



4 October 2016

ASX Code: WCN

Third major gold anomaly identified at Western Australian gold project

Key Points:

- **High grade gold in soil anomaly identified at Burtville Prospect**
 - **Peak anomaly > 42,100 ppb gold or 42.1 g/t gold at surface**
 - **250m by 185 metres > 25 ppb**

White Cliff Minerals Limited (“**White Cliff**” or the “**Company**”) is pleased to report that a bullseye gold in soil anomaly has been identified at the Burtville East gold prospect, part of the Merolia gold project, near Laverton Western Australia.

The soil anomaly occurs at surface and extends over 250 by 185 metre area in a roughly NNW orientation. The maximum gold values are **42,100 ppb (42.1 g/t)** and **886 ppb (0.88 g/t gold)** which occur adjacent to the edge of mullock dumps or ore stockpiles. There is also a large anomalous zone +100 ppb extending 150 by 75 metres and an outer halo of 250 by 185 metres of +25 ppb gold values.

Managing Director Todd Hibberd commented that “The Merolia soil geochemical sampling program keeps delivering substantial gold in soil anomalies and the Burtville East gold anomaly is even better than the recently announced anomalies at Ironstone and Comet Well. We now have two bullseye anomalies to drill test as well as the 2.7 kilometres long Comet Well anomaly. Further work will focus on preparing the required approvals for drilling for late 2016 or early in 2017.

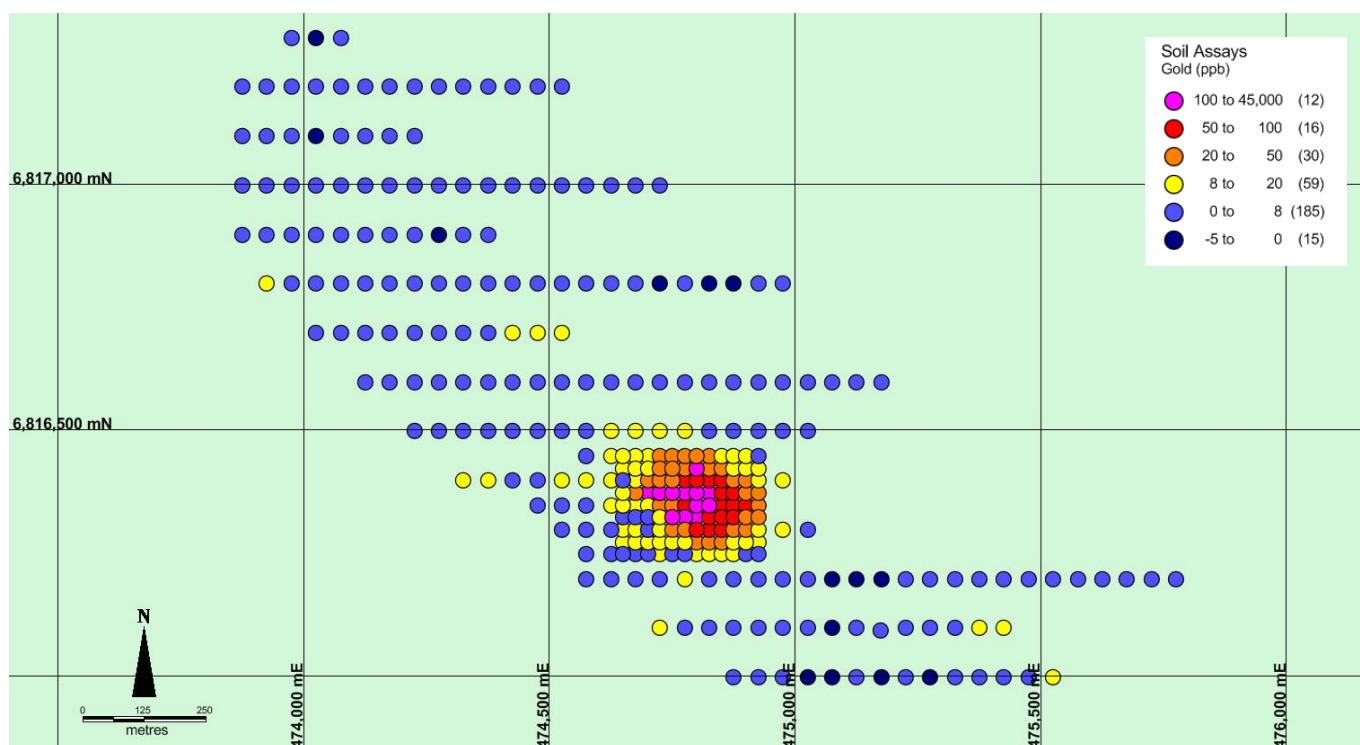


Figure 1: Geology map showing the Burtville East gold soil anomaly.

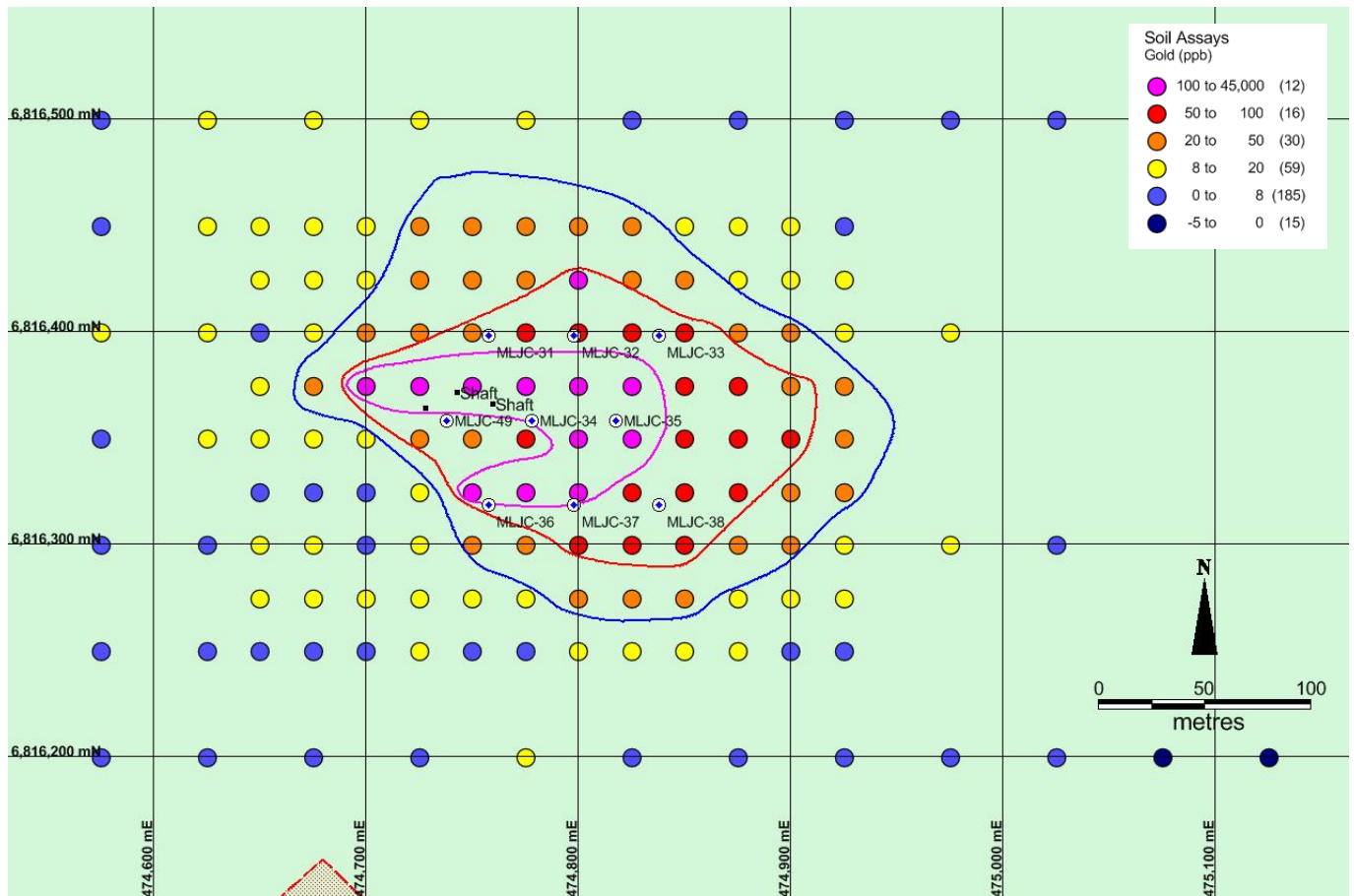


Figure 2: Geology map showing the Burtville East gold soil anomaly and adjacent drilling.

Burtville East

The Burtville anomaly occurs immediately around historical workings that consist of two shafts and several mullock or ore dumps. The historical workings targeted quartz veins within strongly foliated basalts. Historical drilling intersected substantial mineralisation including 5 metres at 33 g/t gold, 2 metres at 6.65 g/t gold and 3 metres at 5.3 g/t gold.

The historical drilling indicates that the quartz vein is striking NNE and dipping steeply NW but further drilling 40 metres north and south did not locate any additional mineralisation. The recorded orientation is not consistent with the local geology or with the general orientation of the surface gold anomaly and Company geologists suspect that a more likely quartz vein orientation is NNW trending with the regional geology. If this is the case, there most of the drilling missed the quartz vein.

Further Work

The grade of the soil samples adjacent to the mullock dumps suggests that these could actually be ore stockpiles. The Company will conduct further sampling of the stockpiles and accurately establish the location and depth of the two shafts and any remaining drill collars. The Company is currently preparing the required approvals so that drilling can be undertaken in late 2016 or early 2017.

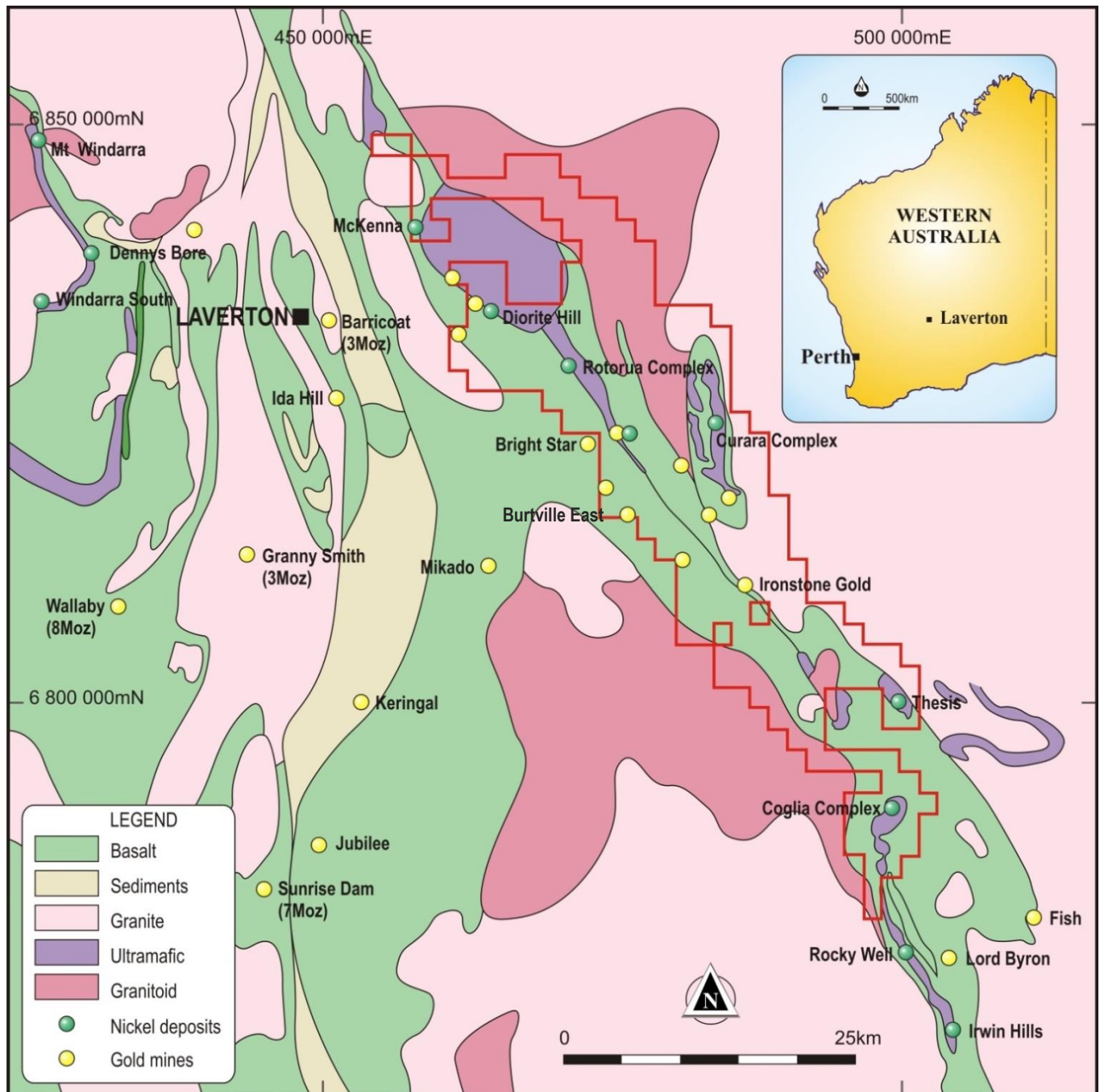


Figure 3: Regional geology map of Merolia Gold Project near Laverton WA, showing tenement package and main gold anomalies.

Table 1: Sample results (parts per billion-ppb) and coordinates (Australian map grid GDA94-Z51)

Sample_ID	GDA East	GDA North	Au_ppb	Sample_ID	GDA East	GDA North	Au_ppb
BES001	474,875	6,816,000	4	BES169	474,700	6,816,425	19
BES002	474,925	6,816,000	2	BES170	474,725	6,816,425	25
BES003	474,975	6,816,000	2	BES171	474,750	6,816,425	38
BES004	475,025	6,816,000	-1	BES172	474,775	6,816,425	34
BES005	475,075	6,816,000	-1	BES173	474,800	6,816,425	115
BES006	475,125	6,816,000	2	BES174	474,825	6,816,425	28
BES007	475,175	6,816,000	-1	BES175	474,850	6,816,425	30
BES008	475,225	6,816,000	2	BES176	474,875	6,816,425	16
BES009	475,275	6,816,000	-1	BES177	474,900	6,816,425	12
BES010	475,325	6,816,000	3	BES178	474,925	6,816,425	10
BES011	475,375	6,816,000	3	BES179	474,575	6,816,450	6
BES012	475,425	6,816,000	3	BES180	474,625	6,816,450	10

BES013	475,475	6,816,000	5	BES181	474,650	6,816,450	12
BES014	475,525	6,816,000	9	BES182	474,675	6,816,450	12
BES015	475,174	6,816,096	2	BES183	474,700	6,816,450	15
BES016	474,725	6,816,100	13	BES184	474,725	6,816,450	26
BES017	474,775	6,816,100	7	BES185	474,750	6,816,450	28
BES018	474,825	6,816,100	5	BES186	474,775	6,816,450	35
BES019	474,875	6,816,100	3	BES187	474,800	6,816,450	33
BES020	474,925	6,816,100	3	BES188	474,825	6,816,450	26
BES021	474,975	6,816,100	2	BES189	474,850	6,816,450	12
BES022	475,025	6,816,100	2	BES190	474,875	6,816,450	8
BES023	475,075	6,816,100	-1	BES191	474,900	6,816,450	10
BES024	475,125	6,816,100	3	BES192	474,925	6,816,450	7
BES025	475,225	6,816,100	2	BES193	474,225	6,816,500	4
BES026	475,275	6,816,100	4	BES194	474,275	6,816,500	3
BES027	475,325	6,816,100	4	BES195	474,325	6,816,500	3
BES028	475,375	6,816,100	9	BES196	474,375	6,816,500	2
BES029	475,425	6,816,100	9	BES197	474,425	6,816,500	4
BES030	474,575	6,816,200	3	BES198	474,475	6,816,500	4
BES031	474,625	6,816,200	2	BES199	474,525	6,816,500	6
BES032	474,675	6,816,200	4	BES200	474,575	6,816,500	3
BES033	474,725	6,816,200	5	BES201	474,625	6,816,500	11
BES034	474,775	6,816,200	11	BES202	474,675	6,816,500	16
BES035	474,825	6,816,200	6	BES203	474,725	6,816,500	17
BES036	474,875	6,816,200	7	BES204	474,775	6,816,500	13
BES037	474,925	6,816,200	4	BES205	474,825	6,816,500	5
BES038	474,975	6,816,200	3	BES206	474,875	6,816,500	6
BES039	475,025	6,816,200	3	BES207	474,925	6,816,500	5
BES040	475,075	6,816,200	-1	BES208	474,975	6,816,500	3
BES041	475,125	6,816,200	-1	BES209	475,025	6,816,500	5
BES042	475,175	6,816,200	-1	BES210	474,125	6,816,600	2
BES043	475,225	6,816,200	3	BES211	474,175	6,816,600	2
BES044	475,275	6,816,200	2	BES212	474,225	6,816,600	2
BES045	475,325	6,816,200	2	BES213	474,275	6,816,600	4
BES046	475,375	6,816,200	5	BES214	474,325	6,816,600	4
BES047	475,425	6,816,200	5	BES215	474,375	6,816,600	5
BES048	475,475	6,816,200	4	BES216	474,425	6,816,600	2
BES049	475,525	6,816,200	4	BES217	474,475	6,816,600	6
BES050	475,575	6,816,200	3	BES218	474,525	6,816,600	7
BES051	475,625	6,816,200	4	BES219	474,575	6,816,600	4
BES052	475,675	6,816,200	3	BES220	474,625	6,816,600	4
BES053	475,725	6,816,200	2	BES221	474,675	6,816,600	6
BES054	475,775	6,816,200	4	BES222	474,725	6,816,600	3
BES055	474,575	6,816,250	2	BES223	474,775	6,816,600	3
BES056	474,625	6,816,250	6	BES224	474,825	6,816,600	6
BES057	474,650	6,816,250	7	BES225	474,875	6,816,600	4
BES058	474,675	6,816,250	5	BES226	474,925	6,816,600	4
BES059	474,700	6,816,250	7	BES227	474,975	6,816,600	3
BES060	474,725	6,816,250	9	BES228	475,025	6,816,600	2
BES061	474,750	6,816,250	7	BES229	475,075	6,816,600	2
BES062	474,775	6,816,250	7	BES230	475,125	6,816,600	2
BES063	474,800	6,816,250	12	BES231	475,175	6,816,600	3
BES064	474,825	6,816,250	12	BES232	474,025	6,816,700	4

BES065	474,850	6,816,250	10	BES233	474,075	6,816,700	5
BES066	474,875	6,816,250	9	BES234	474,125	6,816,700	7
BES067	474,900	6,816,250	7	BES235	474,175	6,816,700	5
BES068	474,925	6,816,250	5	BES236	474,225	6,816,700	6
BES069	474,650	6,816,275	8	BES237	474,275	6,816,700	6
BES070	474,675	6,816,275	11	BES238	474,325	6,816,700	3
BES071	474,700	6,816,275	8	BES239	474,375	6,816,700	6
BES072	474,725	6,816,275	11	BES240	474,425	6,816,700	10
BES073	474,750	6,816,275	12	BES241	474,475	6,816,700	9
BES074	474,775	6,816,275	9	BES242	474,525	6,816,700	8
BES075	474,800	6,816,275	24	BES243	473,925	6,816,800	8
BES076	474,825	6,816,275	26	BES244	473,975	6,816,800	2
BES077	474,850	6,816,275	20	BES245	474,025	6,816,800	5
BES078	474,875	6,816,275	14	BES246	474,075	6,816,800	4
BES079	474,900	6,816,275	13	BES247	474,125	6,816,800	5
BES080	474,925	6,816,275	11	BES248	474,175	6,816,800	4
BES081	474,525	6,816,300	4	BES249	474,225	6,816,800	4
BES082	474,575	6,816,300	4	BES250	474,275	6,816,800	5
BES083	474,625	6,816,300	5	BES251	474,325	6,816,800	2
BES084	474,650	6,816,300	8	BES252	474,375	6,816,800	3
BES085	474,675	6,816,300	13	BES253	474,425	6,816,800	4
BES086	474,700	6,816,300	6	BES254	474,475	6,816,800	5
BES087	474,725	6,816,300	14	BES255	474,525	6,816,800	4
BES088	474,750	6,816,300	29	BES256	474,575	6,816,800	3
BES089	474,775	6,816,300	27	BES257	474,625	6,816,800	1
BES090	474,800	6,816,300	56	BES258	474,675	6,816,800	2
BES091	474,825	6,816,300	54	BES259	474,725	6,816,800	-1
BES092	474,850	6,816,300	52	BES260	474,775	6,816,800	1
BES093	474,875	6,816,300	28	BES261	474,825	6,816,800	-1
BES094	474,900	6,816,300	25	BES262	474,875	6,816,800	-1
BES095	474,925	6,816,300	18	BES263	474,925	6,816,800	2
BES096	474,975	6,816,300	10	BES264	474,975	6,816,800	6
BES097	475,025	6,816,300	6	BES265	473,875	6,816,900	6
BES098	474,650	6,816,325	6	BES266	473,925	6,816,900	2
BES099	474,675	6,816,325	7	BES267	473,975	6,816,900	2
BES100	474,700	6,816,325	7	BES268	474,025	6,816,900	2
BES101	474,725	6,816,325	11	BES269	474,075	6,816,900	2
BES102	474,750	6,816,325	314	BES270	474,125	6,816,900	2
BES103	474,775	6,816,325	210	BES271	474,175	6,816,900	1
BES104	474,800	6,816,325	111	BES272	474,225	6,816,900	1
BES105	474,825	6,816,325	76	BES273	474,275	6,816,900	-1
BES106	474,850	6,816,325	56	BES274	474,325	6,816,900	3
BES107	474,875	6,816,325	84	BES275	474,375	6,816,900	2
BES108	474,900	6,816,325	37	BES276	473,875	6,817,000	3
BES109	474,925	6,816,325	27	BES277	473,925	6,817,000	2
BES110	474,475	6,816,350	4	BES278	473,975	6,817,000	3
BES111	474,525	6,816,350	3	BES279	474,025	6,817,000	2
BES112	474,575	6,816,350	4	BES280	474,075	6,817,000	1
BES113	474,625	6,816,350	8	BES281	474,125	6,817,000	2
BES114	474,650	6,816,350	11	BES282	474,175	6,817,000	2
BES115	474,675	6,816,350	11	BES283	474,225	6,817,000	1
BES116	474,700	6,816,350	8	BES284	474,275	6,817,000	2

BES117	474,725	6,816,350	36	BES285	474,325	6,817,000	2
BES118	474,750	6,816,350	42	BES286	474,375	6,817,000	2
BES119	474,775	6,816,350	97	BES287	474,425	6,817,000	2
BES120	474,800	6,816,350	185	BES288	474,475	6,817,000	6
BES121	474,825	6,816,350	132	BES289	474,525	6,817,000	2
BES122	474,850	6,816,350	88	BES290	474,575	6,817,000	1
BES123	474,875	6,816,350	82	BES291	474,625	6,817,000	2
BES124	474,900	6,816,350	71	BES292	474,675	6,817,000	4
BES125	474,925	6,816,350	35	BES293	474,725	6,817,000	3
BES126	474,650	6,816,375	14	BES294	473,875	6,817,100	3
BES127	474,675	6,816,375	30	BES295	473,925	6,817,100	2
BES128	474,700	6,816,375	42100	BES296	473,975	6,817,100	2
BES129	474,725	6,816,375	866	BES297	474,025	6,817,100	-1
BES130	474,750	6,816,375	142	BES298	474,075	6,817,100	2
BES131	474,775	6,816,375	150	BES299	474,125	6,817,100	1
BES132	474,800	6,816,375	159	BES300	474,175	6,817,100	1
BES133	474,825	6,816,375	100	BES301	474,225	6,817,100	1
BES134	474,850	6,816,375	76	BES302	473,875	6,817,200	1
BES135	474,875	6,816,375	58	BES303	473,925	6,817,200	1
BES136	474,900	6,816,375	47	BES304	473,975	6,817,200	1
BES137	474,925	6,816,375	38	BES305	474,025	6,817,200	1
BES138	474,325	6,816,400	12	BES306	474,075	6,817,200	1
BES139	474,375	6,816,400	9	BES307	474,125	6,817,200	2
BES140	474,425	6,816,400	7	BES308	474,175	6,817,200	2
BES141	474,475	6,816,400	6	BES309	474,225	6,817,200	2
BES142	474,525	6,816,400	11	BES310	474,275	6,817,200	1
BES143	474,575	6,816,400	10	BES311	474,325	6,817,200	4
BES144	474,625	6,816,400	12	BES312	474,375	6,817,200	2
BES145	474,650	6,816,400	6	BES313	474,425	6,817,200	2
BES146	474,675	6,816,400	10	BES314	474,475	6,817,200	2
BES147	474,700	6,816,400	32	BES315	474,525	6,817,200	2
BES148	474,725	6,816,400	20	BES316	473,975	6,817,300	1
BES149	474,750	6,816,400	36	BES317	474,025	6,817,300	-1
BES150	474,775	6,816,400	61	BES318	474,075	6,817,300	1
BES151	474,800	6,816,400	79	BES319	473,975	6,817,400	1
BES152	474,825	6,816,400	61	BES320	474,025	6,817,400	-1
BES153	474,850	6,816,400	63	BES321	474,075	6,817,400	2
BES154	474,875	6,816,400	28	BES322	474,125	6,817,400	1
BES155	474,900	6,816,400	21	BES323	474,175	6,817,400	4
BES156	474,925	6,816,400	12	BES324	474,225	6,817,400	2
BES157	474,975	6,816,400	12	BES325	474,275	6,817,400	2
BES167	474,650	6,816,425	13	BES326	474,325	6,817,400	1
BES168	474,675	6,816,425	16				

Table 2: Historical drilling at the Burtville East prospect

HOLE_ID	North	East	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Date
MLJC-31	6816240	474620	270	-60	90	13.4.91
MLJC-32	6816240	474660	270	-60	100	13.4.91
MLJC-33	6816240	474700	270	-60	80	14.4.91
MLJC-34	6816200	474640	270	-60	93	14.4.91
MLJC-35	6816200	474680	270	-60	120	12.4.91
MLJC-36	6816160	474620	270	-60	93	14.4.91

MLJC-37	6816160	474660	270	-60	80	15.4.91
MLJC-38	6816160	474700	270	-60	80	16.4.91
MLJC-49	6816200	474600	90	-60	80	03.5.91

(Australian map grid AMG84- Zone 51)

For further information please contact:

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About White Cliff Minerals Limited

White Cliff Minerals Limited is a Western Australian based exploration company with the following projects:

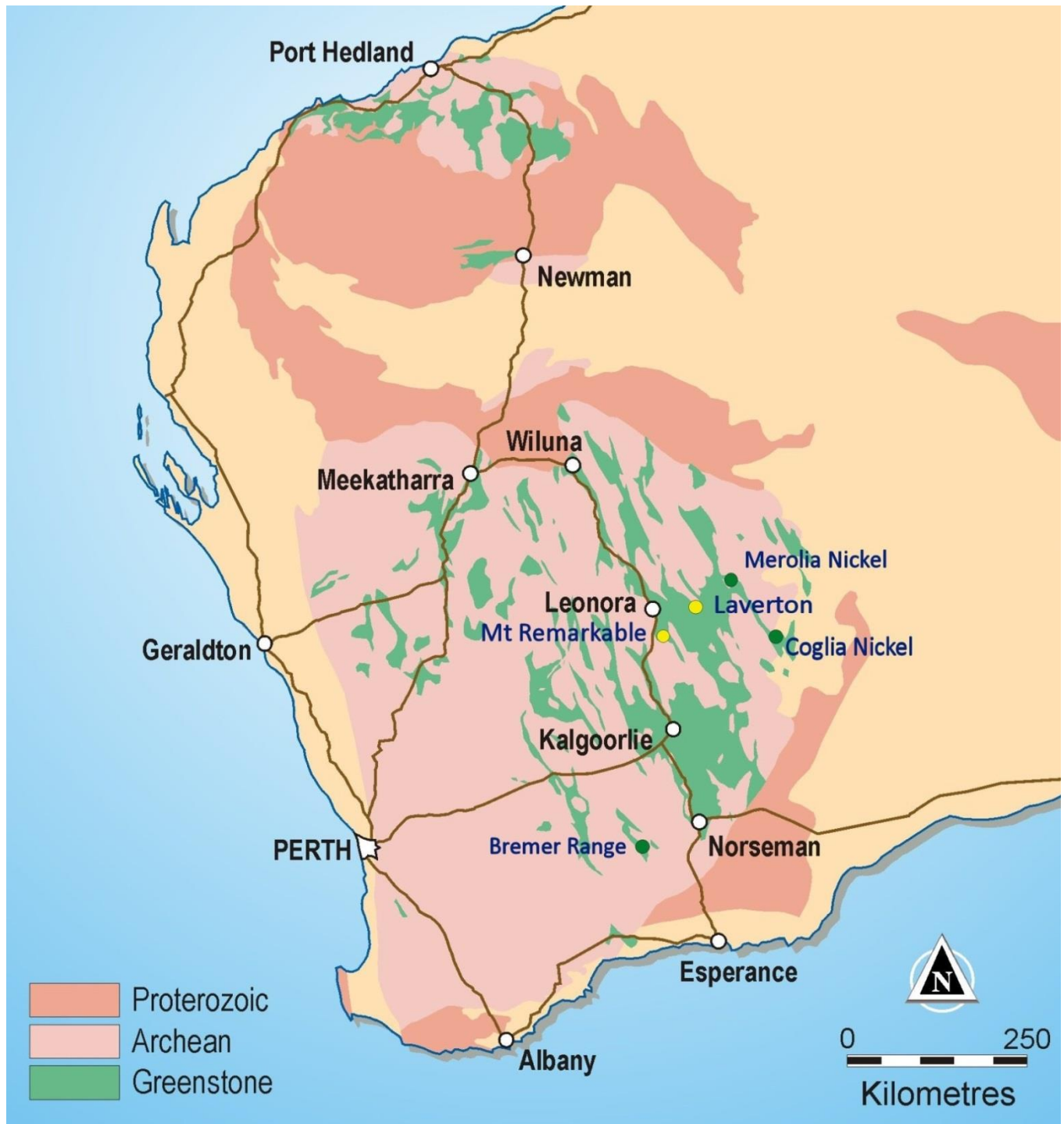
Chanach Copper-Gold Project (89%): The Project contains extensive porphyry related gold and copper mineralisation starting at the surface and extending over several kilometres. Drilling during 2014 has defined a major **gold discovery** with an initial inferred resource of 1.15Mt at 4.2 g/t containing 156,000 ounces of gold. Drilling has also defined a significant **copper deposit** at surface consisting of 10Mt at 0.41% copper containing 40,000 tonnes of copper. Drilling in 2015 identified extensions of the known mineralisation over an additional 900 metres of strike with multiple intersections greater than 1 ounce per tonne (31.1 g/t) gold. 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 83 square kilometres. 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.

Merolia Project (100%): The project consists of 771 square kilometres of the Merolia Greenstone belt and contains extensive ultramafic sequences including the Diorite Hill layered ultramafic complex, the Rotorua ultramafic complex, the Coglia 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. The project also 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.

Bremer Range (100%): The project covers over 127 square kilometres in the Lake Johnson Greenstone Belt, which contains the Emily Ann and Maggie Hayes nickel sulphide deposits. These mines have a total resource of approximately 140,000 tonnes of contained nickel. The project area has excellent prospectivity for both komatiite associated nickel sulphides and amphibolite facies high-grade gold mineralisation.

Laverton Gold Project (100%): The project consists of 136 square kilometres of tenement applications in the Laverton Greenstone belt. The core prospects are Kelly Well and Eight Mile Well located 20km southwest of Laverton in the core of the structurally complex Laverton Tectonic zone immediately north of the Granny Smith Gold Mine (3 MOz) and 7 kilometres north of the Wallaby Gold Mine (7MOz).

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 gold and Nickel project.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	<p>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</p> <p>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>This ASX Release dated 4 October 2016 reports on exploration results from of the Company's Merolia project area.</p> <p>Soil Sampling: The prospect was sampled by manual scoop sampling on nominal 50m x 50m grid spacing at the Burtville gold prospect and at nominal 25 by 50m grid for the around the historical workings. A total of 326 samples were collected consisting of 100-200 grams of soil.</p> <p>Soil Analysis: Onsite XRF analysis is conducted on the fines from RC chips using a hand-held Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser. These results are only used for onsite interpretation and preliminary base metal assessment subject to final geochemical analysis by laboratory assays.</p> <p>RC Sampling: All samples from the RC drilling are taken as 1m samples. 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. 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.</p> <p>The sample collar locations are picked up by handheld GPS. Soil samples were logged for landform, and sample contamination. Sampling was carried out under standard industry protocols and QAQC procedures</p> <p>All samples were analyzed for gold by Aqua-regia digest of a 30 gram sample followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma - mass spectrophotometry.</p>
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 Drilling, 1800CFM/550PSI compressor, with 133mm (5.25 inch) diameter face sampling hammer bit. Industry standard processes
Drill sample recovery	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Calculated volume of 1m RC sample is 36kg 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</p> <p>No measures have been deemed necessary</p> <p>No studies have been carried out</p>
Logging	<p>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.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) Photography The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Logging is considered qualitative</p> <p>Refer to text in the main body of the announcement</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Not Applicable- no core drilling was carried out

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	<p>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</p> <p>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique</p> <p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples</p> <p>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</p> <p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled</p>	<p>Samples were riffle split from 35kg down to 3kg. Where samples were too wet to riffle split, samples were tube sampled.</p> <p>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</p> <p>At this stage of the exploration no sub sampling is undertaken</p> <p>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 not routinely collected</p> <p>The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought after mineralisation style</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>The analytical techniques used Aqua Regia digest multi element suite with ICP/MS finish, suitable for the reconnaissance style sampling undertaken.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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-MS finish.</p> <p>Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in house procedures.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols</p> <p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data</p>	<p>Significant intersections in drill samples have been verified by an executive director of the Company</p> <p>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.</p> <p>No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.</p>
Location of data points	<p>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.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used.</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	<p>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. The grid system is MGA_GDA94 (zone 51)</p> <p>Topographic surface uses handheld GPS elevation data, which is adequate at the current stage of the project.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p>	<p>The nominal drill sample spacing is 1 metre down hole. Each drill hole targets a specific target so there is no nominal drill spacing</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Not applicable</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.
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 E38/2727, E38/2690 and E38/2758 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 1-3 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	All results are reported.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results	
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 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.	RAB/AC drilling will be used to further define the nature and extent of the geochemical anomalism, and to gain lithological information.