exists for a substantial resource. Historic drilling has only tested a small fraction of the mapped ultramafic unit indicating there is potential to locate significant additional mineralisation.

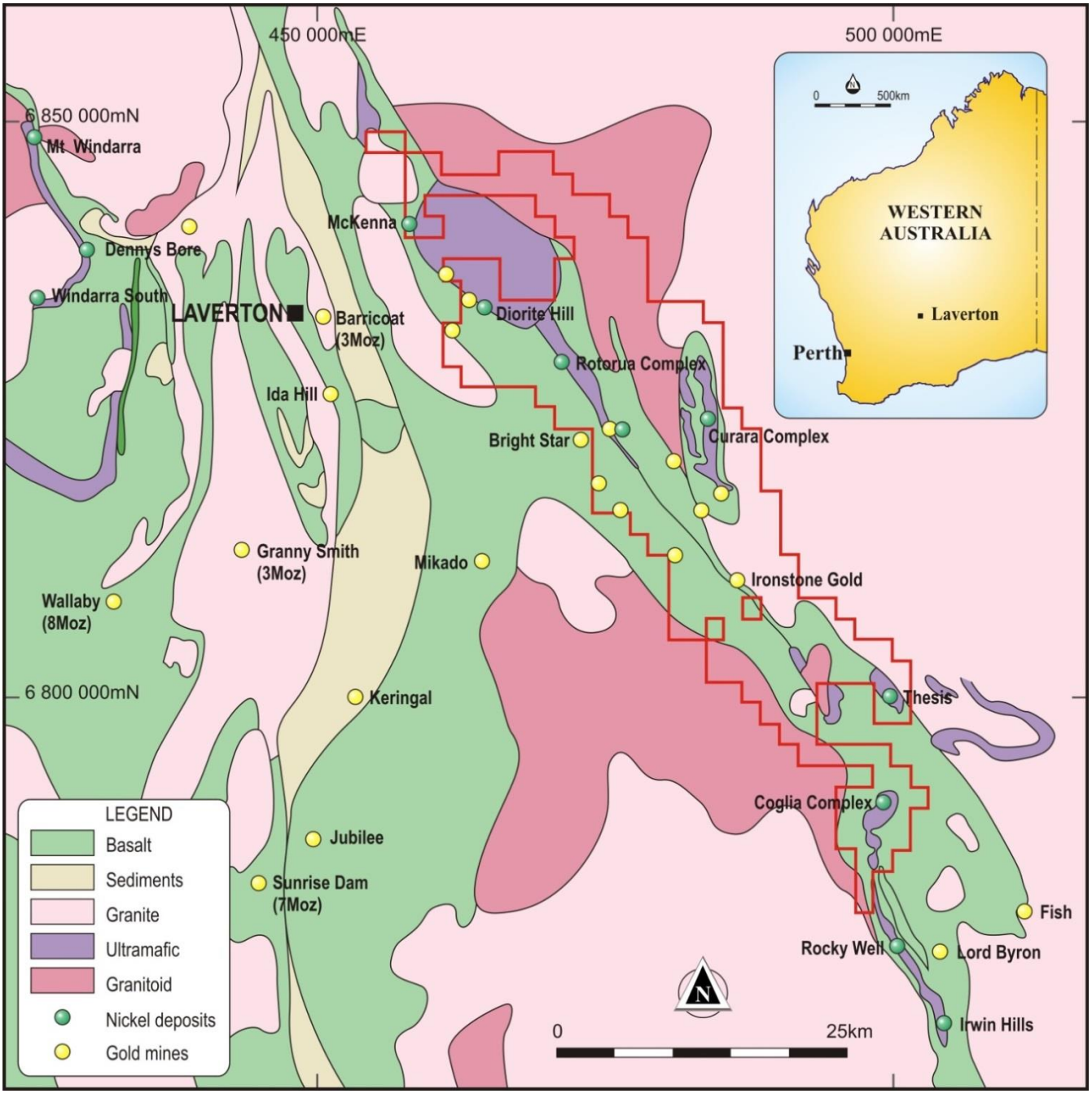

Figure 1 *Location map of the tenements at the Merolia Project near Laverton WA showing the Coglia Well complex (lower right)*

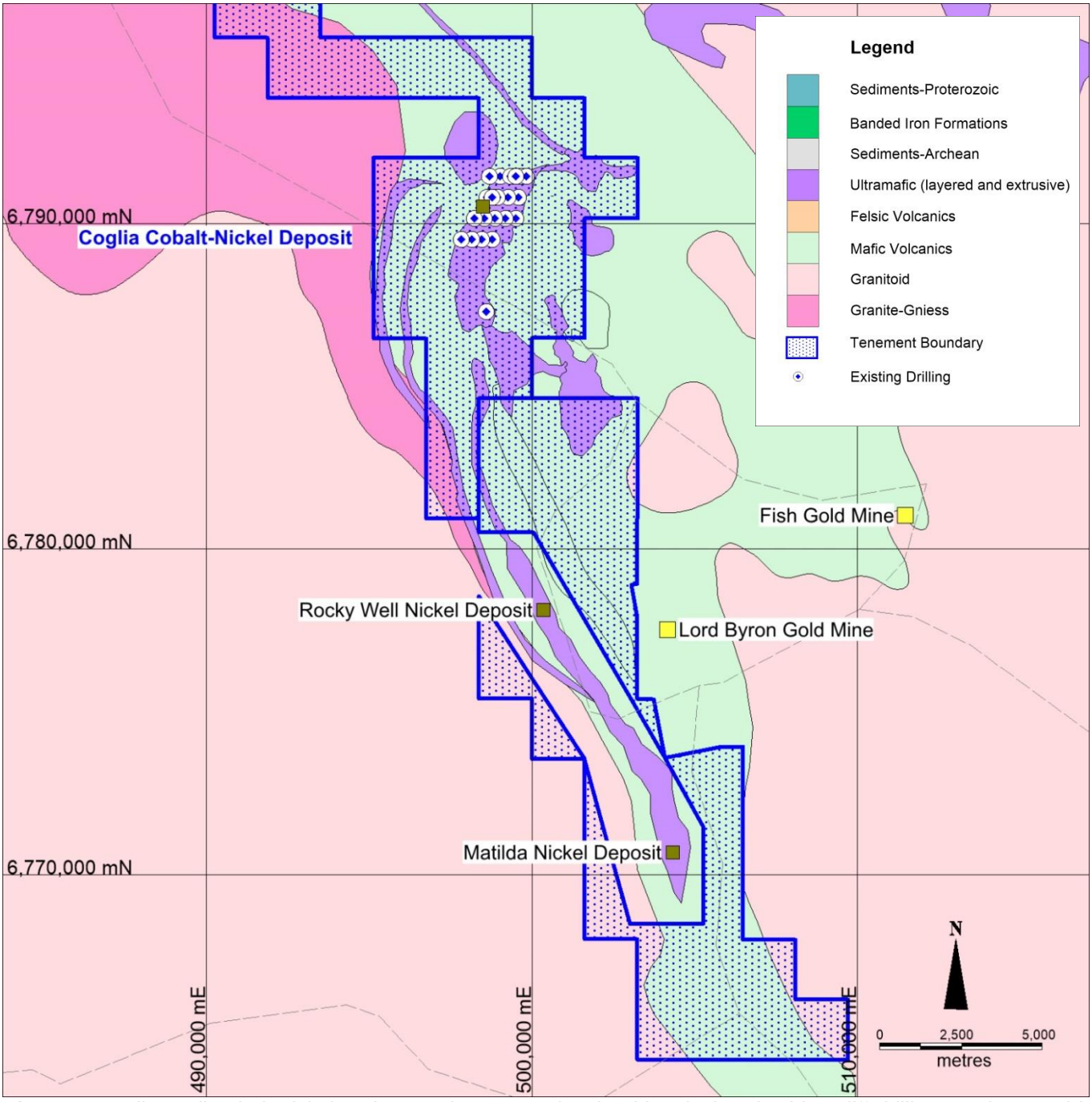

Figure 2 *Coglia Well cobalt-nickel project geology map showing historical and White Cliff drilling, geology and local deposits and mines*

Regional Infrastructure

The Coglia Well nickel and cobalt deposit occurs in a region hosting multiple mining operations that have substantial existing infrastructure such as roads, telecommunications, power and gas and with access to a skilled mining workforce. The project is located 130km via road from Glencore's Murrin Murrin nickel-cobalt processing plant and is adjacent to their Irwin Hills nickel-cobalt deposit. The region is well serviced by transport services and airports.

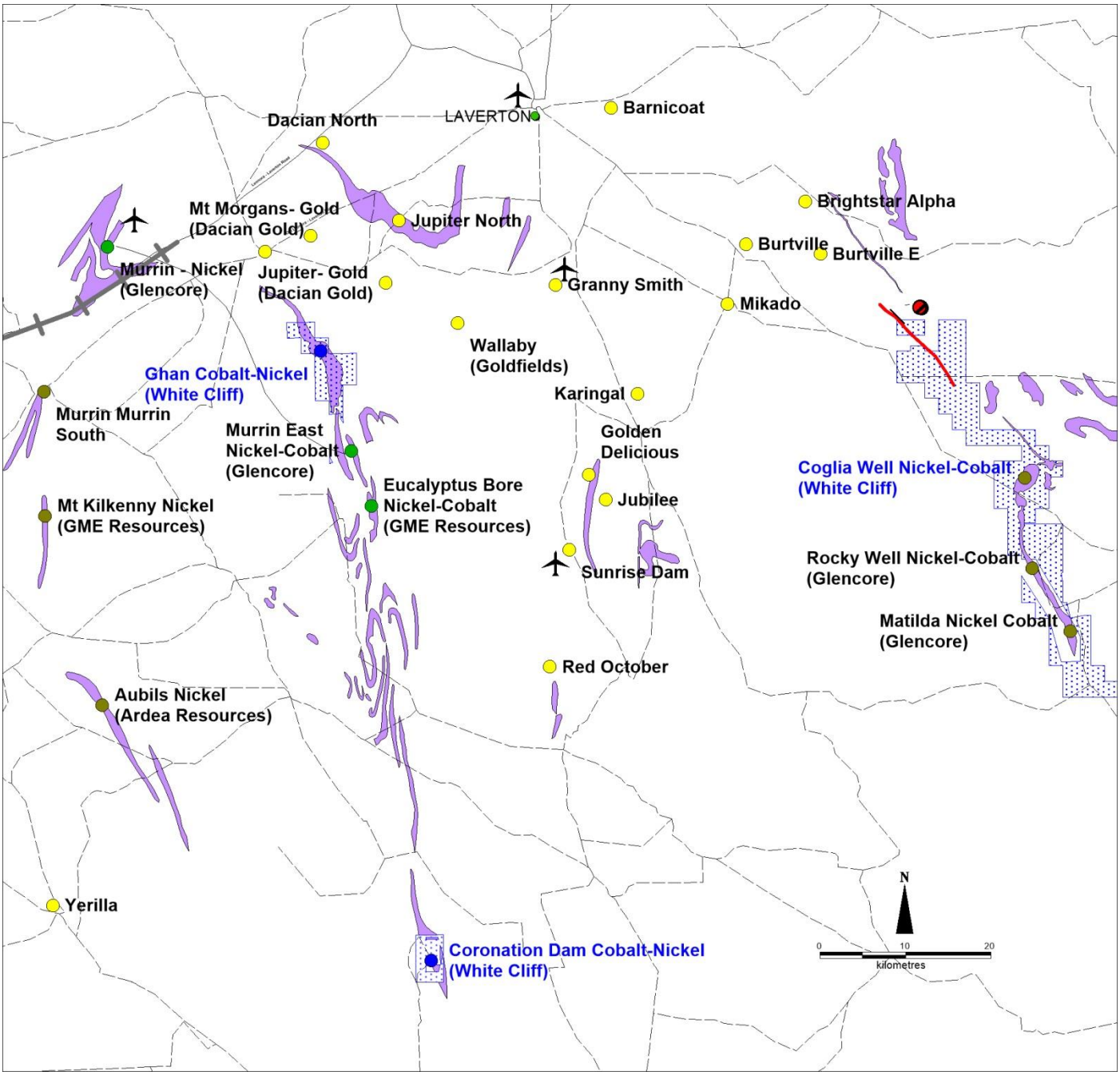

Figure 3 *Regional location plan showing main nickel and cobalt deposits and the infrastructure surrounding White Cliff's cobalt-nickel deposits*

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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.

Lake Percy Nickel Project (100%) The Lake Percy tenements (E63/1222i and E63/1793) contain substantial nickel and cobalt anomalism associated with outcropping ultramafic units.

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:

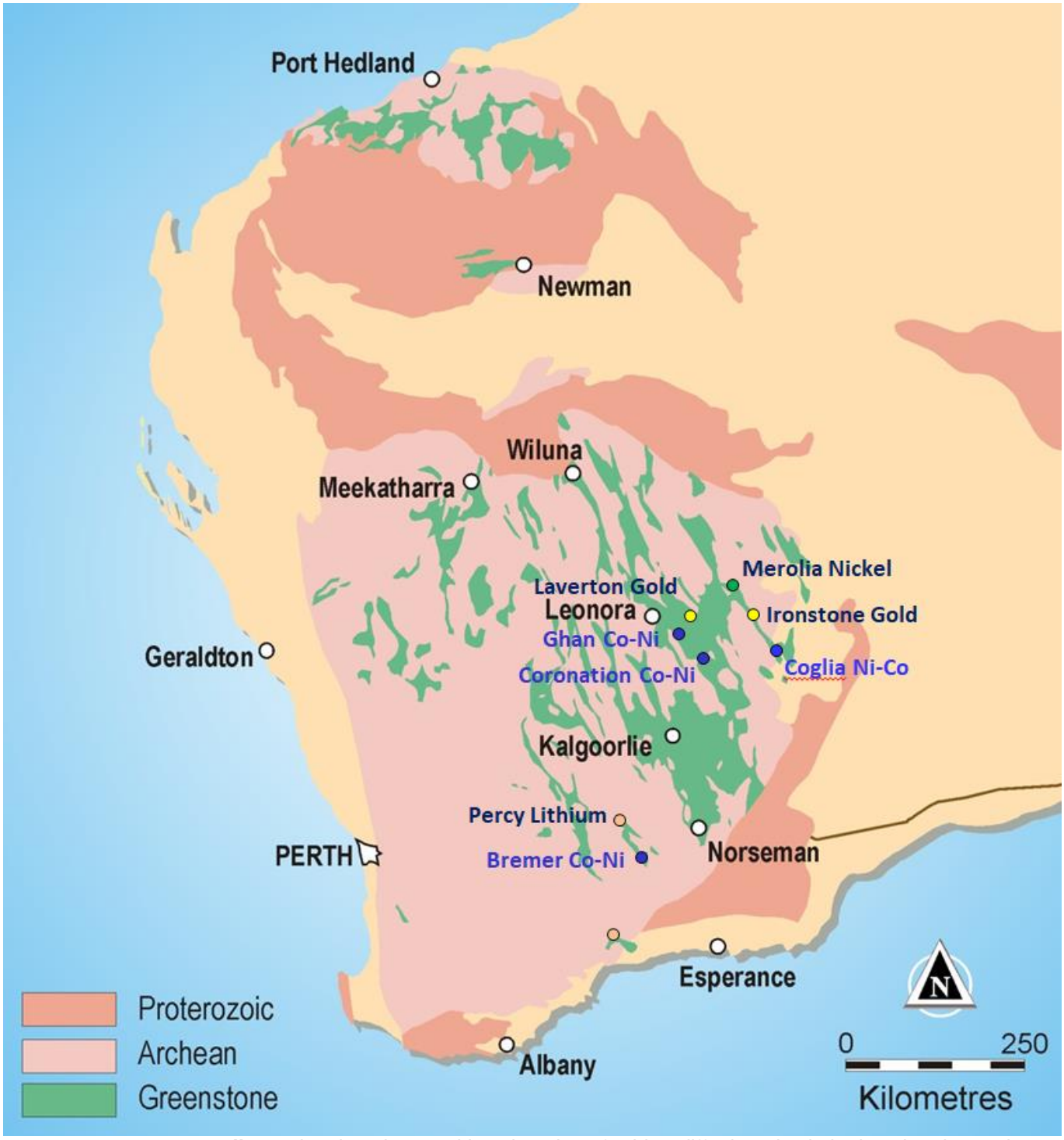
Kyrgyz Copper-Gold Project (90%): The Project contains extensive porphyry related gold and copper mineralisation starting at the surface and extending over several kilometres. Drilling during 2014-6 has defined a **gold deposit** currently containing an inferred resource of 1.8Mt at 5.2 g/t containing 302,000 ounces of gold and 608,000 tonnes at 0.64% copper containing 3,870 tonnes of copper. Drilling has also defined a significant **copper deposit** at surface consisting of 10Mt at 0.41% copper containing 40,000 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.



Tenement Map - Australia Regional geology and location plan of White Cliff Minerals Limited exploration projects in the Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia

Appendix 1

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of the Exploration results over the Merolia nickel and copper project.

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 (eg 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	This ASX Release reports on exploration results from the Company's exploration program carried out across part of the Coglia project area. **Soil Sampling:** None collected **Soil Analysis:** None collected **RC/AC Sampling:** All samples from the RC/AC drilling are taken as 1m samples. Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. **Moving loop electromagnetic (MLEM) survey:** none conducted
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The sample collar locations are picked up by handheld GPS. 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Samples are sent to Bureau Veritas Laboratories for assaying. Appropriate QAQC samples (standards, blanks and duplicates) are inserted into the sequences as per industry best practice.
Drilling Techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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 Air Core Drilling, 1100CFM/550PSI compressor, with 115mm (4.75 inch) diameter face sampling hammer bit or air core bit. Industry standard processes
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	Calculated volume of 1m RC sample is 26kg 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. 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 measures have been deemed necessary 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.	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
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) Photography The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Logging is considered qualitative Refer to text in the main body of the announcement
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Not Applicable- no core drilling was carried out
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples were riffle split from 26kg down to 2.5kg. 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	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 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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
	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	The whole sample collected is pulverised to 75um in a ring mill and a 200g sub-sample is collected. A 2-30 gram sub sample of the pulverised sample is analysed. Field duplicates are routinely collected.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought after 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 pressed pellet and X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) to determine nickel laterite multi element suite, 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.	Samples were analysed with a Innovex portable XRF instrument using a 60 second analysis time. Calibration checks were carried out against a nickel standard every 50 samples. Samples were tested three times and the average reading recorded. The standard deviation of the three reading has been recorded
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established	A selection the samples have had the XRF results repeated a second time to verify and elevated samples will be checked against Laboratory analysis. The Laboratory will analyse the samples via Aqua Regia with ICP-OES finish. 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.	Significant intersections in drill samples have been verified by an executive director of the Company
	The use of twinned holes Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	Not Applicable 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.
	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 GPS. 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. No down hole surveying techniques were used due to the sampling methods used.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is MGA_GDA94 (zone 51)
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic surface uses handheld GPS elevation data, which is adequate at the current stage of the project.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The nominal drill sample spacing is 1 metre down hole. Each drill hole targets a specific target so there is no nominal drill spacing
	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.	The mineralised domains have not yet demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Not applicable
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 soil sampling method is used to provide a surface sample only. 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. Since at this stage these are field analyses, no sample transit security has been necessary.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 sample positions occur is located within Exploration Licenses E38/2693 which are 100% owned by White Cliff Minerals Limited or a subsidiary The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Extensive historical exploration for platinum, gold and nickel mineralisation has been carried out by Placer Dome, WMC, Comet resources and their predecessors. Occurrences of nickel laterite mineralisation were identified but was deemed uneconomic
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geological setting is of Archaean aged mafic and ultramafic sequences intruded by mafic to felsic porphyries and granitoids. Mineralisation is mostly situated within the regolith profile of the ultramafic units. The rocks are strongly talc-carbonate altered. Metamorphism is mid-upper Greenschist facies. The target mineralisation has yet to be identified but is analogous to Kambalda or Sally Malay style or nickel sulphide deposits.
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	Drilling detailed in Tables 1-2 in the main body of the announcement
Data Aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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. 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	The sampling technique used defines a surficial geochemical expression. No information is attainable relating to the geometry of any mineralisation based on these results.
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`	Refer to figs. in the body of text.
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 above 0.5% nickel are 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.	NIL
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale	RAB/AC drilling will be used to further define the nature and extent of the geochemical anomalism, and to gain

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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.	lithological information.